

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

INTRODUCTION

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

R. A. Stewart Macalister, D.Litt.

Index Compiled

by

Michael Murphy

2008

INTRODUCTION

Lebor Gabála Éirenn (The Book of the Taking of Ireland; The Book of Invasions; The Book of Conquests) tells the story of Ireland from the time of the biblical creation to the restored reign of Máel-Sechlainn as the 157th king of Ireland. This ‘pseudo-history’ of Ireland is recounted in stories of occupations of the island both before and after the biblical flood.

The *ante*-diluvian invasions of Ireland include those of: Banba; The Three Spanish Fishermen – Capa, Laigne and Luasad; Cessair. The invasions of the *post*-diluvian period were those of: Partholon; Nemed; the Fir Bolg; the Fir Domnann; the Fir Gaileoin; Túatha Dé Danann; the Sons of Míl (the Milesians, the Gaidel, the Gaels).

Subsequent to the invasion of the Sons of Míl (the Gaedil), ‘The Roll of the Kings’ documents the alleged history of Ireland and the events of those later times up until the twelfth century.

In a life filled with scholarly pursuits, archaeological excavations and administrative responsibilities R.A. Stewart Macalister dedicated years of effort to Lebor Gabála Éirenn. He sought out the original manuscripts of the extant variant versions, transcribed the handwriting, sought technical assistance to clarify illegible entries and language, translated the text into English, organized the materials into three ‘redactions’, separated the verse from the prose and provided extensive notes and commentary. These efforts were published by the Irish Texts Society in four volumes between 1938 and 1941. Macalister’s death in 1950 prevented his completion of the project, but a fifth volume dedicated to the ‘Roll of the Kings’ was assembled “by Brian A. Riley, an educated reader,”¹ from Macalister’s notes and was published in 1956. A comprehensive index to the contents of these five volumes was never produced.

While there has never been a great demand, there has been one scholar who has recognized the need for a comprehensive index to Lebor Gabála Éirenn. R. Mark Scowcroft has said:

Students of the text and the tradition suffer most, of course, from the absence of indices in the printed edition. A text of this size and complexity requires indices of proper names (personal, tribal, and local), of the first lines of the poems, and of subjects covered in the introduction and notes; concordances to the recensions and a general bibliography would also be helpful.²

This index is based on the English language translation of Lebor Gabála Éirenn, The Book of the Taking of Ireland, edited and translated by R.A. Stewart Macalister, as published by the Irish Texts Society, in five parts, as follows:

Volume XXXIV	Part I	first published in 1938
Volume XXXV	Part II	first published in 1939
Volume XXXIX	Part III	first published in 1940
Volume XLI	Part IV	first published in 1941
Volume XLIV	Part V	first published in 1956

Also included in the indexing is A New Introduction to Lebor Gabála Éirenn by John Carey published in 1993 by the Irish Texts Society as part of the subsidiary publication series. This short (21 pages) text provides an overview and context for the nature, sources and textual history of Lebor Gabála Éirenn.

¹ Padraig O Riain, ed., *Irish Texts Society, the First Hundred Years*, Irish Texts Society, Subsidiary Series 9, London, 1998, p. 95. Riley was never credited for his work in the publication of the fifth volume of LGÉ.

² R. Mark Scowcroft, “‘Leabhar Gabhála Part I: The Growth of the Text’”, *Eriu*, Vol. XXXVIII, 1987, p. 137.

The page size was chosen to be 8½” x 11” and the type size was selected at 10 points for easy readability.

The index is arranged in alphabetical order for the convenience of the reader. A short word comes before a long one beginning with the same letters. Prepositions and conjunctions are disregarded. A proper noun precedes a common noun of the same spelling. There was no attempt made to have separate indices of people, peoples, places and general topics as this would require the reader to use multiple indices.

For the most part, the literary characters of Lebor Gabála Érenn are entered by their names, followed by any appendages. As an example, Muirchertach mac Erca will be found under Mu (Muirchertach) not mac E (mac Erca) or E (Erca). Where more modern names are to be found, the names of the person is given in full; that is, the surname is followed, where available, by a given name or initials. An example of this arrangement would be Carey, John. A surname followed by initials is alphabetized before one with a spelled-out name. Where there is doubt if a character with the same name is one or two different characters, the choice has been to assume two different characters. Identical names are repeated and superscript numbers are used to distinguish different characters with the same name. The particular superscript number selected has no significance. The attempted sequencing of the same or similar names is (1) name with only general information and no ancestral or descendant data; (2) name with ancestral history; (3) name with descendant history only; (4) name with a secondary name or title; (5) alternative name or name spelling with a (**See:**) reference. Names beginning with Mc are alphabetized as if they were spelled Mac. Titles are ignored in alphabetizing. The name of a person will precede the name of a place or thing with the same name. The names of peoples and of places are sometimes interchangeable and it is not always clear from the context which is intended – e.g. the Connachta, Connachta.

Among all of the manuscripts studied, Macalister identified three distinct versions, including scribal glosses, which he classified as Redactions One, Two and Three (R¹, R², R³). The scribes who wrote these stories have used non-standardized spellings for the names of characters and places. Where this has occurred, the most commonly used name is the main entry and all of the variant names are enclosed in brackets. Additionally, each variant name has its own main entry with a cross-reference to the commonly used name. Parentage and familial relations of the characters sometimes presented a difficulty for the scribes. “They marry, sometimes more than once. They have extra-marital relations. They have children.”³ They marry within the family. They marry between generations. They have multiple spouses. Where characters have the same name, their parents, spouses and children may have been attached to a different figure.

Numbers are given in both spelled and numerical form depending on the context. Where numbers are quoted as part of a quotation, the quote format should prevail. Under the heading of **Numbers**, numbers are arranged in numerical format and sequence. Numbers when associated with specific dates are arranged in date sequence under the heading **Chronology**. Where dates are used in an annotation they follow the format used in the text. Sometimes, to save space, a numerical form has been used where a spelled form may have been, thus leading to inconsistency in the way that numbers are presented.

Concepts or themes are listed alphabetically. Some examples of themes in the index include: Agriculture, Climate, Colours, Fauna, Flora, Measurements, Society, Transportation.

The format of each entry contains a main entry and where appropriate one or more sub-entries. The main entry is left hand justified in all cases, in 10 point bold type, and is a noun or a substantive phrase. Adjectives are not used alone. The letter of the first word of a main entry is capitalized as are all words normally capitalized in the text. A sub-entry is indented by two letter positions from the main entry, in 10 point bold type, and with a blank line separating the sub-entry from the main entry. Each sub-sub-entry is indented by two letter positions from the previous sub-entry, in 10 point bold type, with a blank line separating the sub-sub-entry from the sub-entry.

³ Jon O. Newman, “A Genealogical Chart of Greek Mythology” University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill and London, 2003, p. 1

Cross-references are used to avoid duplicate entries wherever possible. Cross-references follow a main entry or sources and are enclosed in parentheses. There are two types of cross-references that have been used:

(**See:**) – a cross-reference that directs the reader from one main entry to the main entry where a complete description is provided.

(**See Also:**) – a cross-reference associated with a main entry that has a full description, but that shows where additional information can be found.

Annotations have been provided only from the translated text of Lebor Gabála Éirenn to clarify the meaning of a main or sub-entry. It would often be helpful to provide supplemental information to an annotation from other sources to assist the reader with a better understanding. However, additional clarifying information from other sources has *not* been used. This keeps the work to its basic purpose of being *an index*, and avoids the problems of source selection or omission while keeping the index to a reasonable length. Direct quotations or paraphrases from the text are used whenever possible and are enclosed in quotation marks.

The source for each main or sub-entry appears immediately following the annotation. Source information is enclosed in parentheses and labeled as “source” in 10 point bold type. The source includes the author’s name, either Carey or Macalister. For entries under Macalister, the volume, in 10 point bold type, and the page number is cited. For entries under Carey the year of publication and the page number is cited. Footnotes are indexed when they contain information that is not in the text. Footnote entries have the page number followed by an *n* in italic type. Volume numbers are separated from page numbers by a semi-colon. Page numbers are separated by commas.

It is usually a false economy to use abbreviations. It saves little or nothing in space and costs the reader extra effort in looking at, looking up, or remembering what it means. Nevertheless, it has been an oft-used convention in Irish scholarship to abbreviate the names of books and manuscripts. Carey and Macalister have followed this convention as well. There is a main entry entitled **Abbreviations**, which attempts to identify all of the abbreviations used by Carey and Macalister and to provide a brief identification of their meaning.

Etymologies and pronunciation of words are *not* provided.

This present volume is an attempt to provide a guide for a new generation of scholars to the often bewildering and complicated contents of Lebor Gabála Éirenn. Responsibility for the selection of items to include as well as the annotations is, of course, mine alone. Users of this information may very well identify other topics that should have been included. Scholars applying to this material the eclectic disciplines of : anthropology, archaeology, art analysis, comparative literature, compositional studies, feminist criticism, folklore, form criticism, genealogical analysis, history, intertextual theory, linguistics, literary criticism, mathematical analysis, motif analysis, mythology, psychoanalytic criticism, semiotics, speech act theory, structural analysis, style analysis and other techniques yet to be developed, will provide greater insight into this important collection⁴.

Michael Murphy
Oceanside, New York
March 25, 2008

⁴ Varese Layzer, *Signs of Weakness: Juxtaposing Irish Tales and the Bible*. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press Ltd., 2001. There are many ways of reading a text and Layzer encourages a collaborative and synthetic approach to Irish text studies to unravel its multiplicity of meanings and to utilize new ways to make texts accessible to more people. To this I would add that the contributions of interested, educated readers be as welcomed as those of the professors.

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A

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A

‘**Adâtan’êsês** (See: Olivana)

Aaithecha (See: Aithech)

Aan (See: Alan)

Aaron – “The scribe has made an absurd gloss making Aaron the brother of Abraham”. Aaron met with Nel, son of Feinius Farsaid and received aid for the Israelites, and invited the Gaedil to join with the Israelites and to share in the heritage of the Promised Land. Aaron died at the time of the Fir Bolg escape from Greece in the 8th year of the reign of Amintes of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, 33, 35, 59, 61, 133, 134, 143; **Vol. 3**, p. 147, 198)

Aba Life (See: Rivers; Life)

Abartach – In Macpherson’s *Ossian*, Abartach was the son of Lug and he was the father of the lady Sabrann by Helen of Leda, the wife of Alexander son of Priam. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101, 187, 189)

Abba – Abba was a woman of the Cessair company, who went with Fintan in the first distribution of the women. She is possibly the same as Eba. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 174, 209, 227, 247)

Abbatōn (See: Angels; Names of)

Abbey - Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn was a lector and historian of the abbey of Monasterboice (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

Abbot (See: Christ; Society)

Abbreviations - Macalister adopted the convenience of denoting a book or manuscript by use of an abbreviation. Most of his abbreviations are found in his Table of Abbreviations and Critical Symbols. He also abbreviated certain genealogical and publishing terms. These abbreviations are identified here and are found throughout the entire work. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, pp. vi-viii., xi)

A = Royal Irish Academy Stowe MS A.2.4; **A.A.** = Age of Abraham; **A.C.** = Áth Cliath; **A.M.** = Anno Mundi; **Abh.** = Abhandlungen der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen; **Adv. Haeres.** = Adversus Haereses; **Aen.** = Aeneid; **Arm.** = Armenian; \sqrt{B} = the exemplar from which B was copied; $^2\sqrt{B}$ = the exemplar from which \sqrt{B} was copied; $^n\sqrt{B}$ = MS in the ancestry of B; \sqrt{BH} = the common ancestor of B & H; **B** = the text of Lebor Gabála in the Book of Ballymote; **BB** = the Book of Ballymote; β = Trinity College Dublin MS H.2.4; β^1 = Trinity College Dublin MS H.1.15; β^2 = Royal Irish Academy Stowe MS D.*3.2.; **c** = correction, corrector; **C[^]** = Cessair ¶¶174-178; **C^B** = Cessair ¶¶179-183; **Celt. Lex.** = Celtische Lexicographie; **Cf.** = carried forward; **Ch** = Chapter; **Chap.** = Chapter; **Chron.** = Chronicles; **Civ. Dei.** = De civitate Dei; **Co.** = County; **Cod. Pal. Vat.** = Codex Palatino-Vaticanus; **Contribb.** = Contributions to Irish Lexicography; **D** = Royal Irish Academy Stowe MS D.4.3.; **d.** = daughter of; **Dinds** = Dindsenchas; **E** = Trinity College Dublin MS E.3.5. no.2; **Edn.** = edition; **Esdr.** = Esdras; **Etym.** = Etymologiae of Isidore of Seville; **Eus.** = Eusebius; **F¹** = Book of Fermoy; **F²** = Royal Irish Academy Stowe MS D.3.1.; **ff.** = following; **g** = gloss, glossator; **g²** = a secondary gloss, or a gloss upon a gloss; **Gen.** = Genesis; **gs** = grandson; **H** = Trinity College Dublin MS H.2.15 no.1; **H \sqrt{B}** = the extant MS. H in combination with \sqrt{B} ; **Heb.** = Hebrew; **Hist. Schol.** = Historia Scholastica; **i.e.** = id est; **I.T.S.** = Irish Texts Society; **ibid.** = ibidem; **ins** = inserts; **k.** = king; **K** = Royal Irish Academy autograph 23 K 32; the modernized version of Micheál ó Cléirigh; **Kg** = Keating’s Foras Feasa Ar Éirenn; ∞ **L** = the MS in which the tradition represented by L was differentiated from the other MSS of the same redaction;

L = the text of Lebor Gabála in the Book of Leinster; **LL** = the Book of Leinster; **Λ** = the text of Lebor Gabála in the Book of Lecan, first text; **Lec I** = the Book of Lecan, first text; **Lec II** = the Book of Lecan, second text; **LG** = Lebor Gabála; **LGE** = Lebor Gabála Érenn; **LO** = Liber Originum; **LP** = Liber Praecursorum; **M** = the text of Lebor Gabála in the Book of Lecan, second text; **marg** = margin; **Mart.** = Martyrology; **MD** = Metrical Dindsenchas; **Metrical Dinds.** = Metrical Dindsenchas; **Min** = the version called Miniugud; it is suffixed to the copies of R² in Λ, R, and V; **Mod.** = Modern; **MS.** = Manuscript; **Nich.** = Nicomachean; **O'Cl.** = O' Clery; **Obit** = obituary; **OCT** = Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann; **OL** = Old Latin; **om** = omits; **Onom.** = Onomasticon; **Onom. Goed.** = Onomasticon Goedelicum; **op.cit.** = opere citato; **O.S.** = Ordinance Survey; **P** = National Library Dublin MS P.10266; **PA** = Pericope Antediluvianorum; **P.R.I.A.** = Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy; ***Q** = Lost MS.; **∞R³** = the autograph of the third redaction; **√R³** = the MS from which all the extant MSS of the third redaction are derived; **R** = Bodleian Library MS Rawl.B.512; **R¹** = first redaction of LGE text; **R²** = second redaction of LGE text; **R³** = third redaction of LGE text; **R.C.** = Revue Celtique; **Rev. Celt.** = Revue Celtique; **RIA** = Royal Irish Academy; **s** = scribe of a MS; **s¹** = first scribe of a MS; **s²** = second scribe of a MS; **s.** = son of; **s.v.** = sub verbo; **SAM** = Sex Aetates Mundi; **sbs** = subscript; **sec. man.** = secunda manu.; **sic** = thus in the source; **sprs** = superscript; **ST** = Standard Text; **TCD** = Trinity College Dublin; **TDD** = Túatha Dé Danann; **Top.Hib.** = Topografia Hibernia; **Tr.** = Translator; **UCD** = University College, Dublin; **μΛ Min** = Text from Book of Lecan, first text; **μR Min** = Text from Bodleian Library MS Rawl.B.512; **μV Min.** = Text from Royal Irish Academy Stowe MS D.5.1, D.4.1, D.1.3; **V¹** = Royal Irish Academy Stowe MS D.5.1.; **V²** = Royal Irish Academy Stowe MS D.4.1.; **V³** = Royal Irish Academy Stowe MS D.1.3.; **Vet. Test.** = Veteris Testamenti; **Viz.** = Videlicet; **Vulg.** = Vulgate; ***W** = Lost MS.; ***X** = Lost MS.; **Y** = interpolation or interpolator; ***Z** = Lost MS.; **ZCP** = Zeitschrift für celtische philologie; **Zu ir. Handschr. U. Lit.** = Zu irischen Handschriften und Litteraturdenkmälern; **§** = the sections of a book; **¶** = the paragraphs of a book.

Abbyssinians, the (See: Peoples)

Abcan – Abcan was the son of Bec-Felmas son of Cú [Con] son of Cian. He was the poet [bard] of Lug. “He fell by the hand of Óengus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 133, 157, 195, 233)

Abel

Death of – Abel was slain by his older brother Cain in Damascus. This was the first kin-murder in the world. The way in which Abel was killed is variously explained as: a) with the bone of a camel, b) the cheek-bone, or jaw-bone of a camel, c) by an ass bone, d) by a stone, e) by strangulation. The reason that Abel was slain was Cain’s envy, greed, haughtiness or jealousy. Abel supposedly was in rivalry with Cain for marriage to Cain’s twin sister, Catafolá. This rivalry was supposedly the real cause of Cain’s murder. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 4, 19, 29, 31, 83, 85, 93, 95, 143, 181, 208, 209, 235, 236, 254, 264; Vol. 2, p. 157) (See Also: Kin-Murder)

Flood as Punishment – God sent the Flood upon the world as punishment for the murder of Abel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 2, 19, 31; Vol. 2, p. 199) (See Also: Flood)

Genealogy of – Abel was the second son of Adam and Eve. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 4, 19, 81, 179)

Occupation of – Abel was a “shepherd of sheep.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 81)

Sacrifices of - Abel’s altar for sacrificing to God was allegedly on Mount Moriah. His offerings were of “the choice firstlings of his flock”. Abel offered a ram to God while Cain offered the fruits of the earth. Abel’s offering was more acceptable than that of his elder brother, Cain. Fire from Heaven would fall upon Abel’s offerings to God. After Abel was killed his offered ram was taken into Paradise with him and was later substituted for the sacrifice of the son of Abram. The hide of the sacrificial ram of Abel was supposedly passed on to Abram, and was later worn by Christ. Macalister comments that he knows “of no other version of the almost nauseatingly silly story of the subsequent adventures of Abel’s ram”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 81, 83, 181, 185, 204, 235, 265) (See Also: Altar; Rituals; Sacrifice)

Aberdeenshire – Aberdeenshire is in northern Scotland. The river Dour is associated with Dobar, one of the places to which the Nemedians and Túatha Dé Danann fled. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 192) (**See Also:** Dobar; Iardobar)

Abhandlungen der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen (**See:** Authors; Meyer, Kuno)

Ablach [Auach] – Ablach was the daughter of Partholon. Her husband may have been Liger. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 57, 109)

Aboth – Aboth was the son of Ara son of Iara son of Sru son of Esru. His son was Aurthacht. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Abraham [Abram]

Genealogy of – Abraham was the son of Terah [Thare] and was born in the land of the Chaldeans. His wife was Sarah and his son was Issac. According to Eusebius, Abraham was 100 years old when Issac was born. The scribe “has admitted an absurd gloss by making Aaron the brother of Abraham.” Abraham lived for 175 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 12, 35, 131; **Vol. 2**, p. 33, 133)

Sacrifice of Issac – Abraham’s altar was allegedly on Mount Moriah where he offered his son Issac as a sacrifice to God. In recognition of Abraham’s piety the ram offering of Abel son of Adam was substituted by God for Issac. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 183, 185, 204) (**See Also:** Altar; Rituals; Sacrifices)

Synchronisms - From the time of Adam to the time of Abraham it was 1,948 years. Abraham was born 292 years or 942 or 992 years after the Flood. According to the Hebrew calculation it was 292 years. Abraham survived over the reigns of 5 kings of the world – Ninus, Semiramis, Ninyas, Arius, Aralius. Eusebius says that Abraham was a contemporary of Ninus son of Belus. Various, he was born during either the 23rd, 42nd or 43rd year of the reign of Ninus. He may have been born in the 22nd year of the reign of Europs and the 43rd year of Ninus. Abraham’s son Issac was born during the reign of Arius the 4th king of Assyria. Abraham died during the 3rd, 13th or 15th year of the reign of Xerxes. The 90th year of Abraham is the last year of the reign of Ninias; the end of the reign of Sparetus was in the 494th year of Abraham. Abraham had 60 years complete when Partholon took Ireland. Partholon found Ireland in the 9th year of the reign of Abraham. In the 604th year of the Age of Abraham Nemed came to Ireland. Four years before the end of Abraham’s reign the Fir Bolg took Ireland. The crossing of the Red Sea occurred in the 505th year of the reign of Abraham. In the 836th year was the capture of Troy; It was 962 years from Abraham to David. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 131, 185, 222; **Vol. 2**, p. 193, 195, 209, 254, 257, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 21, 27, 29, 31, 37, 93, 96, 97, 127, 157, 159, 195, 197, 199) (**See Also:** Synchronisms)

Abraham ibn Ezra – “The rendering of “angels” is a piece of Jewish exegesis, possibly conveyed to the translator by some commentary. Skinner quotes Abraham ibn Ezra, †c. 1167.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 78)

Abram (**See:** Abraham)

Abrytus – It was here at Abrytus that the Roman emperor Decius killed Fabianus, the successor of Peter. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Absdanaig, the (**See:** Peoples)

Abyla (**See:** Columns of Hercules)

Abyss - In the beginning thick darkness was over the face of the abyss. The outmost bottomless abyss is a description for the Atlantic Ocean. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43; **Vol. 2**, p. 27) (**See Also:** Seas)

Acallamh na Senorach (See: Authors; Stokes, Whitley)

Acencheres (See: Cincris)

Achab – Achab was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitēna on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Achad Forcha [Áth Farcha] – Lugaid Lonn the 118th king of Ireland was killed here by a lightning bolt from heaven for refusing the offerings of Saint Patrick. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359, 543)

Achad Lethderg – A battle was fought here, in Airgialla, by the three Collas, in partnership with Muiredach Tirech, against the Ulaid. Fergus Foga, the last king of Emain Macha, was slain here by the three Collas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345) (See Also: Battles)

Achaia – Pomponius Mela has attested that Achaia was intended when it was written that the children of Bethach settled “in the northern islands of Greece”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Achanach (See: Gribendach)

Acherres – Macalister adds the information for Acherres whose name was omitted from the listing in ¶409. Acherres was the Pharaoh of Egypt who reigned for 8 years after Pharaoh Cenches and before Pharaoh Cherres. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Achilles [Peleus] – Achilles participated in the capture of Troy and he died during the reign of Ethriel in Ireland. His son was Pyrrhus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159, 161; Vol. 5, p. 197)

Achoris – Achoris was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for 12 years after Neferites and before Psammuthes. In ¶374 “the synchronist has inadvertently prefixed Acenceres and Achoris, confusing the first of these with Cenches, the successor of Achoris and the contemporary of Moses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 311; Vol. 5, p. 51)

Acrazapes – He was the king of Assyria after the death of Ofrotalus and assumed the throne during the reign of Enna Airgdech in Ireland. During his reign Rothechtaid son of Main took the kingship of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 231)

Acrisius – Acrisius was the 22nd king of Assyria after Sosarus. He ruled for 31 years. During his time was the death of “Creidne the wright, Goibniu the smith, Dian Cecht the leech, Cridinbel the satirist, Áed son of the Dagda and Neid was burnt in Ailech Neid”. “This name must have been written AKRISIUS in the MS. of Hieronymus - Eusebius at the chronicler’s disposal. He mistook the K for an X.” “Acrisius was not an Assyrian king: he began to reign *over Argos* in the fifth year of Sosares, and reigned there for the 31 years which our chronicler assigns to him in Assyria”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 211n, 312, 313)

Actosa (See: Attosa)

Ada – Ada was the wife of Lamech son of Mathusahel and her two children were Iabel and Iubal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 91)

Adal (See: Adar)

Adam

Bailiffrey of Earth - God gave the bailiffry of earth to Adam and set him to rule over the beasts of the earth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 17, 25, 27)

Baptism – “And it was through the head of Adam that the end of the Cross came: and the blood of the Lord fell over the face of Adam, and thus was Adam baptized for the first time, according to men skilled in sacred history.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97)

Creation of - God created Adam on the Friday, April 10th at the age of 30. Adam’s body was of common earth, his head of the land of Garad or of Malon, his breast of the land of Arabia or of Aron, his belly of Lodain or of Babylon, his legs of the land of Agoria or of Laban, his thighs from the county of Gogoma, his blood and sweat of the water of the air, his heat of fire, his soul of the breath of God. According to Timothy, archbishop of Rakoti, the clay from which Adam was made came from the land of the east brought by the angel Muriel. According to Eisenmenger some rabbinical sources say that Adam was made of the dust of the whole earth, or, that his body came from Babel, his head from Israel, and his limbs from other countries. Maimonides says that Adam was created from the earth of Mount Moriah. Some say that Damascus was the scene of Adam’s creation. A Muslim legend says that Allah formed Adam from a handful of dust collected from all over the world and various kinds of soil. This accounts for the diverse colours of men and women. When Allah had formed Adam he left him lifeless for 40 days, or years, while notice was sent to the Angels, the Jinn and the Jan to be ready to worship him. After the creation Adam uttered the first laugh and the first welcome. The language he spoke was Gortigern (Hebrew). According to *LeborBrecc*, Adam was created 9 months before Eve. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p.17, 19, 25, 27, 43, 55, 59, 73, 97, 175, 177, 179, 203, 204, 224, 229, 230, 239, 261, 262, 264)

Eve – Eve was the wife of Adam, created by God from Adam’s rib. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 17, 19, 27, 29, 61, 63, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 81, 91, 95, 97, 103, 159, 177, 179, 204, 205, 227, 234, 235, 241, 254, 262, 266)

Expulsion of – Adam was driven out of Paradise for eating fruit from the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil. God cursed him to labor for food and condemned him to mortality. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 4, 19, 29, 75, 179) (See Also: Curse)

Flood – Adam was buried in the city of Hebron until the waves of the Flood carried his head to the hill of Golgotha where it stayed until the crucifixion of Christ. The end of the cross of Christ pierced the head of Adam and the blood of the Lord fell on Adam’s face baptising him. The head was afterwards buried by Shem in Golgotha. Alternatively, the *Cave of Treasures* says that the body of Adam was part of the cargo of the Ark, where it served the useful purpose of keeping the men and women apart. Noe is the second Adam. Enoch is the ‘innocent’ (?) Adam. Christ is the last Adam. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 97, 125, 145, 147, 197, 218, 239, 240; **Vol. 2**, p. 183, 193, 199, 209; **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 167)

Genealogy of – Adam’s wife was Eve and she was drawn out of the 7th rib of his side. The children of Adam are Cain (m), Abel (m), Seth (m), or Sile (m), Catafolá (f) [Calmana (f)] the twin sister of Cain, Pandan (f), Olla (f), Pip (f), Pithip (f). Cain was born in the first year of Adam. Adam supported Abel, and not Cain, in having Catafolá [Calmana] as a wife, since Cain’s twin nature with Catafolá was too close for a marriage. Adam was 130 years old when Seth was born and he lived for 800 years after the birth of Seth. *The Cave of Treasures* relates that Adam commanded Seth and his descendants to remain on Mount Hermon and apart from the offspring of Cain. Adam lived for a total of 930 years; and is one of the 4 men with the longest lives (see also: Iared, Mathusalem, Noe). It was 1,948 or 2,598 years from the time of Adam to the time of Abraham. The Túatha Dé Danann are described as “people of the blood of Adam’s flesh”. Banba in her conversation with Amorgen says that she is “of the progeny of Adam” and “older than Noe” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 19, 21, 29, 81, 91, 93, 95, 97, 103, 125, 143, 145, 147, 159, 185, 187, 199, 213, 218, 234, 235, 241, 248, 254, 266; **Vol. 2**, p. 123, 199; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 31, 113, 167; **Vol. 4**, p. 221, 317; **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 77)

Lucifer and Adam (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, 4, 9, 27, 67, 205, 231; **Vol. 3**, p. 155)

Naming of Adam - Adam’s name was derived from the first letters of the names of four stars - Anatole, Dusis, Arctos, Mesembria (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 55, 57, 226, 227)

Naming of the Animals - Adam gave names to all the animals, birds and beasts of the earth. (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 61, 262)

Paradise – Adam spent his first night on the Pairtech Mountains of Paradise. There is a variety of opinion on how long Adam was in Paradise. According to a belief recorded by Comestor, Adam was only 7 hours in Paradise. A poem in the Book of Ui Maine says 13 ½ hours. Another source says that Adam was in the Garden of Eden for 15 days when the serpent counseled Eve to sin. The Master of Oxford says 7 years was Adam’s duration in Paradise. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxiii, 57, 59, 67, 69, 78, 81, 101, 165, 177, 229, 233, 234, 238, 239, 262)

Adamair Flidais Foltchain [Adamar Foltchain, Amadair, Amadir, CATABAR] – Adamair was the son of Fer Corb and is described as being “of handsome hair”. His son was Nia Segamain. Adamair killed Ailill Caisfiachlach (the 66th king of Ireland) and became the 67th king of Ireland, who ruled for five or thirty years until he was killed by Eochu Ailtlethan, the son of Ailill Caisfiachlach. During the reign of Adamair, Ptolomeus Epiphanes reigned in Egypt. “This [Adamair] is most probably a more correct form of the name. It approximates more closely to CATABAR on the ogham monument at Ballyquinn, County Waterford, which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283, 283*n*, 289, 414, 517)

Adamar Foltchain (**See:** Amadir Flidias Foltchain)

Adamnan (**See:** Authors; Adamnan; Reeves)

Adamnanus – He led the captives to Ireland during the reign of Finnachta Fledach, the 136th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Adar¹ [Adal] – Adar¹ was a chief servitor to Érimón of the Sons of Míl, who had his own ship. He cleared Mag Adar and the plain was named for him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 29, 41, 45, 63, 85, 91, 101)

Adar² – Adar² was the son of Cirb son of Cas Clothach. His son was Bir. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Adar³ – Adar³ was one of the sons of Umor and is described as a poet. Mag Adair was named for him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 37, 67, 111, 175)

Addeos (**See:** Dos)

Adilon (**See:** Arabia)

Adla – He was supposedly the son of Partholon that was left in the East when Partholon went to Ireland. Some say that Nemed was descended from Adla’s family. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157)

Adlai (**See:** Alldai)

Adna – The name Adna means “ancient”. Adna was the son of Bith, “who according to Keating (I.vi.1) was an early post-diluvian; but whose parentage obviously connects him with Cessair, although Keating’s authorities link him with Ninus son of Belus”. Adna is attributed by Keating to have taken handfuls of green grass from Ireland “as if in token of a right of possession”. Macalister suggests that “Adna being son of Bith, he is consequently brother of Cessair ... We seem here to be on the track of a myth of a divine brother-sister union, comparable with the connexion of Zeus and Hera.” Adna was “originally of the company of flood-heroes: conceivably he was a doublet of [L]adra. Adna may also be the same as Agla son of Partholon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 174, 175, 232, 248, 264*n*; **Vol. 3**, p. 194)

Adnad – She was one of the ten daughters of Partholon. Of the three places where Partholon’s daughters are mentioned, Adnad is listed only one time, in Verse XXXI, where she is the third daughter listed. Often

the names of the spouses in such lists are meant to match in sequence. If this is so, her husband may have been Ban. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 57)

Adonai (See: God, Hebrew)

Adrianus – Adrianus was the Roman emperor who ruled for twenty-one years after Traianus and before Antoninus Pius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Adriatic (See: Seas)

Adultery – There were three instances of adultery found, but only one of them was clearly described as a crime. The bold emphasis on **crime** is mine. (See Also: Crime)

Áed s. Dagda - “Áed son of the Dagda fell at the hands of Corrchend the fair, of equal valour; without deceit, it was a desire of strictness, after he had gone to his wife iniquitously.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 235)

Cermat Milbel - “Cermat Milbel the mighty fell at the hands of harsh Lug son of Ethliu, in jealousy about his wife, great the fashion, concerning whom the druid lied unto him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 233)

Topa - Topa was Partholon’s henchman, and Delgnat, was Partholon’s wife. “... said Partholon, the like of the **crime** which you have committed has not been done. Wherefore Partholon said: Great are your **crimes** of deliberation, your **crime** deserves penalties.” “That is the first adultery to be heard of made here in the beginning: the wife of Partholon, a man of rank, to go to an ignoble henchman. He came after the henchman and slew him with anger: to him there came not the help of God upon the Weir of the Kin-murder.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 39, 41, 71)

Adzehead (See: Patrick)

Áed¹ – Verse CXXXVI, which begins, “Virgin Ireland, island of the saints” in ¶62 lists an Áed¹ who was king of Ireland from Cenel Conaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Áed² – “Eochaid of knowledge fell thereafter at the hands of Áed and Labraid.” Áed² was later killed by Cermat (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239)

Áed^{3,4,5,6} – There were four Áeds who were kings of Ireland and came from Cenel Eogain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 559)

Áed⁷ – Áed⁷ was the son of Buidne son of Badra. He killed Lugaid Laidech in Carn and subsequently ruled for 21 years. He died on Mag Cetne in Eas Ruaid. He may be the same person as Áed Ruad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

Áed⁸ [Aed Caem] – Áed⁸ was the son of the Dagda and with his brothers was the first to explore a mound. He was killed by Corrchen “after he had gone to his wife iniquitously”. He died during the reign of Acrisius the 22nd king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121, 129, 151, 153, 157, 181, 191, 211, 235) (See Also: Adultery)

Áed⁹ – He was the son of Dluthach. He killed Finnachta Fledach, the 136th king of Ireland, in Grellach Dollaith. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 547)

Áed¹⁰ – Áed¹⁰, of the Gapped Javelin, was the son of Tadg of the White Horse, son of Cathal son of Conchobor. Aed’s son was Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri ui Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Áed¹¹ – Áed¹¹ of Laigin ua Cernaich, king of the southern Ui Néill, was slain in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Áed (See: Mac Greine)

Áed Allan – He was the son of Fergal son of Máel-Dúin son of Máel-Fithric. His son is Máel Dúin. He is the 143rd king of Ireland and he ruled for 9 or 10 years until he fell in the battle of Mag Sered [Sered Mag], in Cenannas, at the hands of Domnall son of Murchad. During his reign he fought the battle of Ucha against the Laigen in which all of the Laigen fell, but a few, and the battle of Uchbath in which Bran Bec and Aed Mend fell. Aed Allan composed verse CXXXIV after the deaths of Samthann Ela of Bronach and Tola mac Dunchada. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391, 393, 539, 549)

Áed Bennáin – He died during the reign of Suibne Mend. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Áed Caem (See: Aed⁸)

Áed Don (See: Mac Greine)

Áed Dub – He was the son of Suibne king of Dál Araide, who killed Diarmait mac Cerbaill in Rath Becc in Mag Line. “Áed the Black ... (?) stopped, vexed, slew, burnt and swiftly drowned him.” Áed Dub died during the reign of Báetán son of Ninnid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 367, 371, 543) (See Also: Triple Death)

Áed Finnliath – He was the son of Niall Caille and was the 151st king of Ireland. His son was Níall Glúndub. During his reign he fought the battle of Cell ui nDaigri, which was won by Áed mac Neill. Showers of blood poured forth so that they were found in gouts of gore. Loch Leibind was turned to blood. Áed Finnliath ruled for 14, 17 or 18 years and died at Druim in Asclaind [Inesclaind] . During his time Fethgna abbot of Árd Macha died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397, 399, 553)

Áed mac Ainmirech – Áed was the son of Aimire son of Sétna. He had four sons – Domnall, Máel-Coba, Garbán and Cúmascach. Other possible sons of his are Conall, Cormac, Cú and Óengus. Áed ruled as the 126th king of Ireland for 23, 26 or 28 years until he fell in the battle of Dún Bolg at the hands of Brandub son of Eochu. During his reign “a lack of recognition of [his] principedom came over the men of Ireland, so that the *túath* in which he should be in the night, the wife of the lord of the *túath* would not be there in the night.” Also, during his reign the great assembly of Druim Ceat was held, Iustinus Minor was the ruler of the Romans, and there were the deaths of Feidlimid and Eochu abbots of Árd Macha, Pope Gregorius, David of Cell Muni, Colum Cille and Báithín. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 375, 377, 379, 383, 385, 535, 545, 579)

Áed mac Néill [Aed Ua Néill] – He killed Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland, at the battle of Druim Ríg. He also fought a battle with Áed Finnliath, the 151st king of Ireland, in which he defeated the king. Áed also fought and won the battle of Cell ui nDaigri. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395, 397, 399)

Áed Mend – He died in the battle of Uchbath during the reign of Áed Allan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Áed Oirdnide – He was the son of Niall Frossnach and was the 147th king of Ireland. His son was Níall Caille. Áed Oirdnide ruled for 27 years until he was slain at Áth Dá Ferta by Máel-Canaig. During his reign the battle of Druim Ríg was fought and the moon was coloured like blood. During his reign also were the deaths of: Connmach, Torbach, Toicthech and Nuadu abbots of Árd Macha; Muirges mac Tomaltaig king of Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395, 397, 551)

Áed Rúad – He was the son of Badarn son of Aigetmar and his daughter was Macha. He killed Lugaid Laigdech the 52nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261, 267, 463, 511) (See Also: Áed son of Buidne)

Áed Sláine¹ – This was one of the four families of Temair that are descended from Érimón son of Míl, or from Cobthach Cóel Breg son of Ugoine Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 65, 89, 269, 323)

Áed Sláine² – His son was Dunchad and his grand-son was Finnachta Fledcah, the last king of Ireland to extract the Boroma Tribute. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327, 383)

Áed Slaine³ – He was the son of Diarmait son of Fergus Cerrbél son of Conall Crimthann. His sons were Blathmac, Diarmait and Congal. Áed Slaine³ ruled jointly with Colmán Rimid as the 127th king of Ireland. Together they ruled for 3, 4, 6, or 7 years and they took the Boroma Tribute every year without battle. He was slain by Conall Cuthbind [Guthbind] son of Suibne at Loch Semdige where Baethgal mortally wounded him. During his reign Tiberius Constantinus was the ruler of the Romans and there were the deaths of: Cainnech, Fintan of Cluain Eidnech, Comgall of Bennchor; and Conall Cú ran away. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373, 379, 381, 389, 395, 401, 545, 547, 557, 579) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Áed ua Conchobair – There is only the recording of his death. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Áed ua Néill – Áed was the king of Ailech, of the Cenel Eogain, and he was slain in the counter-charge of the battle of Craeb Tulcha against the Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405)

Áed Uairidnach¹ – Áed was the son of Domnall son of Muircertach and was the 128th king of Ireland. His son was Máel-Fithri. Áed Uairidnach ruled for a period of 7 or 8 years and exacted the Boroma Tribute each year without battle. During his reign Mauricius was the ruler of the Romans, and also during his reign there were the following deaths: Senach, abbot of Árd Macha, Brandub son of Eochu and Aedán son of Gabran. It is possible that Pope Gregorius died during his reign. Áed Uairidnach died in Temair of the plague. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375, 545, 579)

Aed Uairidnach² – He was the son of Muircertach son of Muiredach son of Eogan son of Niall Noi-giallach. This entry is just a difference in the ancestry of Áed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385)

Aedán – Aedán was the son of Gabrán and he died during the reign of Áed Uairidnach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375)

Aedán Glas – He was the son of Nuadu Finn Fáil and his son was Siomón Brecc. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253, 271, 507)

Aegean Sea (**See:** Seas)

Aegialeus – Aegialus of the Sicyonians, first took the king-ship of Greece. He ruled for 52 years and the last year of his reign was the first year of the reign of Ninus son of Belus. But, according to Eusebius, Ninus began to reign in the 32nd year of Aegialeus. Aegialeus was succeeded by Europs. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 29, 96)

Ælla (**See:** Ella)

Aelmag [Ailmag] – This is one of seven plains cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucaid. Aelmag is in Callraige. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 229, 449) (**See Also:** Mag)

Aenach – He was one of the sons of Umor who built a fortress beside his brother Dalach in the lands of Ailill and Medb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Aenach Macha (**See:** Óenach Macha)

Áenbeithi (**See:** Loch Óenbeithe)

Aeneas – He was the son of Anchises. His son was Ascanius. Aeneas took Lavinia the daughter of Latinus seven years after the last capture of Troy, which was also 943 years after the dispersal at the Tower of Nemrod. “For the burning of the ships [of the Túatha Dé Danann] compare the action to the women of the followers of Aeneas (*Aeneid* v 604ff.), who by a similar device endeavour to compel their leader to remain in Sicily, and so to save themselves from further toilsome wandering.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37, 39, 157; **Vol. 2**, p. 51; **Vol. 3**, p. 198; **Vol. 4**, p. 294, 312)

Aeneas Silvius – He was “of Latium”. “The process of blundering ... would be hard to reconstruct – possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium, Aeneas of Troy, and the Trojan Brutus”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

Aeneid (See: Authors; Virgil)

Aeolians, the (See: Peoples)

Aeolic (See: Languages)

Aer (See: Er)

Aesculapius – “That Miach, son of Dian Cecht, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver, and that his father slew him in jealousy (as Apollo slew Aesculapius) are later embellishments of the tale”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100) (See Also: Gods; Greek)

Aethiops¹ – He was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for 12 years after Bocchoris and before Sebichos. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Aethiops² – He was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for 20 years after Sebichos and before Merres Aethiops. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Aetolia (See: Elissa)

Aeua (See: Eve)

Aeuam (See: Eve)

Afer – Numerianus, son of Carus, was slain by Afer. He may be the same person as Seureus Afer. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577) (See Also: Seuerus Afer)

Afferus (See: Artaxerxes Memnon)

Affraim – Affraim was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitēna on the Plain of Senar, after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Africa

Demons in – “In a paper by Capt. Wm. Hichens, entitled “Demon dances in E. Africa” he says that “The inhabitants of the neighborhood of Mombasa and Zanzibar live in life-long terror of many kinds of demons, and a hysterical “possession” by these beings is a frequent phenomenon. Among these demons there is a group of one-armed, one-legged and one-eyed spirits called *milhoi*, who are “of stealthy habits and great malevolence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260n)

Gaedil and – The *Historia Brittonum* says that Míl wandered for 42 years in northern Africa and at last crossed over into Spain. Lebor Gabála Érenn says that on their journey to Spain the Gaedil sailed past the north coast of Africa (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 138; **Vol. 5**, p. 123)

Hibernia and – Hibernia stretches northward from Africa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165)

Languages of – “... for there are in Africa many peoples having one language, and no change of tongue” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 149)

Settled by – Africa was settled by Ham, son of Noe. It is one of the three divisions of the world made after the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 21, 35, 147, 151, 157, 167, 169, 189)

Agamemnon – He began his reign during the time of Lampares, 23rd king of Assyria, but “Agamemnon is brought in much too soon: according to Eusebius, he began to reign in the 11th year of Tautanes, who followed Mitreus”. He subsequently captured Troy from Priam and his sons. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159; Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Agathysus – He was the son of Hercules and his descend-ants may be the *Picti Agathysri* of Vergil (*Aen.* iv 146). The Cruithne are called Agathysri. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 179)

Ages of the World (See Also: Chronology; Synchronisms)

1st Age [Age of Adam, Age of the Patriarchs] - The first age of the world begins with the creation of Adam and ends with the Flood. According to the Hebrew calculation this period lasts for 1,656 years. According to Eusebius the length of the age is 2,242 years. The leaders of this first age were” Adam, Seth, Enos, Cainan, Malalehel, Iared, Enoch, Mathusalam and Lamech. For a comparison of the ages of the Patriarchs according to the Septuagint, Vulgate and Irish traditions, see the Table in Vol. 1, p. 104. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104, 125, 147, 197, 248; Vol. 2, p. 207, 209, 229; Vol. 3, p. 29, 95)

2nd Age [Age of Noe] – The second age of the world begins with the birth of Noe and ends with the birth of Abraham. The length of this age varies with different sources. According to the Hebrew time reckoning the age is 292 or 293 years long. The Septuagint version of the Bible makes the age 842 years in length. “Eusebius observes that the second age, from the Flood to the birth of Abraham, according to the Hebrew time reckoning by “Jubilees” was 293 years, but by calculations from biblical data he prolongs this to 942 years – a discrepancy sufficient to confuse any chronologer”. In the 601st year of the age Noe emerged from the ark after the Flood on the 27th day of the moon of May. Key events during the second age of the world were the building of Nemrod’s Tower, the dispersal of the people, the multiplication of the languages of the world, and the founding of Babylon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 125; Vol. 3, p. 27, 29, 37, 95)

3rd Age [Age of Abram] - The third age of the world begins with the birth of Abraham 292, 942 or 992 years after the Flood. The main events during this age of the world include the birth of Moses, the beginning of the Israelite servitude, the crossing of the Red Sea and the arrival of the Sons of Míl in Ireland. According to Eusebian canon, synchronisms with other events that occurred are:

7th year of this age Partholon took Ireland
10th year Ninus son of Belus died
60th year Partholon comes to Ireland
361st year beginning of Israelite servitude
426th year the birth of Moses
458th year Cecrops is King in Athens
498th to 537th year Ascaithius is King of Assyria
505th year the crossing of the Red Sea
538th year beginning of the reign of Amintes
610th year the plaguing of Partholon’s people
616th year the reign of Bellepares
617th year of this age corresponds to the 10th year of the reign of Bellepares and the 15th year of the Hebrew judge Ehud;
640th year of Abraham corresponds to the 3rd year of Lamprides

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 131; **Vol. 2**, p. 209; **Vol. 3**, p. 21, 31, 195, 197, 199; **Vol. 4**, p. 312; **Vol. 5** p. 59, 85)

4th Age [Age of Enoch] – The length of the 4th Age of the World is 373 or 473 years. The 4th Age begins with David and ends with the Babylonian Captivity. During this age the Gaedil came to Ireland. Early in this age, Tigernmas was the ruler of Ireland, and during his reign Thineus and then Dercillus and Eupales were the kings of the Assyrians; David died in Israel and Solomon took the kingship. The Temple of Solomon was built. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125; **Vol. 5**, p. 153, 163, 165, 209, 249)

5th Age [Age of Christ] – Bres son of Art Imlech is at the beginning of the 5th Age. “Christ is the last Adam ... and brought the harrowing over Hell by which the people of the five Ages all at once were saved.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125)

Bronze Age – The names of Cessair and her foster-father Saball “leads to the inference that in their names we may have the skeleton of some unknown saga of a War in Heaven – one of the doubtless innumerable mythologies, once current among the welter of tribes in Neolithic and Bronze Age Northern Europe.” A bronze age cairn on Sliab Beagh “has been referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith.” “*Lām-dīa* were found in a bronze age burial cairn on Carrowkeel mountain and also in New Grange”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 168, 235, 238)

Era of Partholon – “Reducing the chronology to an “era of Partholon”, the annals must have been drawn up in some such way as this -

Year 3 = Fomorian invasion
Year 6 = Loch Mesca burst
Year 12 = bursting of Loch Con and Loch Decet
Year 13 = death of Slánega
Year 15 = death of Laiglinne and bursting of Loch Laiglinne and Loch Echtra
Year 25 = Rudraige dies and the bursting of Loch Rudraige and Loch Brena
Year 29 = death of Partholon;
(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 92)

Neolithic Age – “... tribes in Neolithic and Bronze Age Northern Europe”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 168)

Agla – “A gloss in ¶247 traces the descent of the Nemedians from “Agla son of Partholon”. “Keating borrows it [the name of Agla] but neither he nor anyone else, so far as I Macalister] am aware, tells us anything about this personage. He can hardly be dissociated, however, from Adna son of Bith, whom Keating mentions as an alternative post-diluvian invader.” “Others say that Nemed was of the seed of the son whom Partholon left in the East, namely, of the seed of Agla son of Partholon”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 264n; **Vol. 3**, p. 129, 194) (See Also: Adna son of Bith)

Agni [Agni Find] – Agni was the son of Eber Glunfhind son of Lamfhind son of Agnomain son of Tat. His son was Febri Glas. Macalister suggests that “... Lamglas has disappeared, his name being taken to be an epithet of Lamfhind, and his personality being sunk in Febri [= Eber] Glas, who is else-where represented as a son of “Agni” [= Agnomain = Míl]” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 23, 25, 29, 77 ¶161, 132, 159) (See Also: Agnomain)

Agni Find (See: Agni)

Agnomain¹ – The parentage of this Agnomain was unidentified, but his son was Gaedil who was fostered to Feinus Farsaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 147)

Agnomain² – He was the son of Eber Glunfhind. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 77)

Agnomain³ [Agnomen] – He was the son of Pamp [Paim, Pam] son of Tat son of Sera son of Sru. He was also described as the 5th in descent from Sru, which would be true if Sru is counted as number 1. His son was Nemed. Macalister suggests that “if Partholon will be a doublet of Bith, and it may be that the name of Nemed’s father Agno-main, may not be irrelevant in this connexion” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, ; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 153, 157, 163, 167, 171; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 6, 195, 213; **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 127, 137, 169, 194; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 33, 127, 153, 155, 187, 249; **Vol. 5**, p. 185).

Agnomain⁴ – He was the son of Starn son of Tat son of Beoan son of Mar son of Airthecht. His son was Nemed. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, ; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 153)

Agnomain⁵ [Agnon] – He was a chieftain and the son of Tat, son of Ogamain, son of Boamain, son of Eber Scot, son of Sru. His sons were Lamfhind and Allot¹, but in Verse XIII “another son of Agnomain called “Glas” is abruptly introduced to us”. “It may be that the couplet originally ran thus:

Allot, Lāmfínd, Lāmglas léir,
Trí meic Agnomain imrēil ...

Preserving a tradition of three sons of Agnomain, named in accordance with the usual custom in naming triplicities, A + B + B’ - one of the three names being independent, the others forming a dioscuric assonance.” Agnomain was in contention for the kingship of Scythia with Refloir son of Refill for seven years. Agnomain killed Refloir and he was driven out of and exiled from Scythia by the 2 sons of Refloir. Agnomain’s death was caused either by being killed by Míl or, he died while sailing on the Caspian Sea (or in the islands of the Caspian where they were for a year) after his exile from Scythia. Macalister suggests a correspondence between Agni = Agnomain = Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 19, 23, 25, 29, 73, 75, 77, 97, 99, 103, 128, 129, 132, 145, 156, 158, 159; **Vol. 3**, p. 147; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Agnomen (See: Agnomain)

Agnon (See: Agnomain)

Agnón – Agnón was the son of Buan son of Mas son of Fathacht son of Iafeth; his son was Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183)

Agoiria (See: Agoria)

Agore (See: Agoria)

Agoria [Agoiria, Agore] - God created Adam’s legs of the land of Agoria, but Macalister suggests that “Agoria” may be a misreading of “Moria”: in some Irish script capital *M* is not unlike *Ag*”. In the Verse texts, Adam’s legs are created from either Gogoma or Laban. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 27, 49, 204, 261)

Agriculture (See Also: Domestication; Foods)

Fruits – Ith declares Ireland to have plenteous fruit. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 17)

Apple

Forbidden Tree - Lucifer tempted Adam and Eve to eat an apple from the Forbidden Tree in Paradise (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p.19, 27, 179, 263; **Vol. 3**, p. 41)

Death of Lamech – “... the apple which Lamech cast”... “by him did crooked Cain fall, after he cast the apple upon him.” “The weapon used by Lamech was, however, an arrow; not and apple, as in the text before us” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 183, 265)

Of Caire Cendfinne - The harvest of the undersea apples near the hidden island of Caire Cendfinne, or Findchairi, was demanded by Lug as part of the recompense for the killing of his father; these apples “have, under classical influence, become the golden apples of the Hesperides in OCT [*Oidheadh*”

Cloinne Tuireann”]; (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 289, 303)

Grapes – Grapes are included by implication since the text speaks in several places about wine. “Noe planted a vineyard”. The river Tigris is associated with wine. Nel provided wine to the fleeing Israelites. In the Rhipian Mountains the Milesians discovered a well with the taste of wine. Muirchertach drowned in a vat of wine after being burned. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137, 197, 228; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 35, 75, 101, 157; **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 363, 533, 543)

Olives – Olives are included by implication from the word used as describing a name for the Gaelic language. “*Legulus* is a late Latin word meaning “a gatherer” of fruit, especially one who gleanes fallen olives” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 142)

Grains

Corn – 2/3 of the corn was paid in tribute to the Fomoraig at Mag Cetne by the Nemedians each year at Samhain. During the reign of Berngal only a sack and a half of corn was ransomed in Ireland. God sent great vengeance upon the Aithech Túatha so that they had no corn ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 139, 173; **Vol. 5**, p. 455)

Wheat - “Nel provides wine and wheat to the peoples of God for provision”. 2/3 of the wheat was paid in tribute to the Fomoraig at Mag Cetne by the Nemedians each year at Samhain. Ith declares of Ireland “good is the land wherein ye dwell; plenteous its fruit, its honey, its wheat and its fish.” Saint Patrick promised Lugaid Lonn “wheat without ploughing”. There was a shower of wheat at the birth of Niall Frossach and during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 59; **Vol. 3**, p. 123; **Vol. 5**, p. 17, 361, 393, 405)

Nuts – Bres ruled “in the principedom over the plain, generous in nuts”. There was a harvest of nuts during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 223; **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 413)

Aholah (See: Olla)

Aholibah (See: Oliva)

Aholibamah (See: Olivana)

Ai - Macalister believes “this is a mistake by some scribe who misread the numeral “ui”. The parentage of Ai is confused (see below), but he was slain by Eogan of Inber Mor [of the Creek]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100)

Ai¹ – He was the son of Ogma. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 157)

Ai² – He was the son of Ollom son of Dagda. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 125)

Ai³ – He was the son of Ollom son of Delbaeth son of Net son of Ogma. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 133(?))

Ai⁴ – He was the son of Ollom son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 133(?), 191)

Ai⁵ – He was a chief servitor to Érimón of the Milesians. He had his own ship and cleared Mag Ai for which the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85, 101)

Ai – The battle of Ai was a set-back to the Israelites after their successful siege of Jericho (Joshua vii); compare this with the second landing and battle of the Sons of Mil. A battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmar where the two Amalguids fell. That is, Amalguid Menn and Amalguid Blaithe the two

sons of Trog son of Test son of Imchath of the Lugaid Cal. Another battle was fought here by Fergus son of Roig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 3, 319, 479)

Aibri (**See:** Brea)

Aicc – Aicc was the name of one of the three horses of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199) (**See Also:** Fauna; Horses)

Aicil – The battle of Aicil was fought at Temair by Túathal Techtmar. In this battle Elim son of Conrai was slain. The battle of Gabar of Aicill was fought here against Cairpre Lifechair where he was killed by Senioth son of Cerb [Cerp] of the Fotharta, or by Ruad of Rairiu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 339, 525) (**See Also:** Battles)

Aicle – Aicle was the son of Idach son of Fraech son of Fidach. His son was Cermaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Aidbli (**See:** Brea)

Aidne¹ – She was one of the ten daughters of Partholon. Of the three places where Partholon’s daughters are mentioned, Aidne is listed only one time in ¶212 where she is the first daughter listed. Often the names of the spouses in such lists are meant to match in sequence. If this is so, her husband may have been Brea. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11)

Aidne² – He was one of 24 servitors that the Sons of Míl brought with them into Ireland. He cleared the plain, Mag Aidne, which was named for him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 85, 101)

Aidne – Aidne is the place in Connachta where Muinemón, 18th king of Ireland, died of plague. Aidne is also the place where Ord, son of Ugoine (?), settled. The battle of Aidne is mentioned in Verse CXXI. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233, 467, 533)

Aife [Iafe] – She was one of the ten daughters of Partholon. Her name appears 7 times in the listing of Partholon’s daughters, wives or women. She has variously been listed first, second or third. Her husbands are alternatively Laiglinne, son of Partholon (her brother) or possibly, Boan. She may also have been the wife of Fintan who won her through combat. Mag Aife in Osraige is named for her. Macalister says that “Aife, one of the daughters of Partholon, whom we learned to know in ¶210 as wife of Partholon’s son Laiglinne, is presented at the beginning of ¶212 as his own wife (ousting Delgnat, who is apparently passed on to Slánga); at the end of the ¶ she appears as the wife of an unexplained Boan. The much-married Aife appears once again in line 1076 of Verse XXXII with a new husband, Fintan. As he does not appear in the official list of Partholon’s sons we must be here on the track of a harmon-istic legend seeking to bring about a combination of the Partholonian with the Cessair story.” Macalister also says that “the appearance of Aife as daughter of Partholon and wife of (her brother) Laiglinne is a further contribution of value made by this paragraph to the problems involved. On the magical importance of such brother-sister marriages see Lord Raglan, *Jocasta’s Crime*, passim. “ (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 9, 11, 27, 57, 63, 81, 90, 91, 107, 109, 111) (**See Also:** Incest; Marriage)

Aig¹ – Aig was one of the 25 named subordinate servitors of the Sons of Míl. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 29)

Aig² [Aigh] – Aig was one of the three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 201) (**See Also:** Fauna; Mammals)

Aigle (**See:** Cruachan Aigli)

Ail – Ail was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first dividing of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 229)

Ailbe – Ailbe of Imlech died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Ailchad - Ailchad was the son of Trogan son of Ogaman son of Tosc. His son was Nemón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Aildergdóit (**See:** Faildergdóit)

Ailech – Aed Ua Néill was king of Ailech. Domnall was a king of Ailech in joint rule over Ireland. “The rout of the high king of Ailech”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405, 561, 563) (**See Also:** Ailech Neit)

Ailech Nēit [Ailech, Ailech of Net, Ailech Net]

Assembly at – There was a convention of the men of Ireland at Ailech Nēit after the slaying of Net son of Innui by the Fomorians. They were in Ailech arbitrating between Mac Cuill and his brethren. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 15, 17, 19)

Landing Site - “... those of the North sought it [the landing place of Ith] in a Northern site, more convenient to Ailech, and where the presence of a “Mag nItha” seemed to offer confirmatory evidence.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13)

Location of – “*Ailech Nēit* is identified with the great hill-top fort called Grianān Ailigh, near Derry.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 299)

Named for – Ailech Nēit was the eponym of Net I. “Net, *a quo* Ailech Nēit”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 123, 161, 183)

Partition Marker – “From Áth Cliath of Laigen to Ailech Nēit, is the division of Er” . “From Áth Cliath Medraige to Ailech Net that is the division of Fergna.” The partition is on “a line north to south from Ailech Nēit, the hill near Derry on which stands the imposing fortress called Grianān Ailig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 25, 77, 79, 87)

Violence at – This is the place where Net [Neid] was burnt and “the place where Net and his two wives, Badb and Nemen, were slain by Nemtuir the Red, of the Fomorians”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 237)

Ailen Arda Nemid (**See:** Ard Nemid)

Ailenn (**See:** Alinn)

Ailill – Ailill was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Muirchertach; or he died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb; or these were two separate people. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 365)

Ailill¹ – Ailill¹ son of Cical son of Uigne son of Scal Balb son of Gam, of the Gailioin, fell in the battle of Druim Almain against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Ailill² [Oilill] – Ailill² son of Conall Grant of the southern Ui Néill was slain in the battle of Almu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Ailill³ – Ailill³ was the son of Deda son of Sin son of Rosin. Ailill’s son was Iar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Ailill⁴ – Ailill⁴ was the son of Dúnlaing, king of the Laigin, and was killed by Diarmait mac Cerbail to extract the Boroma Tribute. His son was Cormac. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Ailill⁵ – Aillil⁵ was the son of Eochu Mugmedon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 331)

Ailill⁶ – Aillil⁶ was the son of Eogan son of Ailill son of Iar. His son was Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301)

Ailill⁷ – Aillil⁷ was the son of Feradach of the southern Ui Néill who was slain in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Ailill⁸ – Ailill⁸ was the son of Iar son of Ailill³ son of Deda; his sons were Eogan and/or Mál. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 471)

Ailill⁹ – Aillil⁹ was the son of Inda son of Ogaman. Aillil⁹ fell in the battle of Ercba against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ailill¹⁰ – Aillil¹⁰ was the son of Maga of the Gailioin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ailill¹¹ – Aillil¹¹ was the son of Mata and his wife was Medb. He was a provincial king over Mumu in Connachta. During his reign, he offered land and protection to the sons of Umor, who were the surviving Fir Bolg who fled from Cairbre Nia Fer. When the Fir Bolg ruled Ireland, Genann of the Fir Domnann ruled over the fifth of Medb and Ailell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 11, 13, 15, 25, 27, 29, 37, 39, 67, 81, 82, 111, 175; Vol. 5, p. 269, 271, 275, 299, 301, 325) (See Also: Aillil¹²)

Ailill¹² – Aillil¹² was the son of Ros. He was also called Mac Mata or the son of Mata of Muiresc. He may possibly be the same as Ailill¹¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 271, 275) (See Also: Aillil¹¹)

Ailill¹³ [Oilill] – Aillil¹³ was the son of Slánoll. He took his father's body from its burial place after 1 or 40 years and found the body to be undecayed. Together with Sírna Sóegalach, he killed Berngal and became the 26th king of Ireland. He ruled for 12, 15 or 16 years until he was killed by Sírna Sóegalach son of Dian son of Denol. Deioces was king of the Medes at this time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237, 239, 241, 245, 295, 457, 503)

Ailill¹⁴ – The son of Aillil¹⁴ was Cenn Fáelad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Ailill¹⁵ – The son of Aillil¹⁵ was Ugaire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Ailill Aine – Ailill Aine was the son of Loiguire Lorc and his son was Labriad Lonn. Ailill Aine was killed by Cobthach Cóel Breg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277)

Ailill Aulom (See: Ailill Olom)

Ailill Banda – Ailill Banda fell in the battle of Cúl Conaire in Cera during the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Ailill Caisfiachlach [Ailill Crooked-Tooth, Oilill Caisfiachlach] – Ailill Caisfiachlach is the son of Connla Coem. His son was Eochu Ailtlethan. Ailill was the 66th king of Ireland and ruled for 25 years until he was killed by Amadir Flidias Foltchain. He reigned at the same time as Ptolomeus Epiphanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 287, 414, 473, 517)

Ailill Erann – Ailill Erann was the son of Fiachu Fer Mara son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. His sons were Eogan and Feradach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 311, 471)

Ailill Éstech – Ailill Éstech was the son of Rudraige and his son was Senchad the Learned. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Ailill Finn [Oilill] – Ailill Finn was the son of Art son of Lugaid Lamderg. His son was Eochu. The “true prince” became the 48th king of Ireland and ruled for 9 or 11 years. He was killed in the battle of Odba by Aigetmar and Fiachu son of Dui Ladgrach. He reigned at the time of Artaxerxes Memnon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259, 261, 267, 509, 511)

Ailill Molt – Ailill Molt was the son of Nathi [Dathi] son of Fiachra son of Eochu Mugmedon, from the Muaid. His son was Mac Erca. Ailill became the 117th king of Ireland and ruled for 20 years. Ailill sent messengers to Chrimthann son of Enna to obtain the Boroma Tribute but what he got was a challenge to battle. Ailill assembled Leth Cuinn while Crimthann gathered the Laigin and a battle was fought at Duma Aichir where Ailill’s people were put to slaughter. There was a year without exacting the Boroma, but in the fist-fight of Bri Leith the nobles of Leth Cuinn were set against the Laigin and the Laigin lost. The Laigin were again put under the Boroma which was exacted without further battle. Ailill Molt was killed in A.D. 483 in the battle of Ocha by Lugaid son of Loiguire and Muirchertech son of Erc and Fergus Cerrbel son of Conall Crimthann and by Fiachra Lonn son of Caelbad and by Crimthann son of Enna. During the reign of Ailill Molt there were the deaths of Eogan mac Neill, Benignus the second abbot of Árd Macha, Conall Crimthann son of Niall, Iarlath the third abbot of Árd Macha. Also during his reign, Leo was ruler of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 356, 357, 359, 365, 533, 543, 555, 579) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Ailill Olchain [Oilill] – Ailill Olchain was the son of Sírna Sóegalach. His son was Giallachad [Giallehad]. Ailill ruled Ireland for 9 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245, 247, 249, 265, 271, 505)

Ailill Ólom [Aulom] – Ailill Ólom was the son of Connla Cóem son of Irereo. Ailill was foster-father to Lugaid mac Con. Ailill had a hound named Eloir with which Lugaid mac Con slept. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 93, 101, 473, 477, 555)

Ailim – Ailim was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

Aill na Mireann (See: Stones; Stone of Uisnech)

Aille – Aille was the daughter of Ugoine and is described as being “very white with colour”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Aillenn – Aillenn was the daughter of Romair. During the reign of Tigernmas there was a lake-burst “over Aillenn daughter of Romair, so that she was drowned there, and from her is named Loch Aille [Linn Tola Tuile Tobair] in Callraige in Coirpre Mor”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Aillinn – Aillinn was the daughter of Óengus son of Nadfraich, king of Mumu and the wife of Lugaid Lonn, the king of Ireland. Saint Patrick promised Lugaid Lonn the blessing of fruitfulness of the queen. When that was refused, the queen, and all future queens of Temair, were made sterile. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Aillinn (See: Rath Aillinne)

Ailmag (See: Aelmag)

Ailpin – Ailpin was a member of the Cruithne. His son was Domnall (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179)

Aimirgin – Amirgin was the son of Conrai and his brother was Elim. Amirgin fell in the Battle of Mag Inis against Túathal Techtmar. Some believe that he was of the progeny of Fiachu son of Rudraige, but others say that he was of the Domnann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Ain – Ain was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first dividing of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 229, 247)

Aine¹ – “Aine¹ daughter of the Dagda died for the love that she gave to Banba”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 231)

Aine² – Aine² was the son of Érimón in his second family, born in Ireland, “and that family is not brought into prominence”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27, 29, 99)

Aine³ – Aine³ was the daughter of Partholon and her husband may have been Ban or Bronnad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 109)

Aine⁴ – Aine⁴ was the daughter of Caindile, the king of the Saxons; wife of the king of Ulaid; mother of Tibraide Tírech. She is one of three women who escaped while pregnant from Elim son of Conrai. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 483)

Aine⁵ – Aine⁵ was the daughter of Ugoine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Aine – The Eoganacht of Aine are descended from Éber Finn. “Eochu son of Ailill Finn ... slew the king of Cermna, Clair and Cliu in Aine of the yew-shields”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 511)

Aine Find – Aine Find was “the progeny of Allot, Manannan” of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Ainmere mac Sétnai – Ainmere was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Flann son of Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Ainmire mac Sétna – Ainmire was the son of Sétna son of Fergus Cennfota son of Conall Gulbán. His son is Aed. Ainmire killed Domnall and Fergus, the 122nd kings of Ireland and he later became the 124th king of the principedom of Ireland. During his reign he fought many battles to exact the Boroma Tribute. Ainmire ruled for 3 years until he was killed by Fergus son of Néilline. Ainmire died in A.D. 583. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 368, 369, 375, 379, 383, 385, 535, 545, 557)

Ainnind – Ainnind was the son of Nemed. “Keating quotes an interesting verse naming four learned men in the four quarters of the world at the time of the Flood, to wit Finntān, Ferōn, Fors, Andōid ... in Ferōn and Andōid we recognize with little difficulty two of the alleged sons of Nemed, called in the present compilation Fergus and Ainnind.” Ainnind may also be confused with Partholon’s son Feron. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 175; Vol. 3 p. 87, 169; Vol. 5, p. 489)

Ainnli – Ainnli was one of the three sons of Lug. Macalister suggests that he was one of the three sons of Uisnech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 187)

Air – Air is one of the four ancient elements from which God created the materials of living creatures - earth, air, fire and water. God made birds of the air on the first Thursday and He made the blood and sweat of Adam from the water of the air. The Túatha De Danann assumed an airy body and came in dark clouds over the air. The air was the god of Mac Cecht. “An evening with druidry, at the last, by gray demons of air.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 27, 41, 49, 107, 133, 141, 177; Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 109, 195, 231, 293)

Airb [Arb] – Airb was the son of Éber from his second family born in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27, 29, 99)

Airbe [Airrbe] – Airbe was the son of Éber from his second family born in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27, 29, 99)

Aircheltra – Aircheltra is the place where Cethen and Cú died. The battle of Aircheltra was fought by Sírna Sóegalach against the Ulaid and a second battle was fought here in which Cenn Fáelad was slain by Finnachta Fledach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 227; Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 381, 459)

Airdel – Airdel was the son of Caither son of Eterscel son of Iar. Airdel’s son was Uitel. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Aire [Airiu] – Aire was a servitor Éber, of the Milesians, who had his own ship. Aire cleared Mag Aire and the plain is named for him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 29, 45, 63, 101)

Airech¹ [Airech Februa, Airech Februd, Erech, Érech Febria] – Airech was the son of Mil son of Bile and Seng daughter of Refloir. Airech was born in Scythia [or, born at Breogan’s Tower in Spain]. Airech and Donn, his brother, were the eldest children [or, the youngest children]. Airech was the fosterling of Amorgen. Airech was the steersman for Donn’s ship as the Milesians invaded Ireland for the second time. “He it was who went up the mast to spy out Ireland, and fell from the mast into the sea [on to the rock, F.], or onto the planks of the ship; or, he drowned when Donn’s ship was sunk by druidic wind. Airech was buried at the Sandhills of Tech Duinn, or, his grave is in Inber Scéne. He left no progeny, however, his alleged descendants include: the Ulaid, Ciarraige, Conmaicne, Corcu Modruad, Dal Moga Ruith, Fir Muige Fene, Corcu Ele, Caenraige, Corcu Soillcenn of Semne, Odarraige, Dál nAraide, Dál Riata, Albanaig, and the seven Laigsi. Airech and his story are very much confused with that of his brother Éránnán and there is good reason to suspect that they are the same person. “Or perhaps Ir himself [son of Mil] had the name “Airech Februd”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 67, 73, 107, 125; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 25, 39, 43, 45, 59, 63, 81, 85, 91, 93, 97, 101, 105, 107, 125, 133) (**See Also:** Éránnán)

Airech² [Airech Febria] – In the Milesian conquest of Ireland Airech took the north of Ireland with Érimón, or he remained in the south with Éber. It is possible that these are two separate people. It is more likely that the intended person is Airech son of Míl, who the scribe forgot drowned before the Taking. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 85, 91, 101)

Airech Februa [Airech Februd] (**See:** Airech¹)

Airgden (**See:** Argoen)

Airge (**See:** Lairge)

Airgedglind (**See:** Argatglenn)

Airgetan – Airgetan was the grandson of Mac I. Airgetan’s son was Máel Mórda. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Airgetglind (**See:** Argatglenn)

Airgetmar [Argatmar] – Airgetmar was the son of Sirlam son of Finn. Airgetmar’s son was Fintan. Airgetmar and Fiachu son of Dui Ladgrach killed Ailill Finn son of Art. He fought a battle against Fiachu Tolgrach in Óenach Taillten and lost and he fought another battle at Brega where Fiachu Tolgrach was killed. Eochu son of Ailill Finn and the men of Mumu drove Airgetmar overseas for 7 years during the reign of Artaxerxes Memnon. Airgetmar returned from overseas and made an alliance with Dui Ladrach to kill Eochu son of Ailill. Airgetmar became the 50th king of Ireland and ruled for 30 years until he was killed by Dui Ladrach and Lugaid Laidech during the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus. There is an error in the R³ version which says that Airgetmar killed Lugaid Laigdech, the 52nd king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259, 261, 263, 305, 509, 511)

Airgialla, the (**See:** Peoples)

Airgialla – Cnoc Báine in Airgialla was named for Baine son of Scal Balb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, 345)

Battles – The battle of Achad Lethderg was fought in Airgialla. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345) (**See Also:** Battles)

Lake-bursts – 3 lakes are reported to have burst forth in Airgialla: Loch Daball, Loch Echtra, and Loch Óenbeithe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 278; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 223)

Plains Cleared – 7 plains were cleared in Airgialla including: Fernmag, Mag Cuile Fedá, Mag Dá Gabal, Mag Fubna, Mag nInair, Mag Lemna, Mag Macha. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, 123, 135; **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 215, 217, 437)

Airid Rigfeda – Airid Rigfeda is in Connachta and a battle was fought here by Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Airiu (See: Aire)

Airmed – Airmed was the daughter of Dian Cecht. She was a she-leech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 123, 151, 159, 183, 187)

Airmedach – Airmedeach “the squinting” was the son of Conall Guthbind son of Suibne son of Colmán Mor son of Diarmait son of Fergus Cerrbél. His son was Diarmait. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393, 395)

Airmen¹ [Armen] – Airmen was the son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb son of Ibath. He had five sons Gutus, Cebidus, Uiligothus, Burgundus, Longbardus. There is only a difference in the ancestry between Airmen¹ and Airmen². (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 216)

Airmen² [Armen] – Airmen was the son of Alainius [Elinus] son of Ibath. He had five sons Gotus, Cebitus, Uiligotus, Burgandus, Longbardus. There is only a difference in the ancestry between Airmen¹ and Airmen². (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 161)

Airrbe (See: Airbe)

Airtera – “Mag Faithne in the Airtera” is one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. It is also known as Mag Foithin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 429)

Airthecht¹ – Airthecht¹ was the son of Iartacht son of Iafeth son of Noe. His son was Mar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 153)

Airthecht² [Fathacht] – Fathach was the son of Iafeth son of Noe. His son was Mas. It is very likely that he is the same as Airthecht¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183)

Airthecht³ [Fortech, Oirthecht] – Airthecht³ was the son of Semeon son of Erglan son of Beoan son of Starn. His son was Goscen. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 31, 43)

Airthera, the (See: Peoples)

Aitechbel (See: Aitechbel)

Aitech¹ – Aitech was the son of Baath son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 167)

Aitech² [Aaithecha, Aitheachda, Aithechda, Aithechta, Aithechtaig, Athacht, Echta, Fatacht, Fathacht] – Aitech² was the son of Magog son of Iafeth. His son was Bimbend or Brament and his progeny were the people who came to Ireland before the Gaedil, i.e. Partholon and Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 155, 157, 163, 173, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 265; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 153, 187)

Aitech-Túatha (See: Peoples)

Aithechbel [Aitechbel, Eatachbel] – Aithechbel was one of 7 husbandmen, or ploughmen, of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Aitheman – Aitheman was the son of Eochu Imfhota son of Cairpre Nia Fer. His son was Oirbsen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Airthir Life – Gold was first smelted here by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 453)

Aithne – Aithne was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first dividing of the women. Her name may mean ‘Athenae’. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 229, 247)

Akenkheres (See: Cincris)

Akherres (See: Cerres)

Aladacia [Dalmatia]– “Aladacia is presumably meant for Dalmatia: the appended *m* betrays the influence of some Latin text ...” Partholon traveled from Graecia Parva to Aladacia in one month and from there to Gothia in 3 or 9 days. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 5, 89, 111)

Alainius (See: Elinus)

Alainus (See: Elinus)

Alamannus – Alamannus was the son of Istio from whom the Alemanni are descended. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Alan [Aan] – Alan was the son of Érimón in his second family, born in Ireland, “and that family is not usually brought into prominence”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27, 29, 99)

Alania – The Milesians traveled “past the Rhipaeon Mountain in the north, past Alania, till they settled in Asia”. “According to Isidore (*Etym.*, XIV, iii, 3) Alania was the territory between the Maeotic Marshes and Dacia”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71, 147)

Alanus [Alaneus] - In the Frankish “Table of Nations” Alanus was the father of Erminius, Inguo and Istio . Alanus was the first king of Rome. In this name of Alanus, Grimm recognized a miswriting for the “Mannus” of Tacitus. The Franks are descended from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216, 253) (See Also: Elinus)

Alba (See: Balba)

Alba [Scotland]

Disease in - The women of Alba died of diseases and so the Cruithne sought wives from among the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, vol. 5, p. 181, 185)

Genealogy of – The progeny of Nemed took Alba after the battle of Conaing’s Tower. “Our glossator thought of “Alba” and associated Britus” with Britain (instead of Brittany). So he seemingly invented this story of the Britons having driven out the “Albans” across the English Channel.” The men of Alba are descended from Érimón and Conaire the Great of the Ernai of Mumu and from Tigernmas and Ugoine Mór and also the progeny of the three Collas in Ireland and Alba. The Lemnaig of Alba are descended from Eber. “Interpolation C is an aetiological myth, designed to explain the matriarchal basis of Pictish society, while at the same time claiming for the Gaedil an ancestral hold over Pictland – giving to the Dalriadic colonists a title to the region of Scotland which they had occupied and Gaelicized.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 217; Vol. 5, p.43, 67, 89, 145, 179, 325, 437)

Kings of

Alba – there were 70 kings over Alba from Cathluan to Constantine . “Brude” seems to have been a title of some sort. **See:** Brude Cal, Cinid, Cint, Eru, Eru Aile, Fecir, Fet, Gant, Gart, Gnith, Grid, Leo, Mund, Pont, Ru, Ru Aile, Uip, Urcal, Urcinid, Urcint, Urfecir, Urfet, Urgant, Urgart, Urgnith, Urgrid, Urleo, Urmund, Urpont, Uruip. Cathluan was the first king of the Cruithne to take Alba; Cinaed mac Alpin and Findláech mac Rúaidrí were other kings. Eithne Imgel was the daughter of the king of Alba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 177, 183, 307, 309, 327, 397, 405, 413, 427, 481, 483)

Alba and Ireland – **See:** the sons of Mil, Conmáel son of Éber, Berngal son of Géide Ollgothach, Ugoine Mór, and Éterscéil Mor. Túathal Techtmar was raised in Alba. Ichtmor brought hostages from Alba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 65, 239, 267, 269, 285, 287, 311, 345, 417, 427, 473, 475)

Named for – Alba is named after Albanus son of Isacon son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb; or Alba is named for Albanactus (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 161)

Partition of - Alba was divided into 7 parts for the 7 sons of the Cruithne: Cait, Ce, Ciric, Fib, Fidech, Fotla, Fortrenn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183, 427) (**See Also:** Partition)

Topography of – “It would be very misleading to take the Find mac Cumhaill topography in Scotland as indicative of the locality of the origin of the Find legend.” After the battle of Conaing’s Tower, “Matach and Erglan and Iartach, the three sons of Beoan, went to Dobar and Iardobar in the north of Alba”. “Domon and Herdomon” in the north of Scotland are difficult to explain. They appear elsewhere, and probably more accurately, as “Dobar” and “Iar-Dobar”: Dobar and West Dobar. Skene (*Celtic Church*, I, 166) connects “Dobar” with the river Dour in Aberdeenshire; but it is not clear what brings this comparatively unimportant river (which is not in Northern Scotland) into the picture; and Iardobar is left unexplained.” The Túatha Dé Danann flee from Greece to Dobur and Urdobur in Alba. The island of Caire Cendfinne is “under concealment between Eire and Alba”. Alba is described as “cold”. Érimón took territory in Ireland “to the borders of Alba”. In the tale called *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann* [OCT] the king of Sicily is named Dobar “borrowed from the tale of the sojourn of the TDD in Alba”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 235; **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145, 192; **Vol. 4**, p. 94, 137, 141, 167, 235, 259, 302)

Alba (**See:** Hill of Alba)

Alba Longa – A glossator “seemingly invented this story of of the Britons having driven out the “Albans” across the English Channel ... and he seeks to account for similar ethnic names on the continent – Albanians, Alba Longa, or what not – as the result of this manoeuvre.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 217)

Albdon – Albdon was the son of Gothfraid, king of the Foreigners, who was killed in a battle against Muirchertach mac Néill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Albanactus – Albanactus was the son of Britan son of Silvius son of Ascanius son of Aeneas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157)

Albania – Albania in Asia Minor was first taken by Albanus son of Isacon son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. The sons of Mil came past Albania westward. Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania. The Maeotic Marshes may be here. “*Narboscorda* ... apparently lies between Albania and the Bosphorus ...” “The text originally stated that “Brude Pont reigned 48 years, after which there were 30 Brudes who ruled Ireland and ‘Albania’ (Scotland) for 150 years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157; **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 71, 131, 156; **Vol. 5**, p. 148) (**See Also:** Alba)

Albanians, the (**See:** Peoples)

Albanus¹ – Albanus¹ was the son of Isacon son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. He was the first to take Albania. Albania in Asia Minor is named from him. *Sex Aetates Mundi* says that Albanus founded the

Albanians of Asia. Alba was named for him. He drove his brother across the Sea of Icht. Macalister posits that this name should have been written as “Alemanus”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 157, 161, 217, 253)

Albanus² – Albanus² was the son of Isacon son of Alainius [Elinus] son of I bath. He is the same person as Albanus¹, except for a slight difference in ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Albor (See: Allbor)

Alda (See: Alldai)

Aldui (See: Alldai)

Ale (See: Foods; Beverages)

Alemanni, the (See: Peoples)

Alexander¹ – Alexander¹ was the king of the Greeks for 10 years. He ruled after Ptolomeus Soter and before Physcon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

Alexander² – Alexander² was the ruler of the Romans after Marcus Antoninus. He ruled for 13 years until his own people killed him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Alexander³ – Alexander³, the Pope, was the successor of Peter, who suffered under the Roman ruler Traianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Alexander⁴ – Alexander⁴ was one of the four sons of Cassander, but “this confused statement is an uncomprehending perversion of the record of Eusebius, that “The sons of Cassander, Antigonos and Alexander⁴, reigned for four years.” (*Anno Abrahæ* 1718).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569, 569n)

Alexander⁵ – Alexander⁵ the Great was the son of Philip, the king of Greece. His son was Hercules. He was the “first king of the Greeks”, “king of the world”, and ruled the Macedonians for 7 years. He died in Babylon. Alexander⁵ is not mentioned in either Isidore or *Sex Aetates Mundi*. (source: Macalister, Vol. 1, p. 155, 251; Vol. 2, p. 69; Vol. 5, p. 571)

Conquests of – Alexander⁵ conquered Egypt and drove Pharaoh Nectanebus to Ethiopia. “It is true that he [Nectanebus] was driven from his kingdom and fled to Eithiopia: his conqueror was not, however, Alexander⁵ the Great, but Artaxerxes Ochus, B.C. 350.” Alexander⁵ founded Alexandria in Egypt in 332 B.C. “He first drave Artaxerxes, another time, into Egypt”. He fought three battles against Darius Magnus and Darius slew him in the last battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 39, 41, 69, 136; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Battles)

Followers of – “The four followers of Alexander⁵ the Great named in this paragraph (§375) were Ptolomeus (*Lagi filius*) reigned in Egypt 40 years; Philippus Aridaeus in Macedonia; Antigonos in Asia; Seleucus Nicanor in Syria”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 312)

Synchronisms – Alexander⁵ presumably lived at the time of Pharaoh Nectanebus and Míl. Alexander⁵ slew Darius 5 years after he took the kingship of the world. “Five years had Alexander⁵ in the kingship when the sons of Míl came into Ireland”. The sons of Míl came into Ireland when Alexander⁵ “broke the battle in which Darius the Great son of Arsames fell, at the end of 237 years, save 3 years [234 years]. At the end of Alexander⁵’s reign the sons of Míl came to Ireland, “that is two years after he slew Darius: and in the beginning of his advance and of his kingdom the sons of Míl came to Spain”. Érimón was king for five years when Alexander⁵ died; 9 or 10 years after Alexander⁵’s death Érimón died in Ireland. During Alexander⁵’s time Cimbáeth was the first king of Ireland in Emain Macha. (source: Macalister, LGE Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 51, 57, 85, 141, 163, 225, 263, 569, 571) (See Also: Chronology; Synchronism)

Alexander⁶ – Alexander⁶ was the son of Priam son of Laomedon and his wife was Helen of Leda. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 189)

Alexander Polyhistor (**See:** Authors)

Alexandria (**See:** Cities)

Alexandrian Greece (**See:** Greece)

Alind (**See:** Rath Aillinn)

Alinn [Ailenn, Alind] – Sírna Sóegalach was killed here by Rothechtaid Roth. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 503)

Alla (**See:** Ella)

Alla – A battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmar in which Lugaid son of Ros, of the progeny of Muimne son of Érimón was slain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317) (**See Also:** Battles; Éile)

Allah - A Muslim legend says that “Allah formed Adam out of a handful of dust ... which ... had been collected from different parts of the world, and consisted of various kinds of soil, which accounts for the diverse colours of men and women. When Allah had formed Adam, He left the figure lying lifeless forty days – some say forty years - while notice was sent to the Angels, the Jinn and the Jan, to be ready to worship and do him honour as soon as Allah had put breath into his nostrils” (J.E. Hanauer, *Folklore of the Holy Land*, London, 1907, p. 9). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 261, 262, 262n)

Allai (**See:** Allda)

Allbor [Albor] – Allbor was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first dividing of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 229)

Alldai¹ [Aldui] – Alldai¹ was the son of Indui son of Ordan son of Etarlam. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

Alldai² [Adlai, Aldui, Allai, Alda, Aldui, Allda, Alldai, Alldui] – Alldai² was the son of Tat son of Tabarn son of Enda. His sons were Inda [Indai, Indui, Innai], Eidleo [Edleo] and Ordan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 173; **Vol. 4**, p. 98, 113, 127, 129, 131, 133, 147, 153, 155, 159, 161, 177, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 227)

Alliances

Fosterage (**See:** Fosterage)

Marriage (**See Also:** Marriage, Exchange)

Cruithne and Milesians - Cruithne son of Loichet son of Cing, of the Cruithne, “who came to ask for women of Érimón, and that to him Érimón gave the wives of the men who were drowned along with Donn”. The women of the Cruithne had all died of diseases. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5** p. 179, 181)

Fir Bolg and Connachta – “Óengus son of Umor over yonder, he had Conall as a son; to Conall did Medb give beautiful Aidne, it is not uncertain” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65)

Fir Bolg and Túatha Dé Danann - Tailltiu slept with Eochu Garb son of Dui Dal of the Túatha Dé Danann and was the foster-mother of Lug son of Dian Cecht [Scál-Balb]. She died in Tailltiu and her

grave is north-east of there. Her games were celebrated each year and her lamentation sung by Lug a fortnight before Lugnasad and a fortnight after. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59, 115, 117, 149, 177, 179)

Fomorians and Túatha De Danann - Ethliu daughter of Balor of the Fomorians is wedded to Dian Cecht, the physician to the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 117, 149, 179, 217)

Ireland with Alba, Britons and Saxons - From the battle of Mag Bolg during the reign of Elim, the 94th king of Ireland, "...so that of the Freemen none escaped, except three women with their pregnancies in their wombs, namely Eithne daughter of the king of Alba, wife of the king of Ireland, mother of Tuathal Techtmar; and Gruibne daughter of Gartnia, king of the Britons, wife of the king of Mumu, mother of Corb Aulom; ... and Aine daughter of the king of the Saxons, wife of the king of Ulaid, mother of Tibraide Tirech..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 309, 481)

Scythian Kingship – Now Refloir had a comely daughter there, whose name was Seng d. Refloir: and Refloir offered that maiden to Míl s. Bile. Míl s. Bile took her, and she was with him in loving wise, till she bore him two children; Airech Februd and Donn were their names. Then it was that Refloir plotted to slay his kinsman, for he feared that he would come against him for the kingship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 67)

Military

Airgetmar and Dui Ladrach – Airgetmar came over sea [from exile] and made peace with Dui Ladrach: so Eochu [the 49th king of Ireland] was slain by them. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261)

Amazons and Trojans - "After the rule of the Assyrians, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years, and they had six queens during that time, Marpesia, Lampeto, Sinope, Orithyia, Antiope, Penthesilea. In the history of Dares <Phrygius> it is related that Penthesilea was on the side of the Trojans in fighting against against the Greeks so that she fell by the hands of Pyrrhus son of Achilles." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Athenians and the Túatha Dé Danann – ¶321 is "a story of battles between Athenians and Philistines, and of the part which the TDD played in them, with their magic." "All the MSS. say [Athenians], but the original text must surely have said *Philistines*. K [O'Clerigh] while retaining the Athenians, rewrites the passage to make the reader understand that the friendly aid of the TDD was not forthcoming till the Athenians were nearly extinguished." The Athenians fought battles with the Philistines, and every day that they fought, the Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the dead Athenians so that they could fight again the next day. To kill these demons the Philistines drove skewers of hazel and quicken behind the necks of the Athenians so that they became heaps of worms. ¶320 – 322 "record incompatible traditions: they must come ultimately from as many different sources: and they show the extraordinary complexity of contradictory traditions and (it must be recognized quite candidly) artificial; "fakes", which the synthetic historians have handed down to us." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93, 94, 139, 139n, 141, 304, 305)

Bithynians and Greeks - "The ruler of the land called Bithynia gave to the Greeks a portion of his land for giving him help. They stayed with him to oppose his brethren; and for that reason they are called Gallograeci, because they were fundamentally in part Greeks, in part Galli." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Crimthann Sciathbél and the Cruithne - The battle of Árd Lemnachta was fought in Ui Cendselaig between the Túath Fidga and Crimthann Sciathbél and the Cruithne. "The Cruithne landed in Inber Sláine in Ui Ceinselaig. Crimthann Sciathbél, king of Laigen, told them that he would make them welcome, in return for their driving out the Túath Fidga." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143, 144, 175, 177, 179, 425)

Donnchad son of Domnall Remar and the Foreigners – Donnchad joined with the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in the battle of Crinach against the men of Mide during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Bráin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Dui Ladrach and Lugaid Laidech – Dui Ladrach allied with Lugaid Laidech to kill Airtgetmar, the 50th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261)

Eochu son of Ailill Finn, Lugaid mac Fiadmuine and Dui Ladrach – Airtgetmar had killed Ailill Finn, the 48th king of Ireland. Eochu son of Ailill Finn, Lugaid mac Fiadmuine, Dui Ladrach, and the men of Mumu assembled together to drive Airtgetmar out of the country and into exile over the sea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259)

Foreigners and Laigin – Brían mac Ceneidig fell at Áth Cliath in Cluain Tarb at the hands of the Laigin and the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405)

Gaidel and Thracians - “Twice 18 of the soldiers of Thrace came on an expedition to the sons of Mil, that is, inspired by the fame of the glory of the expedition: so that they came into a league with the sons of Mil: and elders had promised them that they should attain to a territory along with them, if they themselves should take land. For that reason the Gaedil attacked by force the land where the Cruithne are. Now these soldiers came from Thrace into Pictland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71)

Labraid Loingsech and Foreigners – “Thereafter Labraid Loingsech took the (59th) kingship of Ireland, and with him came the Foreigners into Ireland with their broad spears in their hands; and from them “Laigin” is named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279)

Muiredach Tirech and the Collas – The three Collas came from Alba to incite a battle with Muiredach Tirech. However, Muiredach gave them an honourable welcome and enlisted a partnership with them in the battle against the Ulaid. After the battle of Achad Lethderg in Airgialla, Muiredach awarded the Collas with the Ulidian share of the Boroma Tribute for ever. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345)

Allod (See: Allot²; Elloth)

Allot¹ [Alloth] – Allot¹ was the son of Agnomain⁵ son of Tat. His son was Éber Dub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 29, 77, 97, 99, 132, 156)

Allot² [Allod] – Allot² was the son of Nenual son of Nemed son of Allot⁴. His sons were Occe and Ucce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 29, 31, 103, 105; Vol. 5, p. 25, 29) (See Also: Allot⁴)

Allot³ – Allot³ was the son of Nuadu son of Nenual son of Febri Glas. His son was Ercha. Allot³ was one of three chief-tains of the Gaedil after the death of Agnomain⁵ son of Tat. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 19, 23, 75, 77, 160)

Allot⁴ – Allot⁴ was the son of Ogamain son of Toithecht. His sons were Nemed, Occe and Ucce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 29, 31, 77) (See Also: Allot²)

Allot⁵ – Allot⁵ was of the Túatha Dé Danann. His daughter was Croind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

Allot⁶ – His son was Ceti. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 141, 195)

Allot (See: Elloth)

Alloth (See: Elloth)

Alloth Alaind (See: Elloth)

Almain (See: Rath Aillinn)

Almighty, the (See: God)

Almon (See: Almu)

Almu [Almon] – A battle was fought here by Fergal the 139th king of Ireland “contending for the cattle of Bregmag” to exact the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385, 387, 533, 539, 549) (See Also: Battles)

Alpine Mountain (See: Mountains)

Alps, the (See: Mountains)

Altadas – Altadas was the 10th king of Assyria and ruler of the world after Baleus and before Mamitus. Altadas he ruled for 32 years when Partholon was in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37)

Altar (See: Etar)

Altar

Cicollos – “Van Hamel reminds us that there was a god Cicollos (so Thurneysen corrects the name) of whom several altars have been found in the Côte d’Or.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267)

Mount Moriah – “Mount Moriah is alleged to have been the site of the altars of Solomon, David, Noah, Cain and Abel as well as of Abraham, and is specified by Maimonides (*Beit Abachria*, c.2) as being the source of the earth from which Adam was made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Noe – “Noe caused an altar to be built to God [the first altar that was made after the Flood].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 131, 221)

Saturn – “... the altar of Saturn alleged by some doubtful authorities to have been established on the Capitoline Hill”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 313)

Saints – “...this history [of Ireland] ... is upon the altars of saints and righteous men from that day to this ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 225)

Altus Prosator – “None of the LG texts knows of the *second* fall of the infernal angels, after the temptation of Eve, referred to in the hymn *Altus Prosator*, verse G”. (source: Macalister, LG, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Amadir (See: Adamair Flidais Foltchain)

Amairgen (See: Amorgen)

Amalgaid – Amalgaid is described as “successor of Patrick”. He may have died during the reign of Diarmait mac Mail-na-mBo. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 407)

Amalgaid Blaithe – Amalgaid Blaithe was one of the two sons of Trog son of Test son of Imchath of the progeny of Lugaid Cal. He was killed in the battle of Ai against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Amalgaid mac Congalaid – He was the son of Conang mac Congail son of Áed Sláine, and his son was Congalach mac Conaing Currig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Amalgaid Menn – Amalgaid Menn was one of the two sons of Trog son of Test son of Imchath of the progeny of Lugaid Cal. He was killed in the battle of Ai against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Amanus, Mount (**See:** Mountains)

Amarteus – Amarteus was the Pharaoh of Egypt after Amasis [Persian dynasty passed over, covering 111 years] and before Neferites. Amarteus ruled for 6 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Amasis – Amasis was the Pharaoh of Egypt after Vafres [Persian dynasty passed over, covering 111 years] and before Amarteus. Amasis ruled for 42 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Amazons, the (**See:** Peoples)

Amenemes – Amenemes was the Pharaoh of Egypt after Ammenophis and before Thuoris. Amenemes ruled for 26 or 28 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Amenmeses (**See:** Amenomes)

Amenomes [Amenmeses, Amenophes] – Amenomes was the Pharaoh of Egypt after Amenoses. “The name is borrowed (and mutilated) from Eusebius. ... Amenomes (= Amenophes), but here out of his proper place in the Eusebian canon is presumably Amenmeses.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 135)

Amenophes (**See:** Amenomes)

Amenoses [Menophes, Merneptah] – Amenoses was the Pharaoh of Egypt after Rameses and before Amenomes. “The name is borrowed (and mutilated) from Eusebius ... Amenoses (= Menophes) is most likely Merneptah. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 135)

Amintes [Amyntas Migne] – Amintes was the 17th king of Assyria and ruler of the world after Astacadis and before Ascaidias. “According to Eusebius he began to reign in the year 538 of the Era of Abraham. Amintes ruled for 45 years. “Aaron died in the 8th year of his reign”. “*Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymus as flourishing in the 19th year of Amintes, king of Assyria”. In his time the Fir Bolg came to Ireland and “it is in his period that Moses died, as well as Tat son of Ogamain”. Amintes’ name is connected with the Egyptian god, Thoth. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 129; **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 33*n*, 96, 147, 197, 198)

Amirgin – Amirgin son of Eochu son of Óengus of the Fir Bolg was killed at the battle of Oirbsen against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Amlaib – “In the time of Amlaib the boatman” is the first line of quatrain B of Verse CXXXVI, which was composed by Gilla mo Dubda. “MacCarthy translates the line “*In aimsir Amlaibh eatraigh*” as “In a time unpropitious” “No recent lexicographer will allow a word *amlaib* = “unprop-itious” ... I [Macalister] suggest a reminiscence of the kings of Dublin named Amlaib, who, as being pirates from oversea, might well be called *catrach* and *ri caer cach*”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 565)

Amlef – His son was Sitric. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Ammenophis – Ammenophis was the Pharaoh of Egypt after Ramses and before Amenemes. He ruled for 40 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Ammenophthis – Ammenophthis was the Pharaoh of Egypt after Psusennes and before Osochor. He ruled for 9 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Ammianus Marcellinus – Ammianus Marcellinus was “a 4th century historian, who cites the testimony of the Alexandrian scholar Timagenes (first century B.C.) concerning the peopling of Gaul”. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1)

Amor (See: Sliab Emor)

Amorgen [Amairgen, Amorgen Glúingel, Amorgen Glungel]

Battles – Amorgen was one of Érimón’s chieftains and he fought in several battles. Amorgen killed Mac Greine a king of the Túatha Dé Danann at the battle of Temair; he killed Mantan and Caicher, who was killed in the battle of Cul Caichir. Amorgen died at the hands of his brother Érimón in the battle of Bile Tened. “We strongly suspect that these Milesian chieftains are double personalities; the combat of Érimón against Amorgen at *Bile Tened*, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between Érimón and Éber at *Airget Ros*, the “Silver Wood”; in both events, the battle goes against the opponent of Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 167, 239; Vol. 5, p. 41, 85, 107, 140, 155, 165, 171, 495) (See Also: Battles)

Descendants - “Of Amorgen is Corcu Achrach in Eile, and the Orbraige excluding Clann Fergusa, and Corcu Airtbinn, and Corcu Airtbi and Ui Enechlais in Laigin and Tuath Loiguire on Loch Erne at Daiminis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43,67, 87, 101)

Education – Amorgen learned arbitration and judging in Egypt and later functioned as a chieftain, judge and poet. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69, 162; Vol. 5, p. 25) (See Also: Education)

Genealogy – Amorgen was one of the 7 or 8 sons of Míl. His mother was Scota² and he was born in Egypt. Amorgen has been described as “White Knee”. Scéne was Amorgen’s wife and she died in the sinking of Donn’s ship. Amorgen’s foster-son was Airech or Éranánn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 69, 73, 107, 125; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 31, 39, 47, 61, 63, 71, 81, 93, 97, 105, 125, 129, 131)

Great Causeway – Amorgen built the Great Causeway of Inber Mór [the Turlach of Inber Mór] in the territory of Ui Enechlais of Cualu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117; Vol. 5, p. 69, 129, 133, 159, 167, 171)

Judgements – Amorgen decided with his brothers Érimón and Éber that Donn should have no share in the land of Ireland for his envy of Ir. After the death of his wife, Amorgen declared that “The harbor where we land, it shall bear the name of Scéne”. When Amorgen spoke with Banba, Fotla and Ériu he promised that each of their names would be a name for Ireland. Amorgen agreed with the 3 kings of the Túatha Dé Danann that the Sons of Míl should leave Ireland for 3 days and go out the distance of nine waves before trying to return. Amorgen arbitrated between Érimón and Éber regarding the kingship of Ireland and decided in favor of Érimón saying, “The heritage of the chief, Donn, to the second, Érimón; and his heritage to Éber after him”. Amorgen rendered the first 3 judgements in Ireland among the Sons of Míl – the judgement at Temair, the one at Sliab Mis, and the decision upon the deer and the roes and quadrupeds. After the battle of Mala, Amorgen gave the judgement on the apportionment of the hunters. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8, 31, 35, 37, 47, 53, 55, 69, 73, 77, 79, 95, 103, 119, 121) (See Also: Laws)

Landing in Ireland – Amorgen was one of 7 chieftains who landed at Inber Scéne in the north of Ireland with Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 5, p. 41, 47, 73, 95, 99, 127)

Poetry – When the Túatha Dé Danann druids’ spells were sending winds against the Milesian fleet, Amorgen sang verse LXXII - “I seek the land of Ireland”. Amorgen set his right foot on Ireland and sang Verse LXIX - “I am wind on sea”. To commemorate his wife’s death Amorgen recited Verse LXVIII – “Though it be the grave of Scéne – so it was [hitherto]”. Amorgen sang a fishing-spell, Verse LXX, “A fishful sea” - to drive fishes into the creeks. “It is obvious that the *retoricc* attributed to [D]elgnat in ¶234

[See thy speckle-coloured cattle-herds] was primarily a fertility-spell, like the fishing-spell put into the

mouth of Amorgen at a later stage of LG.” Macalister likens the famous verses of Amorgen to a “book of spells”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 41, 99; **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 33, 39, 57, 59, 75, 81, 111, 115) (**See Also:** Verses)

Surety – “She [Tea] had sureties against her husband, namely Amorgen Glúingel and Éber, before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 169) (**See Also:** Laws)

Amorgen Iargiuindach – His son was Conall Cernach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 291, 293)

Amorgen Glúingel (**See:** Amorgen)

Amorgen Glúngel (**See:** Amorgen)

Amulet (**See Also:** Charm, Incantation, Spell, Talisman)

Source of – “Six men of them [the Cruithne] remained over Bregmag and they are the origin of every tabu, every luck-sign, every casting (?), bird voices, every presage, and every amulet”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177)

Amulets and Superstitions (**See:** Authors; Budge)

Amyntas (**See:** Amintes)

An Liath-charraig (**See:** Animals; Mythological)

Ana – Ana was the 7th daughter of Ernmas. The Paps of Ana are named for her. She may be confused with Danand, another daughter of Ernmas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 155, 183) (**See Also:** Danand)

Anagrams – “And is it a mere coincidence that, in this artificially manipulated history, Morc, the Fomorian leader, is labelled with a name which, when written backward, spells Crom, the alleged name of the god of Mag Slecht?” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 336)

Anand (**See:** Danand)

Anand – Mōr-rīgu, the war-fury, is sometimes called Anand or Danand. “In ¶338, perhaps by inadvertence, Anand and Mōr-rīgu are treated as separate persons.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103n, 131)

Anann (**See:** Danand)

Anastasius I – Anastasius I was the ruler of the Romans after Zeno and before Iustinius senior. He reigned for 20 years while Muircertach mac Erca was king in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Anastasius II – Anastasius II was the ruler of the Romans after Philippicus and before Theodosius III. Anastasius II blinded Philippicus at Nicaea and then ruled the Romans for 3 years until Theodosius III deposed him at Nicaea. During his reign Loingsech mac Aengusa was king in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579, 581)

Anatole (**See:** Astronomy; Stars)

Anchorises - His son was Aeneas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37, 157; **Vol.2**, p. 51)

Ancient Laws of Ireland (**See:** Authors; Anonymous)

Andōid – “Kg [Keating’s Foras Feasa Ar Éirenn] ... quotes an interesting verse naming four learned men in the four quarters of the world at the time of the Flood, to wit Finntān, Ferōn, Fors, Andōid son of Ethōr.

Ethōr reappears as one of the triad which closes the dynastic line of the Túatha Dé Danann: in Ferōn and Andōid we recognize with little difficulty two of the alleged sons of Nemed, called in the present compilation Fergus and Ainnind.” Andōid allegedly survived the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 175; Vol. 3, p. 87)

Angels

Classes of – “He (God) gave the bailiffry of Heaven to Lucifer with the nine orders of the Angels of Heaven”. “The “Nine Orders” of Angels are very frequently specified in Apocryphal literature, as in *the Book of the Secrets of Enoch*, xx. 1. The following enumeration is given by Solomon, bishop of Basrah: “The angels are divided into 9 classes and 3 orders. The upper order contains Cherubim, Seraphim, and Thrones, and these are the bearers of God’s throne: the middle order contains Lords, Powers and Rulers: the lower order contains Principalities, Archangels and Angels.” Isidore (*Etym.* VII. V. 4) gives a similar enumeration, but in a different sequence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 27, 205)

Archangels – “In the Arabic *Book of the Rolls* (it is said) “The Holy First Day, chief of Days: early in it God created the Upper Heaven and the Worlds, and the highest rank of Angels ... and the Archangels”. Bishop Basrah places Archangels in the lower order of angels. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 201, 205)

Cherubim – Bishop Basrah places the Cherubim in the upper order of angels and one of 3 classes that carry God’s throne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205)

Lords – Bishop Basrah places the Lords in the middle order of angels. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205)

Powers – Bishop Basrah places Powers in the middle order of angels. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205)

Principalities – Bishop Basrah places Principalities in the lower order of angels. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205)

Rulers – Bishop Basrah places Rulers in the middle order of angels. (source: Macalister, Vol. 1, p. 205)

Seraphim – The Seraphim are in the upper order of angels and are one of three classes that carry God’s throne. A Seraph is an individual angel of the class of Seraphim. A Seraph with a fiery sword guards the entrance to Paradise. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 75, 205)

Thrones – The Thrones are in the upper order of angels and are one of three classes that carry God’s throne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205)

Creation of - Angels were created by God on the first Sunday. He made them without beginning or end. Lucifer tells Eve that if she eats of the Forbidden Tree that she will become as an angel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 41, 67, 201; Vol. 2, p. 239)

Fall of - Lucifer led a third of the host of angels in a revolt against God and as a result they were all cast into Hell. The legend of the Fall of the Angels ... is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiamat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation.” “None of the LGE texts knows of the second fall of the infernal angels after the temptation of Eve, referred to in the hymn, *Altus Prosator*, verse G”. Sliab Emor might possibly be associated with Mount Hermon: “the association of that mountain, in apocryphal literature, with the Biblical Antediluvians and with the fallen angels, might indicate it as a suitable place from which to derive the uncanny Fomorians.” (source: Macalister, LG, Vol. 1, p. 4, 17, 19, 27, 204; Vol. 2, p. 259)

God as Angel - After Adam and Eve had eaten fruit from the Forbidden Tree, they heard the voice of God

walking in the form of an angel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 69)

Names of

Abbatōn – “Budge quotes from a Coptic tradition preserved in *The Discourse of Abbatōn the Angel of Death* by Timothy, Archbishop of Rakoti (Alexandria) ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 203)

Gabriel - At God’s command Gabriel went in search of a name for Adam. Gabriel went to the north and saw a star, Arctos, and he brought with him the first letter of that name. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55)

Lucifer [Belial, Devil, Ethiar, Iofen, Iafer, Iofer Niger, Iofet, Iophim, Sammaël, Satan, Tophet] –

Authority of – “God gave the bailiffrey of Heaven to Lucifer, with the nine orders of the Angels of Heaven.” In one version of the story, it may have been that “Lucifer and Adam were in partnership.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 27, 205)

Envy of – Lucifer was envious of Adam and this envy presumably led to his revolt against God. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 4, 19, 27, 67, 206, 231)

Invocation of God’s Name – “The notion that the Devil was the first to invoke the name of God” appears in *Salomon and Saturnus*, *The Colloquy of Adrian and Ritheus*, and the *Master of Oxford*. “The basal idea doubtless is that the devil acquired power over the Diety by knowing and using His secret name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 263)

Names of - The name Iofer Niger derives from the Latin Life of St. Juliana, which dates to about 800 A.D. The editors of *Acta Sanctorum* quote variant forms – Iophin, Iofet, Iofen, Tophet, and they suggest an (improbable) etymology (Hebrew, sâhōr, “black”). Lucifer is also known as Belial the son of Beelzebub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 3, 206, 207, 231, 236)

Perversion of Wisdom – “According to *The Cave of Treasures*, Nimrod learned wisdom from Yōntōn, son of Noah, but the devil afterwards perverted the teaching which accounts for the mixture of good and evil in astrology, magic, etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254)

Sin of – Lucifer sinned and led an assault upon Heaven and was cast into Hell with a third of the host of angels. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 19, 27, 204)

Temptation of Eve – Lucifer transformed himself into a serpent and tempted Eve to sin by eating fruit of the Tree of Knowledge. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 27, 67, 179, 23, 233) (See Also: Transformations)

Túatha Dé Danann – “... this is the nature of all of them, to be followers of the devil”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155)

Michael - At God’s command Michael went in search of a name for Adam. He went to the east and saw a star, Anatole, and he brought with him the first letter of that name. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55)

Mûrîêl – According to Timothy, Archbishop of Rakoti in his book *The Discourse of Abbatōn the Angel of Death*, Mûrîêl brought the clay from which Adam was made “from the land of the east.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 203)

Raphael - At God’s command Raphael went in search of a name for Adam. He went to the south and saw a star, Dusis, and he brought with him the first letter of that name. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55)

Uriel - At God's command Uriel went in search of a name for Adam. He went to the west and saw a star, Mesembria, and he brought with him the first letter of that name. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 55, 57)

Anglesey (**See:** Moin Conain)

Anglo-Norman Voyage of St. Brendan, The (**See:** Authors; Waters)

Animals (**See:** Fauna)

Anmchad – Anmchad the son of Orc died in the battle of Almu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Annals of the Four Masters, The (**See:** Authors; Four Masters, O'Donovan)

Annind – Annind was one of the four sons and chieftains of Nemed. Annind's wife was Cera. "When his grave was dug and he – Annind – was a-burying, then it was that the lake [Loch Annind] burst over the land." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 133, 190)

Annius, Johannes (**See:** Authors)

Anluan – Anluan was the son of Maga. His brothers were Ailill¹⁰, Cet, Dot and Sen. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Annoid – Annoid was the son of Tubair son of Cret son of Fergus Fergna of the Domnann. Annoid fell in the battle of Eibhlinne against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Anomalies – Anomalies are considered to be infrequent events that are unexpected and inconsistent with what one would expect to happen. Identifying these events might provide researchers with clues to the possible historical events or to the literary sources behind them.

Birth – During the reign of Cellach and Conall Céal "a cow brought forth four calves in one day." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379)

Body Carried in Battle – "His [Níall Noí-giallach] body was brought from the East by the men of Ireland; and whenever the Foreigners would give them battle, they would raise the body of the king aloft, and the battle broke before them thereafter." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 349)

Comet – During the second reign of Máel-Sechlainn "the comet appeared for a fortnight." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Fiery Column – "Two fiery columns appeared, a week before Samain, which illuminated the whole world" during the reign of Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, the 155th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Flying

Ships in the Air - During the reign of Domnall mac Murchada, the 144th king of Ireland "ships were seen in the air" (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Túatha Dé Danann – The Túatha Dé Danann "came, without vessels or barks, in dark clouds over the air, by the might of druidry". (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 109, 141, 171)

Lake Bursts – The phenomena of lakes unexpectedly appearing would be an anomaly in most places. However, "it is possible that the phenomena of the turlochs, temporary lakes, frequent in some parts of Ireland, may have helped to shape these stories". (**See Also:** Lake Bursts)

Lightning strikes – Lightning strikes are frequent enough occurrences, but it is more unusual when lightning strikes a person.

Carus – Carus, the ruler of Rome after Probus “ruled for 2 years till lightning burnt him” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Lugaid Lonn - Lugaid Lonn, the 118th king of Ireland, was “struck by a fiery bolt from heaven on his head” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359, 543)

Nathi - Nathi, the 115th king of Ireland, “died in Sliab Elpa after being struck by lightning as he was going against the Tower of a fortress” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351, 529)

Rothechtaid Roth - Rothechtaid Roth, the 28th king of Ireland, ruled for 7 years “till lightning burnt him in Dun Sobairce” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245, 503)

Moon the Colour of Blood - The moon was turned to blood as a portent on the remission of the Boroma Tribute by Finnachta Fledach. During the reign of Áed Oirdnide, the 147th king of Ireland, “the moon was turned to blood”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 395)

Showers of – Showers of blood, honey, wheat, and silver may simply be poetic ways of expressing times of war or economic prosperity.

Blood – During the reign of Áed Finnliath, the 151st king of Ireland “showers of blood were poured so that it was found in gouts of gore” and Loch Leibind “was turned to blood, so that its gouts of gore were found like a scum on the surface.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Honey - There were three showers at the birth of Niall Frossach one of which was a shower of honey. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 387, 393)

Wheat - There was a shower of wheat at the birth of Niall Frossach. During the reign of Máel-Sechlainn there was a shower of wheat. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 387, 393, 405)

White Silver - There were three showers at the birth of Niall Frossach, including a shower of white silver. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 387, 393)

Snow Like Wine - There was “snow of wine” during the reign of Finnachta son of Ollom Fotla and in the reign of Elim Olfinechta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 247)

Stream Tastes Like Wine - The Gaedil found a spring with the taste of wine on the promontory north of the Rhipaeian Mountain. “The soporific fountain is certainly borrowed from an incident in the legend of the *Voyage of Brendan*: see Schröder, *Sanct Brandan*, p. 18; Water, *Anglo-Norman Voyage of St. Brendan*, p. 42”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 21, 75, 101, 130, 157)

Transformation (See: Transformations)

Two Suns - During the reign of Flann son of Máel-Sechlainn, “two suns were seen to run together in one day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Undecayed Body - Aillil¹³ was the son of Slánoll. He took his father’s body from its burial place after 40 years and found that “his colour changed not and his body decayed not.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239)

Undersea Travel – “They [the Túatha Dé Danann] go under seas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155)

Anthropologie, L’ (See: Authors; Siret)

Anthropology – “The rest of the book [*Liber Praecursorum*] not only possesses no historical value – as is only too obvious; in the form in which it is presented to us it has next to no importance in the general field of Anthropology, except in so far as it may throw some sidelight rays upon magical beliefs and practices, or the like.” “... close examination of even an artificial document like this, conducted by the methods of modern Anthropology, may reveal pearls of great price to the explorer”.**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 1, 9)

Anthropomorphism – “This paragraph (§78) – “Noe built an altar unto the Lord [after the Flood] and made acceptable offerings upon it unto God, of all the clean four-footed beasts [and of all birds] and clean fowls.” represents the text of ST [Standard Text] with tolerable literalness: but whether the intention or not, the strong anthropomorphism of verse 21 is softened.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 133)

Antichrist – “Enoch is in Paradise, along with Elijah, to fight against the Antichrist, and even to perish in the fighting.” “The irrelevance about Enoch and Fintan is clearly a reader’s note. ... On the legend that Enoch is reserved to fight against Antichrist, along with Elijah (and even perish in the fighting), see *Revue celtique*, xxvi, pp. 164-5, and references there.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33, 220)

Antigonus¹ – Antigon¹ was one of the four followers of Alexander the Great, and he ruled the Babylonian (Asian) portion of the Alexandrian empire for 18 years until he was slain by Seleucus and Ptolomeus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 312; **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Antigonus² – Antigon² ruled the Macedonians for 15 years after Demetrius and before Philippus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Antigonus³ – Antigon³ was the son of Cassander and his son was Demetrius. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Antiochus Cyzicenus – He was the king of Babylon after Grypus and before Philippus. Antiochus Cyzicenus ruled for 19 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Antiochus Eupator – Antiochus Eupator was the king of Babylon after Antiochus (magnus) Epiphanes and before Demetrius. He ruled for 2 or 5 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Antiochus Magnus – Antiochus Magnus was the king of Babylon after Seleucus Callinicus and he ruled for 30 years. He was succeeded by his son Seleucus Philopater. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Antiochus (magnus) Epiphanes – Antiochus Epiphanes was the king of Babylon after Seleucus Philopater and before Antiochus Eupator. He ruled for 15 years and “it was he who slew the Maccabees.” “There is no authority for the inter-polation of *magnus* before Epiphanes”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571, 571n)

Antiochus Sidetes – Antiochus Sidetes was the king of Babylon after Demetrius and before Hyrcanus. He ruled for 9 years and “it was he who plundered Jerusalem and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Antiochus Soter – He was the king of Babylon who ruled for 19 years after Seleucus Nicanor and before Antiochus Theos. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Antiochus Theos – Antiochus Theos was the king of Babylon after Antiochus Soter and before Seleucus Callinicus. He ruled for 15 years until his own wife and son slew him. “Antiochus Toisiochus” for Antiochus *Theos*, probably comes from the Preface (called *Parua Praescripto*) to the so-called *Annals of Tigernach*, where Antiochus is called “*Thnusecok*, Theos id est Deus”. In my [Macalister] opinion (as yet unpublished) of *Tigernach*, I have suggested that “*Thnusecok*” is a misreading of *ut socors*, “how foolish” – a pious reader’s interlined comment on the blasphemous *epiklesis* of the monarch.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571, 572n, 573n)

Antiope – Antiope was one of six queens of the Amazons who ruled after Orithyia and before Penthesilea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Antipater¹ – Antipater¹ was the king of the Macedonians after Meleagrus and before Sosthenes. He ruled for 4 months and 7 days. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Antipater² – Antipater² was one of the four sons of Cassander of the Macedonians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Antoninus (See: Marcus Antoninus)

Antoninus – Antonius was the son of Seuerus Afer. He ruled the Romans for 4 or 18 years until he fell before the Parthians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Antoninius Comodus – He ruled the Romans during the reigns of two Irish kings - Conaire Cóm and Art Óenfer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Antoninus Pius – Antoninus Pius was the Roman ruler who reigned after Adrianus. He ruled for 22 years in total with 19 of those years in joint rule with his sons Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Commodus. “Until then there was only one Augustus.” “This curious statement seems to have developed out of a misunderstanding of the record in Eusebius (Anno Mundi 2195) that *Commodus a senatu Augustus appellatur.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573, 573n) (See Also: Governance; Joint Rule)

Antrim (See: County)

Anust – Anust was the wife of Gann son of Dela, or the wife of Sengann son of Dela, of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 27, 29, 47)

Apocrypha (See: Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

Apollo – Apollo slew Aesculapius. “That Miach, son of Dian Cecht, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver, and that his father slew him in jealousy (as Apollo slew Aesculapius), are later embellishments of the tale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100) (See Also: Gods; Greek)

Apostles

Bartholomew - “Unsuccessful efforts by Hierontmous and Isidore to find the etymology of the name of the apostle Bartholomew have in one way or another influenced the treatment of the saga [of Partholon] in the hands of the native historians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 253; Vol. 3, p. 88)

Érimón – He is described as “the very cunning chief apostle” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 419)

John – The apostle, John, wrote the Gospels during the reign of Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, the 91st king of Ireland. John was driven into exile by Domitanus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305, 573)

Matthias - Matthias the Apostle suffered under Traianus, the ruler of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Patrick - Patrick, is described as “the apostle of Ireland”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 441)

Paul – The apostle, Paul, was ordered to be beheaded by Nero Caesar during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 573) (See Also: Beheading)

Peter – The apostle, Peter, was ordered to be crucified by Nero Caesar during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 573, 579) (See Also:

Punishments, Types of)

Simon – Simon was the son of Cleophas and was the abbot (i.e. bishop) of Jerusalem. He was ordered to be crucified by Trainanus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573) (**See Also:** Punishments, Types of)

Thomas – The apostle, Thomas, was slain during the reign of Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, the 91st king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305)

Appearance, Personal (**See Also:** Clothing)

Arm

Nuadu – Nuadu, the king of the Túatha Dé Danann, lost his right arm in battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 23, 35, 63, 98, 100, 113, 115, 147, 149, 163, 165, 177, 201, 221, 223)

Sirlam – Sirlam was the 42nd king of Ireland. His “arm would reach the ground when he was standing”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255)

Beard – “Seth was the first man to *grow* a beard, for Adam was presumably created with his beard, Abel died a beardless youth, and it was part of Cain’s punishment to have no beard.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 264)

Body

Bent - Cairpre [son of Daire] is described as “the shapely, of bent head”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 471)

Comely - Bresal Breogaman was “the most comely man of his time” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Crooked – Cridinbel, the satirist, is described as “squinting and crooked”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 235)

Fair-formed – Crofind the fair-formed (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Huge - huge Enna Airgthech (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 499)

Shapely – Cairpre the son of Daire is described as “the shapely, of bent head”. Danand is described as “shapely” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 217; **Vol. 5**, p. 471)

Single Limbs

Fer Caille – “is described in these terms: a man with black cropped hair such that if a sack of crab-apples were poured on his head, they would all become transfixed thereon, so that not one would fall to the ground: with a single arm, a single eye, and a single leg. If his snout were hooked across the branch of a tree it would stay there. Each of his shins ... was as long and as thick as a yoke, his buttocks as big as a cheese.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 261)

Fomoraig, the – “namely, men with single legs and single arms; to wit, demons with the forms of men.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 259, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 75)

Milhoi, the - of East Africa have one arm, one leg and one eye. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260n)

Nuadu - The king of the Túatha Dé Dannan had only one arm after he lost his right arm in battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 23, 35, 63, 98, 100, 113, 115, 147, 149, 163, 165, 177, 201,

221, 223)

Slender

Conaire - slender and fair (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 441)

Nuadu Finn Fail - “though evil, sharp, and slender, modest his manner” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 451)

Sechnasach - slender Sechnasach (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 557)

Suibne - Suibne the slender (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 545)

Tatoos - “The Scots are the same as the Picts ... inasmuch as they are marked with an impression of a variety of devices by means of iron needles and ink”. In ¶101 “The sentence beginning *Phoeni autem* is a further interpolation, interrupting the remarks about the Scots. Their identification with the tattooed Picts in this passage is contrary to all the orthodoxy of the LG tradition.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 165, 256)

Wide-jointed – Eochu the wide-jointed (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 473)

Breast

Amazons - “... they were wont to burn their right breasts that their archery should not be interfered with thereby”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Casmael - “breasted Casmael” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 229)

Lot Luamnech - “... out of her breasts her bloated lips, four eyes out of her back” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 75)

Nuadu - is described as “large-breasted and flaxen maned” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 221)

Complexion (See Also: Colours)

Brown - “brown Dagda”; “brown Donnchad” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 237; **Vol. 5**, p. 553)

Fair - Cermat “the fair”; Cethor, “fair his colour”; Conaire, “slender and fair”; Donand, “fair Donand” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 181, 227, 243; **Vol. 5**, p. 441)

Red – “red-faced Dela” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

White - Aille, “very white with colour”; Cermna, “white Cermna”; Delbaeth the “white man”; “white skinned” Ethriel; Faife, “white her countenance”; “white-skinned Nia Segamain” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 289; **Vol. 5**, p. 469, 517)

Eyes

Back, in – “Lot Luamnech ...out of her breasts her bloated lips, four eyes out of her back” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 75)

Blind - Dui Dall or Dui the Blind; Gilla mo Dubda the poet, was blind and flat-faced. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 149; **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Blinded (See Also: Punishments)

Partholon - After Partholon's attempted murder of his father, Sru cut Partholon's left eye out. "The tearing out of the eye seems to be connected with the creation or recreation of the sun or the moon" (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265, 266)

Ruaidri ua Conchobair – He was blinded during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. The circumstances are not stated. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Valerianus – Valerianus was the ruler of the Romans who "was afterwards punished by Sapor, king of the Persians: he was kept in fetters till he was aged, and from his back Sapor was wont to mount upon his horse. His eyes were plucked from his head, which caused his death" (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Eyebrows - "Uillend of the red eyebrows" (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 237)

Squinting - "Airmedach the squinting"; "squinting Congal Caech"; Cridinbel, the satirist, is described as "squinting and crooked"; "Ingcel the squinting, greedy for plunder" (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 235; **Vol. 5**, 395, 521, 537, 545)

Face

Flat-faced - "Congal the flat-faced"; Gilla mo Dubda was blind and flat-faced. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413, 519)

Wrinkles - Lug as "a cliff without a wrinkle." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 225)

Hair

Curl-haired - "curl-haired Bith"; "Fotla of curling hair"; Lamfhind "the curl-haired grandfather." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 103, 223; **Vol. 5**, p. 427)

Fair-haired – "fair-haired Éber" (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

Flaxen - Nuadu is described as "large-breasted and flaxen-maned" (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 221)

Hairy - "Lot, daughter of Neir, rough and hairy"; "Samson the hairy" (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 75; **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

Handsome Hair – "of Amadir Flidais" (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 517)

Red Hair - "the three red-heads of Laigen"; Macha the daughter of Áed Rúad had red hair (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 303)

Yellow Hair - "yellow-haired Eve"; "yellow-haired Fotla" (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 185; **Vol. 5**, p. 491)

White Hair - "white-haired Cairpre"; "Indui the white-haired" (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 227, 231)

Hand

Fists - Daire the "great-fisted"; Gann the "white-fisted"; Irereo of the "speckled fist." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 231; **Vol. 5**, p. 471, 515)

Long-handed - Artaxaerxes Longimanus "had long hands"; Cormac mac Art the "long-handed warrior"; Loingsech "the long-handed." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253, 391, 527)

Radiant Hands - Lamfhind was given his name because “not greater was the radiance of candles than his hands, at the rowing.” Lamfhind was also called “of the green hand.” “The sentence about the hands of Lamfhind reads like a glossarial interpolation, and I [Macalister] feel no doubt that it is so. It must however be very old, for it appears in all the MSS., and also in the poems” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 19, 75, 97, 99, 130)

Silver-handed - Nuada Silver-hand. The hand of Nuadu was cured by Miach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 57, 183, 247) (**See Also:** Appearance, Personal; Arm)

White-handed - Lugaid the “white-handed” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Knee - Amorgen “White-knee”; Éber Glunfhind had white marks” on his knees (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 23, 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 129)

Skin – “horny-skinned Conmael”; “Dui son of Den the champion of the horny skin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 435, 507)

Teeth - Ailill crooked-tooth; Fergus Black-tooth. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 473, 527)

Apple (**See:** Agriculture; Foods, Fruits)

Apportionment (**See:** Laws)

Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament (**See:** Authors; Charles)

Apron (**See:** Clothing)

Aquileia – Maximinus the Roman ruler was killed by Pupienus at Aquileia. Maximinus was killed here by Theodosius. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575, 577)

Ara – Ara was the son of Iara son of Sru son of Esru son of Baath. His son was Aboth. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Ara (**See:** Islands)

Ara Clíach, the (**See:** Peoples)

Arabia [Adilon, Arabion, Aradon] - God created his [Adam] breast out of the land of Arabia. “For Garad, Arabia, Lodain Agoria the homily on Creation in *Leabhar Brecc* (Ed. McCarthy, Todd Lectures, iii, p.48) substitutes Malon, Arton, Biblon, Agore respectively.” “Verses which appear to be a rather remote variant of these quatrains, found in Codex Palatino-Vaticanus (Todd Lectures, III, p. 24) revert to the prose version ... Arabion [or Aradon, or Adilon]...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 27, 49, 204, 204n, 261)

Arabion (**See:** Arabia)

Arad, the (**See:** Peoples)

Arad Chlíach, the (**See:** Peoples; Ara Clíach)

Aradon (**See:** Arabia)

Araid Cliach, the (**See:** Peoples; Ara Clíach)

Araide, the (**See:** Peoples; Dál Araide)

Aralius – Aralius was the 5th king of Assyria and the king of the world after Arius and before Xerxes. He ruled for 40 or 44 years. “... the seed of Partholon was in Ireland” during his reign. There was the death of Éber son of Sale in his time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31, 37, 96)

Aram¹ – Aram¹ was one of the five sons of Sem the son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 149)

Aram² [Aran] – Aram² was one of the three sons of Thare son of Nachor son of Saruch. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 131)

Aramaic (See: Languages)

Aran (See: Aram)

Aran Mor (See: Islands)

Arandan (See: Éránnán)

Arannan (See: Éránnán)

Ararat, Mount (See: Mountains; Ararat)

Arb (See: Airb)

Arbaces – Arbaces was the first king of the Medes who ruled for 28 years. During his reign Muinemon and then Ollom Fotla assumed the kingship of Ireland. Arbaces died during the reign of Ollom Fotla. Arbaces was succeeded by Sosarmus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163; Vol. 5, p. 233, 235)

Arbitration – The three kings of the Túatha Dé Danann [Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine] were dividing the treasure of Fiachna. Ith “surpassed the judges of Ireland in cunning and in argument; and he settled every matter and every dispute that was before them.” “There was a contention between the sons of Míl concerning the kingship, that is, between Éber and Érimón. Amorgen was brought to them to arbitrate between them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 15, 17, 47, 69, 95, 103) (See Also: Education, Laws)

Arbosgastes – He slew Valentinian. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Arbois de Jubanville, Henri d’ (See: Authors)

Arcadius – Arcadius was the son of Theodosius and was the joint ruler of Rome with his brother Honorius. Arcadius died in the 13th year of their joint reign. His son was Theodosius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577) (See Also: Governance; Joint Rule)

Archa – “On the lofty upper hill of Archa”, Delbaeth emitted three belches which created three lakes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 289)

Archangels (See: Angels; Classes of)

Archbishop (See: Society)

Archery (See: Weapons; Bow)

Architecture (See Also: Building Materials)

Booths – “Sliab Betha of speckled booths.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 433)

Bridge – The battle of Ucha was fought near Kilcullen Bridge in County Kildare. Seuerus Afer killed the Roman ruler, Heluius, who was ruler of the Romans for six months, till Seuerus Afer slew him at the

Mulvian Bridge. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 334; Vol. 5, p. 573)

Castle – After the Flood, when all men spoke the same language, they said “... and let there be made by us a fair-erected castle, and a strong everlastingly founded fortress.” “The founding of a castle of noble strengths in Sliab Mis, which was by Fulmán.” “Empty is Emain of a hedge that polluted it not (?), slain the king of divisions of royal castles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141; Vol. 5, p. 135, 465)

Causeway [Tōchar Mōr, Turlach]– The Great Causeway was built, or dug, the year after the Battle of Tailltiu by Amorgen in the land of Ui Enechlais of Cualu. This is “the Causeway of the Avoca Estuary at Arklow, identified with Togher, Wicklow, O.S. sheet 36.” Quatrain 20 in Verse LXV says “The building of a causeway of a flood-tower of a creek of a road and of horns: with appearances, south of the road of Rairiu, of Inber Mor in the territory of Cualu”. Note that this same quatrain, with slightly different wording appears as quatrain 2 in Verse LXXXVII. “This quatrain offers several alternative readings, without much reason to prefer one to another. The causeway of the flood-tower does not seem to be a geographical name ... The other MSS. give us, with various spellings ... “no gap of a road but a trumpet” ... the last word being changed ... meaning, apparently “a victory-hall ... We may perhaps preferably read here with the other MSS. ... “with the well-springs south of the road of Rairiu” ... Inber Mor in Cualu is the estuary of the Ovoca river at Arklow.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117, 163; Vol. 4, p. 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 69, 129, 133, 157, 167, 171, 421)

Chamber – “The Túatha Dé Danann of the heavy chambers of darkness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 255)

Citadel – “... the loss of the son of Erc, it was a danger in a citadel”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 55)

Columns - Ham son of Noe “made 3 four-sided columns, one of lime, one of clay, and one of wax. And he wrote upon them the histories of the [antediluvian] age, so that they should endure after the Flood. The columns of lime and of clay were destroyed, and the column of wax remained: and this it was that related the histories of the Age before the Flood, and it survives thereafter.” The source of this story is apparently Josephus. The Irish writer has missed the point of the difference in the materials of the pillars. According to Josephus, there were two pillars, one of brick, and one of stone. If the anticipated destruction of the world came by water, the stone pillar would survive, if by fire, the pillar of brick.” In the *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann* there are 7 magical pigs which belong to Esal king of the Golden Columns. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 161, 254, 255; Vol. 4, p. 303) (See Also: Columns of Hercules)

Crannog – In Verse XXIV, quatrain 9 is the line “over Bun Suainme with weaving of rods”. “The expression may be either descriptive of the site, as a place “of creaking branches” or else a suggestion of the way in which Fintan crossed the waters of Bun Suainme “with [a raft of] weaving of rods.” Such an operation would be familiar in Ireland: rods were woven to form the wattle structure of the walls of huts, and also to provide the footings of crannog structures.” Verse LI, quatrain 12 speaks of the settlements of the sons of Uomor. “Dalach was settled upon Dail”. “*Dāil* in *Onom. Goed.* Regarded as the accus. Of Dael = the river Deel, Co. Mayo. None of the other settlements are made on rivers, though there are some later settlements (crannogs ?) recorded in the list.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 225, 246; Vol. 4, p.67, 89)

Cubicles – At the Hostel of Da Derga, the people “occupy an *imda* or cubicle in the Hostel. Macalister suggests that the House of Da Derga “was a sort of pantheon: its numerous “cubicles” were shrines, each with its idol.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261, 262)

Cultivation-Terraces - When the Fir Bolg were engaged in moving clay onto the bare rocks Macalister suggests that it was for “the manufacture of cultivation-terraces: a succession of walls being built, following the contours of the hills, the spaces between them and the hillside are filled up with clay carried up for the purpose from the under-lying valley.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 193)

Door - Noe’s ark had just 1 door on the east side of the ark. Noe opened the door of the ark on the first

day of the first year after the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 111, 123, 191)

Dún (See: Dún)

Entrenchments – “No forts, or entrenchments are reckoned as being dug ... in the time of the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 37)

Fence – “The children of Áed son of Ainmire, a fence that is not violated;” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 535)

Fort [Fortress] (See Also: Carrac, Dún, Rath) - Fort-building was a stock form of forced labor, as we learn from the legal documents. (See references in *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, glossary, s.v. *manchuine*.) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88, 89)

After the Flood – After the Flood, when all men spoke the same language, they said “ ... and let there be made by us a fair-erected castle, and a strong everlastingly founded fortress”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141)

Fir Bolg – “No forts, or entrenchments are reckoned as being dug ... in the time of the Fir Bolg.” “They were in fortresses and in the islands of the sea around Ireland in that wise, till Cú Chulaind overwhelmed them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 23, 25, 37, 82)

Sons of Umor – “They accepted four sureties neither more nor less; he accepted four sureties on his part in the matter of the great preparation of his great fort.” “Aenach made a fortress beside him.” “The Fort of Óengus in Ara” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 67, 111, 175)

Fomorian – “Conaing’s tower with store of plunder of a union of the crimes of hundreds of rapine, A fortress of assembly of the art of the rage of the Fomoir of the sea.” “Torinis, island of the tower, the fortress of Conaing son of Faobar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 175, 183)

Milesian – “Dug by him [Éber] two forts of a great lord”; Ethriel is described as “a fortress with strife”; “they left nothing but their names on the noblest fortresses”; In Amorgen’s poem which begins “I am Wind on Sea” there is a later line “Who is the troop, who the god who fashioneth edges in a fortress of gangrene?”; “In that year when they voyaged the royal forts were dug.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 261, 269; Vol. 5, p. 41, 87, 101, 113, 127, 129, 133, 135, 139, 140, 141, 142, 157, 167, 169, 199, 421, 429, 439, 441)

Nemed – “Two royal forts were dug by Nemed in Ireland, Raith Chimbaith in Semne, Raith Chindeich in Ui Niallain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 123, 133, 171, 190)

Partholon – “Partholon of the fortress of pure pleasant Greece” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 487)

Roll of the Kings – “seven royal forts were dug by him [Iriel Faid]; “They [Sobairce and Cermna Finn] divided Ireland in two, each of them from his fort”; Fíachu Findoilches built the fortress of Cúl Sibrille; seven forts were dug by Art Imlech; Conn Cét-cathach was killed in front of his own fortress; Nathi was killed “as he was going against the Tower of a fortress”; “the two rightful rulers of the Fortress”; “the fortress of Ireland without a high king”; “Daiminis the good palace is a fortress.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 211, 213, 239, 247, 265, 333, 351, 443, 499, 509, 561, 563)

Túatha Dé Danann – “...the Túatha Dé Danann were demons ... having taken an airy body upon themselves to destroy and to tempt the seed of Adam. That is the fortress against which those who made that attempt advanced ...” “the three forts of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Cain, Alaig, Rochain, or Ard, Aibind and Radarc; “Murias, a fortress of sword-points”; “They came thence back to Lug to his knightly fortress”; “The elders enumerated to the saints before the scholars of the world of fortresses” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 135, 201, 251, 281, 291, 310)

Guest-House – “Of his [Partholon] company was Beoir, by whom a guesthouse was first made in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 25, 39, 55) (See Also: Hostel)

Horns – In the context of a road : “The building of a causeway of a flood-tower of a creek of a road and of horns”. “Other MSS. Give us ... “no gap of a road but a trumpet” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330) (See Also: Musical Instruments)

Hostel – Da Derga’s Hostel [Bruiden Da Derga] contained cubicles (*imda*) and the river Dodder flowed through it. Macalister suggests that “It was essentially no hostelry; indeed no one in his senses would at any time of the world’s history have established a hostelry with a river running *through* it, especially a river so liable to spates as the Dodder. But such a place is not at all improbable for the establishment of a worship centre; we may compare *Tech Mairisen* at Tara, situated above the spring called Nemnach, and undoubtedly a sacred building of some kind. Such a building, on an elaborate scale, I [Macalister] take the House of Da Derga to have been. It was a sort of pantheon: its numerous “cubicles” were shrines, each with its idol...” Conaire Mór was slain at Da Derga’s Hostel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260, 261, 262; **Vol. 5**, p. 521) (See Also: Guest-House)

House

Partholon - Partholon “came into Bigin (?) of the Greeks [with] a ship’s crew, and burnt a house over his father and his mother”. The first house in Partholon’s time in Ireland was built by Brea son of Senboth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 25)

Nemed - “None would dare to let smoke be seen from a house during daytime” during the Fomorian oppression of Nemed’s people. In the time of the son of Domnall (not better identified) “there shall not be in Ireland, without reproach woman or family or house or smoke.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 139; **Vol. 4**, p. 61)

Fir Bolg - Adar son of Umor “took his house southward” i.e. his people. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Milesian - In Amorgen’s poem he asks “Who calleth the cattle from the House of Tethys?” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 113)

Roll of the Kings - Slánoll “was found dead [in the Midchuart House in Temair].” Cobthach Cóel Breg was slain in the house of Brath. Feradach Finn Fechnach was slain by the Provincials in his own house in Temair. Túathal Techtmar came “for instruction in learning, to the house of his father, to wit, to the house of Temair.” “Full of bridles, full of horsewhips was the house where Sechnasach used to be.” Sechnasach was slain “as he was returning to his own house.” Congall Cind Magair “died in his bed in the house of Temair.” Eochu Ailtlethan was slain “in his house in the west.” Cormac mac Art choked on a salmon bone in “the House of cruel Cletech.” Muircertach was slain “at his house.” Colmán Rímid “found his wounding near his house.” “Máel-Sechlainn was dead westward in his house.” Iouianus “died in his own house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237, 277, 279, 325, 327, 381, 385, 517, 527, 537, 539, 543, 545, 555, 577) (See Also: Hut)

Hurdles – “Temair, without a flanking of hurdles” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 473)

Hut – “... rods were woven to form the wattle structure of the walls of huts”; “Banba full of huts” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 245; **Vol. 5**, p. 527) (See Also: House)

Mansion - “Above the posts of a compact mansion of combat” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273)

Palace – “the Palace of the wife of Elcmar” [Brug mna Elcmair]. “I [Macalister] have found no story to account for the name of the Palace of the Red Cloaks” [Brug Bratruad]. Lug was 40 years “in the kingship over the Palace of Banba” (i.e. Ireland). “Morphis and Erus lofty, Usicias, Semias continually rough:

before a calling of mentions of their palace, the names of the sages of every free palace.” “There are other Grail analogies in the OCT [Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann] ... the bleeding lance in the palace of *Le RichePecheoir* stood in the Holy Grail.” “Daiminis the good palace, is a fortress.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 78, 223, 249, 302n; Vol. 5, p. 563)

Rampart – The 4 sons of Partholon “shared mutually without a rampart.” Tea, the wife of Érimón, had sureties “that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug.” Tea’s rampart is called Tea-Múr. The Rampart of the Scholars in Temair was built by Ollom Fotla. Sobairce died in his fort “across the rampart.” Óengus Olmucaid cleared “Mag Archail of the ramparts.” “Enna, who was a prince of Fál to the rampart.” The children of Óengus Tuirbech were “princes over the warriors to the Rampart.” “Darfhine and Dergthene the swift to the rampart of Mumu with thousands of hostages.” The Saxon Rampart was built by Seuerus Afer and it was 132 *millia* in length. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 77; Vol. 5, p. 169, 235, 295, 439, 449, 451, 455, 473, 475, 575)

Rath (See: Rath)

Road – “Liber wife of Rudraige of the Road.” “Eriu, though it should reach a road-end.” “There was a strong host on the road.” “The building of a causeway of a flood-tower of a creek of a road and of horns.” “a road of a royal company.” Fiacha Labrainne was slain “on his royal roads.” “Unless you bring with you the hound, come not back on your road.” “*rōd-blā*, “a road boundary” is nothing more than a rhyme for *Fotla*, used irrespectively of whatever meaning or unmeaning it may possess.” “Other MSS. give us, with various spellings, *ni bern-bōthair acht būaball* “no gap of a road but a trumpet.” “He who was their road-leader was Colptha s. Míl.” “A road of great inlets in the South.” “I believe in the mighty Trinity, King of every royal road, very divine.” “Son of Dáire the great-fisted, from the road.” Nia Segamain, stately the king, took Ireland to the roads.” “Rotechtaid of Roth, the king of roads.” “Sighing, Moaning, Blast without reproach, Rough and Wintry Wind, Groaning, Weeping, a saying without falsehood – these are my names on any road.” Máel-Sechlainn “of the royal roads.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 47, 217, 255, 263, 265, 277, 287, 315, 330; Vol. 5, p. 87, 421, 453, 471, 477, 503, 535, 551)

Roof – “This is why they are called Fir Bolg, for they used to carry clay with them from Ireland to sell to the Greeks for gold and for silver, in order to roof the cities.” “Till well into the Middle Ages it apparently was believed that no spider would spin its web in a roof composed of Irish timber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153, 198)

Sacred Buildings – Macalister suggests that Da Derga’s Hostel may have been a sacred building, similar to Tech Mairisen at Tara, but on an elaborate scale. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 262,) (See Also: Hostel)

Shrines – “It was a sort of pantheon: its numerous “cubicles” were shrines, each with its idol...” Lugaid Lonn was “the prince of sacred groves and of the holy shrines.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 262; Vol. 5, p. 543)

Stalls – “See white sheep, when their heat comes, they go into the authority of any ram that is first in the stalls.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41)

Stockades – “The Five Fifths of Ireland, they received handsome kings: there shall remain with you songs from me the stockades about which they came in contact.” “The sense of this couplet seems to be: “I shall tell you by verses which will remain in your memory the stakes around which they meet” i.e. the line of the boundary-stockades.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 73, 90)

Temple

Nuadu – “This being is doubtless to be identified with Nodons, or Nodens, a diety whose chief sanctuary known to us is the Romano-British temple at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire”. See W.H. Bathurst, Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire (London, 1879): R.E.M. and V.T.

Wheeler, Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Roman sites in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire (London, Society of Antiquaries, 1932) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 97, 97n)

Solomon – “In the time of the building of Solomon’s Temple the sons of Míl came.” This statement “adds one more item to the parallel that has already been drawn between the Milesian and the Hebrew history: for it makes the building of Solomon’s Temple, which practically inaugurates the history of the Hebrew kings, contemporary with the inauguration of the Milesian kings.” [Ireland’s] border was divided in the countryside, when he [David] was making Solomon’s Temple.” “Nabuchodonosor [Nabcodon] burnt the Temple of Solomon, after he previously devastated Jerusalem”, about 30 years after the arrival of the Túatha Dé Danann in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 195, 239; Vol. 3, p. 163; Vol. 4, p. 257; Vol. 5, p. 153, 165, 249)

Tents – Lamech “was father [and chief] of shepherds and of those who used to dwell in tents [and in desert places].” “Noe went into his tent to drink wine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 137)

Tower

Assembly – Dún Sobairce is described as an assembly-tower of wrath against oppression.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 439)

Babel (See: Architecture, Tower, Nemrod)

Bregon – The tower was built in Spain by Bregon son of Brath to protect the city of Briganza. It was from the top of this tower that Ireland was first seen by Ith on a winter night. Míl’s sons Érennán [Erech] and Érimón were born here. “The germ which suggested the idea [of the Tower of Bregon] to the writer was undoubtedly the passage in Orosius (I.2.81), wrongly understood as meaning that Ireland was first seen from Brigantia in Spain, where (ibid., ¶71) there was a very lofty watch-tower.” The Tower of Bregon is compared by Macalister to Mount Pisgah from which Moses saw the Promised Land. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii, xxxi; Vol. 2, p. 27, 31, 33, 45, 79, 125; Vol. 4, p. 57, 59; Vol. 5, p. 2, 11, 125)

Conaing [Conainn’s Tower, Conand’s Tower, Torinis Cetne] – “The incident of the Tower of Glass is a mixture of the two doublet stories, of the Tower of Gold and the Tower of Conaing, which appear in the Nemed section.” “The towers differ in character, but the stories are the same. A fortress at or upon the sea is assaulted; the tide rises on the assailants, unperceived by themselves, and they are almost all drowned. Such a story must have been a commonplace in Celtic folklore. For it escaped beyond the Celtic circle, and became known to observers from the “Classical” lands, started a curious idea that the Celts would take arms against the flowing tide, and feared not the rising inundation.” “It is not improbable that the drownings in the rising tide are also reminiscent of sacrifices: victims having been bound upon the shore below the tide-mark and left there to be engulfed.” “Since the publication of O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing’s Tower, and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris in 1927 (Journal R.S.A.I., lvii, p. 47) with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of evidence, historical and topographical, for identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” “The progeny of Nemed were under great oppression ... at the hands of Morc s. Dela and of Conand s. Febar, [from whom is the Tower of Conand named, which is to-day called Torinis Cetne.” “over against Ireland in the north-west.” The tower and the island was home to the Fomorian fleet. 60,000 Nemedians – 30,000 on land and 30,000 by sea - assaulted and captured the tower. “In the end only one ship escaped, in which were 30 warriors.” It was 730 years from the arrival of Nemed in Ireland to the capture of the tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250; Vol. 3, p. 116, 117, 118, 119, 123, 125, 127, 131, 139, 141, 143, 147, 151, 153, 159, 163, 165, 175, 181, 183, 185, 187, 192, 193, 204.; Vol. 4, p. 15, 41; Vol. 5, p. 8, 489) (See Also: Battles)

Flood – “The founding of the Causeway of the Flood-tower.” “The “causeway of the flood-tower” does not appear to be a geographical name, and K [Ō Clēirigh] guesses wildly to interpret the expression.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 421)

Formenius – Formenius was the king of Thrace who left his kingdom and chose to live a holy life in this tower in Sliab Elpa. The walls of the tower were 17 cubits thick between him and the light. The tower was breached and captured by Nathí son of Fiachra. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351, 353)

Glass – In the *Historia Brittonum* by Nenius, he wrote that the Milesians “behold a tower of glass in mid-sea, and they were beholding men on the tower, and were seeking to speak with them, but these would never answer: so in one year they set out to assault the tower with all their ships and with all their women, except for one ship which suffered a wreck, and in which were thirty men and as many women. The other ships sailed to capture the tower: and when they had all alighted on the shore which surrounded the tower, the sea came upon them and they were drowned; not one of them escaped.” “The incident of the Tower of Glass is a mixture of the two doublet stories, of the Tower of Gold and the Tower of Conaing, which appear in the Nemed section.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249, 250)

Gold – “His [Nemed] tally was thirty-four ships, with thirty in each ship. There appeared to them a tower of gold on the sea, and they all went to capture it: all were drowned except the Nemed-*octad*. When the sea was full it would come over the tower, and when it was at ebb much of it would be exposed. Such was the greed for the gold that took hold of them that they did not perceive the sea raging around them; so that the eddy took their ships from them except one boat, which carried Nemed and his three sons together with him; and it is they who protected the women.” “The tower in some forms is as old as Nennius.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250; **Vol. 3**, p. 116, 117, 129, 131, 194)

Nemrod [Babel] – “The story of the Tower of Babel is very diffuse, and departs widely, in its language at least, from the biblical text.” The tower was built during the second age of the world on the Plain of Senar. “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod; fifty miles over every side did the strong Tower contain.” Macalister states: “I know of no authority for the extravagant dimensions here ascribed to the tower.” 72 leaders and kings were involved in the building including Arfaxad, Assur, Bodb, Britus, Cai Cainbrethach, Dardan, Eber, Faleg, Fenius Farsaid, Gaedel, Garad, Germanus, Gomer, Gotus, Grecus, Ibad, Latinus, Longbardus, Nemrod, Nabcodon, Sardan, Scithus. Rifath Scot was one of the 6 (or 8) principal chieftains. Then God confused the common language of man into 72 different languages. 1,745 years after the beginning of the world the Tower fell. Afterwards, Feinius Farsaid was one of the 16 men best in learning at the tower and he extracted the speech of the Gaedil out of the 72 languages. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 11, 37, 39, 141, 143, 147, 149, 191, 193, 195, 203, 205, 206, 222, 247, 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 11, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 123, 139, 140, 149, 168; **Vol. 3**, p. 29, 37, 192; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 97)

Plain of the Towers (See: Mag Tuired)

Tairdelbach – He is described as “Tairdebach the strong tower.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 563)

Trench – “He [Indui] fell on the strand eastward in the trenches of Rath Ailig.” To remedy the poisonous weapons on the Cruithne the trenches in the battle of Lemnachta were filled with milk. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 231; **Vol. 5**, p. 175, 177, 425) (**See Also:** Architecture; Entrenchments)

Window - Noe’s ark had just one window. The sluices [and windows] of heaven were opened. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 115, 119, 121)

Victory-Hall – “Other MSS. give us, with various spellings, *ni bern-bōthair acht būaball* “no gap of a road but a trumpet”: the last word being further changed to *būadall* meaning, apparently, “a victory-hall”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 330)

Arctos (See: Astronomy; Stars)

Árd – Árd was one of the ten daughters of Partholon. “Apparently eleven, because sM [scribe of the Book of Lecan, 2nd text] has mistaken the adjective *árd* for a name and has written it as such.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 27n)

Árd Achaid [Aird Achaid, Raiced] – A battle was fought here by Óengus Olmucach against the Fomoiré and/or the Ui Néill. Smirgoll son of Smerthra king of the Fomoiré fell here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Árd Breacain – “Árd Breacain is my home of fame.” This is possibly the home of Gilla mo Dubda, the composer of Verse CXXXVI in A.D. 1143. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 565)

Árd Brestine – A battle was fought here between Dui Dallta Dedad and Fachtna Fathach, Findchad and Conchobor Máel. Dui Dallta Dedad was killed by those three. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Árd Ciannachta - Dubloch of Árd Ciannachta, was one of nine lake-bursts in the time of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207) (See Also: Lake-Bursts)

Árd Droichit – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg”. At this battle was “the lamentation of the son of Túata, also of the progeny of Sengann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Árd Eitig – Rath Croich, built by Un s. Uicce, was located here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 171)

Árd Fethaig – Cruach was built here by En son of Uicce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 167)

Árd Finnmaige (See: Árd Inmaith)

Árd Fothaid – “Domnall son of Áed fell here after coming from Rome in the end of January in the 14th year of his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Árd Inmaith [Árd Finnmaige) –A battle was fought here in Tethba, in the north by Írial Fáid where he killed Suirge [Stirne] son of Dub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Árd Ladrann [Ladrann] – This place was named for Ladra who died here. “Árd Ladrann is usually identified with Ardamine, on the Wexford coast, but the identification of dreamland sites is unprofitable.” A battle was fought here between the 3 sons of Érimón – Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne - and the 4 sons of Éber – Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna. Luigne and Laigne fell in the battle of Árd Ladrann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 183, 189, 193, 197, 205, 207, 211, 223, 231, 232, 235; Vol. 3, p. 45; Vol. 4, p. 59; Vol. 5, p. 187, 487, 495)

Árd Lemnachta – A battle was fought here, in Ui Cendselaig, between the Túath Fidga and Crimthann Sciathbél and the Cruithne. “The Cruithne landed in Inber Sláine in Ui Ceinselaig. Crimthann Sciathbél, king of Laigen, told them that he would make them welcome, in return for their driving out the Túath Fidga. Drostan, a druid of the Cruithne, told them he would help them in return for obtaining a reward. This is the remedy – to pour the milk of seven score (*sic lege*) white hornless kine on to the place where the battle should be fought by them; *unde* “the Battle of Árd Lemnachta in Ui Cennselaig against the Túath Fidga, a people of the Britons, who were in the Fotharta, with poison upon their weapons. Doomed was everyone on whom they should inflict a wound, and they would not take to themselves any but poisoned weapons. All those who were wounded with their javelins in battle had nothing to do but lie in the milk, and the venom would do them no hurt. The Túath Fidga were slain thereafter.” “According to the version of the story in the Pictish interpolations, “the milk-trick was not an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, but a means of destroying them; the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143, 144, 175, 177, 179, 425) (See Also: Alliances)

Árd Macha

Abbots of – See: Ailill, Ainmere mac Sétnai, Artrach, Benignus, Connmach, Diarmait, Dub dá Leithe, Dubthach, Dui, Eochu, Eogan Mainistrech, Feidlimid, Fer Dá Chrích, Fethgna, Fiachra, Forannán, Iarlath, Ioseph, Mac Laisre, Máel-Brigte mac Tornáin, Máel-Coba, Máel-Patraic, Muiredach, Nuadu, Senach, Suibne, Toicthech, Torbach (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357, 361, 365, 367, 371, 375, 389, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401)

Burning of – The first burning of Árd Macha took place during the reign of Cenn Fáelad, the 135th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381)

Deaths in – Domnall mac Muircertaigh; Flaithbertach “died in Árd Macha of a haemorrhage.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391, 401, 549, 553)

Founding of – “Árd Macha was founded during the reign of Loiguiri Mac Néill, the 116th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353, 355)

Naming of – Árd Macha is named for Macha³, the wife of Nemed. “Árd Macha = Armagh: the identification is important, as it equates Nemed’s wife with the tutelary goddess of that place.” “Macha² is killed along with Nuadu in the second battle of Mag Tuired at the hands of Balor. It is reasonable, however, to equate her to the Macha⁵ of Árd Macha, who died after the race in which she gave birth to the “twins of Macha” from which *Emain Macha* takes its name.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 133, 194; **Vol. 4**, p. 103)

Ravaging of – The first ravaging of Árd Macha by the Foreigners was during the reign of Conchobor, the 148th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Árd Nemid [Ailen Árd Nemid, Oilean Árd Nemid] – This is “the island of Cove in Cork Harbor” in the territory of Ui Liathain in Mumu. Nemed died here of plague. In the partitioning of Ireland, “from Áth Cliath to the island of Árd Nemid, is the division of Orba.” “From Ailen Árd Nemid to Áth Cliath Medraige, that is the share of Feron.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 25, 77, 87, 123, 135, 137, 173, 191) (**See Also:** Islands)

Árd Niad – Árd Niad, in Connachta, was the site of one of the 27 battles fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Ardamine (**See:** Árd Ladrann)

Ardan (**See:** Argoen)

Arden (**See:** Argoen)

Ardgal – Ardgal was the son of Conall Earrbreg son of Níall, and he was slain in the battle of Detna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Arfaxad – Arfaxad was one of the 27 or 30 sons of Sem son of Noe. Arfaxad was born 2 years after the Flood and later he was one of the 8 chief leaders who were at the building of the Tower of Nemrod. His sons were Sale, Faleg and possibly Ragua. Sale was born when Arfaxad was 35 years old and Arfaxad lived for 303 years after the birth of Sale. Arfaxad and his son, Faleg, died during the reign of Samiramis. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 129, 130, 149; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 209)

Argatglenn [Airgedglind, Airgetglind] – Rudraige, the 75th king of Ireland was the son of Sitric. Rudraige died here of plague. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 291, 519)

Argatmar (**See:** Airgetmar)

Argatros [Airget Ros, Ros Airget, Silver Wood] - “Argatros is in Co. Kilkenny.” Two fortresses were built here by Érimón “in the fortress of Crofinn famous, Raith Aindind and Raith Bethaig.” Subsequently, “A battle was fought between Éber and Érimón in Airget Ros where Éber fell.” “The combat of Érimón against Amorgen at *Bile Tened*, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between Érimón and Éber at *Airget Ros*, the “Silver Wood”; in both events, the battle goes against the opponent of Érimón.” Sobairche was also killed in Argatros. When he died, Érimón’s grave was dug here “in the land of silvery Argatros”. The Eoganacht of Ros Airgit are descended from Éber Finn. Cuan son of Ugoine Mór was granted the land of Airget Ros in Ugoine Mór’s partitioning of Ireland. Tigernmas fought 2 battles of Cúl in one day at Airgetros. Óengus Olmucach fell at the battle of Carman in Argatros at the hands of Enna s. Eochu of the men of Mumu. Silver shields were made by Enna Airgdech in Argatros and given to the leaders of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261, 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 67, 129, 139, 140, 141, 155, 159, 163, 165, 167, 173, 175, 205, 207, 223, 229, 265, 419, 421, 423, 437, 451, 467, 477, 495)

Argoen [Airgden, Ardan, Arden] – Argoen was one of the four daughters of Flidais. Or, she was the daughter of Dana, “mother of the gods”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 123, 133, 159, 183, 197)

Argonauts, the – “The voyage of the Argonauts is dated to the 27th year of Panyas.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 313)

Arias (**See:** Usicias)

Arisa - Arisa the son of Tuama Tened son of Troga son of Fraech son of Fidach was killed at the battle of Rath Umaille [Umall] against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Arisisah (**See:** Olivana)

Aristotle (**See:** Authors)

Arius – Arius was the the 4th king of Assyria and king of the world after Ninyas. He ruled for 30 or 35 years and during his reign Partholon was in Ireland. Issac the son of Abraham was born in the time of Arius and there was “the death of Reu when he was king.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 31, 37, 96, 97)

Arius Ochi [Arrius, Arses (*aliter* Xerxes) Ochi] – Arius Ochi was the king of the world after Mardocheus and Artaxerxes Ochus and before Darius Magnus. He reigned for 4 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 209, 311)

Ark (**See:** Transportation, Water)

Arklow (**See:** Cities)

Armades [Armadis, Armais, Hor-em-heb] – Armades was the Pharaoh of Egypt after Cerres and before Rameses. “The name is borrowed (and mutilated) from Eusebius ... Armadis = Armais, that is Hor-em-heb, the king with whom the 18th dynasty came to an end, c. 1321 B.C.”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 135)

Armadis (**See:** Armades)

Armagh (**See:** Cities, County)

Armais (**See:** Armades)

Armais – Armais was the Pharaoh of Egypt and he ruled for five years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Armamitres – Armamitres was the 7th king of Assyria and the king of the world after Xerxes and before Belochus. He ruled for 16 [error] or 38 years. During the reign of Armamitres Partholon was in Ireland and

there were the deaths of Jacob, Ishmael and Sale. “The deaths of Jacob and of Ishmael in his reign seems to be nonsense, as well as that of Sale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37, 96, 97)

Armen (See: Airmen)

Armenia - Noe’s ark settled on a mountain top in Armenia after the Flood and Iafeth the son of Noe settled Armenia afterwards. Iafeth died on a mountain in Armenia. “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of divine origin: therefore he was called *Olybama* and *Arsa*, which means ‘heaven’ and ‘sun’ wherefore the Scythians of Armenia have towns *Olybama* and *Arsa Ratha* and the like.” “What is the true story of the Sons of Mil? [Their origin is] a people that is in the mountain of Armenia, called *Hiberi*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 33, 121, 151, 189, 212, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 37; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Armenians, the (See: Peoples)

Armorica, Sea of (See: Seas; Letha)

Aron - The breast of Adam was created from the land of Aron. The Plain of Aron was in Paradise and it is where the Tree of Knowledge grew. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 175, 185, 261, 265)

Arostolym (See: Astronomy; Stars; Anatole)

Arotholom (See: Astronomy; Stars; Anatole)

Arran (See: Islands)

Arrius (See: Arius Ochi)

Arrow (See: Weapons)

Arsa (See: Noe)

Arsa Ratha (See: Cities)

Arsabes (See: Arsames)

Arsames [Arsabes] – His son was Darius Magnus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 85, 225)

Art¹ – Art was one of the five [seven named] chieftains of Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 59)

Art² – The Fir Bolg “divided the lofty island of pure Art”. “Art is presumably the grandfather of Cormac, the founder of the only dynasty which pretended to reign over a united Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 55, 85)

Art³ [Airtri] – Art³ was the son of Éber son of Ír. His son was Sétina Airt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 229, 231, 241, 245, 263)

Art⁴ – Art⁴ was the son of Éber Brecc son of Lugaid Cal. His son was Eochu Aphach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

Art⁵ – Art⁵ was the son of Lugaid Lámderg and he killed Conaing Bececlach to become the 47th king of Ireland. Art⁵ ruled in Caindruim [Temair] for 5 or 6 years until he was killed by Dui Ladgrach and his father Fiachu Tolgrach. Darius Nothus was king of the world dying the reign of Art⁵. Ailill Finn was his son. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259, 261, 267, 509)

Art Imlech – Art Imlech was the son of Elim Olfinechta. Art killed Gíallchad in Mag Muaide to become the 31st king of Ireland. He ruled for 12 or 18 years and dug 7 forts during this time, until he was killed by Nuadu Finn Fáil son of Gíallchad. Art Imlech’s son was Bres Rí. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247, 249, 265, 505, 519)

Art mac Cuinn – He was king of Ireland during the 20 year reign of Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Art Óenfer – Art Óenfer was the son of Conn and was the 101st king of Ireland. He ruled for 20 or 30 years during the time of Antoninus Commodus. Art wanted to obtain the Boroma Tribute without battle but was not successful. He fought many battles for it and thereafter exacted the Tribute without battle for as long as he lived. Art Óenfer was killed in the battle of Mucrama by Lugaid mac Conn, Lugaid Lagad [Laga] and Liginne Lagnech. Art’s son was Cormac ua Cuinn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 337, 339, 525)

Art – The sculptures of the High Crosses depict figures wearing breeches. Lug made 300 wooden cows in a magic contest with Bres. The gods of the Túatha Dé Danann were their people of ‘art.’ “... the works of art in gold produced during the reign of Tigernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 2, 99, 135, 335)

Artabanus – He killed Xerxes but was himself killed just 7 months later. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Artach (See: Iartach)

Artarsess Ochus (See: Artaxerxes Ochus)

Artax (See: Astronomy; Stars; Arctos)

Artaxerxes Longimanus [Artarsersess Longmanuss] – Artaxerxes - “he had long hands”- ruled for 40 years after Xerxes. “In the 7th year of his rule Esdras came to renew the Law, and in the 10th year Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem”. During his reign Muiredach Bolgrach killed Dui Finn, the 38th king of Ireland. Artaxerxes died during the reign of Lugaid Lámderg, the 45th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311; Vol. 5, p. 253, 257)

Artaxerxes Memnon [Afferus, Sparsadidis Afferus] – Artaxerxes Memnon was the son of Darius and *Parysatidis* was his mother. He ruled for 40 years after Darius Nothus and before Artaxerxes Ochus and when Ailill Finn was king in Ireland. His wife was Esther and his Hebrew name was Sparsadidis Afferus. “Sparsadidis” means Parysatidis, genitive case of his mother’s name *Parysatis*. Afferus = Assuerus, which Eusebius declares to be the Hebrew form of his name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207, 209, 311, 311n; Vol. 5, p. 259, 261)

Artaxerxes Ochus [Artarsess Ochus, Mardocius]– Artaxerxes Ochus “reigned 24, not 30 years” after Artaxerxes Memnon and before Arius Ochi. In 350 B.C. he drove Pharaoh Nectenebus II from Egypt into Eithiopia; “and he [Alexander the Great] first drave Artaxerxes, another time, into Egypt.” Airgetmar, the 50th king of Ireland, was killed during his reign. “Mardocius” is illegitimately associated with him by reason of the association of the Biblical Esther with his predecessor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 136; Vol. 4, p. 207, 209, 311, 311n; Vol. 5, p. 51, 261)

Artgal – He was killed at the battle of the Weir during the reign of Loingsech son of Óengus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Arthox (See: Astronomy; Stars; Arctos)

Arthur (See: Artoat)

Artificer (See: Society; Wright)

Artoat [Artūr] – Artoat was the son of Nemed who was killed at the battle of Cnamros by Conand son of Febar. “Artoat is a misreading of the name Iarbonel; in Keating it is further corrupted to *Artūr*, and explained harmonistically as a son born to Nemed in Ireland: incidentally opening the door to the possibility of linking up, by misapprehension, the Nemed story with the Arthurian legend.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 195, 195*n*)

Arton - In *Lebor Brecc*, Arton is a substitute for Arabia as a source for the clay used in Adam’s creation. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Artrach – Artrach was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Conchobor son of Donnchad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Artuat – His son was Loth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 17)

Artūr (See: Artoat)

Asal (See: Assal)

Ascades Migne (See: Astacadis)

Ascaidias – Ascaidias was the ruler of the world after Amintes and before Pantacer. He ruled for 14 years. However, his name is found only in the Book of Ballymote. “Neither the Hieronyman nor the Armenian version [of Eusebius] gives any authority for Ascaidias and Pantacer, interpolated by B [Book of Ballymote] after Amintes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 33*n*, 96)

Ascanius – Ascanius was the son of Aeneas son of Anchises. The sons of Ascanius were Brutus and Silvius. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157; **Vol. 3**, p. 149, 151)

Ascatades (See: Astacadis)

Aschenez – Aschenez was one of the four sons of Gomer son of Iafeth son of Noe. The Rhegini are descended from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 153)

Asgadates (See: Astacadis)

Asia

Alexander the Great – Alexander “came into Asia and arrived in Egypt.” “The kingship of Asia Minor after Alexander ... They did not maintain a kingship of Asia after that.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39; **Vol. 5**, p. 51, 569)

Antigonus – He was one of the four preeminent followers of Alexander the Great ruled in Asia (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

Cain – Cain “dwelt, a wild fugitive, in the eastern border of the land called Eden – the land which is in the east of Asia” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89)

Cessair – She spent “A day in Asia Minor, a space westward, between Asia and the Torrian Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 219)

Feinius Farsaid – “Feinius came from Asia to Scythia, whence he had gone for the building of the Tower” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 11, 51)

Ír – Ír the son of Míl “was born beside Asia” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 125)

Mil – “Míl came into exile ... They went south-east around Asia to Taprobane Island.” When leaving

Egypt “They then went around, past India and Asia.” “They settled in Asia. They stayed a month there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 41, 71, 138; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Settlement – “Then [the 2nd age of the world] was the world divided into three divisions, Europe, Africa, Asia.” “Sem settled in Asia” ... “from the river of Euphrates to the eastern border of the world.” Iafeth settled the northern side of Asia. Ham settled the southern side of Asia. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 21, 35, 147, 151, 157, 159, 167, 169, 189, 215)

Tower of Nemrod – “In the second age ... the Tower of Nemrod, and in it was taken the first lordship of the world in Asia ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 29)

Asia Minor

Alexander the Great – “The kingship of Asia Minor after Alexander ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Brutus Seleucus – He was one of the four preeminent followers of Alexander the Great who ruled this portion of the Alexandrian empire. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207)

Cessair – “One day had she in Asia Minor, to the Torrian Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233, 234)

Dardanus – “Dardanus son of Jove took the kingship of Asia Minor ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147)

Naming - “Albania in Asia Minor” is named from Albanus the son of Isicon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157)

Settlement – The northern side of Asia, namely Asia Minor, was settled by Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 151, 167)

Ass (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Assal¹ [Asal] – Assal¹ was a chief servitor to Érimón of the Milesians. He cleared Mag Assal and the plain is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Assal² [Asal] – Assal² was the son of Umor. Mag Asail in Mumu and the ridge of Asal are named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 25, 37, 111, 175)

Assal [Asal] – The battle of Cend Dúin in Asal was fought by Sírna Sogalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243)

Assal – “The spear of Assal of “ridgy red gold”: he lives not whose blood it sheddeth: and no cast goeth amiss so long as one saith “Yew!” of it; but when one saith “Re-Yew!” it goeth back forthwith. “Its valour does not strike in error if only one calls out “Iubar”. “If “Athibar” be said to it it returns into its leather sheath”. “In OCT (*Oidhead Clionne Tuireann*) ... it is ascribed to Pisear, King of Persia (an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend). The words of power which caused the spear to advance and retreat are lost from OCT, though they are echoed in the name *Aréadbhair*, which the spear of Pisear is said to bear.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 287, 302)

Assembly [Convention] (**See Also:** Festival, Óenach)

Ailech Nēit - There was a convention of the men of Ireland at Ailech Nēit after the slaying of Net son of Innui by the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 15)

Druim Ceat - “The learned reckon that a son of his [Áed mac Ainmirech], Cormac, made sport of Collum Cille in the great assembly of Druim Ceat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371,

Gaileoin – “The Gaileoin with assemblies of law” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 255)

General – “... in an assembly which made no lament in battle.” “They cast no assembly or justice about the place of Fal to the sunset.” “In the battle of Rairiu of the warrior-assembly.” “Eochu ua Flainn the man of caution who guards the clans of every assembly-place.” “... assembly-tower of wrath against oppression. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113; Vol. 4, p. 215, 269, 283, 439)

Lugnasad – Lugnasad, “the assembly of Lug.” Lug “is the first who brought chess-play and ball-play and horse-racing and assembling into Ireland.” “We may render the word “nassad” as “assembly”, “resort” or the like”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117, 119, 129, 135, 161, 197, 225, 297)

Mag Slecht – “So he [Tigernmas] died in Mag Slecht, in the great Assembly thereof, with three-fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, in worship of Crom Cruaich, the king-idol of Ireland” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207, 209)

Milesian – “This is the assembly that went over the ocean” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 125)

Rome – Iulius Caesar was slain “in his own Assembly by Cassius and the two Bruti.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Tailltiu – “Her [Tailltiu] games were performed every year and her song of lamentation, by Lug. With *gessa* and feats of arms were they performed, a fortnight before Lugnasad and a fortnight after.” “Upon his own sword he [Lugaid Riab nDerg] fell, as he was going to the Assembly of Tailltiu.” “The assembly of Tailltiu was renewed by Niall Glúndub.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117; Vol. 5, p. 303, 399)

Tea – Tea had sureties that when she died “that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug; and that therein should be every royal dignity and every assembly of the progeny of Érimón, for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169)

Temair [Druim Ceat] – “Of a well of a people of assemblies, Of assemblies of the king of Temair.” “By him [Ollom Fotla] was the Assembly of Temair first convened.” “The Assembly of Temair was convened by him [Tuathal Techtmar] thereafter (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 117, 235, 295, 309, 311, 327, 501)

Assey (See: Ath Sidi)

Assur – Assur was one of the thirty sons of Sem son of Noe and he was one of the 72 kings involved in building the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 149, 193)

Assur-bani-pal (See: Tonos Concoleros)

Assyria – In the text, Assyria is merely used as a place-name for a list of kings. The list of kings is almost, but not quite duplicated as “kings of Assyria” and “kings of the World”. “As usual the names and dates of the Assyrian kings are badly mauled”.

Kings, Assyria – See: Acrazpes, Acrisius, Altadas, Amintes [Amyntas], Aralius, Arius, Armamitres, Artabanus, Artaxerxes Longimanus, Artaxerxes Memnon, Artaxerxes Ochus, Astacadis [Ascaithius], Baleus, Baltassar, Bellepares, Belochus, Dercillus, Eupales, Fleutheus, Lampares, Lamprides, Laosthenes, Mamitus, Manchaleus, Mitreus, Ninus, Ofratalus, Panyas, Sosarmus, Sosarus, Tautanes, Tonos Concoleros [Sardanapalus, Assurbanipal], Thineus, Xerxes

Kings, of the World– See: Alexander the Geat, Altadas, Amintes, Aralius, Arius, Arius Ochi, Armamitres, Artabanus, Ascaidias, Astacadis, Baleus, Bellepares [Poliparis], Bolochus, Dercilus, Eupales,

Lampares, Lamprides, Laosthenes, Mamitus, Manchaleus, Mitreus, Ninus, Ninyas, Ocrazapes, Ophratanes, Ophrateus, Pantacer, Panyas, Pyritiades, Semiramis, Sosarmus, Sosarus, Sparetus, Spherus, Tautanes, Teuteus, Thineus, Tonos Concoleros [Sardanapalus, Assur-bani-pal], Xerxes

(**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 129; **Vol. 3**, p. 37, 137, 147, 159, 161, 163, 195, 199, 200; **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 211, 313; **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 201, 211, 213) (**See Also:** Society; King)

Assyria (See: Rivers)

Assyrians, the (See: Peoples)

Astacadis [Ascades Migne, Ascatades, Asgadates] – Astacadis was the king of Assyria and the ruler of the world after Sparetus and before Amintes. He ruled for 40 years and during his reign Moses crossed the Red Sea; Sru son of Esru was in exile in Scythia; Nemed and 2,000 of his people died in Ireland. According to Eusebius Astacadis reigned during the 498th and 537th years of the age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 33n, 137, 195, 195n)

Astrologer (See: Society)

Astrology - According to the Pseudo-Berosus of Johannes Anniius ... we read how “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of divine origin”. (Fabricius, p. 245). “According to the *Cave of Treasures* Nimrod learned wisdom from Yôntôn, son of Noah, but the devil afterwards perverted the teaching, which accounts for the mixture of good and evil in astrology, magic, etc.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 212, 254)

Astronomy - According to the Pseudo-Berosus of Johannes Anniius ... we read how “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of divine origin”. (Fabricius, p. 245). “Manannan the chapman who was [trading] between Ireland and Britain, who used to recognize the dark or the bright signs (?) in the air”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 212; **Vol. 4**, p. 193)

Comet – During the reign of Máel-Sechlainn the comet appeared for a fortnight. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405, 413)

Equinoxes – “On the hypothesis that the Creation took place at the Vernal Equinox, April would be the first complete month, and so May would be the second. That the biblical months were lunar was hidden from the compilers.” “The date assigned to the *beginning* of Creation – fifteenth of the Kalends of April, i.e., the 18th of March – is obviously determined by the Vernal Equinox.” The *completed* Universe is set upon its course on that day, the natural beginning of the year, solar and agricultural.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 219, 224)

Moon

Cessair – “Thereafter on Tuesday, the fifteenth of the Moon, she went from the isles of Meroe” “On the fifth unit of the moon, on a Saturday to be precise, she took port in Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 203, 205)

Creation - God “made sun and moon and the stars of Heaven [on the Wednesday].” “[on the twelfth of the kalends of April] “He made “the lesser light in the night [the moon]” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43, 47, 175)

Horus – “Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set, in which fight he, Horus, lost an eye ... The tearing out of the eye appears to be connected with the creation or re-creation of the sun or the moon – with their death at setting and re-birth at rising.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265, 266)

Milesians – “A Thursday, on the calends of May, the Sons of Mil came into Ireland in Inber Scéne; they had sent out their fleet on the seventeenth of the moon.” Amorgen recites “Who is He who announceth the ages of the Moon?” “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the calends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 71, 113, 165)

Nemed – “Nemed came into Ireland: a Wednesday on the fifteenth day of the moon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35)

Noe – “So Noe went with his sons [and with his daughters] and with their wives, into his ark, on the seventeenth day of the moon of May. [On the nones of May they went into the Ark.]” “On the tenth unit of the moon, in the month of May, Noe went into the ark.” “God said unto Noe to come out of the Ark, on the twenty-seventh day of the moon of May, [on the day before the nones of May].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 35; Vol. 2, p. 197)

Partholon – He “is the first who took Ireland after the Flood, on a Tuesday, on the fourteenth of the moon.” “On a Tuesday he reached Ireland on the seventeenth of the moon, on the kalends of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269; Vol. 3, p. 5, 35)

Portent – During the reign of Finnachta Fledach there was the “remission of the Boroma. The moon was turned to blood as a portent.” During the reign of Áed Oirdnide “The moon was turned to blood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 395)

Surety – The Cruithne pledged the sureties of sun and of moon. “Túathal Techtmar “took sureties of sun, moon, and every power in heaven and earth.” “The sureties that he [Loiguirí s. Níall] gave to the Laigen that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him when plundering them – he gave sun and moon that he would not press upon them any longer. Thereafter they – sun and moon and the elements in general – slew him for violating them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 185, 309, 311, 355, 483)

Túatha Dé Danann - The Túatha Dé Danann formed a fog for 3 days and 3 nights that covered the sun and the moon. “Mac Grene (Cetheor, whose god was the sun).” “Tetheor was the name of Mac Cecht, and the air was his god, with its luminaries, the moon and the sun.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 143, 195)

Stars – “The truth was not known beneath the sky of stars” “On whom do the cattle of Tethys smile? [i.e. the stars rising out of the sea].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 213; Vol. 5, p. 113)

Anatole [Arostolym, Arotholom] – Anatole was the name of a star in the east, found by the angel Michael who contributed the first letter of its name to the naming of Adam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55, 226, 227; Vol. 2, p. 239)

Arctos [Artax, Arthox] – Arctos was the name of a star in the north, found by the angel Gabriel, who contributed the first letter of its name to the naming of Adam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55, 226, 227; Vol. 2, p. 239)

Creation – “He made sun and moon and the stars of Heaven [on the Wednesday]” “[on the twelfth of the kalends of April].” “And He made stars and set them in the firmament of Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 43, 47)

Dusis [Dux] - Dusis was the name of a star in the south, found by the angel Raphael who contributed the first letter of its name to the naming of Adam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55, 226, 227; Vol. 2, p. 239)

Mesembria [Minsymbric, Momfumbres] – Mesembria was the name of a star in the west found by the angel Uriel, who contributed the first letter of its name to the naming of Adam. (source: Macalister,

LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 55, 57, 226, 227; **Vol. 2**, p. 239)

Sun

Anomaly – “Two suns were seen to run together in one day” during the reign of Flann, the 152nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Colum Cille – “Sun of the Gaedil, brightness of our progeny, the famous white Colum Cille.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 281)

Creation - “He made sun and moon and the stars of Heaven [on the Wednesday]” “[on the twelfth of the kalends of April].” “He made the greater light [the sun] that it might rule over the day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 41, 43, 47, 175, 177)

Death by - Ham son of Noe died of the heat of the sun. “Of a stroke of the pure sun died Cairpre the great, son of Etan.” “Loiguire, his death by the sun with pleasant rays was by the strong word of the “Adzehead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 37; **Vol. 4**, p. 227; **Vol. 5**, p. 541)

General - “Westward to the sunset were they plunderers.” “They cast no assembly or justice about the place of Fal to the sunset.” “Eogan ... a generous son, festive, under a white sun ...” “Till Domnall reached Doire the great sun of famous Banba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 213, 215; **Vol. 5**, p. 471, 561)

God – “Most noble among kings, the King of the Sun quenched them to the dust.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 443)

Horus - “Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set, in which fight he, Horus, lost an eye ... The tearing out of the eye appears to be connected with the creation or re-creation of the sun or the moon – with their death at setting and re-birth at rising.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265, 266)

Milesians – “The Sons of Míl came into Ireland, a Thursday, according to the day of the week, on the seventeenth day of the moon, on the kalends of May according to the day of the solar month.” The same wording is applied to the joining of the Battle of Talltiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 257; **Vol. 5**, p. 59, 153, 165)

North – “The sunless north, out of which come the cold blasts of boreal winds, is credited with a nature demonic and uncanny; a number of references bearing on this belief may be found in W. Johnson. *Byways of British Archaeology*, chap. viii. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 292) (See Also: Direction)

Surety - The Cruithne pledged the sureties of sun and of moon. “Túathal Techtmar “took sureties of sun, moon, and every power in heaven and earth.” The sureties that he [Loiguirí s. Niall] gave to the Laigen that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him when plundering them – he gave sun and moon that he would not press upon them any longer. Thereafter they – sun and moon and the elements in general – slew him for violating them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 181, 185, 309, 311, 355, 483)

Túatha Dé Danann - Lug may have been a solar deity. The Túatha Dé Danann brought a darkness over the sun for 3 days and 3 nights when they came to Ireland. They formed a fog for 3 days and 3 nights that covered the sun and the moon. The sun was the god of Mac Greine. The moon and the sun were the gods of Mac Cecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101, 109, 131, 143, 147, 153, 171, 195, 243)

Astures, the (See: Spain)

Astyages – Astyages was the king of the Medes after Cyaxares. He ruled for 8, or 38, years “until Cyrus son of Darius, son of his own daughter, deposed him.” During his reign Nabuchodonosor burnt the Temple of Solomon, after he previously devastated Jerusalem.” “Here is an extract from another scholar – that Astyages took the kingdom of the Medes and that his reign was contemporary with that of Nabcadon, the first king of the Chaldeans; and sages of learning reckon that it was Nuadu Finn Fáil who was then over Ireland, when Nabcadon took the kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163, 200; Vol. 5, p. 249)

Asylum

Sons of Umor – “And they [the Fir Bolg] were in [those islands] till the time of the Provincials over Ireland, till the Cruithne drove them out. They came to Cairbre Nia Fer, and he gave them lands; but they were unable to remain with him for the heaviness of the impost which he put upon them. Thereafter they came in flight before Cairbre under the protection of Medb and of Ailill, and these gave them lands. This is the wandering of the sons of Umor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 25, 35, 37, 65, 67, 69, 111, 173, 175)

Atach¹ – Atach¹ was one of the three servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Atach² [Attach] – Atach² was one of the three horses of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Áth Buide – A battle was fought here by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Áth Cliath – A battle was fought here in which Níall Glundub was killed by the Foreigners. Two battles were fought here by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. “The battle of Crinach was won by the son of Domnall Remar and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath against the men of Mide.” “The Foreigners of Ireland adventured to Port Láirge and against Áth Cliath.” “The Danes of Áth Cliath of the Families.” The battle of Áth Cliath was fought by Muirchertach ua Briain against the Laigin, in which Donnchad mac Muiredaig and Conchobor ua Conchoboir were slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399, 405, 409, 415, 553, 555) (See Also: Battles)

Áth Cliath in Cluain Tarb – Brían mac Ceneidig fell here at the hands of the Laigin and the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405) (See Also: Alliances)

Áth Cliath of Laigen – The division of Ireland that went to Er son of Partholon was “from Áth Cliath of Laigen to Ailech Nēit”. Áth Cliath of Laigen is identified as “the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 77, 87) (See Also: Partition)

Áth Cliath of Medraige – The division of Ireland that went to Feron son of Partholon was “from Ailech to Áth Cliath of Medraige.” Áth Cliath of Medraige is identified as “Clarinbridge, Co. Galway”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 25, 77, 87) (See Also: Partition)

Áth Cliath at Tech Giugraind – A battle was fought here between the Foreigners and Congalach, the 155th king of Ireland. In that battle, Congalach was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Áth Dá Ferta – Áed Oirdnide was slain here by Máel-Canaig. “He found the cause of his burial – a great price (?) – in cold Áth Dá Ferta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395, 551) (See Also: Burials)

Áth Farcha (See: Achad Forcha)

Áth Firdiad – A battle was won here by Muirchertach mac Néill against the Connachta and the Ui Bríuin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411, 413)

Áth Luain – “Eochu of Áth Luain fell at the hands of Finn son of red-cloaked Bráth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 505)

Áth Odlaig, the (See: Peoples)

Áth Sidi [Assey] – “Ath Sidi in Mide” is identified with a place near Tara called Assey.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88)

Athacht (See: Aithech)

Athcosan [Athchosan] – Athoscan was possibly the husband of Melepard, daughter of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Athenians, the (See: Peoples)

Athens (See: Cities)

Athorb [Gothorb, Gothorp] – Athorb was the son of Goscen [Goiscen] son of Airthecht [Oirrthecht] [Fortech] son of Semeon son of Erglan; Athorb’s son was Tribuat. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147; Vol. 4, p. 9, 31, 43)

Athy – “the well-springs south of the road of Ráiriú” ... is in the neighborhood of Athy in Co. Kildare.” Ethriel was defeated in battle and slain by Conmáel at Ráiriú, near Athy. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 330, 333)

Atkinson (See: Authors)

Atlantic Ocean (See: Seas; Oceans)

Atossa (See: Semiramis)

Attach (See: Atach²)

Auach (See: Ablach)

Aucher (See: Authors)

Augustine (See: Authors)

Auilim – Auilim was a chief servitor of the Milesians with his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99)

Auraicept na nÉces (See: Authors; Calder)

Aurea (See: Olivana)

Aurelianus – Aurelianus was the ruler of the Romans for 5 years and 6 months after Claudius and before Tacitus “till he was slain by the Roman soldiers.” During his reign Fergus Dubdétach was king of Ireland and then Cairpre Lifechair took the kingship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 337, 341, 575)

Aurthacht – Aurthacht was the son of Aboth son of Ara son of Iara son of Sru. His son was Mar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 47)

Ausonic (See: Languages; Latin)

Australia – In the discussion of the powers of the spear of Assal, Macalister writes “it is difficult to resist the tempt-ation to toy with the idea that the peculiar properties of the spear conceal a faraway reminiscence of the boomerang; which although now confined to Australia, was certainly at one time a weapon used in Europe, and might have survived in backward regions to a comparatively later date.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302)

Authors, Editors, Poets, Translators and Scribes Cited

Anonymous

Aided Itha meic Bregoin – This is an implied text from which the Latin compiler derived the story of Ith; “no such tale is enumerated in the official lists, but its existence is suggested.” See Brian O’Looney “On the ancient historic tales in the Irish language” (Proceedings, R.I.A., vol. xv (1872), p. 215. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 5, 5n)

Amra Choluim Chille – “The gloss probably refers to what professes to be the first satire written in Ireland, apparently upon Bress’s unpardonable sin of stinginess, and attributed to this probably mythical poet; quoted by the glossator in *Amra Choluim Chille* and set forth in LU (fac.) 8 a 24.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 317)

Ancient Laws of Ireland – “Fort-building was a stock form of forced labor, as we learn from legal documents (See references in Ancient Laws of Ireland, glossary, s.v. *manchuine*.) In ¶363 the sentence “*Mad illdānach bid illdireach* [if one have many arts, let him merit many recompenses] is a legal maxim laid down in *Uraicecht Becc* (see *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, v, 108); but the quotation here is a mere irrelevant intrusion.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 89, 310) (See Also: Authors; Atkinson)

Annals of Clonmacnois – “Perhaps the Irish expedient of resurrecting Fintan and giving him a measure of immortality is as good as any, though Keating and the Annals of Clonmacnoise recognize that it is contrary to the infallible testimony of Scripture.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174)

Annals of Ulster - “According to the *Annals of Ulster*, the author of the poem [Verse LXV], Eochaid ua Floinn, died in the year 1003 at the age of 69. Say that he wrote this poem about the middle of his life, this would give circa 968 as the date of its composition”. “On Domnall Brecc, king of Dal Riada, ...the obviously correct emendation, *Postea* for the *Peata* of our text, is adopted after the Annals of Ulster, anno. 641.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 323; Vol. 5, p. 379n)

Bansenchus – “Cata Flauia or Cata Flua, expanded into Cata Fologia, appears in the compilation known as Bansenchus as the wife of *Cain*.” “Percoba features in the *Bansenchus* along with her daughters-in-law.” “That Noah married Haykel ... is referred to (probably borrowed from the text before us) by the compiler of the prose version of *Bansenchus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 211, 212, 218)

Béaloides – This a journal of Irish folklore. In vol. I, p. 13, “the Grail analogies in the Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann are worked out in detail”, however, Macalister does not cite the author or title of the article. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol.4, p. 302)

Bible – references to the Bible are presented first with general comments, followed by the Old Testament and its books in the order in which they appear in the Bible (not alphabetically); then the New Testament and its books in the order in which they appear (not alphabetically). Third and last are the apocryphal books which are not part of the formal Bible.

General Comments

Ark – “There is no Biblical warrant for sending forth the dove on the following day ... The seven days’ intervals of the missions of the dove follow the Biblical story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 220)

Cain – In ¶39 an insertion was made: “For the sacred historians consider that it was with a shank of a camel bone that Cain slew his brother, as he tended sheep.” This “has been inserted by someone who did not take the trouble to observe that it contradicts the biblical story, related a few lines above.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 236)

Creation of Grass – “Here there is another haplography in B [Book of Ballymote] caused by the homoiotes of *Clandaiged* ... for sB [scribe of Book of Ballymote] has observed a gap in the sense, and has inserted a full stop after the *clandaiged* which has survived. His intelligence did not, however, carry him to the further step of realizing that he was copying a biblical text ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 225)

Creation to the Dispersal of the Nations – “The Biblical quotations are taken from an earlier text [than the Vulgate], as is shown in detail below, in the notes appended to each paragraph. The abbreviator of Min left out the Biblical portion of that version, so that it is lost to us...” Notes to the Biblical chapters may be found on the following pages. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 64, 77, 94, 104, 112, 118, 126, 127, 133, 138)

Enoch – “Enoch was the central figure of a vast mass of folklore and apocryphal literature. His existence “in desert places and away from common life” is doubtless an expansion of the Biblical *et non apparuit*, but it may have reached the Irish glossator from some special source.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 240)

Exodus – “There is no Biblical authority for the numbers of Pharaoh’s army that was drowned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 134)

Fir Bolg – “The Fir Bolg feared to approach the mountain on which the invaders [the Túatha Dé Danann] descended – based, not improbably, on the biblical account of the terrors of the Children of Israel at Mount Sinai (*Exodus* xix. 9, ff.; xx. 18, ff.) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, 309)

Flood, the – “It must surely be evident that the brief mention of the Flood in R¹ is original, while the long and labored paraphrase of the Biblical story in R² is imported.” “The R² version has carelessly admitted certain discrepancies with the biblical history.” “Here [¶55] again an extract from *Sex Aetates Mundi* has been interpolated, and has ousted verses 5, 6, of the biblical text: a process facilitated by the fact that the two passages began with the same words.” “Banba and her friends were in the country 40 years, two centuries before the Flood, and, therefore, could have had nothing to do with it. They have accordingly made nonsense of the whole episode by interpolating some Biblical extracts about the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 4, 219, 242; Vol. 2, p. 240)

Gaedil, the – The narration of “the origin of the Gaedil onward from the Creation of the World (or the Flood), their journeyings, and their settlement in *their* “promised land”, Ireland ... was a slavish copy, we might almost say a parody, of the Biblical story of the Children of Israel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi)

Iofer Niger – “The importation of “Iofer Niger” into ¶4, derived from the Latin Life of St. Juliana, gives us another chronological hint. If the Old Latin Biblical excerpts suggest an eighth century date at the latest for the compilation, the name of the demon suggests a ninth century date for the beginning of glossation, the date of the Juliana text being about 800 A.D.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 3)

Nel – “Nel meets Moses, but his extended dealings with him in R² are a later adaptation from the Biblical narrative.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 3)

Noah – “Gollanz, in his introduction to the sumptuous facsimile of the *Caedmon MS.* [published in 1927 by the British Academy] considers the passage containing these names [of the wives of Noah and his sons] is an interpolation, on the ground that elsewhere the MS. closely follows the Biblical text.” “These figures agree with *Sex Aetates* against all versions of the biblical text (except the Irish

translation printed above) in the case of Seth.” “The summary enumeration of the sons of Shem and of Japhet in R¹ has been expanded by reference, not to the Biblical source, but to Isidore (IX ii 26 ff.)” In ¶82 “The genealogical chapter x is lost. The heterogeneous paragraphs which follow the Biblical translation represent various attempts to fill its place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 212, 247, 249, 250)

ō Cléirigh – “K is also an artificial re-handling of the text. The biblical introduction is, of set purpose, swept away, and the successive invasions are arranged in a more logical order.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv)

Persius – “Persius” [in the list of Shem’s sons] corresponds to the Biblical Elam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 213)

Philadelphus - “To him [Philadelphus] came the Seventy, who first translated the “Canon” from Hebrew into Greek; there are 80 books in the Scripture.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

Redaction³ – “Reviewing the Biblical excerpt, and its relation to the text as a whole, we naturally ask first if it was prepared *ad hoc* by the compiler of R³, or borrowed by him from some translation previously in existence ... Much of the matter in the Biblical chapters was altogether irrelevant to the purpose of ∞ R³ ... Another point is the difference in literary style that we feel between the Biblical excerpt and its present context...” “This reconstruction of the original form of the Biblical translation is more than a mere curiosity; for as it was possible to attach the Biblical folios to *Q, we may infer that the sizes of the manuscripts were about the same. And every scrap of information that we can discover about *Q is of importance, for the history of R³.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 6, 12, 13)

Serpent – “There is evidence in the beginning of this ¶ [31] that the adjectival exuberance of the biblical translation is to some extent glossarial.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 231)

Sethites – Allegedly the Sethites were forbidden to mingle with the Cainites. “This tantalizing story was for long the subject of speculation: and some copyist seems to have considered these speculations more interesting than the barren biblical narrative.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 241)

Sliab Emor – “We might perhaps suggest Mount Hermon; the association of that mountain, in apocryphal literature, with the Biblical Antediluvians and with the fallen anagels, might indicate it as a suitable place from which to derive the uncanny Fomorians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 259)

Old Testament

Creation to the Dispersal of the Nations – Macalister proposes a one paragraph summary of the contents of Section I of the LG. “This summary was drawn up before the Vulgate text of the Old Testament had become familiar in Ireland: certainly not later than the eighth century.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1)

Lebor Gabála, Influence on – “The influence of the Old Testament in shaping Irish pseudo-legends must be frankly acknowledged.” “If we cut the interpolated sections out [of the LG], we find ourselves left with a *History of the Gaedil*, based upon the history of the Children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament, or (perhaps more probably) in some consecutive history paraphrased therefrom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii, xxviii; Vol. 4, p. 293)

Liber Originum – “Here [at the end of Section VII] we leave *Liber Originum* (as defined, vol. ii, p. 166) with its rich, if lamentably reconstructed, mythological material, and return to the less valuable artificial parody of the Old Testament to which we have given the name *Liber Occupationis*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 341)

Redactions, Influence on – “The manuscript of R¹ used by ∞ R³ was unquestionably *Q, after it had suffered the loss of the first leaf. For the text of R¹ as it appears in R³ begins, as we have said above, immediately after the lacuna thus caused. To supply the deficient, ∞ R³ tore the opening leaves out of an Irish translation of the Book of Genesis (if not the whole Old Testament, or even the whole Bible), thereby killing the translation, of which no other copy survives, and which would have been of great linguistic value.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 5, 5n)

Túatha Dé Danann – Regarding the battle of the Athenians and the Philistines “Learning has contributed a recollection of the Old Testament Philistines; folklore has contributed such details as the magical property of hazel and quicken wood, the use of pins ... and the idea of resuscitation by means of “demons”” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 304)

Genesis – The editors of LGÉ knew of no great flood but the Hebrew one described in Genesis and so had to link the Irish people to the family of Noe. In 1937 Macalister reported that “a hitherto unrecognized fragment of a Middle-Irish translation of the Book of Genesis has been isolated and traced to its source in a Spanish MS. of the Vulgate text.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 13)

Abel – “The simple account of the murder of Abel in B [Book of Ballymote] ... is clearly the original version, being based on the Genesis text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 235, 236)

Adam – “That Adam was created first and afterwards transferred to the Paradise was the general belief, following Genesis iii. 7, 8.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 229, 230)

Arts – Paragraph 97 deals with “A history of the beginnings of the arts, clearly an imitation – almost a parody – of the inventions attributed in Genesis to the sons of the Cainite Lamech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254)

Benjamin – “In a combination of genealogical and quasi-historical material ... bewildering anomalies are almost inevitable.” “Genesis xliii-xliv shows us Benjamin as a youth of such tender years that his father is unwilling to let him go to Egypt. Chap. xlv describes the happy reunion which leads to Jacob’s transporting himself and his family to Egypt; and there we are surprised to find Benjamin the father of no fewer than ten sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 102n)

Caedmon Genesis – A facsimile edition, edited by Gollanz, published in 1927 by the British Academy. “In the Caedmon Genesis the names of these women [Noah’s wife and daughters] are given as Percoba, Illa, Oliua, Olliuaní.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 212, 212n)

Creation – “The gloss *isin Mac*, which has entered the text of M [Book of Lecan, 2nd text] as an interpretation of *ar tús* or *in principio* (critical note no. 5), is an exegesis as old as Irenaeus, who saw what he presumably thought was the Hebrew word *bar*, “son” (it is really Aramaic), in the opening words of Genesis, *B’rēshīth barā*, “In the beginning of creating. ... See Also Augustine, *De Civitate Dei*, xi. 32.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 223)

Creation of Grass – “Here there is another haplography in B [Book of Ballymote] caused by the homoiotes of *Clandaiged* ... for sB [scribe of Book of Ballymote] has observed a gap in the sense, and has inserted a full stop after the *clandaiged* which has survived. His intelligence did not, however, carry him to the further step of realizing that he was copying a biblical text” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 225)

Flood – “That the Flood ... was the penalty for the sinful marriages of the Sethites and Cainites is based upon a misinterpretation of Genesis vi. 1,2.” “The 40 days of downpour and the 600 years of Noah’s life, come from Genesis vii. 12, 11.” “the orthodox version of the height of the Ark (30 cubits, Gen. vi. 15) “The waters began to dry after 150 days (Gen. viii. 3), but the Ark was floating for 7 months 27 days (Gen. viii. 4). The waters continued to dry until the 10th month (Gen. viii. 5). “The day of the exodus from the Ark is given as the 27th day of the 2nd month (Gen. viii. 4). Regarding the descendants of Noah, the children of Dardan, see Gen. xxv. 3,4. (source: Macalister,

LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 218, 219, 220, 245; **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

Gomer – “Gomer, according to Isidore, is the ancestor of the Galatae or Galli, so it is natural to affiliate to him two personages, Emoth and I bath, who are in the traditional Teutonic and Celtic ancestry respectively; even although these have no warrant either in Genesis or in Isidore.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 215)

J-Source – “Paragraph 27 begins the J-source of the Hebrew Genesis.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 226)

Nimrod – “There is an interesting suggestion of a reminiscence of the lost Irish Genesis which we have been endeavouring to reconstruct, in the description of Nimrod as a hunter “opposed to the Lord.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 139)

Partition of the World – “The world was supposed, on the basis of the data supplied in Genesis x, to have been divided into 72 nations or linguistic groups.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 213)

Redaction 1 – “*Fecit* shows that the compiler of R¹ worked on an ante-Hieronyman text of Genesis.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 200)

Redaction 3 – The scribe of R² rather than copying the text of Genesis, tore the material out of *Q. The compiler “of R³ repaired the damage to *Q by tearing out the opening folios of a translation of the Book of Genesis, and substituting it for the missing matter.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 3,4,5)

Riphaeth – comes from Gen. x. 3 ... the addition “Scot” has of course no Biblical warrant.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 221)

Verses – “It is for us a fortunate circumstance that the matter of Genesis XI 10-32 is misplaced in our text, being inserted between the verses VIII 19 and 20.” (**source**: Macalister, **Vol. 1**, p. 10,11, 97)

Exodus – The phrase in R³ ¶6* about the slaying of Cain (*Fo intamail marbtha na n-idbart*) is a gloss which has come into the *Q tradition after its incorporation with R²: it refers to Exodus xiii. 13, xxxiv. 20.” Moses camps at Nel’s estate “Capacirunt” - the Pi-Hahiroth of Exodus xiv. 2. *Fhostoiges* or *Istoiges* is considered to be the Pharaoh of Exodus. The Fir Bolg “feared to approach the mountain on which the invaders [Túatha Dé Danann] descended – based, not improbably, on the biblical account of the terrors of the Children of Israel at Mount Sinai (Exodus xix. 9, ff.; xx.18, ff.).” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 209; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 133, 140; **Vol. 4**, p. 309)

Ezekiel – The Book of Ezekiel is cited by Macalister in reference to the names of Noah’s wife and daughters. “Gollancz, in his introduction to the sumptuous facsimile of the Caedmon MS., considers that the passage containing these names is an interpolation, on the ground that elsewhere the MS. closely follows the Biblical text. He suggests that they have been picked out more or less at random from some Onomasticon of Biblical names, in which Aholah, Aholibah, Aholibamah (Vulgate *Oolla*, *Ooliba*, *Oolibama*) occurred together. This is quite admissible, assuming the early existence (and local availability) of such an Onomasticon; but the compiler can hardly have taken the trouble to look up the unsavoury connexion in which the first two of the names are found (Ezekiel xxiii).” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 212)

Joshua – ¶156 deals with the contention for land between the Cruithne and the Milesians. “But recalling the parallel which we have already drawn between *Liber Occupationis* and the narrative of the Israelites, we can hardly regard it as doubtful that the story of Joshua and the Gibeonites (Jos. ix, 3 ff.) was at the back of the compiler’s mind.” “The Gaedil were hoodwinked into harbouring the Cruithne, as Joshua was hoodwinked into harbouring the Gibeonites; and the analogy is continued in the sequel, where we find a miniature Domesday or *Landnámabók* (just as in the Book of Joshua and the subsequent Biblical histories).” “Concievably the double invasion [of the Túatha Dé Danann],

which seems quite pointless, was suggested by the Israelite set-back in the battle of Ai, after their successful siege of Jericho (Joshua vii).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 147; Vol. 5, p. 3)

Judges – Regarding the word *Scéne*, “As *sc* conventionally represents the sound of *sh* (compare the Vulgate Judges, xii, 6, where the Hebrew word *shibbōleth* is rendered scibboleth), we must pronounce this word as *Shena*, and then it is easily recognized as Orosius’ version of *Sinann* (genitive *Sinna*) or “Shannon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi)

Kings - “The idea that the acceptance of Abel’s offering was indicated by fire from heaven, seems to go back to the version of Theodotion ... It is, of course, developed under the influence of the narrative in I (III) Kings xviii (Elijah on Carmel).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 235)

Ruth – *Legulus* is supposedly the Latin name for the Gaelic language. “*Legulus* is a late Latin word meaning “a gatherer” of fruit, applied especially to one who gleanes fallen olives. ... “gleaning” ... occurs three times in *Ruth*, chap. ii, meaning “she gleaned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142)

Kings - the Irish Roll of the Kings is like the Books of the Kings of the Hebrews. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3)

Psalms – *Gorthigern* was supposedly the common language of men before the dispersal. “*Gorthigern*, which doubtless has nothing to do with the personal name more familiar in the form of *Vortigern*, must be left in its obscurity. It suggests vaguely some such meaning as “the call” or “the voice” of Lords or “of the Lord” – a name not inappropriate for the speech of Paradise, celestial and terrestrial, in the days of innocence. The name might conceivably have been suggested by the hymn to “The Voice of the Lord” (= thunder), Psalm xxix (Vulgate xxviii).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 143)

Isaiah – “The legend of the Fall of the Angels, here introduced as a necessary preliminary to the Fall of Man, is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tīāmat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation. Brought to shape by the false exegesis of such scattered passages as Isaiah xiv. 12, Luke x. 18, Revelation ix. 1 ff., the story was taken over into early Christian tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

Daniel – “¶301 deals with the synchronism of the Kings of the World and with the kings of the Fir Bolg. “Explanation of the Hebrew words [Mane, Thecel and Phares, “number”, “weight”, “division”], probably from Hieronymus in *Danielem*. Compare Daniel v 26.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83)

Judith – Micheál ō Cléirigh introduced reinforcements for the Fomorians fighting against the people of Nemed. “These include a number of wild venomous beasts, and a female spy called Relbeo, who enters the Tower, insinuates herself into the confidence of Conaing by methods similar to those followed by Judith in dealing with the Holofernes, and afterwards reports to the Nemedians the conditions inside the Tower, and advises them as to the strategy to be followed in attacking it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117)

New Testament – “It is quite possible that when LG was drawn up by its first compiler, it was not longer than what would fill three or four sheets of notepaper. It has grown to its present dimensions by an extraordinary accretion of glosses, interpolations, and other amplifications. Certainly the old canon of New Testament criticism, *brevior lectio praeferenda verbosiori*, is here applicable!” “For purposes of reference we shall denote the Latin MS. which lay before the translator by the symbol Δ. (New Testament critics have appropriated this symbol to the ninth-century Greco-Latin Codex Sangallensis; but as we shall here have no occasion to refer to that MS., there will be no consequent inconvenience.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvi, 6)

Luke - “The legend of the Fall of the Angels, here introduced as a necessary preliminary to the Fall of

Man, is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiāmat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation. Brought to shape by the false exegesis of such scattered passages as Isaiah xiv. 12, Luke x. 18, Revelation ix. 1 ff., the story was taken over into early Christian tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

Corinthians – “The phrase in ¶7, *In tAdam tānisi*, that Noe is “the second Adam” has grown out of a confused and inaccurate recollection of 1 Corinthians xv. 45.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 210)

Colossians – Colossians i. 16 contains the story of the nine orders of angels. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205, 205n)

Revelation - “The legend of the Fall of the Angels, here introduced as a necessary preliminary to the Fall of Man, is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiāmat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation. Brought to shape by the false exegesis of such scattered passages as Isaiah xiv. 12, Luke x. 18, Revelation ix. 1 ff., the story was taken over into early Christian tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

Apocrypha - ¶11 “is probably inspired by a desire to draw an exact analogy between the households of Adam and of Noah, partly to insinuate that only by such irregular unions could the contamination of Cainite blood be avoided” (See Also: Incest). The statement that the Flood was a penalty for the crime of Cain has here arisen fortuitously ... It is possible to find it elsewhere in Apocrypha: thus The Book of the Rolls, to give but one example, makes Adam prophesy to Seth in these words: Know, my son, that there must come a Flood to wash all the earth, on account of the children of Cain, the wicked man who slew his brother.” ¶50 “has been much worked over by the interpolation and assimilation of details from the apocrypha of Enoch. It has almost parted company with the Latin original.” “Enoch was the central figure of a vast mass of folklore and apocryphal literature.” ¶139 – “The tale of how Lamech accidentally slew Cain is one of the most familiar legends of Apocrypha. It is of Jewish origin, and ... was probably imported into Christian tradition from a lost “Book of Lamech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 105, 218, 240, 264)

Book of Adam and Eve – “That the envy of Satan for his supplanter was the reason for the Temptation and the Fall of Man, is the usual belief, derived ultimately from that popular apocryphon, *The Book of Adam and Eve*.” “There are numerous speculations as to the instrument of Abel’s murder. *The Book of Adam and Eve* does not enlighten us.” Eve’s penitence in the Tigris is the central incident in the *Book of Adam and Eve* and related apocryphal documents.” “An abridged translation of quatrains 10-13, 15 [of Verse V] will be found in Archdeacon Seymour’s paper, *The Book of Adam and Eve in Ireland* (Proceedings, R.I.A., xxxvi, section C, p. 121).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 177, 179, 206, 208, 254, 262, 262n)

Book of Jubilees – “The names of Noah’s family were themes for endless vain speculation. According to the *Book of Jubilees* Noah’s wife was called ‘Emzara, and the wives of his sons were respectively were Sêdêqêtêlêbâb, Nê’êlâtamâ’ûk, and ‘Adatan’eses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 211)

Book of Lamech – ““The lump in his [Cain] forehead’ goes back to a lost *Book of Lamech*, which told how Lamech, under the guidance of his son Tubalcain – for he was blind – shot an arrow at a wild man covered with hair, and with a horn growing out of his forehead, who proved to be Cain. Lamech was so distressed by the discovery that he killed Tubalcain...” “The tale of how Lamech accidentally slew Cain is one of the most familiar legends of Apocrypha. It is of Jewish origin, and as stated above, in the notes to ¶39, was probably imported into Christian tradition from a lost “Book of Lamech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 237, 264)

Book of the Mysteries of Heaven and Earth – “This quatrain [29 in Verse V] seems out of place: it probably should follow quatrain no. 15. The name of the tree [*Daisia* in quatrain 29 Verse V] is given

as *Sezen* in the Ethiopic *Book of Mysteries of Heaven and Earth*. (See, Budge, *Cave of Treasures*, p. 66) (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 265)

Book of the Rolls (See: Authors; Gibson)

Book of the Secrets of Enoch – “Written in Egypt somewhere about the beginning of the Christian era, and brought to its final form by a Hellenistic Jew, it is a part of Apocryphal literature, which enumerates the 9 orders and 3 classes of angels and contains the story of the naming of Adam.” “In chap. xxx. V. 13 ff. we read: And I [God] appointed him [Adam] a name, from the four component parts, from east, from west, from south, from north, and I appointed for him four special stars, and I called his name Adam.” “The Nine orders” of the Angels are very frequently specified in Apocryphal literature, as in the *Book of the Secrets of Enoch*, xx. 1 (Charles, *Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the O.T.*, vol. ii, p. 441. See also Colossians i. 16: *Irish Liber Hymnorum* (Henry Bradshaw Society edn. Vol. ii, p. 155).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 205, 226)

Song of Lamech – In ¶42, “The difficult Song of Lamech has given trouble to the translator, and apparently also to his copyists.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 238)

Book of Ballymote - Located in the Royal Irish Academy, class-marked as 23 P 12, the LGE material occupies folios 8 to 34. On each page there are two columns of writing with 55 to 57 lines in each. Folios 9, and 24 through 30 are missing. In AD 1522 the book migrated from Sligo to Tir Conaill. “The first stirrings of a fuller awareness of LGE’s textual history can be traced as far back as 1820 when Edward O’Reilly referred to “the *Leabhar Gabhaltus*, or Book of Conquests, compiled in the 14th century, from much more ancient books.” O’Reilly here applies the title to that version of the text which Macalister called the Third Redaction, preserved in the Book of Ballymote and at the end of the Book of Lecan.”

MS versions at Trinity College Dublin H.2.4, H.1.15 and the Royal Irish Academy Stowe MS D.* 3.2. are all derived from the Book of Ballymote and are of no real use except to restore one folio which the Book of Ballymote lost at some time after they were written.

MS TCD H.2.4 was written in 1728 by Richard Tipper is fairly good and is of great value for restoring the text of folio 9.

MS TCD H.1.15 (Gwynn’s Catalogue 1289) was written by Tadhg O Neachtain c. 1745 CE, and labeled on its title page ‘The Psalter of Tara’.

MS RIA Stowe D.3.2 is a pitifully illiterate production.

(source: Carey, 1993, p. 7, ; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. vi, ix, xi, xix, xx, 11, 216, 225, 233; **Vol. 2**, p. 149; **Vol. 3**, p. 206; **Vol. 5**, p. 138)

Book of Kells – “The statements of these scribblers [on grammar] call for no more serious consideration than that of a schoolboy who told an acquaintance of mine [Macalister], in answering a “general knowledge” paper, that “the Book of Kells contains thousands of poems relating the secret history of the Irish people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 142)

Book of Ui Maine - In a poem, the book says that Adam was in Paradise for 13 ½ hours. Verse V appears in the Book of Ui Maine, which follows the version in the second text of the Book of Lecan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 239, 260)

Cin Droma Snechta [Quire of Druim Snechta] – This is a lost “historical miscellany” manuscript cited in the LGE as a source for some of the materials that were used. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 231)

Banba - ¶167 is “An excerpt from the “Quire of Druim Snechta” (*Cin Droma Snechta*) giving an independent account of the story of the Antediluvians.” “This is what the *Book of Druim Snechta* says,

that Banba was the name of the first woman who found Ireland before the Flood, and that from her Ireland is called “Banba”. With thrice fifty maidens she came, and three men.” ¶187 is “An excerpt from the “*Quire of Druim Snechta*” which repeats ¶167. “Keating knows of the Banba story, and of its origin in the *Quire of Druim Snechta*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 167, 168, 170, 177, 197, 231)

Capa, Luasat, Laigne – The text makes it clear that this story is *not* from the *Druim Snechta*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 232)

Cessair – “We now understand the significance of the fifty women who were in her company. Or, thrice fifty, according to the *Druim Sneachta* Banba story.” ¶167, “has a variant of the Cessair invasion ... professing to be from the lost historical miscellany called the *Quire of Druim Snechta* where it was probably an independent saga.” “One of the women accompanying Cessair is named Balba (= Banba), showing a reminiscence of the story in the *Quire of Druim Snechta*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173, 173n, 231, 237; Vol. 5, p. 8)

Fir Bolg – The *Quire of Druim Snechta* says, they [the Fir Bolg] stole the pinnacles of the king of Greece” for their escape. Keating quotes a story from the *Quire of Druim Snechta* of the Fir Bolg stealing the ships of the Greeks. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 145; Vol. 4, p. 4)

Ibitēna – Verse V, quatrain 53 says that the school of languages was in the city of Ibitēna. “The city of Ibitēna is apparently an echo of the name of the Median city of Ecbatana ... Keating gives another version, Eathēna, and quotes this quatrain as from *Cin Droma Snechta* – which seems to suggest that this poem was contained in that important manuscript.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 268)

Partholon - ¶206 describes the first partition of Ireland by the sons of Partholon. “A marginal note derives this incongruous paragraph from the *Quire of Druim Snechta*, which as we have seen has also supplied disturbing material to the Cessair narrative.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 88)

Túatha Dé Danann – “*The Book of Druim Snechta* says that Amorgen asked Banba about her race and origins.” “*The Book of Druim Snechta* says that it was in Sliab Mis that Ériu had colloquy with them [Milesians], and that she formed great hosts [from peat moss] to oppose them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 37, 53, 77, 79)

Codex Sangallensis - “For purposes of reference we shall denote the Latin MS. which lay before the translator by the symbol Δ. (New Testament critics have appropriated this symbol to the ninth-century Greco-Latin Codex Sangallensis; but as we shall here have no occasion to refer to that MS., there will be no consequent inconvenience.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 6)

Coir Anmann – Loch Cimme “is Loch Hacket, Co. Galway; but though the eponymous “Four-Headed Cimme” is mentioned in the Dindsenchas texts ... neither there nor in *Coir Anmann* are we told the reason for his peculiar epiclesis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Colbertine Manuscript – “The list of the Egyptian kings is taken from the Chronicle of Eusebius; the names are here given as they appear in the Latin text of the translation of Hieronymus, from which our compiler drew his information. Later, we shall find cumulative evidence that the MS. of Eusebius at the compiler’s disposal was a transcript of the Colbertine text, if not actually that MS. itself; here it gives an easy explanation for the corruption of the name “Vafres” into “Hupriphis”. This is evidently a combination of “uapris” which the scribe wrote with “uafris” into which a corrector changed it. “Nechod” and “Bochor” also approximate to Colbertine readings. On the other hand, “Encepros” for “Encepos” is a mistake of the Irish scribes, and there is no justification for “Dremendis” in the Colbertine MS. Nor must we overlook the fact that several names in the list are omitted in the Colbertine MS. which are duly recorded in their proper places in the Irish list.” “The standard MSS. of Eusebius give the name *Tautaeus* for the successor of Tautanes, but the Colbertine MS. (of which Fotheringham does not speak in high terms) has here the name *Fleutheus*. This is evidently the source of the “Flaitheus” of our text, and is accordingly adopted here in the translation.” “Sometime in the reign of Eochu Mumu a change of

monarchy took place in the Assyrian kingdom, overlooked by our synchronizers. Ofrataeus, the “Ofratalus” of the corrupt Colbertine MS., reigned for 20 years and was followed by Ofratanes, king for 50 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51n, 197n, 221n)

Colloquy of Adrian and Ritheus – “The notion that the Devil was the first to invoke the name of God reappears in *Salomon and Saturnus* (p. 191) – “Who first named the name of God? The devil first named the name of God.” We find this statement repeated in the *Colloquy of Adrian and Ritheus* (ibid. p. 204).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 263)

Da Derga’s Hostel – The hostel is cited as a reference to the name Cicul, where “Cicul turned feminine, appears in the story of Da Derga’s Hostel as the wife of a certain Fer Caille.” “I [Macalister] take the House of Da Derga to have been [a sacred building]. It was a sort of pantheon: its numerous “cubicles” were shrines, each with its idol; and the quaint creatures seen and described by the spy in the service of the raiders were the images which the shrines contained.” Compare to *Liber Querulus* by Gildas for its descriptions of the Hostel. “The author had no sympathy for the gods of his pagan ancestors and deliberately set himself to ridicule them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260, 262)

De Subternis – ¶269 in the Nemed section, “in the book *De Subternis*”, says that the Túatha Dé Danann were Greek poets and prophets and communities of kings and clans and that they could sail on the seas without vessels. Macalister was unable to find any reference to this book in any bibliography or catalogue of medieval literature. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155, 198)

Domesday – The story of the sons of Míl is like a “miniature Domesday or Landnámabók (just like in the *Book of Joshua* and the subsequent Biblical histories) detailing the division of the land and partition of the country.” “The explanation of certain geographical details, after the manner of *Dindsenchas*, by the names of several leaders, possibly ... turns the document into a sort of Domesday Book, suggesting that the descendants of the owners of those personal names had some sort of territorial claim over the regions bearing the geographical names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 6)

Eachtra Lomnochtáin an tSléibhe Riffe – This is “a queer 18th century lepado-temacho-selacho” composition which tells of a monstrous bird called ‘An Liath-charraig’. Obviously this is the old friend of our childhood, the sailor Sindibad’s *roc*: the author, or rather the cook, of *Lomnochtáin* must have borrowed it from some vanished chapbook adaptation of Galland’s French version, which first introduced the “Nights” to Europe, mixing it up in his stew with all sorts of things, including snippets from *Gulliver’s Travels*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Ériu – Ériu is a journal of Irish Studies. For the two articles below, Macalister has not cited the authors or the title of the articles. (1) Tuan “reappears as an arbitrator among the “five elders” of Ireland who were called to establish the affairs of Tara.” (2) “This account of Lot, and her origin in the Caucasus, reappear, in a list of monsters descended from Adam’s race, in that weird monument of human folly called *Tenga Bith-nua*. There we read of The Tribes of Ithier, north of Mount Caucasus, whose mouths are in their breasts, who have four eyes in their backs, and who are so hot and lustful in their bodies that no other race can endure them. Ériu, ii, p. 130) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87, 113, 113n)

Féilire Oengusso – Regarding the use of the name ‘Iofer Niger’ as an alternative to Belial son of Beelzebub, “The relevant passage is quoted in the glosses to Féilire Oengusso (R.I.A. edition, p. 52; H. Bradshaw Soc. Edition, p. 74): the name there appears as Iafer, Iofer, and (in *Lebor Brecc*) Ethiar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 207)

Hisperica Famina – This work is cited by Macalister to show that “contrasts of a current and a learned language are common: we find them in *Auraicept na n-Écces*, in *Maro*, in *Hisperica Famina* (where “Hisperic” and “Ausonic”, i.e. normal Latin, are contrasted, to the disadvantage of the latter.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 126)

Landnámabók - The story of the sons of Míl is like a “miniature Domesday or Landnámabók (just like in the *Book of Joshua* and the subsequent Biblical histories) detailing the division of the land and

partition of the country.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3)

Lebor na Huidhri – This is the source from which Muirghes mac Paidin ui Maoil-Chonaire copied the text of the Book of Fenagh, also known as the Book of Baile ui Maoil-Chonaire. “The total disappearance of the copy [of LGE] in *Lebor na Huidri* was probably the result of someone having been left for a few moments alone with that precious codex.” “The eclectic scribe of this MS. took the paragraph [of the battle between the Athenians and the Philistines] ... from a text of the R¹ group – almost certainly the copy which was in his time contained in *Lebor na Huidri*.” ¶414 regarding the meeting of the Milesians with Ériu, Banba and Fotla on Sliab Mis is an extract from *Lebor na Huidri*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii, 13; Vol. 4, p. 94; Vol. 5, p. 48, 55)

Liber Flavus Fergusiorum – There is an abstract of the story of the meeting of Moses and Nel in Liber Flavus Fergusiorum (43 aß) in which the place [Pi-Hahiroth] appears as Capaciroth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 134)

Martyrology of Óengus – This is “MS. P, formerly in the Phillips Collection at Cheltenham, now in the National Library of Ireland, class-marked P. 10266. It has been described by Whitely Stokes (*Martyrology of Óengus* (Henry Bradshaw Soc. Edition), p. ix, ff.” Regarding the birth of Tuan “Compare the story of the birth of St. Finān (*Mart Óengus*, Henry Bradshaw Society edn., p.112).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvii; Vol. 3, p. 102)

Master of Oxford’s Catechism – “In the fifteenth century *Master of Oxford’s Catechism* ... Noah’s wife is called Dalida, and the sons’ wives are Cateslinna, Laterehta, and Aurca, otherwise Ollia, Olina, Olybana.” “*The Master of Oxford’s Catechism* (p. 217) gives Artux, Dux, Arostolym, Momfumbres as the names of the four stars [that contributed to the name of Adam].” *The Master of Oxford* says that Adam was in Paradise for 7 years. That the devil was the first to call the name of God is found in the *Master of Oxford* – “Who cleped first God? – The devyll.” Regarding the idea that stones “grow” is addressed in the *Master of Oxford*: “Why bereth not stonys froyt as trees? – For Cayne slough his brother Abell with the bone of an asse cheke.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 211, 227, 239, 263, 264)

Mesca Ulad – In the Túatha Dé Danann section of the LGÉ, “Lug is credited with three sons, Ainli (= one of the three sons of Uisnech), Cnu Deroil (= Crom Deroil, a druid appearing in the tale called *Mesca Ulad*), and Abartach ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101)

Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann – The Fate of the Children of Tuireann.

Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba – “The sublimated divinity of the gods-of-gods, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchair, however it may be underlined by their dioscuric nomenclature and by their closely knit parentage (their mother being their father’s daughter), is inconsistent with everything recorded of them in *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann*, our chief source of information about them.” These three brothers killed Cian, the father of Lug. “The story of the discovery of the culprits [as told in Verse LXVI, quatrain 5] differs totally from that in OCT [*Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann*].” For the killing of Cian, Lug imposed a wergild upon them. This is the story which appears later in the tale called *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann*: it adds a number of details to the list of “erics” there found, and though irrelevant to the narrative of LG, it is of some value in cult-history.” The final and fatal eric imposed on the three brothers was “three shouts from the Hill of Midchain”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 300, 301, 308, 340)

Cian – Cian “has a more independent individuality, as befitting the father of Lug. Once again, we are probably to see *odium theologicum* at work, in the tale of his turning himself into a pig (or a lapdog p. 284), in a vain hope of escaping his destined fate at the hands of the *Children of Tuireann*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299)

Miach – “The couplets of the Pictish kings found in the Chronicle of the Picts and Scots, apparently indicate monarchs who impersonate pairs of dioscuric divinities – Pant, Urpant; Leo, U (r) leo; Gant Urgant; etc. In *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann* the physician Miach is fitted with a doublet Oirmiach, whose name is formed in an analogous manner.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192)

Nuadu – “Undoubtedly the “silver arm”, which is his prominent characteristic had an important place in his mythology; but what we are told about it in the extant documents is of little greater scientific value than the ludicrous parody irrelevantly prefixed to the modern version of the story called *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98)

Revue celtique – This is a scholarly journal for which Macalister did not cite the author or title for the following six references: (1) “On the legend that Enoch is reserved to fight against Antichrist, along with Elijah (and even to perish in the fighting), see *Revue celtique*, xxvi, pp. 164-5, and references there.” (2) “The brother ‘Pendan’ appears in the later redaction of *Tenga Bith-nua* (*Revue celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy.” (3) “Persons casting spells are sometimes represented as putting themselves, so far as possible, into the same state – standing on one foot, gesticulating with one hand, closing one eye, and speaking a formula in one breath (for examples see R.C., xii, 98; xxi, 156; xxii, 581; also the note ib. xxi, p. 395).” (4) “The person mocked *In Dagda*, “the good god” of former times, with a ribaldry which an editor not usually troubled with unscientific squeamishness, decided to be unprintable (*Revue celtique*, xii, p. 86).” (5) “According to this [¶232] Partholon came from Greece where his parents and brothers had been killed for their inheritance. See *Revue celtique* xvi, p. 140.” (6) Regarding the *Dindsenchas* of Carn Conaill see R.C., xv, p. 478. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 220, 254; Vol. 2, p. 98, 98n, 260, 263; Vol. 4, p. 82)

Royal Irish Academy, Contributions and Proceedings - Macalister does not cite the author or the title of the article for descriptions and photographs of the Stone of Uisnech see Vol. XXXVIII, Section C, p. 78, plate V. For quatrain 16 of Verse LXV, line 2250, *for medaib Muman*, Macalister suggests a comparison with *Mide na mmed*, quoted in the R.I.A. Contribb., s.v. *med* from a poem in the *Book of Leinster*. “The word *muirchrech* seems to denote a specific distance with a maritime application, like the modern “knot”, but its exact meaning is unknown. See the R.I.A. Contributions to Irish Lexicography, s.v., and compare the measurement of marine distance by ‘nine waves’, frequent in Irish legend.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 90, 328; Vol. 5, p. 31n)

Salomon and Saturnus - “The notion that the Devil was the first to invoke the name of God reappears in *Salomon and Saturnus* (p. 191) – “Who first named the name of God? The devil first named the name of God.” With regard to the ability of stones to grow, Salomon and Saturnus says “that this growth had been stopped by the flow of Abel’s blood. We read there: “Tell me why stones are not fruitful? Because Abel’s blood fell upon a stone when Cain his brother slew him with the jawbone of an ass.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 263, 264)

Saltair na Rann – “The story [of the Fall of the Angels] appears in most early paraphrases of the Biblical history, as for instance, in *Saltair na Rann*, no. vi.” “*Andind* is an adjective applied to Pharaoh by Joseph in *Saltair na Rann* (line 3334), but no one seems to know what it means.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204; Vol. 4, p. 303)

Saxon Chronicle – Regarding ¶245, “The identification of Moin Conain with Anglesey (Mon) seems to be a mere guess of O’Donovan’s (*Annals of the Four Masters*, Index). There is no record known to me [Macalister] of any eponymous “Conan” connected with the island: so that in assuming it some caution has to be observed. *Allsaxan*, which some MSS. combine with the *g* of the preceding *rig* to make *Gall-Saxan*, is the *Ald-Seaxum* of the *Saxon Chronicle*.” “To endeavour to identify the names in this quatrain [Verse XLIII] is a perilous undertaking, except Hingis and Osro, which are, of course, Hengist and Horsa. The following names appear in the *Saxon Chronicle* in years neighboring upon that of their invasion, but the equations must be garnished with several marks of interrogation apiece: Posro = Port; Pella = Maegla; Enda = Ida; Olla = Ceawlin; Ella = Ælla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 193, 206)

Scél Tuáin meic Chairill [The Story of Tuán son of Cairell] - “presents the successive settlements of Ireland as the reminiscences of an immortal informant, the supernaturally regenerated Tuán, and moves closer to the structure of LGÉ by assigning the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Donnann the places which they hold in the canonical scheme”; ed. & trans. By John Carey, *Eriu* 35 (1984) 93-111; there is an earlier

edition by Kuno Meyer, added as an appendix to Alfred Nutt, *The Celtic Doctrine of Rebirth* (London, 1897), 285-301.” “Successive versions of Scél Tuain were adapted in light of the doctrines of LGÉ.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, 5n, 6.)

Sex Aetates Mundi - Rawl. B 502 is a facsimile copy.

Adam’s Children – “The poem beginning *Redig dam a Dē do nim*, contained in the Irish *Sex Aetates Mundi*, has the same names [as those in Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres*, I ii 26), Colpha, Olla, Oliua]. It also gives Olla as the wife of Set, along with Pibb and Pithibb, the wives of Adam’s other married sons.” “Adam’s son Sile, and the three wives ... reappear in *Sex Aetates Mundi*, but whence they reached that text I [Macalister] have failed to discover.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 213, 266)

Flood – The story in ¶53 about the Flood being caused by the disobedience of the Sethites in inter-marrying with the Cainites “may come from *Sex Aetates Mundi*.” “Glossarial interpolations, borrowed from *Sex Aetates Mundi*, have ousted the biblical lemmata in ¶80. (source: Macalister, Vol. 1, p. 4, 138, 220, 241, 242, 246)

Noah’s Children – The descendants of Noah and their division and subsequent population of the world “became the common property of early historians, and appears also in *Sex Aetates Mundi*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 214, 216, 217, 245, 250, 251, 252, 253)

Patriarchs - ¶89 “includes the first verse of a poem (given in full in *Sex Aetates*) and the tabular statement of the ages of the Patriarchs.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 249)

Peleg – “The statement that Peleg was the ancestor of the Indians, a “fact” which the compilers apparently ascertained from *Sex Aetates Mundi*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 139)

Table of Nations – appears in *Sex Aetates Mundi*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216, 217)

Story of Ard Lemnachta – The story tells of a milk-trick where milk was either an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, or a means of destroying them, because the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies. “We may remove *unde Cath Arda Lemnachta* from this early text as a gloss, as is suggested by the Latin tag introducing it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143, 144, 175, 177)

Stowe Manuscripts - The Stowe collection is in the Royal Irish Academy. Stowe MS A.2.4. is a direct and very poor copy of MS. D.4.3. The MSS with a V abbreviation are parts of a dismembered MS now divided into 3 volumes.

V¹ (MS # D.5.1.) consists of nine folios with four columns of writing on each; the size of the leaves are 11x 8 inches; 51 to 55 lines of writing in each column. The MS has undergone extensive re-inking, and it is not always clear that the restorer has done his work accurately. At the top of folio 1a there are two faint, worn lines of writing in Gothic lettering - apparently a library mark, which under ultra-violet light seems to read *Monasterii Insi Patraic*.

V² (MS #D.4.1.) has eight folios but the writing stops abruptly at 8 & 9 (end of the poem *Fland for Erind hi tigh*) after which the rest of the column is blank. The gap extends to the end of the 13th quatrain of the poem Gaedel glas.

V³ (MS #D.1.3.) With the 14th quatrain the text resumes abruptly from MS #D.4.1. and runs on to the end of *Eriu ardinis na righ*, which finishes the MS. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, ix, xiv)

Tain Bo Flidais – Macalister drew on the information in Best’s Bibliography for “Flidais and her cattle naturally suggest a reference to the story called *Tāin Bo Flidais*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299, 299n)

Tenga Bithnua – “an apocryphon; “mere learned nonsense ... gibberish sentences ...”. Macalister does not cite the author or title of the article on the children of Adam, where “The brother ‘Pendan’ appears in the later redaction of Tenga Bith-nua (*Revue celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy.” Macalister does not cite the author or title of the article about Lot. “This account of Lot, and her origin in the Caucasus, reappear, in a list of monsters descended from Adam’s race, in that weird monument of human folly called Tenga Bith-nua. There we read of The Tribes of Ithier, north of Mount Caucasus, whose mouths are in their breasts, who have four eyes in their backs, and who are so hot and lustful in their bodies that no other race can endure them. (Ériu, ii, p. 130) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254; Vol. 2, p. 137; Vol. 3, p. 87, 113, 113n) (See Also: Lot the Active)

Thousand and One Nights – The story of the “City of Brass” (nights 566-578), in the Thousand and One Nights, introduces venomous fighting beasts which might have influenced *ō* Clérigh’s version of the Nemed story, except that he lived too early to know of it. The sailor, Sindibad, and his encounter with the *roc* may have influenced the story of the monstrous bird “An Liath-charraig” in *Eachtra Lomnochtáin an tSléibhe Riffe*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117, 118)

Vita Iulianae [Life of St. Juliana] - St. Juliana lived in the 4th century A.D. *Vita Iulianae*, dates from about AD 800. “Iofér Níger” is beyond question an intrusive gloss, written in by someone fresh from reading the Life of the fourth-century St. Juliana.” “Bespelled by Juliana, this being is compelled to confess his own misdeeds ...” “...*Ifirnaig*, the form which the name has assumed in the Irish text of *Vita Iulianae* (R.C., xxxiii, p. 316). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 3, 206, 206n, 207)

Known Authors – Since the LGE presentation of Irish names and patronymics is not standardized, the names of the early Irish writers, scribes and poets is indexed by their first name. All modern authors are listed last name first.

Adam *ō* Cianain – He is one of two scribes who worked on the Book of Fermoy. This is a dismembered MS consisting of 2 parts, abbreviated as F¹ and F². It is written upon 22 folios of vellum, of which the first 8 form a gathering, bound into the front of the Book of Fermoy, in the Royal Irish Academy, MS. # 23 E.29. The remaining 14 folios are in the Royal Irish Academy Stowe collection MS #D.3.1. The folios measure on average 10.5 x 8 inches. There are 31 lines of writing in each column, and two columns on each page. There were two scribes who worked on the Book of Fermoy. The first scribe was identified by Dr. Best as Adam *ō* Cianain of Lisgoole, County Fermanagh, whose obituary is recorded in the Annals of the Four Masters as 1373. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 11, 13, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xii, xiii; Vol. 4, p. 99, 323)

Adam *ō* Cuirnín – He wrote the first text of the Book of Lecan which is in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, class-marked as 23.P.2. The LGE text is at the beginning of the book and has lost the first nine folios. In consequence the copy begins abruptly in the section relating to the Fir Bolg. The complete text covered 30 folios, with two columns on each page containing 41 to 55 lines of writing. Many of the folios have become semi-transparent by contamination with some greasy substance, and the writing on the one side shows through to the other, making decipherment difficult. This is the most exactly dated text of the LGE. The MS. finishes “It endeth. Adam *o* Cuirnín wrote it, for Gilla Isu mac Fir Bisigh, the man of learning of the Ui Fiachrach, A.D. 1418.”

The second text in the Book of Lecan occupies folios 264 through 312. It is a very peculiar text having some interpolations not found in any other ancient version of LGE. Macalister posits that this MS was copied in haste, perhaps because of a time limit imposed on its borrower. There were two scribes who worked on it, changing, sometimes, even in the middle of a line.

There are fragments of the text of the Boroma Tribute in the R³ text of the Book of Lecan. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 7, 7n, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p.vi, xi, xviii, xxi; Vol. 2, p.149, 242, 255n; Vol. 3, p. 97, 98n; Vol. 5, p. 309)

Adamnán – “But Adamnán found fault with Finnachta for remitting the Boroma”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

Alexander Polyhistor – Paragraph 277 begins, “Now this is the principedom of the Medes ...” “These particulars about the Babylonian kings come from a fragment of Alexander Polyhistor, derived from the Babylonian historian Berossus. The figures are quite wrong.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165, 200)

Annius, Johannes - “According to the Pseudo-Berossus of Johannes Annius ... we read how “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of divine origin.” (Fabricius, p. 245) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 211, 212, 212n)

Arbois de Jubainville, Henri d’

Essai d’un catalogue de la littérature épique de l’Irlande - “A much fuller view of the evidence [of the textual history of LGÉ] was presented in 1883 by Henri d’Arbois de Jubainville, who listed eight medieval manuscripts of LGÉ besides a number from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries” in his *Essai d’un catalogue de la littérature épique de l’Irlande* (Paris, 1883), p. 169-71). (source: Carey, 1993, p.7)

Le cycle mythologique irlandais et la mythologie Celtique - In 1884 he “published one of the most detailed studies of LGÉ ever written, the book *Le cycle mythologique irlandais et la mythologie celtique* (a translation by R.I. Best appeared as *The Irish Mythological Cycle and Celtic Mythology*, Dublin, 1903. “Henri d’Arbois de Jubainville saw all of Irish pseudo-history as an essentially unmodified repository of Celtic myth.” “Arbois undertook to reconstruct a mythological as opposed to a (pseudo) historical basis for almost every feature of the text, and proposed a multitude of comparanda in Greek, Roman, and Indian mythology while neglecting the influence of such continental sources as the Bible, Orosius, and Isidore of Seville.” However, it seems that Arbois was aware of the biblical influence on the stories about St. Patrick. Macalister wrote, “The influence of the Old Testament in shaping Irish pseudo-legends must be frankly acknowledged. D’Arbois de Jubainville long ago pointed out that much of the legendary biography of St. Patrick is a mere adaptation of the history of Moses (R.C. ix, p. 111 ff.); D’Arbois de Jubainville discerned how the story of Moses inspired many of the legendary details in the medieval lives of St. Patrick (see *Revue Celtique* ix, 111).” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3, 7, 7n.; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 293; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Criticism of: “His methods have been extensively criticized, and certainly seem naïve from the perspective of modern scholarship. The book was however a valuable contribution at a time when no version of LGÉ had yet been printed.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 7)

Aristotle – Regarding the “curious idea that the Celts would take up arms against the flowing tide, and feared not the rising undundation” see *Nich. Ethics*, iii, 7, 7. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116n)

Atkinson – Atkinson wrote a Glossary to Ancient Laws. In his translation of Verse XXIV, quatrain 7, line 826 “*ann tānic a thiugradus*” Macalister notes that *thiugradus* with a variety of spellings, is glossed *.i. tanaic a dedhen-cheim* (“last step” with *gradus* in mind): “*tiugh*” *deidhenach*, *ᵹ* “*rathus*” *cion*, *.i. a cion deidhenach basaightteach*. The latter part of the gloss seems to hit the nail: *rathus* is a legal term (= liability), see Atkinson, *Glossary to Ancient Laws*. The last liability is, of course, death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 245) (See Also: Authors; Anonymous; Ancient Laws of Ireland)

Aucher – About ¶198, Macalister wrote that “This is the first paragraph of one of several tracts in which Irish “history” is placed in a setting of world chronology, based on the compilation of Eusebius, as it is preserved for us at second-hand in a Latin translation by Hieronymus, and also in an Armenian version: the original Greek text survives in fragments only.” “I [Macalister] use ... Aucher’s edition (Venice, 1818) of the Armenian translation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 241n)

Augustine – Augustine was the author of *De Civitate Dei* (413-26). “The newly converted peoples of western Europe were faced with the challenge of finding places for themselves among the progeny of Noah’s sons, and coordinating their own traditions with the universal system which had been elaborated

on the basis of Biblical authority and Greco-Roman historiography. The most important expositions of this system were the *De civitate Dei* of Augustine (413-26) ...” “Cetthim, [son of Ionan son of Iafeth] *a quo* is Iuppiter son of Saturn, as the book of Augustine *De Ciuitate Dei* saith, and of whom are the Citi. From them is named the city of Cyprii, namely Citium.” On this ¶95 H, Macalister wrote, “I cannot find any justification for the quoting of *Civ. Dei* as an authority, unless it be this sentence from XVI, iii, *ad init.*: *Coeptae sunt enim commemorari a minimo filio qui uocatus est Iapheth*”. “*Soillsi aingel* is an attempt at a solution of the old puzzle, as to how light could have been created before the luminaries: see Augustine, *Civ. Dei* xi. 9.” “The legend of the Fall of the Angels ... foreshadowing the downfall of the King of Babylon, and addressing him ironically as “Morning Star”, has given the name “Lucifer” to the leader of the revolting angels: see Augustine *Civ. Dei*, xi. 15.” “The gloss *isin Mac*, which has entered the text of M [Book of Lecan, second text] as an interpretation of *ar tūs* or *in principio* (critical note no. 5), is an exegesis as old as Irenaeus, who saw what he presumably thought was the Hebrew word *bar*, “son” (it is really Aramaic), in the opening words of Genesis, *B’rēshūth barā*, “In the beginning of creating. ... See Also Augustine, *De Civitate Dei*, xi. 32.” “That Adam and Eve remained virgin in Paradise was a notion suggested by the fact that Eve’s name of universal mother is not recorded till after the Fall. Something of the idea will be found in Augustine, *Civ. Dei* xiii, 13, 14.” Regarding the interpretation of the name Cain “... early commentators overlook the fact, which a little knowledge of elementary Hebrew grammar would have taught them, that it was Eve, not Adam, who said *Possedi hominem*. But they are in the good company of Augustine, *Civ. Dei* xv. 15.” “Augustine (*Civ. Dei* XVI. 8) discusses at length whether the monstrous races of men (in which there was in his time at least a half-belief: he gives a list of these deformities of folklore) were descendants of Noah, and answers in the affirmative. He does not, however, call in the curse of Ham to account for them.” “Hebrew,” says Augustine (*Civ. Dei* XVI, 2), “was the common language of the race of men till the time of Heber father of Peleg, when the earth was divided.” Regarding the reign of Ninus son of Belus in ¶105, Macalister wrote “The interpolation in this ¶ is adapted from Augustine (*Civ. Dei* iv. 6) by whom it has been borrowed from Trogus Pompeius or his summarizer Justin.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 201, 204, 223n, 234, 235, 247, 249, 252; Vol. 2, p. 127)

Bathurst, W. H. – Bathurst wrote *Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire* (London, 1879). In part this work describes a temple possibly ascribed to Nuadu. Macalister says, “This being is doubtless to be identified with Nodons, or Nodens, a diety whose chief sanctuary known to us is the Romano-British temple at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire”. See also: R.E.M. and V.T. Wheeler, *Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Roman sites in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire* (London, Society of Antiquaries, 1932) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 97, 97n)

Bede - In his *Exposition of Genesis*, Bede offers a story about the finding of a name for Adam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 226)

Bergin, Osborn – Bergin assisted Macalister with the translation of a phrase in ¶318. “I confess that *o lodin as firu* “caught me out”: I need not record my efforts to extract sense from it, for Professor Bergin kindly gave me the correct interpretation. It is a corruption of *olsodain as firu* “which is truer”. It is consoling to observe that, to judge from the *variae lectiones*, the native scribes and scholars were equally bewildered!” In his acknowledgements, Macalister thanked Professor Bergin “for permitting me to consult him on various linguistic and other questions that arose during the progress of the work”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv; Vol. 4, p. 301)

The Book of Leinster, formerly Lebar na Núachongbála – This book was edited by R.I. Best, Osborn Bergin and M.A. O’ Brien, and was published in Dublin, 1954. Myles Dillon, in 1956, wrote an article on the textual history of the *Lebor Gabála Érenn*. “Dillon based his summary of the text exclusively on the version of LGÉ in the Book of Leinster, then newly available in a diplomatic edition.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 17, 17n)

Criticism of Macalister: “A scathing anonymous review in the *Freeman’s Journal*, Saturday, February 24, 1917, p. 3, apparently the work of Osborn Bergin, criticized the choice of so late a manuscript [Ó Clérigh’s *Leabhar Gabhála*] as the starting point for a study of LGÉ, objected to the editors’ reliance on scribal glosses in translating the poetry, and lamented numerous inaccuracies and errors in transcription,

expansion of abbreviations, and translation.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 10, 11, 11n)

Berossus – “It has proved impossible to reconcile the names of Mesopotamian kings, derived by Eusebius from Berossus, with the names recovered from the monuments.” In ¶277 “the particulars about Babylonian kings come from a fragment of Alexander Polyhistor, derived from the Babylonian historian Berossus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 211, 222; Vol. 3, p. 200) (See Also: Authors; Alexander Polyhistor, and Johannes Annius)

Best, Richard I. – In his acknowledgements, Macalister thanked Professor Bergin “for permitting me to consult him on various linguistic and other questions that arose during the progress of the work”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv)

Bibliography – Macalister drew on the information in Best’s Bibliography for “Flidais and her cattle naturally suggest a reference to the story called *Táin Bo Flidais*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299, 299n)

Book of Fermoy – “Dr. Best identifies the handwriting as that of Adam ó Cianáin of Lisgoole, County Fermanagh, whose *obit* is recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters* at A.D. 1373.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xii)

The Book of Leinster, formerly Lebar na Núachongbála – This book was edited by R.I. Best, Osborn Bergin and M.A. O’ Brien, and was published in Dublin, 1957. This manuscript, dating from c. 1150 CE is in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, identified as H.2.18. The part of the manuscript which deals with the Lebor Gabála is on folios 1 to 13. The measurement of each of the folios varies slightly as the vellum is not cut with mechanical uniformity. The folios measure about 12.7 x 9 inches; and bear 4 columns, with about 51 to 53 lines of writing in each. The recto of the first folio has writing which is partly illegible from dirt, wear and other injury. The rest, as a whole, is readable enough, although the edges of some of the folios are frayed, and throughout, many of the words and letters are damaged or lost. A transcript of the first 115 pages of the MS was made in 1852 by Eugene O’Curry (L.5.20 in TCD) which is often useful in restoring writing that become illegible since his time. The Book of Leinster contains a story of “The Yew of the Sons of Angcess” in which ears are plugged with wax, similar to Caicher’s solution to the singing of the Sirens. “Mael Muru’s poem covers the same ground as the second of the accounts in the *Historia Brittonum*, going into considerably greater detail ...” “The only edition [of this poem] is that of J.H. Todd, included as an appendix to his *The Irish Version of the Historia Brittonum of Nennius* (Dublin, 1848), 220-71; a new treatment of this important poem is badly needed. The version in the Book of Leinster, with a few variant readings, is printed by R.I. Best and M.A. O’Brien, eds., *The Book of Leinster*, vol. 3 (London, 1957), lines 15990-16158.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2n, 5n, 17, 17n ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p.vi, xi, xii, xxi, 211, 212; Vol. 2, p. 1n; Vol. 4, p. 323, 328)

The Irish Mythological Cycle and Celtic Mythology – This is a translation by Best from the French of *Le cycle mythologique irlandais et la mythologie celtique* by Henri d’Arbois de Jubanville. His translation was published in Dublin in 1903. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 7n)

Binchy, D.A. – “D.A. Binchy had written a review of the fourth volume [of Macalister’s *Lebor Gabála Éirenn*] for *Celtica* in 1947. Since the next number of *Celtica* was not issued until 1950, the year of Macalister’s death, it was evidently decided to hold the review over for the next after that, which appeared in 1952. Binchy took Walsh’s review of the third volume as a model, assembling long lists of errors under a series of general headings. But his criticisms were even more voluminous and damning, concluding with the verdict that Macalister had “failed lamentably” to provide “a reliable text and translation” of LGÉ. *Celtica* 2, pt. 1 (1952) 195-209. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 15)

Budge

Amulets and Superstitions – “The ten names of God are thus enumerated by Isadore (*Etym.* VII.i.1): El, Eloï, Eloë, Sabaoth, Elion, Eie, Adonai, Ia, Tetragrammaton, Saddai. The list given by Epiphanius (*Adv.*

Haeres. I, iii, 40) is Sabaoth, Eli, Eloï, Israel, Sadadai, Ellion, Rabboni, Ia, Adonai, Iabe. On their magical use see Budge, *Amulets and Superstitions*, pp. 369 ff.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 240)

Book of the Bee – edited by Budge. “According to the Syriac *Book of the Bee*, Adam and Eve remained virgins for 30 years after their expulsion. (chap xviii).” “*The Book of the Bee* gives Yônatôn as the name of the post-diluvial son, whom Noah loaded with gifts and sent forth “to the fire of the sun” in the east.” “Fire” should be “land”. The corresponding Syriac words in their native script have some superficial resemblance, which might mislead a careless or astigmatic copyist.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 234, 254)

Cave of Treasures

Angels - “The following enumeration is given by Solomon, bishop of Basrah (as quoted by Budge, *Cave of Treasures*, p. 45): “The angels are divided into nine classes and three orders.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205, 205n)

Cainites – “The full story, as it is related in the *Cave of Treasures*, is to the effect that Adam, when dying, had commanded Seth and his descendants to remain on the holy mountain of Hermon, apart from the offspring of Cain, and that this injunction was repeated by each succeeding patriarch till the days of Yârêd (Jared, which means “descent”), when the Sethites broke their oaths and went down to the encampment of iniquity of the Cainites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 241)

Creation of Adam and Eve - In his translation of this work, Budge (pp.51-2) described the formation of Adam from the four elements: The angels saw the right hand of God opened out flat and stretched over the whole world: and all creatures were collected in the palm of His right hand. And they saw that He took from the whole mass of the earth one grain of dust, and from the whole nature of water one drop of water, and from all the air which is above, one puff of wind, and from the whole nature of fire a little of its heat and warmth” – and therewith made Adam. In the same work Budge quotes from a Coptic tradition preserved in *The Discourse of Abbatôn the Angel of Death*, by Timothy, archbishop of Rakoti (Alexandria), to the effect that the clay of which Adam was made was brought by the angel Mûrîfêl “from the land of the East.” “God took a rib from the loins on the right side of Adam and He made Eve: and when Adam woke up and saw Eve he rejoiced in her greatly. And Adam and Eve were in Paradise, clothed with glory and shining with praise, for three hours. Budge, pp. 59-60). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 203, 262, 265)

Flood – “... the body of Adam was part of the cargo of the Ark, where it served the useful purpose of keeping the men and the women apart; and that it was afterwards buried by Shem in Golgotha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 240)

Nimrod – “According to the *Cave of Treasures* Nimrod learned wisdom from Yôntôn son of Noah, but the devil afterwards perverted the teaching, which accounts for the good and evil in astrology, magic, etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254)

Noah - “The Syriac *Cave of Treasures* says that Noah married Haykel d. Namûs d. Enoch, brother (*sic*) of Methuselah.” This is quoted by Budge from the *Book of Enoch*, ch. X, for a marriage between Noah and Enoch’s daughter: I [Macalister] cannot find this in Charles’ translation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 218)

Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection – “... Set, the enemy, slew Osiris, his brother, the king-god; Osiris was re-born as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set, in which fight he, Horus, lost an eye; the eye was given to the dead Osiris to eat, and the latter was thereby equipped with a soul.” “See Budge, *Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection*, vol. I, pp. 62 ff., for the full story. There are various versions of the fate of the eye: that here adopted will be found, *ibid.*, p. 82) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265, 265n)

Burgess, C.H. – He was the author of *Folklore of the Santal Parganas*, London, 1909. Macalister cites

him in reference to the Fomoraig: “Supernatural beings are often imagined as being in some way defective: the demonic Ghormuhas, who enter into the folklore of the aboriginal Santals of Chhota Nagpur, have a close analogy to the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260, 260n)

Caesar, Julius – De Bello Gallico is cited by Macalister as a source of information “on the traditional educational methods of the Druidic schools, as these are described for us in an oft-quoted passage of Caesar’s *De Bello Gallico*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 2)

Calder - Editor of *Auraicept na nÉces*

Babel - “The words *ut uideamus*, imported into the *Q tradition from the preceding verse 5 of the Babel narrative, are also found in the quotation from the Babel story in *Auraicept na nÉces*. “The list of heros of Nimrod’s Tower agrees with that in *Auraicept*, except that Peleg and Rabiath (= Rifath) Scot are here omitted.” (See: Calder, p. 12)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 206, 267, 268; Vol. 2, p. 139)

Hisperica Famina – “Such contrasts of a current and a learned language are common: we find them in *Auraicept na nÉces*, in *Maro*, in *Hisperica Famina* (where “Hisperic” and “Ausonic” i.e. normal Latin are contrasted to the disadvantage of the latter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 126)

Languages – “The full list [of languages] appears also in *Auraicept na nÉces*, in two texts (Ballymote, here called E, ed. Calder, pp. 16, 18, and Yellow Book of Lecan, here called A, ed. Calder, p. 179) which differ not inconsiderably between themselves and from the version in the prose LG.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 149)

Latinus - “The animadversion on the *Auraicept* is a fatuity: on referring to the text (ed. Calder, line 126) we find that the Latinus of the Tower was quite a different person from Latinus son of Faunus.” “It is clear therefrom, that the authors of the *Auraicept* do not reach a correct conclusion when they say that Latinus was one of the eight chief leaders of the Tower [of Nemrod], considering the length of time that passed between them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 39, 222; Vol. 2, p. 51)

Obscure Language – “the phrase [*Inill aro ni anferm de*] is given in *Auraicept na nÉces* as an example of *Bérla Fortchidi* (“obscure language”): see Calder’s edition, lines 1323, 4640.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 137)

Secret Writing – “Orthography then suggested a reference to various forms of secret writing, enumerated (but without any illuminating explanations) in *Auraicept na nÉces*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 141)

Verses – Verse V contains “the Ogham-alphabet list of the chief persons of Nimrod’s Tower, from which one set of names for the Ogham letters was derived. For metrical reasons the alphabetic order has been disturbed (see for the proper arrangement Calder’s *Auraicept*, p. 20). “K [O’ Clēreigh] ignores this poem [Verse XI], as well as its context, nor does it appear in *Auraicept* in connexion with the list of languages.” Verse XVI is “also in *Auraicept* (ed. Calder, pp. 171-2), but in a very different version, with the quatrains in this order – 4,1,2,3, 5 being omitted.” “A [Royal Irish Academy Stowe MS A.2.4] has *Luidin oic*, the first of several names in this version of the list provided with otiose adjectives. This is a clear indication that the *Auraicept* version of the list has been taken from a verse composition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 268; Vol. 2, p. 151, 155, 164)

Campbell, J.G. – He was the author of *Superstitions of the Scottish Highlands*. Macalister cites his work (p.15) “Supernatural beings are often imagined as being in some way defective:” “Compare also the magical pig without ears or tail in the story of Diarmait and Gráinne (Preservation Society’s edition, part ii, p. 42). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260, 260n)

Carey, John

Lebar Gabála: Recension I – Carey hopes to publish a critical edition of the first recension [of LGÉ]

based on his Harvard doctoral dissertation *Lebar Gabála: Recension I*, 1983. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 19, 19n)

Myth and mythology in Cath Maige Tuired – “... parts of LGE’s account of the arrival of the Túatha Dé Donann were added to the Old Irish tale *Cath Maige Tuired* in order to anchor it within a larger context.” *Studia Celtica* 24/25 (1989-90) 53-69: 53-54. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6)

Scél Tuáin meic Chairill [The Story of Tuán son of Cairell] - “presents the successive settlements of Ireland as the reminiscences of an immortal informant, the supernaturally regenerated Tuán, and moves closer to the structure of LGÉ by assigning the Fir Bolg and the Tuatha Dé Donann the places which they hold in the canonical scheme”; ed. & trans. By John Carey, *Ériu* 35 (1984) 93-111; there is an earlier edition by Kuno Meyer, added as an appendix to Alfred Nutt, *The Celtic Doctrine of Rebirth* (London, 1897), 285-301.” “Successive versions of Scél Tuain were adapted in light of the doctrines of LGÉ.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, 5n, 6,)

Criticism of Macalister - “It cannot be denied that the book is a disappointment, particularly when viewed against the background of Macalister’s own high expectations and sometimes over-bearing self-confidence. Errors in transcription, expansion, and translation are sufficiently numerous that the text cannot be relied upon as the basis for any close analysis or argument; and Macalister’s attempt to accommodate all of the branching divergences of the medieval versions within the framework of one edition resulted in a text remote in form and appearance from any single manuscript, whose presentation of the material can sometimes be deciphered only at the cost of prolonged effort and concentration. The editor’s approach deprives his readers of the benefits which would be provided either by a critical or by a diplomatic treatment: those who have come to the work in a spirit of philological curiosity have generally found themselves obliged to reconfigure it – even if only mentally – into some more assimilable form” (cf. R. Mark Scowcroft’s comments in “Leabhar Gabahala – Part I: The growth of the text”, *Eriu*, 38 (1987) 82-3). (source: Carey, 1993, p. 15, 15n)

“Other considerations go some way toward modifying the bleak picture painted by its critics. It is impossible to read Macalister’s discussion of the text, especially in the early volumes of the edition, without sensing his broad learning, enormous energy, and lively and relentless curiosity ... I have repeatedly been struck by the painstaking care of which his own transcriptions and notes give evidence ... Macalister’s edition is unlikely to be supplanted in the readily foreseeable future. No one has come forward to tackle the text again on anything like the scale which he attempted.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 16)

Cend Fáelad [Cenn Fáelad] – He was the son of Ailill and the pupil of Findian [Finnian of Mag Bile] and Tuan son of Cairell. He is cited as an authority and as the composer of verse XIV, which begins “Míl came out of Scythia” “The sirens are, however, absent, as is also the prophecy of Caicher ... they may have been quietly dropped because even Cenn Fáelad found that he could not fit them into his elaborate metre.” “*Mōrglan* and *Fulman* do not make a good assonance; at least it is below Cenn Fáelad’s usual standard.” Cenn Fáelad recited verse CXXII, which begins “Seven times he took away nine chariots –.” He died in 679, (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 161, 162, 163; Vol. 5, p. 23, 27, 363)

Charles, R.H. – “That the envy of Satan for his supplanter was the reason for the Temptation and the Fall of Man, is the usual belief, derived from that popular apocryphon, *The Book of Adam and Eve*. The passage, which it is needless to quote here, will be found in Charles, *Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha* ii, 137.” “The story of the finding a name for Adam, contained in the long interpolation at the end of the paragraph, appears first in *The Book of the Secrets of Enoch*, written in Egypt somewhere about the beginning of the Christian Era, and brought to its final form by a Hellenistic Jew (See R.H. Charles, *Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament*, ii, p. 425 ff.)” “And I [God] appointed him [Adam] a name, from the four component parts, from east, from west, from south, from north, and I appointed for him four special stars, and I called his name Adam. Charles cites parallels from *The Sybelline Oracles* (iii. 24-6); Pseudo-Cyprian, *De Montibus Sina et Syon* iv; Bede, *Exposition of Genesis*, iv; which in one form or another narrate the same story”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 206, 226n)

Cinaed – Cinaed is cited as an authority for the story of “the Stone of Fal, which was in Temair, *unde dicitur* Inis Fail *ut* Cinaed *cecinit*.” He is associated with verse LVIII, which begins: “The stone on which my heels are standing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 143, 145)

Cinaeth ua Hartacain – Verse LVIII, which begins “The stone on which my heels are standing”, is ascribed to him. He is probably the same person as Cinaed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 320)

Clark, A.C. – Clark is the author of *The Descent of Manuscripts*, (Oxford, 1918), who “laid it down as a principle that “a text is like a traveler who goes from one inn to another, losing an article of luggage at each halt.” Macalister says that “This principle is sound when applied to classical literature ... but it breaks down when applied to Irish texts. In Ireland, the philomath, eager to air his stock of erudite inanity, early made his baleful appearance. ... an Irish text is like a traveler who, as he passes from inn to inn, stuffs his portmanteau with the china dogs, the waxen fruits, the crochet-work antimacassars, and all the other futilities with which his successive lodgings are adorned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvi, xxviii)

Colum of Druim Dean – He is the composer of Verse XLIII, which begins “Make thou my confutation, my son”. In quatrain 20 he wrote, “I am Column of Druim Dean.” “The identification of “Druim Dean” seems uncertain, nor does there appear to be any record of a connexion between Colum Cille and any place so named. This suggests a doubt as to whether the alleged author of the poem is not some other Colum.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 61, 86)

Colum Cille – He is described as “the chief poet of the Gaedil”, and as “Sun of the Gaedil, brightness of our progeny, the famous white Colum Cille.” “The learned reckon that a son of his [Áed mac Ainmirech], Cormac, made sport of Colum Cille in the great assembly of Druim Ceat.” He died during the reign of Áed mac Ainmirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 39, 281; Vol. 5, p. 371)

General - Tuan survived in many forms until the time of Colum Cille and related to him the Takings of Ireland from the time of Cessair. “*unde* Colum Cille *cecinit* “Dena morensis a mic.” Níall Frossach died in Í of Colum Cille while on pilgrimage. Domnall Brecc died of plague in Congbail when he was opposing Colum Cille. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 43; Vol. 4, p. 11, 283; Vol. 5, p. 23, 27, 225, 379, 393)

Verse V - which begins “Father of all, Master of Heaven,” is attributed to him by F [Book of Fermoy] III 2.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 259n)

Verse XLVIII – which begins “Make thou my confutation, my son”. Colum Cille is “the alleged author of Verse XLVIII, however, “there seems to be no record of a connexion between Colum Cille and Druim Dean. This suggests a doubt as to whether the alleged author of the poem is not some other Colum.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 85, 86) (See Also: Colum of Druim Dean)

Comestor, Petrus

Abel – On the idea that the acceptance of Abel’s offering was indicated by fire from heaven ... “as usual, Comestor is the proximate source of the glossator’s information (Hist. Schol. xxvi)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 235)

Cain – “The perverse idea that the mark of Cain was designed to secure a prolongation of his punishment is borrowed from Comestor.” “that one year of Adam was not complete, if indeed it was quite complete, when Cain was conceived” is an “an appended interpolation from Comestor’s *Historia Scholastica*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 5, 237)

Creation - “The gloss *isin Mac*, which has entered the text of M [Book of Lecan, second text] as an interpretation of *ar tús* or *in principio* (critical note no. 5), is an exegesis as old as Irenaeus, who saw what he presumably thought was the Hebrew word *bar*, “son” (it is really Aramaic), in the opening words of Genesis, *B’rēshīth barā*, “In the beginning of creating. The Irish annotator probably borrowed

the idea from Petrus Comestor, whose influence is obvious throughout the glosses in R3.” “Damascus is named as the scene of Adam’s creation, and of his retreat after the Fall: see Comestor, ch. Xiii.” “The idea that Adam’s sleep was mantic rather than anaesthetic seems to be another borrowing from Comestor.” In ¶36 there is the commentary “As though what God would say was: Adam obtained not the thing which he desired, to be one of us. But he changed and neglected the goodness and the original purity in which he was made.” “The perverse exegesis in the interpolation ... is from Comestor: *Ironia est, quasi uoluit esse ut Deus, sed in euidenti est modo quod non est* (Hist. Schol. xxiv). “The comment on the age of Adam seems to come from this passage of Comestor, quoting Pseudo-Methodius ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 223, 229, 230, 234, 248)

Naamah – “That Naamah was a weaver or embroideress was a commonplace of medieval apocryphal speculation. Probably our glossator borrowed the fact from Comestor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 237) (See Also: Coba)

Names of God – “Although Comestor calls special attention to the critically important word Dominus, which here begins to appear in the Divine name ... the glossators have not shown any special interest in it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 226) (See Also: God)

Noah – “Comestor gives similar names [for Noah’s wives] Phuarpara for Noah’s wife, and Pharphia, Cataflua, Flivia and the son’s wives.” On the building of the Ark, “Y² [second interpolator] is obviously suggested by Comestor’s *luit haec arca in fundamento quadrata* (Hist. Schol. xxxii) “Ionitus, the fourth son of Noah, has obviously reached our text through Comestor” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 211, 242, 253, 254)

Paradise – “Some hints at the characters attributed to the Rivers of Paradise are given by Comestor (borrowing from Isidore XIII. xxi, 7). Comestor says of the expulsion from Paradise: *Emisit eum Dominus de Paradiso Voluptatis ... in agrum scilicet Damascenum, de quo sumptus fuerat, in quo Cain Abel suum fratrem interfecit* (Hist. Schol. xxiv) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 228, 236)

Rainbow – Comestor says (on earlier authority) that the rainbow shall cease to appear 40 years before the Last Judgement. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 245)

Satan’s Envy – Satan’s envy of Adam was the reason for the Temptation and the Fall of Man was overlooked by the glossators of R³ “though they could have learnt of it from Comestor, Historia Scholastic, chap. xxi.” “The envy of Lucifer against Adam is referred to by Comestor (*Lucifer enim deiectus a Paradiso spirituum, inuidit homini quod esset in Paradiso corporum, sciens si faceret eum transgredi quod et ille eiiceretur* (Hist. Schol. xxi). For once, however, this is not the source of the interpolation: the idea had been in the text before Comestor’s time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 206, 231)

Sliab Mai – Sliab Mai “can be identified with Amanus by the help of Comestor (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 253)

Sons of God – “That the “sons of God” were the Sethites and the “daughters of men” the Cainites, was the normal medieval solution of the enigma. It is set forth in ... Comestor ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 241)

Comyn, David – Comyn was one of the editors and translators of the *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn* by Geoffrey Keating; ed. and trans by David Comyn and P.S. Dineen, Irish Texts Society vols. 4 (1902), 8 (1908) and 15 (1914); reprinted with a new forward by Breandán Ó Buachalla in 1987. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6, 6n)

Conaing – “Author “Conaing” according to Kg.” He was presumably the author of verse XX. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 165)

Connellan, Owen – Connellan published Verse LI “Know ye the history, whence it is” in publications of

the Ossianic Society, v, p. 282. According to Macalister, he “had a childlike (not to say puerile) faith in the historicity of the Fir Bolg and all their works.” “Some of the poems in the R.I.A. MS 23.K.32 have been translated by Owen Connellan in the Transactions of the Ossianic Society 5 (1897) 228-57; the poems are numbers LXXI, LXXII, LXIX, LXX, LXXVII, LXXVI, XLVIII.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8*n*, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88)

Coomaraswamy, Ananda – He is a comparativist whose work influenced Alwyn and Brainly Rees in their book *Celtic Hertigae: Ancient Tradition in Ireland and Wales*. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 17)

Coulton, G.G. – Coulton was the author of *Medieval Panorama*. Macalister references this work (p. 272) in connexion with his comments re. the genealogy of Feinius Farsaid in Vol. 2, p. 139. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, Addenda)

Dillon, Myles “in an article by Myles Dillon (“Lebor Gabála Éirenn”, JRSAI 86 (1956) 62-72: 72.) he sketched briefly the contents of LGE and some of its scholarly history. “He concluded with the optimistic suggestion that “an edition and translation of the oldest recension ... with a fresh introduction, would be a simple undertaking, and well worth the effort.” In his acknowledgements, Macalister thanked Dr. Dillon “for permitting me to consult him on various linguistic and other questions that arose during the progress of the work”. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 17, 17*n*; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv)

Dinneen

Dictionary - Dinneen was the editor of an Irish language dictionary. “Dinneen translates the word [*Crithir*] “brilliant” in Keating, but does not acknowledge the existence of such a meaning in his dictionary.” “Dineen gives *doladh* = “oppression”, which suits the sense of the passage. *Dinach* seems to be a fictitious adjective (from *din*, “protection”) to give an assonance for *sílaig*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 164; Vol. 3, p. 203)

Foras Feasa ar Éirinn - Dineen was one of the editors and translators of the *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn* by Geoffrey Keating; ed. and trans by David Comyn and P.S. Dineen, Irish Texts Society vols. 4 (1902), 8 (1908) and 15 (1914); reprinted with a new forward by Breandán Ó Buachalla in 1987. He quotes O’Mahony in identifying Keating’s Boeotia with Bothnia. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6, 6*n*)

Driver – On the bracketed words of the translator of ¶20 “It may be worth noting, as a coincidence, that the *sense* of the paraphrase resembles the possible alternative reading of the well-known syntactic ambiguity at the beginning of Heb. (on which see any standard commentary, such as Driver’s or Skinner’s).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 52)

Dumézil, Georges – Dumézil was a comparativist whose work influenced Alwyn and Brainly Rees in their book *Celtic Hertigae: Ancient Tradition in Ireland and Wales*. The Rees brothers suggested that the “five peoples held to have settled Ireland before the sons of Míl” “could be correlated with a fivefold model of Indo-European society derivable from the trifunctional scheme proposed by Dumézil.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 17, 18)

Dumville, David - The date of the *Historia Brittonum* is discussed by David Dumville in “Some aspects of the chronology of the *Historia Brittonum*”, *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 25 (1974) 439-45. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3*n*)

Eisenmenger – He is the author of *Entdecktes Judenthum*. Eisenmenger quotes Rabbi Meir as saying that the dust from which Adam was made was brought together from the whole earth.” cited regarding the creation of Adam (vol. 1, p. 364). Eisenmenger quotes Rabbi Yehosha ben Levi “in *Yalkut Shimoni* as saying, in the course of a description of the terrestrial paradise, “And there flow out from it four rivers, one of milk, one of wine, one of balsalm, and one of honey.” (ii, p. 310). “The gloss *iomad galar mīsda dhuīt* is paralleled by a Rabbinic idea (Eisenmenger, I, p. 833) that this disability is due to a union between Eve and Sammaël in the guise of the serpent.” Regarding the accidental slaying of Cain by Lamech “add the quotation from Rabbi Solomon Jarchi in Eisenmenger’s *Entdecktes Judenthum*, vol. I, p.

470.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 203, 228n, 233, 265)

Eliade, Mircea – Eliade was a comparativist whose work influenced Alwyn and Brainly Rees in their book *Celtic Hertiage: Ancient Tradition in Ireland and Wales*. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 17)

Eochaid ua Cērnin, – “In a remarkable “poem” of historical conundrums, attributed to the obscure Eochaid Ua Cērin (ed. Thurneysen, ZCP [Zeitschrift für celtische philologie]xiii 130), Sera is said to mean “kin-murderous son”; *sera* being equated to *cera* (one of numerous illustrations of the early softening of the Latin *c* before *i* and *e* in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 89)

Eochaid ua Floind, [o Floinn, ua Flaind] – (936-1004) – He was “an important member of the Clann Shinaig of Armagh and author of poems XXX, XLI, LIII, LXV, XCVIII, CIX, CXI” “According to the Annals of Ulster, the author of the poem [Verse LXV], Eochaid ua Floinn, died in the year 1003 at the age of 69. Say that he wrote this poem about the middle of his life, this would give circa 968 as the date of its composition”. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5, 5n; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 323)

Verse V – This long poem of 58 quatrains, composed in *debidē scáilte* metre, begins with the line “Father of all, Master of Heaven”. “A later hand has inserted into 23 A 40 an attribution of the poem to Eochaid ua Floind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173, 259, 259n)

Verse XXX – This poem, composed in *rannaigecht becc* metre, begins with the line “Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn”. In quatrain 25 the poet identifies himself, saying “I am Ua Flaind who scatters truths.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43, 53, 102)

Verse XXXI – “So that of the people of Partholon, the historian Eochaid ua Floind spake this song”, the first line of which is “Good was the great company.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 55)

Verse XXXIV- According to Keating Eochaid ua Floind is the author of this verse composed in *debidē scáilte* metre, and beginning with the line “Four sons who were griffin-like of renown.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 77, 113)

Verse XLI – The poem was “composed in the *Rannaigecht becc* metre, with an extremely elaborate system of initial assonances.” The opening line of the poem is “Great Ireland which the Gaedil regulate.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 167, 200)

Verse XLII – This poem opens with the line “The capture of Conaing’s tower with valour.” In quatrain 13 the poem reads “the third of Britan, saith Ua Flaind, from that to Conaing’s Tower.” “And of this story Fland the poet sang this song, to commemorate the story, *Togail Tuir Chonaing congail*, etc.” This poem is composed in the *Debidē scáilte* metre and is “a composition less complex in metre and in consequence more comprehensible in sense than most of this writer’s productions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 181, 187, 205)

Verse LIII – The poet Eochaid ua Floind sang the following composition” of 18 quatrains, which begins with the line “Ireland with pride, with weapons.” Quatrain 17 reads: “It is Eochu without enchantment of leapings who fashions the distinction of his good quatrains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 183, 219, 312)

Verse LXV – This is a very long composition of 78 quatrains. The first quatrain begins with the line, “Let the pleasant company of knowledge harken.” Quatrain 78 reads: “Eochu ua Flainn the man of caution who guards the clans of every assembly-place, to heaven is the shout which he sends forth according to the choice of youth and age.” A gloss on quatrain 46 reads “I hold,” says Eochaid ua Floind, “that good was the warlike prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins till his death by plague; and it is he who won 27 battles by his correctness of right.” We have here an altogether different story of the death of Tigernmas from that contained in the prose texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 203, 253, 283, 323, 334)

Verse XCVIII – According to Carey, this poem which begins with the line “Dun Sobairce, a swift pool of hosts” is attributed to Eochaid ua Floind. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5*n*; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 439)

Verse CIX - According to Carey, this poem which begins with the line “Ugoine proud and glorious” is attributed to Eochaid ua Flainn. Quatrain 14 of this poem reads: “Eochu ua Floinn who found every law, who stitched the history free and right, a stately sage of every prosperity he, descendant of Cobthach mac Ugoine.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5*n*; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467, 471)

Verse CXI – This is a short poem of only one quatrain which begins “Three free (companies) of Ireland, it is sung”, is attributed by Carey to Eocaid ua Floind. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5*n*; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 477)

Epiphanius - Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres* I ii 26) gives us a long and silly story about “Noria the wife of Noah” who burnt the Ark while it was a-building.” Regarding the sleep of Adam, “Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres*. II I 48) ingeniously proves it by pointing out that Adam spoke of the past (*os ex ossibus*), present (*ex uiro suo sumpta est*) and the future (*homo adhaerebit uxori sui*)!” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 213, 230)

Esdras – “The 50,000 men returned from the captivity [in Babylon] is an approximate estimate in *Eus. Chron.*, A.A. 1457, based on the detailed figures, I Esdras ii 64; the vessels of precious metal are estimated after Esdr. I 11.” “in the 7th year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus Esdras came to renew the Law.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 83, 205)

Euhemerus – Regarding Section VII, the Túatha Dé Danann, Macalister wrote “Unfortunately for the value of the compilation as a mythological hand-book, the Euhemerist has “run amok” among these ancient deities: he has been desperately anxious to incur no suspicion of propagating not quite forgotten heathenisms: and in consequence this, in many ways the most important section in the whole book, has become reduced to an arid list of names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 91)

Eusebius – The Chronicle of Eusebius appears to have been the source of all the historical synchronistic information in the Lebor Gabála Érenn. (See Also: Chronology, Synchronisms)

Chronicle - “The newly converted peoples of western Europe were faced with the challenge of finding places for themselves among the progeny of Noah’s sons, and co-ordinating their own traditions with the universal system which had been elaborated on the basis of Biblical authority and Greco-Roman historiography. The most important expositions of this system were ... Jerome’s translation of the *Chronicle* of Eusebius (379), an enormous work which synchronized the events of the Bible with the histories of the principal kingdoms and empires of the gentiles.” The original Greek text of the Chronicle of Eusebius survives in fragments only. The book was translated in A.D. 379 by Jerome and was later edited by Hieronymus, who made a Latin translation of the work; by Scaliger (in Leyden, 1606); by Aucher’s edition of the Armenian translation (Venice, 1818). The work was also edited by Fotheringham. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 149, 241; **Vol. 5**, p. 197*n*)

Synchronisms

Ages of the World – “Eusebius gives alternate durations for the First Age of the World (2242, but according to the Hebrew calculation 1656); ... also observes that the Second Age, from the Flood to the Birth of Abraham, according to Hebrew time reckoning by “Jubilees” was 293 years, but by calculations from biblical data he prolongs this to 942 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 95)

Amazons – “Eusebius recognizes no Amazonian hegemony, and his chronological scheme leaves no room for it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 200)

Assyria – In ¶17 “we have here the first of the Synchronistic disquisitions, chiefly founded upon the Chronicle of Eusebius, which form an important but probably intrusive element in R², R³. The figures

of Eusebius are not correctly reproduced. He allows only 853 years between the beginning of the reign of Ninus and the end of that of Tautanes (the Tutanes of our text): whereas R² has 874. As for Tautanes, we must take him as we find him. It has proved impossible to reconcile the names of the Mesopotamian kings, derived by Eusebius from Berossus, with the names recovered from the monuments.” “Eusebius (*apud* Hieronymum) gives us the following “kings of Assyria”. “Eusebius dates the end of the reign of Sparetus (“Maspertius”) in 497 of the era of Abraham, the crossing of the Red Sea in 505, and the capture of Troy in the year 836 of the era of Abraham.” “On the data supplied by Eusebius, Ninus began to reign in the 32nd year of Aegialeus, king of Sicyon.” “Eusebius tells us that she [Semiramis] reigned for 12 years in joint rule with her father, but not independently.” According to Eusebius, “Ascaithius” was the king of Assyria during the years 498 – 537 of the Age of Abraham.” “Amintes began to reign in the year 538 of the Era of Abraham.” “The 640th year of the era of Abraham corresponds to with the third year of Lamprides.” “Dercilus as the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the 13th year of Saul to the 37th year of David.” “The standard MSS. of Eusebius give the name *Tautaeus* for the successor of Tautanes but the Colbertine MS. (of which the editor of Eusebius, Fotheringham, does not speak in high terms) has here the name *Fleutheus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 222; Vol. 3, p. 92, 93, 96, 97, 195, 197, 199; Vol. 4, p. 311n, 312, 313, 327; Vol. 5, p. 197n)

Egypt – “A list of Egyptian kings will be found in Section VIII. This enumerates five kings between “Cincres” and Tures or “Tuir”, in order Cerres, Armades, Rameses, Amenoses, Amenomes. These names are borrowed (and mutilated) from Eusebius.” “Nothing can reasonably be identified with this name [Fhostoiges] can be found among the perversions of Pharaonic names recorded by Manetho and Eusebius.” “The number of Egyptian kings [in ¶374 is reckoned (inaccurately) after Eusebius.” “... for 178 years, beginning with the year 836 of Eusebius’s Era of Abraham, while Eusebius recognizes the existence of the Egyptian monarchy, he gives no names of any of the kings. The alleged interval between these kings is absurd. Acenceres began to reign (according to Eusebian chronology) A.A. 369; Cenches A.A. 388; and Nectanebus reigned 1650-1667. In either case the calculation is out by about 400 years.” The list of Egyptian kings in ¶409 “is taken from the Chronicle of Eusebius ... as they appear in the Latin text of the translation of Hieronymus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 135, 140; Vol. 4, p. 311, 312; Vol. 5, p. 51n)

Greece – “According to the Eusebian canons, Cecrops was king in Athens in the year 458 of the Age of Abraham.” “Agamemnon is brought in much too soon: according to Eusebius he began to reign in the 11th year of Tautanes.” “This confused statement is an uncomprehending perversion of the record of Eusebius, that “The sons of Cassander, Antigonos and Alexander, reigned for four years” (*Anno Abrahae* 1718).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 195; Vol. 4, p. 313; Vol. 5, p. 569n)

Ireland – “Eusebius has supplied the synchronistic chronology” for the invasion of Partholon. “Partholon came to Ireland in the 60th year of Abraham, which according to the Eusebian Canons would be the 8th year of Zameis or Ninyas. ... “making the invasion take place in her [Semiramis] reign. This, however, according to Eusebius, corresponds to the 22nd year of Abraham.” Not included in Macalister’s translation is “an enormously long poem beginning “*Réidig dam a Dé do nim*; in which the synchronistic tables of Eusebius are set forth, versified in about 280 quatrains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254; Vol. 3, p. 93; Vol. 5, p. 581)

Israel – Eusebius makes Abraham 100 years old at the birth of Isaac, and prolongs his life for an additional 75 years.” “According to the Eusebian canons, Moses was born in the year 426 of the era of Abraham, and the Israelites began their servitude in Egypt in the year 361 of the Age of Abraham.” Eusebius dates the crossing of the Red Sea to year 505 of the era of Abraham. “The 50,000 men returned from the captivity is an estimate in Eus. Chron., A.A. 1457.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 93, 96, 195; Vol. 4, p. 83)

Medes – “The reign of Medidus is given by Eusebius at 40, not 20 years; the captivity is assigned to the 15th year of his reign. Cardiceas is credited by Eusebius with 13, not 14 years. The reign of Cyaxares was 32 years according to Eusebius, not 28. Astyages reigned 38, not 8 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 200)

Rome - “This curious statement [“Until then there was only one Augustus”] seems to have developed out of a misunderstanding of the record in Eusebius (Anno Mundi 2195) that *Commodus a senatu Augustus appellatur.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573, 573n)

Scythia – “We can hardly doubt that the name “Tat” has been borrowed from Eusebius. *Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymus as flourishing in the 19th year of the reign of Amintes, king of Assyria ... Our compilers and scribes make extraordinary muddles of the Oriental names which they copy from Eusebius or his editor; and it would, for them, be a very trivial blunder to turn *Tat mac Herme(ti)s Trismegist* into *Tat mac Her m Estris m Egist*, and this, when the influence of analogical formation got to work upon it, would slip with very little difficulty into *Tat mac Sera mic Sru mic Esru.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 129)

Troy – Eusebius dates the capture of Troy to the year 836 of the era of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 93)

Eutyclus - In the Codex Pseudepigraphus Vet. Test. [Veteris Testamenti] of Fabricius, Eutyclus names Salit, Nahlat, Arisisah as the wives of his [Noah’s] sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 211)

Evelyn, C. D’- “Ionitus, the fourth son of Noah, has obviously reached our text through Comestor” See The Revelations of Methodius, Modern Language Association of America, 1918, p. 135.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 254)

Fabricius – Fabricius wrote the Codex Pseudepigraphus Veteris Testamenti. “The names of the women of Noah’s family were themes for endless vain speculation. According to the *Book of Jubilees* Noah’s wife was called ‘Emzârâ, and the wives of his sons were respectively Sêdêqêtêlêbâb, Nê’êlâtamâ’ûk, and ‘Adâtan’êsês. Various Jewish and other apocryphal authorities name Noah’s wife Noria, Noema, Bath-Enos, Tithea and Haical; Eutyclus names Salit, Nahlat, Arisisah as the wives of his sons.” (Fabricius, p. 277). According to the Pseudo-Berosus of Johannes Annius ... we read how “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of divine origin”. (Fabricius, p. 245) (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 211, 212n)

Faral – He was the author of *La légende arthurienne*, from which Macalister quotes an extract from Nennius’ *Historia Brittonum* regarding the invasion of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Flann [Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn, Flann of Mainistir] – “The many versions of LGÉ contain a multitude of poems from many periods. However, nearly all of those on which the original version appears to have been based were the work of four men {one of whom was] Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn (died 1056), lector and historian of the abbey of Monasterboice and the author of poems LVI, LXVII, and perhaps also of XLII and LXXXII.” “Flann Mainistrech sang the following song, in testimony thereto Poem No. LVI, Poem No. LXV.” “Flann of Mainistir *cecinit* – Poem No. XC.” Poem LXVII, quatrain 18 reads: “Christ, [who art] above the clans, remember the grandson of Flann, from heroic Luigne.” Is Flann Mainistrech seeking a blessing for his grandson, or was the grandson of Flann from Luigne the composer of Verse LXVII? (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5, 5n, ; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 133, 135, 203; **Vol. 5**, p. 111, 179, 199, 325, 355)

Fordun – edited (?) the *Scottichronicon*. “Nennius [*Historia Brittonum*] then proceeds to narrate a much perverted version of the adventures of Nel and his successors in Egypt, nearly, though not as quite, as corrupt as that prefixed by Fordun to the *Scottichronicon.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250)

Forster, Max – Forster called Macalister’s attention to two studies by himself: “Adams Erschaffung und Namengenbung, ein lateinisches Fragment des sudslawischen Henoch” (*Archiv für Religionswissenschaft*, xi [1908] 477, and “Die mittelrische Version von Adams Erschaffung” (ZCP xiii, p. 47 ff.) (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, addenda)

Fotheringham – He is the editor of the MSS. of Eusebius, who “does not speak in high terms” of the

Colbertine MS. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197n)

Four Masters, The – Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1616, ed. and trans. By John O’ Donovan (Dublin, 1848-1851) 7 vols. “like the O’Clerys and the Four Masters, the translator [of the Book of Ballymote, the Book of Lecan, 2nd text, and MS H.2.15 #1 at Trinity College Dublin] affects an archaistic style, which he presumably thought was more consistent with the dignity of the text he was working on.” “A presumably bronze-age cairn, on the top of the mountain [Slíab Betha] is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith.” The names of the three sons of the Dagda have “become connected with the mounds in the *Brug na Bóinne* cemetery. These were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders, if we may accept testimony transmitted to us by the “Four Masters.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6. ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 15; Vol. 2, p. 235; Vol. 4, p. 307) (See Also: Authors; O’Donovan)

Frazer, James George

The Golden Bough – When Partholon kills Delgnat’s dog. “the killing of the dog becomes an obvious sacrifice. Frazer has collected a number of examples of the sacrifice of dogs at such fertility-rituals, and also as surrogates for the king who would otherwise be slaughtered. ... A whole volume of *The Golden Bough* is devoted by Frazer to this aspect of primitive fertility-rites.” “The five brethren [of the Fir Bolg] reign in turn; the first four of these apparently die natural deaths, but the fifth is slain by his successor, in the normal “Golden Bough” manner.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99, 99n; Vol. 4, p. 1)

Taboo and the Peril of the Soul - “The basal idea is doubtless that the devil acquired power over the Diety by knowing and using His secret name. For analogies see Frazer, Taboo and the Peril of the Soul, p. 387 ff.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 263, 263n)

Galland – Galland translated the Thousand and One Nights into French and introduced it to Europe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Geoffrey of Monmouth - “Britus mac Issicoin is Brutus son of Ascanius (son of Aeneas) the ancestor of the British people as set forth by Geoffrey of Monmouth.” Regarding the names of the Saxon invaders in poem number XLIII, “There are no names associated with the Saxon invaders in Geoffrey of Monmouth in any way comparable with these.” ¶375 gives us “Brutus Seleucus” as one of the followers of Alexander the Great. “The process of blundering which has given us the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct – possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium, Aeneas of Troy and the Trojan Brutus who came to Britian, *teste* Geoffrey of Monmouth, to become the eponym of the British people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 198, 206; Vol. 4, p. 312)

Gibson – He edited a translation of the Arabic Book of the Rolls (Camb. Univ. Pr.) “The creation of the angels upon the First Day is usually described in summaries of the Creation such as this: for example, in the Arabic Book of the Rolls: “The Holy First Day, chief of Days: early in it God created the Upper Heaven and the Worlds, and the highest rank of Angels ... and the Archangels.” The Book of the Rolls says that Abel was killed with a sharp stone. The Book of the Rolls ... makes Adam prophesy to Seth in these words: *Know, my son, that there must come a Flood to wash all the earth, on account of the children of Cain, the wicked man who slew his brother.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 201, 208, 218)

Gildas – Gildas wrote *Liber Querulus*. Regarding Da Derga’s Hostel “We may compare the *patriae portenta ipsa diabolica, pene numero uincencia Aegyptiaca, lineamentis deformibus uel toruis uultibus* which were mouldering in British or Romano-British pagan sanctuaries when Gildas wrote his *Liber Querulus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 262)

Gilla Coemáin [Caemáin, Coemgen] – “The many versions of LGÉ contain a multitude of poems from many periods. However, nearly all of those on which the original version appears to have been based were the work of four men {one of whom was} Gilla Coemain mac Gilla Shamthainne, who flourished [or died] about 1072.” He wrote:

Verse XIII - which begins ‘Gaedel Glas, of whom are the Gaedil’ is “attributed to Gilla Coemain but certainly is not all the work of one hand.” His poem “*Gaedel Glas o tat Gaidil*” (numbered XIII by Macalister) seems to have been drawn on Mael Muru’s poem “*Can a mbunadas na nGaedel*.”

Verse CXIV – with 157 quatrains and begins: “Túathal, whose was the kindred of Fremain.”

Verse CXV - which begins “Lofty Ireland, island of the kings”.

Verse XCVI - which begins “Loiguire mac Néill died.”

(source: Carey, 1993, p. 5, 5*n*, ; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 33, 79, 156; **Vol. 5**, p. 351, 355, 531)

Gilla mo Dubda – Gilla mo Dubda was the poet who composed and chanted verse CXXXVI. “He was blind and flat-faced and never chanted falsehood or a crooked history.”

Verse CXXXVI – begins “Virgin Ireland, island of the saints.” In quatrain 79 the poet acknowledges himself when he says “To Gilla mo Dubda the strong may God grant every remission! Happiness from the strong King which he promised me for reckoning the High Kings of Ireland.” In quatrain 83B we get a clue about when this verse was written: “In the time of Amlaib the boatman in which a king of plundering worked changes I have formed my lay, I am assured, without ... for the nobles of Ireland.” The poet also tells us in quatrain 83D where the verse was composed: “Ard Breacain is my home of fame there Christ, fair and pure, is magnified; reverence in a Church, hide it not – the Home of Hospitality of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413, 563, 565)

Giraldus – He was the author of *Topografia Hibernia* “Earnest believers in a universal Flood are faced with the difficulty of accounting for the perpetuation of ante-diluvian history across the catastrophe; and they dream of inscriptions on imperishable materials (as in Giraldus, *Top. Hib.*, iii, 1) (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 174)

Gollanez – “In the Caedmon *Genesis* the names of these women are given as Percoba, Olla, Oliua, Olliuani. Gollanz in his introduction to the sumptuous facsimile of the Caedmon MS. (published in 1927 by the British Academy), considers that the passage containing these names is an interpolation, on the ground that elsewhere the MS. closely follows the Biblical text.” He suggests that they have been picked out more or less at random from some Onomasticon of Biblical names ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 212)

Gorman – In ¶311 there is the line “the *nasad* of Lug, or the *nasad* of Beoan [son] of Mellan.” “There are glosses on this passage explaining the words “Nassad, Beōān, Mellān” as three saints from Britain ... In Gorman’s *Martyrology* only Beōān and Mellān are mentioned, and Marcian, who has apparently no direct connexion with them, takes the place of Nassad or Nassan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 297)

Grimm - The descendants of Iafeth son of Noe referred to in ¶9 “is an Irish version of the Frankish “Table of Nations” first published by Grimm in his *Teutonic Mythology*, English translation by Stallybrass, vol. iv, p. 1734.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 215)

Gwatkin - “The gloss *isin Mac*, which has entered the text of M [Book of Lecan, second text] as an interpretation of *ar tūs* or *in principio* (critical note no. 5), is an exegesis as old as Irenaeus, who saw what he presumably thought was the Hebrew word *bar*, “son” (it is really Aramaic), in the opening words of Genesis, *B’rēshūth barā*, “In the beginning of creating. .. See Gwatkin, *Early Church History to A.D. 313*, vol. I, pp. 196-7.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 223n)

Gwynn, Edward – Gwynn was the editor of the *Metrical Dindsenchas* which appeared in the *Revue Celtique*. He was also the compiler of a Catalogue of manuscripts in Trinity College, Dublin, Library.

Gwynn’s Catalogue – “E, a manuscript once bound up in separate folios scattered through a miscellany

of scraps class-marked E.3.5 in T.C. D. Library (Gwynn's *Catalogue*, no. 1433, p. 308)." The manuscript written by Richard Tipper in 1728 "is labelled on the binding "Book of Ballymote," and is class-marked H.2.4 in T.C.D. Library (Gwynn's *Catalogue*, 1295)." "H is a fragment of five folios ... bound into a volume of miscellaneous fragments (H.2.15, no. 1, in T.C.D., Gwynn's *Catalogue*, 1316). ... At the end of this folio there is a colophon which would seem to date the MS. To some time before 1252 (see Gwynn's *Catalogue*, p. 91)." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xv, xx, xxi, xxii)

Metrical Dindsenchas - These are stories of place names in verse form.

Carn Conaill "The Dindsenchas of Carn Conaill (R.C., xv, p. 478) and its appended poem ... narrate the same story [the flight of the Fir Bolg to Cairbre Nia Fer], in some respects more fully." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 82)

Carn Ui Neit – "the wild tale of the contest in magic between Bress and Lug, as narrated in *Dindsenchas* of Carn ui Neit (R.C., xv, p. 438)" (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100)

Cessair – "The Cessair narrative (an old flood-myth mixed up with some Dindsenchas material)..." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxii)

Elta – "For the scarcely coherent story of Elta d. Oes, see MD iii 104, with the prose extract in the notes, *ibid.*, p. 495. Oes is there called s. Etair s. Etgath." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 93)

Emain Macha – "Here follows [in the Roll of the Kings after LII.–Lugaid Laigdech] in all the MSS. which function about this part of the work, an extract from *Dinnsenchas Érenn*, containing the account of the foundation of Emain Macha." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 262, 263)

Gabar Life – "The amusing etymology for *Gabar Life* ("the Liffey Watershed") is a good example of *Dinnsenchas* methods." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9)

Inber in Buada – "Damhoctor" "damh ochtair", which Nennius has taken for a personal name, means "a troop of eight persons ... The expression is applied to the people of Partholon in the Dindsenchas poem on Inber in Buada (Gwynn, M.D., iii, 418) (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250, 251)

Liag – "Keating has borrowed from Dindsenchas another woman, one Liag, who, though a sister of Morc, has a genealogy all to herself, and who aids in collecting the tax imposed upon the Nemedians. In Dindsenchas (MD iv, 246) she is represented as being the first person to be killed on the Fomorian side. It is probable, as Dr. Gwynn remarks, that she was invented to account for the placename Lēge, the subject of the poem in question: but is it remarkable that Lēge, a place lying between the counties of Kildare and Leix, should thus be associated with a narrative essentially localized in the West of the country." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Loch Cimme – This "is Loch Hacket, Co. Galway; but though the eponymous "Four-Headed Cimme" is mentioned in the Dindsenchas texts ... neither there nor in *Coir Anmann* are we told the reason for his peculiar epiclesis." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Loch Laiglinne – "*Ui mac Cūais* (or *Ūais*) *Breg* is the region S.W. of Tara, but it contains no conspicuous lake to be identified with *Loch Laiglinne* (but see Gwynn, MD iv 256 and notes thereon)." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84)

Loch Rudraige – "has been identified with Dundrum Bay, but if this be sound it was a mere name to the writer of the narrative before us, for that sea-bight could hardly have suggested to anyone the notion of a lake-burst at the digging of a grave. See Gwynn's comments, MD iv, p. 455)." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84)

Mag Cirba – "is not mentioned in *Dindsenchas*, and may be mythical" (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299)

Mag Fea – “There is no justification for O’Donovan’s identification of *Mag Fea* with the barony of Forth, Co. Carlow. Dindsenchas transfers it further west, apparently to somewhere in the neighborhood of Slievenaman, and tells an entirely different story of the origin of the name (MD iii 198).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 84, 85, 91; **Vol. 4**, p. 299)

Mag nItha – In ¶383 and 384 there is “a list of four places, known to the glossator, bearing the name *Mag nItha*, and explaining it after the manner of *Dindsenchas*.” (source: Macalister, **Vol. 5**, p. 5)

Mag Treitherne - “is not mentioned in *Dindsenchas*, and may be mythical” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 299)

Mod-linn – “is presumably Clew Bay; at least in the Metrical *Dindsenchas* (ed. Gwynn, iii, p.442) this name is used in correspondence to Insi Mod (= Clew Bay Islands) in the prose text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Partholon – “Thurneysen considers the *Dindsenchas* element to be so prominent in this narrative as to be primary: the various personages after whom lakes and mountains are named having been invented to explain those names, and not *vice versa*.” “The sufferings of Partholon on the sea at this period is based upon the *Dindsenchas* material referred to above.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 254; **Vol. 3**, p. 98, 102)

Rath Chennaig – “*Raith C(h)eltchair* must be wrong: the only known fort of that name was somewhere in the neighborhood of Downpatrick (but is not to be identified with the large Norman earthwork within the city). The *Dindsenchas* reading *R. Chennaig* is certainly preferable.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 88)

Sliab Emor – “Their [the Fomoraig] place of origin is called *Sliab Emor* (*Amor* in *Dindsenchas*, *Ughmōir* corruptly in Keating). This cannot be anywhere within Ireland: there is nothing to commend the suggestion (in Hogan’s *Onomasticon*) that it was somewhere near Loch Da Caech, based on a *Dindsenchas* poem (MD, iii, 184) which the editor of the *Onomasticon* has misunderstood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258)

Sliab Fraech – “*Dindsenchas* knows of two women, companions of Cessair, Fraechnat who is buried in Sliab Fraech and Eba ... (Gwynn, Metrical *Dinds.*, iv, p. 254) (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 173, 173n)

Sliab Slanga – “has been identified with Slieve Donard in the Mourne Mountains: for an expansion of the story connecting the mountain with its eponym, see MD iv 300. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 84)

Tailltiu – “The *Dindsenchas* material regarding Tailltiu, interpolated in all three redactions of LG (¶311, 330, 363) is essentially an account of the traditional origin of his [Lug] cult, and of its chief centre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101)

Topa – Topa is slain by Partholon. “It is interesting to note that in the *Dindsenchas* version (MD iv, p. 290) “he was driven out to flee at random,” till he was devoured by dogs and birds. In other words, he became the *katharma*, the scape-goat of the community, and he met the fate which was the common lot of such unfortunates.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 99)

Traig Eba - “*Dindsenchas* knows of two women, companions of Cessair, Fraechnat ... and Eba, a she-leech who rashly went to sleep on the shore called Traig Eba and was drowned in the rising tide. (Gwynn, Metrical *Dinds.*, iv. 292) (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 174, 174n)

Verse LI – This verse begins “Know ye the history whence it is”. “This poem has been published by ... Gwynn, Metrical *Dindsenchas*, iii, p. 440) ... and is based upon a different recension of the text, and

admittedly ignores the LG version.” In quatrain 10, “*Benaim* “to smite, to draw” and a variety of other meanings, might signify either they “trekked” to the west, or “squatted” there. The sense is vague. The Dindsenchas version, *gabsat*, is more definite.” In quatrain 22, “Cing, the reading of the Dindsenchas tradition, is preferable to Rind, as the latter name does not appear among the clann of Umor.”(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88, 89, 90)

Verse LXVII – This verse begins, “The chiefs on the expedition oversea” and offers “the explanation of certain geographical details, after the manner of *Dindsenchas*, by the names of the several leaders. Possibly this turns the document into a sort of Domesday Book, suggesting that the descendants of the owners of those personal names had some sort of territorial claim over the regions bearing the geographical names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 7)

Hanauer, J.E. – Hanauer is the author of *Folklore of the Holy Land*, London, 1907. On page 9 of this book he relates a Muslim legend which says that “Allah formed Adam out of a handful of dust ... which ... had been collected from different parts of the world, and consisted of various kinds of soil, which accounts for the diverse colours of men and women. When Allah had formed Adam, He left the figure lying lifeless forty days – some say forty years while notice was sent to the Angels, the Jinn and the Jan, to be ready to worship and do him honour as soon as Allah had put breath into his nostrils” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 261, 262, 262n)

Hardiman – The Hardiman-O’Reilly recension of the LGE is taken by Carey to mean the two 19th century copies in the British Library MSS Edgerton 101 and 105, which were intended to be a part of the second volume of Macalister and Mac Neill’s *Leabhar Gabhála – The Book of the Conquests of Ireland: The Recension of Mícheál Ó Cléirigh*. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 9)

Harris, J.R. – Harris is the author of *The Dioscuri in the Christian Legends*. “It is shown in the notes to ¶168 that the Capa story is primarily dioscuric. According to Poem XXII [which begins “Capa and Laigni and pleasant Luasad”] one of these persons was a wright, and another a leech – two of the chief occupations of the Dioscuri. See J.R. Harris, ... p.61) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174, 174n)

Hartland, E.S. – Hartland is the author of *Ritual and Belief* which includes an essay “The Boldness of the Celts” (p. 61) regarding the “curious idea that the Celts would take up arms against the flowing tide, and feared not the rising unundation” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116n)

Hennessey – Hennessey is the editor, with Kelly, of the *Book of Fenagh*. ¶167 tells the story of the invasion of Banba. “It also dates her arrival 200 years before the Flood, assigns to the colony a stay of 40 years in Ireland, and brings them to an end by means of an epidemic.” The *Book of Fenagh* contains a long poem which *inter alia* recapitulates the legendary history of Ireland (ed. Kelly and Hennessey). Poem CXI which begins “Three free (companies) of Ireland, it is sung” contains the line, “Conn who had a music-pillow of hides” [*Conn dian ceoladart codal*]. Macalister acknowledges that the translation of this line is uncertain, and that Hennessey in his translation of the *Book of Fenagh* (p.30) translates the line as “for whom assemblies are dear”; “but no book of reference at my [Macalister] disposal provides me with any justification for such a translation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231n; Vol. 5, p. 477,) (See Also: Authors; Muirges mac Paidin ua Maoil-Chonaire)

Herodotus – “Coronis is the Cyraunis of Herodotus, identified with the little island of Cercina off the Libyan coast.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 138)

Hesiod – “with the mighty literary engine of Greek hexameter at his disposal, he did not succeed in making a divine genealogy exciting.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 91)

Hichens, Capt. William – author of “Demon Dances in East Africa”, *Discovery*, vol. xvii, 1936. “In a paper by Capt. Wm. Hichens, entitled “Demon dances in E. Africa” he says that “The inhabitants of the neighborhood of Mombasa and Zanzibar live in life-long terror of many kinds of demons, and a hysterical “possession” by these beings is a frequent phenomenon. Among these demons there is a group of one-armed, one-legged and one-eyed spirits called *milhoi*, who are “of stealthy habits and great malevolence.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260n) (See Also: Africa, Peoples; Fomoraig)

Hieronymus - Hieronymus made a Latin translation of the Chronicles of Eusebius. The word “*Fecit*” in ¶1 shows “that ∞ R¹ [∞ = compiler] worked on an ante-Hieronyman text of Genesis.” “In ¶5 is the phrase “he shall not obtain satisfaction without labor”. “Sabatier in his notes quotes an identical version from Hieronymus *In Isaiam*.” “We can hardly doubt that the name “Tat” has been borrowed from Eusebius. *Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymus as flourishing in the 19th year of the reign of Amintes, king of Assyria.” “¶198 is the first paragraph of one of several tracts in which Irish “history” is placed in a setting of world chronology, based on the compilation of Eusebius, as it is preserved for us at second-hand in a Latin translation by Hieronymus.” Also in ¶198 there is “Zaineus, the alternative name of Ninias, [which] we should read *Zames* ... Hieronymus has *Zameis*.” “Unsuccessful efforts by Hieronymus and Isidore to find the etymology of the name of the apostle Bartholomew have in one way or another influenced the treatment of the saga [of Partholon] in the hands of the native historians.” “Neither the Hieronyman nor the Armenian version [of Eusebius] gives any authority for Ascaidias and Panatcer”. In ¶301 “The explanation of the Hebrew words is probably from Hieronymus *in Danielelem*.” “the list of the Egyptian kings is taken from the Chronicle of Eusebius; the names are here given as they appear in the Latin text of the translation of Hieronymus, from which our compiler drew his information” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 200, 208; Vol. 2, p. 129, 241, 242, 253; Vol. 3, p. 88, 92, 96, 199; Vol. 4, p. 83; Vol. 5, p. 51n) (See Also: Authors; Eusebius)

Hogan – Hogan edited the *Onomasticon Goidelica*.

Carn Cesra – “Carn Cesra is sometimes used, as more or less synonymous, for Cul Cessrach, see Hogan, *Onomasticon*, s.v. *Carn Cesra*. Carn is such a common place-name in Ireland that it gives no real help in the discussion of the topography of the story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 248)

Cnamros – “is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford, and about midway between Wexford Harbor and Bannow Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Cnoc Droma Asail - Druim nAsail is identified by Hogan with Tory Hill near Croom. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Cnoc uachtair Erca – “*Cnoc Uachtair Archa* is another name for the Hill of Uisnech (See Hogan, *Onomasticon*, s.v. *Cnoc uachtair Erca*). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 303, 303n)

Dail Idnu – “Hogan takes it as an otherwise unrecorded place-name, apparently more or less equivalent to Ui Niallain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 202)

Delginis – “Hogan, *Onom*. s.v. “*Delinis*” translates *iar suilgi* as “West of Suilge”, but makes no attempt to identify the supposed place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163)

Dun na mBarc – “None of the other references to Dun na mBarc in Hogan’s *Onomasticon* have any light to throw upon the topographical problem ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235)

Luachra Lia – “has evaded Hogan’s *Onomasticon*”. Macalister suggests that it is a mythical place. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 440)

Mag nAsail – is identified by Hogan as Rathconrath barony in Co. Westmeath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Mag Meidi – “doubtfully identified by Hogan with Forth Barony (hardly to be called a *Mag*). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 332)

Oilre – “or Oilri of Mag Fea is not identified: Hogan’s equation to Ullard, Co. Kilkenny, is based on O’Donovan’s erroneous identification of Mag Fea ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 91)

Sid Buidb – The Sid of Bodb has been identified with *Sliab na mBan ffin* (Slievenaman) near Clonmel: See Hogan’s *Onomasticon*, s.v.v. Sid Buidb, Sid Femen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 300)

Sliab Emor – “Their [the Fomoraig] place of origin is called *Sliab Emor* (*Amor* in Dindsenchas, *Ughmōir* corruptly in Keating). This cannot be anywhere within Ireland: there is nothing to commend the suggestion (in Hogan’s *Onomasticon*) that it was somewhere near Loch Da Caech, based on a Dindsenchas poem (MD [Metrical Dindsenchas], iii, 84) which the editor of the *Onomasticon* has misunderstood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258)

Tradraige Muigi Inis – “Cathbad (in its original form Cathub) the druid is several times spoken of as “Cathbad of Tradraige Muigi Inis.” See Hogan, *Onomasticon*, under the place-name). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 98)

Homer – “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crew, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus: the druid Caicher, who invents the pre-cautionary expedient, is merely a compound of the seer Calchas of Troy and the sorceress Circe, to whose suggestion it is ascribed by Homer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1)

Hooke, S.H. – Hooke is the author of *Myth and Ritual*, Oxford, 1933. Hooke provides a formula for rituals including a) the dramatic representation of the death and resurrection of the god, b) the recitation or symbolic representation of the myth of creation, c) the ritual combat, in which the triumph of the god over his enemies was depicted d) sacred marriage, and e) triumphal procession, in which the king played the part of the god, followed by a train of lesser gods or visiting deities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 263, 263n)

Horstmann - Editor of *Sammlung altenglischer Legenden*, the old English text *The Lyff of Adam and Eve*. “God as his wille was behihte to make liht: and þo he made angelus.” (p. 220ff). “In the Old English versions, it is commonly said that the instrument [used to slay Abel] was an ass-bone: thus, in the *Lyff of Adam and Eve* we read “wiþ þe cheke-bon of an asse he smot him on þe hed.” The story of the mission of the angels to find a name for Adam appears in the Old English *Lyff of Adam and Eve* – “þo after he made mon of erþe in flesch and bon, in þe vale of Ebron ... þeraftur God bade foure angelus þat heo shulden seche þulke monnes nome þat he hedde imaad. Seint Mihel wente in to þe est: he seih þer a sterre þat was swiþe briht, Anatalim was þat sterre ihote, wiþ þe furste letter A ...” The mark of Cain was that “he wagged alwey forþ wiþ his heued” as the Old English *Lyff of Adam and Eve* puts it. “That the “sons of God” were the Sethites, and the “daughters of men” the Cainites ... was set forth in the *Lyff of Adam and Eve*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 201, 209, 227, 237, 241)

Hull, Vernam

“**De Gabail in tSida**” – edited and translated by Hull and published in *Zeitschrift fur celtische Philologie* 19 (1933) 53-8. He wrote explicitly of the tradition that the first Gaels in Ireland made peace with the gods of the land in order to successfully raise their crops and herds. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 2n)

Nemed – “This fragment [¶270-1], on an isolated leaf of the MS. Here called H [Trinity College Dublin MS H.2.15 no.1], presents a different version of the Nemed saga. It has been edited already by Dr. Verman Hull in *Modern Philology*, xxxiii, 1935, p. 120. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 199, 199n)

Hyde, Douglas – Hyde wrote *A Literary History of Ireland*, London, 1901. On p.576 n. 1 he “noted the existence of “several large fragments of other ‘Books of Invasions’ in the Book of Leinster and other old vellum MSS.”, but added that “when the Book of Invasions is now referred to, O’Clery’s compilation is the one usually meant”. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 7, 7n)

Irenaeus - “The gloss *isin Mac*, which has entered the text of M [Book of Lecan, second text] as an interpretation of *ar tūs* or *in principio* (critical note no. 5), is an exegesis as old as Irenaeus, who saw what

he presumably thought was the Hebrew word *bar*, “son” (it is really Aramaic), in the opening words of Genesis, *B’rēshūth barā*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 223)

Isidore [Isidorus] – “The encyclopedic *Etymologiae* or *Origines* of Isidore of Seville (lived circa 560-636) ... had a formidable impact on medieval Ireland.” In his book, *Le cycle mythologique irlandais et la mythologie celtique*, “Arbois [Henri d’Arbois de Jubanville] undertook to reconstruct a mythological as opposed to a (pseudo) historical basis for almost every feature of the text, and proposed a multitude of comparanda in Greek, Roman, and Indian mythology while neglecting the influence of such continental sources as the Bible, Orosius, and Isidore of Seville.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3, 7)

Alania – According to Isidore (*Etym.* [Etymologiae] XIV, iii, 3) Alania was a territory between the Maeotic Marshes and Dacia” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 147)

Amazons – “The details as to the manners of the Amazons are a common-place of Classical tradition, and may have reached the Irish compilers through Isidore (*Etym.* IX, ii, 64) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 146)

Angels – Isidore discusses the creation of angels in his *Etym.* V 39: *Prima aetas in exordio sui continet creationem mundi. Primo enim die Deus in lucis nomine condidit angelos.*” Isidore lists the classes and orders of the angels in *Etym.* VII. V. 4) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 201, 205)

Ark – The information on the building and construction of the Ark is taken from Comestor, who in his turn seems to have taken this from Isidore (*Etym.* XVI, ii, 1). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 242)

Cain – “The interpretation of the name of Cain is borrowed in the first instance from Isidore: *Cain possessio interpretatur, unde etymologiam ipsius exprimens pater eius ait “Cain” id est “Possedi hominem per Deum.” Idem et lamentatio, eo quod pro interfecto Abel interfectus sit, et poenam sui sceleris dederit. Abel luctus interpretatur* (*Etym.* VII. Vi. 7) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 234)

Dardanus – “That he was the son of Jove (= Zeus) must have been ascertained by our historians from some other source (probably Isidore, *Etym.* Xiv, iii, 41) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 198)

Elamites – “The details about the Elamites come from Isidore (*Etym.* IX ii 3 (*fili Sem ... quorum primus Elam, a quo Elamitae principes Persides*) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83)

Genesis – “The figures in Chapter V ... could have come from Isidore (*Etym.* V. 39)”. “In the ages of the Patriarchs [in ¶45-49] Tr. [Translator] follows the authority of LXX (and Isidore) as against Vulg. [Vulgate] (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 5, 9, 104)

Gallograeci – “Why is the seed of Gomer son of Iafeth called “Gallograeci”? They were fundamentally Galli, says Isidorus; and the ruler of the land called Bithynia gave to the Greeks a portion of his land for giving him help. They stayed with him to oppose his brethren; and for that reason they are called Gallograeci, because they were fundamentally in part Greeks, in part Galli ...” “*Grecus* and *Essbainus* correspond to the Biblical *Javan* and *Tubal*. Isidore helps us to link them together: “*Iauan a quo Iones qui et Graeci, Thubal a quo Iberi, qui et Hispani*” (*Etym.* IX, ii, 28-29). Gomer according to Isidore (loc. cit.) is the ancestor of the Galatae or Galli, so it is natural to affiliate to him two personages, Emoth and Ibath, who are in the traditional Teutonic and Celtic ancestry respectively; even although these have no warrant in either Genesis or in Isidore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153, 215, 250, 251, 252)

Goths – “The identification of the Goths and the Gaedil follows from the historical sojourn of the former and the legendary sojourn of the latter, in the land of the Scythians ...” Isidore is quoted as writing “*Magog, a quo arbitrantur Scythas et Gothos traxisse originem* and further remarks “*Gothi a Magog filio Iaphet nominati putantur de similitudine ultimae syabae, quos ueteres magis “Getas” quam “Gothos” uocauerunt* (IX, ii, 89).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 252, 253)

Hibernia - ¶101 discusses how Hibernia gets its name which is an interpolation derived from Isidore

(XIV, vi, 6) ... but is not reproduced quite correctly. The true readings of Isidore are given here in footnotes to the text. There are two glosses, one explaining the corrupt *Hiberniam* (for *Hiberiam*) and the other contradicting the oft-quoted statement, disseminated by Solinus, as the absence of bees. *Scoti autem a Scota ... adnotentur* is an additional interpolation, suggested by the reference to the *Scotorum gentes* in the excerpt from Isidore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 256, 257)

Languages - “The world was supposed, on the basis of the data supplied in Genesis x, to have been divided into 72 nations or linguistic groups: see for instance Isidore, *Etym.* IX ii.” ¶91 says that “the number of those peoples increased beyond the numbers of the languages ...” This paragraph seems to be based on Isidore (IX ii 39) “The names [of the languages] have all been extracted from the description of the world and its geography in Isidore (*Etym.* Book XIV). This poem [XI] begins “The languages of the world, see for yourselves” is primarily a mnemonic list of places, extracted from Isidore, and put into verse form with especial attention to alliteration.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 213, 249; Vol. 2, p. 148, 149, 152, 152n, 155)

Names of God – “The ten names of God are thus enumerated by Isidore (*Etym.* VII. i. 1); El, Eloi, Eloë, Sabaoth, Elion, Eie, Adonai, Ia, Tetragrammaton, Saddai.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 240)

Ninus – This paragraph [¶105] deals with the reign of Ninus son of Belus and his attempt to bring “the multitude of nations under one hand, and under tax and tribute” (See also: Isidore, *Etym.* XVIII. 1) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 127)

Paradise – “Some hints at the characters attributed to the Rivers of Paradise are given by Comestor (borrowing from Isidore XIII. XXI, 7) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 228)

Partholon - “Unsuccessful efforts by Hieronymus and Isidore to find the etymology of the name of the apostle Bartholomew have in one way or another influenced the treatment of the saga [of Partholon] in the hands of the native historians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 253; Vol. 3, p. 88)

Jerome – Jerome translated The Chronicles of Eusebius. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 3) (See Also: Authors; Eusebius)

Johnson, W. – He is the author of *Byways of British Archaeology*. “The sunless north, out of which come the cold blasts of boreal winds, is credited with a nature demonic and uncanny; a number of references bearing on this belief may be found in W. Johnson. *Byways of British Archaeology*, chap. viii. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Josephus - Ham son of Noe made 3 four-sided columns on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood; the columns were made of either lime, clay or wax; the columns of lime and clay were destroyed, but the column of wax survived. The source of this story is apparently Josephus who said that there were two pillars, built by Seth, one of brick, one of stone. If the destruction of the world came by water, the stone pillar would survive, if by fire, the pillar of brick. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254, 255)

Keating, Geoffrey – Geoffrey Keating was the author of *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn* ; ed. and trans by David Comyn and P.S. Dineen, Irish Texts Society vols. 4 (1902), 8 (1908) and 15 (1914); reprinted with a new forward by Breandán ÓBuachalla in 1987. The Lebor Gabála Éirenn “text is found [also] in two 19th century MSS. in the British Museum (Edgerton , 101, 105), which give us O’Clery’s version with some of the difficulties cut out and easy bits of Keating’s History substituted.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6, 6n; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxv)

Banba – “Keating knows of the Banba story, and of its origin in the Quire of Druim Snechta .” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231)

Brug Bratruad – “Brug Bratruad is identified with Brug na Boinne – Keating tells us that it was at the latter place that Rudraige was slain: but I [Macalister] have found no story to account for the name

“Palace of the Red Cloaks”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 78)

Caicher - ¶129 says that Míl left Egypt “because his druids had promised to obtain kingship and territory for him.” Keating refers it to the prophecy of Caicher at the Rhipaeon mountain: this, however, cannot be justified, as that event does not appear in the antecedents of the story in the present version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 137)

Cessair - “Earnest believers in a universal Flood are faced with the difficulty of accounting for the perpetuation of antediluvian history across the catastrophe; and they dream of inscriptions on imperishable materials (as in Keating, I, v.4). Perhaps the Irish expedient of resurrecting Fintan and giving him a measure of immortality is as good as any, though Keating ... recognises that it is contrary to the infallible testimony of Scripture.” “... the predecessors of Cessair were originally enumerated, and have been editorially excised ... including, perhaps Adna son of Bith, who according to Keating (I.vi.1) was an early post-diluvian; but whose parentage obviously connects him with Cessair, although Keating’s authorities link him with Ninus son of Belus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174 , 232)

Cynocephali – In the story of Partholon, Keating ignores the Cynocephali. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231)

Fir Bolg – “Keating adds nothing further to the details [of the Fir Bolg story] except a set of verses giving an outline of the course of the voyage of the Fir Bolg from Greece, *via* the Torrian Sea and Spain, to Ireland (I.T.S. [Irish Texts Society] edn. Vol. 1, p. 192) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 4)

Flood – “The list of four persons who survived the Flood, one in each of the four quarters of the world, is set forth with a scepticism born of orthodoxy in a set of verses quoted by Keating (1 v 4) – Fionntain, Fearón, Fors, Andóid mac Eathóir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87)

Fomoraig – “Keating has misunderstood the story, and has supposed that the Fomorians arrived 200 years before Partholon, the diet of fish and fowl being consumed in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 259)

Gaedel – Keating ascribes the fashioning of the Gaelic language to Gaedel son of Ethor, who is unknown in the LG. In Keating, the serpent attacked Gaedel when he was swimming (a detail borrowed from Poem XVIII); and a chronological disquisition assumes that Gaedel was not a young boy, but was eighty years of age. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Languages – With regard to Verse V, quatrain 53, and the city of Ibitēna where the school of languages was held after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod , “Keating gives another version, Eathēna, and quotes this quatrain as from Cin Droma Snechta which seems to suggest that this poem was contained in that important manuscript.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 1, p. 195, 268)

Liag – “Keating knew nothing of Relbeo: but he has borrowed from *Dindsenchas* another woman, one Liag, who, though a sister of Morc, has a genealogy all to herself, and who aids in collecting the tax imposed upon the Nemedians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Nel – Nel is descended from Magog in Keating. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Partholon – “Keating gives an estimate of the length of time between the Flood and Partholon as 278 years; Keating accepts the 300, and specifically rejects the 1002 of previous authorities. Keating brings him [Partholon] from Mygdonia, and writes that “Partholon slew his parents, seeking the kingdom *from* (not *for*) his brother. Keating has Partholon land at Inber Scéne on May 14th with a retinue of 1,000. Keating abbreviates the Topa-Delgnat incident, omitting the *retoriccs*, naming the erring attendant Todhga, and omitting Partholon’s vengeance upon him.” Partholon’s four “unorthodox” sons are enumerated by Keating. Keating borrows the story of Agla son of Partholon (I.T.S. [Irish Texts Society] edn., I, 174) but neither he nor anyone else, so far as I [Macalister] am aware, tells us anything about this personage. He can hardly be dissociated, however, from Adna son of Bith, whom Keating mentions as an

alternative post-diluvian invader. (I vi 1).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 193, 194)

Refloir – In Keating, the slayer of Refloir was Agnomain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Rifaith Scot – That Rifaith Scot brings “Scotic” [language] from the Tower is rejected by Keating. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Scota – Unlike other versions of the LGE, Keating does not say that Scota accompanied her descendants to Scythia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Sirens – “The earlier texts merely say that the Sirens caused the mariners to sleep; that they subsequently devoured them is left to be understood, but is set forth in black and white by K (O’Clery) and Kg (Keating).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 7)

Sliab Emor – This is the place of origin of the Fomoraig, but is corruptly given as Sliab *Ughmōir* in Keating. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258)

Sru – Sru is the fourth descendant from Nel, who is contemporary with the Red Sea disaster, according to Keating. Keating quotes a poetical extract specifying four ships that were had by Sru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Three Daughters of Cain – Keating relates the story of the Flood and the flight to Ireland to escape it. “Is it possible that we have lost a story of the appearance of a *piast* which robbed the country of its state of grace? Has Keating’s queer story of the visit of the “three daughters of Cain” got any bearing upon this possibility?” “... the predecessors of Cessair were originally enumerated, and have been editorially excised ... including the three daughters of Cain ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 169, 232)

Túatha Dé Danann – Keating establishes the children of Bethach as settling in “Boeotia in the north of Europe”, even though he accepts the “testimony of Pomponius Mela to the effect that the place was Achaia” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Tuir – Keating calls Pharaoh Tuir, “*Intuir*” and interpolates five Egyptian kings between him and the previous Pharaoh Cincris. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Verse XIII – This poem begins with the line “Gaedel Glas, of whom are the Gaedil.” Keating presents no complete copy of the poem, but quotes several of its quatrains as occasion arises.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 157, 158, 159, 160)

Verse XVIII – The opening line of this poem is “Gaedel Glas – it is convenient to give the name.” “The last two quatrains [4 and 5] are omitted by Keating. In the first quatrain, the word “*crithir*” has been translated by Dinneen as “brilliant” in Keating, but Dinneen does not acknowledge such a meaning in his dictionary. The second quatrain appears in Keating with slight changes. “The story of the serpent is obviously quite different from that in the prose text of LG. Keating takes it into his history as an alternative version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 164)

Verse XXVI – “Cessair daughter of enduring Bith” is the opening line of Poem XXVI, which also appears in Keating (I.v.1) with slight verbal differences, the most important of which is the substitution of *Nionuail* for *Manuail*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 248)

Kelleher, John V. – For the term “pseudo-history” see Kelleher’s article “Early Irish history and pseudo-history”, *Studia Hibernica* 3 (1963) 113-27. “It appears already in the writings of Eoin Mac Neill, who also uses the designation “synthetic history” for material of this kind.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1n)

Kelly – Kelly was the editor, with Hennessey, of the Book of Fenagh. (See: Hennessey)

Kembel - Kembel was the editor of The Dialogue of Salomon and Saturnus, Aelfric Society, 1848.

According to this source, Adam was created from 8 pounds of materials (p.180). In this text, “Noah’s wife is called Dalila: those of Ham and Japhet are respectively Jatarecta and Catafluua, but, the author adds, “by other names are they named, Olla, Ollina, and Ollibana.” (p. 184). On pp. 178, 194 we find “Whence are the names of Adam formed? – of four stars. How are they called? – Arthox, Dux, Arotholem, Minsymblic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204, 211, 227, 228)

Lehmacher, G. – Lemacher edited Verse LIII which begins “Ireland with pride, with weapons” in ZCP [Zeitschrift für celtische philology], xiv. 174. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 314)

Lewis, T. – Regarding the term *Fir i mBolgaib* “it is not unlikely that this expression led to the evolution of the idea that men in *braccae* = Men in Bags = Men in (leather), Bags = Men in hide covered canoes.” For another view see T. Lewis “Bolg, Fir Bolg, Caladbolg” is in the book *Feilsgribhinn Eoin mhic Neill* on p. 46. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 85)

Lindsay – Lindsay was the editor of the works of Isidore. “The names [of the languages] in italics are those in Isidore, references to chapter and section of book XIV (ed. Lindsay) being added.” *Saraceni* is spelt that way in Isidore, ed. Lindsay. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 149, 152n) (See Also: Authors; Isidore)

Lizeray, Henri – Henri Lizeray, together with William O’Dwyer, in 1884 produced the first translation of LGÉ, “a rendering of Ó’Cléirigh’s version based on the contemporary copy in Dublin, RIA MS 23.K.32. Their book was *Leabar Gabála: Livre des invasions, traduit de l’irlandais pour le première fois par Henri Lizeray et William O’Dwyer* (Paris, 1884).

Criticism of: “Despite the spirit of headlong amateurism to which it owes its existence, it must be conceded that the Lizeray-O’Dwyer translation gives a reasonable approximation of the sense of Ó’Cléirigh’s prose. Its renderings of the verse are however unreliable, and it cannot be said to fill any scholarly need. In the English speaking world it has attracted little attention. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8, 8n)

Lucian – Ogmia, the brother of Bress, “is presumably to be identified with the Gaulish god Ogmios, of whom some enigmatical details are preserved for us in Lucian’s well-known essay on “Herakles”: that he was the inventor of the Ogham alphabet is of course a mere etymological *Spielerei*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100,)

Macalister, R.A. Stewart

Biography of – Based on the chronology provided by Carey, a portion of Macalister’s biography includes:

1900 – 1909 - He was the Director of Excavations in Palestine.

1902 - The Irish Texts Society reported that “The Council have accepted an offer made to them by Mr. R.A. Stewart Macalister, M.A., to edit for them the well-known *Leabhar Gabhála*, or “Book of Invasions”, which has never yet been made accessible to the public. The text will deal with the three most important versions, viz. the pre-O’Clery recension, O’Clery’s recension, and the later versions”

1908 - The 10th annual report of the Irish Texts Society, 1908, “mentions that “Mr. Macalister has kindly offered the Society ... an edition of *Leabhar Gabhála*, and that the offer is being considered by the Council, as if the project had just then come forward for the first time. It is not mentioned again.”

1909 - He became the first occupant of the chair of Celtic Archaeology at University College Dublin.

1910 – Macalister was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy and became editor of the *Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*.

1916 – Michael Tierney in his book, *Eoin Mac Neill: Scholar and Man of Action 1867 – 1945*, Oxford, 1980, p. 204-5 relates the story of Macalister bringing the proofs of the *Leabhar Gabhála* to Eoin Mac Neill on the day before the Easter Rising. Macalister was imprisoned following the Easter Rising. This year saw the publication of the *Leabhar Gabhála* – the *Book of Conquests of Ireland: The Recension of Mícheál Ó Cléirigh* - the joint work of R.A. Stewart Macalister and Eoin Mac Neill, Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Company.

1920 - He became chairman of the National Monuments Advisory Council.

1921 – Macalister published his book *Ireland in Pre-Celtic Times*.

1923-24 – Macalister was back in Palestine.

1924-28 – He was president of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

1925 – Macalister published his book, *A Century of Excavations in Palestine*.

1926-31 – He was president of the Royal Irish Academy.

1927 – He published his book *The Archaeology of Ireland*.

1931 - *Tara: a Pagan Sanctuary of Celtic Ireland* was published.

1932 – Macalister “published a note announcing his discovery of the remainder of the text of LGÉ whose fragmentary beginning forms part of the *Book of Fermoy* (F in the present edition).”

1932-5 – He was president of the Cambrian Archaeological Association.

1937 - “The council [of the Irish Texts Society] are pleased to announce that arrangements are being made for the publication of *Lebor Gabála*”

1939-42 - Volumes 1, 2, 3, and 4 [of the LGÉ] were distributed to the membership of the Irish Texts Society.

1943 - He retired from his position at UCD [University College, Dublin] and moved to Cambridge to live with his sister.

1946 - Macalister reported that he was at work on the last part of the volume [Volume 5, LGÉ] and the index (this last was never to appear).

1948 - “Dr. R.A.S. Macalister’s typescript [for Vol. 5] was handed to the printers in November, 1948, but they were unable to start printing for various reasons, including the necessity for new machinery.

1950 – death of R.A. Stewart Macalister.

(source: Carey, 1993, p. 1, 8, 9, 9n, 10, 10n, 12, 13; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 293; **Vol. 5**, into.)

Writings of

Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum – Damian McManus has said in his *A Guide to Ogham*, Maynooth, 1991, xi-xii, “regarding Macalister’s *Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum*: “As Macalister’s *Corpus* has been criticized so often, I should mention that there were many times when, confronted with an extremely badly worn inscription I could only admire his keen eye and obvious perserverence in establishing a reading. His greatest fault was perhaps his reluctance to be defeated by an inscription, even when it presented insuperable difficulties, and he was justifiably criticized for failing, especially in the introduction to the *Corpus*, to take stock of the works of more

linguistically oriented scholars, like Thurneysen. Nevertheless the *Corpus* continues for the present to be an indispensable work for all interested in Ogham inscriptions” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 16n)

Leabhar Gabhála – the Book of Conquests of Ireland: The Recension of Mícheál Ó Cléirigh - the joint work of R.A. Stewart Macalister and Eoin Mac Neill, Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Company, no date, but actually 1916. In the [Irish Texts] Society’s report for 1904 Macalister was stated to have finished his work, “so far as he can complete it away from libraries”. A first volume presenting “the main text” (meaning apparently Ó Cléirigh’s *Leabhar Gabála*) was possibly to appear that autumn, while the next year was to see the publication of a second volume containing “the old texts from the great MSS., the variants from O’Clery’s readings in other MSS, and the readings of the Hardiman-O’Reilly recension, represented by the MSS in the British Museum, besides the introduction and notes.” In 1916 “a transcript of the first portion of the copy of O’Cleirigh’s *Leabhar Gabhála* appeared accompanied by a translation but without a critical introduction or notes, appeared in 1916 as the joint work of Macalister and Eoin Mac Neill. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 9, 10)

Criticism of

Osborn Bergin - “A scathing anonymous review in the *Freeman’s Journal*, Saturday, February 24, 1917, p. 3, apparently the work of Osborn Bergin, criticized the choice of so late a manuscript as the starting point for a study of LGÉ, objected to the editors’ reliance on scribal glosses in translating the poetry, and lamented numerous inaccuracies and errors in transcription, expansion of abbreviations, and translation.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 10, 11, 11n)

Julius Pokorny - A notice of publication was made by Julius Pokorny in ZCP [Zeitschrift für celtische philology] 13 (1921) p. 386. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 10, 11, 11n)

Joseph Vendryes - “A more charitable review by Joseph Vendryes, which repeated some of Bergin’s strictures, appeared in *Revue celtique* 37 (1917-19) 376-80. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 10, 11, 11n)

Lebor Gabála Érenn, The Book of the Taking Of Ireland, London, Irish Texts Society, 5 volumes, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1956 - There must be few groups of ancient traditions in the world that have been so completely messed up by the well-intentioned tinkering as the scraps of genuine folklore underlying the Book of Invasions. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 4)

Liber Occupationis Hiberniae – Possibly preceding the text of the *Lebor Gabála Érenn*, Macalister postulates the existence of a text such as *Liber Occupationis Hiberniae*; a sort of quasi-historical romance, with no backing either of history or tradition; an artificial composition, professing to narrate the origin of the Gaedil onward from the Creation of the World (or the Flood), their journeys and their settlement in Ireland. The imagined text began to be taken seriously and by adding the parallels with Biblical history, it turned into a history of Ireland, rather than the history of the people then dominant in the country.” “*Liber Occupationis* was originally composed, not in Irish, but in Latin. Its contents were taught ... by oral instruction ... The interspersed verses were mnemonics, which the students learnt by heart as a preliminary framework ...”; “...*Liber Occupationis* is merely a quasi-learned parody of the story of the conquest of Canaan by the Israelites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxx, xxxii, 1; Vol. 2, p. 147; Vol. 4, p. 4, 323, 341; Vol. 5, p. 1, 2)

Liber Originum – *Liber Originum* is the name assigned by Macalister to the composite book of the tale of Cessair which contains, *Liber Praecursorum* and *Pericope Antediluvianorum*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166; Vol. 4, p. 341)

Liber Praecursorum – This is the name assigned by Macalister to the second part of the Cessair tale which deals with the invasions of Ireland after the flood. It is presumably the second of two originally independent narratives which break into the middle of the history of the Milesian invasion and is “a document produced by a conscious act of literary effort.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166, 249, 250, 251, 253, 257; Vol. 3, p. 190, 194; Vol. 4, p. 1, 5, 309, 323; Vol. 5, p. 1, 2, 4)

Pericope Antediluvianorum – This is a name assigned by Macalister to the first part of the Cessair tale which deals with the invasions of Ireland before the flood; even its in oldest available form it is obviously a composite, consisting of different elements very loosely flung together. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166, 167)

Criticism of

D.A. Binchy – For Volume 4 of LGE – D.A. Binchy took Walsh’s review of the third volume as a model, assembling long lists of errors under a series of general headings. But his criticisms were even more voluminous and damning, concluding with the verdict that Macalister had “failed lamentably” to provide “a reliable text and translation” of LGE (Celtica 2, pt. 1(1952) 195-209). (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 15)

John Carey – “It cannot be denied that the book is a disappointment, particularly when viewed against the background of Macalister’s own his expectations and sometimes over-bearing self-confidence. Errors in transcription, expansion, and translation are sufficiently numerous that the text cannot be relied upon as the basis for any close analysis or argumentation; (cf. R. Mark Scowcroft’s comments in “Leabhar Gabhála – Part I: The growth of the text”, Eriu, 38 (1987) 82-3). “Other considerations go some way toward modifying the bleak picture painted by its critics. It is impossible to read Macalister’s discussion of the text, especially in the early volumes of the edition, without sensing his broad learning, enormous energy, and lively and relentless curiosity ... I have repeatedly been struck by the painstaking care of which his own transcriptions and notes give evidence ... Macalister’s edition is unlikely to be supplanted in the readily foreseeable future. No one has come forward to tackle the text again on anything like the scale which he attempted.” ... Macalister’s edition provides us with a point of departure and a nearly complete collection of the data. All those who study LGE have benefited from his titanic undertaking, and will continue to do so in the years ahead.” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 15, 15n, 16, 17, 20)

Myles Dillon - “... in an article by Myles Dillon (“Lebor Gabala Erenn”, JRSAI 86 (1956) 62-72: 72.) he sketched briefly the contents of LGE and some of its scholarly history. Myles Dillon “curiously, never described or discussed Macalister’s treatment (of LGE), although he did allude to it dismissively.” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 17)

Paul Walsh - “In a review of the first two volumes, Father Paul Walsh lamented the fact that Macalister’s *sigla* differed from those of Thurneysen and van Hamel (although it should in fairness be noted that the symbols employed by those two scholars differed also from one another), and complained that Macalister’s aim of supplying “a complete apparatus criticus, comprising even minor orthographical variations” had resulted in a cumbersome and confusing treatment, swollen with trivia.” Irish Historical Studies 2 (1940) 89-91. Volume 3 – “Walsh subject(ed) the third volume to even harsher criticism, tabulating his observations “under the following headings: (1) misreadings; (2) mistranslations; (3) inaccurate editorial alterations of manuscript readings; (4) wrong extensions of Roman numerals; (5) short vowels marked long, etc.; (6) inaccurate comment on the text including place-names”; Irish Historical Studies 2 (1941) 330-3. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 14, 14n)

Rejoinders to Criticism - “With great astonishment I have observed, in certain criticisms of the preceding volumes [Vol. 1, 2, 3] evidence of an unwillingness to admit the presence of mythological matter in this text: I cannot imagine why. I have been challenged – rather illogically – to prove that such matter exists, before proceeding to discuss the document from a point of view which gives it its paramount, and its only value: apparently in unconsciousness of the obvious fact that the proof required proceeds automatically from the discussion. I must respectfully assure such critics that, in colloquial phrase, the boot is on the other foot. There is not a human being in all the world, from the lowliest Arunta of Central Australia to the most sublimated product of European civilization, from the most abject slave of superstition to the most fanatic sceptic, who cannot provide the comparative mythologist with ample materials for a life-long study. If they believe that the people whose ideas find expression in the text before us were exempt from this universal law, it is for them to prove it, if they

can. But they must be prepared to accept the inevitable nemesis: for they will *ipso facto* have proved that their protégés were not human beings at all!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 341, 342)

Secret Languages of Ireland – “The retoricc [of Delgnat] itself is laid out on a sort of “parallelism” basis, possibly due to the influence of the Psalter upon early Christian literature in Ireland (p.46).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 100, 100n)

Tara, a Pagan Sanctuary of Ancient Ireland (p.134 ff.) he identifies the Lia Fail with a pillar-stone standing on Tara Hill (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 293)

MacCarthy – He was the editor of *Leabhar Brecc* in the Todd Lecture Series, III, and also the editor of the Codex Palatino-Vaticanus.

Leabhar Brecc - “For Garad, Arabia, Lodain, Agoria the homily on Creation in *Leabhar Brecc*. (Ed. McCarthy, Todd Lectures, iii, p.48) substitutes Malon, Arton, Biblon, Agore respectively.” God created his [Adam] breast out of the land of Arabia. “Verses which appear to be a rather remote variant of these quatrains, found in Codex Palatino-Vaticanus (Todd Lectures, III, p. 24) revert to the prose version ... Arabion [or Aradon, or Adilon]....” “According to the the *Leabhar Brecc* homily, Adam was created nine months before Eve.” “Our text knows nothing of the refusal of Lucifer to do homage to Adam: a very common incident in Creation stories. It is related in the *Leabhar Brecc* homily.” The name of Lucifer appears in *Leabhar Brecc* as Ethiar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204, 204n, 206, 207, 261)

Codex Palatino-Vaticanus - “McCarthy prints the reading ‘*s a cadhail* with a translation “and his fame” (Cod. Pal.-Vat. p. 428), for which I [Macalister] can find no justification in any book or reference.” “MacCarthy translates lines 1, 2, 4 of quatrain B in Verse CXXXVI “In a time unpropitious, late, which foraying kings are spending ... without injustice to the nobles of Ireland.” This is peppered all along with queries by subsequent critics, and certainly it does not look convincing. No recent lexicographer will allow a word *amluib* = “unpropitious”, or suggest a rendering for the word *dealghnus*. For the latter I [Macalister] must be content with leaving a blank; for the former I [Macalister] suggest a reminiscence of the kings of Dublin named Amluib, who, as being pirates from oversea, might well be called *eatrach* and *ri cercach*. The second line begins with *imalr*, which McCarthy expands *imaleter*. I [Macalister] should rather suppose it to be meant for some form of *malartaid*, and I [Macalister] render the line accordingly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557, 564, 565)

McCone, Kim – “... some contemporary scholars have attempted to find Biblical antecedents for virtually every feature of the system.” For a vigorous formulation of this position see *Pagan Past and Christian Present in Early Irish Literature* (Maynooth, 1990) in particular the chapter “Pagan ‘myth’ and Christian ‘history.’” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3n)

Mac Firbis – He wrote the *Chronicum Scotorum*. “Banba is a well-known by-name of Ireland: Mac Firbis, in his preface to *Chronicum Scotorum*, calls her *Heriu no Berba no Cesar*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173)

Mac Liag – Mac Liag is the composer of verse LI which begins “Know ye the history whence it is”. In quatrain 27 he writes: “May the Lord save from every vexation, Mac Liag of the Poets Pool”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 73, 88)

McManus, Damian – McManus has said in his *A Guide to Ogham*, Maynooth, 1991, xi-xii: “regarding Macalister’s *Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum*: “As Macalister’s *Corpus* has been criticized so often, I should mention that there were many times when, confronted with an extremely badly worn inscription I could only admire his keen eye and obvious perserverence in establishing a reading. His greatest fault was perhaps his reluctance to be defeated by an inscription, even when it presented insuperable difficulties, and he was justifiably criticized for failing, especially in the introduction to the *Corpus*, to take stock of the works of more linguistically oriented scholars, like Thurneysen. Nevertheless the *Corpus* continues for the present to be an indispensable work for all interested in Ogham inscriptions.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 16n)

Mac Neill, Eoin - The concept of “pseudo-history” was used by Mac Neill in his writings, although he called it “synthetic history” in *Celtic Ireland* (Dublin, 1921), 40. In 1916 he published, jointly with R.A. Stewart Macalister, *Leabhar Gabhála – the Book of Conquests of Ireland: The Recension of Mícheál Ó Cléirigh*, Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Company. In his acknowledgements, Macalister thanked Professor Mac Neill “for permitting me to consult him on various linguistic and other questions that arose during the progress of the work”. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1*n*, 10, 10*n*, 12, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv)

Banba - “The latter part of ¶187 [regarding the story of Banba] (from *I cind 300 bliadan*) is the first fragment of the synchronistic tract isolated by Professor MacNeill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 240, 242)

Partholon – In the Ó Cléirigh version of ¶224-5, “the text ends with the first long installment of the ancient synchronistic chronicle, to which Professor MacNeill first called attention. (Proceedings, Royal Irish Academy, xxviii, C, p. 123). ¶227-8 deals with the synchronism of the Taking of Partholon. “Professor MacNeill has shown that this forms part of an early chronicle, once separately existing, and preserved by having been cut up and distributed through the text of R^2R^3 (see vol. ii, p. 240). It is based upon the synchronistic canons of Eusebius; but many of its facts (using the word in an alastic sense) have suffered in transmission.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 256, 256*n*; Vol. 3, p. 95)

Macpherson – “In this interpolation [about the birth of Lug] the walls of partition between the various epic cycles are breaking down – a process completed in the rubbish called Macpherson’s Ossian”, where we see the final degradation of Gaelic tradition.” “No doubt there is a folklore basis throughout LG, as throughout the whole of the Romantic elements in Celtic literature: but it has been transformed and, if we may so express it, Macphersonised by successive generations of literary redactors to such an extent, that the appearance of what sounds like something that might come more or less directly from the lips of a rustic story-teller ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 301)

Máel-Mura Othna [Máel Muru Othna] – He wrote the poem that begins “Can a mbunadas na nGaedel”. “The only edition [of this poem] is that of J.H. Todd, included as an appendix to his *The Irish Version of the Historia Brittonum of Nennius* (Dublin, 1848), 220-71; a new treatment of this important poem is badly needed. The version in the *Book of Leinster*, with a few variant readings, is printed by R.I. Best and M.A. O’Brien, eds., *The Book of Leinster*, vol. 3 (London, 1957), lines 15990-16158.” “Máel Muru’s poem covers the same ground as the second of the accounts in the *Historia Brittonum*, going into considerably greater detail: the adventures of the Gaels between their departure from Egypt and their arrival in Spain are described at length, as are the circumstances of their conquest of Ireland ...” Gilla Coemáin’s poem “Gaedel Glas o tat Gaidil” (numbered XIII by Macalister) seems to have been drawn on Máel Muru’s poem. “Túathal Techtmar “broke twenty-five battles against the Ulaid, twenty-five against the Laigen, twenty-five against Mumu, and twenty-five against the Connachta; as Máel-Muru Othna reckoned them, in the preface of the poem by Flann son of Máel-Sechlainn.” Máel-Mura died in 887. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, 5, 5*n*; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

Maimonides - Maimonides is the author of *Beit Abachria*, in which he specifies Mount Moria as the source of the earth from which Adam was created. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

Manetho – In the MB version of LGE the name of Pharaoh Istoiges “evidently represents a peculiar idea of \sqrt{M} as to the personality of the Pharaoh of the Exodus. Nothing that can be reasonably be identified with this name can be found among the perversions of Pharaonic names recorded by Manetho and Eusebius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 140)

Mangan, Clarence – Mangan provided an English metrical version of Verse XLVIII, which begins “Make thou my confutation, my son”, in the *Ossianic Society’s* publication, Vol. V, p. 250 ff. “the only value of which is to illustrate the uselessness of such literary amusements – except as a cloak under which to shirk linguistic difficulties.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 85)

Maro – Maro is cited by Macalister to show that “contrasts of a current and a learned language are

common: we find them in *Auraicept na n-Écces*, in *Maro*, in *Hisperica Faminia* (where “Hisperic” and “Ausonic”, i.e. normal Latin, are contrasted, to the disadvantage of the latter.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 126)

Meyer, Kuno

Abhandlungen der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen – Preuss. Akad. Der Wiss., 1913. “We find the list [of languages] in an imperfect form, in two seventh century poems published by Kuno Meyer, which in the present note we shall call Y and Z. The poems begin *Enna Labraid* (Y) at p. 27, and *Cu cen mathair* at p. 53, of Meyer’s publication.” “There was thus no motive for making the number [of languages] 73 exactly; and it is therefore unnecessary to assume with Meyer that any of the strophes of the early verse lists are missing (p. 27).” In Verse XI “is a metrical re-grouping of the names [of the languages] in another verse list, written in a different metre, like those published by Meyer ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 148, 149, 156)

Archiv Für Celtische Lexicographie – In the Book of Fermoy “an irrelevant anecdote about King David and a beggar has at some later time been scribbled into the empty space.” (See also K. Meyer in *Arch. Fur Celt. Lex.* iii 321 for a different version.) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xiii, xiiin)

Contributions to Irish Lexicography – In ¶215 “The cheville *cen brōn* is more than usually meaningless here if we give the word *brōn* its ordinary meaning “sorrow.” K. Meyer, *Contribb.* Gives (with a query) an alternative meaning “burden” which helps slightly, but not much.” In ¶190, “The answer of Noah to Ladra has become corrupted. *Nī leam do comus* should be *Nī liom* [or, as in R², *nīmtha*] *a chomas*. The *a* has become *do*; and we must now translate *comas* “control” [See Meyer, *Contribb.* s.v. *commus*] – “I have no control of thee, am not thy keeper.” Kuno Meyer’s explanation (first given in his Contributions to Irish Lexicography s.v. “bolg”) is by far the most reasonable: that Fir Bolg = Fir I mBolgaib (an expression used in poem XLIX, quatrain 5) = bracti or breeches-wearers. Thus interpreted it becomes a term of contempt for the “lower orders”; applied, by those who wore the dignified flowing costumes which the sculptures of the “High Crosses” depict for us, to those who found it convenient, in the life of activity in which their lot was cast, to have each leg separately clothed. .. it is intended to be an explanation of how the “plebeians” ... came to Ireland; prepared for the benefit of the “patricians” for whose information the history was compiled.” “For [the use of the word] *cuscle* see K. Meyer, *Contributions* and references there.” “Following the precept of Kuno Meyer I [Macalister] treat “*ninsa*” as a mere punctuation mark, avoiding the clumsy and foolish “not difficult” of early editors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 267; Vol. 2, p. 240; Vol. 4, p. 2, 85; Vol. 5, p. 15n)

Merugud Uilix – “The incident of a bursting lake is common in Irish mythology: in the version of the story of Ulysses called *Merugud Uilix* a lake bursts out of the perforated eye of Polyphemus! (ed. Meyer, pp. 4,5) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84)

Scél Tuáin meic Chairill [The Story of Tuán son of Cairell] edition by Kuno Meyer, added as an appendix to Alfred Nutt, *The Celtic Doctrine of Rebirth* (London, 1897), 285-301. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5n)

Verse CXXXV – begins with the line “Five battles of the Foreigners, he broke them.” Line 3 reads “Lifi perished by him without death (?)”. “Bu” is translated death in K. Meyer, *Coutiss.*, but queried by Hassen. MacCarthy renders this line “by him perished its sway,” which appears equally unsatisfactory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539, 539n)

Voyage of Bran – “As for Tuan, see, in addition to the introduction to this section, the remarks in Meyer and Nutt’s *The Voyage of Bran*, ii, p. 76 ff. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 86)

Zeitschrift für celtische philologie – In Verse XIII, quatrain 17 the first line reads “*Maithi na toisig, ba dia.*” “*Dia* is apparently the word glossed *lōr* in an obscure poem in artificial jargon edited by Meyer (ZCP v. 484) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 158)

Moling – Moling of Luachra composed a song for Finnachta Fledach the 136th king of Ireland, which may have been the reason for the remission of the Borama Tribute. Moling died during the reign of Loingsech, the 137th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 383)

Molyneux – He wrote a Discourse concerning the Danish mounts, forts and towers in Ireland, Dublin, 1725. On p. 203 he has an illustration and description of New Grange. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 238n)

Mommsen, Theodor – “The oldest summary of Irish pseudo-history to survive ... is the *Historia Brittonum*, written in Wales in 829-30. For the text see: Theodor Mommsen’s 1894 edition, “*Historia Brittonum cum Additamentis Nennii*”, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Auctores Antiquissimi* 13.111-222; translation by John Morris, *Nennius: British History and the Welsh Annals* (London and Chichester, 1980).” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3n,) (See Also: Nennius)

Morris – edited the 14th century *Cursor Mundi*. The story of the Fall of the Angels “appears in most early paraphrases of the Biblical history, as for instance in *Saltair na Rann*, no. vi, and in the fourteenth century *Cursor Mundi* (ed. Morris, E.E.T.S., line 473 ff.)” “There are numerous speculations as to the instrument of Abel’s murder ... in *Cursor Mundi* (1073) we are told – “Wit the chafte ban of a ded has, Men sais Pat Par wit slan he was.” Regarding the finding of a name for Adam, “In *Cursor Mundi* we read (line 592):

In this nam er four letters laid
That o the four eates er said:
Sua micul es Adam for to muth
Als est and west and north and south.
And thou mai ask, wit-ouen blam,
Qui God him gaue sua mikel a nam ...
It takens Adam and his sede
Ouer al the werld than suld thai spred.

“...in an analogy between the four strems [of Paradise] and the four evangelists: *Cursor Mundi* at line 21,293, likens the words of the Evangelists to water, wine, milk, and honey respectively.” “That Naamah was a weaver or embroideress was a commonplace of medieval apocryphal speculation. ... in *Cursor Mundi* (line 1523) –

A sister had this brether alsua,
And seo was heiten Noema:
Scho was the formest webster,
That man finds o that mister.
That fader was the first o liue,
That bigam was, wit dubul vijfe.

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204, 209, 226, 228, 238)

Morris, Henry

Cessair – Morris argued very persuasively for fixing the site [of Dun Na mBarc] on the Sligo coast, north of the Rosses promontory; and he has shown that there is actually a complex of identifiable Cessair topography in that neighborhood.” (See: *Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland*, lxiii, 69 ff.) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 234)

Cūl Chesra – This site “has been identified more reasonably by Mr. Morris with a large mound overlooking the town of Boyle, called Knockadoobrusna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235, 236)

Tory Island - “Since the publication of O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing’s Tower, and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris in 1927 (*Journal R.S.A.I.*, lvii, p. 47) with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of evidence, historical and topographical, for identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118, 188n)

Morris, John – For the text of Nennius' *Historia Brittonum* see : Nennius: British History and the Welsh Annals (London and Chichester, 1980) translation by John Morris of Theodor Mommsen's 1894 edition, "Historia Brittonum cum Additamentis Nennii", *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Auctores Antiquissimi* 13.111-222. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3n)

Muirges mac Páidin ua Maoil-Chonaire - He is the scribe of MS. Stowe D.4.3 in the Royal Irish Academy, and he made the transcript of the Book of Fenagh in the Royal Irish Academy in AD 1517. He died in AD 1543. Macalister's analysis of the Stowe MS provides some insight into his personality. He is a grumbler. He complains that his ruler is too broad, the light is bad, he has mislaid his caile (pumice with which he smoothed his vellum). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvii)

Book of Baile ui Maoil-Chonaire (See: Book of Fenagh)

Book of Fenagh - This MS. which is in the Royal Irish Academy Library, was made in 1517 by Muirges mac Páidin ua Maoil-Chonaire. Macalister infers that this MS is the same as the "Book of Baile ui Maoil-Chonaire, written by Muirgehes mac Páidin ui Maoil-Chonaire out of *Leabhar na Huidri*", which Micheal O' Cleirigh specifies as one of the sources of his own work. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvii, xviii) (See Also: Authors; Hennessey, Kelly)

Capa, Laigne and Luasad – The Book of Fenagh, p. 50) is the source for the 3 handfuls of green grass taken from Ireland by the 3 fishermen from Spain. In the printed text of this document is a note that says "they are stated to have carried away with them a sod cut from the soil of Ireland as if in token of a right of possession." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174)

Cessair - The Book of Fenagh contains a long poem which *inter alia* recapitulates the legendary history of Ireland (ed. Kelly and Hennessey, pp. 46-111) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231n)

Conn – Verse CXI has as its third line, "Conn who had a music-pillow of hides" [*Conn dian ceoladart codal*]. Macalister acknowledges that the translation of this line is uncertain, and that Hennessey in his translation of the Book of Fenagh (p.30) translates the line as "for whom assemblies are dear"; "but no book of reference at my disposal provides me [Macalister] with any justification for such a translation." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Ladra – "The lacuna ... in the passage describing the death of Ladra, is hardly to be attributed to a sense of prudishness such as induced the translator of the parallel text in the *Book of Fenagh* to render *atbath do fhurail banaich* by "he died of female persecution"! (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 241)

Stowe MS D.4.3 (D) – This MS. is in the Royal Irish Academy Library. "The MS. is of considerable critical value, and has some remarkable readings: the scribe's name, Muirges (or Muirgius) mac Páidin, appears in scribbles at 17 y bottom, 25 β 14, and 35 8 bottom. In the last place only has he given his father's name, and this has been partly burnt away." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvii)

Muirges ó Maoil Conaire, - The scribe of the Book of Fenagh and Stow MS. #D.4.3; "It must be admitted that this peculiar way of writing a sequence of "a"s and "t"s in any combination, is a trick of Muirges ó Maoil Conaire, the scribe of D [Stowe D.4.3], and that it reappears in the Book of Fenagh, another of his productions. It is not, however, a regular habit: it looks more like an artificial affectation, in which he indulges whenever he remembers to do so..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 266, 267)

Muirges ruadh ua Maoil-Chonaire - A note at the bottom of folio 9 verso claims ownership for him, of MS E.3.5, (written by Tórna ó Maeil-Chonaire) now in Trinity College, Dublin. This is a different person from the scribe of MS. Stowe D.4.3. (Muirges mac Páidin ua Maoil-Chonaire). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xv)

Müllenhoff - The Frankish Table of Nations with an extensive *apparatus criticus* was published by Müllenhoff as "Die fränkische Völkertafel" in *Abhandlungen der Ak. Zu Berlin*. 1862, p. 532. "This

document must date from the year 520, as Müllenhoff has shown – basing his conclusions on the names included and (what is equally important) omitted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216, 216n)

Murphy, Gerard – “... parts of LGÉ’s account of the arrival of the Túatha Dé Donann were added to the Old Irish tale *Cath Maige Tuired* (“The Battle of Mag Tuired”) in order to anchor it within a larger context.” See “Notes on Cath Maige Tuired”, *Éigse* 7 (1954) 191-8: 195. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6, 6n)

Nennius [Nemnius] – Nennius wrote *Historia Brittonum* in Wales about 829-30. Macalister assumes “the historical existence of Nennius”: after all, *someone* must have written the book which bears his name.” For the text see Theodor Mommsen’s 1894 edition, “*Historia Brittonum cum Additamentis Nennii*”, *Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Auctores Antiquissimi* 13.111-222; translation by John Morris, *Nennius: British History and the Welsh Annals* (London and Chichester, 1980). The date is discussed by David Dumville, “Some aspects of the chronology of the *Historia Brittonum*”, *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 25 (1974) 439-45.” The work was also edited in Irish by Todd and known as the Irish Nennius. “It is worth underlining the fact that the story of Ireland and the story of the Gaels are treated separately in the *Historia Brittonum*.” “The unknown author of LGÉ made ... a structural decision of fundamental importance. He united the two accounts which had been separate since the time of *Historia Brittonum* by inserting the sequence of settlements (Sections III-VII) into the middle of the story of the Gaels (Sections I-VIII).” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3, 3n, 4, 6; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxviii)

Cessair - The Cessair tale was well-known to Nennius as a separate and independent document which was not part of the original text of the Taking of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166)

Damhochtór – Nennius wrote of the invasions of Ireland that “Last of all came Damhochtór (into Britain) [and dwelt there until this day with his whole progeny].” Nennius mistakenly understood “Damhochtór” as a personal name denoting the leader of one of the invading troops whose progeny was supposed to be still in Ireland at the time that Nennius wrote. But evidently it is nothing but the Irish for ‘a company of eight persons’: this misunderstood word is a valuable testimony that for this part of the history Nennius had a written text in the Irish language at his elbow.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxix, xxxi, xxxiii; Vol. 2, p. 250; Vol. 3, p. 89)

Iafeth – The progeny of Iafeth, son of Noe are enumerated in ¶9 of LGÉ. “It is also found in Nennius.” “In Nennius, “the Burgundians and Langobardi are transferred to “Airmen” or Erminius, and the Vandals given to “Negua” or Inguo in exchange.” “The ancestry of “Alainius” as given by Nennius is practically identical with that ...” in ¶16. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 214, 216, 217, 221)

Mael Muru – “Mael Muru’s († 887) poem [Can a mbunadas na nGaedel] covers the same ground as the second of the accounts in *Historia Brittonum*. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

Milesians – Of them, Nennius wrote “Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier (*militis Hispaniae*) having thirty ships and thirty wedded couples in each ship, and they remained there for a space of one year. Afterwards they behold a tower of glass in mid-sea, and they were beholding men on the tower, and were seeking to speak with them, but these would never answer: so in one year they set out to assault the tower with all their ships and with all their women, except for one ship which suffered wreck, and in which there were thirty men and as many women. The other ships sailed to capture the tower: and when they had all alighted upon the shore which surrounded the tower, the sea came upon them and they were drowned; not one of them escaped. Of the crew of the ship which was abandoned by reason of the wreck, all Ireland was filled unto this day. Afterwards people came, little by little, from regions of Spain, and occupied many territories.” “Nennius obviously shows confusion with that [the invasion] of the Milesians (*militis Hispaniae* = Mil of Spain); it must, however, correspond to the Fir Bolg.” “The tale of dispersion with which this paragraph closes can be no more than a bad memory of the story of the scattering of the Fir Bolg into various islands.” “The golden tower is, in some forms as old as Nennius” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 249, 250; Vol. 3, p. 194)

Nél – “In LGE “the children of Nél are delivered by the son-in-law of the Egyptian king. This deliverer meets and almost joins forces with his prototype Moses.” “Some portions of this incident are probably

due to later interpolation: it is in essence, however, at least as old as Nennius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii, xxviii)

Nemed – In the *Historia Brittonum*, Nennius wrote of the Nemedian invasion saying, “Secondly *Nimeth*, a certain son of Agnomen, came to Ireland, who is said to have sailed for a year and a half upon the sea: afterwards he took harbor in Ireland, having suffered shipwreck, and he remained there for many years: and once more he put to sea with his followers and returned to Spain.” “The incident of the Tower of Glass is a mixture of the two doublet stories, of the Tower of Gold and the Tower of Conaing, which appear in the Nemed section.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 249, 250)

Partholon – In the *Historia Brittonum*, Nennius wrote “Now first came *Partholomus* with 1000 persons, both men and women, and they increased until they were 4000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died, and not even one remained of them.” [as translated from the Harleian text and printed by Faral in *La Légende arthurienne*, iii, p. 11] “Among the wonders of Ireland there was a wedded couple living in the east of Clonard called Bablu and Bibliu (Irish Nennius ed. Todd, p. 212); but unfortunately the compiler of this exasperatingly summary catalogue has omitted to tell us wherein their singularity consisted. The names are similar to those of Partholon’s merchants ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 249; Vol. 3, p. 109, 109n)

Pictish Interpolations – Fragments of these interpolations which are culled from a *Chronicle of the Picts* are scattered through the Irish version of the History of Nennius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143, 147 (See Also: Authors; Todd)

Tuan – Nennius apparently had no knowledge of Tuan or disbelieved in him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 257n)

Nicolson – He is the author of the Irish Historical Library. On page 38 he provides a description of the “first text of the Book of Lecan ... which is at the beginning of the book, and has lost the first nine folios: they were already gone in 1724.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii)

Nutt, Alfred – Nutt was the author of *The Celtic Doctrine of Rebirth* (London, 1897). *Scél Tuáin meic Chairil* [The Story of Tuán son of Cairell] edition by Kuno Meyer, was added as an appendix to Nutt’s, *The Celtic Doctrine of Rebirth* (London, 1897), 285-301. Nutt was also author with Kuno Meyer of the *Voyage of Bran*. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, 5n, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 86)

O’Brien, M.A. – Together with R.I. Best, he edited *The Book of Leinster*, formerly *Leabar na Núachongbála*, Dublin, 1957. He also wrote *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae*, Dublin, 1976. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2n, 4n, 5n)

Ó Buachalla, Breandán - *Foras Feasa ar Éirinn* by Geoffrey Keating; ed. and trans by David Comyn and P.S. Dineen, Irish Texts Society vols. 4 (1902), 8 (1908) and 15 (1914) was reprinted with a new forward by Breandán Ó Buachalla in 1987. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6, 6n)

Ó Buachalla, Liam – In his article “The Lebor Gabála or Book of Invasions of Ireland: Notes on its construction”, *Journal of the Cork Historical and Archaeological Society*, 67 (1962) 70-79, he proposed the idea that the “pre-Milesian” and “Milesian” sections of LGÉ mirror one another ... arguing that the first and second halves of LGÉ are doublets reflecting two early codifications of a single historical scheme.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 18)

ō Cléirigh, Micheál (O’Clery; Míchél Ó Cléirigh) – Throughout Macalister’s work he refers to the possessive of the name of ō Cléirigh as O’ Clery saying, “I use the anglicised form here, because the genitive case of the native form cannot be accommodated to an English context: “ō Cléirigh’s” is gibberish.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xi)

Leabhar Gabhála – “Several manuscripts of LGÉ were used as sources by the Franciscan scribe and historian Michel Ó Cléireigh when he wrote his own *Leabhar Gabhála* in 1631.” Henri Lizeray and

William O'Dwyer made, in 1884, the first translation of LGÉ, “a rendering of Ó Cléirigh’s version based on the contemporary copy in Dublin, Royal Irish Academy MS 23.K.32.” In 1901, Douglas Hyde wrote in his *Literary History of Ireland*, London, p. 576n.1.) that “when the Book of Invasions is now referred to, O’ Clery’s compilation is the one usually meant.” In the report of the Irish Texts Society for 1902, R.A.S. Macalister offered to edit for them the *Leabhar Gabhála* ... which would deal with the three most important versions, viz. the pre-O’Clery recension, O’Clery’s recension, and the later versions.” This work finally appeared as the joint work of Macalister and Eoin Mac Neill, in 1916 as *Leabhar Gabhála – The Book of the Conquests of Ireland: The Recension of Mícheál Ó Cléirigh* (Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Company). In Macalister’s 1938 version of LGÉ he abbreviates his notations to the “modernized version of Micheal ó Cléirigh” as K. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv) (See Also: Authors, Macalister)

Agnomain – Agnomain killed Refloir in the ó Cléirigh version (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Amazons – ó Cléirigh “suppresses the Amazon episode, probably because he considered it inconsistent with the dignity and prowess of Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 7)

Cessair - The Book of Fenagh contains a long poem which *inter alia* recapitulates the legendary history of Ireland (ed. Kelly and Hennessey, pp. 46-111). In a transcript of this compilation by Micheal ó Cléirigh, now in the BibliothequeRoyale at Brussels, there is a variant reading of the third quatrain which combines the plague with the forty-day story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231n)

Conaing’s Tower – ó Cléirigh enlarged on the tale of the assault on Conaing’s Tower and introduced an embassy sent for reinforcements to Greece which were obtained. The reinforcements include a number of venomous beasts and a female spy called Relbeo. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117; Vol. 5, p. 8)

Criticism of: Macalister – “It is of little critical value, having been much manipulated editorially, but there is enough to show that its compiler had access to MSS. no longer extant. ... The chief importance of this version is its rich glossarial matter. ó Cléirigh “had opinions of his own about some of the matter which he copied, and we know from his own pen that only the command of his ecclesiastical superiors prevented him from altering whatever seemed to him incorrect or disagreeable. This admission throws a shadow of doubtfulness over all his work”. “These absurd additions [to the story of Conaing’s Tower] are quite without any authority, and their only value is as a danger signal to warn the scientific enquirer to use a prudent caution in approaching Mícheál ó Cléirigh and all his works. Even in his lifetime his superiors objected to his habit of tampering with his texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxv; Vol. 2, p. 7; Vol. 3, p. 117)

Gaedel Glas – He is not acknowledged by ó Cléirigh as having fashioned the Gaelic language. “The serpent does not bite, but winds itself around Gaedel, and the green mark is left by the coils.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Lamfhind – ó Cléirigh compares Lamfhind’s hands, not to candles, but to the more dignified “lamps” (*lochranna*). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 7)

Language of – “The O’Clery’s ... affect(ed) an archaistic style, which (t)he(y) presumably thought was more consistent with the dignity of the text ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 15)

Mag nItha – ““If this is to be identified with the present village of Tallaght a short distance south of Dublin (a mere unproved assumption or etymological guess, for which later writers like O’ Clery and O’Flaherty are responsible), the plain must have extended south of the Liffey.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 86)

Mil – In his text, ó Cléirigh regularly changes “*Milid*” back to “*Golamb*” and makes a number of other minor verbal alterations.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 7)

Nēl – Nēl is descended from Magog according to *ō* Clēirigh. “Nēl reports to his own people his intention to succour the Israelites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Nenual – *ō* Clēirigh is unique in stating that the simultaneous deaths of Sru and Nenual were due to a plague, and in supplying the Scythian king with a brother, Baath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Rifaith Scot – is rejected by *ō* Clēirigh for bringing the Scotie language from the Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Scota – *ō* Clēirigh agrees that Scota accompanied her descendants to Scythia in their flight from Egypt and that she died immediately after landing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Sirens – “The earlier texts merely say that the Sirens caused the mariners to sleep; that they subsequently devoured them is left to be understood, but is set forth in black and white by K (O’Clery) and Kg (Keating).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 7)

Sources for – *ō* Clēirigh specifies as one of the sources of his own work, “The Book of Baile ui Maoil-Chonaire, written by Muirges mac Paidin ui Maoil-Chonaire out of Leabhar na Huidri.” “Assuming that D [Stowe D.4.3] was one of the sources followed by *ō* Clēirigh, A [Stowe A.2.4] was probably prepared for his use – not, however, by him, as it is not in his handwriting. Some leaves of a different text, which though roughly scribbled appear actually to be in O’Clery’s writing, are bound up in the same volume.” “H [H.2.15 no. 1 in T.C.D.] is a fragment of five folios ... the fifth has a version of the end of the Nemed section, cognate with that in K [*ō* Clēirigh], and differing from every other text of this part of the book.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii, xix, xxii)

Sru – According to *ō* Clēirigh, “Sru is the fourth descendant from Nēl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Tuir – *ō* Clēirigh agrees that Tuir immediately follows Cincris as King of Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Verse LXXV – This verse opens with the line “Let the pleasant company of knowledge harken”. In quatrain 51, “*As e Uchadan cerd do fearaibh Cualann ceidfear do terb no do deiligh ór dia urd la hobriugadh iomlan aoibinn amail aisneidhim.*” “do” [in bold type] is dittographed in O’Clery’s MS. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 335, 335n)

Verse LXXXVII – The first line of this verse is “In the time of Erímón the wise”. The 7th quatrain was difficult for Macalister. He said of his translation: “I cannot make any better sense of this quatrain. There is a slightly more intelligible but clearly not authoritative version in O’Clery’s recension which, with its associated glosses, makes it clear that the queen referred to is Tea, foundress of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 423n)

Verse CXXXVI – “Virgin Ireland, island of the saints” is the opening line of this verse. In quatrain 78, Macalister follows O’Clery’s version for *Daiminis*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 563n)

O’Clery – O’Clery compiled a Glossary, in which he provides the following guidance:

Cenntair – for ¶234, line 21: *Cenntar ard-lesa ar nanaib* (“A hundred lofty planks upon lambs”) “Unless centhair be a corruption of *cengailter*, we must have recourse to the *centtar* of O’Clery’s Glossary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 40, 101)

Clo dh – For Verse LXXV, line 2367: *fear ro chlāi, ba rāth rīgda* (“a man who won, it was a royal grace”). “O’Clery’s Glossary gives “change” as the meaning for *clodh* with which presumably *chlai* in 2365 (*sic*) is to be identified.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 270, 334)

Comagh – “*Commach*, a word in the fourth of the list of erics, is doubtless = *comagh*, explained in O’Clery’s Glossary as = “brisead”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 303)

Dibeoil – for Verse LVI, line 2014: cēt-serc don ingen dibēl (“the first love of the aged woman”). “*Dibēl* is presumably the *dibeoil*, “balb” of O’ Clery’s Glossary, not *dibell* (with doubled *l*), which he renders *aosta*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 234, 320)

Fearonn sona – for Verse LIII, line 1794: gabsat slūaig siabra sonann (“goblin hosts took the fertile land”). *Sonann* is explained in O’Clery’s Glossary as *fearonn sona*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 212, 314)

Fot .i. fuireachar – for Verse LXI, line 1286: cen fōit, ba tiamda temel (“without a guard, it was dark obscurity”) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 168, 201)

Fuaman .i. gile – for Verse LVI, line 2021: Fuamnach fuam ba ben Midir (“Fuamnach the white (?) who was wife of Midir”). “I [Macalister] do not understand *fuam*: O’ Clery’s Glossary gives us *Fuaman .i. gile*, “whiteness”, which may possibly be relevant.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 236, 320)

Glanáobhda – for Verse LXV, line 2379: is ē gaibthe im gluair nglanma (“It is he who is harnessed about beauty of pure grace”). “*Glanbhda* is defined in O’Clery’s Glossary as = *glanáobhdha*, “pure grace” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 270, 335)

Gliocas – for Verse LIII, line 1827: Nemaínd na forand fáthach (Neman of ingenious versicles”). “*Fáthach* is explained in O’ Clery’s Glossary by *gliocas*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 216, 315)

Iméal – for Verse LXV, line 2248: gaibais for medaib Muman (“he took it, over the balances of Mumu”). “That *Mūma*, not *Mumain*, is correct is shown by *hūra* in the next line. *Iméal* is one of the meanings given in O’Clery’s Glossary for *ūr*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 258, 328)

Infisi .i. at no lionadh – for ¶233, poem, line 5: Hi cridi arg infisi (“In the heart of champions a swelling”) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 38, 100)

Iomat – for Verse LXI, line 1326 : for fein Fomore falgais (“against the warriors of Fomoire of much sharpness”). “*Fāl* is explained as *iomat* in O’Clery’s Glossary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 172, 203)

Mon .i. cleas – for ¶233, poem, line 8 : Monugud mi-chira (“The practice of illicit love”) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 38, 100)

Taodbhalc .i. ro láidír – for Verse LXI, line 1271: ní tesaig a treb taotbailc (“none warmed her very powerful household”) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 166, 201)

O’Curry, Eugene – The translation [by Lizeray and O’Dwyer] of the Leabhar Gabhála based on Ó Cléirigh’s version in MS 23.K.32, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, presented “innumerable difficulties” and “had deterred the scholars O’Donovan and O’Curry.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8)

Writings of

Battle of Magh Leana, The – O’ Curry discovered by analyzing the handwriting, that MS# D.3.5. no 2 at Trinity College, Dublin was written by Tórna ó Maeil-Chonaire, the poet and historian to the earls of Desmond at the beginning of the 15th century (*Battle of Magh Leana*, p. 35, footnote). Dūn na mBarc in Corco Duibne is associated with the Skelligs “as was seen long ago by O’Curry (*Battle of Magh Leana*, p. 34-5, footnote) who therefore sought to establish Dūn na mBarc in Ballinskelligs Bay”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xv; Vol. 2, p. 234)

Book of Leinster - In 1852, O’ Curry made a transcript (L.5.20 in T.C.D.) of the first 115 pages of the

Book of Leinster, line for line and page for page which was useful to Macalister in restoring writing that had become illegible since that time. However, Macalister wrote that “it cannot be trusted with full confidence, and he has shirked the task of trying to decipher the first page, where his help would have been of the utmost value.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xii)

Courtship of Momera, The – edited by O’Curry. “None of the other references to Dun na mBarc in Hogan’s *Onomasticon* have any light to throw upon the topographical problem: they are all either one version or another of the Cessair story, or else (as in the *Courtship of Momera*, ed. O’Curry, p. 159) are obviously derived from it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235)

Manuscript Materials – by O’Curry contains the story *Baile an Scáil* (printed from a Harleian MS. In O’Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 618), which narrates the discovery of the stone’s [Fal’s Heart] properties by Conn of the Hundred Battles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 295)

O’Davoren – O’Davoren compiled a Glossary, which was edited by Whitley Stokes and published in the *Archiv für Celt. Lex.* Macalister consulted this Glossary for help with the following terms:

Corrguinecht – “Persons casting spells are sometimes represented as putting themselves, so far as possible, into the same state – standing on one foot, gesticulating with one hand, closing one eye, and speaking a formula in one breath. . . . See Also O’Davoren’s Glossary, ed. Stokes in *Archiv für Celt. Lex.*, ii, s.v., *corrguinecht*, and references there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260)

Fēth – “The expression *Fēth Fio*, otherwise (and more correctly) spelt *Fēth fiada*, appears to mean “a god’s hedge” – *fēth* is explained as meaning “hedge” in O’Davoren’s Glossary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 306)

Gnathugad - For consideration of the word Lughnasad “O’Davoren’s Glossary explains *nasad* by *gnathugad*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

I nabraib .i i ndorchaidetu – For Verse LXI, line 1274: Fintan, fri abru irend (“Fintan, with darkness of the land”), see O’Davoren’s Glossary, no. 29. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 166, 201)

Tindrem – For Verse LIII, line 1831: tindrema aga amnuis (“sources of bitter fighting”) “*tindrem* may mean either “beginning” or “consummation” (see O’Davoren’s Glossary s.v.). It refers to the function of the beings named in this quatrain as furies inciting and attending upon battles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 216, 315)

O’Donovan – O’Donovan was the editor of *The Annals of the Kingdom of Ireland by the Four Masters, from the Earliest Period to the Year 1616*, ed. and trans. by John O’ Donovan (Dublin, 1848-1851) 7 vols. The translation [by Lizeray and O’Dwyer] of the *Leabhar Gabhála* based on Ó Cléirigh’s version in MS 23.K.32, Royal Irish Academy, Dublin, presented “innumerable difficulties” and “had deterred the scholars O’Donovan and O’Curry.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6, 8) (See Also: Authors; Four Masters)

Carn Conaill – in *Aidne*: *Aidne* is the district surrounding Kilmacduagh, in the S.W. of Co. Galway, and the name of Ballyconnell near Gort has been supposed by O’Donovan to contain a reference to the name of the carn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Mag Fea – “There is no justification for O’Donovan’s identification of Mag Fea with the barony of Forth, Co. Carlow. Dindsenchas transfers it further west, apparently to somewhere in the neighborhood of Slievenaman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84, 85, 91)

Moin Conain – “The identification of Moin Conain with Anglesey (Mon) seems to be a mere guess of O’Donovan’s (*Annals Four Masters*, Index).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 193)

Murbolg – is somewhere in the north of Co. Antrim. According to a passage quoted by Hogan, Dunseverick is in it; it must therefore be what is now called Whitepark Bay, not Murloch as identified by

O'Donovan." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Sliab Betha – “is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of Counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze-age cairn, on top of the mountain, is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith. The cairn was still in existence in O'Donovan's time, though it has since been injured by quarrying.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235)

Sliab Cailce – is in the same district [Cuince, Quin, also in Co. Clare] whether or not we follow O'Donovan in identifying it with Mount Callan.” (source:; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 338)

O'Dwyer, William - together with Henri Lizeray in 1884 produced the first translation of LGE, “a rendering of O' Cleirigh's version based on the contemporary copy in Dublin, RIA MS 23.K.32. his book was *Leabar Gabála: Livre des invasions, traduit de l'irlandais pour le première fois par Henri Lizeray et William O'Dwyer* (Paris, 1884). (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8, 8n) (See: Authors; Lizeray for criticism)

O'Flaherty – author of *Ogygia*.

Mag nItha – ““If this is to be identified with the present village of Tallaght a short distance south of Dublin (a mere unproved assumption or etymological guess, for which later writers like O'Clery and O'Flaherty are responsible), the plain must have extended south of the Liffey.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 86)

Torinis - “Since the publication of O'Flaherty's *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing's Tower, and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris in 1927 (*Journal R.S.A.I.*, lvii, p. 47) with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of evidence, historical and topographical, for identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

O'Grady, Standish Hayes – O'Grady was the editor of the *Book of Fermoy* from two other MSS.; see *Mélusine* iv (1888), col. 163. He also edited the book *Silva Gaedelica* in which “the identity of Cessair with Ériu is underlined in the story of the Adventures of Tadhg mac Cēin (see O'Grady, *Silva Gaedelica*, I, 348, ii 391). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xiii n; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173, 173n)

O'Looney, Brian – Regarding the death of Ith “The three texts [R¹, R², R³] tell the same story, but with verbal differences which confirm the thesis that the prose developed in several forms out of a Latin original. The Latin compiler may have borrowed from an independent saga with some such title as *Aided Itha meic Bregoin*; no such tale is enumerated in the official lists, but its existence is suggested by a quotation in the R²R³ versions.” See also Brian O'Looney, “On the ancient historic tales in the Irish language”; *Proceedings, R.I.A.*, vol. xv (1872), p. 215.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 5, 5n)

O'Mahony – According to K [o Clēirigh] the children of Bethach settled “in the northern islands of Greece,” wherever that may be. Kg [Keating] establishes them “in Boeotia in the north of Europe,” a place which O'Mahony (as quoted by Dinneen I p. 203) endeavors to identify with Bothnia ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

O'Neachtain, Tadhg - About 1745 he made a copy of the *Book of Ballymote* based on the copy previously made by Richard Tipper in 1728. On the title page of his copy is written *Psaltair na Teamhrach*, “The Psalter of Tara”, though the binding is more soberly labeled “*Miscellanea Hibernica*, transcribed by T.O'Naghtan”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xx)

O'Rahilly – He wrote *Early Irish History and Mythology*. “The crucial importance of Túathal Techtmar, as marking the beginning of a new era, is emphasized in Prof. O'Rahilly's recently published *Early Irish History and Mythology*. Following his guidance, we can almost see the genealogies being artificially adapted, to further the interests of the foreign invasion which Gaelicized Ireland, and whose leadership is embodied in the legendary Túathal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 137n)

O' Raithbheartaigh - He edited Genealogical Tracts. "The concluding part of ¶99 is a condensed (and confused) genealogy of the Aithech-Túatha of Connacht. Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Fēg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connacht between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West and South of the Province. See *Genealogical Tracts*, I under the various names in the index, where further aspects of the relationships of these communities will be found." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255, 256)

O'Reilly - He compiled an "incomplete" dictionary which was used by Lizeray and O'Dwyer in translating the *Leabhar Gabhála*. The dictionary was also used by Macalister in translating difficult words in the verse text. In Verse XIV, line 514 "*Glas* is glossed by K (ō Cléirigh) *gleo uais*, which is further glossed in a quotation in O'Reilly's Dictionary, s.v., "i.e., *gleo doiligh*, difficult combat." In Verse XLI, line 1327, "*Gais* is presumably = *guis*, of which O'Reilly gives numerous substantival and adjectival meanings; the least inappropriate of these is "sharpness." In Verse XLVIII, line 1546, Macalister said "I follow O'Reilly in translating *co l-leic* "with strength", but can find no other authority for the word." In Verse LIX, Macalister said "I do not understand *arnuagaid*: "to get assurance (cf., O'Reilly's word *arnaidh*, 'bond, security') without treachery would make sense, but can hardly be extracted from the text as we have it." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 161; Vol. 3, p. 203; Vol. 4, p. 85, 321)

O'Reilly, Edward - In his book *A Chronological Account of Nearly Four Hundred Irish Writers with a Descriptive Catalogue of their Works*, by Edward O'Reilly, (Dublin, 1820), "The first stirrings of a fuller awareness of LGÉ's textual history can be traced as far back as 1820 when O'Reilly referred to "the *Leabhar Gabhaltus*, or Book of Conquests, compiled in the fourteenth century, from much more ancient books". O'Reilly here applies the title to that version of the text which Macalister called the Third Redaction, preserved in the Book of Ballymote and at the end of the Book of Lecan." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 7, 7n, 8)

Orosius - "The newly converted peoples of western Europe were faced with the challenge of finding places for themselves among the progeny of Noah's sons, and co-ordinating their own traditions with the universal system which had been elaborated on the basis of Biblical authority and Greco-Roman historiography. One of the most important expositions of this system was the *Historiae adversum paganos* of Orosius (417)." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 7)

Amazons, The - the names of the alleged Amazonian queens come from Orosius I xv 4 ff. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 200)

Barchu, The - "But on the whole it is most probable that the corruption [of the name Barchu] is more deeply seated than appears at first sight, and that in the Barchu, Langobardi, and Toiseno of LG we are to see the Vaccaeï, Celtiberi, and Oretani, the three peoples of Spain mentioned by Orosius (I, ii. 74). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 133)

Gaedil, The - with regard to the journey of the Gaedil (in ¶112) "it may be said in general that their inventors borrowed the place-names which they used more or less at random, chiefly if not entirely from the geographical prolegomena of the *History* of Orosius." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 130)

Inber Scéne - Orosius [has supplied] the "Inber Scéne" with which he has pestered Irish historical tradition. "Scéne has been evolved, to account for Orosius's version of the name of the Shannon estuary!" (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254; Vol. 5, p. 9)

Libyan Sea - "The Libyan Sea, according to Orosius (I, ii, 97), is an alternative name for the Adriatic, but he extends the meaning of the term so far as to make the sea so designated wash the southern coast of Crete." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 159)

Ninus - This paragraph [¶105] deals with the reign of Ninus son of Belus and his attempt to bring "the multitude of nations under one hand, and under tax and tribute" (See also: Orosius i. 1, ii. 2.) (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 127)

Paradise – “It may be further suggested that the Latin preface to Min, where a parallel is drawn between Ireland and Adam’s Paradise, and where there are obvious reminiscences of Orosius, is actually the preface of the original *Liber Occupationis* ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxiii)

Sardanapalus – “The tale of the effeminacy of Sardanapalus (Assur-bani-pal) is familiar from Greek sources, though it is needless to say that there is no authority for the alleged transformation of the king into a hag: this has probably arisen from a careless reading of Orosius I xix, 2.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 199, 200)

Three-cornered Spain – “*Trē-uillech*, the stock epithet for Spain, comes from the *Hispania trigona* of Orosius (I, ii. 69) (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 138)

Tower of Breogan - “The germ which suggested the idea [of the Tower of Bregon] to the writer was undoubtedly the passage in Orosius (I.2.81), wrongly understood as meaning that Ireland was first seen from Brigantia in Spain, where (ibid., ¶71) there was a very lofty watch-tower.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi)

Orpen, G.H. – “Ptolemy knew of a people somewhere in the N.E. corner of Ireland called *Robogdii*, and it was suggested long ago (G.H. Orpen, *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1894, p.117) that there may be some connexion between this name and *Roboc*.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190)

Pausanias – Pausanias was the author of *A Description of Greece*. In the story of Partholon ¶225 introduces “Rimead the tail-ploughman and Tairrle the head-ploughman ... and the two plough irons: Fead was the name of the coulter and Fodbac the name of the share.” “The personification of the plough-irons is a very primitive trait ... Here we are quite definitely in the presence of a rustic pastoral poly-daemonism: these beings are kin to the Roman animistic *numina*. Compare the mysterious Echelus, apparently a personification of the ploughshare who according to Pausanias (*Description of Greece I*; 15, 4: 32, 4) who appeared on the side of the Greeks at Marathon.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 94, 94*n*)

Petrie – Petrie was the editor of *Historia Nennii* which appeared in *Materials for the History of Great Britain*. In his work he uses the term “*Clamhoctor*” instead of *Damhoctor* for “a company of eight persons.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxviii, xxix*n*)

Phrygius – “In the history of Dares <Phrygius> it is related that Penthesilea (of the Amazons) was on the side of the Trojans in fighting against the Greeks. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Plummer – Plummer wrote the article “Colophons and Marginalia of Irish Scribes” which appeared in *Proceedings, British Academy*, xii, p.31 (1926). In his article he speaks of ō Cléirigh who “had opinions of his own about some of the matter which he copied, and we know from his own pen that only the command of his ecclesiastical superiors prevented him from altering whatever seemed to him incorrect or disagreeable. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 7, 7*n*)

Pokorny, Julius - *Leabhar Gabhála* – the *Book of Conquests of Ireland: The Recension of Mícheál Ó Cléirigh*, Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Company, no date, but actually 1916; a notice of publication was made by Julius Pokorny in *ZCP [Zeitschrift für celtische philologie]* 13 (1921) p. 386. (**source**: Carey, 1993, p. 11, 11*n*)

Pomponius Mela – He attests that the children of Bethach settled in Achaia. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 292)

Powell – With Vigfusson, wrote the *Corpus Poet. Boreale*. “Rævil’s steed” – is a kenning for “a ship” (Rævil being the name of a sea-lord) in the *Western Volsung-lay* (Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, i, p. 156). (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 145)

Pseudo-Cyprian - De Montibus Sina et Syon, iv, offers a story about the naming of Adam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 226)

Pseudo-Methodius - Wrote a work, *Revelationes*, in which he claims that Adam and Eve remained virgin in Paradise and “that the “sons of God” were the Sethites, and the “daughters of men” the Cainites.” Cain was born to Adam before the first year of Adam was complete. Cain had a twin sister, Calmana, who was the cause of the rivalry with Abel and his subsequent murder. “The comment regarding the age of Adam seems to come from this passage of Comestor, quoting Pseudo-Methodius: *Et anno creationis uitae Adam decimo quinto natus est ei Cain et soror eius Chalmana. Et si enim factus est Adam quasi in aetate triginta annorum tamen fuit unius siei et anni* (Hist. Schol. xxv)” “Comestor here follows Pseudo-Methodius, whose alleged “Revelations” popularized this personage [Ionitus, the fourth son of Noah] in Europe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 234, 241, 248, 254, 254*n*) (See Also: Authors; Evelyn, C. D’, The Revelations of Methodius)

Ptolomy [Ptolomeus] – He was the son of Lagus, and one of the four prominent followers of Alexander the Great. Ptolomy ruled the Egyptian portion of the Alexandrian empire for 40 years. He knew that the Caspian Sea was an inland lake, and he knew of a people called the *Robogdii* in the north east corner of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 234; Vol. 3, p. 190; Vol. 4, p. 207, 312)

Raglan

The Hero – Published in London, 1936, Raglan proposes similar ideas to those of S.H. Hooke. Hooke, the author of *Myth and Ritual*, Oxford, 1933, provides a formula for rituals including a) the dramatic representation of the death and resurrection of the god, b) the recitation or symbolic representation of the myth of creation, c) the ritual combat, in which the triumph of the god over his enemies was depicted d) sacred marriage, and e) triumphal procession, in which the king played the part of the god, followed by a train of lesser gods or visiting deities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 263, 263*n*)

Jocasta’s Crime – “The appearance of Aife, as daughter of Partholon and wife (of her brother) Laiglinne is a further contribution of value ...On the magical importance of brother-sister marriages, see Lord Raglan, *Jocasta’s Crime*, passim. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 90)

Rees, Alwyn and Brainly Rees – In *Celtic Heritage: Ancient Tradition in Ireland and Wales*; 1961, they “applied to the Celtic literatures the approaches of such comparativists as Mircea Eliade, Georges Dumézil, and Ananda Coomaraswamy” and have been “enormously influential both inside and outside the discipline of Celtic studies.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 17)

Reeves – Reeves was the author of *Adamnan*. “Domnall Brecc [the 131st king of Ireland] was slain in the battle of Srath Caruin by Owain king of the Britons; or it is of plague that he died, in Congbail, when he was opposing Colum Cille.” “On Domnall Brecc, king of Dál Riada, see the references in the index to Reeves’ *Adamnan*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 378, 379, 379*n*)

Ridgeway – “The immunity of the descendants of Gaedel Glas from serpent bites is undoubtedly totemistic in origin: for parallels see Ridgeway, *Early Age of Greece*, vol. ii, p. 456) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 134)

Roscher – “Amazons were said to have been established in many regions (see the particulars collected in Roscher, or any other dictionary of Classical Mythology): but I [Macalister] have not discovered the source of the statement that there were 32 clans of them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 146)

Rose, H.J. – Rose was the author of ‘A suggested explanation of ritual combat’ in *Folklore*, xxxvi, p. 322. “The ritual combat is very prominent, the hideous Fomoraig being the enemies with whom the vegetation-god has to contend. In one illuminating passage (§216) we are told that no one was killed in the combat, for it was a druidical battle: this is a more or less contemptuous way of saying that it was a religious ceremony which took the form of a sham fight.” On such ceremonies see H.J. Rose ...” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 266, 266n)

Roux, Françoise Le – In her article, “La mythologie irlandaise du Livres des Conquêtes”, *Ogam* 20 (1968) 381-404, she provides a fresh overview of the LGÉ with “a detailed summary of the LGÉ narrative with mythological commentary supplied in footnotes.” (**source**: Carey, 1993, p. 18, 19, 19n)

Sabatier – “Sabatier’s restoration of the OL of the second quotation is *In sudore faciei edes panem tuum*: Vulg. has *In sudore uultus tui uesceris pane*. Our text lies between the two; but Sabatier in his notes quotes an identical version from Hieronymus *In Isaïam*.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 207, 208)

Scaliger – Scaliger was the editor of the Chronicle of Eusebius [based on the Hieronymian version] which was published in 1606 at Leyden. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 149n, 241n) (**See Also**: Authors; Eusebius)

Assyrian Kings – “Scaliger’s distinction between *Belochus* and *Bolochus* is not echoed in the Armenian version (of Aucher)” “Further errors, in the latter part of the list, are Armamitres 16 years (instead of 38), Belochus 30 (instead of 35), and the transposition of Manchaleus and Spherus... *Sic* Scaliger: in Migne Machaleus.” As printed by Scaliger “*Ascaithius*” (= Astacades) King of Assyria.” “The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph [¶376] are suggested by a note in Eusebius. Under A.A. 839 he notes *Primus rex Latinorum post captam Troiam Aeneas: ante cum Ianus, Saturnus, Picus, Faunus regnauerunt annis circiter 150*” (*Sic*. Scaliger).” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33n, 96, 96n, 195, 195n, 312, 312n, 313, 313n)

Languages, List of – “Another version of the list will be found in the document correctly described by Scaliger as *Excerpta utilissima ex priore libro chronologico Eusebii, etc. latine conversa ab homine barbaro, inepto, hellenismi et latinitatis imperitissimo* (Scaliger’s ed. of the Chronicle of Eusebius, 1606, part ii, p. 44 ff.)” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 149n)

Schröder – The Gaedil found a spring with the taste of wine on the promontory north of the Rhipaeen Mountain. “The soporific fountain is certainly borrowed from an incident in the legend of the *Voyage of Brendan*: see Schröder, *Sanct Brandan*, p. 18; Water, *Anglo-Norman Voyage of St. Brendan*, p. 42”. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 130)

Scowcroft, R. Mark – “In a 1982 article “Miotas na gabhála I Leabhar Gabhála”, *Leachtai Cholm Cilli* 13 (1982) 41-75, he traced certain recurring patterns which underlie the text. In particular he presented evidence for a sequence of oppositions analyzable in terms of the structural anthropology of Claude Lévi-Strauss, and proposed that much of the narrative in LGÉ had been modeled on a limited number of Biblical templates.”

Criticism of Macalister - “It cannot be denied that the book is a disappointment, particularly when viewed against the background of Macalister’s own high expectations and sometimes over-bearing self-confidence. Errors in transcription, expansion, and translation are sufficiently numerous that the text cannot be relied upon as the basis for any close analysis or argumentation; (cf. R. Mark Scowcroft’s comments in “Leabhar Gabhála – Part I: The growth of the text”, *Ériu*, 38 (1987) 82-3. Scowcroft presents guidelines for future presentations of LGE in *Ériu* 38, 135-138. (**source**: Carey, 1993, p. 15, 15n, 16, 19, 19n)

Senchán Torpéist – In the Roll of the Kings, under Rudraige the 75th king of Ireland, it is said that Senchán Torpéist chanted verse CXII, which begins with the line “Fergus fought fifty battles.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 291, 293)

Seymour¹ – “A convenient abstract will be found in Seymour’s *Tales of King Solomon*, p. 156 ff., regarding “the irresistible attraction of honey for women.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 111)

Seymour² – The Venerable Archdeacon Seymour provided help to Macalister with questions on Apocrypha which arose in the criticism of the Biblical prologomena in Part I. Seymour wrote a paper,

“The Book of Adam and Eve in Ireland”, which was published in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, xxxvi, section C, p. 121. In this piece there is an abridged translation of quatrains 10-13, 15 [of Verse V] “which should be in constant reference in studying the apocryphal Adam matter in this compilation.” For references to the tale of how Lamech accidentally slew Cain, see Seymour, p. 130. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv, 262, 262n, 264)

Sin – Sin the daughter of Sige of the sid mounds of Breg recited verse CXXIII, which begins “Sighing, Moaning, Blast without reproach”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Siret, L. – “it is quite reasonable to maintain that the person, or rather the object, which bore the name *FerCaille*, “man of wood,” was a famous fetish, originally discovered in some wood or sacred grove ...” “For suggestions as to the possibility of natural features in trees provoking cults of the kind, see L. Siret’s article, “La dame de l’erable” in the journal *L’ Anthropologie*, xxx. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 263, 263n)

Skene – The *Chronicles of the Picts and Scots* was edited by Skene, Edinburgh, 1867, from a Paris MS. With regard to the discussion of the name “Iardobar” “the indexer of Dinneen’s edition of Keating, “found the reference “Sk. i. 166” in Hogan’s *Onomasticon*, and did not take the trouble to ascertain from the table of abbreviations in that work what “Sk” actually meant: forgetting at the same time that the “*Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*” is in one volume only.” The Pictish Interpolations in the Roll of the Kings are culled partly from this book and also from the Irish version of the History of Nennius. The catalogue of Pictish kings is an excerpt from the Pictish Chronicle, edited from a Paris MS. By Skene. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192, 192n; Vol. 5, p. 143, 145)

Skinner – He wrote a Commentary on the Bible. In ¶15, “the figures are not accurate: the Hebrew reckoning should be 390, not 292; the Septuagint reckoning 1170, not 842. (See the table in Skinner’s Commentary on Genesis, p. 233.) On the bracketed words of the translator of ¶20 [*creauit*, not *fecit*] “It may be worth noting, as a coincidence, that the *sense* of the paraphrase resembles the possible alternative reading of the well-known syntactic ambiguity at the beginning of Heb. (on which see any standard commentary, such as Driver’s or Skinner’s).” “The rendering of “angels” [in ¶31] is a piece of Jewish exegesis, possibly conveyed to Tr [translator] by some commentary. Skinner quotes Abraham ibn Ezra, † c. 1167.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 52, 78, 221)

Solinus – In ¶101 “there are two glosses, one explaining the corrupt *Hiberniam* (for *Hiberiam*) and the other contradicting the oft-quoted statement, disseminated by Solinus as to the absence of bees [in Ireland].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 256)

Stallybrass - Provided the English translation of Grimm’s *Teutonic Mythology*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 215)

Stokes, Whitley - Stokes observed that the formula “*alt fri halt 7 feith fri faith*” appears to be a healing spell in R.C. [*Revue celtique*], xii, 67. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 296)

Acallamh na Senorach – From *Acallamh na Senorach*, ed. Stokes, p. 31, we gather that when “Saint Patrick took part in them [tomb-robbing], he was well able to look after himself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 306)

Boroma Tribute – The text was edited by Whitley Stokes (*Revue Celtique*, xiii, 32 ff.) without any reference to the extracts here incorporated, although they contain numerous *variae lectiones* worthy of the attention of an editor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 308, 308n, 320)

Fēilire of Oengus – “As there are variant readings *Beōáin*, *Mellāin*, recorded, it seems possible that Stokes, in editing the text, was misled by these glosses into taking *Nassad* or *Nassan* as a proper name, and that we should read *Nassad Beōáin*, *Mellāin*, “the festival (?) of Beoan and Mellan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

Glossary of O'Davoren - O'Davoren compiled a Glossary, which was edited by Whitley Stokes and published in the *Archiv für Celt. Lex.*

Corrigneacht – “Persons casting spells are sometimes represented as putting themselves, so far as possible, into the same state – standing on one foot, gesticulating with one hand, closing one eye, and speaking a formula in one breath. . . . See Also O'Davoren's Glossary, ed. Stokes in *Archiv für Celt. Lex.*, ii, s.v., *corrigneacht*, and references there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260)

Dinnsenchas – “The text [of Emain Macha] has been published in Stokes's several editions of *Dinnsenchas*, and will necessarily be contained in any other edition that may be published hereafter . . .” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263)

Manuscript P – “formerly in the Phillips Collection at Cheltenham, now in the National Library of Ireland, class-marked P. 10266. It has been described by Whitley Stokes [in the *Martyrology of Oengus* (Henry Bradshaw Soc. Edition), p. ix ff.] who has, however, not observed that the fragment of LG (which he does not appear to have identified as such) is only by accident a part of the book.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xv)

Manuscript R – This “is the only MS. of the older versions not in Dublin, and is an early fifteenth century copy contained in the well-known miscellany, Rawl. B. 512, in the Bodleian Library. This MS. has been described, and its contents catalogued, by Whitley Stokes in *The Tripartite Life of St. Patrick* (Rolls Series), vol. I, p. xiv ff.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvi)

Second Battle of Mag Tuiread - “The grotesque story of the battle, edited by Stokes (*Revue Celtique*, xii, p. 52), appears to be a mere farce, designed to bring ridicule upon the ancient gods, and, though using some traditional material, is hardly of as much value for the history of cult as has been supposed.” “The passages omitted by Stokes (see *ante*, vol ii, p. 263) are given in ZCP [*Zeitschrift für celtische philologie*] xii, p. 401.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 298, 298n)

Three Irish Glossaries - has parallels to the ideas in LGE of the materials from which Adam was made (on p. xl: idem, *Man Octipartite* in R.C.[*Revue celtique*], I, p. 261) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 203)

Stoll – He was the author of *Suggestion und Hypnotismus*. “In connexion with such stories as this of Tuan, it may be worthwhile recalling the legends of the exploits of certain Indian fakirs. In *Stoll, Suggestion und Hypnotismus*, p. 76 ff., we read of such a person who simulated death and was buried for forty days, after which he revived: and at pp. 82-3 there is a tale of another, found buried and resurrected in the same way, “who told many tales out of the ancient life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 257)

Strabo

Caspian Sea – “The author [¶130] believes with Strabo (VII, ii.4, etc.) that the Caspian was an inlet of the Northern Ocean, not a closed inland lake.” “Evidently the scholars of the R¹ tradition, followed blindly by R³, held by the ancient idea, perpetuated by Strabo, that the Caspian was an inlet of the northern ocean; those of R² (following the poem) were aware of its true nature as an inland lake.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 138, 234)

Sea – The story of the Nemedians assault on Conaing's Tower and their subsequent drowning in the sea, or a similar tale, “becoming known to observers from the “Classical” lands, started a curious idea that the Celts would take arms against the flowing tide, and feared not the rising inundation. (See Strabo, vii, 2, 1). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116)

Swift, Jonathan - The author's name was not cited by Macalister, but is actually Jonathan Swift. With regard to “the monstrous bird called “An Liath-charraig”. Obviously this is the old friend of our childhood, the sailor Sindibad's *roc*: the author, or rather the cook, of *Lomnochtán* must have borrowed it from some vanished chapbook adaptation of Galland's French version, which first introduced the

“Nights” to Europe, mixing it up in his stew with all sorts of things, including snippets from *Gulliver’s Travels*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 118)

Syncellus – Syncellus wrote the Chronography.

Adam – “Syncellus, Chronography, gives the dates and incidents of Adam’s life thus: 1st day of the week [3rd day of Creation of Adam, 8th of Nisan, 1st of April, 6th of Phamouthi] Adam named wild beasts: 2nd day, named cattle: 3rd day, named fowls: 4th day, named creeping things, etc. etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 262)

Sosarmus - ¶272-3 in LGE states that Sosarmus ruled for 19 years. In Syncellus he reigned for 22 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 199, 199n)

Zames – “For Zaineus, the alternative name of Ninias, we should read *Zames*, as we find it in the relevant fragment of the Greek, preserved by Syncellus ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 241)

Tacitus - Tacitus was the ruler of the Romans after Aurelianus and before Florianus. He ruled for just 5 months till he was slain in Pontus. Tacitus is the oldest authority for the Frankish Table of Nations, which dates to about the year 520. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216; **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Tanaide o Dubsaillech ua Maoil-Chonaire – He was the historian and poet, who composed Verses XLVII, LIV, LXXXVI, and a poem that appears only in *ō Cléirigh*. Tanaide “died circa 1075?” (source: Carey, 993, p. 5, 5n)

Verse XLVII – Composed in Debride scáilte metre, the first line of which is “The Fir Bolg were here for a season” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 23, 27, 47, 84)

Verse LIV- Composed in Dechnad fota metre. The first line is “The Túatha Dé Danann under obscurity” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 131, 185, 221, 317)

Verse LXXXVI – The first line of this poem begins with “Ye sages of Banba with fame” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 161, 419)

Other – “The only poems admitted by K [*ō Cléirigh*] are XLVI and XLVII, and a heavily glossed composition also attributed to Tanaide *ō Maoil-Conaire* in 23 quatrains beginning *Ére āras na n-iorghal*. This does not appear in any of the earlier texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 90)

Theodotian – “The idea expressed in *y*³, following many ancient commentators and versions, that the acceptance of Abel’s offering was indicated by fire from heaven, seems to go back to the version of Theodotian.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 235)

Thespis – “The difficult retorices put into the mouth of the chief actors (in the Partholon tale), and preserved with greater or lesser accuracy by both M and K, look like excerpts from a rudimentary drama such as some Thespis might produce at a Dionysiac festival.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 99)

Thurneysen, Rudolph

Fomoraigh – Cícul is the leader of the Fomorians. “Cícul, turned feminine, appears in the story of Da Derga’s Hostel as the wife of a certain Fer Caille. Van Hamel and Thurneysen have both called attention to this fact.” “Van Hamel reminds us that there was a god Cicollos (so Thurneysen corrects the name) of whom several altars have been found in the Cote d’Or.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260, 267)

Lebor Gabála – In his review of the evidence, Henri D’Arbois de Jubanville “listed eight medieval manuscripts of LGÉ besides a number from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries: it was on this inventory that Rudolf Thurneysen was to base his seminal analysis some decades later.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 7)

Mittelirische Verslehre – “The suggestion in the verse [verse XXX, quatrain 16] is, that every literary tiro writes in honour of the rivers specified. The *diana senga* are classed as *dian airseng* ($7^1 + 7^3$) *d. iarsenf* ($7^2 + 3^2$) *d. midseng* ($8^2 + 7^3$) and a number of subordinate forms, for which, and for the corresponding subdivisions of the *diana tromma*, reference may be made to Thurneysen’s Mittelirische Verslehre (Irische Texte III, p. 1 ff.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 106)

Oidheadh Clionne Tuireann – “adds a number of details to the list of “erics” there found, and though irrelevant to the narrative of LG, it is of some value in cult-history. The text before us, with the appended poem, has already been edited, with chief reliance on the R text, and enriched with valuable observations by Thurneysen (ZCP, xii, p.239) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 301, 302)

Partholon – “The articles of Van Hamel (*RevueCeltique*, 1, 217) and Thurneysen (Z.C.P., xx, 375) summarize all the available literature possessing any value; and although in details of interpretation they take opposite views, these articles collectively produce the impression that what we have is a drastically artificial elaboration, by scholastic pedants, of primary folk-traditions.” “Thurneysen considers the *Dindsenchas* element to be so prominent in this narrative as to be primary: the various personages after whom lakes and mountains are named having been invented to explain those names, and not *vice versa*.” “This ¶ [206] is obviously out of place, notwithstanding the great authority of Professor Thurneysen, who regards the enumeration of the sons of Partholon which it contains as the original version of the family record. I cannot see it as such.” “Thurneysen (ZCP xiii 141) has suggested that Partholon may have seemed to the synthetic historians a suitable person for leading the first post-diluvian invasion, by reason of the (ridiculous) etymology for the name “Bartholomeus” given by Hieronymous and Isidore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 253, 254; Vol. 3, p. 87, 88)

Sera – Thurneysen edited and translated “Das Gedicht der vierzig Fragen con Eochaid ua Cerin” in ZCP 13 (1921) 130-6: 132-3: 135-6. “In a remarkable “poem” of historical conundrums, attributed to the obscure Eochaid ua Cērin, this parentage [Partholon s. Sera s. Sru s. Esru] is said to mean “kin-murderous son”; *sera* being equated to *cera* (one of numerous illustrations of the early softening of the Latin *c* before *i* and *e* in Ireland): this is doubtless an adaptation of the Greek “fate, doom” as Thurneysen has noted (ZCP xx 378).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 89)

Túatha Dé Danann – “the enumeration of the women of the Túath Dé who took Gaelic husbands in “Das Gedicht der vierzig Fragen von Eochaid ua Cerin”, ed. and trans. Rudolf Thurneysen, Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie 13 (1921) 130-6: 132-3, 135-6.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2n)

Verse XXXII – Line 1107, *Ōl ngūala*. “the expression has been discussed by Professor Thurneysen (ZCP viii 65) with the unsatisfactory result that it is a stock expression, which doubtless meant something to the unknown person who used it at the first, but which has been copied from story to story by writers who had quite forgotten, if they ever knew, what that meaning was. It can be, and usually is, translated “coal-drink” which is such utter nonsense that it condemns itself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 111)

Verse LXVI – This poem has been edited (from the Λ text) by Professor Thurneysen (ZCP, xii, p. 245), with a German translation. In quatrain 5, “the discovery of the culprits differs totally from that in OCT [Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann]. Thurneysen emends *imbrīg* (in both MSS.) to *mī-brīg*.” In quatrain 9, line 2531: *Regda guis* is translated by Thurneysen, with a mark of doubt, *welche Stürmischkeit erlangen werden*.” In quatrains 14 and 15, Thurneysen points out that these two quatrains have been combined by the prose narrator, who has made the two whelps into one.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 339, 340)

Zu irischen Handschriften und Litteratur-denkmälern “In 1913 Thurneysen had published a brief study of the text [LGE] in the second series of his studies *Zu irischen Handschriften und Litteratur-denkmälern*. (*Abhandlungen der königlichen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen*, Philologisch-historische Klasse, Neue Folge, Bd. 14, Nro. 3 (1913) 3-9). This paper represented an enormous stride forward in the textual criticism of LGE, and the stemma proposed by Thurneysen has

provided the foundation upon which all subsequent scholars have built.” In ¶101 *Ethre I mbeolo aissneisem* “an end (or tail) in a mouth of relation” rendered by Thurneysen (Zu ir. Handschr. U. Lit. ii, 5) as “recapitulation perhaps might rather be supposed to refer to the end of a chain of oral transmission, and be translated “tradition”. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 11, 11n; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxix, xxx, 256)

“**Zum Lebor Gabala**” - “Zum Lebor Gabala” ZCP, 10, 1915, p. 384-95 is Thurneysen’s rebuttal to van Hamel’s article. This is “a rather acerbic rebuttal by Thurneysen, in which he conceded some of the points made by van Hamel but objected strongly to his overall analysis. This negative assessment has been seconded by subsequent students of the text.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 12, 12n)

Tierney, Michael – Eoin Mac Neill: Scholar and Man of Action 1867 – 1945, Oxford, 1980, p. 204-5 relates the story of Macalister bringing the proofs of the Leabhar Gabhála to Eoin Mac Neill on the day before the Easter Rising. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 10n) (See Also: Authors; MacNeill)

Timothy – He was the Archbishop of Rakoti and author of The Discourse of Abbatōn the Angel of Death which contains a Coptic tradition “to the effect that the clay of which Adam was made was brought by the angel Mûrîêl “from the land of the East”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 203)

Tipper, Richard - In 1728 he wrote a copy of the Book of Ballymote, which Macalister abbreviates β and says that it “is fairly good, though not perfect; and it is of great value for restoring the text of the missing folio. It is labelled on the binding “Book of Ballymote”, and class-marked H.2.4 in T.C.D. Library (Gwynn’s Catalogue 1295).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xx)

Todd, J.H. – Todd edited The Irish Version of the Historia Brittonum of Nennius (Dublin, 1848). “Mael Muru’s poem [Can a mbunadas na nGaedel] covers the same ground as the second of the accounts in the *Historia Brittonum*, going into considerably greater detail ...” “The only edition [of this poem] is that of J.H. Todd, included as an appendix to his *The Irish Version of the Historia Brittonum of Nennius* (Dublin, 1848), 220-71; a new treatment of this important poem is badly needed. The version in the Book of Leinster, with a few variant readings, is printed by R.I. Best and M.A. O’Brien, eds., *The Book of Leinster*, vol. 3 (London, 1957), lines 15990-16158.” “Among the wonders of Ireland there was a wedded couple living in the east of Clonard called Bablu and Bibliu (Irish Nennius ed. Todd, p. 212); but unfortunately the compiler of this exasperatingly summary catalogue has omitted to tell us wherein their singularity consisted.” The Pictish Interpolations in the LGE have been culled from a Chronicle of the Picts and fragments of these are scattered through the Irish version of the History of Nennius. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5n.; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 109; Vol. 5, p. 143)

Tórna ó Maeil-Chonaire – He was the poet and historian to the earls of Desmond at the beginning of the 15th century CE. His handwriting of MS# E.3.5. no. 2, now at Trinity College, Dublin, was recognized by O’Curry. This is confirmed by a scribal note at the bottom of folio 2 y. “He wrote carelessly; haplographies are frequent, usually corrected in the margin by himself or by a later reader.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xv)

Tozer – He was the author of History of Ancient Geography. “Evidently the scholars of the R¹ tradition, followed blindly by R³, held by the ancient idea, perpetuated by Strabo, that the Caspian was an inlet of the northern ocean; those of R² (following the poem) were aware of its true nature as an inland lake ...” “See Tozer, *History of Ancient Geography* (index s.v. “Caspian”) for history of knowledge regarding this sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 234, 234n)

Trogus Pompeius – This paragraph [¶105] deals with the reign of Ninus son of Belus and his attempt to bring “the multitude of nations under one hand, and under tax and tribute.” “This ¶ has been adapted from Augustine (Civ. Dei iv. 6) by whom it has been borrowed from Trogus Pompeius or his summarizer Justin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 127)

van Hamel, A.G. – He wrote “On Lebor Gabala” in ZCP, 1915, 97-197. Two years after Thurneysen’s article on LGE A.G. van Hamel published “a far more extensive and wide-ranging study of LGE, in which

he undertook to put forward his own views regarding not only the evolution of the text's several versions in the medieval period, but also the roots and phases of the pseudo-historical tradition which had produced it." van Hamel "had originally written his article as the introduction to a critical edition of LGÉ which he was himself preparing. However, he abandoned the project upon learning "that this will be undertaken before long in Dublin on a larger scale than I could ever aim at." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 11, 11n, 12; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxix, xxx)

Fomoraigh – Cícul is the leader of the Fomorians. "Cícul, turned feminine, appears in the story of Da Derga's Hostel as the wife of a certain Fer Caille. Van Hamel and Thurneysen have both called attention to this fact." "Van Hamel reminds us that there was a god Cicollos (so Thurneysen corrects the name) of whom several altars have been found in the Cote d'Or." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260, 267)

Partholon – "The articles of Van Hamel (*Revue Celtique*, 1, 217) and Thurneysen (*Z.C.P.*, xx, 375) summarize all the available literature possessing any value; and although in details of interpretation they take opposite views, these articles collectively produce the impression that what we have is a drastically artificial elaboration, by scholastic pedants, of primary folk-traditions." "The *retoricc* [of Delgnat's speech] itself is laid out on a sort of "parallelism" basis, possibly due to the influence of the Psalter upon early Christian literature in Ireland: for that these scraps of folk-drama have been re-written in Christian times is shown by the "modernization" of some of the verbal forms (to which Van Hamel calls attention, *R.C. [Revue Celtique]* 1, p. 225)." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 253; Vol. 3, p. 100)

Picts – "Errors [in the list of Pictish kings] appear in the version used by the Irish translator of Nennius (ed. Van Hamel, p. 82), in which, besides minor orthographical variants, we find the further errors of omitting "Brude Ur-Gart", and extending the list of Brudes into a subsequent dynasty of kings of Alba." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 147)

Vendryes, Joseph – Vendryes wrote a review of *Leabhar Gabhála* – the Book of Conquests of Ireland: The Recension of Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, Dublin, Hodges, Figgis & Company, no date, but actually 1916; "A more charitable review by Joseph Vendryes, which repeated some of Bergin's strictures, appeared in *Revue Celtique* 37 (1917-19) 376-80. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 10, 11, 11n)

Vergil – Vergil wrote the *Aeneid*. The phrase in ¶10, "*Tancatar Éirinn*", in which the verb of motion is used without a preposition, is a favorite construction in this text, and may possibly indicate the influence of a text originally in Latin (as in Vergil's *Italiam uenit*). "For the burning of the ships [of the Túatha Dé Danann] compare the action of the women of the followers of Aeneas (*Aeneid* v 604 ff), who by a similar device endeavor to compel their leader to remain in Sicily, and so to save themselves from further toil-some wandering." "That some learned glossator should identify the Picts with the Agathyrsi was inevitable, in view of Vergil's *Picti Agathyrsi* (*Aen.* Iv 146) taken in connexion with the *Pictos Gelonos* of *Georg.* ii 115." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 217; Vol. 4, p. 294; Vol. 5, p. 145)

Vigfusson – With Powell, wrote the *Corpus Poet. Boreale*. "Rævil's steed" – is a kenning for "a ship" (Rævil being the name of a sea-lord) in the Western Volsumg-lay (Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, i, p. 156). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 145)

Walsh, Paul

Criticism of Macalister - "In a review of the first two volumes, Father Paul Walsh lamented the fact that Macalister's sigla differed from those of Thurneysen and van Hamel (although it should in fairness be noted that the symbols employed by those two scholars differed also from one another), and complained that Macalister's aim of supplying "a complete *apparatus criticus*, comprising even minor orthographical variations" had resulted in a cumbersome and confusing treatment, swollen with trivia." (*Irish Historical Studies* 2 (1940) 89-91). "Walsh subject(ed) the third volume to even harsher criticism, tabulating his observations "under the following headings: (1) misreadings; (2) mistranslations; (3) inaccurate editorial alterations of manuscript readings; (4) wrong extensions of Roman numerals; (5) short vowels marked long, etc.; (6) inaccurate comment on the text including place-names" (*Irish Historical Studies* 2 (1941) 330-3). (source: Carey, 1993, p. 14, 14n)

Waters – He is the author of *The Anglo-Norman Voyage of St. Brendan*. The Gaedil found a spring with the taste of wine on the promontory north of the Rhipaeon Mountain. “The soporific fountain is certainly borrowed from an incident in the legend of the *Voyage of Brendan*: see Schröder, *Sanct Brandan*, p. 18; Waters, *Anglo-Norman Voyage of St. Brendan*, p. 42”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 130)

Wheeler, T.V. and R.E.M. – The Wheelers wrote Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric, Roman and Post-Roman sites in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire (London, Society of Antiquaries, 1932). The temple at this site may have been associated with Nuadu. Macalister writes: “This being is doubtless to be identified with Nodons, or Nodens, a diety whose chief sanctuary known to us is the Romano-British temple at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire”. See also” W.H. Bathurst, *Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire* (London, 1879) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 97, 97n)

Wilken – Willen was the editor of the Prose Edda [Die Prosaische Edda]; Refill is the name of a sword in *Skálskaparmál* (Prose Edda, ed. Wilken, p. 116). The pigs of Essach in OCT [Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann] belong to “Esal king of the Golden Columns.” In their capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection relates them to Sæhrimnir, the boar of Valhalla, which presented the same economical convenience.” (Gylfaginning, in *Die Prosaische Edda*, ed. Wilken, p. 48). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 145; Vol. 4, p. 302n)

Windisch

Fzth Fio – “It is the spell (or perhaps the instrument, corresponding to the *tarnkappe* of Teutonic mythology) whereby such beings made themselves invisible (cf. *Tāin Bō Cūalnge*, ed. Windisch, p. 550).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 307, 307n)

Lugnasad – “O’Davoren’s glossary explains *nasad* by *gnathugad*, and in another glossary quoted by Windisch s.v. the word is explained by *clū*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

Verse XLIX – “The five parts of Ireland” is the opening line of this poem. In quatrain 3 “*Ruthach* seems to mean “wave-resounding” according to a gloss quoted s.v. by Windisch.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 87)

Zimmer, Heinrich – Zimmer wrote *Nennius Vindictus: Uber Entstehung, Geschichte und Quellen der Historia Brittonum*, Berlin, 1893. “A pioneering attempt to understand the relationship between LGÉ and the Irish material in *Historia Brittonum* appeared in Heinrich Zimmer’s *Nennius Vindictus*, published in 1893. His analysis was based on the LGÉ texts in the Book of Leinster, the Book of Ballymote and Bodleian Rawlinson B 512.” “The table [Frankish Table of the Nations] also appears in *Sex Actates Mundi* and in Nennius; the latter version, as Zimmer has shown, must have been taken from an Irish source. But we cannot follow Zimmer in concluding that that source must have been either LG or *Sex Actates* – Zimmer prefers the former hypothesis.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8, 9, 9n ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 217)

Criticism of: “An accurate overview was scarcely possible with only three manuscripts to work from, and Zimmer probably tried too hard to harmonize the *Historia*’s testimony with that of LGÉ. His brief discussion is however vigorous and insightful, and several of his suggestions have proved to be of lasting value.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8, 9, 9n)

Autumn (See: Measurements; Time)

Avoca Estuary (See: Rivers)

Axe (See: Tools)

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN

The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

B-C

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

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by

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2008

B

Baad (See: Baath²)

Baath¹ –The *ō* Clérigh version “is unique in supplying the Scythian king with a brother, Baath, who aids him in the fight against the followers of Sru.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Baath² [Baad] – Baath² was the son of Ibath son of Bethach son of Iardan [Iarbonel] son of Nemed; his son was Enda [Enna]. He was one of the thirty warriors who survived the battle at Conaing’s Tower. Afterwards “Ibath and his son Baath went into the north of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 3, p. 125, 143, 145, 153, 196; Vol. 4, p. 98, 127, 153, 155, 187)

Baath³ – Baath³ was the son of Ibath son of Feinius Farsaid. His son was Nenual. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 23, 130)

Baath⁴ – Baath⁴ was the son of Ibath son of Gomer son of Iafeth. His son was Feinius Farsaid. “Of him [Baath⁴] are the Gaedil and the people of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 9, 23, 126, 153, 157, 161, 253)

Baath⁵ [Bathath] – Baath⁵ was the son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe. His sons were Alainus and Feinius Farsaid. “Of him [Baath⁵] are the Gaedil and the people of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 157, 163, 167; Vol. 2, p. 45, 47)

Baath⁶ – Baath⁶ was the son of Nenual son of Feinius Farsaid. His son was also named Nenual. “The redactor ... has introduced a mistake of his own in the Scythian genealogy. Nenual I was *son*, and Nenual II *great-grandson* of Fenius: the *grandson* of that patriarch was Baath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 144)

Baath⁷ – Baath⁷ was the son of Rifath Scot. His son was Esru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 47; Vol. 3, p. 5, 127)

Babal – Babal was one of two merchants, the other being Bibal, who was a member of the Partholon expedition to Ireland. Babal is described as ‘the white’. Babal brought cattle to Ireland, and Bibal brought gold. “Iban and Eban, the merchants of whom, once more, we first hear in R³, appear in the poem as Bibal and Babal, and this form is adopted by K [*ō* Clérigh].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 59, 95)

Babel (See: Architecture; Tower, Cities)

Bablu – “Among the wonders of Ireland there was a wedded couple living in the east of Clonard called Bablu and Biblu (Irish Nennius ed. Todd, p. 212); but unfortunately the compiler of that exasperatingly summary catalogue has omitted to tell us wherein their singularity consisted. The names are similar to those of Partholon’s merchants [Bibal and Babal] as preserved here and in the later texts, but no other connexion between them can be traced.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 109, 109*n*) (See Also: Babal, Bibal, Eban, Iban)

Babylon (See: Cities)

Babylonia – “The fourth river [of Paradise], Eufates, [southward it goeth straight, so that it floweth through the middle of Babylonia.]” “The legend of the Fall of the Angels ... quite likely has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiāmat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation ... foreshadowing the downfall of the King of Babylon, and addressing him ironically as “Morning Star, has given the name “Lucifer to the leader of the revolting angels.” “The chronology presupposed as between

the Babylonian and Egyptian monarchs mentioned in the narratives is of course ridiculous.” “The synchronism suggested with the last king of Assyria [Tonos Concoleros] (*recte* Babylonia) is quite indefensible.” After Cyrus the son of Darius captured Babylon, “the Captivity was released from the Babylonian bondage.” “It is he [Cyrus] who brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 59, 204; Vol. 2, p. 127; Vol. 3, p. 200; Vol. 4, p. 43; Vol. 5, p. 59, 85)

Bacc (See: Baicid)

Bachra, the (See: Peoples; Barca)

Bacorb Ladra [Bacorp] – “Bacorb Ladra, who was a sound sage, he was Partholon’s man of learning.” However, note that ¶225 has Bacorp and Ladra as two individuals: “Of his companies were his poet and his leech, Bacorp the leech and Ladru the poet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 59, 109)

Bacorp (See: Bacorb Ladra)

Bacra, the (See: Peoples; Barca)

Bacru, the (See: Peoples; Barca)

Badarn – He is the son of Aigetmar and his son is Áed Rúad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261, 267, 511)

Badb¹ [Bodb, Fea] – Badb¹ is one of the three daughters of Delbaeth son of Ogma; her mother was Ernmas the daughter of Etarlam. Badb¹ was a war-fury. Macalister refers to the three sisters – Badb¹, Macha, and Mōr-rīgu – as “the Badb sisterhood.” “Elsewhere Fea and Neman [the wives of Net] appear as Badb and Nemain (¶338); and as Mor-rigu is sometimes called Neman, the identity of these two women with two of the three war-furies, daughters of Delbaeth, is complete.” “The genealogies before us seem to suggest an earlier tradition in which Badb and the variously-named third member of the group formed a dyad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 104, 123, 131, 155, 161, 183, 189, 217, 296, 298, 306)

Badb² – Badb² was one of the two wives of Net son of Indui. She was slain, along with Net and Neman, at Ailech by Nemptuir the Fomorian. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 155, 237)

Badbchad (See: Bodbchad)

Badgna (See: Ros Fraechain)

Badna – Badna was the son of Enna son of Neman son of Maduda son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic, who was killed with his three brothers – Bodb, Gnae, and Connad Cerr - in the battle of Brefne against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Badna – A battle was fought here by the Connachta against Túathal Techtmar where Brestin son of Bres son of Tres son of Tomán son of Brestni was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319) (See Also: Battles)

Badra¹ – His son was Buidne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

Badra² – His son was Nemed and he was the grand-father of the three sons of Nemed who killed Eochu son of Erc, the last king of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 21, 33, 45, 51, 111, 173; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Báetán¹ – Báetán¹ was the son of Eochu and a king of Ireland from the Dál nAraide. “Dál nAraide had thirty kings in the kingship of Ireland, in Temair, from the time of Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Finnscothach to the time of Báetán¹ s. Eochu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

Báetán² [Baedán, Baedan Brigi, Baetan Brigi] – Báetán² from Cenél Conaill or Cenél Eogain was the son of Muirchertach. Báetán² 's son was Colmán Rímid. Baetan² was the 123rd king of Ireland with his brother Eochu and they ruled for 2 or 3 years until they were killed in battle in A.D. 580, trying to exact the Boroma Tribute. They were killed by Cronan son of Tigernach king of Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin, or it was that Báetán² fell at the same time in Iardoman at the hands of Colmán Bec son of Dui and Conall son of Comgall. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 368, 369, 373, 543, 557, 559) (**See Also:** Governance; Joint Rule)

Báetán³ [Baedán] – Báetán³ was the son of Ninnid son of Fergus Cennfota. Báetán³ was the 125th king of Ireland, who ruled for just one year. He fought two battles to exact the Boroma Tribute and fell in the battle of Da Chumain at the hands of the two Cumaines – Cumaine son of Colman Becc and Cumaine Librene son of Illadán. “They killed him on the advice of Colmán Becc”. During his reign were the deaths of Ita of Cluain and of Áed son of Suibne, king of Moen-mag. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 545)

Baethgal – Baethgal mortally wounded Áed Slaine, the 127th king of Ireland, at Loch Semdige. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

Baetyl (**See:** Idol)

Bags (**See:** Tools; Containers)

Bai – Bai was the son of Tai son of Barachan son of Magog. Bai's son was Etheor. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Baicid [Bacc] – His son was Findchad {Finnchad}. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297, 463)

Baile – He was the son of Buan. The portion of territory of Rudraige of the Fir Bolg extended from Ess Ruaid to the strand of Baile [son] of Buan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 57)

Baile Breg – “Tuirrill Picreo of Baile Breg [fell] in the first battle of Mag Tuiread.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 227)

Baile an Scáil (**See:** Authors; O'Curry)

Bailius (**See:** Xerxes)

Báine [Báne] – Báine was the daughter of Scál Balb; the wife of Túathal Techtmar; and the mother of Feidlimid Reichtaid. She assisted her son, Feidlimid Reichtaid in killing Mál, son of Rochraide, who was the 96th king of Ireland. The killing was in revenge for Mál's slaying of her husband. She, or Feidlimid Reichtaid, dug Ráith Mór of Mag Lemna [Ráith Mag Lemna] over the Ulaid. Báine is buried at Cnoc Báine in Airgialla which is named for her. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 331) (**See Also:** Revenge)

Baioarii, the (**See:** Peoples)

Bairche – His son was Ladcend, who was a pupil of Finnian of Mag Bile and Túán mac Cairill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 27)

Bairche - When the Fir Bolg divided Ireland into five parts, one of the pieces was “From Drobaís swift and fierce ... to the Boyne white and vast south from white Bairche. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 61) (**See Also:** Partition)

Bairnech – He was one of the sons of Umor and was king in Laiglinne. “Upon Laiglinne, conceal it not, Bairnech of angry mouth was king.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Bairrind [Barrann, Barrfhind]– Bairrind was one of the primary women of the Cessair expedition to Ireland. In the dividing of the women, she went with Bith. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191, 193, 203, 207, 209, 227)

Báithín – Báithín died during the reign of Áed mac Ainmirech. He may have been a prominent ecclesiastical person as his death is recorded along side of that of Colum Cille. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371)

Balancus (**See:** Xerxes)

Balar (**See:** Balor)

Balba [Alba; Balbo, Banba²] – Balba was a woman of the Cessair expedition to Ireland. In the dividing of the women she went with Ladra. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191, 203, 207, 209, 229, 247)

Balearic Islands (**See:** Islands)

Balearic Sea (**See:** Seas)

Baleus (**See:** Xerxes)

Balkan Peninsula – With regard to the name *Narboscorda*, if this is to be treated as a geographical proper name ... it apparently lies between Albanis and the Bosphorus, it is presumably (though not necessarily!) somewhere in the Balkan peninsula.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 131)

Ballastar (**See:** Baltassar)

Ballinskelligs Bay (**See:** Seas; Bays)

Ballyconnell (**See:** Cities)

Ballygar (**See:** Cities)

Ballyquin (**See:** Cities)

Ballysadare Bay (**See:** Seas; Bays)

Balor [Balar, Balar Bailc-beimnech, Balar of the Strong Blows, Balor the Strong Smiter] – Balor was a Fomorian and the grandson of Net. Balor’s daughter was Ethliu, the mother of Lug. Balor was the grandfather of Lug. In the battle of Mag Tuiread Balor killed Nuadu Airgetlam and Macha the daughter of Ernmas. Balor, in his turn, was killed by a sling-stone from his grandson, Lug. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101, 117, 119, 125, 149, 151, 179, 181, 185, 229, 245, 297; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Balsam (**See:** Rivers)

Baltassar [Ballastar, Belshazzar] – Baltassar was the son of Labashi-Marduk and was the last king of the Assyrians, or the Chaldeans. He ruled for 17 years and in his time the Fir Bolg came to Ireland. To him appeared the fist without a wrist writing *Mane, Thecel and Phares* i.e. “number”, “weight” and “division”. “*Dorn cen rigid* is not accurate; the apparition was of fingers only. It is also contrary to the record in Daniel that the king Baltassar was slain by Cyrus: it was Darius who did so.” Seven years after his death the Sons of Míl landed in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35, 163, 165; **Vol. 4**, p. 41, 83; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 85)

Ban – In the listing of the ten daughters of Partholon and their husbands, it was presumably intended that the sequence of each group would identify the husband of each daughter. However, the sequencing of the

daughters and husbands varies. Ban could possibly have been the husband of either Aine, Adnad, or Etan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Banba¹ – “The Book of Druim Snechta says, that Banba was the name of the first woman who found Ireland before the Flood, and that from her Ireland is called “Banba”. With thrice fifty maidens she came, and with three men. ... Forty years were they in the island: thereafter a disease came upon them, so that they all died in one week. After that Ireland was for two hundred years without a living person, and thereafter came the Flood: forty years and a day was Ireland under the Flood.” Variant readings have Banba arriving 200 years before the Flood and staying in Ireland for 40 years. “This story is thus entirely independent of the Flood-saga, and therefore originally independent of the orthodox Cessair story.” “Banba is a well-known by-name of Ireland.” “Keating knows of the Banba story, and of its origin in the Quire of Druim Snechta.” “Kg [Keating] gives us the stories of the Three Daughters of Cain, of Banba (as in ¶167), and of the Three Fishers, which are ignored by K [ō Cléirigh].” “Banba is virtually identical with *Cessair*. She claims an antediluvian origin – older even than Noe – and to have lived at Tul Tuinne like Fintan, Cessair’s companion.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173, 175, 177, 179, 185, 197, 231, 232, 240; Vol. 5, p. 8)

Banba² (See: Balba)

Banba³ – Banba³ was one of three daughters of Fiachna the son of Delbaeth and Ernmas the daughter of Etarlam. She was a queen of the Túatha Dé Danann; being variously described as the wife of Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, or Mac Greine. She spoke with the Sons of Mil at Sliab Mis and claimed that from her the island was named Banba’s Island. She requested from them “a gift”, that her name be on the island. Amorgen granted her request. “The Book of Druim Snechta says that Amorgen enquired after her race. ‘Of the progeny of Adam am I, said she. ... I am older than Noe, said she; on a peak of a mountain was I in the Flood; to this present mound the waves of the Flood attained. Therefore it is called Tul Tuinne. ...’ Thereafter they sing spells against her to drive her away from them.” “Banba’s remark, that the invaders have not come with good luck, may contain a protest to whatever powers permitted the landing in the face of the impotent spells of the Túatha Dé Danann; or it may convey a discouraging warning to the incomers that the day of their arrival was an unlucky day.” In the battle of Talltiu or Temair she was slain by Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 123, 131, 153, 155, 183, 195, 217, 239, 243, 296; Vol. 5, p. 3, 7, 8, 35, 53, 77, 155, 165)

Banba⁴ (See: Ireland; Names for)

Banda [Buana] – Banda was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227)

Bandits (See: Society)

Báne (See: Báine)

Banfindu – He was one of “24 servitors [of the Gaedil], each one having a ship, and 24 servitors with each servitor in his ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99)

Banishment (See: Punishments; Types of; Exile)

Bann (See: Rivers)

Banna (See: Rivers)

Bannow Bay (See: Seas; Bays)

Bansenchus (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Bantry Bay (See: Seas)

Baptism: Adam – “And it was through the head of Adam that the end of the Cross came: and the blood of the Lord fell over the face of Adam, and thus was Adam baptized for the first time, according to men skilled in sacred history.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97)

Barachān¹ – He was the son of Etheor son of Bai son of Tai son of Barachān son of Magog. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 253)

Barachān² – He was the son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe, and his son was Tai. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155, 157, 253; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Barc (See: Transportation; Water)

Barca, the (See: Peoples)

Barchu, the (See: Peoples, Barca)

Bard – Bard was one of the twenty-five children [a son] of Ugoine, who received as his share of Ireland the harbours of Corcach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467) (See Also: Partition)

Bard (See: Society)

Bardanius (See: Dardan)

Bardes (See: Darius¹)

Barkabba – Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres.* I ii 26) gives us a long and silly story about “Noria wife of Noah” who burnt the Ark while it was a-building. This is irrelevant here; but it may not be a mere accidental coincidence that he makes reference immediately afterwards to a certain prophet, one *Barkabba*, whose name he describes as suitable ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 213)

Barr – Barr was one of the nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. “They were yeomen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 247)

Barrand – Barrand was the daughter of Dana [Danand] “mother of the gods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 183)

Barrann (See: Bairrind)

Barrfhind (See: Bairrind)

Barrow (See: Rivers)

Barter (See: Economics)

Bartholomeus [Bartholomew] – “The name of Partholon still remains unexplained; unsuccessful efforts by Hieronymus and Isidore to find the etymology of the name of the apostle Bartholomew have in one way or another influenced the treatment of the saga in the hands of the native historians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 253; **Vol. 3**, p. 88) (See Also: Apostles)

Baschon – Baschon was a chief or subordinate servitor of the Milesians. As a chief servitor he would have commanded his own ship and had other subordinate servitors reporting to him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 29, 99)

Basrah (See: Cities)

Bath – Bath was the son of Bith. Bath was ‘the child who was not reckoned in the ship ... who was drowned in the well of Dun na mBarc’. His presence in the story is unexplained. “Naturally, a story such as this [Cessair] cannot be torn from its context and forced into its present incongruous situation without leaving many loose ends no longer to be explained. Bath son of Bith, who appears in an interpolation in M [Book of Lecan, second text], is one of these.” “M inserts a note about a son of Bith named Bath, which professes to explain a current [old] saying “Bith leaves not Bath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 171, 173, 205, 241)

Bath-Enos (See: Coba)

Bathath (See: Baath⁵)

Bathurst, W.H. (See: Authors)

Battalion (See: Warfare; Order of Battle)

Battles (See Also: Warfare)

General

Athenians - ¶321 has “a story of battles between Athenians and Philistines, and of the part which the TDD [Túatha Dé Danann] played in them, with their magic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93, 139, 141)

Gaedil

Amazons – The Gaedil “came into the land of the Amazons, who fought a battle with them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71)

Spain - The Gaedil fought 54 battles in Spain; the Gaedil (or the Milesians) fought 3 (or 44, 54 or 74) battles in Spain against the Tuscans, the Langobardi, the Frisians, the Hispani, and the Barchu [Bacra]. “The verse text says forty-four battles”: the prose text says fifty-four. We have evidently two divergent tales of the fighting in Spain, the one a story of three battles, one with each of the Spanish tribes, the other a story of a large number of battles against the whole population.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27, 31, 43, 73, 79, 105, 113, 162)

Scythia – “The progeny of Nel and Nenual, the two sons of Feinius Farsaid, contended in the matter of the principedom of Scythia, from that time till the time of Refloir son of Noemius and of Míl son of Bile ... Many battles and conflicts and wars and kin-murders did they wage between them ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 45, 67, 73)

Nemed – He “won three battles against the Fomoraig [or sea rovers].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 123)

Partholon – He battled the Fomorians in the third year of his occupation of Ireland, or at an unspecified date. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 259)

Persians - Darius Magnus fought three battles against Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207)

Battles of

Achad Lethderg – A battle was fought here by the three Collas, in partnership with Muiredach Tirech, against the Ulaid. Fergus Foga, the last king of Emain Macha, was slain here by the three Collas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345) (See Also: Alliances, Military)

Ai¹ – This battle was a set-back to the Israelites after their successful siege of Jericho (*Joshua vii*). Conceivably the double invasion [of the sons of Míl] was suggested by this story, “but on the whole it is more likely that the story of the two battles is a conflation of two independent versions of what was originally one narrative of one (legendary) event.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 3n)

Ai² – “The battle of bleak Ai” was one of the fifty battles fought by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Ai³ – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Connachta in vengeance for his father. In this battle “the two Amalgaid fell. That is, Amalgaid Menn and Amalgaid Blaithe the two sons of Trog son of Test son of Imchath of Lugaid Cal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Aicil – The battle of Aicil was fought at Temair by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this battle Elim, the 94th king of Ireland, son of Conrai was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 327, 525)

Aidne - The battle of Aidne is mentioned in Verse CXXI, but no other details are given. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 533)

Aillenn (See: Rath Aillenn)

Aircheltra¹ – A battle was fought here by Sírna Sóegalach against the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245, 459)

Aircheltra² - A battle was fought here by Cenn Fáelad the son of Crundmáel, the 135th king of Ireland. He was slain in this battle by Finnachta Fledach, who took the kingship from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381)

Airid Rigfeda – This battle in Connachta was fought by Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Alla – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the men of Mumu in vengeance for his father. In this battle Lugaid son of Ros of the progeny of Muimne son of Érimón was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Almu [Almon] – The battle of Almu was fought “on the third of the ides of December, a Friday,” in an attempt to exact the Boroma Tribute (“contending for the cattle of Bregmag”). “The number of the Laigenians was nine thousand. These are the kings of the race of Conn who were slain in the battle: Fergal son of Máel-Duin king of Ireland with his 160 followers, Forbasach king of Cenél Boguine, Conall Menn king of Cenél Cairpre, Fergal ua Aithechda, and Fergal son of Eochu Lemna king of Tammach, Connalach son of Conaing, Eicnech son of Colcu king of the Airthera, Coibdebach son of Fiachra, and Muirges son of Conall, Letaitech son of Corcarat, Anmchad son of Orc k. Goll and Iorgoll, and ten grandsons of Máel-Fithrig. Those are the kings of the North; here are the kings of the Southern Ui Néill – Flann son of Rogellach, Ailill son of Feradach, Áed of Laigin ua Cernaich, Suibne son of Congalach, Nia son of Cormac, Dub da Crich son of Dub-da-Inber, Oilill son of Conall Granr, and Flaithemail son of Dluthach, Fergus ua Eogain. This is the whole number of the kings 20,000, with 160 hirelings of Fergal, and others, and nine flying ecstasies.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385, 387, 389, 533, 539, 549)

Árd Achaid [Aird Achaid, Raiced] – A battle was fought here by Óengus Olmucach against the Fomoiré or the Ui Néill. Smirgoll son of Smerthra king of the Fomoiré fell in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Árd Brestine – A battle was fought here between Dui Dallta Dedad, the 80th king of Ireland, and Fachtna Fathach, Findchad and Conchobor Máel. Dui Dallta Dedad was killed by those three. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

Árd Droichit – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Serfs of Ireland and the Fir Bolg. The battle was “the lamentation of the son of Túata, also of the progeny of Sengann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Árd Inmaith [Árd Finnmaigh] – In Tethba, in the north, a battle was fought by Írial Faid, the 4th king of Ireland, where he killed Suirge son of Dub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Árd Ladrann – In this battle, the four sons of Éber: Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna - defeated and killed the two sons of Érimón – Laigne and Luigne, the 2nd kings of Ireland, in the 3rd year of their reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187, 495)

Árd Lemnachta – The battle of Árd Lemnachta in Ui Cendselaig was fought between the Túath Fidga, a people of the Britons, and the Cruithne. Crimthann Sciathbél of the Milesians “told them [the Cruithne] that he would make them welcome, in return for their driving out the Túath Fidga.” The Túath Fidga used poisoned weapons and to combat them the Cruithne druid, Drostan, devised a remedy against the poison. “This is the remedy; to pour the milk of six (or seven) score hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle should be fought. All those who were wounded . . . had nothing to do but lie in the milk, and the venom would do them no hurt.” The Túath Fidga were defeated. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175, 177, 179) (See Also: Alliances)

Árd Niad – A battle was fought here in Connachta between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Argatros¹ [Airet Ros, Silver Wood] – This battle was fought on the plain here, “or it was upon the Tenus, about the two plains of Ui Failge”, between Éber and Érimón, the sons of Míl, who were in contention for Druim Clasaig in Ui Maine, Druim Bethaig in Moenmag and Druim Fingin in Mumu for their fruitfulness. In this conflict Éber was killed. “The Milesian kings claimed to reign by right of conquest, and that all their rivals were cleared out of the way by Érimón.” “With no one being left to fight with, they fought among themselves.” The chieftains Gosten, Sétga, Suirge and Sobairche were killed here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 139, 140, 141, 155, 157, 167, 169, 419)

Argatros² [Airet Ros, Silver Wood] - “The combat of Érimón against Amorgen at Bile Tened, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between Érimón and Éber at Airet Ros, the “Silver Wood”; in both events the battle goes against the opponent of Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 140) (See Also: Battles; Bile Tened)

Argatros³ [Airet Ros, Silver Wood] - Tigernmas fought two battles in Argatros in one hour. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 437)

Áth Buide – “The great outburst of Áth Buide” was fought by Máel-Sechlainn in his restored reign as the 157th king of Ireland, against the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Áth Cliath¹ – A battle was fought here in which Níall Glundub, the 153rd king of Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399, 553)

Áth Cliath² – Two battles were fought here by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Áth Cliath³ – Muirchertach ua Briain fought against the Laigin in this battle. Donnchad mac Muiredaig and Conchobor ua Conchoboir were slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Áth Firdiad – This battle was won by Muirchertach mac Néill against the Connachta and the Ui Briuin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411, 413)

Badbna (See: Battles; Ros Fraechain)

Badna – A battle was fought here in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland, in which Brestin son of Bres son of Tres son of Tomán son of Brestni was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Belach Oirtbe – Túathal Techtmar fought this battle against the Ulaid, and Finnchad Ulach of the Gaileoin fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Belach Mugna – A battle was fought here in which the men of Mumu were defeated by the Laigin and the Leth Cuinn. Cormac mac Cuillenáin fell in this battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Belgadan – In this battle Fiacha Labrainne was slain by Eochu Mumo. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277) (**See Also:** Battles; Sliab Belgadan Toga; Sliab Belgatain)

Bernas – A battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Domnann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Berre – This was a battle fought by Tigernmas against the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 433, 435)

Bile Tened [Tree of Fire] – This battle was fought in Mide “in the recesses of Breg” one year after the battle of Cúl Caichir. “Amorgen, the poet of the men, died in the battle of Bile Tened” killed by Érimón. “The combat of Érimón against Amorgen at Bile Tened, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between Érimón and Éber at Airget Ros, the “Silver Wood”; in both events the battle goes against the opponent of Érimón.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 107, 140, 159, 161, 171) (**See Also:** Battles; Argatros)

Bladma – Two battles were fought here by Túathal Techtmar in revenge for his father. In one of these battles Eilidin son of Buan was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Boirenn – “The battle of enduring Boirenn with trophies” was fought by Fergus son of Roig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Both – This conflict was fought by Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland, against Domnall son of Áed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Brefne – A battle was fought here by the Connachta against Túathal Techtmar. In revenge for his father, Túathal Techtmar killed the four sons of Enna son of Neman. They were Bodb, Gnae, Badna and Connand Cerr. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Breg – Bergal the son of Géide, killed Fiachu Findoilches [Fiachu Cennfinnan] in the battle of Breg in revenge for his father. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 503)

Breogan – Three years after the battle of Bile Tend, Érimón killed Fulmán and Mantán at the battle of Breogan in Mag Femen. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 161, 171)

Bres (**See:** Battles; Mag Tuired)

Bri Molt – A battle was fought here “in the Province of the Gaileoin” by Túathal Techtmar and in it Rere son of Bron son of Cical, fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Calland – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. In that battle Conall Cláen-garb of the Fir Bolg fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Carman¹ – This battle was fought by Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland, against the descendants of Érimón. Eochu Fáebarglas was slain here by Fíacha Labrainne in revenge for his father, Smirgoll.

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5** , p. 215, 217, 265, 451, 499)

Carman² - Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, was killed here by Enna Airgdech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223, 229, 265, 451, 499)

Carn Feradaig – This battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. Feradach son of Rochorb son of Gollán (or Follach) fell there. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Carn Fraich – This battle was fought in Connachta by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Carn Mór – Conmáel fought against the descendants of Érimón in this battle where Follach fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 433)

Carn Richeda [Inchita] – A battle was fought in Connachta by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, against the Martra. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 227, 449)

Carn Ucha – This battle was fought by Cellach and Conall Cáel, the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech, to collect the Boroma Tribute from the Laigin. Cellach and Conall Cael were in joint rule as the 132nd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379) (**See Also:** Battles; Ucha; Governance; Joint Rule)

Carraig Eolairg – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Eolang son of Óchán fell here. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Cell Mona – The battle of Cell Mona took place during the reign of Domnall ua Néill, the 156th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403)

Cell Osnad – This battle was fought during the reign of Lugaid Lonn son of Loiguire, the 118th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359)

Cell ui nDaigri – The battle of Cell ui nDaigri was fought by Áed mac Néill during the reign of Áed Finnliath, the 151st king of Ireland. Áed mac Néill won the battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397, 399)

Cenn Delgen – A battle was fought here in which Fogartach, the 140th king of Ireland, was slain by Cinead son of Irgalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Cenn Dúin – This battle was fought in Asal by Sírna Sóegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245, 459)

Cenn-Eich – A battle was fought here in which Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland, was slain by the men of Breg. Or, he died at the battle of Druim Rig; or, he died a natural death in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395, 533)

Cenn Fuait – During the reign of Níall Glundub, the 153rd king of Ireland, there was a “battle-foray on Cenn Fuait by the Foreigners against the Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Cer – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Connachta, “in vengeance for his father”. In this battle Ceidgened son of Dáire and Luachtmemin son of Fer Loga and Cermaid son of Orc were all killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Clere¹ [Clíar] – This battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, in Corco Baiscind, County Clare. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279, 338; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 433, 449)

Clere² [Clíar] – “Ciasarn son of Dorcha with colour; was king of the family of the Fomoraig; he came over Mumu abroad; with Lugar, in five battles. The battle of Luachair, the battle of fair Clíar, the battle

of Samain, the battle of Cnoc Ochair, the fifth battle, without blame; was the battle of Móin Trógaide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Clíu¹ – In this battle Eoch Mumo was slain by Óengus Olmucach in vengeance for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279; **Vol. 5**, p. 221)

Clíu² – The battle of Clíu in Ui Drona was fought here by Nuadu Necht, the 85th king of Ireland, who was slain by Conaire Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 521)

Clíu³ – Túathal Techtmar fought a battle here against “the people of Mumu in revenge for his father”. In this battle Conaire son of Bodb and Numna son of Cermad fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Clíu⁴ – “The ravaging of Clíu over Laigin” was done by Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363, 533)

Clíu⁵ – Seven battles were fought here by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Clóenloch – This battle was fought during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Cluain Cuasa [Casa] – In Tethba, this battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Cluain Fiachna – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. In this battle Fiachna Finn of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Cluain Iráird – A battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Ulaid. Cairpre son of Trén, eponymous of Droichit Cairpre and Dairbre, eponymous of Druimm Dairbrech, fell there. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Cluain Muirisce [Cluain Min of Muirisc] – South of Breifne, the battle of Cluain Muirisce was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cnámcoill [Cnamhchoill] – The battle of Cnamcoill, in Connachta, was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 435)

Cnamros – The battle of Cnamros, in Laigne, was one of three battles fought and won by Nemed against the Fomorians. In this battle “a slaughter of the men of Ireland fell including Artoat son of Nemed and Beoan son of Starn” who were killed by Conand. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173, 191)

Cnoc Ochair – This was one of five battles fought by Ciasarn and Lugair of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Cnucha¹ – The battle of Cnucha of Sliab Betha, was fought by Conmáel son of Éber [Emer]. “Cnucha, Castleknock, County Dublin; “*Slebe Betha* is not a genitive description depending on *Cnucha*, which would wreck this identification, but on an understood repetition of *cath*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 433) (See Also: Battles; Sliab Betha)

Cnucha² – This battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Codnach – This battle, in Túath Eba (in Cairpre Móin of Druim Cliab), was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Comar [Commar] – A battle was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Comair Tri nUisce¹ [Meeting of the Three Waters] A battle was fought and won here by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel against the descendants of Érimón and the men of Breifne. In this battle Cermna and Inboth were slain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215, 445) (**See Also:** Miledach)

Comair Tri nUisce² [Meeting of the Three Waters] A battle was fought here by Elim Olfinechta, the 29th king of Ireland, in which he was killed by Giallachad son of Ailill Olcháin. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247) (**See Also:** Miledach)

Comraire – The battle of Comaire in Mide occurred 4 years after the battle of Cul Caichir. Here fell Ún, Én, Etán by the hand of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 109, 141, 159, 173)

Conaing's Tower – “The progeny of Nemed were under great oppression after his time in Ireland, at the hands of Morc s. Dela and of Conand s. Febar, [from whom is the Tower of Conand named, which is today called Toirinis Cetne].” “Wrath and sadness seized on the men of Ireland for the burden of the tax. They all went to fight against the Fomoraig.” 60,000 assaulted Conaing's Tower by land and sea. During the battle the sea rose up around the combatants and drown many of them. All of the Fomorian were slain (or one ship of them escaped). One ship of the Nemedians holding thirty warriors escaped from the battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250; **Vol. 3**, p. 116, 117, 118, 119, 123, 125, 127, 139, 141, 143, 147, 155, 157, 163, 165, 175, 181, 183, 185)

Cognach – “The cruel battle of Cognach ” was fought by Tigernmas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 435)

Corco Duibne – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father.” In this battle the three Ferguses were slain – Fergus Bodb, Fergus Teimen and Fergus Dub. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Corco Laide – There were two battles fought here against Túathal Techtmar by the men of Mumu. Mochta Manannach of the Absdanaig fell and there was a slaughter of the Corco Laide. “For they were four brothers Lugaid Cal, from whom are the Callraige, Lugaid Oirthé, from whom are Corco Oirthé, Lugaid Ligairne, from whom are the Luaidne of Temair, and Lugaid Laide from whom are Ui Corco Laide.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Craeb [Craeb Ruad] – A battle was fought here in which Rinnail king of the Fir Bolg was killed by Fodbgen son of Sengann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 19, 33)

Craeb Tulcha – The battle was fought here during the reign of Brían mac Ceneidig between Ulaid and Cenél Eogain where the kings of both sides fell, namely Áed ua Néill, king of Ailech and Eochaid mac Árdgail, king of Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405)

Crinach – This battle was fought during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain by Donnchad son of Domnall Remar, and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath against the men of Mide. The battle was won by Donnchad son of Domnall Remar although he was killed in the battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Crinna – A battle was fought here between Fergus Dubdétach, the 103rd king of Ireland, and Cormac ua Cuinn, (or Cormac son of Art son of Conn). Fergus Dubdétach is killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 527)

Cruachan Aigle - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Connachta in vengeance for his father. In this battle Cruachan Garg son of Osa of the progeny of Lugaid Cal was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Cruachu - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Ulaid in which Conall son of Uga fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Crúachu Claenta – A battle was fought here over the payment of the Boroma Tribute. The battle was waged and won by Labraid son of Bresal Belach against Eochu Mugmedon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 349)

Cua (See: Sliab Cua)

Cúil Coll – “The battle of Cúil Coll was broken for Diarmait [son of Muiredach] at the end of a fortnight against the Men of Mumu, the Osraighe and the Gaill of Port Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Cuilleann – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Ulaid in which Connla son of Inda fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Cuilend – At this battle in Connachta, Manannan was slain by Uillenn Faear-derg “of the red eyebrows”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 157, 193, 237)

Cuirche¹ [Cuince] – “The battle of crooked Cuirche” was fought by Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 227, 449)

Cuirce² – The battle of Cuirce² was one of fifty battles fought by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Cúl¹ – Two battles of Cúl were fought in Airgetros in one day between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl² – The battle of Cúl upon Erbus was fought by Tigernmas against the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Cúl Ard – This battle was fought in Mag Inis between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207, 435)

Cúl Athguirt – Located “westward” in Seimne, a battle was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl Caichir – One year after the slaying of Éber, Caicher was killed by Amorgen in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159, 161, 171)

Cúl Conaire – Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland, fought the battle of Cúl Conaire in Cera. In this battle Ailill Banda fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Cúl Dremne – A battle was fought here against Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Cúl Fedar – A battle was fought here by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 435)

Cúl Fobair – The battle of Cúl Fobair on Erbus was one of 27 battles fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Cúl Fraocháin [Fraecháin] – A battle was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl Martha – A battle was fought here by Irial, son of Érimón, in which were slain the sons of Éber: Er,

Orba, Ferón, Fergna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 429)

Cúl Ratha¹ – A battle was fought here by Óengus Olmucaid against the Erna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 449)

Cúl Ratha² [Cuil Ratha] – A battle was fought in Desmumu between Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, and the Martra. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227)

Cúl Sibrille – This battle was fought by Fergus son of Roig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Da Chumain – Báetan son of Ninned, the 123rd king of Ireland, fell in this battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 545)

Daball¹ – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. In this battle Dearcaich Dreach-leathan fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Daball² - On the ridge above Daball, Muiredach Tírech, the 110th king of Ireland, was killed by Caelbad son of Crunn Badrai king of the Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345, 529)

Dáire – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In that battle Conall Cenn-aithech of the progeny of Dáire son of Deda, and Caithear son of Uitel of the progeny of Lugaid, son of Ith, fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Dercderc – A battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In that battle Lathar Aphach son of Cerb fell as did Lothar Lethur son of Lapa and Dáire son of Bir. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Detna – This battle was fought in Brega between Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland and Illann king of Laigin to exact the Boroma Tribute. In this battle Argdal son of Conall Earrbreg, and Colcu Mocloithi son of Crunn, king of Airgialla were slain. The Laigin lost the battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Domnach – This battle was fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Druim Almaine [Érimón] – A battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Gaileoin and in it Ailill son of Cical son of Uigne fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Druim Corcain – A battle was fought here in which Cinaed, the 141st king of Ireland, was slain by Flaithbertach son of Loingsech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Druim Criach – A battle was fought here by the three Finds of Emain – Bres, Nár and Lothar – against their father, Eochu Feidlech. The three Finds were defeated. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Druim Dergaige – This battle took place during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. “Wherefore the plain of Mide was taken away from Laigin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Druim Emna – This battle was fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gáedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Druim Liathain – This battle was fought by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmael, the 10th king of Ireland, against the descendants of Érimón, the Erna and the Mairthine. Smirgoll son of Enboth fell in that battle “in vengeance for his [Eochu Fáebarglas] father and grandfather.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215, 445)

Druim Ligen – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Láegaire son of Inda of the progeny of the Fir Bolg fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Druim Ríg¹ – In this battle Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland, was slain by Áed mac Néill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

Druim Ríg² - A battle was fought here by Áed Oirdnide, the 147th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

Dubchomar [Dubchomair] – Fíachu Sroiptine, the 108th king of Ireland, was killed in the battle of Dubchomar in the territory of Ros of Breg “at the hands of the three sons of his brother, that is, the sons of Eochu Doimlen – the Three Collas, Colla Uais, Colla Fó Crich, and Colla Menn. Dubchomar was the name of the druid of Fíachu Sraibtene, and he fell there, so that from him the battle has its name.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 341, 343, 529)

Duma – This battle was fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gáedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Duma Aichir – A battle was fought here between the Leth Cuinn under Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, against the Laigin under the leadership of Crimthann son of Enna Ceinselach, to exact the Boroma Tribute. The battle went against Ailill Molt and his people were put to slaughter. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359)

Duma Selga – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Connachta “in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland.” In this battle Sanb son of Cet king of Connachta was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Dún Bolg – Áed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland, was killed in this battle by Brandub son of Eochu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 545)

Dún Cermna – Cermna Finn, son of Ebric and the 9th king of Ireland, was killed here by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213)

Dún Cethirn – This contest was fought during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Dún Masc¹ – A battle was fought here between Diarmait mac Cerbaill and Cormac son of Ailill who refused to pay the Boroma Tribute. Cormac and the Laigin were defeated “and it [Laigen] was empty after the rout of its people.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Dún Masc² - A battle was fought here by Cellach and Conall Cáel, the 132nd kings in joint rule over Ireland, to exact the Boroma Tribute from the Laigin “and so exacted the Boroma thereafter.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379)

Edar – This battle was fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Eibhlinne – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father, and against Elim son of Fergus of the Ligmúine, “and it is there that Annoid son of Tubair, of the Domann” was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Eibliu – This battle was fought during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 363)

Éile¹ [Éle] – The battle of Éile¹ was one of five battles fought by Conmáel son of Éber [Emer]. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 433)

Éile² – This battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber, in which Rochorb son of Gollán fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Eolarg – This battle, in Mide, was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Cairbre Garb of the progeny of Sengann was slain here by Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Ercba – The battle of Ercba was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the “Province of the Gaileoin.” and Maine Móir-echtach and Ailill, the two sons of Inda son of Ogaman, fell in this conflict. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Érimón (See: Battles; Druim Almaine)

Ess Ruad – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Domnann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Etar – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Domann. Echraid Gaillesrach of the Domnann fell here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Farach – A battle was fought here between Máel-Sechlainn, the 150th king of Ireland, and the Foreigners in which 600 were slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Fea – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the Province of the Gailoin. In this fight Crimthann Cosrach son of Erge son of Eogan fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Febad – This battle was one of twenty battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Febat – This battle was fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Femin – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar in revenge for his father “where the king of Mumu fell, namely, Foirbri son of Fine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Feorann – This battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In this conflict “the two Dubans fell, Duban Descert and Duban Tuaiscert. They were the two sons of Roth son of Tracda.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Feorna – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father and in which Nuadu Nert-chalma fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Fernmag – “The battle of the three Collas on Fernmag, after their coming into Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 465)

Fethach – This battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. In this fight Fíachna Foilt-lebair of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fidnach – The battle of Fidnach took place during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Finn – The battle of Finn was one of twenty battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Finnabar – Túathal Techtmar fought this battle “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” This was where Daeth Derg of Mochthonna fell. Finnabar was also where Óenach Findabrach was held

among the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fordruim – This battle was one of twenty battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Forna – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this fight Farbiach Fuiltech of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fortrasc – Fergus son of Roig fought “two battles of Fortrasc, into which kings crowded with great pallor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 481)

Fossad Dá Gort – This battle was fought and won by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel against the descendants of Érimón and the Laigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275; Vol. 5, p. 213, 215, 445)

Frogs and the Mice – “It is useless to attempt to identify the sites of the battles called Mag Tuired: they are as mythical as the Battle of the Frogs and the Mice.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 119)

Gabar – The battle of Gabar of Aicill was fought by Cairpre Lifechair to exact the Boroma Tribute from the Laigin. In this effort Cairbre Lifechair was killed by Senioth son of Cerb [Cerp] of the Fotharta, or by Ruad of Rairiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 341, 527)

Gabar Life¹ – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the Province of the Gailoin, and in it “Bresal Breogaman of the Gailioin fell, the most comely man of his time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Gabar Life² – Domnall and Fergus, the two sons of Mac Erca, who jointly ruled as the 122nd kings of Ireland, fought and won the battle of Gabar Life². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Geisill [Bri-Dam] – This battle was fought by Conmáel son of Éber against the descendants of Érimón. Palap son of Érimón was killed here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111, 199, 201)

Glas Fráechain [Glaisin] – This battle was fought in Muirisc by Óengus Olmucach and here Fráecháin Fáid fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227)

Glenn Amain – This battle was fought by Fergus son of Roig “against the warriors of Fert, as he attacked the right of Ua Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Glenn Gaimin – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg”. In this contention, Foibni Faen, eponymous of Benn Foibne, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Glenn Máma – During the reign of Brian mac Ceneidig, the 158th king of Ireland, the battle of Glenn Máma was won by Brian mac Ceneidig and Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405)

Glenn Sailech – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this fight Fingin son of Diria of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Gruitine – A battle was fought here between Conaire Cóem, the 100th king of Ireland, and Nemed son of Sroibcenn in which Conaire Cóem was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Iarmbras – The battle of Iarmbras was fought by Túathal Techtmar “against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father.” In this battle Cennluga son of Calc was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Imdan – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Inber Bréna – Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of Inber Bréna in the Province of the Gailoin, where Uga son of Eogan fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Irgoll – Túathal Techtmar fought this battle “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this conflict “the three sons of Gúaile son of Cerb fell: Brian, Dáire and Indaid were their names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Lecc Uatha – This battle “was broken against Diarmait son of Muiredach” during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Rúaidri ui Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Leitir Rúaid – The battle of Leitir Rúaid was fought in Corann, between Fachtna Fathach, the 81st king of Ireland, and Eochu Feidlech. Fachtna Fathach was killed in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

Lemna¹ - Ligair of the Long Hand of the Fir Bolg was slain in the battle of Lemna which was fought by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Lemna² - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father.” In this contention Mairgenid son of Cerb and Finga son of Luamnus and Labraid son of Luithemed Lorc were killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Leth in Chaim – A battle was fought here by Conchobor son of Donnchad, the 148th king of Ireland, against Níall Caille. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Lethet Lachtmuige (See: Battles; Murbolg)

Life¹ – “The Sons of Míl fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in shapes of giants which the Túatha De Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry. The Sons of Míl (Éber, Érimón and Ír), fought the battle valiantly. The horse (*gabar*) of Érimón fell there, *unde Gabar Life nominatur.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 75)

Life² - The battle of Life was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the Province of the Gailoin, where Labraid Lamfhota son of Oirbsen fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Loch Léin – The battle was fought by Conmáel son of Éber, the 6th king of Ireland, against the descendants of Érimón, the Erna and the Muirthine. Mug Roth son of Mofebis fell here. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 433)

Loch Sentuinne – “The first attack on Ireland was made by them [the Fir Bolg] after great fatigue, namely the Battle of Loch Sentuinne which is called Loch Febail now: and there was killed Febal s. Find s. Firmend, and from him is the lake named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

Lochmag¹ – The battle of Lochmag¹ was fought by Írial Fáid, son of Érimón and the 4th king of Ireland. In this battle Lug Roith son of Mofemis died. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193, 429)

Lochmag² - This battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. In this fight Daigerne [Dagerne] son of Gall [Coll] son of Gollán fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Luachair¹ [Luachair Dedaid] – “The battle of Luachair¹ [in southern County Kerry] with multitudes of [blood-] drops(?) was fought and won by Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland and son of Conmáel, against the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215)

Luachair² [Luachair Dedad] - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In this contention Corbsen son of Corb Foibes died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317, 445)

Luachair³ – “The heroic battle of Luachair” was one of fifty battles fought by Fergus son of Roig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Luachair⁴ – Luachair⁴ was a battle fought by Ciasarn, son of Dorca, king of the Fomoraig and Lugair of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Luachair⁵ - This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Luagad – A battle was fought here in the Province of the Gailoin by Túathal Techtmar in which Lugaid Láimderg of the Gailioin fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Luglochta [Loch Luigdech] - Seven battles were fought in Luglochta on Loch Lugdach in one day between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Lus Luigech – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Macha – Túathal Techtmar fought this battle “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” Mochdaine of the Fir Bolg fell here. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313) (**See Also:** Battles; Óenach Macha)

Mag Bera [Berre] – Three battles were fought at Mag Bera between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201, 433)

Mag Coba¹ - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this conflict Crúad-luindi Clíab-remair fell. At that time, “Mag Coba was the territory of the progeny of Carbad Cenn-liath.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mag Coba² - A battle was fought here during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313, 409)

Mag Cuma – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Mag Ele [Mag Eille] - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” Truach of the Fir Bolg fell in this battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mag Feigi – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” Conairi Cerba of the Gailioin fell in this conflict. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mag Femen – Túathal Tectmar fought “seven battles upon Mag Femen against the progeny of Cermna and a slaughter of Caither son of Eterscéil.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317) (**See Also:** Battles; Femen)

Mag Inis¹ – “To hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg”, Túathal Techtmar fought a battle here in which Aimirgin son of Conrai fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mag Inis² - In a second battle “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg” Túathal Techtmar fought this battle in which Óengus Ulachtach son of Sech fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mag Itha – “The first battle of Ireland, which Partholon won in Slemna of Mag Itha against Cichol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig. Men with single arms and single legs were they, who joined in battle against him.” “A week were they fighting it, and not a man was slain there, for it was a magic battle.” “Partholon received a mortal wound. Also it was of the gory darts of those wounds that he died, after a long time following the battle.” “Other versions make him [Partholon] a victim of plague. The harmonists have made no effort to reconcile the plague story with (a) their chronological theories, and (b) the alternative story of the death from wounds inflicted in the battle with Cicul. The latter is hardly consistent with his survival for 27 years after the battle; it is evident that the story comes from a source that knows nothing of the plague.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 13, 15, 73, 75, 92)

Mag Lacha Síleinn – This was one of twenty-five battles fought between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Mag Laigin – Three battles were fought on Mag Laigin by Conmáel son of Éber against the descendants of Érimón, in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Magh Leana – This battle is used by Macalister to cite O’Curry’s belief that Dun na mBarc may be in Ballinskelligs Bay. The reference is to the The Battle of Magh Leana, p. 34-5, footnote. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 234*n*) (See Also: Authors; O’Curry)

Mag Glas – This battle was fought in the land of Bres son of Elada by the Fir Bolg. In the battle of Mag Glas, Glas s. Rigbard, king of the land, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

Mag Mandacht – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Mag Muirthemne¹ – In this battle Foidbgen [Odbgen] was killed by Eochu son of Erc for the kingship of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 51)

Mag Muirthemne² - Three battles were fought here between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón, in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Mag nAilbe¹ –Lugaid Lonn, the 118th king of Ireland, demanded payment of the Boroma Tribute from the Laigen. The battle “broke against Lugaid, and Muirchetach s. Erc and Cairbre Mór s. Níall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Mag nAilbe² – This was a battle fought by Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland, to claim the Boroma Tribute. “It was broken against the Laigen ... and the Boroma was exacted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 533)

Mag nEni¹ –A battle was fought here in Ui Mail by Túathal Techtmar in the Province of the Gailoin, and in this battle Cú Corb fell, with his brethren Cnú, Corba, Bresal, Brian, Innait, Eochu, Fergus and Dáire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Mag nEni² - A battle was fought here in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in revenge for his father and to take Ireland. In this battle “the three bandits of the Domnann fell – Doig, Doigri, and Doiger, the three sons of Briston son of Orc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Mag nÓensciad – This battle was fought in Connachta by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 223)

Mag Raigne¹ – Enna Airgdech, the 14th king of Ireland was slain in this battle “on the red Mag Raigne” by Rothechtaid mac Main. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 265, 499)

Mag Raigne² [Raigne] – A battle was fought here by Túathal Tectmar “against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father.” In this battle Femen son of Fochras was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5,

p. 317)

Mag Roth – Domnall Mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland, fought a battle here against the Eogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 547)

Mag Sered – A battle was fought here in which Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland, was slain by Domnall son of Muiredach. Also killed in this battle were: Cumuscach son of Conchobor king of the three Airthera; Maenach son of Connalach king of the Ui Cremthainn; Muiredach Forcraig king of the Ui Tuitre; Fagall Finn son of Óengus king of Conaille of Muirthemne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391, 393, 549)

Mag Slecht - A battle was fought here in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland. The four sons of Trithem of the Domnann were killed, namely Saillenn Slabradach, Toillenn Trechennach, Bruach Abartach and Aer Eolch. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Mag Techt – The battle of Mag Techt was one of 27 battles fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Mag Tuired – “It is useless to attempt to identify the sites of the battles called Mag Tuired: they are mythical as the Battle of the Frogs and the Mice. Two extensive fields of megalithic monuments, one near Sligo and the other near Cong, have appeared to add local habitations to the name, but this is illusory. These monuments belong to prehistoric cemeteries, and there is every reason against identifying them with battle-memorials.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 119)

Mag Tuired¹ - The first battle of Mag Tuired was fought between the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann. “The usual identification of the site of the first battle of Mag Tuired is in the neighborhood of Cong ... “Such was greatness of their [the Túatha Dé Danann] knowledge that they came without ships or vessels” and landed upon “the hard mountain of Conmaicne Rein.” (or they were “protected by what would now be called a smoke-screen. ... from their “ships which they burnt, so as to leave themselves no alternative to a policy of “victory or death.” “The Túatha Dé Danann offered battle or kingship to the Fir Bolg, and thereafter they joined the great battle of Mag Tuired in Conmacne of Cul Tolad in Connachta.” “The last king [Eochu mac Eirc, of the Fir Bolg] had to meet the invading Túatha Dé Danann, and fell before them.” “The Fir Bolg gave them [the Túatha Dé Danann] battle upon Mag Tuired; they were a long time fighting that battle. At last it broke against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand [or 1,100] of them were slain westward to the strand of Eochaiill. There was the king Eochu overtaken, and he fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed. Yet the Túatha Dé Danann suffered great loss in the battle, and they left the king on the field, with his arm cut from him; the leeches were seven years healing him. The Fir Bolg fell in that battle all but a few, and they went out of Ireland in flight from the Túatha Dé Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra and other islands besides. [It was they who led the Fomoraig to the second battle of Mag Tuired]. It was “Sreng son of Sengand with spears, in the hard battle of wounding, gave a blow to noble Nuadhu, and lopped from his right side his right arm.” “In the eighth year of Cambyses son of Cyrus the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland, and they fought the battle of Mag Tuired with the Fir Bolg, and slew Eochaid son of Erc.” (Or, it was in the time of “the Assyrian Belochus”) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155, 157; Vol. 4, p. 1, 11, 21, 23, 35, 43, 57, 63, 80, 81, 82, 93, 98, 109, 111, 113, 115, 143, 147, 149, 163, 173, 177, 201, 215, 221, 227, 294)

Mag Tuired² [Battle of Bres] – “The second battle of Mag Tuired between the Túatha Dé Danann and the invading Fomorians, is alleged to have taken place at Moytirra, near Sligo ... but Traig Eothaile [where Eochu mac Eirc was killed] is the strand of Ballysadare Bay, a couple of miles or so from the Sligo site: which seems to suggest at least an uncertainty as to the respective sites of the battles. The original form of the present story may have localized the battle at the Sligo site: in which case the statement that the slaughter pressed *northward*, which is not appropriate to the Sligo site, may be a harmonistic interpolation, intruded after scholars had agreed to adopt the Cong site as the scene of the first battle.” There were 27 years between the two battles at Mag Tuired. “What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? – Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, seven fifties (fifty): or nine hundreds twenty forties (hundred), ninety (forty), [including the grandson of Net] [that is, including

Ogma son of Elathan son of Net.]” “Bellepares, the 19th king of Assyria, reigned when the second battle of Mag Tuired was fought. Whitley Stokes edited a translation of the Battle of Mag Tuiread in *Revue Celtique*, xii, p. 52; “The grotesque story of the battle, edited by Stokes, appears to be a mere farce designed to bring ridicule upon the ancient gods, and, though using some traditional material, is hardly of as much value for the history of the cult as has been supposed. In fact, all such stories of sanguinary slaughter are to a large extent matters of religious polemic, the gods being represented as mere men, living the lives and dying the deaths of men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 95, 99, 100, 102, 103, 119, 121, 125, 147, 149, 151, 163, 181, 185, 187, 201, 209, 227, 229, 237, 251, 294, 297, 298, 322) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

Main – The battle of Main was one of twenty battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Maistiú – Eochaid son of Erc, king of the Laigin, refused to pay the Boroma Tribute to Conn Cet-Cathrach and the battle of Maistiú was fought. Conn Cet-Cathrach was routed. The king of the Laigin then occupied Temair for the next seven years until the strength of Conn increased again. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Móin Cruinneoc [Crannoichi] – This battle was fought during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Bráin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Móin Foichnig – Móin Foichnig in Ui Failgne was the scene of the battle fought by Sírna Soegalach against the Mairtine and the Erna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 459)

Móin Mór – The battle of Móin Mór was “a devastation (?) of Mumu”, and was fought by the Laigin and Connachta against Tairdelbach ua Bráin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411, 413)

Móin Trógaide – This battle in Cianachta [Connachta] was fought by Sírna Soegalach against the Fomoir. “The Men of Ireland assembled (“at the Bog”) to Móin Trógaide (“in the East”) to fight against the Fomoir. When they were in the thick of battle a plague came over them, so that the Men of Ireland died there, and Lugair and Ciasarn the king of the Fomoir died, as well as Sírna king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459, 461)

Morba – The battle of Morba was fought in Ui Cennselaig by Túathal Techtmar. It was in this battle that Meada son of Óengus Urleathan of the Fir Bolg, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Mortan – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Mucrama – Art Óenfer son of Conn, the 101st king of Ireland, fought a battle here against Mucrama son of Mog Nuadat. In this confrontation, Art Óenfer was killed by Lugaid Lagad and Ligrimne Lagnech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 525)

Muincell – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Muine Brocáin – A battle was fought by Congalach, the 155th king of Ireland, against the Foreigners in which 7,000 of them were slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Muirbeg – A battle was fought here at Tráig Bréna in which Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland, was killed by Congal Cáech son of Scannlan king of the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 545)

Mulla – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Murbolg [of Lethet Lachtmuige] – The battle of Murbolg in Dál Riata was fought between Nemed and the Fomorians. Starn son of Nemed was killed here by Conann son of Fáebar in Lethet Lachtmaige in Murbolg. The battle was fought in the 32nd year of the reign of Deioces of the Medes, 7 years after the taking of Conaing's Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 163)

Oca – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar in which Eochu Anchenn son of Bran-Dub Brecc, king of Laigin, fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Ocha – A battle was fought here by Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, and he was killed by Lugaid son of Loiguire and Muirchertach son of Erc and Fergus Cerrbél son of Conall Crimthann and Fiachra Lonn son of Cóelbad, king of Dál Araide and by Crimthann son of Énna king of Laigin. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357, 359, 533)

Odba¹ – This battle was fought during the reign of Máel-Coba and in this battle Conall Laeg Breg fell. Óengus mac Colmán was the victor in the battle of Odba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375)

Odba² - This battle was fought during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Odba³ - This battle of Odba was won by Conchobor ua Máel-Sechlainn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Odba⁴ - Ailill Finn was killed in the battle of Odba by Argatmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 509)

Óenach Macha [Aenach Macha, Emain Macha] – Comáel son of Éber [Emer] fought two battles at Óenach Macha against the progeny of Érimón. In the second battle, Conmáel, “under a change of form,” was killed by Tigernmas son of Fallach in revenge for his father and grandfather. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 271, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201)

Óenach Odba – A battle was fought here, south of Temair, and Conall Cáel son of Máel-Coba, the 132nd king of Ireland, was slain by Diarmait son of Áed Sláine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379) (**See Also:** Battles; Odba)

Oirbsen – Túathal Techtmar fought a battle here against Connachta in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland. In this battle Amirgin son of Echu of the Fir Bolg and Feidlimid Foltnaithech son of Cerb were killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Ollarba - A battle was fought here in which Fothad Airgthech was killed by the warriors of Finn ua Baiscne and the hirelings of Fíachu Sroibtime. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343, 527)

Raide – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In this fight Eochaid son of Luigdech and Fergus son of Cerb of the Domnann, died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Raigne (**See:** Battles; Mag Raigne)

Rairiu – In this battle near Athy in Laigin, Ethriel, the 5th king of Ireland, was defeated and killed by Conmáel son of Éber in vengeance for his father. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197, 497)

Rath Aillenn¹ [Aillenn, Alind, Almain, Rath Aillenn] – This battle was fought at Rath Aillenn between Eterscél Mór, the 84th king of Ireland, and Nuadu Necht of the Laigin. Eterscél Mór fell there. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 521)

Rath Aillenn² [Almain] - A battle was fought here by Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland.

(**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Rath Carmain – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405) (**See Also:** Battles; Carman)

Rath Clochair [Clochar, Clochrain] - Lugaid Íardonn son of Énna Derg, the 41st king of Ireland, was killed by Sírlám son of Finn in the battle of Rath Clochair. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255, 507)

Rath Umaille [Umall] - A battle was fought here in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland. Arisa son of Tuama Tened and Cermaid son of Aicle were killed in this confrontation. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Rathan – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Reb – The battle of Reb was fought between Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, and the descendants of Éber, the Erna and the Mairthine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Ren – The battle of Ren was fought by Fergus son of Roig in Fertas Milige, “abounding in woods.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Resad – Túathal Techtmar fought a battle here in the “Province of the Gaileoin” and Fithir son of Dot fell in the fight. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Ros – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Ros En – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Connachta in vengeance for his father. Ros Derg son of Forgo was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Ros Fráecháin¹ [Badbna] – “It is Nemed who won the battle of Ros Fráecháin [in Connachta] against Gand and Sengand, two kings of the Fomoraig, and the twain were slain there.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 123, 135, 173, 190)

Ros Fráecháin² – Óengus Olmucaid fought “the battle of Ros Fráecháin with points of javelins.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 449)

Ros Lair – In Fotharta; a battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar in which Laine son of Eochu son of Óengus, fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Sailten – The battle of Sailten was fought here by Domnall mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland, against the Ulaid. On the same day, he also fought the battle of Mag Roth against Eogan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Samain - This battle was one of five fought by Ciasarn and Lugair of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Satmon – At Satmon, in Ui Bairrche, a battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar and in it Scáile son of Eogan fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Sea, The – A battle was fought on sea by Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland against the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 217)

Sered Mag (**See:** Mag Sered)

Slemain – The battle of Slemain was fought and won by Colmán Rimid, the 127th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373)

Sliab Airbrig – Two battles were fought here by Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland, against the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459)

Sliab Belgadan Toga – In Luigne of Mide, a battle was fought and Máel-Coba the clerk, the 129th king of Ireland, was killed by Suibne Mend. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375) (See Also: Battles; Belgadan)

Sliab Belgatain [Belgadain, Belgatan] – Fíachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland, was killed in this battle by Eochu Mumu son of Mofebis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217, 499) (See Also: Battles; Belgadan)

Sliab Betha – This was one of twenty-five battles fought by Conmáel son of Éber against the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 433)

Sliab Bladma - Two battles were fought here between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Sliab Cailce [Cailge] – This battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, in the territory of Corco Baiscinn against the Mairthine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279; Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 449)

Sliab Crott – This battle may have occurred during the reign of Diarmait mac Máil-na-mBo, who was king with opposition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407)

Sliab Cua [Cua] – This battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, against the Erna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Sliab Cuailnge – Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, fought a battle against the Mairtini in the territory of Corco Baiscinn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

Sliab Eiblinne - Two battles were fought here between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201) (See Also: Battles; Eiblinne)

Sliab Fuad – A battle was fought here between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Sliab Mis¹ – On the third day of their arrival in Ireland, the Sons of Míl fought the battle of Sliab Mis against the Túatha Dé Danann (or, the Fomoraig) and their demons and giants in vengeance for the death of Ith son of Bregon. The battle lasted for 3 days and 3 nights. It was during the reign of Mitreus, the 26th king of Assyria, that the battle of Sliab Mis took place. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211; Vol. 5, p. 3, 33, 59, 61, 75, 127)

Sliab Mis² – A battle was fought at Sliab Mis by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Sliab Moduirn – The battle was fought by Conmáel son of Éber against the descendants of Érimón. Samroth son of Inboth [Ionboth] fell in this confrontation. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 433)

Sliab Slanga - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. In this fight Goan son of Fergna from Brí Ergi in the North fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Sliab Tóád – Sliab Tóád is “Bessie Bell” Mountain in County Tyrone. A battle was fought here in which

Máel-Coba was slain by Ua Cuin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 545)

Sligech – This battle was fought by Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland, and in this battle Eogan Béal the king of Connachta was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Srath Caruin – Domnall mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland, may have been slain in this battle by Owain, king of the Britons. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 379)

Stone of Comar – This may have been a battle fought by Fergus son of Roig “from the Stone of Comar with 3 battlefields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Swamp, The – The battle of the swamp was fought by Fiachu Labraine, the 11th king of Ireland. In this battle fell Mofemis son of Eochu Fáebarglas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217, 447)

Tailltiu – “Five years had Alexander in the kingship when the sons of Míl came into Ireland, and the Battle of Tailltiu was fought, in which the Túatha Dé Danann fell with their three kings and their three queens.” Or, the battle occurred during the reign of Mitreus, the 26th king of Assyria. The battle was fought on Thursday, the 17th of the moon, the calends of the solar month of May, in vengeance for the slaying of Ith son of Bregon. The Túatha Dé Danann were defeated. After this battle Ireland was divided in two with Erimón in the North and Éber in the South. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209, 211; Vol. 5, p. 59, 61, 87, 95, 97, 139, 155, 165, 167)

Tech Giugraind – This battle was fought between the Foreigners of Áth Cliath and Congallach, the 155th king of Ireland. In that battle, Congallach was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Temair¹ – The battle of Temair was fought by the Túatha Dé Danann and the Milesians. Most of the text sites this battle at Tailltiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239) (See Also: Battles; Tailltiu)

Temair² – Eochu Edgathach, the 8th king of Ireland, fought the battle of Temair and was slain by Cermna son of Ebric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 403, 497)

Temair³ – This battle of Temair fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Foreigners in a siege of 3 days and 3 nights, after which he took the hostages of Ireland from the Foreigners by force. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405)

Temair Árd – The battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid was fought by Eochu Gunnat, the 105th king of Ireland, who was killed either by Cormac ua Cuinn, Lugaid son of Lugna or Lugaid son of Óengus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Tenmag [Tendmag, Tennmag] – This battle was fought between Írial Faid, the 4th king of Ireland, and Eochaid Ehcenn, king of the Fomoir. Írial Faid won that battle and Eochaid Ehcenn was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 429)

Tenus of the Tribes – “At the end of a year [after the battle of Tailltiu], a battle was fought between Érimón and Éber in the plain of Argetros, in contention for Druim Clasaig in Ui Maine, Druim Betaig in Moenmag, and Druim Fingin in Mumu, for their fruitfulness.” “Over the Tenus, it was, within the two plains of Ui Failge.” “In the battle on Tenus of the Tribes on the plain where Éber fell, they fell together, Gosten, Sétga, and Suirge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109, 155, 167, 419)

Tertas – Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of Tertas, in the territory of Conall of Muirtemne, to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Tedma Trénbuillech of the Fir Bolg was slain here and along with him Finnmall, one of the bandits that were with Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Tethba – The battle of Tethba was fought by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 435)

Tir dá Glas – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In this fight Óengus Mór son of Trén Edgothach died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Tortan – This battle was fought by Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland, against the Laigin, in which Mac Erca son of Ailill Molt was slain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Tuaim Drecon – fought by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel, the 10th king of Ireland, in Breifne, against the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215, 445)

Ucha¹ – This battle of Ucha was fought near Kilcullen Bridge in County Kildare by Conmáel son of Eber [Emer], the 6th king of Ireland, against the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 433)

Ucha² - This battle was fought by Aed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland, against the Laigen in which all of the Laigen fell, but a few. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Uchbath – The battle of Uchbath was fought by Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland, in which Bran Bec son of Muiredach and Aed Mend fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Weir, The – The battle of the Weir was fought by Loingsech son of Óengus, the 137th king of Ireland. The battle was fought “on the fourth of the ides of July at the sixth hour, a Sabbath”. “The Four Masters date this battle to the year 701, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday”. The leaders who were killed in that battle include: Loingsech son of Oengus (slain by Cellach of Loch Cimme), Artgal, Connachtach, Flanngerg, the two sons of Colgu, Dub Diberg son of Dungal, Fergus Forcraig, Conall Gabra. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383, 383*n*)

Battles, Reasons for – This section is a best efforts attempt at providing the main reason for a battle. It should be noted that there may be more than one reason for a conflict. There may be more reasons than are listed here. In many instances the reason for a battle is not stated, but implied.

Control of Land – **See:** Ai1, Aicil, Árd Droichit, Árd Lemnachta, Argetros¹, Áth Cliath^{1,2}, Calland, Carraig Eolairg, Cenn Fuait, Clere², Cnamros, Cnoc Ochair, Crinach, Daball¹, Druim Dergaige, Druim Ligen, Eolarg, Farach, Fethach, Finnabar, Forná, Glenn Gaimin, Glenn Máma, Glenn Sailech, Irgoll, Lemna¹, Loch Sentuinne, Luachair⁴, Macha, Mag Coba¹, Mag Ele, Mag Feigi, Mag Inis^{1,2}, Mag Tuired^{1,2}, Moin Trógaide, Muine Brocáin, Murbolg, Ros Fráchain¹, Samain, Sliab Slanga, Tailltiu, Tech Giugraind, Temair^{1,3}, Tenmag

Exactng the Boroma Tribute – **See:** Almu, Carn Ucha, Cruachu Claenta, Detna, Duma Aichir, Dun Masc^{1,2}, Gabar, Mag nAilbe^{1,2}, Maistiu

Pillaging – **See:** Cenn Fuait, Cliu⁴, Conaing’s Tower

Power / Kingship – **See:** Aicil, Aircheltra², Árd Droichit, Árd Ladrann, Argatros², Belach Oirtbe, Berre, Bile Tened, Badna, Breogan, Calland, Carman¹, Carn Feradaig, Carn Mór, Carraig Eolairg, Cenn Fuait, Clere², Cluain Cuasa, Cluain Fiachna, Cluain Iráird, Cluain Muirsce, Cnámcoill, Codnach, Comar, Comair Tri nUisce¹, Comraire, Craeb, Craeb Tulcha, Cruachu, Cuil Coll, Cuilleann, Cúl^{1,2}, Cúl Árd, Cúl Athgurt, Cúl Caicher, Cúl Fobair, Cúl Fobair, Cúl Fraochain, Cúl Martha, Daball¹, Druim Liathain, Druim Ligen, Duma Selga, Eile^{1,2}, Eolarg, Farach, Fethach, Finnabar, Forná, Fossad Dá Gort, Geisill, Glenn Gaimin, Glenn Máma, Glenn Sailech, Irgoll, Lemna¹, Loch Lein, Lochmag², Luachair^{1,3}, Luglochta, Lus Luigech, Macha, Mag Bera, Mag Coba¹, Mag Ele, Mag Feigi, Mag Inis^{1,2}, Mag Muirthemne¹, Mag Techt, Mag Tuired^{1,2}, Óenach Macha, Sliab Betha, Sliab Bladma, Sliab Eiblinne, Sliab Fuad, Sliab Moduirm, Sliab Slanga, Tailltiu, Temair¹, Tenus of the Tribes, Tuain Drecon, Ucha¹

Revenge – **See:** Ai³, Alla, Badna, Bladma, Brefne, Breg, Carman¹, Cer, Cliu^{1,3}, Conaing’s Tower, Corco Duibne, Corco Laide, Cruachan Aigle, Daire, Dercderc, Duma Selga, Eibhlinne, Femin, Feorann, Feorna, Iarmbras, Lemna², Luachair², Mag Loch Silenn, Mag Laigin, Mag Muirthemne², Mag nEni², Mag

Raigne², Mag Slecht, Mag Tuired², Raide, Rairiu, Rath Umaille, Ros En, Sliab Mis¹, Tailltiu, Temair¹, Tir Dá Glas

Unstated – See: Achad Lethderg, Ai², Aidne, Aircheltra¹, Airid Rigfeda, Árd Achaid, Árd Brestine, Árd Inmaith, Árd Niad, Argatros³, Áth Cliath³, Áth Firdiad, Belach Mugna, Belgadan, Bernas, Boirenn, Both, Bri Molt, Carman², Carn Fraich, Carn Richeda, Cell Mona, Cell Osnad, Cell ui nDaigri, Cenn Delgen, Cenn Dúin, Cenn-Eich, Clere¹, Cliu², Clóenloch, Cnucha^{1,2}, Comair Tri nUisce², Cognach, Crinna, Cúil Ratha, Cuillend, Cuirche^{1,2}, Cúl Conaire, Cúl Dremne, Cúl Fedar, Cúl Ratha^{1,2}, Cúl Sibrille, Da Chumin, Daball², Domnach, Druim Almaine, Druim Corcain, Druim Criach, Druim Emna, Druim Rig^{1,2}, Dubchomar, Duma, Dun Bolg, Dun Cermna, Dun Cethirn, Edar, Eibliu, Ercba, Ess Ruad, Etar, Febad, Febat, Fernmag, Fidnach, Finn, Fodruim, Fortrasc, Gabar Life^{1,2}, Glas Fráechain, Glenn Amain, Gruitine, Imdan, Inber Bréna, Lecc Uatha, Leitir Rúaid, Leth in Chaim, Life^{1,2}, Lochmag¹, Luachair⁵, Luagad, Mag Coba², Mag Cuma, Mag Femen, Magh Leana, Mag Glas, Mag Mandacht, Mag nEni¹, Mag nÓensciad, Mag Raigne¹, Mag Roth, Mag Sered, Main, Moin Cruinneoce, Moin Foichnig, Moin Mór, Morba, Mucrama, Muinell, Muirbeg, Mulla, Oca, Ocha, Odba^{1,2,3,4}, Óenach Odba, Oirbsen, Ollarba, Rath Aillenn^{1,2}, Rath Carmain, Rath Clochair, Rathan, Reb, Ren, Resad, Ros, Ros Fráechain, Ros Lair, Sailten, Satmon, Sea, Slemain, Sliab Airbrig, Sliab Belgadan Toga, Sliab Belgatáin, Sliab Cailce, Sliab Crott, Sliab Cua, Sliab Cuailnge, Sliab Eiblinne, Sliab Mis², Sliab Tóad, Sligeach, Srath Caruin, Stone of Comar, Swamp, Temair 2, Temair Árd, Tertas, Tethba, Tortan, Ucha², Uchboth, Weir

Bavarians (See: Peoples; Baioarii)

Bay of Biscay (See: Seas; Bays)

Bdellium (See: Health, Medicine)

Be a Faibethad (See: Health, Pestilence)

Be Chuille – Be Chuille was one of the four daughters of Flidais (or, daughter of Dana) and one of the three she-farmeress, or she-husbandmen (Irish = *ban-túathig*) of the Túatha Dé Danann. She died in the battle of Mag Tuired². (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 123, 133, 151, 159, 183, 197, 217, 231)

Be Theite [Be Tete, Be Thete] – Be Theite was one of the four daughters of Flidais (or, daughter of Dana). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 123, 133, 159, 183, 197)

Béaloideas (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Beasts (See: Fauna; Beasts)

Bec-En [Becen, Beceon, Biceon] – He was of Túatha Dé Danann and the son of Satharn son of Eidleo son of Allda (or, the son of Starn son of Eidleo, son of Aldui). His son was En. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 159, 189, 195)

Bec-Felmas [Becc-Felmas, Bic-felmais, Bicfelmas] Bec-Felmas was the son of Cú [Con] son of Dian Cecht. He was described as “cold Bic-felmais” in Verse LVI. His son was Abcan; the bard or poet (Irish = *file*) of Lug, (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 157, 195, 233)

Beceon (See: Bec-En)

Bechach (See: Bechad)

Bechad [Bechach, Beocan] – Bechad was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower and took Ireland again. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Becsomus – Becsomus was the son of Sru son of Prament and brother of Partholon. “Partholon slew his father and his mother ... seeking kingship for his brother”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265)

Bede (See: Authors)

Bee (See: Fauna; Insects)

Beelzebub - His son was Belial. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 206) (See Also: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Beer (See: Foods; Beverages)

Beheading

Battle of Carman - "... in the battle of Carman, with hundreds of heads" (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 451)

Diarmait mac Cerbaill - "Diarmait fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Líne at the hands of Aed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dál Araide, and his head was carried to Clonmacnois, and his body was buried in Conaire." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Eachlann and Nuadu - Conn Cet-Cathrach "was routed from Maistiú to Temair, and two warriors of the Laigen overtook him (Eachlann and Nuadu were their names), and they pressed upon Conn, and wounded him. But he rounded and beheaded them." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Exhortations to - The Fomorians were advised to 'crush your enemies...behead them and scatter them in revenge for your brethren and friends all, who have died at their hands.' When Cairbre Nia Fer learned of the flight of the sons of Umor he ordered his sureties to either bring them back or to bring back their heads. "Bring to me, said just Coirpre the nomad multitudes of the sons of Umor; or let each man of you bring his head as I pledged you for a season." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 69)

Hillock of the Heads - "The other three were buried in the mounds of Findmagh: thence is the Hillock of the Heads above at firm Raith Umaill." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71)

Muircertach mac Néill - "... on a time, took a chief pledge of Cashel of Cellachan; a pride through rough fame of heads for Donnchad, High King over Ireland." "Does the allusion to "heads" in line 4890 ["a pride through rough fame of heads"] refer to the practice of head-hunting, of which there is ample literary evidence?" (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 565, 565*n*)

Nuadu - Nuadu lost his head in the second battle of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 163, 201)

Paul - The apostle Paul was beheaded by Nero during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303) (See Also: Punishments; Types of)

Beit Abachria (See: Authors, Maimonides)

Bel - A linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Bēl Ātha Cuirp - "On a time when Cellach [son of Máel-Coba] came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne; learned men say that he died in his bed, and that it was the Boyne that carried his body to Bēl Ātha Cuirp at Lind Fheic." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Belach Conglais (Pass of Cuglas, Pass of the Hound) - Belach Conglais was a boundary marker in the partition of Ireland. In the partition of Ireland by the followers of Nemed, "the third of Semeon (was) from Boand to Belach Conglais: the third of Britan from Belach Conglais to Totinis of Mag Cetne." The Fir Bolg partitioned Ireland into five portions. The fifth of Gann son of Dela stretched from Comar Tri nUisce to

Belach Conglais; the fifth of Sengann son of Dela was from Belach Conglais to Luimneach. At a later time, the fifth of Eocu Abrat-ruad was from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Belach Conglais; the fifth of Curoi mac Daire was from Belach Conglais to Luimnech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 187; Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 29, 55, 63, 75, 87) (See Also: Partition)

Belach Mugna (See: Battles; Belach Mugna)

Belach Oirtbe (See: Battles; Belach Oirtbe)

Belfast Loch (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Belgadan (See: Battles; Belgadan)

Belgaint – Belgaint was a place passed through by the sons of Míl on their journey to Spain. “They stayed a month in coloured Dacia, they went out of it into bright Gothia, into Belgaint, into Bregaint of large companies, into cold Spain of the headlands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113)

Belgia – The Milesians sailed (?) there from Sicily. “They (the Milesians) sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia where there are 18 provinces and 115 cities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43, 71, 73)

Belgic (See: Languages)

Belial (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Bell – “Diarmait mac Murchada, king of Laigin died, in Ireland, of an unknown disease, without bell or *viaticum*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Bellepares [Poliparis] – The synchronism of the reign of Bellepares with events in Ireland is confused in the text. Bellepares was the ruler of the world, and the 19th king of Assyria after Bolochus and before Lamprides. Bellepares ruled for 30 years. In the 8th year of his reign, which is the 615th of the Age of Abraham, came the plagues of Partholon’s people. Or, he had reigned for 9 or 10 years when Nemed came to Ireland and he ruled for 21 years contemporaneously with Nemed. His 10th year corresponded to the 617th year of the age of Abraham and the 15th year of the Hebrew judge Ehud. Or, it may also be that the second battle of Mag Tuired was fought in his time; Lug became king and Bres s. Elada died in his time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 35, 97, 137, 159, 195, 199; Vol. 4, p. 209, 312)

Bello Gallico, De (See: Authors; Caesar)

Bellows (See: Tools)

Belochus [Belocus] – Belochus was the king of the world after Armamitres (or Pantacer) and the 8th (or 18th) king of Assyria. He began to reign in the Age of Abraham 583. According to the text he ruled for 25, 30 or 35 years. Twelve years of his reign were contemporary with Partholon in Ireland and 13 years when Ireland was deserted. Altern-atively, in the 19th year of his reign the Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland and Bolochus was “in the high kingship at the time of the battle of Mag Tuired of Cong.” His daughter was Atossa [Semiramis]. “No certain correlation can be established between these alleged “Assyrian” monarchs and any Mesopotamian line of kings which has been recovered in modern times from contemporary chronicles.” “Belochus is, in fact, the 18th “King of Assyria” in the Eusebian list, and there, as in the document before us, he is said to have reigned 25 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37, 96, 97; Vol. 4, p. 35, 82, 209, 312, 312n)

Belshazzar (See: Baltassar)

Beltane (See: Measurements; Time; Festivals)

Belus - His son was Ninus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 11, 47, 51, 209, 232; Vol. 3, p. 19, 29, 37, 92; Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 414, 567)

Benbulbin (See: Mountains)

Benignus – Benigus was the second abbot of Árd Macha and he died during the reign of Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357)

Benjamin – Genesis xliii-xliv shows us Benjamin as a youth of such tender years that his father is unwilling to let him go to Egypt. Chapter xlv describes the happy reunion with Jacob and his family and there we are surprised to find Benjamin the father of no fewer than ten sons. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 102n)

Benn Foibne – In the battle of Glenn Gaimin Foibni Faen, eponymous of Benn Foibne, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Bennan – “The only son of Manannan from the bay, the first love of the aged woman, the tender youth fell in the plain at the hands of idle Bennan, on the plain of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 235)

Bennchor – Comgall of Bennchor died during the joint reign of Colmán Rimid and Aed Slaine, the 127th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373)

Beoan¹ – Beoan¹ was the son of Mar son of Airthecht son of Iartacht son of Iafeth. His son was Tat. This is an alternate genealogy to Beoan³ son of Starn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Beoan² – He was the son of Mellan and was a saint from Britain, in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down). He is mentioned in *Feilire Oengusso* and Gorman’s Martyrology. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 119, 297)

Beoan³ – Beoan³ was the son of Starn son of Nemed. His sons were Erglan, Matach and Iartach. Beoan³ was killed at the battle of Cnamros by Conand son of Febar; or, he was one of 30 warriors to survive the battle at Conaing’s Tower and later fled Ireland. This is an alternate genealogy to Beoan¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 135, 141, 143, 145, 149, 153, 175, 181, 185, 196, 205; Vol. 4, p. 9, 31, 43)

Beocan (See: Bechad)

Beoil (See: Beoir)

Beoir [Beoil, Breoir] – “Beoil the steward of Partholon, he it is who first made a guesting-house” in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 25, 55, 94) (See Also: Brea)

Beothach (See: Bethach)

Beothacht – He was the son of Labraid son of Enna Aigneach son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. His son was Blaithecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Ber – Ber was a servitor (*mogadaib*) of the Milesians with his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99)

Bera – Bera was one of the sons of Umor who settled on a head-land. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67)

Berber - Túathal Techtmar was “Prince of the Plain of Breg on the brink of the Berba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 485)

Bere – Labraid of Bere is an alternative name for Labraid Loingsech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 515, 515n) (See Also: Labraid Loingsech; Mag Bera)

Bergin, Osborn (See: Authors)

Bernas (See: Battles; Bernas)

Berngal – Berngal was the son of Géide Ollgothach and he was the 25th king of Ireland and Alba. Berngal was described as “a fierce prince, battlesome, quarrelsome, turbulent.” He killed Fiachu Findoilches [Fiachu Cennfinnan], the 24th king of Ireland, in the battle of Breg in revenge for his father. He ruled for 12 or 21 years at the same time as Deoices king of the Medes. During his reign corn and milk failed for the greatness of his wars; “only a sack and a half in his time of corn was ransomed in Ireland.” He was killed by Ailill son of Slanoll; or, by Sirna Soegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 241, 245, 295, 455, 457)

Berosus (See: Authors)

Berre (See: Mag Bera)

Berseba (See: Coba)

Bessie Bell Mountain (See: Sliab Tóad)

Best, Richard I. (See: Authors)

Bethach¹ [Beothach] – Bethach¹ was the son of Iarboneil Fáith son of Nemed. He was one of the five chieftains of Nemed and one of the thirty warriors who survived the battle at Conaing’s Tower. After the battle he returned to Ireland which was partitioned into three parts. “The third of Beothach, from Torinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where the battle was made, to Boand the female-formed of the hundred harbors.” Afterwards, “Bethach died in Ireland of plague; his ten wives survived him for a space of twenty-three years.” (or, “three score years”). Alternatively, “He died with his ten men in Ireland, and their ten wives survived after their death 23 years till they all died.” Subsequently, “His seed went into the northern islands of the world i.e. Great Lochlann, to learn “every diabolic art of” druidry, heathenism, prophecy, magic, poetry and devilish knowledge, so they were expert in every art “of pagan cunning.” The Fir Bolg, Fir Domnann, Gaileoin and the Túatha Dé Danann.all descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163, Vol. 3, p. 59, 125, 143, 145, 147, 151, 153, 155, 157, 177, 185, 196, 205; Vol. 4, p. 92, 98, 107, 139, 141, 153, 155, 167, 169, 187, 215, 247, 249, 292, 294) (See Also: Marriage; Polygyny, Partition)

Bethach² – Bethach² was the son of Iardan son of Nemed. His son was I bath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 4, p. 165)

Bethach³ – Bethach³ was the son of Lamech and his son was Labraid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 189)

Bethlehem (See: Cities)

Bibal – Bibal was one of two merchants, the other being Babal, who was a member of the Partholon expedition to Ireland. Babal is described as ‘the white’. Babal brought cattle to Ireland, and Bibal brought gold. “Iban and Eban, the merchants of whom, once more, we first hear in R³, appear in the poem as Bibal and Babal, and this form is adopted by K [ō Cléirigh].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 59, 95)

Bible (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Bibliography (See: Authors)

Bibliothèque Royal – “The *Book of Fenagh* contains a long poem which *inter alia* recapitulates the legendary history of Ireland (ed. Kelly and Hennessey, pp. 46-111). In a transcript of this compilation by Micheál Ó Cléirigh, now in the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, there is a variant reading of the third quatrain which combines the plague with the forty-day story ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231n)

Biblon - In *Lebor Brecc* (ed. MacCarthy, Todd Lectures, iii, p.48), Biblon is a substitute for Lodain as a source for the clay used in Adam’s creation. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204, 204n)

Biblu – “Among the wonders of Ireland there was a wedded couple living in the east of Clonard called Bablu and Biblu (Irish Nennius ed. Todd, p. 212); but unfortunately the compiler of that exasperatingly summary catalogue has omitted to tell us wherein their singularity consisted. The names are similar to those of Partholon’s merchants [Bibal and Babal] as preserved here and in the later texts, but no other connexion between them can be traced.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 109, 109n,) (See Also: Babal, Bibal, Eban, Iban)

Biceon (See: Bec-En)

Bicfelmas (See: Bec-Felmas)

Bigin (See: Islands; Sicily)

Bile¹ [Galam] – Bile¹ was one of the ten sons of Bregon son of Brath. His son was Míl. After Míl killed Refloir, Bile¹ was exiled from Scythia with his son. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 41, 65, 67, 69, 73, 105, 107; Vol. 4, p. 257, 261; Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 25, 29, 33, 45, 51, 75, 97, 119) (See Also: Punishments)

Bile² – Bile² was the son of Brigi son of Breogan and was one of 36 chieftains and nobles who came to Ireland. He drowned with his wife Búas when Donn’s ship was sunk by druidic winds. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 43, 47, 59, 61, 63, 91, 93, 101, 107, 123)

Bile³ – “or perhaps Brigi s. Brig had a son Bile.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27)

Bile⁴ – Bile⁴ was the son of Nema and brother of Refloir. His son was Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Bimbend (See: Brament)

Bimbind (See: Brament)

Bind – Bind was one of the three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann. Macalister advises that “a careless mistake in the formula of 3 names + definition ... the first three names are left suspended, and the definition has been prefixed to the second list of three names. This makes several incongruities, as when Ceol, Bind and Teitbind become the names of three hounds rather than of three harpers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201, 310)

Binn [Bind] – Binn was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. Macalister advises that “a careless mistake in the formula of 3 names + definition ... the first three names are left suspended, and the definition has been prefixed to the second list of three names. This makes several incongruities, as when Ceol, Bind and Teitbind become the names of three hounds rather than of three harpers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201, 310)

Biobal (See: Bibal)

Bir¹ – He was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

Bir² – Bir² was the son of Adar son of Cirb son of Cas Clothach. Bir's son was Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Bir (See: Rivers)

Birds (See: Fauna; Birds)

Birn – Birn was the son of Bresal Brecc. His son was Buan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Birra – “Brenainn of Birra died in the 300th year of his age” during the reign of Domnall and Fergus the two sons of Mac Erca. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Bishop (See: Society)

Bith – Bith was the son of Noe son of Lamech. His name means “life”, “world”, “universe” “cosmos”. His sons are variously reported as Adna, Bath and Ladra; his daughter is Cessair. “Undoubtedly Adna [= ancient] son of Bith, though he is transferred by historical compilers to a post-diluvian era, was originally of the company of flood-heroes: conceivably he was a doublet of [L]adra.” Bith was refused entrance to the ark by his father, Noe, “for the greatness of thy sinful-ness.” Together with his daughter, Cessair and the two men Fintan and Ladra a journey was made to Ireland to escape the coming Flood. In Ireland the 3 men and 50 women split up. At Miledach, Bith took 17 women including Barrann, Selba [Sella], Della, Duba [Duib], Dos [Addeos], Fothar [Fotra], Traigia [Traig], Nera, Banda [Buana], Tamall, Tama [Tanna], Nathra, Leos, Fodord [Fodarg], Dos, Clos, Las. After the death of Ladra, Bith came back to Miledach where the women were reapportioned. Bith took 25 women and went north again where he died at Sliab Betha which is named for him. “Sliab Betha is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of Counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze-age cairn, on the top of the mountain, is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith.” “Whether Bethach (son of Ebath son of Baath) is in any way to be equated to Cessair's Bith is a question more easily asked than answered.” In the time of Érimón there was “The burst of Eithne over the locks of Bith.” (or, “over the forest of Bith”). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 177, 181, 183, 185, 189, 191, 193, 195, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 223, 227, 229, 232, 235, 241, 246, 248, 264*n*, 266*n*; Vol. 3, p. 45, 49, 167; Vol. 4, p. 98, 253, 263; Vol. 5, p. 423, 487)

Bithynia – “The ruler of the land called Bithynia gave to the Greeks a portion of his land for giving him help. They stayed with him to oppose his brethren; and for that reason they are called Gallograeci, because they were fundamentally in part Greeks, in part Galli.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153) (See Also: Alliances)

Black (See: Colours)

Black Head (See: Cend Boirne)

Black Sea (See: Seas)

Blackrock (See: Cities)

Blád – Blád was the son of Breogan. He came to Ireland as one of Eber's chieftains and may have received a 12th share of the land. Sliab Bladma is where he died of plague, leaving no progeny. Sliab Bladma is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 25, 43, 45, 47, 91, 97, 101, 107, 119)

Blades (See: Weapons; Swords)

Bladma (See: Battles)

Bladna mac Con – He was one of the ten chieftains who came to Ireland with the sons of Mil. “Bladna mac Con of red rages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 133)

Blaith (See: Blath)

Blaithecht – He was the son of Beothacht son of Labraid son of Enna Aigneach. His son was Essoman of Emain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Blath [Blaith, Bráth] – Blath was the son of Labraid Condalg son of Corpre. His son was Finn. He is described as “red-cloaked”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251, 255, 263, 505)

Blathmac – Blathmac was the son of Aed Slaine. Together with his brother, Diarmait, he ruled jointly for 6, 8 or 15 years as the 133rd king of Ireland. His sons were Sechnasach and Cenn Fáelad. During his reign the synod of Constantinople was held and he exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle. “In their reign there came the pestilence of vengeance into Ireland at the first, to wit the *Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August it came. It first came in Mag nItha of Laigin; and of that pestilence of vengeance those two kings, Blathmac and Diarmait, died, along with many saints who died of that mortality.” Other deaths by plague during his reign were those of the sages Feichin of Fore, Mainchin of Leth Aireran. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 381, 537, 547, 557) (See Also: Governance; Joint Rule)

Blinding (See: Punishment; Types of)

Blindness (See: Health)

Blue (See: Colours)

Boamain – Boamain was the son of Éber Scot. His son was Ogamain. “There was a contention between Noemius and Boamain s. Éber Scott. Boamain took the kingship (of the Scythians) till he fell at the hands of Noemius.” “Boamain took the kingship by force of combat from Northern Scythia to the shore of the Caspian Sea, till he fell in a battle-ambush at the hands of Noemius son of Nenual.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 25, 67, 77, 95, 128, 129; Vol. 3, p. 147)

Boan [Bomnad, Bronnad]– Boan was possibly the husband of *Aife*, daughter of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 91, 109)

Boand [Boind, Boinn] – Boand was the daughter of Delbaeth son of Elada and the wife of Nechtan son of Nama. “Boind died at the combat at the wellspring of the son of noble Nechtan.” In the partition of Ireland by the followers of Nemed after the battle of Conaing’s Tower “this was the third of Beothach, from Totinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where the battle was made, to Boand the female formed of the hundred harbors. The third of Semeon was from Boand to Belach Conglais.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157; Vol. 4, p. 131, 155, 189, 195, 231) (See Also: Partition)

Boand (See: Rivers)

Boar (See: Animals; Mammals)

Boarus – Boarus was the son of Negua son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161)

Boat (See: Transportation, Water)

Bobel – He was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Boc [Bocc] – Boc was one of the four sons of Matan Munremar. He was a rath builder who helped to build Rath Chindeich in one day for Nemed. He was “slain before the morrow in Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon the digging.” “Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 190)

Bocchoris – He was the Pharaoh of Egypt after Psammus and before Aethiops. He reigned for 44 or 47 years and “in his reign the lamb spake, in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Bochra [Bochna] – “Bochra is *nomen matris eius*”. Her name means “ocean.” Her son was Finatn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33; Vol. 2, p. 169, 172, 183, 189, 205, 215, 225; Vol. 5, p. 23, 225)

Bodb¹ – His son was Conaire who was slain in the battle of Cliu which Túathal Techtmar waged against the men of Mumu in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Bodb² – Bodb² was one of the four sons of Enna son of Neman son of Maduda son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic, who was killed with his three brothers – Badna, Gnae, and Connad Cerr - in the battle of Brefne against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Bodb³ – Bodb³ of the Mound on Femen [*Side ar Femen*] was the son of Eochu Garb son of Dui Temen; of the Mound on Femen. “His progeny were Ferr Doman and Fiamain. This is that Fiamain who was on a possession above Ae of Find s. Deada.” “Over the sorrow-heaps of Bodb was Óengus Olmucach the glorious.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 133, 157, 189, 195, 279)

Bodb⁴ – Bodb⁴ was one of the two sons of I bath son of Iafeth son of Noe. His son was Dohe. Bodb⁴ was one of the 72 leaders and kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161, 193)

Bodb⁵ – He was the son of Sem son of Mar son of Aurthacht son of Aboth. His son was Thoe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 47)

Bodb (See: Badb¹)

Bodbchad [Badbchad] – Bobchad was the son of Eochu Buadach. He killed his brother, Ugoine Mór, in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega. He reigned for only a day and a half until he was slain near the Boyne by Loiguire Lorc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 513)

Bodleian Library - The Bodleian Library contains MS. #Rawl. B.512, “the only MS. of the older versions (of the LGE) not in Dublin.” “The text of LGE occupies foll. 76 *recto* - 100 *verso*. The beginning of the book is lost: calculation shows that two leaves are gone, possibly three. This MS is dated to the early 15th century and has been described by Whitley Stokes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, vii, xvi)

Boeotia – Keating establishes the children of Bethach as settling “in Boeotia in the north of Europe” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Bog (See: Flora)

Bogardus – Bogardus was one of the four sons of Negua son of Alainus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Boind (See: Boand)

Boinn (See: Boand)

Boinn (See: Rivers; Boand)

Boirenn [Boirend] – Bran Boirche of Boirenn, a pupil of Tuan mac Cairill and Finnian of Mag Bile was from here. “The battle of enduring Boirenn” was fought by Fergus son of Roig. “Fiachra (Tolgrach) son of great Muiredach, eight years among hours of carousal; till he found his fate in Boirenn at the hands of Ailill son of Mac Lugdach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27, 479, 509)

Bolochus – Bolochus was the ruler of the world after Pantacer and before Bellepares who ‘ruled for 25 years of which 12 were in contemporary rule with Partholon, that is to the plaguing of his people, and 13 years when Ireland was desert.’ In the 2nd year of his reign as king of the world came the plaguing of Partholon’s people. “Bolochus is, in fact, the 18th “King of Assyria” in the Eusebian list, and there, as in the document before us, he is said to have reigned 25 years.” In another attempt at synchronism Belochus began to reign in the 583rd year of the Age of Abraham which makes him contemporary with the beginning of the Túatha De Danann occupation.” Bolochus had a daughter (Atossa [Semiramis]). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31, 33, 33*n*; Vol. 4, p. 312, 312*n*)

Bomnad (See: Boan)

Bona – Bona was a woman of the Cessair expedition to Ireland who went with Ladra in the first dividing of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209)

Bondmaid (See: Maiden; Society)

Bonn – Bonn was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 116)

Book of Ballymote (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Book of Baile ui Maoil-Chonaire (See: Authors: Anonymous; Lebor na Huidri)

Book of Enoch (See: Authors; Budge)

Book of Fenagh (See: Authors; Muirges mac Paidin ua Maoil-Chonaire, Hennessey)

Book of Fermoy (See: Authors; Adam o Cianain)

Book of Kells (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Book of Lecan (See: Authors; Adam o Cuirnin)

Book of Leinster (See: Authors; Best)

Book of the Rolls (See: Authors; Gibson)

Book of Ui Maine (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Boomerang (See: Weapons)

Booths (See: Architecture)

Boria (See: Rivers)

Bōroma Tribute [Borama Tribute] (See Also: Economics – Tribute; Laws - Honour Price; Punishments - Tribute)

Collection of

Kings Collecting – “There were forty kings by whom this tax was exacted, from the time of Túathal to the time of Finnachta s. Dunchad s. Aed Slaine.” Mál s. Rochraide, the 96th king of Ireland “exacted the

Borama, in the reign of Antoninus.” Feidlimid Rechtmar the 97th king of Ireland, “extorted the Boroma against Cú Corb twice.” “Conn Cet-cathach the 99th king of Ireland, “exacted the Boroma twice without battle from Eochaid s. Erc s. Eochu, but the third time Eochaid gave battle and routed Conn. Conn Cet-cathach regained the throne and collected the Boroama from Finn mac Cumail without battle. Conaire Cóm the 100th king of Ireland “exacted the Boroma without battle.” Art Oenfer the 101st king of Ireland “broke many battles for the Boroma and thereafter exacted it without battle so long as he lived.” Fergus Dubdétach the 103rd king of Ireland “exacted the Boroma without a battle.” Cormac ua Cuinn the 104th king of Ireland “exacted the Boroma by force against the Laigen. Eleven of the kings of Laigen fell at his hands, till at last he took the Boroma with addition of interest.” “Cairbre Lifechair collected the Boroma after battle with Bresal Belach. Fíachu Sraibtime, the 108th king of Ireland “fought many battles to secure the Boroma, and caused terror throughout the province; and at last he took it without battle in Cnamros.” Colla Uais, the 109th king of Ireland, “exacted the Boroma by right of battle.” Muiredach Tírech the 110th king of Ireland, “exacted the Boroma without a battle” and allied with the Collas from Alba in battle with the Ulaid. “After that battle Muiredach endowed the progeny of the Collas with the Ulidian share of the Boroma forever.” Cáelbad the 111th king “exacted the Boroma without battle.” “Eochu Mugmedon the 112th king of Ireland exacted the Boroma without battle.” Níall Noí-giallach the 114th king of Ireland “exacted the Boroma without a battle.” “Nathi the 115th king of Ireland exacted the Boroma without a battle for 27 years.” “Loiguire mac Níall the 116th king of Ireland “demanded the Boroma and obtained it not. He gave sureties to the Laigen “that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him.” He violated those sureties and was slain. Ailill Molt the 117th king of Ireland fought and lost the battle of Duma Aichir and failed to collect the Boroma. “There was a year after that without exacting the Boroma.” Thereafter there was the “fist-fight of Bri Leith” which went against the Laigen and Ailill Molt put the Laigen under servitude and exacted the Boroma without battle. Lugaid son of Loiguire the 118th king of Ireland “did not exact the Boroma but once, and that imperfectly.” Muirchertach mac Erca the 119th king of Ireland fought the battle of Detna and many others to exact the Boroma which was “exacted so long as he was alive thereafter.” Túathal Máel-Garb the 120th king of Ireland fought a battle against the Laigen and thereafter collected the tribute for as long as he lived. Diarmait mac Cerbaill the 121st king of Ireland fought Ailill s. Dunlaing and Cormac s. Ailill to exact the Boroma. Domnall and Fergus the 122nd joint kings of Ireland exacted the Boroma for 12 years without battle. Baetan and Eochu the 123rd kings of Ireland collected the Boroma without battle for one year and were slain in their second attempt. Ainmire s. Sétna fought many battles to collect the tribute. Colman Rimid and Áed Slaine the joint kings (127th) of Ireland “took the Boroma without battle every year for six years.” Áed Uairidnach the 128th king exacted the Boroma for 7 years without battle. Máel-Coba the 129th king exacted the Boroma without battle for 4 years. Suibne Mend the 130th king collected the Boroma for 13 years without battle. Domnall mac Áeda the 131st king exacted the tribute without battle for 9 years. Cellach and Conall Cáel the joint kings (132nd) collected the tribute for 6 years without battle and then waged the battles of Carn Ucha and Dún Masca to collect thereafter. Sechnasach the 134th king sent messengers to demand the tribute, but “he received it not.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 323, 327, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 351, 355, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381)

Resistance to – “Every battle and every conflict which Conn’s Half and Laigen gave, from Túathal to Finnachta s. Dunchad, was against the Boroma, and against the (levy of) bondmaids for the thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each, who fell in Cloenfertai in Temair on Samain night, at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen, along with ten daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn, refusing the *eric* of Níall Noí-giallach, whom Eochu s. Enna Ceinnselaich slew.” Cú Corb fell in battle resisting the Boroma for the third time against Feidlimid Rechtmar. Eochaid s. Erc s. Eochu defied the Boroma and fought against Conn Cet-cathach and routed him from Temair. Eleven kings of the Laigen fell at the hands of Cormac ua Cuinn till he took the Boroma with addition of interest.” Bresal Belach refused to pay the tribute until defeated by Cairbre Lifechair at the battle of Dubchomar. Enna Cennselach fought and won 12 battles against Níall Noí-giallach in opposition to the tribute. The battle of Crúachu Claenta was waged by Labraid s. Bresal Belach against Níall Noí-giallach in opposition to the Boroma. Illann opposed Muirchertach at the battle of Detna. Diarmait mac Cerbaill the 121st king of Ireland fought Ailill s. Dúnlaing and Cormac s. Ailill to exact the Boroma. Cronán king of Cinnachta slew Baetan and Eochu the 123rd kings of Ireland in their attempt to collect the Boroma tribute. Murchad s. Bron king of Laigen slew Níall Frossach “in the counter-attack of the Boroma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329,

331, 333, 339, 341, 349, 361, 367, 369, 385, 387)

Division of – The tribute “used to be divided into three parts, a third for the Connachta, a third for the king of Temair and a third for Airgialla.” Muiredach Tírech the 120th king of Ireland, “exacted the Boroma without a battle” and allied with the Collas from Alba in battle with the Ulaid. “After that battle Muiredach endowed the progeny of the Collas with the Ulidian share of the Boroma forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 345)

Imposition of – “This is that Túathal (Techtmar) who bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the crime of the slaying of his two daughters, Fithir and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin. Fithir died of shame, and Dairine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin.” Cormac ua Cuinn added to the Borama “women of pedigree” in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dúnlán son of Enna Niad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 321, 327, 329, 339)

Recording of – After §593 “follows an abstract of the Boroma story, beginning with the tragedy of Túathal’s daughters – erroneously interchanging the parts allotted to each in the narrative: a brief account of the nature of the Tribute, its exaction by a succession of forty kings, its division among the interested recipients, and its final remission, at the intercession of St. Moling.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxi; **Vol. 5**, p. 138, 308, 309, 320, 372)

Remission of – “... its final remission, at the intercession of St. Moling.” “Finnachta [Fledach], he it is who remitted the Boroma, after forcing it into one place, for Moling of Luachair, on account of the song that he made for him; or perhaps it was to gain Heaven that he remitted it.” “But Adamnán found fault with Finnachta for remitting the Boroma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 308, 329, 383)

Value of – “This is the tax – thrice fifty hundred kine, thrice fifty hundred boars, thrice fifty hundred wethers, 12 cauldrons, along with a brazen cauldron into which would go 12 beeves – and 50 wedded couples to ward them perpetually. Each one of these things was to be paid perpetually, every second year. Cormac ua Cuinn added to the Borama “women of pedigree” in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dúnlán son of Enna Niad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327, 339)

Bosporus (See: Seas; Euxine)

Both (See: Battles)

Boundaries (See: Partition)

Bow (See: Weapons)

Boylan, Very Reverend Canon – Canon Boylan assisted Macalister by making available a copy of the Genesis volume of the Vatican edition of the Vulgate text of the Bible. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxiv)

Boyne (See: Rivers)

Braganza (See: Cities)

Brahmans – In the list of 72 kings at the building of the Tower of Nemrod, number 37 “Burgan” has a variant spelling of Bramain which Macalister suggests might be “possibly influenced by the name of the Brahams, if we could assume that the Irish compilers had ever heard of them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 152n)

Braid [Bruaid, Buaidh] – Braid was one of the three foster-fathers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Braimend (See: Brament)

Braiment (See: Brament)

Brament [Bimbend, Bimbind, Braimend, Braiment] – Brament was the son of Aithechda [Echat, Fathacht] son of Magog son of Iafeth. His son was Esru (or, Sru). “Sera-Sru-Esru are fixed by the “Trismegistus” etymology already indicated (vol. 11, p. 129). After this the pedigree diverges. If we might connect Brament in some way with *‘frumentum’*, one of the alternatives would point us back once more to the corn spirit.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 163, 173, 255; **Vol. 3**, p. 88*n*; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 187) (See Also: Praiment)

Bran (See: Bron)

Bran Ardchenn – He was the king of Laigen died during the reign of Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

Bran Bec – He was the son of Muiredach and he died in the battle of Uchbath during the reign of Aed Allan the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Bran Boirche – Bran Boirche of Boirenn, was a pupil of Tuan mac Cairill and Finnian of Mag Bile. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 27)

Branchú mac Brain – He was slain in Inishowen in the battle between Dál Riada and Flaithbertach the 142nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Brandub – Brandub was the son of Eochu. He killed Aed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland at the battle of Dún Bolg; he himself died during the reign of Aed Uairidnach, the 128th king. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 375)

Bran-Dub Brecc – His son is Eochu Anchenn who was slain at the battle of Oca. He may have been a king of the Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Brath – Brath was the son of Deäth son of Ercha. His son was Breogan. Brath came out of the Maeotic Marshes in eastern Albania and led one ship’s company of the Gaedil to Spain during the reign of Panyas the 24th king of Assyria. Brath was in dual leadership with his son Bregon and they fought 54 battles to take Spain by force. “Keating was “puzzled by the double leadership of Brath and Breogan and thus duplicates the city founded in Spain – Braganza is founded by Brath and Brigansia by Bregon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 6, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 43, 77, 79, 103, 107; **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Bráth (See: Blath)

Bráth – Cobthach Cóel-Breg, the 58th king of Ireland, was killed on Christmas night in the house of Brath in Dinn Rig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279)

Brea [Aibri, Aidbli] – Brea was the son of Senboth, “the eldest of the chieftains of Partholon.” His wife may have been Aidne, the daughter of Partholon. Brea was the first of the Partholon expedition to build a guesting-house, make a cauldron for cooking flesh, and dueling. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 11, 25, 57, 94, 109) (See Also: Beoir)

Brec – Brec was the son of Romar of the Túatha Dé Danann. His son was Gormliu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Breccān – “None of our texts recognize Breccān, eponym of Coire Breccāin, as a son of Partholon, though he is so described in Metrical Dindsenchas iv 82.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 90)

Breeches (See: Clothing)

Brefne [Breifne] – “Of him [Érimón] also are the three Connachta, that is Ui Briun of Brefne.” The battle of Brefne was fought in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in revenge for his father. Tigernan ua Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain by the Foreigners. There was “the burst of three black rivers there, Fubna, Torann, and Callann, about Mag Slecht in strong Breifne.” In the time of Tigernmas “the plague in which his time came was in Mag Slecht in the land of Brefne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 61, 273; Vol. 5, p. 89, 205, 207, 209, 213, 215, 319, 415, 437, 453)

Breg – He was the “son of Brego in Breg-mag” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 133) (See Also: Mag Breg)

Breg (See: Mag Breg)

Bregmag (See: Mag Breg)

Brega [Brego] – Brega was the son of Bregon and was one of Érimón’s chieftains. His son was Lui. Brega tried to persuade Ith that he had not seen Ireland, but only a cloud in the sky, and prevailed upon him not to go. After the death of Ith, Brega went to Ireland to seek vengeance. In the partition of Ireland, Brega received a 12th share. He died in Brega and Mag Breg is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 5, p. 6, 13, 21, 23, 25, 41, 47, 85, 97, 99, 105, 117, 123, 133)

Bregaint – On their journey to Ireland, the Milesians went “into Belgaint, into Bregaint of large companies, into cold Spain of the headlands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113)

Brego [Breogu] – “Brego who settled over Brega.” “Brego died in tuneful Brega.” This may be the same person as Brega son of Bregon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 107, 117)

Bregon [Breogain, Breogan] – Bregon was the son of Brath. He is said to have had 10 sons and among them have been named: Bile, Blad, Brega, Brig, Cuala, Cualgna, Ebleo, Fúat, Ith, Míl, Murthemne, Nar. His sons left no descend-ants, only their names upon fortresses. Bregon and Brath fought 54 battles to take Spain by force. Bregon founded the city of Braganza or Brigantia where he built a tower from which Ireland was seen on a winter evening by his son Ith. “Keating was puzzled by the double leadership of Brath and of Bregon, and thus duplicates the city founded in Spain – Braganza is founded by Brath and Brigantia by Bregon.” Bregon may have died in the battle of Cúl Caichir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 27, 31, 43, 73, 79, 105, 107, 157; Vol. 3, p. 129; Vol. 4, p. 57, 59, 127, 185, 211, 257, 261; Vol. 5, p. 6, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 37, 41, 47, 55, 59, 61, 79, 85, 87, 97, 101, 117, 141, 185, 451,) (See Also: Architecture; Tower of Bregon)

Breifne (See: Brefne)

Bren [Brena] (See: Loch Bren)

Brenainn - “Brenainn of Birra died in the 300th year of his age” during the reign of Domnall and Fergus the two sons of Mac Erca. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Brendan – “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the (Gaedil’s) ships’ crews, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus.” “A biographer of St. Brendan has borrowed it: the saint, having had a revelation about the music of Heaven, ever afterwards found earthly music disagreeable, and so he plugged his ears not to hear it.” “The soporific fountain (well of wine found by the Gaedil at the Rhipaeon Mountain) is certainly borrowed from an incident in the legend of the Voyage of Brendan: see Schröder, Sanct Brendan, p. 18; Waters, Anglo-Norman Voyage of St. Brendan, p. 42.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1n, 130) (See Also: Saints)

Brentracht – Regarding Ith’s landing in Ireland, “In its earliest form the story may have left Ith and his followers at the “Bréntracht”, without specifying which of the two or more places of this name was

intended. Southern histories favored a site, now unidentified, in the Corkaguiney peninsula, familiar to themselves; those of the North sought it in a Northern site, more convenient to Ailech, and where the presence of a “Mag nItha” seemed to offer confirmatory evidence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Breogan (See: Bregon)

Breoir (See: Beoir)

Bres¹ [Bres Rí] – Bres was the son of Art Imlech. He killed Nuadu Finn Fail, the 32nd king of Ireland, in revenge for his father and to gain the kingship. Bres ruled as the 33rd king of Ireland for 9 years and fought many battles against the Fomoir. He died in Carn Conluain. Bres “took the kingship in the reign of Nabuchodonosor king of the Persians; and Cambyses son of Cyrus was king at the same time as Bres.” His son was Sétna Art Innarraid (Setna Finn). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247, 249, 251, 265, 505)

Bres² – Bres was the son of Delbaeth son of Net. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 95, 99, 100, 113, 119, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 149, 153, 155, 157, 161, 163, 165, 177, 181, 185, 189, 191, 195, 199, 209, 215, 223, 296, 317) (See Also: Bres³)

Bres³ [Bress, Bresal, Bresal Brathbemnech] – “Bres comes of an important family” although his ancestry and descent are sometimes confused. Bres was one of the five sons of Elada son of Delbaeth son of Nét; or, son of Elathan son of Nét; or, son of Delbaeth son of Nét. His wife is not named, but his sons are variously referred to as: Dui Temen, Brian, Triall, Cet, or Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. The latter three are most often referred to as the sons of Delbaeth. Bres became king of the Túatha Dé Danann for a period of 7 years after Nuadu lost his arm and until the arm was healed. The first satire in Ireland was composed against him by Cairpre mac Etaine for his stinginess. Bres fought in the battle of Mag Tuired against the Fomorians. His death is described in two ways: (a) There was “a contest in magic between Bress and Lug, as narrated in Dindsenchus of Carn ui Neit (*Revue Celtique*, xv, p. 438; Gwynn, Metrical *Dindsenchas*, iii, p. 46). Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died.”; or (b) Bres was killed in the 2nd battle of Mag Tuired and died during the reign of Bellepares the 19th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171; Vol. 3, p. 155, 157; Vol. 4, p. 95, 99, 100, 113, 119, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 149, 153, 155, 157, 161, 163, 165, 177, 181, 185, 189, 191, 195, 199, 209, 215, 223, 296, 317; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Bres⁴ – Bres was one of the three triplet sons of Eochu Feidlech - Bres, Nár and Lothar – also known as one of the three Finds of Emain. With his two brothers, he begat a son – Lugaid Riab nDerg – upon his sister, Clothra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88; Vol. 5, p. 305, 325) (See Also: Incest; Triplets)

Bres⁵ – Bres was one of the three sons of Tigernbard; a champion of the Milesians; and one of 36 leaders who led the Gaedil to Ireland. He and his brothers were drowned when Donn’s ship was sunk by druidic winds at the Sand-hills at Tech Duinn. He may have had several wives, as cited in Verse LXXII “The great cunning of the wives of Bres.” Later, his wife (or wives) were given to the Cruithne by Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 27, 39, 59, 63, 81, 93, 99, 105, 107, 117, 181) (See Also: Marriage; Polygny)

Bres⁶ – He was the son of Tres son of Tomán son of Brestni. His son was Brestin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Bresal – Bresal was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil, along with his brethren: Cnú, Cú Corb, Corba, Brian, Innait, Eochu, Fergus, Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Bresal Belach – He was the son of Fiachu Baiced who “took the kingship of the Laigen, in the reign of Cairpre Lifechair, the 106th king of Ireland, and who refused to pay the Borama Tribute. His son was Labraid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 349)

Bresal Bó-díbad [Bódíbad] – He was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric. He killed Finn timer Máir; the 76th king of Ireland and assumed the throne from him. As the 77th king of Ireland, Bresal ruled for 9 or 11 years. “There came a pest-ilence upon the cattle of Ireland in his reign, so that there escaped none save a bull and a heifer, in Glenn Samaisce.” Bresal Bó-díbad got his name from the account of the cattle mortality. He was killed by Lugaid Luaigne son of Finn timer Máir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295, 414, 519)

Bresal Brathbemnech (See: Bres²)

Bresal Brecc – His son was Birn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Bresal Breogaman – Bresal Breogaman of the Gailioin, “the most comely man of his time”, fell in the battle of Gabar Life against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Bress (See: Bres)

Brestin – Brestin was the son of Bres son of Tres son of Tomán son of Brestni and he was killed in the battle of Badna fighting against Túathal Techtmar. Óenach Brestine is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Brestni - His son was Tomán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Brí – Bri was burnt at Bri Leith by Manannan along with Fuamnach and Siugmall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 237)

Brí-dam [Geisill] – Brí-Dam is identified with Geashill in Offaly. Mag nGeisli is located here. The sons of Umor petitioned for this place, among others, from Cairbre Nia Fer. The battle of Argetros was fought upon the Tenuis in Ui Failge, on the brink of Brí Dam at Tóchar-etir-dá-mág. The battle of Geisill was fought between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón and Palap the proud found (spear-) points in the sad battle of Geisill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88, 333; Vol. 5, p. 111, 161, 199, 201)

Brí Ergi – Brí Ergi was located in the North. Goan son of Fergna son of Fergus was from there. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Brí Leith – Midir of Brí Leith son of Indui was from here. “Fuamnach the white (?) who was wife of Midir, Sigmall and Brí without faults, In Brí Leith, it was full vigor, they were burnt by Manannan.” “At the end of a year the nobles of Leth Cuinn assembled to exact the Boroma, and the fist-fight of Brí Leith was set against the Laigin before Aillil Molt, so that he put the Laigin under servitude thereafter and exacted the Boroma without battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 133, 161, 191, 211, 237; Vol. 5, p. 359)

Brí meic Taidg – The Synod at Brí meic Taidg was held during the reign of Muircertach mac Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Bri Molt (See: Battles)

Brian¹ – Brian was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil, along with his brethren: Cnú, Cú Corb, Corba, Bresal, Innait, Eochu, Fergus, Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Brian² – Brian was the son of Danand and her father, Delbaeth son of Elada (or, Bres son of Elada). “Her (Danand) father had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult.” “These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain (Hill) of the Three Gods.” “Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine ... These “gods of gods” are doubtless to be ultimately equated with the Brian triad, whose divinity is of the same transcendent order.” Brian and his brothers were druids who killed Cian, the father of Lug. “So Lug came to avenge his father upon them, or till they should pay him the *wergild* for him.” Lug sent them on a quest saying “That I may bear you no ill-

will propitiate me with gifts.” Brian and his brothers were killed by Lug “at Mana over the bright sea.” “The present version does not know of the “Three shouts of the Hill of Midchain which makes an eighth *eric* in the OCT list, and through which the brethren meet their death.” “The subliminated divinity of the gods-of-gods, Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba, however it may be underlined by their dioscuric nomenclature and by their closely knit parentage (their mother being their father’s daughter), is inconsistent with everything recorded of them in *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann*, our chief source of information about them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 104, 129, 133, 135, 153, 157, 161, 163, 189, 193, 199, 227, 233, 285, 299, 300, 303, 308, 319, 341) (See Also: Gods; Incest; Triplets)

Brian³ – Brian was one of the five sons of Eochu Mugmedon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 331)

Brian⁴ – Brian the son of Eochaid Menn was descended from Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89)

Brian⁵ – Brian was one of the three sons of Gúaille who were killed at the battle of Irgoll against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Brían mac Ceneidig [Brían Boroma] – He was the son of Lorcan amc Lachtna, son of Corc mac Anluain and was the 158th king of Ireland who ruled for 12 years. His son was Tairdelbach mac Taidg. A battle was fought between Brían and Máel-Muad during the reign of Domnall ua Néill. Brían fought along with Máel-Sechlainn in the battle of Glenn Máma against the Foreigners. During his reign the battle of Craeb Tulcha between Eogan and Cenél Eogan was fought. Brian was killed at the hands of the Laigin and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Cluan Tarb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405, 411, 555)

Brick (See: Building Materials)

Bride Price (See: Marriage Price)

Bridles (See: Tools)

Brig¹ [Brige, Brigi] – Brig¹ was the son of Breogan. His sons were Tigernbard, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna. His may also have had a son named Bíle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 25, 27, 93)

Brig² – Brig² was the son of Brego son of Breogan and his son was Lui. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23)

Brig³ [Brigi] – Brig³ was the son of Brigi son of Breogan and he may have had a son named Bíle. Brig³ may be the same character as Brig¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27, 93)

Brigansia (See: Cities)

Brigantes, the (See: Peoples)

Brigantia (See: Architecture, Towers; Cities)

Brige (See: Brig)

Brigi (See: Brig)

Brigid¹ [Brigit] – Brigid was the daughter of the Dagda; a poetess; and possibly a fire-goddess. “She it is who had (two sacred cattle named) Fea [Fe] and Femen [Men] the two oxen of Dil, from whom are named Mag Fea and Mag Femen. With them was Triath, king of the swine (boars), from whom is Tretherne. Among them were heard three demon voices in Ireland after plunder, to wit, whistling, outcry (weeping) and groaning (lamentation),” and “she had Cirb, king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirb named.” “The enigmatic “three demonic shouts” may perhaps be compared with the “three shouts from the hill of

Midchain,” which was the final and fatal item in the *eric* imposed on the *Children of Tuirenn* in the later version of their tragical story.” Note that “else-where Fea and Neman appear as Badb and Nemain (¶ 338); and as Mor-rigu is sometimes called Neman, the identity of these two women with two of the three war-furies, daughters of Delbaeth, is complete. Moreover, they can hardly be dissociated from Fea and Femen, the sacred cattle which were in some way “possessed” by Brigid daughter of In Dagda: and we must not forget that Fea has already appeared in the book in connexion with Partholon.” She is a “universal deity found everywhere in Celtic countries - as *Brigindo*, as the eponymous deity of the *Brigantes*, and in other connexions which need not here be enumerated: and here also we find evidence of a plurality of Brigids, analogous to the plurality of Lugs.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 102, 104, 133, 159, 197, 308) (See Also: Gods)

Brigid² – Bridgid died during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. There was scarcity at the Feast of Brigid ? during the reign of Domnall ua Máil-Sechlainn ? (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 413) (See Also: Saints)

Brigid³ [Brigit] – Brigid of the Fotharta who was descended from Érimón. This may be the same person as Brigid². (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 101)

Brigindo – Brigindo was the eponymous deity of the Brigantes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102) (See Also: Gods)

Brigit (See: Brigid)

Briston – Briston was the son of Orc son of Tened. He had three sons: Doig, Doigri, and Doiger. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Britain (See: Islands)

Britain Máel [Britan] – Britan Máel was the son of Fergus Red-side and one of 30 warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. After the assault on Conaing’s Tower Britain Máel received 1/3 of Ireland from Belach Conglais to Torinis of Mag Cetne. He and his progeny took and settled Moin Conain until Hengist and Horsa of the Old Saxons “drove the Britons on to the borders of the island, and they pressed in on the seed of Britan in Moin Conain: and it is there that Britan left his progeny.” The Britons are descended from Britan Máel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 143, 149, 153, 157, 177, 187, 196) (See Also: Partition)

Britan – Britan was the son of Silvius son of Ascanius son of Aeneas. His son was Albanactus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157) (See Also: Britus)

Brith – His son was Mide from whom is named the province of Mide (Meath). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

British Museum – “The last degeneration of the text (O’Clery’s Redaction) is found in two 19th century MSS. in the British Museum (Egerton, 101, 105), which give us O’Clery’s version with some of the difficulties cut out and easy bits of Keating’s History substituted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxv)

Britones (See: Britus)

Britons, the (See: Peoples)

Brittania (See: Islands; Britain)

Brittany – Brittany was named from Britus son of Isacon. In the 6th century AD the Britons of Brittany were under the domination of the Frankish King Chlodwig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216, 217)

Britus¹ [Britones, Brutus] – Britus was one of the four sons of Isacon son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. “Britus mac Issicoin is Brutus son of Ascanius (son of Aeneas), the ancestor of the British people as set forth by Geoffrey of Monmouth.” Britus was one of the 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. The Islands of Britain are named from him and the Britons are his descendants. Macalister suggests that “our glossator thought of “Alba” and associated “Britus” with Britain (instead of Brittany). “The process of blundering which has given to the last (Seleucus Nicanor, one of the four followers of Alexander the Great) the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct – possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium, Aeneas of Try, and the Trojan Brutus who came to Britain, *teste* Geoffrey of Monmouth, to become the eponym of the British people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 161, 193, 216, 217; **Vol. 3**, p. 149, 151, 198; **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 312) (See Also: Britan)

Britus² – “Domnall son of Ailpin was their (the Cruithne) leader till Britus s. Isicon slew [him].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 179)

Brod – Brod was one of the three druids for whom the Túatha Dé Danann were named. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

Brod (See: Brott)

Bron¹ [Bran] – His son was Murchad, who killed Fergal the 139th king of Ireland at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385, 387, 389)

Bron² – Bron² was the son of Cica. His son was Rere who died in the battle of Brí Molt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Bron³ – Bron³ was the son of Elloth [Allot]. Mag Broin in Ui Amalgada is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 193)

Brón⁴ – Bron⁴ was the son of Febal and his son was Forgo. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Bronach - Samthann Ela of Bronach died during the reign of Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Bronal [Brondul, Bronnal] – Bronal was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 185, 196, 197)

Brondul (See: Bronal)

Bronnad (See: Boan)

Bronze (See: Metals)

Bronze Age (See: Ages of the World)

Brooch (See: Jewelry; Pins)

Brosmag – “... the burst of the nine Riges about Brosmag.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 423) (See Also: River Bursts)

Brosnas (See: Rivers)

Brott [Brod] – Brott was one of the three buffoons of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199)

Bruach Abartach – He was one of the four sons of Trithem of the Domnann and was killed in the battle of Mag Slecht against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Bruaid (See: Braid)

Brude – "... presumably Pictish title Brude, whatever it may mean". It may be the equivalent of chieftain or king. For the Pictish Brudes see: Cal, Cinid, Cint, Eru, Eru Aile, Fecir, Fet, Gant, Gart, Gnith, Grid, Leo, Mund, Pont, Ru, Ru Aile, Uip, Urcal, Urcind, Urcint, Urfecir, Urfet, Urgant, Urgnith, Urgrid, Urleo, Urmund, Urpont, Uruip. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 147)

Brug – "Noble Irereo son of Melge a space of eight years ever full; by Fer Corb son of Mog Corb fell the king of Brug of the speckled fist." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 515)

Brug Bratruad (See: Brug na Bóinne)

Brug of Banba (See: Ireland)

Brug na Bóinne [Brug Brat-ruaid, Brug Bratruad, Brug of Mac ind Oc, Palace of the Red Cloaks] – "Brug Bratruad is identified with Brug na Bóinne - Keating tells us that it was at the latter place that Rudraige was slain: but I [Macalister] have found no story to account for the name of the "Palace of the Red Cloaks." "The important cemetery called Brug na Bóinne near Drogheda, [is] persistently associated in tradition with In Dagda and his family." "Over him (Dagda) did the men of Ireland make the mound of the Brug, and (over) his three sons: Aed, Cermat Coem, and Óengus mac ind Oc." "The tomb-robbing attributed to the three sons of In Dagda is a piece of rationalizing, their names having already become connected with the mounds in the Brug na Bóinne cemetery. These were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders, if we may accept testimony transmitted to us by the 'Four Masters'." Cellach son of Máel-Coba "came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49, 78, 102, 121, 151, 181, 307; Vol. 5, p. 379)

Brug Niad [Brug Nia] –In the time of Conaire the Great, Cairbre Nia Fer was the provincial king "over the province of the Gaillian in Temair of Brug Niad. That is why Cairpre Nia Fer is called king of Temair." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 271, 301)

Brug nma Elcmair – The palace of the wife of Elcmar "was somewhere in the same neighborhood (as Cnodba, the mound of Knowth) (not necessarily any mound now in existence)". Elcmar is often described as "of the Brug". (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88, 131, 155, 189, 195)

Bruiden Dá Derga – "Conaire Mór s. Etarscéil, seventy years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell in Bruiden Dá Derga." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301)

Bruidne [Bruigne] – Bruidne was one of three satirists of the Túatha Dé Danann. He was killed at the battle of Mag Tuired by Oilltríallach son of Indech, the Fomorian. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 119, 123, 149, 151, 159, 181, 183, 217, 298, 305)

Bruigi [Bruige] (See: Brude)

Bruigne (See: Bruidne)

Brushwood (See: Flora)

Brutus (See: Britan; Britus)

Brutus – He was one of two slayers of Iulius Caesar named Brutus. "Cassius and the two Bruti slew him in his own Assembly." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Brutus Seleucus (See: Seleucus Nicanor)

Buach – “At Buach, breaks the wave upon the shore; it tells tidings, though it be a weariness, that Aed son of Ainmire is dead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 535)

Buada – Buada was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 116)

Buaid – Buaid was one of the three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Buaidh (See: Braid)

Buaigne – Buaigne was one of nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 247)

Buaigne - Buaigne was one of the three sons of Tigernbard; a champion of the Milesians; and one of 36 leaders who led the Gaedil to Ireland. He and his brothers were drowned when Donn’s ship was sunk by druidic winds at the Sand-hills at Tech Duinn. He may have had several wives, as cited in Verse LXXII “the wives of Buaigne.” Later, his wife (or wives) were given to the Cruithne by Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 27, 39, 59, 63, 81, 93, 99, 105, 107, 117, 181) (See Also: Marriage; Polygny)

Buan¹ – Buan¹ was the son of Birn son of Bresal Brecc. His son was Eilidin who was slain in Bladma in battle against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Buan² – Buan² was the son of Mas son of Fathacht son of Iafeth son of Noe. His son was Agnón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Buan – “...the strand of Baile [son] of Buan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 57)

Buan (See: Búas)

Buana (See: Banda)

Búas¹ – Búas¹ was one of the three sons of Tigernbard; a champion of the Milesians; and one of 36 leaders who led the Gaedil to Ireland. He and his brothers were drowned when Donn’s ship was sunk by druidic winds at the Sand-hills at Tech Duinn. Later, his wife was given to the Cruithne by Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 27, 39, 59, 63, 81, 93, 99, 105, 107, 117, 181)

Búas² [Buan] – Búas² was the wife of Bíle son of Brige son of Breogan. She was drowned when druidic winds sunk Donn’s ship on its approach to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 59, 61, 93, 107)

Búas (See: Rivers)

Buckets (See: Tools; Containers)

Budge (See: Authors)

BuideConaill (See: Health; Diseases)

Buidne – Buidne was the son of Badra. His son was Áed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

Builc – The Fir Bolg “appear among a list of subsequent settlers in the person of the colonist *Builc*, whose name is evidently a reinterpretation of the collective designation *Builg* (= *Fir Bolg*).” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4)

Buile – “Buile and his followers held Eubonia Insula [Isle of Man] and other islands around.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250)

Building Materials (See Also: Architecture)

Brick - Ham the son of Noe made 3 four-sided columns on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood. The columns were made of either lime, clay or wax. The columns of lime and clay were destroyed, but the column of wax survived. The source of this story is apparently Josephus who said that there were two pillars, built by Seth, one of brick, one of stone. If the destruction of the world came by water, the stone pillar would survive, if by fire, the pillar of brick. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161, 254, 255)

Clay

Burial – “Aed in the clay, the king in the graveyard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 539)

Fir Bolg - The Fir Bolg were so named from the bags that they used to carry clay in bags to make fertile plains on rough mountains in Greece. The Fir Domnann were named from the deepening of the clay upon the bare rock-flags. Or, “they used to carry clay with them from Ireland to sell to the Greeks for gold and for silver, in order to roof the cities. “The agricultural operation described seems to be the manufacture of cultivation-terraces: a succession of walls being built, following the contours of the hills, the spaces between them and the hillside are filled up with clay carried up for the purpose from the underlying valley.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145, 147, 153, 179, 193, 198; **Vol. 4**, p. 15, 31)

Ham’s Column - Ham son of Noe built a 4-sided column of clay on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood; it was destroyed in the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161, 254, 255)

Noe’s Ark – Clay was used in the mix of glue and pitch to seal Noe’s ark. “These are its materials, glue and pitch and clay, [that is, mould from the land of Syria]. It was Dia Anarlaoite who mixed these materials together, by the revelation of God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109)

Tower of Babel – “And each said to the other [go to,] that we may dry the very red, very stiff ... bright heated clay, that it may be as solid as hard ... rough rocks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Glass

Tower of Glass – In the *Historia Brittonum* of Nennius it is said about the Milesians: “Afterwards they behold a tower of glass in mid-sea, and they were beholding men on the tower, and were seeking to speak with them, but these would never answer: so in one year they set out to assault the tower with all their ships and all their women.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Wine Vat – During the reign of Fiachi Finscothach, the 17th king of Ireland, “there were flowers of wine in his reign, which they used to press in glass vats.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231)

Glue - Clay was used in the mix of glue and pitch to seal Noe’s ark. “These are its materials, glue and pitch and clay, [that is, mould from the land of Syria]. It was Dia Anarlaoite who mixed these materials together, by the revelation of God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p.109)

Hides

Pillow - “Conn who had a music-pillow of hides” [*Conn dian ceoladart codal*]. Macalister acknowledges that the translation of this line is uncertain, and that Hennessey in his translation of the *Book of Fenagh* (p.30) translates the line as “for whom assemblies are dear”; “but no book of reference at my [Macalister] disposal provides me with any justification for such a translation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 477)

Ships

“Cessair found it (Ireland) in its fair shape, the crew of her canoe of clean hide.” [*lucht a curaig codal-glain*] (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 221)

“It is not unlikely that this expression [*Fir ImBolgaib*] led to the evolution of the idea that men in *braccae* = Men in Bags = Men in (leather) Bags = Men in hide-covered canoes.” “For another view see T. Lewis, *Bolg, Fir Bolg, Caladbolg in Féilsgríbhinn E. mhic Néill*, p. 46.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 85)

“It is Óengus Tuirmech who begat Fíacha Fer-Mara upon his own daughter in drunkenness, so that he set him on the sea out from Dún Aighech in a boat of one hide, with the trappings of a king’s son upon him – a purple robe with a golden fringe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285)

Lime

Ham’s Columns - Ham the son of Noe made 3 four-sided columns on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood. The columns were made of either lime, clay or wax. The columns of lime and clay were destroyed, but the column of wax survived. The source of this story is apparently Josephus who said that there were two pillars, built by Seth, one of brick, one of stone. If the destruction of the world came by water, the stone pillar would survive, if by fire, the pillar of brick. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161, 254, 255)

Tower of Babel – “Let there also be made by us the smooth ever-[stiff] pitch: for their beautiful lime of uniform colour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Masonry – Dathí son of Fíachra “went eastward on the track of Níall, and came to Sliab Elpa, and there arrived at the tower in which was Formenius king of Thrace, who had left his kingdom and chosen the holy life in that tower. There were seventeen cubits [of masonry] between him and the light.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351)

Nails - No nails of bronze or iron were used in building Noe’s ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 111) (See Also: Tools)

Pitch

Noe’s Ark – “Let the ark be smooth inside and out with pitch. Now this is the nature that pitch possesses, that no worms, nor winds, nor water, nor sun-heat destroys the timbers that have been placed in it.” “Not a nail of bronze or of iron was put into it: with pitch was its timber secured together.” “I (Macalister) can find no authority for the two persons who altruistically contributed to the success of an enterprise from which they themselves derived no benefit: the carpenter with the improbable name of Epiphenius, and the mixer of pitch whose name, in the absence of auxillary evidence, cannot be certainly read in the text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 111, 191, 242, 245)

Sirens – On their journey to Ireland the Milesians encountered the Sirens. “He who was most cunning among them would place molten pitch in their ears, so that they should hear naught of the music.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71) (See Also: Wax)

Tower of Babel – “Let there also be made by us the smooth ever-[stiff] pitch: for their beautiful lime of uniform colour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Rods

“Over Bun Suainme with weaving of rods” [*dar Bun Sūainme re snīm slat*] “*Snīm* means (1) trouble, (2) spinning, wrenching, creaking; *slat* means a rod, branch, reed, or the like. The expression may be either descriptive of the site, as a place “of creaking of branches” or else a suggestion of the way in which

Fintan crossed the waters of Bun Suainme “with [a raft of] weaving of rods.” “Such an operation would be familiar in Ireland: rods were woven to form the wattle structure of the walls of huts, and also to provide the footings of crannog-structures.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 245, 246)

“Straight as rods, everyone went forth from the land of Mide against the race of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 459)

Timbers

Irish Timber – “Till well into the Middle Ages it apparently was believed that no spider would spin its web in a roof composed of Irish timber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 198)

Knots in Timber – ““knots” (*fuidb*) first appeared in timber (or trees) in the reign of Foidbgenid.” “The woods of Ireland down till then were smooth and very straight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 2, 19, 33, 51)

Noe’s Ark - “Timbers (wood) chipped and smoothed” were used to build Noe’s ark. The timbers were held together by pitch, not nails. Cessair’s ark was made of “light timbers.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 1, p. 109, 111, 191; Vol. 2, p. 189, 199)

Tigernmas – “Good was Tigernmas who suffered plague, he was a prince, wood-hard, warlike.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271)

Wax

Ham’s Columns - Ham the son of Noe made 3 four-sided columns on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood. The columns were made of either lime, clay or wax. The columns of lime and clay were destroyed, but the column of wax survived. The source of this story is apparently Josephus who said that there were two pillars, built by Seth, one of brick, one of stone. If the destruction of the world came by water, the stone pillar would survive, if by fire, the pillar of brick. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 161, 254, 255)

Sirens – “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crews, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus: the druid Caicher, who invents this precautionary expedient, is merely a compound of the seer Calchas of Troy and the sorceress Circe, to whose suggestion it is ascribed by Homer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1, 21, 43, 75, 101)

Wood (See: Timber)

Buinne – “Ugoine, a great prince of pure fame, a prince of fourteen good years, it was not long, over Buinne in Brega.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

Bulls (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Bun Suainme (See: Miledach)

Burgage Motte (See: Dinn Rig)

Burgess, C.H. (See: Authors)

Burnith Guid Gadbra (See: Guidid Gaed Brechach)

Burgundia – On their journey to Ireland the Milesians went “upon the Torrian Sea westward, to Crete, to Sicily, to Belgia and Burgundia (?), to the Columns of Hercules ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43)

Burgundians, the (See: Peoples)

Burgundus¹ [Burgandus] – Burgundus was the son of Airmen son of Elinus, son of Dohe, son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

Burgundus² [Burgandus] – He was the son of Airmen son of Ibath. This is most likely the same character as Burgundus¹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157)

Burial

Adam – “And he (Adam) was buried in the city which is called Hebron, so that his body was in that place till the Flood came over the world: and the waves of the Flood sundered his body and his head each from the other, and the waves carried the head with them from Hebron to Golgotha. It abode in Golgotha till the Crucifixion of Christ.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97, 239)

Adamair – “This is probably a more correct form of the name. It approximates more closely to CATABAR on the Ogham monument at Ballyquin, Co. Waterford, which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283*n*)

Aed – Áed the son of the Dagda: “Corrcend from Cruach fell, that harsh very swift champion, by the stone which he raised on the strand over the grave of shamefaced Áed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 235)

Áed Allan – “Áed in the clay, the king in the graveyard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 539)

Áed Oirdnide - “He found the cause of his burial – a great price (?) – in cold Áth Dá Ferta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 551)

Airech - “And the wind rose against the ship wherein were Donn and Airech, the two sons of Mil, and the ship wherein were Bres, Búas, and Buaigne; so that they were drowned at the Sandhills at Tech Duinn. The grave-mound of each man is there. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 39, 81)

Báine – Báine the daughter of Scál Balb from whom is Cnoc Báine in Airgialla. For there was she buried, in her hill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 331)

Bres, Buaigne and Búas - “And the wind rose against the ship wherein were Donn and Airech, the two sons of Míl, and the ship wherein were Bres, Búas, and Buaigne; so that they were drowned at the Sandhills at Tech Duinn. The grave-mound of each man is there. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 39, 81)

Conairi Cerba - Ferta Conairi in Mag Feigi is named for Conairi Cerba of the Gailioin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Conmáel – The son of Éber, “his grave was dug in the South of Óenach Macha, namely, “The Graves of Conmáel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

Croind – “Cathair Croind” was its (Temair’s) name under the Túatha Dé Danann, that is, Croind daughter of Allot⁵ was buried therein, *unde dicitur* Cathair Croind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 83)

Dagda – “Over him did the men of Ireland make the mound of the Brug, and (over) his three sons, Óengus, Áed, and Cermad Cóem “ (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 121)

Diarmait mac Cerbaill – “Diarmait fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Líne at the hands of Aed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dál Araide, and his head was carried to Clonmacnoise, and his body was buried in Conaire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367) (See Also: Burning; Triple Death)

Díl – “And there (the Sandhills at Tech Duinn), as some say, Díl, wife of Donn, was drowned. She was a daughter of Míl, and Érimón himself laid a sod upon her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39)

Donn – “And the wind rose against the ship wherein were Donn and Airech, the two sons of Mil, and the ship wherein were Bres, Búas, and Buaigne; so that they were drowned at the Sandhills at Tech Duinn. The grave-mound of each man is there. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 81)

Eochaid mac Erc – “And out of the battle (of Mag Tuired) did the three sons of Nemed follow him (Eochaid mac Erc), Luan, Cesarb and Luachra, and they slew him, and buried the king in the stone-heap of the Strand of Eothail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 173)

Erannán – “One of the eight sons of Míl, Erannán, the youngest of the family, he it was who went up the mast to spy out Ireland, and fell from the mast into the sea [on to the rock, F.]. And his grave is in Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 33, 111)

Érimón – “Thereafter Érimón died in Argatros. His grave was dug and his stone set up, in Raith Bethaig above the Nore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265; Vol. 5, p. 159, 175, 423)

Etán – In the fourth year thereafter there fell Ún and Etán in the battle of Comraire in Mide at the hands of Érimón, and their graves were there cast up.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 163, 173)

Fás – “from her are named “The Grave of Fás” and “Glenn Fáise” between Sliab Mis and the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 59)

Fea⁴ - He was buried in Mag Fea and Mag Fea in Oilre is named from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 255, 257, 269; Vol. 3, p. 13, 105)

Fraechnat – Fraechnat was a companion of Cessair and was buried at Sliab Fraech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173)

Ír – “Then the oar that was in the hand of Ír broke, so that he fell backward, and died in the following night; and his body was taken to Sceilic, behind the Southern promontory of Corco Duibne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 59)

Íriel Fáid – “The death of Íriel in Mag Muaide; and his grave was dug there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Manannan – “Orbsen was the name of Manannan at first, and from him is named Loch Orbsen in Connachta. When Manannan was being buried, it is then that the lake burst over the land, [through the burial].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 153, 193, 308)

Melge – “When his grave was dug, and at his burial, then it was that the lake (Loch Melge) burst forth over the land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279, 281)

Rudraige – Loch Rudraigh in Ulaid was named for Rudraige son of Partholon. “When the grave of Rudraige was a-digging the lake there burst forth over the land” 25 years after Partholon landed in Ireland. “Loch Rudraige has been identified with Dundrum Bay, but if this be sound it was a mere name to the writer of the narrative before us, for that sea-bight could hardly have suggested to anyone the notion of a lake-burst at the digging of a grave. See Gwynn’s comments, MD iv, p. 455.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269, 271; Vol. 3, p. 7, 17, 49, 84, 92, 105)

Scéne – “She died on the sea at their estuary” and is buried at Inber Scéne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 33, 111)

Slanga – Slanga the eldest son of Dela of the Fir Bolg died and was buried in Dinn Rig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 19, 33, 45, 77, 78)

Slánoll – “He was taken from the earth by his son, Ailill, to find out [how he was], at the end of forty years; [and his body was not decayed].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

Tailltiu – “So she died thereafter in Tailltiu, and her name was given thereto, and that is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu, so that her games were celebrated every year by Lug, a fortnight before Samain (*read* Lugnasad) and a fortnight after.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117, 119, 149, 179)

Tea – “She had sureties against her husband (Érimón), namely Amorgen Glúingel and Éber, before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should chose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug; and that therein there should be every royal dignity and every assembly should be convened, of the progeny of Érimón, for ever. This is the mound which she chose, Liath-druim; because it was the fairest sod by far which she saw in Ireland. And therein was the dignity of Ireland; and from her it is named, Temair, from her being there habitually. And she was buried afterwards, and her rampart was raised over her, namely, *Múr Tea*, Tea-Múr.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169)

Ún - In the fourth year thereafter there fell Ún and Etán in the battle of Comraire in Mide at the hands of Érimón, and their graves were there cast up.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 163, 173)

Burial Practices

Building a Rampart – “And she (Tea) was buried afterwards, and her rampart was raised over her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169)

Games; Tailltian – These games were performed every year with *gessa* and feats of arms a fortnight before and a fortnight after Lugnasad in celebration of Tailltiu, foster-mother of Lug. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117, 119, 149, 179)

Laying a Sod - “And there (the Sandhills at Tech Duinn), as some say, Díl, wife of Donn, was drowned. She was a daughter of Míl, and Érimón himself laid a sod upon her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39)

Preservation of the Body - “His [Níall Noí-giallach] body was brought from the East by the men of Ireland; and whenever the Foreigners would give them battle, they would raise the body of the king aloft, and the battle broke before them thereafter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

Raising a Stone - His (Érimón) grave was dug and his stone set up, in Raith Bethaig above the Nore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175)

Separating Head from Body - “Diarmait mac Cerbaill fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Líne at the hands of Áed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dál Araide, and his head was carried to Clonmacnoise, and his body was buried in Conaire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Burning

Amazons - “They [the Milesians] came into the land of the Amazons, who fought battles in multitudes like unto men with them. This is why they were wont to burn their right breasts that their archery should not be interfered with thereby. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71)

Árd Macha - Árd Macha was first burned during the reign of Cenn Fáelad, the 135th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Bri Leith - Manannan burnt Bri Leith and with it Fuamnach, Siugmall and Bri. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 237)

Cobthach – “... fifteen lasting years was the very red king served; till fire burned him in the house as he caroused with Labraid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

Diarmait mac Cerbaill – “Diarmait, twenty years and one, son of Cerbaill with fair rule; Áed the Black (?) stopped, vexed, slew, burnt and swiftly drowned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 543) (See Also: Triple Death)

Dún Chethirn – The burning of the kings in Dún Chethrin took place during the reign of Finnachta Fledach, the 136th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Eochu Airem - Siugmall Sithienta or the men of Cúl Breg burnt Eochu Airem in Fremaind for the heavy taxes that he imposed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 521)

Lightning

Carus – He was the ruler of Rome for two years till lightning burnt him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Lugaid Lonn – He “fell in Achad Forcha after being struck by a fiery bolt from heaven on his head, after he had refused to hear Saint Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359, 361, 541, 543)

Nathí – “He died at Sliab Elpa, after being struck by a flash of lightning.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351, 529)

Rothechaid Rotha – He “was seven years in the kingship of Ireland, till lightning burnt him in Dún Sobairce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245, 503)

Muirechertach mac Erca – “Now the death of Muiredach was in this manner: he was drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned, on Samhain night on the summit of Cletech over the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363, 533) (See Also: Triple Death)

Neid – “Neid [Net] was burnt at Ailech Neit” during the reign of Acrisius of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211)

Rome – The burning of Rome took place during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg. Rome was burnt by Nero. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 573)

Spear of Pisear – “... the spear stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302n)

Temple of Solomon – In the time of Cyaxares, king of the Medes, the Temple of Solomon was burnt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

Tonos Concoleros – “... to the spinning of a distaff he came, and a withered hag was made of him, so that he burnt himself in fire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Túatha Dé Danann - They burned their ships for three reasons: so that the Fomorians should not steal them, and that they would have no escape if they were routed by the Fir Bolg; and so that Lug would not find them and give battle to Nuadu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 94, 95, 109, 143, 147, 165, 171, 245, 294, 305, 309)

Valens – He was the ruler of Rome for four years, till the Goths burnt him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Burren – Cend mBōirne is identified with Black Head in Burren. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 89)

Bush (See: Rivers; Buas)

Byways of British Archaeology (See: Authors; Johnson)

C

Cacha [Cach] – Cacha was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians; or a chief servitor with his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 29, 99, 116)

Caedmon Genesis (See: Authors; Gollanz)

Cáelbad – Cáelbad was the son of Cronn Badrui king of the Ulaid. He killed Muiredach Tirech at the ridge over Daball and became the 111th king of Ireland. Cáelbad reigned for just one year and exacted the Borama Tribute without battle until he was slain by Eochu Mugmedon son of Muiredach Tirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345, 529) (See Also: Cólbad)

Caenraige (See: Peoples; Dál Cáin)

Caer – Caer was one of the nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 247)

Caerthenn (See: Carthenn)

Caertín (See: Carthenn)

Caesar, Iulius (See: Authors)

Caesar – “It is well to know that Pharao was the name of every king in Egypt, as every king in Rome is called Caesar, and every king in Alexandria is called Ptolomeus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Caesarea (See: Cities)

Cai – Cai “of the just judgements” was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. The Gaelic language is said to have four divisions of learning, of which one is Prosody. “This is Rhyme, of which we shall not speak, the Judgements of Cai without error.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195; **Vol. 2**, p. 119)

Cai Cainbrethach – He was the son of Éber son of Sale and one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Caicer (See: Caicher)

Caicher¹ [Caichear, Caithear] – The ancestry of Caicher¹ is not stated, but his son was Mantan¹ and he may have had another son, Suirge. Caicher¹ was one of the three (or four) chieftains of the Gaedil after the death of Agnomain. Caicher¹ learned druidry in Egypt during the eight years he spent there with Míl son of Bile. “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crews, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus: The druid Caicher, who invents this pre-cautionary expedient, is merely a compound of the seer Calchas of Troy and the sorceress Circe, to whose suggestion it is ascribed by Homer.” On the Gaidel’s journey in exile from Scythia, “Caichear prophesies their future journeys and the postponement of their arrival in the Promised Land,” when he said “Rise, we shall not rest until we reach Ireland. It is further from thee than Scythia, and not we ourselves shall reach it, but our children, at the end of three hundred years.” He killed Banba in the battle of Mag Tuired. He remained in the South afterward with Éber. He may have built Dún Bindi and Ráith Uird and Dún Finne. The battle of Cúl Caichir was fought with Amorgen and Caicher fell there. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xi; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 41, 43, 69, 71, 75, 79, 97, 99, 101, 103, 109, 111, 115, 117, 132, 137, 156,

162; **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 239; **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 43, 45, 47, 69, 91, 95, 101, 127, 135, 155, 159, 161, 165, 167, 171)
(**See Also:** Caicher^{2,3})

Caicher² – Caicher² was the son of Ercha son of Coemthecht. His son was Mantan² and he may have had another son, Suirge. There is a contradiction in the text when it says that no progeny was recorded of him. Caicher² was a druid and a champion. He killed Banba in the battle of Mag Tuired. He remained in the South afterward with Éber. He may have built Dún Bindi [Inni] and Ráith Uird and Dún Finne. The battle of Cúl Caichir was fought with Amorgen and Caicher fell there. Caicher² may well be the same char-acter as Caicher¹. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 29, 31, 77, 103, 115, 117; **Vol. 4**, p. 239, 299; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 27, 43, 45, 47, 69, 91, 95, 101, 127, 129, 135, 155, 157, 159, 161, 165, 167, 171)

Caicher³ – Caicher³ was the son of Mantan and he was one of 36 leaders who came to Ireland. Caicher³ was one of the six chieftains in the south of Ireland with Eber. He was a warrior who left no progeny. He killed Banba in the battle of Mag Tuired. He remained in the South with Éber. He may have built Dún Bindi [Inni] and Ráith Uird and Dún Finne. The battle of Cúl Caichir was fought with Amorgen and Caicher fell there. Caicher³ seems to be a distinct character, but there are bits of information that could be linked with any of Caicher^{1,2,or3}. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 43, 45, 47, 69, 91, 95, 101, 107, 127, 135, 155, 159, 161, 165, 167, 171)

Caicher⁴ [Caicer, Caither] – Caicher⁴ was the son of Nama son of Eochu Garb son of Dui Temen. His son was Uillend of the Red Edge. Caicher⁴ killed Delbaeth son of Ogma and the six sons of Ollom son of Ogma. Caicher⁴ was killed by Fiachna son of Delbaeth at the Boinn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 104, 125, 129, 131, 133, 155, 157, 167, 185, 189, 191, 237, 299)

Caicher⁵ [Cathair] – Caicher⁵ was the son of Nuadu Airgetlam. His son was Uillend. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 187, 195)

Cail – Cail was the son of Lugaid of Leda and was called “the hundred-wounder.” His wife was Sabrann, the daughter of Abartach son of Lug. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

Cailna [Calna] – Cailna was either a subordinate servitor of the Milesians, or a chief servitor with his own ship. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 29, 99, 116)

Cain¹

Cainites – “God forbade the descendants of Seth to mingle friendship with those of Cain, or to beget children by them, or to take wives from them.” Noe and his family were saved from the Flood “for that they mingled no friendship with the progeny of Cain¹.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 107, 109, 218, 237, 241, 254; **Vol. 2**, p. 201)

Death of – Cain¹ was slain by Lamech son of Mathusahel “after he cast the apple upon him.” “The lost *Book of Lamech* “told how Lamech, under the guidance of his son Tubalcain – for he was blind – shot an arrow at a wild man covered with hair, and with a horn growing out of his forehead, who proved to be Cain. Lamech was so distressed by the discovery that he killed Tubalcain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91, 183, 237, 238)

Genealogy – Cain¹ was the eldest son of Adam and Eve, and the twin brother to Catafolia. “The twin sister of Cain is usually (following Pseudo-Methodius) called Calmana. The name “Cain” means “possession”. Cain was a husbandman. The son of Cain was Enoch. “Cata Folofia, appears in the compilation known as *Banshenchus* as the wife of Cain.” “Pip was Cain’s” wife. Keating has “a queer story of the visit of the “three daughters of Cain” to Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 19, 81, 89, 159, 179, 187, 211, 234, 241, 264, 266; **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 175, 232)

Punishment

Cain¹ – God cursed Cain¹ to labor without benefit and to be a wanderer and fugitive. To increase the

penalty God declared “everyone who shall slay Cain shall be punished sevenfold. Sudden death is not the remedy for sin ...that thou shalt live long, so that thy punishment may be the greater.” That Cain might be known to all who saw him “God set in Cain a sign ... a lump upon his forehead [and a lump (on) each of his cheeks, and a lump on each foot and on each hand] and his being beardless.” “The perverse notion that the mark of Cain was to secure a prolongation of his punishment is borrowed from Comestor. Comestor theorized that the ‘mark of Cain’ was a “perpetual shaking of the head.” The ‘lump in his forehead’ goes back to a lost *Book of Lamech*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 87, 95, 183, 237, 264)

Mankind - For the slaying of Abel, “God brought a Flood over the whole earth.” “*The Book of the Rolls* makes Adam prophecy to Seth in these words: *Know, my son, that there must come a Flood to wash all the earth, on account of the children of Cain, the wicked man who slew his brother.* But this is not really parallel: the Flood here is a punishment for the children of Cain [and their union with the Sethites] not for the crime of Cain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 19, 31, 145, 218; **Vol. 2**, p. 199)

Sacrifices – “Cain would offer fruits of the earth to God ... but He looked not upon Cain and upon his gifts.” “Mount Moriah is alleged to have been the site of the altars of Solomon, David, Noah, Cain and Abel as well as Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 81, 83, 181, 204, 264)

Slaying of Abel – Cain killed his brother, Abel, “through his greed and his jealousy (or, envy and haughtiness) with the shaft of a camel-bone.” (or, the cheek-bone of a camel, or, a sharp stone). “Or, as others say, after the likeness of the slaying of sacrifices, it was his grasp which he closed around his neck.” There is a story “that the real cause of Abel’s murder was the desire of both brethren to marry this sister (Calmana): a dispute in which Adam took the part of Abel, as he considered that Cain’s twin consanguinity was too close for an admissible marriage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 4, 19, 29, 31, 83, 85, 93, 95, 103, 143, 145, 181, 208, 209, 236, 254; **Vol. 2**, p. 157, 199)

Slaying of Pandan – “The brother ‘Pandan’ appears in the later redaction of *Tenga Bith-nua* (*Revue Celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 254)

Cáin² – Cain² was the son of Fiachu Cendfhinnan of the Fir Bolg. Druim Cáin (“The Ridge of Cáin”) is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 83)

Cainan¹ [Kenan] – Cainan¹ was the son of Enos son of Seth son of Adam. He was born when his father, Enos was 190 years old. Cainan was 170 years old when his son, Malalehel was born. Cainan lived for 740 years after the birth of Malalabel so Cainan lived for a total of 910 years. The ages of Cainan differ between the Irish Translators, the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Bible: Cainan was 170 years old when Malalabel was born (I.T., Septuagint), or 70 years old (Vulgate); Cainan lived for 740 years after the birth of Mahalalel (I.T., Septuagint), or it was 840 years (Vulgate); the total life of Cainan was 910 years according to all sources. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 93, 99, 104, 145, 147, 187)

Cainan² – Cainan² was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Caindile – Caindile was the king of the Saxons and his daughter was Aine. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 483)

Caindruim (See: Temair)

Cainites, the (See: Peoples)

Cainnech – Cainnech died during the joint reign of Colmán Rimid and Aed Sláine, the 127th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

Cairbre (See Also: Cairpre, Coirpre, Corpre)

Cairbre¹ – Cairbre¹ was a provincial king in the time of Eochu Feidlech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Cairbre² [Cairpre, Coirpre] – Cairbre² the poet was the son of Ogma Grianainech and Etan, the daughter of Dian Cecht. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 123, 151, 183, 187)

Cairbre Caitchend (**See:** Cait Conaitechend)

Cairbre Crom – He was the son of Elcmar son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Cairbre Garb – Cairbre Garb was of the progeny of Sengann. He was slain in the battle of Eolarg in Mide by Túathal Techtmar and Fiachra, Casán and Finnmáel, the two bandits of the people of Fiachu Finnolach who were in the company of Túathal. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Cairbre Mór [Cairpre Mór, Coirpre Mór] – He was the son of Níall Noi-Giallach and fought under Lugaid Lonn in the battle of Mag nAilbe against the Laigin to collect to Borama Tribute. The battle was lost and he kept out of Laigen as long as he was alive thereafter. His son was Cormac Cáech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 365)

Cairbre Nia Fer [Cairpre Nia Fer, Coirpre Nia Fer] – Cairbre Nia Fer was the son of Ross [Ross Ruad]. He was a provincial king over the Laigin in the time of Conaire Mór, the 86th king of Ireland, and “it is he who was in Temair of the Brug of Nia, wherefore is he called Cairpre Nia Fer, king of Temair.” Cairbre ruled over “the fifth of Gann”, son of Dela of the Fir Bolg, which was from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais, (or, from the Boyne to Comar na tri nUisce). His son was Eochu Imfhota. Cairbre Nia Fer gave land to the surviving Fir Bolg, after they were driven from the outlying islands by the Cruithne. “Then it is that Coirpre demanded of the men from over sea, the service of Temair along with every community if they were to plough Ireland of swift steeds.” He placed such a heavy tax upon the Fir Bolg that they had to flee. When Cairbre learned of their leaving he sent after them his four sureties – Cet mac Magach, Ros mac Dedaid, Conall Cernach and Cu Chulainn – “Bring to me, said just Coirpre the nomad multitudes of the sons of Umor: or let each man of you bring his head as I pledged you for a season.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 13, 23, 27, 35, 37, 39, 65, 67, 69, 82, 111, 173, 175; **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 275, 299, 301, 315)

Caire Cendfinne (**See:** Islands)

Cairell – Cairell was the son of Muiredach Muinderg of the Ulaid. His son was Tuan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 43, 81; **Vol. 4**, p. 283)

Cairill – Cairill died during the reign of Aed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland. His son was Derg. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371)

Cairleog – Fiachra Lonn received the lands of Na Lee and Cairleog for his help in the battle of Ocha; against Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359)

Cairn (**See:** Carn)

Cairpre (**See Also:** Cairbre, Coirpre, Corpre)

Cairpre¹ – “Cairpre¹ fell – remember thou! by the hand of Nechtan son of Nama.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 231)

Cairpre² – Cairpre² was the son of Conaire son of Eterscéil. His son was Daire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 471)

Cairpre³ – Cairpre³ “the shapely, of bent head” was the son of Dáire son of Cairpre son of Conaire son of Eterscel. His son was Lugaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 471)

Cairpre Mór (See: Cairbre Mór)

Cairpre⁴ – Cairpre⁴ the son of Trén fell in the battle of Cluain Iraird at the hands of Túathal Techtmar. Droichit Cairpre in Comar of Ua Faelain is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Cairpre [Coirpre] – Loch Silend in Cairpre burst forth during the reign of Tigrénmas, the 7th king of Ireland. In the time of Óengus Olmucach occurred the sea-burst between Eba and Rosciete in the territory of Cairpre in Ui Fiachrach in the North. Loch Melge, named for Melge the 60th king of Ireland, was in Coirpre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 227, 279, 281)

Cairpre Baschain – He was one of the three Cairpres who were sons of Conaire son of Mog Láma. The Corco Baiscinn descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287, 289)

Cairpre Cáel-riarach – He was one of the five sons of Lotan the Swift of the Túatha Dé Danann. Only four sons were named. Possibly Cairbre was meant to be independent of Cáel-riarach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Cairpre Cinn-Chait [Cairpre Catchenn] – Cairpre Cinn-Chait was the son of Duthach; his wife was Máni, daughter of the king of the Ulaid; his sons were Morann and Treg. “The learned reckon that he was of the Luaigne of Temair, or of the Tuatha Dé Danann, or of the Catraige of Connachta, or that he was of the Corcortri.” Cairpre ruled as the 90th king of Ireland for 5 years during the reign of Domitian and while Fiachu Findamnas was over the Ulaid. Cairpre died a natural death. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305, 315, 523)

Cairpre Condualach – Cairpre Condualach was one of the seven sons of Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Cairpre Gabalfada – Cairpre Gabalfada was the son of Daire son of Deda. His son was Ogaman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Cairpre Lifechair [Cairbre Liffechair, Coirpre] – Cairpre Lifechair was the son of Cormac; his sons were Fiachu Sraibtime [Sroibtime] and Eochu Doimlen. “It is at Cairbre Liffechair that Airgialla and Ui Néill and Connachta, *et ali multi*, unite.” Cairpre Lifechair became the 106th king of Ireland and ruled for 17, 26 or 27 years during the reign of Aurelianus. Cairpre exacted the Boroma Tribute from the Laigen until Bresal Belach son of Fiachu Baiced became king of the Laigin. Bresal declared that he would not pay the Tribute and battle ensued. Cairpre Lifechair fell in the battle of Gabar of Aicill at the hands of Senioth son of Cerb [Cerp] of the Fotharta; or, he was killed by Ruad of Rairiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331, 339, 341, 343, 527) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Cairpre Luisc Lethet – He was the son of Lugaid Laigde son of Enna Munchain; his son was Icht Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475, 477)

Cairpre Lusc – He was the son of Lugaid Luaigne son of Finnát Mar; his son was Dui Dallta Degaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Cairpre Móin – Tigrénmas fought the battle of Cluain Casa in Tethba, of Codnach in Túaith Eba (in Cairpre Moin of Druim Cliab). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Cairpre Musc – He was one of the three Cairpres who were sons of Conaire son of Mog Láma. The Muscraige descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 289)

Cairpre Nia Fer (See: Cairbre Nia Fer)

Cairpre Rogfhota [Cairpre Riada] – He was one of the three Cairpres who were sons of Conaire son of Mog Láma. The Dál Riata descend from him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 289)

Caiseal [Caissel, Cashel] (**See:** Cities; Caiseal)

Caisili, the (**See:** Peoples, Colosi)

Cait – Cait was one of the seven sons of Cruithne who each received 1/7th part of Alba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183, 427) (**See Also:** Partition)

Cait Conaithend [Cairbre Caitchend, Cait Coiditchend, Cat Conatchend, Conatacend] – The ancestry of Cait is confused. Cait Conaithend was son of Ordán son of Alldui son of Tat; or, alternatively he was the son of Tat son of Tabarn. The son (s) of Cait were one or all of: Tuirell Piccreo [Tuirend]; Telle; Tat. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 131, 133, 157, 161, 187, 191)

Caithear (**See:** Caicher)

Caithear (**See:** Caither)

Caither (**See Also:** Caicher)

Caither¹ [Caicher, Caithear] – Caither¹ was the child of Érimón in his second family, born in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 29, 99)

Caither² – Caither² was the son of Eterscéil son of Iar. His son was Airdel and his progeny were slaughtered by Túathal Techtmar in the battle of Dáire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317, 525)

Caither³ – Caither³ was one of the three sons of Telle son of Cait Conaithend. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Caither⁴ – Caither⁴ was the son of Uitel son of Airdel son of Caither son of Eterscéil. He was killed in the battle of Dáire against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317, 525)

Cal [Cal Urgest] – Cal was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urfecir and before Brude Urcal. In the trans-position of names in the Pictish list of kings, Wurgest + Cal = Cal Urgest. Cal ruled for 30 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 150, 183)

Cal Urgest (**See:** Cal)

Calad – Calad was one of the four sons of Cian Ciall of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Calb – Calb was the son of Calc. His son was Maduda. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Calc – Calc was the son of Dergtene. His son was Cennluga, who fell in the battle of Iarmbras. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Calchas – Calchas was a seer of Troy, who was possibly used as a source for the character of Caicher, the Milesian druid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 1)

Calder (**See:** Authors)

Calendar (**See:** Measurements; Time)

Caleph – Caleph was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Calf (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Calland – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Conall Cláen-garb of the Fir Bolg fell in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Callann (See: Rivers)

Callraige – Callraige was in Coirpre Mór. Loch Aille was located here and the plain of Ailmag in Callraige was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207, 221, 223, 229)

Calm Weather (See: Climate)

Calmana (See: Catafola)

Calna (See: Cailna)

Calpe (See: Columns of Hercules)

Calpurn – His son was Patrick. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 441)

Calraige, the (See: Peoples)

Cam – “Confusion between Cain and Cam or Ham is not infrequent – as we may see in the *Book of Leinster* facsimile 136 b 32.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 211)

Caman – Caman was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. Caman appears to be a doublet of Taman in the list of warriors. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 196, 197, 205)

Camand – Camand of the Túatha Dé Danann. Note that the name is either a doublet of Tamann or part of a mnemonic rhyme. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Cambyses – Cambyses was the son of Cyrus son of Darius. His son was named Darius. Cambyses ruled the Persians for 8 years from 529 B.C. to 522 B.C., until his own magicians killed him. “That he was killed by his wizards is a blundered version of the episode of the Magian who masqueraded as the murdered Smertis.” In the last year of his reign the Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland. “Eochaid son of Erc was in the kingship of Ireland at that time.” “Cambyses s. Cyrus was king at the same time as Bres Ri son of Art Imlech (the 33rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43, 83, 205, 209; Vol. 5, p. 249)

Camel (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Campbell, J.G. (See: Authors)

Camross (See: Cities)

Camus (See: Rivers)

Canaan – Canaan was the last son of Ham enumerated in Genesis x. 6. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 213)

Canaan – “*Liber Occupationus* is merely a quasi-learned parody of the story of the conquest of Canaan by the Israelites.” “The Canaanites were of the seed of Ham”, “the first man who was cursed after the Flood.” Destruction was brought upon them and “their land given to the sons of Israel, in token of those same curses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxviii, 137, 246; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Canaries, the (See: Islands; Strong)

Candles (See: Tools)

Cannibalism (See: Taboos)

Cano – “The Science of Cano” was one of the divisions in the study of the Gaelic language. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55)

Canoe (See: Transportation, Water)

Canaanites, the (See: Peoples)

Cantred (See: Measurements, Area)

Capa¹ – Capa¹ was one of three Spanish fishermen who discovered Ireland before Cessair. He brought his wife back to Ireland and all were drowned at Tuad Inbir in the Flood. “The three names Capa, Luasat, Laigne, are in the alliterative formula which betrays dioscuric affinities ... the *p* in the first name arouses suspicion of a non-Celtic origin.” “It is shown in the notes to ¶168 that the Capa story is primarily dioscuric. According to poem XXII one of these persons was a wright, and another a leech – two of the chief occupations of the Dioscuri.” “We may further note that the names of the three sons of Nemed before us, Cessarb, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Luigne, and Luasad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174, 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232, 240, 243; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Capa² – Capa² was the son of Éber from his second family born in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99)

Capacirunt (See: Pi-Hahiroth)

Capitoline Hill - The altar of Saturn was alleged by some doubtful authorities to have been established on the Capitoline Hill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

Cappadoces, the (See: Peoples)

Cappadocia – “By some misunderstanding the city of Mazaca (Caesarea in Cappadocia) has become an additional son, Maisechda, whose descendants a later interpolator naturally sought in vain.” “(Partholon) He came from Sicily to Greece – a year’s journey, with no full falsehood: a month’s sailing from Greece westward to Cappadocia.” “From Cappadocia he journeyed a sailing of three days to Gothia.” “Cappadocia is substituted for the Aladacia of the prose.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 250, 252; Vol. 3, p. 63, 111)

Captives (See Also: Hostages)

Fir Bolg – “They departed with no treacherous covenant upon the wrathful very black sea, out of the captivity of hard fosterage with ships and with bags.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 179)

Ireland

Adamnanus led the captives to Ireland during the reign of Finnachta Fledach, the 136th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

When the Foreigners held captives at Temair during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, “that hosting was the Irish “Babylonian Captivity”, second only to the Captivity of Hell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403)

Israelites - In the reign of Medidus, Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes. Babylon was captured by “Cyrus son of Darius, whereby the Captivity was released from the Babylonian bondage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 59, 85, 249)

Carbad Cenn-liath – “Mag Coba was the territory of the progeny of Carbad Cenn-liath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Cardiceas [Cardyceas] – Cardiceas was the king of the Medes after Medidus and before Deioeces. He ruled for 14 years and died during the reign of Fiachu Findoilches in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 239)

Cardinal (See: Society)

Carlow (See: County)

Carman – Eochu son of Conmael was slain “over the hurdle-brow of Carman” (the battle of Carman) by Fiachu son of Smirgoll. “Óengus Olmucach fell at the hands of Enna Airgdech, s. Eochu of Mumu, in the battle of Carman.” “Two years had Loiguire Lorc in kingship over varigated, tender Banba; till the crimeless branch fell before Cobthach Cóel in Carman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 217, 223, 229, 265, 451, 499, 513)

Carmel, Mount (See: Mountains)

Carn – “It is there that they (Cessair *et al*) came to harbour, the woman-crowd, at Dun na mBarc. In the Nook of Cessair, in the lands of Carn, on the fifteenth, on Saturday.” “Lugaid (Laidech) the animating filled a plain, eight years was his fame over wrath; the mindful branch fell in Carn by the hands of Aed son of Buidne son of Badra.” “Four years of curly Crimthann over green-bordered Ireland; the sweet king of the Carn fell by the hand of very rough Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 229; **Vol. 5**, p. 511, 519)

Carn Cessra (See: Cúl Cessrach)

Carn Conall – The Stone-heap of Conall in Aidne is named from Conall son of Umor (or, Conall son of Oengus). “Conall with his father was buried under this stone-heap with its stones: every historian who has named it knows that this is why it is called Conall’s stone-heap.” “Aidne is the district surrounding Kilmacduagh, in the S.W. of Co. Galway, and the name of Ballyconnell near Gort has been supposed by O’Donovan to contain a reference to the name of the carn.” See also the Dindsenchus of Carn Conaill (*Revue Celtique*, xv, p. 478). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 13, 25, 37, 63, 65, 71, 81, 82, 90, 111, 175)

Carn Conluain – Bres son of Art Imlech died here, presumably in battle against the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249, 505)

Carn Fraich – A battle was fought here, in Connachta, by Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Carn Feradaig – Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber fought a battle here and Feradach son of Rochorb son of Gollán was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Carn in Aenfir [The Stone-heap of the One Man] – “The Stone-heap of the Solitary Man,” was it (Temair) called at the time of Eochaid mac Eirc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 179; **Vol. 5**, p. 83) (See Also: Temair)

Carn Mór – “The battles of Cliar, of clear Carn Mór - where Follach the keen fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 433)

Carn Richeda [Inchita] – A battle was fought here, in Connachta, by Óengus Olmucach against the Martra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 227, 449)

Carn Ucha – The battle of Carn Ucha was fought by Cellach and Conall Cáel to collect the Boroma Tribute from the Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Carn ui Neit – This was the site of a magic contest between Bres and Lug, in which “Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 149, 229)

Carpathos (See: Islands)

Carpenter (See: Society)

Carpri (See: Corpre)

Carra [Carragh] – This is the Carragh barony which surrounds Castlebar in Co. Mayo. The plain of Mag Cera is located here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 332)

Carrac Arda Fetaig [Carrag Fethaige, Dún Feda] – This fortress was built by Én son of Occe; or, by Etar [Etan] son of Occe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69, 129, 135)

Carraic-Bladraide [Carrac Bladraige, Carrag Brachaide] – This fortress was built by Mantán son of Caicher; in Murbolg; in the north-east of Ireland. Carraic-Bladraide “is apparently in Murloch Bay, Co. Antrim, just south of Fair Head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 69, 129, 135, 157, 167, 171, 423)

Carrag Eolairg – A battle fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Eolarg son of Óchán fell in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Carrow Mably - This is a townland in Co. Sligo where Rath Ringbaird was “vaguely identified by Hogan with a large fort east of Easky (Ordinance Survey sheet 12). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163)

Carrowkeel (See: Mountains)

Carthage (See: Cities)

Carthenn [Caerthenn, Caertín] – Carthenn’s name appears four times in the listing of Partholon’s sons-in-law. In each situation his name is the fourth in the listing of ten sons-in-law. Presumably the listing was intended to match Partholon’s daughters with their respective husbands, but the arrangement of the daughter’s names is not consistent. Carthenn was possibly the husband of Ard, Fochain, or Macha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Carus – Carus was the ruler of Rome after Probus and before the joint reign of Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. His son was Numerianus. Carus ruled for “two years till lightning burnt him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577) (See Also: Burning)

Cas [Caisse] – Grellach da Phil on the side of Cas [Caisse] in Mag Line between the two hills Eire and Alba, is the place where Loiguirí mac Néill died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353, 355, 531)

Cas Clothach¹ – He was of the Túatha Dé Danann and his daughter was Tibir from whom Mag Tibra is named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

Cas Clothach² – He was the son of Irárd and his sons were Muinemón and Cerb [Cirb]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231, 233, 317, 501)

Cashel (See: Cities; Caiseal)

Cashel Cathedral (See: Cities; Caiseal)

Casmael – Casmael, “with bardism of perfection,” was one of the three satirists of the Túatha Dé Danann. “Breasted Casmael the good fell at the hands of Octriallach son of Indech” at the battle of Mag Tuiread. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 119, 123, 149, 151, 159, 181, 183, 217, 229, 298)

Caspian Sea (See: Seas)

Cass [Cas] – Cass was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric and his son was Fachtna Fathach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Cassán [Casán] – Cassán was a bandit of Ireland, “of the people of Fiachu Finnolach,” “with a company of 800 warriors,” who met with Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba, and her son, Túathal Techtmar, on their arrival at Inber Domnann. “They gave him [Túathal] the kingship immediately.” Cassán participated in the battle of Eolarg in Mide where he was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 313, 327)

Cassander – “Cassander slew Olympias who sought that the kingship (of the Macedonians) should be held by Hercules son of Alexander (the Great); Cassander afterwards slew them all, Olympias, Hercules and Roxana mother of Hercules.” He then became king of the Macedonians after Alexander son of Philip and he ruled for 19 years. His 4 sons were: Antipater, Antigonus, Philip and Alexander. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569, 569*n*)

Cassius – Cassius was one of the slayers of Iulius Caesar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Casting Adrift (See: Punishments)

Casting to the Lions (See: Punishments)

Castle (See: Architecture)

Castlebar (See: Cities)

Castleknock (See: Cities)

Cat (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Cat Conatchend (See: Cait Conaitchend)

Cata Casta (See: Olivana)

Cata Chasta (See: Olivana)

Cata Flauia (See: Oliva)

Cata Flavia (See: Oliva)

Cata Folofia (See: Oliva)

Cata Rechta (See: Olla)

Catabar (See: Amadir Flidais Foltchain)

Catabar moco Viricorb – This is a name inscribed on an Ogham stone in the Decies of Waterford, which may be the same as Amadir Flidias Foltchain [Adamair son of Ferchorb]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Cataflua (See: Oliva)

Catafluuia (See: Oliva)

Catafolia [Calmana]- She was the daughter of Adam and Eve, “born along with Cain, wife of Pandan son of Adam, she it was who wove raiment before anyone else: about her was the jealousy excited.” “The twin sister of Cain is usually (following Pseudo-Methodius) called *Calmana*. *Is uimpi doronad an t-ēd* refers to the story that the real cause of Abel’s murder was the desire of both brethren to marry this sister: a dispute in which Adam took the part of Abel, as he considered that Cain’s twin consanguinity was too close for an admissible marriage. The brother ‘Pendan’ appears in the later redaction of *Tenga Bith-nua (Revue Celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159, 254)

Catanalachan – He was one of the two sons of Cathluan; a Cruithne; and possibly one of their champions. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 177, 179)

Catanolodor – He was one of the two sons of Cathluan; a Cruithne; and possibly one of their champions. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 177, 179)

Cataslinna (See: Olla)

Cath – Cath was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 116)

Catha [Chatha] - Túathal Techtmar was killed in Dál Araide in Moin in Catha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 329, 485)

Cathair – His son was Conchobor Rot who was king of the Ulaid during the reign of Connla, the 65th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 463)

Cathair Crofind (See: Temair)

Cathair Croind (See: Temair)

Cathair Mór – Cathair Mór was the son of Feidlimid Rechtaid. He became the 98th king of Ireland and ruled for 3, 26 or 50 years until he was killed by the warriors of Luaigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331, 525, 559)

Cathair Náir (See: Dún Náir)

Cathal¹ – Cathal¹ was the son of Conchobor son of Tadhg son of Cathal son of Tadhg Mór. His son was Tadhg of the White Horse. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Cathal² – Cathal² was the son of Tadhg Mór son of Muirges son of Tomaltach son of Murgal. His son was Tadhg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Cathbad – Cathbad was a druid associated with Tradraige of Mag Inis during the time of Partholon. “Cathbad (in its original form Cathub) the druid is several times spoken of as “Cathbad of Tradraige Muigi Inis.” (See Hoggan, *Onomasticon*, under the place-name.) This district appears to be the southernmost

stretch of sea-coast in Co. Donegal, the plain lying between the Drowes and the Erne rivers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 98)

Cathluan¹ – Cathluan¹ was the son of Cing of the Cruithne. His two sons were Catanolodor and Catanalachan. “Cathluan was High King over them all, and he was the first king of them (the Cruithne) who took Alba.” “He assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drove him out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 145, 177)

Cathluan² – Cathluan² was the son of Gub and was king of the Cruithne. “He assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drove him out.” This is probably the same character as Cathluan¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

Cathraige, the (See: Peoples)

Cathub¹ – Cathub¹ was the son of Congal Cláiringnech. His son was Conchobor, the Provincial king of the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 463)

Cathub² – Cathub² was the son of Ros son of Rudraige son of Sitric. His son was Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293)

Cattle (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Caucasus, Mount (See: Mountains)

Cauldron (See: Tools; Containers)

Caur – Caur was the son of Éber from his second family born in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27, 29, 99)

Causeway (See: Architecture)

Cavalry (See: Warfare; Order of Battle)

Cavan (See: County)

Cave – “Howbeit not one of all these escaped, save only Fintan, who was in the cave above Tul Tuinde under the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 195)

Cave of Treasures (See: Authors; Budge)

Cé – Cé was the one of the seven sons of Cruidne. He was a king of the Picts who ruled for 12 or 15 years after Got and before Circinn. In the transposition of names in the MS. Ce + Leo = Urleoce. In the partition, received 1/7th part of Alba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 183, 427)

Ceawlin (See: Olla)

Cebidus [Cebitus] – Cebidus was one of the five sons of Airmen son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161)

Cebitus [Cebidus] – Cebitus was one of the five sons of Airmen son of Ibath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Cecrops – According to Eusebius, Cecrops was the first king of Athens who reigned in the time of Nemed, in the 458th year of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137, 195)

Ceidgened – Ceidgened was the son of Daire and was killed at the battle of Cer, in Connachta, against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Ceis Corand – “Slain was Starn (son of Nemed) in the stiff fight by Febal in Ceis Corand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 489)

Cell Mona – The battle of Cell Mona took place during the reign of Domnall ua Néill, the 156th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Cell Muni – David of Cell Muni died during the reign of Aed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Cell Osnad – A battle was fought here during the reign of Lugaid Lonn son of Loiguire, the 118th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Cell ui nDaigri – A battle was fought and won here by Aed mac Néill against Aed Finnliath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397, 399)

Cellach¹ – Cellach¹, the successor of Patrick, died during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri ui Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Cellach² – Cellach² was the son of Máel-Coba son of Aed son of Ainmire. With his brother, Conall Cáel, Cellach assumed the 132nd kingship of Ireland. Cellach and Conall Cáel ruled jointly for 13 or 15 years and during their reign they exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle for 6 years only. They fought the battles of Carn Ucha, Dun Masca and Oenach Odba. During their reign Fursa died and a cow brought forth 4 calves in one day. “On a time when Cellach [son of Máel-Coba] came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne; learned men say that he died in his bed, and that it was the Boyne that carried his body to Bēl Átha Cuirp at Lind Fheic.” Or, “Cellach died a dark evil was there when a sudden chill seized him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 547, 557, 579) (See Also: Drowning; Governance, Joint Rule)

Cellach³ – Cellach³ of Loch Cime was the son of Ragallach son of Uadach. At the battle of the Weir he killed Loingsech, the 137th king of Ireland; or, he killed Loingsech in the struggle for Corann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 549)

Cellach⁴ – His son was Domnall, king of Connachta, who died during the reign of Cinaed, the 141st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Celtchar [Celtchair] – Celtchar was descended from Éber son of Ír. “A place wherein was the queen of a mighty man, of Celtchair of wolf-packs, a prudent champion, Findabar, white was her bright smile, besides being a woman she was a warrior.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89, 439)

Celtiberi, the (See: Peoples)

Celtic Doctrine of Rebirth (See: Authors; Nutt)

Celtic Heritage: Ancient Tradition in Ireland and Wales (See: Authors; Rees, Alwyn and Brainly Rees)

Celtic Ireland (See: Authors; MacNeill)

Celts, the (See: Peoples)

Cenannas (See: Cúl Sibrille)

Cenchres (See: Cincris)

Cend (See Also: Cenn)

Cend Boirne [Cend mBōirne] – This place is identified with Black Head in Burren. Irgus the son of Umor settled here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67, 89)

Cend Dúin – Cend Dúin is in Asal. A battle was fought here by Sírna Sogalach against the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459)

Cend Fáelad [Cenn Fáelad] (See: Authors)

Cenél Bogaine (See: Peoples)

Cenél Cairpre (See: Peoples)

Cenél Conaill (See: Peoples)

Cenél Eogain (See: Peoples)

Cenél Gabráin (See: Peoples)

Cenn (See Also: Cend)

Cenn Delgen – A battle was fought here in which Fogartach, the 140th king of Ireland, was slain by Cinead son of Irgalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Cenn Dúin (See: Cend Dúin)

Cenn Eich – A battle was fought here in which Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland, may have been slain by the men of Breg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395, 533)

Cenn Fáelad¹ [Cend Fáelad] – He was the son of Ailill and the pupil of Findian [Finnian of Mag Bile] and Tuan son of Cairell. (See: Authors)

Cenn Fáelad² – He was the son of Blathmac, or the son of Crund-mael. Cenn Fáelad from Mide became the 135th king of Ireland and ruled for 4 or 14 years. During his reign was the first burning of Árd Macha, while Tiberius III was the ruler of the Romans. Cenn Fáelad was killed by Finnachta Fledach in the battle of Aircheltra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381, 547, 557, 579)

Cenn Febrat – Fintan escaped from the women “over Sliab Cua, which is in Cenn Febrat.” Cenn Febrat is near Kilfinnane. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 225, 239)

Cenn Fuait – There was “a battle-foray on Cenn Fuait by the Foreigners against the Laigin” during the reign of Níall Glundub the 153rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Cenn Magair [Cend Magair] – “Congal of Cenn Magair, good in riches, three years over Banba ever fair; without battle, without vexation, on the plain he died of the plague of heavy sickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 549)

Cenn Maige – Rechtad Rigderg was the king of Cenn Maige. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

Cenn Mara – Mug Corb was “the fair branch of Cenn Mara”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 515)

Cenn tSaile – Cenn tSaile was in Mumu where Amairgen gave a judgement on the deer, the roes and the quadrupeds. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69, 95)

Cennguba – Cennguba was the name of the hill in Dal Araide where Túathal Techtmar was killed. “So Tuathal fell in Dal Araide, in Moin in Chatha, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba, the two rivers burst forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 485)

Cennluga – Cennluga the son of Calc was killed in the battle of Iarmbras against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Ceol¹ – Ceol¹ was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201, 310)

Ceol² – Ceol² was one of the three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann. “a careless mistake has been made in M [Book of Lecan, second text]. The formula is 3 names + definition; but in M the first three names are left suspended, and the definition has been prefixed to the second list of three names. This makes several incongruities, as when *Ceol*, *Bind* and *Teitbind* become the names of three hounds rather than of three harpers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201, 310)

Cephalenia (See: Islands)

Cer – Cer was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

Cer – A battle was fought here against Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in vengeance for his father. In this battle Ceidgened son of Daire and Luachtmemin son of Fer Loga and Cermaid son of Orc were killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cera¹ – Cera¹ was the wife of Annind son of Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 131)

Cera² – Cera² was a chief servitor to Érimón of the Milesians and he had his own ship. He cleared Mag Cera and the plain was named for him. “The first list of servitors appears to be a disarrangement of an alphabetical list of plains, derived from some document of a geographical nature. It is possible that the compiler misread the word *mag*, “plain”, written with an open-topped *a*, for *mug*, “serf”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Cera – Loch Buadach in Cera burst forth in the time of Érimón. “Thirty years, a fame that is not mean, Fiachu Findoilches spent; the king of Cera of the Trenches fell by Berngal in the battle of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 173, 503)

Ceran [Ceram] – Ceran was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Cerb¹ – Cerb¹ was of the Fir Bolg. His son Gúaille fell in the battle of Druimm Ligen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Cerb² [Cerp] – Cerb² was of the Fotharta. His son was Senioth, who killed Cairbre Lifechair, the 106th king of Ireland in the battle of Gabar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 341)

Cerb³ [Cirb] – Cerb³ was the son of Cas Clothach. His sons were Lathar Apthach, Mairgenid and Adar. Lathar Apthach and Adar were killed in the battle of Dercderc. Mairgenid was killed in the battle of Lemna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Cerb⁴ – Cerb⁴ was the son of Donn Nia son of Fer Deoid. His son was Feidlimid Foltnaithech, who died in the battle of Oirbsen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cerb⁵ – Cerb⁵ was the son of Feithmer son of Ogaman son of Cairpre Gabalfada son of Daire. His son was Fochras. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Cerb⁶ – Cerb⁶ was the son of Imchad son of Fíachu Glasgen of the Fir Bolg. His son was Fíachna Foilt-lebair, who was killed in the battle of Fethach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Cerb⁷ – Cerb⁷ was the son of Rochat son of Fiachu Foltlebar of the Domnann. His son was Fergus, who died in the battle of Raide in Corcomruad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cerball – His son was Illadán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Cerball mac Muiricáin – He was the king of Laigin, who died during the reign of Flann, the 152nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Cerbnat – Cerbnat was one of the four, or five, women of the Partholon expedition. “We have seen in the introduction the significance of the equation Partholon = Ith = Topa; equally valuable is the probable equation Delgnat = Elgnat = Cerbnat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 81, 90)

Cerccorne – He was a chief servitor of the Milesians with his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99)

Cercina (See: Islands; Coronis)

Cermad Coem (See: Cermat Milbel)

Cermaid¹ – Cermaid¹ was the son of Aicle son of Idach son of Fraech son of Fidach. He was killed at the battle of Rath Umaille in the fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cermaid² – Cermaid² was the son of Mor son of Tene. He was killed at the battle of Rath Umaille in the fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cermaid³ – Cermaid³ was the son of Orc and he was killed at the battle of Cer which was fought against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cermaid⁴ – Cermaid⁴ was the son of Uisle and he was killed at the battle of Cer in the fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cermad Cestach – “The fetish known as *Cermad Cestach* at Clogher, appear to have been used (as here) for oracular purposes, but the method of their use is not known.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 238) (See Also: Idol, Lam-Dia)

Cermat¹ (See: Mac Cuill)

Cermat² – “Labraid, Óengus, Aed fell at the hands of Cermat of form all fair.” This Cermat is possibly the same as Mac Cuill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239)

Cermat Coem (See: Cermat Milbel)

Cermat Milbel [Cermad Coem, Cermaid, Cermait Milbel, Cerman, Cermat Caem, Cermat Coem,] – Cermat Milbil the fair, of Cualu, is one of the three sons of the Dagda. Cermat, himself had three or four sons: Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine and Numna. He may also have had unnamed female children as the text of LG states: “That is the Taking of the Túatha Dé Danann with their synchronism from beginning to end, omitting the deaths of the female children of Cermat after them.” With his two brothers he was the first to explore a mound; “It is these men who first explored a mound: druids placed a *feth fio* about their men so that they should not be put down, except on every Samain, for it was not possible to hide them on the night of Samain.” Also with his brothers, Cermat was wounded by Lug: “Cermait son of the divine Dagda, Lug ... (?) wounded him, it was a sorrow of grief upon the plain, in the reign of Eochu Ollathair. Cermat Milbel the mighty fell, at the hands of harsh Lug son of Ethliu, in jealousy about his wife, great the fashion, concerning whom the druid lied unto him.” “Upon those four [Dagda, Oengus, Aed and Cermat]

did the men of Ireland make the Mound of the Brug.” Cermat died during the reign of Lamprides, the 20th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 102, 121, 123, 125, 129, 151, 153, 157, 159, 167, 181, 183, 191, 193, 197, 209, 211, 217, 233, 291; Vol. 5, p. 37, 79, 317, 495)

Cermna¹ – His progeny fought 7 battles against Túathal Techtmar on Mag Femen. This Cermna may be the same as Cermna³ the son of Ebric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Cermna² – “Darfine withdrew from every family of the descendants of Ailill Aulom, Cermna, Curcach ... (?) the foundation of the family of Lugaid mac Con.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Cermna³ [Cermna Finn] – Cermna³ was the son of Ebric son of Éber son of Ír son of Míl. “They [Cermna and Sobairce] were of lording stock, being the two sons of Ebric the lording.” Cermna killed Eochu Édgathach the 8th king of Ireland, at the battle of Temair, which happened during the reign of Eupales, king of the Assyrians and then he and his brother, Sobairce, took the kingship of Ireland. They were the first kings of Ireland from the Ulaid and they divided Ireland into two parts, from Inber Colptha to Luimnech. Ireland remained under that division for 100 years. Cermna and Sobairce ruled for 40 years, each from his fort. Dún Cermna was Cermna’s fort. Cermna is called “High King”. In his time was the bursting of Daball, Callann and Fubna; Laosthenes, king of Assyria, died and Roboam son of Solomon became king of the Israelites. Cermna fell at the hand of Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel in the battle of Dún Cermna, or possibly at the battle of the Meeting of Three Waters. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 265, 439, 441, 443, 445, 469, 497, 499) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule; Partition)

Cermna⁴ – Cermna⁴ was the son of Umor and he had a homestead called Oenach Taillten or Treb Cermna, in Breg. Macalister notes that *Treb Cermna*, which we may best render “the steading (or plough-lands) of Cermna” is unknown in Breg: the places or places called Dún Cermna were far distant.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88)

Cermna – “Eochu son of Oilíoll Finn, a space of seven years was his good time; he slew the king of Cermna, Clair, and Cliu, in Aine of the yew-shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

Cermna, Science of – “Now the learned count four divisions in the Gaelic language, with four names: The Great Story, the Judgements of Nemed, the Science of Cermna, and the Science of Cano, the fourth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 119)

Cermna Brecach – “Círb king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Círb. With them was Cermna Brecach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 133)

Cerna [Cernda] – Cerna was the son of Érimón son of Míl and was 6th child of Érimón in his second family, born in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27, 29, 99)

Cernach Sotal – He was the son of Diarmait son of Áed Slaine; his son was Níall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Cerp (See: Cerb²)

Cerres [Akherres, Cherres] – According to Macalister “The names [of the Egyptian kings] are borrowed (and mutilated) from Eusebius. Cerres = Akherres.” According to LGE Cerres ruled for 15 years immediately after Cincris. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 135; Vol. 5, p. 49)

Cesair (See: Cessair)

Cesarb (See: Cessarb)

Cessair¹ [Cesair]

Death of – There are four versions of her death: (a) Cessair drowns in the Flood with her 50 fifty women

at Cúl Cessrach in Connachta; (b) Cessair died of a broken heart for the absence of her husband (Fintan) and the death of her father (Bith); (c) Cessair died “of a swift plague”; or (d) “a disease came upon them and they all died in one week”. The death by plague or disease may be confused with the demise of the people of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 183, 193, 205, 211, 225, 235, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 45, 84; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Dismissal by Noe - Cessair and her companions Bith, Fintan and Ladra were refused entrance to the ark by Noe. To escape the prophesied flood Cessair provided advice and assumed leadership of the voyage to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167, 171, 175, 181, 189, 191, 201, 237, 240, 241)

Division of the Women – After landing in Ireland, the troop of fifty women and three men went to Bun Suainme, *i.e.* the Meeting of the Three Waters, at the confluence of the Suir, the Nore and the Barrow. The fifty women were divided into three groups each being led by a man: 17 women went with Bith; 17 went with Fintan; 16 went with Ladra. After the death of Bith the fifty women were divided into 2 divisions of 25 each, assigned to either Fintan or Ladra. After the death of Ladra, all women were left with Fintan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 191, 193, 207, 223, 225, 227, 229, 237, 239, 247)

Genealogy of – Cessair was the daughter of Bith (*i.e.* “life”, “world”, “universe”); Adna may have been her brother; her foster-father was Saball; her companion / husband was Fintan. Macalister suggested that Cessair and Fintan “together they form a “sort of Deucalion – and – Pyrrha couple”; and that Cessair “is the *Magna Mater* of the Irish people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 171, 172, 177, 181, 185, 195, 199, 211, 229, 233, 236, 237, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 45; **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

Journey of – In their flight from the flood there were 50 (or 150) women and 3 men and they embarked on 1 or 3 ships. There are three versions of her journey to Ireland (**See**: Journey); the first version of the voyage is they left the island of Meroe, then to Egypt, the Caspian Sea, the Cimmerian Sea, Asia Minor, the Torrian Sea, the Alpine Mountain, Spain, Ireland. The company landed at Dun na mBarc in Ireland on the 5th (or 15th) unit of the moon of May. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167, 169, 172, 173, 175, 177, 181, 185, 187, 191, 203, 205, 209, 219, 221, 229, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 241, 243, 244, 247; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 79; **Vol. 4**, p. 253)

General - Macalister has offered a number of suggestions about the invasion of Cessair, including:

- (a) originally Cessair may not have been included in the listing of pre-Milesian invasions of Ireland.
- (b) Cessair’s story developed independently of the Partholon story.
- (c) that Cessair’s story is essentially cosmogonic.
- (d) the Cessair narrative was an old flood-myth mixed up with some *Dindsenchas* material.
- (e) that in the original (pagan) version of the story that Cessair survived the flood.
- (f) the Cessair narrative was committed to writing at about the same time as the composing of the proposed *Liber Occupationis*.
- (g) that Cessair = Bairrfhind = Banba = Fotla = Eriu; and that Banba is virtually identical with Cessair.
- (h) that in the Adventures of Tadg mac Cein she greets him [Tadg] with the same words that Eriu uses to greet the Milesians “It is long since thy coming was prophesied.”

(source: Carey, 1993, p. 5, ; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxv, xxxii, 153; **Vol. 2**, p. 166, 168, 170, 174, 230, 231, 232, 236, 257, 261, 273; **Vol. 3**, p., 23, 27, 43, 88, 95, 111, 127, 129, 167, 197, 198; **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 205, 306, 323; **Vol. 5**, p. 8, 103, 183, 185, 225, 487) (**See Also**: Banba, Eriu, Fotla)

Cessair² [Cessair Chrothach, Cessair Cruthach] – King Ugoine Mór, the 56th king of Ireland, “took the daughter of the king of the Franks to wife, namely, Cessair Chrothach d. of the king of the Franks. And she bore 25 children to him, 22 sons and 3 daughters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172; **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271)

Cessarib [Cesarib] – Cessarib was the son of Nemed who with his two brothers Luam and Luachra slew the last of the Fir Bolg kings, Eochu mac Erc. “The names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessarib, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the anti-diluvian triad Capa, Luigne, and Luasad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 21, 35, 53, 111, 173; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Cet¹ – Cet¹ was the king of Connachta; his son was Sanb, who fell in the battle of Duma Selga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319, 325)

Cet² – Cet² was the son of Bress son of Elada, who with his brothers Triall and Brian were the three gods of the Túatha Dé Danann. Cet² and Triall are probably the same as Iuchar and Iucharba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 163)

Cet³ – Cet³ was the son of Maga, king of Connachta. Cet³ was one of the 4 sureties that Cairbre Nia Fer imposed on the sons of Umor to ensure the building of his fort. He was a charioteer from Mag Main in Connachta who, with the help of the Ulidians, participated in the defeat of the sons of Umor. In the battle, he was opposed by Irgus of the sons of Umor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67, 69, 71; Vol. 5, p. 325)

Cethen – Cethen was one of the three or four sons of Dian Cecht. “Cethen and Cu died of horror in Aircheltra.” He is a second cousin of Nuadu. With his brother Cu, “their alliter-ative names suggest dioscuric analogies; moreover Cú and Cethen pair off by themselves – there were two pillarstones at Temair which bore their names”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121, 123, 151, 183, 187, 227, 298)

Cetheor (See: Mac Greine)

Cethlenn (See: Cetlenn)

Cethor (See: Mac Greine)

Cethur (See: Mac Greine)

Ceti – Ceti was the son of Allot⁶, or Elloth and he cleared the plain of Mag Cetne. “The alternative story of the clearing of the plain by “Ceti mac Alloit” referred to by gM, does not seem to be elsewhere recorded”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 141, 195; Vol. 4, p. 193)

Cetlenn [Cethlenn] – Cetlenn was a woman of the Fomorians who inflicted a spear-wound, or a dart wound, on the Dagda at the battle of Mag Tuired from which he later died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 125, 185, 237; Vol. 5, p. 495)

Cetthim (See: Iuppiter)

Ceylon (See: Islands; Taprobane)

Chaldeans, the (See: Peoples)

Cham (See: Chanaan)

Chamber (See: Architecture)

Champion (See: God; Society, Warrior)

Chanaan [Cham, Chandan] – Chanaan was one of the thirty sons of Ham son of Noe. “There is slight support in the MSS. of both LXX and Vulg., for the substitution of *Cham* for Chanaan (or Chandan): but (a) such an obvious, if inaccurate, change could have been made at any stage independently, and (b) it must have been made in the H tradition subsequently to the incorporation of the interpolated passages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 139, 149)

Chandan (See: Chanaan)

Chant (See: Song)

Chapman (See: Society)

Chariot (See: Transportation)

Charm (See Also: Amulet, Incantation, Spell, Talisman).

Cheese (See: Foods, Dairy)

Cherres (See: Cerres)

Chersona – Clemens, successor of Peter in Rome, was slain by the Roman ruler Traianus in the rocky seashore of Chersona. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Cherubim (See: Angels; Classes of; Cherubim)

Chhota Nagpur – The aboriginal Santals of Chhota Nagpur have legends of demons, the Ghormuhas, that are analogous to the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260)

Chief (See: Christ)

Chieftain (See: Society)

Childbirth (See: Health)

Children of Israel (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Chinese, the (See: Peoples; Seres)

Chlodwig – Chlodwig was the Frankish king in the 6th century who held domination over the Romans of central Gaul, the Britons of Brittany, the Franks and the Alemanni. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Choking – Cormac mac Art choked and died “after the bone of a salmon stuck in his throat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 337, 339, 527) (See Also: Deaths, Hanging, Strangulation)

Christ - The Virgin Mary was his mother.

Appellations of – Abbot, Chief, Creator, Father, God, Good One, He, Head, Jesus, Jesus Christ, King, King of Adornments, King of the Earth, King of the World, Prince, Prince of the Nine Grades of Heaven, Son of God (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 191; Vol. 2, p.125, 211; Vol. 3, p. 81, 187; Vol. 4, p. 53, 219, 251, 267, 279, 281; Vol. 5, p. 111, 125, 437, 469, 565) (See Also: Anti-Christ)

Birth of - Christ was born in Bethlehem of Juda:

- . 307 years after Cobthach Cóel Breg fell at the hands of Labraid;
 - . during the reign of Eterscéil Mór, the 84th king of Ireland;
 - . during the reign of Crimthann Nia Nar;
 - . in the 7th or 27th year of the reign of Conchobor; or, in the 50th year after the birth of Conchobor;
 - . in the 7th or 41st year of the reign of Octavianus Augustus;
 - . “450 years ... till Christ was born, after Cimbáeth.”
 - . the birth of Christ caused the Lia Fail and other idols to be silent from then on;
- (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 113, 145, 175; Vol. 5, p. 277, 299, 301, 325, 465)

Cross of – Helena took the Cross from the Jews who had kept it hidden for 230 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Death of – In a reference to Christ, Verse V.8 reads: “Three days had Adam without life after his formation from earth; because of a Man who was three days without life in His ever-fair body.” The head of Adam “abode in Golgotha till the crucifixion of Christ.” Christ had 3 days in the tomb after crucifixion. There is “a well-known legend of the death of King Conchobor mac Nessa as an indirect consequence of the crucifixion of Christ.” “Helena took the Cross of Christ from the Jews after it had been hidden by them 230 (years).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97, 177, 261; Vol. 4, p. 319; Vol. 5, p. 577)

Miracles of - Christ wore the hide of the sacrificial ram of Abel son of Adam. Christ preserved Fintan and Tuan from the flood, plague and through the ages to relate the history of Ireland. He “hath subdued the strongest floods.” The birth of Christ caused the Lia Fail and other idols to be silent from then on. Christ swept the Túatha Dé Danann from Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 185; Vol. 2, p. 211; Vol. 3, p. 81, 181; Vol. 4, p. 113, 145, 175)

Túatha Dé Danann – “All that multitude broke out against the righteousness of the Sons of Míl and against the people of the faith of Christ.” the belief that the Túatha Dé Danann were sid-folk “is displeasing to Christ.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 241)

Synchronisms with

Cimbáeth - “450 years ... till Christ was born, after Cimbáeth.”

Cobthach Cóel Breg - Christ was born 307 years after Cobthach Cóel Breg fell at the hands of Labraid.

Conchobor - Christ died in the 7th or 27th year of the reign of Conchobor; or, in the 50th year after the birth of Conchobor.

Crimthann Nia Nar – Christ was born during the reign of Crimthann Nia Nar.

Eterscéil Mór - Christ was born during the reign of Eterscéil Mór.

Octavius Augustus - Christ was born during the 41st year of his reign and he was contemporary with Christ for 15 years.

Philippus - and his sons were the first kings of the Romans who believed on the Lord.

Tiberius Caesar - In the 15th or 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Christ was crucified.

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 225, 319; Vol. 5, p. 277, 299, 301, 325, 465, 573, 575, 577)

Christianity [Faith]

Pre-Christian Era – “Irish literature itself preserves various ideas which are probably at least to some extent reflections of pre-Christian doctrine ... Whatever the native origin legends may have been, they did not survive the advent of Christianity intact.” “In their chapter, “Coming Into Existence”, the Reeses acknowledged the fundamental importance of Christian attitudes and learning in the formation of LGÉ but argued that the text’s underlying structure was in many respects governed by pre-Christian patterns of thought.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 17, 18)

Cessair - “Though badly messed by uncomprehending redactors, it [the tale of Cessair] gives us one of the most extensive collections of European pre-Christian theology, ritual, and mythology that any non-classical literature can afford.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166, 167)

Túatha Dé Danann - “Beyond all doubt, this section [i.e. Túatha Dé Danann] is based upon a Theogonia, most likely transmitted orally – less probably in writing – in which the mutual relationships

of the members of the pre-Christian pantheon were set forth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 91)

Roll of the Kings – “The Roll of the Kings Before Christianity is in Section IX of the LGE. There were 136 kings before the Faith. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p.xxv; Vol. 5, p. 541)

Christian Era

Adam, Name for - “The story of the finding of a name for Adam, contained in the long interpolation at the end of the paragraph [27], appears first in *The Book of the Secrets of Enoch*, written in Egypt somewhere in the beginning of the Christian Era, and brought to its final form by a Hellenistic Jew. It survives today in a Slavonic version only: but in its time it had a considerable influence upon Early Christian literature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 226)

Angels - “The story [of the Fall of the Angels] was taken over into early Christian tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

Cain, Death of - “The tale of how Lamech accidentally slew Cain is one of the most familiar legends of Apocrypha. It is of Jewish origin, and as stated above, in the notes to ¶39, was probably imported into Christian tradition from a lost “Book of Lamech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 264)

Easter - In the time of Túathal Techtmar “the rule of Easter was given to the Christians”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321)

Fomorians - “If it be necessary to seek any terrestrial identification for Sliab Emor (as it is envisaged by the Christian historians who have systematized these tales) we might suggest Mount Hermon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258)

Paradise - In writing about the four rivers of Paradise, Macalister said “There is a similar passage in *Salomon and Saturnus*. These ideas are forced, in Christian tradition, into an analogy between the four streams and the four evangelists.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 228)

Partholon - With regard to Delgnat’s speech in Partholon, “The *retoricc* itself is laid out on a sort of “parallelism” basis, possibly due to the influence of the Psalter upon early Christian literature in Ireland: for that these scraps of folk-drama have been re-written in Christian times is shown by the “modernization” of some of the verbal forms ... and by the reference to Eve in the third *retoricc*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 100)

Roll of the Kings - The Roll of the Kings After Christianity is in section X of the LGE. “Even before the time of L, the list had already been extended to the end of the record of the Christian kings; but no corresponding change had been made in the heading to the section. F marks an intermediate stage: there the heading indicates an extension to the time of *Dathi*, the last of the pre-Christian kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxv; Vol. 5, p. 137, 138)

Túatha Dé Danann – “... every craft of cunning that is in Ireland, they are of the Túatha Dé Danann by origin, and though the Faith came into Ireland those arts were not abolished, for they are good.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 203)

Verse LIIL.17 – “The beginning of this quatrain seems to suggest a remembrance of ceremonies of dancing performed while weaving spells – still living when the verses were being written, but forgotten when they were glossed. The end of it indicates that the orthodox need for the persons named was a [divine] adoration, though this must be withheld by a Christian.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 316)

Verse LXV.54 - “The assembly is characterized as “feeble” by the Christian glossator on account of its association with pagan worship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 336)

Verse LXVI.17 - “This quatrain is obviously a self-protecting comment of the Christian poet, guarding himself against the possible risk of being accused of attaching too great importance to these vain stories.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 341)

Synchronisms with

Clann Néill - “No family save Clann Néill took Ireland after the even, smooth, Faith” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p., 555)

Collas, Three - “a space of thrice fifty years from the distant battle [of the three Collas on Fern Mag], to the Faith”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 465)

Loiguirí Mac Néill - the kings of Ireland after Christianity begin with Loiguirí Mac Néill the 116th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353)

Provincials, the - “Three hundred years – lasting the partition – till the Provincials came – five men without Faith in Christ divided the Ireland of Ugoine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 469)

Christmas (See: Measurements; Time; Festivals)

Chronicle of Eusebius (See: Authors; Eusebius, Aucher, Fotheringham, Hieronymous, Jerome, Scaliger)

Chronicles of the Picts and Scots (See: Authors; Skene)

Chronicum Scotorum (See: Authors; Mac Firbis)

Chronography (See: Authors; Syncellus)

A Chronological Account of Nearly Four Hundred Irish Writers with a Descriptive Catalogue of their Works (See: Authors; O'Reilly)

Chronology – Chronology is a view of time in a linear fashion, as a unique sequence of events, one following another. This is in contrast to the bulk of the LGE text where time is recorded in a synchronistic fashion and where the importance of comparative events and their sequences took precedence over the calendar. Macalister said that the proposed chronology between the Babylonian and Egyptian monarchs is ridiculous. Where a specific year is given in the Roll of the Kings after Christianity the dates are apparently meant to be the dates of the deaths of the kings, but the numbers are much corrupted. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 127; **Vol. 5**, p. 352*n*, 353*n*) (See Also: Measurements, Time; Synchronisms)

B.C. 1360 – At about this time Pharaoh “Cincris” [the *Akenkheres* of Eusebius; the *Smenkh-ka-ra* of modern Egyptology] reigned in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 222)

B.C. 1321 – “Armades = Armais, that is Hor-em-heb, the king with whom the 18th dynasty [in Egypt] came to an end. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 135)

B.C. 350 – “Nekht-neb-ef, the personage called Nectenebus II, was the last native king of Egypt ... It is true that he was driven from his kingdom and fled to Ethiopia: his conqueror was not, however, Alexander the Great, but Artaxerxes Ochus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 136)

B.C. 332 – The founding of Alexandria by Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 136)

A.D. 307 – “In the period of Ogham inscriptions there was in the Decies of Waterford such a succession [of kings], and their monuments remain, bearing names which show a suggestive resemblance to some of the names in the king I list following Cobthach Cóelbreg, no. 58, whose death is dated to 307 A.D.” (source: Macalister, **Vol. 5**, p. 414)

- A.D. 413** – Augustine writes his *De civitate Dei* somewhere between A.D. 413 and A.D. 426. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 2)
- A.D. 417** – Orosius writes his book *Historiae adversum paganos*. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 2)
- A.D. 463** – The death of Loiguirí mac Néill the 116th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 352)
- A.D. 483** – The death of Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 356)
- A.D. 508** – The death of Lugaid Lonn son of Loiguire, the 118th king of Ireland. “This date is written thus “dum”, i.e. DVIII; an indication that these dates have been unintelligently copied from some other source.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 358, 358*n*)
- A.D. 520** – The Frankish Table of Nations dates to about this time, “as Müllenhoff has shown – basing his conclusions on the names included and (what is equally important) omitted.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)
- A.D. 533** – The death of Muirchertach the 119th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 360)
- A.D. 560** – Isidore of Seville lived circa A.D. 560 – 636. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 3)
- A.D. 565** – The death of Diarmait Mac Cerbaill the 121st king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)
- A.D. 566** – The death of the two sons of Mac Erca – Domnall and Fergus, the 122nd kings of Ireland in joint rule. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 366, 367)
- A.D. 580** – The death of Báetán and Eochu the 123rd kings of Ireland, in joint rule. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 368)
- A.D. 583** – The death of Ainmire mac Setna, the 124th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 369)
- A.D. 610** – Beginning of the reign of Heraclius; he ruled the Romans until A.D. 640. “Heraclius and Herculius are obviously doublets of one personality. The actual facts in the background are Heraclius, 610-640 ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579*n*)
- A.D. 636** – The death of Isidore of Seville. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 3)
- A.D. 640** – The end of the reign of Heraclius. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579*n*)
- A.D. 641** – The death of Domnall Brecc, king of Dálriada. The beginning of the reign of Constans son of Constantine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379*n*, 579*n*)
- A.D. 668** – The end of the reign of Constans son of Constantine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579*n*)
- A.D. 701** – The Four Masters date the battle of the Weir to this year, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383*n*)
- A.D. 800** – The Life of St. Juliana dates from about 800 A.D. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 3)
- A.D. 829** – The *Historia Brittonum* is written by Nennius in Wales in 829-830. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 3)
- A.D. 861** - The names of the three sons of the Dagda have “become connected with the mounds in the

Brug na Bōinne cemetery. These were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders, if we may accept testimony transmitted to us by the “Four Masters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 307)

A.D. 887 – The death of the Irish poet, Mael Muru Othna. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4)

A.D. 936 – The birth of Eochaid ua Flainn, poet of the Clann Shinaig of Armagh. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

A.D. 1004 – The death of Eochaid ua Flainn, poet. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

A.D. 1056 – The death of Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn, lector and historian of the abbey of Monasterboice. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

A.D. 1072 – Gilla Coemain mac Gilla Shamthainne flourished around this date. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

A.D. 1075 – Possibly around this date was the death of Tanaide the poet. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

A.D. 1111 – “The great Synod before the two sons of Óengus.” “This is apparently the synod held in A.D. 1111, at a place called Find-mic-Óengusso, somewhere near Uisnech Hill in Co. Westmeath, to make certain regulations concerning public morals.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413, 413*n*)

A.D. 1143 – the composition of Verse CXXXVI – “Forty and an hundred years, and three, and a thousand, great rules! From the birth of eternal God, with troops and beauty to the fashioning of the poem of the strong men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 561)

A.D. 1150 – At about this time the *Book of Leinster* was written. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xi)

A.D. 1152 – The Synod of Cenannas, where Iohannes the Cardinal was president, was held. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

A.D. 1167 – The death of Abraham ibn Ezra was about this date. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 78)

A.D. 1373 – The death of Adam Ó Cianáin of Lisgoole, County Fermanagh, who wrote the Book of Fermoy. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xii)

A.D. 1400 – Manuscript E.3.5 in Trinity College Dublin was written about this time by Tórna Ó Maeil-Chonaire, poet and historian to the earls of Desmond. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xv)

A.D. 1418 – The first text of the *Book of Lecan* was written “by Adam Ó Cuirnín for Gilla Isu mac Firisigh, the man of learning of the Ui Fiachrach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii)

A.D. 1480 – Manuscript P. 10266 in the National Library of Ireland seems to have been written between A.D. 1480 – 1520. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvi)

A.D. 1517 – Muirges mac Páidín ua Maoil-Chonaire made a transcript of the *Book of Fenagh*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvii)

A.D. 1543 – The death of Muirges mac Páidín ua Maoil-Chonaire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvii)

A.D. 1631 – “Several manuscripts of LGE were used as sources by the Franciscan scribe and historian Míchél Ó Cleirigh when he wrote his own *Leabhar Gabhála* in 1631.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6)

A.D. 1724 – The LGE text of the first text in the *Book of Lecan* “has lost the first 9 folios; they were

already gone in 1724.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii)

A.D. 1728 – A transcript of the *Book of Ballymote* was made by Richard Tipper. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xx)

A.D. 1745 - A transcript of the *Book of Ballymote* was made by Tadhg Ó Neachtain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xx)

A.D. 1852 – Eugene Ó Curry made a transcript of the first 115 pages of the Book of Leinster. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xii)

Churning – Churning was first done in Ireland during the time of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 61)

Chus – Chus was one of the 30 sons of Ham son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 149)

Cian [Ethlend, Ethlenn, Ethliu, Scäl Balb] – Cian was the son of Dian Cecht. “This Cian had another name, Ethlenn s. Dian Cecht, and he had another name, Scäl Balb”. “The interpolation in ¶ 368 tells us another tale – that Ethliu, whose son Lug was, was not his mother but his father, and was identical with Cian son of Dian Cecht, otherwise called Scäl Balb.” His son was Lug who Cian gave in fosterage to Tailtiu and Eochu Garb. Cian was killed by Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba when he transformed himself into a lap-dog or a pig to avoid them. “Once again, we are probably to see *odium theologicum* at work, in the tale of his turning himself into a pig (or a lap-dog), in a vain hope of escaping his destined fate at the hands of the *Children of Tuireann*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 121, 123, 129, 133, 135, 149, 151, 157, 165, 179, 183, 187, 191, 209, 227, 247, 285, 298)

Cian Ciall [Cian Chaill] – “The four sons of Cian Ciall were Morann and Merad and Calad and Tallad: that is one of the two Moranns of the Túatha Dé Danann, Morann s. Cian Ciall and Morand son of Lodan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Cianachta – The bursting of Loch Erne and Loch Gabair “in Cianachta” happened during the reign of Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland. “Mag Lugna in Cianachta of Glenn Gaimin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193, 217, 429)

Ciannachta, the (See: Peoples)

Cíarán¹ – Ciaran is buried in Cluain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

Cíarán² – Regarding an “unlucky day” a druid issued a warning that it was an unlucky day when Cíarán began to build his church at Clonmacnoise. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8) (See Also: Saints)

Cíarán mac in tSáir – He died during the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Cíarraige, the (See: Peoples)

Cíarraige Ai (See: Peoples)

Cíarraige Airne (See: Peoples)

Cíarraige Cuirche (See: Peoples)

Cíarraige Luachra (See: Peoples)

Ciasarn [Ciasrall] – Ciasarn was the son of Dorcha and he was king of the Fomorians who fought 5 battles in Ireland - the battles of: Luachair, Clíar, Samain, Cnoc Ochair, Móin Trógaide. Ciasarn died of a plague

that came over the battle-field of Móin Trógaide in the fight against Sírna Soegalach; or, perhaps - "Ciasarn, even without fighting" - he died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245, 459, 461)

Cical – Cical was the son of Uigne son of Scál Balb son of Gam son of Fiachu of the Gailioin. His sons were Ailill and Bron. Ailill was killed in the battle of Druim Almaine. Bron was killed in the battle of Brí Molt. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Cichba [Cichban] – Cichba was one of the five woman of the Partholon expedition and she was the wife of Slanga son of Partholon. Inber Cichmuine is named for her. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 81)

Cichban (**See:** Cichba)

Cichol (**See:** Cicul)

Cicollos – Cicollos was a god of whom several altars have been found in the department of Côte d'Or. He is there equated to Mars which may mean anything or nothing. Whether this Continental god has or has not anything to do with Cicul, we may presume that the actor who represented the latter personage in the drama danced or walked with some kind of limping gait, of which there is a reminiscence in the obscure adjective affixed to the invader's name in the LG story: and that he wore a grotesque mask, such as have been used all over the world from the Palæolithic period onward, in rites of this kind." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267) (**See Also:** Gods, Celtic)

Cicul¹ [Cichol Clapperleg] – Cicul was the son of Goll son of Garb son of Tuathach and his mother was called Lot the Active (or Loth Luamnach). Cicul was a leader of the Fomorians, who landed at Inber Domnand with 50 men and thrice 50 women in every fourth part of them [800 in all; 200 men and 600 women] "In the third year thereafter, the first battle of Ireland, which Partholon won in Slemna of Mag Itha against Cichol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig. Men with single arms and single legs were they, who joined the battle with him." "It is said that not a man was slain there, for it was a magic battle." Or, he was killed there, but the venom from the wounds he inflicted later killed Partholon. "The alternative story of the death from wounds inflicted in the battle with Cicuil ... is hardly consistent with his [Partholon] survival for 27 years after the battle; it is evident that this story comes from a source that knows nothing of the plague." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260, 267, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 13, 21, 73, 92)

Cicul² [Cichol] – Cicul² was the son of Nil son of Garb son of Tuathach son of Uathmor. This is the same character as Cicul¹, but with a different ancestry. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 15)

Cicul³ [Cichuil] – Cicul³ turned feminine appears in the story of Da Derga's Hostel as the wife of a certain Fer Caille ... she had a big mouth and was great, black, doleful and ugly; her snout would hang on a branch, and she had an underlip which hung down to her knee." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 261)

Cilicia – Cilicia was one of the languages of the world. "The languages of the world, see for yourselves – Bithynia, Scythia, Cilicia, Hyrcania ..." "The names have to be rendered substantively, not adjectively ... to represent them literally." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 87, 155)

Cilicians, the (**See:** Peoples)

Cimbáeth – Cimbáeth was the son of Fintan son of Airtgetmar son of Sirlam and he was the 53rd king of Ireland and the first prince of Emain Macha and king of Coba. His wife was Macha and he fostered Ugaine Mór son of Eochu. Cimbáeth was a warrior and the "head of battle of the Red Branch". Cimbáeth took Temair and ruled Ireland for 20, 27 or 28 years after Dithorba son of Deman and during the reign of Alexander the Great. There were 15 kings from him to Conchobor. It was 450 years from Cimbáeth to the birth of Christ and 900 years from Cimbáeth to Fergus Foga. Cimbáeth died a natural death. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 263, 265, 267, 305, 461, 463, 465, 513)

Cime Four-heads [Cimme the Four-Headed] – He was one of the sons of Umor and Loch Cime is named for him. In the dispute with Cairpre Nia Fer, he was set against Conall Cernach and was killed by him.

Cimme was buried in the mounds of Findmagh. “*Loch Cimme* is Loch Hacket, Co. Galway; but though the eponymous “Four-headed Cimme” is mentioned in the Dindsenchas texts referred to below, neither there nor in *Coir Anmann* are we told the reason for his peculiar *epiklesis*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 25, 37, 67, 71, 81, 175)

Cimmerian Sea (See: Seas)

Cīn Droma Snechta (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Cinaed¹ (See: Authors)

Cinaed² [Cinaeth] – Cinaed² was the son of Irgalach and he killed Fogartach, the 140th king of Ireland, at the battle of Cenn Delgen. Cinaed² then became the 141st king of Ireland and ruled for 3 or 4 years until he was killed by Flaithbertach son of Loingsech at the battle of Druim Corcain. During his reign were the deaths of Domnall son of Cellach, king of Connachta and of Murchad son of Bran. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389, 549)

Cinaed mac Alpin – He was the king of Alba, who died during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid, the 150th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Cincris [Acencheres, Akencheres, Cenches, Fostoiges, Istoiges, Smenkh-ka-ra] - Cincris was the pharaoh of Egypt at the time of the Israelite captivity, who invited Nel son of Feinius Farsaid to Egypt to learn from him languages. Cincris granted to Nel an estate at Pi-Hahiroth and gave him his daughter, Scota¹, to wed. During the Israelite Exodus, Cincris was angered when Nel gave support to Moses and the fleeing Israelites. He drowned in the Red Sea “with his hosts therein – six score thousand footmen and fifty thousand horsemen, that is the tally which went to meet death, of the people of Pharaoh, in the Red Sea.” “There is no Biblical authority for the numbers of Pharaoh’s army that was drowned. These statistics are most probably glossarial: they vary in different versions.” According to Eusebius, Cincris reigned for 8 or 16 years, somewhere around the Age of Abraham 388, before he was drowned. Cincris was succeeded by Pharaoh Tuir.

According to Macalister, “Cincris is the *Akencheres* of Eusebius, the *Smenkh-ka-ra* of modern Egyptology. He is of no importance in Egyptian history: a mere ghost-king who reigned for a brief space c. 1360 BC immediately before the now famous Tutankhamun.” With regard to the name *Fostoiges* [*Istoiges*], the name “evidently represents a peculiar idea of √M as to the personality of the Pharaoh of the Exodus. Nothing that can be reasonably identified with this name can be found among the perversions of Pharaonic names recorded by Manetho and Eusebius; it must be a vague recollection of *Pastores*, the “Shepherd Kings...”. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 39, 165, 197, 222 Vol. 2, p. 1, 2, 5, 11, 13, 15, 33, 35, 37, 39, 49, 53, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 93, 135, 140; Vol. 3, p. 137; Vol. 4, p. 207, 311, 312; Vol. 5, p. 49, 121) (See Also; Society; Kings, Egypt)

Cind Magir (See: Cenn Magair)

Cinenn (See: Onnoi)

Cing¹ [Ing] – Cing¹ was possibly one of the champions of the Cruithne. His descent is somewhat confused and his sons may include: Cathluan, Cruithne the wright, Cruithnecán, Loichet, and in another version, printed by Skene, Crus was the son of Cing and the only soldier of the Cruithne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 145, 177, 179, 181)

Cing² – Cing² was one of the two sons of Éber Echruad [of the red steed]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97, 99, 156, 159)

Cing³ – Cing³ was the son of Lacht son of Partholón son of Agnón son of Buan; his son was Cruithne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Cing⁴ – Cing⁴ was the son of Loichet; his son was Cruithnechán. This may be the same character as Cing³ with just a spelling variation in the names. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 185)

Cing⁵ – Cing⁵ was one of the sons of Umor who settled in the land of Aigle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67, 90)

Cinid – He was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urgart and before Brude Urcinid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148)

Cint – Cint was a king of the Picts after Brude Urcal and before Brude Urcint. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 183)

Cipir – Cipir was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. Macalister proposed that “The fifty women were undoubtedly meant to be the mothers of the post-diluvian human communities ...” and her name may mean ‘Cyprus’. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 247)

Cir [Eir] – Cir the son of Ís was the poet who in the casting of lots was sent north with Érimón. An alternative, or confused, version is that Cir was the harper who was sent south with Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 103, 133, 155, 165, 417)

Cirb (**See:** Cerb)

Cirba [Cirb] – “Cirba was king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirba.” He is associated with Brigit, daughter of the Dagda. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 123, 133, 159, 197)

Circe – In the early history of the Gaedil, “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crew, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus: the druid Caicher, who invents the precautionary expedient, is merely a compound of the seer Calchas of Troy and the sorceress Circe ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 1)

Circenn [Circic, Cirig, Uilio Circic] – Circenn was the son of Cruidne and a king of the Picts who may have ruled for 60 or 80 years after Ce and before Fib or Denbecan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 146, 148, 183)

Circuit of Ireland (**See:** Rituals)

Ciric – Ciric was a sage or soldier of the Cruithne, or the son of Cruithne. He may also be the same character as Circenn. In the transposition of names in the Pictish Interpolations, Ciric + Urleo = Uileo Circic. In the partition of Alba, Ciric received a 1/7th share. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144, 145, 150, 151, 179, 427) (**See Also:** Partition)

Ciric (**See:** Circenn)

Cirig (**See:** Circenn)

Cirord – The Milesians sailed past here on their journey from Egypt. “In *Cirord*, remembering that *c* before *i* is pronounced soft in such names, I [Macalister] am inclined to identify the land of the Seres or Chinese.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 146)

Citadel (**See:** Architecture)

Cities and Towns

Alexandria [Rakoti] – Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. when he conquered Egypt and since that time every king in Alexandria is called Ptolemaeus. The scholar Timagenes lived

here in first century B.C.. Timothy, was the archbishop of Rakoti (Alexandria) who wrote The Discourse of Abbatōn the Angel of Death. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 203; Vol. 2, p. 41, 69, 136; Vol. 5, p. 49, 51)

Antioch – Saint Ignatius was the successor to the Apostle Peter in Antioch when he was cast to the lions during the reign of Traianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Arklow – “*Mag nItha* of Laigen is the plain of that name south of Arklow.” “We cannot certainly identify the *Slemna* (“smooth lands”) of Mag Itha, for there were several plains so named – in the barony of Raphoe, Co. Derry; to the S. of Arklow; and in the territory of the Dessi.” “*Inber Mór* in Cualu is the estuary of the Ovoca river at Arklow.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85; Vol. 4, p. 330)

Armagh – *Loch Daball* was an unidentified lake somewhere near Armagh. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 336) (See Also: Árd Macha)

Arsa Ratha - “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of devine origin: therefore he was called *Olybama* and *Arsa*, which means ‘heaven’ and ‘sun’ wherefore the Scythians of Armenia have towns *Olybama* and *Arsa Ratha* and the like.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 212)

Athens – “In that time of Nemed, began the kingship of Athens with Cecrops as its first king.” According to the Eusebian canons Cecrops was king in the 458th year of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, \ LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 137, 195)

Babel – Babel was the city with the tower built by Nemrod where the languages of men were confused. “Wherefore the name of that place was called “Babel” i.e. “confusion”: for there the languages of the world were confused ...” “Rabbi ‘Oshaya declares that the body of the first man came from Babel ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 11, 141, 143, 149, 203, 205, 206, 247) (See Also: Architecture, Towers)

Babylon - The belly of Adam was created from “ever-fierce Babylon.” “By that man [Nemrod] was Babylon founded at the very first, in the middle of the plain of Senar, with the river Euphrates flowing through its middle.”, during the second age of the world. “Babylon” is the same as confusion, by interpretation, and “mixing”; for in that place were mixed and troubled the construction and identity of the single language.” “Cyaxares was king of the Medes for 28 [or 32] years. It is in his reign that Nabuchodonosor was in Babylon.” “In the tenth year of his [Cyaxares] reign Nabcadon went from Babylon.” “Antigonus, one of the four pre-eminent followers of Alexander the Great, ruled Babylon as part of the Alexandrian empire.” “Five years had Érimón in the kingship [of Ireland] when Alexander died in Babylon.” “Cyrus the son of Darius captured Babylon.” “The kings of Babylon after Alexander were: Seleucus Nicanor, Antiochus Soter, Antiochus Theos, Seleucus Callinicus, Antiochus Magnus, Seleucus Philopater, Antiochus (magnus) Epiphanes, Antiochus [Eupator], Demetrius, another Demetrius, Antiochus Sidetes, Hyrcanus, Demetrius (restored), Grypus, Antiochus Cyzicenus, Philippus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 175, 261; Vol. 2, p. 47; Vol. 3, p. 37, 163; Vol. 4, p. 41, 207, 209; Vol. 5, p. 57, 85, 249, 571) (See Also: Babylonia)

Ballyconnell – “*Cairn Conaill* in Aidne: *Aidne* is the district surrounding Kilmacduagh, in the S.W. of Co. Galway, and the name of Ballyconnell near Gort has been supposed by O’Donovan to contain a reference to the name of the carn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Ballygar - “*Sliab (F)urri* is in Galway, near the Roscommon border, and close to Ballygar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 256)

Ballyquin – Regarding Adamair Flidais Foltchain, “This is most probably a more correct form of the name. It approximates more closely to CATABAR on the Ogham monument at Ballyquin, County Waterford, which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283n)

Basrah – Macalister cites a reference on the enumeration of the angels based on that given by Solomon, the bishop of Basrah. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205)

Bethlehem – Bethlehem in Juda was where Christ was born 307 years after the killing of Cobthach Cóel Breg. “Eterscél Mór fell at the hands of Nuadu Necht s. Sétna Sithbac of the Laigin, in the battle of Aillenn. That was in the time in which Christ Son of the Living God was born of the Virgin Mary, in Bethlehem of Iuda ...” “It is the belief of certain historians that this was the time [during the reign of Crimthann Nia Nar] when the Son of the Living God, Jesus Christ, was born in Bethlehem of Juda ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 301, 325)

Blackrock – *Inber Dubglaisi* perhaps = the mouth of the Douglas River between Blackrock and Passage, Co. Cork” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77)

Boyle – “*Cūl Chesra*, identified by earlier writers with one or other of the carns on Knockma, Co. Galway, has been identified more reasonably by Mr. Morris with a large mound overlooking the town of Boyle, called *Knockadoobrusna*.” “*Mag Luing* = Moylurg near Boyle, Co. Roscommon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235; Vol. 4, p. 337)

Braganza (See: Brigantia)

Brigantia [Braganza, Brigansia] – Ireland was first seen from a tower in Brigantia in Spain on a Samain winter’s evening. “Kg [Keating] follows the same lines as K [Ó Cléirigh] ... In Spain he is puzzled by the duplicate leadership of Brath and of Bregon, and thus duplicates the city founded in Spain – Braganza is founded by Brath and Brigansia by Bregon.” The Sons of Míl came “into Northern Spain, over the Pyrenees (?), till they were in the city of Breogan. It was empty before them, and there remained within it thirty of their homesteads.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi; Vol. 2, p. 6, 27, 31, 33, 43, 73, 79, 105)

Brussels – “*The Book of Fenagh* contains a long poem which *inter alia* recapitulates the legendary history of Ireland (ed. Kelly and Hennessy, p. 46-111). In a transcript of this compilation by Micheál Ó Cléirigh, now in the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, there is a variant reading of the third quatrain which combines the plague with the forty-day story – reading *In lucht sin bat mairbh do támh* for the first line of the quatrain. The printed text has *In lucht sin huili ba marb*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231n)

Caesarea [Mazaca] – “By some misunderstanding the city of Mazaca (Caesarea in Cappadocia) has become an unauthorized additional son, Maisechda, whose descendants a later interpolator naturally sought in vain ...” “The Irish writer does not trouble himself with the Cappadocian city of Mazaca, which as we have already seen, has become “*Maissegda*” son of Japhet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 250, 252)

Camross – *Cnamros* is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford, and about midway between Wexford Harbour and Bannow Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Carthage - Cyprianus was slain in Cartage by Valerianus and his son Gallienus, rulers of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Caiseal [Cashel] – Two kings of Caiseal were Feidlimid and Olchobur, both of whom died during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn. “Muircertach mac Néill, on a time, took a chief pledge of Cashel of Cellachan.” “*Mag Femin* is identified with the plain between Cashel and Clonmel.” The Eoganacht of Caissel are descended from Éber Finn. Corcu Athrach in Eile are descended from Amorgen, “that is the foundation upon which stands Caisil of the Kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299; Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 87, 397, 485, 565)

Cashel Cathedral – “In Cashel Cathedral there is a quaint carving of an elephant, of a much later date, which reveals a very rudimentary conception of the appearance of an exotic animal: and as in ancient

Ireland the camel and the ass were equally unfamiliar, it is quite possible that they were supposed to be similar or identical.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 209)

Castlebar – “Mag Cera is equated to the barony of Carra, which surrounds Castlebar in Co. Mayo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Castleknock – The site of the battle of *Cnucha* was at Castleknock, Co. Dublin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 334)

Citium – “Cetthim, *a quo* is Iuppiter son of Saturn, as the book of Augustine *De Ciuitate Dei* saith, and of whom are the Citii. From them is named the city of the Cyprii, namely Citium.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Clarinbridge – “The partition contemplated [in Partholon] is by a line east to west, along the gravel-ridge called *Eisgir Riada*, which stretches from *AthCliath Laigen*, the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin, to *A. C. Medraige* (Clarinbridge, Co. Galway).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87) (See Also: Partition)

Clogher – “The fetish known as *Cermand Cestach* at Clogher, appear to have been used (as here) for oracular purposes, but the method of their use is not known.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 238)

Clonard – “Among the wonders of Ireland there was a wedded couple living in the east of Clonard called Bablu and Biblu (Irish Nennius ed. Todd, p. 212); but unfortunately the compiler of that exasperatingly summary catalogue has omitted to tell us wherein their singularity consisted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 109)

Clonmel – “*Mag Femen* is identified with the plain between Cashel and Clonmel.” “The *Sid* of Bodb has been identified with *Sliab na mBan ffinn* (Slievenaman) near Clonmel: See Hogan’s *Onomasticon*, s.v.v. Sid Buidb, Sid Femen). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299, 300, 332)

Colonia Ulpia (See: Cities, Sarmizegethusa)

Constantinople – The synod of Constantinople took place during the joint reign of Bláthmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Croom – “*Druim nAsail* is identified by Hogan with Tory Hill near Croom (s.v. Cnoc Droma Asail).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Dalkey – In “Hogan, *Onom.* s.v. “Delinis” translates *iar suilgi* as “West of Suilge,” but makes no attempt to identify this supposed place. But in fact *suiig* means “easy, gentle” (see *Tecosca Cormaic* ed. Meyer s.v. in vocabulary) and *iar suilgi* is a mere cheville, parallel to *iar n-ol* in the previous quatrain. Delginis is Dalkey, near Dublin, O.S. sheet 23.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163)

Damascus – “After they had gone into the field, Cain rose up against Abel his brother and slew him, in the city which is called Damascus.” “Damascus is named as the scene of Adam’s creation, and of his retreat after the Fall: see Comestor, ch. xiii.” “The family had returned to Damascus where Adam was created – we need not vex the shades of the glossator by insisting that Damascus could hardly have been a *cathair* at this stage of the world’s history, as he conceived it.” “The expulsion of the errant pair to *Egypt* is unorthodox: Damascus is the usual place of their exile.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 83, 229, 235, 236, 264)

Derry (See: Londonderry)

Downpatrick - Verse LI.4 reads “They made petition for a fair land, the best of Breg, smooth the fortification; Raith Celtchair, Raith Comur the fair, Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elcmar.” *Raith C(h)eltchair* must be wrong: the only known fort of that name was somewhere in the neighborhood

of Downpatrick (but it is not to be identified with the large Norman earthwork within the city).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 88)

Dublin – The Royal Irish Academy in Dublin contains MS 23.K.32, Ó Cleirigh’s version of LGE. “In 1909 Macalister returned to Ireland to become the first occupant of the chair of Celtic Archaeology at University College Dublin.” “*Delginis* is Dalkey, near Dublin, O.S. sheet 23.” “The Old Plain of Etar” appears to be, primarily, the isthmus connecting Howth with the mainland, and the lands adjacent to it north of the site of the present city of Dublin; but it is not clear how far it extended northward and southward. If “Tamlachta” was in it, and if this is to be identified with the present village of Tallaght a short distance south of Dublin ... the plain must have extended south of the Liffey.” “The partition contemplated [in Partholon] is by a line east to west, along the gravel-ridge called *Eisgir Riada*, which stretches from *Ath Cliath Laigen*, the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin, to *A. C. Medraige* (Clarinbridge, Co. Galway).” “Inber Domnand has been identified with Malahide Bay north of Dublin.” *Mag Life* is south of Dublin. “...a reminiscence of the kings of Dublin named Amlaib, who, as being pirates from oversea, might well be called *eatrach* and *ri cercach*.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8, 10; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163; **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 86, 87, 91; **Vol. 4**, p. 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 565)

Easky – “*Raith Rigbaird*, vaguely identified by Hogan with a large fort east of Easky, townland of Carrow Mably, Sligo, O.S. sheet 12.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163)

Eathena (See: Ecbatana)

Ebron (See: Cities, Hebron)

Ecbatana – “The city of Ibitēna is apparently an echo of the name of the Median city of Ecbatana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 268) (See Also: Cities, Ibitēna)

Enoch – “Cain knew his wife, and she conceived a son, Enoch; and he founded a city and gave it a name from the name of his son, Enoch.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89)

Fahan – “... the unequivocal cases of reference to the Septuagint strengthen the probability of the use of this authority ... It is at least a coincidence that this combination of a knowledge of Greek, with some Spanish connexion, meets us again, in the North of Ireland. In the cemetery which contains the few remaining relics of the Monastery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab, bearing beautifully designed interlacing crosses on each face.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 10)

Failias – “From Failias was brought the Lia Fail which is in Temair, and which used to utter a cry under every king that should take Ireland.” The sage who lived here was Morfesa. “Failias” is apparently from *fāl*, “hedge”, with a backward glance at the name of *Lia Fáil*, whatever that may signify.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 95, 107, 143, 145, 169, 249, 251, 293, 305)

Findias [Finnias] – “From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu, and no man would escape from it by reason of its venom, and when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard there was no resisting it.” The sage who lived here was Usicias. “Finnias” is derived from *finn*, “white.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 145, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Goirias – “From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in hand.” The sage who lived here was Esrus. “Gorias” is derived from *gor*, “fire”. “In “fire” ... we might see a reference to one of the four elements of ancient philosophical speculation ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 145, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Golgardoma [Palibothra] – When the Milesians left Egypt they sailed “past Circird, past Golgardoma, past the estuary of the Ganges...” “Golgardoma may be the city of Palibothra which is situated on the Ganges (Gaid).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 146)

Hebron [Ebron] – “And all the life of Adam was made nine hundred and thirty years, and Adam died thereafter. And he was buried in the city which is called Hebron, so that his body was in that place till the Flood came over the world: and the waves of the Flood sundered his body and his head from each other, and the waves carried the head from Hebron to Golgotha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97, 239)

Hispanius (See: Cities, Tarshish)

Ibitēna – Feinius Farsaid established a school of languages in the city of Ibitēna on the Plain of Senar. “The city of Ibitēna is apparently an echo of the name of the Median city of Ecbatana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195, 268) (See Also: Cities, Ecbatana)

Jerusalem – “It is in his reign Nabuchodonosor burnt the Temple of Solomon, after he previously devastated Jerusalem.” Cyrus son of Darius “released the captivity to Jerusalem, after they had been seventy years in captivity.” “In his [Artaxerxes Longimanus] 7th year Esdras came to renew the Law, and in his 10th year Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem.” “Antiochus Sidetes “plundered Jerusalem, and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.” “Titus and Vespasianus ravaged Jerusalem “and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein.” Simon son of Cleophas abbot (i.e. bishop) of Jerusalem was crucified by Traianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163; Vol. 4, p. 41, 43, 205; Vol. 5, p. 571, 573)

Kells – *Mag Sered* was the plain which surrounds the town of Kells, Co. Meath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 332)

Kilcullen Bridge - The battle of Ucha was fought near Kilcullen Bridge in Co. Kildare. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 334)

Killaloe – In Fintan’s flight from the women, he turned “northward, striking the Shannon somewhere between Limerick and Killaloe, and following it upstream, left-hand to the river, to the goal at *TullTuinde*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 239)

Killarney – *Dā Chīch Anann* are the Paps mountains, south of Killarney. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299) (See Also: County, Killarney)

Kilmacduagh – *Mag Aidne* was located at Kilmacduagh, Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 337)

Kilmainham – *Ath Cliath Laigen* was “the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87)

Kinvarra – *Rind na mBera* is identified with the Point of Ber, Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81, 89)

Lecale – *Mag Inis* is identified with Lecale in Co. Down. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 333)

Limerick – “*Luimneach* is the region where now stands the city of Limerick (so that the “Fifth” of Gann was East Muma, and that of Sengann was West Muma).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77)

Londonderry [Derry] – *Ailech* is “the well-known hilltop fort west of Londonderry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Lugdunum – Gratianus ruled for 5 years over Rome, until he was slain here by Maximinus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Madrid – “... we now arrange the Vulgate MSS. in the order of their frequency in the foregoing table ... Σ^0 , which heads the list, is a Madrid MS. of the eleventh century.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 8)

Mazaca (See: Caesarea)

Milan – Theodosius died at Milan in the 18th year of his reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Moira – *Mag Roth* (= *Mag Rath*) is identified with Moira, Co. Down. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 333)

Muirias – “From Muirias was brought the cauldron of The Dagda; no company would go from it unsatisfied.” Muirias is described as “a fortress of sword-points” and the sage who lived here was Semias. The name “Muirias” comes from *muir*, “sea”. “In “sea” (= water) we might see a reference to one of the four elements of ancient philosophical speculation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 143, 145, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Mullingar – “*Coemdruim* as a name for Uisnech (west of Mullingar) appears in *Dindsenchas* in the form of *Cāindruim* (MD iv 273) which suggests a confusion with *Druim Cāin*, a by-name of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299)

Narbonne – Regarding the name *Narboscorda*, “The Scardus Mountains naturally suggest themselves, but there is nothing about them to account for “Narbo.” The city called Sarmizegethusa in Dacia, afterwards more manageably named Colonia Ulpia, could also conceivably lie behind the word under discussion. A further clue might be offered by Narbo (= Narbonne), forty miles south of which town were people called Sordones or Sordi: but to call in the aid of these names would make the geography of the passage more unintelligible than ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 131)

Navan – “*Mag Odba* is the region around the town of Navan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 337)

Olybama - “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of divine origin: therefore he was called *Olybama* and *Arsa*, which means ‘heaven’ and ‘sun’ wherefore the Scythians of Armenia have towns *Olybama* and *Arsa Ratha* and the like.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 212)

Palibothra (See: Cities, Gulgardoma)

Paris – The first translation of LGE was made in 1884 by Henri Lizeray and William O’Dwyer while Lizeray was living in Paris. In discussing the Vulgate MSS., Macalister suggested that “We may leave the Ω group out of account; it consists of three MSS. of French origin, now at Paris, and of the 13-14 century.” Interpolation D is a catalogue of the Pictish kings excerpted from the *Pictish Chronicle*, edited from a Paris MS. by Skene. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 9.; Vol. 5, p. 145, 148)

Poitiers – “They [the Cruithne] went afterwards over Roman territory to Frankish territory, and founded a city there, called Poitiers; derived from *pictis*, from their tatu marks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179)

Port Lairge – “The battle of Cúil Coll was broken for Diarmait at the end of a fortnight against the men of Mumu, the Osraighe, and the the Gaill of Port Lairge.” “The Foreigners of Ireland adventured to Port Lairge and against Áth Cliath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 411, 415)

Portlaoigse – *Mag Rechet* is near Portlaoigse. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 333)

Quin – *Mag nAdar* was the inauguration place of the Dál gCais [Dalcassian], near Quin, Co. Clare. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81, 332)

Rakoti (See: Alexandria)

Rome - According to the Frankish “Table of Nations” Alanus was the first king of Rome. “Ionitus, the

fourth son of Noah, has obviously reached our text through Comestor ... Comestor here follows Pseudo-Methodius, whose alleged "Revelations" popularized this personage in Europe. He passed into the traditions of the founding of Rome ... With regard to the use of the word "Damhoctor [*damh ochtair*; a troop of eight persons] in the Partholon and Nemed stories, Macalister said, "Remembering that these tales are theological rather than historical, we seem here to be on the track of a primary group of eight deities, comparable with the central ennead of Egypt or the *di consentes* of Rome." "There is done in Brefne the enduring a deed which shall cause much sorrow, a sorrow ... at last, the destruction of the pilgrim from Rome." "It is well-known that Pharaoh was the name of every king in Egypt, as every king in Rome is called Caesar ..." Rome was burned during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. "Domnall son of Áed fell in Árd Fothaid, after coming from Rome, in the end of January in the 14th year of his reign." Donnchad mac Briain went to Rome during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. "Daiminis, the good palace, is a fortress against every evil, against every untruth; it is the "Rome-island [i.e. sacred island] of verses, it is the virgin island of Ireland." Rome was burned by Nero. Clemens successor to Peter was slain in Rome by the Roman ruler Traianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216, 254; Vol. 2, p. 251; Vol. 4, p. 61; Vol. 5, p. 49, 303, 377, 409, 563, 573)

Sarmizegethusa [Colonia Ulpia] – Regarding the geographical name *Narboscorda*, "The city called Sarmizegethusa in Dacia, afterwards more manageably named Colonia Ulpia, could also conceivably lie behind the word under discussion." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 131)

Satusina – Satusina was built by Saturn on the side of the Tiber River. "Satusina" is obviously a miswriting of *Saturnia*, but the chronicler has sadly misunderstood the legendary fragments that have come to his knowledge: the Ianiculum has for him become a man, and as for the "opposition" city, he is evidently thinking of the altar of Saturn alleged by some doubtful authorities to have been established on the Capitoline Hill." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Sodom "The verso of the folio must have contained, in the first column, a few lines of the story of Abraham hiding his relationship to Sarah in Egypt, and in the second column the end of the story of Lot in Sodom and the beginning of the Battle of the Four Kings with the Five." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 12)

Tarshish [Hispanius]- The leading town in southern Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 213)

Teltown (See: Óenach Taillten)

Thessalonica – "Thessalus son of Gregus [son of Iafeth son of Noe] built the city of Thessalonica, and therein he ruled his kingdom." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Tirawley – "There are two plains called *Mag Muaide*: one in Tirawley, the other near Tuam in Galway." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 333)

Toledo – "The formula "Glory and Honour", without the second versicle (*sicut erat*, etc.), was sanctioned by the Council of Toledo, and adopted in the Mozarabic liturgy." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 10)

Troy – Troy was captured for the last time towards the time of Tutanes in the 856th year of Abraham, which was 328 years after Partholon came to Ireland. Eusebius dates the capture of Troy to the 856th year of Abraham. Hercules captured Troy during the 8th year of the reign of Bellepares which is the 766th year of Abraham. ... during the 4th year of the reign of Sosarmus, 25th king of Assyria, Troy was captured by Laomedon. ... in the 615th year of the age of Abraham. ... 60 years from the capture of Hercules to that of Agememnon ... 246 years after Partholon's plague Troy was captured ... captured during the reign of Pharaoh Thuoris.

"The druid Caicher ... is merely a compound of the seer Calchas of Troy and the sorceress Circe ..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 1, 51; Vol. 3, p. 23, 35, 93, 97, 159, 161; Vol. 4, p. 211, 312, 313; Vol. 5, p. 51)

Tuam – “There are two plains called *Mag Muaide*: one in Tirawley, the other near Tuam in Galway.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 333)

Waterville - Loch Luigdech is “generally identified with Loch Currane, behind Waterville. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9)

West Inishowen – *Mag Tochair* is at the foot of Slieve Snaght in West Inishowen, Co. Donegal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Citii, the (See: Peoples)

Citium (See: Cities)

Civil War (See: War, Civil)

Civitate Dei (See: Authors; Augustine)

Clair (See: Clere)

Clan (See: Peoples)

Clann (See: Peoples)

Clare (See: County)

Clarinbridge (See: Cities)

Clark, A.C. (See: Authors)

Claudius¹ – Claudius¹ was ruling in Rome when Lugaid Riab nDerg was king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

Claudius² – Claudius² ruled for 14 years after Gaius Caligula; his contemporary was Conaire Mór in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573, 581)

Claudius³ – After Gallienus, Claudius³ was the ruler of Rome for just one year and 7 months until he was slain in Sirmium. Conn Cet-cathach was ruling in Ireland at this time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Clay (See: Building Materials)

Cleitech [Cletech] – Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland, “was drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned on Samhain night on the summit of Cletech over the Boyne.” “The fate of Muircertach of the men, wounding, drowning, burning.” Muircertach, valourous was the pillar, twenty-four bright years, In Cletech the sacred, by appointment of God, wine drowned him, fire burned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363, 533, 543) (See Also: Triple Death)

Clemens – Clemens successor of Peter in Rome was slain by the Roman ruler Traianus in the rocky seashore of Chersona. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Clement – Pope Clement was drowned during the reign of Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, the 91st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

Cleopatra – “Fachtna Fathach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 16 years in the reign of Cleopatra the queen, who was the last ruler of the Greeks.” She and her husband, Dionysius, ruled for 30 years after

her son Psychon, then she ruled alone until she was deposed by Iulius Caesar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 567)

Cleophas – His son was Simon, the abbot [bishop] of Jerusalem. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Clere [Clair, Clíar] – Óengus Ollmucach fought the battle of Clere in Corco Baiscind, County Clare. A battle was fought by Ciasarn and Lugair of the Fomoraig at Clíar against the men of Ireland. “A space of ten years with fame Dui son of [Setna] Inarrad spent; the king of Clair fell in battle on the plain by the son of Muiredach. Eochu son of Ailill Finn “slew the king of Cermna, Clair and Cliu.” “Melge spent – good his colour – seventeen years as a good king; he fell overboard (i.e. died) however it was in the battle with Mog Cuirb of Clair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279, 338 ; Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449, 461, 507, 511, 515)

Cletech (See: Tech Cletech)

Clew Bay (See: Seas, Bays)

Clew Bay Islands (See: Islands)

Clíar (See: Clere)

Climate

Calm – “The golden age of calm weather and blissful fertility presided over by the good king Eochu son of Eirc is intensely primitive.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3)

Clouds - God created clouds on the first Thursday. “The “clouds” (*neōil*) are introduced to make an assonance with *eōin*.” “...the King of Heaven of clouds.” The Túatha Dé Danann came in dark clouds [of fog] over the air. “The version of L is doubtless the original story – a company of supernatural beings descending from the sky in a cloud of darkness.” Bregó son of Bregon said that Ith had seen only a cloud in the sky and not Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 175, 260; Vol. 2, p. 213; Vol. 4, p. 109, 141, 165, 171, 201, 213, 293; Vol. 5, p. 13)

Cold – The Milesians went “into cold Spain of the headlands.” Capa, Laigni and Luasad came to Ireland “for setting nets into cold water.” “The first woman [Tea] who went into cold earth.” “To the Meeting with sound of assembled waves of the cold Three Waters.” The Milesians “who burst out of Spain without growing cold.” “As he [Óengus s. Dagda] came from cold Alba” he was drowned “at the outlet of Boinn.” “Eogan of the cold Creek fell.” “The sunless north, out of which come the cold blasts of boreal winds, is credited with a nature demonic and uncanny.” Ith declared of Ireland “moderate is it in heat and cold.” “Sit we there over the strand, stormy the cold; chattering in teeth.” Áed Oirdnide was buried in “cold Áth Dá Ferta.” Aed Finnliath was killed in “cold Druim Inesclaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113, 215; Vol. 4, p. 59, 61, 75, 225, 235, 239, 292; Vol. 5, p. 17, 19, 123, 551, 553)

Fog – “Thereafter the Túath Dé came, in their masses of fog.” “It was owing to the fog of smoke that rose from them [the ships] as they were burying that others have said that they came in a fog of smoke.” “In this wise they came, without ships or barks, in clouds of fog ... And they formed a fog for 3 days and 3 nights over sun and the moon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 213; Vol. 4, p. 109, 141, 143, 147, 171, 245)

Heat - Noe’s ark was covered with pitch to protect it from the heat of the sun. Ham son of Noe died in Sliab Rafan from the heat of the sun. Ith declared of Ireland “moderate is it in heat and cold.” “...the heat of battle ...” There was a “plague of heat” during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109; Vol. 3, p. 37; Vol. 5, p. 17, 245, 409) (See Also: Health, Heat Stroke)

Lightning – “The two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea. Gaine and Rea are their names, and wounds, waves or lightning hurt them not.” Rothechtaid Rotha was seven years in the

kingship of Ireland, till lightning burnt him in Dún Sobairce.” Nathí was struck by lightning at Sliab Elpa. Lugaid Lonn s. Loiguire was killed by a fiery lightning bolt from heaven for refusing the offerings of Saint Patrick. Lightning burnt Carus the Roman ruler. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137; **Vol. 5**, p. 245, 351, 359, 361, 503, 529, 577) (See Also: Burning)

Mist – “Mag Cera in Connachta of mists” was cleared by Nemed. “The Fir Bolg were there, and they saw a great cloud of mist upon the Mountain of Conmaicne.” “Loch Cimme with hundreds of mists.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 171; **Vol. 4**, p. 171, 263; **Vol. 5**, p. 423)

Rain – “God made not rain upon the earth ...” “I shall bring, said God unto Noe, the end upon the seventh day from today, a strong showering deluge upon the earth, for the space of 40 days and 40 nights.” In the time of Eochu son of Erc there was no “wetting” but only dew. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 55, 115, 117, 121; **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 21, 33, 45)

Rainbow – “Therefore for that purpose is the rainbow, given for a sign of friendship to the progeny of Noe after the Flood, that God shall be united with them so long as the rainbow is seen. Howbeit it is clear from this that the rainbow did not exist before the Flood.” “Comestor says (on an earlier authority) that the rainbow shall cease to appear 40 years before the Last Judgement.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 135, 245)

Showers - It was in the time of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland, that the showers poured. There were three showers at the birth of Níall Frossach – a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, a shower of honey (or blood). During the reign of Áed Finniath, the 151st king of Ireland, “showers of blood were poured so that it was found in gouts of gore.” In the re-stored reign of Máel-Sechlainn as the 157th king of Ireland, there was a shower of wheat. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385, 387, 393, 399, 405)

Snow – There was “snow of wine” during the reign of Fínnachta son of Ollom Fotla, the 21st king of Ireland and during the reign of Elim Olfinechta, the 29th king of Ireland. “A great snow” during the reign of “Kings with Opposition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 235, 237, 247, 407, 413)

Storm – “storm and tempest drave them [the Cessair company] to Ireland.” “The party [Cessair] is driven to Ireland by a storm. This is apparently borrowed from the tale of the Spanish fishers.” Regarding the Nemedian assault on Conaing’s Tower, “the rushing rough flooding of high tide, the wave-breast of the blue-topped stormy flood-tide came over them.” “Most likely In Dagda himself was a fire-, or perhaps a storm-divinity.” “Adore ye the name of the King ... who hath released every storm which we expect ...” The tempest singled out Donn’s ship and caused it to sink. “Sit we there over the strand, stormy the cold ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191, 237; **Vol. 3**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 219; **Vol. 5**, p. 71, 81, 123)

Thunder – “So that their [Sobairce and Cermna] two trusty forts are a discernment of mysteries with followings of courses over the laughing wave, against its thunder there, on the two borders of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 441)

Wind – “Adam and Eve heard the voice of the Lord [God] a-walking [in the form of an angel] in Paradise in the sound of a violent wind.” “In the noise of a mighty wind” is a curious misinterpretation of the Latin *ad auram*. Noe’s ark was covered with pitch to protect it from winds. God sent a wind to suck up the waters of the Flood. “The great wind” drove the Gaedil into the Ocean. “Now this is what brought them [Capa, Laigne and Luasad] into Ireland; their coming upon the sea for fishing, so that the wind blew them from Spain to Ireland.” “A wind drave them [the Cessair company], pleasant the fashion, to Ireland a-wandering.” The Túatha Dé Danann “go in currents of wind.” “The sunless north, out of which come the cold blasts of boreal winds, is credited with a nature demonic and uncanny.” “A wind of wizards” kept the sons of Mil from Ireland; the wind did not blow above the ship’s mast. Amorgen calmed the wind, but the wind rose again against the threats of Donn. Amorgen chanted “I am wind on sea. ... Enchantments of Wind.” “Sighing, Moaning, Blast without reproach, Rough and Wintry Wind, Groaning, Weeping, a saying without falsehood – those are my names on any road.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 69, 109, 121, 232; **Vol. 2**, p. 21, 69, 75, 179, 197, 217, 221; **Vol. 3**, p. 155; **Vol. 4**, p. 292; **Vol. 5**, p. 39, 55,

59, 81, 111, 113, 113n, 535)

Clíu – Clíu was a servitor of Éber son of Mil. He had his own ship and cleared Mag Clíu, the plain which is named for him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 29, 45, 63, 91, 101)

Clíu [Cluain] – Eochu Mumu, the 12th king of Ireland, was slain by Óengus Olmucach in the battle of Clíu. The Dál Coirpre of Clíu were descended from Lugaid the son of Ith. At the battle of Clíu in Ui Drona Nuadu Necht, the 85th king of Ireland, was slain by Conaire Mór. Túathal Techtmar waged a battle in Clíu in which Conaire son of Bodb and Numna son of Cermad fell. The ravaging of Clíu was caused by Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. Ita the wise of Cluain, rested, during the reign of Baetán, the 125th king of Ireland. Seven battles were fought in Clíu by Fergus son of Roig. The king of Clíu was slain by Eochu son of Ailill Finn. Áed Allan and Ciaran are buried in Cluain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279; **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 221, 301, 317, 363, 371, 479, 511, 521, 533, 539)

Clíu Máil - Muiredach Mál settled in Clíu Máil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Cloaks (**See:** Clothing)

Clochair (**See:** Rath Clochair)

Clóenfertai – On Samhain night “Thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each” of them were slain in the Clóenfertai in Temair by Dúnlang, king of Laigen. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329) (**See Also:** Rituals, Murder)

Clóenloch – A battle was fought at Clóenloch by Túathal Mael-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Clogher (**See:** Cities)

Clonard (**See:** Cities)

Clonmacnoise – The church here was built by Saint Cíarán. “Diarmait [mac Cerbaill] fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Líne at the hands of Aed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dál Araide, and his head was carried to Clonmacnoise, and his body was buried in Conaire.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 8, 367)

Clonmel (**See:** Cities)

Clos – Clos was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227)

Clothing

Aprons – “Eua wife of Adam, she it was who first wove an apron for herself and for Adam, on the third day after coming from the river Tiber (*sic*).” “...and as they realized that they were naked, they sewed the leaves of a fig-tree and made them aprons ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 69, 159)

Breeches – Regarding the Fir Bolg, Kuno Meyer’s explanation ... is by far the most reasonable: that Fir Bolg = *Fir i mBolgaib* ... = *bracati* or breeches-wearers.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 2)

Cloaks – “*Brug Bratruad* is identified with Brug na Bóinne and Keating tells us that it was at the latter place that Rudraige was slain: but I [Macalister] have found no story to account for the name of the “Palace of the Red Cloaks.” “If it [the Túatha Dé Danann invasion] were of diabolic demons, the black-cloaked agitating expedition.” “The fetish test of legitimacy and fitness for kingship – an important consideration when the king was a god upon earth; the inexhaustible cauldron; the invincible weapons: such conveniences, along with the shoes of swiftness, the cloak of invisibility, the omnipotent but subservient slave of the lamp, are short cuts in the struggle for existence or for domination which from the

beginning of time have obsessed the dreams of mankind all over the world.” “Eochu of Ath Luain fell at the hands of Finn son of red-cloaked Bráth.” “Kings of stern Cenel Conaill, took red-cloaked Banba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 78, 215, 292; **Vol. 5**, p. 505, 557)

Clothing [Garments] – “Noemma [daughter of Sella], sister of Tubalcain (or, Coba, wife of Noe)... she was the first weaver who fashioned raiment for everyone in the beginning.” Catafolá ... wove raiment before anyone else.” In the time of Tígerenmas, “the reddening of a red garment.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91, 159; **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

Colours – “In the time of Tígerenmas [or Eochu Edgathach] were purple and blue and green first put on a garment in Ireland.” “By Tígerenmas were first made checkerings upon garments in Ireland – 1 colour in the [single] garment of slaves, 2 colours in the garb of peasants, 3 in the garments of hirelings and fighting men, 4 in those of lordings, 5 in those of chieftains, 6 in those of men of learning, 7 in those of kings and queens.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 209, 211, 435) (See Also: Colours)

Embroidery (See: Fringes)

Fringes – Fringes were first introduced on clothing during the reign of Tígerenmas. “Óengus Tuirmech begat that Fiacha [Fer Mara] upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dún Aighech, with the trappings of a king’s son - a purple robe with a golden fringe (embroidery).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 205, 207, 285, 287)

Girdle – “... the three sons of Beoan son of Starn, white his girdle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 185)

Helmet – “From the strand of Inber Colptha thence to the Meeting of the Three Waters, - be a full-generous enclosure of lands named by you, the fifth of the helmeted Gaileoin.” “Caer and Corp, fame that is not stingy, in the valourous clash of helmets.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 75, 247) (See Also: Weapons)

Hides – “Moreover God made for Adam and for his wife tunics and mantles of hides, and clothed them.” “The hide formerly of that ram [from the sacrificial ram of Abel son of Adam] came to Abram after Abel: and it was seen about Christ without fault as He washed for His disciples.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 75, 185)

Mantles - “Moreover God made for Adam and for his wife tunics and mantles of hides, and clothed them.” Crimthann Nia Nair went adventuring with Nár the Fairy Woman and brought back many treasures including “the mantle of Crimthann – that is, “Crimthann’s shirt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 75; **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305)

Robe – “Óengus Tuirmech begat that Fiacha [Fer Mara] upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dún Aighech, with the trappings of a king’s son - a purple robe with a golden fringe (embroidery).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287)

Shirt (See: Mantles)

Shoes – “The fetish test of legitimacy and fitness for kingship – an important consideration when the king was a god upon earth; the inexhaustible cauldron; the invincible weapons: such conveniences, along with the shoes of swiftness, the cloak of invisibility, the omnipotent but subservient slave of the lamp, are short cuts in the struggle for existence or for domination which from the beginning of time have obsessed the dreams of mankind all over the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 292)

Tunics - “Moreover God made for Adam and for his wife tunics and mantles of hides, and clothed them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 75)

Clothrann [Clothra] – Clothrann was the daughter of Eochu Feidlech and the sister of the three Finds of Emain who begat Lugaíd Riab nDerg upon her; “and further Lugaíd himself begat a son [Crimthann Níá Náir] upon his own mother ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325) (See Also: Incest)

Clouds (See: Climate)

Cluain (See: Clíu)

Cluain Cuasa [Casa] – The battle of Cluain Cuasa was fought in Tethba between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Cluain Eidnech – Fintan of the Fotharta is from Cluain Eidnech. Fintan of Cluain Eidnech died during the joint reign of Colmán Rimid and Aed Slaine, the 127th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 373) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Cluain Fiachna – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the serfs and the Fir Bolg. In this battle, “Fiachna Finn of the Fir Bolg fell; from him is named Cluain Fiachna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Cluain Iraird – A battle was fought here in the Province of the Gailoin against Túathal Techtmar and Cairpre son of Tren and Dáirbre fell there. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Cluain Muirisce [Cluain Min] – Cluain Muirisce is located south of Breifne where a battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cluain Tarb – Brian mac Ceneidig fell here “at the hands of the Laigen and of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405)

Club (See: Weapons)

Clyde (See: Rivers)

Cnámcoill [Cnamhchoill] – At this place in Connachta a battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 435)

Cnamros – Nemed won a battle against the Fomoraig in Cnamros in Laigne. “*Cnamros* is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford and about midway between Wexford Harbor and Bannow Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 173, 191)

Cnoc Uachtar Archae (See: Uisnech)

Cnodba [Cnogba] – Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elcmar” is of course the mound of Knowth, and Brug mna Elcmair was somewhere in the same neighborhood (not necessarily any mound now in existence).” “Congalach of Cnogba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88; Vol. 5, p. 557)

Cnoc Báine [Báine] – Cnoc Báine in Airgialla was the burial place of Báine daughter of Scál Balb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 331)

Cnoc Breg – “Threescore years with renown had Óengus Turmech in Temair; a grief for the companies of Cnoc Breg was the death of the king of the North and of Taitiu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 517)

Cnoc Ochair - A battle was fought here by Ciasarn and Lugaír of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461)

Cnoc Uachtair Archae (See: Uisnech)

Cnogba (See: Cnodba)

Cnú – Cnú was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil, along with his brethren: Bresal, Cú Corb, Corba, Brian, Innait, Eochu, Fergus, Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Cnu Deroil – In Macpherson's *Ossian*, "Lug is credited with three sons ... Cnu Deroil (= Crom Deroil, a druid appearing in the tale called Mesca Ulad) ..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 187)

Cnucha – Cnucha was the wife of Rudraige son of Dela of the Fir Bolg; or the wife of Genann son of Dela. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 27, 29, 47)

Cnucha – Cnucha of Sliab Betha was where Conmáel son of Éber [Emer] fought a battle. Cnucha is Castleknock, Co. Dublin. Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, fought a battle here. Elim, "the king of stern Cnucha." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 334; Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 223, 525)

Coal-drink (See: Foods, Beverages)

Coba [Bath-Enos, Cophā, Dalida, Dalila, 'Emzara, Haical, Naamah, Noria, Noema, Percoba, Phuarpara, Tithea] – Coba was the daughter of Lamech; sister and wife of Noe; her 3 sons were Sem (Shem), Ham, Iafeth (Japhet). "she it was who wove raiment for everyone after the Flood." "That Naamah [another name for Coba] was a weaver or embroid-eress was a common-place of medieval apocryphal speculation. Probably our glossator borrowed the fact from Comestor." Coba is described in Verse I as "Coba, vigorous was the white swan". The name is possibly a corruption of "Berseba." Percoba is another name for Coba, the wife of Noe according to the Caedmon Genesis. Percoba features in the *Bansenchus* as "Percoba the wife of Noe with shame, without weeping, without laughter – how dull !" "Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres.* I ii 26) gives us a long and silly story about "Noria the wife of Noah" who burnt the Ark while it was a-building." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 31, 111, 145, 159, 169, 211, 212, 213, 237) (See Also: Incest)

Coba – "Rothmag in the distant land of Coba" was cleared by Ethriel son of Iriel. "Cimbáeth was king of Coba." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 431, 465)

Cobran (See: Gabran)

Cobthach Cól Breg [Cobthach Cáel]– He was the eldest son of Ugoine Mór and "from him descend the four families of Temair: Colman, Áed Slaine, Conall and Eogan, and the three Connachta with nine cantreds in each division; and the nine cantreds of Airgialla, and the nine cantreds of the Dessi, Fothairt and Eraind and Alban and Dál Riata and Dál Fiatach, that is, the kings of the Ulaid." Leth Cuinn and its subordinate peoples also descend from him. Cobthach Cól-Breg killed his brother, Loiguire Lorc, the 57th king of Ireland and then became king himself. He ruled for 15, 50 or 100 years as the 58th king of Ireland during the time of Philadelphus. During his reign Cobthach killed Ailill Aine son of Loiguire Lorc and he exiled Labraid Lonn son of Loiguire Lorc overseas for 30 years and then granted him the province of Laigin. Cobthach Cól-Breg fell at the hands of his nephew Labraid Lonn [Labraid Loinsech] in vengeance for his father and grandfather, in the house of Brath in Dinn Rig over the brink of the Barrow with 30 kings around him on Christmas Night. He was burned by fire in the house as he caroused with Labraid. This was 307 years after the birth of Christ and 50 years from Cimbáeth to the slaying of Cobthach. His son is Melge Molbthach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 287, 289, 323, 414, 457, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 513, 515) (See Also: Crimes, Kin-Murder)

Codal – "the grandson of Conn of Codal fell." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 529)

Codex Palatino-Vaticanus (See: Authors; Mac Carthy)

Codex Pseudepigraphus Vet. Test. (See: Authors; Fabricius)

Codex Sangallensis (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Codnach – The battle of Codnach in Túath Eba was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Cóelbad – Cóelbad was the king of Dál Araide and his son was Fiachra Lonn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357) (**See Also:** Cáelbad)

Coem-druim (**See:** Uisnech)

Coemthecht – He was the son of Soethecht son of Mantan; his son was Ercha. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 31, 79)

Coibdebach – Coibdebach the son of Fiachra died in the battle of Almu during the reign of Fergal son of Máel-Dúin, the 139th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Coill Cuan – “... the wood [of Coill Cuan] was cut down by her [Tailltiu], so it was a plain under clover-flower before the end of a year.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 115, 149, 177)

Coimgellán (**See:** Comgellán)

Coir – The Gaedil traveled “to the Columns of Hercules, (Calpe [and] Abyla are their names) to the swamp called Coir.” “I [Macalister] have failed to hit upon an identification for “the swamp called Coir.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 131)

Coir Anmann (**See:** Authors, Anonymous)

Coir Breccāin – “None of our texts recognize Breccān, eponym of Coir Breccāin, as a son of Partholon, though he is so described in MD iv 82.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 90)

Coirche – Coirche was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 29)

Coirpre (**See Also:** Cairbre, Cairpre)

Coirpre (**See:** Peoples, Corpraige)

Coirpre Mór (**See:** Cairpre)

Coirpre Mór – “Loch Aille in Callraige in Coirpre Mór.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Coirpre Nia Fer (**See:** Cairbre Nia Fer)

Colais (Colaisi), the (**See:** Peoples, Colosi)

Colbertine Manuscript (**See:** Authors; Anonymous)

Colchians, the (**See:** Peoples)

Colcu – His son was Eicnech, king of the Airthera. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Colcu Mocloithi – He was the “son of Crunn son of Feidlimid son of Colla Dá Crích, king of Airgialla” and was slain in the battle of Detna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Cold (**See:** Climate)

Coligny Calendar (**See:** Measurements, Time, Calendar)

Coll (See: Goll)

Coll – “...the division of the Provincials, sons of Coll” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Colla Dá Crích – His son was Feidlimid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Colla Fó Crích – He was one of the three sons of Eochu Doimlen son of Cairpre Lifechair, who were known as the three Collas – Colla Fó Crích, Colla Menn and Colla Uais. With his two other brothers, he killed his uncle, Fíachu Sroibtine, the 108th king of Ireland, in the battle of Dubchomar. “... the Collas journeyed from Alba to Muiredach ... on the instructions of the druids. They then attacked him [Muiredach Tírech] with evil and inciting words, so that he should come against them; in order that the kingship should end with him, and that they should have purgation of the kin-slaughter which they had wrought upon his father. Not thus, however, did Muiredach deal with them; but he gave them a great and honourable welcome, and a partnership in battle with the Ulaid. So that they slew Fergus Foga, son of (F)raeche Forthren in the battle of Achad Lethderg in Airgialla ... After that battle Muiredach endowed the progeny of the Collas with the Ulidian share of the Boroma for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 345)

Colla Menn – He was one of the three sons of Eochu Doimlen son of Cairpre Lifechair, who were known as the three Collas – Colla Fó Crích, Colla Menn and Colla Uais. With his two other brothers, he killed his uncle, Fíachu Sroibtine, the 108th king of Ireland, in the battle of Dubchomar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 345) (See Also: Colla Fo Crích)

Colla Uais – He was one of the three sons of Eochu Doimlen son of Cairpre Lifechair, who were known as the three Collas – Colla Fó Crích, Colla Menn and Colla Uais. With his two other brothers, he killed his uncle, Fíachu Sroibtine, the 108th king of Ireland, in the battle of Dubchomar. Colla Uais became the 109th king of Ireland and ruled for 4 years. During his reign he exacted the Borama Tribute by right of battle. He was driven from the kingship by Muiredach Tírech son of Fiachu Sroibtine; or he was slain by Muiredach. “Scholars reckon that Colla Uais visited the kingdom of Ireland after Muiredach Tírech fell at the hands of Caelbad s. Crunn Badrai king of Ulaid, at the ridge over Daball.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 345, 529, 561) (See Also: Colla Fó Crích)

Collas, the (See: Peoples)

Colgu – His two sons, Connachtach and Flannberg, were killed at the battle of the Weir during the reign of Loingsech son of Óengus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Colloquy of Adrian and Ritheus (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Colmán¹ – Colmán¹ was the son of Comgellán and a pupil of Findian and of Tuan; his son was Senchan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Colmán² [Colmán Mór] – Colmán² was the son of Diarmait son of Fergus Cerrbel; his son was Suibne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 393)

Colmán³ – Colmán³ was the son of Fiachu Finnscothach. “The children of Comán s. Fiachu Finnscothach are the True Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291)

Colmán, the (See: Peoples)

Colmán Bec [Colmán Becc] – Colmán Bec was the son of Dui. He killed Baetán son of Ninnid, the 123rd king of Ireland; or, on his advice the two Cumaines killed Baetán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 371)

Colmán mac Duach – He died during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Colmán Rimid [Rimeda] – Colmán Rimid was the son of Báedan Brigi son of Muirchertach son of Muiredach from Cenel Eogain. He ruled jointly with Áed Slaine as the 127th king of Ireland for 3, 4, 6, or 7 years when Tiberius Constantinus was ruler of the Romans. He took the Boroma Tribute every year without battle and victoriously fought the battle of Slemain. During his reign were the deaths of: Cainnech, Fintan of Cluain Eidnech, Comgall of Bennchor; and Conall Cú ran away. Colmán Rimid was slain by Degerne [Lochan Dilman, Lochan Dilmana, Logan Dilmana] his attendant or by Conall Cuthbind son of Suibne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 537, 545, 559, 579) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Colonia Ulpia (See: Cities, Sarmizegethusa)

Colonists – “*Lebor Gabála Éirenn*, a title which we can best translate literally, “the Book of the Taking of Ireland,” is a compilation which professes to narrate the history of the successive colonists of that country.” Regarding Nennius’ *Historia Britonum*, “It does not appear to have contained the stories of Cessair and the other antediluvian colonists.” “From Iafeth is the north east, Scythians, Armenians, and the people of Asia Minor, and the colonists and nations of all Europe ...” “*Grēc Becc* and *Grēc Scithegda* are mere inventions, suggested by analogy with the name *Graecia Magna* applied to the Grecian colonies in S. Italy.” Regarding Pamp ...” a purely artificial adaptation of the Roman name *Pompeius* ... A person, presumably one of the Irish colonist in Wales, or more likely a Briton who had associations with these colonists, and who bore the exotic name, was commemorated by an Ogham-inscribed monument at Kenfig, Glamorganshire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. ix, xxviii, xxxii, 167; Vol. 3, p. 89, 115)

Colophons and Marginalia of Irish Scribes (See: Authors; Plummer)

Colloquy of Adrian and Ritheus (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Colours

Bad – “There reached it before the froathing flood – a collection without bad colour, unmeasured.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 253)

Black

Animals – “God gave the colour of the former [the dove] to the raven, and the sheen of the raven to the other, for the insubordination of the raven.” The original implied colour of the dove was black. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 123)

Clothing – “If it were of diabolic demons the black-cloaked agitating expedition,” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 215)

Geography - the Black Sea (See: Seas). “They departed with no treacherous covenant upon the wrathful very black sea.” “The burst of the 3 black rivers, namely, Fudbna, Torann and Callann,” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261; Vol. 3, p. 179; Vol. 5, p. 197, 205, 437)

People – The possible Hebrew meaning of Iofer Niger is *šahōr*, “black”. Fer Caille was “a man with black cropped hair such that if a sack of crab-apples were poured on his head, they would all become transfixed thereon.” His wife Cichuil “had a big mouth, and was great, black, doleful, and ugly.” “A black surly demon revealed the bad, false, unpleasant deed.” “the Dagda who was not black.” “Fergus Black-tooth without lasting fame.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 206; Vol. 2, p.261; Vol. 3, p. 67; Vol. 4, p. 243; Vol. 5, p. 527)

Blue

Clothing – “In the time of Tigrernas were ... blue ... first put upon a garment in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Geography – “In the clear-landed blue brilliant harbour.” “the wave-breast of the blue-topped stormy flood-tide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 79, 157)

Brown

Geography – “They had a year close by Thracia, till they landed in brown Dacia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 111)

People – “The Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobor.” “The wife of brown Dagda perished of plague.” “Brown Dithorba fell by the creeks in Corann.” “Resounding the fame of brown Donnchad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 73, 237; Vol. 5, p. 511, 553)

Crimson

Battle - “I dread a crimson battle of gore” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

Geography - “Let us speak of his fate after victory on the crimson plains of Raigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 451)

Evil

People - “Women without evil colour, great excellences, above the Flood without extinctions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 169)

Golden

Clothing - Fíacha Fer Mara’s purple robe had a golden fringe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287) (See Also: Metals, Gold)

Weapons – “he took Ireland of the golden shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 453)

Gray

Animals - “Macha daughter of Delbaeth, it is she who had the Gray of Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

People – “And of the company of Partholon was Samaile the Grey, by whom was first made beer and ale in Ireland and suretyship first in Ireland.” “Be Chuille and faithful Dianann, both the farmeresses died, an evening with druidry, at the last, by gray demons of air.” “Eochu the grey, the martial, died in the battle of Cliu.” “By Mumo who was not gentle the gray warrior fell.” “A woe was his death-wound to the Grey Foreigners.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 25; Vol. 4, p. 231, 279; Vol. 5, p. 447, 553)

Green

Flora – “And God said: Let the earth bring forth green grass, and grass that shall make seed.” “... and every beast that moveth and that hath life in itself: and ye shall eat of those all, as of every green thing.” “The statement that they [the three fisher-men from Spain] took away “three handfuls of green grass” ... does not help much.” “Eriu ... very green.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 45, 135; Vol. 2, p. 174)

Clothing - “Gaedel Glas was the name of the man – green were his arms and his vesture.” “In the time of Tigenmas were ... green first put upon a garment in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 93; Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Geography – “they drove Agnomain out over the raging sea, great and green.” “Eriu lofty, very green.” “He cleared six huge plains, and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth].” “Four years of Crimthann over green-bordered Ireland.” “He fell in green-topped Mag Bolg.” “Loiguire mac Néill died, on the side of

Cas, green its land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97; **Vol. 5**, p. 117, 455, 519, 523, 531)

People – “the serpent does not bite, but winds itself around Gaedel, and the green mark is made by the coils, not by the bite.” “The green spot would not depart from him till Moses gave him good assistance.” “Gaedel Glas was the name of the man – green were his arms and his vesture.” Ladra was “The first man who was buried without a green point in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 93, 123; **Vol. 4**, p. 59)

Many Colours

Clothing - “He broke a great number of fights and battles against the many-coloured host of Spain” “En and Etán of many colours.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 105; **Vol. 5**, p. 109)

Geography - “Ethriel, son of Iriel Faid, took Ireland of many colours.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

Purple

Clothing - “Of him is every wright, who fashions (?) a covering of just purple.” “In the time of Tigernmas were purple ... first put upon a garment in Ireland.” Fiacha Fer Mara was cast adrift with a purple robe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 285, 287, 435)

Red

Animals – “The two good sons of Éber of the red steed.” “a red-mouthed sharp-beaked scaldcrow sang a warning about Fergal’s head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97; **Vol. 5**, p. 539)

Astronomy - The moon was coloured blood during the reign of Áed Oirdnide. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

Building Materials – “And each said to the other [go to,] that we may dry the very red, very stiff ... bright heated clay that it may be as solid as hard ... rough rocks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Clothing – “I [Macalister] have found no story to account for the name of the “Palace of the Red Cloaks.” “the reddening of a red garment.” “Eochu of Áth Luain fell at the hands of Finn son of red-cloaked Bráth.” “Kings of stern Cenél Conaill, took red-cloaked Banba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 78; **Vol. 5**, p. 453, 505, 557)

Geography - Red Sea (**See:** Seas). “Dún Sobairce, a swift pool of hosts, the sea to the Red Point lies beneath it.” “Ethriel son of Iriel of the steeds twenty years, very crowded; till he fell in red Rairiu.” “Femin, when he was king, was not a place that was not bold; to-day deep red is its colour thanks to Ainmire son of Setna.” “Kings of stern Cenél Conaill, took red-cloaked Banba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 5, 15, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 91, 93; **Vol. 5**, p. 121, 439, 497, 535, 557)

Metals – “a vat of most sweet ale: out of which none could drink aught save through a tube of red gold.” “the spear of Assal of ridgy red gold.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 65; **Vol. 4**, p. 137)

People - Fergus Red-side was the son of Nemed. “Two years of Rudraige the Red.” “he was killed by Uillend of the Red Edge son of Caicher.” “Uillend Fáebarderg s. Eochu Garb.” “Badb and Neman without deceit, were slain in Ailech without blame by Nemtuir the Red, of the Fomoraig.” “Bladna mac Con of red rages.” “Macha Red-Hair d. Aed Rúad s. Badarn, seven years in the regality of Ireland after Cimbáeth.” “the Three Red-Heads of Laigen” may have killed Lugaid Riab nDerg. “Cimbáeth ... spouse of Macha – greatness of pride – head of battle of the Red Branch.” “Morc son of Dela, the red-faced” “Six years had Fiacha (Cend) findach till red Rindal slew him.” “the death of the red Dagda of the hosts.” “Fiachu Labrainne of the battle-fields slew Eochu of the Red Edge.” “Muiredach suffered

treachery in battle by Enna the red, son of Dui.” “Eochu Fidmuine of the warriors, fell before Lugaid of the Red Hand.” “Cobthach, fifteen lasting years was the very red king served.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 125, 127, 131, 141, 153; Vol. 4, p. 49, 104, 193, 237; Vol. 5, p. 133, 267, 303, 461, 465, 489, 493, 495, 499, 507, 509, 513)

Poison – “Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Warfare – “From that out, we may be certain they reddened points on every plain.” “Thereafter the sons of Míl came, they arrived to redden them.” “Ye sages of Banba with fame, do ye discover or have ye known about what did they wage the red battle, they, Éber and Érimón?” “He smoothed, great was the victory – he, grandson of Érimón of red arms.” “The reddening of a red garment.” “The king died by a red point.” “Great red points quenched him.” “They took Ireland of red weapons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 4, p. 225; Vol. 5, p. 419, 431, 453, 521, 527, 541)

Speckle-coloured

Animals - “See thy speckle-coloured cattle-herds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41)

Geography - “the battles of Eile, of speckled Berre, and of Sliab Betha of speckled booths.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 433)

People – “Noble Irereo son of Melge a space of eight years ever full; by Fer Corb son of Mog Corb fell the king of the Brug of the speckled fist.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 515)

White

Animals – “See white sheep, when their heat comes, they go into the authority of any ram that is first in the stalls.” “All the cows of Ireland had white heads in his [Fiacha Cendfindain] presence.” “The interpolation after the name of Fiacha, that “Cows were white-headed in his time” is repeated on almost every occasion when we encounter one of the fairly numerous kings of that name. What its ultimate meaning may be, or if it has any ultimate meaning at all, are questions for which it is possible to give conjectural answers, without, however, any expectation of being able to verify them.” “... pour the milk of six (or seven) score hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle should be fought ...” “Tadg of the White Horse.” Slaine “was the first king of Ireland of white steeds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41; Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 49, 78; Vol. 5, p. 175, 239, 325, 411, 491)

Astronomy – “... a generous son, festive, under a white sun.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 471)

Clothing – “... the three sons of Beoan son of Sarn, white his girdle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 185)

Geography - “Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn.” “A sailing of a month from white Gothia.” “that man is the first king of Ireland, who was wounded in white Inis Fail.” “From Drobaís swift and fierce, is the holy first division to the Boyne white and vast south from white Bairche. From the Boyne, tuneful and whitely-glowing.” “Pleasant Ireland after ages about Temair white-sided, abounding in troops.” “Ireland of weapons, land of outcry, princes took white plains.” “They landed in a noble estuary which is called “The White Wall.” “From the day when she died on white Banba – Fial, daughter of Mil of Spain.” “the battle on white-topped Banba.” “the ten lordings who came to white Banba.” “Her [Temair] white lawns were shared between Sobairce and Cermna.” “in white-bordered Mag nAilbe.” “there was a havoc of the men of the Fene, over the white sandy shore.” “the prince who took white-surfaced Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43, 63; Vol. 4, p. 53, 61, 257, 261; Vol. 5, p. 125, 127, 133, 443, 501, 539, 543)

Metals – “Three showers in his [Níal Frossach] reign, a shower of white silver ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393)

People - Coba, the wife / sister of Noe is described in Verse I as “the white swan.” “Pamp s. Tat s. Sera s. Sru s. white Braiment.” “a son was born to Lamfhind, Eber Glunfhind: [white marks which were on his knees].” “The family of Gaedel, the brisk and white.” “law-craft by the white-kneed one [Amorgen].” “Druidry by Mantan, and Caicher by Fulman with the white hospitality.” “Dun Sobairche there after repose, by Sobairce the white-sided and strong.” “I am Fintan the white son of Bochna, I shall not conceal it.” “Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn.” “Ireland before the swift Flood, as I reckon her courses, knowing, pure-white kemps found her, including Cessair daughter of Bith.” “And may He leave (?) him who has returned (?) the white Lord, whom they found (?)” “from the white defender of the world – his arm of princedom was lopped off.” “Etan died over the pool of sorrow for white-headed Cairpre.” “at the hands of Gann, a youth bold, white-fisted.” “Fuamnach the white (?) who was the wife of Midir.” “I [Macalister] do not understand *fuam*: O’Clery’s glossary gives us *Fuaman* .i. *gile*, “whiteness,” which may possibly be relevant.” “Iarbonel the white, a prophet with excellence.” “Uscias the white poet (in) Findias.” “In the battle of Rairiu of the warrior-assembly the stately white-sided whiteskin died, Ethriel the noble, of manifold rank.” “Sun of the Gaedil, brightness of our progeny, the famous white Colum Cille, Patrick for the attainment of heaven, the apostle of our white family.” “there passed the mouth of the white man [Tuirell Biccree] a cold belch, an iron belch, and a belch ...” “where Fás – a pointed (?) share – died, the lofty very white daughter of Pharao.” “The Turlach of Inber Mór, a greatness of seas, dug by Amorgen White-Knee.” “Tadg of the White Horse.” “Findabar, white was her bright smile.” “Lugaid son of Lugaid the white-handed.” “Aine, Faife, white her countenance.” “Conaire the fair, kinsman of Conn, son of Mog Lama the fierce hero, son of Lugaid, renowned and white.” “son he of Cairpre, white and great.” “Dál Fiatach, choice their shining whiteness.” “Enna Munchain over Mag Breg took hostages of the white Gaedil.” “Ten years to Fiachu the white.” “Mac Greine the white fell in Tailltiu before Amorgen.” “the fate of Cermna in the crooked battle by white Eochu Fáebarglas.” “Nia Segamain quenched him, a man manly, white-skinned.” “Fothad Cairptech fell by white Fothad Airgdech.” “the king of prosperity died in noble Mide prince of truth and of the white hosts.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 169, 173; **Vol. 2**, p. 23, 77, 103, 109, 111, 115, 117, 215; **Vol. 3**, p. 43, 45; **Vol. 4**, p. 73, 221, 227, 231, 237, 249, 251, 269, 281, 289, 320; **Vol. 5**, p. 127, 129, 411, 439, 461, 469, 471, 473, 475, 495, 499, 517, 527, 551)

Other – “after the death-wound of Refloir son of Noemius with his javelin, it was no bright white fetter.” “Seven years of Bres, which was not a white space.” “Pleasant were it for me, O God, could I expect – white the rewards!” “Eochu thereafter, the Great Father fourscore white years.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 107; **Vol. 4**, p. 223, 291; **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

Yellow

Animals - Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Book Covers – The Yellow Book of Lecan. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 149)

People – Eve, wife of Adam, is described as being “yellow-haired”. “the kingship of yellow-haired Fotla.” “Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 185; **Vol. 5**, p. 411, 491)

Colosi, the (See: Peoples)

Colpa (See: Colptha)

Colptha [Colpa]– Colptha “of the sword” was one of the eight sons of Míl. He was born in Glenn Gam at the Maeotic Marshes; or in the valley of Colpa (Gampa, R²) in the Marshes. Colptha took part in the Milesian invasion of Ireland as one of Érimón’s chieftains. “They landed there-after in Inber Colptha, i.e. Colptha s. Míl it is who took harbor there first, so that is the name which should be on the harbor, Inber Colptha.” “Most of the eight sons of Míl form duplicate pairs. Colptha and Donn are eponymous intrusions, designed to explain certain place names.” In the partition of Ireland, Colptha received a 12th share. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 6, 73, 107, 125; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 25, 41, 47, 65, 85, 87, 97, 99, 101, 105, 125, 133)

Colum of Druim Dean (See: Authors)

Colum Cille (See: Authors)

Colum mac Crimthainn – He died during the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Columbanus – “The voyage of Columbanus the bishop, with relics of saints, to Inis Bó Finne” took place during the reign of Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381) (See Also: Journeys)

Columns (See: Architecture)

Columns of Hercules – The Gaedil sailed “to the Strong Islands, to the Columns of Hercules, (Calpe [and] Abyla are their names)” or from “Belgia and Burgundia (?) to the Columns of Hercules.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27, 43) (See Also: Journeys)

Coman [Comman] – His son was Ferches [Ferchar], who killed Lugaid mac Con, the 102nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 337, 527)

Comar – A battle was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. Droichit Cairpre in Comar of Ua Faeláin was the site of the battle of Cluain Iráird. Fergus son of Roig fought “from the Stone of Comar with three battle-fields very great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 315, 435, 479) (See Also: Battles)

Comar Tri nUisce (See: Confluence of Rivers; Miledach)

Combat – “He is the first man who took his wife in the time of Partholon without falsehood: Fintan who took the woman through combat – Aife, daughter of Partholon.” “Lug son of Ethliu, he is the first one who invented assembly and horse-racing and combat of horses.” “Boand died at the combat at the wellspring of the son of noble Nechtan.” “Above the posts of a compact mansion of combat long-blasting bags were blown.” “Or it was Sétina Art s. Airtri s. Éber s. Ír, of the Ulaid, who slew him [Rothechtaid] in Cruachu in combat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 63; Vol. 4, p. 135, 197, 231, 273; Vol. 5, p. 231) (See Also: Battles; Rituals; Warfare)

Comestor, Petrus (See: Authors)

Comet (See: Astronomy)

Comgal¹ – He had a son named Conall, who participated in the killing of Báetán, the 123rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Comgall² – Túan Mac Cairill was still alive in his time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 225)

Comgall³ – Comgall of Bennchor died during the joint reign of Colmán Rímid and Áed Slaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373)

Comgán – Comgán of Glenn dá Locha died during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Comgél (See: Peoples)

Comgellán [Coimgellán] – His son was Colmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Comges (See: Rivers)

Comman - Saint Comman died during the reign of Domnall mac Murchada, the 144th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393) (See Also: Saint)

Commerce (See: Economics)

Common Brother – Connla son of Inda fell in the battle of Cuilleann. He was a common brother to Ailill and Maine Moir-echtach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Comraire - The battle of Comaire in Mide occurred 4 years after the battle of Cúl Caichir. Here fell Ún, Én, Etán by the hand of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109, 141, 159, 173) (See Also: Battles)

Con (See: Cú)

Conaille [Conall] – “Mag Muirtemne in Conaille.” “Lochmag in Conaille.” “Óengus king of Conaille of Muirthemne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135; Vol. 5, p. 195, 197, 313, 393)

Conaing¹ (See: Authors)

Conaing² – He was the son of Congal son of Áed Slaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Conaing³ (See: Conand s. Fáebar)

Conaing⁴ – His son was Connalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Conaing Bececlach – The ancestry of Conaing Bececlach (his name means “of little fear”; alliteratively, *Becfhiacloch* means “of little teeth”) is somewhat confused. He was one of the two sons of Congal son of Lugaid Cal; or, he may have been the son of Dui son of Muiredach son of Siomón. Conaing may have had the same mother as Eochu Uairches, who would then have been his brother. Conaing and his brother (or his son) Eochu Fíadmuine killed Eochu Uairches, the 43rd king of Ireland, and then together they ruled jointly” as the 44th kings over Ireland, but each in his own area. Conaing ruled in the north while Eochu Fíadmuine ruled in the south. They had ruled for 5 years when Eochu Fíadmuine was killed by Lugaid Lámderg the son of Eochu Uairches. Conaing may have ruled “jointly” with Lugaid Lámderg son of Eochu Uairches as the 45th king, or else he, too, was deposed by Lugaid Lámderg. After 7 years Conaing killed Lugaid Lámderg and then ruled as the 46th high king for 10 (or 20) years. During his reign Darius Nothus took the kingship of the world. Conaing Bececlach was killed by Art son of Lugaid Lámderg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 255n, 257, 259, 509)

Conaire – Conaire the son of Bodb was slain in the battle of Clíu against Túathal Tectmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Conaire – “Moreover Diarmait [mac Cerbaill] fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Líne ... and his head was carried to Clonmacnoise, and his body was buried in Conaire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Conaire Cóem – Conaire Cóem was the son of Mog Lama and the “marriage-kinsman” of Conn Cét-Cathach is described as “prince of white Femen.” Conaire became the 100th king of Ireland during the reign of Antoninus Commodus and he reigned for 7 or 8 years. He exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle until he was killed by Nemed son of Sroibcenn in the battle of Gruitine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287, 335, 471, 525)

Conaire Mór [Conaire the Great] – Conaire Mór was the son of Eterscéil son of Eogan of the Ernai of Mumu and he was descended from Érimón. “Or he was of the Domnann, the daughter of the king of the Britons being his mother.” Conaire Mór ruled as the 86th king of Ireland for 17 or 70 years, when Octavianus was king in Rome. Or, he was a contemporary of Claudius in Rome. In his time there were the provincial kings of Ireland Conchobor, Curoi, Eochu mac Luchta, Ailill Mac Mata and Cairbre Nia Fer.

During his time also, “the Virgin Mary was born and Cú Chulaind died and the hosting of the Táin Bo Cúailnge took place.” Conaire killed Nuadu Necht in the battle of Cliu in Ui Drona. “These people [Fer Caille and Cicul] meet king Conaire when on his way to the hostel of Da Derga, and, fatally in opposition to a *tabu* laid on the king, they subsequently occupy an *imda* or cubicle in the Hostel.” Conaire Mór died in Bruiden Dá Derga “at the hands of the Bandits of Ireland and of Ingcél Cáech of the Britons,” “greedy for plunder.” After his death Ireland was without a king for 5 years. His son was Cairpre and his progeny are the men of Alba and Dál Riata. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 43, 65, 89, 271, 287, 301, 303, 441, 471, 521, 573, 581) (See Also: Taboo)

Conairi Cerba – “Conrai Cerba of the Gailioin, eponymous of Ferta Conairi in Mag Feig, fell” in the battle of Mag Feigi against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Conall¹ – “Kings of stern Cenél Conaill took red-cloaked Banba ... Conall ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Conall² – “King(s) of Ireland out from Mide ... Conall ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Conall³ – “The families of the progeny of Bethach s. Iarbonel Faith s. Nemed, i.e. the Túatha Taiden and the Domnannaig, of whom was Conall Of Cruachu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163)

Conall⁴ – The family of Conall is “one of the four families of Temair that are descended from Érimón son of Míl”; or from Cobthach Cóel Breg son of Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 269, 323) (See Also: Peoples)

Conall⁵ – Conall⁵ was the son of Aed son of Ainmire son of Sétna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 535)

Conall⁶ – Conall⁶ was the son of Comgall. He killed Báetán son of Ninnid, the 123rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Conall⁷ – Conall⁷ was the son of Óengus son of Umor. “To Conall did Medb give beautiful Aidne.” In resisting their pledge to Cairpri Nia Fer, Óengus “set the best of his progeny Conall against Cú Culaind.” “Conall with his father was buried under the stone-heap with its stones: every historian who has named it knows that this is why it is called Conall’s stone-heap.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 37, 63, 65, 69, 71, 111, 175)

Conall⁸ – Conall⁸ was the son of Uga and he fell in the battle of Cruachu against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Conall⁹ – His son was Muirges who fell in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Conall (See Also: Conaille)

Conall Cáel – Conall Cáel was “the squinting” son of Máel-Coba son of Áed son of Ainmire. With his brother, Cellach, he assumed the 132nd kingship of Ireland which they ruled jointly for 13 or 15 years. During their reign Constantinus son of Heraclius was ruler of the Romans for a period of just 3 months; Fursa died; and a cow brought forth 4 calves in one day. During their reign they exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle for 6 years only. They fought the battles of Carn Ucha, Dún Masca and Óenach Odba in which Conall Cáel fell at the hands of Diarmait son of Áed Slaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 547, 579) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Conall Cas – His progeny are descended from Tigeromas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 437)

Conall Cenn-aithech – He was of the progeny of Dáire son of Deda and he was killed in the battle of Daire against Túathal Tectmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Conall Cernach – Conal Cernach was the son of Amorgen Iarguindach son of Rudraige son of Sitric. Conall was one of the 4 sureties imposed by Cairbre Nia Fer on the sons of Umor to ensure the building of his fort. With the Ulidians he helped to defeat the sons of Umor. He was set against Cimme Four-heads in the battle and killed him. His son was Írial Glúnmár. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67, 71; Vol. 5, p. 67, 89, 291, 293, 303)

Conall Cláen-garb – Conall Cláen-garb of the Fir Bolg fell in the battle of Calland against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Conall Collamrach – He was the son of Etersécl son of Eochu Ailtlethan. Conall Collamrach was the 71st king of Ireland who ruled for 5 years at the time of Ptolomeus Euergetes. He was killed in battle by Nia Segamain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 287, 289, 414, 517)

Conall Crimthann¹ [Crimthann] – He was the son of Énna Cennselach; his son was Fergus Cerrbel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 359)

Conall Crimthann² – He was the son of Níall Noí-giallach; his son was Fergus Cerrbel. This is a confusion of ancestry. Níall Noí-giallach was the 114th king of Ireland who sought to impose the Boroma Tribute on Énna Cennselach, king of Laigin. Conall Crimthann was the son of Énna Cennselach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 365, 367, 373)

Conall Cú – He ran away during the joint reign of Colmán Rimid and Áed Slaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373)

Conall Earrbreg [Conaill Earrbreg] – Conall Earrbreg was the son of Níall. He fought with Muirchertach against the Laigin to collect the Boroma Tribute. Conall's son is Ardgall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Conall Gabra – He was killed at the battle of the Weir during the reign of Loingsech son of Óengus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Conall Grant – His son was Oilill, one of the kings of the southern Ui Neill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Conall Gulbán – He was the son of Níall Noi-giallach; his son was Fergus Cennfota. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Conall Guthbind [Cuthbind] – Conall Guthbind was the son of Suibne son of Colmán Mór son of Diarmait son of Fergus Cerrbél. He killed Áed Slaine at Loch Semdige. Conall's son was Airmedach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 393, 537, 545)

Conall Laeg Breg – Conall Laeg Breg fell in the battle of Odba during the reign of Máel-Coba the 129th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375)

Conall Menn – He was the king of Cenél Cairpre who died in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Conan – Conan was the son of Morna; his wife was Finscoth daughter of Scál Balb son of Eochu Garb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Conand [Conaínd, Conaíng, Conann] – Conand was the son of Febar, “from whom is the Tower of Conand named, which today is called Torinis Cetne, over against Ireland in the north-west.” He was a leader of the Fomorians, who with Morc son of Dela oppressed the Nemedians. Conand imposed a tax on the Nemedians of 2/3 of their progeny, wheat and milk which had to be paid every Samhain on Mag Cetne. At the battle of Murbolg Starn the son of Nemed was killed by him, and at the battle of Cnamros, Conand killed Artoat son of Nemed and Beoan son of Starn. 60,000 Nemedians assaulted Conand's Tower and killed him in battle.

“The Fomoiré here appear in quite a different character. They have none of the monstrous nature credited to them in the Partholonian section, but (as the glossator tells us) they have become mere sea-pirates. It may be presumed that this transformation is due to the actual sea-pirates who about the time when this book was taking shape were harrying Ireland. In accordance with this, the leader is given what appears to be a Teutonic name (Conand or Conaing = Konung, “King”) in the appended account of the battle-struggle.” Deioeces was the ruler of the Medes at the time of the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250; Vol. 3, p. 117, 123, 125, 135, 139, 141, 157, 163, 169, 173, 181, 183, 191; Vol. 4, p. 15; Vol. 5, p. 489) (See Also: Architecture, Tower)

Conang mac Congail – He was the son of Áed Slaine; his son is Amalgaid mac Congalaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Conatacend (See: Cait Conaitechend)

Conchobor¹ – Conchobor¹ was a king of Ireland who came from Mide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Conchobor² – Conchobor² was the son of Cathdub son of Congal Cláiringnech was a provincial king over the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301)

Conchobor³ – Conchobor³, who “appropriated Ireland” was the son of Cathdub son of Ros son of Rudraige. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293, 463, 465)

Conchobor⁴ – Conchobor⁴ was the son of Donnchad son of Domnall son of Murchad. He was the 148th king of Ireland who ruled for 14 or 24 years until he died. Conchobor⁴ fought “the battle of Leth in Chaim against Níall Caille.” During his reign was the first ravaging of Árd Macha by Foreigners and in his time were the following deaths: Eogan Mainistrech and Artrach abbots of Árd Macha; Diarmait ua Áeda Róin; the “drowning of Thorkill in Loch Uair by Máel-Seclainn son of Máel-Ruanaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397, 551)

Conchobor⁵ [Conchobar] – Conchobor⁵ was the son of Fachtna, or the son of Ness. He was sometimes called Mac Nessa. Possibly his father was Fachtna and his mother was Ness? He was descended from Éber son of Ír and was a provincial king over Ulaid. There were 15 kings (of the Ulaid) from Cimbáeth to Conchobar. Rudraige of the Fir Domnann ruled over “the Fifth of Conchobar”, “From Drobaís eastward, pleasant the recital, the Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobar; to Inber Colptha of the battles the Fifth of the very boastful Ulaid.” “After the coming of Christ, it is no idle proclamation Conchobar the wise and violent died.” The last couplet in Verse LV “evidently refers to the well-known artificial “legend” of the death of King Conchobar mac Nessa as an indirect consequence of the crucifixion of Christ.” “It is the belief of certain historians that this was the time when the Son of the Living God, Jesus Christ, was born in Bethlehem of Juda; or that in the seventh year of the reign of Conchobar He was born, *et quod est verius*, or that it was in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Conchobar that He was born, or that it was in the fiftieth year after the birth of Conchobar that Christ was born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 5, 7, 13, 15, 27, 29, 39, 73, 225, 319; Vol. 5, p. 89, 263, 265, 269, 271, 275, 299, 325, 463)

Conchobor⁶ – Conchobor⁶ ua Máel-Sechlainn was the king of Mide who died during the reign of Níall Glundub, the 153rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Conchobor⁷ – He was the son of Rúiadrí of Moenmag, who was slain during the reign of Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Conchobor⁸ – His son was Cumusach king of the Three Airthera. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Conchobor⁹ – His son was Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Conchobor Abrat-Ruad – He was the son of Finn File son of Ros Ruad and was the 88th king of Ireland, who ruled for just one year until he was killed by Crimthann Nia Náir. During his time Vespasianus ruled in Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 523)

Conchobor mac Loichine – He was slain in Inishowen in the battle between Dál Riada and Flaithbertach, the 142nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Conchobor mac Taidg – Conchobor mac Taidg the son of Cathal son of Taidg Mór son of Muirges was the king of Connacht, who died during the reign of Domnall ua Neill, the 156th king of Ireland. His son was Cathal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 403, 411)

Conchobor Máel – Conchobor Máel was the son of Foth [Futhe]. At the battle of Árd Brestine he and Fachta Fathach and Findchad killed Dui Dallta Dedad, the 80th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 463)

Conchobor Rot – Conchobor Rot was the son of Caithair and was the king of the Ulaid during the reign of Connla Cóem, the 65th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 463)

Conchobor ua Briain – He was a king of Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Conchobor ua Conchoboir – He was slain in the battle of Áth Cliath during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Concraide – Concraide, of the sons of Umor, “took his fair share on the sea, in Inis Medoin.” “Inis Medon, Inismaan in the Aran group. The great fortification on that island, now called “Dún Conor,” may perhaps echo the name of Concraide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 69, 89)

Confluence of Rivers

Mourne, the and the Foyle – The journey of Ith may have taken him to Modarn – somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and the Foyle rivers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Nore, the, the Barrow and the Suir [Bun Suainme, Comar Trí nUisce, Miledach, and the Meeting of the Three Waters] In the Cessair story, “the original story-tellers most probably supposed that it [Dun na mBarc] was somewhere near the confluence of the three rivers, Nore, Barrow and Suir.” “The writer is at the stage of cultural development which regards a name as an intrinsic and essential part of the thing named. “Bun Suainme” was at the time the name of a certain place, although by hypothesis there were no people in the country to bestow the name upon it.” This was the place where the company of fifty women was divided among the 3 men. “What mythological connexion there may be between the 3 rivers and the 3 heros (or heroines) it is useless to try to guess: but such a place liable at times to excess of waters might very well be connected with a localized flood legend.” This place was a boundary marker in the partition of Ireland, as for example in “From the Boyne, tuneful and whitely-glowing with hundreds of harbours, To the Meeting with sound of assembled waves of the cold Three Waters.” “From the strand of Inber Colptha thence to the Meeting of the Three Waters, - be a full-generous enclosure of lands named by you, the fifth of the helmeted Gaileoin.” “Thus Slanga’s “Fifth” is Laigen.” Eochu the son of Conmael son of Éber fought and won the battle of the Meeting of the Three Waters. Elim Olfínechta, the 29th king of I Ireland, “fell at the hands of Giallach s. Ailill Olcháin in the battle of Comair Trí nUisce southward.” “Now when Ugoine took the kingship of all Europe, to wit from the Meeting of the Three Waters to the Caspian Sea, and to the Tyrrhene Sea as others say; he divided Ireland among his children.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 191, 207, 238, 239; Vol. 4, p. 61, 63, 75, 77, 275; Vol. 5, p. 247, 271) (See Also: Battles of Comair Trí nUisce; Miledach)

Confusion of Tongues (See: Architecture, Tower of Nemrod)

Cong (Cunga) – “Mag Tuired is probably the so-called Southern Moytura, near Cong.” This may be the site of the first battle of Mag Tuired between the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann. “It is useless to

attempt to identify the sites of the battles called Mag Tuired: they are as mythical as the Battle of the Frogs and the Mice. Two extensive fields of megalithic monuments, one near Sligo and the other near Cong, have appeared to add local habitations to the name; but this is illusory. These monuments belong to prehistoric cemeteries, and there is every reason against identifying them with battle-memorials.” Rúadrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair died on pilgrimage in Cunga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85, 119; Vol. 4, p. 35, 63, 80, 81; Vol. 5, p. 411)

Congal¹ – Congal¹ was king of Ireland who came from Cenél Conaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Congal² – Congal² was the son of Áed Slaine; his son was Conaing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Congal³ [Congal Cind Magair] – Congal³ of Cind Magair was the son of Fergus of Fanad son of Domnall son of Aed son of Ainmire. He was the 138th king of Ireland and he ruled for 3, 9 or 10 years. During his reign he tried unsuccessfully to exact the Boroma Tribute against the opposition of the saints and the fulfillment of the prophecy. The saints of Laigin cursed him for his hatred of the Laigin. Congal³ died of “a sudden stroke” in Temair; or, he died of the plague. “Congal of Cenn Magair, good in riches, three years over Banba ever fair; without battle, without vexation, on the plain he died of the plague of heavy sickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 549)

Congal⁴ – Congal⁴ was the son of Lugaid Cal; his sons were Eochu Fiadmuine and Conaing Bececlach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 257, 509)

Congal Caech – “Squinting” Congal was the son of Scanlan [Scandal], king of Ulaid. He killed Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland, with a javelin at the battle of Muirbeg at Tráig Bréngar [Bréna, Brendui]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 537, 545)

Congal Cláiringnech – Congal Cláiringnech, “the flat-faced”, was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric. He killed Lugaid Luaigne to become the 79th king of Ireland which he ruled for 15 or 16 years at the same time as Ptolomeus Physcon. Congal was killed by Dui Dallta Degaid son of Cairpre Lusc son of Lugaid Luaigne. His son is Cathdub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 301, 519)

Congalach¹ – Congalach¹ may have assisted Aed son of Dluthach in the killing of Finnachta Fledach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 547)

Congalach² – His son was Suibne, a king of the southern Ui Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Congalach³ – Congalach³ of Cnogba was the son of Máel-Mithig, son of Flannacán mac Cellaig, son of Congalach mac Conaing Currig. He was the 155th king of Ireland and he ruled for 10 or 13 years. Congalach³ fought and won the battle of Muine Brocain where 7,000 of the Foreigners fell. During his reign “two fiery columns appeared, a week before Samhain, which illuminated the whole world.” Congalach³ was killed at the battle of Áth Cliath in Tech Giugraind at the hands of the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 553, 557)

Congalach mac Conaing Currig - He was the son of Amalgaid mac Congalaid son of Conang mac Congail son of Aed Slaine; his son was Flannacán mac Cellaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Congbail – Domnall Brecc may have died of plague in Congbail when he was opposing Colum Cille. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Congnach – “The cruel battle of Congnach” was fought here by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 435)

Conmacne (See: Mountains, Conmaicne)

Conmacne Cuile (See: Mountains)

Conmaicne (See: Peoples)

Conmáel [Conmal]– Conmáel was the son of Éber son of Míl, from Éber’s second family born in Ireland. Conmáel’s sons were Gollán and Eochu Fáebarglas. He killed Ethriel son of Irial Faid, the 5th king of Ireland, in the battle of Ráiriú in Laigin “in vengeance for his father” and became the 6th king of Ireland and the first king of Ireland from Mumu. Conmáel ruled Ireland and Alba for 13 or 30 years and fought 25 battles against the descendants of Érimón including: 3 battles at Berre [Mag Bera], Cnucha of Sliab Betha, Eile, Geisill (where Palap son of Érimón fell), Loch Lein (fought against the Erna and the Mairthine; where Mug Roth fell), Mag Lacha Silenn, 3 battles at Mag Laigin, 3 battles at Mag Muirthemne, 2 battles at Oenach Macha, Sliab Betha, 2 battles at Sliab Bladma, 2 battles at Sliab Eiblinne, Sliab Fuad, Sliab Moduirn (where Samroth son of Inboth fell), Ucha. “The death of Conmáel under a change of form” was by Tigernmas in the last battle of Óenach Macha and his grave was dug in the south of Óenach Macha. During his reign Euergetes was king of Egypt for 7 years and/or Philadelphus was ruling Egypt for 20 years and Thineus, the 28th king of Assyria began his reign. Also in his time were the deaths of Fleutheus, king of Assyria and the death of Samson of the children of Israel. Conmáel’s descendants are: the Eoganachta, Cianachta, Gailenga, Luigne, Dal Cais, Ui Echach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 271, 275, 333, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 195, 197, 199, 201, 207, 213, 215, 227, 233, 431, 433, 435, 445, 453, 497, 499)

Conmaicne (See: Peoples)

Conmaicne Cula Talaith (See: Peoples)

Conmaicne Mara (See: Peoples)

Conmaicne Rein (See: Mountains; Peoples)

Conn [Conn of the Hundred Battles; Conn Cet-cathach] – Conn was the son of Enna Airgnech son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. Conn was the last king under whom the Stone of Fal shrieked to proclaim him king of Ireland. He became the 99th king of Ireland and ruled for 20, 25, 35 or 50 years during the reign of Antoninus in Rome. “Every battle which Conn’s Half gave” from Túathal to Finnachta was against the Boroma Tribute and against the (levy of) bondmaids for the thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each, who fell in the Clóenfertai in Temair on Samain night ...” Conn fought 100 battles and exacted the Boroma Tribute twice without battle from Eochaid son of Erc son of Eochu, but the 3rd time the Laigen gave battle at Maistiu and Conn was routed back to Temair. In the flight, Conn was wounded by two warriors of the Laigen – Eachlann and Nuadu – but he turned and beheaded them. For 7 years Conn was driven out of Temair by the king of Laigin. When he finally regained Temair Conn re-imposed the Boroma Tribute which was paid subsequently without further battle by the Laigen and by Finn mac Cumail. During his reign Claudius, king of the Romans was slain in Sirmium. Conn was killed in Túath Amrois by Tipraite Tirech, king of the Ulaid son of Mal. His son is Art Oenfer; his grandson is Cormac mac Art. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 101, 113, 145, 175, 265, 295; **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 329, 333, 335, 337, 387, 459, 473, 477, 483, 525, 529, 553)

Connacht (See: Connachta)

Connachta [Connacht] –

Battles – Nemed fought the battles of Badbagna and Ros Fraechain in Connachta against the Fomorians. The first battle of Mag Tuired was fought “in Conmaicne of Cúl Tolad in Connacht.” “Manannan was “slain in the battle of Cuillenn in Connachta.” Tigernmas fought the battles of Árd Niad and Cnámcoill in Connachta. Óengus Olmucaid fought the battles of “Airid Rigfeda”, “Carn Fraich”, “Carn Inchita (*sic*)” and “Mag nOenscaid in Connachta.” “The battle of Móin Trógaide in Connachta” was fought by Sírna Soegalach. Túathal Techtmar waged 25 or 28 battles against the Connachta including the battles of:

Oirbsen, Duma Selga, Ai, Badna, Brefne, Cruachan Aigle, Umall, Cer, Mag Slecht, Mag Eni. “The battle of Moin Mór broke with the Laigin and Connachta against Toirdelbach ua Bríain.” “The battle of Áth Firdiadh, which broke before Muichertach mac Néill against the Connachta and Ui Briain.” “Connachta of battles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135; Vol. 4, p. 21; Vol. 5, p. 193, 205, 223, 227, 243, 245, 309, 319, 327, 411, 435, 499, 555) (See Also: Peoples, the Connachta)

Kings of Connachta – See: Cet mac Magach, Conchobor mac Taidg, Conrach mac Derg, Cronán s. Tigernach, Donnall s. Cellach, Eogan Bél, Étan s. Uicce, Flaithri mac Domnaill, Inrechtach s. Muiredach, Muirges mac Tomaltaig, Sanb s. Cet, Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí, Ún s. Uicce

Lakes - Loch Con and Loch Dechet in Connachta burst forth during the time of Partholon. Loch Orbsen in Connachta burst over the land at the burial of Manannan. In the time of Érimón was the bursting of the “three Sucs in Connachta.” And “Lochs Baga, Réin, Finnmaige in Connachta.” Lochs Ailine and Ce burst forth in the time of Tigernmas. “Loch Áirdcais (which is the same as Loch na nGasán in Mag Luirg in Connachta)” burst forth in the time of Óengus Olmucaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 15; Vol. 4, p. 129; Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173, 203, 205, 223)

Mountains – The Túatha Dé Danann “came without ships or vessels, and lighted upon the mountains of Connaicne Rein in Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 21, 86, 109, 141, 171, 213)

People - The Aithech-Túatha lived in Connachta. “Cessair died in Cul Cessrach in Connachta, with her fifty maidens.” The Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta are descended from the Fir Bolg. “Cet came from Connachta.” “Genann’s ‘Fifth’ was Connachta.” “The Calraige of Connachta are descended from Lugaid s. Ith.” Ailill mac Mata was the provincial king in Connachta. Cairpre Cinn-Chait may have been of the Catraige of Connachta. “It is at Cairbre Lifechair that Airgialla and Ui Néill and Connachta, *et alii multi*, unite.” Mac Mail-na-mBo was king of Ireland with opposition partly because he had the support of Connachta. Eochaid and Baetán took Cianacht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255; Vol. 2, p. 183, 193, 205; Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37, 69, 77; Vol. 5, p. 45, 305, 309, 327, 331, 409, 543)

Plague – Muinemón, the 18th king of Ireland, “died of plague in Aidne of Connachta.” At the battle of Móin Trógaide in Connachta “a plague broke out over them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233, 243, 245) (See Also: Health, Plague)

Plains – Mag Ethrige and Mag Tuired in Connachta was cleared by Partholon. Mag Cera, Mag Cuile Tolaid, Mag Eba, Mag Luirg and Mag Moda in Connachta were cleared by Nemed. Írial s. Érimón cleared Mag Sanais in Connachta. Ethriel son of Íriel Fáid cleared “Tenmag in Connachta.” Eochu Fáebarglas cleared “Mag nAidne and Mag Luirg in Connachta.” Óengus Olmucaid cleared Mag Luirg and Mag Luachra Dedad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 123, 133, 171; Vol. 4, p. 333; Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 215, 221, 223)

Ridge – “Druim Bethech in Connachta” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 421)

Connachta, the (See: Peoples)

Connachtach – He was one of “the men of rank” killed at the battle of the Weir during the reign of Loingsech son of Óengus, the 137th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Connalach¹ – Connalach¹ the son of Conaing died in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Connalach² – His son was Maenach the king of Ui Crimthainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Connad Cerr – Connad Cerr was the son of Enna son of Neman son of Maduda son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic, who was killed with his three brothers – Badna, Bodb and Gnae - in the battle of Brefne against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Connellan, Owen (See: Authors)

Connla – Connla was the son of Inda son of Ogaman and the “common brother” of Ailill and Maine Moir-echtach. Connla fell in the battle of Cuilleann against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Connla – “Mag Da Gabal, of the regions of Connla” “near Tullahog in County Tyrone.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275, 337)

Connla Cóem [Connla Caem, Connla Cruaid-chelgach, Connla of the Rough Ruses] – Connla Cóem was the son of Irereo. He killed Fer Corb, the 64th king of Ireland and then ruled for 4 years as the 65th king of Ireland until he died in Temair. During his reign Philopator was the ruler in Alexandria and Conchobor Rot son of Cathair was over the Ulaid. His son was Ailill Caisfiachlach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281, 283, 287, 414, 473, 515)

Connmach – He was an abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Aed Oirdnide, the 147th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Conothan – Conothan was one of the thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the assault on Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Conrach – His son was Eochu of the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Conrach mac Derg – Conrac was the son of Derg and was a provincial king over the Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Conrai – His sons were Elim, who was the 94th king of Ireland, and Aimirgin who was slain in the battle of Mag Inis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 311, 313, 325)

Conri - His son was Tindi, who was king of the sept of Sliab Fuirri. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163, 255, 256)

Constans¹ – Constans¹ was one of the three sons of Constantine the Great. He was slain by Magnentius in Illyria [*sic lege*]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Constans² – Constans² the son of Constantinus was ruler of the Romans for 28 years from A.D. 641 – A.D. 668. During his reign the sons of Áed Slaine ruled in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579, 579n)

Constantine – The Cruithne “had seventy kings over Alba, from Cathluan to Constantine, who was the last Cruithneech of them who took Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

Constantine the Great – He was the son of Constantinus¹ and Helena. He ruled the Romans for 32 years. He had three sons - Constantius, Constantinus and Constans. During his reign he held the Synod of Nicaea in A.D. 318. “He fell in Nicomedia striving for the kingship of Persia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577, 579n)

Constantine III (See: Constantinus³)

Constantinople (See: Cities)

Constantinus¹ – Constantinus¹ was the joint ruler of Rome with Galerius. Together they ruled for 7 years. His wife was Helena; his son was Constantine the Great. Constantinus¹ died in York. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Constantinus² – Constantinus² was the son of Constantine the Great. He was slain by the followers of his brother Constans. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Constantinus³ [Constantine III] – Constantinus³ was the son of Heraclius and was ruler of the Romans for only 3 or 4 months. During his reign Conal Cáel and Cellach son of Máel-Coba were kings in Ireland. He was poisoned by Martina, his stepmother. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579, 579n)

Constantius – He was the son of Constantine the Great and ruler of the Romans for 37 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Construction (**See:** Architecture; Building Materials)

Containers (**See:** Tools)

Contributions to Irish Lexicography (**See:** Authors; Meyer)

Convention (**See:** Assembly)

Coomaraswamy, Ananda (**See:** Authors)

Copha (**See:** Coba)

Coracle (**See:** Transportation, Water)

Corand [Coronn, Corunn] – Corand was the son of Éber from his second family born in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 29, 99)

Corann – “Fachtna Fathach fell at the hands of Eochu Feidlech ... in the battle of Leitir Rúaid in Corann.” “Brown Dithorba fell by the creeks in Corann.” Loingsech may have fallen in the struggle of Corann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 511, 549)

Corb Aulom [Corb Olom] – His mother was “Gruibne the daughter of Gartnia, king of the Britons, wife of the king of Mumu. “He was one of 3 youths who escaped from Elim son of Conrai (or, “from Cairpre”) while his mother was pregnant with him. The freemen of Mumu descend from him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 481, 483)

Corb Foibes – Corb Foibes was the son of Mofemis. His son was Corbsen who fell in the battle of Luachair Dedad. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Corba – Corba was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil, along with his brethren: Cnú, Cú Corb, Bresal, Brian, Innait, Eochu, Fergus, Dáire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Corbsen – Corbsen was the son of Corb Foibes son of Mofemis. He was slain in the battle of Luachair Dedad against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Corc (**See:** Plain, Core)

Corc mac Anluain - His son was Lorcan mac Lachtna; his grandson was Brían Boroma mac Cennedaig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Corca Laige (**See:** Corco Laide)

Corcach (**See:** Seas; Harbours)

Corco Aland (**See:** Peoples)

Corco Auluim (See: Peoples)

Corco Baiscind – At Clere in County Clare the battle of Clere was fought; the battle of Sliab Cailge [Cuailnge] was fought by Óengus Olmucach against the Mairthine here. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, . 338; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227)

Corco Basicinn, the (See: Peoples)

Corco Duibne, the (See: Peoples)

Corco Duibne – In the Cessair tale, Dun na mBarc “in Corco Duibne” “is not necessarily a sea-coast eminence: “in Corco Duibne” may be dismissed as an early gloss of no authority; the original story-tellers most probably supposed that it was somewhere near the confluence of the three rivers, Nore, Barrow, and Suir.” Corco Duibne is “usually defined (Corkaguiney, the northern promontory of Kerry); but the Corco Duibne originally extended beyond that barony, and the expression *Irrus Deiscirt Corco Duibne* “Southern Headland of C.D.” suggests that the name of the territory formerly extended over Iveragh as well “*Tech Duinn* in Corcaguiney, Co. Kerry.” “Íth, with thrice thirty warriors, came to Ireland, and they landed on the “Fetid Shore” of the Headland of Corcu Duibne.” “Íth son of Breogan came from Corco Duibne, into Cíarraige ...” Ír is buried at Sceilic behind the southern promontory of Corco Duibne. A battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmar. The two Dubans – Duban Descert and Duban Tuaiscert – “eponymous of Corco Duibne” fell in the battle of Feorann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172, 183, 187, 205, 234, 235; **Vol. 4**, p. 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 15, 31, 43, 73, 317)

Corco Laide (See: Peoples)

Corco Laide [Corco Laigde]– “A place called Tulach Tend was in the Munster province, in Corca Laige ...” “Two battles in Corco Laide, where Mochta Manannach of the Absdanaig fell, and a slaughter of Corco Laide. For they were four brothers, Lugaid Cal, from whom are the Callraige, Lugaid Oirthé, from whom are Corco Oirthé, Lugaid Ligairne, from whom are the Luaidne of Temair, and Lugaid Laide from are Ui Corco Laide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 89; **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Corco Modruad (See: Peoples)

Corcomruad (See: Peoples)

Corcomruad – The battle of “Raide in Corcomruad, where Eochaid s. Luigdech, s. Iar, s. Dergthene, of the Fir Bolg fell ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Corcorat – His son was Letaitech, who was slain in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Corcortri, the (See: Peoples)

Corcran – “Corcran the priest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 407)

Corcu Achrach (See: Peoples)

Corcu Acrad (See: Peoples; Corcu Achrach)

Corcu Airtbi (See: Peoples)

Corcu Airtbinn (See: Peoples)

Corcu Dalaig (See: Peoples)

Corcu Láegde, the (See: Peoples)

Corcu Oirthi, the (See: Peoples)

Corcu Soillcenn (See: Peoples)

Corcyra (See: Islands)

Corinthians (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Cork (See: County)

Cork Harbour (See: Seas, Harbour)

Corkaguiney (See: Corco Duibne)

Cormac¹ – Cormac¹ the first abbot died during the reign of Lugaid Lonn, the 118th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359)

Cormac² – “Art is presumably the grandfather of Cormac, the founder of the only dynasty which pretended to reign over a united Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 85)

Cormac³ – His son was Nia who was one of the kings of the southern Ui Neill who were slain at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Cormac⁴ – “The learned reckon that a son of his (Aed mac Ainmirech? or, Cúmasach s. Aed mac Ainmirech?) made sport of Colum Cille in the great assembly of Druim Ceat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371)

Cormac⁵ – Cormac was the son of Ailill king of Laigen. “He said that he would not pay the Boroma but would give battle. Thereafter Diarmait [s. Fergus Cerrbel] convened an assembly on Leth Cuinn with him against the Laigen, and the battle of Dún Masc was waged against the Laigen and it was empty after the rout of its people. The king of Laigen went out from the battle. So Diarmait exacted the Boroma so long as he lived without a battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Cormac⁶ – Cormac⁶ the son of Laithech [Loichet] was in kingship of the Ulaid in the time of Dionysus and during the reign of Dui Dallta Degaid over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297, 463)

Cormac⁷ – His grandson was Cathair Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 525, 559)

Cormac Cáech – Cormac Cáech was the son of Cairpre [Coirpre Mór] son of Níall Noí-giallach; his son was Túathal Máel-Garb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Cormac mac Carthaig – He was a high king of Mumu and was slain during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor (?) (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411, 413)

Cormac mac Cuillenáin – He was killed in the battle of Belach Mugna during the reign of Flann the son of Mael-Sechlainn the 152nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Cormac ua Cuinn [Cormac mac Art] – Cormac ua Cuinn was the son of Art son of Conn Cét-Cathach. His 10 daughters were slain on Samhain night at Cloenfertai in Temair by Dunlang, king of Laigin. He drove Lugaid mac Con from the 102nd kingship of Ireland and killed his replacement, Fergus Dubdétach, the 103rd king of Ireland, at the battle of Crinna. Cormac ua Cuinn became the 104th king of Ireland during the reign of Marcus Aurelius and he was contemporary with Constantine the Great. Cormac ruled for 40 years and had to kill 11 kings of the Laigen to exact the Borama Tribute, with interest, by force. “Cormac was the first who exacted “women of pedigree” in the Boroma, in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dunlang son of Enna Niad.” Cormac may have arranged for

Eochu Gunnat, the 105th king of Ireland, to be killed by Lugaid s. Óengus. Cormac's death is variously described as being from choking on salmon bones at Tech Cleitig [Cletech]; or, perhaps he died by phantoms from a curse by Máel-Cenn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 337, 339, 527, 577)

Corn (**See:** Foods; Grains)

Corn Spirit – “The genealogies agree in making Partholon son of Sera: the discrepancies which follow matter little... If we might connect Brament in some way with *frumentum*, one of the alternatives would point us back once more to the corn-spirit.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 88, 88*n*)

Cornelius – Cornelius, the successor of Peter, was slain in Rome by the Roman rulers Valerianus and his son Gallienus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Coronation Chair (**See:** Furniture)

Coronis (**See:** Islands)

Coronn (**See:** Corand)

Corp – Corp was one of the nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 247)

Corpraige, the (**See:** Peoples)

Corpre (**See Also:** Cairbre, Cairpre, Coirpre)

Corpre¹ [Cairpre] – Corpre¹ was the son of Ollom Fotla; his son was Labraid Condelg. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251, 263)

Corpre² [Cairpre, Carpre, Coirpre] – Corpre² was the son of Tuar son of Tuirell Piccreo; his mother was Etan daughter of Dian Cecht. Corpre was a poet who supposedly composed the first satire in Ireland against Bres - “through its misery for the song-maker, to wit the poet C. mac E. He submitted to the three fasts or penances: his mouth without food, his side without bed, his feet without washing.” The gloss probably refers to what professes to be the first satire written in Ireland, apparently upon Bress's unpardonable sin of stinginess, and attributed to this probably mythical poet; quoted by the glossator in Amra Choluim Chille and set forth in LU (facs.) 8 a 24.” “Of a stroke of the pure sun died Cairpre the great, son of Etan.” during the reign of Lamprides, the 20th king of Assyria. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 131, 133, 157, 161, 187, 191, 193, 209, 217, 227, 317)

Corpre Crom [Cairbre Crom, Cairpre Crom] – Corpre Crom was the son of Ercmair [Elcmar] son of Delbaeth son of Ogma; his son is Siugmall [Sigmall]. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 155, 191)

Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae (**See:** Authors; O'Brien)

Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum (**See:** Authors; Macalister)

Corpus Poet. Boreale (**See:** Authors; Powell, Vigfusson)

Corrchend – “Áed son of the Dagda fell at the hands of Corrchend the fair, of equal valour; without deceit, it was a desire of strictness, after he had gone to his wife iniquitously. Corrchend from Cruach fell – the harsh very swift champion, by the stone which he raised on the strand over the grave of shamefaced Áed.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 235)

Corsica (**See:** Islands)

Corunn (**See:** Corand)

Coscar [Coscur] – He was one of the three sons of Ernmas. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 155, 161, 195, 305)

Cosmogony – Macalister suggests that the first part of what he calls Pericope Antediluvianorum is a cosmogony. “It is obvious that the Cessair story stands on a different footing from the subsequent tales of invasion. These are tales of history, or rather of a theogonia – no doubt misinterpreted, but to be accepted and criticised as historical legend. The Cessair tale, however, is essentially cosmogonic.” The Quire of Druim Snechta suggests that Cessair was the name, or one of the names, of the Irish Magna Mater and that Banba and Cessair are virtually identical characters. “This corroborates the explanation of the Cessair story as a cosmogonic myth”. Cessair “is the daughter of Bith, that is of “life”, “world”, or “universe”; and her companion Fintán is the deathless son of Bochna or “ocean”. They form a sort of Deucalion-and-Pyrrha couple, and, like their prototypes, they are associated with a great Flood.” Probably the 9 aboriginal pre-Partholonian rivers (Life, Lee, Moy, Sligo, Erne, Meath Blackwater, Mourne, Bush and Bann) “were singled for special mention because they were regarded as of special sanctity, presided over by deities of a cosmic antiquity.” The story of the Nemedians fleeing Ireland after the assault on Conaing’s Tower is “a semi-cosmogonic story of dispersal, apparently based on the dispersal of the nations from the Tower of Babel.” If Agla and Adna may be the same person, then Partholon will be a doublet for Bith and would bring Partholon into a cosmogonic scheme. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 166, 171, 172; **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 192, 194; **Vol. 5**, p. 1, 8)

Coulter (**See**: Tools; Coulter)

Coulton, G.G. (**See**: Authors)

Council of Toledo – “The formula “Glory and Honour”, without the second versicle (*sicut erat*, etc.), was sanctioned by the Council of Toledo, and adopted in the Mozarabic liturgy. Thus we find someone who was at least a superficial Greek scholar, cutting on an Irish tombstone, a Spanish liturgical formula, in letters resembling those of a Greek uncial MS.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 10)

County

Antrim

Battles – “The battle of Murbolg in Dál Riada, where fell Starn son of Nemed ... in Lethet Lachtmaige in Murbolg of Dál Riata.” Murbolg “is somewhere in the north of Co. Antrim. According to a passage quoted by Hogan, Dunseverick is in it; it must therefore be what is now called Whitepark Bay, not Murloch as identified by O’Donovan. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 173, 191)

Bays – “Carraic Bladraidhe is apparently in Murloch Bay, Co. Antrim, just south of Fair Head.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 330)

Forts - Dún Sobairci located at Dunseverick; county Antrim, O.S. sheet 3.” In the time of Érimón, Ráith Rígbaird in Murbolg [Muirsc] was dug by Étan son of Uicce. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 167, 171)

Plains – “Mag Line is Moylinny, Co. Antrim” “Mag Comair is “one of two plains so called, in Cos. Antrim and Meath respectively.” Mag Lugaid is “apparently in Antrim.” Mag mBelaigh is “one of two plains of this name, in Cos. Antrim and Galway respectively.” “Mag Lemna is identified as Malone in Co. Antrim.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 332, 333,337)

Armagh

Árd Macha – (**See**: Árd Macha)

Forts - Rath Chindeic [Cindeich] in Ui Niallain is identified with the barony of Oneilland in Co.

Armagh. The fort was built by the 4 sons of Matan Munremar in one day in the time of Nemed. The sons were slain the next day so that they couldn't 'improve upon the digging.' "Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171, 190)

Lakes – "Loch Cal in Ui Niallain is Lochgall, barony of Oneilland, Co. Armagh." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190)

People – "The many versions of LGÉ contain a multitude of poems from many periods. However, nearly all of those on which the original version appears to have been based were the work of four men. (One of these was) Eochaid ua Flainn (936-1004), an important member of the Clann Shinaig of Armagh..." "Macha, one of the Badb sisterhood, has a certain individuality of her own, and enjoyed a special cult, probably centered at Armagh (Árd Macha), to which she has bequeathed her name." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 298)

Plains – "Mag Macha appears to survive in the name of Moy, near Armagh." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Carlow – "There is no justification for O'Donovan's identification of Mag Fea with the barony of Forth, Co. Carlow." Mag Bernsa is doubtful, but is probably on the border between Carlow and Kildare." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 84, 191)

Cavan – Loch Munremair is Loch Ramor, Co. Cavan." "Luige Sleibi Guairi (Sliab Gorey, Co. Cavan) so called to distinguish it from the other Luigne (Leyney, Co. Sligo)." "The Southern landing obliged Íth to pursue the following lengthy itinerary ... (passing through) Sliab Guaire." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190, 194; **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Clare – "Mag nAdair is presumably the Dalcassian [Dál gCais] inauguration site near Quin, Co. Clare." "Clere in Corco Baiscind (Co. Clare): Cuince, Quin, also in Co. Clare: Sliab Cailce is in the same district, whether or not we follow O'Donovan in identifying it with Mount Callan." Corco Baiscind at Clere in County Clare the battle of Clere was fought; Mount Callan is identified by O'Donovan with Sliab Cailce." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81, 332, 338)

Battles

Clere¹ [Clíar] – This battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, in Corco Baiscind, County Clare. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279, 338; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 433, 449)

Clere² [Clíar] – "Ciasarn son of Dorcha with colour; was king of the family of the Fomoraig; he came over Mumu abroad; with Lugar, in five battles. The battle of Luachair, the battle of fair Clíar, the battle of Samain, the battle of Cnoc Ochair, the fifth battle, without blame; was the battle of Móin Trógaide." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Cork – *Inber Dubglaisi* is "perhaps the mouth of the Douglas River between Blackrock and Passage, Co. Cork." Belach Conglais is a pass running through the neighborhood of Cork." "Every plain which Rudraige stretched on Ireland, Fergus (son of Roig) established his progeny thereupon, by force of arms – Corc and Ciarraige and Conmaicne." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Derry – "We cannot certainly identify the *Slemna* ("smooth lands") of Mag Itha, for there were several plains so named – in the barony of Raphoe, Co. Derry; to the S. of Arklow; and in the territory of the Dessi." The partition line of Ireland in the time of Partholon running north to south was "from *Ailech Nēit*, the hill near Derry on which stands the imposing fortress called *Grianān Ailig*, to *Ailēn Arda Nemid*, the island of Cove in Cork Harbour." "Ailech Neit is identified with the great hill-top fort called Grianan Ailigh, near Derry." "The Southern landing obliged Íth to pursue the following lengthy itinerary (which ended at) Ailech – the well-known hilltop fort west of Londonderry." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p.

85, 87; **Vol. 4**, p. 299; **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Donegal

Games – “Persons casting spells are sometimes represented as putting themselves, so far as possible, into the same state – standing on one foot, gesticulating with one hand, closing one eye, and speaking a formula in one breath.” “The games of children sometimes reproduce the serious pursuits of their elders of former generations, so it may be just worthwhile to remark in passing that I have seen, in Donegal, children amusing themselves by challenging one of their companions to repeat a rhyme or a jingle a certain number of times without drawing a breath.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260, 260*n*)

Islands – “Since the publication of O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing’s Tower and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris in 1927 with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of evidence, historical and topographical, identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 118)

Monastery – “In the cemetery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab, bearing beautifully-designed interlacing crosses on each face. On one side there is a pair of human figures, standing with the cross between them, and bearing on their vesture an Irish inscription which does not concern us here. On the edge there is an inscription in Greek uncials – (translated as) ‘Glory and Honour to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit.’” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 10)

Plains – *Mag Tochair* at the foot of Slieve Snaght in West Inishowen, Co. Donegal.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Down – “Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down).” “*Mag Inis* is Lecale, Co. Down.” “*Mag Roth* is Moira, Co. Down.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 297, 333)

Dublin – “*Tuirbe* is Turvey, Co. Dublin.” The battle of *Cnucha* was fought at Castleknock, Co. Dublin. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 332, 334)

Fermanagh – “*Slīab Betha* is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze age cairn, on top of the mountain, is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 235)

Galway

Carns – “*Cūl Cessra*, identified by earlier writers with one or other of the cairns on Knockma, Co. Galway, has been identified more reasonably by Mr. Morris with a large mound overlooking the town of Boyle, called *Knockadoobrusna*. “*Carn Conaill* in *Aidne*: *Aidne* is the district surrounding Kilmacduagh, in the S.W. of Co. Galway, and the name of Ballyconnell near Gort has been supposed by O’Donovan to contain a reference to the name of the cairn.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 235; **Vol. 4**, p. 81, 88)

Forts – “*Dún Aengusa* is of course the famous fortress of that name on the summit of Aran Mór, Galway Bay.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Lakes – “*Loch Cimme* is Loch Hacket, Co. Galway.” “*Loch Cuthra* is doubtless the lake in Galway which still retains a recognizable form of the ancient name.” “*Loch nUair* ... may be the lost name of some small lake, turloch, or inlet in S. W. Galway.” “The adjective *reach* is analysed into *ro- eo-ach* “very salmony”, “full of salmon.” *Loch Riach* = Lochrea, Co. Galway.” “Turlochs are “the temporary lakes ... normally drained by subterranean watercourses in the underlying limestone, but often swelled to formidable dimensions, if the channel should become blocked ... I (Macalister) myself have been obliged to take a long detour, while driving through Co. Galway with a friend, a local resident, well acquainted with the district – owing to a sudden encounter with a considerable lake which had not been there when my friend passed over the same ground, not very long before.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81,

82, 89, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 141*n*)

Points – “*Rind Tamain* in Medraige is identified with Towan Point in the Maree peninsula, S. of Oranmore Bay, Co. Galway.” *Rind na mBera* (Kinvarra) is in the same locality (of Loch Cuthra) (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81, 89)

Mountains – “*Sliab (F)uirri* is in Galway, near the Roscommon boundary, and close to Ballygar.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 256)

People – “The majority of these Fir Bolg sites being in and about Co. Galway ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Plains – “*Mag Main*, aliter Moen-mag, is the plain surrounding Loughrea in Galway.” “*Mag Aidne* = Kiltartan barony, Co. Galway.”, or “*Mag Aidne* is Kilmacduagh in Co. Galway.” “There are two plains called *Mag Muaide*: one in Tirawley, the other near Tuam in Galway.” “*Mag mBelaig*, two plains of this name, in Cos. Antrim and Galway respectively.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 82, 332, 333, 337)

Rivers – “The three Sucs are presumably the River Suck, between Roscommon and Galway, and two unidentifiable tributary streams.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 330)

Towns - Clarinbridge in Co. Galway is identified with *Áth Cliath Medraige*. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 87, 89)

Kerry

Battles – “Luachair is in S. Kerry” The battle of Luachair Dedad, where Corbsen s. Corb Foibes s. Mofemis fell.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Districts – “The Southern landing obliged Ith” to travel through ... Corco Duibne – Corkaguiney, Co. Kerry, Ciarraige Luachra – North Kerry, Luachair Dedad – Southern part of the same region.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Headlands – “Dun na mBarc in Corco Duibne. ... Corco Duibne is usually defined (Corkaguiney, the northern promontory of Kerry). (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234, 235)

Mountains – “Danand or Dana is the eponym of the two remarkable mountains called “the Paps of Dana” in Co. Kerry.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103)

Rivers – “The lake-estuary in which Fial performed her ablutions cannot have anything to do with the river Fealein North Kerry.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9)

Strands - Tech Duinn is in Corcaguiney, Co. Kerry. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 332)

Kildare

Battles - The battle of Ucha was fought near Kilcullen Bridge in County Kildare. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 334)

District – “It is probable, as Dr. Gwynn remarks, that she (Liag) was invented to account for the place-name Lēge ... a place lying between the counties of Kildare and Leix ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 118)

Plains – “*Mag mBernsa* is doubtful, but is probably on the border between Carlow and Kildare.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Roads – “... with the well-springs south of the road of Rairiu” (the name of two places, one in Ui Failge,

the other in the neighborhood of Athy in Co. Kildare).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 330)

Kilkenny

Forts – “*Rāith Bethaig ac Eōir* = Rathbeagh on the Nore, Kilkenny, O.S. sheets 9, 10.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163)

Plains – “*Oilre* or Oilri of Mag Fea is not identified: Hogan’s equation to Ullard, Co. Kilkenny, is based on O’Donovan’s erroneous identification of Mag Fea ...” “*Cetnai* (in 2324) is not to be taken as a place-name (cf. Mag Cetna), as no such name appears to be associated with Argatros in Co. Kilkenny.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 91; Vol. 4, p. 332)

Killarney - The bursting of the rivers Fleisc and Main occurred in Co. Killarney. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 337)

Leitrim – The Túatha Dé Danann descended in a cloud of darkness on “Conmaicne Rein (which) is a region in what is now southern Leitrim.” “Sliab an Iarainn [Iarainn] – a mountain in County Leitrim, which still bears the same name, was the goal of the sea-expedition” of the Túatha Dé Danann according to the second redaction. “Loch Rein is in Co. Leitrim near Fenagh.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 293, 294, 331)

Leix – “It is probable, as Dr. Gwynn remarks, that she (Liag) was invented to account for the place-name Lēge ... a place lying between the counties of Kildare and Leix ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Limerick – *Rāith Arda Suird* has been identified by Hogan as Rathurd, Limerick, O.S. sheet 14. Fintan’s flight from the woman brought him “into Limerick as far as Kilfinnane (near which is *Cenn Febrat*).” Mag Cliach (Cliu) is in east Limerick. “The Southern landing of Ith obliged him to pass through *Mag Cliach* – S.E. Limerick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163, 239; Vol. 4, p. 332; Vol. 5, p. 4, 5)

Longford - “Tethba being the name of district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” *Mag Treg* is in the barony and county of Longford. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 332)

Louth - *Mag Muirthemne* is the maritime plain of Co. Louth. “*Nēmannah* is a stock epithet for the River Nith, now the Dee in Co. Louth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 78, 85)

Mayo – “*Irrus thīar*, that is Irrus Domnann (Erris, Co. Mayo)” is where the Fir Domnann landed in Ireland. “*Mag Cuili Tolaid* is in the barony of Kilmaine, S. of Co. Mayo.” *Dail in Onom. Goed.* regarded as accus. of Dael = the river Deel, Co. Mayo.” “... a second glossarial (in ¶306), attempting to specify the mountain upon which the invaders alighted, and identifying (erroneously) “Conmaicne Rēin” with *Conmaicne Cūile* in southern Mayo.” *Mag Cera* is identified with the barony of Carragh in Co. Mayo. Regarding Verse LI, quatrain 26 “is not in the Dindsenchas tradition. Umall being the Mayo district now called “the Owles”, the fort and “the pile of heads” was presumably somewhere near there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 242; Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 89, 294, 332)

Meath [Mide]

Battles – “A battle is fought between Érimón and Amorgen, namely the battle of Bile Tened in Mide, and Amorgen, the judge and poet, fell there.” “In the fourth year thereafter there fell Ún and Étan in the battle of Comraire in Mide at the hands of Érimón.” The battle of “Eolarg in Mide, where Cairbre Garb of the progeny of Sengann was slain by Túathal ...” Máel-Coba, the 129th king of Ireland, “fell in the battle of Sliab Toga in Luigne of Mide.” “The battle of Crinach won by the son of Domnall Remar and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath against the Men of Mide.” “everyone went forth from the land of Mide against the race of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173, 313, 375, 409, 459)

Desertion of – “Mide was desert for five years till Máel-Sechlainn took it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Districts – “Tethba is the “name of the district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” “Áth Sidi in Mide” “Óenach Taillten: the name remains at Teltown, Co. Meath, but there is little remaining to tell of its former importance.” “The expression *itir Bregaib* (not in all MSS.) seems to refer to the subdivisions of this Co. Meath territory, not very clearly defined.” The southern landing of Íth obliged him to travel through Mide – Meath; Luigne Lune, Co. Meath.” “They (the sons of Míl) came to Uisnech of Mide, and there found Ériu ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 65, 88, 336; Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17, 53)

Kings – “Conchobor ua Maeil-Sechlainn king of Mide.” “Diarmait ua Mail-Sechlainn, king of Mide, was slain.” “Marc (son of Ugoine) over Mide of the Sons of Mil.” “Túathal ... prince of Mide.” “Conn of the plain of Mide fell.” “Máel-Sechlainn ... the king of prosperity died in noble Mide.” The kings of Ireland from Mide are: Domnall, 2 Donnchads, Flann from Cremhcholl, 2 Máel-Sechlainns, Conchobor, 2 Diarmaits, Sechnasach, Aed and Blathmac, Cenn Faelad, Finnachta, Conall, Congalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399, 415, 485, 525, 551, 557)

Lakes – “There were four lake-bursts in Ireland in the time of Nemed: ... Loch Dairbrech, Loch Annind in Meath.” “The burst of Eithne in Ui Neill between Mide and Tethba.” In the time of Tigernmas was the outburst of “Loch Iarainn and Loch Uair and Loch Silenn and Loch Gabar in Mide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121; Vol. 5, p. 163, 173, 205, 437)

Naming of – “By Túathal (Techtmar) was each province in Ireland lopped of its head, and so “Mide” was the name given to them, that is “the neck” of every province. Or it is from Mide s. Brith the name comes, *unde dicitur* “Mide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Peoples – “... the territory of the Dessi – presumably Decies in Waterford, not Deece in Meath ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 5)

Plains – “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands, on its top – it is a fair co-division – is the co-division of every province.” “Mag Fubna in the land of Mide” was cleared by Eochaid son of Conmáel. *Mag Odba* is “probably in Meath, somewhere near Tara.” *Mag Midi* may be Meath or a part thereof. “*Mag nAsail* is the name of several plains; the principal one in Co. Meath.” *Mag Sered* surrounding Kells, Co. Meath.” Of the plains cleared by Iriel, one was “*Mag Comair*, one of two plains so called in Cos. Antrim and Meath, respectively.” “*Mag nDairbrech* in Mide” was cleared by Iriel Faid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 75, 275, 332, 333; Vol. 5, p. 189, 193, 429)

Monaghan – “*Sliab Betha* is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze age cairn, on top of the mountain, is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith.” *Loch nEchtra* must have been somewhere near Loch Mucknoe, Co. Monaghan.” With the southern landing Íth was obliged to pass through “Feda Fernmaige - the woods of Farney, Co. Monaghan; Fossad Clair Fernmaige - north of there; and Sliab Bethach - Sliab Beagh in Monaghan baroney, Co. Monaghan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235; Vol. 3, p. 85; Vol. 5, p. 4)

Offaly – *Mag nAife* is somewhere in Offaly, near Portlington.” “Tethba is the name of the district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” the Ui Tairrsig of Offaly descend from the Fir Bolg. Geashill in Offaly is identified with Bri Dam. *Mag Slanga* in Offaly. *Mag nGeisli* is around Geashill, Offaly. On his southern landing Íth was obliged to pass through Éile – south Offaly and east Tipperary. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 90, 191; Vol. 4, p. 82, 88, 332, 333; Vol. 5, p. 4)

Roscommon – “*Sliab (F)uirri* is in Galway, near the Roscommon boundary, and close to Ballygar.” “*Loch Dechet* = Gara, Co. Roscommon.” “*Ros Froechāin*, otherwise Badgna, is placed at or near Slieve

Baune in the S. of Co. Roscommon.” “The three *Sucs* are presumably the River Suck, between Roscommon and Galway, and two unidentifiable tributary streams.” “...K, has *las mBaath* “with which is Baath,” i.e. Loch Baadh (Loch Bagh, Co. Roscommon). Loch Laiglinne is here; *Mag nAi* is in central Co. Roscommon. “Mag Luing = Moylurg near Boyle, Co. Roscommon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 256; **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 190; **Vol. 4**, p. 330, 331, 332, 337)

Sligo - The Book of Ballymote owes its provenance to Sligo. “Raith Rigbaird, vaguely identified by Hogan with a large fort east of Easky, townland of Carrow Mably, Sligo, O.S. 12.” “Mr. H. Morris has argued very persuasively for fixing the site (of *Dun na mBarc*) on the Sligo coast, north of the Rosses promontory.” “Since the publication of O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing’s Tower and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris in 1927 with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of evidence, historical and topographical, identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” Sligo may be the location of one of the battles (2nd) of Mag Tuired. “Two extensive fields of megalithic monuments, one near Sligo and the other near Cong, have appeared to add local habitations to the name; but this is illusory.” Curlew Mountains in Co. Sligo; Mag Luirg stretches south of the Curlew mountains, Co. Sligo.” “Luigne Sleibi Guairi (Slieve Gorey, Co. Cavan) so called to distinguish it from the other Luigne (Leyney, Co. Sligo).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 233; **Vol. 2**, p. 163, 234; **Vol. 3**, p. 118, 119, 191, 194; **Vol. 4**, p. 80, 81)

Tipperary – Fert Fintain over Tul Tuinde. The latter name survives in Tountinna (Tipperary O.S. map 19) on the shore of Loch Derg.” In his flight from the women Fintan crossed “the Knockmealdown Mountains (Sliab Cua) into Tipperary.” Mag Femen “is understood to be identical with the baronies of Iffa and Offa in Co. Tipperary.” “*Lochmag* is Lochmoy in County Tipperary.” On Íth’s southern landing he was obliged to pass through Éile in east Tipperary and south Offaly. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 235, 239; **Vol. 4**, p. 328, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Tyrone – “*Sliab Betha* is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze age cairn, on top of the mountain, is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith.” *Mag Da Gabal* near Tullahog, in Co. Tyrone. *Cich Connla* in the same region, as is also *Mag Fubna*.” On the southern landing Íth was obliged to pass through “Siab Tóád – “Bessie Bell” Mountain, Co. Tyrone. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 235; **Vol. 4**, p. 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Waterford - “Fintan’s flight is conceived of as starting from the meeting of the three waters – the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir, for the Nore runs into the Barrow about 8 miles above that point – westward through the low-lying seaboard of Co. Waterford as far as Dungarvan Harbour ...” Mag Deisi is probably southern Co. Waterford. “the territory of the Dessi – presumably Decies in Waterford, not Deece in Meath, as the narrative implies a maritime region” Of the name “on the ogham monument at Ballyquinn, County Waterford, which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king” (Amadir Flidais Foltchain). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 239; **Vol. 4**, p. 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 5, 283n, 414)

Westmeath – “Loch nAnnind = Loch Ennell, Co. Westmeath. Probably this lake name has induced the substitution of Annind among the sons of Nemed for whatever originally corresponded to the Feron list in ¶206.” Tethba is the name of the district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” “Fremainid is Frewin Hill, Co. Westmeath.” Mag nAsail is identified with Rathconrath barony in Co. Westmeath.” “*Loch nUair* is Loch Owel in County Westmeath.” “Cnoc Uachtair Archae is another name for the Hill of Uisnech: the lakes mentioned are all in the Westmeath area (now Loch Owel, Loch Iron, Loch Ennell).” “The great Synod before the two sons of Óengus Tairdelbach ua Conchobair “is apparently the synod held in A.D. 1111, at a place called *Fiad-mic-Óengusso*, somewhere near Uisnech Hill in Co. Westmeath, to make certain regulations concerning public morals.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190, 191; **Vol. 4**, p. 78, 81, 82, 303; **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Wexford – “Árd Ladrann is usually identified with Ardamine on the Wexford coast.” Cnamros is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford, and about midway between Wexford

Harbour and Bannow Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 231, 232; **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Wicklow - “*Tōchar Mōr*, or in full *Tōchar Inbir Mhōir*, the Causeway of the Avoca Estuary at Arklow; identified with Togher, Wicklow, O.S. sheet 36.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163)

Couplets (See: Formulae)

Courtship of Momera, The (See: Authors; O’ Curry)

Cove (See: Islands; Árd Nemid)

Cow (See: Fauna; Mammals, Cattle)

Coward – Delgnat, Partholon’s wife, accused Topa of being a coward for refusing to sleep with her. “The woman bade the henchman to pair with her, in despite of Partholon. The henchman refused, and the woman said that the henchman was a coward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 39)

Crab-Apples (See: Foods; Fruit)

Craeb [Craeb Ruad] – “There are several places called Craeb, and a battle fought at any one of them would not be impossible.” A battle was fought here in which Rinnail king of the Fir Bolg was killed by Fodbgen son of Sengann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 19, 33, 69, 78; **Vol. 5**, p. 457)

Cráeb Tulcha – “The battle of Cráeb Tulcha (was fought) between Ulaid and Cenél Eogain, where the kings of both sides fell, namely Áed and Eochaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405)

Craft Specialization (See: Society)

Craftsmen (See: Society)

Crannog (See: Architecture)

Crannóiche (See: Moin Cruinneóce)

Creation

Adam – Adam was created on the Friday [on the tenth of the kalends of April] to rule over the beasts of the earth. “Now this is the book [of Genesis, or of the Old Testament canon] of the creation of Adam.” “For Garad, Arabia, Lodain, Agoria the homily on Creation in *Lebor Brecc* substitutes Malon, Arton, Biblon, Agore respectively.” “The same authority agrees with y³ in saying that Adam was created as at the age of thirty ... According to the *LeborBrecc* homily, Adam was created nine months before Eve.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43, 97, 204, 263) (See Also: Adam; Eve)

Babylonian Creation Legend – “The legend of the Fall of the Angels, here introduced as a preliminary to the Fall of Man, is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiāmat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Beasts – Beasts of the earth were made on the Friday [on the tenth of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Fauna)

Birds – Birds of the air were created on the Thursday [on the eleventh of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Fauna)

Date of – “The date assigned to the *beginning* of Creation – fifteenth of the Kalends of April, i.e., 18th

March – is obviously determined by the Vernal Equinox. The *completed* Universe is set upon its course on that day, the natural beginning of the year, solar and agricultural.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 224) (See Also: Measurements; Time)

Earth – God created the earth on the Monday; or, “On the Tuesday, [on the thirteenth of the kalends of April] God made the earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43)

Evening – “And He gave the name ‘Day’ to the light, and the name ‘Night’ to the darknesses. And thus were made evening and morning, the first day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43)

Heaven - “On the Monday [on the fourteenth of the kalends of April] God made Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43)

Light of Angels – The light of Angels was created on the Sunday. “God [the Heavenly Father] said: Let the Light be made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Angels)

Marine Beasts – God created marine beasts on the Thursday [on the eleventh of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43) (See Also: Fauna)

Moon – The moon was created on the Wednesday [on the twelfth of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Astronomy)

Morning - “And He gave the name ‘Day’ to the light, and the name ‘Night’ to the darknesses. And thus were made evening and morning, the first day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43)

Reptiles – Reptiles of the sea were created on the Thursday. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25) (See Also: Fauna)

Seas – The seas were created on the Tuesday [on the thirteenth of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Seas)

Stars – God created the stars on the Wednesday [on the twelfth of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Astronomy)

Sun – The sun was created on the Wednesday [on the twelfth of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Astronomy)

World – “Late in the 11th century, an Irish scholar brought together a collection of poems by several authors, dealing with different periods and aspects of his country’s legendary history. Fitting these compositions into a prose framework which paraphrased and elaborated upon the verse, he created a sweeping, unified account of the origins of Ireland and of the Gaels, extending from the creation of the world down to the time of writing.” “Whatever native origin legends may have been, they did not survive the advent of Christianity intact. The new religion not only repudiated the old gods, but also had its own myth of origins to propound: the account of the creation of the world and the ancestry of mankind contained in the first chapters of the book of Genesis.” “We start with a *Liber Occupationis Hiberniae*, a sort of quasi-historical romance, with no backing either of history or tradition; an artificial composition, professing to narrate the origin of the Gaedil onward from the Creation of the World (or the Flood) ...” “Who first took Ireland in the beginning, after the Creation of the World?” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1, 2; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, xxxi, 1, 4, 223; **Vol. 2**, p. 185, 199)

Creator (See: God; Christ)

Crebnad [Credbnat] – She was the wife of Ith (Topa), ‘the serf’. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 89)

Creidne [Credne] – Creidne was the son of Esairc son of Net; and/or the son of Ethliu. Creidne was one of the four craftsmen of the Túatha Dé Danann and was skilled as either a wright or a carpenter who helped to cure Nuadu, the king, by making a silver arm. During the reign of Acrisius, the 22nd king of Assyria, “Creidne the pleasant artificer was drowned on the “lake-sea”, the sinister pool, fetching treasures of noble gold to Ireland from Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 115, 125, 149, 157, 159, 161, 165, 177, 183, 187, 211, 217, 229, 247)

Cremation (See: Burning)

Cremhcholl – “Flann from Cremhcholl” is recorded as one of the kings of Ireland from Mide. “MacCarthy (*Cod. Pal. Vat.*, p. 428) prints the reading ‘*s a cadhail* “and his fame”, for which I can find no justification in any book or refer-ence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557, 557n)

Cremthann Shield-mouth (See: Crimthann Sciathbél)

Cret – Cret was the son of Fergus Fergna of the Domnann; his son was Tubair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Crete (See: Islands)

Cridenbel [Crichinbel] – Cridenbel was one of the three satirists of the Túatha Dé Danann and their “chief spell-weaver”. He has been described as “squinting and crooked”. Cridenbel died during the reign of Acrisius by the hand of the Dagda from the gold which he found. “A glossator ... has been reminded by the collocation [Criden] – *bel* and *Bruidne* of the physical peculiarity attached to the Fomorian Lot, for which see vol. 2, p. 261.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 151, 159, 183, 211, 217, 235, 298, 305)

Crime – Only those acts which are specifically described as “crimes” in LGÉ are listed below. This is to avoid imposing a modern and perhaps alien sense of what is a “crime” onto the text of an earlier culture. (But, **See Also**: Adultery; Espionage; Kin-Murder; Murder; Regicide, Theft, Treachery)

Adultery - Topa was Partholon’s henchman, and Delgnat, was Partholon’s wife. “... said Partholon, ... the like of the **crime** which you have committed has not been done. Wherefore Partholon said: Great are your **crimes** of deliberation, your **crime** deserves penalties.” “That is the first adultery to be heard of made here in the beginning: the wife of Partholon, a man of rank, to go to an ignoble henchman. He came after the henchman and slew him with anger: to him there came not the help of God upon the Weir of the Kin-murder.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 39, 41, 71)

Death

Cathair Mór - “A **crime** clave to fair Cruachu after death for the grandson (Cathair Mór) of Túathal Techtmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 553)

Dairfine and Fithir – Túathal Techtmar “bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the **crime** of the slaying of his two daughters, Fithir and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin. Fithir died of shame, and Dairfine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

Plundering – “Conaing’s Tower with store of plunder of a union of the **crimes** of hundreds of rapine, A fortress of assembly of the art of the rage of the Fomoir of the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 175)

Crimthann (See: Conall Crimthann)

Crimthann Cosrach¹ – Crimthann Cosrach¹ son of Erge son of Eogan, fell in the battle of Fea against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Crimthann Coscrach² – Crimthann Cosrach² was the son of Feidlimid Fortren son of Fergus Fortamail. Crimthann killed Enna Aigneach [Airgdech] and became 74th king of Ireland, who ruled for 4 or 5 years until he himself was killed by Rudraige son of Sitric during the reign of Physcon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 289, 291, 414, 519)

Crimthann mac Fidaig [Crimthainn Mór]– Crimthann was the son of Fidaig and became the 113th king of Ireland. He ruled for 13 or 16 years until he was killed by a deadly drink of venom prepared by Mongfhinn [Moingfhinn] , his own sister. The poison may have been intended for Níall son of Eochu Muigmedon, the foster son of Crimthann, who Mongfhinn hated. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 347, 529)

Crimthann Nia Nair – Crimthann Nia Nar was the son of Lugaid Riab nDerg and his mother, Clothrann, was his father’s mother. His son was Feradach Finn-Fechtnach. He killed Conchobor Abrat-Ruad to become the 139th king of Ireland and he ruled for 17 years. Crimthann went adventuring to Edar for a fortnight over a month from Dún Crimthann with Nar the Fairy Woman and brought back a gilded chariot, a golden checker-board, and the mantle of Crimthann. He died after this adventure. “It is the belief of certain historians that this was the time when the Son of the Living God, Jesus Christ, was born in Bethlehen of Juda.” “Titus and Vespasianus ruled 9 years. By them was Jerusalem ravaged and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein. Lugaid Riab nDerg and his son Crimthann were over Ireland at that time.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305, 325, 523, 573)

Crimthann Sciathbél [Crimthann Shield-mouth] –Crimthann Sciathbél was the king appointed over S. Laigin. “He (Érimón) gave the kingship of the province of the Gailioin to Crimthann Sciathbél of the Domnann.” “The Cruithne landed in Inber Slaine in Ui Ceinselaig. Crimthann Sciathbél, king of Laigin, told them that he would make them welcome, in return for their driving out the Túath Fidga. “Cualu fell, I conceal it not, before Crimthann Shield-mouth, rich in herds.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 107, 140, 157, 171, 175, 179, 425)

Crinach – During the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain “The battle of Crinach won by the son of Domnall Remar and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath against the Men of Mide.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Crinna – A battle was fought here between Fergus Dubdétach and Cormac ua Cuinn (Cormac son of Art son of Conn Cétchathach). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 527)

Cró-Inis – Máel-sechlainn son of Domnall died here on Cró-Inis of Loch Aindind. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Croagh Patrick (**See:** Cruachan Aigle)

Crofind – Crofind the fair-formed, of the Túatha Dé Danann was the wife of Enan son of Lebarthuind. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Crofinn [Crofhind] – “Dug by him two forts of a great lord, in Argatros sharp and wild, in the fortress of Crofinn famous, Raith Aindind and Raith Bethaig.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 421)

Croind – “Cathair Croind” was its (Temair’s) name under the Tuatha De Danann, that is, Croind daughter of Allot⁵ was buried therein, *unde dicitur* Cathair Croind.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 83)

Crom [Cromm Cruaich] – “Just as on the plain called Mag Slecht, down to the time of St. Patrick, human and other sacrifices were offered to secure the continuity of harvest produce, so on the plain called Mag Cetne a similar tribute was paid, and in an equal assessment of two-thirds. And is it a mere coincidence that, in this artificially manipulated history, Morc, the Fomorian leader, is labelled with a name which, when written backward, spells Crom, the alleged name of the god of Mag Slecht?” Tigernmas “died in Mag Slecht, with three fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, on Samhain night to be particular, a-

worshipping of Crom Cruaich; for he was the king-idol of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117; Vol. 4, p. 336; Vol. 5, p. 203) (See Also: Gods)

Crom Deroil – (See: Cnu Deroil)

Cronán – Conán was the son of Tigernach, king of Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin who in A.D. 580 killed Eochu son of Ninnid, or Eochu son of Domanll son of Muirchertach, and Báetán son of Muirchertach. “Eochaid and Báetán of strength, two years in a famous kingship; the king who took Cianacht, Cronán slew the company godlessly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 368, 369, 543)

Cronn Badrui [Crunn Badrai] – He was king of Ulaid; his son was Caelbad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345, 529)

Croom (See: Cities)

Crops (See: Agriculture)

Cruach – Cruach in Árd Fethaig was built by Én son of Ucce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 167)

Cruacha (See: Cruachu)

Cruachan Aigle [Aigli, Cruachan Oigli] – Cing of the sons of Umor settled in this land. A battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmar where Cruachan Garg son of Osa was killed. Gwynn suggests that this is the territory surrounding Cruachan Oigli (Croagh Patrick). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67, 89)

Cruachan Garg – Cruachan Garg was the son of Osa son of Olar son of Tegmannach of the progeny of Lugaid Cal who was killed in the battle of Aigle against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cruachu [Cruacha]

Battle – At the battle of “Cruachu, where Conall s. Uga s. Eogan fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Location – “Should he go back to the east, Or should he remain in the west, in Cruachu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71)

People – “...the Domnannaig, of whom was Conall of Cruach.” “Cu Alad from Cruachu of Cú Alad.” “Muimne died of plague in Cruachu.” “Rothechtaid was king moreover for a space of 22 years, till Sétna Airt, s. Art, s. Eber, s. Ir, of the Ulaid, slew him in Cruachu, for the protection of his son Fiachu Finnsothach.” “A crime clave to fair Cruachu after death for the grandson (Cathair Mór) of Túathal Techtmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163; Vol. 5, p. 23, 27, 187, 229, 231, 241, 245, 499, 553, 555)

Cruachu Claenta – A battle was fought here over the payment of the Boroma Tribute. “Of those battles was the battle of Cruachu Claenta, won by Labraid son of Bresal Belach against Eochu Mugmedon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

Crúad-luindi Clíab-remain – He fell in the battle of Mag Coba against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Crucifixion (See: Punishment)

Cruidne (See: Cruithne)

Cruithne¹ – Cruithne¹ was the son of Cing son of Lacht son of Partholon son of Agnon. He was the wright of the Cruithne. “He was the father of Cruithne² and he had an hundred years in kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 179, 183)

Cruithne² [Cruidne] – Cruithne² was the son of Cruithne¹ son of Cing son of Lacht son of Partholon; he had seven sons – Fib, Fedach, Fotla, Fortrenn, Cait, Ce, Ciric. a Pict; his sons are all kings of the Picts. They are Ce, Circinn [Ciric], Fib [Fibaid], Fidaich [Fedach, Fidach], Flocaid [Fotla], Fortrenn, Got; Cait; “It will be seen that in our text the bare list of the sons of Cruidne is repeated, with the regnal years attributed to each; but in the Scottish list the order is disturbed.” “In due course we shall see that the foregoing group of kings, six in all, interposed between the Sons of Cruidne and the Brudes, is actually an Irish dynasty of considerable mythological importance, which the Pictish Chronicler has borrowed and adapted for his own purposes.” “At the top are the names of the sons of Cruidne, written across the page as in the Paris MS. The scribe may have intended to continue this arrangement, but changed his mind after writing the name of Fortrenn. He then wrote the remaining names in a vertical column, ending with Brude Pont (as he spelt it) following the changed order of the sons of Cruidne, as described above.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 147, 148, 149, 183)

Cruithne³ – Cruithne³ was the son of Loichet son of Cing “who came to ask for women of Érimón, and that to him Érimón gave the wives of the men who were drowned along with Donn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179)

Cruithne, the (See: Peoples)

Cruithnecán – “Cruithnecán son of Cing son of Loichet went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons, and he cut out land for them, namely the Cruithne-folk. And their land was established, but they had no women, for the women of Alba had died. So Cruithnecán came back to the Sons of Míl, and gave heaven and earth, sun and moon, sea and land, dew and light, [as pledges] that pryncedom over them should be of women for ever.” Érimón gave them the wives of the men who had drowned with Donn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 185) (See Also: Cruithne³)

Crund-máel [Crunmáel] – His son was Cenn Fáelad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381, 547)

Crunn – Crunn was the son of Feidlimid son of Colla Dá Crích; his son was Colcu Mocloithi. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Crus – In the confused text of LGE, Crus was a sage or soldier or warrior of the Cruithne. In another version, printed by Skene, Crus was the son of Cing and the *only* soldier of the Cruithne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 145, 179)

Crystal (See: Stones)

Cú – Cú was one of the five sons of Áed son of Ainmire son of Sétna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 535)

Cú [Con] – Cú was one of the sons of Dian Cecht and his son was Bec-Felmas. Cú was a second cousin of Nuadu Airgetlam, and with his brother Cethen “their alliterative names suggest dioscuric analogies; moreover Cú and Cethen pair off by themselves – there were two pillarstones at Temair which bore their names.” Cú died in Aircheltra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121, 123, 131, 151, 157, 183, 187, 195, 227, 298)

Cú Alad – Cú Alad from the Cruachans was a pupil of Findian of Mag Bile and Tuan mac Cairill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Cú-Bretan mac Óengusa – He is cited as having chanted verse CXXXI: “I dread a crimson battle of gore thou man of Fergal, thou whom we deem good; sorrowful is the people of Mary for it after his house was taken from him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Cú Chuarain – Cú Chuarain king of the Ulaid and of the Cruithne died during the reign of Congal Cind Magir. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385)

Cú Chuimne – He died during the reign of Domnall mac Murchada, the 144th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Cú Chulaind [Cú Chulainn] – Cú Chulaind was born and died during the reign of Conaire Mór. Cú Chulaind with the aid of other Ulidian warriors defeated the sons of Uomor and drove them from the islands surrounding Ireland. He was one of the 4 sureties imposed by Cairbre Nia Fer on the sons of Uomor to ensure the building of his fort. When the sons of Uomor fled from the oppression of Cairbre Nia Fer, Cú Chulaind and the other sureties were dispatched to bring them back or to kill them. Cú Chulaind was opposed by Conall son of Uomor in the ensuing battle and Conall was killed. The *Lia Fail* would not shriek under him or his fosterling, Lugaid son of the three Finds of Emain, to proclaim either of them king of Ireland, so he struck it with his sword and it never shrieked again except under Conn. “The tale of Cú Chulaind’s action is obviously a mere ætiological myth, to account for the alleged transference of the stone from one place to another.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 25, 37, 67, 71, 80, 92, 111, 113, 145, 175, 295)

Cú Corb¹ – Cú Corb¹ was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Úi Máil, fought against Túathal Techtmar, along with his brethren: Cnú, Corba, Bresal, Brían, Innait, Eochu, Fergus, Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Cu Corb² - “Thereafter Feidlimid Rechtmar took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Marcus Antoninus, against Cú Corb, twice; Cú Corb fell the third time in battle, resisting the Boroma, at the hands of Feidlimid Rechtmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Cú Roí (See: Curoi)

Cú Ulad mac Conchoboir – He was a king of Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Cua (See: Sliab Cua)

Cuaille (See: Cuil)

Cuailnge (See: Cualgne)

Cuailnge – “The burst of Labrainn of sorrow (?) a wood over Cuailnge without sesertion.” Bresal Bódíbad was king of Cualigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 519)

Cuala [Cualu] – He was one of the 10 sons of Bregon and one of 36 chieftains who came to Ireland. Cualu was one of Éber’s chieftains in the south . Sliab Cualann is named for him. “Cualu fell, I conceal it not, before Crimthann Shieldmouth, rich in herds.” He left no progeny. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 107; **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 25, 43, 45, 47, 91, 105, 107, 119, 133)

Cualu – “*Raith Aindind* was apparently in the Cualu territory, but its site is not certainly identified.” “the three sons of Cermat of Cualu.” Partholon was a prince of Ireland “behind the borders of Cualu.” “The building of a causeway of a flood-tower ... of Inber Mór in the territory of Cualu.” “Cualu is the coast-land south of Dublin Bay.” Rath Oinn in the land of Cualu was dug by Érimón. Setga built the fort of Delginis of Cualu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163; **Vol. 4**, p. 217 255, 263, 325; **Vol. 5**, p. 157, 167, 169, 171, 421)

Cualgne [Cuailnge]– Cualgne was one of the 10 sons of Bregon and one of 36 chieftains who came to Ireland. He was one of Érimón’s chieftains in the north and was killed by the Túatha Dé Danann phantoms at the battle of Tailtiu. Sliab Cuailnge was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 107; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 185, 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 25, 41, 47, 59, 63, 85, 93, 97, 99, 101, 105, 107, 119, 133)

Cuan – Cuan was one of the 25 children of Ugoine, who received a 1/25th share of the land of Ireland, in Airgetros. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Cuan Claidfind - Iuchdan “the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” “The place-name *Cuan Claidfinn* does not seem to be recorded else-where.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 335)

Cuan hua Lothchain – This name seems to be a record of a death, but no other details are provided. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407)

Cuanna – Cuanna was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 116)

Cubicles (See: Architecture)

Cucharn – Cucharn was one of the 4 sons of Nuadu Airgetlam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Cuib – Cuib was a servitor to Érimón of the Milesians, who had his own ship. He cleared Mag Cuib and the plain is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Cuil [Cuaille] – Cuil was one of 7 husbandmen or ploughmen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Cuil Coll – “The battle of Cuil Coll was broken for Diarmait [son of Muiredach] against the Men of Mumu, the Osraige and the Gaill of Port Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Cuil Ratha [Cúl Ratha] –The battle of Cuil Ratha in Desmumu was fought between Óengus Olmucach and the Martra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227)

Cuile Cessrach (See: Cúl Cessrach)

Cuilleann – The battle of Cuilleann was fought against Túathal Techtmar in the province of the Gaileoin and Connla son of Inda fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Cuillend [Cuillenn] – Manannan was killed in the battle of Cuillend in Connachta by Uillenn Faear-derg s. Caicher s. Nama (or, Uillenn Faear-derg s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 157, 193, 237)

Cuinche (See: Curiche)

Cuir – Cuir was the plain on which Fergus son of Roig established his progeny by force of arms. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291)

Cuirche [Cuince] – A battle was fought here by Óengus Olmucach and another by Fergus son of Roig. No details are given about either battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279; Vol. 5, p. 221, 227, 449, 479)

Cúl –Tigernmas fought two battles of Cul [*sic lege*] in one day in Airgetros against the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl Árd – Cúl Árd in Mag Inis was where a battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207, 435)

Cúl Athguirt – The battle of Cúl Athguirt in Seimne was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl Breg – The men of Cúl Breg may have been responsible for burning Eochu Airem, the 83rd king of Ireland, because of the heavy taxes he imposed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Cúl Caichir – “In R² we hear for the first time of battles at Cúl Caicher (where Caicher fell).” “A battle is fought between Amorgen and Caicher in Cúl Caicher, and Caicher fell there.” “at the end of a year from the slaying of Éber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 161, 171)

Cúl Conaire – During the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill was “the battle of Cúl Conaire in Cera, where Ailill Banda fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Cúl Cessrach [Carn Cessra, Cuile Cessrach, Cúl Chesra, Nook] – “... they came to harbor ... In the Nook [Cúil Ceasra] of Cessair, in the lands of Carn ...” “Cessair died in Cúl Cessrach in Connachta, with her fifty maidens.” Cúl Cessrach is named for Cessair. “Cúl Chesra identified by earlier writers with one or another of the Carns on Knockma, Co. Galway has been identified more reasonably by Mr. Morris with a large mound overlooking the town of Boyle called Knockadoobrusna.” “Carn Cessra is sometimes used, as more or less synonymous, for Cúl Cessrach, see Hogan, *Onomasticon*, s.v. Carn Cesra. Carn is such a common placename in Ireland that it gives no real help in the discussion of the topography of the story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 183, 193, 205, 207, 211, 225, 229, 235, 248; Vol. 3, p. 45)

Cúl Dremne – A battle was fought here against Diarmait mac Cerbaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Cúl Fedar – “The battle of Cúl Fedar of clear causes” was fought by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 435)

Cúl Fobair – The battle of Cúl Fobair on Erbus was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Cúl Fraocháin [Cúl Fraecháin] – A battle was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl Martha – “The battle of Cúl Martha, good is that, wherein were slain the sons of Éber; renowned for battle, for overcoming, had Éir, Orba, Ferón, Fergna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 429)

Cúl Ratha – A battle was fought here by Óengus Olmucaid against the Erna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 449)

Cul Sibrille [Cenannas] – “By him [Fiachu Findoilches] was built the fortress of Cul Sibrille, that is, Cenannas.” The name Cenannas comes from the tribute of white-headed cattle that he took to this fortress. The battle of Sered Mag was fought between the two Tethbas, that is, in Cenannas. “The Synod of Cenannas, where Iohannes the Cardinal was president; that noble Synod was held in the year 1152.” was held here in the year A.D. 1152; The battle of Cul Sibrille was fought by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 391, 411, 479)

Cúl Tolad – The great battle of Mag Tuired in Conmaicne of Cúl Tolad in Connachta was fought here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 21)

Cultivation Terraces (See: Architecture)

Cults – “... an admission of the divine nature of the TDD. They were in fact the gods of the “Milesian” conquerors. Gods are of two classes, corresponding roughly to the di consentes, the state gods invoked by persons and on occasions of importance: and the numina, presiding over the individual crises of human life, which were of prehistoric origin, and chiefly received the cult and homage of the lower orders of society. These a haughty aristocracy, despising the cults of its serfs, might very well brush aside contemptuously as “non-gods”. ” “The grotesque story of the battle [the second battle of Mag Tuired], edited by Stokes (*Rev. Celtique* xii, p. 52), appears to be a mere farce, designed to bring ridicule upon the ancient gods, and,

though using some traditional materials, is hardly of as much value for the history of cult as has been supposed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 294, 295, 298) (See Also: Ritual)

Cumaine – Cumaine was the son of Colman Bec, who with the help of Cumaine Librene, killed Báetán son of Ninnid, the 125th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Cumaine Librene – He was the son of Illadán son of Cerball, who with the help of Cumaine son of Colman Bec, killed Báetán son of Ninnid, the 125th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Cúmascach – He was one of the 5 sons of Aed mac Ainmirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 535)

Cumna [Cuma, Cumma] – Cumna was the name of one of the three goblets [cups] of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201) (See Also: Tools, Containers)

Cúmuscach – Cúmuscach the son of Conchobor, king of the Three Airthera, died in the battle of Sered Mag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Cunedda – “... while the sons of Liethan found possession in the region of the Demeti and in other regions, that is Guir Cetgueli, till they were driven by Cunedda and by his sons from out all the regions of Britain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250)

Cunga (See: Cong)

Cupbearer (See: Society)

Cups (See: Tools; Containers; Goblets)

Curcach – “Darfine withdrew from every family of the descendants of Ailill Aulom, Cermna, Curcach ... (?) the foundation of the family of Lugaid mac Con.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Curchog in Churaig – She (?) was of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Cures (See: Health)

Curlew Mountains (See: Mountains)

Cúroi [Cú Roi] – Cúroi was the son of Daire and he was a provincial king who was king over a part of Mumu. His ‘fifth’ of Ireland was from Belach Conglais to Luimneach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 75; Vol. 5, p. 269, 271, 275, 299, 325)

Curse – Noe cursed the raven when it did not return to the ark. “And God said to Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again ...” Noe cursed his son Ham “to be as it were a slave of slaves for his brethren.” It was “through that same curse (of Noe against his son Ham) that there was the destruction of the children of Dardan and Ioph, so that each of them slew his fellow.” “To withered Cain of the shackle the deed of the curse adhered.” Comac ua Cuinn was cursed by Máel-Cenn and it may have been phantoms that slew Cormac ua Cuinn. For the refusal of Lugaid Lonm to accept his promises, Saint Patrick cursed all the dogs and queens of Temair to be sterile. The saints of Laigin cursed Congal Cind Magir for his hostility against Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 121, 133, 137, 179; Vol. 5, p. 337, 339, 361, 385)

Cursor Mundi (See: Authors; Morris)

Cus (See: Cush)

Cush [Cus] – Cush was the first son of Ham, enumerated in Genesis,x.6. His son was Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 213; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 51)

Cutloch (See: Loch Cutra)

Cutra – Cutra was a son of Umor. “Cutra was established on Loch Cutra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Cyaxares – Cyaxares was king of the Medes after Phraortes and before Astyages. Or, “It is in the reign of Giallachad that Fraortes king of the Medes died, and Cyaxares took the king-ship of the Medes.” He ruled for 28 (or, 32) years. “The reign of Cyaxares was 32 years according to Eusebius, not 28.” In the 10th year of his reign Nabcadon [Nabuchodonosor] went from Babylonia and the Temple of Solomon was burnt. He died during the reign of Art Imlech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 200; **Vol. 5**, p. 247, 249)

Cycladic Islands (See: Islands)

Le Cycle mythologique irlandais et la mythologie celtique (See: Authors, Arbois de Jubanville)

Cynocephali (See: Peoples)

Cyprianus – He was slain in Carthage by Valerianus and his son Gallienus, rulers of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Cyprii, the (See: Peoples)

Cyprus (See: Islands)

Cyrenaica (See: Islands; Coronis)

Cyrus [Nabcadon Cirus] – Cyrus was the son of Darius and the daughter of Astyages; his son is Cambyses. Cyrus deposed Astyages of the Medes to become the first king of the Persians. Cyrus captured Babylon and slew Baltassar. However, “It is contrary to the record in Daniel that the king Baltassar was slain by Cyrus: it was Darius who did do.” “This is that Cyrus who released the captivity to Jerusalem, after they had been seventy years in captivity.” “Thirty years had he till he fell at the hands of the Scythians, surrounded by three hundred thousand men. It is he who brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.” “Cyrus began to reign in 559 B.C. and was defeated in battle and slain by the Scythian Massagetæ in 529 B.C.” “Moreover, Cyrus son of Darius, the first king of the Persians, he it is who is called “Nabcadon Cirus” the last king of the Chaldeans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 4**, p. 41, 43, 83, 205, 209; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 85, 249)

Cytherea (See: Islands)

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

D - F

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

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Index Compiled

by

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2008

D

D'Evelyn, C. (See: Authors; Evelyn)

Da Derga's Hostel (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Da Econd (See: Rivers)

Daball – A battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmar where Dearcaich Dreach-leathan fell. On the ridge above here Muiredach Tirech was killed by Cáelbad son of Cronn Badrui. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313, 345, 529)

Dacia – The Gaedil traveled “past Germania, alongside Thracia, till they reached Dacia” and stayed one month. “The city called Sarmizegethusa in Dacia, afterwards more manag-ably named Colonia Ulpia” is here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43, 111, 113, 131, 147)

Dadan (See: Dardan)

Dael (See: Dial)

Dael (See: Rivers)

Daeth Derg – Daeth Derg of Mochthonna fell in the battle of Finnabar against Túathal Techtmar “and there is Óenach Findabrach among the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Dagaria (See: Gogoma)

Dagda [Eochu Ollathair, In Dagda Mor, the Great Father, The Great Good Father]

Battles – Dagda fought in the second battle of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155)

Cauldron of – “From Muirias was brought the cauldron of The Dagda; no company would go from it unsatisfied.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 4, p. 107, 145, 169)

Death of – “Eighty to The Dagda, till he died of the gory javelin wherewith Cetlenn gave him a mortal wound in the great battle of Mag Tuired.” “... in spite of which he finally dies of wounds that have been inflicted upon him in the second battle of Mag Tuired – 120 years before!” “Over him did the men of Ireland make the mound of the Brug ...” Dagda died during the reign of Panyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 102, 121, 125, 181, 185, 211, 237, 251; Vol. 5, p. 495)

Genealogy – Dagda was the son of Elada son of Delbaeth. “He has three (or four) sons – the mysterious *Óengus mac ind Oc*, otherwise Óengus in Broga, a name connecting him with the important cemetery called Brug na Boinne near Drogheda, persistently associated in tradition with In Dagda and his family; *Ord*, which means “fire”: and *Cermat Cóem* [Cermat Milbil], the father of the three sons with whom, 49 years later the TDD monarchy terminated.” “Áed another son of In Dagda.” “Besides these sons In Dagda has a daughter – the important fire-goddess Brigid.” “Aine daughter of the Dagda died for the love that she gave to Banba.” “The wife of the brown Dagda perished of plague on the slope in Liathdruim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 102, 104, 121, 123, 127, 129, 133, 151, 153, 181, 183, 189, 191, 197, 215, 217, 231, 233, 235, 237, 243, 247, 307; Vol. 5, p. 317, 469)

Names of – “The author of the Da Derga story, in the form in which we have it, had no sympathy with the gods of his Pagan ancestors, and deliberately set himself to ridicule them. This to some extent detracts from the anthropological value of his record, while investing it with a certain historical value; but at least

we can say of him what cannot be said of his colleague who, from the same standpoint, rewrote the story of *The Second Battle of Moytura*; that he does not transgress the limits of good taste. The latter person mocked *In Dagda*, “the good god” of former times, with a ribaldry which an editor, not usually troubled with unscientific squeamishness, decided to be unprintable.” “Eochu, surnamed Ollathair “the great father”, also called *In Dagda Mór* “the great good god”, succeeds Lug. These names are enough to convince us of his divinity.” “Most likely *In Dagda* himself was a fire-, or perhaps a storm-divinity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 262, 263; **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 298)

Reign of – He was one of “the lords [and chieftains] of the Túatha Dé Danann.” Dagda reigned for 80 years after Lug, “another suggestion of periodicity” since Nuadu reigned for 20 years and then Lug for 40 years, followed by the Dagda for 80 years. “The Dagda took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Sosares.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 95, 101, 121, 125, 155, 157, 159, 161, 181, 185, 209, 223, 233; **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

Daigerne [Dagerne] – Daigerne was the son of Goll [Coll] and he died in the battle of Lochmag during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Dail – Dalach of the sons of Umor settled here. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Daiminis (See: Islands)

Dairbre – Dairbre was killed at the battle of Cluain Iraid during the reign of Túathal Techtmar. Druim Dairbrech was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Dairbre (See: Islands; Valencia)

Dáire¹ – Dáire¹ was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil, along with his brethren: Cnú, Cú Corb, Corba, Brian, Innait, Eochu, Fergus, Bresal. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Dáire² – Dáire² was the son of Ailill son of Eogan son of Ailill son of Iar; his sons were Sin and Tigernach Tétbannach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Dáire³ – Dáire³ was the son of Bir son of Adar son of Cirb son of Cas Clothach. He was killed at the battle of Derdcerc against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Dáire⁴ – Dáire⁴ was the son of Cairpre son of Conaire son of Eterscéil; his son was Cairpre. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 471)

Dáire⁵ – Dáire⁵ was the son of Deda and his son was Cairpre Gabalfada. Another son of his may have been Conall Cenn-aithech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Dáire⁶ – Dáire⁶ was the son of Dluthach son of Detsin son of Eochu son of Sin; his son was Fíatach Finn, the 92nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

Dáire⁷ – Dáire⁷ was the son of Eterscéil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Dáire⁸ – Dáire⁸ was one of the three sons of Gúaille son of Cerb. He was killed at the battle of Irgoll against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Dáire⁹ – His son was Ceidgened who fell in the battle of Cer. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Dáire¹⁰ – His son was Cúroi, one of the provincial kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 75; **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 275, 299)

Dáire¹¹ – His son was Eochu from Mag Roth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 311, 463)

Dáire¹² – His son was Lugaid Laige. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 93)

Dáire – A battle was fought here against Túathal Tectmar and in that battle Conall Cenn-aithech of the progeny of Dáire son of Deda, and Caithear son of Uitel, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Dáire Doimthech - The five peoples who descend from Lugaid son of Ith were the family of Dáire Doimthech: the Calraige, the Corpraige, the Dál Coirpre, the Corcu Oirthi, and the Corcu Láegde. His son was Eochu Edgathach, the 8th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 91, 101, 209, 211, 437)

Dáire Lege [Lige] – Dáire Lege was the place where the 4 sons of Matan Munremar were slain after building Rath Chindeich “before they should improve upon their digging.” “Dáire Lige is not identified. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 190)

Dáire mac Forgo – He was a king of the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 463)

Dairfhine [Darfine] – “Dairgine and Dergthene the swift to the rampart of Mumu with thousands of hostages, two sons who rectified the true Fothads, of the stock of Enna Munchain.” “Dairfhine withdrew from every family of the descendants of Ailill Aulom, Cermna, Curcach ... (?) the foundation of the family of Lugaid mac Con.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475, 477)

Dairfine – Dairfine was the daughter of Túathal Tectmar. She died on Mag Luadat in Laigin for grief of her sister, Fithir, who died of shame caused by Eochu mac Echach Doimleín, king of Laigin. For this crime Túathal Tectmar imposed the Boroma tribute on the people of Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

Dairine [Daire, Dairfine] – His son was Lugaid mac Con who was fostered by Ailill Olom. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 93)

Daisia (See: Flora, Trees, Tree of Knowledge)

Dál nAraide, the (See: Peoples)

Dál nAraide

Battles – “Túathal Tectmar “fell in Dál Araide, (“in Moin Catha, in the place where Ollar and Olarba burst forth”), in the Bog of Battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 329)

Mound - Duma in Tairb in Dál Araide is named from the one bull that survived the pestilence during the reign of Bresal Bó-díbad, the 77th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Plains – “Mag Ladrann [Latharna] in Dál nAraide” was cleared during the time of Partholon. Mag Seimne in Dál Araide was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “Mag Seimne is Island Magee or somewhere near it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 123, 135, 173, 191)

Rivers – The river “Buas between Dál nAraide and Dál Riata” was one of the nine rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. The river “Fregabail between Dál nAraide and Dál Riata”, or “the three Fraga[bhn]la”, burst after the death of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 17; Vol. 5, p. 163, 173)

Dál Cais, the (See: Peoples)

Dál Cein, the (See: Peoples)

Dál Coirpre, the (See: Peoples)

Dál Fiatach (See: Peoples)

Dál Mathra, the (See: Peoples)

Dál Moga Ruith (See: Peoples)

Dál Moscorb, the (See: Peoples)

Dál Riata, the (See: Peoples)

Dál Riata [Dál Riada, Dalrieta]

Battles - Nemed fought and won the battle of Murbolg in Lethet Lachtmaige in Murbolg of Dál Riata against the Fomorians. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 163)

Forts – “The building of his fortress by Sobairche in the Sea-bight of Dál Riada.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 167)

Rivers – Partholon found 9 rivers in Ireland one of which was “the river Búas between Dál nAraide and Dál Riata.” “The river Fregabail is between Dál nAraide and Dál Riata” burst forth after the death of Erimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 17; **Vol. 5**, p. 163, 173)

Dala (See: Eochu Dula)

Dalach – Dalach of the sons of Umor “was settled upon Dail.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Dalbaind – He was of the Ligmuinde; his son was Fergus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Dalcassians, the (See: Peoples, Dál Cais)

Dalida (See: Coba)

Dalila (See: Coba)

Dalkey (See: Cities)

Dalmatia (See: Aladacia)

Dalrieta (See: Dál Riata)

Dam¹ – Dam¹ was one of 7 husbandmen, or ploughmen, of the Partholon expedition. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 27, 55)

Dam² [Eadam] – Dam² was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Damal (See: Denol)

Damascus (See: Cities)

Damhoctor – In the *Historia Brittonum* as written by Nennius the first arrivals in Ireland are Partholon “and a *Damhoctor* whose name is simply the Irish phrase *dám octair* “a company of eight.” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 4, ; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250; **Vol. 3**, p. 89) (**See Also:** Numbers)

Dana (See: Danand)

Danae – Danae was the mother of Perseus by Zeus. “The story of the birth of Lug from Balor’s daughter, a folk-tale of the Danae-Perseus type, is well-known; and it is familiar to our compilers, who tell of Lug’s slaying his grand-father with a sling-stone.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83, 101)

Danand [Ana, Anand, Anann, Dana, Danann, Danu, Donand, Donann, Great Queen, Mor-rigu, Morrigan] – Danand was the daughter of Delbaeth son of Ogma and Ernmas daughter of Etarlam was her mother. There is also “an identification of Danu, mother of the gods, with Flidais of the cattle.” She was one of three war-furies and her epithet Mor-rigu means ‘Great Queen.’ Mor-rigu is also sometimes called Neman. “Danand is the eponym of the two remarkable mountains called “the Paps of Dana” [Paps of Anu] in County Kerry.” Danand had three sons by her father, Delbaeth – Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba – the three gods of the TDD, and she also had four daughters - Argoen, Barrand, Be Chuille, Be Thete. The Túatha Dé Danann are named from De and Danann. Danand was killed in the second battle of Mag Tuiread by De Domnann of the Fomorians during the reign of Lamprides. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 104, 123, 129, 131, 133, 135, 153, 155, 157, 161, 183, 189, 193, 199, 209, 217, 227, 296, 310) (See Also: Incest)

Danann – Danann was one of the four daughters of Flidais. There is also “an identification of Danu, mother of the gods, with Flidais of the cattle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 133)

Danann – “The Tuatha Dé Danann then, gods were the men of art, to wit Dé and Danann from whom the Túath Dé Danann are named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Dance – “The beginning of this quatrain (Verse LIII, quatrain 17 – “enchantment of leapings”) seems to suggest a remembrance of ceremonies of dancing performed while weaving spells – still living when the verses were written, but forgotten when they were glossed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 316)

Danes, the (See: Peoples)

Daniel (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Dannai (See: Dodanim)

Danu (See: Danand)

Darcellus (See: Dercilus)

Dardan [Bardanius, Dadan] – Dardan was one of the 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. Dardan appears in *Auraicept* as “Bardanius.” It was “through that same curse (of Noe against his son Ham) that there was the destruction of the children of Dardan and Ioph, so that each of them slew his fellow.” “The mutual slaying of “the children of Dardan and Ioph,” which does not refer to the Trojan war, as might appear at first sight, but to the destruction of the Midianites (Judges vii. 19 ff.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137, 193, 245, 267)

Dardania – In the list of the languages that were dispersed at the Tower of Nemrod “the compiler has overlooked the identity of Dardania and Phrygia, which is expressly stated by Isidore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 150n, 154)

Dardanus – Dardanus was the son of Jove and he took kingship of Asia Minor at the time of the Fir Bolg escape from Greece. “According to Eusebius, Amintes began to reign in the year 538 of the Era of Abraham, and in the same year “*Dandanus condidit Dardaniam.*” That he was a son of Jove (= Zeus) must have been ascertained by our historians from some other source (probably Isidore, *Etym.* xiv, iii, 41).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147, 197, 198)

Dares (See: Authors, Phrygius)

Darfine (See: Dairfhine)

Darius – There is confusion regarding the ancestry of Darius. Darius^{1,2,3} are all the same character.

Darius¹ [Darius Magnus, Darius the Great] – Darius¹ was the son of Arsames. His sons were Cyrus and Xerxes (?). His son Xerxes may be confused with Artaxerxes Memnon son of Darius Nothus. Darius reigned for six years beginning in 521 B.C. (or, Age of Abraham 1496) and was “the last prince of the Persians. He fought the three battles against Alexander son of Philip and slew him in the last battle.” He fell 7 (or 234) years after the slaying of Baltasar. “It is also contrary to the record that in Daniel that the king Baltassar was slain by Cyrus: it was Darius who did so.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163; Vol. 4, p. 41, 43, 83, 205, 207, 209, 311, 312; Vol. 5, p. 57, 85, 225, 249, 253)

Darius² [Tarpes] – Darius² was the son of Cambyses son of Cyrus. “Tarpes 36 years = Darius (began to reign 521 B.C.) Possibly its form Tarpes has arisen from a contamination of this name with Bardes (Smerdis), the impostor who seized the throne after Cambyses. Darius was, of course, not the son of Cambyses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 311, 311*n*)

Darius³ – “Darius the Great son of Hystaspes was in the kingship of the world” while Eochu Aphach was the 34th king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

Darius Nothus – Darius Nothus reigned for 19 years after Sogdianus and before his son Artaxerxes Memnon. “In the reign of Conaing (46th king of Ireland), Darius Nothus took the kingship of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 207, 311; Vol. 5, p. 257, 259)

Darkness - In the beginning “thick darknesses were over the face of the abyss.” God created the sun, moon and stars to “divide the light from the darknesses.” “The perennial contention of good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine, follows its normal course, all through the Fir Bolg episode.” The Túatha Dé Danann (“a company of supernatural beings descending from the sky in a cloud of darkness”) “brought a darkness over the sun for 3 days and 3 nights” when they came to Ireland. (source; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 43, 47; Vol. 4, p. 3, 109, 293)

Darts (See: Weapons)

Dates (See: Food; Fruits)

Dates, of the Month (See: Measurements; Time)

Dates; Years (See: Chronology; Synchronisms)

Dathi (See: Nathi)

David¹ – David¹ was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

David² – David² of Cell Muni died during the reign of Aed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

David³ – David³ was the son of Iase. “In the reign of Tigernmas further, was the beginning of the Fourth Age, and the taking of the kingship by David son of Iase.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

David⁴ – David⁴ was the son of Joseph (*sic*) and the father of Solomon.

Altar - “Mount Moriah is alleged to have been the site of the altars of Solomon, David, Noah, Cain, and Abel as well as of Abraham, and is specified by Maimonides (*Beit Abachria*, c. 2) as being the source of the earth from which Adam was made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

Death – “Hyrcanus; it is he who found a casket in the tomb of David, with many treasures therein.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Solomon’s Temple – “David, who had a time of much renown, famous, he bore it purely, her [Ireland’s] border was divided in the countryside, when he was making Solomon’s Temple.” “Thineus was King of the World in the time of David, Dercylas, moreover, was prince when the Temple of Solomon was projected.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 257; **Vol. 5**, p. 153, 165)

Synchronisms – “From Abraham to David there are 962 years.” “F’s strange misreading of *Darcilus* for *David*, must be the end of a series of progressive corruptions ... Doubtless the error has been assisted by the Eusebian tables, which give us Dercilus as the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the 30th year of Saul to the 37th year of David.” “The Gaedil came into Ireland in the time of David.” “Thineus was King of the World in the time of David, Dercylas, moreover, was prince when the Temple of Solomon was projected.” “If that extract be true, it is there that the Fourth Age of the world breaks off, namely from David to the Babylonian Captivity, its length in years being 473.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209; **Vol. 4**, p. 327; **Vol. 5**, p. 138, 139, 153, 165, 249)

Days, Lucky and Unlucky (See: Measurements; Time)

Dé – “The Túatha Dé Danann then, gods were the men of art, to wit Dé and Danann from whom the Túath Dé Danann are named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

De Domnann [De Domnand] – “De Domnann “god of depth”(?) is apparently a term or name special to the Fomoraig.” Indech was the son “of the De Domnann, king of the Fomoire.” In the second battle of Mag Tuiread, “Elloth with battle fell – the father, great and rough, of Manannan – and perfect, fair Donand, at the hands of De Domnand of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 119, 149, 151, 181, 227, 229, 298)

De Subternis (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Deada – Deada was of the Túatha Dé Danann and his son was Find. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

Deal (See: Dial)

Dearcaich Dreach-leathan – He fell in the battle of Daball against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Deáth – Deáth was the son of Ercha son of Allot; his son was Brath. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 23, 25, 77, 103; **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Deaths; Types of - Note that because of textual confusion, some people have their names in multiple categories.

Battle – **See:** Áed¹¹, Áed Allan, Áed mac Ainmirech, Áed Mend, Áed Oirride, Áed Ua Néill, Aer Eolach, Ailill^{2,7,9}, Ailill Banda, Ailill Finn, Ailill Molt, Albdon, Aimirgin s. Conrai, Amalgaid Blaithe, Amalgaid Menn, Amirgin s. Eochu, Amorgen, Anmchad, Annluan, Annoid, Antoninus, Ardgal, Arisa, Art Óenfer, Artgal, Artoat, Badna, Baetán^{2,3}, Balor, Banba³, Be Chuille, Beoan³, Boamain, Boand, Bodb¹, Bodb s. Enna, Bran Bec, Branchú mac Brain, Brandub Brecc, Bregon, Bres³, Bresal, Bresal Breogaman, Brestin s. Bres, Brian¹, Brian s. Guaile, Brian mac Ceneidig, Bron, Bruach Abartach, Bruidne, Caicher¹, Cairbre Garb, Cairbre Lifechair, Cairpre s. Tren, Caithear s. Uitel, Caither s. Eterscéil, Casmael, Cassán, Ceidgened, Cenn Fáelad, Cennluga, Cermnaid^{1,2,3,4}, Cermna³, Cet, Cimme Four-Heads, Cinead², Cnú, Cobthach Céol Breg, Coibdebach, Colcu Mocloithi, Conaing, Conaire s. Bodb, Conaire Cóem, Conaire Mór, Conairi Cerba, Conall s. Uga, Conall s. Umor, Conall Cael, Conall Cenn-aithech, Conall Cláen-garb, Conall Collamrach, Conall Gabra, Conall Laeg Breg, Conall Menn, Conand s. Febar, Conchobor mac Loichine, Conchobor ua Conchoboir, Congalach³, Conmáel, Conn Cét-Cathach, Connachtach,

Connalach¹, Connand Cerr, Connla s. Inda, Constantine the Great, Corba, Corbsen, Corcorat, Cormac mac Cuillenáin, Crimthann Cosrach¹, Cruachan Garg, Crúad-luindi Cliab-remair, Cú Corb^{1,2}, Cualgne, Cumuscach, Cyrus, Daeth Derg, Daigerne, Dairbre, Daire^{1,3,8}, Daire s. Bir, Daire s. Guaile, Danand, Darius¹, Delbaeth s. Ogma, Dearcaich Dreach-leathan, Diarmait mac Cerbaill, Diria, Dluthach³, Doig, Doiger, Doigri, Domnall mac Áeda, Donnchad s. Domnall Remar, Donnchad mac Domnaill, Donnchad mac Muiredaig, Drostán, Dub¹, Dub da Crich, Dub Díberg, Duban Descert, Duban Tuaiscert, Dubchomar, Dui Dalta Dedad, Dui Finn, Éber s. Míl, Éber Scot, Echraid Gaillesrach, Echtach, Eichnech, Eidleo, Eilidin s. Buan, Elada, Elim s. Conrai, Elim Olfinechta, Elloth, Én, Enna Airgdech, Enna Banach, Eochaid s. Luigdech, Eochaid Ehcenn, Eochaid mac Ardgail, Eochu⁴, Eochu s. Ailill Finn, Eochu s. Commael, Eochu s. Domnall, Eochu s. Ninnid, Eochu Ailtlethan, Eochu Anchenn, Eochu Édgathach, Eochu Fáebarglas, Eochu Gunnat, Eochu mac Árdgail, Eochu mac Erc, Eochu Mumu, Eogan Bél, Eolang, Er, Erge s. Eogan, Ériu, Ernmas, Etán, Etargal, Eterscéal Mór, Ethrial, Fachtua Fathach, Fagall Finn, Farbiach Fuiltech, Febal s. Find, Feidlimid Foltuaithech, Femen s. Fochras, Feradach s. Rochorb, Fergal s. Eochu Lemna, Fergal s. Eochu Lemna, Fergal s. Máel-Duin, Fergal ua Aithechda, Fergna, Fergus, Fergus s. Cerb⁷, Fergus s. Domnann, Fergus Bodb, Fergus Dub, Fergus Dubdétach, Fergus Foga, Fergus Forcraig, Fergus Teimen, Fergus ua Eogain, Ferón, Fiacha Labrainne, Fiachna Finn, Fiachna Foilt-lebair, Fíachu Findoilches, Fíachu Labrainne, Fíachu Sroibtime, Fíachu Tolgrach, 3 Finds, Finga s. Luamnus, Fingin s. Diria, Finnchad Ulach, Finnmail, Fithir s. Dot, Flann s. Rogellach, Flanngerg, Flaithemail s. Dluthach, Fochras, Fogartach, Foibni Faen, Foidbgen, Foirbri, Follach, Forbasach, Formenius, Fothad Airgthech, Fráechan Fáid, Fúat, Fulmán, Gam, Gann², Genann, Glas⁴, Gnae, Goan, Goscen², Inboth, Idach, Indaid s. Guaile, Indui², Innait, Labraid s. Luithemed Lorc, Labraid Lamfhota, Láegaire s. Inda, Laigne, Laine s. Eochu, Laine, Lathar Aphach, Letaitech, Ligair, Loingsech, Lothar Lethur, Luachtmemin, Lug Roith, Lugaid s. Ros, Lugaid Íardonn, Lugaid Laide, Lugaid Láimderg, Lugaid Ligairne, Lugair^{2,3}, Luigne, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Erca, Mac Greine, Macha, Máel-Coba², Maenach, Maine Mór-echtach, Mairgenid, Manannan, Mantán, Meada, Melge, Mochdaine, Mochta Manannach, Mofemis, Morc, Mug Roth, Muiredach Forcraig, Muiredach Tírech, Muirges s. Conall, Nia s. Cormac, Niall Glundub, Niall Noi-giallach, Nuadu Airgetlam, Nuadu Necht, Nuada Nert-chalma, Numna s. Cermad, Óengus Mór, Óengus Olmucaid, Óengus Ulachtach, Ogma, Oilill s. Conall Granr, Orba, Orc, Palap, Rere, Refloir, Rinnail, Rochorb, Ros Derg, Rothechtaid¹, Rúaidrí, Saillenn Slabradach, Samroth, Sanb, Scáile, Scota², Sechnasach, Sengann^{1,2}, Sétga, Sirlám, Sírna Soegalach, Smirgoll, Sobairche, Solen, Starn¹, Suibne Mend, Suirge^{1,2}, Tedma Trénbuillich, Toillenn Trechennach, Troga, Truach, Túathal Mael-Garb, Túathal Techtmar, Uga, Ugoine Mór, Un

Beheading – See: Conall, Cimme Four-heads, Eachlann, Irgus, Nuadu, Nuadu Airgetlam, Paul, Rind

Broken Oar – See: Ir, Ladra

Burning – See: Bri, Carus, Cobthach Céol-Breg, Diarmait mac Cerbaill, Eochu Airem, Fuamnach, Loiguirí mac Neill, Lugaid Lonn, Muircertach mac Erca, Neid, Nuadu³, Siugmall², Tonos Concoleros, Valens (See Also: Lightning)

Chill – See: Cellach²

Choking – See: Cormac mac Art, Cormac ua Cuinn (See Also: Strangulation)

Clubbing – See: Iulianus²

Crucifixion – See: Christ, Peter, Simon s. Cleophas

Curse – See: Cormac ua Cuinn

Devouring – See: Ignatius

Disease – See: Banba¹, Diarmait mac Murchada, Donnchad mac Domnaill, Eochu Mugmedon, Flaithbertach, Íriel Fáid, Mainchin, Slanga, Slanoll (See Also: Plague)

Drowning – **See:** Abba, Ail, Aillenn, Ain, Airech, Aithne, Allbor, Bairrind, Balba, Banda, Bona, Branchu mac Brain, Bres⁵, Bile², Buaigne, Buas^{1,2}, Capa¹, Cellach², Cessair¹, Cincris, Cipir, Clement, Clos, Conchobor mac Loichine, Creidne, Della, Dia Anarlaoite, Diarmait mac Cerball, Díl, Donn, Dos, Duba, Easpa, Eba, Ella, Epiphenius, Failbi, Femair, Feochair, Fodord, Forall, Fothar, German, Gothiam, Iacor, Inde, Ír², Ith s. Breogan, Laiglinne, Laigne, Las, Leos, Lot, Luam, Luasad, Marr, Mil, Muircertach mac Erca, Nathra, Nemedian warriors, Nera, Níall Caille, Óengus s. Dagda, Raindi, Rind, Rogairg, Rudraige, Ruicne, Samall, Scéne, Selba, Sille, Sinde, Tam, Tama, Tamall, Thorkill, Torand, Traigia

Druidry – **See:** Net¹

Excess of Women – **See:** Ladra²

Falling – **See:** Airech¹, Eranánn, Domnall mac Aeda,

Flux – **See:** Traianus

Haemorrhage – **See:** Flaithbertach, Valentinianus

Hanging – **See:** Sétna Inarraid, Siomón Brecc

Heat Stroke – **See:** Cairpre s. Etan, Corpre s. Tuar, Ham s. Noe (**See Also:** Stroke)

Killed – Note that this category includes people who were killed, but the circumstance is not clearly indicated, although battle or murder are the most likely causes. **See:** Abcan, Áed², Áed Oirdnide, Áed Slaine³, Aesculapius, Afer, Ai, Ailill^{4,13}, Ailill Aine, Ailill Caisfiachlach, Ainmire mac Sétna, Airgetmar, Alexander², Amadir, Antigonus¹, Antiochus Theos, Art⁵, Art Imlech, Artabanus, Aurelianus, Badb, Bengal, Boamain, Boc, Bodbchad, Bresal Bó-díbad, Brian², Céalbad, Caicher⁴, Cain¹, Cairpre¹, Canbyses, Cathair Mór, Cermat Milbil, Cian, Claudius³, Clemens, Cobthach Cóel-Breg, Colmán Rimid, Conaing Bececlach, Conaire Mór, Conchobor⁷, Conchobor Abrat-ruad, Congal Cláiringnech, Constans¹, Constantinus², Cormac mac Carthaig, Cornelius, Corrhend, Crimthann Cosrach², Cuala, Cyrianus, Darius¹, Decius, Demetrius⁴, Diadumenianus, Diarmait mac Cerbaill, Diarmait mac Cormaic, Diarmait ua Máel-Sechlainn, Domitianus, Domnall^{5,6,9}, Donnchad s. Domnall Remar, Dui Finn, Dui Ladrach, Eber Scot, Elim Olfínachta, Enna Airgdech, Eochaid², Eochu⁸, Eochu Aphthach, Eochu Gunnat, Eochu Uairches, Eogan, Eugenius, Fabianus, Failderdóit, Fer Corb, Fergus s. Muirchertach, Fiacha Cendfindan, Fiachu Finnoilches, Fiachu Finnscothach, Fiatach-Finn, Finnachta Fledach, Finnath Már, Flaithbertach, Fothaid Airgthech, Gallus, Gallienus, Gede Ollgothach, Georgius, Gíallchad, Gordianus, Gratianus, Hercules, Irereo, Ith, Iuchar, Iucharba, Iustinianus Major, John, Labraid⁵, Labraid Loingsech, Leontius, Lucius Commodus, Lugaid Laigdech, Lugaid Lámderg, Lugaid Riab nDerg, Lysimachus, Mac Cailig, Macha¹, Mal², Marcus Antoninus, Maximinus^{1,3}, Miach, Midir, Muiredach Bolgrach, Muiredach Tirech, Narb, Nemen, Nenuall, Net, Nia Segamain, Noemius, Numerianus, Óengus Ollom, Olympias, Opilius Macrinus, Osiris, Philippus, Poliorcetes, Pyrrhus, Rindail, Roboc, Rodan, Roxanna, Ruibne, Sechnasach, Sengann, Setna Airt, Thomas, Tiberius, Tubalcain, Ugoine Mór, Valentinian, Volusianus

Lightning – **See:** Carus, Formenius, Lugaid Lonn, Nathí, Rothechtaid Roth (**See Also:** Burning)

Murder – **See:** Abel, Cian, Colmán Rimid, Conaire Mór, Cyprianus, Fabianus, Iulius Caesar, Sechnasach, Sirlám

Natural – Note that only those persons who are specically stated as having died a natural death are listed in this category. Many of the people whose death is uncertain, may have died a natural death. **See:** Aaron, Abraham, Achilles, Acrisius, Adam, Aed s. Dagda, Ailill, Blathmac, Brigid, Cairpre Cinn-Cait, Cellach², Cimbáeth, Coirpre Cetcenn, Colman mac Duach, Diarmait, Domnall⁹, Domnall s. Muirchertach, Domnall mac Áeda, Domnall ua Londgain, Donnchad mac Domnaill, Eochu Feidlech, Feidlimid Rechtmar, Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, Fergus s. Muirchertach, Fintan⁴, Ofratalus, Ogamain, Ollom Fotla, Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri, Tairdelbach ua Briain

Penetration of Buttock – See: Ladra²

Phantoms – See: Cormac mac Airt, Cualgne, Fuad, Rudraige s. Sitric

Plague – See: Áed Uairidnech¹, Banba, Beothach, Bethach¹, Blád, Blathmac, Cenn Magair, Cessair¹, Ciasarn, Congal³, Dian Cecht, Diarmait s. Áed Slaine, Domnall Brecc, Domnall mac Áeda, Énna Derg, Eochu Apthach, Eochu Fáebarglas, Feichin, Finnachta², Flann¹, Gann¹, Genann, Goibniu, Lugair, Máel-Coba², Mainchin, Míl, Muimne, Muinemón, Nemed, Nenual³, Occe, Partholon, Rudraige s. Sitric, Sírna Soegalach, Sru, Tigernmas, Ucce (**See Also:** Disease)

Poisoning – See: Bres³, Constantine III, Constantinus³, Cridenbel, Crimthann mac Fidaig, Crimthainn Mór, Nechtan², Partholon

Punishment – See: Áed s. Dagda, Cermat Milbil, Topa

Running – See: Macha

Shame – See: Fíal, Fithir

Sickness – See: Muirchertach ua Briain (**See Also:** Disease)

Sorrow – See: Cessair¹, Dairfine, Étan, Fea, Lugaid Riab nDerg

Stabbing – See: Iulias Caesar

Strangulation– See: Eochu Gunat, Lugaid Luaigne (**See Also:** Choking)

Stroke – See: Congal³ (**See Also:** Heat Stroke)

Suicide – See: Lugaid Riab nDerg, Nero Caesar, Tonos Concoleros

Trickery – See: Bres, Fithir

Triple Death – See: Diarmait mac Cerbaill, Muircertach mac Erca

Wound – See: Áed s. Ainmire, Dagda, Muircertach mac Erca, Partholon, Rothechtaid

Uncertain – This category includes people whose deaths were recorded, but the circumstances were not. More than likely these were natural deaths. But since LGE provides specific examples of “natural deaths” it was decided to create a separate category for deaths where the reason was unclear. **See:** Aaron, Abraham, Achilles, Adam, Adamair Flidais Foltchain, Áed^{7,8}, Áed Bennáin, Áed Dub, Áed Finnliath, Aedán, Ailbe, Aine¹, Ainmere mac Setnai, Alexander⁵, Amalgaid, Annind, Arbaces, Arcadius, Arfaxad, Artaxerxes Longimanus, Artrach, Báithin, Benignus, Bethach¹, Bith, Bran Ardchenn, Brandub, Brego, Brenainn, Bres¹, Brigid², Bronach, Cainnech, Cairill, Cairpre Cinncait, Cellach¹, Cerball mac Muiricáin, Cethen, Ciarán¹, Ciarán mac in tSair, Colum mac Crimthainn, Comgall³, Comgan, Comman, Conall⁷, Conchobor^{4,6}, Conchobor mac Taidg, Connla Cóem, Connmach, Constantinus, Corcran, Cormac¹, Crimthann Cosrach², Crimthann Nia Nar, Cú, Cú Chuarain, Cú Chuimne, Cú Chulaind, Cuan hua Lochthchain, Cyaxerxes, David, Derbforgaill, Derg¹, Dian Cecht, Diarmait², Diarmait mac Mail na mBo, Diarmait ua Aéda Róin, Domnall⁶, Domnall¹², Domnall mac Muircertaig, Domnall ua Briain, Domnall ua Londgrain, Domnall ua Máel-Sechlainn, Dub dá Leithe, Dubthach, Dui¹, Enna Aigneach, Énna mac Murchada, Eochu Buide, Eochu Mainstrech, Fedmuine ua Suanag Cummine, Feichin, Feidlimid, Fer Dá Crích, Fethgna, Fidmuine, Finnachta Fledach, Fintan¹, Flaithri mac Domnall, Forannán, Gilla mac Liac, Goibniu, Gilla mac Náem ua Eidin, Ibar, Imlech, Inrechtach, Iospeh, Iouianus, Ishmael, Ita, Jacob, Leontius, Lethenn, Lifi, Loingsech, Mac Cuilinn, Mac Laisre, Máel-Brigtemac Tornáin, Mael-Coba, Máel-Coluim mac Donnchada, Máel-Duin s. Áed Allan, Máel-Isu, Máel-Maine, Máel-Maire, Máel-Muire, Máel-Patraic, Máel-Sechlainn s. Domnall, Mainchin, Mary Magdalene, Mochutu, Molaise, Moling,

Muirchertach mac Tairdelbach, Muirchertach ua Máel-Sechlainn, Muiredach⁵, Nel, Nem, Níall mac Eochada, Níall Máel-Sechlainn, Nuadu¹, Odrán, Olchobur, Probus, Rudraige s. Dela, Rúadri mac Toirdelbach, Sale, Samthann Ela, Secundius, Sétna Airt, Slanga

Decies – “In the period of Ogham inscriptions there was in the Decies of Waterford such a succession, and their monuments remain, bearing names which show a suggestive resemblance to some of the names in the king-list following Cobthach Cólbrege, no. 58, whose death is dated to 307 A.D.” “The following names are found on Ogham stones in the Decies: *Melagia* (compare no. 60); *Macorbo* (compare no. 61, found as an ancestral name on three stones); *Catabar moco Viricorb* (compare no. 67, Adamair son of Ferchorb); *Neta-Segamonas* (compare no. 72, also found as an ancestral name on three stones; in one of which the descendant is called *Lugudeccas*, the old genetive of Lugaid, who appears in no. 78 as a descendant of Nia Segamain). This materials is not very extensive, but it is sufficient to be impressive. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 5, 414, 415) (See Also: Peoples, Decies)

Decius – Decius was ruler of the Romans, with his son, for 1 year and 1 month, after Philippus. He killed Philippus and Fabianus the successor of Peter. Decius and his son were slain in Abrytus [*sic lege*]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Decmann – He had two daughters by Gormlinde daughter of Gormliu. They were Samadaig and Gemadaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Deda¹ – His son was Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Deda² [Dega] – His son was Ros of the Ulaid and his progeny were the Ernai of Mumu, “of whom were the Clanna Dedaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67; Vol. 5, p. 43, 65, 89)

Dedad [Deda, Dega] – Dedad was the son of Sín and his son was Ailill. “Now the Fir Bolg divided Ireland into five parts ... The Fifth of Slaine it is, over which was Dedad son of Sín.” “... the Erna of Mumu of whom were the progeny of Dedad mac Sín ...” Of his progeny also was Luithemed Lorc. This is probably the same character as Deda². The allusion to the Fir Bolg is the confusing factor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 27, 39; Vol. 5, p. 89, 301, 317, 471) (See Also: Partition)

Deece – “... the territory of the Dessi – presumably Decies in Waterford, not Deece in Meath ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 5)

Deer (See: Fauna)

Deformities (See: Health)

Dega (See: Dedad)

Degerne (See: Locan Dilmana)

Deicide (See Also: Gods; Rituals)

Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba - Lug sent them on a quest saying “That I may bear you no ill-will propitate me with gifts.” Brian and his brothers were killed by Lug “at Mana over the bright sea.” “The present version does not know of the “Three shouts of the Hill of Midchain which makes an eighth *eric* in the OCT list, and through which the brethren meet their death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 285, 303) (See Also: Laws, Honour Price)

Christ – “It (the head of Adam) abode in Golgotha till the Crucifixion of Christ.” “... He gave Himself on the cross of suffering ...” “... in the fifteenth (or 18th) year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Christ was crucified ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97, 125; Vol. 5, p. 325, 573)

Partholon – “The synthesists had to get rid of the Partholonians somehow, in order to have the stage

clear for the Nemedians; and a plague was a convenient way of wiping out that population. But they have not been successful in concealing that a different story was told; or to be more accurate the glossators, useful for once, have let the cat out of the bag. The god of vegetation must die under the strokes of the winter-daemon, that he may be re-born in the springtime; and Partholon must therefore die of the venom of the wounds of Cicul.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267)

Set and Osiris – “Not to enter here into more than necessary details, Set, the enemy, slew Osiris, his brother, the king-god; Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set, in which fight he, Horus, lost an eye; the eye was given to the dead Osiris to eat, and the latter was thereby equipped with a soul. It is not too much to say that from Ireland and from Egypt we appear to be listening to far-away echoes of one and the same primitive story, of sunrise and sunset, and of the death and re-birth of a god of vegetation. The tearing out of the eye seems to be connected with the creation or re-creation of the sun or the moon – with their death at setting and re-birth at rising.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265, 266)

Deioces – Deioces was the king of the Medes after Cardiceas and he ruled for 54 years. In the 32nd year of his reign was the battle of Lethet Lachtmuigne in Dál Riata where Starn son of Nemed was killed. During the reign of Deioces, Berngal was the 25th king of Ireland and Sírna Soegalach took the 27th kingship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163; Vol. 5, p. 241, 243)

Dela¹ [Dala] – Dela¹ was a servitor of Éber, of the Milesians who had his own ship. He cleared Mag Dela and the plain is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 45, 63, 91, 101, 116)

Dela² – Dela² was the son of Lot from whom the Fir Bolg were descended. He had five sons, all leaders of the Fir Bolg - Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slaine. “Morc’s father (Dela³) ... can hardly be dissociated from the “Dela son of Lot” who appears as parent of the Fir Bolg – again linking these people with the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258, 260; Vol. 3, p. 147, 192; Vol. 4, p. 3, 7, 9, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 33, 43, 45, 49)

Dela³ [Deled] – The children of Dela³, the Fomorian, were his son, Morc, and his daughter, Liag. “Morc’s father (Dela³) ... can hardly be dissociated from the “Dela son of Lot” who appears as parent of the Fir Bolg – again linking these people with the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 116, 118, 125, 139, 141, 155, 173, 183, 192; Vol. 5, p. 489)

Delbaeth¹ – Delbaeth¹ of the Túatha Dé Danann was the son of Net. His son was Elada and his grandson was the Dagda. “A certain Delbaeth is, in some versions, interposed between him (Elada) and Net, and this is on the whole more nearly correct – if indeed questions of “correctness” enter at all into these pseudo-traditional artificialities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171; Vol. 4, p. 95, 99, 103n, 127, 129, 131, 157, 161, 189, 191, 193, 195, 235)

Delbaeth² – Delbaeth² was one of the five sons of Elada son of Delbaeth¹. “The five sons of Elada are enumerated thus – Eochu Ollathair, Ogma, Elloth, Bress, Delbaeth. The last named is a second Delbaeth, differing from the person just mentioned: one of several doublets which add to the con-fusion. In F, ¶316, Elloth (also spelt Ellohdh, Alloth) is called Delbaeth – a third Delbaeth, and a second in the brother-hood: but this is doubtless a scribe’s mistake.” “Little need be said about the two divinities who follow in the roll of the kings – DELBAETH son of Ogma or of Elada – the ambiguity matters little, as these individuals are practically certain to be different aspects of the one personality.” “The plurality of Lug attested by certain continental inscriptions seems to suggest the development of one entity out of an indefinite number of elemental beings, analogous to the *Matres*, or to the “fairies” of modern tradition. The apparent plurality of Delbaeth may conceivably point in the same direction.” His daughter was Boind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 102n, 103, 127, 131, 133, 155, 157, 161, 189, 191, 195, 215)

Delbaeth³ [Delbaeth Dana, Tuirell Bicroo, Tuirenn Bicroo, Tuirill Bicroo, Tuirill Bicroo, Tuirell Bicroo, Tuirenn] – Delbaeth³ was the son of Ogma son of Elada; his mother was Étan daughter of Dian Cecht. “Little need be said about the two divinities who follow in the roll of the kings – DELBAETH son of Ogma or of Elada – the ambiguity matters little, as these individuals are practically certain to be different aspects

of the one personality.” “Delbaeth took the kingship of Ireland” during the reign of Panyas and he reigned for 10 years after the Dagda. He is “chiefly important for the family attributed to him. He has three daughters, the famous war-furies Badb, Macha, and Mor-rigu, the latter sometimes called Anand or Danand, which is, in fact, her real name, Mor-rigu being merely an epithet (“great queen”). Their mother is Ernmas, a daughter of Etarlam, Nuadau’s grandfather. ... Delbaeth had by her (his daughter, Danand) the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. ... Three other sons also born of Ernmas, are Fiachu (the king), Ollam, and Indai. There is also a daughter (or a son) called Elcmar. “Of the sickness of Tuirill Biccree, and his adventures. He sought everything patent and hidden for its healing, and found it not, till Dian Cecht cured him, for Étan his mother was Dian Cecht’s daughter. He made an emetic draught for him, so that he vomited forth three belches from his mouth. Where he drank the draught was in *Cnoc Uachtar Archaë*: and three belches burst forth from his mouth, a cold belch in *Loch Uair*, and iron belch in *Loch Iairn*, and a ... belch in *Loch Aininn*, and, according to this story, it is thence they [the lakes] take their names.” “The story of the sickness of Tuirill and of the drastic emetic draught by which he was cured, is an independent narrative, told to explain the names and probably also the origins of certain lakes. *Loimm*, which here evidently means matter ejected, is more commonly used for a draught assimilated. ... Evidently it was a matter of indifference to the person who added this paragraph to the text, that the compilers of LG had already explained the name of the lake in a way altogether different (see vol. iii, p. 120).” He and his son Ollom fell at the hands of Caicher son of Nama in the first battle of Mag Tuired. “The addition of Tuirill Piccree (= Delbaeth s. Oigma) to the list of casualties (in the battle of Mag Tuired) is peculiar to Min.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 95, 96, 100, 101, 103, 103n, 104, 113, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 137, 153, 155, 157, 161, 163, 167, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 199, 211, 223, 227, 231, 237, 283, 285, 289, 296, 299, 303, 308, 341; Vol. 5, p. 15, 495)

Delbaeth⁴ – Delbaeth⁴ was of the Túatha Dé Danann although his ancestry is not further described. He was in the second battle of Mag Tuired against the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155)

Delbaeth Dana (See: Delbaeth³)

Delbna, the (See: Peoples)

Deled (See: Dela³)

Delgaid – The Túatha Dé Danann landed in Ireland “on the Mountain of the sons of Delgaid in Conmaicne Rein; that is, <Conmaicne> Cuile.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 109, 171)

Delginis (See: Dún Delginis)

Delgnat [Elgnad, Elgnat] – Delgnat was the daughter of Lochtach and the wife of Partholon. She makes advances to and pairs with Topa, the hireling. In a rage of vengeance, Partholon killed her lapdog, Saimer. In her response to Partholon, Delgnat claimed that she was innocent and that the fault was with Partholon for not guarding his wife. “M is the second text of the *Book of Lecan*, occupying folios 264-312. It is a very peculiar text, having some interpolations (notably the story of Partholon’s faithless wife Delgnat) not found in any other ancient version.” O’Clery’s redaction “has a long version of the Partholon-Delgnat story, differing from that in M almost throughout.” “K “spreads himself” on the Topa-Delgnat incident; Kg abbreviates it, omitting the *retorices*, naming the erring attendant Todhga, and omitting Partholon’s vengeance upon him.” “It is obvious that the *retoricc* attributed to (D)elgnat in ¶234 was primarily a fertility-spell, like the fishing-spell put into the mouth of Amorgen at a later stage of LG.” “The sacred marriage is conspicuous also, though it has degenerated into the unpleasant story of Topa (= Partholon) and Delgnat. That the advances are made in the first instance by Delgnat is entirely in keeping with the ordinary pattern.” “We have seen in the introduction the significance of the equation Partholon = Ith = Topa; equally valuable is the probable equation Delgnat = Elgnat = Cerbnat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxi, xxv; Vol. 2, p. 256, 257, 266, 267; Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 39, 39n, 41, 63, 65, 67, 69, 81, 90, 91, 99, 100, 102, 110)

Della – Della was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. “The composition is a list of names, compiled for mnemonic purposes. The frequent alliterations and

assonances (Sella-Della, Fodarg-Rodarg) show that the list in its present form is artificial; and the numerous variants prove that it is very corrupt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227, 246)

Dellsaire (See: Scéne)

Deluge (See: Flood)

Demán¹ – His son was Dithorba. “Cimbáeth s. Fintan took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty years after Dithorba s. Demán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263)

Demán² - His son was Fer Diud. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Demán³ (See: Denol)

Demeti, the (See: Peoples)

Demetrius¹ – Demetrius¹ was a king of Babylon after the invasion of Alexander the Great. He ruled for 12 years after Antiochus Eupator and before Demetrius². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Demetrius² – Demetrius² was the king of Babylon after Demetrius¹ and before Antiochus Sidetes. He ruled for 2 years and was later restored to the throne to rule for an additional 4 years after Hyrcanus and before Grypus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Demetrius³ – Demetrius³ was king of the Macedonians after Gonatas and before Antigonas. He ruled for 10 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Demetrius⁴ – Demetrius⁴ was the son Antigonus and was the ruler of the Macedonians for 9 years after Cassander and before Poliorcetes. He was also in the kingship of Asia Minor for 18 years after his father until he was killed in Sicily. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Demetrius Poliorcetes – “The cause of their (the Cruithne) coming was, that Policornus king of Thrace gave love to their sister, and sought to carry her off without a bride-price.” “It would be idle to seek for any historical basis for this story. Possibly “Policornus king of Thrace” is a transformation of [Demetrius] Poliorcetes king of Macedonia: but this gets us no further.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 179n)

Demons [Spectres]

Brigid – “Brigit the poetess, daughter of the Dagda, she had Fe and Men, the two royal oxen, from whom Femen is named. She had Triath, king of her boars, from whom Treithirne is named. With them were, and were heard, the three demoniac shouts after rapine in Ireland, whistling and weeping and lamentation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 159, 308)

Fomorians – “They were indigenous; apparently local beings, demoniacal or quasi-human, who resented the arrival of foreigners.” “The demonic Ghormulas, who enter into the folklore of the aboriginal Santals of Chhota Nagpur, have a close analogy with the Fomorians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258, 260)

Iofer Niger – He is described a a demon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 207) (See Also: Angels; Lucifer)

Ír – “Ír died on Sceilic of the Spectres.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 107)

Ith – “[The first night afterwards [when] Ith went into Ireland after his arrival at Loch Sailech], demons slew one of his followers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 19)

Partholon – “The god of vegetation must die under the strokes of the winter-daemon, that he may be re-

born in the springtime; and Partholon must therefore die of the venom of the wounds of Cicul.” “A black, surly demon revealed the bad, false, unpleasant deed” of the adultery of Delgnat. “The personification of the plough-irons is a very primitive trait ... Here we are quite definitely in the presence of a rustic pastoral polydaemonism: these beings are kin to the Roman animistic *numina*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 67, 94)

Rudraige – “Rudraige (son of Sitric) was seventy years in the kingship of Ireland till he died of plague in Airgetglenn, in the reign of Ptolemy Alexander; but other books say that a spectre played death upon him, after he was left in Uaithne Fedna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 293)

Sons of Míl – “Every time that the Sons of Míl came up with Ireland, the demons would frame that the port was, as it were, a hog’s back.” “At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and Fomoraig, that is, against the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 33, 59, 61, 71, 73, 75)

Túatha Dé Danann – Their origin is uncertain, whether they were of demons or of men.” “The Túatha Dé Danann used to fashion demons in the bodies of the Athenians, so that they used to come every day to battle.” Ériu fashions “demons out of turfs of sod to oppose and repel” the Sons of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93, 96, 107, 135, 139, 141, 165, 201, 203, 215, 304; Vol. 5, p. 8)

Dén¹ – His son was Dui. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

Dén² – His son was Sírna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233, 245, 451) (See Also: Dian)

Dena [is Deana] – Dena was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 116)

Denbecan [Grant Aenbecan] – According to the Scottish lists Denbecan ruled for 5 or 100 years after Circenn (Circ) and before Gede Olgudach. In the transposition of names Denbecan + Gant = Grant Aenbecan. “Denbecan’s c. was perhaps regarded as an abbreviation for *coic* (5) and so turned into .u. by a copyist who felt pardonably doubtful about a reign of 100 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 148, 150, 151, 183)

Denol [Damal, Deman] – Denol was the son of Rothechtaid son of Maen. His son was Dian. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 265)

Denseng – “the grandsons of The Dagda skilled in *denseng*” Macalister’s note on p. 318 says “On *denseng*, see vol. ii, pp. 105-6.” I have searched those pages and those around them, but find no reference to *denseng*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 223, 318)

Derbforgaill – Derbforgaill was the daughter of the king of Lochlann and her husband was Lugaid Riab nDerg who “fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

Dercderc – The battle of Dercderc was fought between Túathal Techtmar and the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In that battle Lathar Apthach son of Cerb fell as did Lothar Lethur son of Lapa and Dáire son of Bir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Dercilus [Darcellus, Dercylas] – Dercilus was an Assyrian king who ruled after Thineus for 40 years. ““Dercylas, moreover, was prince when the Temple of Solomon was projected. Thus, Dercylas and Solomon were contemporaries of the Sons of Míl.” ”F’s strange misreading, *Darcilus* for *David*, must be the end of a series of progressive corruptions ... Doubtless the error has been assisted by the Eusebian tables, which give us Dercius as the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the 13th year of Saul to the 37th year of David.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 199; Vol. 4, p. 327; Vol. 5, p. 138, 153)

Dercylas (See: Dercilus)

Derg¹ – Derg¹ was the son of Cairill. He died during the reign of Aed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Derg² – His son was Conrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Dergthene¹ – “Dairgine and Dergthene the swift to the rampart of Mumu with thousands of hostages, two sons who rectified the true Fothads, of the stock of Enna Munchain.” “Dergthne took correctly from the ford, over ... (?) From the steading by Traig na Tri Liac to the Carn of Cairpre Luisc Lethet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475, 477)

Dergthene² [Dergtene] – Dergthene² was of the Fir Bolg and his sons were Iar and Calc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Derman – His son was Luath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 481)

Dermat (See: Mac Cecht)

Dernish (See: Islands)

Derry (See: Cities, Londerry; County, Derry)

Descent of Manuscripts, The (See: Authors; Clark)

Description of Greece (See: Authors; Pausanias)

Dése [Déisse, Desi] – Dese was a servitor of Éber, of the Milesians, who commanded his own ship. He cleared Mag Dése and the plain is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 45, 63, 91, 101)

Desmond – Tōrna ō Mael-Chonaire was the poet and historian to the earls of Desmond at the beginning of the 15th century. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xv)

Desmumu – Óengus Olmucaid fought the battle of Cuil Rathra in Desmumu against the Martra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223)

Dessi, the (See: Peoples)

Detna –The battle of Detna in Brega was fought here between Muirchertach, king of Ireland and Illann king of Laigin to exact the Borama Tribute. In this battle Argdal son of Conall Earbreg, and Colcu Moclóithi son of Crunn, king of Airgialla were slain. The Laigin lost the battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Detsin – Detsin was the son of Eochu son of Sin son of Rosin son of Triar; his son was Dluthach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307)

Deucalion – “The LG editors knew of no great Flood but the Hebrew version, enshined in the Book of Genesis; and they were obliged therefore to link the Irish “Deucalion anf Pyrrha” with the family of Noah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172)

Devil, the (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Dia Anarlaoite – “These are its [the ark] materials, glue and pitch and clay, [that is, mould of the land of Syria]. It was Dia Anarlaoite who mixed these materials together, by the revelation of God. He was brother to Epiphenius, the wright of the ark, for they were the two sons of (_nus).” “I [Macalister] can find no authority for the two persons who altruistically contributed to the success of an enterprise from which they themselves derived no benefit: the carpenter with the improbable name of Epiphenius, and the mixer of

pitch whose name, in the absence of auxillary evidence, cannot be certainly read in the text: evidently sH could not read it clearly in √H, and did his best to copy it as it stood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109, 242)

Diadochi, the (See: Peoples)

Diadumenianus – He ruled the Romans with his father Opilius Macrinus for just one year before they were killed by the Roman soldiers. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Dial [Dael, Deal] – Dial was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Dialogue – Dialogue can be seen as “a structuring and authorizing device in medieval Irish literature.” “This premise of a dialogic nature doubtless made the performance of the medieval Irish text, whether read aloud or silently, all the more complex an experience for both reader and hearer.” Much of LGE is told in a narrative form but there are some examples of characters, listed below, making statements or engaging in conversation. (source: Joseph Falaky Nagy, *Conversing with Angels and Ancients*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 1997, p. 3, 13)

Adam – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 29, 61, 69, 81, 93, 177)

Airech – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39) (See Also: Eranann)

Amorgen – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31,33, 35, 37, 39, 47, 53, 55, 57, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81)

Banba– (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 53, 77)

Bith – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 189, 191, 201)

Brian – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 285)

Caicher – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 21, 23, 43, 71, 75, 101)

Cain – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 83, 87)

Cessair – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 191, 201, 203)

Coirpre – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 69)

Delgnat – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41, 69, 71)

Donn – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 35, 37, 39, 55, 57, 73, 77, 79, 81)

Druids – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 55, 81)

Éber - (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 35, 37, 55, 73, 79)

Eranann – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 55, 81)

Eranann’s Mother – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 71)

Érimón – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 39,73, 83, 99)

Ériu – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 37, 53, 55, 77, 79)

Eve – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 71)

Fintan – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 189, 191, 201)

Fótlá – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 53, 77)

God – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 19, 27, 29, 43, 45, 47, 49, 57, 59, 61, 69, 71, 73, 75, 83, 85, 87, 107, 109, 111, 115, 123, 133, 135, 143)

Idol, the – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191, 203)

Ith - (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 15, 17, 19)

Iuchar and Iucharba – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 285)

Ladra – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 189, 191, 201)

Lamech – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91, 103)

Lamfhind – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 23, 75, 101)

Lucifer – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 67)

Lug - (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 285, 287, 289)

Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine - (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 37, 53, 79)

Mal - (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 95)

Men at Tower of Nemrod – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Moses – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 61)

Nel – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 59, 61)

Noe – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137; **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 189, 203)

Partholon – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 39, 41, 67, 69)

People – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 15)

Philistines and the Druid – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 139, 141)

Prophet of God – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 189, 199, 201)

Uriel – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 57)

Women of the Cessair Company – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193, 207)

Dialogue of Salomon and Saturnus, The (See: Authors; Kembel)

Dian¹ – Dian¹ was the son of Denol [Demal, Deman] ; his son was Sírna Soegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 241, 247, 265) (See Also: Den)

Dian² – Dian² was the son of Rothechtaid; his son was Sírna Soegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 241, 247, 271)

Dian Cecht – Dian Cecht was the son of Esairc [Esaírg] son of Net. His wife was Eithne daughter of Balar; his 3 sons were Cethen, Cian and Cu; his 4th son was Miach, although he is not reckoned by all; his daughters were Etan and Airmid. Dian Cecht was “second cousin of Echtach son of Elada son of Ordán son of Indui, father of Nuadu: so that Dian Cecht’s sons Cú, Cethen and Cian are conceived of as second cousins of Nuadu himself. Miach holds a rather precarious place among the sons of Dian Cecht: frequently only the other three are mentioned.” Dian Cecht was a chieftain and the leech of the Túatha Dé Danann who with Credne the wright cured Nuadu of his severed arm by crafting a silver arm in its place. A later embellishment of the story is that he slew his son Miach in jealousy for his substituting an arm of flesh for the arm of silver on Nuadu. Dian Cecht is also credited for curing Delbaeth son of Elada with an emetic draught and “firm troops of good spells.” He died of plague during the reign of Acrisius. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 100, 101, 115, 117, 121, 123, 125, 129, 131, 137, 149, 151, 157, 159, 161, 165, 177, 179, 183, 187, 191, 193, 195, 211, 217, 229, 247, 289, 298; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Diana Metres (See: Verse Texts, Metre)

Dianann [Danand, Danann, Dinand] – Dianann was one of the four daughters of Flidais. She was a she-farmer, or she-husbandman, of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 123, 133, 151, 159, 183, 197, 217, 231)

Diarmait¹ – “Supernatural beings are often imagined as being in some way defective ... See for example ... the magical pig without ears or tail in the story of Diarmait and Grainne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 259, 260, 260*n*)

Diarmait² – Diarmait² was an abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Diarmait³ – Diarmait³ was the son of Áed Slaine. Together with his brother, Blathmac, he ruled jointly for 6, 8 or 15 years as the 133rd king of Ireland. His son was Cernach Sotal. Diarmait killed Conall Cael in the battle of Óenach Odba. During his reign the synod of Constantinople was held and he exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle. “In their reign there came the pestilence of vengeance into Ireland at the first, to wit the *Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August it came. It first came in Mag nItha of Laigin; and of that pestilence of vengeance those two kings, Blathmac and Diarmait, died, along with many saints who died of that mortality.” Other deaths by plague during his reign were those of the sages Feichin of Fore, Mainchin of Leth Aireran. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379, 381, 389, 537, 547, 557)

Diarmait⁴ – Diarmait⁴ was the son of Airmedach son of Conall Guthbind son of Suibne son of Colman Mór. His sons were Murchad and Domnall. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393, 395, 551)

Diarmait⁵ – Diarmait⁵ was the son of Muiredach. During the reign of Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri ui Conchocor, “The battle of Lecc Uatha was broken against Diarmait son of Muiredach. The battle of Cúil Coll was broken for Diarmait at the end of a fortnight against the men of Mumu, the Osraighe, and the Gaill of Port Lairge.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 411)

Diarmait mac Cerbaill – Diarmait mac Cerbaill was the son of Fergus Cerrbél son of Conall Crimthann son of Níall Noí-giallach. Diarmait became the 121st king of Ireland when Iustinianus was ruler of the Romans. Diarmait ruled for 21 or 22 years and in his time Tuan related the history of Ireland. During the 7th year of his reign, Fintan son of Bochra died. Other deaths that occurred during his reign included those of Dui, abbot of Árd Macaha, Ciarán mac in tSair, Colum mac Crimthainn and Fiachra abbot of Árd Macha. Diarmait fought the battles of Cúl Conaire in Cera, the battle of Cúl Dremne, and to enforce the Boroma Tribute, he fought the battle of Dún Masc. Diarmait mac Cerbaill died in A.D. 565, slain by “Aed Dub son of Suibne the king of Dál Araide in Raith Becc in Mag Líne.” “Aed the Black ...? stopped, vexed, slew, burnt and swiftly drowned him.” “His head was carried to Clonmacnoise and his body was buried in Conaire.” His sons were Áed Slaine, Colmán Mór and Máel-Morda was “the mother’s son of Diarmait mac Cerbaill.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 23; **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 25, 365, 367, 373, 381, 393, 543, 557, 579) (See Also: Triple Death)

Diarmait mac Cormaic – He was slain by the Saxons during the reign of Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig uí Conchobair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Diarmait mac Domnaill mac Muiredaig – “The battle of Moin Mór broke with the Laigin and Connachta against Toirdelbach ua Bráin. Diarmait mac Domnaill mac Muiredaig, and Toirdelbach ua Conchobair, were victors.” He was expelled over the sea during the reign of Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig uí Conchobair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Diarmait mac Máil-na-mBo – He was king “with opposition” having all of Leth Moga, Connachta, Fir Mide, Ulaid and Airgialla. By him was Mac Braein sent over sea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407, 409, 413)

Diarmait mac Murchada – He was a king of Laigin who died of an unknown disease, without bell or *viaticum*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Diarmait ua Áeda Róin – He died during the reign of Conchobor son of Donnchad, the 148th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Diarmait ua Máel-Sechlainn – He was a king of Mide who was slain, but no further information is provided. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Diety (See: God)

Díl – Díl was the daughter of Míl and wife of Donn son of Míl. She drowned when Donn’s ship was sunk by druidic winds. Díl was buried at Tech Duinn and “Érimón himself laid a sod upon her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 57, 61, 83, 93, 99, 107) (See Also: Incest)

Dil – “Brigid the poetess, daughter of the Dagda, she it is who had Fea and Femen, the two oxen of Dil, from whom are named Mag Fea and Mag Femen.” It is not clear if “Dil” is a person or a place. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 133, 197)

Dillon, Myles (See: Authors)

Dinand (See: Dianann)

Dind Rig (See: Dinn Rig)

Dindsenchas (See: Authors; Gwynn)

Ding – Ding was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Dinn Rig [Dind Rig, Duma Slaine, Duma Slainge] – Dinn Rig was the place where Slanga son of Dela died and was buried. “*Dind Rig* or *Duma Slainge* is usually identified with an imposing earthwork overlooking the Barrow River a short distance south from Leighlin Bridge. It is now commonly called *Burgage Motte*.” Cobthach Cóel Breg fell in Dinn Rig, with thirty kings around him, on Great Christmas night in the house of Brath in Dinn Rig by Labraid Lonn [Loingsech]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 19, 33, 45, 77, 78; Vol. 5, p. 277, 279, 457, 467, 491)

Dinneen (See: Authors)

Diocletianus – Diocletianus was a ruler of Rome after Carus and before Galerius and Constantinus. Together with Maximinus and Herculianus he ruled for 20 years. “They killed 30,000 martyrs including the holy martyr Georgius, in one month. Art mac Cuinn was over Ireland at the time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Dionysus (See: Ptolomeus Dionysus)

Diopolitani, the (See: Peoples)

Dioscuri, the (See: Peoples)

Dioscuri in the Legends of the Christians, The (See: Authors; Harris)

Dioscuric Pairs (See: Formulae, Names)

Diphath (See: Rifath Scot)

Direction

Backward – “Then the oar that was in the hand of Ir broke, so that he fell backward, and died the following night.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 31)

Behind – “They landed at Dun na mBarc, behind Ireland ...” “His (Ir) body was taken to Sceilic, behind [west of] the southern promontory of Corco Duibne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191; **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 73)

East

Battles – “He fell on the stand eastward in the trenches of Rath Ailig.” “Níall Noí-giallach ... fell ... as he was invading the kingdom of Letha. His body was brought from the East by the men of Ireland.” “The battle of Moin Trogaide in the East, where the Fomoraig fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 231; **Vol. 5**, p. 349, 461)

Disease – “An intolerable [famine ?? seized the] men of the world at that time . in the east where they were.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Journeys – Michael, the angel, “went to the east, and saw a star, Anatole its name.” “A great wind came upon them, which carried them eastward in the ocean ...” “Thereafter they journeyed past Gothia to Germania ... and they settled in Germania in the East.” “And in that wise was the route of Mil with his people, from Eastern Scythia to Egypt ...” “...the simpler route ... seems to show an attempt to lay down a route in the shape of a vast spiral. It starts from Egypt, passes through the Red Sea, round Asia, south, east and north ...” Fintan escapes from the women fleeing “left-hand to the Shannon eastward.” The Fir Bolg traveled east each year to Greece to sell them bags of Irish earth. “Should he go back to the east?” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 55, 226; **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 71, 73, 138, 193, 207; **Vol. 3**, p. 153; **Vol. 4**, p. 71)

Location – Sem settled “over the middle of Asia, from the river Euphrates to the eastern border of the world.” “Then Cain departed from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt, a wild fugitive, in the eastern border of the land called Eden, the land which is in the east of Asia.” “The Paradise of Adam is situated on the southern coast of the east.” “I shall tell of the beasts of the earth, west and east.” “Druim Salit” is *Saltus Castulonensis*, the eastern part of the Sierra Morena.” “and they grazed grass of resting in the east of Mag Sanais.” “Óengus son of Umor was king over them in the east.” “From the day when their companies settled in the east, around Temair ...” “Luimnech is the region where now stands the city of Limerick (so that the “Fifth” of Gann was East Muma.” “*Mag Cliach* (Cliu) in E. Limerick.” “*Mag Femín* east of Clonmel.” “Yours shall be this island, for ever, and there shall be no island of like size that shall be better, between this and the East of the World.” “No king took, west or east, of the noble kindreds of Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 89, 151, 165, 175; **Vol. 2**, p. 147; **Vol. 3**, p. 59; **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 25, 37, 67, 77, 111, 175, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 55, 77, 561)

Origins – “The glossators have apparently never heard the Eastern story, told in the *Cave of Treasures*, that the body of Adam was part of the cargo of the Ark.” “The *Book of the Bee* gives Yônátôn as the

name of the post-diluvial son, whom Noah loaded with gifts and sent forth “to the fire of the sun” in the east.” “That is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania.” “Or perhaps “Scota” is the name of the community from which they came over to the Tower of Nemrod, from Scythia Petraea, from the east.” “Gaedel Glas, of whom are the Gaedil, ... he was mighty west and east.” “Cessair came from the East.” “... till Partholon eached her, from the East, from the land of the Greeks.” “Cicul son of Goll, ... son of Gumor over the sea from the east, from whom the Fomoraig are named.” “Others say that Nemed was of the seed of the son whom Partholon left in the East.” “In his [Bellepares] tenth year it was that Nemed came from the east.” Others say that the Fir Bolg “were of the seed of Beothach son of “Iardanaines,” that is of the people of Nemed belonging to the party who went to the east to seek the maiden: for they captured her, and made a great feast in the east...” “...it hints at an eastern origin for the Fir Bolg, incompatible with the matter immediately preceding, but quite appropriate to the identification of these people with the Fomorians.” “She [Eithne Imgel] was pregnant, and in the East she brought forth Túathal s. Fíachu.” The eastern Gaedil are the progeny of Ugoine Mór. “So that there were they born, in the eastern land after coming into Alba.” “They gave sureties firmly, they, the serfs of Ireland, to be submissive to the youths who were in the East; only let them come from Alba.” “Nemed arrived from the East.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 240, 254; Vol. 2, p. 25, 53, 91, 211, 213; Vol. 3, p. 73, 129, 137, 155; Vol. 4, p. 79; Vol. 5, p. 309, 325, 481, 483, 489)

Partitions – “Tindi s. Conrai, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connacht between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West and South of the Province.” “The partition contemplated is by a line east to west, along the gravel-ridge called *Eisgir Riada*...” “From Drobais eastward, pleasant the recital, the Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255; Vol. 3, p. 87; Vol. 4, p. 73)

Rivers – “As for Phison, [which is called the river of Ganges, eastward straight it goeth].” “*Aithir Life*, the eastern part of Life, the district which gives its (modern) name to the river Liffey.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57, 197; Vol. 4, p. 336)

Ships - The door of Noe’s ark opened on the east side. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 191)

Left

Battles – “Sru drave out Partholon and wounded him, and cut his left eye out from him: and he was seven years in exile.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Journeys – The journey of the Gaedil to Ireland “seems to show an attempt to lay down a route in the shape of a vast spiral ... There may be some idea of “luck” underlying the roundabout course, but the left-hand-wise direction is not favorable to any such esoteric explanation.” Fintan flees from the women, traveling “left-hand to the Shannon eastward.” “The Sons of Mil came into Inber Scene and Inber Feile, and Érimón went left-hand-ways toward Ireland, till he landed in Inber Colptha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 138, 193, 207, 239; Vol. 5, p. 57, 83)

Proverbs – “There is the reason – it is familiar – why men say “Left beyond right”: because it is the crooked left hand that was stretched to the apple.” This is “An aetiological myth to account for the superiority of the right hand to the left. In an account of the Creation and subsequent events in T.C.D. MS. H 2 5, most of which follows LG closely, I find this: “A. ate the apple and became naked thereafter and therewith the left hand comes after the right, for it was the left hand that was stretched to the apple. I [Macalister] have not come across the idea elsewhere in apocrypha, though doubtless it exists.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 179, 263)

North

Battles – “Boamain took the kingship by force of combat from Northern Scythia to the shores of the Caspian Sea.” “They were a long time fighting that battle [Mag Tuired]. At last it broke against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward.” “The statement that the slaughter pressed *northward*, which is not appropriate to the Sligo site, may be a harmonistic interpolation, intruded after scholars had agreed

to adopt the Cong site as the scene of the first battle.” “Sliab Slanga where Goan s. Fergna s. Fergus s. Erge Echbel from Bri Ergi in the North fell.” “Those are the kings of the North [who fell in the battle of Almu.] “The battle of Árd Inmaith in the North, where Suirge fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 67; **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 21, 35, 81, 111, 173; **Vol. 5**, p. 313, 387, 429)

Forts – “Ráith Árda Suird in Fánat in the North of Ireland was built by Fulmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 167)

Journeys – “... the Irish people themselves. They are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman resident in Egypt, who was banished after the drowning of Pharaoh’s army in the Red Sea. He wandered through northern Africa for forty-two years and at last crossed over into Spain.” “Feinius Farsaid came from the north, out of Scythia with his School, to seek for the languages.” “Gabriel went northward, and saw the star *Arctos*.” “R¹ takes them [the Gaedil] north to the Rhipaeon Mountain.” “... they were seven years upon the sea, skirting the world on the north side.” “They went ... on the Indian Sea northward ...” “over Druim Salit into Northern Spain.” “Sru son of Esru son of Gaedel, our ancestor, rejoicing in troops, he it is who went northward to his house, over the surface of the red *Mare Rubrum*. “Five men including noble Érimón landed in the north.” The journey of the Gaedil “starts from Egypt, passes through the Red Sea, round Asia., south, east, and north ...” Bith took 25 women to the north of Ireland. Fintan traveled “west by north, into Limerick ...” “Ibath and his son Baath went into the north of the world.” Historians “of the North sought it [Ith’s landing site] in a Northern site, more convenient to Ailech.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 39, 55; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 19, 21, 37, 41, 43, 49, 65, 71, 73, 75, 93, 115, 138, 193, 239; **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145, 151; **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 107, 139, 167, 292, 304; **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 17)

Location – “... this combination of a knowledge of Greek, with some Spanish connexion, meets us again, in the North of Ireland.” “As the Paradise of Adam is situated on the southern coast of the east, so Ireland is in the northern portion, toward the west.” “... some unknown saga of a War in Heaven, one of the doubtless innumerable mythologies, once current among the welter of tribes in Neolithic and Bronze Age Northern Europe.” Inber Domnand has been identified with Malahide Bay north of Dublin.” Conaing’s Tower has often been identified with Tory Island, north of Donegal. :Domon and Herdoman in the north of Scotland are difficult to explain.” “They [Túatha Dé Danann] took territory and estate in the north of Alba.” “The sunless north, out of which come the cold blasts of boreal winds, is credited with a nature demonic and uncanny; a number of references bearing on this belief may be found in W. Johnson, *Byways of British Archaeology*, chapter viii. Such a region would obviously be the fitting resort for those who wished to acquire ... “the devil’s druidry.” “There was a Mag Modna in the north of Ireland.” Ciarraige Luachra is Northern Kerry. Tir Cell is north of Tipperary and Offaly. Fossad Clair Fernmaige is north of Farney, Co. Monaghan. The Marsh of Tir Sirlaim is unidentified but is presumably north of Bessie Bell Mountain. “The sea-burst between Eba and Rosceite in the territory of Cairpre in Ui Fiachrach in the North.” “Domnall ua Briain, king of North Mumu, rested.” “The death of the king [Óengus Turmech] of the North and of Tailtiu.” “Cathair grandson of Cormac ... the king of the North fell in the West.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 10, 165; **Vol. 2**, p. 168; **Vol. 3**, p. 91, 118, 192; **Vol. 4**, p. 141, 292, 329; **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 227, 411, 517, 525)

Origins – “[With regard to] Iafeth [son of Noe], of him is the northern side of Asia.” “Emoth s. Magog, of him is the people of the north of the world.” “And I [God] appointed him [Adam] a name, from the four component parts, from east, from west, from south, from north.” The Ui Néill of the North are descended from Érimón. The Northern Déssi, the Northern Ciannachta, are descended from Éber. “This is the opinion of certain historians, that every king, South and North, of the progeny of Éber and Érimón, were contemporaries, till the Ulaid came into the principedom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 37, 151, 157, 159, 161, 167, 226; **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 93, 265)

Ocean - “... the ancient idea, perpetuated by Strabo, that the Caspian was an inlet of the northern ocean.” “He came out of his wandering to the great ocean in the north.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234; **Vol. 3**, p. 129)

Partitions – “The partition contemplated is ... a line north to south from Ailech Neit, the hill near Derry

... to Ailen Árda Nemid, the island of Cove in Cork Harbor.” “The third of Britain from Belach Conglais to Torinis of Mag Cetne, in the north of Ireland.” “Éber had the kingship southward and Érimón the kingship northward.” “To Érimón fell the poet, so that from the North are master-arts thereafter.” “Eochu and Conaing, five years in joint rule, one half to Eochu, the other to Conaing; the northern half to Conaing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87, 157; Vol. 5, p. 47, 85, 87, 95, 103, 127, 155, 165, 257, 419)

Prophecy – Moses prophesied that “in the northern island of the world shall be the dwelling of his race.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 61)

Rivers – “As for Geon, [the which is called Nilus], the second river, [northward it goeth].” “The lake-estuary in which Fial performed her ablutions cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 59, 197; Vol. 5, p. 9)

Northeast

Forts – Carraig Bladraige in the North-east of Ireland was built by Fulman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 167)

Journeys – “Beothach was the first to empty Ireland, and the land, where they came in the world first, is in the northeast of Great Lochlann.” “Érimón with thirty ships sailed right-hand-wise against Ireland to the North-east.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157; Vol. 5, p. 41, 83, 99)

Location – “Twenty five women did Bith of peaks take to the northeast of Ireland.” “It is straining language to describe “Slieve Beagh” [Sliab Betha] as being in the NE of Ireland.” “So Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name clave thereto and her grave is from the Seat of Tailltiu north-eastward.” Ith saw Ireland far to the northeast from Bregon’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 223, 245; Vol. 4, p. 117, 149, 179; Vol. 5, p. 13)

Origins – “From Iafeth is the north east, Scythians, Armenians, and the people of Asia Minor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 167)

Northwest – Fintan flight from the women took him “west by north, into Limerick as far as Kilfinnane.” “Loch Cera is Loch Carra N.W. of Loch Mask.”; Conaing’s Tower “is Torinis Cetne today, over against Ireland in the north-west.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 239; Vol. 3, p. 85, 139)

Right

Battles – “Sreng son of Sengand with spears, in the hard battle of Cunga of wounding, gave a blow to noble Nuadu, and lopped from his right side his right arm.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 63)

Journeys – “Brath, the noble son of faithful Deáth came to Crete, to Sicily, the crew of four ships of a safe sailing, right-hand to Europe, on to Spain.” “Érimón with thirty ships sailed right-hand-wise against Ireland to the North-east.” “The Fir Domnann with their three kings right-hand-wise to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 103; Vol. 5, p. 41, 491)

Language – “He did not even know that Hebrew is written and read from right to left, so that when he spelt out the letters of the divine name he enumerated them in the reverse order – the left-to-right order in which he was accustomed to read or write Latin or Irish.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 263)

Location – Amorgen set his right foot on Ireland and recited Verse LXIX – “I am wind on sea” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 59, 75)

Proverbs – “There is the reason – it is familiar – why men say “Left beyond right”: because it is the crooked left hand that was stretched to the apple.” This is “An aetiological myth to account for the superiority of the right hand to the left. In an account of the Creation and subsequent events in T.C.D.

MS. H 2 5, most of which follows LG closely, I find this: “A. ate the apple and became naked thereafter and therewith the left hand comes after the right, for it was the left hand that was stretched to the apple. I [Macalister] have not come across the idea elsewhere in apocrypha, though doubtless it exists.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 179, 263)

Worship – “There were only seven days before the first of the Flood poured down, and thus were Noe and his sons, with their right knees bent under them, interceding with God to obtain succour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 111)

Round Back – “Ith goes round back thereafter to his other brethren and tells them what he had seen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 13)

South

Battles - Alexander the Great drove Pharaoh Nectenebus south to Ethiopia. “Five men including Éber land in the southern half in strife.” Tigernmas fought the battle of Cluain Muirsce south of Breifne. Elim Olfinechta was killed “in the battle of Comair Tri nUisce southward.” “Then Conall s. Máel-Coba fell ... in the battle of Óenach Odba, southward from Temair.” Many kings of the Southern Ui Néill died in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 115; **Vol. 5**, p. 207, 247, 379, 387)

Forts – “Dún Cermna, which is not narrow, is concealed southward on the lively sea of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 443)

Journeys - Raphael, the angel, went to the south, saw the star *Dusis*, which contributed the first letter of its name to the naming of Adam. The Gaedil traveled “past the Gulf of Lyons, past Gallia Aquitanica, into southern Spain.” “They advanced in their battalion with venom, southward past the Rhipaeon headlands.” The journey of the Gaedil “starts from Egypt, passes through the Red Sea, round Asia,, south, east, and north ...” The Cessair company arrived in Ireland at Dun na mBarc “in the Southern Promontory of Corco Duibne.” “The sons of Mil came from Spain, from the south.” “Adar took his house south-ward.” “They came southward from Temair as far as Inber Féile and Inber Scéne.” “Odba came from the South in a ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 55, 226; **Vol. 2**, p. 73, 103, 138, 187, 213, 234; **Vol. 4**, p. 67; **Vol. 5**, p. 39, 41, 57, 81, 83)

Location – “Three-cornered Spain in the south.” “The Paradise of Adam is situated on the southern coast of the east.” “*Hispāinius* is Tarshish, the leading town in Southern Spain.” “Nel son of Feinius Farsaid dwelt south-ward in Egypt.” “The Libyan Sea, according to Orosius (I,ii, 97), is an alternative name for the Adriatic; but he extends the meaning of the term so far as to make the sea so designated was the southern coast of Crete.” There was a *Slemna* of Mag Itha “to the S. of Arklow.” Tamlachta “is to be identified with the present village of Tallaght a short distance south of Dublin.” “The Grecian colonies in S. Italy.” “Ros Froechain, otherwise Badgna, is placed at or near Slieve Baune in the S. of Co. Roscommon.” “Mag Cuili Tolaid is in the barony of Kilmaine, S. of Co. Mayo.” “In a foundation-land, a head-land southward, It [Ireland] was seen from the Tower of great Breogan.” “...the southern Mag Tuired site.” “Breg is the plain south of and including Tara.” “The building of a causeway of a flood-tower ... south of the road of Rairu.” “*Conmaicne Rein* is a region in what is now southern Leitrim.” “*Conmaicne Cuile* is in southern Mayo.” “Da Chich Anann, the Paps mountains, south of Killarney.” “Cualu is the coast land south of Dublin Bay.” “*Mag Deisi* probably is southern Co. Waterford.” “*Luachair* is south Kerry.” “Southern historians favored a site, now unidentified, in the Corkaguiney peninsula, familiar to themselves” for the landing place of Ith. “His [Ir son of Mil] body was taken to Sceilic, behind the Southern promontory of Corco Duibne.” “The king appointed over S. Laigin was Crimthainn Sciathbél.” “And his grave was dug in the South of Oenach Macha, namely, “the Graves of Conmáel.” Eogan mac Ailella Erann was the provincial king over South Mumu. “Árd Lemnachta, which is a region in the South.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159, 165; **Vol. 2**, p. 33, 53, 159; **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 86, 89, 190, 191; **Vol. 4**, p. 57, 79, 88, 263, 293, 294, 299, 325, 330, 332, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 31, 140, 201, 311, 421, 425)

Origins – “As for Ham, he settled in Africa and the south side of Asia.” “Iafeth is the north east ... with

the people of the islands that are over against it [Europe] from the south, north, and west ...” “Ladra, rough in achievement was his strength, From whom is named Árd Ladrann in the south.” The Ui Néill of the south are “the seed of Conaire in general.” “... the Luigne South and North ...” are descended from Éber. “This is the opinion of certain historians, that every king, South and North, of the progeny of Éber and Érimón, were contemporaries, till the Ulaid came into the principedom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 151, 167; Vol. 4, p. 59, 65, 93, 265)

Partitions - “Tindi s. Conrai, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connacht between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West and South of the Province.” “From Áth Cliath of Laigen, a leap of ocean, to the island of Árd Nemed ... the share of Orba [s. Partholon] southward from the good troop.” “The partition contemplated is ... a line north to south from Ailech Neit, the hill near Derry ... to Ailen Árda Nemid, the island of Cove in Cork Harbor.” “The plain of Eriu to Slanga, a slice from pearly Nith southward to the Meeting, a secret involved, of the three waters, of the three rapids.” “From Drobais swift and fierce, is the holy first division to the Boyne white and vast south from white Bairche.” “Éber had the kingship southward and Érimón the kingship north-ward.” “To Éber fell the harper, so that thereafter, from the South, ever cometh sweetness of music.” “Eochu Fíadmuine had the southern half of Ireland and Conaing Bececlach had the northern half.” “Fergus Cnae in the south-land” in the partition of Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255; Vol. 3, p. 77, 87; Vol. 4, p. 55, 61; Vol. 5, p. 47, 67, 87, 91, 95, 101, 103, 127, 155, 165, 257, 417, 419, 467)

Rivers – “The fourth river, Eufrates, [southward it goeth straight, so that it floweth through the middle of Babylonia]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 59, 197)

Southeast – “Thereafter Mil came into exile ... They went south-east around Asia to Taprobane Island.” Mag Cliach is southeast Limerick. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39; Vol. 5, p. 4, 49,)

Southwest – S.W. of Tara is the region called *Ui mac Cūais* (or *Ūais Breg*; Aidne is the district surrounding Kilmacduagh, in the south west of Co. Galway.” “Loch nUair ... may be the lost name of some small lake, turloch, or inlet in S.W. Galway.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84; Vol. 4, p. 81, 82)

West

Battle – “The Fir Bolg gave them [the Túatha Dé Danann] battle upon Mag Tuired ... and a hundred thousand of them were slain westward to the strand of Eochail.” “The battle of Cúl Athguirt, westward, then.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 57; Vol. 5, p. 435)

Forts – “The building of Nár west of Sliab Mis.” “Ailech is the well-known hilltop fort west of Londonderry.” Dún Árdfinne was built in the west of Ireland by Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117; Vol. 5, p. 4, 69, 129, 167)

Journeys - Uriel, the angel, went to the west, and saw the star, Mesembria, which contributed the first letter of its name to the naming of Adam. The Milesians “rowed, [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean.” They voyaged “past western Scythia westward.” “They came past Albania westward.” “Fintan’s flight is conceived of as starting from the meeting of the three waters – the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir, for the Nore runs into the Barrow about 8 miles above that point, westward through the low lying seaboard of Co. Waterford.” Partholon came from Sicily to Greece “a month’s sailing westward.” The warriors of Nemed went “westward to the capture of Conaing’s Tower.” “They [the sons of Umor] struck westward, along the bright sea, to Dún Aengusa in Ara.” “So great was the tempest against them [the sons of Mil], that the wind drove them westward till they were weary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55, 226; Vol. 2, p. 43, 69, 71, 239; Vol. 3, p. 63, 129, 175; Vol. 4, p. 67, 89; Vol. 5, p. 55)

Location – “The island of Ireland is situated in the west.” “I shall tell of the beasts of the earth, west and east.” Gaedel Glas “was mighty west and east.” “Scota is given to Mil at the land-river in the west.”

“Rise, said he, [and go] to the western edge of the world: perchance the Flood may not reach it.” “The Fir Domnann came, they landed on a headland in the west.” “If Dun na mBarc was on the western coast, this meeting of the waters would have been an inconvenient place for the colonists to assemble.” “Where they ploughed in the west was at Dún Finntain.” “It is remarkable that Lege, a place lying between the counties of Kildare and Leix, should thus be associated with a narrative essentially localized in the West of the country.” “Or should he remain in the west, in Cruachu.” “Westward to the sunset were they plunderers.” “*Coemdrúim* as a name for Uisnech (west of Mullingar) appears in *Dindsenchas* in the form of *Caindrúim*.” The crew of Donn’s ship “were drowned at the Sand-hills in the sea to the West.” Ir’s body was taken “to Sceilig, west of the Southern Promontory of Corcu Duibne.” The sons of Mil “arrived far to the West of Ireland.” Ugoine Mór “took the kingship of Western Europe.” “Níall Noí-giallach took the kingship of Ireland and of the Western World.” “Twenty years short by six in fame was Eochu Ailtlethan king; till he fell in his house in the west.” “The king of the North fell in the West.” “Máel-Sechlainn was dead westward in his house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165, 167, 175; Vol. 2, p. 91, 109, 181, 203, 213, 239; Vol. 3, p. 59, 118; Vol. 4, p. 71, 213, 299; Vol. 5, p. 71, 73, 81, 181, 185, 269, 275, 349, 517, 525, 555, 561)

Mountains – “Sliab Guaire is Slieve Gorey, West Cavan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Ocean – The progeny of Iafeth “possessed all Europe to the ocean of sea in the west of the island of Britain.” The Milesians “rowed, [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159; Vol. 2, p. 43)

Origins – “The peoples descended from Japhet in Western Asia and Europe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 215)

Partitions - “Tindi s. Conrai, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connacht between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West and South of the Province.” “The partition contemplated is by a line east to west, along the gravel-ridge called *Eisgir Riada*...” The Fifth of Sengann was West Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255; Vol. 3, p. 87; Vol. 4, p. 77)

Plains – “*Mag Li* bordered on the west bank of the Bann.” “*Mag nEba* is the maritime plain west of Benbulbin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85, 191)

Rivers – “Tigris [westward it goeth straight] toward the Assyrian regions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 59, 197)

Diria – Diria was of the Fir Bolg; his son was Fingin, who fell in the battle of Glenn Sailech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Disciples – “The hide formerly of that ram came to Abram after Abel: it was seen about Christ without fault as He washed for His disciples.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 185)

Discourse concerning the Danish mounts, forts and towers in Ireland (See: Authors; Molyneux)

Discourse of Abbatōn the Angel of Death, The (See: Authors; Timothy)

Disease (See: Health)

Disfigurement (See: Health; Punishment)

Disguise (See: Transformations)

Distaff (See: Tools)

Distance (See: Measurements)

Ditchburn, R.W. - Professor Ditchburn, of Trinity College, Dublin assisted Macalister by chemically cleaning the first folio of the *Book of Fermoy* from wear, tear and dirt to make it legible, and photo-graphed illegible passages. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xiii, xxxiv, 205)

Dithorba – Dithorba was the son of Deman. “Brown Dithorba fell by the creeks in Corann; twenty-one years clear and bright was he king over the Fíana of Inis Fáil.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263, 511)

Divination – “the connexion of this person [Samaliliath] with religion and divination, again, is known only to R².” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 94)

Division of Labor (**See:** Society)

Divorce (**See:** Marriage)

Dluthach¹ – Dluthach¹ was the son of Detsin son of Eochu son of Sin son of Rosin; his son was Dáire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307)

Dluthach² – His son was Aed, who killed Finnachta Fledach, the 136th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Dluthach³ – His son was Flaithemail, one of the kings of the Southern Ui Néill, who was killed at the battle of Almu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Dobairche – Dobairche was one of the five chieftains of Nemed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 59)

Dobar¹ – Dobar¹ was one of the three instructors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Dobar² – Dobar² was the king of Sicily from whom the children of Tuirenn – Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba – stole his two horses. The name of Dobar is “borrowed from the tale of the sojourn of the TDD in Alba.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302)

Dobar [Dobur] – After the battle at Conaing’s Tower, “Matach and Erglan and Iartach, the three sons of Beoan, went to Dobar and Iardobar in the north of Alba.” “Skene (Celtic Church, i. 166) connects “Dobar” with the river Dour in Aberdeenshire; but it is not clear what brings this comparatively unimportant river (which is not in Northern Scotland) into the picture.” The Túatha Dé Danann fled from Greece to “Dobur” and “Urdobur” in Alba and remained there for four or seven years, “learning druidry and knowledge and prophecy and magic, till they were expert in the arts of pagan cunning.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 145, 192; Vol. 4, p. 94, 141, 167, 304, 309)

Dobur [Dobar] – Dobur was one of three cupbearers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Dodanim¹ – Dodanim¹ was the son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe; “from him are the Rhodii. By these people the islands of the Torrian Sea, with their various inhabitants, were appropriated ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Dodanim² [Dannai, Rodanim] – Dodanim² was the son of Iafath [Japhet] son of Noe. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 151, 213, 215)

Dodder (**See:** Rivers)

Dog (**See:** Fauna; Mammals)

Doghad (See: Togad)

Dohe – Dohe was the son of Bodb son of Ibath son of Iafeth son of Noe; his son was Elinus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161)

Doig – Doig was one the three sons of Briston son of Orc. He was one of the three bandits of the Domnann who were killed at the battle of Mag nEni. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Doiger – Doiger was one the three sons of Briston son of Orc. He was one of the three bandits of the Domnann who were killed at the battle of Mag nEni. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Doigri – Doigri was one the three sons of Briston son of Orc. He was one of the three bandits of the Domnann who were killed at the battle of Mag nEni. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Doirche – Doirche was one of three cupbearers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Doire – “Till Domnall reached Doire ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 561)

Domesday Book (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Domestication – “In the time of Érimón the wise, the founding, with displays of husbandry, of showery Dún Sobairce, of Dún Binne and Dún Cermnai.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 421) (See Also: Agriculture)

Domitian – Domitian was the ruler of Rome and during his reign Cairpre Cinn-Chait was the 90th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

Domitianus – Domitianus was the ruler of Rome for 15 years after Titus and before Nerua. “By him was John driven into exile. A eunuch by name Persius killed him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Domnach – A battle was fought at Domnach by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Domnall¹ – “Domnall who was mighty in battle” was king of Ireland who came from Cenél Conaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Domnall^{2,3} – There were 2 Domnalls who were kings of Ireland and came from Cenél Eogain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 559)

Domnall⁴ – “Pleasant Domnall” was a king of Ireland from Mide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Domnall⁵ – Domnall⁵ was the son of Ailpin and a leader of the Cruithne. He was killed by Britus son of Isacon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179)

Domnall⁶ – Domnall⁶ was the son of Cellach, king of Connachta, who died during the reign of Cinaed, the 141st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Domnall⁷ – Domnall⁷ was the son of Diarmait; his son was Donnchad. Domnall⁷ may be the same as Domnall son of Murchad son of Diarmait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 551)

Domnall⁸ – Domnall⁸ was the son of Donnchad son of Flann son of Máel-Sechlainn; his son was Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405, 555)

Domnall⁹ – Domnall⁹ was the son of Muirchertach son of Erc. With his brother Fergus, he jointly ruled as the 122nd king of Ireland for one, two or 12 years. He exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle for as long as he lived. He fought and won the battle of Gabar of Life. During the reign of Domnall and Fergus Brenainn of Birra died in his 300th year. He may have died a natural death in A.D. 566, or he and his brother were killed by Ainmire mac Setna. His son was Eochu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 366, 367, 369, 533, 543)

Domnall¹⁰ – Domnall¹⁰ “of the many ruses” was the son of Muirchertach son of Muiredach; his son was Áed Úairidnach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375, 385)

Domnall¹¹ – Domnall¹¹ was the son of Muiredach of the men of Tethba who killed Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland, at the battle of Sered Mag. His sons were Enna and Diarmait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391, 409, 411, 545)

Domnall¹² – Domnall¹² was the son of Murchad son of Diarmait son of Airmedach son of Conall Guthbind. He is confused with Domnall¹¹ in that he also is credited with killing Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland, at the battle of Sered Mag. He was the 144th king of Ireland and ruled for 20 or 21 years. During his reign “ships were seen in the air” and there was no injury or crime. Deaths during this time were those of Saint Comman, Fidmuine ua Suanag Cummine and Cú Chuimne. Domnall died alone. His son was Donnchad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391, 393, 395, 549, 551)

Domnall¹³ – “The powerful son of Domnall works destruction to the crown of his ridge – it shall be sinister – there shall not be in Ireland, without reproach woman or family or house or smoke.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 61)

Domnall Brecc (See: Domnall mac Aeda)

Domnall mac Áeda [Domnall Brecc] – Domnall was the son of Áed mac Ainmirech. He “took the kingship after being chosen to the place of Patrick” and was the 131st king of Ireland who ruled for 9 or 14 or 30 years when Heraclius was ruler of the Romans. Domnall exacted the Boroma Tribute every year without battle, but still had confrontations. He fought the battle of Both against Suibne Mend, and the battle of Mag Roth against Eogan and the battle of Sailten against the Ulaid in one day. During his reign were the deaths of Mochutu of Raithin, Molaise of Lethglenn. The death of Domnall mac Áeda is very confused with several alternatives given: (a) he died a natural death, (b) he fell in Árd Fothaid on pilgrimage after coming from Rome at the end of January in the 14th year of his reign (c) he died of plague at Congbail (d) he was slain in the battle of Srath Caruin by Owain king of the Britons. His sons were Oengus and Fergus of Fanad. “On Domnall Brecc, king of Dálriada, see references in the index to Reeves’ *Adamnan*. The obviously correct emendation, *Postea* for the *Peata* of our text, is adopted later the *Annals of Ulster*, anno. 641. The rendering offered for the words *iar na toga cum inaid Patraic* expresses their sense, but the meaning is obscure; there is probably some corruption behind them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 377, 379, 379n, 383, 385, 535, 547, 579)

Domnall mac Muircertaigh [Domnall ua Neill] – Domnall was the son of Muircertaigh son of Niall Glundub. He was the 156th king of Ireland and ruled for 24 or 25 years. During his reign was the battle of Cell Mona and there was a battle between Brian and Máel-Muad. During this time also were the deaths of Muiredach, abbot of Árd Macha and Conchobor mac Taidg, king of Connacht. Domnall died in Árd Macha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399, 401, 403, 553, 561?)

Domnall Remar – His son was Donnchad who won the battle of Crinach, allied with the Foreigners of Áth Cliath, against the Men of Mide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Domnall ua Briain – He was the king of North Mumu who died during the reign of Rúaidri mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Domnall ua Londgrain – He was the archbishop of Mumu who died during the reign of Muirchertach mac Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Domnall ua Mael-Sechlainn – He was the king of Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Domnannaig, the (See: Peoples; Fir Domnann)

Don (See: Rivers)

Donann (See: Danand)

Dond (See: Donn)

Donegal (See: County)

Donn [Dond, Éber Donn] – Donn was the eldest son of Míl; his mother was Seng, the daughter of Refloir. Donn was born in Scythia and is sometimes described as being the eldest child together with his brother Airech Februa. Might these two brothers have been twins? Donn was married to his sister Díl, but had no children. When the family was in Egypt, he studied arbitration, law-craft (judge), and kingship.

To avenge the death of Íth, the Milesians launched an assault on Ireland, led by Donn, the king. In the race of the ships to land in Ireland, Donn envied his brother Ír who was well advanced in front of Lugaid the son of Íth, saying that it was “not lucky that Ír should advance beyond Íth ...” With that said, the oar that was in the hand of Ír broke and he fell backward and died. It was said by his brothers Érimón, Éber and Amorgen that Donn should have no share in the land of Ireland because of his envy of Ír. After their landing, the Milesians met with the wives of the kings of the Túatha Dé Danann. Upon meeting Ériu, Donn criticized Amorgen saying, “Nor to her were it right to give thanks, said Donn, eldest of the sons of Míl, but to our gods and to our might.” Ériu prophesied, “’tis alike to thee, said Ériu; thou shalt have no profit of this island nor shall thy progeny.”

Compelled by some undefined rules of engagement, the Milesians put out to sea in order that the Túatha Dé Danann might have the opportunity to repel their landing. Donn threatened to put all the occupants of Ireland “under the edge of spear and sword.” As a consequence his ship was singled out for attack by druidic winds. Donn’s ship was sunk and all of its occupants drowned. They were all buried at the Sandhills of Tech Duinn which was named for Donn.

In the dispute between Érimón and Éber over Donn’s share of Ireland Amorgen judged: “The inheritance of the chief, Donn, to the second, Érimón, and his inheritance to Éber after him.” “Most of the eight sons of Míl form duplicate pairs. Colptha and Donn are eponymous intrusions, designed to explain certain place-names ...”, in this case, Tech Duinn, ‘the house of Donn.’ (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 41, 67, 69, 73, 107, 109, 111, 125; Vol. 4, p. 59; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 39, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 69, 71, 73, 79, 81, 83, 93, 95, 99, 103, 105, 107, 125, 179, 181, 185)

Donn Nia – Donn Nia was the son of Fer Deoid son of Fer Diud son of Deman; his son was Cerb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Donnchad – “The battle of Crinach won by the son of Domnall Remar and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath against the men of Mide. Donnchad son of Domnall Remar was killed.”(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Donnchad mac Briain – He went to Rome during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Donnchad mac Domnaill – Donnchad was the son of Domnall son of Murchad son of Diarmait. He was the 146th king of Ireland and ruled for 25 or 27 years. The manner of his death is uncertain. He may have fallen in the battle of Druim Ríg, at the hands of Áed mac Néill [Áed Ua Neill]; or, in the battle of Cenn-eich at the hands of the men of Breg; or, he may have died a natural death in Temair; or, he may have died of disease. During his reign were the deaths of: Dub da Leithe abbot of Árd Macha; Bran Árdchenn king of

Laigen; Máel-Duin son of Áed Allan. His son was Conchobor. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395, 397, 413, 551, 557)

Donnchad mac Flaind – “Brown Donnchad” from Mide was the son of Flann son of Máel-Sechlainn. He was the 154th king of Ireland and ruled for 20, 22, or 25 years. In Verse CXXXVI, quatrain 83, he is described as “High King over Ireland.” During his reign Muirchertach mac Néill won a battle against the Foreigners and the hostages taken by Muirchertach during his circuit of Ireland were delivered to Donnchad mac Flaind. Notable deaths during his reign were those of: Máel-Brigte mac Tornáin, Ioseph and Máel-Patraic, 3 abbots of Árd Macha. His son was Domnall. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401, 403, 553, 555, 557, 565)

Donnchad mac Muiredaig – There was “a mutual battle within Ui Ceinnselaig, in which Enna Banach (?) fell. Donnchad mac Muiredaig was conqueror.” There was also “a battle between Donnchad mac Muiredaig and Clann Domnaill; it broke against Clann Domnaill. The battle of Áth Cliath broke afterwards against the Laigin, in which Donnchad mac Muiredaig and Conchobor us Conchoboir were slain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Door (**See:** Architecture)

Dorcha¹ – Dorcha¹ was one of 7 husbandmen, or ploughmen, of the Partholon expedition. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 27, 55)

Dorcha² – Dorcha² was a Fomorian; his son was Ciasarn, a king of the Fomorians. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 461)

Dos [Addeos] – Dos was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 246)

Dot – His sons were Fithir and Sen “of the sons of Maga.” Fithir was killed at the battle of Resad. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Dour (**See:** Rivers)

Dove (**See:** Fauna; Birds)

Dowery (**See:** Marriage Price)

Down (**See:** County)

Downpatrick (**See:** Cities)

Dragon (**See:** Fauna; Mythological)

Draig – Draig was a servitor to Érimón son of Míl. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 85)

Drinking-beakers (**See:** Tools; Containers)

Drinking-horns (**See:** Tools; Containers)

Driver (**See:** Authors)

Drobais – “From Drobais swift and fierce, is the holy first division.” “To Drobais of armed multitudes, pure, on which a sea laugheth.” “The Fifth of Medb which deeds [of valour] ennobles so that every capacity should be manly: from Luimnech, a leap without death, to Dub and Drobais.” “From Drobais eastward, pleasant the recital, the Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobor.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 61, 63, 73, 87) (**See Also:** Partition)

Droichit Cairpre – Droichet Cairpre in Comar of Ua Faeláin is named for Cairpre son of Trén who fell in the battle of Cluain Iráird. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Drostán – Drostán was one of 6 brothers from Thracia who were chieftains of the Cruithne. He was also a druid who offered to devise a remedy for Crimthann Sciathbél in fighting the Túath Fidga in return for a reward. Drostán was slain in the battle of Árd Lemnachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175, 177, 179, 181, 425)

Drownings

Aillenn – “Linn Tola Tuile Tobair (over Aillenn daughter of Romair, so that she was drowned there, and from her is named Loch Aille in Callraige in Coirpre Mor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Airech (See: Donn)

Bíle (See: Donn)

Branchu mac Brain (See: Conchobor mac Loichine)

Bres (See: Donn)

Buaigne (See: Donn)

Búas (See: Donn)

Cellach – “On a time when Cellach came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Cessair – Cessair came to Ireland with 150 women and three men in three ships. Two ships were wrecked on landing and 100 unnamed women drowned. Two of the men died before the Flood while the remaining man, Fintan, survived the Flood to relate the history of Ireland to later generations. The fifty women who drowned in the Flood included: Abba, Ail, Ain, Aithne, Allbor, Balbo, Banda, Barrann, Bona, Cessair, Cipir, Clos, Della, Dos, Duba, Easpa, Ella, Failbi, Femair, Feochair, Fodord, Forall, Fothar, German, Gothiam, Iacor, Inde, Las, Leos, Lot, Luam, Marr, Mil, Nathra, Nera, Raindi, Rind, Rogairg, Ruicne, Samall, Selba, Sille, Sinde, Tam, Tama, Tamall, Torand, Traigia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 183, 193, 205, 207, 209, 211, 225, 227, 229)

Cincris – “They [the Milesians] are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman resident in Egypt, who was banished after the drowning of Pharaoh’s army in the Red Sea.” “He [Pharaoh Nectanebus] is the 35th king after the Pharaoh who was drowned in the Red Sea.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39; Vol. 5, p. 49, 121)

Clement – In the time of Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, the 91st king of Ireland, Pope Clement was drowned. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

Conchobor mac Loichine – “Conchobor mac Loichine and Branchu mac Brain; and many were drowned in the river called the Bann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Creidne – “Creidne the pleasant artificer was drowned on the lake-sea, the sinister pool, fetching treasures of noble gold to Ireland from Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 229)

Diarmait mac Cerball - “Áed the Black ...? stopped, vexed, slew, burnt and swiftly drowned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 543) (See Also: Triple Death)

Díl (See: Donn)

Donn – “And the wind rose against the ship wherein were Donn and Airech, two sons of Míl, and the ship wherein were Bres, Búas and Buaigne; so that they were drowned at the Sandhills at Tech Duinn. ... And there, as some say, Díl, wife of Donn, was drowned.” “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that ship.” “Eight of their chieftains accompanying Donn, as well as Bíle s. Brige s. Breogan, and Airech Februa, Búas, Bres and Buaigne, who were drowned in the same ship along with Donn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 45, 57, 59, 71, 81, 83, 93, 99, 179, 181, 185)

Eba – “*Dindsenchas* knows of two women, companions of Cessair, Frachenat who is buried in Sliab Fraech, and Eba, a she-leech, who rashly went to sleep on the shore called Traig Eba, and was drowned in the rising tide (Gwynn, *Metrical Dinds*. Iv, 292) – doubtless in the original story, one of the victims of the Flood. These persons do not appear in the LG list of Cessair’s companions, unless we are to find them in Feochair and Abba respectively, who appear in the list of women.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173, 174)

Érannán – He was drowned at Inber Scéne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 91)

Ith – “The first man who was drowned, of the numbers who avenged of the seed of the sons of Mil of multitudes of ships, Ith son of Breogan, who was great of deeds, The wave accounted for him upon the strand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59)

Laiglinne - “... Loch Laiglinne by which he was drowned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 423)

Muirchertach mac Erca – He was drowned in a vat of wine on Samhain night on the top of Cletech on the Boyne.” “He was drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned, on Samhain night on the summit of Cletech over the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363, 533, 543)

Nemedians – “The men of all Ireland in the battle, after the coming of the Fomoraig, the sea-surge drowned them all, except thrice ten men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 183)

Niall Caille – “Thirteen years in all was submission paid to Niall Caille; from the vigorous Callann which drowned him he found loss of a life of lofty battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 551)

Óengus – “As he came from cold Alba he, the son of The Dagda of ruddy form, at the outlet of Boinn, over here, there was Óengus drowned.” “The drowning of Óengus does not appear elsewhere in the LG canon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 235, 313)

Rudraige – Rudraige was the son of Partholon. “... the burst of Loch Rudraige, for what drowned him was the burst of his lake over him...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 17)

Scéne – She was drowned at Inber Scéne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 93)

Spanish Fishermen – Capa, Laigne and Luasad were blown off course while fishing and discovered Ireland. They returned home to get their wives. After they landed again in Ireland, they were engulfed by the Flood. And were drowned at Tuad Inbir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 199, 215, 217)

Thorkill – “Drowning of Thorkill in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn s. Mael-Ruanaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Drugs (See: Medicine)

Druid (See: Society)

Druid’s Fence – “... the *airbe drúad*, the “druid’s fence”, an invisible screen which protected certain privileged persons against wounding in battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 306)

Druidry – “In this wise they [the Túatha Dé Danann] came, without vessels or barks, in dark clouds over the air, by the might of druidry ...” The Túatha Dé Danann “were in the northern islands of the world, learning the devil’s druidry, till they were expert in every craft of their pagan cunning, and in every diabolic art of druidry.” “... Bres grandson of Net fell in Carn Ui Neit, by the druidry of Lug Lamfada.” “Be Chuille and faithful Dianann, both the farmeresses died, an evening with druidry, at the last, by gray demons of air.” “Such a region [the sunless north] would obviously be the fitting resort for those who wished to acquire ... “the devil’s druidry.” “The Sons of Mil fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in shapes of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry.” “... they [the Túatha Dé Danann] framed by their druidry that Ireland was as the back of a hog in front of them [the Sons of Míl] ...” “... it was in Sliab Mis that Ériu had converse with them; and that she formed great hosts which were combating with them. Their druids and poets sang spells against them, so that they were only sods of peat and of the mountain.” “The druids wrought druidic winds behind them, so that the bottom sea-gravel was put upon the surface of the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 109, 139, 141, 149, 171, 231, 292; Vol. 5, p. 35, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 71, 81)

Druim Aine [Aini] – This was one of the three ridges of the Túatha Dé Danann; (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Druim Alaig – This was one of the three ridges of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Druim Almaine [Érimón] – A battle was fought here between Túathal Techtmar and the Gailoin and in it Ailill son of Cical son of Uigne fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Druim Asal – This ridge was named for Asal son of Umor. “*Druim nAsail* is identified by Hogan with Tory Hill near Croom (s.v. Cnoc Droma Asail).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 80, 81)

Druim Bethaig [Bethach] – Druim Bethaig in Moenmag was fought over in the battle of Argetros between Érimón and Éber partly for control of this location. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 155, 157, 161, 169, 421)

Druim Brugas [Brughas, Brughus] – This was one of the three ridges of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Druim Cain (See: Temair)

Druim Ceat - the assembly of Druim Ceat was held during the reign of Aed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland, during which Cormac, son of Áed mac Ainmirech, made sport of Collum Cille. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Druim Clasaig [Classaig] – Druim Clasaig in the region of Ui Maine was fought over in the battle of Argetros between Érimón and Éber partly for control of this location. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 155, 157, 161, 169, 421)

Druim Cliab – The battle of Codnach took place in Túaith Eba in Cairpre Moin of Druim Cliab between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Druim Corcain [Crocain] – “Cinaed s. Irgalach, four years, till he fell in the battle of Druim Corcain at the hands of Flaithbertach s. Loingsech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Druim Criaich – A battle was fought here by the three Finds of Emain against their father, Eochu Feidlech. The “three brothers were crushed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

Druim Dairbrech – Druim Dairbrech was named for Dairbre who died at the battle of Cluain Iraid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Druim Dean – Colum, the composer of verse XLIII, is from here. He is identified in his own words: “I am Colum of Druim Dean, not long to him did the story bring sorrow (?)” “The identification of Druim Dean is uncertain and there does not appear to be any record of a connexion between Colum Cille and any place so named. This suggests a doubt as to whether the alleged author of the poem is not some other Colum.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 61, 86)

Druim Dergaige – a battle took place here during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. The plain of Mide was taken away from Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Druim Emna – The battle of Druim Emna was one of 20 battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Druim Fingin – Druim Fingin in Mumu was fought over in the battle of Argetros between Érimón and Éber partly for control of this location. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 155, 157, 161, 169, 421)

Druim in Asclaind [Inesclaind] – Áed Finnliath, the 151st king of Ireland, died here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397, 399, 553)

Druim Indmas [Immar, Indmus] – This was one of the three ridges of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Druim Liathain – A battle was fought here by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel against the descendants of Érimón. Smirgoll, “the wealthy”, son of Enboth (or Smerthach) fell in that battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 215, 445)

Druim Ligen – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg and Láegaire son of Inda of the progeny of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Druim Ríg – “Donnchad mac Domnaill, 25 years, till he fell at the hands of Áed mac Neill in the battle of Druim Ríg.” Another battle was fought here by Aed Oirdnide, the 147th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Druim Rochain – This was one of the three ridges of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211)

Druim Sailt – The Gaedil travelled “... past the Gulf of Lyons, past Gallia Aquitanica, into southern Spain: over Druim Sailt into Northern Spain ...” “Druim Sailt is *Saltus Castulonensis*, the eastern part of the Sierra Morena.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 147)

Drunkenness

Noe – “And on a time, after those things, Noe went into his tent to drink wine. Drunkenness seized hold on him, and his sleep fell on him, and his raiment slipped down from him, so that he was naked in his tent. Thereafter came Ham father of Canaan, in to him, and saw the shameful members of his father, which had become uncovered, and he made a mock of him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137)

Óengus Tuirmech Temrach – “Óengus Tuirmech begat that Fíacha [Fer Mara] upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dún Aighech with the trappings of a king’s son ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287) (See Also: Incest)

Duach of Temen (See: Dui Temen)

Duailt (See: Rivers)

Dub¹[Du] – Dub¹ was the son of Fomor. His son was Suirge (or Stirne) who was slain by Iriel Faid in the battle of Árd Inmaith in Tethba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 109, 191, 193)

Dub² – Dub² was one of three cupbearers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199)

Dub³ – Dub³ was one of the three instructors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

Dub - “The Fifth of Medb which deeds [of valour] ennoble so that every capacity should be manly: from Luimnech, a leap without death, reaching to Dub and Drobais.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 73)

Dub da Crich – Dub da Crich was the son of Dub da Inber and was a king of the southern Ui Neill who was slain in the battle of Almu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Dub da Inber – His son was Dub da Crich. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Dub da Leithe [Dubda Lethi] – Dub da Leithe was an abbot of Árd Macha and a successor of Patrick. The period of his death is confused. He died during the reign of Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland; or during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland; or in the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain, a king with opposition; or, these were all different people with the same name. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395, 403, 409, 413)

Dub Diberg – Dub Diberg was the son of Dúngal. He was “a man of rank” killed at the battle of the Weir during the reign of Loingsech son of Óengus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Dub Dúin [Dubduin] – Dub Dúin was the king of ui Coirpre who killed Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381, 547)

Duba [Duib] – Duba was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 246)

Duban Descert – Duban Descert was one of the two sons of Roth son of Tracda son of Fergus Dub. He was slain in the battle of Feorann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Duban Tuaiscert – Duban Tuaiscert was one of the two sons of Roth son of Tracda son of Fergus Dub. He was slain in the battle of Feorann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Dubchomar [Dubcohomair]– “Dubchomar was the name of the druid of Fiachu Sroibtime [the 108th king of Ireland], and he fell there, so that from him the battle has its name, “the Battle of Dubchomar.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 341, 343, 529)

Dublin (**See:** Cities and County)

Dubloch – Dubloch of Árd Ciannachta was one of nine lake bursts in the second year of the reign of Tigernmas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207) (**See Also:** Lake Bursts)

Dubthach – Dubthach was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Duck (**See:** Fauna; Birds)

Duelling – Duelling was first introduced in Ireland during Partholon’s time by Brea son of Senboth. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273) (**See Also:** First)

Dui¹ – Dui¹, the abbot of Árd Macha, died during the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Dui² – His son was Colmán Bec. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Dui³ – “Daughter of Mag Mór, it is no difficult dispute, Wife of Eochu son of Dui the rough, Taltiu, of the brink of the noble assembly, foster-mother of Lug son of Scál Balb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59)

Dui⁴ – “Twelve years brilliant his favor was Dui son of Den king; the champion of the horny skin died in Sliab Mis, at the hands of great troops.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

Dui⁵ – Dui⁵ was the son of Eochu who may have killed Airtgetmar, the 50th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261) (See Also: Dui Ladrach)

Dui⁶ – Dui⁶ was the son of Muiredach son of Siomón Brecc; his son was Conaing Bececlach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257)

Dui Dall (See: Dui Temen)

Dui Dallta Degaid [Dedad] – Dui Dallta Degaid was the son of Cairpre Lusc, son of Lugaid Luaigne son of Finnat Mar. He killed Congal Cláiringnech to become the 80th king of Ireland. Dui Dallta Degaid was king at the same time as Ptolomeus Dionysus and while Cormac son of Laithech and Mochta son of Murchad were joint kings of Ulaid. Dui ruled for ten years and during his reign the Civil War was fought between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar. Dui Dallta Degaid was slain in the battle of Árd Brestine by Fachtna Fathach son of Cass son of Rudraige, and by Findchad son of Baicid, and by Conchobor Máel son of Foth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 519) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Dui Finn – Dui Finn was the son of Sétina Art Innarraid. He killed Siomón Brecc by hanging him and became the 38th king of Ireland. He began his reign when Xerxes was king and he was killed during the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus. Dui Finn ruled for 10 years until he was killed by Muiredach Bolgrach son of Siomón Bress, or by the son of Muiredach. Dui Finn had a son, Enna Derg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253, 507)

Dui Ladrach [Ladgair] – Dui Ladrach was the son of Fiachu Tolgrach and together with his father he killed Art [son of Lugaid Lamderg] the 47th king of Ireland. Art’s son, Ailill Finn then assumed the kingship as the 48th king. Dui Ladrach’s son Fiachu together with Airtgetmar then killed Ailill Finn. Dui Ladrach then joined with Eochu son of Ailill Finn and Lugaid mac Echach Fíadmuine to drive Airtgetmar in exile out of the country. Eochu son of Ailill became the 49th king of Ireland. Seven years later Dui Ladrach made an alliance with Airtgetmar to kill Eochu son of Ailill Finn so that Airtgetmar became the 50th king. Airtgetmar ruled for 30 years until he was slain by Dui Ladrach and Lugaid Laidech. Dui Ladrach then became the 51st king of Ireland and ruled for 10 years until he was killed by Lugaid Laidech. Dui Ladrach also had a second son, Eochu Buadach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259, 261, 271, 465, 511) (See Also: Dui⁵)

Dui Temen [Duach of Temen, Dui Dall, Dui the Blind] – Dui Temen was the son of Bres son of Elada; His son was Eochu Garb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 117, 129, 131, 133, 149, 155, 157, 179, 189, 191, 193, 195)

Duib (See: Duba)

Duis [Duise, Tuis] – “The skin of the Pig of Duis : everyone whose side should come upon it was healed of his wound and of his sickness: and it had the greatness of four hides of old oxen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Dul [Dula] – Dul was a servitor to Érimón of the Milesians. He cleared Mag Dul and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Duma – A battle was fought here by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Duma Aichir – A battle was fought here between the Leth Cuinn under Ailill Molt against the Laigin under Crimthann to exact the Boroma Tribute. The battle went against Ailill Molt and his people were put to slaughter. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Duma in Tairb – Duma in Tairb in Dál Araide is named from the one bull that survived the pestilence during the reign of Bresal Bó-díbad, the 77th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Duma Selga – A battle was fought here in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland. In this battle Sanb son of Cet king of Connachta was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Duma Slaini (See: Dinn Rig)

Dumézil, Georges (See: Authors)

Dún [Fort, Fortress] (See Also: Ráth)

Dún Aengusa (See: Dún Óengusa)

Dún Aibind – This was one of three forts of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Dún Aigneach – Fiacha Fer Mara was put in a boat of one hide and cast adrift upon the sea “out from Dún Aigneach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287)

Dún Aileg [Alaigh] – This was one of the three forts of the Túatha De Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Dún Airdfinne [Dún Finne] – This fortress was built by Caicher in the west of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69, 155) (See Also: Dún Bindi)

Dún Árd – This was one of the three forts of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Dún Árd Binne [Binni] – “The founding of the fort of Árd Binne by Goisten with clear pleasantness.” during the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 135, 157)

Dún Bindi [Binni, Inni] – In the time of Érimón, Dún Bindi was built by Caicher in the west of Ireland. In the second redaction of the Roll of the Kings “Dún Binne becomes Dún Aird Finne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117; Vol. 4, p. 263; Vol. 5, p. 129, 141, 167, 171, 421)

Dún Bolg – Áed son of Ainmire was wounded (after) three and twenty true years; in the battle of the Pass of lasting Dún Bolg his rank perished in an hour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 545)

Dún Cain [Cam] – This was one of the three forts of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Dún Cairich – Dún Carich was built by Étan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117)

Dún Cermna [Óenach Taillten, Treb Cermna] - Cermna the son of Umor had a homestead or plough-land, called Óenach Taillten or Treb Cermna, in Breg. “*Óenach Taillten*: the name remains at Teltown, Co. Meath, but there is little remaining to tell of its former local importance. *Treb Cermna*, which we may best render “the steading (or plough-lands) of Cermna”, is unknown in Breg: the place or places called Dún Cermna were far distant.” In the second redaction of the Roll of the Kings this site is not mentioned. Another version says that Dún Cermna was built during the time of Érimón. Cermna son of Ebric ruled his portion of Ireland from Dún Cermna but was later killed at the battle of Dún Cermna at the hands Eochu Fáebarglas. “Dun Cermna, which is not narrow, is concealed southward on the lively sea of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65, 88, 263; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 157, 171, 211, 213, 265, 421, 443)

Dún Cethirn – A battle was fought here during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. The burning of the kings at Dún Chethirn took place during the reign of Finnachta Fledach, the 136th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377, 383)

Dún Conor (See: Concraide)

Dún Crimthann – Crimthann Nia Náir the 89th king of Ireland “went adventuring from Dún Crimthann along with Nár the Fairy Woman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Dún Delginis [Delginis, Dún Deilg-insi] – This fort was built by Sétga in Cualu. “Hogan’s *Onomasticon* s.v. “Delinis,” translates *iar suilgi* as “West of Suilge,” but makes no attempt to identify the supposed place. But in fact *suiig* means “easy, gentle” (see *Tecosca Cormaic* ed. Meyer s.v. in vocabulary) and *iar suilgi* is a mere cheville, parallel to *iar n-ol* in the previous quatrain. Delginis is Dalkey, near Dublin, O.S. sheet 23.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 117, 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 135, 155, 167)

Dún Etaire [Edar] – Dún Etaire was built by Suirge “somewhere in the promontory of Howth, Dublin, O.S. sheet 15, 16, 19.” “It is that Crimthann who went adventuring to Edar, with Nár the Fairy Woman ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 117, 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 135, 155, 167, 305, 325)

Dún Feda (See: Carrac Arda Fetaig)

Dún Finne (See: Dún Airdfinne)

Dún Finntain – “Where they [Partholon’s people] ploughed in the west was at Dún Finntain, though it was very far.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 59)

Dún Inni (See: Dún Bindi)

Dún Masc – A battle was fought here between Diarmait mac Cerbaill and Cormac son of Ailill who refused to pay the Boroma Tribute. “The battle of Dún Masc was waged against the Laigen and it was empty after the rout of its people.” Another battle was fought here by Cellach and Conall Cáel to exact the Boroma Tribute from the Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367, 379)

Dún na mBarc [Fortress of the Ships]– “In one (or three) ships they escape (the Cessair company), and ultimately come to ground on a mythical hill called (from the circum-stance) Dún ma mBarc, the Fortress of the Ships (in the plural) which corresponds to Noah’s Ararat and to Deucalion’s Parnassus. It is not necessarily a sea-coast eminence: “in Corco Duibne” may be dismissed as an early gloss of no authority: the original story-tellers most probably supposed that it was somewhere near the confluence of the three rivers, Nore, Barrow, and Suir. For unless the three rivers have some correspondence with the three couples who led the expedition, it is difficult to see why they are introduced into the story at all.” “Others say that it was the child who was not reckoned in the ship with them who was drowned in the well of Dún na mBarc on the day when they took harbor – Bath s. Bith, whence is the old saying, Bith leaves not Bath.” “No place of this name is otherwise recorded in Corco Duibne.” O’Curry thought that it might be in Ballinskelligs Bay. H. Morris argued that it might be on the Sligo coast north of the Rosses promontory. “But when shadowy figments like Cessair are involved, topographical traditions move about with the stories, and localize them-selves in the neighborhood of individual narrators ...None of the other references to Dún na

mBarc in Hogan's *Onomasticon* have any light to throw upon the topographical problem: they are all either one version or another of the Cessair story, or else ... obviously derived from it. As all versions of the story agree in placing the site in Corco Duibne, it is a question whether we are justified in looking for it elsewhere than in Kerry: but it may also be questioned whether we are justified in looking for it anywhere in the material world." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 167, 171, 172, 173, 183, 187, 191, 203, 205, 229, 234, 235, 238, 239; Vol. 3, p. 45)

Dún Náir [Cathair Náir, Nár] – Dún Náir was built by Goscen in Sliab Modoirn west of Sliab Mis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117; Vol. 5, p. 69, 155, 167)

Dún Óengusa [Aengusa] – Dún Óengus in Ara was named for Óengus son of Umor. "Dún Aengusa is of course the famous fortress on the summit of Aran Mór in Galway Bay." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 25, 37, 67, 81, 111, 175)

Dún Radarc – This was one of the three forts of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Dún Rochāin [Rocāin] – This was one of the three forts of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Dún Sobairche [Dunseverick] – Dún Sobairche was built by Sobairche in the sea-bight of Murbolg of Dál Riada during the time of Érimón son of Míl. "Dun Sobairche, a swift pool of hosts, the sea to the Red Point lies beneath it." "A sally port of support of Ulaid." "over the salt sea". The fort is identified with Dunseverick in Antrim, O.S. sheet 3. "Rothechtaid Rotha was seven years in the kingship of Ireland, till lightning burnt him in Dún Sobairche." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117, 163; Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 263; Vol. 5, p. 69, 107, 157, 167, 171, 211, 213, 245, 265, 421, 439, 443, 503)

Dún Truach – Dún Truach was named for Truach of the Fir Bolg who was killed at the battle of Mag Eille. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Dúnchad – Dúnchad was the son of Aéd Sláine; his son was Finnachta Fledach, the 136th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327, 329, 383)

Dundalk Bay (See: Strand of Baile)

Dundrum Bay (See: Loch Rudraige)

Dúngal – His son was Dub Diberg who fell in the battle of the Weir during the reign of Loingsech, the 137th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Dungarvan Harbor (See: Seas)

Dungus – Dungus was one of four men of rank who carried the body of the king, Nathi, from the battle at Sliab Elpa back to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Dunlang [Dunlaing] – Dunlang was the son of Enna Niad and the king of the Laigen. In Clóenfertai in Temair, on Samhain night 30 or 50 royal maidens with 30 or 50 handmaids about each of them, including the daughters of Tuathal Techtmar, king of Ireland, were slain by Dunlang. For this act Túathal Techtmar imposed the Boroma Tribute upon the Laigen forever more. Dunlang's sons were Illann and/or Ailill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 339, 363, 367) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Dunseverick (See: Dún Sobairche)

Durglas Airthir Clíach – The Eoganacht of Durglais Airthir Clíach are descended from Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 93)

Dusis (See: Astronomy; Stars; Dusis)

Duthach – His son was Cairpre Cinn-Chait, the 90th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

Dux (See: Astronomy; Stars; Dusis)

Dwarves (See: Health)

Dynasty – “The foregoing group of kings, six in all [Guidid, Gaed, Brechach, Gest, Gurchich, Wurgest] interposed between the Sons of Cruidne and the Brudes, is actually an Irish dynasty of considerable mythological importance, which the Pictish Chronicler has borrowed and adapted for his own purposes.” In step II “the scribe stopped his first column at Brude Pont, who, as it were, begins a new dynasty.” (source: Maclister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 147, 148)

E

‘Emzara (See: Coba)

Eachlann – Eachlann was a warrior of the Laigen who wounded Conn Cét-Cathrach in the route to Temair and was beheaded by him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Eachtra Lomnochtáin an tSléibhe Riffe (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Eadam (See: Dam²)

Earc – Earc was the daughter of Loarn and the mother of Muirchertach, “and that is why he is called Mac Erca.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Earls of Desmond - At the beginning of the 15th century the earls of Desmond employed Tóрма ó Maeil-Chonaire as their poet and historian. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xv) (See Also: Society)

Early Age of Greece (See: Authors; Ridgeway)

Early Irish History and Mythology (See: Authors; O’Rahilly)

Earth

Adam – Adam’s body was created “of common earth.” “...Adam was expelled from Paradise into common earth.” “As for Seth, son of Adam ... from him are the men of the whole earth ... Now Noe is the second Adam, to whom are traced the men of the whole earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 25, 27, 49, 55, 145, 175) (See Also: Adam)

Ark – “And thou shalt take with thee into the ark a pair of every animal, in each shape that is on earth, in order to preserve their life [and for seeding from them after the Flood. When the Flood had ended God said to Noe, “... step forth upon the earth. Increase and be ye multiplied upon the earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 111, 115, 123, 133, 135)

Burial – “The first woman who went into the cold earth of the company from the Tower of white Bregon, Tea of Breg, wife of the king, of whom is the name of Temair of the man of Fal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59)

Christ - “Christ with the power and the renown, strong over every very pure king, Prince of the great Nine Grades of Heaven, King of the Earth with fruitfulness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 437)

Creation – “In the beginning God made heaven and earth.” “He made earth and seas [on the Tuesday]. “God made ... fruits of the earth ...” “On the Tuesday, [on the thirteenth of the kalends of April] God made the earth ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 17, 25, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 52, 55, 61, 67, 201)

Cry – “The voice and cry of thy brother’s blood maketh complaint and call unto me from the earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 85)

Cursed – “Thou also shalt be accursed upon the earth [and the earth shall be accursed] which hath opened her mouth and received the blood of thy brother [after it had been shed] at thy hand.” After the Flood God said to Noe “I shall not curse ... the world again by reason of men ... But all the days of the earth there shall be spring and summer and autumn and winter without cessation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 85, 133)

Deity – “Cetheor was the name of Mac Grene, and the earth was his god.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 195)

Elements – With regard to the names of the four cities of the Túatha Dé Danann Macalister says: “In “fire” and “sea” (= water) we might see a reference to two of the four elements of ancient philosophical speculation, but the connexion which we should have to trace between the other two names and “earth” and “air” could only be *longe petitum*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 293)

Famine – “[An] intolerable [famine ?? seized the] men of the world at that time [and there could not be found a trough (?) of the fruit of the [...] earth in the east where they were.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141) (See Also: Health)

Fir Bolg – “The Fir Bolg, the Fir Domnann of earth ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 255)

Flood – Cain slew his brother Abel, “[And therefore God brought a Flood over the whole earth].” “Now when God saw that they were transgressing the covenant ... He determined to annihilate and to destroy all men. Wherefore God said: I shall root out, said He, Man, whom I have created, from the face of the earth ...” “Lo [said God] I shall bring the water of the Flood over the earth, to slay altogether flesh in which is a spirit of life beneath the heaven, and there shall be termination and end upon all that are in the earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 107, 109, 111, 115, 121, 145)

Giants – “Now there were *gigantes* upon the earth at that time, [i.e. champions of the warlike sons and the fleshly daughters of Cain.] (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 107)

Language – “Now the earth was in this wise at that time, all men that were upon it having one and the same language ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141, 143)

Partition – “So the children of Noe increased and multiplied upon the earth as God said unto them: and they divided and parted the earth between them after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141) (See Also: Partition)

Sacrifices – “... Cain would offer gifts of the fruits of the earth to God ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 81) (See Also: Sacrifices)

Sureties – “So Cruithnechán came back to the Sons of Míl, and gave heaven and earth, sun and moon, sea and land, dew and light, [as pledges] that primedom over them should be of women forever.” “Túathal took sureties of sun, moon, and every power in heaven and earth, that though the Provincials of Ireland might be equal in power, they should not be equal in right of Ireland with the progeny of Túathal, but that his progeny should have the kingship forever.” “They gave sureties firmly, they, the serfs of Ireland ... These are the sureties which they gave them, earth, moon, and pleasant sun, about their submission from hill to hill so long as sea should be about Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 185, 309, 311, 483) (See Also: Laws, Sureties)

Túatha Dé Danann – “... the truth was not known beneath the sky of stars, whether they were of heaven or of earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 213)

Easky (See: Cities)

Easpa – Easpa was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 229, 247)

Easpanus (See: Espanus)

East (See: Direction; East)

East Muma (See: Mumu)

Easter (See: Measurements; Time; Festivals)

Eatachbel (See: Aitechbel)

Eathena (See: Cities)

Eathoir (See: Ethor)

Eba – “*Dindsenchas* knows of two women, companions of Cessair, Frachenat who is buried in Sliab Fraech, and Eba, a she-leech, who rashly went to sleep on the shore called Traig Eba, and was drowned in the rising tide (Gwynn, Metrical Dinds. Iv, 292) – doubtless in the original story, one of the victims of the Flood. These persons do not appear in the LG list of Cessair’s companions, unless we are to find them in Feochair and Abba respectively, who appear in the list of women.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173, 174)

Eba (See: Eve)

Eba Coirpre – This is the plain north of Ben Bulbin where Rindail son of Genann was killed by Foidbgenid son of Sengann. *Eba Choirpri* ... has undergone a curious meta-morphosis in passing from text to text. The influence of inflexional *de*-nasalization has provided it with an illegitimate initial D, and the resulting “Deba” has become confused with *debaid* or *debad*, “strife.” Meanwhile *Choirpri*, written *c^opⁱ*, has been wrongly expanded into *Craibi*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 45, 49, 78)

Eban – Eban was one of two merchants, the other being Iban, who was a member of the Partholon expedition to Ireland. Eban brought cattle and kine to Ireland, and Iban brought gold. “Iban and Eban, the merchants of whom, once more, we first hear in R³, appear in the poem as Bibal and Babal, and this form is adopted by K [ō Cléirigh].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 59, 95) (See Also: Babal, Bibal)

Ebath (See: I bath)

Éber¹ – Éber was the son of Ír son of Míl and was one of the six or seven chieftains with Érimón in the north of Ireland. After Érimón took the kingship, “he gave the kingship of the province of Ulaid to Éber son of Ír, *a quo* the Ulaid of Emain.” Eber’s sons were Ebric and Airtri. “... of him are the progeny of Ollom Fotla i.e. the progeny of Rudraige and of Conall Cernach and of Fergus mac Roigh, with their numerous peoples and all of the Ulaid. Of his progeny are the Conmaicne, and Ciarraige, and Corcomruad, and Uaine, and Corcu Duibne; Dál Moga Ruith (i.e. Fir Maige Féne) and Laigse of Laigin, Arad Chlíach, the seven Laigse of Laigin, and the seven Sogains and the progeny of Conchobar and Celtchar.” “Éber s. Ír, the man of gold, [fell] before Palap s. Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 43, 47, 85, 89, 95, 99, 103, 109, 157, 171, 211, 229, 231, 241, 245, 263)

Éber² [Eber Find, Eber Finn, Emer]

Battles – “Thirty years to the three sons of Cermat, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine, till they fell at the hands of Éber and Érimón and Amorgen.” Mac Cuill fell at the hands of Éber. He fought in the battles of Airget Ros, Life, Sliab Mis, Tailltiu. “Éber remained in the South [with] thirty ships. These are his leaders - Bile, Míl, Cualu, Blád, Ebliu, Nar, Éber Donn, Éber Finn, Airech, Éranánn, Lugaid, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, Én, Ún, Etán, Caicher, Mantán, and Fulmán. These are the servitors, of whom each man had a ship; Adar, Aire, Déisse, Dela, Clú, Mórba, Fea, Life, Femen, Fera.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 167, 239; Vol. 5, p. 35, 37, 43, 45, 55, 75, 79, 91, 101, 105, 117, 155, 495)

Death – Verse 65, quatrain 23 says: “The death of Éber through an hour of weakness by Érimón resplendent, brightly-expert, By the lofty lord, very expert, In the glorious battle of Argatros.” An alternate version of this quatrain is Verse 84, which says: “The death of Éber through an hour of weakness, at the hands of rough Érimón of equal strength, of the very cunning chief apostle, in the

glorious battle of Airgetros.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 109, 139, 157, 161, 167, 171, 419, 495) (See Also: Kin-Murder)

Forts – Eber built Ráith Ainninn, Ráith Fuamain and the fort of Beoan on the plain of Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117; Vol. 5, p. 69, 129, 167)

Genealogy

Ancestry - Éber² was one of the 7 or 8 sons of Míl and his mother was Scota². He was born in Egypt, although in one place his birth is recorded as Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 15, 65, 69, 73, 107, 125; Vol. 5, p. 6, 63, 123, 125)

Descendants – His sons were Ér, Fergna, Ferón, Orba – they had no children themselves. Airb [Airrbe, Arb], Capa, Caur, Conmáel, Corand and Edar {Edor} were born to Éber in Ireland. “As for Éber Finn, of his progeny are: the Dál Cais, Dál Cein, and Delbna, and the Northern Déssi, and Dál Mescorb, *ut quidam putant*; Dál Mathra, hUi Derduib, Cathraige, Éile, and Túath Tuirbe; and the Eoganacht of Caisel, of Aine, of Loch Léin, of Ráithlinn, of Glenn Amain, of Ara, and of Ros Airgit, and the Lemnaig of Alba, Eoganacht of Durlas Airthir Cliach, [and Ciannachta South and North, and Luigne South and North, and Gailenga all but a few]. Those are all of the seed of Éber.” “Then six kings of the progeny of Éber succeeded, from Énna Airgdech to Bress Rí – Muinemón, Aildergdóit, Rothechtaid Rotha, Elim Olfinechta, Art Imlech, and Bress Rí himself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 271, 275; Vol. 5, p. 25, 27, 29, 45, 67, 93, 99, 109, 157, 171, 187, 191, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 215, 217, 223, 227, 233, 249, 265, 429, 445, 453, 497)

Governance – “R¹ assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimon (18 in μR); but R² allows him 15 years only, including the year spent in joint sovereignty with Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 142, 161, 495) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Judgements – “Sorrowful were Éber Finn and Érimón and Amorgen after the death of their brother; and they said: It were right that Éber Donn should have no share of the land, regarding which he was envious of his brother Ír.” In the casting of lots, “the harper went to Éber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 73, 103)

Partition – “Before the end of a year they partitioned Ireland into twelve parts, I hold it for certain, between Érimón and Éber and ten strong champions.” “Éber the youngest, it is certain to us, Prince of Femen of a basis in blood-kindreds (?) the land which he chose with its homesteads, he took it over the balances of Mumu.” “There was a contention between the sons of Míl concerning the kingship, that is, between Éber and Érimón. Amorgen was brought to them to arbitrate between them, and he said: The heritage of the chief, Donn, to the second, Érimón; and his heritage to Éber after him. But Éber would not accept that – only a division of Ireland.” “In the end ... Éber had the kingship southward.” “Éber son of Míl, a store of favors, settled in the Southern half; from the enduring Boinn, a chequered point, to the wave of the daughter of Genann.” “Éber in the Southern half, and this is his share, from Tonn Clidna to the Buall ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 4, p. 259; Vol. 5, p. 47, 65, 69, 87, 95, 97, 103, 127, 157, 161, 165, 171, 417) (See Also: Partition)

Role – Éber was one of the 36 or 40 chieftains who went to Ireland to avenge the death of Íth son of Bregon. After the defeat of the Túatha Dé Danann, Éber became a king ruling over the southern half of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 25, 133)

Surety – “She [Tea] had sureties against her husband, namely Amorgen Gluingel and Éber, before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug; and that therein there should be every royal dignity and every assembly should be convened, of the progeny of Érimón, for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169) (See Also: Laws, Sureties)

Éber³ – Éber³ was the son of Sale son of Arfaxad son of Sem. Éber³ was 34 years old when his son, Faleg, was born and Éber lived for 130 (or, 430) years after the birth of Faleg. Éber had another son, Cai Cainbrethach. Éber³ was one of the 72 kings and one of the eight chief leaders, of the Hebrews, involved in building the Tower of Nemrod. He died during the reign of Aralius 5th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129, 130, 193; Vol. 2, p. 47; Vol. 3, p. 37)

Éber Brecc – He was the son of Lugaid Cal; his son was Art. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

Éber Dub [Éber Donn, Éber Glundub] – Éber Dub, born in the Maeotic Marshes, was the son of Allot¹ son of Agnomain⁵; His son was Tetrech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 29, 77, 132)

Éber Donn (See: Donn; Éber Dub)

Éber Echruad – Éber Echruad, “of the red steed” was the son of Tat son of Ogamain; his sons were Caicher and Cing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 79, 97, 156)

Éber Find (See: Eber²)

Éber Finn (See: Eber²)

Éber Glunfind [Éber Glunfhind] – Éber Glunfind was the son of Lamfhind son of Agnomain and he was born at the Maeotic Marshes with white marks on his knees. He became chieftain after his father and was described as “pure the gryphon, the curl-haired grandfather of Febri.” His son was Agni Find; his grandson was Febri. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 23, 29, 77, 103, 132)

Éber Scot – Éber Scot was the son of Sru son of Esru and he was born in Egypt during reign of Mamitus I, 11th king of Assyria. He was a chieftain with his father when the Gaedil were expelled from Egypt. With his father, Éber Scot led the Gaedil to Scythia where he “took [by force] the kingship of Scythia from the progeny of Nenual, till he fell at the hands of Noemius s. Nenual.” Éber Scot died in Scythia during the reign of Dardanus son of Jove in the kingship of Asia Minor. His son was Boamain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 25, 37, 65, 67, 77, 95, 128, 129, 137, 144; Vol. 3, p. 37, 137, 147; Vol. 5, p. 121)

Ebilifotus (See: Ptolomeus Philopator)

Ebleo [Ebliu, Eibleo, Eiblinne] – Ebleo was one of the ten sons of Bregon and one of 36 chieftains who came to Ireland. Ebleo remained in the South with Eber. Sliab Eiblinne was named for him. He left no progeny and died in Eibliu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 25, 43, 45, 91, 101, 105, 107, 133)

Eblinne (See: Sliab Eiblinne)

Ebric [Ebrec] – Ebric the lording from the Ulaid was the son of Éber son of Ír son of Míl; his sons were Cermna and Sobairce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 265, 497)

Ecbatana (See: Cities)

Ech Carpad [Eocharba] – Ráith Mothaich in Ech Carpad was one of seven royal forts dug by Íriel Fáid son of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Echach Doimléin – His son was Eochu who was responsible for the deaths of the daughters of Túathal Techtmar and the subsequent imposition of the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 308, 311)

Echach Garb (See: Eochu Garb)

Echat (See: Aithech²)

Echdonn the Great – Echdonn was the eldest of the seven sons of Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Echetlus – “Echetlus was apparently a personification of the ploughshare who according to Pausanias (Description of Greece I; 15,4: 32,4) appeared on the side of the Greeks at Marathon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 94, 94n)

Echraid Gailleasrach – Echraid Gailleasrach of the Domnann fell in the battle of Etar against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Echtach (See: Ecnach)

Echtach – Echtach was the son of Etarlam son of Ordan and his sons were Indui and Nuadu Airgetlam, king of the Túatha Dé Danann. He died in the first battle of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 21, 33, 98, 113, 127, 147, 153, 161, 167, 171, 177, 187, 191, 227, 296)

Echu – Echu was the son of Óengus of the Fir Bolg. His son was Amirgin, who fell in the battle of Oirbsen in Connachta against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Ecnach [Echtach] – Ecnach was the son-in-law of Partholon and possibly the husband of Muchos or Macha, daughter of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Economics

Commerce

Cattle - Eban, or, Babal, the merchant, of Partholon was the first to “get (trade?) cattle and kine.” With regard to Nuadu Airgetlam, “It has been suggested that he was a patron of wealth (in cattle). There is little ground for these or any other theories.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol.3, p. 27, 59, 95; Vol. 4, p. 97, 98)

Clay – “This is why they are called Fir Bolg, for they used to carry clay with them from Ireland to sell to the Greeks for gold and for silver, in order to roof the cities. ... And they used to go for that merchandise eastward and back from the east every year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Gold – “Creidne the pleasant artificer was drown on the lake-sea, the sinister pool, fetching treasures of noble gold to Ireland from Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 229)

Trade - “Manannan the chapman who was [trading] between Ireland and Britain, who used to recognise the dark or the bright signs (?) in the air.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 193)

Inheritance (See: Laws)

Plunder – “It is he [Cyrus] who brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.” “It is he [Antiochus Sidetes] who plundered Jerusalem, and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43; Vol. 5, p. 571)

Taxes and Tribute

Assyrian Tax and Tribute – “Ninus son of Belus took the kingship of the world. For no other attempted to exercise authority over the peoples or to bring the multitude of nations under one hand, and under tax and tribute, but he alone.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 11, 13, 51)

Boroma [Borama] Tribute – “This is the tax – thrice fifty hundred kine, thrice fifty hundred boars,

thrice fifty hundred wethers, 12 cauldrons, along with a brazen cauldron into which would go 12 beeves, and 50 wedded couples to ward them perpetually. Each one of these things was to be paid perpetually, every second year. Cormac ua Cuinn added to the Boroma “women of pedigree” in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dúnlán son of Enna Niad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327, 339) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Cairbre Nia Fer – “They [the Fir Bolg] came to Cairbre Nia Fer, and he gave them lands; but they were unable to remain with him for the heaviness of the impost which he put upon them.” “From the day when the companies settled in the east, around Temair of bright surface, Cairpre Nia Fer imposed upon them a tax which they did not tolerate.” “Then it is that Coirpre demanded of the men from over sea, the service of Temair along with every community if they were to plough Ireland of swift steeds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 37, 65, 67, 82, 111, 175)

Eochu Airem – Eochu Airem was the 83rd king of Ireland and he may have been “burned in Fremain by Sigmall Sithienta. Or it was the men of Cúl Breg who burnt him, by reason of the heaviness of the tax which he imposed upon them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Fíachu Findoilches – Fíachu Findoilches was the 24th king of Ireland. “By him was the fortress of Cúl Sibrille built, that is Cenannas; it is a fact that a tribute of the white-headed cattle of Ireland was taken by him thither, so that it was [known as] “Cenannas” thereafter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239)

Fomorian Tax and Tribute – “... the Fomorians are no longer the grotesque monsters depicted in the Partholonian story. They are, however, none the less cruel, and they demand what are obviously sacrifices. The product of the fields, the byres, and even of the human family must be sacrificed to propitiate them. Just as on the plain called Mag Slecht, down to the time of St. Patrick, human and other sacrifices were offered to secure the continuity of harvest produce, so on the plain called Mag Cetne a similar tribute was paid, and in an equal assessment of two-thirds.” Liag was a Fomorian tax collector and was “the first person to be killed on the Fomorian side” by the Nemedians. “Two thirds of the progeny, the wheat, and the milk of the people of Ireland (had to be brought) every Samain to Mag Cetne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117, 188, 123, 125, 139, 141, 173)

Labor – Cairbre Nia Fer demanded the “service of Temair” of the sons of Umor in exchange for land. The labor portion of the Boroma Tribute was for “50 wedded couples to ward them [the cattle] perpetually” and a later addition was “the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 handmaids about each, who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dúnlán, king of Laigen, - along with 10 daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn, refusing the éric of Níall Noi-gallach, whom Eochu son of Enna Ceinnselaich slew” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65; Vol. 5, p. 329)

Ugoine Mór – “There was a tribute imposed upon the progeny of Ugoine Mór s. Eochu Buadach from the time of Éna Aigneach, s. Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, to the time of Eochu Feidlech and of Eochu Airem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Wages – Sétna Innarraid, the 36th king of Ireland, “he is the first who gave wage [“innarrad”] to hirelings in Ireland.” “Sétna of the Wages, the veteran gave stipends to an hundred hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251, 507)

Ecstatics, Flying (See: Society, Ecstatics)

Edair (See: Edar)

Edar [Edor]- Edar was the son of Éber from his second family born in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27, 29)

Edar [Edair] – “Partholon found not more than one plain in Ireland before him, the Old Plain [of Elta] of Edar. This is why it is called the “Old Plain” for never did branch or twig of wood grow through it.” “Now it is in the Plain of Elta of Edar that Partholon died, of the venom of the wounds inflicted on him in the

battle of Cichol Clapperknee. This is why it is called Mag nElta [Plain of Flocks], for the birds of Ireland used to be sunning themselves upon it: for there was unbroken forest in Ireland then after the Flood." The battle of Edar was one of 25 battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 21, 51; Vol. 5, p. 405)

Edar (See: Dún Etar)

Edareu (See: Mag Muaide)

Eden (See: Paradise)

Edenn (See: Eidenn)

Edleo (See: Eidleo)

Edor (See: Edar)

Education

Arbitration – Arbitration and judgeship was learned by Amorgen, Gosten and Donn in Egypt. Tuan “reappears as an arbitrator among the “five elders” of Ireland who were called in to establish the affairs of Tara (*Ériu*, iv, 126).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69; Vol. 3, p. 86, 87)

Course of *nin* – “Thrice fifty are its [the Canons of the Science of Cano] secret scripts and the courses, the course of *nin*, the leaves of the forest and whatever is related to them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55)

Craftsmanship – Setga, Sobairce and Suirge of the Milesians learned craftsmanship in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69)

Druidry – Mantán, Caicher and Fulmán learned druidry in Egypt. “Bethach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed – his seed went into the northern islands of the world to learn druidry and heathenism and devilish knowledge, so that they were expert in every art, and they were afterwards the Túatha Dé Danann.” “Beothach was the first to empty Ireland, and the land, where they came in the world first, is in the north east of Great Lochlann, and therein they learned prophecy and druidry and magic and knowledge of every poetic art that was in the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69; Vol. 3, p. 151, 157; Vol. 4, p. 92, 107, 139, 167, 249)

Grammar – “the second division, [the Judgements of Nemed] further, Grammar is its name, for the greatness of its excellent knowledge, for this it is which is the rudder for correct speech.” “This is Grammar of the achievements, the thrice fifty branching Oghams, the declensions, the row of the letter, and the books of a good wood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 119)

History – “the third division, [the Science of Cermna] History is its name, for therein are spoken stories and matters of dispute.” “This is History, it was a rudder of knowledge, the sciences, the extra sciences, forays, captures, thirty sagas, and three score subordinate sagas.” “... But there comes a section of History against that, for the branches of Kinship and Genealogy reckon ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 119; Vol. 5, p. 97)

Magic - “Beothach was the first to empty Ireland, and the land, where they came in the world first, is in the north east of Great Lochlann, and therein they learned prophecy and druidry and magic and knowledge of every poetic art that was in the world.” The Túatha Dé Danann learned magic in the four “magical cities” of Failias, Goirias, Findias and Muirias, from the four sages Morfhis, Esrus, Usicias and Semias. They took away with them the “magical objects” the Lia Fail, the Sword of Nuadu, the Spear of Lug and the Cauldron of the Dagda. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157; Vol. 4, p. 93, 107, 167, 249, 251, 304)

Poetry - “Beothach was the first to empty Ireland, and the land, where they came in the world first, is in the north east of Great Lochlann, and therein they learned prophecy and druidry and magic and knowledge of every poetic art that was in the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 119, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 201)

Prophecy - “Beothach was the first to empty Ireland, and the land, where they came in the world first, is in the north east of Great Lochlann, and therein they learned prophecy and druidry and magic and knowledge of every poetic art that was in the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 167)

Prosody – “The Judgements of Cai, with which the fourth [the Science of Cano] is included, Prosody is its name.” “The *diana* metres, grouped primarily into *diana senga* and *diana tromma*, were those studied and practised in the first year of bardic education, and rewarded with a fee of the value of a *samaisc* or three-year-old calf. The suggestion in the verse is, that every literary tiro writes in honour of the rivers specified. The *diana senga* are classed as *diana airseng* ($7^1 + 7^3$), i.e. alternations of lines of seven syllables each, ending respectively in a word of one and a word of three syllables; *diana iarseng* ($7^2 + 3^2$), i.e. alterations of lines of seven and three syllables each, ending respectively in a word of two syllables; *diana midseng* ($8^2 + 7^3$), i.e. alternations of lines of and seven syllables each, ending respectively in a word of two and three syllables. For the corresponding subdivisions of the *diana tromma*, reference may be made to Thurneysen’s *Mittelirische Verslehre* (Irische Texte III, p. 1 ff.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 55, 119; **Vol. 3**, p. 106) (See Also: Verse Texts, Metre)

School

Druidic – “... contents were taught ... by oral instruction, not from books ... the interspersed verses were menemonics which the students learnt by heart as a preliminary framework, and into which individual teachers fitted their own explanations, translations, paraphrases or expansions...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 2)

Languages – “In the plain of Senar, after the Tower, was the fair school assembled, in the city of Ibitena, for learning the manifold languages.” “This is that Fenius aforesaid who brought the People’s Speech from the Tower: and it is he who had the great school, learning the multiplicity of languages.” “Fenius remained at the Tower, and he dwelt there: and he sent forth a man into every quarter of the world, to collect the languages and to bring them to one place. And after he had assembled the school and collected the languages, Fenius Farsaid cut the language of the Gaedil out of the seventy-two languages, at the end of ten years after the dispersal at the Tower (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 49, 53, 55)

Sciences – “...the Sciences [The Science of Cermna, and The Science of Cano] moreover, and the additional sciences, the captures, the thirty stories and the sixty subordinate stories and whatever is related to them, are therein.” “... the Túatha Dé Danann acquired knowledge and science.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 55; **Vol. 4**, p. 143)

Warfare – The Milesians, Míl, Occe and Ucce, learned to be battle-conquerors in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41)

Writing – Ham son of Noe “made three four-sided columns, one of lime, one of clay, and one of wax. And he wrote upon them the histories of the [antediluvian] age, so that they should endure after the Flood.” “Canons” is the name of that division [The Great Story], for the greatness of its knowledge and its precedents. Thrice fifty are its secret scripts ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161; **Vol. 2**, p. 55)

Ogham

Cities of the TDD – The four cities of the Túatha Dé Danann were Failias, Goirias, Finneas and Muirias. “The *ias* termination may have been borrowed from names like *Ercias* or *Dovinnias*, which the inventors had deciphered in an Ogham inscription.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 293, 305)

Inscriptions - Damian McManus has said “regarding Macalister’s *Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum*: “As Macalister’s Corpus has been criticized so often, I should mention that there were many times when, confronted with an extremely badly worn inscription I could only admire his keen eye and obvious perseverance in establishing a reading. His greatest fault was perhaps his reluctance to be defeated by an inscription, even when it presented insuperable difficulties, and he was justifiably criticized for failing, especially in the introduction to the Corpus, to take stock of the works of more linguistically oriented scholars, like Thurneysen. Nevertheless the *Corpus* continues for the present to be an indispensable work for all interested in Ogham inscriptions”(*A Guide to Ogham*, Maynooth, 1991, xi-xii).” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 16*n*)

Inventor – That the Gaulish god Ogmios “was the inventor of the Ogham alphabet is of course a mere etymological *Spielerei*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100)

Letters – Verse V, quatrain 55 ff. “is the Ogham alphabet list of the chief persons of Nemrod’s Tower, from which one set of names for the ogham letters was derived.” “This is Grammar of the achievements, the thrice fifty branching Oghams, the declensions, the row of the letter, and the books of a good wood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195, 268; **Vol. 2**, p. 119, 271*n*)

Monuments – “... Nemed’s father, Pamp, or Pam, is a purely artificial adaptation of the Roman name *Pompeius*. A person, presumably one of the Irish colonists in Wales, or more likely a Briton who had associations with those colonists, and who bore this exotic name was commemorated by an Ogham inscribed monument at Kenfig, Glamorganshire.” “Scota’s Grave – now marked by an absurd spurious Ogham inscription.” Amadir was the 67th king of Ireland. “This is probably a more correct form of the name. It approximates more closely to CATABAR on the Ogham monument at Ballyquin, Co. Waterford, which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king.” “In the period of Ogham inscriptions there was in the Decies of Waterford ... Ogham monuments inscribed with the following names: Melagia, Macorbo, Catabar moco Viricorb, Neta-Segamonas, Lugudeccas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115; **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 283*n*, 414, 415)

Script – “In some forms of Irish script capital *M* is not unlike *Ag*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Effeminacy - Tonos Concoleros [Assur-bani-pal, Sardanapalus] Assyrian king after Ocrzapas was the last prince of the Assyrians. It is reported that “to the spinning of a distaff he came, and a withered hag was made of him, so that he burnt himself in fire” “The tale of his effeminacy is familiar from Greek sources though it is needless to say that there is no authority for the alleged transformation of the king into a hag; this has probably arisen from a misreading of Orosius I xix 1,2. It hardly requires the testimony of Assyrian documents to show that the whole story is absurdly fictitious from beginning to end.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161, 199, 200)

Egerton - The Egerton collection in the British Museum has two 19th century MSS (#101 and 105) which give us O’Clery’s version with some of the difficulties cut out and easy bits of Keating’s History substituted. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxv)

Egypt

Battles – Pharaoh Cincri and his army drowned in the Red Sea while pursuing the Israelites. “War and hostilities against them [the Gaedil] were increased thereafter upon them, and they were expelled, [against their will], out of Egypt.” Alexander the Great conquered Egypt. “It is true that he [Pharaoh Nectanebus] was driven from his kingdom and fled to Ethiopia: his conqueror was not, however, Alexander the Great, but Artaxerxes Ochus, B.C. 350.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 15, 33, 37, 63, 67, 69, 135, 136; **Vol. 4**, p. 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Books – “The story of the finding of a name for Adam, contained in the long interpolation at the end of the paragraph, appears first in the *Book of the Secrets of Enoch*, written in Egypt somewhere about the

beginning of the Christian Era ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 226)

Cities – “... a capital city, called Alexandria, was founded by him [Alexander] in Egypt.” “Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 136; Vol. 5, p. 51)

Deities – “In ¶248 we find *Nemed-ochtar*; and other examples will meet us from time to time. Remembering that these tales are theological rather than historical, we seem here to be on the track of a primary group of eight deities, comparable with the central ennead of Egypt or the *di consentes* of Rome.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 251) (See Also: Horus, Osiris, Set, Thoth)

Education – Arbitration, Judgeship, Craftsmanship, Druidry, Warfare and Kingship were studied in Egypt by the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69, 109)

Gaedil – The Milesians “are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman resident in Egypt, who was banished after the drowning of Pharaoh’s army in the Red Sea. ... One thousand and two years after leaving Egypt they conquered Ireland.” “The Scoti are named from Scota, daughter of Pharaoh King of Egypt, who was wife of Nelius.” “Nel son of Feinius who was not weak went into Egypt ...” “... the Gaedil left Egypt under Sru, Nel’s great grandson, because the death of Pharaoh had deprived them of royal patronage.” “Míl son of Bile tarried eight years in Egypt ...” “War and hostilities against them [the Gaedil] were increased thereafter upon them, and they were expelled, [against their will], out of Egypt.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, 5; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165, 197; Vol. 2, p. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 11, 15, 37, 41, 49, 53, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 73, 93, 109, 125, 135, 144, 157, 250; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 1, 51, 63, 121, 125)

Idols – “...a very slight experience of ethnological museums is enough to show that they [Fer Caille, Cichuil, Lot Luamnach] would be nothing out of the way among the idols which Oceania, Egypt, India, and other centres contribute to such collections...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Journeys – The Gaedil left Egypt and went to Scythia and returned again to Egypt. The Milesians “reached Egypt at the end of 914 years after the drowning of Pharaoh in the Red Sea.” and/or “at the end of 1354 years after the first Taking of Ireland by Partholon.” Cessair journeyed from Meroe on the Nile River in her search for Ireland. “The children of Israel on a journey at that time [of Nemed], out of Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 45, 65, 67, 69, 73, 93, 109, 125, 136, 138, 144, 157, 181, 187, 191, 203, 219, 233, 238; Vol. 3, p. 187; Vol. 5, p. 11, 49, 75, 121)

Nile River – Verse XIV, quatrain 4, reads, “Scota is given to Míl at the land-river in the west.” “*Abathírech*, apparently a kenning for the Nile, which makes the existence of Egypt possible. K, presumably in disapproval of Egypt and the Nile being put into the west, to rhyme with *fian*, has rewritten the line.” “...she [Cessair] set forth from the island(s) of Meroe upon the river Nile in Egypt. She was 7, or 10, years in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 109, 161, 181, 187, 191, 203, 219, 233, 238) (See Also: Kennings)

Old Testament – “A servitude in Egypt begins with a friendly invitation from an Egyptian king.” “The verso of the folio must have contained, in the first column, a few lines of the story of Abraham hiding his relationship to Sarah in Egypt ...” “After they [Adam and Eve] had sinned, it was not lawful – they were cast into the lofty land of Egypt.” “The expulsion of the errant pair to *Egypt* is unorthodox: Damascus is the usual place of their exile.” “Genesis xliii-xliv shows us Benjamin as a youth of such tender years that his father is unwilling to let him go to Egypt. Chap. xlv describes the happy reunion which leads to Jacob’s transporting himself and his family to Egypt; and there we are surprised to find Benjamin the father of no fewer than ten sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxv, 12, 179, 264; Vol. 4, p. 102n)

Pharaohs – The kings of Egypt bore the title of Pharaoh. After the conquest by Alexander the Great, the kings had the title of Ptolomeus. See: Acherres, Achoris, Aethiops^{1,2}, Amarteus, Amasis, Amenemes, Amenomes, Amenoses, Ammenophis, Ammenophitis, Armades, Armais, Bocchoris, Cenchres, Cerras, Cherres, Epiphanes, Merres Aethiops, Nectenebus II, Sebichos. (See Also: Scota)

Synchronisms – Éber Scot was born in Egypt during the reign of Mamitus, the 11th king of Assyria. “In that time [i.e. that of Nemed] was the beginning of the reign of the Sons of Israel in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 37, 137)

Egyptians, the (See: Peoples)

Ehud – Ehud was a Hebrew judge around the 617th year of the Age of Abraham and the 10th year of the reign of Bellepares. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

Eibhlinne – The battle of Eibhlinne was fought against Túathal Tectmar by Elim son of Fergus of the Ligmúine and in that battle Annoid son of Tubair of the Domnann was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Eibleo (See: Ebleo)

Eiblinne (See: Ebleo)

Eibliu – A battle was fought here during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 363)

Eicnech – Eicnech was the son of Colcu, king of the Airthera and he died in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Eidenn [Edenn, Etend]– Eidenn was one of the sons of Érimón’s second family born in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 29, 99)

Eidleo¹ [Edleo] – Eidleo¹ was the son of Alldai son of Tat son of Tabarn; or, the son of Tat son of Tabarn. He was the first man of the Túatha Dé Dannan to die in Ireland and he was killed by Nerchon ua Semeoin in the first battle of Mag Tuired. His son was Satharn or Starn; his grandson was Bec-En. “Eidleo is not to be found in the older genealogies at all, but he appears in the interpolation in ¶368 (Vol. 4, p.188); immediately afterwards in the same document, he (or less probably another of the same name) is son of Net and great-grandfather of En mac Bic-eoin. Possibly he is another manifestation of Lug’s protean mother Eithliu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 113, 131, 147, 159, 177, 189, 195, 227, 296)

Eidleo² [Edleo] – Eidleo² was the son of Indui son of Midir son of Indui; his son was Sathurn [Seithern]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 159)

Eidleo³ – Eidleo³ was the son of Net; his son was Satharn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189, 296)

Eie (See: God)

Éile, the (See: Peoples)

Éile [Éille, Éle, Élle]

Battles – “Conmáel son of Éber then took the kingship of Ireland, and broke 25 battles against the Sons of Érimón” including the battle of Éile. When Tigernmas took the kingship of Ireland he fought 27 battles against the children of Éber in one year, including a battle of Éile. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 205, 207, 433, 435)

Journeys – When Ith landed in Ireland he passed through “Éile – East Tipperary and South Offaly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 17)

Kings – “Óengus Ollum, eighteen, brought silence upon a free Grecian host; the king of Éile fell without reproach by the son of Melge son of Cobthach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 515)

Peoples – The “Corcu Achrach in Éile” are descended from Amorgen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 67, 87, 101)

Rivers – One of the nine rivers that Partholon found in Ireland was the “Banna between Le and Elle.” “The bursting of the nine Brosnas of Éile.” “Probably ... ‘the nine Brosnas of Éile’ are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 51; Vol. 4, p. 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 159, 161, 171, 423)

Eilidin – Eilidin the son of Buan son of Birn son of Bresal Brecc was killed in one of the two battles of Bladma fought by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in vengeance for his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Éille (See: Éile)

Eir (See: Cír)

Eirc (See: Erc)

Eire (See: Hill of Eire)

Eisenmenger (See: Authors)

Eisgir Riada – In the partition of Ireland among the sons of Partholon, “the partition contemplated is by a line east to west, along the gravel-ridge called *Eisgir Riada*, which stretches from *Áth Cliath Laigen*, the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin, to *Áth Cliath Medraige* (Clarinbridge, Co. Galway)...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87)

Eithne (See: Ethliu)

Eithne Imgel – Eithne Imgel was the daughter of the king of Alba, Luath son of Derman, and the wife of the king of Ireland, Fiachu Finnoilches. She was one of the three pregnant woman who escaped after the battle at Mag Bolg. She fled over the sea and went to the East where she gave birth to Túathal Techtmar. She nurtured him for 20 years in the East before coming back to Ireland. She landed at Inber Domnann and was met by bandits with a company of 800 warriors, who gave Túathal Tectmar the kingship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 309, 327, 481)

Eithne (See: Rivers)

Eitridi (See: Etirge)

El (See: God)

Elada¹ – Elada¹ was the son of Delbaeth son of Indui son Aldui. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 133)

Elada² [Eladan, Elatha, Elathan] – Elada² was the son of Delbaeth son of Net son of Indui. He had five sons including Eochu Ollathair [Dagda], Ogma, Elloth [Allot], Bres, Delbaeth. “His pedigree is not given consistently; a certain Delbaeth is in some versions interposed between him and Net, and this on the whole is more nearly correct – if indeed questions of “correctness” enter at all into these pseudo-traditional artificialities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171; Vol. 3, p. 155, 157; Vol. 4, p. 99, 103n, 104, 113, 119, 121, 127, 129, 131, 135, 149, 155, 157, 161, 163, 177, 181, 189, 191, 193, 195, 199, 209, 215)

Elada³ [Eladan] – Elada³ was the son of Net son of Indui. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 104, 151, 155, 181; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Eladan (See: Elada)

Elam [Persius] – Elam was one of the 27 or 30 sons of Sem son of Noe; his wife was Olla. Elam was also known as Persius. “Persius corresponds to the Biblical Elam.” The Persians descend from him. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 149, 213; **Vol. 4**, p. 41)

Elamites, the (**See**: Peoples)

Elatha (**See**: Elada)

Elathan (**See**: Elada)

Elcmar¹ [Ercmair] – Elcmar¹ was the son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. His (unnamed) wife had a palace called Brug mna Elcmair near Cnodba in Breg. The sons of Elcmar included Corpre Crom and Manannan; his daughters were Badb and Neman. “Midir son of Indui yonder fell by the hand of Elcmar: fell Elcmar, fit for fight, at the hands of Óengus the perfect.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65, 88, 129, 155, 189, 191, 193, 233)

Elcmar² – Elcmar² was the daughter of Ernmas and Delbaeth son of Ogma son of Elada son of Delbaeth son of Net. Her husband was Net², great-grandson of Net¹. Elcmar² had two daughters: Fea and Neman; or “Badb and Neman were the two wives of Net s. Indui, two daughters to Elcmar of the Brug.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 103n, 155, 189, 195)

Éle (**See**: Éile)

Elements (**See**: Air, Earth, Fire, Water)

Elenus (**See**: Elinus)

Elephant (**See**: Fauna; Mammals)

Elgnad (**See**: Delgnat)

Elgnat (**See**: Delgnat)

Eli (**See**: God)

Eliade, Mircea (**See**: Authors)

Elijah – “The idea that the acceptance of Abel’s offering was indicated by fire from heaven, seems to go back to the version of Theodotion ... It is, of course, developed under the influence of the narrative in I (III) Kings xviii (Elijah on Carmel)”. Elijah will fight with Enoch against the Anti-Christ in Paradise. “On the legend that Enoch is reserved to fight against Antichrist, along with Elijah (and even perish in the fighting), see *Revue celtique*, xxvi, pp. 164-5, and references there.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 220, 235)

Elim¹ – Elim¹ was the son of Conrai of the Fir Bolg. At the battle of Mag Bolg he killed Fiachu Finnoilches, 93rd king of Ireland, and the Freemen of Ireland top become the 94th king of Ireland. Elim¹ ruled for 20 years during the reign of Hadrian until he was killed by Túathal Techtmar in the battle of Aicill. His brother was Aimirgin. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 311, 313, 325, 327, 523, 525)

Elim² – Elim² was the son of Fergus son of Dalbaind of the Ligmunde who fought a battle against Túathal Techtmar at Eibhlinne. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Elim Olfínechta – Elim Olfínechta was the son of Rothechtaid son of Róán. “Elim took with hostages a king-ship [29th king of Ireland] for one year” at the time that Fraortes was king of the Medes. During his brief reign there was “snow of wine.” Elim Olfínechta was killed by Giallachad son of Ailill Olcháin son of

Sírna in the battle of Comair Tri nUisce. His son was Art Imlech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247, 265, 505)

Elinus¹ [Elenus] – Elinus¹ was the son of Dohe son of Bodb son of Ibath son of Iafeth; his sons were Airmen, Negua, Isacon. He is the same as Elinus² with a different ancestry. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161, 221, 253)

Elinus² [Alainus, Italus] – Elinus² was the son of Ibath son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe. He had 3 sons - Airmen, Negua, Isicon. The Franks and the Romans are descended from him. Elinus² is the same as Elinus¹ with a different ancestry. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 221, 253; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 139)

Eliogabalus – “Marcus Antoninus, priest of Eliogabalus, four years till he fell before the same soldiers.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Elion (**See:** God)

Elissa [Aetolia] – Elissa was one of the five sons of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. “Elissa *a quo* Aetolia, the pedigree-stem of the Siculi.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Ella¹[Alla] – Ella¹ was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first dividing of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227)

Ella² [Ælla] – Ella² [Ælla] is one of the names appearing in the *Saxon Chronicle* in years neighboring upon that of their invasion. The name is recorded in Verse XLIII along with that of the better known Hengist [Hingis] and Horsa [Osro]. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 187, 206)

Elle (**See:** Éile)

Ellion (**See:** God)

Elloth (**See:** Elloth)

Elloth [Allod, Allot, Alloth, Alloth Alaind, Elloth] – Elloth was one of the five sons of Elada. in the Book of Fermoy he is called Delbaeth making two brothers with the same name, “but this is doubtless a scribe’s mistake.” “Elloth in the form (genitive) ‘Alotto’ appears as a family ancestral name on some ogham inscriptions in Kerry, thereby creating the presumption that this is a divine name. He had three sons: Manannan, Bron, Ceti. Elloth died in the second battle of Mag Tuiread, during the reign of Lamprides the 20th king of Assyria “at the hands of De Domnand of the Fomoraig.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 99, 104, 129, 133, 155, 157, 161, 187, 189, 191, 193, 209, 227, 237)

Eloe (**See:** God)

Eloi (**See:** God)

Elóir [Elóir Derg] – Elóir was the hound of Ailill Ólom who slept each night with Lugaid mac Con. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 67, 93, 103)

Elta – Elta was the daughter of Oes son of Uindset of the Laigne. Mag nElta may be namd for her. “For the scarcely coherent story of Elta d. Oes, see MD iii 104, with the prose extract in the notes, *ibid.*, p. 495. Oes is there called s. Etais s. Étgāith.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21, 93)

Elta – “For Partholon found no plain in Ireland before him but the Old Plain of Elta in Edair.” “Now it is in the Plain of Elta of Edar that Partholon died.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 21, 51) (**See Also:** Mag; Plain)

Emain Macha

Battles – “There broke before him [Conmáel] five battles before the battle of Macha, a greatness of shouting.” “The battle of (Aenach) *Macha*, where Conmáel was defeated and slain, at Emain Macha.” “A great destruction of Emain Macha, a prohibition to the action of every rough prince; fratricide for crimes it knew not (in) the year of enemies for the land of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 334; Vol. 5, p. 565)

Construction of – “Though it was dug by noble Macha – by the lofty daughter of Aed Rúad – Émain of lustfulness (?), a heritage of heroes it was Cimbáeth who was its first prince.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 463)

Conversion of – “Where Patrick landed, was in the land of Ulaid of the lofty harbors; so that the youths of Emain were converted there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 531)

Name of – Emain Macha takes its name from “the Macha of Árd-Macha, who died after the race in which she gave birth to the “twins of Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103) (See Also: Macha)

Forts – “Ráith Cimbaith in Emain” was dug by Íriél Fáid son of Érimón (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191)

Kings – “Now Cimbáeth, the first prince of Emain Macha, 28 years was his reign in Emain.” “In the reign of Philometor, Óengus Tuirmech took the kingship, and Fíacha s. Feidlimid was in Emain Macha in his time.” The last king of Emain Macha was Fergus Foga. “Cimbaeth mac Fintain, Eochu of Emain, Umachenn mac Corrain, Conchobor Rot mac Cathair, Fiachu mac Feidlimid, Daire mac Forgo, Enna mac Rathai, Fiacc s. Findchu, Finnchad s. Bacc, Conchobor Mael s. Futhe, Cormac s. Loichet, Mochta s. Murchorad, Eochu s. Daire, Eochu Salbuide s. Loch, Fergus s. Liath, Conchobor s. Cathdub,” Óengus Tuirmech, Araide, Fiachu Finn, (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 262n, 263, 285, 345, 461, 463, 465, 473, 483, 523)

People – The Lia Fail uttered no cry under Cu Chulainn “nor under his fosterling, Lugaid son of the three Finds of Emain.” “Essoman of Emain s. Blaithecht” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 113, 145, 175; Vol. 5, p. 295, 305, 573)

Peoples - The Ulaid of Emain descend from Ír son of Míl. Érimón gave the kingship of the province of Ulaid to Éber son of Ír, *a quo* the Ulaid of Emain.” “Now Rudraige s. Sítric, of him is Dal nAraide, for they are the True Ulaid of Emain; that is, the children of Colmán s. Fiachu Finnsothach are the True Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 259; Vol. 5, p. 157, 291, 293)

Embroidery (See: Clothing, Fringes)

Emer (See: Éber²)

Emor (See: Sliab Emor)

Emoth¹ – Emoth¹ was the son of Gomer son of Iafeth son of Noe and the northern people of the world were descended from him. “Gomer, according to Isidore (*loc. cit.*), is the ancestor of the Galatae or Galli, so it is natural to affiliate to him two personages, Emoth and Iboth, who are in the traditional Teutonic and Celtic ancestry respectively; even although these have no warrant either in Genesis or in Isidore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161, 215)

Emoth² – Emoth² was the son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe, and the people of the north of the world were descended from him. He is the same as Emoth¹, with a difference in ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 157)

Én¹ – Én¹ was the son of Bec-En son of Satharn son of Eidleo. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 159, 189, 195, 296)

Én² – Én² was the son of Occe and he was one of the 10 men of the Gaedil who survived the plague after the battles in Spain. Én² was a champion who later was one of 36 or 40 leaders who went to Ireland. In most versions of the story Én² was one of Éber's chieftains in the south who built Carrac Árda Fetaig, Dún Fedá, and/or Rath Arda Suid. In one version of the tale Én² was one of Érimón's chieftains in the north who built Cruach in Árd Fethaig. Én² died without progeny in the battle of Comraire at the hands of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 31, 79, 105; **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 23, 27, 43, 69, 91, 101, 105, 109, 129, 135, 159, 165, 167, 173)

Enan – Enan was the son of Lebarthuind; his wife was Crofind the fair-formed of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Énboth [Inboth, Senboth] – Énboth was the son of Tigernmas. In most accounts, his son was Smirgoll; although in some places Smirgoll is the son of Smerthach son of Énboth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215, 217, 227, 243, 271, 445)

Enda¹ [Enna] – Enda¹ was the son of Baath son of Ibath son of Bethach son of Iardan; his son was Tabarn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 173; **Vol. 4**, p. 98, 127, 153, 187)

Enda² [Ida] – Enda² may have been of the Old Saxons and part of the crew of Hengist and Horsa. Enda² may possibly be the Ida identified in the *Saxon Chronicle*. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 187, 206)

Endogomy (See: Marriage)

English Channel (See: Seas)

Enna (See: Enda)

Enna¹ – Enna¹ was the son of Domnall son of Muiredach, king of Laigen. He may have died during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri ui Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Enna² – Enna² was the son of Neman son of Maduda son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic. His four sons were Bodb, Badna, Connad Cerr and Gnae, who all fell in the battle of Brefne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Enna³ – Enna³ was one of the three sons of Telle son of Cait Conaitechend. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Énna Airgdech¹ – Énna Airgdech¹ was the son of Eochu of Mumu. He killed Óengus Olmucaid in Argatros at the battle of Carman. Énna became the 14th king of Ireland during the reign of Ofratalus in Assyria. Acrazapes took the kingship of Assyria before the death of Énna Airgdech¹. “By him were made silver shields in Argatros, and he gave them to the leaders of Ireland.” “It is he who apportioned to the Gaedil steeds and chariots – it was heard – [and] silver shields in Argatros.” Énna received his name from that act and reigned for 27 or 28 years until he was killed by Rothechtaid son of Maen son of Óengus Olmucaid in the battle of Raigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223, 229, 265, 451, 499)

Énna Airgdech² [Énna Aigneach] – Énna Airgdech² was the “son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, of him are the descend-ants of Conn” (Cet-cathach). He killed Nia Segamain and became the 73rd king of Ireland and ruled for 20 or 28 years until he was killed by Crimthann Coscrach. His son was Labraid⁴. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 289, 295, 414, 473, 517, 519)

Énna Banach – Énna Banach fell during a “mutual battle within Ui Ceinnselaig.” Macalister says, “I cannot find this name in its full expansion; the above form is conjectural.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 409n)

Énna Cennselaich [Ceinnselach, Cennselach, Cennselaig] – Énna Cennselaich was the king of Laigen who fought and won 12 battles against Niall Noi-Giallach in opposition to the Borama Tribute. He had two sons: Crimthann [Conall Crimthann], and Eochu who slew the ten daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 349, 357, 359)

Énna Derg – Énna Derg was the son of Dui Finn. He killed Muiredach Bolgrach and became the 40th king of Ireland and ruled for 12 years until “he died of plague in Sliab Mis, with great troops in his company.” His son was Lugaid Iardonn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253, 255, 507)

Énna mac Murchada – “Énna mac Murchada king of Laigin, died.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Énna mac Rathai – Énna mac Rathai was a king of the Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 463)

Énna Munchain – “Énna Munchain over Mag Breg took hostages of the white Gaedil, till a grasp was taken of a spear; his son was Lugaid Laigde the sufficient.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 475)

Énna Niad – His son was Dunlang who killed “the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339)

Enoch¹ – Enoch¹ was the son of Cain. “Cain knew his wife, and she conceived a son, Enoch ... and Enoch begat Irad ...” This is the same person as Enoch² with an abbreviated ancestry. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89)

Enoch² – Enoch² was the son of Iared son of Malalabel son of Cainan. The ages of Enoch vary between the Irish trans-lators, the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Bible. He was born when his father, Iared was 162 years old. Enoch was 165 years old when his son Mathusalame was born (I.T., Septuagint), or 65 years old (Vulgate). Enoch lived for 200 years after the birth of Mathusalame (I.T., Septuagint), or 300 years (Vulgate). Enoch lived for a total of 365 years. His son (brother (*sic*)) was Methuselah and he had a daughter named Namus. “The Syriac *Cave of Treasures* says that Noah married Haykel d. Namus d. Enoch, brother of Methuselah. (Tr. Budge, p. 99, who quotes (*ibid.*, p. 97) the Book of Enoch, ch. x, for a marriage between Noah and Enoch’s daughter: I (Macalister) cannot find this in Charles’s trans-lation.” During his life he lived in waste and desert places and away from common life, which “is doubtless an expansion of the Biblical *et non apparuit*, but it may have reached the Irish glossator from some special source.” Enoch is said to have invented the ten Hebrew names of God. “The ten names of God are thus enumerated by Isidore (*Etym.* VII.i.1): El, Eloï, Eloë, Sabaoth, Elion, Eie, Adonai, Ia, Tetragrammaton, Saddai. The list given by Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres.* I, iii, 40) is Sabaoth, Eli, Eloï, Israel, Sadadai, Ellion, Rabboni, Ia, Adonai, Iabe. On their magical use see Budge, *Amulets and Superstitions*, pp. 369 ff.” He is the ‘innocent’ (?) Adam and was elevated by God to Paradise to fight against the Antichrist. “On the legend that Enoch is reserved to fight against Antichrist, along with Elijah (and even to perish in the fighting), see *Revue celtique*, xxvi, pp. 164-5, and the references there.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 33, 93, 99, 101, 103, 104, 105, 125, 145, 187, 205, 218, 218n, 220, 226, 240, 244, 245)

Enoch (See: Cities)

Enos – Enos was the son of Seth son of Adam. The Septuagint, Vulgate and Irish translations have different versions of the ages of Enos. He was born when his father, Seth, was 105 years old. Enos was 190 years old (I.T., Septuagint) or 90 years old (Vulgate) when his son, Cainan was born. Enos lived for 715 years (I.T., Septuagint) or 815 years (Vulgate) after the birth of Cainan. The total lifespan of Enos was 905 years according to all sources. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 93, 97, 99, 104, 145, 185, 187)

Enslavement (See: Punishments, Types of)

Entdecktes Judenthum (See: Authors; Eisenmenger)

Entrenchments (See: Architecture)

Environmental Changes (See: Climate)

Envy (See: Jealousy)

Eochaid (See Also: Eochu)

Eochaid¹ – Eochaid¹ who was a king of Ireland who came from Cenel Eogain. “... Suibne, Eochaid, Baedan the vain ... [were] the kings of (Cenel) Eogain over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 559)

Eochaid² – “... Eogan of the cold Creek fell before Eochaid the knowing hard as iron. Eochaid of knowledge fell there-after at the hands of Aed and of Labraid ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239)

Eochaid³ – He was descended from Érimón; his son was Niall¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89)

Eochaid⁴ – Eochaid⁴, king of Laigen, was the son of Erc son of Eochu. Twice he paid the Boroma Tribute to Conn Cét-cathach without battle. “But the third time the king of Laigen waxed proud, and this he conceived – to lead a convention of the province to Maistiu, and to give battle to Conn about the Boroma.” Conn Cét-cathach was defeated at the battle of Maistiu and Eochaid⁴ occupied Temair for 7 years until Conn Cét-cathach drove him out and re-imposed the Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Eochaid⁵ – Eochaid⁵ was the son of Luigdech son of Iar son of Dergthene of the Fir Bolg and he was killed in the battle of Raide against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Eochaid Ehcenn – Eochaid Ehcenn, king of the Fomoir, was defeated and killed by Írial Fáid in the battle of Tenmag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Eochaid Iarlaithe – “Báedán, white Fiachra, a brilliant task, and Eochaid Iarlaithe, a company of complete gryphons of tuneful works the Ulaid count [them] as over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 559)

Eochaid Menn – Eochaid Menn was descended from Érimón; his son was Brian. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89)

Eochaid Ollom – His son was Slanoll. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239)

Eochaid Uaircheas (See: Eochu Uairches)

Eochail (See: Strand of Eochail)

Eochair [Eochar] – Eochair was one of the 7 husbandmen or ploughmen of Partholon’s company. “The ploughmen of R² reappear in R³, with the substitution of Eochair for Imus: in addition we learn of a head- and a tail-ploughman, who make their first entry in R³.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 55, 94)

Eochar (See: Eochair)

Eocharba (See: Ech Carpad)

Eochu¹ – “Eochu of Argetros of the steeds whence is his like compared with anyone? A man who is Lord of Fodla over every hero of the descendants of Rechtaid Rígderg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Eochu² – Eochu², abbot of Árd Macha, died during the reign of Aed mac Ainmirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Eochu³ – “Let the historians of your possession hear – O ye noble Ulaid of Emain!- the names of your kings ... Eochu of Emain of just knowledge ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 463)

Eochu⁴ – Eochu⁴ was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil, along with his brethren: Cnú, Cú Corb, Corba, Brian, Innait, Bresal, Fergus, Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Eochu⁵ – His son was Báetán who was king of Ireland from Dál nAraide. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 289)

Eochu⁶ – His son was Brandub, who killed Aed Mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland in the battle of Dún Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 375)

Eochu⁷ – His son was Erc; his grandson was Eochaid of the Laigen who resisted paying the Borama Tribute to Conn Cét-cathach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 333)

Eochu⁸ – His son was Erc whose descendants took Alba after the Cruithne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 179)

Eochu⁹ – Eochu⁹ was the son of Ailill Finn. After his father was killed by Airtgetmar, Eochu⁹ together with Lugaid mac Echach Fiadmuine and Dui Ladrach and the men of Mumu drove Airtgetmar out of the country into exile for seven years. Eochu⁹ then became the 49th king of Ireland for seven years until Airtgetmar returned from overseas, made peace with Dui Ladrach and together they killed him in Óenach Áine, during the reign of Artaxerxes Memnon. His son was Lugaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259, 261, 267, 511)

Eochu¹⁰ [Eochaid] – Eochu¹⁰, of the Red Edge son of Conmáel, was a warrior who won three battles – battle of Luachair, battle of Fosad Da Gort, battle of the Meeting of the Three Waters. During his reign of 20 years, he was credited with clearing the eight plains of Mag Smethrach and Mag nInir, Mag nAidne, Mag nOdba, Mag Luing, Mag Lemna, Mag Da Gabal, Mag Fubna. He was killed by Fiachu Labraind son of Smirgoll at Carmen. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 499)

Eochu¹¹ – Eochu¹¹ was the son of Daire and he was king of the Ulaid during the reign of Eochu Airem over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 463)

Eochu¹² – Eochu¹² was the son of Dairi and he was king over Greater Mumu during the reign of Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Eochu¹³ – Eochu¹³ was the son of Domnall son of Muirchertach, or the son of Muirchertach, or the son of Ninnid. The ancestry is confused. He ruled jointly as the 123rd king of Ireland with Baetán son of Muirchertach, or son of Ninnid, for 2 or 3 years until fell in a battle over the Boroma Tribute at the hands of Cronan son of Tigernach king of Cíannachta of Glenn Gaimin. He died in A.D. 580. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 368, 369)

Eochu¹⁴ – Eochu¹⁴ was the son of Dui; his wife was Taitiu, daughter of Mag Mór, and the foster-mother of Lug. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59)

Eochu¹⁵ – Eochu¹⁵ was the son of Enna Cennselaicht was Eochu¹⁵ who killed Níall Nói-giallach at the Sea of Wight as he was about to invade the kingdom of Letha. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 349)

Eochu¹⁶ – Eochu¹⁶ was the son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe; his son was Brament. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5)

Eochu¹⁷ – Eochu¹⁷ was the son of Muirchertach. His ancestry is confused. **See** Eochu¹³.

Eochu¹⁸ – Eochu¹⁸ was the son of Ninnid. His ancestry is confused. **See:** Eochu¹³.

Eochu¹⁹ – Eochu¹⁹ was the son of Óengus son of Erge; his son was Laine who was slain at the battle of Ros Lair in Fotharta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Eochu²⁰ – Eochu²⁰ was the son of Rinnail who killed Foidbgenid for the rule of the Fir Bolg. “In R¹ Eochu son of Rinnail, who slew his predecessor Foidbgenid, is a different person from Eochu son of Erc: it was the R² school of historians who discovered (or dreamt) that Erc was son of Rinnail, and who thus equated the two different persons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3, 9; Vol. 5, p. 493) (See Also: Eochu mac Eirc)

Eochu²¹ – Eochu²¹ was the son of Sin son of Rosin son of Triar son of Rothriar; his son was Detsin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307)

Eochu²² – Eochu²² was one of the 25 children of Ugoine. He received Seol-mag as his portion of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467) (See Also: Partition)

Eochu Abrat-ruad – “From the Meeting of the cold waters, the Fifth of Eochu Abrat-ruad: to the mound over the wave, to the Pass of roughly-wild Cuglas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 75)

Eochu Ailtlethan – Eochu Ailtlethan was the son of Ailill Caisfiachlach and he killed Amadir Flidais Foltchain, the king of Ireland. Eochu Ailtlethan then became the 68th king of Ireland and he ruled for 11 or 14 years until he was killed in battle by Fergus Fortamail. His sons were Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, Laebchor and Eterscéil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 287, 289, 414, 517)

Eochu Airem [Eochu of Beth] – Eochu Airem was the son of Finn son of Finnlug son of Finncholl. He succeeded his brother, Eochu Feidlech, to become the 83rd king of Ireland and ruled for 15 years during the reign of Iulius Caesar. Eochu son of Dáire was king of the Ulaid at this time and Eochu Sálbuide son of Loch Mór was in joint rule with Eochu Airem over the Ulaid. “was burned in Fremaind [Fremain] by Siugmall [Sigmall Sithienta]. Or it was the men of Cúl Breg who burnt him, by reason of the heavy taxes he imposed upon them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295, 299, 521, 581) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Eochu Anchenn – Eochu Anchenn was the son of Bran-Dub Brecc and was the provincial king of Laigin. He was one of the provincial kings who killed Fiachu Finnoilches, the king of Ireland. Eochu Anchenn himself was killed in the battle of Oca against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315, 325)

Eochu Apthach¹ – Eochu Apthach¹ was the son of Art son of Eber Brecc son of Lugaid. Cal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

Eochu Apthach² [Eochaid Apthach, Eochu Opthach] – Eochu Apthach² of Corco Laigde son of Lugaid was of the seed of Éber. He was the 34th king of Ireland and he reigned for just one year when Darius son of Hystapes was in the kingship of the world. During the reign of Eochu Apthach² he made silver or bronze shields for the Gaedil and “there was a plague every month during his reign.” He was called Eochu Apthach for the number that died under his reign. He was killed by Finn son of Bláth [Brath] son of Labraid Condelg. “Four seasons of heroic battles had glorious Eochu Apthach; Eochu of Ath Luain fell at the hands of Finn son of red-cloaked Bráth.” Or, he died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249, 251, 505) (See Also: Health, Diseases, Plague)

Eochu Arthach – Eochu Arthach was the son of Iar; his son was Lugaid Cunga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Eochu Buadach – Eochu Buadach was the son of Dui. He took the kingship of Ireland after it was separated from Temair. His sons were Ugoine the Great and Bodbchad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271; Vol. 5, p. 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 295, 465, 469)

Eochu Buide – Eochu Buide died during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Eochu Doimlen – Eochu Doimlen was the son of Cairbre Lifechair. He had three sons, the three Collas - Colla Uais, Colla Fó Crich and Colla Menn – who were responsible for the killing of Fiáchu Sroibtime at the battle of Dubchomar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341)

Eochu Dula [Dala] – Eochu Dula was from the Fir Chraibi. “Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidher s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connache between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West and South of the Province.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163, 255) (See Also: Partition)

Eochu Echchenn – “Sobairche the stately fell in his fort, at the hands of Eochu Echchenn.” See Also: Eochaid Echcenn, who may be a different character. Eochu Menn is also supposed to be the slayer of Sobairche. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 107, 429)

Eochu Édgathach – Eochu Édgathach was the son of Dáire Doimthech of the progeny of Lugaid son of Íth. “The fourth of the men of Ireland who escaped (the massive plague deaths at Mag Slecht in Breifne at the Assembly of Tigernmas) gave the kingship to Eochu Édgathach.” By him and/or by Tigernmas, were made the manifold checkerings upon garments – 1 colour for slaves, 2 colours for peasants, 3 colours for hirelings and fighting men, 4 colours for lordings, 5 colours for chieftains, 6 colours for men of learning, 7 colours for kings and queens. He ruled for 4 years until he was slain by Cermna son of Ebric son of Éber in the battle of Temair. Eupales was the king of the Assyrians at that time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209, 211, 213, 437, 497) (See Also: Governance, Selection).

Eochu Fáebarglas [Eochu Fáebuir, Eochu Finn Fáebarglas, Eochu of the Red Edge]– “There were 3 or 7 years with no king in Ireland after Tigernmas, till Eochu Fáebuir son of Conmáel took it” in the year in which Piritiades took the kingship of the Assyrians.” He killed Cermna in the battle of Dún Cermna, or at the battle of the Meeting of Three Waters. Eochu Fáebarglas was the 10th king of Ireland and ruled for 20 years. He fought the battles of Comar na Tri Uisce, Druim Liathain, Fossad Dá Gort, Luachair Dedaid, Tuaim Drecon against the descendants of Érimón. He was credited with the clearing of 7 plains: Mag nAidne [Mag Niad], Mag Dá Gabal, Mag Emir [Mag nEnir, Mag nInair], Mag Fubna, Mag Lemna, Mag Luirg, Mag Mende, Mag Smerthach. There was the bursting of Loch Erne and Loch Gabair. “In his reign there was the great mortality the *Be a Faibethad*, in Faibethad, in the territory of Laigin” and he died there. Or, Eochu Fáebarglas was killed by Fiachu Labrainne son of Smirgoll in the battle of Carman. His sons were Nuadu Declam and Mofemis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 215, 217, 233, 439, 445, 447, 453, 499)

Eochu Feidlech¹ – Eochu Feidlech¹ was the son of Finn son of Finnlug son of Finncholl. He killed Fachtna Fathach, the 81st king of Ireland, in the battle of Leitir Rúaid in Corann to become the 82nd king of Ireland. Eochu Feidlech¹ was the father of the triplets, Bres, Nár, Lothar - the Three Finds of Emain – and two daughters, Clothrann and Medb. His 3 sons begat Lugaid Riab nDerg upon their own sister, Clothrann. Eochu Feidlech¹ ruled for 12 years during the reign of Iulius Caesar and the coming of the Provincials until “in good and grassy Temair the high prince found a deadly draught” and died a natural death. He was succeeded by his brother Eochu Airem. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88; Vol. 5, p. 295, 299, 303, 325, 521, 573, 581)

Eochu Feidlech² – Eochu Feidlech² was the son of Finn son of Rogen Rúad. This is the same character as Eochu Feidlech¹, but with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Eochu Fíadmuine – “Some say that Eochu (Fíadmuine) was son of Congal, and that Conaing Bececlach was the son of Dui s. Muiredach s. Siomon; and that they had the same mother as Eochu Uairches s. Lugaid.” “There is a difference of opinion among certain historians about whether it was he or Conaing Bececlach who killed Eochu Uairches. Eochu Fíadmuine ruled as the 44th king of Ireland with Conaing Bececlach “five years in joint rule, one half to Eochu, the other to Conaing; the northern half to Conaing.”

He was killed by Lugaid, son of Eochu Uairches. His son was Lugaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255, 257, 261, 509) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Eochu Finn Fáebarglas (**See:** Eochu Fáebarglas)

Eochu Garb [Echach Garb, Eochu Garb] – Eochu Garb was the son of Dui Temen [Dui Dall] son of Bress. “The three sons of Eochu Garb were Bodb of the Mound of the men on Femen and Scal Balb and Namadach [Nama]” and Nechtan and Uillend Faebarderg. He slept with Tailtiu, queen of the Fir Bolg. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 117, 129, 131, 133, 149, 155, 157, 179, 189, 191, 193, 195)

Eochu Gunnat – Eochu Gunnat was the 105th king of Ireland who ruled for just one year until he was killed by “the grasp” of Lugaid son, or grandson, of Óengus at the battle of Temair Ard of Ulaid. Or, he was killed by Lugaid son of Lugna, or by Cormac ua Cuinn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339, 527)

Eochu Imfhota – Eochu Imfhota was the son of Cairpre Nia Fer son of Ros Rúad; his son was Aitheman. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Eochu Lemna – His son was Fergal, king of Tamnach, who was slain at the battle of Almu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Eochu mac Árdgail [Eochu, Eochaid] – He was the king of the Ulaid who fell in the battle of Cráeb Tulcha during the reign of Brian Boroma mac Cenneidig, the 158th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405)

Eochu mac Conrach – “... these are the Provincials who came there (to the Assembly of Temair during the reign of Túathal Techtmar) Fergus, Febal and Eochu mac Conrach in joint rule over Ulaid ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Eochu mac Echach Doimlén – He was the king of the Domnann over Laigen and/or the province of Leinster whose trickery was responsible for the deaths of the two daughters of Túathal Techtmar. In recompense Túathal imposed the Borama Tribute upon the people of Leinster. This tribute was levied by the successors of Túathal Techtmar thereafter for some 500 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 308, 311)

Eochu mac Eirc [Eochaid] – “There were nine kings in all (among the Fir Bolg); but one, Eochu mac Eirc, seems to stand outside the family succession, so that we have here as elsewhere the *damh ochtair*, though it is not so expressed in this case. This last king has to meet the invading Túatha Dé Danann, and falls before them.” “... the perennial contention of good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine, follows its normal course, all through the Fir Bolg episode. The agricultural ritual of king-killing is prominently stressed: the golden age of calm weather and blissful fertility presided over by the good king Eochu mac Eirc is intensely primitive.”

Eochu mac Eirc slew Foidbgen in Mag Muirtheimne and then ruled the Fir Bolg for 10 years. His wife was Tailtiu daughter of Mag Mór the king of Spain. He was “the first king of the Fir Bolg who sat in the beginning in Temair ... and in his time the Mound of the Three Men was erected upon Temair, and the Stone Heap of the One Man.” “There was no wetting in his time, save only dew: there was no year without harvest. Falsehoods were expelled from Ireland in his time. By him was executed the law of justice in Ireland for the first time.” “The Fir Bolg gave them [the Túatha Dé Danann] battle upon Mag Tuired; they were a long time fighting that battle. At last it broke against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand of them were slain westward to the strand of Eochail. There was the king Eochu overtaken and he fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed (Cesard, Luach [Luam] and Luchra).” “This is the reason why the rout went to the Strand of Eothal. Thirst seized Eochaid s. Eirc in the battle, and he found no water till he reached the Strand of Eothail. Everyone followed the king out of the battle. And out of the battle did the three sons of Nemed follow him, Luan, Cesarb, and Luachra, and they slew him, and buried the king in the stone-heap of the Strand of Eothail. That is the correct version.” “He was the first man who died of a spear-point in Ireland.” “The violent contradiction of these king-killings by

the statement that Eochu mac Eirc was “the first monarch to receive a mortal wound in Ireland” is enough to show that what we are told about him came from a quite different document, which knew nothing of the Fir Bolg kings and their fates, and which in all probability had originally nothing whatever to do with the Fir Bolg.”

“Belochus of the Assyrians was in the high kingship at the time of the fighting of the battle of Mag Tuired of Cong.” Eochu mac Eirc was in the kingship at the time that Cambyses son of Cyrus was slain by his own magicians.

(**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 1, 3, 11, 19, 21, 33, 35, 39, 43, 45, 51, 53, 55, 61, 78, 79, 93, 111, 115, 117, 149, 173, 177, 179, 251, 309; **Vol. 5**, p. 83, 493)

Eochu mac Luchta [Eochaid] – Eochu was the son of Luchta and he was a provincial king who ruled over the fifth of Sengann son of Dela of the Fir Bolg from Belach Conglais to Luimneach. “... two daughters whom Fergus Cnai s. Ugoine left, namely Maer mother of Eochu s. Lucht and Medar [Medan] his foster-mother who nurtured him. But perhaps this cannot be true on account of the length of the times involved.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 39; **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 273, 275)

Eochu Menn – “Sobairche fell at the hands of Eochu Menn, son of the king of the Fomoire.” Or, Eochu Menn was “the first king of the Fomoire.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213, 439, 499) (**See Also:** Eochaid Ehcenn and Eochu Ehcenn)

Eochu Mugmedon [Muigmedon] – Eochu Mugmedon was the son of Muiredach Tírech. He had five sons: Níall, Fíachra, Brían, Ailill, and Fergus. It is at Eochu Mugmedon that the relationship of the Uí Néill and the Connachta come together. He killed Caelbad son of Cronn Badrui to become the 112th king of Ireland and ruled for 7 or 8 years. To exact the Borama Tribute, he fought the battle of Crúachu Claenta against Labraid son of Bresal Belach who refused to pay. Labraid won that battle. Eochu Mugmedon died of a disease in Temair. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 331, 345, 347, 349, 359, 529, 529ⁿ)

Eochu Mumu [Eochu Mumu] – Eochu Mumu was the son of Mofebis from Mumu. His name is eponymous with Mumu. He killed Fiacha Labrainne at the battle of Belgadan to become the 12th king of Ireland. Eochu Mumu reigned for 21 or 22 years while Ofratanes was on the throne of Assyria and fought many battles against the descendants of Érimón until he was killed at the battle of Clíu by Óengus Ollmucach son of Fiacha Labrainne. His son was Enna Airgdech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 279; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 219, 221, 229, 265, 447, 451, 457)

Eochu of the Red Edge (**See:** Eochu Fáebarglas)

Eochu Ollathair (**See:** Dagda)

Eochu Sálbuide – Eochu Sálbuide was the son of Loch Mór and was in joint rule with Eochu Airem over the Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 463) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Eochu ua Floinn – “Eochu ua Floinn who found every law, who stitched the history free and right, a stately sage of every prosperity he, descendant of Cobthach mac Ugoine.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 471)

Eochu Uairches [Eochaid Uaircheas] – Eochu Uairches was the son of Lugaid Iardonn who spent 12 years in exile having been driven out by Sírlám. Eochu Uairches killed Sírlám with an arrow and became the 43rd king of Ireland who ruled for 12 years until he was killed by Eochu Fiadmuine and Conaing Bececlach, the sons of Congal. His son was Lugaid Lámderg. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xii; **Vol. 5**, p. 138, 255, 257, 259, 267, 507, 509)

Eogain – One of the nine rivers discovered by Partholon in Ireland was the river Find which is located “between here Cenel Conaill and Eogain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 17)

Eogan¹ – Eogan¹ of Inbir Mor, of the High Creek killed Fiacha son of Delbaeth and the six sons of Ollom. “Eogan of the cold Creek fell before Eochaid the knowing, hard as iron.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 125, 167, 185, 239; **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

Eogan² – Eogan² was the son of Ailill son of Iar son of Ailill son of Deda; his sons were Ailill and Eterscél Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Eogan³ – Eogan³ was the son of Glunfhind son of Lamfhind son of Etheor son of Thoe; his son was Feinius Farsaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Eogan⁴ – Eogan⁴ was the son of Mál son of Ailill son of Iar; his son was Eterscél. “... Eterscél son of Eogan. Eogan who was son of fortunate Mál, son of Ailill the Great, son of Iar, a generous son, festive, under a white sun ...”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 471)

Eogan⁵ – Eogan⁵ was the son of Níall Noí-giallach; his son was Muiredach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 363, 367, 369, 375, 385)

Eogan⁶ – His son was Erge. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Eogan⁷ – His son was Feradach, and his great- grandson was Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Eogan, the (See: Peoples)

Eogan – The battle of Mag Roth was fought against Eogan by Domnall mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Eogan Bél – Eogan Bél was the king of Connachta who was slain in the battle of Sligeach during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Eogan Ergnach – Eogan Ergnach was the son of Sétna Sithbac; his son was Uga. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Eogan mac Ailella Éránn – He was the Provincial king over south Mumu during the reign of Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Eogan mac Néill – He died during the reign of Ailill Molt, the 127th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357)

Eogan Mainistrech – He was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Conchobor son of Donnchad, or during the reign of Niall Caille. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Eoganacht, the (See: Peoples)

Eoin Mac Neill: Scholar and Man of Action 1867 – 1945 (See: Authors; Tierney)

Eóir (See: Rivers; Nore)

Eolang – Eolang the son of Óchán son of Forgo son of Brón was killed at the battle of Carraig Eolairg against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Eolarg – The battle of “Eolarg in Mide, where Cairbre Garb of the progeny of Sengann was slain by Túathal and by Fíachra, Casán, and Finnmaél, the two bandits of the people of Fíachu Finnolach who were in the company of Túathal: ten hundred was their company.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Eolas – Eolas was one of the three druids, or instructors, of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199)

Eolus [Eolas] – Eolus was one of the three druids of the Partholon expedition to Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27, 57)

Eothail – Eothail was a wright. His name was eponymous of the Strand of Eothail [Eochail] where Eochaid mac Eirc, king of the Fir Bolg, was slain during the first battle of Mag Tuiread. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 111, 173) (**See Also:** Strand)

Eothail (**See:** Strand)

Eperus – “For [it is] Eperus, of the seed of Tubal of the race of Iafeth, *a quo* the Epirotae, and from whom sprang Ianus, king of the Epirotae. He is the first king who took over the Romans. From him is named the month of January, and from him are the Quirites.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Epha (**See:** Ioph)

Epiphanes (**See:** Ptolomeus Epiphanes)

Epiphanius (**See:** Authors)

Epiphenius - “These are its [the ark] materials, glue and pitch and clay, [that is, mould of the land of Syria]. It was Dia Anarlaoite who mixed these materials together, by the revelation of God. He was brother to Epiphenius, the wright of the ark, for they were the two sons of (_nus).” “I [Macalister] can find no authority for the two persons who altruistically contributed to the success of an enterprise from which they themselves derived no benefit: the carpenter with the improbable name of Epiphenius, and the mixer of pitch whose name, in the absence of auxiliary evidence, cannot be certainly read in the text: evidently sH could not read it clearly in √H, and did his best to copy it as it stood.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 242)

Epirotae, the (**See:** Peoples)

Equinoxes (**See:** Astronomy; Equinoxes)

Ér¹ – **Ér¹** was one of the four sons of Brig son of Breogan. This is a confusion with the four sons of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23) (**See Also:** Er²)

Ér² – **Ér²** was one of the four sons of Éber son of Míl. He was one of the 36 or 40 warrior leaders of the Gaedil who came to Ireland. Érimón granted him and his 3 brothers the kingship of the Province of Mumu. “In the third year of their reign” with his three other brothers he fought the battle of Árd Ladrann and defeated and killed the two sons of Érimón – Luigne and Laigne. Thereafter, he and his three brothers were in the joint kingship of Ireland as the 3rd kings for “a season”, “a half year”, or “two seasons” until he was slain in revenge by Írial Fáid son of Érimón in the battle of Cúl Martha. According to the text, **Ér²** left no progeny. However, in another place it is said that, “The four sons of Éber Finn, **Ér**, **Órba**, **Ferón**, **Fergna**. Their children are not recorded, but the learned consider that the Erna - the Old Erna, that is – are of the race of **Ér** s. **Éber**.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 27, 45, 91, 101, 109, 157, 171, 187, 189, 191, 429, 497) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Er³ [Aer, Ar] – **Er³** was the eldest of the four sons of Partholon. In the division of Ireland he received the land from Áth Clíath of Laigen to Ailech Neit. He is described as “a freeman pliant.” His name “looks like a corrupted version of the name of one of Nemed’s sons – AR = (St)ar(n).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 77, 87)

Er Eolach [Aer Eolach] – He was one of the four sons of Trithem of the Domnann, and was killed in the battle of Mag Slecht against Túathal Techtmar. **source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Era of Partholon (See: Ages of the World)

Erainn, the (See: Peoples)

Erairc (See: Esairc)

Érannán [Arandan, Arannan, Érandan, Érennán] – Érannán was one of the two youngest sons of Míl and he was born at the Tower of Bregon in Spain. Érannán was the fosterling of his elder brother, Amorgen, and was one of the 36 or 40 chieftains who came to Ireland. He was the steersman of Donn's ship and "he it was who went up the mast to spy out Ireland, and fell from the mast into the sea [on to the rock, F.] (or onto the planks of the ship). And his grave is in Inber Scéne." He had no children. Érannán and his story are very much confused with that of "his brother" Airech¹ and there is good reason to suspect that they are the same person. "The story has developed on two lines. A compiler, finding the two versions, combined them as alternatives: later compilers fused the two versions into one story. Many duplicates, both of personality and of incident, are to be found in the text ..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 73, 107, 125; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 31, 43, 55, 59, 61, 65, 71, 73, 81, 91, 93, 101, 105, 107, 111) (See Also: Airech¹)

Erbus – The battle of Cúl Fobair on Erbus was fought by Tigernmas against the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Erc¹ – "For it is Patrick who taught, it is he by whom their fruits were apportioned; he saluted a pair with great fame of the seed of Erc and of Olcu." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 441)

Erc² – Erc² was the bishop of Slaine during the reign of Muirchertach. Verse CXX was composed about him: "Bishop Erc, everything which he adjudged was right; everyone who bringeth right counsel shall receive the blessing of Bishop Erc." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 533)

Erc³ – His son was Muirchertach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 359, 361)

Erc⁴ – Erc⁴ was the son of Eochu of the Gaedil whose sons took Alba after the Cruithne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179)

Erc⁵ – Erc⁵ was the son of Eochu⁶; his son was Eochaid of the Laigen who resisted paying the Borama Tribute to Conn Cét-Cathach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Erc⁶ – Erc⁶ was descended from Érimón. His sons were Oengus and Fergus of the Albanaig and Loarn of the Erna of Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 65, 89)

Erc⁷ [Eirc] – Erc⁷ was the son of Rinnail [Rindail]. "In R¹ Eochu son of Rinnail, who slew his predecessor Foidbgenid, is a different person from Eochu son of Erc: it was the R² school of historians who discovered (or dreamt) that Erc was son of Rinnail and who thus equated the two persons." His son was Eochu, the last king of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 1, 3, 19, 21, 33, 39, 43, 45, 51, 53, 55, 61, 78, 79, 93, 111, 115, 117, 149, 173, 177, 179, 251)

Ercba – The battle of Ercba was fought by Túathal Techtmar. Maine Móir-echtach and Ailill; the two sons of Inda son of Ogaman fell there. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ercha¹ – Ercha¹ was the son of Allot son of Nuadu; his son was Death. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 23, 77)

Ercha² – Ercha² was the son of Coemthecht son of Soethecht; his son was Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 31, 79)

Ercmair (See: Elcmar)

Érech Febria (See: Airech Februd)

Érennán (See: Érannán)

Erge – Erge was the son of Eogan; his son was Crimthann Coscrach who fell in the battle of Fea. He also had another son named Óengus whose grandson, Laine fell in the battle of Ros Lair in Fotharta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Erge Echbēl – Erge Echbēl was from Bri Ergi in the North; his son was Fergus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Erglan – Erglan was one of the three sons of Beoan son of Starn son of Nemed. He was a champion and freeman of the Nemedians and was one of the thirty warriors who escaped after the battle at Conaing's Tower. He fled with his brothers to Dobar and Iardobar in the north of Alba. His son was Semeon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 141, 143, 145, 149, 153, 175, 181, 185, 187, 196, 197, 205; Vol. 4, p. 9, 31, 43; Vol. 5, p. 179)

Eric (See: Laws; Honour Price)

Érimón [Éremón] –

Battles

Argatros – “At the end of a year after that – [that is, after the battle of Tailtiu], a battle was fought between Érimón and Éber in the plain of Airgetros, in contention for Druim Clasaig in Ui Maine, Druim Bethaig in Moenmag, and Druim Fingin in Mumu, for their fruitfulness.” “They fought a battle between them upon Tenuis in Ui Failge, on the brink of Brí Dam at Tóchar-etir-dá-mág.” “The death of Éber through an hour of weakness, By Éremón resplendent, brightly-expert, By the lofty lord, very expert, In the glorious battle of Argatros.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 139, 155, 157, 161, 167, 169, 419)

Bile Tened – “The combat of Érimón against Amorgen at Bile Tened, “The Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between Érimón and Éber at Airget Ros, the “Silver Wood”; in both events, the battle goes against the opponent of Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 140, 159, 161, 171)

Breogan – “In the third year thereafter, Fulmán and Mantán fell, in the battle of Breogan in Femen, at the hands of Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 161, 171)

Comraire – “The battle of Comraire broke before Érimón, wherein fell Én and Étan, the two sons of Oicce, and Ún son of Uicce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173)

Cruithne, the – “Cathluan son of Cing, of the Cruithne, assumed great power over Ireland, till Erimon drave him out.” “It was Cruithne s. Loichet s. Cing who came to ask for women of Érimón, and that to him Érimón gave the wives of the men who were drowned along with Donn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177, 179, 181)

Life – “The Sons of Míl fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in shapes of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry. The Sons of Míl (Éber, Érimón and Ír), fought the battle valiently. The horse (*gabair*) of Érimón fell there, *unde Gabair Life nominatur*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 75, 77)

Slemain – “The death of Fulmán with men at the hands of Érimón at Slemain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109)

Sliab Mis – “The Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and Fomoraig, that is, against

the Túatha Dé Danann. ... Scotu d. Pharao king of Egypt, also died in that battle – the wife of Érimón s. Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 75)

Tailtiu - “Mac Cecht (was killed) at the hands of Éremón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239; Vol. 5, p. 155, 165, 495)

Death – At the Sand Hills at Tech Duinn, Érimón “laid a sod” on the grave of his sister, Dil. Érimón died in Airgetros, and his grave was dug there, and his stone was set up, at Raith Bethaig over the Nore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265; Vol. 5, p. 39, 57, 83, 140, 143, 159, 163, 173, 175, 423, 495)

Forts – “Raith Bethaig (Bethach) at the Eoir of the Guests (in Argatros above the Nore), dug by Éremón after drinking.” And “Raith Oinn in Laigin, (or, “in the land of Cualu”).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117; Vol. 5, p. 69, 129, 140, 157, 165, 169, 421)

Genealogy – Érimón was one of the sons of Míl and he was born at the tower of Breogan in Spain. His mother was Scotu (II). After the death of Míl, Érimón took Scotu (II) as his wife. “For Míl s. Bile went a-voyaging into Egypt, four ships companies strong, and he took Scotu to wife, and Érimón took her (his mother) after him.” Odba d. Míl, (Érimón’s sister), mother of the three sons of Érimón Muimne, Luigne, Laigne, she it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead. His marriage price for Tea was the mound of Temair. Érimón is said to have other two sons: Írial Fáid and Palap. Additionally, “Another family is reckoned to have been born to Érimón in Ireland, namely, Alan, Eidenn, Aine, Caithiar, Caithear, Cerna.” Érimón was founder of the “Milesian monarchy.” His progeny includes: “Leth Cuinn i.e. the four families of Temair – Conall, Colman, Eogan and Aed Slaine. Of him are the three Connachta, and Airgialla, Laigin, and Osraige, the Dessi of Mumu, and the Ernai of Mumu, of whom were the progeny of Deda, as well as Conaire the Great with his children (the men of Alba and of Dal Riata); and the Muscraige, and Corco Baiscinn. And of the Ernai of Mumu are Dal Fiatach, the kings of Ulaid; those are the progeny of Erimon. Of them also are the Fotharta, of whom came Brigit, and Fintan of Cluain Eidnech, Ui Ailella and Ui Cheochain. Of the Fotharta are all those. [Those are all the progeny of Érimón]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 15, 65, 73, 107, 125; Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 27, 29, 33, 39, 41, 43, 57, 63, 65, 75, 83, 89, 97, 101, 105, 109, 123, 125, 131, 137, 169, 187, 189, 191, 193, 197, 199, 201, 207, 215, 219, 221, 225, 243, 259, 261, 265, 271, 275, 317, 343, 429, 431, 433, 455, 495) (See Also: Incest; Marriage)

Governance – R¹ assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimón (18 in μ R); but R² allows him 15 years only, including the year spent in joint sovereignty with Éber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 142, 159, 161, 169, 495) (See Also: Governance)

Joint Rule – “Éber Donn s. Míl, and Éremón, who were two in joint rule over Spain at the time.” “The Sons of Míl were a year in joint kingship and joint lordship, till a contention broke out upon them concerning the three ridges that were the best in Ireland ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 21, 141, 142, 161, 167, 169, 495)

Provincial Kingships – “Érimón established provincial kingships. The king appointed over S. Laigin (“the province of the Gailioin”) was Crimthann Sciathbél (“of the Domnann”).” “He gave the kingship of Mumu to the four sons of Éber – Éir, Órba, Fergna, Ferón. He gave the kingship of the province of Connachta to Ún son of Uicce, and to Étan; he gave the kingship of the province of the Ulaid to Éber son of Ír, *a quo* the Ulaid of Emain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 140, 157, 171)

Invasion of Ireland – Donn and Érimón were the two kings who led the Milesian invasion. “Éremón with 30 ships sailed right-hand wise (or “left-hand toward Ireland”) against Ireland to the North-east.” “Five men including noble Éremón landed around the north.” The 15 chieftains of Éremón were: Brego, Muirthemne, Fuat, Cuailnge, Érimón, Éber s. Ir, Amorgen, Colptha, Muimne, Luigne, Laigne, Gosten, Sétga, Suirge, Sobairche. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 5, p. 41, 65, 83, 85, 91, 99, 105, 117, 133)

Judgements – “Sorrowful were Éber Finn and Éremón and Amorgen after the loss of their brother, and

they said that it were right that Éber Donn should have no share of the land about which he had envied his brother.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 73)

Lake-bursts – In Érimón’s time “was the burst of Loch Riach, and Loch Réin, and of Loch Cimme and Loch Finnmaige in Connachta, of Loch Dá Cáech in Laigin, of Loch Laig in Ulaid, of Loch Buadach in Cera and of Loch Gréine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173, 423)

Partition of Ireland – Érimón contended with his brother Éber for the kingship of all Ireland. Amorgen sided with Érimón in the dispute, but Éber insisted on a division of the island between them. In the division of Ireland Érimón ruled in the north with 6 chieftains, while Éber ruled in the south with 5 other chieftains. “Before the end of a year they partitioned Ireland into twelve parts, I hold it for certain, between Éremón, Éber and ten strong champions.” “Éremón took territory the exact middle of lofty Ireland, except Muma – no rusty wall of [Inis] Elga to the borders of Alba.” “On the Northern half – a noise without sorrow – was taken by the high prince Érimón; from Srub Brain – chequered the share – over every company to the Boinn.” “Érimón was over the Northern half, that is, from the Point of Bron to [the river] Buall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 4, p. 259; Vol. 5, p. 47, 65, 69, 87, 95, 103, 127, 155, 165, 417)

River-bursts – In the time of Érimón was the bursting of “the seven (or “nine”) Ríges of Laigin, of the seven (or “nine”) Brosnas of Éile, of Eithne in Ui Néill, and of the three Sucs in Connachta.” And “the three Uinnsinns of Ui Aiella.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 161, 163, 171, 173, 423)

Synchronisms – “Érimón took the kingship in the same year that Alexander took the high-kingship of the world.” “Five years had Éremón in the kingship when Alexander died in Babylon.” Érimón died in the ninth or tenth year after the death of Alexander. “It was in the last year but one of the reign of Mithraeus king of Assyria that Érimón died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 163, 175, 225)

Érimón (See: Druim Almain)

Ériu

Cessair and Ériu – “Cessair is the *Magna Mater* of the Irish people. Although her name does not seem to be used eponomously, that of her doublet, Banba, is a well-known by-name of Ireland: Mac Firbis, in his preface to *Chronicum Scotorum*, calls her *Heriu no Berba no Cesar*: and a glossator of M has inserted the words “.i. Ere” above the name of Cessair, in almost every place where it occurs.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173)

Death of – Ériu was killed in the battle of Temair (or Tailtiu) by Suirge. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239; Vol. 5, p. 155, 165)

Genealogy of – Ériu was one of the three daughters of Fíacha son of Delbaeth and Ernmas the daughter of Etarlam son of Nuadu Airgetlam. “The parentage of Ériu and her sisters is not recorded in R¹, and is of course incompatible with the details given above in the Cessair section of LG.” Her husband was Mac Greine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 123, 131, 153, 155, 185, 195, 217, 243, 296, 306, 315)

as Ireland – “The high ship Ériu, Ériu lofty, very green ... The mighty lady Ériu, Érimón harried her ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 117)

Milesians and – “The fundamental idea of this fragmentary saga is the importance of the name as a part of the person to whom it belongs: so long as the names of the women are preserved by being imposed on the island, so long are they assured of immortality.” “Ériu, the chief eponym, warmly welcomes them – though another strand in the tangled tale makes her fashion demons out of sods of turf to oppose and repel them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 7, 8, 35, 55, 77, 79)

Prophecies of – “Yours shall be this island for ever; and to the east of the world there shall not be a better island. No race shall there be, more numerous than yours.” “There shall be no race more perfect than your

race for ever.” “Thou (Donn) shalt have no profit of this island, nor shall thy progeny.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 37, 55, 77, 79)

Ériu (See: Ireland)

Ermat (See: Mac Cuill)

Erminius – Eminius is a name from the Frankish “Table of Nations” intended to explain the name of Herminones from Tacitus, and linked to Armen in the Irish version. Descended from Erminius are the Goths, the Walagoths or Goths of Italy, the Vandals, the Gepidae, and the Saxons. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Ermit (See: Mac Cuill)

Erna, the (See: Peoples)

Ernai, the (See: Peoples)

Ernál – Ernál was the son of Maine Mór son of Forgo son of Feradach son of Ailill Erann; his son was Rothriar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 471)

Erne (See: Rivers)

Ernmas – Ernmas was the daughter of Etarlam¹ and she was the wife of Delbaeth son of Elada, and/or the wife of Fiacha son of Delbaeth. Her role was that of a she-farmer or husbandman, but the Irish word used is *bantúathige*. Ernmas had as daughters, the war-furies – Bodb, Macha and Mór-rígu (Danand), and Banba, Fotla, Ériu and Elcmar. Her sons included: Fiachu, Ollam, Indai, Glon, Gnim and Coscar. Ernmas died in the first battle of Mag Tuiread. In the verse about the quest of the sons of Tuirenn - “The two steeds, best under heaven, which the king of the isle of Sicily has, Gainne and Rea ... they are not subject to the death of Ernmas.” - the “deaths of Ernmas” are presumably explained by the prose paraphrase, *n̄smillet gona na tonna no timte*, “woundings or waves or fires harm them not.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 113, 119, 123, 131, 147, 155, 177, 181, 183, 189, 195, 217, 227, 287, 296, 340) (See Also: Incest)

Erris – Erris in county Mayo was the landing place of the Fir Domnann at Irrus Domnann (*Irrus th̄iar*). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 242)

Eru [Ero] –E-Ru in the Pictish list is coupled with Brude Ru; in the Irish list we have Bruige Ruaile and Bruigi E-Ro. “Ruaile” means *Ru aile*, “Ru the Second.” He was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Ru and before Brude Ru Aile. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 147, 148, 183) (See Also: Brude)

Eru Aile – Eru the Second was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Ru Aile and before Brude Gart. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 149, 183) (See Also: Brude)

Eruic (See: Tuirriuc)

Esairc [Eairc, Esairg, Esarg] – Esairc was the son of Net; his four sons were: Creidne, Dian Cecht, Goibniu, Luichne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 129, 157, 183, 187, 191)

Esced – Esced was the son of Nemón son of Ailchad son of Trogan son of Ogaman; his son was Fine. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Esdras (See: Authors)

Espanus [Easpanus, Essbainus, Hispanius, Tarshish] – Espanus was the son of Iafeth son of Noe. He was the ancestor of the Hispani. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 151, 155, 161)

Espionage (See Also: Warfare, Tactics)

Ith – “This is what the Túatha Dé Danann said behind his back; That he was a son of one of the kings of the world, come to spy out land or territory in the outer islands of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 19)

Relbeo - “Michéal Ó Cleirigh, the compiler of K, has enlarged upon this tale of the assault on Conaing’s Tower and, apparently *sua sponte*, has introduced an embassy sent for reinforcements to Greece which are obtained. These include a number of wild venomous beasts, and a female spy called Relbeo, who enters the Tower, insinuates herself into the confidence of Conaing by methods similar to those followed by Judith in dealing with Holofernes, and afterwards reports to the Nemedians the conditions inside the Tower, and advises them as to the strategy to be followed in attacking it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 117)

Esru¹ – Esru¹ was the son of Baath son of Rifath Scot; his son was Sru. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 129; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 127, 129)

Esru² – Esru² was the son of Bimbend son of Aithech son of Magog son of Iafeth; his son was Sru. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 129)

Esru³ – Esru³ was the son of Brament (Praitment) son of Aithechda (Aitechtaig) son of Magog son of Iafeth; his son was Sru. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 163, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 129; **Vol. 3**, p. 13)

Esru⁴ – Esru⁴ was the son of Brament son of Eochu son of Magog; his son was Sru. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5)

Esru⁵ – Esru⁵ was the son of Gaidel Glas son of Nel son of Feinius Farsaid; his son was Sru. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161, 163, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 25, 37, 45, 63, 65, 77, 93, 129; **Vol. 3**, p. 137)

Esru⁶ – Esru⁶ was the son of Rifath Scot; his son was Sru. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 185)

Esrus [Eurus] – Esrus was the sage and poet in the city of Goirias who instructed the Túatha Dé Danann. It was from the city of Goirias that the spear of Lug came. “As for the names of the sages, they have at least a superficial appearance of having been adapted from biblical sources: ... Esrus = *Esdras*...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Ess Ruaid [Eas Ruaid] – Ess Ruaid was perhaps a section of, or along the Samer river. The plain of Mag Cetne was near here. Genand of the Fir Bolg had his share of Ireland from Luimnech to Ess Ruaid. A battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Domnann along Ess Ruaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 175; **Vol. 4**, p. 57; **Vol. 5**, p. 313, 511)

Essach [Esal] – Essach was the king of the Golden Columns. The 6 pigs of Essach were slaughtered every night and returned to life each day as long as the bones were not broken or gnawed. “Their capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection relates them to *Sæhrimnir*, the boar of Valhalla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 287, 302)

Essai d’un catalogue de la littérature épique de l’Irlande (See: Authors; Arbois, Henri d’)

Essbainus (See: Espanus)

Essoman – Essoman of Emain was the son of Blaithecht son of Beothacht son of Labraid son of Enna Aigneach; his son was Rigeon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295)

Esther – Esther was the wife of Artaxerxes Memnon. “Artaxerxes Ochus reigned 24, not 30 years. “Mardocius” is illegitimately associated with him by reason of the association of the Biblical Esther with his predecessor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 311*n*)

Estuaries (See: Inber)

Etair – Etair was the son of Etgaith; his son was Oes. “For the scarcely coherent story of Elta d. Oes, see MD iii 104, with the prose extract in the notes, *ibid.*, p. 495. Oes is there called s. Etair s. Étgāith.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 93)

Étan¹ (**See:** Aidne)

Étan² – Étan was one of the two daughters of Dian Cecht and she was the wife of Ogma. Her sons were: Cairpre [Corpre], Delbaeth, Ollom and Tuirenn [Tuirell]. Étan was a poetess. She “died over the pool of sorrow for white-haired Cairpre” during the reign of Lamprides, the 20th king of Assyria. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 101, 123, 131, 133, 137, 151, 161, 183, 187, 193, 209, 217, 227, 317)

Étán³ [Edan, Etar] – Étán was the son of Oicce or the son of Uicce and may have been one of two Milesian leaders and champions with this name who landed in the south of Ireland. He killed Fotla the the battle of Tailtiu and remained in the south with Éber. Étán may have built Carraig Fethaige, Dún Cairch, Rath Arda Suid and/or Rath Rigbaird. Érimón granted to him and to Un the provincial kingship of Connachta. He was later killed by Érimón in the battle of Comraire. Étán left no progeny. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 115, 117; **Vol. 4**, p. 239; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 27, 43, 45, 47, 69, 91, 95, 101, 103, 105, 109, 127, 129, 135, 155, 157, 159, 163, 165, 167, 171, 173) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Etar [Altar] – Etar was the wife of Slanga son of Dela, of the Fir Bolg; or the wife of Gann son of Dela. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 27, 29, 47)

Etar – The battle of Etar was fought in the Province of the Gailoin by Túathal Techtmar. In this battle Echraid Gailleasrach of the Domnann fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Etargal – Etargal of the Tuatha De Danann died in the first battle of Mag Tuired. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 113, 147, 177, 227, 296)

Etarlam¹ – Etarlam¹ was the son of Nuadu Airgetlam. He was a poet and his daughter was Ernmas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 187, 195, 296)

Etarlam² [Etarlamh] – Etarlam² was the son of Ordan son of Indui son of Aldui; his son was Echtach. “... the famous war-furies Badb, Macha, and Mor-rigu ... Their mother is Ernmas, a daughter of Etarlam, Nuadu’s grandfather.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 21, 33, 98, 103, 127, 153, 155, 159, 161, 187, 191)

Éterscéil¹ – Éterscéil¹ of Temair was the son of Eochu Ailtlethan. His son was Conall Collamrach, who was the 71st king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 287)

Éterscéil² – Éterscéil² of Mumu was the son of Eogan son of Mal son of Ailill son of Iar; his son was Conaire the Great. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 89, 271, 471)

Éterscéil³ – Éterscéil³ was the son of Iar of the progeny of Lugaid son of Ith. His son was Caithen. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Éterscéil⁴ – His son was Dáire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Éterscéil Mór – Éterscéil Mór of the Erna of Mumu was the son of Eogan s. Ailill s. Iar s. Ailill s. Deda of the seed of Fiacha Fer Mara. He was the 84th king of Ireland who ruled for 5 years. During his reign Christ was born, Octavianus Augustus ruled in Rome and Fergus son of Leite was over the Ulaid. Éterscéil Mór was killed by Nuada Necht of the Laigin at Rath Aillinne in the battle of Almain [Aillinn]. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 289, 299, 301, 521, 581)

Ētgáith – His son was Etair. “For the scarcely coherent story of Elta d. Oes, see MD iii 104, with the prose extract in the notes, *ibid.*, p. 495. Oes is there called s. Etair s. Ētgáith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 93)

Ethan – “Others say that a son was born to Noe after the Flood, named Ionitus. Ethan was the portion of territory which he received: out of the other three portions was his portion selected. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159) (See Also: Partition)

Etheor¹ – Etheor¹ was the son of Bai son of Tai son of Barachan son of Magog; his son was Gaedel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 195; **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 47)

Etheor² – Etheor² was the son of Thoe son of Bodb son of Sem son of Mar; his son was Lamfhind. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Ethiar (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Ethiopia - Geon was one of the four rivers that flowed through Paradise. It flowed to the north and surrounded the land of Ethiopia. Alexander the Great drove Pharaoh Nectanebus from Egypt into Ethiopia. “It is true that he was driven from his kingdom and fled to Ethiopia: his conqueror was not, however, Alexander the Great, but Artaxerxes Ochus, B.C. 350.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 59; **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 69, 136; **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Ethlend (See: Ethliu)

Ethlenn (See: Cian)

Ethliu¹ [Eithliu, Eithne, Ethne, Ethniu] – Ethliu¹ was the daughter of Balor the Fomorian and the wife of Dian Cecht the leech of the Tuatha De Danann. The seven sons of Ethliu were reported to be: Dagda, Dian Cecht, Creidne, Luchne, Nuadu Airgetlam, Lug, Goibniu. Other than Lug, the other sons have different parentages. “The interpolation in ¶ 368 tells us another tale – that Ethliu, whose son Lug was, was not his mother but his father, and was identical with Cian son of Dian Cecht, otherwise called Scāil Balb.” Eidleo may be another manifestation of her. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 57, 101, 117, 119, 121, 135, 149, 161, 165, 179, 181, 195, 197, 199, 217, 225, 233, 247, 296)

Ethliu² (See: Cian)

Ethliu³ – Ethliu³ was the son of Tigernmas. In the story called *Baile an Scāil*, “Lug himself appears as a “scāil” or apparition ... when he introduces himself to Conn as son of Ethliu son of Tigernmas. Quite clearly in this interpolation the walls of partition between the various epic cycles are breaking down.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101)

Ethne (See: Ethliu¹)

Ethne (See: Rivers; Eithne)

Ethor [Eathoir] – His son was Andoid who was one of the four learned men in the four quarters of the world at the time of the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 175; **Vol. 3**, p. 87)

Ethor (See: Mac Cuill)

Ethrall – Ethrall may have been part of the crew of Hengist and Horsa of the Old Saxons. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 187)

Ethreol (See: Ethriel)

Ethrial (See: Ethriel)

Ethriel [Ethrial, Ethreol] – Ethriel was the son of Írial Fáid son of Érimón. He became the 5th king of Ireland and “after his troops were in Temair, he cleared many plains” including: Lochmag, Mag Belaigh [Belaig], Mag Geisli [Geisille], Mag Lugaid [Ligad, Ligat, Lugair], Mag Ochtair, Mag Roth [Raith], Tendmag, and there was the bursting of the three black rivers – Fudbna, Torann, Callann. He reigned during the time of Tutanés in Assyria, who died and was succeeded by Fleutheus. In the 12th year of the reign of Ethriel, Ptolomæus s. Airge died. Ethriel ruled for 18 years at the same time as Philadelphus. During his reign also were the deaths of Hector and Achilles, and Samson son of Manue took the kingship of the tribe of Dan. Ethriel was killed in the 20th year of his reign by Conmáel, son of Éber, in the battle of Rairiu in Laigin. His son was Fallach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 333; Vol. 5, p. 195, 197, 207, 225, 227, 233, 271, 431, 453, 497)

Ethur (See: Mac Cuill)

Etirge [Eitridi, Etrigi] – Etirge was the name of one of the four oxen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55) (See Also: Fauna, Mammals)

Etmall – Etmall may have been part of the crew of Hengist and Horsa of the Old Saxons. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 187)

Etrigi (See: Etirge)

Etna (See: Mountains)

Etor – Etor was one of the six sons of Éber son of Míl, possibly from his second family in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99)

Etrochius – Etrochius was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Eua (See: Eve)

Eua – Eua was the wife of Fergus Red-side son of Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 131)

Euam (See: Eve)

Euergetes (See: Ptolomeus Euergetes)

Eufrates (See: Rivers; Euphrates)

Eugenius – Eugenius was the son of Theodosius. “... and Theodosius put his own son Eugenius in his [Valentinian] place – until he in turn was slain in the Alps by Theodosius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Euhemerus (See: Authors)

Euhemerist – “... the Euhemerist has run amok among these ancient deities (the Túatha Dé Danann); he has been desperately anxious to incur no suspicion of propagating not quite forgotten heathenisms; and in consequence this, in many ways, the most important section in the whole book, has become reduced to an arid list of names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 91)

Euilath – “As for Phison, [which is called the river of Ganges, eastward straight it goeth]. It is that stream which surroundeth all the land of Euilath, that place where gold is generated, precious and most beautiful: and there is found bdellium, and the other precious stone which is called onyx.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57)

Eunuch - “A eunuch by name Persius killed Domitianus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Eupales– Eupales was the Assyrian king after Thineus and before Laosthenes. He ruled 59 years after Tautanes and his reign lasted for 38 years. He took the kingship of the Assyrians during the reign of Tigernmas in Ireland at the beginning of the Fourth Age. During his reign was the death of Eochu Edgathach, the 8th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 199, 199n; Vol. 5, p. 209, 211)

Euphrates (See: Rivers)

Europe

People of – “The newly converted peoples of western Europe were faced with the challenge of finding places for themselves among the progeny of Noah’s sons, and co-ordinating their own traditions with the universal system which had been elaborated on the basis of Biblical authority and Greco-Roman historiography.” “Ionitus, the fourth son of Noah, has obviously reached our text through Comestor. ... Comestor here follows Pseudo-Methodius, whose alleged “Revelations” popularized this personage in Europe.” “Refill may be of Scandinavian origin ... This may give some indication of whence the germ of these ideas of an eastern European dynasty came ...” The story of Cessair “though badly messed by uncomprehending redactors, ... gives us one of the most extensive collections of European pre-Christian theology, ritual, and mythology that any non-classical literature can afford.” A study of the story “... leads to the further inference that in their names we may have the skeleton of some unknown saga of a War in Heaven – one of the doubtless innumerable mythologies, once current among the welter of tribes in Neolithic and Bronze Age Northern Europe ...” “In his day was Picus *primus rex Latinus*. But others [say] that Saturn was before him all over Europe.” “Some say that Ugoine Mór took the kingship of all Europe.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254; Vol. 2, p. 145, 166, 167, 168; Vol. 4, p. 211; Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275)

Partition of the World – “Then was the world divided into three divisions, Europe, Africa, Asia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157, 167)

Settled by – Europe was settled by Iafeth son of Noe and his progeny are the Gaedil. “Seventeen years before the scattering of the languages there came the first man of the seed of Iafeth into Europe.” “Brath, the noble son of Deáth came to Crete, to Sicily, the crew of four ships of a safe sailing, right-hand to Europe, on to Spain.” “Kg establishes them (the children of Bethach) ‘in Boeotia in the north of Europe.’” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 23, 37, 147, 151, 153, 157, 159, 167, 169, 189, 215; Vol. 2, p. 103, 138; Vol. 4, p. 292)

Thousand and One Nights – Galland’s French version first introduced the tales to Europe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Weapons in - The boomerang “was certainly at one time a weapon used in Europe, and might have survived in backward regions to a comparatively later date.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302)

Europs – Europs was the king of Greece after Aegialeus and he ruled for 45 years. In the 22nd year of his reign Abraham was born; this was the 22nd or 23rd year of the reign of Ninus son of Belus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 29, 31, 96)

Eurus (See: Esrus)

Eusebius (See: Authors)

Eutyclus (See: Authors)

Euxine (See: Seas)

Eve [Aeua, Aeuam, Eba, Eua, Euam, Hauam, Uirago] – Yellow-haired Eve was the the wife of Adam. God drew her out of Adam's side in the third hour after Adam's creation and she was created at the age of 12. She was in the Garden of Eden for 15 days when the serpent (Lucifer) counseled her to sin. Eve ate the fruit of the forbidden tree at 6:30 AM and for her transgression God drove her from Paradise and punished her by the pain of menstruation and childbirth and subjugation to man. She wove an apron for herself and for Adam on the 3rd day after coming from the Tiber (Tigris). Eve's penitence in the Tigris is central to the Book of Adam and Eve. Eve's children were Cain (m), Abel (m), Seth (m), or Sile (m), Calmana (f) the twin sister of Cain, Catafolia (f), Pendan (f), Olla (f), Pip (f), and Pithip (f). Eve lived for a total of 940 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 17, 19, 27, 29, 61, 63, 67, 69, 71, 73, 79, 81, 91, 94, 95, 97, 103, 159, 177, 185, 187, 204, 208, 233, 234, 235, 239, 254, 266; **Vol. 3**, p. 41, 99, 100, 102)

Evil Merodach – Evil Merodach was the son of Nabuchodonosor. He ruled the Chaldeans for 18 years after his father. His son was Neriglissor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

Exile (See: Punishments)

Exodus (See: Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

Exogomy (See: Marriage)

Exposition of Genesis (See: Authors; Bede)

Ezekiel (See: Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

F

Fabianus – “Fabianus the successor of Peter” was slain by the Roman ruler Decius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575) (See Also: Society, Pope)

Fabric (See: Clothing)

Fabricius (See: Authors)

Fachtna – His son was Conchobor, “who was called Mac Nessa.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 271, 275)

Fachtna Fathach¹ – Fachtna Fathach¹ was the son of Cass son of Rudraige son of Sitric. He killed Dui Dallta Dedad in the battle of Ard Brestine to become the 81st king of Ireland and subsequently ruled for 16, 20, or 25 years while Cleopatra was the queen in Egypt. Fachtna Fathach was killed in the battle of Leithir Ruaid in Corann by Eochu Feidlech son of Finn son of Rogen Ruad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 299, 521)

Fachtna Fathach² – He was the son of Ros. This is the same character as Fachtna Fathach¹ but with a different parentage. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 521)

Faebair (See: Febar)

Fáelán – Fáelán was the son of Colmán and may have been the king of Laigen during the reign of Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Fagall Finn – Fagall Finn was the son of Óengus king of Conaille of Muirthemne. He died in the battle of Sered Mag during the reign of Aed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391, 393)

Fahan (See: Cities)

Faible (See: Failbi)

Faife – Faife was one of the three daughters of Ugoine; “white her countenance.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Fail-inis– The whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath, or the king of Hiruath, was called *Fāil-inis* – “which sounds like an extraordinary mythological mix-up, but is at least as old as the eleventh century.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 303)

Fail-Inis (See: Ireland, Inis Fail)

Failbethad - “In his [Eochu Fáebarglas] reign there was the great mortality, the *Be a Faibethad*, in Failbethad, in the territory of Laigin; it is there that Eochu Fáebuir son of Conmáel died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217) (See Also: Health, Plague)

Failbi [Faible] – Failbi was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227)

Failbi Findbuide – He was one of the seven sons of Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Faildergdóit [Aildergdóit] – Faildergdóit was the son of Muinemón son of Cas Clothach son of Irárd son of Rothechtaid. He became the 19th king of Ireland after his father, Muinemón, died of plague. Faildergdóit ruled for 10 years when Arbaces was king of the Medes. During his reign “were gold rings first placed on hands.” He was killed in Temair by Sírna son of Dén or by Ollom Fotla son of Ffáchu Finscothach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233, 265, 501)

Failias (See: Cities)

Fair Head – “*Carraic Blaraidhe* is apparently in Murloch Bay, Co. Antrim, just south of Fair Head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 330)

Fairy – Crimthann Nia Náir, the 89th king of Ireland “went adventuring” with Nár the Fairy Woman. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305)

Faith, the (See: Christianity)

Fakirs – “In connexion with such stories as this of Tuan, it may be worth recalling the legends of the exploits of certain Indian fakirs. In Stoll, *Suggestion und Hypnotismus*, p. 76 ff., we read of such a person who simulated death and was buried for forty days, after which he revived; and at pp. 82-3 there is a tale of another, found buried and resurrected in the same way, “who told many tales out of the ancient life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 257)

Fal (See: Pal)

Fal (See: Ireland)

Faleg¹ – Faleg¹ was the son of Arfaxad. He died during the reign of Semiramis. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209)

Faleg² – Faleg² was the son of Éber son of Sale son of Arfaxad. Faleg was 30 years old when his son, Reu was born and Faleg lived for 209 years after the birth of Reu. He was one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Faleg³ – Faleg³ was the son of Ragua son of Arfaxad and he was one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Fallach [Follach] – Fallach was the son of Ethriel son of Írial Fáid son of Érimón; his son was Tigernmas. In a confusion in ancestry, his other son may possibly have been Rochorb. Fallach was slain by Conmáel at the battle of Carn Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201, 203, 207, 209, 211, 217, 243, 271, 431, 433, 445, 567)

Famine (See: Health, Diseases)

Fán in t-Samaisce – Fán in t-Samaisce in Dál Araide is named from the one heifer that survived the cattle pestilence during the reign of Bresal Bó-díbad the 77th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295) (See Also: Health, Diseases)

Fánat – Fánat was in the north of Ireland where Rath Arda Suird was built by Étan, and Rath Sailech was built by Fulmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 159, 167, 171)

Farach – The battle of Farach was fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners in which 600 were slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Faral (See: Authors)

Farbiach Fuiltech - Farbiach Fuiltech of the Fir Bolg fell in the battle of Forná against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Farmer (See: Society)

Farming (See: Agriculture)

Farney – Feda Fernmaige is the woods of Farney in County Monaghan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Fás – Fás, “the lofty very white daughter of Pharaoh”, the wife of Ún and a queen of the Milesians, died at the Battle of Sliab Mís and was buried at the “grave of Fás” between Sliab Mís and the sea.” Glenn Faise, and the Valley of Fás are named for her. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 59, 61, 73, 75, 99, 127, 131)

Fasting - The first satire in Ireland was written by Cairpre mac Etaine against Bres for his unpardonable sin of stinginess. A gloss to Verse LIV says “through its misery for the song-maker, to wit the poet C. mac E. He submitted to the three fasts or penances: his mouth without food, his side without bed, his feet without washing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 317)

Fatacht (See: Aithech²)

Fate - Amorgen said that the landing of the Milesians was fated. Cian, the father of Lug, transformed himself into a lap-dog to escape from the sons of Tuireann. “Once again, we are probably to see *odium theologicum* at work, in the tale of his turning himself into a pig (or a lap-dog), in a vain hope of escaping his destined fate at the hands of the *Children of Tuireann*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 285, 299; Vol. 5, p. 8) (See Also: Prophecy)

Fátha Fiadnach – “Flaithbertach, son of heroic Loingsech, [he obtained] death from the rough Fátha Fiadnach in Ard Macha of great woods. It is Fátha Fiadnach under whom is the death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech; his water dripped upon the king so that he found his last day by it.” “I [Macalister] have no light to throw on this mysterious personage [“the venomous (reading *fiamhach*) boor”]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 549, 549n)

Fathacht (See: Airthech²; Aithech²)

Father (See: Christ)

Fauna

Amphibians

Toad – “As Paradise hath no noxious beast, so the learned testify that Ireland hath no ... toad ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165)

Beasts - God created the beasts of the earth on the Friday, April 10th. There were no noxious beasts in Paradise. God created the serpent, the “wiliest [the craftiest, and the subtlest] of all the beasts of the earth.” God cursed the serpent “among all the animals and beasts of the earth.” God brought “destruction upon all the beasts of the earth.” Samples of all the beasts of the earth were brought onto Noe’s ark. Offerings were made to God of the “clean four-footed beasts.” Ó Cléireigh introduced “wild venomous beasts” to the assault on Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 41, 43, 47, 49, 67, 71, 107, 117, 123, 125, 131, 133, 135, 165, 175; Vol. 3, p. 117)

Birds - God made birds of the air on the first Thursday, April 11th. Adam’s first race in Paradise was “to see the birds.” Later, because of man’s sins, God brought “destruction ... upon the birds of the air.” To preserve life after the flood, God commanded Noe to take into the ark “sets of seven of the clean birds of

heaven ...” “The distinction between clean and unclean birds is lost not only from Vulg., but even from the current text of Heb.” Or, Noe brought 14 pairs of birds into the ark. When the flood subsided, Noe built an altar to make an offering to God “of all birds.” “Within it [Ireland] is no ... rare bird ...” The Fomorians “were of foreign origin; they came from a land so far that their voyage to Ireland lasted 200 years, during which they had nothing to eat but sea-produce (birds and fish).” In a Dindsenchas story Topa, Partholon’s henchman, is eaten by dogs and birds. The birds of Ireland used to sun themselves on Mag nElta. Tuan lived for 300 years in the form of a solitary bird. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 47, 49, 61, 107, 111, 113, 115, 119, 125, 131, 133, 165, 175, 177, 244, 245, 262; Vol. 2, p. 258, 267; Vol. 3, p. 21, 43, 83, 93)

Clean and Unclean – God commanded Noe to take into the ark “sets of seven of the clean birds of heaven ...” “The distinction between clean and unclean birds is lost not only from Vulg., but even from the current text of Heb.” “The insertion of the clean and unclean birds” was due to a translator who “had access to, and could use, a copy of the Septuagint.” “Noe built an altar unto the Lord [after the Flood] and made acceptable offerings upon it unto God, of all the clean four-footed beasts [and of all the birds] and clean fowls.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 9, 115, 119, 131, 243)

Voices – “Six men of them (the Cruithne) remained over Mag Breg and they are the origin of every tabu, every luck-sign, every casting (?), bird voices, every presage, and every amulet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

Dove - After the Flood subsided Noe sent the dove out from the ark 3 times to find dry land. The first time the dove was released “it came back, for it found no place where it should stay.” Noah sent it forth again at the end of seven days, and it came back with the evening, having a twig of an olive-tree with its leaves in its beak. And he sent it forth again at the end of seven days, and it came not back.” “Noe blessed it [the dove], and cursed the raven; and for that, God gave the colour of the former [dove] to the raven and the sheen of the raven to the other, for the insubordination of the raven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 4, 33, 35, 121, 123, 220, 243)

Ducks – In Verse XIV, quatrain 14: “The sons of Míl whom I praise came to Ireland from great Spain: in their ships over a plain of many sea-birds, in which they maintained crooked battle,” Macalister sees the Irish line “*Lār il-lacha*, apparently “floor of many ducks” – as a kenning for a sea or a lake.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 162) (See Also: Kenning)

Fowls - On his 3rd day Adam named the fowls according to the Chronography of Syncellus. Noe was commanded by God to “take with thee sets of two of the unclean fowls, male and female.” “Noe built an altar unto the Lord [after the Flood] and made acceptable offerings upon it unto God, of all the clean four-footed beasts [and of all the birds] and clean fowls.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 115, 131, 262)

Raven – The raven accompanied Noe on the ark. Noe first sent out a raven to see if there was dry land after the Flood 40 (or 47) days after the tops of the mountains became visible; and it didn’t come back. “The raven was sent out after 40 days (Gen. viii. 6, all versions): the 47 of the Irish text is a mistake.” “Noe blessed it [the dove], and cursed the raven; and for that, God gave the colour of the former [dove] to the raven and the sheen of the raven to the other, for the insubordination of the raven.” Suirge is described as a “strong raven” in quatrain 19 of Verse XIV. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 4, 33, 121, 123, 220, 243, 244; Vol. 2, p. 115)

Scaldcrow – “Of the loss of the day of Almon, contending for the cattle of Bregmag (*sic leg*) a red-mouthed sharp-beaked scaldcrow sang a warning about Fergal’s head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

Sea Birds – “The sons of Míl whom I praise came to Ireland from great Spain: in their ships over a plain of many sea-birds, in which they maintained crooked battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113)

Swan - Coba, wife/sister of Noe is described in Verse I as “Coba, vigorous was the white swan.” Verse

XXX, quatrain 13 describes Loch Echtra as “full of swans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 169; Vol. 3, p. 49)

Vulture – In Verse LXIX, Amorgen declares: “I am Vulture on a Cliff.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111)

Fish - God created reptiles of the sea on Thursday, April 11th. Noe brought “seven pairs of species of fish” into the ark. “A glossator, observing the omission of the reference to fishes, inserted it in *oratio obliqua*, which betrays the intrusion.” “It is unknown to me (Macalister) on what basis or authority the number of species of birds and fishes in the ark is reckoned – or for that matter, why fishes were included in the calculation at all.” The Fomorians “were of foreign origin; they came from a land so far that their voyage to Ireland lasted 200 years, during which they had nothing to eat but sea-produce (birds and fish).” “Partholon settled on the island, but while it yielded quarry for the chase he could get no fish, and hunted in vain for this addition to his fare until he reached *Inber Muada*, the mouth of the River Moy, which he found well-stocked.” Ith declared to the kings of the Túatha Dé Danann : “Work just righteousness, for good is the land wherein ye dwell; plenteous its fruit, its honey, its wheat and its fish.” Amorgen sang Verse LXX “to drive fishes into the creeks.” God sent great vengeance upon the Aithech Tuatha so that they had no corn or milk or mast or fish in the waters, after they had arisen against the Freeman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 47, 49, 125, 133, 138, 202, 244; Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 98; Vol. 5, p. 17, 59, 75, 115, 323)

Salmon – Tuan lived for 100 years in the form of a salmon and was reborn as a man after the queen ate the salmon. “To hard Mag Cetna of weapons, Over Eas Ruaid of wonderful salmon.” “Muirthemne who had the plain of salmon (*mag modna*).” “*Modna* (Mugna) may mean either “a salmon” or “a boar”: which latter in the present context would seem to be the more probable interpretation, though the glossator thinks otherwise.” “Loch Ren of many salmon.” “The adjective *reach* is analysed into *ro-eo-ach* “very salmony”, “full of salmon.” In Verse LXIX Amorgen declared “I am Salmon in Pool.” Verse LXX calls forth “A white hail with hundreds of salmon.” Cormac ua Cuinn [mac Art] choked to death on a salmon bone. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43, 83, 86, 87, 102, 175; Vol. 4, p. 261, 263, 329, 331; Vol. 5, p. 111, 115, 337, 339, 527)

Sea-Horse – “A bronze plaque found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire depicts a draped divinity riding in a chariot pulled by four sea-horses and surrounded by tritons and other marine beings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98)

Whale (See: Mammals, Whale)

Insects

Bees – “Within it (Ireland) is no serpent, rare bird, nor bees; to such an extent – { not at this time } – that if anyone were to scatter in any place amongst beehives dust or gravel carried from thence, the swarms would desert the honey-combs.” There is a Syriac text called the Book of the Bee. Solinus disseminated the statement about the lack of bees in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165, 234, 256)

Scorpion – “As Paradise hath no noxious beast, so the learned testify that Ireland hath no ... scorpion ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165)

Spider – “Till until well into the Middle Ages it was believed that no spider would spin its web in a roof composed of Irish timber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 198)

Mammals

Ass - Some sources suggest that Cain murdered Abel with the cheek-bone of an ass. Macalister questions whether the old Irish historians knew the difference between an ass and a camel. “In ancient Ireland the camel and the ass were equally unfamiliar, it is quite possible that they were supposed to be similar or identical.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 209)

Boar [Swine] – Tuan spent 100 years in the form of a wild boar. “Torc Triath was king of the boars, from whom is Mag Treitherne.” “*Torc triath* cannot be dissociated from the *Twrc trwydd* of Welsh romance.” *Sæhrimnir*, the boar of Valhalla” is similar to the six pigs of Essach in that it could be butchered each night and yet be alive the following day. “*Modna* (Mugna) may mean either “a salmon” or “a boar”: which latter in the present context would seem to be the more probable interpretation, though the glossator thinks other-wise.” In Verse LXIX Amorgen declares, “I am Boar for Boldness.” Part of the Borama Tribute was the payment of 15,000 boars every second year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 81; Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 159, 197, 299, 302, 329; Vol. 5, p. 111, 327)

Bulls (See: Fauna, Mammals, Cattle)

Calf (See: Fauna, Mammals, Cattle)

Camel - Cain killed his brother Abel with the leg bone or cheek bone of a camel. In some instances the text says that it was with the jaw bone of an ass. Macalister questions whether the old Irish historians knew the difference between an ass and a camel. “In ancient Ireland the camel and the ass were equally unfamiliar, it is quite possible that they were supposed to be similar or identical.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 29, 31, 85, 145, 181, 209)

Cat – Delgnat defended her adultery to Partholon by saying: “Honey with a woman, milk with a cat, food with one generous, meat with a child, a wright within and an edge[d tool] one before one, ‘tis a great risk.” “Coirpre Cat-Head, the stern, a complete king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 69, 110; Vol. 5, p. 523)

Kitten – “Foaming milk of thy horned cow, be it not trusted to a kitten!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41)

Leopard – “Tigernan the wise lord, grandson of Ruarc the polished, not tender, a wolf violently and vehemently cruel, a cruel leopard, ravager of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 563)

Lion – “As Paradise hath no noxious beast, so the learned testify that Ireland hath no ... lion ...” “... Like to raging lions [were] the kings of (Cenél) Eogain over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165; Vol. 5, p. 559)

Cattle – According to the *Chronography* of Syncellus, Adam named the cattle on the 2nd day. Cattle were with Noe in the ark. Delgnat spoke to Partholon about his “speckle-coloured cattle-herds.” “Partholon had the four oxen, that is the first cattle of Ireland.” Babal [Eban], the merchant of Partholon, was the first to get (trade?) cattle. “An interesting feature of the list (of Partholon’s troupe) is the association of cattle on equal terms with human, or quasi-human, members of the community.” Fea and Femen were the two sacred cattle of Brigid. “Flidais, of whom is the “Cattle of Flidais.” “Flidais and her cattle naturally suggest reference to the story called *Tāin Bó Flidais*.” In ¶366, “Note also, and especially, the interpolation which, taken in connexion with entry *f*, involves an identification of Danu, mother of the gods, with Flidais of the cattle.” In Verse LXIX, Amorgen asks: “Who calleth the cattle from the House of Tethys? On whom do the cattle of Tethys smile? [i.e. the stars rising out of the sea].” In the *Story of Ard Lemnachta* in R¹ ... the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies.” There was a pestilence on the cattle during the reign of Bresal Bó-díbad, where all the cattle died except for 1 bull and 1 heifer. The battle of Almu was fought “contending for the cattle of Bregmag.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 47, 113, 121, 262; Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 25, 27, 41, 59, 90; Vol. 4, p. 104, 123, 133, 159, 197, 299, 301, 310; Vol. 5, p. 113, 143, 295, 425, 539)

Bulls – Delgnat complained to Partholon: “See the lofty cattle of any particular man, they seek the covering-bulls against reason.” Amorgen declares in Verse LXIX, “I am Bull of Seven Fights.” Only 1 bull was saved from the cattle pestilence during the reign of Bresal Bó-díbad; from that bull is the name of Duma in Tairbe in Dál Ariade. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41; Vol. 5, p. 111, 295)

Calf – In her complaint to Partholon, Delgnat said: “A calf is in a bond that it follow not its milch-cow.” “The *diana* metres, grouped primarily into *diana senga* and *diana tromma*, were those studied and practised in the first year of bardic education, and rewarded with a fee of the value of a *samaisc* or three-year-old calf.” During the reign of Cellach and Conall Cáel, the 132nd kings of Ireland, a cow brought forth 4 calves in one day. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41, 106; Vol. 5, p. 379) (See Also: Anomalies)

Cow [Kine] – “All the cows of Ireland had white heads in the time of Fiacha Cendfindan” (of the Fir Bolg). “The interpolation after the name of Fiacha, that “Cows were white-headed in his time” is repeated on almost every occasion when we encounter one of the fairly numerous kings of that name. What its ultimate meaning may be, or if it has any ultimate meaning at all, are questions for which it is possible to give conjectural answers, without, however, any expectation of being able to verify them.” All the cattle of Ireland had white heads in the time of Fiachu Findoilches, the 24th king of Ireland, who placed a tax or tribute on them. The antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga was “to pour the milk of six score (or thrice fifty) hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle should be fought ... All those who were wounded with their javelins in the battle had nothing to do but lie in the milk, and the venom would do them no hurt.” Part of the Boroma Tribute was the payment of 15,000 kine every second year. Saint Patrick promised Lugaid Lonn, among other things, “constant milk with the kine so long as he lived.” During the reign of Cellach and Conall Cáel, the 132nd kings of Ireland, a cow brought forth 4 calves in one day. “For king Nia Segamain; for him, does were his kine ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 49, 78; Vol. 5, p. 175, 177, 239, 325, 327, 361, 379, 425, 475)

Heifer – Only 1 heifer was saved from the pestilence during the reign of Bresal Bó-díbad; from that heifer is the name Fan in-tSamaisce in Dál Araide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Milch-cow – “A calf is in a bond that it follow not its milch-cow.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41)

Oxen – “Partholon had the four oxen, that is the first cattle of Ireland.” Their names were Lee [Leic, Liac], Lecmag [Lecad], Imaire [Imair, Imar], Etirge [Eitridi, Etrigi]. “An interesting feature of the list (of Partholon’s troupe) is the association of cattle on equal terms with human, or quasi-human, members of the community. The names of these oxen are artificial, being all place-names.” “It can hardly be mere coincidence that two of these plains bear names identical with those of two of Partholon’s cattle.” Tuan lived for 300 years in the form of a wild ox. In Verse XXXIX, quatrain 2, Macalister translates *dam allaid* “a wild ox” = a stag). Bridgid ... had the two (royal) oxen of Dil, who were Fea [Fe] and Femen [Men]. The pigskin of Duis was as great in size as four hides of old oxen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 25, 27, 43, 55, 90, 91, 94, 114; Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 137, 159, 197)

Clean Animals - Noe brought with him into the ark triple pairs or sevens of clean animals for the purpose of sacrifice after the Flood. “That there were “three pairs” of clean beasts is a lapse of memory: *no sechta* is a reader’s correction.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 115, 131, 219)

Deer – Amorgen rendered a judgement on the deer and roes and quadrupeds at Cenn tSáile in Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69, 95)

Roes – Amorgen rendered a judgement on the roes at Cenn tSaile in Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69)

Stag Deer – Tuan spent 300 years in the form of a stag deer. In Verse XXXIX, quatrain 2, Macalister translates *dam allaid* “a wild ox” = a stag). “The first wounding of stags, it is known, be it a man or a hound that tears the skin, to the stag-hounds, customary without fail there comes what is cast to them. (?) The share of the skinner ... a gulp of the short brief neck; to the coursing-dog the legs of the stag, his should be a part that is not increased. The inward parts to the man who comes last ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 81, 114; Vol. 5, p. 119)

Dog [Hound, Whelp] – “None of the LG texts know the Dindsenchas story that Topa was eaten by dogs and birds.” The three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Aig [Aigh], Taig, Tairchell; or, Ceol, Bind and Tetbind. The whelp of the smith or King of Ioruath [Hiruath] was a hound by day and a sheep by night, “wine would be every water, a foundation of pledges, which is put upon its skin.” The name of the hound was *Fail-inis* “which sounds like an extraordinary mythological mix-up, but it is at least as old as the 11th century.” “Thurneysen points out that these two quatrains (14, 15) have been combined by the prose narrator, who has made two whelps into one.” Verse LIV, quatrain 1, describes the Túatha Dé Danann as “whelps of the wood that has not withered.” Lugaid mac Conn “could not sleep with any save Elóir the hound of Ailill Ólom.” Saint Patrick promised Lugaid Lonn the blessing of fruitfulness of hounds and when that was refused Patrick placed a curse that made all the hounds of Temair sterile thereafter. Ruaidri of the Yellow Hound was the son of Áed of the Gapped Javelin. Verse XCVIII, quatrain 2, tells of “Watchdogs of Emain for whom it was a place assembly-tower of wrath against oppression.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 4, p. 135, 137, 201, 221, 287, 302, 303, 340; Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 93, 103, 361, 411, 439)

Coursing-Dog – “... to the coursing-dog the legs of the stag, his should be a part that is not increased.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 119)

Lapdog – Delgnat had a lapdog named Saimer that was killed by Partholon. “Great wrath seized him, and he killed his wife’s lapdog, which was called Saimer; whence Saimer’s Island has its name.” “The killing of the dog ... recalls ... part of the periodical ceremonies in honour of the Argive vegetation-daemon Linos.” “... the killing of the dog becomes an obvious sacrifice. Frazer has collected a number of examples of the sacrifice of dogs at such fertility rituals, and also as surrogates for the king who would otherwise be slaughtered.” Cian, the father of Lug, transformed himself into a lap-dog to escape from the sons of Tuireann. “Once again, we are probably to see *odium theologicum* at work, in the tale of his turning himself into a pig (or a lap-dog), in a vain hope of escaping his destined fate at the hands of the *Children of Tuireann*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266; Vol. 3, p. 39, 69, 99; Vol. 4, p. 135, 285, 299) (See Also: Transformations)

Stag Hound - “The first wounding of stags, it is known, be it a man or a hound that tears the skin, to the stag-hounds, customary without fail there comes what is cast to them. (?)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 119)

Wolf - The only hurtful beast in Ireland was the wolf. “They (the Túatha Dé Danann) go under seas, they go in wolf-shapes, and they go to fools and they go to the powerful.” “The sons of Elada, glory of weapons, a wolf of division against a man of plunder.” “A place wherein was the queen of a mighty man, of Celtchair of wolf-packs, a prudent champion.” “Finnachta the Feaster of the drinking seven years about horns of carousal; the wolf fell in his hiding-place before Áed and Congalach.” “Tigernan the wise lord, grandson of Ruarc the polished, not tender, a wolf violently and vehemently cruel, a cruel leopard, ravager of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165; Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 215; Vol. 5, p. 439, 547, 563) (See Also: Transformations)

Elephant – “In Cashel Cathedral there is a quaint carving of an elephant, of a much later date, which reveals a very rudimentary conception of the appearance of an exotic animal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 209)

Hog (See: Fauna, Mammals, Pig)

Horse [Steed] – At the parting of the Red Sea, 50,000 horsemen of Pharaoh were drowned. Caicher and Cing were the two sons of “Eber of the red steed.” “*Ræfils hestr* Raevil’s steed” - is a kenning for “a ship” (Ræfil being the name of a sea-lord) in the Western Volsung-lay Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, I, p. 156.” Tuan lived for 200 years in the form of a wild stallion. Coirpre demanded of the sons of Umor “the service of Temair along with every community if they were to plough Ireland of swift steeds.” “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands, on its top – it is a fair co-division – is the co-division of every province.” Lug introduced horse racing and combat of horses. The 3 horses of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Attach, Gaeth, Sidhe. The 2 horses of the king of

Sicily were named Gaine and Rea; neither wounds, waves or lightning could harm them and they were not subject to the death of Ernmas. Erimon's horse was killed at the battle of Life and Gabar Life was named from this event. The Milesians came to Ireland to avenge "Ith of the Steeds." Four-horse chariots were introduced by Rothechtaid, the 28th king of Ireland. Tadh of the White Horse was the son of Cathal. Mag Dairbrech was in Mide "of horses." Énna Airgdech¹ apportioned steeds and chariots to the Gaedil. Eochu of Argatros "of the steeds." Túathal "sent them forth on a hateful journey upon swift steeds of price." Slaine "was the first king of Ireland of white steeds." "Nuadu Airgetlam of the Steeds." "Ethrial son of Iriel of the steeds." "Valerianus was punished by Sapor, king of the Persians: he was kept in fetters till he was aged, and from his back Sapor was wont to mount upon his horse." "A horseman" killed Iulianus with the stroke of a club. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 63, 97, 145; Vol. 3, p. 43; Vol. 4, p. 65, 75, 129, 135, 137, 287, 302; Vol. 5, p. 35, 77, 107, 245, 411, 429, 451, 477, 485, 491, 493, 497, 575, 577)

Kitten (See: Fauna, Mammals, Cat)

Lamb (See: Fauna, Mammals, Sheep)

Leopard (See: Fauna, Mammals, Cat)

Lion (See: Fauna, Mammals, Cat)

Pig [Hog, Swine] – "Supernatural beings are often imagined as being in some way defective. Compare also the magical pig without ears or tail in the story of Diarmait and Gráinne (Preservation Society's edition, part ii, p. 42)." Fer Caille carried a black-bristled singed pig on his back, perpetually squealing. Cian transformed himself into a pig to avoid the sons of Tuireann. The pigskin of Duis healed everyone of his wound or sickness if it was placed on the person's side. The 6 pigs of Essach were slaughtered every night and returned to life each day as long as the bones were not broken or gnawed. "Their capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection relates them to *Sæhrimnir*, the boar of Valhalla." The Túatha Dé Danann druids made Ireland appear as if it were the back of a hog. "This is why Ireland is called "Hog Island." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260n, 261; Vol. 4, p. 135n, 137, 287, 299, 302; Vol. 5, p. 4, 51, 71, 73)

Rat – "For as Paradise hath no noxious beast, so the learned testify that Ireland hath no ... injurious rat..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165)

Roes (See: Fauna, Mammals, Deer)

Sheep [Wether] - Abel son of Adam was a shepherd. "See white sheep, when their heat comes, they go into the authority of any ram that is first in the stalls." "It is in the Taking of Cesair that sheep were first brought into Ireland." The Fomorians made a sheep-land of Ireland. Cirba was king of the wethers. "The whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath was a hound by night and a sheep by day." Part of the Borama Tribute was the payment of 15,000 wethers every second year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 81; Vol. 3, p. 27, 41, 101, 139; Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 137, 159, 197, 287; Vol. 5, p. 327)

Lamb – "A hundred lofty planks upon lambs that the grown lambs suck not." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41)

Ram – Rams were offered as sacrifice by Cain and Abel. "The offering of Abel, as it hath been heard, was taken after him into Paradise; that is the very splendid ram which was given in place of the sons (sic) of Abram. The hide of that ram came to Abram after Abel: it was seen about Christ without fault as He washed for His disciples." "I (Macalister) know of no other version of the almost nauseatingly silly story of the subsequent adventures of Abel's ram, narrated in this and the following quatrains." "See white sheep, when their heat comes, they go into the authority of any ram that is first in the stalls." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 181, 183, 185, 265; Vol. 3, p. 41)

Stag Deer (See: Fauna, Mammals, Deer)

Swine (See: Fauna, Mammals, Pig)

Wolf (See: Fauna, Mammals, Dog)

Unclean Animals - Noe brought with him into the ark 2 pairs of unclean animals for replenishing the earth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 115)

Whale – In Verse LXX, Amorgen summons “A white hail with hundreds of salmon, of broad whales.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 115)

Mythological

Dragon – “For as Paradise hath no noxious beast, so the learned testify that Ireland hath no ...dragon ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 165)

Gryphon [Griffin] – Eber Glunfhind is described as a “pure gryphon.” The four sons of Partholon were “griffin-like of renown.” Cermna and Sobairce are described as “two enduring gryphons.” “Baedan, white Fiachra, a brilliant task, and Eochaid Iarlaithe, a company of complete gryphons of tuneful works the Ulaid count [them] as over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 103; **Vol. 3**, p. 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 443, 559)

Roc [An Liath-charraig] – “In that queer 18th century lepado-temacho-selacho called *Eachtra Lomnochtáin an tSléibhe Riffe*, we read of a monstrous bird called “An Liath-charraig.” Obviously this is the old friend of our childhood, the sailor Sindibad’s *roc*: the author, or rather the cook, of Lomnochtan must have borrowed it from some vanished chapbook adaptation of Galland’s French version, which first introduced the “Nights” to Europe, mixing it up in his stew with all sorts of things, including snippets from Gulliver’s Travels.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 118)

Sea Monsters – “And God created great [sea]-monsters” on the fifth day. “The sea-monsters depicted in the mosaic pavements at Lydney Park,” Gloucestershire have been used to suggest that Nuadu was a sea-god. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 47; **Vol. 4**, p. 97)

Tritons – “A bronze plaque from the same place (Lydney Park, Gloucestershire) bears a representation of a draped divinity riding in a chariot drawn by four (sea-) horses and surrounded by tritons and other marine beings ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

Reptiles - God created reptiles of the sea on Thursday, April 11th. “They were called Fir Bolg because they obtained a noisome territory in Greece from the King of Greeks, full of venomous reptiles, and a protection against the reptiles which they made was to carry with them clay from Ireland in bags.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43, 47, 52, 113; **Vol. 3**, p. 147) (See Also: Fauna, Fish, Serpents)

Serpent - God created “the serpent, the wiliest [the craftiest, and the subtlest] of all the beasts of the earth.” Lucifer transformed himself into a serpent and tempted Eve to sin on a Friday. God cursed the serpent and condemned him to crawl forever and created enmity between the serpent and women. There are no serpents in Ireland. Gaedel Glas was bitten by a serpent, or the serpent wound its coils around him, leaving him with a green mark. By command of Moses no serpent shall do harm to the seed of Gaedel Glas, or dwell in their homeland. Macalister believed that the immunity from serpent bites is totemistic in origin. “This is why they are called Fir Bolg for they used to carry clay with them from Ireland to sell to the Greeks for gold and for silver, in order to roof the cities. For there were venomous poisonous serpents and hurtful reptiles in those cities among the Greeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 19, 27, 67, 71, 97, 165, 179, 231, 233; **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 35, 59, 123, 134, 157, 164, 169, 187; **Vol. 3**, p. 153, 198)

Worms – “Now this is the nature that pitch possesses, that no worms, nor winds, no water, nor sun-heat

destroys the timbers that have been placed in it.” The Athenian demons became heaps of worms when skewered with hazel or quicken. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109; Vol. 4, p. 139, 141)

Faunus – Faunus was the son of Alainus [Elinus, Italus]; his son was Latinus. “The ancestry given for Latinus is a desperate piece of harmonistic redacting. Faunus was actually son of Picus, and Italus had nothing to do with his ancestry, and more than “Alainus” with whom he is identified.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 39, 222; Vol. 2, p. 47, 51, 139)

Fe (See: Fea)

Fea¹ – “Fea, lasting was his fame, died at the end of a month after his slaying at the same stronghold (Rath Ailig) – we think it fitting – for sorrow of Indui (son of Delbaeth) the white-haired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 231)

Fea² – Fea² was a servitor of Éber. He commanded his own ship and he cleared Mag Fea for which the plain is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 63, 91, 101)

Fea³ [Babd] – Fea³ was the daughter of Elcmar, daughter of Delbaeth son of Ogma. She was also supposed to be the wife of Net son of Indui. “But Net I was the eponym of Ailech Neit, and we learn from ¶314 that Fea and Nemaïnd (*sic*) were his wives – who would thus appear to have been their own great-great-great-great-grandmothers.” “Elsewhere Fea and Neman appear as Badb and Nemaïn (¶338); and as Mor-rigu is sometimes called Neman, the identity of these two women with two of the three war-furies, daughters of Delbaeth, is complete. Moreover, they can hardly be dissociated from Fea and Femen, the sacred cattle which were in some way “possessed” by Brigid daughter of In Dagda.” “There is no basis on which to found any theory as to the connexion, if any, between this Fea and the personage of the same name associated with Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 103n, 104, 123, 131, 161, 183, 189, 195, 217, 306) (See Also: Babd)

Fea⁴ – Fea⁴ was the son of Tortan son of Sru son of Esru; “Of him is named “the first birth in Laigen,” for was he born, on the hilltop.” Fea was the first of the Partholon company to die in Ireland. He was buried in Mag Fea and Mag Fea in Oilre is named from him. In Verse XXX, “after quatrain 11, K interpolates a quatrain referring to Fea, not found in any of the older texts ... which adds the information, for what it may be worth, that Fea’s death was due to violence, with the possible implication that he was one or more of the succession of king-sacrifices which appears to lie behind the Partholon record.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 255, 257, 269; Vol. 3, p. 13, 105) (See Also: Rituals; Sacrifices)

Fea [Fe] – Fea was one of the sacred cattle (oxen) of Dil which were possessed by Brigid, daughter of the Dagda. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 104, 123, 197)

Fea – The battle of Fea was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Ulaid and in this battle Crimthann Cosrach son of Erge son of Eogan fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Fead [Fetaín] – Fead was the name given to the coulter, a plough iron of Partholon. “The personification of the plough-irons is a very primitive trait, which appears unexpectedly in R³: see also poem XXXI, quatrain 16. Here we are definitely in the presence of a rustic pastoral polydaemonism: these beings are kin to the Roman animistic *numina*. Compare the mysterious *Echetlus*, apparently a personification of the ploughshare who according to Pausanias (*Description of Greece* I; 15,4: 32, 4) appeared on the side of the Greeks at Marathon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 61, 94) (See Also: Tools)

Fearon (See: Ferón)

Feasting

Finnachta – “Finnachta the Feaster of the drinking seven years about horns of caroyal; the wolf fell in his hiding-place before Áed and Congalach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 547)

Gaedil, the – “They reached the great promontory out northward from the Rhipaeen Mountain, and in that promontory they found a spring with the taste of wine, and they feasted there, and were asleep there three days and three nights.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 21)

Morgaeth Mór-ólach – “The daughter of Morgaeth Mór-ólach (the great drinker), son of Mofebis, was his mother, and she gave great drinkings; or “the great drink of Morgaeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 219)

Nemed - “Others say, [the Túatha Dé Danann] that they were of the seed of Beothach son of “Iardannaines,” that is of the people of Nemed belonging to the party that went east to seek the maiden: for they captured her, and made a great feast in the east.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155)

Feb [Feib] – Feb was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 185, 196)

Feb – Fuillne, one of the 25 children of Ugoine Mór, was the ruler in Feb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Febad – The battle of Febad was one of 25 battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn, in his restored reign as the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Febal¹ – Febal¹ killed Starn son of Nemed “in the stiff fight” in Ceis Corand. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Febal² – Febal² was a provincial king in joint rule with Fergus and Eochu mac Conrach over Ulaid during the reign of Túathal Techtmar; his son was Brón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 313) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Febal³ – Febal³ was the son of Find son of Firmend who “died in the battle of Loch Sentuinne which is called Loch Febail now.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

Febal⁴ – Febal⁴ was the son of Lodan [Lotan]. During the reign of Tigernmas, Loch Febail in Tír Eogain burst over him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207) (**See Also:** Lake-Bursts)

Febar [Faebur] – Febar was a Fomorian. His son was Conand who oppressed the people of Nemed in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 139, 157, 163, 169, 181, 183)

Febat – The battle of Febat was one of 25 battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Febra – In his flight from the women, Fintan traveled “over Sliab Cua in the headland of Febra son of Sin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 207)

Febri [Febri] – With regard to ¶113 (=R3 ¶160) “The mistake of L is not very serious, as all the Ebers, Febri, Febri are doubtless multiples of one personality.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 130)

Febri [Febri Glas] – Febri was the son of Agni [Agni Find] and the grandson to Éber Glunfhind; his son was Nenual. Macalister proposed that the son, or another son, of Febri was Soithecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 23, 29, 77, 103, 132, 148, 159)

Februa (**See:** Airech¹, Éránnán)

Fecir – Fecir was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Ugrnith and before Brude Urfecir; in the transposition of names Guidid Gaed Bregest + Fecir = Feth .i. Ges. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 150)

Feda Fernmaige – On his exploration of Ireland, Ith traveled through “Feda Fermaige - the woods of Farney, in County Monaghan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17)

Fedach (See: Fidaich)

Fēg - His son was Fidhig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255)

Feib (See: Feb)

Feic – Feic was one of three sentinels of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

Feichín – Feichín the sage of Fore died of the *Buide Conaill* during the reign of Blathmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379) (See Also: Health, Diseases, Pestilence)

Feidlimid¹ – Feidlimid¹, abbot of Árd Macha died during the reign of Áed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Feidlimid² – Feidlimid² was the king of Caiseal who died during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid. “That Feidlimid was king of Ireland, although with opposition (*sic lege*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Feidlimid³ – His son was Fíacha “who was in Emain Macha” during the reign of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 463)

Feidlimid⁴ – Feidlimid⁴ was the son of Colla Dá Crích; his son was Crunn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Feidlimid Foltnaithech – Feidlimid Foltnaithech son of Cerb son of Donn Nia son of Fer Deoid was killed in the battle of Oirbsen against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Feidlimid Fortren – Feidlimid Fortren was the son of Fergus Fortamail; his son was Crimthann Coscrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

Feidlimid Rechtaid [Feidlimid Rechtmar] – Feidlimid Rechtaid was the son of Túathal Techtmar and Báne d. Scálb Balb. Perhaps with the assistance of Bainde [Báne] daughter of Scálb Balb [his mother], he killed Mál son of Rochraide in vengeance for his father and became the 97th king of Ireland. Feidlimid ruled for 9 or 10 years during which he, or his mother, dug Rath Mag Lemna. He twice extracted the Boroma Tribute from Cú Corb but when Cú Corb resisted the third time he was killed. Feidlimid Rechtaid ruled during the reign of Marcus Antoninus and he was contemporary with Philippus and his sons “the first kings of the Romans who believed on the Lord.” Although the text says that he was king over Ireland, the composer of Verse CXXXVI does not include him: “Though the gentle Muimnig say that Feidlimid was in the high-kingship, in my song I speak not of his time, for I find him not over Ireland.” Feidlimid Rechtaid died a natural death. His son was Cathair Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 323, 329, 331, 525, 559 575)

Feilire Oengusso (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Feinius Farsaid – “The genealogical relationship of Feinius to Noah is in confusion. R¹ gives us Feinius s. Baath s. Gomer s. Iaphet; R² makes Baath s. Magog, and its influence has affected R³, which here deserts the F*Q.” tradition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 126)

Feinius Farsaid¹ – Feinius Farsaid¹ was the son of Baath son of Ibath son of Gomer son of Iafeth son of Noe. “It is he who was one of the 72 chieftains who went for the building of Nemrod’s Tower, whence the languages were dispersed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153, 157; Vol. 2, p. 9, 126)

Feinius Farsaid² [Farrsaid] – Feinius Farsaid² was the son of Baath (Bathath) son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe. He is further described as the “father of the Scythians.” “It is he who was one of the 72 chieftains who went for the building of Nemrod’s Tower, whence the languages were dispersed.” His son was Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 157, 163, 167; Vol. 2, p. 45, 47)

Feinius Farsaid³ [Farrsaid, Feinusa Farrsaig, Rifath Scot, Scot] – Feinus Farsaid³ was the son of Eogan son of Glunfhind son of Lamfhind son of Etheor. His name means “one who has knowledge of ancient things.” His sons were Nel and Nenual, and possibly I bath; his fosterling was Gaedil son of Agnomain. Feinius Farsaid “had not the kingdom of Scythia, but its principedom.” Some accounts say that Feinius Farsaid was one of the 72 chieftains at the building of Nemrod’s Tower. Others, however, say that “Feinius was not at the building of the Tower, as the historians say who have not harmonized the synchronism. This is why we say so, for Feinius was the sixteenth in descent from Rifath, who brought Scotic from the Tower.” 10 or 40 years after the dispersal of the languages at Nemrod’s Tower, Feinius Farsaid came from the north, from Scythia, in search of the languages that were lost. He dwelt at the Tower and sent a man into each quarter of the world to collect the languages and bring them to one place where he established a school of languages on the Plain of Senar. He supposedly extracted the Gaelic language out of the 72 languages that resulted from the dispersal. Additionally, Feinius Farsaid is credited with having “learned bardism to recover the history of the Scots which had been lost in the hands of the Greek elders.” He died at the end of 40 years in the principedom of Scythia and passed on the principedom to his son Nenual. His descendants are called Feni (or Scots). “The identification of Rifath Scot with Feinius Farsaid in one place, and the latter being reckoned as 16th in descent from Rifath in another, and, at the end, his specification as one of the 16 of Rifath’s progeny at the Tower, are collectively further interesting attempts at reconciling irreconcilables.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, 39, 147, 149, 153, 165, 195, 197, 222, 255; Vol. 2, p. 4, 5, 11, 17, 23, 25, 33, 39, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 59, 65, 67, 87, 91, 129, 139, 140, 143, 144, 155, 157; Vol. 5, p. 121)

Feinusa Farrsaig (See: Feinius Farsaid²)

Feith – Feith was one of the three seers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Feithmer – Feithmer was the son of Ogaman son of Cairpre Gabalfada son of Dáire son of Deda; his son was Cerb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Femair [Femar] – Femair was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227)

Female Roles (See: Women, Roles of)

Femar (See: Femair)

Femen¹ – Femen¹ was a servitor of Éber son of Míl. He commanded his own ship and cleared the plain of Mag Femen which is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 45, 63, 91, 101)

Femen² – Femen² was the son of Fochras son of Cerb son of Feithmer. He died in the battle of Mag Raigne which was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Femen – Éber son of Míl and Conaire Coem are described as the “Prince of Femen.” The Battle of Breogan was fought here by Éber in which Fulmán and Mantán fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 259; Vol. 5, p. 161, 525)

Femen [Men, Menn] – Femen was one of the two sacred cattle (oxen) of Dil possessed by Brigid, daughter of the Dagda. The plain of Femen is named for it. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 104, 123, 133, 159, 197) (See Also: Neman)

Femin – The battle of “Femin where the king of Mumu fell, namely Foirbri s. Fine s. Esced ...” “Femin, when he was king, was not a place that was not bold; to-day deep red is its colour thanks to Ainmire son of Setna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317, 535)

Fenagh – “*Loch Rein* is in County Leitrim near Fenagh: the alternative reading, L. Lein, would mean the Killarney lakes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 331)

Fence (See: Architecture)

Feni, the (See: Peoples)

Feochair [Froechar] – Feochair was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. “Dindsenchas knows of two women, companions of Cessair, Fraechnat who is buried in Sliab Fraech, and Eba, a she-leech, who rashly went to sleep on the shore called Traig Eba, and was drowned in the rising tide – doubtless, in the original story, one of the victims of the Flood. These persons do not appear in the LG list of Cessair’s companions, unless we are to find them in Feochair and Abba respectively, who appear in the list of women.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174, 209)

Feorann – In the battle of Feorann “the two Dubans fell – Duban Descert and Duban Tuaiscert. They were the two sons of Roth s. Tracda s. Fergus Dub, eponymous of Corco Duibne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Feorna – The battle of Feorna was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu. In this battle Nuadu Nert-chalma died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Fer Almaig – Fer Almaig was the son of Laebchor son of Eochu Ailtlethan; his son was Fer Anráith. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 287)

Fer Anráith – Fer Anráith was the son of Fer Almaig son of Laebchor son of Eochu Ailtlethan; his son was Fer Raith. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 287)

Fer Caille – In the story of Da Derga’s Hostel he is the husband of Cicul; “a man with black cropped hair such that if a sack of crab-apples were poured on his head, they would all become transfixed thereon, so that not one would fall to the ground: with a single arm, a single eye and a single leg. If his snout were hooked across the branch of a tree it would stay there. His shin was as long and as thick as a yoke; his buttocks as big as a cheese; he had a forked pole in his hand and a black-bristled singed pig on his back, perpetually squealing.” “It is quite reasonable to maintain that the person, or rather the object, which bore the name Fer Caille, ‘man of the wood’ was a famous fetish, originally discovered in some wood or sacred grove: a chance freak of tree-growth, which, in the eyes of its discoverer, resembled a misshapen man, and which on that account was appropriated and deposited in the shrine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260, 261, 263)

Fer Certne [Fercertne] – Fer Certne was a poet who chanted Verse CV – “Ollom Fotla, fierce in valour ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 295)

Fer Corb [Fer Chorb, Fer Chuirp, Fer Cuirb] – Fer Corb was the son of Mug Corb. He killed Irereo to become the 64th king of Ireland. Fer Corb ruled for 11 years at the same time as Ptolomeus Philopator. In his turn, Fer Corb was killed by Connla Caem [Coem] son of Irereo. His son was Amadir [Adamar] Flidais Foltchain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281, 289, 414, 515)

Fer Dá Chrích – Fer Dá Crích was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Niall Frossach, the 145th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393)

Fer Deoid - Fer Deoid was the son of Fer Diud son of Deman; his son was Donn Nia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Fer Diud – Fer Diud was the son of Deman; his son was Fer Deoid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Fer Loga – His son was Luachtmemin who fell in the battle of Cer in Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Fer Ráith – Fer Ráith was the son of Fer Anráith son of Fer Almaig son of Laebchor son of Eochu Ailtlethan; his son was Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 287)

Fera – Fera was a servitor of Éber son of Mil. He had his own ship and was credited for clearing Mag Fera which was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 45, 63, 91, 101)

Feradach¹ – His son was Ailill, a king of the Southern Ui Neill, who was slain in the battle Almu, during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Feradach² – Feradach² was the son of Ailill Erann son of Fiachu Fer Mara son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach; his son was Forgo. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 471)

Feradach³ – Feradach³ was the son of Eogan; his son was Fiachra; his grandson was Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Feradach⁴ – Feradach⁴ was the son of Rochorb son of Gollán (or Fallach). He died in the battle of Carn Feradaig during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Feradach Finn-Fechtnach – He was the son of Crimthann Nia Nair and was one of 3 youths who escaped from “Cairpre”; or, whose mother, Eithne Imgel, escaped from Elim son of Conrai while pregnant with him. Feradach became the 91st king of Ireland who ruled for 20 or 22 years. During his reign Thomas the Apostle was slain, John wrote the Gospels, Pope Clement was drowned and Fiatach Finn was then the king of Ulaid. Feradach Finn-Fechtnach received “the inheritance from Morann to preserve the truth (= legitimacy) of a prince.” His son was Fiachu Finnoilches. Feradach died a natural death. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305, 325, 481, 523) (See Also: Eithne Imgel)

Feran [Forand] – Feran was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Fercertne (See: Fer Certna)

Ferchar (See: Ferches)

Ferches [Ferchar] – Ferches, the poet, was the son of Comman. He killed Lugaid mac Con, the 102nd king of Ireland, with a “dart.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 337, 527)

Fergal¹ – Fergal¹ was the son of Eochu Lemna, and was the king of Tamnach “of the race of Conn.” He died in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Fergal² [Fergal Flaithemda] – Fergal² from Cenel Eogain was the son of Máel-Duin son of Mael-Fithri. He was the 139th king of Ireland and he ruled for 10 or 17 years. During his reign Inrechtach son of Muiredach king of Connachta died and Leo III was ruler of the Romans. Fergal was killed in the battle of Almu on “the third of the ides of December, a Friday,” in the counter-attack of the Boroma at the hands of Murchad son of Bran, king of the Laigen. His sons were Áed Allan and Niall Frossach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 387, 391, 393, 539, 549, 559, 581)

Fergal ua Aithechda – Fergal ua Aithechda “of the race of Conn” died in the battle of Almu, during the reign of Fergal the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Fergen – Fergen was one of the sons of the 25 children of Ugoine. He was born in Raigne. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Fergna¹ – Fergna¹ was the son of Brig son of Breogan. He was one of 36 or 40 chieftains who came to Ireland and who remained with Éber son of Míl in the south. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 43, 91)

Fergna² – Fergna² was one of the four sons of Éber and one of the chieftains who came to Ireland to avenge Íth. Érimón granted him and his brothers the kingship of Mumu. With his three other brothers, he fought the battle of Árd Ladrann and defeated and killed the two sons of Érimón – Luigne and Laigne. Thereafter, he and his brothers became the 3rd kings of Ireland but they had only “a season”, half year, or “two seasons” in the kingship of Ireland till they were slain by Írial son of Érimón in the battle of Cúl Martha. Fergna² left no children. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 27, 45, 91, 101, 105, 109, 157, 171, 187, 189, 191, 429, 497) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Fergna³ – Fergna³ was the son of Fergus son of Erge Echbēl from Bri Ergi in the North. His son was Goan who fell in the battle of Sliab Slanga during the reign of Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Fergna⁴ – Fergna⁴ was one of the four sons of Partholon. In the division of Ireland he received the land from Áth Cleath of Medraige to Ailech Neit. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 25, 79, 87) (**See Also:** Partition)

Fergus¹ – “Kings of stern Cenél Conaill, took red-cloaked Banba ... Fergus ... [were] the kings of (Cenél) Eogain over Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 559)

Fergus² – Fergus² was a provincial king in joint rule with Febal and Eochu mac Conrach over Ulaid during the reign of Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Fergus³ – His son was Main [Moen]. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 451)

Fergus⁴ – Fergus⁴ was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil, along with his brethren: Cnú, Cú Corb, Corba, Brian, Innait, Eochu, Bresal, Dáire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Fergus⁵ – Fergus⁵ son of Cerb son of Rochat son of Fiachu Foltlebar of the Domnann was killed in the battle of Raide in Corcomruad during the reign of Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Fergus⁶ – Fergus⁶ was the son of Dalbaind of the Ligmunde. His son was Elim, who fought the battle of Eibhlinne against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Fergus⁷ – Fergus⁷ of Fanad was the son of Domnall son of Áed son of Ainmire. His son was Congall of Cind Magir who became the 138th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385)

Fergus⁸ – Fergus⁸ was one of the five sons of Eochu Mugmedon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 331)

Fergus⁹ – Fergus⁹ son of Erc was descended from Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 89)

Fergus¹⁰ – Fergus¹⁰ was the son of Erge Echbēl from Bri Ergi in the North. His son was Fergna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Fergus¹¹ – Fergus¹¹ was the son of Fraochar Fortren. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 465)

Fergus¹² – Fergus¹² son of Leite [Liath] was king of Ulaid during the reign of Eterscéil Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 463)

Fergus¹³ – Fergus¹³ was the son of Muirchertach son of Erc. With his brother Domnall, he jointly ruled as the 122nd king of Ireland for one, two or 12 years. He exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle for as long as he lived. He fought and won the battle of Gabar of Life. During the reign of Domnall and Fergus Brenainn of Birra died in his 300th year. He may have died a natural death in A.D. 566, or he and his brother were killed by Ainmire mac Setna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365, 366, 367, 369, 533, 543)

Fergus¹⁴ [Fergus Lethderg, Fergus Red-side] – Fergus¹⁴ was one of the four sons and chieftains of Nemed. His wife was Eua. Fergus was a champion among the army of Nemedians that attacked and destroyed the fortress of Conaing, the Fomorian. Morc son of Dela of the Fomorians was slain by Fergus in the battle of Conaing's Tower, although it is also said that "Fergus fell with wrath by Morc son of Dela, the red-faced." After the battle, "Fergus Red-side and his son Britain Mael of whom are all the Britons in the world, they took Moin Conain and filled with their progeny the great island, Britannia Insula: till Hengist and Horsa, the two sons of Guictglis, King of the Old Saxons, came and conquered them: and they drove the Britons over the border of the island." "Kg ... quotes an interesting verse naming four learned men in the four quarters of the world at the time of the Flood, to wit Finntán, Ferōn, Fors, Andōid son of Ethōr. Ethor reappears as one of the triad which closes the dynastic line of the Tūatha Dē Danann: in Ferōn and Andōid we recognize with little difficulty two of the alleged sons of Nemed, called in the present compilation Fergus and Ainnind." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 175; **Vol. 3**, p. 59, 87, 121, 125, 127, 131, 141, 149, 153, 157, 175, 177, 181, 183; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Fergus¹⁵ – Fergus¹⁵ was the son of Néilline. He killed Ainmire mac Setna, the 124th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 369, 545)

Fergus¹⁶ – He was the son of Roig of the progeny of Rudraige son of Sitric who was descended from Ir the son of Míl. He appropriated the right of Rudraige son of Sitric and settled his own progeny on every plain that Rudraige cleared. "Fergus fought fifty battles with memory (= memorable), against the warriors of Fert, as he attacked the right of Ua Rudraige." He fought the battles of Ai, Boirenn, Cliu, Cuirche, Cul Sibrille, Fortrasc, Glenn Amain, Luachair, Ren, Sliab Mis, Stone of Comar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 67, 89, 291, 293, 479)

Fergus Bodb – Fergus Bodb was killed in the battle of Corco Duibne against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Fergus Cennfota – Fergus Cennfota was the son of Conall Gulban son of Níall Noí-giallach; his sons were Sétna and Ninnid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 369, 371)

Fergus Cerrbél – Fergus Cerrbél was the son of Conall Crimthann. He killed Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, with the assistance of Lugaid son of Loiguire and Muirchertach son of Erc and Fiachra Lonn son of Caelbad and Crimthann son of Enna. His son was Diarmait mac Cerbaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357, 359, 365, 367, 373, 393, 543)

Fergus Cnai [Cnae] – Fergus Cnai was one of twenty-five children of Ugoine Mór. He had two daughters: Maer and Medan. In the partition of Ireland by Ugoine Mor, Fergus Cnai received 1/25th of the island "in the south-land." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 273, 275, 467)

Fergus Dub – Fergus Dub was killed in the battle of Corco Duibne against Túathal Techtmar. His son was Tracda. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Fergus Dubdetach [Fergus Black-tooth] – Fergus Dubdetach was the 103rd king of Ireland who ruled for just one year during the reign of Aurelianus. During his reign he exacted the Borama Tribute without battle. He is referred to as "The Grasper" in Verse CXIII, quatrain, 141. Fergus Dubdetach fell in the battle

of Crinna, killed by Cormac son of Art son of Conn; or, by Cormac ua Cuinn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 527)

Fergus Fairge – Fergus Fairge was the son of Nuadu Necht; his son was Ros. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 291)

Fergus Fergna – Fergus Fergna was of the Domnann; his son was Cret. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Fergus Foga – Fergus Foga son of Fraecheo Forthren was the 15th and last king of the Ulaid in Emain Macha. It was 900 years from Cimbáeth, the first king, to Fergus Foga, the last king. Fergus Foga was killed in the battle of Achad Lethderg in Airgialla by the three Collas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345, 465)

Fergus Forcraig – He was killed at the battle of the Weir during the reign of Loingsech son of Óengus the 137th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Fergus Fortamail – He killed Eochu Ailtlethan in battle to become the 69th king of Ireland and he ruled for 11 or 12 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Philometor. Fergus Fortamail was killed by Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. Fergus' son was Feidlimid Fortrán. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283, 289, 414, 517)

Fergus Teimen – Fergus Teimen was killed in the battle of Corco Duibne against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Fergus ua Eogain – Fergus ua Eogain, a king of the southern Ui Neill was slain in the battle of Almu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Fermanagh (See: County)

Fernmag – Fernmag and/or Mag Cuil Feda in Fernmag) in Airgialla was one of 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid. The men of Fernmag killed Muirchertach mac Níall. “The battle of the 3 Collas on Fernmag after their coming into Temair.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193, 413, 429, 465) (**See Also:** Plains; Mag)

Ferón¹ [Fearon] – “Kg, while properly sceptical about the survival of Fintān, quotes an interesting verse naming four learned men in the four quarters of the world at the time of the Flood, to wit, Finntān, Ferōn, Fors, Andōid son of Ethōr. Ethōr reappears as one of the triad which closes the dynastic line of the Túatha Dé Danann: in Ferōn and Andōid we recognize with little difficulty two of the alleged sons of Nemed, called in the present compilation Fergus and Ainnind.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 175; **Vol. 3**, p. 87)

Ferón² – Ferón² son of Brig son of Breogan was one of the 36 chieftains who came to Ireland to avenge Íth. He was one of Éber's chieftains who remained in the South. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 43)

Ferón³ – Ferón³ was one of the four sons of Éber and one of the chieftains who came to Ireland to avenge Íth. Érimón granted him and his brothers the kingship of Mumu. With his three other brothers, he fought the battle of Árd Ladrann and defeated and killed the two sons of Érimón – Luigne and Laigne. Thereafter, he and his brothers became the 3rd kings of Ireland but they had only “a season”, half year, or “two seasons” in the kingship of Ireland till they were slain by Írial son of Érimón in the battle of Cúl Martha. Ferón³ left no children. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 27, 45, 91, 101, 105, 109, 157, 171, 187, 189, 191, 429, 497) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Ferón⁴ – Feron⁴ was one of the four sons of Partholon. In the division of Ireland he received the land from Ailech Neit to Áth Cliath of Medraige. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 25, 77, 87, 190)

Ferr Doman – Ferr Doman was the son of Bodb son of Eochu Garb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Fert (See: Peoples)

Fert Fintan (See: Fintan's Grave)

Ferta Conairi – Ferta Conairi in Mag Feigi is named for Conairi Cerba of the Gailioin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fertas Milige – The battle of Ren in Fertas Mílige “abounding in woods” was fought here by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Festivals (See: Measurements, Time, Festivals)

Fet¹ – Fet¹ was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urcint and before Brude Urfet. In the Pictish list of kings, Fet¹ is coupled with Brude Ur-Fet. In the Irish list we have Bruige Fet and Bruigi Ur-Fet. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 147, 148, 183)

Fet² – Fet² was one of the “three servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Fetain (See: Fead)

Feth (See: Guidid Gaed Brechach)

Fethach – The battle of Fethach was fought by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this battle Fiachna Foilt-lebair of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fethgna – Fethgna was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Áed Finnliath, the 151st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Fetid Shore – “Íth, with thrice thirty warriors, came to Ireland, and they landed on the “Fetid Shore” of the headland of Corcu Duibne ...” Or, “[Íth] launched his ship on the sea and sailed with thrice fifty warriors; till they landed in the “Fetid Shore” of Mag Ítha on the Northern side of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 13)

Fetish (See: Idol)

Fetish Test – “The fetish test of legitimacy and fitness for kingship – an important consideration when the king was a god upon earth; the inexhaustible cauldron; the invincible weapons: such conveniences, along with the shoes of swiftness, the cloak of invisibility, the omnipotent but subservient slave of the lamp, are short cuts in the struggle for existence or for domination which from the beginning of time have obsessed the dreams of mankind all the world over.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Fíacc – Fíacc was the son of Fíadchú. He killed Gede Ollgothach the 23rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237, 295, 463)

Fiacha (See Also: Fiachna, Fiachra, Fiachu)

Fiacha¹ [Fiachna, Fiachnu, Fiachra, Fiachu] – Fiacha¹ was the son of Delbaeth son of Ogma, of the Túatha Dé Dannan. He had 3 daughters: Fotla, Banba and Eriu, however, “Ernmas d. Etarlam was the mother of those women: and she was mother of Fiachna and Ollom.” Fiacha took the kingship after his father was killed by Caicher and he reigned for 10 years while Panyas was king of the Assyrians. During his reign he killed Caicher son of Nama at the Boinn. Fiacha died in the first battle of Mag Tuiread or he was killed by

Eogan of Inbir Mór during the reign of Sosarmus in Assyria. “No Fiachna or Fiachra appears in the genealogies other than the king, whom we find near the end of the TDD dynasty. Obviously this is inconsistent with the story of his death in the battle of Mag Tuiread.” After his death his wealth was divided among Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 95, 103, 113, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 147, 153, 155, 157, 161, 167, 177, 185, 189, 191, 193, 195, 211, 223, 227, 237, 239, 296; Vol. 5, p. 15, 495) (See Also: Incest)

Fiacha² – Fiacha² son of Feidlimid was king in Emain Macha during the rein of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 463)

Fiacha Cendfindan [Fiacha Cendfindach, Fiachu Cendfindan] – He was the son of Starn son of Rudraige son of Dela of the Fir Bolg. He killed Sengann son of Dela to gain the kingship and ruled for 5 years. All the cows of Ireland had white heads in his presence. Fiacha Cendfindan was killed by Rindail son of Genann son of Dela. “The phrase that cows were white-headed in his time is repeated on almost every occasion when we encounter one of the fairly numerous kings of that name. What its ultimate meaning may be, or if it has any ultimate meaning at all, are questions for which it is possible to give conjectural answers, without, however, any expectation of being able to verify them.” His son was Cain from whom Druim Cain was named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49, 78; Vol. 5, p. 83, 493) (See Also: Fiacha Cendfinnan, Fiachu Findoilches)

Fiacha Cendfinnan [Fiachu] – He was the son of Finnachta son of Geide Ollgothach and he ruled Ireland during the reign of Carduces of the Medes. He is the same character as Fiachu Findoilches, but with a different genealogy. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239) (See Also: Fiachu Findoilches)

Fiacha Fer Mara [Fiachu] – Fiachu Fer Mara was the son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach and his mother was the daughter of his father who begat him in drunkenness. Fiachu was put “in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dún Aighech, with the trappings of a king’s son – a purple robe with a golden fringe. Fisher-folk found him in Traig Brenáinn [Torann Bréna] amid his treasures, and thence had he his name.” His son was Ailill Erann. The descendants of Fiachu Fer Mara include the Erainn, the Albanaig, the Dál Fiatach, the Dál Riata and the Leth Cuinn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 271, 275, 285, 287, 301, 307, 471, 473) (See Also: Incest)

Fiachna Finn – Fiachna Finn of the Fir Bolg fell in the battle of Cluain Fiachna, which was fought by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Cluain Fiachna was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fiachna Foilt-lebair – Fiachna Foilt-lebair was the son of Cerb son of Imchad son of Fiachu Glasgen of the Fir Bolg, who fell in the battle of Fethach, fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fiachra¹ – Fiachra¹ was an abbot of Ard Macha who died during the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Fiachra² [Fiacha] – Fiachra² was one of the three bandits of Ireland, with a company of six, eight or ten hundred warriors, who met with Túathal Techtmar on his arrival at Inber Domnann. They granted the kingship to Túathal Techtmar immediately. Fiachra² participated in the battle of Eolarg in Mide where Cairbre Garb was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 313, 327)

Fiachra³ – Fiachra³ was a king of the Ulaid, possibly reigning between Báedán and Eochaid Iarlaithe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 559)

Fiachra⁴ – His son was Coibdebach who was killed at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Fíachra⁵ – His son was Dathí [Nathí]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 163)

Fiachra⁶ – Fiachra⁶ was the son of Feradach son of Eogan. His son was Suibne Mend of the Mide-folk. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375, 377)

Fiachra⁷ – Fiachra⁷ was one of the five sons of Eochu Mugmedon. His son was Dathí [Nathí]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 331, 359)

Fiachra Lonn – Fiachra Lonn was the son of Cóelbad, king of Dál Araide. He killed Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, with the assistance of Lugaid son of Loiguire and Muirchertech son of Erc and Fergus Cerrbél son of Conall Crimthann and Crimthann son of Enna. The lands of Na Lee and Cairleog were awarded to him for his help in the battle of Ocha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 359)

Fiachu¹ – Fiachu¹ of the Gailioin had a son, Gam, who was slain at the battle of Druimm Almaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Fiachu² – Fiachu² was the son of Dui Ladgrach. He and Airgetmar killed Ailill Finn, the 48th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259)

Fiachu³ – Fiachu³ was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fiachu Baiced – His son was Bresal Belach who took the kingship of the Laigin during the reign of Cairpre Lifechair and declared that he would not pay the Boroma Tribute to Cairpre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341)

Fiachu Fer Mara (See: Fiacha Fer Mara)

Fíachu Findamnas – Fíachu Findamnas the son of Írial Glúnmar son of Conall Cernach was king of the Ulaid during the reign of Cairpre Cinn-Chait, the 90th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

Fíachu Findoilches [Fiachu Cendfinnan] – Fiachu Findoilches was the son of Fínnachta son of Géide Ollgothach. He may have killed Geide Ollgothach to become the 24th king of Ireland which he ruled for 30 years. During his reign all the cattle, or flowers, had white heads. He built the fortress of Cúl Sibrille [Cenannas] and imposed “a tribute of the white-headed cattle” which were taken to his fortress. Cardyceas king of the Medes died during his reign. Fiachu Findoilches was killed by Berngal son of Geide Ollgothach in vengeance for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 503)

Fíachu Finnóilches [Fiacha; Fiachu Fínnalach, Fíachu Fínnfolaid] – He was the son of Feradach Finn-Fechtnach and he killed Fiatach Finn to become the 93rd king of Ireland. Fíachu Finnóilches ruled for 15 or 17 years during the reign of Nerua until he was killed by Elim son of Conrai of the Fir Bolg on Mag Bolg after the Provincials of Ireland picked a quarrel with him; or, he was killed in his own house in Temair by the Provincials - Elim s. Conrai king of the Ulaid, Eochu Anchenn king of the Laigin, Forbri s. Fine king of Mumu, Sanb s. Cet king of Connachta. His wife was Eithne Imgel and his son was Túathal Techtmar. There may be some confusion between Fíachu Findoilches and Fíachu Finnóilches. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 309, 323, 325, 327, 503, 523)

Fíachu Fínnscothach – Fíachu Fínnscothach was the son of Sétina Airt. He was exiled to Cruachu and he “forgave not his father for the violation.” Together with Muinemón, son of Cas Clothach, Fíachu Fínnscothach killed his father to become the 17th king of Ireland. He came to power in the time of Sardanapallus, last king of the Assyrians and then ruled for 20 years. During his reign there were “flowers of wine in his reign, which they used to press in glass vats.” Fíachu Fínnscothach was killed by Muinemón. His sons were Ollom Fotla and Colmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 231, 233, 235, 241, 263, 289, 291, 293, 457, 501) (See Also: Kin-Murder, Patricide)

Fiachu Foltlebar - His son was Rochat of the Domnann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Fiachu Glasgen – Fiachu Glasgen was of the Fir Bolg. His son was Imchad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fíachu Labraind [Fíacha Labrainne] – Fíachu Labraind was the son of Smirgoll son of Enboth son of Tigernmas. He killed Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel at the battle of Carmen and took the kingship of Ireland when Piritiades was the king of Assyria. Piritiades died during the reign of Fíachu and Ofratalus became king of Assyria. During his reign as the 11th king of Ireland Fíachu Labraind ruled for 24 years and fought several battles. He fought a battle of the Sea [Murdrucht, Murbrucht, Sea-burst] against the descendants of Éber; the battle of the Swamp in which Mofemis s. Eochu Fáebarglas fell; a battle of Sliab Femen; a battle against the Erna and the Mairthine where Loch Erne is; a battle against Ui Crimthainn; the battle of the Carn into Dál Araide. During his time Loch Erne burst as did the three rivers - the Flesc, the Maine and the Labrainn. Fíachu Labraind was slain in the battle of Sliab Belgadan [Belgatan] by Eochu Mumu [Mumu] son of Mofebis. Óengus Olmucach was the son of Fíachu Labraind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 277; Vol. 5, 215, 217, 219, 221, 227, 229, 243, 271, 445, 447, 455, 499) (See Also: Lakebursts; Riverbursts)

Fíachu Sraibtime [Sroibtime, Sroiptine] – Fíachu Sraibtime was the son of Cairpre Lifechair. His hirelings killed Fothad Airgthech and he subsequently became the 108th king of Ireland and ruled for 31 or 36 or 37 years. Fíachu Sraibtime fought many battles “to secure the Borama Tribute and caused terror throughout the province; and at last he took it without battle in Cnamros [but fell] at the hands of three sons of his brother Eochu Doimlen – the three Collas – Colla Uais, Colla Fo Crich and Colla Menn fell in the battle of Dubchomar.” His son was Muiredach Tirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331, 341, 343, 527, 529)

Fíachu Tolgrach – Fíachu Tolgrach was the son of Muiredach Bolgrach and his son was Dui Ladgrach. Together they killed Art the son of Lugaid Lamderg, the 47th king of Ireland. In collaboration with Airtgetmar, they killed Ailill Finn the 48th king of Ireland. He fought and won a battle against Airtgetmar concerning the kingship of Óenach Taillten and another battle against Airtgetmar in Brega and there he died “in Boirenn at the hands of Ailill son of Mac Lugdach.” He may have ruled for 8 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259, 271, 509)

Fiad – Fiad son of Fiadchu was king of the Ulaid during the reign of Lugaid Luaigne, the 78th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Fíadchú [Findchu] – His son was Fíacc who killed Gede Ollgothach, the 23rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237, 463)

Fiadchú – His son was Fiad, a king of Ulaid during the reign of Lugaid Luaigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Fíal – Fíal was the daughter of Míl and the wife of Lugaid son of Íth, who saw her husband naked and died for shame. “Inber Feile, a lake-estuary in which Fíal performed her ablutions, cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry. The tabu on nudity is prominent in this story. There is a difference of opinion as to whether Fíal’s emotions were excited at seeing her husband, or being herself seen, in that condition. The fatal consequence shows that the trouble was actually a breach of a tabu, not a mere sense of embarrassment.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.3, 9, 33, 61, 73, 75, 95, 123, 127, 131) (See Also: Tabu)

Fiamain – Fiamain was the son of Bodb son of Eochu Garb. “This is that Fiamain who was on a possession above Ae of Find son of Deada.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Fíatach Finn – Fíatach Finn was the son of Daire son of Dluthach son of Detsin and he was king over the Ulaid during the reign of Feradach Finn-Fechtnach. He succeeded to the throne and became the 92nd king of Ireland and ruled for 3 years during the reign of Nerua until he was killed by Fiacha Finnoilches [Fiachu Fínnalach]. The Dál Fiataich descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305, 307)

Fib [Fibaid] – Fib may have been the first king of the Picts and the eldest of the seven sons of Cruidne [Cruithne]. He ruled for 24 years and received a 1/7th share of Alba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 146, 147, 149, 183, 427) (**See Also:** Partition)

Fibaid (**See:** Fib)

Fidach¹ [Fidaig] – Fidach¹ of Mumu had two children: his son was Crimthann, who became the 113th king of Ireland; his daughter was Mongfhinn, who killed her brother with a druaght of poison. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 347)

Fidach² - His son was Fraech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Fidaich [Fedach, Fidach] – Fidaich was one of the seven sons of Cruidne. He was a king of the Picts who may have ruled for 40 years after Fib and before Flocaid. Fidaich received a 1/7th share of Alba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 146, 148, 183, 427) (**See Also:** Partition)

Fidhig – Fidhig was the son of Feg. “Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connaught between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West and South of the Province.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 255)

Fidmuine ua Suanaig Cummine – He died during the reign of Domnall mac Murchada the 144th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Fidnach – A battle took place here possibly during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Fig Tree (**See:** Flora, Trees)

Figs (**See:** Foods; Fruits)

Finān – “Compare the birth of St. Finān (Martyrology of Óengus, Henry Bradshaw Society edn., p. 112)” to the birth of Tuan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 102) (**See Also:** Saints)

Find¹ – Find¹ was one of nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 247)

Find² – Find² was the son of Deda of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

Find³ – Find³ was the son of Firmend; his son was Febal. He was one of the Nemedians who remained in Ireland after the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

Find (**See:** Rivers)

Find mac Cumhaill (**See:** Finn mac Cumaill)

Findabar – “A place wherein was the queen of a mighty man, of Celtchair of wolf-packs, a prudent champion, Findabar, white was her bright smile, besides being a woman she was a warrior.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 439)

Findchad [Finnchad] – Findchad was the son of Baicid [Bacc]. At the battle of Árd Brestine he and Fachta Fathach and Conchobor Máel killed Dui Dallta Dedad, the 80th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

Findchairi (**See:** Islands; Caire Cendfinne)

Findchu (**See:** Fiadchu)

Findia – “Findia came to him (Tuan mac Cairell). He was one of the persons who wrote down the early history of Ireland as it was related by Finntan and Tuan mac Cairell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 283)

Findian [Finnian] – Findian of Mag Bile was a sage who met with Tuan, who had survived in many forms to relate the history of Ireland. Findian’s pupils were Laidgen son of Bairche, Colmán son of Comgellán, Cenn Fáelad son of Ailill, Senchan son of Colmán, Cú Alad from Cruachu and Bran of Boirenn. (sources: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 23; Vol. 5, p. 23, 27, 225)

Findias (See: Cities)

Findláech mac Rúaidrí – He was the king of Alba, who died during the restored reign of Máel-Sechlainn as the 157th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405, 413)

Findloch – Findloch in Irrus Domnann was one of 3 lakes found by Partholon when he landed in Ireland. It is the same as Loch Cera. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 17, 49, 92) (See Also: Lochs)

Findmagh – In the mounds of Findmagh are buried Rind, Irgus and Cimme Four-heads, the sons of Umor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71) (See Also: Mag; Plains)

Finds, The Three [Finn] – The three Finds of Emain were the triplet sons of Eochu Feidlech. They were: Bres, Nar and Lothar and they dwelt at Tlachtga. The Three Finds were alleged to have been collectively the father of Lugaid Sriab nDerg [Lugaid Riab nDerg], who was begotten upon their own sister, Clothrann. A battle was fought at Druim Criaich by the three Finds of Emain against their father, Eochu Feidlech who defeated them. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88, 113, 145, 175; Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325, 573) (See Also: Incest; Triplets)

Findu (See: Finnu)

Fine – Fine was the son of Esced son of Nemon son of Ailchad. His son was Foirbri, the king of Mumu, who fell in the battle of Femin against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317, 325)

Finga – Finga was the son of Luamnus. He was killed in the battle of Lemna against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Fingin – Fingin son of Diria of the Fir Bolg fell in the battle of Glenn Sailech against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Finmáel (See: Finnmail)

Finmal (See: Finnmail)

Finn (See Also: Find)

Finn¹ [Finn Formail] – Finn¹ was the son of Blath son of Labraid Condelg. He may have killed Eochu Apthach to become the 35th king of Ireland. Finn¹ ruled for 20 or 21 years contemporaneous with Darius in Assyria. Finn¹ was killed by Sétna Art Innarraid [Sétna Finn] the son of Bres, in Mumu. His son was Sírlám. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251, 255, 263, 505)

Finn² – Finn² was the son of Finnlug son of Finncholl son of Roth; his sons were Eochu Airem and Eochu Feidlech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295, 521)

Finn³ – Finn³ was the son of Rogen Rúad; his son was Eochu Feidlech, the 82nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Finn (See: Rivers)

Finn – A battle was fought here against the Gaedil by Máel-Sechlainn in his restored reign as the 157th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Finn File – Finn File was the son of Ros Ruad; his son was Conchobor Abrat-Ruad, the 88th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

Finn Formail (See: Finn¹)

Finn mac Cumaill – “Finn mac Cumaill paid the Boroma Tribute to Conn (Cet-Cathrach), and the Laigen paid it so long as he was alive, without battle.” “It would be very misleading to take the topography in Scotland as indicative of the origin of the Find legend.” His son was Oisín. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235; Vol. 3, p. 106; Vol. 4, p. 191; Vol. 5, p. 333)

Finn ua Baiscne – Fothad Airgtech, the 107th king of Ireland, “fell in Line-mhag in the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of Finn ua Baiscne and of the hirelings of Fiachu Sraibtime son of Cairpre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 343)

Finnabar – A battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmar and where “Daeth Derg of Mochthonna fell; and there is Óenach Findabrach among the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Finnachta¹ – Finnachta¹ was the son of Géide Ollgothach; his son was Fiachu Cendfinnan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 295)

Fínnachta² [Finachta] – He was the son of Ollom Fotla son of Fiachu Finscothach. Finnachta² ruled as the 21st king of Ireland for 20 years. During his reign there was “snow of wine” and Sosarmus of the Medes died. Finnachta² died of plague in Mag Inis in Ulaid. His son was Fiachu Findoilches, who became the 24th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 237, 239, 457, 501, 503)

Fínnachta Fledach – Fínnachta Fledach was the son of Dúnchad son of Aed Slaine. He was the the 136th king of Ireland and ruled for 20 years being the last king of Ireland to extract the Borama Tribute. “He it is who remitted the Boroma (Tribute), after forcing it into one place, for Moling of Luachair, on account of the song that he made for him; or perhaps it was to gain Heaven that he remitted it... But Adamnan found fault with Finnachta for remitting the Boroma.” During his reign was the burning of the kings in Dún Chertirn; Adamnanus led the captives to Ireland; the moon was turned to blood as a portent; he killed Cenn Fáelad in the battle of Aircheltra. “The tormenting of Cenn Fáelad of the domination was consented to by Finnachta. Finnachta the Feaster of the drinking seven years about horns of carousal; the wolf fell in his hiding-place (in Grellach Dolaith) before Áed (son of Dluthach) and Congalach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327, 329, 381, 383, 547, 557)

Finnat Már – He was the son of Nia Segamain and became the 76th king of Ireland. He ruled for 1, 3 or 9 years until he was killed by Bresal Bó-díbad [Bodibad] son of Rudraige. His son was Lugaid Luaigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295, 297, 414, 519)

Finnchad Ulach – Finnchad Ulach of the Gaileoin fell in the battle of Belach Oirtbe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Finncholl – Finncholl was the son of Roth son of Rigeon son of Essoman of Emain; his son was Finnlug. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Finnian (See: Findian)

Finnlug – Finnlug was the son of Finncholl son of Roth son of Rigeon son of Essoman of Emain; his son was Finn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Finmmall [Finmael, Finnmaél] – Finmmall was one of the three bandits of Ireland who met with Túathal Techtmar on his arrival at Inber Domnann. He participated in the battle of Eolarg in Mide where Cairbre Garb was killed and he, himself, was slain in the battle of Tertas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 313, 327)

Finntan [Fionntain] – According to Keating, Finntan was one of 4 learned men in the 4 quarters of the world who survived the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 175; Vol. 3, p. 87)

Finntan (See: Fintan⁵)

Finnu [Findu] – Finnú was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 116)

Finscoth – Finscoth was the daughter of Scál Balb son of Eochu Garb and the wife of Conan son of Morna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Fintan¹ – Fintan¹ of Cluain Eidnech was of the Fotharta and he died during the joint reign of Colmán Rímid and Aed Slaine, the 127th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 373)

Fintan² – “He is the first man who took his wife in the time of Partholon without falsehood: Fintan, who took the woman through combat – Aife, daughter of Partholon.” “As he does not figure in the official list of Partholon’s sons-in-law, we must here be on the track of a harmonistic legend seeking to bring about a combination of the Partholonian with the Cessair story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 63, 111) (See Also: Rituals, Combat)

Fintan³ [Finntan] – Fintan³ was the son of Airtgetmar son of Sírlám; his son was Cimbáeth who became the 53rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263, 265, 267, 305, 463)

Fintan⁴ [Finntan, Tuan] – Fintan⁴ was the son of Bochrá [Ocean] (his mother); and he may have been the brother or nephew of Noe. Adna may also have been his brother. Cessair is presumed to have been his wife, but that is contradicted by the statement that “he was born seven years before the Flood.”

Noe refused him entry into the ark and so he became a part of the Cessair expedition to Ireland. Those surviving the journey to Ireland were 3 men and 50 women. The women were divided into 3 shares among the men. Fintan took Cessair and (16) 17 women for his own including: Cessair, Lot, Luam, Mil [Mail], Marr, Feochair[Froechair], Femair [Femar], Failbi, Forall [Foroll], Cipir, Torand [Torrian], Tamall, Tam, Abba, Ella [Alla], Ruicne [Raichne], Sille.

After the death of Ladra, the women were reapportioned and Fintan took 25. After the death of Bith, Fintan inherited all 50 women but fled from them “across Bun Suainme, that is, across the Suir, and over Sliab Cua, which is in Cenn Febrat: left-hand to the Shannon eastward, to Tul Tuinde over Loch Dergdeirc.” “The grotesque story of the flight of Fintan may possibly be included as a mockery of the unorthodox tales related of him: but it is also conceivable that there is a didactic purpose in the contrast between the long-lived Fintan, who avoids the women, and the short-lived Ladra, who is guilty of excess.” It could also be that the flight of Fintan was “a popular ‘droll’ which the scholastic compilers have condescended to include.”

“Not one of all these escaped, save only Fintan, who was in the cave above Tul Tuinde under the Flood. God kept him waiting there alive, so that it was he who related the Takings of Ireland.”

Fintan survived to relate the ante-diluvian history of the world. “For it is Fintan who arranged the settlement of the household of Temair for Diarmait mac Cerbaill after a long time following that, and from this it is clear that Fintan was Tuan.” His life was from 7 years before the Flood until the 7th year of the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill and he “died in Mumu of slow decay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 167, 220; Vol. 2, p. 169, 170, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 183, 189, 191, 193, 195, 201, 203, 205, 207,

209, 215, 223, 225, 237, 239, 240, 242, 245, 246, 247; **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 45, 47, 104, 167; **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 87, 205, 283, 339; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 8, 23, 25, 27, 225, 487) (**See Also**: Tuan)

Fintan⁵ – “Fintan son of Labraid, *qui dicitur* s. Bochra, preserved it – he who was a year under the Flood, and who survived in every age till the coming of the Saints. And it is said that he was Tuan mac Cairill s. Muiredach Muinderg of the Ulaid afterwards, and [God] preserved him till the time of Patrick and of Colum Cille and of Comgall and of Findian.” He is the same as Fintan⁴ son of Bochra. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 189; **Vol. 5**, p. 225)

Fintan Fineolach (**See**: Tuan)

Fintan’s Grave [Fert Fintan] – Fintan’s Grave over Tul Tuinde is named for Fintan son of Bochra. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 183, 189, 205, 235; **Vol. 3**, p. 45)

Fionntain (**See**: Finntan)

Fir Bolg, the (**See**: Peoples)

Fir Cell (**See**: Tír Cell)

Fir Chraibi, the (**See**: Peoples)

Fir Domnann, the (**See**: Peoples)

Fir Fibe (**See**: Peoples)

Fir Laigsu Laigen (**See**: Peoples, Laigse)

Fir Maige Féne (**See**: Peoples; Dál Moga Ruith)

Fir Nuadat – Fir Nuadat was the son of Nuadu Airgetlam. Together with his brother Glas, he took the principedom of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 25)

Fire (**See Also**: Burning)

Columns of Fire – “Two fiery columns appeared, a week before Samhain, which illuminated the whole world” during the reign of Congalach, the 155th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Creation and Destruction - “On the Sunday, God made the immense formless mass, [the materials of the corporeal creatures, fire and air, earth and water]. He created the heat of Adam from fire. When Abel son of Adam would offer sacrifices to God, fire from Heaven would come upon Abel’s offerings; possible destruction of the world by fire. “The idea ... that the acceptance of Abel’s offering was indicated by fire from heaven, seems to go back to the version of Theodotion ... It is, of course, developed under the influence of the narrative in I (III) Kings xviii (Elijah on Mount Carmel).” “According to Josephus, there were two pillars, one of brick and one of stone. If the anticipated destruction (of the world) came by water, the stone pillar would survive, if by fire the pillar of brick.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 27, 41, 49, 83, 177, 235, 255)

Death by

Diarmait mac Cerball – “Áed the Black- ... (?) stopped, vexed, slew, burnt, and swiftly drown him.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 543) (**See Also**: Triple Death)

Eochu Airem - Siugmall Sithienta burnt Eochu Airem in Fremaind for the heavy taxes that he imposed. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 521)

Muircertach – “In Cletech the sacred, by appointment of God wine drowned him, fire burned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 543) (See Also: Triple Death)

Tonos Concoleros – “He is the last prince of the Assyrians: Sardanapalus was his Greek name. To the spinning of a distaff he came, and a withered hag was made of him, so that he burnt himself in fire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Nemed – “Nemed who paid them in the matter of securities, it was a pestilence of fire over a death-doom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 171)

Fire Gods – The family of the Dagda are associated with fire. “Most likely In Dagda himself was a fire-, or perhaps a storm-divinity.” Ord son of the Dagda whose name means ‘fire’. Brigid daughter of the Dagda was a fire-goddess. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102) (See Also: Gods)

Firmament - God created the Firmament on the first Monday, April 14th. He made the firmament in the midst of the waters to divide the waters. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43, 45, 47, 201) (See Also: Earth)

Firmend – His son was Find. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

First

Adultery – “That is the first adultery to be heard of made here in the beginning: The wife of Partholon, a man of rank, to go to an ignoble henchman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 71) (See Also: Adultery)

Ale-drinking – “Of his (Partholon) company was Samailiath, by whom were ale-drinking and suretyship first made in Ireland.” “Malaliach moreover, the first suety and [the first] brewer, and the first who drank fern-ale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 25, 27, 61, 88) (See Also: Foods, Beverages)

Altar – “Thereafter Noe caused an altar to be builded to God [the first altar that was made after the Flood].” “The statement that Noah’s altar was the first built after the Flood is preceded by the mark .i., which is usually diagnostic of an interpolated gloss.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 131, 221)

Assembling – “Lug s. Cian s. Dian Cecht s. Esarg s. Net s. Indui s. Alldui, he is the first who brought chess-play and ball-play and horse-racing and assembly into Ireland.” “Lug s. Ethliu, the first who invented an assembly and horse-racing and contesting (and horse-combat) at an assembly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 161, 197)

Assembly of Temair – “ by him (Ollom Fotla, the 20th king of Ireland) was the Assembly of Temair first convened.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 235, 295)

Baptism – “And he (Adam) was buried in the city which is called Hebron, so that his body was in that place till the Flood came over the world: and the waves of the Flood sundered his body and his head each from the other, and the waves carried the head with them from Hebron to Golgotha. It abode in Golgotha till the Crucifixion of Christ. And it was through the head of Adam that the end of the Cross came: and the blood of the Lord fell over the face of Adam, and thus was Adam baptized for the first time, according to men skilled in sacred history.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97)

Bard – “Ham, son of Noe, first attained to swimming and poetry and bardism.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159)

Battle – “The first battle of Ireland, which Partholon won in Slemna of Mag Itha against Cichol Clapperleg of the Fomorraig.” “Sliab Mis, that is, the worst mountain that they (the Milesians) found in I Ireland, for it is there that they fought their very first battle in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 5**, p. 75)

Beard – “He (Seth) is the man without deficiency upon whom the first beard grew.” “Seth was the first man to *grow* a beard, for Adam was presumably created with his beard, Abel died a beardless youth, and it was part of Cain’s punishment to have no beard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 181, 237, 264)

Birth – “Of him (Fea s. Tortan s. Sru s. Esru) is named “the first birth in Laigen,” for there was he born, on the hilltop.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 13)

Brewing – “Malaliach moreover, the first suety and [the first] brewer, and the first who drank fern-ale.” “And of the company of Partholon was Samaile the Gray, by whom was first made beer and ale in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 25, 27, 61, 88)

Bride-Gift – “And God fashioned the rib which He took out of Adam, so that it was a bright woman, perfect in comeliness and in shape, and He brought her with Him to Adam. And Adam said: Lo, this is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh [this is the first prophecy which Adam made]; and therefore let her name be *uirago*, seeing that it was of man that she was made. This is the first bride-gift and the first prophecy which Adam made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 61, 230)

Brooch – “By him (Tigernmas) were first made brooches and fringes and ornaments.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Carpenter - Tubalcain son of Lamech was the first carpenter, but it was Sem son of Noe who was the first carpenter after the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91, 159)

Cattle – The first cattle and kine in Ireland were gotten by Eban, the merchant, of the Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27, 88)

Cauldron – “Of his (Partholon) company was Brea son of Senboth, by whom were a house, a flesh [caulron], and duelling first made in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 25, 57, 88)

Colours – “In the time of Tigernmas were purple and blue and green first put upon a garment in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Cursed Man - Ham son of Noe was the first man who was cursed after the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137)

Day - God separated the light from the darkness,”And thus were made evening and morning, the first day.” On the first day of the 10th month after the Flood began the tops of the mountains appeared. On the first day of the first year after the Flood Noe opened the door of the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43, 52, 121,123)

Deaths

Antediluvians

Abel - “Now Abel was the first dead man of the world, and he was the first martyr that ever was.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 83)

Ladra¹ - Ladra¹ of the Banba company was “the first dead man of Ireland at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197)

Ladra² – Ladra², “the pilot, (of the Cessair company) of whom is Ard Ladrand – he is the first dead man who went under the soil of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 183, 189, 205; **Vol. 4**, p. 59)

Postdiluvians

Partholonians - Fea is the first of the Partholon company to die in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 269)

Nemedians – “Macha, wife of Nemed ... in the twelfth day [in R³, “year”] after they came into Ireland Macha died, and hers is the first death of the people of Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 133)

Fir Bolg

Eochu mac Eirc - Eochu son of Erc was “the first monarch to receive a mortal wound in Ireland.” “He is the first man who died of a spear-point in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 78, 177, 251; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Slanga - Slanga (son of Dela) “it is he who died of the Fir Bolg in Ireland at the first.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49)

Milesians

Donn – “The first man of the seed of tuneful Breogan belonging to them, who died in great Ireland, was Dond son of Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59)

Eidleo - Eidleo son of Alldui “He is the first man of the Túatha Dé Danann who fell in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 113, 147, 227)

Íth – “Demons slew one of his followers. He is the first who was slain in Ireland there, of the progeny of the Sons of Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 19)

Tea – “The first woman who went into cold earth of the company from the Tower of white Bregon, Tea of Breg, wife of the king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59)

Division of Ireland – “It was the four sons of Partholon who made the first division of Ireland in the beginning, Ér, Órba, Fergna, Ferón.” “From Áth Cliath of Laigen to Ailech Net, that is the share of Ér. From the same Áth Cliath to Ailen Árda Nemid, that is the share of Órba. From Ailen Árda Nemid to Áth Cliath of Medraige, that is the share of Ferón. From that Áth Cliath to Ailech Net, that is the division of Fergna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 21, 23, 25) (See Also: Partition)

Drinking-horns – “By him (Tigernmas) were [drinking] horns first given in Ireland.” “By Tigernmas also were first made horns ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207)

Duel – “Of his (Partholon) company was Brea son of Senboth, by whom were a house, a flesh [caulron], and duelling first made in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 25, 57, 88)

Exploration of a Mound – Óengus [the Mac Oc], Áed and Cermat were the three sons of the Dagda. “It is these men who first explored a mound: druids placed a *feth fio* about their men so that they should not be put down, except on every Samhain, for it was not possible to hide them on the night of Samhain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 157)

Gaedil – “Íth son of Bregon of tuneful fame came at the first into Ireland: he is the first of men who inhabited it, of the noble seed of the powerful Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107)

Games – Lug was the first to introduce ball playing, chess and horse racing to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 135, 161, 197)

Gold – Eban, the merchant, of Partholon’s expedition “first got gold in Ireland.” “By him (Tigernmas) was gold first smelted in Ireland – Iuchadan was the name of the wright who smelted the gold, and in

Fotharta of Airther Life did he smelt it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27; Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Guest-House – “Of his (Partholon) company was Beoir, (or Beoil, the steward of Partholon) by whom a guesthouse was first made in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 25, 55, 88, 94)

Harper - Iubal son of Lamech son of Mathusahel “He it is who was father [and leader] of those who would handle harps and organs.” “Iafeth son of Noe, it is he who first sounded a harp and an organ after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 159)

Hosting – Hosting was begun in Ireland by Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243)

House – The first house was built in Ireland during Partholon’s time by Brea son of Senboth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 25, 57, 88)

Jealousy – “Partholon came to his house in the end of the day, and perceived the taste of Topa’s mouth and that of Delgnat upon the tube, and so he became aware of the misdeed; great wrath seized him, and he killed his wife’s lap-dog, which was called Saimer; whence Saimer’s island has its name. That, then, is the first jealousy that ever was in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 69)

Judgment - God said: “Over haughty is this Lucifer. Come and let us see and put to shame the counsel of this Lucifer. That is the first judgement which was ever pronounced.” “And that, without deceit, is the first judgement in Ireland: so that thence, with very noble judgement, is “the right of his wife against Partholon.” The first judgement in Ireland by Amorgen was in agreeing that the sons of Míl should leave Ireland for three days and to go “just over nine waves” to allow the Túatha Dé Dannann to prepare for invasion. “These are the first three judgements given among the sons of Míl in Ireland; the judgement that Amorgen gave in Temair; and that judgement in Sliab Mis, and the judgement which Amorgen gave in Cenn tSáile in Des-Mumu over deers and roes and quadrupeds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 27; Vol. 3, p. 73; Vol. 5, p. 37, 55, 69, 77, 79)

Justice – The law of justice was first executed under Eochu son of Erc, the last king of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 21, 33, 45)

Kin-Murder – “Thereafter the progeny of Adam committed transgression, to wit, the elder of the sons of Adam, Cain the accursed, by the slaying of his brother Abel son of Adam in his envy and haughtiness. [That was the first kin-murder in the world].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 29) (See Also: Kin-Murder)

King – Eochu son of Erc was the first king of Ireland to receive a death-wound and the first king who was mortally wounded with javelins. The first kings of Ireland from the Ulaid were Cermna and Sobairce. Connáel was the first king from Mumu. The first kings of the Romans who believed on the Lord were Philippus and his sons. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 45; Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 497, 575)

Knots – The first knots in timber appeared during the reign of Foidbgenid. “In the time of Foidbgen thereafter there came knots through trees: the woods of Ireland down till then were smooth and very straight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 2, 19, 51)

Laugh - Adam uttered the first laugh after Eve’s creation. “I see a bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh. That is the first laugh which was ever uttered and the first welcome.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 29, 177)

Lament [Lay] – The first lament was sung after the death of Fial by Lugaid son of Ith. It was Verse LXXVII – “Sit we there over the strand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 61, 95)

Lie - The first lie was told by Lucifer in the form of a serpent when he persuaded Eve to eat the fruit of

the Forbidden Tree. “And God said unto Cain: Where is Abel thy brother? Cain answered: I know not. ...This is one of the first two lies – the devil first and Cain afterwards.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 84, 85)

Lines of Verse (See: Verse)

Man in Europe – “Seventeen years before the scattering of the languages there came the first man of the seed of Iafeth into Europe, Alainius s. Iboth s. Magog s. Iafeth s. Noe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Martyr - “Now Abel was the first dead man of the world, and he was the first martyr that ever was.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 83)

Night - Adam’s first night was spent on the Pairtech Mountains of Paradise. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 177)

Poet – “Ham son of Noe first attained to swimming and poetry and bardism.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159)

Polygamy – “Lamech the two-spoused, without falsehood, he is the first man who took two wives.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 183) (See Also: Marriage)

Prophecy – “And God fashioned the rib which He took out of Adam, so that it was a bright woman, perfect in comeliness and in shape, and He brought her with Him to Adam. And Adam said: Lo, this is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh [this is the first prophecy which Adam made]; and therefore let her name be *uirago*, seeing that it was of man that she was made. This is the first bride-gift and the first prophecy which Adam made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 61, 230)

Question – The first question by a devil when Lucifer asked of Eve “For what reason hath God forbidden you to eat aught of every tree of Paradise?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 67)

Reckoning - “Reckoning” was first made in Ireland by Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, who is called “The Reckoner.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285)

Rings - Golden rings were first introduced in the reign of Faildergdóit the 19th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Satire – The first satire in Ireland was written by Cairpre mac Etaine against Bres for his unpardonable sin of stinginess. A gloss to Verse LIV says “through its misery for the song-maker, to wit the poet C. mac E. He submitted to the three fasts or penances: his mouth without food, his side without bed, his feet without washing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 317)

Shouting – “The Túatha Dé Danann first invented battle-shouting and uproar. For this reason they invented shouting, for fear of keeping bad watch on the homestead (?); uproar for lamentation at coming in pains (?).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 161, 197)

Smelting – “Iuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” “By him (Tigernmas) was gold first smelted in Ireland – Iuchadan was the name of the wright who smelted the gold, and in Fotharta of Airther Life did he smelt it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273; Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Smith - Tubalcain son of Lamech was the first smith. Sem son of Noe was the first smith after the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 91, 159, 183)

Spear Points – Spear points are first used by the Fir Bolg. Points were first put on spears in the days of Rinnail; Eochu son of Erc was the first to die of a spear-point. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 2, 33,

45, 51, 53, 251)

Sureties – “Of his (Partholon) company was Samailiath, by whom were ale-drinking and suretyship first made in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 25, 88) (See Also: Laws)

Swimmer - The first to learn swimming after the Flood was Ham son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159)

Taking of Ireland – The first to take Ireland after the creation of the world, according to Cin Druim Snechta, was Banba. Another version says it was the 3 fishermen from Spain – Capa, Luasad and Laigne. Or it was Cessair. The first to take Ireland after the flood was Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 177, 179, 197, 199, 269)

Torque – “By him (Muinemón, the 18th king of Ireland) were given golden neck-torques under the necks of men in Ireland; *muin* is “an ornament”, that is, “an ornament under [=pendant from] necks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233)

Wages – “Sétina Innarraid s. Bres, he is the first who gave wages [“innarrad”] to hirelings Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251, 253)

Walk – “His (Adam) first walk – beauty of strength - to the Spring of Partech of Paradise: his first race, a course with swiftness, to see the birds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 177)

Weaver – “Noemma, sister of Tubalcain, “She was the first weaver, and the first who fashioned raiment for everyone in the beginning.” “That Naamah was a weaver or embroideress was a commonplace of mediaeval apocryphal speculation. Probably our glossator borrowed the fact from Comestor.” “Coba, wife of Noe, she it is who wove raiment for every one after the Flood.” “Eua wife of Adam, she it is who first wove an apron for herself and for Adam.” “Catafolá their daughter ... she it is who wove raiment before anyone else.” “Oliuana his [Iafeth’s] wife, it is she who first fashioned raiment after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91, 159, 161, 237)

Welcome - Adam uttered the first laugh after Eve’s creation. “I see a bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh. That is the first laugh which was ever uttered and the first welcome.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 29)

Words – “I adore, I adore Thee, O God! – this was the first word that he (Adam) uttered.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 177)

Wright - Tubalcain son of Lamech was the first wright. Sem son of Noe was the first wright after the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91, 159)

Firth of Clyde (See: Rivers; Clyde)

Fis¹ [Fiss] – Fis¹ was one of 3 druids of the Partholon expedition. His name means Knowledge. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 27, 57)

Fis² [Fiss] - Fis² was one of the 3 druids or instructors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199)

Fish (See: Fauna; Fish)

Fisher-king [Le Riche Pecheoir] – “In OCT (the spear of Asal) is ascribed to Pisear, the King of Persia (an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend.) There are other Grail analogies in the OCT version. The spear of Asal stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house: as the bleeding lance in the palace of *Le Riche Pecheoir* stood in the Holy Grail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 302)

Fisherman (See: Society)

Fison (See: Rivers; Ganges)

Fist-Fight – “At the end of a year the nobles of Leth Cuinn assembled to exact the Boroma, and the fist-fight of Bri Leith was set against the Laigen before Ailill Molt, so that he put the Laigen under servitude thereafter and exacted the Boroma without battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Fiss (See: Fis)

Fithir¹ – Fithir¹ was the son of Dot brother of Sen of the sons of Maga. Fithir fell in the battle of Resad against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Fithir² – Fithir² was the daughter of Túathal Techtmar. She died of shame caused by Eochu mac Echach Doimlech, king of Leinster [Laigin]. For this crime Túathal Techtmar imposed the Boroma Tribute upon the people of Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

Fitz-Empress (See: Henry)

Flaithbertach [Flathbertach] – Flaithbertach from Cenel Conaill was the son of Loingsech. He killed Cinaed son of Irgalach at the battle of Druim Corcain to become the 142nd king of Ireland which he ruled for 7 or 9 years. “Flaithbertach led the fleet of Dál Riada into Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of them in Inishowen, where these men were slain: Conchobor mac Loichine and Branchú mac Brain; and many were drowned in the river called the Bann.” During his reign was the death of Suibne abbot of Árd Macha. Flaithbertach’s death is unclear. He may have died in Árd Macha of a haemorrhage; or, he died of a disease in Temair; or, “he obtained death from the rough Fatha Fiadnach in Árd Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389, 391, 549, 557)

Flaithemail – Flaithemail was the son of Dluthach of the southern Ui Neill who was slain in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Flaithrí mac Domnaill – He was the king of Connacht who died during the reign of Niall Frossach the 145th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393)

Fland (See: Authors, ua Floind)

Fland Mainistrech (See: Authors)

Flann¹ – Flann¹ was the son of Máel-Sechlainn. Flann¹ was from Cremhcholl “MacCarthy (Cod. Pal. Vat., . 428) prints the reading ‘*s a cadhail*’ with a translation “and his fame”, for which I [Macalister] can find no justification in any book or reference.” He became the 152nd king of Ireland and ruled for 27, 37, or 38 years. “By him the hostages of Ireland were allowed to go back, but he took them again by force.” During his reign was the battle of Belach Mugna and two suns were seen to run together in one day. In his time were the deaths of: Ainmere mac Setnai and Máel-Coba abbots of Árd Macha and Cerball mac Muiricain, king of Laigin. His son was Donnchad. Flann¹ “died of plague in Tailltiu among friends, Clann Colmáin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327, 399, 401, 403, 553, 557, 557n)

Flann² – Flann² son of Rogellach was a king of the southern Ui Neill who was slain in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Flannacán mac Cellaig – He was the son of Congalach mac Conaing Currig son of Amalgaid mac Congalaid. His son was Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Flanngerg – Flanngerg was one of the “noble company of men of rank” who was killed at the battle of the Weir during the reign of Loingsech son of Óengus the 137th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Flannngus – Flannngus was one of four men of rank who carried the body of the king, Nathí, from the battle at Sliab Elpa back to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Fleet (See: Transportation; Ships)

Fleisc (See: Rivers)

Fleutheus – Fleutheus took the kingship of Assyria after the death of Tautanes; during his reign Samson was king of the tribe of Dan; he died during the reign of Conmáel in Ireland; “The standard MSS. of Eusebius give the name *Tautaeus* for the successor of Tautanes but the Colbertine MS. (of which the editor of Eusebius, Fotheringham, does not speak in high terms) has here the name *Fleutheus*. This is evidently the source of the “Flaitheus” of our text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 197n, 201)

Flidais – Flidais, of whom is the “cattle of Flidais”; her 4 daughters were: Argoen [Ardan], Be Chuille, Dinand [Danann], and Be Theite [Be Tete].” “Flidias and her cattle naturally suggest reference to the story called *Tain Bo Flidais*: but that tale has totally different associations.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 159, 197, 299, 308, 310)

Flivia (See: Olivana)

Flocaid [Fotla] – Flocaid was the son of Cruidne and was a king of the Picts. He may have ruled for 30 years after Fidach and before Fortrenn. Flocaid received a 1/7th share of Alba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 148, 183, 427)

Flood (See Also: Climate, Lake Bursts, River Bursts)

Liber Occupationis Hiberniae – “We start with a *Liber Occupationis Hiberniae*, a sort of quasi-historical romance, with no backing of either history or tradition; an artificial composition, professing to narrate the origin of the Gaedil onward from the Creation of the World (or the Flood), their journeyings, and their settlement in their “promised land,” I Ireland. This production was a slavish copy, we might almost say a parody, of the Biblical story of the Children of Israel.” “It must surely be evident that the brief mention of the Flood in R¹ is original, while the long and laboured paraphrase of the Biblical story in R² is imported.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi, 4, 11, 211)

Liber Praecursorum – This is a hypothetical “number of stories – or, rather, of variants of one story – of invasions after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166)

Pericope Antediluvianorum – This is a hypothetical grouping of stories relating “to certain legendary invasions before the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166)

Banba’s Flood – “The Book of Druim Snechta says, that Banba was the name of the first woman who found Ireland before the Flood, and that from her Ireland is called “Banba.” Her company was in Ireland for 40 years until they all died of disease. Thereafter, “a year and forty days was Ireland under the Flood.” “This story is thus entirely independent of the Flood-saga, and therefore originally independent of the orthodox Cessair story, though each narrative has contaminated the other to such an extent that they have become almost identical.” “I am older than Noe, said she; on a peak of a mountain was I in the Flood; to this present mound the waves of the Flood attained. Therefore it is called Tul Tuinne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 179, 185, 197, 231, 240; Vol. 5, p. 35, 77)

Capa, Laigne and Luasad’s Flood – “These are the first who came over Ireland before the Flood, Capa, and Luasad and Laigne ... the wind blew them from Spain to Ireland. They came back again to Spain to fetch their wives, to come and settle in Ireland. When they reached Ireland once more, the Flood overtook them and drowned them at Tuad Inbir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232, 240)

Cessair's Flood – “There is no room for doubt that the Cessair legend is a tattered fragment of a Flood myth, such as is told almost universally throughout the world. ... The LG editors knew of no great Flood but the Hebrew version, enshrined in the Book of Genesis; and they were obliged therefore to link the Irish “Deucalion and Pyrrha” with the family of Noah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172)

Arrival in Ireland – Cessair's company arrived “forty days before the Flood.” “None of the seed of Adam took Ireland before the Flood but those.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 169, 177, 181, 183, 185, 187, 195, 199, 229; Vol. 3, p. 45; Vol. 4, p. 253; Vol. 5, p. 487)

Survivors – “In the original (pagan) legend Cessair must have survived her Flood: in fact, her voyage to Ireland is essentially her flood-voyage.” “Earnest believers in a universal Flood are faced with the difficulty of accounting for the perpetuation of antediluvian history across the catastrophe; ... Perhaps the Irish expedient of resurrecting Fintan and giving him a measure of immortality is as good as any.” “We must assume that originally Cessair and her companions survived the Flood and re-peopled the earth. The extension of the Flood to Ireland, and its drowning of the company, is artificial, to bring the story into accordance with the postulated teaching of Holy Writ. The fifty women were undoubtedly meant to be the mothers of the post-diluvian human communities.” “Then he (Tuan) spent an hundred tuneful years in the form of a salmon under a flood.” Fintan son of Bochra was born seven years before the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173, 174, 183, 189, 211, 215, 247; Vol. 3, p. 83; Vol. 5, p. 23, 225)

Victims – The 49 women who accompanied Cessair all drowned in the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174, 193, 195, 205, 211)

Voyage – “In both R¹ and R² the purpose of the voyage is to escape the Flood: but in R¹ the destination is vague, in R² Ireland is specifically mentioned. ... Is it possible that we have lost a story of the appearance of a *piast* which robbed the country of its state of grace?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 169, 181, 187, 189, 191, 201, 203, 221, 236, 238) (See Also: Journey)

Daughters of Cain – “Has Keating's queer story of the visit of the “three daughters of Cain” got any bearing on this possibility (that Ireland was robbed of its state of grace)?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 169)

Deucalion and Pyrrha's Flood – Cessair and Fintan “form a sort of Deucalion-and-Pyrrha couple, and, like their prototypes, they are associated with a great Flood.” The LG editors knew of no great Flood but the Hebrew version, enshrined in the Book of Genesis; and they were obliged therefore to link the Irish “Deucalion and Pyrrha” with the family of Noah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172)

Nemed – “It is not improbable that the drownings in the rising tide are also reminiscent of sacrifices: victims having been bound upon the shore below the tide-mark and left there to be engulfed. It is also just conceivable that another Flood-legend reminiscence may underlie this group of tales.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117)

Noe's Flood

Adam's Head – “And he (Adam) was buried in the city which is called Hebron, so that his body was in that place until the Flood came over the world: and the waves of the Flood sundered his body and his head each from the other, and the waves carried the head with them to Golgotha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97)

Cursed – “Ham is the first man who was cursed after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137)

First Altar – “Noe caused an altar to be builded to God [, the first altar that was made after the Flood]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 131, 221)

God's Promise – “And God said unto Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again by reason of men ... I shall not slay, moreover, from henceforth every living soul as I have done.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 133, 135)

Height of – “The Flood had twelve, or fifteen (cubits) above the highest mountain.” “The history of the old rivers of Ireland has demonstrated the true height of the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 117, 219; Vol. 3, p. 51, 106)

Ireland After – “There was unbroken forest in Ireland after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 21, 47)

Languages After – “So that it is from those three sons of Noe that the seventy-two peoples were born after the Flood, with their seventy-two languages that were given to them thereafter.” “The original list appears to have been nothing more than a catalogue of the principal countries, for an aid in geographical study, and without any *arrière pensee* of attaching it to the Flood or to the Babel story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 149; Vol. 2, p. 149)

Length of – “At the end of a hundred and fifty days the waters began to dry up. Twenty-seven days and seven months was the ark (moving) from wave to wave, till it settled on a mountain of Armenia. The waters dried up until the <tenth month: on the first day of the> tenth month the tops of the mountains were seen.” “I shall bring said God unto Noe ... a strong showering deluge upon the earth, for the space of forty days and forty nights.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 115, 117, 123, 125, 219, 220)

Partition – “So the children of Noe increased and multiplied upon the earth as God had said unto them: and they divided and parted the earth between them after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141)

Rainbow – “Therefore for that purpose is the rainbow, given for a sign of friendship to the progeny of Noe after the Flood, that God shall be united with them so long as the rainbow is seen. Howbeit it is clear from this that the rainbow did not exist before the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 135)

Reason for – “A statement is made in R², inconsistent with everything that follows, to the effect that the Flood was a punishment for the murder of Abel. This statement has been accidentally produced by the combination of the first half of a sentence at the bottom of the first folio of *Q with half of a sentence at the top of the second folio of $\sqrt{R^2}$.” The Flood was punishment for the intermarriages of the Cainites and Sethites, the greatness of their sins and their transgressing of the covenant with God. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 2, 19, 31, 107, 145, 209, 218; Vol. 2, p. 240)

Survivors of – “The Flood drowned the whole seed of Adam except Noah and his three sons, Shem, Ham, Japhet.” “... and their four wives Caba, Olla, Oliva, Olivana.” Fintan the son of Bochra survived the Flood so that he could “relate these stories to all men, after the Flood.” Now brought with him animals – male and female, clean and unclean – to re-populate the world. “Caba, wife of Noe, (or, Oliuana, Iafeth's wife) she it is who wove raiment for everyone after the Flood.” “Iafeth son of Noe, it is he who first sounded a harp and an organ after the Flood. Sem son of Noe, the first smith, the first wright and the first carpenter after the Flood. Ham son of Noe, first attained to swimming and poetry and bardism. As for Noe, he began to work husbandry in the first year after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 21, 31, 33, 111, 115, 117, 125, 145, 159, 161, 169, 211, 247)

Synchronisms – “God said unto Noe to come out of the Ark, on the twenty-seventh day of the moon of May, [on the day before the nones of May,] in the six hundred and first year of the age of Noe.” “One thousand six hundred and fifty-six years from the creation of Adam” to the Flood.” “Nine hundred and ninety-two years from the Flood to the birth of Abram.” “From Adam to the Flood is the First Age.” “In the later texts, K gives yet another estimate of the length of time between the Flood and Partholon – 278 years; Keating accepts the 300, and specifically rejects the 1002 of previous authorities.” “Ireland was waste for 311 or 1002 years till Partholon reached it.” “The Second Age, from the Flood to Abraham, 942 years is its length.” “Moreover 1562 years from the Flood to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 123, 131, 147, 197, 222, 224, 243, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 27, 29, 31, 37, 88, 96, 127, 159, 167; **Vol. 4**, p. 203, 255; **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

Flood-tower (See: Architecture, Tower)

Flora

Bog – “Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died.” “The unpleasant story of the poisoning of Bres with bog-water is referred to by K, but ignored by the other texts.” The battle of Moin Trogaide was fought in or near a bog. Túathal Techtmar died in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle. Conmáel fought the battle of boggy Sliab Moduirn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 99, 100, 229, 296; **Vol. 5**, p. 245, 311, 433, 493)

Brushwood – “And the earth shall bring forth for thee sharp thorns, and spiny brushwood ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 73)

Clover – The wood at Coill Cuan was cut down and made into a clover-plain by Tailtiu;. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 115, 149, 177)

Flowers - In the land of Euilath is to be found bdellium, “a stone which receives within itself the figures of flowers ... it is a precious, brilliant stone which has a pearl in its bosom.” The Fir Bolg “had to carry clay upon rough mountains so that they became flowery plains.” “The flower of their (Milesian) queens” died in the battle of Tailtiu. Amorgen sang, “I am fairest of flowers” in Verse LXIX. “The son of Breogan, flower of our stock.” There were “flowers of wine” in his (Fíachu Fínscothach) reign, which they used to press in glass vats.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 57, 59; **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145, 179; **Vol. 4**, p. 15; **Vol. 5**, p. 59, 111, 117, 231)

Forest – After the Flood, Ireland was an unbroken forest in the time of Partholon. The wood at Coill Cuan was cut down to make a clover-plain. “The bursting of Eithne over the forest of Bith.” The burst of Labrainn of sorrow (?) a wood over Cuailnge without desertion.” Part of Ith’s journey through Ireland took him through the woods of Fernmag. Ethriel “smoothed a wood” in Ulaid. Fergus son of Roig “fought the battle of Ren in Fertas Mílige abounding in woods.” Flaithbertach found “death from the rough Fátha Fiadnach in Ard Macha of great woods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21, 77; **Vol. 4**, p. 115, 149, 177, 263, 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 17, 431, 479, 549)

Groves – (See: Trees, Groves)

Grass – “God said: Let the earth bring forth green grass, and grass that shall make seed.” The 3 fishermen from Spain who discovered Ireland took away “three handfuls of green grass ... as if in token of right of possession.” In Partholon’s time “they grazed grass of resting in the east of Mag Sanais.” Nemed died “with the rude company of clean grass in Oilean Arda Nemid.” The “clean white lawns” of Temair were shared by Sobairce and Cermna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 45, 49, 55; **Vol. 2**, p. 174; **Vol. 3**, p. 59, 173; **Vol. 5**, p. 443)

Hedge – “Óengus Olmuccaid the lord, son of Fiac, fought across every hedge.” “Empty is Emain of a hedge that polluted it not (?.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 455, 465)

Herbs – Nia Segamain “he it is who drank a draught of herbs of the children of Eochu of Argatros.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 477)

Marsh (See: Maeotic Marsh, Swamp)

Meadow – “So long as meadowy Ireland cherished him, there was no clearer advantage in a rout (??)”, Prince of the Plain of Breg on the brink of the Berba, Túathal. Lord of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 485)

Peat-Moss [Sod] - Ériu created a great host from the “sods of the mountain peat-mosses” to oppose the Sons of Míl. Érimón laid a sod upon Dil’s grave. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 37, 53, 79, 83, 99)

Rods – “Fintan came before the women, over Miledach, it was a pleasant repose: over Bun Suainme with a weaving of rods, over Sliab Cua, over Cenn Febrat.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 225)

Sod (**See:** Peat Moss)

Thorns – “And the earth shall bring forth for thee sharp thorns, and spiny brushwood.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 73)

Trees

Fig Tree - When Adam and Eve had eaten the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, they realized that they were naked and covered themselves with the leaves of the fig-tree. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 69)

Forbidden Tree – (**See:** Flora, Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil)

Fruit Bearing – “And God said” Let the earth ... bring forth the fruit-bearing tree that shall make fruit according to its kind, and that shall have its seed within itself upon earth.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 45)

Groves of – “Lugaid (Lonn) five times fibe (years); Found his destruction at Ath Farcha; a strong flash of fire crushed the prince of the sacred groves and of the holy shrines.” “It is not irrelevant to recall the tree-stumps worked into grotesque god-figures which, as Lucan tells us, were to be seen in the sacred grove of Massilia (*Pharsalia*, iii, 412).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 263; **Vol. 5**, p. 543)

Hazel – The hazel was the god of Mac Cuill. During the battles between the Atenians and the Philistines, the Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the slain Athenian warriors so that they could fight again the next day. The Philistines destroyed these demons by plunging a skewer of hazel and quicken behind their necks causing them to become heaps of worms. “Folklore has contributed such details as the magical property of hazel and quicken wood, the use of pins (compare the ‘pin of slumber’, so frequent in folk-tales). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 139, 141, 153, 193, 243, 304)

Knots in – “The etymological fatuity ... that “knots” (*fuidb*) first appeared in timber during the reign of Foidbgenid.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 2, 19, 33, 51)

Oak – “A year over ten to Fer Chorb brilliant was his royal order; the lofty oak fell after Connla the rough prop, exacted his right.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 515)

Olive Tree - Noe released the dove for the second time and it came back to the ark with a twig of an olive tree in its beak. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 121)

Palm Tree - For 3 months after their expulsion from Paradise, Adam and Eve were fed and clothed by one palm tree. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 179, 264)

Quicken (**See:** Flora, Trees, Hazel)

Swamp (**See:** Swamp)

Tree of Banba – “*Máel* –of slender – *Sechlainn* of spears Tree of Banba, Summit of the Gaedil, the Noble of Rules was wounded before twenty-three years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 553)

Tree of Fire (**See:** Battle of Bile Tened)

Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil [Sezen] - This tree was named Daisia and it grew on the Plain of Aron in Paradise. Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat the fruit of this tree because, as Lucifer lied, were they to eat that fruit they would never die, but have health and ease of mind. Lucifer tempted them to taste the fruit, for which they were expelled by God from the Garden. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 27, 29, 57, 59, 67, 69, 71, 75, 97, 185, 239)

Tree of Life (See: Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil)

Yew – The spear of Assal would not be cast astray if one said “Yew.” “Eochu son of Oilioll Finn, a space of seven years was his good time; he slew the king of Cermna, Clair, and Cliu in Aine of the yew-shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137; Vol. 5, p. 511)

Turf – “Ériu, the chief eponym, warmly welcomes them (the Milesians) – though another strand in the tangled tale makes her fashion demons out of sods of turf to oppose and repel them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8)

Florianus – Florianus was ruler of the Romans after Tacitus and before Probus. He ruled for just 3 months until he fell in Tarsus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Flux (See: Health)

Flying (See: Ecstasies, Flying; Transportation)

Fochain – Fochain was one of the ten daughters of Partholon. Her husband may have been Carthenn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 109)

Fochmarc¹ [Fochmorc] – Fochmarc¹ was one of 3 druids of the Partholon expedition. His name means Enquiry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 11, 27, 57)

Fochmarc² - Fochmarc² was one of the 3 druids or instructors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Fochras – Fochras was the son of Cerb son of Feithmer son of Ogaman son of Cairpre Gabalfada. His son was Femen who fell in the battle of Mag Raigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Fodarg (See: Fodord)

Fodbgen (See: Foidbgenid)

Fodbac [Fodbach] – Fodbac was the personification of the share plough iron in the Partholon story. “Of his company were his two irons: Fead was the name of the coulter and Fodbac of the share.” “The personification of the plough-irons is a very primitive trait., which appears unexpectedly in R³: see also poem XXI, quatrain 16. Here we are quite definitely in the presence of a rustic pastoral polydaemon-ism.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 61, 94)

Fodla (See: Fotla)

Fodord [Fodarg] – Fodord was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227, 246)

Foenius Farrsaid (See: Feinius Farsaid)

Fog (See: Climate)

Fogartach – Fogarthach, the prince from Cenél Eogain, was the son of Niall son of Cernach Sotal son of Diarmait son of Aed Slaine. Fogartach was the 140th king of Ireland and he ruled for just one year until he fell in the battle of Cenn Delgenat the hands of Cinead [Cinaeth] son of Irgalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389, 549, 559)

Foibni Faen – He fell in the battle of Glenn Gaimin against Túathal Techtmar. Benn Foibne is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Foidbgenid [Fodbgen, Foidbgen, Odbgen] – Foidbgenid was the son of Sengann and he killed Rinnail son of Genann at the battle of Craeb to become a king of the Fir Bolg. With him we have the “etymological fatuity that “knots” (*fuidb*) first appeared in timber” during his reign. Foidbgenid ruled for 4 years until he was slain by Rinnail, or by Eochu son of Rinnail, or Eochu son of Erc son of Rinnail, in the battle of Mag Muirthemne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 2, 3, 9, 19, 33, 45, 49, 51; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Foirbri [Forbri] – Foirbri was the son of Fine son of Esced son of Nemón son of Ailchad. He was one of the provincial kings - king of Mumu - who killed Fiachu Finnoilches. Foirbri was slain in the battle of Femin against Túathal Tectmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317, 325)

Foithre of Airthir-Life [Fotharta] – “Foithre are wooded, swampy or otherwise uncultivated lands: Airthir Life, the eastern part of Life, the district which gives its (modern) name to the river Liffey” “Iuchadán was the name of the wright who first smelted the gold, in Foithri of Airthir Life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 335, 336; Vol. 5, p. 203, 207)

Folklore of the Holy Land (See: Authors; Hanauer)

Folklore of the Santal Parganas (See: Authors; Burgess)

Follach (See: Fallach)

Fomor – His son was Dub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Fomoraig, the (See: Peoples)

Food, Inexhaustible (See: Fauna, Boar)

Food, Production (See: Agriculture)

Foods

Beverages

Ale- Ale-drinking was introduced in Ireland, during Partholon’s time, by Samailiath (Malaliach) who first drank fern-ale. “Partholon, who was a man of knowledge, had a vat of most sweet ale: out of which none could drink aught save through a tube of red gold.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 25, 27, 65)

Beer – “And of the company of Partholon was Samaile the Gray, by whom was first made beer and ale in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 25)

Coal-drink – “soon they drank a bright coal-drink.” *“Ól ngūla*, The expression has been discussed by Professor Thurneysen (ZCP viii 65) with the unsatisfactory result that it is a stock expression, which doubtless meant something to the unknown person who used it at the first, but which has been copied from story to story by writers who had quite forgotten, if they ever knew, what that meant. It can be, and usually is, translated “coal-drink,” which is such utter nonsense that it condemns itself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 67, 111)

Mead – “Loch Mesc abounding in mead.” “Muirthemne rich in mead.” “Mumu of mead-drinking.” “Mide of mead-drinking.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 49; **Vol. 4**, p. 328; **Vol. 5**, p. 467, 555, 557)

Milk

Famine - All the milk and corn, except for a sack and a half failed during the reign of Berngal due to the greatness of the wars. “God sent great vengeance upon the Aithech Túatha, so that they had no corn, or milk, or mast, or fish in the waters, after they had arisen against the Freemen.” “They took a fair resolve, the serfs of Ireland in their time; for corn, milk, harvest, and sea-produce failed them in every way.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 241, 323, 483)

Geis – “Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 99, 100, 229) (See Also: Taboo)

Kitten and – “Flowing milk of thy horned cow, be it not trusted to a kitten!” “Honey with a woman, milk with a cat, food with one generous, meat with a child, a wright within and an edge[d tool] one before one, ‘tis a great risk.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 41, 69, 71)

Patrick – “In the time of Lugaid, Patrick came into Ireland and went to Temair, where Lugaid was, and promised him wheat without ploughing and constant milk with the kine so long as he lived.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Poison – “According to the version of the story of Árd Lemnachta in R¹, the milk-trick was not an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túatha Fidga, but a means of destroying them; the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies.” “Everyone on whom they would inflict a wound was doomed, and they would handle nothing but poisoned weapons. This is the remedy; to pour the milk of six score hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle should be fought ... All those who were wounded with their javelins in the battle had nothing to do but lie in the milk, and the venom would do them no harm.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 143, 144, 175, 177, 179, 425)

Rivers of - Milk was associated with the river Geon – “Geon milk, which laugheth northward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 197, 228)

Tribute – The Fomorians oppressed the Nemedians who had to bring two thirds of their progeny, the wheat, and the milk of the people of Ireland every Samhain to Mag Cetne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 125, 139, 173)

Wine

Drowning – Muircertach mac Erca “drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned, on Samhain night in the top of Cletech on the Boyne.” “The fate of Muircertach of the men, wounding, drowning, burning.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 363, 533, 543) (See Also: Rituals; Triple Death)

Flower Wine – “There were flowers of wine in his (Fiachu Finnscóthach) reign, which they used to press in glass vats.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231)

Miraculous Wine – “The whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath, a hound by night and a sheep by day. Every water which is cast upon it becomes wine.” “There was snow of wine in his (Finnachta) reign.” “There was snow of wine in his (Elim Olfinechta) reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 287; **Vol. 5**, p. 235, 237, 247)

Nel – Nel gave wine and wheat to the fleeing children of Israel during their exodus from Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35)

Noe - Noe planted a vineyard ... Noe went into his tent to drink wine. Drunkenness seized hold on him." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137)

Rivers – Of the rivers of Paradise, the Tigris is associated with wine. "Tigris wine, a free circuit westward." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 197, 228)

Wells – "R¹ takes them (the Gaedil) north to the Rhipaeon Mountain, where they find a well with the taste of wine." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 75, 101, 157) (See Also: Wells)

Dairy; Cheese – The buttocks of Fer Caille were as big as a cheese. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Fruits – Íth declared Ireland to have plenteous fruit. "For it is Patrick who taught, it is he by whom their fruits were apportioned." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 17, 441)

Apple

Adam and Eve – "Wherefore he [Iofier Niger] came in the form of a serpent, and persuaded [Adam and] Eve to sin, in the matter of eating of the apple from the forbidden tree." "There is the reason – it is familiar – why men say "Left beyond right": because it is the crooked left hand that was stretched to the apple." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 27, 179, 263; Vol. 3, p. 41)

Lamech - It was an apple (or an arrow) that was cast by Lamech that killed Cain son of Adam. "A wen in his forehead, alas, and a wen [upon] each of his cheeks: through the wen of his forehead, very wretched! [went] the apple which Lamech cast." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 183, 265)

Lug - The harvest of the undersea apples near the hidden island of Caire Cendfinne, or Findchairi, was demanded by Lug as part of the recompense for the killing of his father. "The apples under-wave in the neighborhood of the submerged island called Caire Cendfinne have, under classical influence, become the golden apples of the Hesperides in OCT." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 289, 303)

Crab-Apples – Fer Caille was "a man with black cropped hair such that if a sack of crab-apples were poured on his head, they would all become transfixed thereon, so that not one would fall to the ground." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Dates – "The "one palm" suggests that the poet did not know the difference between dates and figs." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 264) (See Also: Flora, Trees, Palm)

Figs - When Adam and Eve had eaten the fruit of the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil, they realized that they were naked and covered themselves with the leaves of the fig-tree. "The "one palm" suggests that the poet did not know the difference between dates and figs." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 69, 264) (See Also: Flora, Trees, Palm)

Grapes – By implication, since Noe planted a vineyard, there had to have been grapes. (Source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137)

Olives – The word *Legulus* used as describing a name for the Gaelic language is a late Latin word meaning "a gatherer" of fruit, especially one who gleaned fallen olives. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142)

Grains

Corn – 2/3 of the corn was paid in tribute to the Fomorians by the Nemedians each year. All the milk and corn, except for a sack and a half failed during the reign of Berngal due to the greatness of the wars. "God sent great vengeance upon the Aithech Túatha so that they had no corn or milk or mast or fish in

the waters after they had arisen against the Freemen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 139, 173; Vol. 5, p. 239, 241, 323, 455, 483)

Wheat – Nel provided wheat to the fleeing Israelites on their exodus from Egypt. 2/3 of the wheat was paid in tribute to the Fomorians by the Nemedians each year. Ith declared Ireland to have plenteous wheat. Saint Patrick promised Lugaid Lonn “wheat without ploughing” and fruitfulness of wheat. There was a shower of wheat at the birth of Níall Frossach. In the reign of Máel-Sechlainn there was a shower of wheat. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 59; Vol. 3, p. 123; Vol. 5, p. 17, 361, 393, 405)

Honey – In Hibernia “within it is no serpent, rare bird, nor bees; to such an extent – {not at this time} – that if anyone were to scatter in any place amongst beehives dust or gravel carried from thence, the swarms would desert the honey-combs.” Honey is associated with the river Euphrates in Paradise. Delgnat blames her transgression upon Partholon in her speech ‘Honey with a woman ... one before one, ‘tis a great risk.’ “The irresistible attraction of honey for women, here alleged, reappears as a motive in an Abyssinian legend ... of which a convenient abstract will be found in Seymour’s *Tales of King Solomon*, p. 156ff.” Íth declared Ireland to have plenteous honey. There was a shower of honey at the birth of Níall Frossach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165, 197, 228; Vol. 3, p. 69, 71, 111; Vol. 5, p. 17, 21, 393)

Loaves – “It shall be in the sweat of thy face that thou shalt eat thy loaves.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 29,

Meats– Delgnat blames her transgression upon Partholon in her speech ‘meat with a child’ ... one before one, ‘tis a great risk.’ ‘God sent great vengeance upon the Aithech Túatha so that they had no corn or milk or mast or fish in the waters after they had arisen against the Freemen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 69, 71; Vol. 5, p. 323)

Beef - Part of the Boroma Tribute was the payment of 12 beeves which would go into a brazen cauldron, every second year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

Birds – During their 200 year journey to Ireland the Fomorians ate only birds and fish. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258)

Fish - During their journey to Ireland the Fomorians ate only birds and fish. Cormac ua Cuinn choked to death on a salmon bone. “For corn, milk, harvest, and sea-produce failed them (the serfs of Ireland) in every way.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 5, p. 337, 339, 483)

Nuts – “Seven years of Bres ... in the principedom over the plain, generous in nuts.” There was a harvest of nuts during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 223; Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Forall [Foroll] – Forall was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227)

Forand (See: Feran)

Forand – Forand was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195, 145)

Forannan – Forannan was an abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Foras – “Foras was the “royal seat” or chief royal dwelling of Tara. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol.4, p. 338) (See Also: Temair)

Foras Feasa ar Éirinn (See: Authors, Keating)

Forbasach – Forbasach was the king of Cenél Boguine who died in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Forbidden Tree (See: Flora, Trees)

Forbri (See: Foirbri)

Forcna [Forccne] – Forcna was either a subordinate servitor of the Milesians; or a chief servitor with his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.29, 99)

Fordruim – The battle of Fordruim was one of 25 battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil in his restored reign as the 157th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Fordun (See: Authors)

Fore – Feichin, the sage of Fore died of the *Buide Conaill* during the reign of Blathmac and Diarmait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Foreigners, the (See: Peoples)

Forest (See: Flora; Forest)

Forgo¹ – Forgo¹ was the son of Brón son of Febal; his son was Óchán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Forgo² – Forgo² was the son of Feradach son of Ailill Erann son of Fíachu Fer Mara; his son was Maine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 471)

Forgo³ – Forgo³ was the son of Fraech son of Fidach. His son was Ros Derg who died in the battle of Ros En. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Formenius – Formenius was the king of Thrace who left his kingdom and chose to live a holy life in a tower, the walls of which 17 cubits thick between him and the light. The tower was breached and captured by Nathí son of Fíachra. Formenius prayed that God would kill Nathí and a bolt of lightning did just that; or, Formenius shot an arrow and killed Nathí. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351, 353)

Formless Mass – “He made first the formless mass, and the light of angels, [on the first Sunday].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 41, 201)

Formulae

of Introduction – In editing the LGE Macalister “decided to separate the verse texts from the prose and to print them independently. It is probable, indeed, that this is a return to the practice of the original prose redactors; that they did not write out the verse compositions in full, but merely jotted down as cues the opening words of each in the margins of their MSS., in the confidence that their readers would already have these texts securely in their heads, as they themselves had. ... It is conceivable that this is *not* the mere shirking of a lazy scribe, but that it is an actual survival of a traditional custom. This suggestion is corroborated by the diversity of the formulae introducing the poems, even in MSS. which otherwise have close verbal similarity. As *dia chuimniugud-sain: de quibus hoc carmen: [so-and-so] cecinit* – these and similar expressions (such as *Alii dicunt; Cecinit post mortem; de quibus dicitur; dicens; dixit; Incipit; Item de eodem; Let us leave off from; quod uerius est; unde cecinit; unde dicitur; ut alias dicitur; ut alii aiunt; ut dicitur; ut dictum est; ut carmen dicitur; ut dicunt alii; ut quidam dicunt* – editor) are used, even in nearly related MSS., at random, making it clear that in this matter the scribes had no stereotyped exemplars to keep their copies uniform. We infer, therefore, that in the autographs these formulae of

introduction were not present; and that they were inserted only after the scribes had realized that human memory is untrustworthy, and that it was wiser to write out the poems in full.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. x)

of Names

Couplets– Many names may only have had a mnemonic function. For example: Babal and Bibal; Caman and Taman; Doig, Doigri, and Doiger; Iuchar and Iucharba.

Spouses – There are often lists of names where the men and women are listed separately, but where the sequence of the names of each group is intended to represent a spousal connexion. An example of this formula would be: (Men) A,B,C and (Women) D,E,F. The spousal relationships would be A=D, B=E, and C=F. When the sequence of names is changed the spousal relationships are confused. For comparison, see the ten daughters of Partholon and their husbands. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 11, 27, 57)

Triplicities – “the usual custom in naming triplicities, A + B + B´ - one of the three names being independent, the others forming a dioscuric assonance.” An example of this would be the three gods of Danu – Brian, Iucar and Iucharba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 158, 159)

Of Numbers

Numerical Strings – Numbers in a string – 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 – are sometimes used to describe the length of a journey, the number of world languages or the number of people killed in battle. Sometimes the intent is to add or multiply these numbers together to get a sum or result that may have an entirely different connotation. (See: Numbers, Numerical Strings)

Ochtads – Several of the invasion stories are based on the survival of a group of eight people. For example we have: Noah, his three sons and their wives; Partholon and Nemed each came to Ireland in a group of eight people. (See: Numbers, 8)

Forna – The battle of Forná was fought here by Túathal Techtmar and it was where Farbiach Fuiltech of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Foroll (See: Forall)

Fors - “Kg, while properly sceptical about the survival of Fintán, quotes an interesting verse naming four learned men in the four quarters of the world at the time of the Flood, to wit, Finntán, Ferōn, Fors, Andōid son of Ethōr. Ethōr reappears as one of the triad which closes the dynastic line of the Túatha Dé Danann: in Feron and Andōid we recognize with little difficulty two of the alleged sons of Nemed, called in the present compilation Fergus and Ainnind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 175; Vol. 3, p. 87)

Forster, Max (See: Authors)

Fort (See: Architecture)

Fortach [Fortecht] – Foratch was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Fortech (See: Airthecht³)

Forth – “There is no justification for O’Donovan’s identification of *Mag Fea* with the barony of Forth in Co. Carlow.” “*Mag Meidi* doubtfully identified by Hogan with Forth Barony (hardly to be called a *Mag*). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84; Vol. 4, p. 332)

Fortrasc – “Two battles of Fortrasc, into which kings crowded with great pallor; They heard the fame of the strength of Mac Roig the very courageous.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 481)

Fortrenn – Fortrenn was one of the seven sons of Cruidne and a king of the Picts who may have ruled for 70 years. He received a 1/7th share of Alba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 146, 183, 427)

Fortrenn – “Cruithnechan son of Ing (*sic*) went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 185)

Fortress (See: Architecture; God)

Fortress of the Ships (See: Dún na mBarc)

Fortunate Islands (See: Islands, Strong)

Fossad Cláir Fernmaige – On his journey through Ireland Íth passed through Fossad Cláir Fernmaige which is north of Feda Fernmaige in Farney, County Monaghan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17)

Fossad Da Gort – A battle was fought here by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel against the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275; Vol. 5, p. 213, 215, 445)

Fosterage [Nurtured] – “They (the Fir Bolg) departed with no treacherous covenant upon the wrathful very black sea, out of the captivity of hard fosterage with ships and with bags.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 179)

Foster Father (See Also: Society)

Ailill Aulom – Ailill Aulom fostered him (Lugaid mac Con), and he could not sleep with any, save with Ailill’s hound, Elóir Derg was its name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 101)

Amorgen – “Airech was the fosterling of Amorgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 81)

Buaidh – He was one of the three foster-fathers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 163)

Cimbáeth – Cimbáeth son of Fintan son of Aigetmar was the foster-father of Ugoine Mór son of Buadach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263, 265, 267)

Crimthann mac Fíadach – He was foster-father to Niall son of Eochu Mugmedon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347)

Cu Chulaind – The Lia Fail “refused to shriek under Cu Chulaind or his fosterling., Lugaid son of the Three Finds of Emain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 113, 145, 175)

Feinius Farsaid – “Feinius Farsaid extracted the speech of the Gaedil out of the seventy-two languages, and set it forth to his fosterling, the son of Agnomain, Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147)

Míl – “Thence he has the name “Míl of Spain – from those battles which he broke; Golam was his name, a faithful foster-father, my master, without dispicable contempt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113)

Ordan – He was one of the three foster-fathers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 163)

Saball – Saball was the foster-father of Cessair. “Fosterling was she of Saball s. Manual.” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 168, 185, 199, 233, 236, 237)

Togadh – He was one of the three foster-fathers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 163)

Foster Mother (See Also: Society)

Macha – Macha was the wife of Cimbáeth and the foster-mother of Ugoine Mór. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267)

Medan - Medan was foster-mother to Eochu mac Luchta. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 273, 275)

Saime – She was one of the three foster-mothers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 201)

Sith – She was one of the three foster-mothers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 201)

Suba – She was one of the three foster-mothers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 201)

Taltiu – “Daughter of Mag Mór, it is no difficult dispute, wife of Eochu son of Dui the rough, Taltiu, of the brink of the noble assembly, foster-mother of Lug son of Scál Balb.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 117, 149, 179) (**See Also**: Alliances)

Fostoiges (See: Cincris)

Foth [Futhe] – His son was Conchobor Máel. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297, 463)

Fothad Airgdech [Fothaid Airgdech] – Fothad Airgdech ruled jointly as the 107th king of Ireland with (his brother?) Fothad Cairptech for one year until he killed Fothad Cairptech. Fothad Airgdech was killed afterwards in Line at the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of ua Baiscne and the hirelings of Fiachu Sroibtine. “The death of Fothad after kin-slaughter, in the battle of Ollarba, apt for combat.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 341, 343, 527)

Fothad Cairptech [Fothaid Cairptech] – Fotha Cairptech ruled jointly with Fothad Airgdech as the 107th king of Ireland. He ruled for one year until he was killed by his brother (?) Fothad Airgdech. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 341, 527)

Fothar [Fotra] – Fothar was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227)

Fotharta – Ros Lair was located here. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315) (**See Also**: Peoples, Fotharta)

Fotharta Airbrech – “This is a section of “Mumu” and of “Leth Cuind” and all that is best and most certain of them both is here.” Mag nAirbrech in Mide was cleared by Iriel Faid. “Mag Mide, Mag Cuile Fedá and Mag Riata are all in Fotharta.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Fotharta, the (See: Peoples)

Fotla¹ [Fodla] – Fotla¹ was the daughter of Fiacha and Ernmas of the Tuatha De Danann and wife of Mac Cuill, or Mac Cecht. In the battle of Temair or Tailltiu, she was slain by Etan. She spoke with the Sons of Mil at Eblinne, or at Uisnech, and said that Ireland is named for her, or requested that her name be on the

island. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 123, 131, 153, 155, 183, 195, 217, 239, 243, 296; **Vol. 5**, p. 3, 7, 35, 37, 53, 55, 77, 79, 83, 155, 165)

Fotla² (See: Flocaid)

Fotla³ (See: Ireland)

Fotra (See: Fothar)

Four Masters, The (See: Authors)

Fowling – When Partholon came to Ireland the only means of obtaining food was the hunt, the chase and fowling. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 39)

Fowls (See: Fauna; Birds)

Fraech – Fraech was the son of Fidach. His sons were Idach, Forgo and Troga. Idach and Troga were killed in the battle of Umall. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Fraecher Forthren – His son was Fergus Foga who was slain in the battle of Achad Lethderg in Airgialla. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345)

Fráechan Fáid – At Glas Fráecháin in Muirisc a battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach and here Fráechain Fáid fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227)

Fraechnat – “*Dindsenchas* knows of two women, companions of Cessair, Frachenat who is buried in Sliab Fraech, and Eba, a she-leech, who rashly went to sleep on the shore called Traig Eba, and was drowned in the rising tide (Gwynn, *Metrical Dinds*. Iv, 292) – doubtless in the original story, one of the victims of the Flood. These persons do not appear in the LG list of Cessair’s companions, unless we are to find them in Feochair and Abba respectively, who appear in the list of women.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 173, 174)

France – Cessair Crothach is described as the daughter of “a king of France.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172; **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271)

Francus¹ – Francus¹ was the son of Isacon son of Elinus son of Dohé son of Bodb. This is the same character as Francus², with a slightly different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

Francus² – Francus² was the son of Isacon son of Elinus son of I bath. This is the same character as Francus¹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 216, 217)

Franks, the (See: Peoples)

Fraochar Fortrén – His son was Fergus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 465)

Fraortes [Phraortes] – Fraortes was a king of the Medes after Deioces and before Cyaxares. He ruled for 24 years at the same time as Rothechtaid, the 28th king of Ireland and Elim the 29th king. Fraortes died during the reign of Art Imlech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 245, 247)

Fratricide (See: Kin-Murder; Brother)

Frazer (See: Authors)

Fregabail (See: Rivers)

Free Men, the (See: Peoples)

Fremaind [Fremain, Fremand] – This is Frewin Hill, County Westmeath, the place where Gann and Genann of the Fir Bolg died of plague. Siugmall Sithienta burnt Eochu Airem, the 83rd king of Ireland, here because of the heavy taxes which he imposed. Túathal Techtmar “the man of fair Fremain”. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49, 78; **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 485, 521)

Frewin Hill (**See**: Fremaind)

Friday (**See**: Measurements; Time)

Frisians, the (**See**: Peoples)

Froechar (**See**: Feochair)

Fruits (**See**: Foods)

Fuad (**See**: Fuat)

Fuamnach – “Fuamnach the white (?), who was wife of Midir”, was burnt by Mananann at Bri Leith. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 237)

Fúat¹ [Fuad] – Fuat¹ was one of the ten sons of Bregon, born in Egypt; his wife was Líben. Fuat¹ was one of Érimón’s chieftains who came to Ireland. He was killed by the by phantoms of the Túatha Dé Danann at the battle of Tailltiu. Sliab Fúait is named for him. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 107; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 185; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 25, 41, 59, 63, 85, 93, 97, 99, 105, 107, 125, 131, 133)

Fuat² [Fuad] – Fuat² was the wife of Rudraige, Sengann, or Slanga sons of Dela, of the Fir Bolg. Her name is not listed consistently in sequence with those of the men so her spousal attachment is uncertain. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 27, 29, 47)

Fudbna (**See**: Rivers)

Fuillne – Fuillne was one of the sons of Ugoine. He received a 1/25th share of Ireland and was the ruler in Feb. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Fulmán – Fulmán was of the company of the Milesians. He learned druidy in Egypt and was one of the 36 leaders and champions who led the Gaedil to Ireland. He landed in the south of Ireland with Éber and was credited with building Rath Arda Suird and Rath Sailech in Fánat in the north of Ireland and Rath Rigbaird in Muirisc. Fulmán was killed by Érimón at Slemaine, or at the Battle of Breogan in Femen. He left no progeny. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 69, 109, 111, 115, 117; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 27, 43, 45, 47, 69, 91, 95, 101, 105, 109, 127, 129, 135, 141, 159, 161, 167, 171)

Funeral (**See**: Burials)

Funeral Rites (**See**: Burial Rites)

Furniture

Bed – Congal of Cind Magir “died in his bed in the house of Temair.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385)

Chair – “The petrological nature of the Scone stone in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey does not encourage us to seek it [*Lia Fail*] there.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 293)

Pallet – “The warriors who refused their pallet.” possibly bed? (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 253)

Pillow - “nineteen kings, niggard in hospitality, died upon their pillows.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 541)

Throne – “The upper order (of angels) contains Cherubim, Seraphim, and Thrones, and these are the bearers of God’s throne.” “Darius ... succeeded to throne of Persia A.A. 1496.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 205; **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

Fursa – He died during the joint reign of Cellach and Conall Cael the 132nd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379)

Fut – Fut was one of the thirty sons of Ham son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 149)

Futhe (See: Foth)

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN

The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

G - K

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

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Index Compiled

by

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2008

G

Gabar – Cairpre Lifechair “fell in the battle of Gabar of Aicill, at the hands of Senioth s. Cerb of the Fotharta (or of Ruad of Rairu).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 341, 527)

Gabar Life (See: Rivers, Life; Battles, Gabar Life)

Gabraide, the (See: Peoples)

Gabran¹ [Cobran] – Gabran¹ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 196)

Gabran² – His son was Aedán who died during the reign of Áed Uairidnach the 128th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375)

Gabriel (See: Angels; Names of)

Gad [Gotli] – Gad was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195, 268)

Gaedel¹ [Gaedil, Glas]- Gaedel¹ was the son of Agnomain and the fosterling of Feinius Farsaid. He was given the speech of the Gaedil by Feinius Farsaid. “Glas son of Agnomain, who was not despicable, died there in Cercina.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147; Vol. 2, p. 99, 157)

Gaedel² [Gaeidil Glas] – In *Q (1) Gaedel² was the son of Esru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255)

Gaedel³ [Gaedil] – Gaedel³ was the son of Etheor, a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. “Gaelic is fashioned by Gaedel Glas in R¹, by Feinius in R² R³. Not in K. Kg ascribes it to a different Gaedel s. Etheor, unknown to LG.” Gaedel² may also have been one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195; Vol. 2, p. 5, 47)

Gaedel Glas [Gaedil Glas, Gaeidil Glas]

Egyptian Hostility – “As for Pharaoh Tuir thereafter and the host of Egypt, when they attained their strength, they called to mind their hereditary hostility against the progeny of Nel and the family of Gaedel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 63)

Gaelic Language – “He (Feinius Farsaid) gave it (the Gaelic language) to Gaedil Glas son of Nel, and to his sons; so that from them is the language named.” “Gaelic is fashioned by Gaedel Glas in R¹, by Feinius in R² and R³.” “Tinoiltech was the name which Gaedel had for it.” “The compound Gaedel-toisech in F*Q Min, artificially emended in L, has probably arisen from a gloss. Some one noted Gaedel (gen. pl.) above the word toisech in his copy of the MS. There is a further corruption toward the end of the paragraph.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147; Vol. 2, p. 5, 13, 55, 57, 89, 121, 131, 143) (See Also: Languages)

Genealogy – Gaedil Glas our ancestor, he was s. Nel s. Feinius Farsaid s. Eogan s. Glunfhind ...” “... in the land of Egypt thereafter, was born Gaedel our father.” His mother was Scota d. Pharaoh. “Gaedel Glas was the name of the man – green were his arms and his vesture.” After the death of Nel, Gaedel Glas and Scota took the estate of Phi-Hahiroth. His son was Esru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 4, 37, 163, 167, 197; Vol. 2, p. 13, 15, 25, 33, 37, 45, 53, 63, 65, 75, 77, 87, 91, 93, 103, 127, 141, 156; Vol. 3, p.

137, 187; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Maeotic Marshes – “The protracted sojourn at the Maeotic Marshes is unknown to this version (R²). It is conceivable that this place is emphasized in the sequel because some wiseacre saw in *Gaethlaige* an etymology for Gaedil; and though the eponym Gaedel Glas prevented ∞ LG or his glossators and successors from perpetuating this notion, the “historical” influence remained.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 2n)

Serpent – “Now as for Nel, in that very night a serpent stung the little son that had been born to him, to wit Gaedel Glas, and death was near to him. [From that circumstance he received his name, Gaedel Glas.] And the lad was carried to Moses, and Moses made fervent prayer before God, and put the noble rod upon the place where the serpent had stung him, so that the lad was cured.” “As he laved in the strong wave, the good son of Nel, a youth with a great mind, the serpent wound about his skin, so that his healing was not easy. The green spot would not depart from him till Moses gave him good assistance: Poets have left the important fact of knowledge that “Gaedel Glas” comes therefrom.” “The explanation of the name of Gaedel Glas, like all such explanations, is glossorial.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii; **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 59, 61, 123, 134, 157; **Vol. 3**, p. 198) (**See Also**: Colours, Green)

Gaedil (**See**: Gaedel)

Gaedil Glas (**See**: Gaedel Glas)

Gaedil, the (**See**: Peoples)

Gaeidil Glas (**See**: Gaedel Glas)

Gael (**See**: Gaela)

Gaela [Gael, Gaelo, Gaiar, Galia] – Gaela was the son of Oirbsen [Manannan] son of Elloth son of Elada. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 105, 129, 153, 161, 191, 193)

Gaelic (**See**: Languages)

Gaelo (**See**: Gaela)

Gaels, the (**See**: Peoples, Gaedil)

Gaeth¹ – Gaeth¹ was one of the three servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

Gaeth² – Gaeth² was one of the three horses of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199)

Gagaria (**See**: Gogoma)

Gaiar – Gaiar was the son of Manannan, or it may also be another name for Manannan himself. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191, 193) (**See Also**: Gaela)

Gailenga, the (**See**: Peoples)

Gaileoin, the (**See**: Peoples)

Gainne [Gainne] – Gainne was one of the two horses of the king of Sicily that were demanded by Lug in recompense for the killing of his father. Neither wounds, waves nor lightning could harm the horse. “The two steeds best under heaven, which the king of the isle of Sicily has, Gainne and Rea ... they are not subject to the death of Ernmas.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 287)

Gairmledach – “The rout of the high king of Ailech by the deedful grandson of Gairmledach” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 563)

Gaius Caligula – Gaius Caligula was king of the Romans and he ruled for 4 years after Tiberius Caesar and before Claudius. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573, 581)

Galam (**See:** Bile and Míl)

Galatae, the (**See:** Peoples)

Galba – Galba was the Roman ruler after Nero and before Titus and Vespasianus. “Galba, Piso, Vitellius and Otho [*sic lege*]; three half-years among the four.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Galerius – Galerius was ruler of Rome with Constantinus. He ruled for 7 years after Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Galia (**See:** Gaela)

Galladagdae, the (**See:** Peoples)

Galland (**See:** Authors)

Galli, the (**See:** Peoples)

Gallia – The Gaedil “sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Gallia Aquitanica – The Gaedil sailed “past the Gulf of Lyons, past Gallia Aquitania, into southern Spain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73)

Gallienus – Gallienus was the son of Valerianus. He ruled the Romans for 15 years after his father until he was killed in Mediolanum. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Gallogracci, the (**See:** Peoples)

Gallus – Gallus was a Roman ruler with his father, Volusianus. They ruled for 5 years until they were slain by Iulianus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Galway (**See:** County)

Galway Bay (**See:** Seas)

Gam¹ – Gam¹ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Gam² – Gam² was the son of Fiachu of the Gailioin; his son was Scál Balb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Games

Ball Playing – Lug was the first to introduce ball playing to Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129)

Checkers – Crimthann Nia Nair brought a golden checker-board from the fairy world. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305)

Chess – Lug was the first to introduce chess playing in Ireland. Crimthann Nia Nair brought a golden checker-board from the fairy world. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129; **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Funeral Games (See: Burial Practices; Games, Tailltían)

Game-field – The three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Mell, Tete [Teidi, Teiti], Rochain [Rocain]; or, Aine, Indmos, Brugos. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Races – Macha, of Ard Macha, died after the race in which she gave birth to the “twins of Macha” from which Emain Macha takes its name. Lug was the first to introduce horse racing. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 129, 135, 161, 197)

Rhyming – Regarding beings with one arm, one leg and one eye, Macalister says in passing ‘The games of children sometimes reproduce the serious pursuits of their elders of former generations, so it may be worthwhile to remark in passing that I have seen, in Donegal, children amusing themselves by challenging one of their companions to repeat a rhyme or a jingle a certain number of times without drawing a breath.’ (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260n)

Tailltían – These games were performed every year with *gessa* and feats of arms a fortnight before and a fortnight after Lughnasadh in celebration of Tailltiu, foster-mother of Lug. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 117, 119, 149, 179) (**See Also:** Burial Practices)

Gand (See: Gann)

Ganges (See: Rivers; Ganges)

Gangrene (See: Health; Diseases)

Gann¹ [Gand] – Gann¹ was the son of Dela son of Loth and one of the five chief leaders of the Fir Bolg. He landed at Inber Dubglasi on a Tuesday. His wife may have been Anust, or Etar and there is no record his having children. The record of the Fir Bolg partition and governance of Ireland is confused. In some cases it appears that each of the five chiefs ruled his own portion of the island. In other cases, it appears that pairs of them may have ruled the entire island jointly. Gann¹ supposedly ruled over one Fifth of Ireland from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais; or, from the Boyne to Comar Tri nUisce. “The Fifth of Gann it is over which was Coirpre Nia Fer.” His fifth was East Muma. In the case of “Genann and Gann in joint rule” he ruled over Ireland for 4 years and died of plague in Fremaind. “Gann and Genann are almost certainly a dioscuric pair; and there can be little doubt that Sengann was originally the father of the twins, though the fact has become obscured by later speculations in artificial genealogy.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 171; **Vol. 2**, p. 258; **Vol. 3**, p. 35, 125, 147, 179; **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 55, 76, 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 491) (**See Also:** Twins)

Gann² [Gand] – Gann² appears in the Nemed story as a king of the Fomorians who was slain at the battle of Ros Fraechain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258; **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 135, 190; **Vol. 4**, p. 3)

Gann³ – Gann³ was “a youth bold, white-fisted” who killed Indui son of Delbaeth at Rath Ailig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 231)

Gant – Gant was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urleo and before Brude Urgant. In the transposition of names Denbecan + Gant = Grant Aenbecan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 192; **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 150, 183)

Garad – Garad was one of the 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 193)

Garad - God created Adam's head out of the land of Garad. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 27, 49, 204, 261)

Garb – Garb was the son of Tuathach son of Gumor (or Uathmaor) of the Fomorians from Sliab Emor. His sons were Goll and Nil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 15, 73)

Garbán – Garbán was one of the four sons of Áed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371)

Garden of Eden (**See:** Paradise)

Garments (**See:** Clothing)

Gart – Gart was a Pictish king who ruled after Brude Eru Aile and before Brude Urgart. Brude Gart in the Pictish list is coupled with Brude Ur-Gart. In the Irish list we have Bruige Gart and Bruigi Ar-Gart. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 147, 148, 183)

Gartnia [Gairtnia] – Gartnia was a king of the Britons; his daughter was Gruibne. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 483)

Gaul – “Ammianus Marcellinus ... cites the testimony of the Alexandrian scholar Timagenes (first century B.C.) concerning the peopling of Gaul.” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 1, 2)

Geashill (**See:** Bri Dam)

Géde Ollgothach [Géide Ollgothach] – Gede Ollgothach was the son of Ollom Fotla. He became the 23rd king of Ireland after the natural death of Slanoll. During his reign “sweet as the strings of a zither was the voice and singing of every man.” Madidus was king of the Medes during his reign. Gede Ollgothach ruled for 8 or 12 years until he was killed by Fiacc son of Fiadchu; or, Fiachu Findoilches son of Finnachta. His son was Berngal. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237, 239, 295, 457, 465, 503)

Gede Ollgudach – Gede Ollgudach was a king of the Picts according to the Scottish list. He ruled for 30, 70 or 80 years after Denbecan and before Olfinechta. In the transposition of names Gede Olgudach + Urgant = Urgantcait. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 148, 150)

Geis (**See:** Taboo)

Geisill (**See:** Bri Dam)

Gelonos – He was the son of Hercules and his descendants may have been the Pictos Gelonos. “The Cruithne came from the land of Thracia; they were the children of Gelonus, son of Hercules, and were called Agathyrsi.” “That some learned glossator should identify the Picts with the Agathyrsi was inevitable, in view of Vergil's *Picti Agathyrsi* (*Aen.* iv 146) taken in connexion with the *Pictos Gelonos* of *Georg.* ii 115.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 179)

Gemadaig – Gemadaig was one of the two daughters of Decmann and Gormlinde who were also the two wives of Oisín son of Find. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191) (**See Also:** Marriage, Polygyny)

Genealogical Tracts (**See:** Authors; O' Raithbheartaigh)

Genand (**See:** Genann)

Genann [Genand] – Genann was the son of Dela son of Loth and one of the five chief leaders of the Fir Bolg. His wife may have been Liber, or Cnucha. He landed with his troops at Inber Domnann on a Friday and from that they are called Fir Domnann. The record of the Fir Bolg partition and governance of Ireland is confused. In some cases it appears that each of the five chiefs ruled his own portion of the island. In other

cases, it appears that pairs of them may have ruled the entire island jointly. Genann ruled over the fifth of Medb and Ailell, that is, Connachta, from Luimnech to Ess Ruaid. Alternately, he ruled jointly over Ireland with Gann¹ for 4 years until he died of plague in Fremaind. His son was Rindail. He also had an “unnamed” daughter as in the phrase “the wave of the daughter of Genann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 35, 125, 147, 179; Vol. 4, p. 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 57, 76, 77, 213; Vol. 5, p. 127, 491)

Genesis (See: Authors; Anonymous; Bible)

Geoffrey of Monmouth (See: Authors)

Geon (See: Rivers; Nile)

Georgius – Maximinus, Herculianus and Diocletianus killed 30,000 martyrs in one month including the holy martyr Georgius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Gepidae, the (See: Peoples)

Gerber (See: Greber)

German¹ – German¹ was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 229, 247)

German² – German² was one of 30 Nemedians to survive the assault on Conaing’s Tower. source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 185)

Germania – On their journey from Scythia the Gaedil sailed “past Gothia” “past Germania, alongside Thracia, till they reached Dacia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43, 71, 247)

Germans, the (See: Peoples)

Germanus – Germanus was one of the 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 193)

Gessa – The games of Tailltiu were performed “with *gessa* and feats of arms.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117)

Gest – Gest was a king of the Picts who ruled for just one year after Guidid Gaed Brechach and before Gest Gurcich. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 148, 183)

Gest Gurcich [Urfecthair Gest Guirid] – Gest Gurcich was a king of the Picts who ruled for 40 years after Gest and before Wurgest. “Gest Gurcich is probably an early interpolation between (the original) Gest and Wurgest. In the transposition of names Gest Gurcich + Urfecir = Urfecthair Gest Guirid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 148, 150, 183)

Ghion (See: Rivers; Nile)

Ghormuhas – “The demonic Ghormuhas, who enter into the folklore of the aboriginal Santals of Chhota Nagpur, have a close analogy to the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260) (See Also: Peoples, Fomorians)

Gíallchad [Giallehad] – Gíallchad was the son of Ailill Olcháin son of Sírna Sógelach. He killed Elim Olfinechta in the battle of Comair Tri nUisce to become the 30th king of Ireland. Gíallchad ruled for 9 years when Fraortes was king of the Medes. During his reign “he took a hostage from every five men in Mumu.” Gíallchad was killed in Mag Muaide by Art Imlech son of Elim Olfinechta. His son was Nuadu Finn Fáil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247, 249, 265, 271, 451, 505)

Giants (See: Health; Society, Champions)

Gibeonites, the (See: Peoples)

Gibson (See: Authors)

Gifts (See Also: Sacrifices)

Bride-Gift – “And God fashioned the rib which He took out of Adam, so that it was a bright woman, perfect in comeliness and in shape, and He brought her with Him to Adam. And Adam said: Lo, this is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh [this is the first prophecy which Adam made]; and therefore let her name be *uirago*, seeing that it was of man that she was made. This is the first bride-gift and the first prophecy which Adam made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 61, 230) (See Also: Marriage Price)

Fruits – “Cain would offer gifts of the fruits of the earth to God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 81)

Name – “A gift from you to me then, said she. What gift? said they. That my name shall be on this island, said she.” This is the request made by Banba, Fotla and Ériu to the sons of Mil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 37)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Four gifts with them from yonder had the nobles of the Túatha Dé Danann: a sword, a stone, a cauldron of bondmaids, a spear for the fate of lofty champions.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 4, p. 251)

Unspecified – “*The Book of the Bee*, gives Yônâtôn as the name of the post-diluvial son, whom Noah loaded with gifts and sent forth “to the fire of the sun” in the east. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254)

Gildas (See: Authors)

Gilla Coemáin [Gilla Cáemáin] (See: Authors)

Gilla Isu mac Fir Bisigh - He was “the man of learning of the Ui Fiachrach” for whom the first text of the Book of Lecan was written by Adam Ó Cuirnin in 1418. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii)

Gilla mac Liac – Gilla mac Liac, successor to Patrick, died during the reign of Ruaidri mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Gilla mo Duba (See: Authors)

Gilla-na-Náem ua Eidin – His death is recorded in ¶665. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Gilla Samthainne – His son was Gilla Caemain. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 531) (See Also: Authors, Gilla Coemain)

Giraldus (See: Authors)

Girdle (See: Clothing)

Glaisin (See: Glas Fraechain)

Glamorganshire – “...Nemed’s father, Pamp, or Pam, is a purely artificial adaptation of the Roman name *Pompeius*. A person, presumably one of the Irish colonists in Wales, or more likely a Briton who had

associations with those colonists, and who bore this exotic name, was commemorated by an Ogham-inscribed monument at Kenfig, Glamorganshire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115)

Glan – Glan was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Glan – Glan was one of the three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann; (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Glas¹ – Glas¹ was the daughter of Partholon; her husband may have been Lucraid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 109)

Glas² [Síl nArgetrois] – “Glas *a quo* Síl nArgetrois”, was the son of Nuadu Airgetlam. With his brother, Fir Nuadat, they took the principedom of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 25)

Glas³ – Glas³ was the son of Nuadu Declam son of Eochu Fáebarglas son of Comáel; his son was Ros. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Glas⁴ – Glas⁴ was the son of Rigbard son of Fer Bend. He died in the battle of Mag Glas and the plain, Mag Glas, was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

Glas⁵ – Glas⁵ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Glas Carn (See: Glascharn)

Glas Fráecháin [Glaisin] –The battle of Glas Fráecháin in Muirisc was fought by Óengus Olmucaid and here Fráecháin Fáid fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223) (See Also: Battles)

Glasan (See: Glassan)

Glascharn [Glas Carn] – Rath Lochit was one of the royal forts built by Íriell Fáid in Glascharn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193)

Glass (See: Building Materials)

Glassan [Glasan] – Glassan was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Gle – Gle was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Gle – Gle was one of the three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Glen Fáis [Glenn Fáise] - Glen Fáis is named for “Fás wife of Un s. Ucce”, who died at the battle of Tailltiu. “From her are named “The Grave of Fás” and “Glenn Fáise” between Sliab Mis and the sea.” “... the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 59) (See Also: Burial)

Glenn – “Túathal, whose was the kindred of Fremain, Prince of Mide with thousands of heroes, the man of fair Fremain was wounded on the smooth hill of Glenn in Goban.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 485)

Glenn Amain [Glenn Amnach] – The Eoganacht of Glenn Amain are descended from Eber Finn. A battle was fought here in Glenn Amain by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 479)

Glenn dá Locha – Comgan of Glenn dá Locha died during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Glenn Gam – “Colptha of the Sword was born in Glenn Gam in the Marshes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 125)

Glenn Gaimin – The plain of Mag Lugna in Connachta was cleared by Íriel Fáid. A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the serfs and the Fir Bolg. In the battle of Glenn Gaimin “Foibni Fáen, eponymous of Benn Foibne fell.” Cronán son of Tigernach was king of Cíannachta of Glenn Gaimin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 193, 313, 369)

Glenn Mama – “The battle of Glenn Mama won by Brían mac Ceneidig and Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405) (See Also: Battles)

Glenn Sailech – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg, where Fingin son of Diria of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313) (See Also: Battles)

Glenn Samaisce – “There came a pestilence upon the cattle of Ireland in his (Bresal Bó-díbad) reign, so that there escaped none save a bull and a heifer, in Glenn Samaisce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295) (See Also: Heath, Pestilence)

Glennmag – Glennmag was cleared by Ethriel son of Iriel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 431)

Gleo – Gleo was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 201)

Gleo – Gleo was one of the three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann; (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Glon [Glond, Glonn] – Glon was one of the three sons of Ernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 155, 161, 195, 305)

Glossary to Ancient Laws (See: Authors; Atkinson)

Gloucestershire – At Lydney Park there is the site of a Romano-British temple possibly dedicated to Nuadu [Nodens, Nodons]. “The sea-monsters depicted in the mosaic pavements at Lydney Park have suggested that he (Nuadu) was a sea-god.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 97, 97n)

Glue (See: Building Materials)

Glunfhind – Glunfhind was the son of Lamfhind son of Etheor son of Thoe son of Bodb; his son was Eogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 130)

Gnae –Gnae was the son of Enna son of Neman son of Maduda son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic, who was killed with his three brothers – Badna, Bodb, and Connad Cerr - in the battle of Brefne against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Gnim – Gnim was one of the three sons of Ernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 155, 161, 195, 305)

Gnith [Gnithfinnechta] – Gnith was a king of the Picts after Brude Urgant and before Brude Urgnith. He ruled for 60 years. In the transposition of names Olfínachta + Gnith = Gnithfinnachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 150, 183)

Goan – Goan was the son of Fergna son of Fergus son of Erge Echbēl from Brí Ergi in the North, who fell in the battle of Sliab Slanga against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Gobann – There was a hill here called Glenn, where Túathal Techtmar was wounded. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 485)

Goblets (See: Tools; Containers)

Goblin Hosts (See: Peoples, Tuatha Dé Danann)

Gobran – Gobran was one of 30 Nemedian warriors to survive the assault on Conaing's Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 185)

God

Adam and Eve – God created Adam from common earth, his blood from the water of the air, his heat of fire, and his soul of the breath of God. He also created Eve from one of Adam's ribs. God gave the bailiffry of earth to Adam and Eve. Eve ate an apple from the forbidden tree and God banished them from Paradise. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 17, 19, 27, 29, 43, 49, 55, 57, 59, 61, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 81, 93, 97, 159, 175, 226, 262; Vol. 2, p. 123)

Amorgen – In Verse LXIX, Amorgen chanted “I am God who fashioneth Fire for a Head. [i.e. a giver of inspiration].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 113)

Angels – God gave the bailiffry of Heaven to Lucifer ... Lucifer sinned and was cast into Hell.” Lucifer tempted Eve to eat the fruit of the forbidden tree. “When Man was made and as he had no name, God said to four angels to go in search of a name for him.” God set a Seraph at the entrance to Paradise with a fiery sword to guard the way. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 17, 19, 27, 55, 57, 67, 71, 75)

Blasphemy of – “It was despair that Cain expressed there when he said these words: Thou, O God, shalt not receive, and shalt not give me forgiveness, though I should work repentance. That was a blasphemy of God on his part.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 87)

Cessair – “The good God sustained her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 253)

Creation of the World – “In the beginning God made heaven and earth.” He made the formless mass, light of angels, firmament, earth, seas, sun, moon, stars, birds, reptiles of the sea, beasts of the earth and Adam. God planted a Paradise for Adam and Eve and in it He set the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil and a river with four branches leading out of Paradise. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 17, 25, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 52, 55, 57, 59, 61, 67, 175, 200, 201)

Cries to – “There are three cries which make their way to God without delay: the cry of the blood of kin-murder ... the cry of iniquitous sin ... the cry and lamentation of the poor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 85)

Cruithne – “Six men of the Cruithne whom God appointed came from the land of Thracia.” “God bestowed upon them by means of cattle to protect and satisfy them from their sickness, to protect them from the venom of their weapons, weapons of the terrible bitter giants.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 425)

Enoch – “And it is in God's way that Enoch walked ... till God took him with Himself and set him in the Paradise of Adam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 101)

Eterscéil Mór – Eterscéil Mór was king of Ireland in “the time in which Christ was born, the Son of the Living God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 301)

Famine – “God sent great vengeance upon the Aithech Tuatha, so that they had no corn, or milk, or mast, or fish in the waters, after they had arisen against the Freemen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5,

p. 323)

Fintan – “God kept him waiting there (in the cave above Tul Tuinde under the Flood) alive, so that it was he who related the Takings of Ireland.” “But it is disheartening to linger over all this recital, without knowing who preserved this history. The answer is, that there were patriarchs with very long lives, whom God detained to tell tidings of every generation to the Flood ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 195, 213; **Vol. 5**, p. 225)

Flood – Cain slew his brother Abel “... so it was on that account that God brought a Flood over the whole world altogether.” “God forbade the descendants of Seth to mingle friendship with those of Cain ...” and to punish their transgression he set the Flood upon the earth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 107, 111, 115, 117, 121, 123, 133, 135, 145; **Vol. 2**, p. 197)

Idols – Cessair said :Take then an idol unto yourselves, said she, worship it, and sunder you from the God of Noe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 203)

Loiguire mac Néill – Loiguire mac Néill died, on the side of Cas, green its land; the Elements of God whose favor he had invoked, apportioned a fate of death to the king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 531)

Muircertach – “Muircertach, valourous was the pillar, twenty-four bright years In Cletech the sacred, by appointment of God wine drowned him, fire burned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 543)

Names of - Adonai, Almighty, Champion, Christ, Creator, Diety, Eie, El, Ellion, Eloie, Eloie, Fashioner, Father, Fortress, He, Head, Heavenly Father, Ia, Iabe, Israel, Jehovah, King, King of Grace, King of Heaven of Clouds, King of Kings, King of Suns, King of the Elements, King of Weaklings, Lord, Master of Heaven, Rabboni, Sabaoth, Sadadai, Saddai, Tetragrammaton, Yahweh, (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 173, 175, 181, 205, 240, 263; **Vol. 2**, p. 213; **Vol. 3**, p. 47, 53; **Vol. 4**, p. 219, 251; **Vol. 5**, p. 387, 443)

Nature of – “He Himself hath no beginning nor ending.” “And they [Adam and Eve] heard the voice of the Lord [God] a-walking [in the form of an angel] in Paradise in the sound of a violent wind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 41, 69)

Noe and the Ark – Noe built the ark “in accordance with the teaching of God.” “God told Noe to come out of the Ark, on the twenty-seventh day of the moon of May.” “Thereafter Noe caused an altar to be builded to God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 35, 103, 109, 111, 115, 117, 121, 123, 131, 135, 189; **Vol. 2**, p. 189)

Offerings to - “Thereafter Noe caused an altar to be builded to God.” “Cain would offer gifts of the fruits of the earth to God: but Abel made offerings of the choice firstlings of his flock to God.” “Noe built an altar unto the Lord [after the Flood] and made acceptable offerings upon it unto God, of all the clean four-footed beasts [and of all birds] and clean fowls.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 81, 83, 131, 133, 181)

Plains – “This is why it is the fortunate Old Plain. It is God the Fashioner who caused it: over its land which the sea-mouth cut off no root or twig of a wood was found.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 51)

Promise of – God had promised a land to the Sons of Israel after their flight from Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 61, 91; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Prophets of – “A prophet of God and His messenger had said unto Noe s. Lamech: Make thee an ark ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 189)

Rainbow – God put the rainbow in the heavens as a sign of His friendship with Noah and his descendants.

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 135)

Raven – “God gave the colour of the former (the dove) to the raven, and the sheen of the raven to the other, for the insubordination of the raven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 123)

Requests of – “though God be no respecter of persons – though the abbot and the king be all one in His sight – may He grant me the favor of a long life.” Moses “commanded by the permission of God” that no serpent should harm Gaedel Glas. “May the Lord save from every vexation Mac Liag of the Poets’ Pool: and may He leave (?) him who has returned (?), the white Lord, whom they found (?)” “Pleasant were it for me, O God, could I expect – white the rewards! – to see the hosts, bounteous, multitudinous, living, glorious: hear ye!” “Formenius prayed the One God that the kingdom of Dathi should last no longer.” “To Gilla mo Dubda the strong may God vouchsafe every remission!” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 61; **Vol. 4**, p. 73, 291; **Vol. 5**, p. 351, 563)

Sons of Mil – “Airech Februa, Dond, before God!” “... Erennan and Éremón, the two youngest of the warriors without blemish: the Son of God subdued their wealth.” “Pleasant Ireland after ages about Temair white-sided, abounding in troops, God revealed to their kindreds, through a fitting time of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 125; **Vol. 4**, p. 257; **Vol. 5**, p. 111, 125)

Topa – “To him there came not the help of God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 71)

Tower of Nemrod – “Now God descended to see the city and the tower which the sons of Adam were building ... And God said: Lo, all men are as it were one people, and they have one language; and they will not cease from the purposes which they have begun, till they have fulfilled them. Let us therefore confuse and crush their smooth, gentle, tuneful speech, that none may understand the voice of another.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 143; **Vol. 2**, p. 53, 139)

Tuan – “Tuan son of Starn son of Sera nephew of Partholon: and God fashioned him in many forms, and that man survived alone from the time of Partholon to the time of Findian and of Colum Cille.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 43)

Túatha Dé Danann – “It is God who suffered them, though He restrained them.” “He swept them clean from their land, did the Son of God...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 213, 219)

Will of – “The newly converted peoples of western Europe were faced with the challenge of finding places for themselves among the progeny of Noah’s sons, and co-ordinating their own traditions with the universal system which had been elaborated on the basis of Biblical authority. The most important expositions of this system were the *De civitate Dei* of Augustine (413-26) and the *Historiae adversum paganos* of Orosius (417), both written to explicate the workings of God’s will in human history.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2)

Gods and Goddesses

Celtic – See: Brigid, Brigindo, Cicolos, Lug, Macha, Túatha Dé Danann

Christian – See: Christ

Darkness and Light - The battle of the Tower of Gold and the battle of Conaing’s Tower. “Though the tale(s) have no doubt been coloured by recollections of actual destructive assaults, it cannot be taken as historical. It is an incident in the eternal conflict between gods of light and goodness and gods of evil and darkness.” “Further remodeling assimilated the Partholonians to the gods of light, thus rendering them liable to Fomorian assault.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 116; **Vol. 4**, p. 4)

Hebrew - See: God

Muslim – See: Allah

Egypt – See: Horus, Osiris, Set, Thoth

Gaul – See: Ciccollos, Crom, Ogmios

Greece – See: Aesculapias, Apollo, Zeus

Ireland – See: Brian, Brigid, Cet², Creidne, Crom, Dagda, Danann, De, De Domnann, Delbaeth, Dian Cecht, Elloth, Goibniu, Iuchar, Iucharba, Lug, Luichne, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine, Macha, Nuadu, Óengus mac ind Oc, Ogma, Ord, Triall,

Túatha Dé Danann – The Túatha Dé Danann story refers particularly to the Celtic gods. Their gods were De and Danann, or their gods were their men of arts and the non-gods were their husbandmen. The non-gods were the 3 gods of Danu from whom are named the husbandmen. “The only possible meaning of this sentence is an admission of the divine nature of the Túatha Dé Danann. They were in fact the gods of the “Milesian” conquerors. Gods are of two classes, corresponding roughly to the *di consentes*, the state gods invoked by persons and on occasions of importance: and the *numina*, presiding over the individual crises of human life, which were of pre-historic origin, and chiefly received the cult and homage of the lower orders of society.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115; **Vol. 4**, p. 91, 111, 135, 163, 199, 294, 295, 308)

Persia – See: Marduk, Tiamat

Teutonic – See: Tuisto

Vegetation – The story of Partholon’s contention with the Fomorians is seen as “a ritual performed afresh every year, and so becomes familiar. It gradually crystallizes into a story, and the story becomes stereotyped by the perpetual repetition of the ritual and is fixed immovably in the popular memory. The essential fact which the ritual is meant to show forth is this: the god of the life-giving vegetation, incarnate in the king, dies with the winter and is re-born in the springtime.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 264)

Gogoma [Dagaria, Gagaria] - The thighs of Adam were created from the country of Gogoma. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 175, 261)

Goibniu [the One Smith of Hiruath] – Goibniu was a chieftain of the Túatha Dé Danann and was one of the four sons of Esairc son of Net. He is also described as one of “the seven sons of Ethliu.” Goibniu the smith, Creidne the craftsman, Dian Cecht the leech and Luichne the wright “make a quaternity of departmental dieties usually grouped together.” He died of plague during the reign of Acrisius the 22nd king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 125, 157, 159, 161, 165, 183, 187, 211, 217, 229, 247, 310)

Goirias (See: Cities)

Goisten (See: Goscen)

Golam (See: Míl)

Gold (See: Metals)

Golden Bough, The (See: Authors; Frazer)

Golden Fleece - Iason went with Hercules to the land of the Colchians to capture the golden fleece in the time of Panyas, the 24th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211) (See Also: Argonauts)

Golgardoma (See: Cities)

Golgotha – Golgotha was the place where Jesus Christ was crucified. The head of Adam “abode in Golgotha till the Crucifixion of Christ. And it was through the head of Adam that the end of the cross came: and the blood of the Lord fell over the face of Adam, and thus was Adam baptized for the first time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97, 239)

Goll¹ – Goll¹ was the son of Garb son of Tuathach son of Gumor, a Fomorian. His wife was Loth Luamnach; his son was Cichol Clapperleg. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 73)

Goll² [Coll] – Goll² was the son of Gollán; his son was Daigerne who fell in the battle of Lochmag against Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Goll - Orc was the king of Goll and Iorgoll who was slain at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Goll Eilic - His son was Igniad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Gollán – Gollan was the son of Conmáel son of Éber. His sons were Rochorb and Goll. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Gollanez (See: Authors)

Gomer [Gomerus] – Gomer was one of the eight or fifteen sons of Iafeth son of Noe. The Galli (Galatae, Galladagdae, Gallograeci) are descended from him. Gomer had 4 sons, Rifath Scot (Ibath), Aschenez, Thogorma, or, he had 2 sons - Emoth and Ibath. Another possible son was Gregus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 151, 153, 157, 161, 193, 195, 215, 217, 222, 250, 252; **Vol. 2**, p. 4, 5, 9, 47, 126)

Gomerus (See: Gomer)

Gonatas – Gonatas [*sic lege*] was king of the Macedonians after Sosthenes and before Demetrius. He ruled for 35 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Good One (See: Christ)

Gordianus – Gordianus was ruler of the Romans for 6 years after Maximinus, until he was slain by Philippus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Gormlinde – Gormlinde was the daughter of Gormliu son of Brec. Her husband was Decmann and she is the mother of two daughters - Samadaig and Gemadaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Gormliu – Gormliu was the son of Brec son of Romar of the Túatha Dé Danann; his daughter was Gormlinde. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Gort – “The name of Ballyconnell near Gort has been supposed by O’Donovan to contain a reference to the name of the carn (Carn Conall).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Gorthigern (See: Languages)

Gortigern [Gorthigern] – Gortigern was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Goscen¹ [Gosten] – Goscen¹ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 185, 196)

Goscen² [Goisten, Gosten] – Goscen² was a follower of the sons of Mil, who learned arbitration and law-craft in Egypt. He was a champion and warrior of the Milesians and one of 36 leaders who led the Gaedil to

Ireland. Goscen² landed in the north of Ireland with Érimón where he was credited with building the fortress of Nár [Cathair Nair, Dun Nair] in Sliab Modoirn west of Sliab Mís and the fort of Ard Binne. ¶482 has Goscen² as one of the seven chieftains in the south of Ireland with Éber. Goscen² died in the battle of Tenus of the Tribes in Ui Failge, on the brink of Brí Dam at Tóchar-etir-dá-mag. He left no progeny. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 69, 109, 115, 117, 162; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 27, 29, 41, 43, 47, 69, 85, 87, 95, 99, 101, 103, 105, 109, 127, 129, 135, 155, 157, 161, 165, 167, 419)

Goscen³ [Goiscen, Gosten] – Goscen³ was the son of Airthecht [Fortech, Oirthecht] son of Semeon son of Erglan son of Beoan; his son was Athorb [Gotorp]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 31, 43)

Gosten (See: Goscen)

Got – Got was the son of Cruidne and a king of the Picts who ruled for 12 years or 22 years after Fortrenn and before Ce. He may be confused with Brude Urpont depending on how the MS is read across columns. In the transposition of names Got + Urpont = Urpontcait. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151)

Goth Gaithi – Goth Gaithi was one of the 7 sons of Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Gothfraid – His son was Albdon, king of the Foreigners who was killed in a battle during the reign of Donnchad mac Flaind the 154th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Gothia [Gothiam] - The Milesians “tarried a month in Dacia northward; from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos ...” “They journeyed past Gothia to Germania.” In the tale of the Milesian journey to Ireland Keating substitutes Gothia for the Maeotic Marshes. One of the women of the Cessair expedition was named Gothiam which may have been eponymous of Gothia. Partholon came to Gothia after a voyage of 3 or 9 days from Aladacia, or Cappadocia. “The compiler neither knew nor cared anything about the relative position of those regions in terrestrial geography.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 6, 43, 71, 113, 247, 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 63, 89)

Gothiam¹ – Gothiam¹ was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 229, 247)

Gothiam² – Gothiam² was one of 30 Nemedian warriors to survive the assault on Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 185, 205)

Gothorb (See: Athorb)

Gothorp (See: Athorb)

Goths, the (See: Peoples)

Gothus (See: Gotus)

Gotli (See: Gad)

Gotus [Gothus, Gutus] – Gotus was one of the five sons of Airmen son of I bath. Gotus was one of the 72 leaders and kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 193)

GOVERNANCE (See Also: Laws)

Banishment – Colla Uais, the 109th king of Ireland was banished from the kingship of Ireland “on the instructions of the druids.” He was replaced by Muiredach Tirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345)

Conquest – “The Milesian kings claimed to reign by right of conquest.” “In view of a footnote on a preceding page, it would be more correct to say that the Goidelic invaders in the guise of the mythical Túathal Techtmar, made this claim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 139, 139n)

Disqualification – “Nuadu has been king of the Túatha Dé Danann for seven years before their arrival in Ireland: captures the country in the first battle of Mag Tuired, but loses his arm in the fight; and is consequently disqualified from sovereignty (a fact tacitly assumed, but not categorically stated). Thanks to the supernatural skill of his leeches, he recovers his arm and regains the kingdom after some years, holding it another twenty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98, 99)

Election

Eochu Edgathach – “The fourth of the men of Ireland who escaped (the death of Tigernmas and three fourths of the men of Ireland) gave the kingship to Eochu Edgathach after the death of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Feradach Finn Fechtnach, Corb Olom and Tibraide – They were established as high-kings by decision of the serfs of Ireland. “The decision on which they resolved – being penitent for what they had done – was to establish the yourhs – a shining undertaking – to establish them in the high-kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 481, 483)

Lia Fail – The Túatha Dé Dannan brought with them the Lia Fail. “He under whom it should shriek would be king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 94, 107, 143, 145, 169, 175, 251, 293, 305) (See Also: Stones)

Lug – “Now after the death of Nuadu and of those men in that battle (the second battle of Mag Tuired) the Túatha Dé Danann gave the kingship to Lug.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 119, 151, 181, 223)

Pre-Ninus - “Aforetime there had been chieftains: he who was noblest and most in favor in the community, he it was who was chief counselor for every man: who should avert all injustice and further all justice. No attempt was made to invade or to dominate other nations.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 13, 51)

Túathal Techtmar – “She (Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba) landed at Inber Domnann, and bandits of Ireland came to meet her there, to wit, Fíachra, Cassán, and Finnmall, with a company of eight hundred warriors. They gave him (Túathal) the kingship immediately.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309)

Slanga – “No king, so called, took the kingship of Ireland till the Fir Bolg came, and they gave the kingship to Slanga son of Dela, for he was the eldest of the sons of Dela.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 19)

Inheritance – Inheritance is assumed for the following rulers because they became king after the death of their parent or spouse. However, they had to hold their position by force of arms. It is also reasonable to assume that they succeeded to the throne only because they were in a position of strength to enforce their new role.

Ailill Caisfiachlach – Ailill was the son of Connla Cóem the 65th king of Ireland. When his father “died (or fell) in Temair” Ailill assumed the throne as the 66th king of Ireland and reigned for twenty-five years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

Ailill Finn – Ailill Finn son of Art became the 48th king of Ireland after his father was slain by Dui Ladgrach and Fíachu Tolgrach. He reigned for nine years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259)

Art Óenfer – Art was the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles and he became the 101st king of Ireland

for twenty years after the death of Conaire Cóm. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Cathair Mór – Cathair Mór son of Feidlimid Rechtmar succeeded his father as the 108th king of Ireland and ruled for three or fifty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331)

Conaire Cóm – Conaire Cóm son of Mog Lama and marriage-kinsman of Conn of the Hundred Battles, succeeded to the throne as the 100th king of Ireland after the death of Conn and ruled for seven or eight years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Eber Glunfhind - “Thereafter they settled in the Maeotic Marshes, and there a son was born to Lamfhind, Eber Glunfhind: [white marks which were on his knees]. It is he who was chieftain after his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 23, 77)

Elim – Elim Olfinechta took the 29th kingship of Ireland after his father was killed by lightning in Dún Sobairce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Eochu – Eochu son of Ailill Finn became the 49th king of Ireland after his father was killed by Airtgetmar and Fíachu son of Dui. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261)

Eochu Airem – Eochu Airem was the brother of Eochu Feidlech, the 82nd king of Ireland. When Eochu Feidlech died a natural death, Eochu Airem succeeded him as the 83rd king and then ruled for fifteen years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Ethriel – Ethriel was the son of Íriel Fáid who succeeded his father as the fifth king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 195, 197)

Faillergdóit - Faildergdóit became the 19th king of Ireland after his father, Muinemón, died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Fínnachta – Fínnachta son of Ollom Fotla became the 21st king of Ireland after his father died a natural death. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235)

Loguire Lorc – He was the son of Ugoine Mór who took the 57th kingship of Ireland after the death of his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 275)

Lugaid Íardonn – Lugaid was the son of Enna Derg who succeeded to the 41st kingship of Ireland after his father died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

Macha – Macha was the wife of Cimbáeth the 53rd king of Ireland. After the death of Cimbáeth “Macha was seven years in the regality.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Muine, Luigne, Laigne – The three sons of Érimón inherited the kingship after his death. “And his three sons took the kingship of Ireland, namely Muine, Luigne, and Laigne; and they divided Ireland into three parts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187)

Nathí – Nathí [Dathí] son of Fiachra son of Eochu Mugmedon succeeded to the throne and became the 115th king after the death of Níall Noí-Giallach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351)

Nenual – “So he (Feinius Farsaid) died in the principdom of Scythia, at the end of forty years, and passed on the chieftainship to his son, Nenual.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 11, 51)

Níall Noí-Giallach – Níall was the foster-son of Crimthann Mac Fidaig who succeeded to the 114th kingship of Ireland after the accidental poisoning of Crimthann. Níall then ruled for twenty-seven years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347, 349)

Sechnasach – He was the son of Bláthmac the 113th king who died from the *Buide Conaill*. Sechnasach

succeeded to the throne as the 114th king and ruled for six years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Slánoll – Slánoll son of Ollom Fotla took the 22nd kingship of Ireland after his brother Fínnachta died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

Joint Rule – Governance by joint rule has some ambiguous meanings in LGE. One meaning might be that of two or more leaders governing the same territory at the same time in partnership. Another meaning might be two or more leaders who each govern separate territories contemporaneously. Kings who don't have the support of the full population – i.e. kings with opposition – can also be said to rule jointly. Alternatively, the reading of the text might provide different interpretations as when two or more leaders might have ruled sequentially but are listed together. This can be seen in the case of Valentinianus, Valens and Gratianus. (See Also: Partition)

Antoninus Pius, Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Commodus – “Antoninus Pius had 22 years, with his sons Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Commodus, 19 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Antipater, Antigonus, Phillip and Alexander – The four sons of Cassander ruled the Macedonians for four years. “This confused statement is an uncomprehending perversion of the record of Eusebius, that “The sons of Cassander, Antigonus and Alexander reigned for four years.” (*Anno Abrahae* 1718).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Báetán and Eochu – Báetán and Eochu, the two sons of Ninnid (or, Báetán son of Muirchertach and Eochu son of Domnall son of Muirchertach) ruled jointly for three years as the 123rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 545)

Bláthmac and Diarmait – Bláthmac and Diarmait the two sons of Aed Sláine ruled jointly for eight or fifteen years as the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 381)

Brath and Breogon - “Keating was “puzzled by the double leadership of Brath and Breogon and thus duplicates the city founded in Spain – Braganza is founded by Brath and Brigansia by Breogon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6)

Decius and his son – They ruled the Romans for one year and one month until they were slain in Aabytus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Cellach and Conall Cáel – Cellach and Conall Cáel the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech took the kingship of Ireland as the 132nd kings and ruled jointly for thirteen years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Colmán Rimid and Aed Sláine – Colmán Rimid son of Báedán Brigi and Aed Sláine son of Diarmait ruled jointly as the 127th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 545)

Constantius, Constantinus and Constans – They ruled over the Romans until Constantinus and Constans were slain and then Constantius ruled alone for 37 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Cormac and Mochta – “Cormac son of Laithech, and Mochta son of Murchad were in joint rule over the Ulaid in the time of Dui Dallta Degaid, the 80th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 463)

Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus – Twenty years had they in rule over the Romans. “They killed 30,000 martyrs, including the holy martyr Georgius, in one month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Domnall and Fergus – Domnall and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach son of Muiredach son of

Eogan son of Níall Noi-giallach took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of twelve years.” They ruled as the 122nd kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367, 369, 543, 561)

Donn and Éremón – “Éber Donn s. Míl, and Éremón, who were two in joint rule over Spain at the time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 21)

Éber and Éremón – “The Sons of Míl divided Ireland into two parts between themselves.” “R¹ assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimón (18 in μ R); but R² allows him 15 years only, including the year spent in joint sovereignty with Éber.” “The Sons of Míl were a year in joint kingship and joint lordship, till a contention broke out upon them concerning the three ridges that were best in Ireland at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69, 95, 141, 161, 167)

Eochu Fíadmuine and Conaing Bececlach – “Eochu and Conaing, five years in joint rule in the same reign (as the 44th kings of Ireland). Eochaid Fíadmuine had the southern half of Ireland and Conaing Bececlach had the northern half.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257, 509)

Eochu Sálbuide and Eochu Airem – “Eochu Sálbuide son of Loch Mor was in joint rule with Eochu Airem over the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 463)

Ér, Órba, Ferón, Fergna - The rule and partition of Ireland by the four sons of Partholon: “Four sons who were griffin-like of renown of the chief children of Partholon, shared mutually without a rampart, ploughed Ireland without contradiction.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 77)

Fergus, Febal and Eochu mac Conrach – “These are the Provincials who came there (the Assembly of Temair), Fergus, Febal and Eochu mac Conrac in joint rule over Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Galerius and Constantinus – They ruled over the Romans for seven years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Gann and Genann – “Nine kings of them (the Fir Bolg) took Ireland... (the joint rule of) Gann and Genann, four years, till they died of plague in Fremaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 33, 45, 49)

Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann and Slanga – The five sons of Dela son of Loth divided Ireland into fifths. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 13, 27, 29, 39)

Honorius and Arcadius – They were the two sons of Theodosius who ruled the Romans together for thirteen years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Honorius and Theodosius – They ruled together for twelve years over the Romans until Honorius died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Iustinianus and his sister’s son – They ruled together over the Romans for 38 years. “Diarmait mac Cerbaill over Ireland at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Lugaid Lámderg and Conaing Bececlach – Lugaid Lámderg killed Eochu Fíadmuine who was ruling the southern half of Ireland. Lugaid then became the 45th king of Ireland, ruling jointly with Conaing Bececlach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257)

Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine – “They divided Ireland into three parts.” “Thirty years to the three sons of Cermat, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine, till they fell at the hands of Eber and Eremon and Amorgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 167, 185, 217, 219)

Muine, Luigne, Laigne – “And his three sons took the kingship of Ireland, namely Muine, Luigne, and Laigne; and they divided Ireland into three parts.” “They had three years in joint rule.” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187)

Ninus and Abram – “As for Ninus, 52 years was his life. He spent 23 of these years before Abram, and had 29 years in joint rule with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

Opilius Macrinus and Diadumenianus – They ruled the Romans for just one year before they were killed by the Roman soldiers. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Philippus and his sons – They ruled the Romans for seven years after Gordianus. “Those are the first kings who believed on the Lord.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Seleucus and Lysimachus – They ruled over the Macedonians for six years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Semiramis and Bolochus – “Eusebius tells us that she reigned for 12 years in joint rule with her father, but not independently.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 96, 97)

Sobairce and Cermna – “Sobairce and Cermna Finn took the (9th) kingship of Ireland – the two sons of Ebric son of Éber son of Ír of the Ulaid; the first kings of Ireland from the Ulaid. They divided Ireland in two.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211)

Theodosius and Valentinianus – They ruled together over the Romans for a period of twenty-five years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Tindi, Eochu Dala and Fidheg - “Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connaught between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West and South of the Province.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 255)

Titus and Vespasianus – They ruled the Romans for nine years. “By them was Jerusalem taken and ravaged.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Toithecht, Soithecht and Nenual – At the Maeotic Marshes the Gaedil “had two grandsons in joint rule, Toithecht son of Tetrech son of Eber Dub, and Nenual son of Febri aon of Agni son of Eber Glunfhind.; there was also Soithecht son of Mantan son of Caicher.” “We are told of “two grandsons in joint rule: but actually three persons are named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 29, 77, 132)

Valentinianus, Valens and Gratianus – They ruled over the Romans for ten years. “Valentinianus died of a haemorrhage in Bregetio. Then Valens, 4 years afterwards, till the Goths burnt him. Gratianus, five years, til Maximinus slew him in Lugdunum.” Rather than a joint rule of ten years for these three men, the reading could be a rule of ten years in all with one succeeding the other. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Valentinianus and Maximianus – They ruled together over the Romans for a period of seven years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Valerianus and Gallienus – They ruled over the Romans. “By them was Cyprianus slain in Carthage, and Cornelius successor of Peter in Rome.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Volusianus and Gallus – They ruled the Romans for five years until Iulianus slew them. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Kings with Opposition – “This is the definition of a “King with Opposition”, given in the *Roll of the Kings*. If the king be of Leth Cuinn, and have the whole of Leth Cuinn and one province of Leth Moga in addition, he is called “King with Opposition.” But if he be of Leth Moga, he is not called “King of Ireland”, until all Leth Moga, and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn are with them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 407, 409)

Mac Máil-na-mBo – He was king with opposition and may have ruled for forty-two years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407, 409)

Muircertach ua Bríain – He was a king with opposition who ruled for twenty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor – He was king of Ireland with opposition and ruled for thirty-six years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Tairdelbach mac Taidg – Tairdelbach mac Taidg son of Brían Boroma was king with opposition for two years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tairdelbach ua Conchoboir – He was king of Ireland with opposition for twenty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Monarchy – Érimón as “the founder of the “Milesian” monarchy. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 137)

Regicide – In the LGE the most prevalent way of succeeding to the throne was through the killing of one’s predecessor. Frequently the killing was the result of an organized battle, but often the text simply states that the king was killed and the circumstances are not described. The motivation for the king-killing may include revenge for the slaying of a relative, revenge for an imposed penalty, opposition to royal policy such as the Boroma Tribute, possession of land, protection of children, or simply to gain personal power.

Ailill – Ailill son of Slánoll became the 26th king of Ireland when he killed Berngal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 241)

Airgetmar – Airgetmar and Dui Ladrach partnered in the killing of Eochu son of Ailill Finn at Óenach Aine. Airgetmar subsequently ruled as the 50th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261)

Amadir – Amadir son of Fer Corb wrested the kingship from Ailill Caisfiach and became the 67th king of Ireland. He reigned for five years until he was slain by Eochu Ailtlethan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

Art – Art son of Lugaid Lámderg killed Conaing Bececlach and became the 47th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259)

Art Imlech – Art Imlech was the son of Elim who killed Giallachad to become the 31st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Berngal – Berngal son of Géde Ollgothach took the 25th kingship of Ireland after he slew Fíachu Findoilches “in vengeance for his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 241)

Bres – Bres the son of Art Imlech took the 33rd kingship of Ireland after he killed Nuadu Finn Fáil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

Bresal Bó-Díbad – He was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric and became the 77th king of Ireland when he slew Finn at Mar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Cáelbad – Cáelbad son of Crunn Badraí king of the Ulaid killed Muiredach Tírech at the ridge over Daball and became the 111th king of Ireland, but he reigned for just one year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345)

Cernma – Cernma son of Ebric son of Eber son of Ir slew Eochu Édgathach in the battle of Temair.

Cermna and his brother Sobairce then ruled jointly as the ninth kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213)

Cinaed – Cinaed son of Irgalach ruled for four years as the 141st king of Ireland after he killed Fogartach in the battle of Cenn Delgen. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Cobthach C  el Breg – Cobthach was the son of Ugoine M  r who slew his brother, Loiguire Lorc, to gain the 58th kingship of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 275, 277) (**See Also:** Kin-Murder)

Colla Uais – It was the three Collas – Colla Uais, Colla da Crich and Colla Menn – who slew Fiachu Sroiptine. It was Colla Uais who became the 109th king of Ireland and ruled for four years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343)

Conaing Bececlach – He held the position of the 44th and 45th king of Ireland when he was ruling jointly with Eochu F  admuine and then Lugaid L  mderg. By killing Lugaid L  mderg, Conaing became the 46th king of Ireland and ruled alone over the whole island. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 257, 259)

Conaire M  r – Conaire M  r son of Etersc  l M  r killed Nuadu Necht in the battle of Cl  fu and became the 86th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Congal Cl  iringnech – He was the son of Rudraige son of S  tric who killed Lugaid Luaigne to become the 79th king of Ireland and to rule for sixteen years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

Conm  el – Conm  el was the son of   ber who took the kingship of Ireland by slaying Ethriel, the fifth king, in the battle of Rairu, “in vengeance for his father.” Conm  el became the sixth king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197)

Connla C  em – Connla son of Ireo took the 65th kingship of Ireland when he killed Fer Corb. He subsequently ruled for four years “till he fell in Temair.” He was succeeded by his son. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283)

Cormac Ua Cuinn – Cormac ua Cuinn was the son of Art   nfer and he killed Fergus Dubdetach at the battle of Crinna. Cormac then became the 104th king of Ireland and reigned for forty years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337)

Crimthann Coscrach – Crimthann was the son of Feidlimid Fortr  n son of Fergus Fortamail and he killed Enna Aignech to become the 74th king of Ireland and to rule for four years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 289, 291)

Crimthann Nia N  ir – Crimthann Nia N  ir son of Lugaid Riab nDerg took the 89th kingship of Ireland when he slew Conchobor Abrat-Ruad. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Dui Dallta Degaid – He became the 80th king of Ireland and ruled for ten years until he himself was slain by Fachtna Fathach in the battle of   rd Brestine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

Dui Finn – Dui Finn son of S  tna Innarraid became the 38th king of Ireland after he killed his predecessor Siom  n Brecc. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253)

Dui Ladrach – Dui Ladrach became the 51st king of Ireland after he killed Aigetmar. He subsequently reigned for ten years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

Elim – Elim son of Conrai of the Fir Bolg killed Fiachu Finnolches on Mag Bolg and became the 104th king of Ireland for twenty years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

  nna Aignech –   nna Aignech was the son of   ngus Tuirmech Temrach and he killed Nia Segamain to obtain the 73rd kingship of Ireland until he himself was killed by Crimthann Coscrach. (**source:**

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 289)

Enna Airgdech – Enna Airgdech son of Eochu Mumu killed Óengus Olmucaid in the battle of Carman in Argatros. Enna became the 14th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Enna Derg – He was the son of Dui Finn and became the 40th king of Ireland after he killed his predecessor Muiredach Bolgrach. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253, 255)

Eochu Ailtlethan – Eochu was the son of Ailill Caisfiach and he killed Amadir to become the 68th king of Ireland which he ruled for eleven years. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283)

Eochu Fáebarglas – Eochu Fáebarglas was the son of Conmáel who killed Cermna in the battle of Dún Cermna and took away his kingship. Eochu Fáebarglas became the tenth king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213)

Eochu Feidlech – Eochu Feidlech became the 82nd king of Ireland after he killed Fachtna Fathach in the battle of Leitir Rúaid in Corann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

Eochu Fiádmuine and Conaing Becceclach – These two killed Eochu Uairches and then became the 44th kings of Ireland ruling jointly over a partitioned country. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 257)

Eochu mac Eirc – He killed Foidbgenid to assume the last kingship of the Fir Bolg. The Fir Bolg were defeated by the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 11)

Eochu Mugmedon – He was the son of Muiredach Tírech who killed Céalbad and became the 112th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345, 347)

Eochu Mumu – Eochu Mumu became the 12th king of Ireland after he killed Fíachu Labrainne in the battle of Sliab Belgatán in Mumu. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 219)

Eochu Uairches – He was driven into exile overseas for twelve years by Sírlám the 42nd king of Ireland. Upon his return he killed Sírlám and assumed the 43rd kingship of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255, 257)

Ér, Órba, Ferón and Fergna – These were the four sons of Éber son of Míl. They killed Luigne and Laigne, two of the sons of Érimón, in the battle of Árd Ladrann and took away the kingship. Ér, Órba, Ferón and Fergna reigned jointly as the third kings of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187, 189)

Érimón – After a year in joint rule, Érimón waged a battle against his brother Éber “in contention for Druim Clasaig in Ui Maine, Druim Bethaig in Moenmag, and Druim Fingin in Mumu, for their fruitfulness.” Éber was slain and Érimón became the first king of all Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 155, 157)

Fachtna Fathach – Fachtna was the son of Cass son of Rudraige. He killed Dui Dallta Degaid to become the 81st king of Ireland and ruled for twenty-five years. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297, 299)

Feidlimid Rechtmar – Feidlimid was the son of Túathal Techtmar and he killed Mál, the 106th king of Ireland, in vengeance for his father. Feidlimid then became the 107th king. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 323, 329)

Fer Corb – Fer Corb son of Mug Corb took the 64th kingship of Ireland for eleven years when he killed Iireo. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

Fergus Fortamail – Fergus killed Eochu Ailtlethan in battle and became the 69th king of Ireland until he

was slain by Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283)

Fiacha Cendfindan – Fiacha son of Starn took the kingship of the Fir Bolg when he killed Sengann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9)

Fíachu Findoilches – He killed Géde Ollgothach to become the 24th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237, 239)

Fiachu Finnolches – He is also known as Fiachu Finnolach. He killed Fiatach Finn to become the 103rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

Fíachu Fínscothach – He became the 17th king of Ireland after slaying his own father, Sétna Airt. “Learned men consider that Muinemón son of Cas Clothach of Mumu was associated with his slaying.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231)

Fíachu Labrainne – Fíachu Labrainne son of Smirgoll killed Eochu Fáberglas at the battle of Carman “in revenge for his father”, and then became the 11th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 217)

Finn – Finn was the son of Blath who took the 35th kingship of Ireland after he killed Eochu Apthach whose reign was marked by “a plague every month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

Finnachta Fledach – Finnachta ruled for twenty years as the 136th king after he killed Cenn Fáelad in the battle of Aircheltra. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381, 383)

Flaithbertach – Flaithbertach son of Loingsech became the 142nd king of Ireland after he slew Cinaed in the battle of Druim Corcain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Foidbgenid – He was the son of Sengann who killed Rindail to take the kingship of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9)

Giallachad - Giallachad son of Ailill Olcháin son of Sírna Sóegalach took the 30th kingship of Ireland after killing Elim Olfínachta in the battle of Comar Tri nUisce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247)

Irereo – Irereo son of Melge took the 63rd kingship of Ireland when he killed Óengus Ollom. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

Íriel Fáid – “Íriel Fáid, son of Érimón, youngest of the family, took the kingship of Ireland” after he killed Ér, Órba, Ferón and Fergna “in revenge for his two brethren.” Íriel Fáid then became the fourth king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193)

Labraid Loingsech – Labraid was exiled by Cobthach Cóel Breg for thirty years. Upon his return he slew Cobthach “in vengeance for his father and grandfather” and became the 59th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277, 279)

Lugaid Laigdech – Lugaid became the 52nd king of Ireland after he killed his predecessor, Dui Ladrach. Lugaid reigned for seven years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

Lugaid Lámderg and Conaing Becceclach – Lugaid Lámderg killed Eochu Fíadmuine who was ruling the southern half of Ireland. Lugaid then became the 45th king of Ireland, ruling jointly with Conaing Becceclach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 257)

Lugaid Luaigne – Lugaid Luaigne son of Finnát Mór killed Bresal Bó-Díbad and became the 78th king of Ireland and reigned for fifteen years until he was slain in his turn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

Lugaid Mac Con – He killed Art Óenfer the 101st king of Ireland at the battle of Mucrama and became the 102nd king for the next thirty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 337)

Lugaid mac Loeguire – Lugaid killed Ailill Molt the 117th king to become the 118th king of Ireland until he himself “fell in Achad Forcha by a miracle of Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Mál – Mál son of Rochraide slew Túathal Techtmar “by treachery” in Moin in Chatha and became the 106th king of Ireland for four years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 323)

Melge – Melge Molbthach son of Cobthach Cóel Breg became the 60th king of Ireland when he killed Labraid Loingsech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279, 281)

Mug Corb – Mug Corb was responsible for the slaying of Melge the 60th king of Ireland. Mug Corb assumed the role of the 61st king for six years until he was slain by Óengus Ollom. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

Muinemón – Muinemón son of Cas Clothach took the 18th kingship of Ireland after he killed Fíachu Fínscothach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

Muiredach Bolgrach – Muiredach Bolgrach son of Siomón Brecc slew Dui Finn to become the 39th king of Ireland, but he held that position for just one year and one month. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

Nia Segamain – Nia Segamain became the 72nd king of Ireland when he killed Conall Collamrach. Nia Segamain reigned for seven years until he was slain by Énna Aignech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

Noemius – Noemius son of Nenual took the kingship of the Scythians back after he killed Eber Scot. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17)

Nuadu Finn Fáil – Nuadu Finn Fáil was the son of Giallachad who killed Art Imlech in battle and took the 32nd kingship of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Nuadu Necht – Nuadu Necht acquired the 85th kingship of Ireland after he killed Eterscéal Mór in the battle of Aillenn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301)

Óengus Ollom – Óengus Ollom was the grandson of Labraid Loingsech and he killed Mug Corb to become the 62nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

Óengus Olmucaid – He was the son of Fíachu Labrainne who took the 13th kingship of Ireland by slaying Eochu Mumu in the battle of Clíu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 219, 221)

Óengus Tuirmech Temrach – Óengus was the son of Eochu Ailtlethan and he killed Fergus Fortamail to become the 70th king of Ireland which he ruled for sixty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 285)

Ogamain – Ogamain son of Boamain killed Noemius and took the kingship of the Scythians in vengeance for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17)

Ollom Fotla – Ollom Fotla son of Fíachu Fínscothach killed Faildergdóit in Temair and became the 20th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233, 235)

Rechtaid Rígderg – Rechtaid Rígderg slew Macha to become the 55th king of Ireland and reigned for twenty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Rindail – Rindail son of Genann slew Fiacha Cendfindan to assume the kingship of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9)

Rothechtaid – Rothechtaid son of Maen son of Óengus Olmucaid killed Enna Airgdech in the battle of Raigne and became the 15th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 229)

Rothechtaid Rotha – He was the son of Róán who took the 28th kingship of Ireland after slaying Sírna Soegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 245)

Rudraige – Rudraige son of Sítric of the children of Ír son of Míl, killed Crimthann Coscrach to become the 75th king of Ireland. He was seventy years in the kingship until he died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 291, 193)

Sétna Airt – Sétna obtained the 16th kingship of Ireland when he killed Rothechtaid “in Cruachu, for the protection of his son Fíachu Finnscothach.” His own son then slew him after coming from exile. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 229, 231) (See Also: Kin-Murder)

Sétna Innarraid – He killed Finn in Mumu and became the 36th king of Ireland and reigned for 20 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

Siomón Brecc – Siomón Brecc son of Aedán Glas son of Nuadu Finn killed Sétna Innarraid to obtain the 37th kingship of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253)

Sírlám – Sírlám the son of Finn son of Blath slew his predecessor, Lugaid Íardonn, in Ráith Clochair and became the 42nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255)

Sírna Soegalach – Sírna Soegalach “avenged Rothechtaid son of Maen, his father’s grandfather” when he killed Ailill to become the 27th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 241)

Suibne Mend – Suibne Mend acceded to the throne as the 130th king of Ireland after he killed Máel-Coba in the battle of Sliab Toad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375, 379)

Tigernmas – Tigernmas son of Follach slew Conmael “in the battle of Óenach Macha, in revenge for his father and his grandfather.” Tigernmas became the seventh king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201)

Ugoine Mór – Ugoine Mór the son of Eochu Buadach slew Rechtaid Rígderg in vengeance for his foster-mother, Macha, and became the 56th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267)

Grail Legend - Pisear, the King of Persia is associated with the spear of Assal and is seen by Macalister as “an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend.” “There are other Grail analogies in the OCT version. The spear of Pisear stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house: as the bleeding lance in the palace of *Le Riche Pecheoir* stood in the Holy Grail. See *Bealoideas*, I, p. 13, where the subject is worked out in detail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 302)

Grainne – “Supernatural beings are often imagined as being in some way defective.” See for example J.G. Campbell, *Superstitions of the Scottish Highlands*, p. 15. Compare also the magical pig without ears or tail in the story of Diarmait and Grainne (Preservation Society’s edition, part ii, p. 42) – a story which, though extant only in a modern form, possesses many archaic features.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 259, 260, 260n)

Grant Aenbecan (See: Denbecan)

Grass (See: Flora)

Gratianus – Gratianus was the son of Valentinianus. He was the joint ruler of Rome with Valentinianus and Valens for ten years. After their deaths Gratianus ruled alone for five years until Maximinus slew him in Lugdunum. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Grave (**See:** Burials)

Grave Goods (**See:** Burials)

Grave Yard (**See:** Burials)

Gray (**See:** Colours)

Gray of Macha – “Macha daughter of Delbaeth, it is she who had the Gray of Macha, which was named after Macha daughter of Delbaeth.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

Great Good Father, the (**See:** Dagda)

Great Pool – Muirthemne died at the Great Pool. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 107)

Great Queen (**See:** Danand, Mór-rigu)

Greber [Gerber] – Greber was one of the ten sons-in-law of Partholon. He was possibly the husband of Gribendach. “Greber is omitted from the list of their husbands, and indeed the relation between these people and Partholon’s family, as stated in R³, reads like an afterthought or an intrusive gloss.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 59, 95, 109)

Grecia Magna (**See:** Greece)

Grecia Parva (**See:** Greece)

Grecus (**See:** Gregus)

Greece

Alexandrian Greece – Alexandrian Greece was founded by Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe; or by Iafeth son of Noe. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 153, 161)

Fir Bolg – “Semeon went into the land of the Greeks. His progeny increased there till they amounted to thousands. Slavery was imposed upon them by the Greeks: they had to carry clay upon rough mountains so that they became flowery plains. Thereafter they were weary of their servitude, and they went in flight, five thousand strong, and made them ships of their bags: [or, as The Quire of Druim Snechta says, they stole the pinnaces of the king of Greece for coming therein].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Grecia Magna – Grecia Magna was founded by Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. The name Gracia Magna was applied to the Greek colonies in Southern Italy. After the battle of Conaing’s Tower, the descendants of Bethach journeyed from the northern islands of the world to Graecia Magna and became the Túatha Dé Danann; the descendants of Semeon came and were enslaved by the Greeks and later became the Fir Bolg, the Domnann and the Gaileoin. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 153, 161; **Vol. 3**, p. 89, 157)

Grecia Parva – Grecia Parva was founded by Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. Partholon “came thereafter out of Mydonia, that is out of Graecia Parva.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 153, 161; **Vol. 3**, p. 5)

Kings of - **See:** Aegialus, Agamemnon, Alexander⁴, Alexander⁵ the Great, Antigonus^{1,2,3}, Antipater¹,

Cecrops, Europs, Formenius, Philip

Languages of – “...Gregus son of Iafeth. From him is named one of the five languages of the Greeks, the Aeolic, and from him the Greeks are named authentically.” When the sons of Míl came to Ireland they conversed with the Túatha Dé Danann in the Scotie tongue, or “If they be not of the same stock, it was through the Grecian tongue that they were wont to converse, each with the other, for it is Greece which was their origin, and their native tongue was Greek.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 5**, p. 185)

Naming of – Greece is named from Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 153)

Partholon – “He came from Sicily to Greece – a year’s journey, with no full falsehood: a month’s sailing from Greece westward to Cappadocia.” “Partholon came from Greece where his parents *and brothers* had been killed for their inheritance.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 63, 98; **Vol. 5**, p. 487) (See Also: Kin-Murder)

Túatha Dé Danann – “According to K the children of Bethach settled “in the northern islands of Greece” wherever that may be.” In ¶322 “This version apparently does not know of the sojourn in the “northern islands of the world,” or of the four magical cities: it represents the TDD as acquiring their training in magic in Greece.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 292, 304)

Xerxes – “It is he who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

Greeks, the (See: Peoples)

Green (See: Colours)

Gregorius – Pope Gregorius died during the reign of Áed mac Ainmirech, or in the reign of Áed Uairidnach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 375) (See Also: Society, Pope)

Gregus¹ [Grecus] – Gregus¹ was the son of Gomer son of Iafeth. He was one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod and from him is Scythian Greece named. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Gregus² – Gregus² was the son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Gregus³ [Grecus, Ionan, Javan] – Gregus³ was one of the eight or fifteen sons of Iafeth son of Noe. He was one of the 72 kings involved in building the Tower of Nemrod. Gregus³ was the founder of Grecia Magna, Grecia Parva, Alexandrian Greece. Greece was named from him as were the Ionanians, the Ionian Sea, the Aeolians and the Aeolic language. Alexander son of Philip, king of Greece was descended from him. His son was Thessalus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 23, 151, 153, 155, 161, 193, 213, 215, 217)

Grellach da Phil – Grellach da Phil on the side of Cas [Caisse] in Mag Line between the two hills Eire and Alba, is the place where Loiguiri mac Néill died. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 355)

Grellach Dollaith – It was here that Finnachta Fledach “fell at the hands of Aed son of Dlúthach in Grellach Dollaith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Grellach Ellti – Túathal Máel-Garb fell in Grellach Ellti in the territory of Luigni of Connachta, at the hands of Máel Mórda son of Airgetán. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Grenan – Grenan was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 196, 197)

Grennach – Grennach was one of the ten daughters of Partholon; her husband may have been Lugair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 27, 57, 109)

Grian Grissolus – Grian Grissolus of the Túatha Dé Danann was of the progeny of Allot, Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Grianan Ailig – Grianan Ailig is a hill-top fortress near Derry identified with Ailech Neit. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 87; **Vol. 4**, p. 299)

Gribendach [Achanach] – Gribendach was one of the ten daughters of Partholon; her husband may have been Greber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 27, 57, 109)

Grid – Grid was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Uruip and before Brude Urgrid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148)

Griffin (See: Fauna; Mythological)

Griman [Grimaig] – Griman was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing's Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Grimm (See: Authors)

Grosjean, Rev. Paul, S.J. – “Iofer Niger” is beyond question an intrusive gloss, written in by someone fresh from reading the *Life* of the fourth-century St. Juliana. The name is there given as an alternative for Belial son of Beelzebub, *totius mali inuentor*: but so far as I have been able to find out for myself, or through the inquiries which the Rev. P. Grosjean, S.J., has most kindly made on my behalf, the name does not appear to be recorded in any other text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv, 206)

Groves (See: Flora)

Gruibne [Gruibi] – Gruibne, the daughter of Gartnia [Gairtnia], king of the Britons was one of three pregnant women to escape the battle on Mag Bolg. She was the wife of the king of Mumu and the mother of Corb Aulom. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 483)

Gruitine – “Conaire Cóem, the 100th king of Ireland, fell at the hands of Nemed son of Sroibcenn in the battle of Gruitine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335)

Gryphon (See: Fauna; Mythological)

Grypus – Grypus was king of Babylon who ruled for twelve years after Demetrius and before Antiochus Cyzicenus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Gúaile – Gúaile was the son of Cerb of the Fir Bolg. His three sons were Brian, Daire and Indaid, all of whom fell in the battle of Irgoll. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Gub – “And in that time of Érimón, Gub and his son, Cathluan son of Gub, king of the Cruithne, assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drave him out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177)

Guest-House (See: Architecture)

Guictglis – Guictglis was the king of the Old Saxons; his sons were Hengist and Horsa. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 149)

Guide to Ogham (See: Authors; McManus)

Guidid Gaed Brechach [Burgnith Guid Gadbra; Feth, Ges]- He was a king of the Picts who ruled for 1 year or 50 years after Olfinechta and before Gest. In the transposition of names Guidid Gaed Bregest + Fecir = Feth .i. Ges; (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 148, 150, 151, 183)

Guilliuc [Guilliuch] – Guilliuc was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Guir Cetgueli – “The sons of Liethan found possession in the region of the Demeti and in other regions, that is Guir Cetgueli, till they were driven by Cunedda and by his sons from out of all the regions of Britain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250)

Gulf of Lyons (**See:** Seas)

Gulliver’s Travels (**See:** Authors; Swift)

Gumoir (**See:** Gumor)

Gumor [Gumoir] – Gumor was a Fomorian from Sliab Eموir. His wife was Loth Luamnech and his son was Tuathach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 73, 75) (**See Also:** Umor)

Gutus [Gotus] – Gutus was the son of Airmen son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 161)

Gwatkin (**See:** Authors)

Gwynn (**See:** Authors)

Gwynn’s Catalogue (**See:** Authors; Gwynn)

H

Hadrian [Hadrianus] – During the reign of Hadrian, Elim son of Conrai was king in Ireland. Túathal Techtmar assumed the kingship of Ireland while Hadrian still ruled over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 311)

Haical (See: Coba)

Ham

Columns – “He (Ham) made three four-sided columns, one of lime, one of clay, and one of wax. And he wrote upon them the histories of the [antediluvian] age, so that they should endure after the Flood. The columns of lime and of clay were destroyed, and the column of wax remained: and this it was that related the histories of the Age before the Flood, and it survives thereafter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 161)

Cursed – “...he (Noe) was naked in his tent. Thereafter came Ham father of Canaan, in to him, and saw the shameful members of his father which had become uncovered, and he made a mock of him. Then he went out; and he tells his brethren [Iafeth and Sem] how that their father was naked. So Sem and Iafeth came into the tent; and in this manner they went, with their backs forward, that they should not see the nakedness of their father: and they put his raiment over him and left him asleep, and came again away from him. Now when Noe arose from his sleep, the doings of those sons were revealed to him; and then his father cursed Ham, and thus he spake: Cursed and corrupt is Ham, and he shall be as it were a slave of slaves for his brethren.” In the production of manuscripts “We are not, however, to suppose a simple cross-copying from one book to the other. The curse on Ham, and the destruction of his descendants, were written in first: the further note, here printed in smaller type, attributing the existence of monsters to the curse on Ham, must have been added as an interlined and marginal afterthought.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137, 245, 246)

Death – Ham died of the heat of the sun in Sliab Rafan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Genealogy - Ham was one of the three sons of Noe. His sister and wife was Oliva (or, Cata Flavia). Ham had thirty sons including Chanaan, Chus, Fut, and Mesraim. Thirty nations in Africa descend from Ham. Nemrod was the son of Cush son of Ham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 21, 35, 135, 145, 147, 149, 151, 159, 167, 169, 171, 189, 211, 213, 266; Vol. 2, p. 9, 47, 51) (See Also: Incest)

Giants – “Wherefore there were born giants and dwarfs and every unshapely monstrous being that was among the people of the world before the Flood. Others say that it is not of them (descendants of Seth) that they were found; it is of the seed of Ham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 107, 245, 246)

Settlement – Ham settled in Africa and on the southern side of Asia after the Flood. Thirty nations in Africa descend from Ham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 151, 167, 169)

Skills – “Ham, son of Noe, first attained to swimming and poetry and bardism.” “The beginning of husbandry by Ham son of Noe.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 1, p. 159; Vol. 3, p. 37)

Hanauer, J.E. (See: Authors)

Hand-God (See: Idol)

Hanging – Sétna Art Innarad was hanged by Siomón Brecc. Dui Finn the son of Sétna Art Innarad hanged Siomón Brecc. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 507) (**See Also:** Deaths; Choking; Punishments, Types of, Strangulation)

Hardiman (**See:** Authors)

Harper (**See:** Society)

Harps (**See:** Musical Instruments)

Harris, J.R. (**See:** Authors)

Harrowing of Hell – Christ “brought the harrowing of Hell by which the people of the five Ages all at once were saved.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125)

Hartland, E.S. (**See:** Authors)

Hauam (**See:** Eve)

Haykel – “The Syriac *Cave of Treasures* says that Noah married Haykel daughter of Namus daughter of Enoch, the brother (*sic*) of Methuselah. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 218)

Hazel (**See:** Flora; Trees)

He (**See:** Christ, God)

Head (**See:** Christ, God)

Head-hunting (**See:** Beheading)

Headland (**See:** Ros)

Headland of Taman (**See:** Point of Taman)

Heads (**See:** Beheading)

Health

Blindness – Dui Dall or Dui the Blind of the Túatha Dé Danann had a son, Eochu Garb, who slept with Tailte the queen of the Fir Bolg. Rúaidrí ua Conchobair was blinded during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain but the circumstances are not stated. Gilla mo Dubda, the poet, “was blind and flat-faced, and he never chanted falsehood or a crooked history.” Valerianus, ruler of the Romans, was afterwards punished by Sapor, king of the Persians: he was kept in fetters till he was aged, and from his back Sapor was wont to mount upon his horse. His eyes were plucked from his head, which caused his death” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 149; **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 413, 575)

Buide Conaill (**See:** Health, Pestilence)

Choking - Cormac ua Cuinn the 104th king of Ireland, choked to death on a salmon bone in Tech Cleitig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 339)

Cures

Death – During the battles between the Athenians and the Philistines, the Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the slain Athenian warriors so that they could fight again the next day. “What

the original author meant to say was no doubt “they (TDD) made demons of themselves” [and so could fly in the air].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 139, 141, 304)

Limb Loss – Nuadu king of the Túatha Dé Danann lost his arm from the shoulder down in the first battle of Mag Tuired. “The leeches were seven years healing him.” An arm of silver “with the full activity of any arm in each finger and in each joint” was made for him by Creidne the craftsman, Dian Cecht the leech, Goibniu the smith and Luichne the wright. “Miach son of Dian Cecht set joint to joint and vein to vein of his own hand upon him, and in thrice nine days was it healed, and he took the silver arm as his guerdon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 63, 100, 113, 115, 149, 177)

Poisoning

Tuirill Biccreeo - Dian Cecht cured Tuirill Biccreeo of his sickness. “He made an emetic draught for him, so that he vomited forth three belches from his mouth.” “The disease which laid hold of Tuirill it was a difficulty for his fair seed, until Dian Cecht cured him by firm troops of good spells.” “The story of the sickness of Tuirill and the drastic emetic draught by which he was cured, is an independent narrative, told to explain the names and probably also the origins of certain lakes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 289, 303)

Túath Fidga - Drostan the druid of the Cruithne devised a remedy against the poison weapons of the Túath Fidga i.e. to pour the milk from six score (120), or seven score (140) hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle was to be fought; anyone wounded with a poisoned weapon had only to lie in the milk for the poison to be ineffective. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143,144, 175, 177)

Wounds – The skin of the pig Duis: “every one whose side should come upon it was healed of his wound and of his sickness: and it had the greatness of four hides of old oxen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Decay – Slánoll son of Ollom was the 22nd king of Ireland. He was found dead in his house and was buried. “And his colour changed not, nor did his body decay; and it was taken from the earth by his son Oilill, at the end of a year (or forty years) and it was not decayed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

Deformities

Cynocephali, the – “Partholon took Ireland: he dwelt there five hundred and fifty years, till the Cynocephali drove him out, and there escaped [survived] not one of his children alive.” Macalister suggests that “the Cynocephali introduced into the subsequent Partholon story have no place in the orthodox narrative, unless we are to equate them to the Fomoraig.” The Irish words used for Cynocephali are ‘*Concind*’ or ‘*Concheind*’, which are literally ‘Dog-Heads’. Why did Macalister, who was translating the Irish into English, use a Latin term, which also means ‘Dog-heads’? Later in the LGE, the Túatha Dé Danann are described as going in ‘wolf shapes’ and the Irish word used in ‘*Conrechaib*’, which Macalister translates as ‘werewolf’. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 197, 231) (See Also: Transformations, Man to Wolf)

Dwarfs – Dwarfs are the result of the intermarriage of the Cainites and the Sethites (or the descendants of Ham) in spite of God’s command. “Wherefore there were born giants and dwarfs and every unshapely monstrous being that was among the people of the world before the Flood.” “So that Ham is the first man who was cursed after the Flood: and thereafter there were born dwarfs and giants and horse-heads and every unshapely form in general that there is among men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 107, 137)

Giants - Giants are the result of the intermarriage of the Cainites and the Sethites (or the descendants of Ham) in spite of God’s command. “Wherefore there were born giants and dwarfs and every unshapely monstrous being that was among the people of the world before the Flood.” “So that Ham is the first man who was cursed after the Flood: and thereafter there were born dwarfs and giants and horse-heads and

every unshapely form in general that there is among men.” “The glossator has forgotten that the descendants of Seth had their share in the production of giants.” Of the Túatha Dé Danann, “it is said that they were of the progeny of Beothach son of Iarbonel the Giant (*sic*).” “The Sons of Mil fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in shapes of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry.” “The Sons of Mil broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and giants.” Crimthann Sciáthbel sought to protect his people from “weapons of the terrible bitter giants.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 107, 137, 241; **Vol. 4**, p. 107; **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 59, 75, 425) (**See Also:** Society; Champions)

Horseheads – People with horse-heads were a monstrous deformity in the descendants of Ham brought about by Noe’s curse. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137)

Single Limbs

Fer Caille and Cichuil – Fer Caille was “a man with black cropped hair such that if a sack of crab-apples were poured on his head, they would all become transfixed thereon, so that not one would fall to the ground: with a single arm, a single eye, and a single leg. If his snout were hooked across the branch of a tree it would stay there. ... His wife Cichuil was not any more prepossessing: she had a big mouth, and was great, black, doleful, and ugly; her snout would hang on a branch, and she had an under-lip which hung down to her knee.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 261)

Fomorians - The Fomorians are described as having one arm, one leg and one eye. Lot Luamnech, mother of Cicul, was a Fomorian with “bloating lips out of her breasts, four eyes out of her back ... she equalled all of her troop in strength.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 259, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 75)

Milhoi – “The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Mombasa and Zanzibar live in a life-long terror of many kinds of demons, and a hysterical “possession” by these beings is a frequent phenomenon. Among these demons there is a group of one-armed, one-legged and one-eyed spirits called *milhoi*, who are “of stealthy habits and great malevolence.” (**source:** Macalister, **Vol. 2**, p. 260n)

Nuadu – Nuadu, the king of the Túatha Dé Danann, lost his right arm in battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11,23, 35, 63, 98, 100, 113, 115, 147, 149, 163, 165, 177, 183, 201, 221, 223)

Disease

Banba – Banba was “the first woman who found Ireland before the Flood.” She came with 150 maidens and three men. “Forty years were they in the island: thereafter a disease came upon them, so that they all died in one week.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197)

Diarmait mac Murchada – He was the king of Laigin who died of an unknown disease. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 415)

Donnchad mac Domnail – He was the 146th king of Ireland and was 25 years in the kingship “till he died of disease.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

Eochu Mugmedon – He was the 112th king of Ireland and reigned for seven or eight years “till he died [of a disease] in Temair.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 347)

Flaithbertach - Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, the 142nd king of Ireland, may have died of a disease. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Írial Fáid – Írial Fáid, exciter of the din of battle, ten the span of the great warrior; till he died in Mag Muaide of a sudden evil disease.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 497)

Slaine – “A year to Slaine, to the hero, till a rough idle disease slew him; buried in Duma Slainge was the first king of Ireland of white steeds.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 491)

Slánoll – Slánoll son of Ollom was the 22nd king of Ireland. “There was no disease during his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Tuirill Biccreeo – “The disease which laid hold of Tuirill it was a difficulty for his fair seed, until Dian Cecht cured him by firm troops of good spells.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 289) (See Also: Health, Cures)

Women of Alba – The Cruithne had no wives in the time of Érimón “because the women of Alba had died of diseases.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 181)

Disfigurement – The Amazons burned their right breast so it wouldn’t interfere with their archery. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71) (See Also: Peoples, Amazons)

Epidemic

Banba - The Banba company in Ireland was brought “to an end by means of an epidemic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 231)

Eochu Fáberglas - “He fell in the fourth [battle], whence came his epidemic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

Partholon – Partholon came to Ireland with 1,000 people. “They increased till they were 4,000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Famine

Biblical - At the time of the Tower of Nemrod “[an] intolerable [famine ?? seized the] men of the world ... [and there could not be found a trough (?) of the fruit of the [...] earth in the east where they were.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Berngal – “Then Berngal son of Géide Ollgothach took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba ... In his reign corn and milk failed from Ireland, for the abundance of his warfare.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 239, 241)

Feradach, Corb Ollom and Tibraide – “They took a fair resolve, the serfs of Ireland in their time; for corn, milk, harvest and sea-produce failed them in every way.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 483)

Fir Bolg – “The perennial contention of good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine, follows its normal course, all through the Fir Bolg episode.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3)

Loingsech – Loingsech son of Oengus was the 137th king of Ireland. During his reign there was “a very great famine for three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Gangrene – “Who is the troop, who the god who fashioneth edges in a fortress of gangrene.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 113)

Flux – Traianus the Roman ruler, “died of a flux, and went to Hell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Haemorrhage – Flaithbertach, the 142nd king of Ireland, “died in Árd Macha of a haemorrhage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Heat Stroke [Sun Stroke] – Ham son of Noe died of the heat of the sun. Cairpre son of Etan died of “a stroke of the pure sun.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 37; **Vol. 4**, p. 227)

Medicine, Bdellium – “Bdellium was the name of a gum, used for medicinal purposes. But Tr. Or his copyists having turned the word into *Boellium*, the glossator identified it with the Latin *opalus*. His note is obviously a description of the opal set in the volcanic matrix (andesite or what not) in which it is found in nature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 229) (See Also: Stones)

Menstruation - God punished Eve for her transgression saying “... it shall be in sickness and in distress that thou shalt bring forth thy offspring and thy progeny [i.e. thou shalt have many monthly sicknesses].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 73)

Pestilence

Be a Faibethad – In the reign of Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland, “there was a great mortality the *Be a Faibethad*, in Faibethad, in the territory of Laigin; it is there that Eochu Fáebuir son of Conmáel died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 217)

Buide Conaill - “In their [Blathmac and Diarmait] reign there came the pestilence of vengeance into Ireland at first, to wit the Buide Conaill, and in the calends of August it came. It first came in Mag nItha of Laigin; and of that pestilence of vengeance those two kings, Blathmac and Diarmait, died, along with many saints who died of that mortality” ... including the sages, Feichín of Fore and Mainchín of Leth Airerán. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379, 381, 547)

Cattle Pestilence – “There came a pestilence upon the cattle of Ireland in his (Bresal Bó-díbad) reign, so that there escaped none save a bull and a heifer in Glenn Samaisce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295)

Partholon – “He was three hundred years over Ireland till the pestilence quenched him.” source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193)

Plague

Aed Uairidnach – “He took the kingship of Ireland for a space of seven years, and exacted the Boroma of each year without battle, till he died of plague in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375)

Banba – Micheál Ó Cléirigh made a transcript of a poem from the Book of Fenagh where “there is a variant reading of the third quatrain which combines the plague with the forty-day story – reading *In lucht sin bat mairbh do támh* for the first line of the quatrain. The printed text has *In lucht sin huili ba marb*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 231n)

Beothach – “Bethach died in Ireland of plague.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145)

Blad – Blad died of plague in Bladma. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 107)

Cessair – “Cessair died of a swift plague westward in Cúil Cresrach (with) her fifty.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Congal of Cenn Magir – “Congal of Cenn Magir, good in riches, three years over Banba ever fair; without battle, without vexation, on the plain he died of the plague of heavy sickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 549)

Dagda’s Wife – “The wife of the brown Dagda perished of plague on the slope in Liathdruim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 237)

Dian Cecht and Goibniu – “Now of painful plague died Dian Cecht and Goibnenn the smith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 229)

Domnall Brecc – He may have died of “a violent plague.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 561)

Enna Derg – Enna Derg, the 40th king of Ireland died of plague in Sliab Mis with great troops in his company. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255)

Eochu Apthach – Eochu Apthach the 34th king of Ireland may have died of plague. “There was a plague every month in his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

Fínnachta - He died of plague in Mag Inis in Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Flann – “... Flann of Fotla without perplexity; he died yonder, in Tailtiu, of plague among friends ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 553)

Gaedil, the – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain.” “But there came a plague upon them, and four and twenty of their number died ... Out of the two ships none escaped, save twice five men ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 31, 73, 79, 105, 113; **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 29)

Gann and Genann – Gann and Genann of the Fir Bolg died of plague in Fremaind. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49; **Vol. 5**, p. 491)

Heat – There was a “plague of heat” possibly during the reign of Muircertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409) (See Also: Climate)

Máel-Coba – Máel-Coba the 129th king of Ireland may have died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375)

Móin Trógaide – “The Men of Ireland assembled to Móin Trógaide to fight against the Fomoiré. When they were in the thick of battle a plague broke out over them, so that the Men of Ireland died there, and Lugair and Ciasarn the king of the Fomoiré died, as well as Sírna king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245)

Moses - Moses brought ten plagues upon Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 59; **Vol. 3**, p. 137)

Muimne – “Muimne died of plague in Cruachu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187)

Muinemón – “He died of plague in Aidne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233, 501)

Nemed – “Nemed died of plague in Oilean Arda Nemed in Ui Liathain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Nenual and Sru – “The simultaneous deaths of Sru and Nenual are attributed to a plague in K (O’Clerigh) only. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 5)

Partholon – “... and then Partholon and his following, who have by now amounted to 9,000 persons, all die of a plague.” “[211 explains Partholon’s exile as due to an act of parricide, and the final plague as a penalty for that crime.” “Wherefore there came a plague upon him in kin-blood-guiltiness; such was the heaviness of that plague that in whatever attitude any man was, sitting, or standing, or lying down, he died.” “And it is there that Partholon died, five thousand men and four thousand women, of a week’s plague on the kalends of May. On a Monday plague took them ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 254, 255, 257, 265, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29, 33, 35, 37, 43, 53, 92, 93, 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 255)

Rudraige – “Now Rudraige had seventy years, till he died of plague in Airgedglind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 291, 293)

Sírna Soegelach – “He cleared six huge plains, and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth] until the

stubborn plague came by which the men of Ireland died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 455)

Tigernmas – “I hold,” says Eochaid ua Floind, “that good was the war-like prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins till his death by plague.” “The plague in which his time came was in Mag Slecht in the land of Breifne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 334; Vol. 5, p. 453, 497)

Plague Occurrences At – See: Aidne, Argatglenn, Bladma, Congbail, Cruachu, Cuil Cesrach, Egypt, Fremaind, Liathan, Liathdruim, Mag nAilbe, Mag Breg, Mag Elta, Mag Inis in Ulaid, Mag Slecht in Breifne, Móin Trógaide, Oilean Arda Nemid, Sliab Bladma, Sliab Mis, Spain, Temair

Poison

Bres – Taking advantage of a *geis* that Bres was under to drink anything that should be milked in a certain place, Lug prepared 300 wooden cows full of red bog-water to poison Bres. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100, 229, 296, 303, 493)

Constantine III – He was poisoned by his stepmother, Martina, after a reign of just four months. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579n)

Mongfhinn – Mongfhinn daughter of Fidach accidentally poisoned her brother Crimthann when he drank the venom that was intended for Níall son of Eochu Mugmedon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347)

Nechtan – “Nectan (son of Nama) fell by the poison at the hands of Sigmall, grandson of free Midir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 231)

Túath Fidga - The Story of Ard Lemnachta tells of a milk-trick where milk was either an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, or a means of destroying them because the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies. Drostan the druid of the Cruithne devised a remedy against the poison i.e. to pour the milk from six score (120), or seven score (140) hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle was to be fought; anyone wounded with a poisoned weapon had only to lie in the milk for the poison to be ineffective (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143, 144, 175, 177, 181, 425)

Pregnancy

Eithne, Gruidne, Aine – From the battle of Mag Bolg during the reign of Elim, the 94th king of Ireland, “...so that of the Freemen none escaped, except three women with their pregnancies in their wombs, namely Eithne daughter of the king of Alba, wife of the king of Ireland, mother of Túathal Techtmar; and Gruibne daughter of Gartnia, king of the Britons, wife of the king of Mumu, mother of Corb Aulom; ... and Aine daughter of the king of the Saxons, wife of the king of Ulaid, mother of Tibraide Tirech...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 309, 481) (See Also: Alliances)

Eve - God punished Eve saying, “... it shall be in sickness and distress that thou shalt bring forth thy progeny ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 73)

Tuan – “So that it (the salmon) was assigned to her, a good course, and she ate it all by herself; the very noble queen became pregnant, and thence was Tuan conceived.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 83)

Resuscitation – During the battles between the Athenians and the Philistines, the Tuatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the slain Athenian warriors so that they could fight again the next day. “What the original author meant to say was no doubt “they (TDD) made demons of themselves” [and so could fly in the air].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 139, 141, 304) (See Also: Health, Cures)

Snakebite – Gaedel Glas was bitten by a snake and his life miraculously saved by Moses. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, P. 35, 59, 61, 123)

Sterility – For the refusal of Lugaid Lonn to accept his promises, Saint Patrick cursed all the dogs and queens of Temair to be sterile. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Stroke – Congal of Cind Magir, the 138th king of Ireland, died of a sudden stroke. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385)

Surgery – Over a period of 7 years the leeches gave Nuadu an arm of silver with activity in each finger and every joint to replace the one arm that he lost in battle. Miach replaced the arm of silver with an arm of flesh. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 23, 35, 100, 115, 149, 177, 183, 223) (**See Also:** Health, Cures)

Wounds

Aed Slaine - Baethgal mortally wounded Aed Slaine at Loch Semdige. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375)

Cermait Milbil – “Cermait son of the divine Dagda Lug ... (?) wounded him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 233)

Colmán Rimid – “Colmán of the Raidings found his wounding near his house, at the hands of Lochan Dilmana.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 545)

Conn Cet-Cathach – “Conn was routed to from Maistiú to Temair, and two warriors of the Laigin overtook him (Eachlann and Nuadu were their names), and they pressed upon Conn and wounded him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 333)

Druid’s Fence – “... the *airbe drúad*, the “druid’s fence”, an invisible screen which protected certain privileged persons against wounding in battle.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 306)

Eochu mac Eirc – “He is the first king of Ireland who received his death-wound in Ireland.” “It is long since every evil was spread abroad after the body of Eochaid son of Erc was wounded.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 53)

Íth – “Thereafter the kings (of the TDD) sent a great multitude after him, and they inflicted a death-wound upon him in Mag Itha. Wounded and bleeding he reached his ship, and he died thereafter upon the sea.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 19, 21)

Iulius Caesar – “Cassius and the two Bruti slew him in his own Assembly. They inflicted 33 wounds upon him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571, 573)

Muirchertach – “The fate of Muirchertach of the men, wounding, drowning, burning.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 533) (**See Also:** Triple Death)

Nemed – “From the island (Ard Nemed) where Nemed got wounding.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 77)

Nuadu – Nuadu, the king of the Túatha Dé Danann, lost his right arm in battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 23, 35, 63, 98, 100, 113, 115, 147, 149, 163, 165, 177, 183, 201, 221, 223)

Partholon – “Sru drave out Partholon and wounded him, and cut his left eye out from him.” “Partholon must die of the venom of the wounds of Cicul (§217, 220).” In the battle of Mag Itha, “not one man received a mortal wound nor yet expulsion. According to another authority ... Partholon received a mortal wound.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265, 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 15)

Refloir – “Thereafter he himself (Míl) went to battle, and he and Refloir fought, and he wounded Refloir severely and painfully through his thigh – a wound of vindictiveness and death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 67)

Rothechtaid – “Rothechtaid died thereafter of wounds in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

Stags – “The first wounding of stags, it is known, be it a man or a hound that tears the skin, to the stag-hounds, customary without fail, there comes what is cast to them. (?)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 119)

Túath Fidga – “Everyone on whom they would inflict a wound was doomed, and they would handle nothing but poisoned weapons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175, 177) (See Also: Health, Cures)

Túathal Máel-garb – “Túathal Máel-garb, strong in combat twelve years without despite; Máel-Morda wounded him with his darts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 543)

Túathal Techtmar – “The man of fair Fremain was wounded on the smooth hill of Glenn in Gobann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 485)

Heart of Fal (See: Stones)

Heat (See: Climate)

Heaven

Creation of – “In the beginning God made heaven and earth.” “[Thereafter] He gave the bailffry of Heaven to Lucifer, with the nine orders of the Angels of Heaven.” “On the Monday, [on the fourteenth of the kalends of April,] God made Heaven.” God addressed as “Prince of the Nine Grades of Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1,17, 19, 25, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 55, 61, 67, 175, 201; Vol. 5, p. 437)

Eochu ua Flainn – “Eochu ua Flainn the man of caution who guards the clans of every assembly-place, to heaven is the shout which he sends forth according to the choice of youth and age.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 283)

Fire from – “... fire would come from Heaven upon the offerings of Abel, but not come upon the offerings of Cain.” “There came a lightning-stroke from heaven at the prayer of that just man (Formenius), and killed the king (Dathí) before all the host.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 83, 235; Vol. 5, p. 351, 353)

Flood and – “Lo [said God] I shall bring the water of the Flood over the earth, to slay altogether flesh in which is the spirit of life beneath heaven ...” “... the sluices [and windows] of heaven were opened from above ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 111, 115, 117, 121)

Requests for – “Into Thy heaven, famous the place, O King of the world, mayest thou choose me!” “Patrick for the attainment of heaven ...” “Finnachta, he it is who remitted the Boroma ... or perhaps it was to gain Heaven that he remitted it.” “Patrick came into Ireland ... and promised him (Lugaid son of Loiguire)... heaven at the end of his life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 187; Vol. 4, p. 281; Vol. 5, p. 329, 361)

Steeds – “The two steeds, best under heaven, which the king of the isle of Sicily has.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 287)

Surety – “So Cruithnechán came back to the Sons of Míl, and gave heaven and earth, sun and moon, sea

and land, dew and light, [as pledges] that princedom over them should be of women for ever.” “Túathal took sureties of sun, moon, and every power in heaven and earth, that though the Provincials of Ireland might be equal in power, they should not be equal in right of Ireland with the progeny of Túathal, but that his progeny should the kingship for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 185, 309, 311)

Tower of Nemrod – “Let there also be made by us a very great, wide, royal, lofty, tall, tower, that the ridgepole of the summit of that tower may reach [that men may see] the heavens, [or above the high upper air].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Others say that the Túatha Dé Danann were demons of a different order, and that it is they who came from heaven along with the expulsion by which Lucifer and his demons came from heaven; having taken an airy body upon themselves to destroy and to tempt the seed of Adam.” “The truth was not known beneath the sky of stars, whether they (the TDD) were of heaven or of earth.” “Whoso believes in his heart that they (the TDD) are thus in *sid*-mounds, he shall not inhabit Heaven of the Powers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 213, 241)

War In – “It is conceivable ... that we are to identify Nionuall ... with the *Nenual* of whom we have heard in connexion with the tower of Babel. This would link Cassair’s foster-father with the long chain of enigmatical warring kings in Scythia, for whom no terrestrial identification, either in history or in recorded mythology, can be suggested: and leads to the further inference that in their names we may have the skeleton of some unknown saga of a War in Heaven – one of the doubtless innumerable mythologies, once current among the welter of tribes in Neolithic and Bronze Age Northern Europe, but now passed irrecoverably into oblivion.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 168)

Heavenly Father (See: God)

Heber – “Hebrew,” says Augustine (*Civ. Dei* XVI, 2) “was the common language of the race of men till the time of Heber father of Peleg, when the earth was divided. Till then it did not require a distinctive name, but after that it was called Hebrew, after Heber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 247, 248) (See Also: Languages)

Hebrew (See: Languages)

Hebrews, the (See: Peoples)

Hebron (See: Cities)

Hector – Hector and Achilles died during the reign of Ethriel, the fifth king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197)

Hedge (See: Flora)

Heifer (See: Fauna, Mammals, Cattle)

Helen¹ – Helen¹ of Leda, was the wife of Alexander son of Priam son of Laomedon; her daughter, by Abartach son of Lug, was Sabrann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Helen² - After Troy was captured, she and Menelaus went to Pharaoh Thuoris in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Helena – Helena was the wife of Constantinus and mother of Constantine the Great. “This is that Helena who took the Cross of Christ from the Jews after it had been kept hidden by them 230 (years).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Hell - Lucifer sinned and was cast into Hell with a third of the host of angels. Christ brought the “harrowing of Hell” to save mankind. Tir Tairngire “is the lowest Hell”. The Irish “Babylonian Captivity”

was when the Foreigners held hostages at Temair during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn. This was second only to the Captivity of Hell. Traianus the Roman ruler died of a flux and went to Hell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 19, 27, 125; **Vol. 4**, p. 241; **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 573)

Hellespont – The Gaedil journeyed “by the long straits of the Torrian Sea to the Hellespont.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25) (**See Also:** Journeys)

Hellespontine Sea (**See:** Seas)

Helmets (**See:** Weapons)

Heluius [Pertinax] – Heluius killed the Roman ruler, Lucius Commodus. He then ruled for only six months until he was slain by Seuerus Afer at the Mulvian Bridge. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Hen, Sea of (**See:** Seas)

Henchman (**See:** Society)

Hengist [Hingis] – Hengist was one of the two sons of Guictglis, King of the Old Saxons. He “came with the crew of two ships and drove the Britons over the borders of the island.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 149, 187, 206)

Hennessey (**See:** Authors)

Henry [Fitz-Empress] – “Henry king of the Saxons, that is, Fitz-Empress, came into Ireland and returned again.” “After fortunate Mael-Sechlainn, son of Domnall son of Donnchad, the free hill [Temair] was sundered from all the families till Henry took Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 415, 555)

Henry Bradshaw Society – “The “Nine orders” of the Angels are very frequently specified in Apocryphal literature, as in *The Book of the Secrets of Enoch*, xx 1. See Also Irish *Liber Hymnorum* (Henry Bradshaw Society edn.) vol. ii, p. 155.” “The editors of *Acta Sanctorum* quote variant forms (for Iofer Niger) – Iophin, Iofet, Tophet ... The relevant passage is quoted in the glosses to *Feilire Oengusso* H. Bradshaw Soc. edition, p. 74.” “Compare the story of the birth of St. Finān (with that of Tuan). See *Marytology of Oengus*, Henry Bradshaw Society edn., p. 112. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xvii, 205*n*, 207*n*; **Vol. 3**, p. 102)

Heracleon – ruler of the Romans, with his mother, for 5 years; he and his mother ruled for just 6 months before they were deposed and exiled – he with his nose cut off and she with her tongue cut out. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579, 579*n*) (**See Also:** Punishments)

Heracles (**See:** Hercules)

Heraclius – Heraclius was the ruler of the Romans for 28 years while Domnall mac Áeda was king in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Heraculius – Heraculius was the ruler of the Romans for 27 years; his son was Constantinus. “Heraclius and Heraculius are obviously doublets of one personality. The actual facts in the background are Heraclius, 610-640; his son, Constantine III, poisoned by Martina, his stepmother, after a reign of 4 months; Martina and her own son Heracleon deposed after 6 months and driven into exile – he with his nose and she with her tongue cut off; Constans son of Constantine 641-668.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579, 579*n*) (**See Also:** Health, Poison)

Herbs (**See:** Flora, Health)

Hercules¹ [Heracles] – Hercules¹ captured Troy from Laomedon during the 8th year of the reign of Bellepares (or during the reign of Sosarmus) which corresponds to the 615th year of the era of Abraham.

Lucian wrote an essay on “Herakles” which preserves some enigmatical details about the Gaulish god Ogmios. “Hercules and Iason came into the land of the Colchians in quest of the golden fleece in the time of Panyas.” “The voyage of the Argonauts is actually dated to the 27th year of Panyas, and Hercules’ ravaging of Troy to the 4th year of Sosarmus.” In ¶487, “a synchronistic note (“death of Hercules”) makes its contribution to the chronological confusion.” Hercules¹ had two sons - Agathyrus and Gelonos. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35, 97, 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 211, 313; **Vol. 5**, p. 143, 145, 173, 179)

Hercules² – Hercules² was the son of Alexander and Roxana. Olympias sought the kingship of the Macedonians for him. Hercules² was slain by Cassander. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Herculianus – He was a ruler of Rome who, together with Maximinus and Diocletianus, reigned for 20 years. “They killed 30,000 martyrs including the holy martyr Georgius, in one month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Herminones, the (See: Peoples)

Hermon, Mount (See: Mountains)

Hero, The (See: Authors; Raglan)

Herodotus (See: Authors)

Hesiod (See: Authors)

Hesperides, the (See: Peoples)

Hewer (See: Society)

Hiberi (See: Mountains)

Hibernia (See: Ireland)

Hichens, Capt. William (See: Authors)

Hides (See: Building Materials; Clothing)

Hidomus [Iudonius] – Hidomus was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195, 268)

Hieronimus (See: Authors)

High King (See: Society)

Hill – “The water (of the Flood) increased and augmented upon the earth till it reached fifteen cubits above every highest hill that was under the whole of heaven.” In the universal flood story “the Flood comes and departs, and the ship grounds on a hill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 117; **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

Hill of Alba - Grellach da Phil on the side of Cas [Caisse] in Mag Line between the two hills Eire and Alba, is the place where Loiguirí mac Neill died. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 355)

Hill of Eire - Grellach da Phil on the side of Cas [Caisse] in Mag Line between the two hills, Eire and Alba, is the place where Loiguirí mac Neill died. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 355)

Hill of Midchain – In the *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann* version of the story, the final *eric* demanded by Lug is three shouts on the Hill of Midchain. This last *eric* is not known in the LGE version. “The enigmatic

“three demonic shouts” (associated with Brigit) may perhaps be compared with the “three shouts from the hill of Midchain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 303, 308)

Hill of the Three Gods – “Of her (Danann) are named the three gods of Dana, and the Túatha Dé Danann, and the Hill of the Three Gods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 161)

Hillock of the Heads, the – This hillock was at Raith Umail on Findmagh where are buried Rind, Irgus, Conall and Cimme four-heads, the sons of Umor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71) (See Also: Beheading)

Hindech (See: Indech)

Hindukush (See: Mountains; Caucasus)

Hingis (See: Hengist)

Hireling (See: Society)

Hiruath – Hiruath was a linguist, possibly associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Hiruath– “The four sons of Esarg s. Net s. Indai were Dian Cecht the leech and Luchraid the wright and Credne the carpenter and the One Smith of Hiruath.” One of the eric items that Lug demanded was “*the whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath* – the whelp of the king of Hiruath in OCT ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187, 302) (See Also: Iruaith, Pi-Hahiroth)

Hiruath (See: Iruaith)

Hispani, the (See: Peoples)

Hispanius (See: Cities, Tarshish)

Hispanius (See: Espanus)

Hisperica Famina (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Historia Brittonum (See: Authors; Nennius, Mommsen, Morris, Todd)

Historia Nennii (See: Authors; Petrie)

Historia Scholastica (See: Authors; Comestor)

Historiae adversum paganos (See: Authors; Orosius)

Historian (See: Society)

History (See: Authors; Orosius)

History of Ancient Geography (See: Authors; Tozer)

Hog (See: Fauna; Mammals, Pig)

Hogan (See: Authors)

Holofernes, the (See: Peoples)

Holy Spirit – “It is clear that the glossators had no idea that they were dealing with a Scriptural text. One of them had to reassure himself that the reference to the Holy Spirit in ¶20 is not profane.” “No wickedness is poken here of the Holy Spirit, but excellence and honour to Him, beyond the creatures.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 15, 43)

Homer (See: Authors)

Honour-Price (See: Laws)

Honey (See: Foods)

Honorius – Honorius was the son of Theodosius. He became the joint ruler of the Romans with his brother Arcadius for 13 years and then, joint ruler with Theodosius, son of Arcadius, for 12 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Hooke, S.H. (See: Authors)

Hor-em-heb (See: Amades)

Horns (See: Architecture) (See Also: Musical Instruments)

Horsa [Osro] – Horsa was one of the two sons of Guictglis, king of the Old Saxons. He came with the crew of two ships and drove the Britons over the borders of the island.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 127, 149, 187, 206)

Horse (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Horseheads (See: Health, Deformities)

Horstmann (See: Authors)

Horus – “Set, the enemy, slew Osiris, his brother, the king-god; Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set, in which fight he, Horus, lost an eye; the eye was given to the dead Osiris to eat and the latter was thereby equipped a soul ... The tearing out of the eye appears to be connected with the creation or re-creation of the sun or the moon – with their death at setting and re-birth at rising” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265, 266)

Hospitality – “Let us tell of the princes of excellence of hospitality, the three sons of Cermat of Cualu.” “Nineteen kings, niggard in hospitality, died upon their pillows.” “Reverence in a Church, hide it not - the Home of Hospitality of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 217; Vol. 5, p. 541, 565)

Hostages (See Also: Captives; Laws, Sureties)

Dairfhinne and Dergthene – “Dairfhinne and Dergthene the swift to the rampart of Mumu with thousands of hostages, two sons who rectified the true Fothads.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475)

Elim – “Elim took with hostages a kingship over Ireland for one year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 505)

Érimón - In the time of Érimón, “a binding of hostages under a law of streaming.” (or, beneath a right of course) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263; Vol. 5, p. 423)

Flann – Flann, the 152nd king of Ireland, “By him the hostages of Ireland were allowed to go back, but he took them again by force.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Gíallchad – “Gíallchad took the kingship for a space of nine years. He took a hostage for every five men in Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Máel-Sechlainn – “A seige of three days and three nights by him (Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill) against the Foreigners, so that he took the hostages of Ireland by force from them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Muirchertach mac Neill – He “circuited around Ireland [with] ten hundreds [of picked men]; his hostages were by him captured and delivered into the hands of Donnchad mac Flainn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Muiredach – “Muiredach, a month over a year was king with great hostages.” “He took hostages of Uí Neill, and hostages of the Plain of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507, 535)

Túatha Dé Danann – “They pronounced judgement against the son of Míl, that they [themselves] should have the island to the end of three days, free from assault, from assembly of battle, or from giving of hostages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 37)

Ugoine – “Ugoine the Great, with thousands of hostages was king to the Tyrrene Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 473)

Hostel (See: Architecture)

Hosting

Conaire Mór – “It was in the time of Conaire that ... the hosting of Táin Bo Cúailnge took place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301)

Níall Glúndub – “The hosting of Loch Dá Caech by Níall” (Glúndub, the 153rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Sírna Soegalach – “In his time hosting began in Ireland.” “...an hundred hostings over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 455, 459)

Hounds (See: Fauna; Mammals; Dog)

House (See: Architecture)

House of Cletech (See: Tech Cletech)

House of Tethys – “Who calleth the cattle from the House of Tethys?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 113) (See Also: Architecture; Tech)

Howth – Howth is the promontory near Dublin where Dún Etair may have been located (O.S. sheet 15, 16, 19). “The Old Plain of Etar” appears to be, primarily, the isthmus connecting Howth with the mainland, and the lands adjacent to it north of the site of the present city of Dublin; but it is not clear how far it extended northward and southward. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163; Vol. 3, p. 85)

Hull, Dr. Vernam (See: Authors)

Humelchus – Humelchus was a linguist associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Humiliation (See: Punishments)

Hunter (See: Society)

Hunting– When Partholon came to Ireland the only means of obtaining food was the hunt, the chase and fowling. Partholon settled on the island, but while it yielded quarry for the chase he could get no fish, and hunted in vain for this addition to his fare until he reached Inber Muada, the mouth of the River Moy, which he found well-stocked. The hero's hunt for fish is emphasised in both of the LG prose texts.” Amorgen gave the judgement. “To each of them he apportioned his right, as they were a-hunting; each one received his lawful due at his hands, by the judgement of Amorgen, high and great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 98; Vol. 5, p. 119) (See Also: Food)

Hurdles (See: Architecture)

Husbandman (See: Society)

Husbandry (See: Domestication)

Huts (See: Architecture)

Hyberoc (See: Ireland)

Hyde, Douglas (See: Authors)

Hyrchanus – Hyrchanus was the king of Babylon after Antiochus Sidetes and before Demetrius (restored). “It is he who found a casket in the tomb of David with many treasures therein. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Hystaspes – His son was Darius the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

I

Í - Níall Frossach, the 145th king of Ireland, died in Í of Colum Cille while on pilgrimage. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393, 551) (**See Also:** Pilgrimage)

Ia (**See:** God)

Iabal [Iavan] – Iabal was the eldest son of Iafeth son of Noe. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 151, 153)

Iabe (**See:** God)

Iacor – Iacor was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 229, 247)

Iafe (**See:** Aife)

Iafer (**See:** Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Iafeth [Iathfeth, Japhet] – Iafeth was the son of Noe. Iafeth’s sister and wife is Olivana [Cata Casta, Catafluuia]. He had 15 (or 8) sons including Dannai (“presumably means *Dodanim* (recte *Rodanim*) at the end of the list in Gen. x.4.”), Gregus [Ionan] (“no doubt is the same as *Javan* (= Ionians)”, Hispanius (“is Tarshish, the leading town in Southern Spain. This, like “*Dodanim*,” appears in Gen. x.4 as a son, not of Japhet, but of his son Javan.”), Gomer, Iartacht, Iavan [Iabal], Madai, Magog, Maisechda [Maisegda] , Mosoch, Tiras [Thiras] , and Tubal. Iafeth settled in the northern side of Asia, Asia Minor, Armenia, Media, Scythia, Europe and his descendants are the Gaedil and the people of Graecia Parva, Graecia Magna and Alexandrian Greece. He was the first to play a harp and an organ after the Flood. Iafeth died on a mountain in Armenia sometimes called Sliab Armenia. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 1, 21, 23, 37, 135, 137, 145, 147, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 167, 169, 171, 189, 210, 211, 213, 215, 222, 246, 250, 251, 252, 254, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 45, 47, 126, 265, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 37, 153, 185; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 183)

Ianiculum – “Ianiculum is the name of the man who made a city upon side of the river [Tiber] in his [Ianus] time.” “...the chronicler has sadly misunderstood the legendary fragments that have come to his knowledge; the Ianiculum has for him [the chronicler] become a man, and as for the “opposition” city, he is evidently thinking of the altar of Saturn alleged by some doubtful authorities to have been established on the Capitoline Hill.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 313)

Ianus – Ianus was king of the Epirotae and the first king to take over the Romans. The month of January is named for him. The Quirites descend from him. “He was 20 years before “him” [Lampares?, Saturn?] on the Tiber.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Iar¹ – Iar¹ was of the progeny of Lugaid son of Ith; his sons were Eterscéil and Eochu Arthach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Iar² – Iar² was the son of Ailill son of Deda son of Sin son of Rosín of the Erna. His son was Ailill and his grandson was Eterscéil Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 299, 301, 471)

Iar³ – Iar³ was the son of Dergthene of the Fir Bolg; his son was Luigdech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Iar⁴ – Iar⁴ was the son of Nema and he was a linguist associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Iara [Iarra] – Iara was the son of Sru son of Esru son of Baath son of Rifath Scot; his son was Ara. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Íarbonél [Artoat, Íarbonél Fáid, Iarbonel Fáith, Iarbonel the Soothsayer, Iardaines, Iardanaines] – Iarbonel was the son of Nemed and one of the five chieftains of the Nemedians. His wife was Meda and his sons were Beothach and Semul. Iarbonel's "name looks like a corrupted version of the name of one of Nemed's sons Orba - (I)arbo(nel)." He is most often described as "the soothsayer", but also as a champion; the giant; the white; and a prophet. "It is more than probable that Írial Fáid [of the Milesians] is primarily the same personage as Íarbonél Fáid, who figures among the Nemedian leaders." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 163; **Vol. 3**, p. 59, 87, 109, 121, 125, 131, 141, 147, 151, 153, 155, 157, 169; **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 98, 107, 127, 139, 141, 153, 155, 167, 169, 215, 247, 249, 308, 309; **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 489)

Iardacht (**See:** Iartach)

Iardan – Iardan was the son of Nemed; his son was Bethach. Iardan was probably intended to be Íarbonél. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 173; **Vol. 4**, p. 165) (**See Also:** Íarbonél)

Iardanaines (**See:** Íarbonél)

Iardobar [Ordobur, Urdobur] – Supposedly located in the north of Alba, "Dobar and Iar-Dobar – Dobar and West Dobar. Skene (Celtic Church, i. 166) connects Dobar with the river Dour in Aberdeenshire; but it is not clear what brings this comparatively unimportant river (which is not in Northern Scotland) into the picture; and Iardobhar is left unexplained." After the battle at Conaing's Tower some of the surviving Nemedians – Matach, Erglan and Iartach, the three sons of Beoan - fled here. Later, the Túatha Dé Dannan fled from Greece to "Dobur and Urdobar" and remained there for four or seven years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145, 192, 192n; **Vol. 4**, p. 94, 141, 167, 304, 309)

Iardoman – It was here at Iardoman that Báetán son of Ninnid, or of Muirchertach, was killed by Colmán Bec or by Cronán. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 369)

Iared [Iareth, Jared] – Iared was the son of Malalabel son of Cainan son of Enos son of Seth. He was born when his father, Malalabel, was 165 years old. Iared was 162 years old when his son Enoch was born. Iared lived for 800 years after the birth of Enoch and his total lifespan was 962 years (or, 965 years). Iared was one of the four men with the longest lives (**see also:** Adam, Mathusalem, Noe). In his time the Sethites came down from Mount Hermon and mixed with the Cainites. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 93, 99, 101, 104, 125, 145, 147, 187, 199, 241, 266)

Iaréil (**See:** Írial Fáid)

Iareth (**See:** Iared)

Iarlathe – Iarlathe was the third abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357)

Iarmbras – The battle of Iarmbras was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the men of Mumu. In this battle Cennluga son of Calc was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Iarra (**See:** Iara)

Iartach [Iardacht] – Iartach was the son of Beoan and was one of 30 Nemedian warriors to survive the battle at Conaing’s Tower. After the battle at Conaing’s Tower he fled to Dobar and Iardobar in the north of Alba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 143, 145, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Iartacht [Artach] – Iartacht was the son of Iafeth son of Noe; his son was Airthecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Iason – Iason went with Hercules to the land of the Colchians to capture the golden fleece in the time of Panyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211) (See Also: Argonauts)

Iathfeth (See: Iafeth)

Iavan (See: Iabal)

Ibad – Ibad was one of the 72 kings involved in building the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 193)

Ibad (See: Ibath)

Iban – Iban was one of two merchants, the other being Eban, who was a member of the Partholon expedition to Ireland. Eban brought cattle and kine to Ireland, and Iban brought gold. “Iban and Eban, the merchants of whom, once more, we first hear in R³, appear in the poem as Bibal and Babal, and this form is adopted by K [ō Cléirigh].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 59, 95) (See Also: Babal, Bibal)

Ibar – Ibar, the bishop died during the reign of Lugaid Lonn, the 118th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Ibath¹ [Ebath, Ibad] – Ibath¹ was the son of Bethach son of Iardan [Iarbone] son of Nemed and his son was Baath [Baad]. Ibath¹ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. After the battle at Conaing’s Tower “Ibath and his son Baath went into the north of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 3, p. 125, 143, 145, 153, 196; Vol. 4, p. 98, 127, 155, 187)

Ibath² – Ibath² was the son of Feinius Farsaid; his son was Baath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 23)

Ibath³ – Ibath³ was the son of Gomer son of Iafeth; his son was Baath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 9)

Ibath⁴ – Ibath⁴ was the son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe and his son was Alainius. The Albanians, Britons, Franks, Romans and Saxons are descended from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 157, 167; Vol. 2, p. 47)

Ibath⁵ (See: Rifath Scot)

Iberi, the (See: Peoples)

Iberia (See: Spain)

Ibitena (See: Cities)

Ichtmor¹ [Icht Mór] – “Cairpre Luisc Lethet of numbers of voices left a good son, Icht mór.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475)

Ichtmor² [Icht Mór] – “Ichtmór was worth his weight in gold; he was born of good Sechmór. He was good, according to the fame of deeds of valour who brought hostages in from Alba.” “Ichtmór and Sechmór are here assumed to be personal names though they make no appearance as such in the associated prose text –

not so far as I (Macalister) can find in the genealogies. These verses are very obscure by reason of the unexplained allusions with which they abound.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475, 475n)

Ida (See: Enda²)

Idach – Idach was the son of Fraech son of Fidach. His son was Aicle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Idol [baetyl, fetish, ‘hand-god’, Lam Dia] – Cessair was warned of the coming flood by an idol, or Cessair advised her companions that they take an idol, worship it and sunder themselves from the God of Noe. The idol advised them to make a voyage on the sea, but the idol did not know when the flood would come. ‘A lam-dia was a portable object, possibly an elongated water-worn stone, more or less flattened, a rounded oval in shape, such as were found in a bronze-age burial cairn ...Such objects ... appear to have been used for oracular purposes, but the method of their use is unknown; idols of Oceania, Egypt and India show physical deformities. Supposedly the birth of Christ broke the powers of the idols. Crom Cruaich was the king-idol of Ireland during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 171, 172, 175, 191, 203, 237, 238, 261, 262; Vol. 4, p. 113, 145, 175; Vol. 5, p. 203) (See Also: Cermant Cestach)

Iessu – Iessu was a linguist associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Iffa – Mag Femen “is understood to be identical with the baronies of Iffa and Offa in Co. Tipperary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 328)

Ignatius – Ignatius was the successor of the Apostle Peter in Antioch who was cast to the lions by the Roman ruler Traianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573) (See Also: Saints; Society, Popes)

Igniad – Igniad was the son of Goll Eilic. His son was Maduda. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Ilbreac – Ilbreac was one of the seven sons of Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Ile (See: Islands)

Ilia – Ilia was founded by Thogorma son of Gomer son of Iafeth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Illadán – Illadán was the son of Cerball. His son was Cumaine Librene, or Librene. It may be that Cumaine was the son of Librene. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Illanach – Illanach was one of the seven sons of Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Illann – Illann was the “son of Dunlaing, king of Laigen” who fought against Muirchertach mac Erca in opposition to the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Illdanach (See: Lug Lamfada)

Illyria – “Magnentius slew Constans (son of Constantine the Great) in Illyria [*sic lege*].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Imair (See: Imaire)

Imaire [Imair, Imar] – Imaire was the name of one of the four oxen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Imar (See: Imaire)

Imbolc (See: Time; Festivals)

Imchad – Imchad was the son of Fíachu Glasgen of the Fir Bolg. His son was Cerb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Imchath – Imchath was of the progeny of Lugaid Cal. His son was Test. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Imdan – The battle of Imdan was fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Imlech – Ailbe of Imlech died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Imm – Imm was the son of Pirn of the Cruithne. He was one of their champions or possibly one of their sages. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 145, 179)

Immortality - Adam and Eve might have had everlasting life if they ate the fruits of the Forbidden Tree. Tuan and Fintan were “the immortal antediluvians” who passed on their personal knowledge to certain early saints. “so long as the names of the women [Banba, Ériu, Fotla] are preserved by being imposed on the island, so long are they assured of immortality.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 29, 205; Vol. 5, p. 6, 8)

Imus – Imus was one of seven husbandmen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 94)

In Dagda Mór (See: Dagda)

Inauguration – Mag Adar was the inauguration place of the Dál gCais near Quin in County Clare. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 332) (See Also: Governance; Stones, Lia Fail)

Inber Brena – The battle of Inber Brena was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the province of the Gailoin and Uga son of Eogan fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Inber Cichmuine – Inber Cichmuine was named for Cichban, wife of Slanga, son of Partholon. “It is impossible to identify with certainly the *Inber Cichmaine* referred to.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 90)

Inber Colptha – Inber Colptha is the Boyne Estuary. “... the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77; Vol. 5, p. 9)

Landings at – “Érimón with thirty ships sailed right-hand wise against Irelamd to the North-east ... They landed in Inber Colptha; that is, Colptha s. Mil, he it is who landed at first, so it is his name which is on the harbour; *unde* Inber Colptha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 57, 83, 87, 101, 133)

Partition Marker - The fifth of Ireland ruled by Slanga son of Dela of the Fir Bolg was from Inber Colptha to Comar tri nUisce. “From Drobais eastward, pleasant the recital, the Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobor; to Inber Colptha of the battles the Fifth of the very boastful Ulaid.” “From the strand of Inber Colptha thence to the Meeting of the Three Waters, be a full generous enclosure of lands named by you, the fifth of the helmeted Gaileoin.” “Ireland was divided thereafter between Cermna and Sobairce, namely from Inber Colptha to Luimneach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 29, 73, 75; Vol. 5, p. 265)

Inber Domnand [Domnann] – “Inber Domnand has been identified with Malahide Bay north of Dublin.” In ¶279, a glossator informs us that the Fir Domnann were so called because they landed in *Inber Domnann*. Some lines lower down, an earlier glossator had stated the exact contrary – that the creek received its name

from the men: and he, or another, had explained the name of the Fir Domnann in a totally different way. To attempt to make any reconciliation between these discrepancies would be merely futile. They exist, and their existence must be accepted as evidence of the complex artificiality of our texts, and of nothing more.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 91; **Vol. 4**, p. 5, 77)

Landings at – Two hundred years before Partholon came to Ireland, the Fomorians landed at Inber Domnand. Genand and Rudraigi of the Fir Bolg landed with 2,000 men on a Friday. Túathal Tectmar and his mother Eithne Imgel land at Inber Domnann after a 20 year absence from Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 15, 35, 73; **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 15, 17, 29; **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 327)

Inber Dubglaisi – Inber Dubglaisi is, perhaps, the mouth of the Douglas River between Blackrock and Passage, County Cork. Gann and Sengann of the Fir Bolg landed here on a Tuesday. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35; **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 15, 29, 77)

Inber Féile [Inber Féile, The White Wall] – Inber Féile was the lake-estuary in which Fial performed her ablutions, but it cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry. The Sons of Míl anchored their ships here and at Inber Scéne on their first landing in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 33, 39, 57, 61, 81, 95, 125, 127)

Inber in Buada – “The expression (*damh ochtair*) is applied to the people of Partholon in the *Dindsenchas* poem on Inber in Buada (Gwynn, M.D., iii, 418).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250)

Inber Mór – “Inber Mór in Cualu is the estuary of the Avoca river at Arklow.” Fiacha son of Delbaeth and the six sons of Ollom fell at the hands of Eogan of Inber Mór. Amorgen built the Causeway [Turlach] of Inber Mór in the territory of Ui Enechlais in Cualu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 125, 185, 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 133, 157, 167, 171, 421)

Inber Muada – “Partholon settled on the island, but while it yielded quarry for the chase he could get no fish, and hunted in vein for this addition to his fare until he reached *Inber Muada*, the mouth of the River Moy, which he found well stocked. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 98)

Inber Scéne – “Orosius gave trouble to Irish topographers, ancient and modern, by speaking of an Irish river *Scena*, setting them on a hunt for a non-existent *Inber Scéne*. As *sc* conventionally represents the sound of *sh* ... we must pronounce this word as *Shena*, and it is then easily recognized as Orosius’ version of Sinann (genitive *Sinna*) or “Shannon.” “The place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer. Inber Scene is a typical case; Scene has been evolved to account for Orosius’s version of the name of the Shannon estuary!” “Three times was Ireland taken in Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi; **Vol. 2**, p. 254, 269; **Vol. 5**, p. 9)

Burials at – Éránnán the youngest son of Míl, and Scéne, the wife of Amorgen, are buried at Inber Scéne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 61, 73, 91, 93)

Landings at – Three times was Ireland taken at Inber Scéne. Partholon landed at Inber Scéne on Tuesday the 17th, or May 14th; or, Partholon did not land here at all, but at Inis Saimer. Nemed landed here on Wednesday the 15th. The Sons of Míl landed here on a Tuesday on the Kalends of May. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 91, 115, 267, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 83, 84, 98; **Vol. 5**, p. 39, 53, 55, 57, 71, 81, 131)

Inber Sláine – Inber Sláine is the Slaney Estuary. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 77)

Landings at - Slanga, and his third of the Fir Bolg, landed at Inber Slaine on Saturday, the kalends of August. “The expedition of the Sons of Míl came to land in Inber Sláine.” The Cruithne landed in Inber Slaine in Ui Cendselaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35; **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 9, 15, 17, 29, 31; **Vol. 5**, p. 51, 71, 175, 179)

Inboth (See: Enboth)

Inboth [Ionboth] – His son was Samroth who fell in the battle of Sliab Moduirn during the reign of Conmáel, the 6th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 433, 445)

Incantation – (See Also: Spell)

Amorgen – “I seek the land of Ireland ... An incantation very cunning, The great cunning of the wives of Bres ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 117)

The Devil – “The form of a serpent, a body of thin air, the devil took to himself on the evil course: the letters through which he made an incantation – a wretched affair – were *He, Vav, He* and *Yodh*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 179)

The Spear of Asal – “The spear of Asal of ridgy red gold: he lives not whose blood it sheddeth: and no cast goeth amiss so long as one saith “Yew!” of it; but when one saith “Re-Yew!” it goeth backward forthwith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137)

The Túatha Dé Danann – “Those were the *Tuath Dea* – gods were their men of arts, non-gods their husbandmen. They knew the incantations of the druids, and charioteers, and trappers and cupbearers.” “The TDD are in this passage called by an unusual form of their name – *Tuath Dea* – which is corroborative of an extraneous origin for this passage. The enumeration of four classes of persons who used special incantations is suggestive, and probably based on fact.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 111, 295)

Incest - Incest is sexual or marital relations between two persons who are so closely related that their marrying is prohibited.

Brother and Sister

Adam’s family – Adam had three sons who had progeny - Seth, Sile, Cain perverse and crooked: their three wives, victorious strength! were Olla, Paip, Pithip.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 187)

Ladra and Cessair – “Adna “the ancient,” afterwards Ladra) ... Adna being son of Bith, he is consequently brother of Cessair (a relationship attributed to Ladra by an interpolator in ¶196). We seem here to be on the track of a myth of a divine brother-sister union, comparable with the connexion of Zeus and Hera, or with those of the cosmogonic ennead in Egyptian mythology.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 248)

Míl’s family – Míl is usually credited with eight sons including: Airech, Amorgen, Colptha, Donn, Éber, Érennán, Érimón, and Ír. Additionally, he had two daughters: Dil and Odba who each married one of their brothers. “Dil, wife of Donn, was drowned. She was a daughter of Míl ...” “Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 39, 57, 83, 99)

Noe’s family - “God brought a Flood over the world altogether, so that none thereof escaped alive except Noe and his wife [his own sister], and his three sons, [who were the husbands of his three daughters], and his three daughters, [who were the wives of the three sons].” These were: Noe and Coba; Ham and Oliva; Sem and Olla; Iafeth and Olivana. “Note that the discovery that the wives of Noah and his sons were their respective sisters had not been made when the MS. of R² used by gF was written.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 111, 159, 189, 210)

Partholon’s children; - Aife the wife of Laiglinde from whom is Mag Aife in Osraige ... Learned men reckon that Aife was daughter to Partholon himself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 81, 90)

Three Finds, the and Clothrann – Clothrann was the daughter of Eochu Feidlech and the sister of the three Finds of Emain [Bres, Nar and Lothar] who begat Lugaid Riab nDerg upon her. “... and further Lugaid himself begat a son [Crimthann Nia Náir] upon his own mother ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325)

Zeus and Hera – “... the myth of a divine brother-sister union, comparable with the connexion of Zeus and Hera” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 248)

Father and Daughter

Delbaeth and Danand – “Danand or Dana is the eponym of the two remarkable mountains called “the Paps of Dana” in Co. Kerry. Her father Delabeth had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult: and in his capacity of father to these beings – who were of a divinity so sublimated that they are spoken of as “the gods of the TDD” – Delbaeth also bears the name of Turenn or Turell Piccreo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 129, 161, 189, 193, 300)

Óengus Tuirmech Temrach – “Óengus Tuirmech begat his son Fiacha Fer Mara upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dun Aignech, with the trappings of a king’s son – a purple robe with a golden fringe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287, 473)

Mother and Son

Ernmas and Fiachna - “Ernmas d. Etarlam was the mother of those women (Fotla, Banba, Eriu): and she was mother of Fiachna and Ollom (who were the sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 155, 189, 195)

Scota² and Érimón – After Míl died, his wife Scota² was married by her son Érimón. “Scota d. Pharaoh king of Egypt, also died in that battle (Sliab Mis) – the wife of Érimón s. Míl. For Míl s. Bile went a-voyaging into Egypt, four ships’ companies strong, and he took Scota to wife, and Érimón took her after him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 75) (See Also: Marriage, extended affinal marriage)

Clothrann and Lugaid Riab nDerg – Clothrann was the daughter of Eochu Feidlech and the sister of the three Finds of Emain who begat Lugaid Riab nDerg upon her; “and further Lugaid himself begat a son [Crimthann Nia Náir] upon his own mother ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325)

Inda¹ [Indai, Indui, Innai] – Inda¹ was the son of Allda son of Tat; his son was Net. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 4, p. 99, 133, 187, 189, 193, 195) (See Also: Indui¹)

Inda² – Inda² was the son of Ogaman son of Uga son of Eogan Ergnach son of Sétna Sithbac. His sons were Maine Móir-echtach and Ailill and Connla. Maine Móir-echtach and Ailill were killed in the battle of Ercha. Connlas was killed in the battle of Cuilleann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Inda³ – Inda³ was the son of Ros of the progeny of Gúaille son of Cerb of the Fir Bolg. His son was Laegaire who was killed at the battle of Druimm Ligen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Indai – Indai was the son of Delbaeth and Ernmas; his son was Net. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 189, 191, 193)

Indaid – Indaid was one of the three sons of Gúaille son of Cerb. Indaid was killed at the battle of Irgoll in the fight against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Inde – Inde was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 229, 247)

Indech [Hindech, Ninnech] – Indech the son of De Domnann, king of the Fomorians was a man of arts and poetry; his son was Ochtriallach. At the second battle of Mag Tuiread Indech killed Ogma. After the battle, Lug went to him to gain the particulars as to the number of casualties in the battle. “The

mathematical puzzle set to Lug by Indech was in metrical form, but has become badly corrupted in all the texts” One version of Indech’s answer is: “Seven men, seven score, seven hundred, seven fifty, fifty, nine hundred, twenty hundred, forty with Net, ninety – that is with Ogma s. Elathan s. Net.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 119, 149, 151, 181, 229, 298, 310, 322) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

India – India was supposedly named from Faleg son of Éber. One of the women of the Cessair expedition to Ireland was named Inde and Macalister suggests that her name may have been meant to be eponymous of India. When they left Egypt, the Milesians traveled from Taprobane Island and around past India. ¶ 155 provides a version of the Milesians’ itinerary from Egypt but “the geographical names are corrupt and obscure. *Indiniam* (where we once more see a Latin accusative) is presumably India, but it might be the river Indus.” The Rees brothers proposed that the five peoples who settled Ireland before the coming of the sons of Mil “were ‘archetypal’ forerunners of the Gaels, comparing the “Five Kindreds” who first occupied India in Vedic tradition and suggesting that the Irish invasions could be correlated with a fivefold model of Indo-European society derivable from the trifunctional scheme proposed by Dumézil.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 18, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 47, 69, 146, 152n, 247, 261) (See Also: Journey)

Indian Sea (See: Seas)

Indians, the (See: Peoples)

Indui¹ [Inda¹, Indai, Innai, Innui] – Indui¹ was the son of Aldui son of Tat son of Tabarn; his sons were Ordan and Net. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98, 99, 127, 129, 131, 133, 155, 157, 161, 183, 191, 237; Vol. 5, p. 15) (See Also: Inda¹, Indai)

Indui² [Innui] – Indui² was the son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. “He fell on the strand eastward in the trenches of Rath Ailig. Did Indui the great, son of pleasant Delbaith, at the hands of Gann, a youth bold, white-fisted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 133, 157, 161, 189, 231)

Indui³ – Indui³ was the son of Echtach son of Etarlam; his son was Midir of Bri Leith. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 161, 191, 233)

Indui⁴ – His son was Edleo. He may be the same as Indui³ the son of Echtach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 159)

Indus (See: Rivers)

Inell – Inell was the name of one of the three cups [goblets] of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Inesclaind (See: Druim in Asclaind)

Infidelity (See: Adultery)

Ing (See: Cing¹)

Ingaevones, the (See: Peoples)

Ingcel Cáech – “Ingcel Cáech of the Britons, or he was of the Domnann, the daughter of the king of the Britons being his mother.” He and the Bandits of Ireland were responsible for killing Conaire Mór at the Bruiden Dá Derga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 521)

Inguo – Inguo is a name in the Frankish “Table of Nations” intended to explain the name Ingaevones from Tacitus, and linked to the Irish Negua. From him are descended the Burgundians, the Thuringians, the Langobardi, and the Baiorarii (Bavarians). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Inheritance (See: Laws)

INIS (See Also: Islands)

Inis Bó Finne - Columbanus the bishop, journeyed with the relics of saints to Inis Bó Finne during the reign of Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Inis Dornglas – “It was upon Inis Dornglas on the Moy of Ui Amalgada that the poison was made” by Mongfhinn who accidentally killed her brother, Crimthann, instead of her intended target, Niall son of Eochu Mugmedon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347)

Inis Elga (See: Ireland)

Inis Fáil (See: Ireland)

Inis Finchoire (See: Islands; Caire Cendfinne)

Inis Medoin [Inismaan]– Concraide of the sons of Umor “took is fair share on the sea, in Inis Medoin.” This is “Inismaan in the Aran group. The great fortification on that island, now called “Dun Conor,” may perhaps echo the name of Concraide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 69, 89)

Inis Saimera (See: Islands; Saimer)

Inishowen - “Flaithbertach led the fleet of Dál Riada into Ireland and a great slaughter was made of them in Inishowen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Inismaan (See: Inis Medoin)

Ink (See: Tools)

Innai (See: Onnoi)

Innai (See: Inda¹)

Innait – Innait was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil, along with his brethren: Cnú, Cú Corb, Corba, Brian, Bresal, Eochu, Fergus, Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Innui (See: Indui)

Innrechtach (See: Inrechtach)

Inny (See: Rivers, Eithne)

Inrechtach [Innrechtach] – Inrechtach was the son of Muirdedach, king of Connachta, and he died during the reign of Fergal son of Máel-Duin the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 411)

Insects (See: Fauna; Insects)

Inter-Marriages (See Also: Alliances; Marriage)

Cainites and Sethites – “Without doubt, the lost beginning of R² differed in a like degree from the first six paragraphs of R¹ which were substituted for it: we can have no direct knowledge of what it may have contained, but we may be absolutely certain that it emphasized the divine command on the Sethites to abstain from intermarriage with the Cainites, and that this command, and the disobedience of it by the Sethites, came after the R² narrative of the death of Abel, and was the original antecedent to the Flood narrative.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 4, 218)

Fomorians, Túatha Dé Danann and Fir Bolg – Ethliu daughter of Balor, the Fomorian was married to Dian Cecht, physician to the Túatha Dé Danann. They gave their son, Lug, in fosterage to Tailtiu, the former queen of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117)

Intuir (See: Tuir)

Invasions (See Also: Battles)

Alba

Cruithne – “Cruithnechan son of Cing son of Loichet went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons, and he cut out land for them, namely the Cruithne-folk.” They later divided Alba into seven parts. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 185, 427)

Ugoine Mór – “Ugoine Mór took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba to the Sea of Wight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275)

Egypt – Nectenebus, Pharaoh of Egypt, was driven out by Alexander the Great. “It is true that he was driven from his kingdom and fled to Ethiopia: his conqueror was not, however, Alexander the Great, but Artaxerxes Ochus, B.C. 350.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 39, 41, 69, 136; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 51)

Europe – Some say that Ugoine Mór took the kingship of all (Western) Europe ... to the Caspian Sea and/or to the Tyrrhene Sea. (source: Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 349, 473)

Greece – Xerxes, king of the Persians, “conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Ireland

Banba – The source of the information about the ante-diluvian invasion of Banba is derived from the Cessair section of LGE. It is possible that the Banba invasion is simply a variant of the Cessair tale. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173, 175, 177, 179, 185, 197, 231, 232,240; Vol. 5, p. 8)

Capa, Laigne & Luasad – The source of the information about the ante-diluvian invasion of the three Spanish fishermen is the Cessair tale. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174, 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232, 240, 243; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Cessair – The tale of the Cessair expedition to Ireland with three men and fifty or one hundred fifty women to escape the Flood is according to the pseudo-chronology of events the first ‘official’ invasion of Ireland. Some scholars, however, see the Cessair tale as a later creation and that the first occupation of Ireland was by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section III, Vol. 2, p. 166 – 248)

Cruithne – The Fir Bolg occupied the islands of Ara and Islay, Rachra and Man until the Cruithne drove them out. “In the time of Érimón, Gub and his son, Cathluan son of Gub, king of the Cruithne, assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drove him out.” They landed in Inber Slaine and were made welcome by Crimthann for driving out the Túath Fidga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 173; Vol. 5, p. 177, 179)

Daughters of Cain - Keating has “a queer story of the visit of the “three daughters of Cain” to Ireland. Where this came from is uncertain, but it would appear to have been a pre-Flood visit. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 169, 175, 232)

Fir Bolg – The Fir Bolg, Fir Domnann and Gaileoin were collectively called the Fir Bolg. They were the descendants of Nemed’s people who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower and fled to Greece only to

be enslaved. Escaping from Greece they returned to an empty Ireland and took it for themselves. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section VI, **Vol. 4**, p. 1 – 90)

Fomorians – “Two hundred years had they a-fishing and a-fowling till Partholon came to them and fought the battle of Mag Itha.” This statement of the early occupation of Ireland has been interpreted to mean that the Fomorians occupied Ireland two years before Partholon, as well as meaning that the Fomorians took two hundred years to reach Ireland which was already occupied by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 10, 11, 14, 15, 72, 73, 74, 75)

Foreigners – “Labraid Loingsech took the kingship of Ireland, and with im came the Foreigners into Ireland with their broad spears in their hands.” The body of Níall Noí-Giallach “was brought from the East by the men of Ireland, and whenever the Foreigners gave them battle, the body of the king was raised aloft, and the battle was broken upon them.” During the reign of Conchobor the 148th king of Ireland, the Foreigners ravaged Árd Macha. Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland raised a siege against the Foreigners and took the hostages of Ireland from them by force. Brian Boroma mac Cenneidig was killed by the Foreigners at Cluain Tarb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 349, 397, 403, 405, 415, 539, 553, 555)

Nemed – Nemed and his followers occupied Ireland only after the descendants of Partholon were all killed by disease and the island was empty for two hundred years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section V, **Vol. 3**, p. 115 – 206)

Partholon – Partholon fled to Ireland after the murder of his parents and is credited as being the first occupier of Ireland when the tales of Banba, Capa, Laigne and Luasad, the daughters of Cain, Cessair and the Fomorians are disconsidered as being outside of the traditional pseudo-history. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section IV, **Vol. 2**, p.249 – 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 2 – 114)

Saxons – “The Saxons came into Ireland and Ireland was ravaged by them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Túatha Dé Danann – The ancestry of the Túatha Dé Danann lies in the few survivors of Nemed’s people from the battle of Conaing’s Tower. These few people went to the “north of the world” and later invaded Ireland. They challenged the Fir Bolg to battle and defeated them at the first battle of Mag Tuired. Subsequently, the Túatha Dé Danann had to defend themselves from the Fomorians at the second battle of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section VII, **Vol. 4**, p. 91 – 342)

Sons of Míl – The sons of Míl are descended from a line of Scythian kings who were exiled after a civil war. They journeyed for hundreds of years before they conquered Spain. One their elders launched a reconnaissance expedition to Ireland and was killed by the Túatha Dé Danann. The Milesians invaded Ireland in revenge and defeated the Túatha Dé Danann in a series of battles including those at Sliab Mis, Tailltiu, Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section VII, **Vol. 5**, p. 1 – 135)

Israel – “Nabuchodonosor burnt the Temple of Solom, after he previously devastated Jerusalem.” Antiochus Epiphanes slew the Maccabees. Antiochus Sidetes plundered Jerusalem and took 300 talents of gold from Simon. Hyrcanus found a casket in the tomb of David with many treasures. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 249, 571)

Persia

Alexander the Great – Darius Magnus was the last king of the Persians. He fought three battles against Alexander and was slain in the last battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207)

Romans – “Constantine the Great fell in Nicomedia striving for the kingship of Persia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Scythians – Cyrus the son of Darius “fell at the hands of the Scythians, surrounded by three hundred

thousand men.” “Cyrus began to reign B.C. 559 and was defeated in battle and slain by the Scythian Massagetæ in 529.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43, 83)

Pictland – “Twice eighteen of the soldiers of Thrace came on an expedition to the sons of Míl, that is, inspired by the fame of the glory of the expedition: so that they came into a league with the sons of Míl: and elders had promised them that they should attain to a territory along with them, if they themselves should take land. For that reason the Gaedil attacked by force the land where the Cruithne are. Now these soldiers came from Thrace into Pict-land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71, 147)

Spain – The Gaedil fought 3 or 54 battles against the Hispani, Tuscans, Frisians, Langobardi and Barchu and took Spain by force. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 31, 43, 73, 77, 79, 105, 113, 132, 133, 162)

Troy – Troy was captured by Hercules during the reign of Sosarmus. (source: **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 313)

Invisibility (See: Magic)

Iochim – Ochim was a linguist associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Iofen (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Iofer Niger (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Iofet (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Iohannes – Iohannes the Cardinal was president of the Synod of Cenannas in A.D. 1152. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Ionan (See: Gregus)

Ionboth (See: Inboth)

Ionian Sea (See: Seas)

Ionians, the (See: Peoples)

Ionitus – Ionitus was the 4th son of Noe who was born after the Flood and he is derived from Comestor. “Others say that a son was born to Noe after the Flood, named Ionitus. Ethan was the portion of territory which he received: out of the other three portions was his portion selected. He was a good astrologer, having learned it from his father Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159, 253)

Ioph [Epha] – “For the Canaanites were of the seed of Ham, and it is through that same curse that there was the destruction of the children of Dardan and Ioph, so that each of them slew his fellow.” “R² interpolates the mutual slaying of “the children of Dardan and Ioph,” which does not refer to the Trojan war, as might appear at first sight, but to the destruction of the Midianites (Judges vii. 19 ff.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137, 245)

Iophim (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Iorgoll - Orc was the king of Goll and Iorgoll at the time of Fergal the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Ioruath (See: Iruaith)

Ioseph – Ioseph was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Donnchad mac Flaind, the 154th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Iouianus – Iouianus [*sic lege*] was the ruler of Rome after Iulianus. He ruled for 7 months until he died in his own house. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Ír¹ – “The learned reckon that Ír son of Íth son of Breogan came into Ireland with Lugaid son of Íth. Of the progeny of Ír son of Íth are Muscraige, Corcu Baiscinn, Corcu Duibne and many other peoples besides.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 97)

Ír² – Ír² was the son of Míl and he was born on the Thracian Sea, or on the side of Thracia, or beside Asia. His son was Éber. Ír² was a chieftain in the Milesian invasion of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 6, 73, 107, 125; **Vol. 4**, p. 259; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 25, 41, 47, 65, 85, 89, 97, 99, 103, 105, 109, 117, 125, 157, 171, 211, 229, 231, 241, 245, 263, 291, 305, 457)

Battle of Life – “The Sons of Míl (Éber, Érimón and Ír) fought the battle (of Life against the Túatha Dé Danann) valiantly.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35)

Death of – In Verse XLVIII, quatrain 13 reads: “The first man of the seed of tuneful Breogan belonging to them, who died in great Ireland, was Dond son of Míl, setting aside Ír, from whom is the name of Tech Duinn of retainers.” “The first man who was drowned was not Íth, as might appear at first sight, but Ír. The quatrain thus means “Ír was the first man of the seed of Míl, coming to avenge Íth, who was drowned.” Ír’s ship “advanced the length of a *murchrech* beyond every ship ... then the oar that was in the hand of Ír broke, so that he fell backward, and died the following night; and his body was taken to Sceilic, behind the southern promontory of Corcu Duibne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 86; **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 59, 61, 73, 93, 107)

Descendants of – “Ír son of Míl, of him is Rudraige s, Sitric. Of his children are Conall Cernach with his numerous communities, and Fergus s. Roigh with his numerous communities.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 67, 291, 305, 457)

Irad – Irad was the son of Enoch son of Cain son of Adam. Irad’s son was Maviahel. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89)

Írárd – Írárd was the son of Rothechtaid son of Ros. His son was Cas Clothach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233)

Ireland

Bays – **See:** Seas, Bays – Ballinskelligs, Ballysadane, Bannow, Bantry, Clew, Dundalk, Dundrum, Dublin, Galway, Malahide, Murloch, Oranmore, Tralee, Whitepark

Cities and Towns – **See:** Cities and Towns – Arklow, Armagh, Ballyconnell, Ballygar, Ballyquin, Blackrock, Boyle, Camross, Caiseal, Castlebar, Castleknock, Clarinbridge, Clogher, Clonard, Clonmel, Croom, Dalkey, Downpatrick, Dublin, Easky, Fahan, Kells, Kilcullen Bridge, Kilaloe, Kilarney, Kilmacduagh, Kilmainham, Kinvarra, Lecale, Limerick, Londonderry, Moira, Mullingar, Navan, Port Lairge, Port Laoigse, Quin, Tirawley, Tuam, Waterville, West Inishowen

Counties – **See:** Counties – Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Derry, Donegal, Down, Dublin, Fermanagh, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Killarney, Leitrim, Leix, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow

Estuaries – **See:** Inber: Brena, Cichmuine, Colptha, Domnand, Dubglasi, Feile, in Buada, Mór, Muada, Scéne, Slaine

Fauna – See: Fauna – Birds, Boar, Bull, Calf, Cat, Cattle, Coursing-dog, Cow, Deer, Dog, Fish, Heifer, Hog, Horse, Kine, Kitten, Lamb, Lap-dog, Milch-cow, Oxen, Pig, Raven, Roe, Salmon, Scald-crow, Sheep, Spider, Stag-deer, Stag-hound, Swan, Swine, Wolf

Flora – See: Flora – Bog, Clover, Flower, Forest, Grass, Grove, Hazel, Hedge, Herb, Meadow, Oak, Peat Moss, Sod, Tree, Turf, Yew

Forts – See: Dún; Rath: Aibind, Aigneach, Aileg, Aillinne, Ainninn, Airdfinne, Ard, Ard Binne, Arda Suird, Bachair, Becc, Beoan, Bethaig, Bindi, Bolg, Bresail, Buirg, Cain, Cairich, Carmain, Celtchair, Cermna, Cethirn, Chimbaeth, Chindeic, Chuingeda, Clochair, Comur, Crimthann, Croich, Delginis, Etail, Finntain, Fuamain, Glaisse Cuilg, Loichit, Mag Lemna, Masc, Mor, na mBarc, Nair, Oengusa, Radarc, Rigbaird, Rochain, Sailech, Sobairche, Truadh, Uamain, Umail

Harbors – See: Seas, Harbors – Cork, Dungarvan, Waterford, Wexford

Islands – See: Islands – Ara, Aran Mór, Caire Cendfinne, Daiminis, Dernish, Inis Saimer, Ile, Man, Rachra, Skelligs, Torinis

Lakes – See: Loch – Aille, Aillind, Annind, Baath, Baga, Bren, Bricrenn, Buadach, buadaig, Cal, Cassan, Ce, Cera, Cime, Con, Corrib, Cuan, Currane, Cutra, Da Caech, Dabal, Dairbrech, Decet, Dergdeirc, Derryvaragh, Echtra, Ennell, Erne, Febail, Finnmaige, Fordremain, Foyle, Gabair, Gara, Greine, Hacket, Iairn, Lagore, Laiglinne, Leibind, Lein, Luigdech, Lumnig, Melge, Mesc, Mucknoe, Munremair, Neagh, nEchach, nUair, Oenbeithe, Orbsen, Owel, Ramor, Ren, Riach, Rib, Rudraige, Sailech, Semdige, Sentuinne, Silend, Swilly, Techet

Mountains – See: Mountains; Sliab - Airbrig, Baune, Belgadan Toga, Belgatan, Ben Bulbin, Bessie Bell, Betha, Bladma, Cailce, Callan, Carrowkeel, Conmaicne Cuil, Conmaicne Rein, Crott, Cuailnge, Cualann, Curlew, Dee, Donard, Eiblinne, Elpa, Fraech, Fúait, Furri, Guaire, in Iairnn, Knockma, mac n-Delga, Mis, Modurn, Mourn, na mBan ffinn, Naman, Paps of Dana, Slanga, Snaght, Toad

Names for – See: Banba, Brug of Banba, Eriu, Fal, Fotla, Hog Island, Inis Elga, Inis Fail, Island of the West, Hibernia, Hyberoc, Mag Fail, Plain of Fal, Noble Island, Palace of Banba, Scotia

Peoples – See: Peoples – Absdanaig, Airgialla, Airthera, Aithech Túatha, Albanig, Ara Cliach, Áth Odlag, Calraige, Cathraige, Celts, Cenél Bogaine, Cenél Cairpre, Cenél Conaill, Cenél Eogain, Cenél Gabrain, Ciannachta, Ciarraige, Ciarraige Ai, Ciarraige Airne, Ciarraige Airtigh, Ciarraige Cuirche, Ciarraige Luachra, Clann Colmán, Clann Dedaid, Clann Domnaill, Clann Fergusa, Clann Morna, Clann Néill, Clann Shinaig, Collas, Colmán, Colosi, Comgell, Conall, Conmaicne, Conmaicne Cula Talaith, Conmaicne Mara, Conmaicne Rein, Connachta, Corco Aland, Corco Auluim, Corco Baiscinn, Corco Duibne, Corco Laide, Corco Modruad, Corcortri, Corcu Adrach, Corcu Airbi, Corcu Airbinn, Corcu Dalaig, Corcu Laeg, Corcu Oircthi, Corcu Soillcenn, Corpraige, Dál nAraide, Dál Cais, Dál Cen, Dál Coirpre, Dál Fiatach, Dál Mathra, Dál Moga Ruith, Dál Moscorb, Dál Riata, Delbna, Déssi, Eíle, Eogan, Eoganacht, Erainn, Ernai, Feni, Fert, Fir Bolg, Fir Chraibi, Fir Domnann, Fir Fibe, Fir Taiden, Fomoraig, Fotharta, Gabraide, Gaedil, Gailenga, Gaileoin, Laigin, Laigni, Laigne, Leth Cuinn, Leth Moga, Legmuinde, Loarn, Luadine, Luigne, Mairthine, Martra, Muaide, Muaide, Muimnig, Muscraig, Nairne, Nemedians, Odarraige, Oirce, Orbraige, Osraige, Robogdii, Sogains, Toisi, Túath Loiguire, Túath Tuirbe, Túatha Dé Danann, Túatha Taiden, Ua Cuind, Ua Rudraige, Uaine, Ui Aille, Ui Brúin, Ui Cheochain, Ui Crimthann, Ui Derduib, Ui Echach, Ui Enechlais, Ui Fiachrach, Ui Liathain, Ui Muiredaig, Ui Néill, Ui Tharsig, Ui Tuirte, Ulaid

Plains – See: Plains; Mag – Adair, Ai, Aidne, Aife, Aigi, Aine, Airiu, Arcaill, Asail, Belaigh, Bera, Bernsa, Bile, Bolg, Breg, Broin, Brugos, Cera, Cetne, Cirba, Cliu, Coba, Comair, Conn, Corc, Cruachain, Cuib, Cuile Fedá, Cuile Tolaid, Culi Coeil, Cuma, Da Gabal, Dairbrech, Deisi, Dela, Dul, Eba, Ele, Emir, Ethrige, Fail, Faithne, Fea, Feigi, Femen, Fera, Foithin, Fubna, Furnnsige, Geisli, Glas, Glinn Dechon, Indos, Inis, Itha, Lacha Silenn, Ladrann, Laigin, Lege, Lemna, Li, Life, Ligen, Line, Luachra Dedad,

Luadat, Lugad, Lugna, Luing, Luirg, Macha, Maigi, Main, Maireda, Mandacht, Mede, Meidi, Mell, Midi, Mende, Moda, Morba, Muaide, Mucrima, Muirsc, Muirthemne, nAilbe, Nairb, nAirbthen, nDairbrech, nElta, nEni, Niad, nInir, Ochtair, Odba, Oenbeithe, Oensciath, Orbsen, Raigne, Rechet, Riata, Rochain, Roth, Sanais, Seimne, Seired, Sele, Slanga, Slebe, Slecht, Smethrach, Techet, Tete, Tharra, Tibra, Tochair, Treg, Treitherne, Tuired

Rivers – See: Rivers: Avoca, Bann, Barrow, Bir, Boand, Brosnas, Buall, Buas, Callan, Camus, Comges, Da Econd, Dael, Dee, Dodder, Douglas, Drowes, Duailt, Eber, Erne, Eithne, Eocha, Feale, Feile Ercre, Fergus, Find, Finn, Fleisc, Foyle, Fregabail, Fubna, Labrainn, Li, Life, Lui, Main, Meath Blackwater, Modorn, Mourne, Moy, Muad, Nith, Nore, Ollar, Ollarba, Righs, Rosceite, Samer, Scena, Scirthech, Severn, Shannon, Slaney, Slicech, Suc, Suir, Torann, Uinnsinns

Society – See: Society: Abbot, Apportioner, Arbitrator, Archbishop, Attendant, Bandit, Bard, Bishop, Bondmaid, Brewer, Brigand, Buffoon, Carpenter, Champion, Chapman, Charioteer, Chieftain, Chronicler, Clerk, Copyist, Craftsman, Cupbearer, Druid, Earl, Farmer, Fisherman, Foster-Father/Mother, Freeman, Harper, Hewer, High King, High Prince, Hirling, Historian, Hunter, Husbandman, Instructor, Judge, King, Lawyer, Lector, Leech, Lord, Lording, Merchant, Messenger, Noble, Peasant, Pilot, Pirate, Ploughman, Plunderer, Poet, Prince, Queen, Rath Builder, Sage, Sailor, Satirist, Scholar, Scribe, Seer, Sentinel, Serf, Servitor, Skinner, Slave, Smith, Soothsayer, Spell-weaver, Spencer, Steersman, Steward, Tax Collector, Teacher, Thief, Trapper, War-fury, Warrior, Weaver, Wizard, Wright

Irenaeus (See: Authors)

Irereo – Irereo was the son of Melge Molbthach. He killed Óengus Ollom to become the 63rd king of Ireland and then ruled for 7 or 8 or 20 years. Irereo was killed in Ulaid by Fer Corb son of Mug Corb. Irereo's son was Connla Coem. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281, 287, 414, 473, 515)

Irgalach – Irgalach was the son of Conaing son of Congal son of Aed Slaine. His son was Cinaed, the 141st king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Irgoll – The battle of Irgoll was fought by Túathal Techtmar. The three sons of Gúaille son of Cerb fell here: Brian, Daire and Indaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Irgus – Irgus was one of the sons of Umor who settled at Cend Boirne. He was set against Cet mac Magach and was killed by him. Irgus was buried in the mounds of Findmagh in the Hillock of the Heads at Raith Umaill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67, 71)

Írial [Iaréil, Írial Fáid, Íriel Fáid] – Írial was the eldest (or youngest) son of Érimón and Tea and he was born in Ireland. He reigned as the 4th king of Ireland for ten years. His son was Ethriel who succeeded him to the throne. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 267; **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 189, 195, 207, 225, 243, 271, 427, 429, 431, 453, 497)

Battles – Írial fought four battles.

Ard Inmaith - Írial fought the battle of Árd Inmaith in Tethba where he killed Suirge son of Dub. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 109, 189, 191, 193, 429)

Cúl Martha - Íriel killed the four sons of Éber – Ér, Órba, Ferón, and Fergna – in revenge for his two brethren and became the 4th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 189, 191, 429, 497)

Lochmag – He fought the battle of Lochmag where Lug Roith son of Mofemis fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193, 429)

Tenmag - He broke the battle of Tenmag against Eochaid Ehcenn king of the Fomoir. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193, 429)

Comparisons – “Of the interpolations, the most interesting, if not the most comprehensible, is the one

(¶385, just after reference mark (38)) suggesting an identity between Nuadu Airgetlám, the leader of the Túatha Dé Danann, and Írial Fáid, one of the early chieftains of the Milesian expedition. And as it is more than probable that Írial Fáid is primarily the same personage as Íarbonél Fáid, who figures among the Nemedian leaders, we can see with what a complication of cross-currents of tradition the ancient historians were faced – and *a fortiori* we also, when we try to make sense of the material which they have transmitted to us.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 7n) (See Also: Íarbonél Fáid, Írial Fáid, Nuadu Airgetlám)

Death of – Írial died in Edarcu in Mag Maigi [Muaide] of a sudden disease in the 10th year of his reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 195, 497)

Forts – Írial dug seven royal forts during his reign – Rath Bachair [Bachail], Rath Buirg [Buirech], Rath Chuingeda [Cuincheda], Rath Cimbaith, Rath Croich [Croichne], Rath Loichit [Lochaid], Rath Modig [Mothaich], Rath Glaisse Cuilg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 429)

Plains – Írial cleared seven or 12 plains during his time as king of Ireland – Fernmag, Mag Coba, Mag Comair, Mag Cuile Fedá, Mag Cuma [Cuma], Mag Ele[Eile], Mag Faithne [Foithin], Mag Inis, Mag Lugna, Mag Luirg, Mag Mide, Mag nDairbrech [nAirbrech], Mag Rechet [Roichet], Mag Riata [Riada], Mag Sanais, Mag Sele, Mag Slebe, Mag Techet [Techat, Techt] (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 333; Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 429)

River Bursts – In the year after Írial built seven forts there was the burst of the three Finns and the three Comges over land. In the year after the battle of Lochmag there was the outburst of Suir and of Feil Ercre in Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Írial Glúnmár – Írial Glúnmár was the son of Conall Cernach. He was a king of the Ulaid during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg. His son was Fiachu Findamnas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305)

Irish Texts (See: Authors; Thurneysen)

Zu irischen Handschriften und Litteraturdenkmälern (See: Authors; Thurneysen)

Irish (See: Language)

Irish, the (See: Peoples, Gaedil)

Irish Historical Library (See: Authors; Nicolson)

Irish Historical Studies (See: Authors, Walsh)

Irish Mythological Cycle and Celtic Mythology (See: Authors, Arbois de Jubanville)

Irish Version of the Historia Brittonum of Nennius (See: Authors; Todd)

Iron (See: Metals)

Irrand (See: Rind¹)

Irrus – Loch Cera in Irrus was one of the three original lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271)

Irrus Domnann – Findloch of Irrus Domnann was one of the three original lakes found by Partholon when he landed in Ireland. Irrus Domnann was the landing place of the Fir Domnann in Ireland. Today this is thought to be Erris in County Mayo. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 242; Vol. 3, p. 17, 49; Vol. 5, p. 491)

Iruaith [Hiruath, Ioruath] – The smith of Iruaith had a whelp in Luachra Lia which was a hound by night and a sheep by day. Lug sent the three sons of Tuireann to capture this whelp as part of the *eric* he demanded of them. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 287, 302, 340)

Ís – His son was Eir [Cir]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 133, 155, 165)

Is Deana (See: Dena)

Isaac – Isaac was the son of Abraham and he was ; born during the reign of Arius, 4th king of Assyria. “Eusebius makes Abraham 100 years old at the birth of Isaac, and prolongs his life for an additional 75 years. This brings us to the 15th year of Xerxes, which is fifteen years before the end of his reign, not in that of Arailius.” The ram caught in the thicket became a surrogate for intended sacrifice of Isaac. He died during the 18th year of the reign of Baleus 9th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37, 96, 97)

Isacon¹ [Isicon] –Isacon¹ was the son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb son of I bath. His sons were Romanus, Francus, Britus, Albanus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161; Vol. 3, p. 198; Vol. 5, p. 179)

Isacon² [Isicon] – Isacon² was the son of Elinus (Alainius) son of I bath. He had four sons: Francus, Romanus, Albanus, Albanactus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157, 216, 217; Vol. 3, p. 198)

Isai – His son was David³. “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland, that is, in the age of David son of Isai, by whom the Temple of Solomon was projected.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 153)

Ishmael – Ishmael died during the reign of Armamitres, 7th king of Assyria. “Assigning his death to this reign seems to be nonsense.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37, 97)

Isaiah (See: Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

Isicon (See: Isacon)

Isidore [Isidorus] (See: Authors)

Isidorus (See: Authors, Isidore)

Islands

Ara – Ara was one of the islands that the surviving Fir Bolg fled to after their defeat by the Túatha Dé Danann at the first battle of Mag Tuired. The Fort of Óengus in Ara is named from Óengus son of Umor. “It is likely that *Ara* is the Scottish Arran, in the Firth of Clyde, in spite of the mention of Dun Aengusa in the *second* list of Fir Bolg settlements.” The Eoganacht of Ara are descended from Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 25, 35, 37, 67, 81, 89, 111, 173, 175; Vol. 5, p. 45, 67)

Aran Mór – “*Dun Aengusa* is of course the famous fortress of that name on the summit of Aran Mór, Galway Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Árd Nemid (See: Árd Nemid)

Arran (See: Islands; Ara)

Balearic Islands – The Balearic Islands are located in the Torrian Sea and were settled by the Rhodii. “*Rodain* I (Macalister) conjecture (with fitting hesitation) to be the Balearic Islands, which were colonized by Rhodians and are roughly speaking opposite the mouth of the Rhône (*Rhodanus*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 252)

Banba (See: Ireland, Names of)

Britain [Brittania] - The Islands of Britain are named from Britus. “Our glossator thought of “Alba” and associated “Britus” with Britain (instead of Brittany).” “Last of all came Damhocht (into Britain) [and dwelt there until this day with his whole progeny].” Fergus Red-side and his son Britain Máel of whom are all the Britons in the world, settled in Moin Conain in Britain. Brutus son of Ascanius settled the rest of Britain until the coming of the Old Saxons. Ara was one of the islands that the surviving Fir Bolg fled to after their defeat by the Túatha Dé Danann at the first battle of Mag Tuired. Manannan traded between Britain and Ireland. There are glosses to ¶311 explaining the names Nassad, Beoan and Mellan as three saints from Britain.” “The process of blundering which has given to the last the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct – possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium, Aeneas of Troy, and the Trojan Brutus who came to Britain *teste* Geoffrey of Monmouth, to become the eponym of the British people.” “Gruibi daughter of brilliant Gartnia, who took Britain with victory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 159, 165, 217; **Vol. 2**, p. 250; **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 149; **Vol. 4**, p. 23, 35, 193, 297, 312; **Vol. 5**, p. 483)

Caire Cendfinne [Findchairi, Inis Finchoire] – The island of Caire Cendfinne was located between Alba and Eire and was under concealment; submerged. Lug demanded as part of his recompense for the killing of his father: “Quest for the apple, most beautiful of colour, which is about Findchairi, it is concealed without – if ye find it not, ye must die!” In the Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann version of the story, Lug demands the cooking-spit of the submerged Inis Finchoire. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 289, 303, 340)

Carpathos – Carpathos was located in the Torrian Sea and was settled by the Rhodii. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Cephalenia – Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled to the island of Corcyra, by the island of Cephalenia, to the island of Crete.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25)

Cercina (See: Islands, Coronis)

Clew Bay Islands – The Clew Bay Islands are identified with Insi Mod in the Metrical Dindsenchas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Corcyra - Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the island of Tyre to the island of Crete, to the island of Corcyra, by the island of Cephalenia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25)

Coronis [Cercina] – Coronis “is the Cyraunis of Herodotus, identified with the little island of Cercina off the Libyan coast” The Gaedil rowed for six summer days upon the Western Ocean till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina. Glas son of Agnomain died in Cercina. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 43, 99, 138, 159)

Corsica – Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the side of the Torrian Sea, to Sardinia, to Corsica, to the island of Sardis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27)

Cove (See: Árd Nemid)

Crete – Crete is located in the Torrian Sea and was settled by the Rhodii. Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the island of Tyre to the island of Crete. “The Libyan Sea is between Crete and Cyrenaica.” “The Libyan Sea, according to Orosius (I, ii, 97), is an alternative name for the Adriatic; but he extends the meaning of the term so far as to make the sea so designated wash the southern coast of Crete.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 43, 77, 103, 131, 138, 159; **Vol. 5**, p. 11)

Cycladic Islands – “*Corbdith* and *Ceithiria* are presumably the Cycladic islands *Carpathos* and

Cytherea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 252)

Cyprus – “*Saraceni* has been influenced by the names of *Cyprus* and *Sicilia*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 152)

Cytherea – The island of Cytherea was located in the Torrian Sea and was settled by the Rhodii. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Daiminis – The Túath Loiguire on Loch Erne, at Daiminis are descended from Amorgen. “Daiminis, the good palace, is a fortress against every evil, against every untruth; it is the Rome-island [i.e. sacred island] of verses, it is the virgin island of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 87, 563)

Dernish – “Since the publication of O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing’s Tower and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris in 1927 with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of evidence, historical and topographical, for identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118, 118n)

Ile [Islay] – Ile was one of the islands that the surviving Fir Bolg fled to after their defeat by the Túatha Dé Danann at the first battle of Mag Tuired. This is the island of Islay. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 81, 111, 173)

Ireland (See: Ireland)

Islay (See: Islands, Ile)

Island Magee (See: Semne)

Island of the Tower (See: Torinis)

Island of the West (See: Ireland, Names of)

Islands of the Caspian Sea – Agnomain died, it was no reproach in the islands of the great Caspian Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 99)

Islands of the Foreigners – After the first battle of Mag Tuired, the defeated and surviving Fir Bolg fled to “the islands of the foreigners.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 23)

Island of the Libyan Sea – “A fair island found they (the Gaedil) there on the Libyan Sea of warrior-blades: a season over a year, with fame, their sojourn in that island.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 99)

Isle of Man [Eubonia Insula, Mana] – “Buile and his followers held *Eubonia Insula* [Isle of Man] and other islands around.” Some of the surviving Fir Bolg fled to the Isle of Man after the victory of the Túatha Dé Danann at the first battle of Mag Tuired. “Brian, Iucharba, and Iuchar there, the three gods of the Túatha Dé Danann were slain at Mana over the bright sea by the hand of Lug son of Ethliu.” “I (Macalister) do not recall any other authority for placing there the scene of the fate of the Brian brethren.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250; Vol. 4, p. 111, 173, 233, 319)

Meroe – Cessair “set forth from the island of Meroe on the river Nile.” Or, she set forth from the ‘isles of Meroe’ ‘of the Sea of Hen.’ “The evolution of the sea of Mara Hen and of the island of Meroen is a good illustration of what was said above, p. 175, about the instability of proper names.” Meroe is alternately treated as ‘an island’ as well as ‘an archipelago of islands’. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 181, 185, 187, 203, 219, 221, 233, 241, 243, 244)

Rachra [Ráithlinn, Ráthlin] - Rachra was one of the islands that the surviving Fir Bolg fled to after their

defeat by the Túatha Dé Danann in the first battle of Mag Tuired. This is the island of Ráthlin. The Eoganacht of Ráithlinn are descended from Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 81, 111, 173; Vol. 5, p. 45, 67)

Ráthlin (See: Islands, Rachra)

Rhodes – The island of Rhodes was located in the Torrian Sea and was settled by the Rhodii. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Saimer's Island [Inis Saimera] – Partholon “killed his wife’s lap-dog, which was called Saimer; whence Saimer’s Island has its name.” According to some Dindsenchas traditions Partholon “landed at Inis Saimer, an island unidentified on the Saimer [Erne]River.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 71, 98)

Sardinia - Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the side of the Torrian Sea, to Sardinia, to Corsica, to the island of Sardis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27)

Sardis - Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the side of the Torrian Sea, to Sardinia, to Corsica, to the island of Sardis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27)

Sicily [Bigin, Micil] – The island of Sicily was located in the Torrian Sea and was settled by the Rhodii. Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled to the shore of the Pelorians, to the island of Sicily. In an “expanded account of Partholon’s genealogy, his origin in Sicily was changed to ‘Micil’ by a confusion.” Partholon “came from ‘Micil’ [Sicily] of the Greeks.” Lug demanded as recompense for the killing of his father “the two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea. Gaine and Rea are their names, and wounds, waves, or lightning hurt them not.” “For the burning of the TDD ships compare the action of the women of the followers of Aeneas (Aeneid v 604 ff), who by a similar device endeavour to compel their leader to remain in Sicily.” “Polioretetes was king of the Macedonians for seven years until Pyrrhus slew him in Sicily.” Demetrius son of Antigonus was king of Asia Minor for 18 years until he was killed in Sicily.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155; Vol. 2, p. 25, 27, 43, 77, 103, 152n, 255, 265n; Vol. 3, p. 5, 63, 89; Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 294, 302; Vol. 5, p. 11, 569)

Skelligs – O’Curry suggested that Corco Duibne, the landing place of Cessair, may be associated with the Skelligs and “therefore sought to establish Dun na mBarc in Ballinskelligs Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 234)

Strong Islands – Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled “over the Balearic Sea to the surface of the Strait of Gibraltar, to the Strong Islands.” “The *Sab* (‘strong’) islands are the Fortunate Islands (= Canaries); the name has arisen from a confusion between *fortis* and *fortunatus*, encountered in some Latin text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27, 131)

Taprobane [Ceylon] – With Nel and Scota and 15 or 24 wedded couples in each of 4 ships, the Gaedil left Egypt and sailed upon the Red Sea to Taprobane Island on their way to Scythia. Another version has the Gaedil expelled from Scythia and traveling to Egypt via Taprobane Island. Taprobane = Ceylon. (source: Macalister; LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 39, 41, 65, 67, 109, 111, 136; Vol. 5, p. 49)

Tenedos – After being expelled from Scythia, the Gaedil sailed “past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos upon the Torrian Sea westward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43)

Tory (See: Torinis)

Tyre - Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the Macedonian Gulf to the Pamphylian Gulf, by the island of Tyre to the island of Crete, to the island of Corcyra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25)

Valencia [Dairbre] – There was a partition of Ireland from Torach to Dairbre by the sons of Érimón.

Muinemón was king of Dairbre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 332; Vol. 5, p. 501)

Islay (See: Islands, Ile)

Israel (See: God)

Israel – “The *History of the Gaedil* is based upon the history of the children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament, or (perhaps more probably) in some consecutive history paraphrased therefrom.” In the Old Testament “the children of Israel are delivered by the adopted son of an Egyptian princess.” “Rabbi ‘Oshaya declares that the body of the first man came from Babel, his head from the land of Israel, his limbs from the other countries.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii, xxxiii, 203)

Israelites, the (See: Peoples)

Istaevoines, the (See: Peoples)

Istio – Istio is a name recorded in the Frankish “Table of Nations” intended to explain the name Istaevoines from Tacitus, and linked to the Irish Isicon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Istoiges (See: Cincris)

Istoreth – “Istoreth son of Istornus with his followers held Dalrieta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250)

Istornus – His son was Istoreth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250)

Íta (See: Topa)

Íta – Íta the wise of Cluain died during the reign of Baetan, the 125th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Itali, the (See: Peoples)

Italus (See: Elinus²)

Italy – The Albanians of Latium of Italy are descended from Albanus son of Isacon. One of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod was “Latinus s. Faunus s. Italus, that is, Alainus s. Iboth s. Magog s. Iafeth s. Noe, *a quo* Italy.” *Gr̄c Becc* and *Gr̄c Scitheada* are mere inventions, suggested by analogy with the name *Graecia Magna* applied to the Greek colonies in southern Italy.” Óengus Olmucaid fought twelve battles against the Lombards in Italy. The Roman ruler, Theodosius gave Italy to Gratianus for his esteem of him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161; Vol. 2, p. 47; Vol. 3, p. 89; Vol. 5, p. 449, 577)

Íth – Íth was one of the ten sons of Breogan son of Brath. His son was Lugaid. “The learned reckon that Ír s. Íth s. Breogan came into Ireland with Lugaid s. Íth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107, 195; Vol. 4, p. 59, 86, 127, 185, 261; Vol. 5, p. 6, 9, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33, 41, 45, 47, 61, 63, 67, 73, 75, 83, 91, 95, 97, 99, 119, 133, 169, 185, 209, 251, 317)

Avenging Íth – To avenge the death of Íth, the Sons of Míl invaded Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 21, 23, 99, 103, 107, 123)

Death of – In settling the dispute between the Túatha Dé Danann kings Íth “rashly pronounced a eulogy on the country: the inhabitants, fearful lest he should carry back this good report to potential invaders, put him to death.” The eulogy declared by Íth was: “Good is this your island, plenteous its honey, its harvest, and its wheat, its fish and its corn. Moderate its heat and cold. Within it is all that ye need.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 5, 7, 17)

First of the Gaedil - “Íth son of Breogan with tuneful fame came at the first into Ireland: he is the first of men who inhabited it, of the noble seed of the powerful Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107)

Landfall of Íth – According to the southern historians Íth landed at Corco Duibne with 90 or 150 warriors and was obliged to follow a lengthy journey to the kings of the Túatha Dé Danann at Ailech. Íth’s journey took him from Corco Duibne to Cíarraige Luachra to Luachair Dedad, to Mag Clíach, to Éile, to Tír Cell, to Mide, to Luigne, to Sliab Guaire, to Feda Fernmaige, to Fossad Cláir, to Sliab Bethach to Sliab Tóad to the Marsh of Tír Sírláim, to Modarn into Mag Itha, across the head of Loch Febail and finally to Ailech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 15, 17)

Language – “When Íth son of Breogan came into Ireland, and he and the Túatha Dé Danann conversed, it is through Scotie he conversed with them and they with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 129; Vol. 5, p. 15, 185)

Sighting Ireland – “From Brogan’s Tower it was that Ireland was seen; an evening of a day of winter (possibly on Samhain evening) Íth s. Breogan saw it.” “Íth espied Ireland from the top of Brogan’s Tower, as Moses espied the Promised Land from the summit called “Pisgah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 33, 45, 79; Vol. 5, p. 2, 11)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Íth s. Breogan came to Ireland in the days of the sons of Cermat, and the sons of Cermat worked treachery upon him, as he was returning: and that is the cause of the [coming] of the Sons of Míl to Ireland, to take vengeance for Íth upon the Túatha Dé Danann.” “Íth, being (like Moses) famous as a judge and a lawgiver, was able to settle” the dispute among the Túatha Dé Danann kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211; Vol. 5, p. 3, 15, 17)

Íth (See: Topa)

Ithia – The Gaedil when they left Egypt sailed “past India, past Mount Caucasus from the west, past *Ithia* ...” Macalister could offer no explanation for the name Ithia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 69, 146)

Ithier, Tribes of (See: Peoples)

Iubal – Iubal was the son of Lamech son of Mathusahel. His mother was Ada. Iubal “was the father of those who would handle harps and organs.” “Iubal invented harps of music.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 183) (See Also: Musical Instruments)

Iuchar [Iuchair] - Iuchar was the son of Danand and her father, Delbaeth son of Elada (or, Bres son of Elada). “Her (Danand) father had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult.” “These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain (Hill) of the Three Gods.” “Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine ... These “gods of gods” are doubtless to be ultimately equated with the Brian triad, whose divinity is of the same transcendent order.” Iuchar and his brothers were druids who killed Cian, the father of Lug. “So Lug came to avenge his father upon them, or till they should pay him the *wergild* for him.” Lug sent them on a quest saying “That I may bear you no ill-will propitiate me with gifts.” Brian and his brothers were killed by Lug “at Mana over the bright sea.” “The present version does not know of the “Three shouts of the Hill of Midchain which makes an eighth *eric* in the OCT list, and through which the brethren meet their death.” “The sublimated divinity of the gods-of-gods, Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba, however it may be underlined by their dioscuric nomenclature and by their closely knit parentage (their mother being their father’s daughter), is inconsistent with everything recorded of them in *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann*, our chief source of information about them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 104, 129, 133, 135, 153, 157, 161, 163, 189, 193, 199, 227, 233, 285, 299, 300, 303, 308, 319, 341) (See Also: Gods; Incest; Triplets)

Iucharba – Iucharba was the twin brother of Iuchar and is always mentioned together with him. (See: Iuchar for details.)

Iuda (See: Juda)

Iuchdan [Iuchadán] – “Iuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” to smelt gold in Ireland; he was the wright who first smelted gold in Foithri of Airther Life during the reign of Tigernmas the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273; **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 205, 207)

Iudonius (See: Hidomus)

Iulianus¹ – Iulianus¹ killed the Roman rulers Volusianus and his son Gallus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Iulianus² – Iulianus² was the ruler of Rome after Constantius. He ruled for “one year and seven months until a horseman slew him with a stroke of a club on the crown of his head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Iulius Caesar – The civil war between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar was fought during the reign in Ireland of Dui Dallta Degaid, the 80th king of Ireland. “Iulius Caesar, the first king of the Romans” ruled while Eochu Feidlech was the 82nd king in Ireland. “Eochu Airem, brother to Eochu Fiedlech took the (83rd) kingship of Ireland for a space of fifteen years in the reign of Iulius Caesar.” Iulius Caesar deposed Cleopatra. He ruled for 4 years and 6 months until he was slain by Cassius and the 2 Bruti in the Assembly. They inflicted 33 wounds upon him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297, 299, 567, 571, 573, 581)

Iuppiter [Cetthim] – “Cetthim, *a quo* Iuppiter son of Saturn, as the book of Augustine *De Ciuitate Dei* saith, and of whom are the Citii.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Iustinianus [*sic lege*] – Iustinianus was the son of the sister of Iustinus Senior. He was the ruler of the Romans for 38 years when Diarmait mac Cerbaill was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Iustinianus Senior (See: Iustinus Senior)

Iustinus Minor – He was the ruler of the Romans for 5 years after Iustinianus [*sic lege*] while Aed mac Ainmirech was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Iustinus Senior [Major] – He was the ruler of the Romans for 8 years after Anastasius. He ruled again for 6 years after Tiberius III and during this reign he killed Leontius and Tiberius. He was killed by Philippicus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Iveragh – “The expression *Irrus Deiscirt Corco Duibne* “Southern Headland of C.D.” suggests that the name of the territory formerly extended over Iveragh as well.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234)

J

Jacob – Jacob had two wives and numerous sons, including Benjamin. Lebor Gabála Éirenn is based partly on the history of the Israelites and in this story Jacob corresponds to Míl in the history of the Milesians. He and his family traveled to Egypt and reunited with Benjamin. Jacob died during the reign of Armamitres the 7th king of Assyria, but “assigning his death to this reign seems to be nonsense.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii; Vol. 2, p. 3, 140; Vol. 3, p. 37, 97; Vol. 4, p. 102*n*)

James, M.R. – Macalister extended his thanks “to the lamented Provost M.R. James of Eton College.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv)

Jan, the – “When Allah had formed Adam, He left the figure lying lifeless forty days – some say forty years – while notice was sent to the Angels, the Jinn, and the Jan, to be ready to worship and do him honour as soon as Allah had put breath in his nostrils.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 262)

Japhet (See: Iafeth)

Jared (See: Iared)

Jatarecta (See: Oliva)

Javan (See: Gregus)

Javelin (See: Weapons; Spear)

Jealousy [Envy]

Cain and Abel – “... the story that the real cause of Abel’s murder was the desire of both brethren to marry this sister: a dispute in which Adam took the part of Abel, as he considered that Cain’s twin consanguinity was too close for an admissible marriage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159, 254) (See Also: Twins)

Cain and Pendan – “The brother ‘Pendan’ appears in the later redaction of *Tenga Bith-nua* (*Revue Celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159, 254)

Cermat Milbil and Lug – “Cermat Milbil the mighty fell at the hands of harsh Lug son of Ethliu, in jealousy about his wife, great the fashion, concerning whom the druid lied unto him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 233, 291)

Dian Cecht and Miach – “That Miach, son of Dian Cecht, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver (for Nuadu Airgetlam), and that his father slew him in jealousy (as Apollo slew Aesculapius), are later embellishments of the tale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100)

Donn and Ír – In the race towards Ireland, Donn envied Ír’s speed and said that it was not lucky that Ír should be ahead of Lugaid son of Íth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 73)

Emain Macha and Temair – “Macha, who had the Temair-house by whom was insufferable* Emain dug, suppressed the generation of the heroes, extended the kingdom, before Cimbáeth.” “* This poem seems to express the jealous mutual rivalry of the lordships of Temair and Emain Macha.” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 463)

Íth – Íth son of Breogan was slain by the Túatha Dé Danann “for his envy of Ireland towards them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 21)

Lucifer and Adam – “The envy of Satan for his supplanter was the reason for the Temptation and the Fall of Man. ... Our text knows nothing of the refusal of Lucifer to do homage to Adam: a very common incident in Creation stories.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 206, 231)

Ollom Fotla – “Six kings ruled, a roll with valour over Ireland after Ollom; two hundred and ten years, strong in jealousy; no one came between them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 457)

Partholon – “Partholon came to his house in the end of the day, and perceived the taste of Topa’s mouth and that of Delgnat upon the (drinking) tube, and so became aware of the misdeed; great wrath seized him, and he killed his wife’s lap-dog, which was called Saimer; whence Saimer’s Island has its name. That, then, is the first jealousy that ever was in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 39, 69)

Jehovah (See: Yahweh)

Jerome (See: Authors)

Jesus (See: Christ)

Jewelry

Ornaments – “By him (Tigernmas) were first made brooches and fringes and ornaments (of gold).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 435)

Pearls - In the land of Eulath is to be found bdellium, “a stone which receives within itself the figures of flowers; it is a precious, most brilliant stone which findeth the pearl in its bosom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 57, 59)

Pins [Brooches] – “Of him (Tigernmas) is every famous wright ... “who forms pins of gold and silver.” “By him (Tigernmas) were made ornaments and brooches of gold and silver.” “Tuchadán was the name of the wright who made it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273; **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 205, 207, 453)

Ring – “A tablet found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire invokes his (Nuadu) aid in recovering a stolen ring (Bathurst, pl. xx). Golden rings were first introduced during the reign of Faildergdóit, the 19th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98; **Vol. 5**, p. 233)

Torque – “By him (Muinemón, the 18th king of Ireland) were given golden neck-torques under the necks of men in Ireland; *muin* is “an ornament”, that is, “an ornament under [= pendant from] necks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233)

Jews, the (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Jinn, the - “When Allah had formed Adam, He left the figure lying lifeless forty days – some say forty years – while notice was sent to the Angels, the Jinn, and the Jan, to be ready to worship and do him honour as soon as Allah had put breath in his nostrils.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 262)

Jocasta’s Crime (See: Authors; Raglan)

John – The apostle, John, wrote the Gospels during the reign of Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, the 91st king of Ireland. John was driven into exile by Domitanus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305, 573) (See Also: Apostles)

Johnson, W. (See: Authors)

Joint Rule (See: Governance)

Joseph – “Andind is an adjective applied to Pharaoh by Joseph in *Saltair na Rann* (line 3334) but no one seems to know what it means.” Joseph (*sic*) is described as the father of David “by whom the Temple of Solomon was projected.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 303; **Vol. 5**, p. 165)

Josephus (See: Authors)

Joshua – Macalister suggests that the story of Joshua and the Gibeonites may be the source for the story of the Gaedil and the Cruithne. “The Gaedil were hoodwinked into harbouring the Cruithne, as Joshua was hoodwinked into harbouring the Gibeonites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 147; **Vol. 5**, p. 3)

Journey - Macalister believed that “the geographical notions in ... itineraries are obviously artificial inventions; ... that their inventors borrowed the place-names which they used more or less at random, chiefly if not entirely from the geographical pro-legomena to the *History* of Orosius.” In Macalister’s book *Ancient Ireland* (p. 84) he says “I have shown that the fact of a long voyage may be based upon general historical reminiscence, though no importance can be allowed to the details of the narrative.” “The source and extent of the knowledge of the outer world among the native historians of Ireland would offer matter for a separate monograph.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 130, 138)

Argonauts, the – “The voyage of the Argonauts is actually dated to the 27th year of Panyas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 313)

Brendan – *The Voyage of Brendan* may have provided the incident of the well of wine that the Gaedil found at the Rhipaeon Mountain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 130)

Cessair – “R² has re-written the story presumably under the influence of other sources. In both R¹ and R² the purpose of the voyage is to escape the Flood: but in R¹ the suggestion comes from Noah, in R² from druids; in R¹ the destination is vague, in R² Ireland is specifically mentioned; and in R² the absence of serpents in Ireland, thus ensuring a continuation of Eden-purity, is given as a reason for expecting a sanctuary there.” “As in the previous sections, the Third Redaction is a pastepot-and-scissors combination of R¹ and R², almost its only value being that it gives us independent texts of both the preceding version.” Cessair’s journey “is obviously a mere promenade through a dreamland, the landmarks of which may bear terrestrial names, but have no relation to terrestrial geography.” “R¹ and R³ follow the poem (Verse XXIII) the most closely: but in one important point R² agrees with it as against the others. R¹ R³ give the travelers a journey of 12 days *on* the Caspian to the Cimmerian Sea, in addition to the previous 20 days *on* the Caspian. R² and the poem make 20 (or 12) days *from* the Caspian to the Cimmerian. Evidently the scholars of the R¹ tradition, followed blindly by R³, held by the ancient idea, perpetuated by Strabo, that the Caspian was an inlet of the northern ocean; those of R² (following the poem) were aware of its true nature as an inland lake, a fact known to Ptolemy: recognizing that a long *overland* trek would be necessary to pass from one sea to the other.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238)

Version 1 – “Thereafter, on Tuesday, dated the fifteenth, she set forth from the island of Meroe upon the river Nile in Egypt. She was 10 years in Egypt. Twenty days had she upon the surface of the Caspian Sea. Twelve days had she on the Caspian Sea till she reached the Cimmerian Sea. One day had she in Asia Minor, to the Torrian Sea. A sailing of twenty days had she to the Alpine Mountain: for a space of nine days had she thence Spain. A sailing of nine days had she from Spain to Ireland. A unitary five [= the fifth day of the month], on Saturday [she landed].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 203, 219, 233, 234, 236) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

Version 2 – “On Tuesday, from the island of Meroe, along the river Nile. Seven years had she alongside the territory of Egypt. Eighteen days had she upon the surface of the Caspian Sea. Twenty days had she from the Caspian to the Cimmerian Sea. A day had she to Asia Minor, between Syria and the Torrian

Sea. Twenty days from Asia Minor, sailing to the Alps. Eighteen [days] from the Alps to Spain. Nine days had she from Spain to Ireland. On Saturday she reached Ireland, and that Saturday was dated the fifteenth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 187, 233) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

Collas, the – “... The Collas journeyed from Alba to Muiredach (the 110th king of Ireland), after the slaying of his father, and after the banishment of Colla Uais from the kingship of Ireland, on the instructions of the druids.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345) (See Also: Punishments, Types of, Exile)

Columbanus – “The voyage of Columbanus the bishop, with relics of saints, to Inis Bó Finne” took place during the reign of Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Crimthann Nia Náir – Crimthann Nia Náir was the 89th king of Ireland. “It was he who went adventuring [to Edar] from Dún Crimthann along with Nár the Fairy Woman, so that he was a fortnight over a month there, and brought away with him many treasures, including the gilded chariot, and the golden checker-board, and the mantle of Crimthann. He died after coming out, at the end of a fortnight over a month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305)

Cruithne, the – “The Cruithne came from the land of Thracia ... they went afterwards over Roman territory to Frankish territory, and founded a city there, called Poitiers ... then on the sea. ... The Cruithne landed at Inber Sláine in Ireland” ... where they acquired power until Érimón drove them out to Alba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 181)

Eithne Imgel – Eithne Imgel was the daughter of the king of Alba, the wife of the king of Ireland, and the mother of Túathal Techtmar. “Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba, escaped over sea. She was pregnant, and in the East brought forth Túathal s. Fíachu. She nurtured him for twenty years in the East, and his mother came back with him. She landed at Inber Domnann.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 307, 309)

Fintan – Fintan’s journey is part of the story of Cessair’s occupation of Ireland. After the deaths Ladra and of Bith, “Then Fintan escapes, a-fleeing before all the women, across Bun Suainme, that is, across the Suir, and over Sliab Cua, which is in Cenn Febrat: left-hand to the Shannon eastward, to Tul Tuinde over Loch Dergdeirc.” The flight of Fintan “looks like a popular “droll” which the scholastic compilers have condescended to include.” “Fintan’s flight is conceived of as starting from the meeting of the 3 waters: the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir, for the Nore runs into the Barrow about 8 miles above that point – westward through the low-lying seaboard of Co. Wexford as far as Dungarvan Harbor, then, turning northward, crossing the Knockmealdown Mountains (*Sliab Cua*) into Tipperary; then west by north, into Limerick as far as Kilfinnane (near which is *Cenn Febrat*); then turning northward striking the Shannon somewhere between Limerick and Killaloe, and following it upstream, left-hand to the river, to the goal at *Tul Tuinde*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 207, 225, 237, 239)

Fir Bolg, the – Keating provides an outline of the journey from Greece, via the Torrian Sea and Spain to Ireland but otherwise the tale of the Fir Bolg deals mostly with their landing in Ireland, the partition of the country and their battle with the Túatha Dé Danann. After the first battle of Mag Tuired the survivors fled to Ara, Britain, Ile, Rachra and the islands of the foreigners and they remained there until the Cruithne drove them out. The Fir Bolg then came to Ireland under the protection of Corpre Nia Fer. But Corpre imposed harsh conditions on them and they fled to the protection of Medb and Ailill who gave them lands at Loch Cime, the Point of Taman in Medraige, Loch Cutra, the Point of Ber, Modlinn, Dun Oengusa in Ara, Carn Conall in the territory of Aidne, the Plain of Adar, the ridge of Sala, the Plain of Main and the lake of Uar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 4, 23, 25, 35, 37) (See Also: Journey, Umor, Sons of)

Fomorians, the – The Fomorians came from “over sea to the east ... from the lands of Emor.” “Their voyage to Ireland lasted 200 years, during which time they had nothing to eat but birds and fish.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 73, 75)

Gaedil, the – The journey of the Gaedil from Egypt to Ireland “seems to show an attempt to lay down a

route in the shape of a vast spiral. It starts from Egypt, passes through the Red Sea, round Asia, south, east, and north, into and out of the Caspian Sea, on through the Straits of Gibraltar, past the north coast of Africa, through the Black Sea, on to the North Cape, and thence, 300 years thereafter to Ireland: in a further random wandering, through Southern Europe and the Mediterranean Islands. ... There may be some idea of “luck” underlying this round-about course, but the left-hand-wise direction is not favorable to any such esoteric explanation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 138)

To Egypt

Version 1 – After Míl and his followers were expelled from Scythia, “R², however, conducts them back to Egypt ... He then leaves and he sets forth on the long voyage to by the Rhipcean Mountain ... and so on to Spain. The protracted sojourn at the Maeotic Marshes is unknown to this version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 3, 5, 6, 162)

Version 2 - “Thereafter Míl came into exile. They had four ships, with 15 wedded couples, and a hireling, in every ship. They went south-east around Asia to Taprobane Island. They stayed three months therein. Three other months they had on the sea, till they reached Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67, 109; Vol 5, p. 75)

To Ireland

Version 1 - “As for the Gaedil, it is thus that they took Ireland, after journeying on every way from Scythian Greece to Nemrod’s Tower, and from Nemrod’s Tower to the great kingship of Scythia, and from Scythia, after being in many other places, to Spain, and from Spain to Ireland thereafter. They landed in Tailtiu, and gave battle in Tailtiu to the Túatha Dé Danann.” “The sons of Míl came to Ireland to avenge Ith son of Bregon.” “they skirted around Ireland three times, and landed at last in Inber Scéne (or Sláine).” After the complaint of the Túatha Dé Danann and the judgement of Amorgen, they left Ireland for 3 days intending to go out 9 waves. Their assault on Ireland was hindered by the spells of druids. “Éremón with 30 ships sailed right-hand-wise against Ireland to the North-east ... They landed at Inber Colptha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211; Vol. 5, p. 31, 33, 39, 41, 51, 97)

Version 2 – Verse LXXVI describes the journey of the Gaedil in partially this way: “He arose from Scythia ... Nel reached Egypt ... Arrived at Scythia ... They sailed over Caspian, Entered on Liuis, Made for Torrian, Followed on past Africa, Arrived at Spain ... Divided Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 121, 123)

To Scythia

Version 1 - “In R¹ ... the Gaedil left Egypt under Sru, Nel’s great grandson, because the death of Pharaoh had deprived them of royal patronage. In R² an outburst of Egyptian hostility in a later generation is the cause of their exodus.” “War and hostilities were increased upon the progeny of Nel thereafter, till they were expelled from Egypt. ... Thereafter the progeny of Nel, and Scota daughter of Pharaoh, collected in four ships, with twenty-four wedded couples in each ship, upon the Red Sea to Taprobane Island, around the Rhipcean Mountain northward, till they reached Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 3, 5, 6, 37, 65; Vol. 3, p. 187; Vol. 5, p. 121)

To Spain

Version 1 – After being expelled from Scythia, “R¹ takes them north to the Rhipcean Mountain ... they then proceed to the Maeotic Marshes where they remain for nine generations, after which they set out for Spain, their last halt on their trek to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 6)

Version 2 – After being expelled from Scythia, “R², however, conducts them back to Egypt ... He then leaves, and he sets forth on the long voyage to by the Rhipcean Mountain ... and so on to Spain. The protracted sojourn at the Maeotic Marshes is unknown to this version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 6, 162)

Version 3 – “Nel leaves Egypt with his wife and family: they wander far, hear the prophecy as to the duration of their voyage, set forth again and ultimately reach Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 3)

Version 4 – “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania to the land of Narboscorda, over the Euxine River, across the Rhipaeen Mountain, to the Maeotic Marshes, to the Torrian Sea, by the long straits of the Torrian Sea to the Hellespont, by the Macedonian Gulf to the Pamphylian Gulf, by the island of Tyre to the island of Crete, to the island of Corcyra, by the island of Cephallenia, to the island of Crete, to the shore of the Pelorians, to the island of Sicily, across the top of Mount Etna, by the side of the Torrian Sea, to Sardinia, to Corsica, to the island of Sardis, over the Balearic Sea to the surface of the Strait of Gibraltar, to the Strong islands, to the Columns of Hercules, (Calpe [and] Abyla are their names) to the swamp called Coir, to the outmost bottomless abyss [the Atlantic Ocean], to Spain, to the Pyrenaean wood-ridges.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 27)

Version 5 – “It is that Brath who came out of the Marshes along the Torrian Sea to Crete and to Sicily. They reached Spain thereafter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 77; **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Version 6 – Míl stayed for eight years in Egypt and then “they came upon the Red Sea. They rowed to Taprobane Island, and tarried there a month. Then they went around, past India and Asia, and around Scythia Petraea outward, on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean [upon the Outer Sea], to the estuary of the Caspian Sea. They held their peace for three weeks upon the Caspian Sea ... Thereafter they rowed [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina; and upon the Pontic Sea; and they rowed past the promontory of the Rhipaeen Mountain northward. ... Thereafter they rowed to the end of a year upon the Western Ocean till they reached the Maeotic Marshes in the north: past Germania, alongside Thracia, till they reached Dacia. They tarried a month in Dacia northward; from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos upon the Torrian Sea westward, to Crete, to Sicily, to Belgia and Burgundia (?), to the Columns of Hercules, to the surface of (the Strait of) Gibraltar, in three-cornered Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 43)

Version 7 - “Míl stayed for eight years in Egypt. “Thereafter Míl went [upon the Red Sea] ... A great wind came upon them, which carried them eastward in the ocean, past India, past *Circord*, past *Golgardoma*, past the estuary of the Ganges, to the island of Taprobane, and they landed therein. [They remain within it a month]. Thereafter they voyaged past India, past Mount Caucasus from the west, past *Ithia*, past the river *Boria*, past western Scythia westward, to the estuary of the Caspian Sea. They were in silence for three weeks upon the Caspian Sea ... They came into the land of the Amazons ... They came past Albania westward, past the Rhipaeen Mountain in the north, past Alania, till they settled in Asia. They stayed a month there. ... Thereafter they journeyed past Gothia to Germania ... and they settled in Germania in the East ... They sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia ... past the Gulf of Lyons, past Gallia Aquitanica, into southern Spain: over Druim Sait into Northern Spain, over the Pyrenees (?) till they were in the city of Breogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 71, 73)

Version 8 - “They went out in the end of eight years; ... they spent a month in Taprobane, ... They steered past the headland of the Rhipaeen Mountain; ... they had a year close by Thracia, till they landed in brown Dacia. They stayed a month in coloured Dacia, they went out of it into bright Gothia, into Belgaint, into Bregaint of large companies, into cold Spain of the headlands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 111, 113, 162)

Version 9 – “... they came from Egypt, and out of Scythia to the Maeotic Marshes, and along the Tyrherene Sea to Crete and to Sicily; and we have further related how they took Spain by force.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 11)

Israelites, the – The Israelites, led by Moses, fled from Egypt and journeyed to the Promised Land. No details of the journey are provided other than the Israelites encounter with the Gaedil at Pi-Hahiroth.

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 33, 35, 37, 59, 61, 134,147; **Vol. 3**, p. 187)

Íth – Íth was the first of the Gaedil to visit Ireland after having seen it from the Tower of Breogan in Spain.

Version 1 – “Southern histories favored a site, now unidentified, in the Corkaguiney peninsula, familiar to themselves.” “The Southern landing obliged Íth to pursue the following lengthy itinerary “according to the Munster authorities” : Corco Duibne – Corkaguiney, Co. Kerry; to Cíarraige Luachra – North Kerry; to Luachair Dedad – the southern part of the same region; to Mag Clíach [the plain of Clíu] – S.E. Limerick; to Éile – E. Tipperary and S. Offaly; to Tír Cell – north of the same region; to Mide – Meath; to Luigne – Lune, Co. Meath; to Sliab Guaire – Slieve Gorey, to W. Cavan; to Feda Fernmaige, the woods of Farney, Co. Monaghan; to Fossad Cláir Fernmaige – North of the last station; to Sliab Bethach – Slieve Beagh, Monaghan barony, Co. Monaghan; to Sliab Tóad – “Bessie Bell” Mountain, Co. Tyrone; to the Marsh [swamp] of Tir Sírláim – unidentified, presumably North of the last station; to Modarn – somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and Foyle rivers; to Mag Ítha; to Loch Febail; and to Ailech – the well-known hilltop fort west of Londonderry. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 5, 13, 17)

Version 2 – “Historians of the North sought the landfall of Íth in a northern site, “more convenient to Ailech, and where the presence of a “Mag nÍtha” seemed to offer confirmatory evidence.” “They landed on the “Fetid Shore” of Mag Ítha on the Northern side of Ireland.”(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13)

Nemed – “He came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came to the great ocean in the north.” With a complement of 34 or 44 ships they encountered a Tower of gold upon the sea and attempted to capture it. Everyone except for the Nemed octad were drowned. For one and a half years the survivors wandered until they reached Ireland. After the defeat of the Nemedians at the battle of Conaing’s Tower some fled to Lochland and their descendants became the Túatha Dé Danann. Others went to Greece and their descendants became the Fir Bolg. According to Nennius, “Nimeth, a certain son of Agnomen, came to Ireland, who is said to have sailed for a year and a half upon the sea: afterwards he took harbour in Ireland, having suffered shipwreck, and he remained there for many years: and once more he put to sea with his followers and returned to Spain.” source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 121, 129; **Vol. 4**, p. 249)

Partholon – Partholon fled from Grecian Sicily or Mygdonia after killing both his parents. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267) (See Also: Kin-Murder)

Version 1 – “He came thereafter out of Mygdonia, that is, out of Graecia Parva (or, from “Micil” [Sicily] of the Greeks). He had a journey of one month to Aladacia. A voyage of nine days from Aladacia to Gothia. A voyage of another month had he from Gothia to Spain. A voyage of nine days had he from Spain to Ireland. On a Tuesday he reached Ireland upon the 17th of the moon, on the calends of May.” “K reduces the journey from “Aladacia” to Gothia from nine days to three, and dates the arrival at Inber Scéne to Tuesday the 17th of an unspecified moon: Kg says the 14th of May.” “Aladacia is presumably meant for Dalmatia ... The remaining stages in the journey, Gothia and Spain, need nothing more than the obvious comment that the compiler neither knew nor cared anything about the relative position of those regions in terrestrial geography. The stages of the journey are of artificial length, being alternatives of a month and nine days.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 27, 39, 41, 89)

Version 2 – “He came from Sicily to Greece –a year’s journey, with no full falsehood: a month’s sailing from Greece westward, to Cappadocia. From Cappadocia he journeyed, a sailing of three days to Gothia, a sailing of a month from white Gothia, to three-cornered Spain. After that he reached Inis Fail, to Ireland from Spain: on Monday, the tenth without blemish one octad took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 63)

Mil, the sons of (See: Journey, Gaedil)

Tuirenn, the sons of – Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba were the sons of Tuirenn who killed Cian, the father of Lug. In recompense Lug demanded that they obtain specific treasures from around the ancient world. The three brothers were required to journey to Sicily, Persia, the Golden Columns, Ioruath, the Island of Caire Cendfinne, (possibly) Mana, and finally to the Hill of Midchain where they met their deaths. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 285, 287, 289, 302, 303, 308)

Umor, the sons of – The sons of Umor were among the Fir Bolg survivors of the first battle of Mag Tuired who had settled in Ara, Ile, Rachra and the islands around Ireland. When the Cruithne drove them out, they went over the sea to Ireland to Corpre Nia Fer in Mide. But Corpre imposed harsh conditions on them and they fled to the protection of Medb and Ailill who gave them lands at Loch Cime, the Point of Taman in Medraige, Loch Cutra, the Point of Ber, Modlinn, Dun Oengusa in Ara, Carn Conall in the territory of Aidne, the Plain of Adar, the ridge of Sala, the Plain of Main and the lake of Uar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 23, 25, 35, 37, 65, 111, 175) (**See Also:** Journey, Fir Bolg)

Túatha Dé Danann, the

Version 1 – “We see them in flight from Greece to the mysterious “Dobur and Urdobur” in Alba; thence they come to Ireland in ships.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 94, 141, 167)

Version 2 – They were in “the northern islands of the world” living in four cities: Failias, Goirias, Findias, and Muirias. They came from the northern islands of the world to Ireland by a sea-expedition, or in dark clouds over the air without vessels or barks, and they landed on “a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 109, 139, 143, 147, 165, 169, 171, 294)

Jove [Zeus] – His sons were Dardanus and Perseus. Note that Perseus is also known as the son of Zeus and Danae. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147, 198; **Vol. 4**, p. 41, 83)

Joynt, M. – Macalister expressed his indebtedness to “Miss M. Joynt” for permitting him to consult her on “various linguistic and other questions that arose during the progress of the work.” “I am also indebted to Miss M. Joynt for some references to passages containing the word “forte.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxiv, 77)

Juda (Iuda) – Bethlehem is in Juda where Christ was born 307 years after the killing of Cobthach Cóel Breg, the 58th king of Ireland; or during the Eterscéil, the 84th king of Ireland; or during the reign of Crimthann Nia Nar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277, 301, 325)

Judaism – “The legend of the Fall of the Angels, here introduced as a necessary preliminary to the Fall of Man, is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiamat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Judgement Day – God said to Noe “And I shall not bring a Flood over the world again, except when the common end of every man shall come about in the Day of Judgement.” “Comestor says (on earlier authority) that the rainbow shall cease to appear 40 years before the Last Judgement. ... The absence from Sex Aetates of the anticipation that the bow will not appear before the Judgement indicates that this is a later intrusive gloss on the LG text.” “String-sweetness of music, a steadfast beauty, southward, in the South part of Ireland; thus shall it be till the mighty Judgement – this is what the history relates.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 135, 245; **Vol. 5**, p. 419) (**See Also:** Climate, Rainbow)

Judgements (See: Laws, Judgements; Punishments, Types of)

Judith (See: Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

Julian Calendar (See: Measurements, Time, Calendar)

Juliana – Juliana was a saint of the 4th century AD, about whom was written The Life of Saint Juliana. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 206) (See Also: Saints)

Justin – Justin was the summarizer of Trogus Pompeius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 127) (See Also: Authors, Trogus Pompeius)

K

Keating, Geoffrey (See: Authors)

Keel (See: Ships)

Kelleher, John V. (See: Authors)

Kells (See: Cities)

Kelly (See: Authors)

Kembel (See: Authors)

Kenan (See: Cainan¹)

Kenfig – Kenfig is in Glamorganshire, Wales. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115)

Kennings – A kenning is a poetic phrase which is used in place of the usual name for a person or thing. The following are some kennings found in LGE.

Creation – “the fashioning of the Elements” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 565)

Death – “last liability” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 223, 245)

Ireland – “the fortress of Bith”; “the high ship Eriu”; “a protection of laws, well-guarding, shapely, a wall which the paths of the great sea used to serve, a fort where the warriors of Emain used to be.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 49; Vol. 5, p. 117, 439)

Nile River – Verse XIV, quatrain 4, reads, “Scota is given to Míl at the land-river in the west.” “*Aba thírech*, apparently a kenning for the Nile, which makes the existence of Egypt possible. K, presumably in disapproval of Egypt and the Nile being put into the west, to rhyme with *fīan*, has rewritten the line.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 109, 161)

Ocean – “lake-sea” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 229)

Sea – “a plain of sea-birds”; “floor of many ducks” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113, 162)

Ship – “a house of planks”; “Raevil’s steed”. “*Ræfils hestr* = “Raevil’s steed” – is a kenning for “a ship” (Ræfil being the name of a sea-lord) in the Western Volsung-lay (Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, I, p. 156).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 93, 145)

Stars – “the cattle of Tethys” (i.e. the stars rising out of the sea). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 113)

Waves – “Folt, ‘a head of hair’ used in the gen. pl. of the foam crestings of the individual waves.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 161)

Kerry (See: County)

Kheper-kheperu-ari-maat-ra – He was the Egyptian pharaoh who succeeded Tutankhamun. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 135)

Kherres (See: Tutankhamun)

Kildare (See: County)

Kilfinnane – Part of Fintan’s flight from the women took him “into Limerick as far as Kilfinnane (near which is *Cenn Febrat*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 239)

Kilkenny (See: County)

Killaloe (See: Cities)

Killarney (See: Cities)

Killarney Lakes (See: Loch Lein)

Kilmacduagh (See: Cities)

Kilmaine – Kilmaine is the barony south of Co. Mayo; where *Mag Cuili Tolaid* is located. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Kilmainham (See: Cities)

Kiltartan – Kiltartan is the barony in County Galway where *Mag Aidne* is located. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 332)

Kin –The text of LGÉ is not at all clear on the definition of “kin.”

Kin-Murder – The LGÉ text is not very clear that kin-murder is a crime. Not all killings that would seem to be “kin-murder” are so described. Not all killings clearly identify the relationship of the individuals involved and it is often necessary to construct a genealogical chart to see the relationships. The following listing might be expanded with a clearer definition of “kin.”

Filicide [Parent kills own Child]

Dian Cecht and Miach – “That Miach, son of Dian Cecht, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver, and that his father slew him in jealousy (as Apollo slew Aesculapius), are later embellishments of the tale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100)

Lamech and Tubalcain - The lost *Book of Lamech*, told how the blind Lamech, under guidance from his son Tubalcain, shot an arrow at a wild man covered with hair and a horn growing out of his forehead, who turned out to be Cain son of Adam. Lamech was so distressed by the discovery that he killed his son Tubalcain for this deed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 237)

Theodosius and Eugenius - “Theodosius put his own son Eugenius in his (Arbogastes) place – until he in his turn was slain in the Alps by Theodosius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Fratricide [Brother/Sister kills Brother/Sister]

Bodbchad and Ugoine Mór – “Ugoine fell at the hands of his own brother, Bodbchad s. Eochu, in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269)

Cain and Abel – “But thereafter the progeny of Adam wrought treachery, by way of pride, of haughtiness, of sin, of **kin-murder** – Cain son of Adam, the elder, he slew his brother Abel through his

greed and jealousy, with the shaft of a camel-bone.” “[That was the first **kin-murder** in the world].” “There are three cries which made their way to God without delay: the cry of the blood of **kin-murder**, as the cry of the blood of Abel after it was shed by Cain his brother ...” “...the prophets were foretelling that a destruction of the progeny of Adam should come, by reason of Cain’s **kin-murder** against his brethren ...” “...the Flood shall come, and every living thing shall be submerged by reason of the great **kin-murder** which Cain s. Adam wrought upon his own brother, Abel s. Adam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 29, 85, 159; Vol. 2, p. 199) (See Also: Cain)

Cain and Pendan – “The twin sister of Cain is usually (following Pseudo-Methodius) called Calmana. *Is uimpi doronad an t-ed* refers to the story that the real cause of Abel’s murder was the desire of both brethren to marry this sister ... The brother ‘Pendan’ appears in the later redaction of *Tenga Bith-nua* (*Revue Celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254)

Cobthach C  el Breg and Loiguir   Lorc – “Ptolomaeus Philadelphus was king of the World when Ugoine died, and when that division of the progeny of Ugoine was made; and it is in his reign that Loiguir   Lorc s. Ugoine took the kingship of Ireland. Two years had he, till he fell at the hands of Cobthach C  el Breg, his own brother.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 273)

  rim  n and Amorgen – “The combat of   rim  n against Amorgen at *Bile Tened*, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between   rim  n and   ber at *Airget Ros*, the “Silver Wood”; in both events, the battle goes against the opponent of   rim  n.” “A battle is fought between   rim  n and Amorgen, namely the battle of Bile Tened in Mide, and Amorgen, the judge and poet, fell there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 140, 159)

  rim  n and   ber – “The death of   ber through an hour of weakness by   rim  n resplendent, brightly-expert, By the lofty lord, very expert, In the glorious battle of Argatros.” “A year later a battle was fought between   ber and   rim  n in *Airget Ros*, where Eber fell.” “The combat of   rim  n against Amorgen at *Bile Tened*, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between   rim  n and   ber at *Airget Ros*, the “Silver Wood”; in both events, the battle goes against the opponent of   rim  n.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 139, 140)

Fothad Airgdech and Fothad Cairptech - Fothad Airgdech ruled jointly as the 107th king of Ireland with (his brother?) Fothad Cairptech for one year until he killed Fothad Cairptech. This was “a **kin-slaughter**.” Fothad Airgdech was killed afterwards in Line at the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of ua Baiscne and the hirelings of Fiachu Sroibtime. “The death of Fothad after **kin-slaughter**, in the battle of Ollarba, apt for combat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 527)

Mongfhinn and Crimthainn M  r – “Crimthainn M  r s. Fidach was made king, in the kingship of Ireland, for thirteen years; till he died of a deadly drink from his sister, Moingfhinn d. Fidach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347)

Set and Osiris – “Not to enter here into more than necessary details, Set, the enemy, slew Osiris, his brother, the king-god; Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Mariticide [Wife kills Husband]

Antiochus Theos - Antiochus Theos, king of Babylon after Antiochus Soter and before Seleucus Callinicus, was slain by his own wife and son. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Parenticide [Killing of the Parents]

Partholon – “Partholon slew his father and his mother, namely Sru s. Prament ... seeking kingship for his brother.” “... he came into Bigin (?) of the Greeks [with] a ship’s crew, and burnt a house over his father and his mother, and burnt them together, and gave the kingship to his brother.” Other inter-

pretations say that Partholon killed his parent to take the kingship *from* his brother. Another interpretation is that he killed his parents and his brother. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 255, 257, 265, 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 89, 90, 98)

Parricide [Killing of a Parent or Close Relative]

Cousins

Foidbgenid and Rinnail – “Rindail, six years, till he fell at the hands of Foidbgenid s. Sengann s. Dela in Eba Coirpre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33)

Íriel Fáid and the Sons of Éber – “Two seasons (or one season) were the four sons of Éber in the kingship of Ireland ... till Íriel Fáid son of Érimón slew them in revenge for his brethren.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189)

Noemius and Boamain - Noemius son of Nenual killed Boamain son of Eber Scot for the kingship of the Scythians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17, 45, 95)

Noemius and Eber Scot - Noemius son of Nenual killed Eber Scot son of Sru for the kingship of the Scythians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17, 45, 95)

Ogamain and Noemius - Ogamain son of Boamain killed Noemius for the kingship of the Scythians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17, 45, 95)

Refloir and Tat - Refloir son of Refill killed Tat son of Ogamain for the kingship of the Scythians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17, 45, 95)

Sons of Éber and Érimón – “Luigne and Laigne (two sons of Érimón) fell in the battle of Ard Ladrann at the hands of the sons of Éber, Ér, Orba, Ferón and Fergna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187)

Tat and Refill - Tat son of Ogamain killed Refill son of Noemius for the kingship of the Scythians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17, 45, 95)

Father-in-Law

Míl and Refloir – “Now Refloir had a comely daughter there, whose name was Seng d. Refloir: and Refloir offered that maiden to Míl s. Bile. Míl s. Bile took her, and she was with him in loving wise, till she bore him two children ... Then it was that Refloir plotted to slay his kinsman, for he feared that he would come against him for the kingship. Tidings thereof came to the son of Bile ... Thereafter he himself went to battle, and he and Refloir fought, and he wounded Refloir severely and painfully through his thigh – a wound of vindictiveness and death.” “Míl came out of Scythia, a tale upon which bards leave a sovour, after the death-wound of Refloir son of Noemius with his javelin, it was no bright white fetter.” “Míl = Nel and slays his brother Nenual [= Refloir], and, being driven out, flees to Egypt and marries Scota. This fratricide looks like an adaptation of the Cain-Abel episode, but it is a common type of folk-tale and may be original.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 67, 107, 157)

Grandfather

Lug and Balar – “The Túatha Dé Danann gave the kingship to Lug, and his grandfather [Balar] fell at his hands with a stone from his sling.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101, 119, 151, 181)

Nephew

Cobthach Cóel Breg and Ailill Aine – “...it is even he who slew the son of his own brother, Ailill Aine, son of Loiguire Lorc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277)

Conmael and Ethriel – Ethriel son of Írial Fáid “fell in the battle of Rairu, at the hands of Comáel son of Éber, in vengeance for his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197)

Melge Molbthach and Labraid Loingsech – “There was moreover a vengeance upon the children of Cobthach Cóel Breg in the time of Labraid Loingsech, till Labraid fell at the hands of Melge Molbthach s. Cobthach Cóel Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279)

Rindail and Fiacha Cendfindan – “Fiacha, five years ... till he fell at the hands of Rindail s. Genann s. Dela (his uncle).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33)

Step-son

Martina and Constantine III – Constantine III son of Heraclius was poisoned by Martina, his step-mother, after a reign of 4 months; Martina and her own son Heracleon deposed after six months and driven into exile – he with his nose and she with her tongue cut off.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579n)

Uncle

Eochu and Foidbgenid – “Foidbgenid, four years, till he fell in Mag Muirthemne at the hands of Eochu s. Rindail s. Genann s. Dela.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 33)

Fiacha Cendfindan and Sengann – “Sengann (great uncle), five years, till he fell at the hands of Fiacha Cendfindan s. Starn [s. Rudraige s. Dela].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33)

Labraid Loingsech and Cobthach Cóel Breg – “Labraid Loingsech, son of Ailill Aine, son of Loiguire Lorc, killed Cobthach Cóel Breg (his great uncle), after coming across over sea.” He was lain “in the house of Brath in Dinn Rig on Christmas night.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277, 279)

Set and Osiris – “Not to enter here into more than necessary details, Set, the enemy, slew Osiris, his brother, the king-god; Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265)

Three Collas and Fíachu Sroibtime – “Though it is said that Fíachu Sroibtime fell in that battle, it was not there that he fell, but in the battle of Dubchomar, at the hands of the three sons of his brother, that is, the sons of Eochu Doimlen – the Three Collas, Colla Uais, Colla Fó Crich, and Colla Menn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 341, 343, 345)

Patricide [Killing of the Father]

Antiochus Theos - Antiochus Theos, king of Babylon after Antiochus Soter and before Seleucus Callinicus, was slain by his own wife and son. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Fiachu Finscothach and Sétna Airt – “Fiachu Finscothach s. Sétna Airt s. Art s. Éber s. Ír s. Míl took the kingship of Ireland after the slaying of his own father by him, and by Muinemón s. Cas Clothach, in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231)

Uncertain

Partholon and Topa – Verse XXXII, quatrain 24, reads: “He (Partholon) came after the henchman and slew him with anger: to him there came not the help of God upon the Weir of the Kin-Murder.” The original line “*for Caraid na Finghaile*” (“the Weir (fishing place) of the Kin-Murder”) does not appear to be identified. The name implies kinship between Partholon and Topa. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 71, 111)

Kine (See: Fauna; Mammals)

King (See: Society, King)

King, The (See: Christ, God)

King of Adornments, The (See: Christ)

King of Grace, The (See: God)

King of Heavens, The (See: God)

King of Suns, The (See: God)

King of the Elements, The (See: God)

King of the World, the (See: Christ, God)

King of the World (See: Society, King, Assyria)

Kings with Opposition – “This is the definition of a “King with Opposition”, given in the *Roll of the Kings*. If the king be of Leth Cuinn, and have the whole of Leth Cuinn and one province of Leth Moga in addition, he is called “King with Opposition.” But if he be of Leth Moga, he is not called “King of Ireland”, until all Leth Moga, and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn are with them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407, 409) (See Also: Governance)

Kinvarra (See: Cities)

Kitten (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Knockadoobrusna (See: Cities; Boyle)

Knockma (See: Mountains)

Knockmealdown Mountains (See: Sliab Cua)

Knott, Miss E. – She helped Macalister to decipher the line “*is olc m’aindi in dar l(eam)* I consider my [writing] implements bad” in Verse XLVI. “This is now with difficulty legible: I have to thank Miss E. Knott for helping me to decipher it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83)

Knowth (See: Cnodba)

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

L-M

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

R. A. Stewart Macalister, D.Litt.

Index Compiled

by

Michael Murphy

2008

L

Laban - Adam's legs were created from the land of Laban. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 175, 261)

Labashi-Marduk – Labashi-Marduk son of Neriglissor was the last king of the Assyrians; or the 4th king of the Chaldeans. His rule lasted for just nine months. His son was Baltassar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163, 165)

Labor Specialization (See: Society)

Labraid¹ – Labraid was the son of Bethach son of Lamech *qui dicitur* Son of Bochra, for Bochra ia *nomen matris eius.*” His son was Finntan [Fintan]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 189; Vol. 5, p. 225)

Labraid² – Labraid² was the son of Bresal Belach. He fought and won the battle of Cruachu Claenta against Eochu Mugmedon in refusal to pay the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

Labraid³ – Labraid³ was the son of Énna Airgdech² son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach; his son was Beothacht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Labraid⁴ – Labraid⁴ son of Luithemed Lorc of the progeny of Deda son of Sin was killed in the battle of Lemna fought against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Labraid⁵ – “Eochaid of knowledge fell thereafter at the hands of Áed and Labraid: Labraid, Óengus, Áed fell at the hands of Cermat of form all fair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239)

Labraid Condelg – Labraid Condelg was the son of Corpre son of Óllom Fotla; his son was Blath [Bláith]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251, 263)

Labraid Lamfhota – Labraid Lamfhota was the son of Oirbsen son of Aitheman son of Eochu Imfhota. He was killed at the battle of Life which was fought against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Labraid Loingsech [Labraid Lonn, Labraid of Bere] – Labraid Loingsech was the son of Ailill Aine son of Loiguire Lorc. He was exiled overseas for 30 years by Cobthach Cóel Breg until he was granted or took the province of Laigin with the aid of the “Foreigners” with their broad spears. He killed Cobthach Cóel Breg, the 58th king of Ireland, on Christmas night in Dinn Ríg in vengeance for his father and grandfather and thereafter ruled Ireland at its 59th king for 19 or 30 years. During his reign he took revenge on the children of Cobthach until he was killed by Melge Molbthach son of Cobthach. Labraid Loingsech died during the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes. His grandson was Óengus Ollom. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 275, 277, 279, 281, 414, 457, 467, 515) (See Also: Loingsech)

Labraid Lonn (See: Labraid Loingsech)

Labrainn (See: Rivers)

Lacht – Lacht was the son of Partholon son of Agnon son of Buan son of Mas; his son was Cing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Ladar – Ladar was a chief servitor of the Milesians who commanded his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99)

Ladcend [Laidgen] – Ladcend was the son of Bairche and a pupil of Findian of Mag Bile and Túán mac Cairill. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol.5**, p. 23, 27)

Ladra¹ – Ladra¹ was one of three men of the Banba company and the only male of that group who was named. Ladra¹ was the first dead man in Ireland and Árd Ladrann was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197, 231)

Ladra² – Ladra² may have been a son of Bith and possibly a thief. In the time before the universal Flood, Noe refused entrance for him to the ark. He was one of the three men of the Cessair company, the pilot. After the landing in Ireland the fifty women were split up among the three men. In the dividing of the women Ladra² took Banba and 16 women, or 16 women including Banba, and was dissatisfied. “Balbo [Alba], Bona, Allbor [Albor] , Ail, Gothiam, German, Aithne, Inde, Rogairg [Rodarg], Raindi [Rinni], Iacor, Ain, Rind [Irrand], Easpa, Sinde, Samall [Samoll]; those are the women of Ladra.” Ladra² became the the first dead man in Ireland and Árd Ladrann was named for him. It was said that “he died of excess of women or it was the shaft of the oar that penetrated his buttock.” The Book of Fenagh says that Ladra² died of “female persecution.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 171, 174, 175, 183, 189, 191, 193, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 223, 227, 229, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 244, 247, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 45, 167; **Vol. 4**, p. 59; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Ladru – Ladru was the the poet of the Partholon expedition. But, see also “Bacorb Ladra, who was a sound sage, he was Partholon’s man of learning.” Note that ¶225 has Bacorp and Ladra as two individuals: “Of his companies were his poet and his leech, Bacorp the leech and Ladru the poet.” source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27, 59, 109) (See Also: Bacorb Ladra)

Laebchor – Laebchor was the son of Eochu Ailtlethan; his son was Fer Almaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 287)

Laeg – “Laeg in Line, shining his colour, son of Ugoine son of Eochu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 469)

Láegaire – Láegaire son of Inda son of Ros of the progeny of Gúaile son of Cerb of the Fir Bolg, fell in the battle of Druim Ligen against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Lagus – His son was Ptolomy who ruled for Alexander in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207)

Laidgen (See: Ladcend)

Laigen – Laigen was the grandson of Loiguire Lorc. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269)

Laigen [Laighne]

Battles

Brían Boroma mac Cenneidig - Brían Boroma mac Cenneidig “fell in Laigin at the hands of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Cluain Tarb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Cnamros – The battle of Cnamros in Laigne was one of three battles won by Nemed against the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123)

Leth Cuinn – “When Cobthach Cóel Breg fell at the hands of Labraid in vengeance for his father and his grandfather, from that out there was war between Laigin and Leth Cuinn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277)

Rairiu – “The death of Éthriel (the 5th king of Ireland) at the hands of Comáel son of Éber, in the battle of Rairiu in Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197)

Slemne - Partholon fought the battle Slemne of Mag Ítha against the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 13, 85)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal Techtmar brought 27 battles against Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 327)

Births

Fea s. Tortan – “Of him is named “the first birth in Laigen” for there he was born, on the hilltop. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 13)

Boroma Tribute – “Túathal Techtmar bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the crime of the slaying of his two daughters, Fíther and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin.” Congall of Cenn Magair the 138th king of Ireland “destroyed many throughout Laigin, as he could not exact the Boroma ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327, 385) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Forts

Ráith Beoan – Ráith Beoan on the plain of Laigin was dug by Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 129)

Ráith Fuamain [Uamain]– Ráith Fuamain in Laigin was dug by Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69, 167)

Ráith Oinn – Ráith Oinn in Laigin was dug by Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69)

Kings (See Also: Peoples, Laigin)

Ailill – Ailill s. Dúnlaing king of Laigin fell at the hands of Diarmail mac Cerbaill while resisting the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Cormac – Cormac s. Ailill king of Laigin resisted paying the Boroma Tribute and fought and lost the battle of Dún Masc against Diarmait mac Cerbaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Crimthann – Crimthann s. Enna Ceinnselach was the king of Laigin when Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, sought to collect the Boroma Tribute but found only battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Crimthainn Sciathbél – Crimthainn Sciathbél was the provincial king placed over south Laigin by Érimón. “The Cruithne landed in Inber Sláine in Ui Ceinselaig. Crimthann Sciathbél, king of Laigin, told them that he would make them welcome, in return for their driving out the Túath Fidga.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 140, 171, 175)

Enna mac Murchada – Enna s. Domnall s. Muiredach, king of Laigin rested.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Eochu Anchenn – Eochu Anchenn, king of Laigin, was one of the provincial kings who killed Fíachu Finnoilches, king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

Eochu mac Echach Doimléin – Eochu mac Echach Doimléin of the Domnann was placed as the provincial king over Laigin by Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Labraid Lonn – “And further the same Cobthach (Coel Breg) slew his son (this Loeguire’s), namely Ailill Aine; and he exiled Labraid Lonn s. Ailill s. Loiguire Lorc over sea, till he made peace with him, at the end of thirty years and gave him the province of the Gailian, namely Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 457)

Lakes

Loch Dá Cáech – Loch Dá Cáech in Laigin burst forth during the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 173) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Naming of – “... it was from the broad spears (laigne), which the followers of Labraid brought with them, that “Laigin” is named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 279, 457)

Partition Points

Áth Cliath of Laigen – From Áth Cliath of Laigen to Ailech Neit was the portion of Er son of Partholon. From Áth Cliath of Laigen to the island of Árd Nemed was the share of Orba son of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 77, 87)

Inber Slaine – “*Inber Slaine* = the Slaney Estuary; *Inber Colptha* = the Boyne Estuary; *Comar na dtri nuisce* = the confluence of the Suir, Noir, and Barrow (thus Slanga’s “Fifth” is Laigen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77)

Plains

Mag Bernsa – Mag Bernsa in Laighne was one of 12 plains cleared by Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123)

Mag Éile [Éle] – Mag Éile in Laigin was one of twelve plains cleared during the reign of Íriel Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191)

Mag Ítha – “Mag nÍtha of Laigen is the plain of that name south of Arklow.” One of the four plains cleared by Partholon was Mag Ítha in Laigen. Partholon fought the battle Slemne of Mag Ítha against the Fomorians. “... the pestilence of vengeance came into Ireland at the first, to wit the *Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August in came. It first came to Mag nÍtha of Laigen...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 13, 85; Vol. 5, p. 381)

Mag Ligad – Mag Ligad in Laigin was one of seven plains cleared by Ethriel, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 197)

Mag Luadat – Mag Luadat in Laigin is the place where Dairfine, daughter of Túathal Techtmar, died while lamenting the death of her sister, Fithir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

Mag nÓensciath [Áensciath] – Mag nÓensciath in Laigin was one of seven plains cleared by Óengus Olmucaid, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227)

Mag Ochtair – Mag Ochtair in Laigin was one of seven plains cleared by Ethriel, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 195, 197)

Mag Rechet [Roichet] – Mag Rechet in Laigin was one of twelve plains cleared during the reign of Íriel Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191)

Peoples (See Also: Peoples)

Gaileoin, the – The Gaileoin of Laigen are one of the three communities in Ireland “not of Goidelic stock.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 27, 37)

Laigin, the – The Laigin are the progeny of Érimón son of Míl. The Laigin are the progeny of Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 325)

Laigse, the - The Laigse of Laigin are the progeny of Éber son of Ír. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43)

Ui Tairsig, the - The Ui Tairsig of Laigen in Ui Failge are one of the three communities in Ireland “not of Goidelic stock.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37)

Pestilence – “... the pestilence of vengeance came into Ireland at the first, to wit *the Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August in came. It first came to Mag nItha of Laigen...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381) (See Also: Health, Pestilence)

Rivers

Lifé – One of the nine rivers that Partholon found in Ireland was “Ruirthech, [the river of Lifé], between Ui Neill and Laigen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 17)

Ríges – “In his (Érimón’s) time was the burst of the seven or nine Ríges of Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 161, 171) (See Also: River Bursts)

Laighne (See: Laigin)

Laigin, the (See: Peoples)

Laiglinde (See: Laiglinne)

Laiglinne [Laiglinde] – Laiglinne was a chieftain and one of the four sons of Partholon. His wife may have been Aife or Cerbnat, although Aife seems the preferred choice. Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg burst forth at the digging of his grave and the lake was therefore named for him. “The appearance of Aife, as daughter of Partholon and wife of (her brother) Laiglinne is a further contribution of value ... On the magical importance of such brother-sister marriages, see Lord Raglan, *Jocasta’s Crime*, passim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 269; Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 17, 47, 90, 91, 92) (See Also: Incest)

Laigne¹ [Luigne] – Laigne¹ was one of three Spanish fishermen who first discovered Ireland. The three fishermen and their wives were drowned at Tuad Inber in the universal Flood. “Howbeit, [the Book] of Taking does not reckon them, for they did not settle the land of Ireland.” “And we further note that the names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessarb, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Luigne and Luasad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Laigne² – His son was Liath. “These are the names of Temair under the Takings. Liathdruim was its name under the Taking of Nemed, that is, Liath s. Laigne, who cleared the ridge, *unde dicitur* “The Ridge of Liath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

Laigne³ – Laigne³ was a chieftain and one of the sons of Érimón. His mother was “Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne, she it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead. But Odba came from the South in a ship, along with her sons, and they maintained her till she died in Odba.” After the death of his father, Érimón, he and his two brothers assumed the joint kingship of Ireland as the 2nd kings. They divided Ireland into three parts and ruled for three or four years. He fell in the battle of Ard Ladrann and was killed by the four sons of Éber eight years after the death of Érimón. Laigne³ left no progeny. His rule coincided with the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 39, 41, 57, 83, 85, 99, 105, 109, 187, 189, 225, 431, 495) (See Also: Incest; Partition)

Laigne, the (See: Peoples)

Laine – “Laine son of Eochu son of Óengus son of Erge son of Eochu fell in the battle of Ros Lair in Fotharta fighting against Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Lairge [Airge] – His son was Ptolomaeus. Note also that Ptolomeus is also a title of the Greek rulers of Egypt after the conquest by Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 225, 267, 271)

Laigse, the (See: Peoples)

Lake Bursts – “The incident of a lake burst is common in Irish mythology; it is possible that the phenomena of the turlochs, temporary lakes, frequent in some parts of Ireland, may have helped to shape these stories.” The lake bursts seem to have been reported after burials, victorious battles, or unexplainedly in times of certain kings. Cosmologically, the explanation of lake bursts might help to explain the creation of certain topographical features of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 84) (See Also: Lochs, River Bursts, Turlochs, Wells)

Dundrum Bay (See: Loch Rudraige)

Linn Tola Tuile Tobair – In the second year of the reign of Tigernmas there were nine lake-bursts, including Linn Tola Tuile Tobair “over Aillenn daughter of Romair, so that she was drowned there, and from her is named Loch Aille in Callraige in Coirpre Mór.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Loch Áenbeithi (See: Loch Óenbeithe)

Loch Aillind [Ailine, Aillinne, Allen] – Loch Aillind in Connachta burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas. “After victory it burst forth” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 205, 437)

Loch Ailine (See: Loch Ailind)

Loch Aillinne (See: Loch Ailind)

Loch Allen (See: Loch Ailind)

Loch Aindind (See: Loch Annind)

Loch Aininn (See: Loch Annind)

Loch Áirdcais (See: Loch Cassan)

Loch Annind [Aindind, Aininn] – Loch Annind in Meath [Mide] was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth at the burying of Annind son of Nemed nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. According to another story Tuirill Biccreeo [Delbaeth] of the Túatha Dé Danann, drank an emetic draught prepared by Dian Cecht and “three belches burst forth from his mouth, a cold belch in Loch Uair, an iron belch in Loch Iairn, and a ... belch in Loch Aininn.” “The story of the sickness of Tuirill ... is an independent narrative, told to explain the names and probably also the origins of certain lakes.” Loch Ainnind is identified with Loch Ennell, Co. Westmeath. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 133, 171; **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 303)

Loch Baadh (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Baath [Baadh, Baga, Bagh] – “Loch Baadh (Loch Bagh, Co. Roscommon) ... is alleged to have burst forth in the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 163, 173)

Loch Baga (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Bagh (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Bren (Loch Cuan, Strangford Loch) – 25 years after Partholon landed in Ireland and 4 years before his death there was the sea-flow of Bren, in Ulaid, over land forming a lake. “Loch Cuan is its other name.” This is now known as Strangford Loch and the Metrical Dindsenchas attributes its origin to Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 19, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Buadach [Buadaig] – Loch Buadach in Cera burst forth in the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Cāl [Lochgall] – Loch Cāl in Ui Niallain was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland and is identified with Lochgall, barony of Oneilland, Co. Armagh. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 171, 190)

Loch Cassan [Loch Áirdcais, Loch na nGasán]– Loch Cassan in Mag Luirg in Connachta was one of three lake bursts during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Cé [Loch Key] – Loch Cé in Connachta was one of seven or nine lake bursts during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 437)

Loch Cime [Cimme, Loch Hacket] – Loch Cime is Loch Hacket in County Galway. One story says that Loch Cimme burst in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Con [Conn] – Loch Con in Connachta was one of seven lake bursts during Partholon’s time. It burst forth in the 12th year after Partholon landed in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92, 105)

Loch Conn (See: Loch Con)

Loch Cuan (See: Loch Bren)

Loch Currane (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Dá Caech [Loch Decet, Loch Gara, Loch Techet, Waterford Harbor] – Loch Dá Caech was one of seven lake bursts in Connachta in the 12th year after Partholon came to Ireland. Another version says that Loch Dá Caech in Laigin was one of seven or eight lake bursts in the time of Érimón. Loch Dá Caech has been variously identified with Loch Gara in Co. Roscommon and with Waterford Harbor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92; **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Dabal [Daball, Dabuill] – Loch Dabal was an unidentified lake somewhere near Armagh or in Airgialla. Supposedly it was one of seven, nine or ten lakes that burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. An alternative story has the lake burst in the time of Cermna and Sobairce, the 9th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 213, 437)

Loch Daball (See: Loch Dabal)

Loch Dabuill (See: Loch Dabal)

Loch Dairbrech [Loch Derryvaragh] – Loch Dairbrech was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. It has been identified with Loch Derryvaragh, Co. Westmeath. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 133, 171, 190)

Loch Decet (See: Loch DáCaech)

Loch Derryvaragh (See: Loch Dairbrech)

Loch Echtra – Loch Echra “full of swans” in Airgialla between Sliab Modurn and Sliab Fuait burst forth during Partholon’s time. The lake “must have been somewhere near Loch Mucknoe, Co. Monaghan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Erne –The bursting of Loch Erne happened in the time of Fiachu Labraind, the 11th king of Ireland. “He fought a battle against the Erna of the Fir Bolg, in the place where Loch Erne now is. After the breaking of the battle, the lake burst forth, that is, the “Lake over all the Erna.” The Túath Loiguire on Loch Erne, at Daiminis” were descended from Amorgen, son of Mil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 245; **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 87, 217, 455)

Loch Febail [Loch Febuil, Loch Foyle, Loch Sentuinne] – During the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, “Loch Febail in Tir Eogain - over Febal son of Lodan [Lotan] it burst, in a marine sea-burst, and Mag Fuinnsige [Foirinnsi] was the name of the plain over which the lake came.” However, it should be noted that Loch Febail was already reported to have existed when the Fir Bolg came to Ireland and when Ith son of Breogan made his first exploration of the island. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 199; **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 5, 13, 19, 205, 207, 437)

Loch Febuil (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Finnmaige – Loch Finnmaige in Connachta burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Foyle (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Gabair [Gabar, Gabor, Lagore] – Loch Gabair between the Bregas in the south of Breg in Mide or in Cianachta, “now dried”, burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 217, 437)

Loch Gabar (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Gabor (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Gara (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Loch Gréine [Gréne] –Loch Greine in Laigin burst forth during the reign of Érimón, the 1st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Gréne (See: Loch Gréine)

Loch Hacket (See: Loch Cime)

Loch Íairn [Íarainn, Loch Iron] – One story tells of the lake burst in the time of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. However, an earlier tale of the Tuatha De Danann says that the lakes already existed when Tuirell Biccero “belched” into them and that is how they received their names. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 303; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Loch Íarainn (See: Loch Íairn)

Loch Iron (See: Loch Íairn)

Loch Laig (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laig linne (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laigh (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laiglinne [Belfast Loch, Loch Laig, Loch Laigh, Loch Laig linni] – Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg is named for Laiglinne son of Partholon. The lake burst forth 15 years after Partholon landed in Ireland at the digging of Laiglinne's grave; "*Ui mac Cuaic* (or *Uais*) *Breg* is the region S.W. of Tara, but it contains no conspicuous lake to be identified with *Loch Laiglinne* (but see Gwynn, MD iv 256 and notes thereon)." A later version says that the lake, in Ulaid, burst forth during the reign of Érimón, the 1st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 17, 49, 84; **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 169, 163, 173, 423)

Loch Lugdach (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Loughochta (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Luigdech [Loch Currane, Loch Lugdach, Loch Luglochta] – "The night in which the sons of Míl came into Ireland, was the burst of Loch Luigdech in Iar-Mumu." A somewhat different version says that "Fíal wife of Lugaid died of shame when she saw the nakedness of her husband, as he bathed in Inber Féile ... and in that night Loch Luigdech burst forth over the land." "Loch Luigdech is generally identified with Loch Currane, behind Waterville; if this be right, the lake-estuary in which Fial performed her ablutions cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 33, 61, 75, 95)

Loch Key (See: Loch Cé)

Loch Lagore (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Mask (See: Loch Mesc)

Loch Melge – Loch Melge in Cairpre takes its name from Melge Molbthach, the 60th king of Ireland. "When his grave was dug it is there that the lake burst over the land." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 281)

Loch Mesc [Mask, Mesca] – Loch Mesc "abounding in mead" in Connachta was one of seven lakes that burst forth in Partholon's time. The lake was formed in the 3rd year after the 1st battle waged by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Mesca (See: Loch Mesc)

Loch Munremair [Loch Ramor] – Loch Munremair, "a pleasant sea, of broad-ridged, firm fury" in Ui Luigne of Sliab Guaire was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. The lake has been identified with Loch Ramor, Co. Cavan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 171, 190)

Loch na nGasán (See: Loch Cassan)

Loch nEchach [Pool of Urine] – Loch nEchach burst over Liath Muine during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Loch nUair [Loch Owel, Loch Uair] – Loch nUair already existed in the time of the Túatha Dé Danann when Tuirell Biccero emitted a cold belch into it. Another story alleges that the lake was formed in a burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. Much later, Thorkill was drowned in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn during the reign of Conchobor, the 148th king of Ireland. Loch nUair has been identified with Loch Owel in County Westmeath, but "it may be the lost name of some small lake, turloch or inlet in southwest Galway." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 82, 137, 273, 303, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 397, 437)

Loch Óenbeithe [Áenbeithi] – Loch Oenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn burst forth during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Oirbsen (See: Loch Orbsen)

Loch Orbsen [Oirbsen] – “Orbsen was the name of Manannan at first, and from him is named Loch Orbsen in Connachta. When Manannan was being buried, it is then that the lake burst over the land, [through the burial].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 153, 193, 308) (See Also: Loch Corrib)

Loch Owel (See: Loch nUair)

Loch Ramor (See: Loch Munremair)

Loch Réin [Rén]– Loch Réin “of many salmon” burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. “Loch Rein is in Co. Leitrim near Fenagh: the alternative reading Loch Léin would mean the Killarney lakes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 331; Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173, 423) (See Also: Loch Lein)

Loch Réin (See: Loch Rein)

Loch Riach [Lochrea] – Loch Riach burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. This is Lochrea in Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 331; Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173, 423)

Loch Rib – Loch Rib burst over Mag nAirbthen during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

Loch Rudraige [Dundrum Bay] – Loch Rudraigh in Ulaid was named for Rudraige son of Partholon. “When the grave of Rudraige was a-digging the lake there burst forth over the land” 25 years after Partholon landed in Ireland. “Loch Rudraige has been identified with Dundrum Bay, but if this be sound it was a mere name to the writer of the narrative before us, for that sea-bight could hardly have suggested to anyone the notion of a lake-burst at the digging of a grave. See Gwynn’s comments, MD iv, p. 455.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269, 271; Vol. 3, p. 7, 17, 49, 84, 92, 105)

Loch Sailchedáin (See: Loch Sailech)

Loch Sailech [Sailchedáin]– Íth son of Breogan arrived in Ireland and spent his first night here. “[the first night afterwards [when] Íth went into Ireland after his arrival at Loch Sailech], demons slew one of his followers.” Another tale relates that lake burst forth during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 19, 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Sentuinne (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Sheelin (See: Loch Silend)

Loch Silend [Loch Sheelin, Silenn] – Loch Silend burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas in Cairpre in Mide in Brega. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 336; Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 437)

Loch Silenn (See: Loch Silend)

Loch Techet (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Loch Uair (See: Loch nUair)

Lochrea (See: Loch Rein)

Strangford Loch (See: Loch Bren)

Waterford Harbor (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Lake Burst Chronology

Partholon – “There were seven lake bursts in Ireland in the time of Partholon: Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg; Loch Cuan and Loch Rudraige in Ulaid; Loch Dechet and Loch Mesc and Loch Con in Connachta; and Loch Echtra in Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271)

Nemed – “There were four lake-bursts in Ireland in the time of Nemed: Loch Cal in Ui Niallain, Loch Munremair in Luigne, Loch Dairbrech, Loch Annind in Meath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121)

Érimón – There were seven, eight or nine lake bursts in the time of Érimón the first king of Ireland, including: Loch Cimme; Loch Buadaig in Cera; Loch Baga, Loch Rein, Loch Finnmaige in Connachta; Loch Greine, Loch Riach and Dá Caech in Laigin; and Loch Laig in Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Tigernmas – Tigernmas was the 7th king of Ireland and during his reign there were seven or nine lake bursts including: Linn Tola Tuile Tobair, Loch Ailind and Loch Cé in Connachta; Loch Uair in Mide; Loch Febail in Tír Eogain; Loch Silend in Cairpre; Loch Gabor in Brega; Dabal in Airgialla. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 437)

Cermna and Sobairce – Cermna and Sobairce were the 9th kings of Ireland in joint reign. It was during their time that Loch Dabal burst forth near Armagh or in Airgialla. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213, 265, 439, 441, 443, 445, 469, 497, 499)

Fiachu Labraind –The bursting of Loch Erne happened in the time of Fiachu Labraind, the 11th king of Ireland. “He fought a battle against the Erna of the Fir Bolg, in the place where Loch Erne now is. After the breaking of the battle, the lake burst forth, that is, the “Lake over all the Erna.” The Túath Loiguire on Loch Erne, at Daiminis” are descended from Amorgen, son of Mil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 245; **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 87, 217, 455)

Óengus Olmucach - During the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, there were three lake bursts including: Loch Oenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn; Loch Sailech; and Loch Cassan in Mag Luirg in Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Melge Molbthach – Loch Melge in Cairpre takes its name from Melge Molbthach, the 60th king of Ireland. “When his grave was dug it is there that the lake burst over the land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 281)

Lugaid Riab nDerg – During the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland, there was “the burst of Loch nEchach (the pool of urine), over Liath Muine, the burst of Loch Rib over Mag nAirthen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Lake Bursts with Double Origins

Loch Annind – This lake burst at the burial of Annind son of Nemed and is also claimed to have burst forth from the belch of Tuirill Biccree of the Túatha Dé Danann.

Loch Bren – This lake is said to have burst in the time of Partholon, but it is also attributed in the Metrical Dindsenchas as having its origins with Manannan.

Loch Cime – Loch Cime is said to have burst forth in the time of Érimón. However, in the tale of the wanderings of the sons of Uomor, Loch Cime received its name from Cime Four-heads son of Uomor, who

was granted this area by Ailill and Medb in Connachta.

Loch Dá Caech – Loch Dá Caech has been described as having burst forth in the time of Partholon, as well as in the time of Érimón.

Loch Dabal – Loch Dabal, an unidentified lake near Armagh or in Airgialla, reportedly burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, or during the joint reign of Cermna and Sobairce. Possibly this is not a second bursting of the lake, but rather a difference of opinion on when the event happened.

Loch Laiglinne – Loch Laiglinne was said to have burst forth at the burial of Laiglinne son of Partholon, and again during the reign of Érimón, the 1st king of Ireland.

Loch Sailech – Loch Sailech was said to have burst during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, but it was also said to have existed at the time of Ith's arrival in Ireland.

Lakes (See: Loch)

Lam-Dia (See: Idol)

Lamb (See: Fauna; Mammals, Sheep)

Lamech¹ – Lamech¹ was the son of Mathusahel son of Maviahel son of Irad son of Enoch son of Cain. Lamech¹ was called “the bigamist” because he had two wives: Ada and Sella. Ada bore Iabel and Iubal. Sella bore Tubalcain and his sister, Noemma. he killed a man (Cain ?? - not clear). “He then who shall slay Cain, it shall be revenged upon him sevenfold: but he who shall slay Lamech, shall be punished 70 and 7 times the equivalent.” This character is the same as Lamech², but with a slightly different genealogy. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89, 91, 183)

Lamech² – Lamech² was the son of Mathusalem son of Enoch son of Jared son of Malalabel son of Cainan. His father, Mathusalam, was 187 years old when Lamech² was born. Lamech² was “the first man who took two wives.” The ages of Lamech's life vary between the Irish translators, the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Bible. “Lamech begat Noe, in the 182 year of his age.” (I.T., Vulgate), or 188 (Septuagint). Lamech² lived for 595 years (I.T., Vulgate), or 565 (Septuagint) after the birth of Noe. Lamech² lived for a total of 777 (I.T.), 677 (I.T.), 753 (Septuagint), or 775 (Poem V) years. Of his son, Noe, Lamech² said: “This boy shall be he who shall comfort and deliver us from labours, from the labours of our hands in the accursed ill-fated earth, which God cursed, for the sin of Adam and Eve, and Cain, the iniquitous, contentious, and deceiving, with his progeny.” His daughter was Coba, who was wed to her brother, Noe. The lost Book of Lamech, told how the blind Lamech, under guidance from his son Tubalcain, shot an arrow at a wild man covered with hair and a horn growing out of his forehead, who turned out to be Cain son of Adam. Lamech was so distressed by the discovery that he killed his son Tubalcain for this deed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 93, 101, 103, 104, 105, 111, 145, 147, 183, 187, 199, 237, 238, 249, 254, 264, 265, 266; **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 183, 185, 189, 199, 201, 205, 209; **Vol. 3**, p. 153; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Lamfhind¹ [Lamfind] – Lamfhind¹ was the son of Agnomain son of Tat of the Gaedil. He was exiled from Scythia because of his father's murder of Refloir. His hands were compared to candles because of his skill at rowing, although in one verse he is called Lamfhind “of the green hand” (*lam-glas*). After the death of his father, Lamfhind¹ became one of 3 or 4 chieftains of the Gaedhil who led his people to Ireland. His son was Eber Glunfhind. Macalister believed that the reference to Lamfhind's hands was a glossorial interpolation, but that it must be very old as it appears in all MSS. and in the verses. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 7, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 75, 77, 97, 99, 101, 103, 130, 132, 156, 159; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Lamfhind² – Lamfhind² was the son of Etheor son of Thoe son of Bodb son of Sem. His son was Glunfhind. This is the same character as Lamfhind¹, but with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Lamfind (See: Lamfhind)

Lamglas – “Lamglas disappeared (from the story), his name being taken to be an epithet of Lamfhind, and his personality being sunk in Febri [= Eber] Glas, who is elsewhere represented as a son of “Agni” [=Agnomain = Mil].” Some of this confusion can be seen in Verse XIII, quatrain 18, which reads: “Allot, Lamfhind of the green hand (*lam-glas*), conspicuous.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97, 159)

Lamp (See: Tools)

Lampares – Lampares was the 23rd king of Assyria and king of the world. He ruled for 30 or 38 years after Sosares or Acrisius. “In his day was Picus *primus rex Latinus*. ... The death of Manannan by the hands of Uillend. Death of Midir of Bri Leith. Agamemnon began to reign.” “The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph (§376), are suggested by a note in Eusebius. Under A.A. 839 he notes *Primus rex Latinorum post captam Troiam Aeneas: ante eum Ianus, Saturnus, Picus, Faunus regnauerunt annis circiter 150* – which brings us back to A.A. 689. Lampares, according to the same authority, began to reign A.A. 690, so that he is practically contemporary with the mythical dynasty in question.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159; Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Lampeto – Lampeto was a queen of the Amazons. “After the rule of Assyria, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years, and they had six queens during that time, Marpesia, Lampeto, Sinope, Orithyia, <Antiope>, and Penthesilea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Lamprides – Lamprides was the 20th king of Assyria and king of the world after Bellepares and before Sosares. He ruled for 32 years. The 3rd year of his reign corresponds to the 640th year of the age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159, 199; Vol. 4, p. 312)

Lance (See: Weapons, Spear)

Landing Sites

Ailech – “those of the North sought it (the landing place of Íth) in a Northern site, more convenient to Ailech, and where the presence of a “Mag nÍtha” seemed to offer confirmatory evidence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Brentracht – “In its earliest form the story (of Íth) may have left Ith and his followers at the “Brentracht”, without specifying which of the two or more places of this name was intended.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Conmaicne Rein – “In this wise they (the Túatha Dé Danann) came, in dark clouds over the air, by the might of druidry, and they landed on a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta: that is on the Mountain of the sons of Delgaid in Conmaicne Rein; that is, <Conmaicne> Cuile.” “... the Fir Bolg feared to approach the mountain on which the invaders descended – based, not improbably, on the biblical account of the terrors of the Children of Israel at Mount Sinai (Exodus xix. 9, ff; xx. 18, ff).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93, 109, 213, 309)

Corkaguiney Peninsula – “Southern histories (of the story of Íth) favored a (landing) site, now unidentified, in the Corkaguiney peninsula, familiar to themselves.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Dun na mBarc [Fortress of the Ships]– “The crew of three ships arrived at Dun na mBarc in the territory of Corco Duibne. Two of the ships were wrecked. Cessair with the crew of her ship escaped, fifty women and three men.” “On Saturday she reached Ireland, and that Saturday was dated the fifteenth ... (the fifth unit of the moon).” “Others say that it was the child (Bath s. Bith) who was not reckoned in the ship with them who was drowned in the well of Dun na mBarc on the day when they took harbour ...” “The well of Dun na mBarc does not appear elsewhere” than in §193. “In one (or three) ships they (the Cessair company) escape, and ultimately come to ground on a mythical hill called (from the circumstance) Dun na mBarc, the Fortress of the Ships (in the plural) which corresponds to Noah’s Ararat and to Decalion’s

Parnassus. It is not necessarily a sea-coast eminence: “in Corco Duibne” may be dismissed as an early gloss of no authority: the original story-tellers most probably supposed that it was somewhere near the confluence of the three rivers, Nore, Barrow, and Suir. For unless these three rivers had some correspondence with the three couples who led the expedition, it is difficult to see why they are introduced into the story at all. It is not a fatal objection to this hypothesis that the grounding of Cessair’s ark on *her* Ararat must in that case have been proleptic, preceding the actual event of the Flood: otherwise the ship could not have sailed to an inland Dun na mBarc.” “No place of this name is otherwise recorded in Corco Duibne as usually defined (Corkaguiney, the northern promontory of Kerry): but the Corco Duibne originally extended beyond that barony, and the expression *Irrus Deiscirt Corco Duibne* “Southern Headland of C.D.” suggests that the name of the territory formerly extended over Iveragh as well. This is confirmed by the association with the Skelligs, as was seen long ago by O’Curry; who therefore sought to establish Dun na mBarc in Ballinskelligs Bay. The place-name does not appear to survive there: it is found near Bantry, which is too far to the South. Mr. H. Morris has argued very persuasively for fixing the site on the Sligo coast, north of the Rosses promontory ... but it may also be questioned whether we are justified in looking for it anywhere in the material world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 167, 171, 172, 173, 175, 183, 187, 191, 203, 205, 229, 234, 235, 238, 239, 241; Vol. 3, p. 45)

Fetid Shore – Íth with thrice thirty (or thrice fifty) warriors came to Ireland and landed on the “Fetid Shore” of the headland of Corcu Duibne. Or, the “Fetid Shore” is at Mag Ítha in northern Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 13)

Fortress of the Ships (See: Dun an mBarc)

Inber Colptha – Inber Colptha is the Boyne Estuary. “... the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” “Érimón with thirty ships sailed right-hand wise against Ireland to the North-east ... They landed in Inber Colptha; that is, Colptha s. Mil, he it is who landed at first, so it is his name which is on the harbour; *unde* Inber Colptha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77; Vol. 5, p. 9, 41, 57, 83, 87, 101, 133)

Inber Domnand [Domnann] – “Inber Domnand has been identified with Malahide Bay north of Dublin.” In ¶279, a glossator informs us that the Fir Domnann were so called because they landed in *Inber Domnann*. Some lines lower down, an earlier glossator had stated the exact contrary – that the creek received its name from the men: and he, or another, had explained the name of the Fir Domnann in a totally different way. To attempt to make any reconciliation between these discrepancies would be merely futile. They exist, and their existence must be accepted as evidence of the complex artificiality of our texts, and of nothing more.” Two hundred years before Partholon came to Ireland, the Fomorians landed at Inber Domnand. Genand and Rudraigi of the Fir Bolg landed with 2,000 men on a Friday. Túathal Tectmar and his mother Eithne Imgel land at Inber Domnann after a 20 year absence from Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 35, 73, 91; Vol. 4, p. 5, 7, 15, 17, 29, 77; Vol. 5, p. 309, 327)

Inber Dubglaisi – Inber Dubglaisi is, perhaps, the mouth of the Douglas River between Blackrock and Passage, County Cork. Gann and Sengann of the Fir Bolg landed here on a Tuesday. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35; Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 29, 77)

Inber Féile [Inber Féile, The White Wall] – Inber Féile was the lake-estuary in which Fíal performed her ablutions, but it cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry. The Sons of Míl anchored their ships here and at Inber Scéne on their first landing in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 33, 39, 57, 61, 81, 95, 125, 127)

Inber Scéne – “Orosius gave trouble to Irish topographers, ancient and modern, by speaking of an Irish river *Scena*, setting them on a hunt for a non-existent *Inber Scéne*. As *sc* conventionally represents the sound of *sh* ... we must pronounce this word as *Shena*, and it is then easily recognized as Orosius’ version of Sinann (genitive *Sinna*) or “Shannon.” “The place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer. Inber Scene is a typical case; Scene has been evolved to account for Orosius’ version of the name of the Shannon estuary!” Three times was Ireland taken at Inber Scéne.

Partholon landed at Inber Scéne on Tuesday the 17th, or May 14th; or, Partholon did not land here at all, but at Inis Saimer. Nemed landed here on Wednesday the 15th. The Sons of Míl landed here on a Tuesday on the Kalends of May. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi; **Vol. 2**, p. 91, 115, 254, 267, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 83, 84, 98; **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 39, 53, 55, 57, 71, 81, 131)

Inber Sláine – Inber Sláine is the Slaney Estuary. Slanga, and his third of the Fir Bolg, landed at Inber Slaine on Saturday, the calends of August. “The expedition of the Sons of Míl came to land in Inber Sláine.” The Cruithne landed in Inber Slaine in Ui Cendselaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35; **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 9, 15, 17, 29, 31, 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 51, 71, 175, 179)

Irrus Domnann – Findloch of Irrus Domnann was one of the three original lakes found by Partholon when he landed in Ireland. Irrus Domnann was the landing place of the Fir Domnann in Ireland. Today this is thought to be Erris in County Mayo. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 242; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49; **Vol. 5**, p. 491)

Loch Sailech [Sailchedáin]– Íth son of Breogan arrived in Ireland and spent his first night here. “[the first night afterwards [when] Íth went into Ireland after his arrival at Loch Sailech], demons slew one of his followers.” Another tale relates that lake burst forth during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 19, 221, 223, 227, 449)

Sliab in Iairn [Iarainn] – “R² tells us that *Sliab an Iarainn*, a mountain in Co. Leitrim which still bears the same name, was the goal of the sea-expedition: this is not mentioned in R¹R³, and in any case it is nowhere stated that this mountain enters into the story of a descent from the air.” “...And they (the Túatha Dé Danann) burn their ships, and advanced unpercieved by the Fir Bolg, till they landed on Sliab in Iairn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 143, 294)

Landnámabók (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Langobardi, the (See: Peoples)

Languages

Aeolic - The Aeolic language is decended from Ionan (Gregus) son of Iafeth son of Noe. “From him is named one of the five languages of the Greeks, the Aeolic, and from him are the Greeks named authentically.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Arabic – “The creation of the angels upon the First Day is usually described in summaries of the Creation such as this: for example, in the Arabic *Book of the Rolls*: The Holy First Day, chief of Days: early in it God created the Upper Heaven and the Worlds, and the highest rank of Angels ... and the Archangels.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 201)

Aramaic – “The gloss *isin Mac*, which has enetered the text of M as an interpretation of *ar tūs* or *in principio* (critical note no. 5), is an exegesis as old as Irenaeus, who saw what he presumably thought was the Hebrew word *bar*, “son” (it is really Aramaic), in the opening words of Genesis, *B’rēshīth barā*, “In the beginning of creating.” “Thurneysen (ZCP xiii 141) has suggested that Partholon may have seemed to the synthetic historians a suitable person for leading the first post-diluvian invasion, by reason of the (rediculous) etymology for the name “Bartholomeus” given by Hieronymus and Isidore – as though meaning, in Aramaic, *filius suspendentis aquas*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 223; **Vol. 3**, p. 88)

Armenian – ¶198 “is the first paragraph of one of several tracts in which Irish “history” is placed in a setting of world chronology, based on the compilation of Eusebius, as it is preserved for us at second-hand in a Latin translation by Hieronymus, and also in an Armenian version (Aucher’s edition of Eusebius in the Armenian translation, Venice, 1818).” The list of Assyrian kings in LGE includes “Mamitus” which is recorded as “Mamighus” in the Armenian version. “Neither the Hieronyman nor the Armenian version (of the Assyrian kings) gives any authority for Ascaidias and Pantacer, interpolated by B after Amintes.” “... according to a calculation in the Armenian Eusebius, (Sale) died 269 years before Abraham.” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 241; **Vol. 3**, p.33n, 96, 96n, 97)

Ausonic (See: Latin)

Babel – “Now the earth was in this wise at that time, all men that were on it having one and the same language, and Gorthigern was its name, i.e. the Hebrew language, until the languages were separated at the Tower.” “And God said: Lo, all men are as it were one people, and they have one language; and they will not cease from the purposes which they ave begun, till they have fulfilled them. Let us therefore confuse and crush their smooth, gentle, tuneful speech, that none may understand the voice of another. So that people was confused, maddened, and caused to err, with the multitude of the different unknown languages: and thus they left off from their deeds which they had begun to do. Wherefore the name of that place was called “Babel”, i.e. “confusion”: for there all the languages of the world were confused, to wit the 72 languages.”

The names of the 72 languages are: Achaean, Aethiopian, Alanian, Albanian, Arabic, Arcadian, Armenian, Athenian, Bactrian, Belgian, Bithynian, Boetian, British, Burgundian, Cappadocian, Carian, Caspian, Cilician, Corsican, Cretan, Cycladic, Cyrenean, Daithri, Dalmatian, Dardanian, Egyptian, Frankish, Frisian, Gaelic, Galatian, Gaulish, Germanic, Gothic, Greek, Hebrew, Hellenic, Hispanic, Hyrcanian, Illyrican, Indian, Italian, Lacedemonian, Langobardian, Lombardic, Lycaonian, Macedonian, Mauretanian, Mazacan, Median, Moesian, Moisig, Mygdonian, Narbonian, Numidian, Pamphylian, Parthian, Pelasgian, Pentapolian, Persian, Phoenician, Phrygian, Raetian, Reginian, Rhodian, Roman, Saracenic, Sardinian, Saxon, Scythian, Sicilian, Syrian, Thessalian, Thracian, Tripolitan, Trojan, Zeugian.

“It is obvious on the surface that this so-called list of languages is essentially a much-corrupted list of names of places, or rather of population centres ... The names have all been extracted from the description of the world and its geography in Isidore (Etym., book XIV). ... The original list appears to have been nothing more than a catalogue of the principal countries, for an aid in geographical study, and without any *arriere pensee* of attaching it to the Flood or to the Babel story. There was thus no motive for making the number 73 exactly ... It was only when the grammarians appropriated the lists that the number 73, to correspond with the number of peoples descended from the diluvian patriarchs, and that of the languages dispersed at the Tower of Babel, became indispensable; and it was attained through heroic interpolations.”

In the case of the Cessair story, “We now understand the significance of the fifty women who were in her company. Originally they were the mothers of the various nations of the earth, the list being a LO counter-part of the list of languages in the preceding section.”

(**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141, 143, 149, 157, 193; **Vol. 2**, p. 45, 47, 79, 81, 82, 84, 83, 85, 87, 89, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 173)

Belgic – “In considering this episode, naturally the first question which arises is the meaning of the name Fir Bolg. We may discard all “Belgic” and similar theories without discussion.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 2)

Berla Fene (See: Gaelic)

Bithynian – “It is Gaedel Glas who fashioned the Gaelic language out of the seventy-two languages: these are their names, Bithynian, Scythian, etc.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 13) (**See Also:** Languages, Seventy-Two Languages)

Brythonic – “... until many more discoveries are made, these objects (a tablet and bronze plaque found at Lydney Park) cannot be made to bear much more weight of hypothesis, nor can we pursue in this place any line of investigation that may be opened up by comparisons between the name of Nuadu and the Brythonic Nudd and Ludd.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

Celtic – “Lug is one of the most familiar of the Celtic divinities, and his cult extended over the whole area dominated by the Celtic languages.” “No doubt there is a folklore basis throughout LG, as throughout

the whole of Romantic elements in Celtic literature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 301)

Elect Language (See: Gaelic)

English – Henri Lizeray in his introduction to *Leabhar Gabála: Livre des invasions, traduit de l'irlandais pour la première fois* said of his effort: “One of the authors, finding himself briefly in Dublin, was struck by what he heard concerning Leabhar Gabhála and resolved to translate the work even though he knew not a word of English or Irish: he planned to learn these languages while engaged in the translation.” “The present edition (of LGÉ) will continue to serve the same invaluable function which it has performed for the past several decades: that of making available to a wide range of readers, in both Irish and English, a generally faithful presentation of all of the medieval versions of LGÉ.” “The poem (Verse XLVIII) is printed in Vol. V of the Ossianic Society’s publications, p. 250 ff., with an English metrical version by Clarence Mangan, the only value of which is to illustrate the uselessness of such literary amusements – except as a cloak under which to shirk linguistic difficulties.” Regarding ¶326, “In E the word *eisti* is abbreviated to “*st*”, showing that the letters were already called by names similar to those used in English, not by the “ogham” named presupposed by the *Duil Laithne* jargon.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8, 16; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 85, 305)

French – “In 1884 there also appeared the first translation of LGÉ, a rendering of Ó Cléirigh’s version based on the contemporary copy in Dublin, RIA MS 23.K.32. This was the French translation of Henri Lizeray and William O’Dwyer (*Leabhar Gabála: Livre des invasions, traduit de l'irlandais pour la première fois*).” “In that queer 18th-century lepado-temacho-selacho called *Eachtra Lomnochtáin an tSléibhe Riffe*, we read of a monstrous bird called “An Liath-charraig”. Obviously this is the old friend of our childhood, the sailor Sindibad’s *roc*: the author, or rather the cook, of *Lomnochtán* must have borrowed it from some vanished chapbook adaptation of Galland’s French version, which first introduced the “Nights” to Europe ...” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Gaedelic (See: Gaelic)

Gaelic [Berla Fene, Elect, Gaedelic, Goidelic, Legulus, Moloth, Ticcoloth, Tinoiltech]

Divisions – “Now the learned count four divisions in the Gaelic language, with four names: The Great Story, the Judgements of Nemed, the Science of Cermna, and the Science of Cano, the fourth. “Canons” is the name of that divisions, for the greatness of its knowledge and its precedents. Thrice fifty are its secret scripts and the courses, the course of nin, the leaves of a forest, and whatever is related to them. The second division, further, Grammar is its name, for the greatness of its excellent knowledge, for this it is which is the rudder for correct speech: the Sciences moreover, and the additional sciences, and the captures, and the thirty stories, and the sixty subordinate stories, and whatever is related to them, are therein. The third division, History is its name, for therein are spoken stories and matters of dispute. The Judgements of Cai, with which the fourth is included, Prosody is its name.” This paragraph “originally began by being an enumeration of the four parts of grammar (orthography, accidence, syntax and prosody): reasonable enough, if elementary. This was overlaid by some glossator, who (impressed by the number “four”) quoted, evidently without knowledge of anything of the nature of their contents, four important but quite irrelevant law tracts. Orthography then suggested a reference to various forms of secret writing, enumerated (but without any illuminating explanations) in *Auraicept na n-Eces*. Of grammar (‘accidence’) we are given puerilities about its being “a rudder of correct speech” and its “excellent knowledge”. Syntax, or composition, suggests a mention of the standard stories which the professional historians were supposed to know; and for prosody another old and apparently lost law tract is quoted, again with no knowledge of its origin, or the nature of its contents.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 4, 55, 57, 119, 141, 142)

Names – “The four names of Gaelic are not so mysterious as they appear to be: they have evidently been adapted unintelligently from some old glossary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142)

Berla Fene – “The latter interpolation emphasises a contrast, not consistently maintained, between Berla Fene, attributed to Feinius, and Gaedelig, constructed by Gaedel Glas. Such contrasts of a current

and a learned language are common ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 126)

Chosen – “Now *Sera* means in the Greek language what *fingalach* (= parricide) means in the Chosen language [Goidelic].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Elect – “--- who formed the Elect Language out of the seventy-two languages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 13)

Gaedelg – “Gaedelg” – they call it so, people who are ignorant and have no knowledge: no nearer to cunning Gaedel than to any conspicuous notable.” “For only the sons of Mil had Gaedilic, and when they became powerful in Ireland, the Gaedilic advanced in strength.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 121; Vol. 5, p. 185)

Gaelic – “Gaelic was, we are told, gleaned or collected from the other languages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142)

Goidelic [Chosen Language] – “Two successive readers have appended speculations on how the Goidelic language came to be.” “The initial P (of Partholon) shows that the name is not Goidelic; some critics have sought an aboriginal, pre-Goidelic origin for the name and for associated legends, while others favor a late (Christian) origin.” “Now *Sera* means in the Greek language what *fingalach* (= parricide) means in the Chosen language [Goidelic].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 249; Vol. 2, p. 253, 265)

Legulus – “Legulus is its Latin name.” “Legulus is a late Latin word meaning “a gatherer” of fruit, applied especially to one who gleans fallen olives. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 121, 142)

Moloth – “Moloth is its Greek name.” “As for Moloth, the “Greek” name for Gaelic, if we write ... the word ... in capital letters: thus, ΣΥΛΛΟΓΗ: we can see without difficulty how this could evolve into MOLOTH (the first *lambda* being read as A, and the resultant UA reduced to an O).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 121, 142)

Ticcoloth – “Ticcoloth is its Hebrew name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 121)

Tinōiltech – “Tinōiltech was the name that Gaedel had for it.” “*Tionōl* is Irish for “a gathering” or “an assembly”, and *tionōltach* is a factitious adjective derived from this word.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 121, 142)

Origin – “Gaelic is fashioned by Gaedel Glas R¹, by Feinius R²R³. Not in K. Kg ascribes it to a different Gaedel s. Ethor, unknown to LG.” “It is Gaedel Glas who fashioned the Gaelic language out of the seventy-two languages.” “The latter interpolation emphasises a contrast, not consistently maintained, between Berla Fene, attributed to Feinius, and Gaedelg, constructed by Gaedel Glas. Such contrasts of a current and a learned language are common ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 13, 53, 126, 142, 143)

Ossian – “Quite clearly in this interpolation the walls of partition between the various epic cycles are breaking down – a process completed in the rubbish called “Macpherson’s Ossian” where we see the final degradation of Gaelic tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101)

German – Verse LXVI “has been edited (from the Λ text) by Professor Thurneysen, ZCP, xii, p. 245, with a German translation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 340)

Goidelic (See: Gaelic)

Goirthigern

Commentary – “The number “four” reappears in the four principal languages, and in the four names of

Gaelic. These names, along with the incomprehensible “Goirthigern”, applied to antediluvian Hebrew, and indeed, the whole paragraph which contains them, are admirable examples of the artificial pedantry with which these ancient charlatans, unequipped with any real learning, contrived to maintain their prestige.” “Goirthigern, which doubtless has nothing to do with the personal name more familiar in the form *Vortigern*, must be left in obscurity. It suggests vaguely some such meaning as “the call” or “the voice” “of Lords” or “of the Lord” – a name not inappropriate for the speech of Paradise, celestial and terrestrial, in the days of innocence. The name might conceivably have been suggested by the hymn to “The Voice of the Lord” (= thunder), Psalm xxix (Vulgate xxviii). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142, 143)

Origin – “Now the earth was in this wise at that time, all men that were on it having one and the same language, and Gorthigern was its name, i.e. the Hebrew language, until the languages were separated at the Tower.” “Nowhere can the origin of the name *Gorthigern*, given to this primitive language by Irish historians and grammarians, be discerned: we might guess that it is a corruption of some sort of rendering of the *Vox Domini* of the Psalter, the language being assumed to be the speech of Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141, 248; Vol. 2, p. 123)

Greek

Bible – “Reviewing the Biblical excerpt ... The translator expended much trouble over his work; the evidence that he collated the Greek Septuagint with the Vulgate text cannot be set aside ...” “In the cemetery which contains the few remaining relics of the Monastery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab ... On the edge there is an inscription in Greek uncials ... “Glory and Honour to Father and to Son and to Holy Spirit.” ... This is the first versicle of the “Gloria Patri” in a Spanish form, though in the Greek language. ... Thus we find someone who was at least a superficial Greek scholar, cutting, on an Irish tombstone, a Spanish liturgical formula, in letters resembling those of a Greek uncial MS.: and someone else translating into Irish a Biblical text from a Spanish copy, and able to check his work with a copy of the Septuagint.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 6, 10)

Chief Languages – Greek was one of the three chief languages. The other two were: Hebrew and Latin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57)

Classics – “The text (of LGE) does not need to be treated like a Greek classical composition, where it is of the first importance to recover the exact words of the literary master who wrote it. The ideal to which I have set before myself is a humbler one, of making it possible for a scholar to whom the MSS. are inaccessible to reconstruct the text of any one of them, except in the matter of abbreviations and marks of vowel prolongation.” “...the original Greek text (of Eusebius’ Chron.) survives in fragments only.” Regarding the Túatha Dé Danann section of LGE, “... even Hesiod himself, with the mighty literary engine of Greek hexameter verse at his disposal, did not succeed in making a divine genealogy exhilarating!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxiii; Vol. 2, p. 241; Vol. 4, p. 91)

Names

Bolochus – “Scaliger’s distinction between Belochus and Bolochus is not echoed in Arm. Migne emends according to Greek fragments preserved by Syncellus, Belocus (βήλοκος) and Belochus (βήλώχος).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33n)

Feinius Farsaid – “Thence is he named Fenius Farsaid, i.e. “one who has knowledge of ancient things” in Hebrew, in Greek, in Latin, and in all the languages in general.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 53)

Íth – “When Íth son of Breogan came into Ireland and had colloquy with the Túatha Dé Danann, it was through Scotie that he conversed ... If they be not of the same stock, it was through the Grecian tongue that they were wont to converse, each with the other, for it is Greece which was their origin, and their native language was Greek.” “They spake by turns, through the pure Greek language; the Sons of Míl, not withered the progeny, in answer with the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.

185, 427)

Maliliath – “Maliliath or Malaliach has become Samaililech or Samaile Liath, which looks like the result of contamination with the name of the antediluvian *Μαλελεήλ* as written in Greek characters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 94)

Philodelphus – “To him came the Seventy, who first translated the “Canon” from Hebrew into Greek.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Sardanapalus – “Tonos Concoleros, 20 years. He is the last prince of the Assyrians: Sardanapalus was his Greek name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Symbols – “For purposes of reference we shall denote the Latin MS. which lay before the translator by the symbol Δ. (New Testament critics have appropriated this symbol to the 9th century Greco-Latin Codex Sangallensis; but as we shall here have no occasion to refer to that MS., there will be no consequent inconvenience.)” “The following abbreviations are used in these notes ... LXX = The Greek rendering, commonly called the Septuagint.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 6, 51)

Translations

“Hyberoc” in Greek is called “occasum” in Latin; ‘nia’ or ‘nyon’ in Greek is called “insula” in Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 165)

Partholon’s origin in Sicily was “changed to “Micil” by a confusion of Σ and M in some Greek geographical glossary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 255)

“Now *Sera* means in the Greek language what “fingalach” (= parricide) means in the Chosen language [Goidelic].” “... “kin-murderous son”; *sera* being equated to *cera* (one of numerous illustrations of the early softening of the Latin *c* before *i* and *e* in Ireland): this is doubtless an adaptation of the Greek *κῆρ*, “fate”, doom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265; **Vol. 3**, p. 89)

Hebrew [Gorthigern]

Flood – “The waters began to dry after 150 days (Gen. viii. 3), but the Ark was floating for 7 months 27 days (Gen. viii. 4, LXX and Vulg.: Hebrew says 17 days.” “The raven was sent out after 40 days (Gen. viii, 6, all versions): the 47 of the Irish text is a mistake. There is no Biblical warrant for sending forth the dove *on the following day*: it is derived from *ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ* (LXX) or *post eum* (Vulg.) which represent a Hebrew original meaning *from him* (i.e. from Noah).” “The LG editors know of no great Flood but the Hebrew version, enshrined in the Book of Genesis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 220; **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

Names

Feinius Farsaid – “Thence is he named Fenius Farsaid, i.e. “one who has knowledge of ancient things,” in Hebrew, in Greek, in Latin, and in all the languages in general; for he continually made progress in them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 53)

Nimrod – “There is an interesting suggestion of a reminiscence of the lost Irish Genesis which we have been endeavouring to reconstruct, in the description of Nimrod as a hunter “opposed to” the Lord. This arises ultimately from the familiar Hebrew idiom which says “a mighty hunter before the Lord”, meaning no more than “a verily mighty hunter indeed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 139)

Riphath – “Riphath, to whom the pedigree in this paragraph (16) is traced, comes from Gen. x. 3. The original meaning of the name is obscure: in 1 Chron. i. 6 it appears as “Diphath”, the discrepancy being due the similarity of the characters for D and R in both the older and the later Hebrew scripts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 221)

Sparsadidis Afferus – This was the Hebrew name of Artaxerxes Memnon. Afferus = Assuerus, which Eusebius declares to be the Hebrew form of his name. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207, 311n)

Yahweh – In ¶96, “these words spell the letters of the Tetragrammaton, the Hebrew divine name *Yahweh*, inaccurately rendered “Jehovah” in European popular speech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 263)

Origin – “Now the earth was in this wise at that time, all men that were on it having one and the same language, and Gorthigern was its name, i.e. the Hebrew language, until the languages were separated at the Tower.” Paragraph 27 “begins the J-source of the Hebrew *Genesis*.” “Hebrew,” says Augustine (Civ. Dei XVI, 2), “was the common language of the race of men till the time of Heber father of Peleg when the earth was divided. Till then it did not require a distinctive name, but after that it was called Hebrew, after Heber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141, 226, 247, 248)

Paradise

“*Dorad domh do chrann*, omitting the definite article, is a literal translation from the Latin *dedit mihi de ligno*. It adds a subtle point to the story, as suggesting that Adam professed ignorance of the tree from which the fruit had come; but unfortunately the Hebrew text disallows it.”

“Adam’s speech is thus written in *β*: *air Adhamh, /ar/ .i. siol*, etc., indicating that the scribe was puzzled by the word *ar*. It can scarcely be equated with the Irish *ar*, “ploughing”: it is perhaps a degeneration of the Hebrew *zer’a*, “seed” – read backwards, like the Tetragrammaton in poem no. V. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 233, 238)

Translations

“As *sc* conventionally represents the sound of *sh* (compare the Vulgate Judges, xii, 6, where the Hebrew word *shibboleth* is rendered *scibboleth*), we must pronounce this word as *Shena*, and it is then easily recognised as Orosius’ version of *Sinann* (genitive *Simna*) or “Shannon.”

“*Reptile* in ST: *reptilia* in a few MSS. and some quotations. The plural also in LXX. *Volatile* in ST. Vulg. follows Heb. idiom in using a neuter singular collectively, and there is no Latin authority for the plural here.”

“Tr. Has missed the elegant chiasmus of the Latin. *Cum audissent* in ST and Vulg. MSS. Tr. Here follows LXX in making the clause independent (as in Heb.) ... He then began a new sentence with *Ex ligno*, thus accidentally falling into accord with the Hebrew punctuation.”

“This verse (¶38) of which the best commentators can make but little, is baldly paraphrased by Tr., who has omitted the unintelligible last clause altogether. The Irish is closer to LXX ... The original is lost from the Massoretic Hebrew text, but must be supplied ...”

“The distinction between unclean and clean birds is lost not only from Vulg., but even from the current text of Heb.” “*Cataractae* (LXX καταράκται) which may here be translated “sluices” represents the Heb. *‘erubōth*, literally “windows.”

“The gloss *isin Mac*, which has entered the text of M [Book of Lecan, 2nd text] as an interpretation of *ar tūs* or *in principio* (critical note no. 5), is an exegesis as old as Irenaeus, who saw what he presumably thought was the Hebrew word *bar*, “son” (it is really Aramaic), in the opening words of Genesis, *B’rēshūth barā*, “In the beginning of creating. See Also Augustine, *De Civitate Dei*, xi. 32.”

“The subject of *ro fogail* may be either Dia or firmamint, probably the latter, as it carries the command “let it divide ... it divided.” The ambiguity exists even in Heb.” “*Ceneithi* is the Hebrew *qanīthī*, “I have gotten,” *Lamentatio* looks back to the quite independent Hebrew word *qīnāh* “a dirge.” All these

early commentators overlook the fact, which a little knowledge of elementary Hebrew grammar would have taught them, that it was Eve, not Adam, who said *Possedi hominem*.”

“In ¶301, the explanation of the Hebrew words (Mane, Thecel and Phares) probably came from Hieronymus in *Danielem*.”

“To him came the 70, who first translated the “Canon” from Hebrew into Greek.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi, 51, 53, 78, 95, 119, 223, 225, 235; **Vol. 2**, p. 134, 142; **Vol. 4**, p. 83; **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Irish

Abbreviations

Δ - The Ms. of the Vulgate used by the Irish translator.

Tr. – The Irish translator, or his translation.

Book of Genesis – “To supply the deficiency (to the MS. of R¹), ∞ R³ tore the opening leaves out of an Irish translation of the Book of Genesis, thereby killing the translation, of which no other copy survives, and which would have been of enormous linguistic value.” “The raven was sent out (from the Ark) after 40 days (Gen. viii. 6, all versions): the 47 of the Irish text is a mistake.” “It may be worth mentioning that the Welsh antiquary, Edward Lhuyd, according to a letter written by him on 20 December 1702, and printed in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1859, p. 246, was possessed of “an imperfect copy of the B[ook] of Genesis in Irish.” “There is an interesting suggestion of a reminiscence of the lost Irish Genesis which we have been endeavouring to reconstruct, in the description of Nimrod as a hunter “opposed to” the Lord.” “All these six Irish versions of the list (of languages at Nemrod’s Tower) have to be collated to establish the identification of the names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 5, 220, 232; **Vol. 2**, p. 139, 149)

Brude Pont – “The note, in Irish, about “Brude Pont” being the source of the Brudes, was inserted at the head of col. iii, again separated from the person to whom it properly belongs.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 149)

Historia Brittonum – “The only edition (of Mael Muru’s poem, “Can a mbunadas na nGaedel”) is that of J.H. Todd, included as an appendix to his *The Irish Version of the Historia Brittonum of Nennius* (Dublin, 1848), 220-71; a new treatment of this important poem is badly needed.” “Nennius wrongly supposes (the word “Damhoctor”) to be a personal name, denoting the leader of one of the invading troops whose progeny was supposed to be still in Ireland at the time Nennius wrote. But evidently it is nothing but the Irish for “a company of eight persons”: this misunderstood word is a valuable testimony that for *this* part of the history Nennius had a written text in the Irish language at his elbow.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5n; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxix)

Irish Texts – “... in dealing with an Irish text, the fuller it is of extraneous detail, the more likely it is to be *remote* from the original version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxx)

Lebor Gabála – “The present edition (of Macalister) will continue to serve the same invaluable function which it has performed for the past several decades: that of making available to a wide range of readers, in both Irish and English, a generally faithful presentation of all of the medieval versions of LGÉ.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 16)

Cessair – “The LG editors knew of no great Flood but the Hebrew version, enshrined in the Book of Genesis; and they were obliged therefore to link the Irish “Deucalion and Pyrrha” with the family of Noah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

Partholon – “The name is actually used in Irish Christian literature to represent the ecclesiastical *Bartholomeus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 253)

Túatha Dé Danann – Regarding ¶348, “It is notable that D here presents the story connecting Manannan with Loch Oirbsen (Loch Corrib) in Latin – doubtless its original form, for, while historians writing in Irish might translate a Latin passage into Irish, there is no apparent reason why they should have taken the trouble to put this sentence into Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 308)

Liber Occupationus - “*Liber Occupationus* was originally composed, not in Irish, but in Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi; **Vol. 5**, p. 2)

Monument - “In the cemetery which contains the few remaining relics of the Monastery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab ... On the edge there is an inscription in Greek uncials ... “Glory and Honour to Father and to Son and to Holy Spirit.” ... This is the first versicle of the “Gloria Patri” in a Spanish form, though in the Greek language. ... Thus we find someone who was at least a superficial Greek scholar, cutting, on an Irish tombstone, a Spanish liturgical formula, in letters resembling those of a Greek uncial MS.: and someone else translating into Irish a Biblical text from a Spanish copy, and able to check his work with a copy of the Septuagint.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 10)

Numbers

.xl. – “In the Irish text .xl. has been miswritten for .lx. in the age of Methuselah, and in the age of Lamech a “c” has been omitted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 105)

Script – “In some forms of Irish script capital *M* is not unlike *Ag*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Sex Aetates Mundi – “The glossator has based his interpolation (in ¶53), with which the text resumes after the lacuna, upon the detailed paraphrase of this story in the Irish *Sex Aetates Mundi*.” Regarding the tabular statement of the ages of the Patriarchs in ¶89, “These figures agree with *Sex Aetates* against all versions of the biblical text (except the Irish text printed above) in the case of Seth: against all versions *including* the Irish translation in the case of Mahalaleel: and with all versions against the Irish translation in the cases of Methuselah and Lamech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 241, 249)

Translations

Ab Aquis – “Only one MS. ... has ab aquis. The point is not of much critical importance, as Irish idiom would almost require the repetition of the substantive.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 52, 53)

Ad Auram – “*Ad auram* has been curiously misunderstood by Tr. These words must have been lost from the Irish text at an early date by some carelessness, which in this case it is impossible to explain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 78)

Boellium – “The Irish *boellium* is the pardonable blunder of a copyist.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 65)

Diety – In ¶5, “the renderings into Irish of the words of the Diety are later still.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 207)

Druing – “In Verse XXI, stanza 4, “Though the name Druing appears several times in Irish toponomy, it is not otherwise recorded anywhere that could be described as being underneath Tul Tuinde. We must, therefore, treat the word as dative of *drong*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 242)

Mutatis Mutandis – “The Irish translation there given (in *Auraicept na nEces*) is identical with that found here in *Q” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 206)

No Lamentacio – “We must regard *no lamentacio* (in ¶37) as a gloss, although Isidore gives the alternative interpretation, partly because, though in a Latin context, it is introduced by an Irish conjunction, and partly because it is ignored in the subsequent matter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 235)

Ocus Rug – In ¶41, “there is no authority for the verbose Irish *ocus rug Sella ingen iar sin.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 95)

Sechtoll – “The word *sechtoll* (in ¶42) does not seem to occur elsewhere in Irish literature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 238)

Latin [Ausonic]

Abbreviations

Δ - “It may be desirable to explain here, in condonation of the use of the symbol Δ for the Latin manuscript which lies at the basis of the biblical text which we have been studying, that it has been chosen simply because it is one of the very few symbols not already pre-empted by the elaborate *apparatus criticus* of the Vatican edition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 248)

Aided Itha meic Bregoin – “The death of Ith (¶384). The three texts tell the same story, but with verbal differences which confirm the thesis that the prose developed in several forms out of a Latin original. The Latin compiler may have borrowed from an independent saga with some such title as *Aided Itha meic Bregoin*; no such tale is enumerated in the official lists, but its existence is suggested by a quotation in the R²R³ versions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 5)

Amazons – “The tale of the Amazons is a fresh importation into the story. It probably existed as a Latin gloss in √MBH, as only independent translation from a common source would account for the essential similarity but verbal divergence between the versions of B and M.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 146)

Bible

Adam and Eve – In ¶5, 5*, “the differences between the texts in the two traditions cannot be explained except on the assumption that when it was in the marginal gloss state it was in Latin throughout, and that what we have are two independent attempts at a translation.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 1, p. 207)

Apocrypha of Enoch – “This paragraph (¶50) has been much worked over by the interpolation and assimilation of details from the apocrypha of Enoch. It has almost parted company with the Latin original.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 105)

Standard Text – “The Standard text, as set forth in the Vatican *variorum* edition of the Vulgate. (For the *apparatus criticus* of the Latin text, reference must be made to this comprehensive work).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 52)

Chronology – “This is the first paragraph (¶198) of one of several tracts in which Irish “history” is placed in a setting of world chronology, based on the compilation of Eusebius, as it is preserved for us at second-hand in a Latin translation by Hieronymus ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 241)

Feinius Farsaid – “Thence is he named Feinius Farsaid, *i.e.* “one who has knowledge of ancient things,” in Hebrew, in Greek, in Latin, and in all the languages in general; for he continually made progress in them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 53)

Hisperica Famina – “Such contrasts of a current and a learned language are common: we find them in *Auraicept na n-Ēces*, in *Maro*, in *Hisperica Famina* (where “Hisperic” and “Ausonic”, *i.e.* normal Latin,

are contrasted, to the disadvantage of the latter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 126)

Liber Occupationis Hiberniae – “*Liber Occupationis Hiberniae*, a sort of quasi-historical romance ... professing to narrate the origin of the Gaedil onward from the Creation of the World (or the Flood), their journeyings, and their settlement in *their* “promised land”, Ireland. ... We must assume that this quasi-Israelite history was written in Latin. A clear proof of translation from Latin is presented by some of the place names, which have been transferred unintelligently into their Irish context in the accusative case.” “... *Liber Occupationis* was originally composed, not in Irish, but in Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi, xxin; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Liber Praecursorum – “*Aladacia* is presumably meant for Dalmatia: the appended m betrays the influence of some Latin text, though there is no reason to suppose that LP was itself originally in Latin: an any case, once forms like “Gothiam” became established in the parts of the compilation derived from Latin, analogy would spread them into the rest of the book.” In Verse XXXII, “in 1067 the Latin accusative Goithiam reappears, once more indicating that the story has been versified unintelligently from a Latin original.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 89, 111)

Life of St. Juliana – “*Tofer Niger*” was derived from the Latin Life of St. Juliana which was composed c. 800 A.D. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 3)

Miniugud Gabal nĒrenn – Paragraph 101 “begins a translation of the early Latin text. It was headed Miniugud Gabal nĒrenn “An explanation (i.e. translation) of the ‘Takings of Ireland’.” The following words were doubtless added when the text (originally independent) was tacked on to R², to supplement the deficiencies of that version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 256)

Nemed – “He is distinguished as “holy” – *i.e.*, in the sense of the Latin *fas*, one privileged to enter religious assemblies.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115)

Pinguis – In Verse XLIII, “it is not even certain whether Pinguis is supposed to be a name, or the ordinary Latin adjective “fat”, introduced to rhyme with Hingis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 206)

Punctuation – “The punctuation of the Latin text (in ¶ 25) presupposed by Tr. is different from that usually followed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 53)

Sex Aetates Mundi – In ¶80, “as in previous passages, glossarial interpolations borrowed from *Sex Aetates Mundi* have here ousted the biblical lemmata; and though the framework of the Latin original is preserved, the words of the text cannot be completely recovered.” “Here again the text has been contaminated by an extract from *Sex Aetates Mundi*. The glosses also come from that work, so that the obvious interruption of the former by the latter is old. R³ interpolates the mutual slaying of “the children of Dardan and Ioph,” which does not refer to the Trojan war, as might appear at first sight, but to the destruction of the Midianites (Judges vii, 19ff): *Dardan* and *Epha* appear in the Latin version of the account of the family from which this people is said to have descended (Gen. xxv. 3,4).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 138, 139, 245)

Synchronisms – “The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph (¶376), are suggested by a note in Eusebius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

Translations

¶311 – “The notably frequent minor verbal differences between the parallel texts in ¶311, while maintaining a uniformity of *sense*, raise the question whether the two versions are not independent translations of a Latin original or independent paraphrases of a versified record.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

A Medhōn Chrainn Pairrthus – “The singular number of *chrainn* reproduces the Latin *ligni*.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 232)

Atque Uersatilem – “*I n-a lāimh* appears to be a gloss that has ousted the Latin *atque uersatilem* (in ¶ 36).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 79)

Cum Audissent – “In ¶32, “Tr. has missed the elegant chiasmus of the Latin. *Cum audissent* in ST and Vulg. MSS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 78)

Dedit mihi de ligno – “*Dorad domh do chrann*, omitting the definite article, is a literal translation from the Latin *dedit mihi de ligno*. It adds a subtle point to the story, as suggesting that Adam professed ignorance of the tree from which the fruit had come; but unfortunately the Hebrew text disallows it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 233)

Deus – “In the Latin MSS., *Deus* is occasionally omitted in the combination *Dominus Deus*, but not *Dominus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 64, 65)

Ecce Os – “In ¶5A (in R²) I (Macalister) cannot find the reading *Ecce os* in any of the Latin versions, but it is presupposed by all the redactions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 208)

Firmamentum – “Under the influence of the Latin text Tr. has dropped the article before *firmamentum* in the later verses of this ¶ (¶ 20), as in earlier redactions.” “The absence of the definite article shows that the writer took the word, which he found in his Latin Bible, for a proper name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 52, 201)

Fō oen māin – *Fō oen māin* (in ¶105) in L may betray a Latin original, but it is more probably a misreading of *smacht* written in √L in an abbreviated form and slightly injured.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 127)

Forte – In ¶31, “*O thircur*, which means “from a chance, accident,” and in a good sense “from a windfall,” suggests that the translator did not completely understand the Latin *forte*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 77)

Iarsin – “It is uncertain whether *iarsin*, the last word (in ¶52) before the lacuna, belongs to v. 31 (where the Latin does not call for it) or begins the lost v. 32, which enumerated the sons of Noah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 105)

Indniam – “*Indniam* (where we once more see a Latin accusative) is presumably India, but it might be the river Indus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 146)

Ireland – “And so Ireland is called “the island of the west”: Hyberoc in Greek is called “occasum” in Latin; ‘nia’ or ‘nyon’ in Greek is called “insula” in Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165)

Legulus – Legulus was one of the four names of the Gaelic language. “*Legulus* is a late Latin word meaning “a gatherer” of fruit, applied especially to one who gleans fallen olives.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142)

Loch Corrib – “It is notable that D here presents the story connecting Manannan with Loch Oirbsen (Loch Corrib) in Latin – doubtless its original form, for, while the historians writing in Irish might translate a Latin passage into Irish, there is no apparent reason why they should have taken the trouble to put this sentence into Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 308)

M – “We have already seen other cases of confusion between the Greek Σ and the Latin M.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 94)

No Lamentacio – “We must regard *no lomentacio* as a gloss, although Isidore gives the alternative interpretation, partly because, though in a Latin context, it is introduced by an Irish conjunction, and

partly because it is ignored in the subsequent matter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 235)

Noemius – “In both texts *Noemius* becomes *Nemi* in the genitive case, once more indicating translation from a Latin original.” In quatrain 1 of verse XIV, “through the influence of Latin, Noemius becomes Noemi in the genitive (with a variety of spellings). This presently becomes nominative, and here develops a new genitive, Nēmān, which must be so pronounced to rhyme with glē-bān.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 129, 161)

Occidi Uirum In Uulnus Meum – In ¶42, “The difficult Song of Lamech has given trouble to the translator, and apparently also to his copyists. The rendering as we have it does not make even reasonable sense, to say nothing of its relation to the original text. *Ro mharbus fer amuigh aniu* seems to have arisen out of *Ro mharbas fer am guinib* (the last word perhaps written *guiniu*), thus representing the Latin *occidi uirum in uulnus meum*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 238)

Ro Dīumsach Intí Lucifer – “Though appearing both in *Q and in LF, (this) is probably an early interpolation, seeing that the words of the Almighty are habitually reported in Latin. It is probably nothing more than some reader’s personal opinion on Lucifer’s proceedings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205)

Ro Therba 7 Ro Deilig – “One of the commonest mannerisms of TR. (in ¶20) is to render one Latin word by two synonyms, as here, *ro therba 7 ro deilig*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 52)

Sera – “The genealogies agree in making Partholon son of Sera ... *sera* being equated to *cera* (one of numerous illustrations of the early softening of the Latin *c* before *i* and *e* in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 88, 89)

Tancatar Ērinn – “*Tancatar Ērinn*, in which the verb of motion is used without a preposition, is a favorite construction in this text, and may possibly indicate the influence of a text originally in Latin (as in Vergil’s *Italiam uenit*). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 217)

Tenebrae – “The plural *dorchata* (in ¶20), corresponding to the Latin *tenebrae*, is an illustration of TR.’s almost slavish literalness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 52)

Volatile – “*Volatile* in ST. Vulg. follows Heb. Idiom in using a neuter singular collectively, and there is no Latin authority for the plural here (in ¶ 24).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 53)

Legulus (See: Gaelic)

Middle Irish – In 1937 the Irish Texts Society reported that “a hitherto unrecognized fragment of a middle-Irish translation of the Book of Genesis has been isolated and traced to its source in a Spanish MS. Of the Vulgate text.” “The idea that the “pre-Milesian” and “Milesian sections of LGÉ mirror one another was independently put forward by Liam O’Buachalla ... however, his analysis was undermined by its dependence on the structure of the Middle Irish text, and by failure to consider the niceties of LGÉ’s influence and diffusion.” “Like the O’ Clerys and the Four Masters, the translator (of B) affects an archaistic style, which he presumably thought was more consistent with the dignity of the text he was working on. His language, when he is natural, is Middle Irish ...” Regarding Verse IV, “There should be alliterations in the first two lines at least, but in a poem so full of proper names this is impossible to maintain consistently. The language is Middle Irish.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 13, 18 ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 15, 258)

Moloth (See: Gaelic)

Old English – “And in the Old English *Lyff of Adam and Eve* (ed. Horstmann, *Sammlung altenglischer Legenden*, p. 220 ff.): “God as his wille behite to make liht: and Þo he made angelus.” “There are numerous speculations as to the instrument of Abel’s murder. ... In the Old English versions, it is commonly said that the instrument was an ass-bone: thus, in the *Lyff of Adam and Eve* we read “wiþ þe

cheke-bon of an asse he smot him on þe hed.” Adam’s sleep is described “In the Old English paraphrase of Genesis and Exodus (where) we read –

God dede ðat he on sweuene cam,
And in ðat sweuene he let him sen,
Mikal ðat after sulde ben.

That Adam and Eve remained virgin in Paradise was a notion suggested by the fact that Eve’s name of universal mother is not recorded until after the Fall. ... as the Old English paraphrase expresses it,

3et out of Paradyse when þey paste
Clene vyrgenys were þey both –

There have been many speculations on the mark of Cain. For once Comestor is jettisoned by our glossators, who say nothing about the theory adopted by him, that the mark was a perpetual shaking of the head – that “he wagged alwey forþ wiþ his heued” as the Old English *Lyff of Adam and Eve* puts it.” “It is set forth in the Old English *Lyff of Adam and Eve*, and many other authorities, that the “sons of God” were the Sethities, and the “daughters of men” the Cainites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 201, 209, 230, 234, 237, 241)

Old Irish – “... that the first Gaels in Ireland made peace with the gods of the land in order to successfully raise their crops and herds” “is stated explicitly in the Old Irish tale “*De Gabail in tSida*”. “parts of LGE’s account of the arrival of the Túatha Dé Donann were added to the Old Irish tale *Cath Maige Tuired* (The Battle of Mag Tuired) in order to anchor it within a larger context.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2n, 6)

Old Latin – “The importation of “Iofer Niger” into ¶4, derived from the Latin Life of St. Juliana, gives us another chronological hint. If the Old Latin Biblical excerpts suggest an 8th century date at least for the compilation, the name of the demon suggests a 9th century date for the beginning of glossation, the date of the Juliana text being about 800 A.D.” “On the whole the texts are Old Latin. *Terra es et in terram ibis* is OL: Vulg. has *Pulus es et in puluerem ibis*. Sabatier’s restoration of the OL of the second quotation is *In sudore faciei tui edes panem tuum*: Vulg. has *In sudore uultus tui uesceris pane*. Our text lies between the two; but Sabatier in his notes quotes an identical version from Hieronymus *In Isaiam*. The OL of the third quotation is *Multiplicans multiplicabo tristitias tuas et gemitum tuum; in tristitiis paries filios*. Vulg. has *Multiplicabo aerumnas tuas et conceptus tuas; in dolore paries filios*.” “*Parrthus na Toile* is a rendering of *Paradisus Voluptatis*, the Vulgate equivalent of the Garden of Eden. OL has simply *Paradisus*, to which the *Parrthus* of R¹ corresponds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 3, 51, 104, 207, 208, 227)

Old Norse – “If the origin of the name Morc, suggested (*ante* p. 117 [that it is Crom spelled backward]) be not considered acceptable, it may possibly be an invention by someone who had picked up the Old Norse *myrkr*, “dark.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192)

Old Saxon – “*Allsaxan*, which some MSS. combine with the *g* of the preceding *rig* to make *Gall-Saxan*, is the *Ald-Seaxum* of the Saxon Chronicle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 193)

School of Languages – “Feinius Farsaid came from the north, out of Scythia with his School, to seek for the languages: for they thought that they would find them there inasmuch as it was from thence that they were dispersed.” A school of languages was built by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar. Pharaoh Fostoiges summoned Nel son of Feinius Farsaid from Scythia in order to learn languages from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 39, 195; Vol. 2, p. 9, 49)

Scotic – “Now it is Rifath Scot who brought the Scotie Language from the Tower.” “And each of these peoples (Partholon, Nemed, Fir Bolg, Túatha Dé Danann, and the Sons of Míl) had the Scotie language.” When Íth son of Breogan came to Ireland, “People came to hold converse with him on that strand, and each of them told their tidings mutually, through the Scotie language.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, Vol. 2, p. 47; Vol. 3, p. 129; Vol. 5, p. 15, 185)

Spanish

Bible – The 1937 report of the Irish Texts Society included a notice that Macalister had uncovered “a hitherto unrecognized fragment of a middle-Irish translation of the Book of Genesis has been isolated and traced to its source in a Spanish MS. of the Vulgate text” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 13)

Monument - “In the cemetery which contains the few remaining relics of the Monastery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab ... On the edge there is an inscription in Greek uncials ... “Glory and Honour to Father and to Son and to Holy Spirit.” ... This is the first versicle of the “Gloria Patri” in a Spanish form, though in the Greek language. ... Thus we find someone who was at least a superficial Greek scholar, cutting, on an Irish tombstone, a Spanish liturgical formula, in letters resembling those of a Greek uncial MS.: and someone else translating into Irish a Biblical text from a Spanish copy, and able to check his work with a copy of the Septuagint.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 9, 10)

Ticcoloth (**See:** Gaelic)

Tinoiltech (**See:** Gaelic)

Welsh - “*Torc triath* in (h) cannot be dissociated from the *Twrc trwydd* of Welsh romance.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 299)

Vox Domini – “Nowhere can the origin of the name *Gorthigern*, given to this primitive language by Irish historians and grammarians, be discerned: we might guess that it is a corruption of some sort of rendering of the *Vox Domini* of the Psalter, the language being assumed to be the speech of Heaven.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 248)

Laomedon – During the reign of Sosarmus, the 25th king of Assyria. Laomedon captured Troy and/or Hercules captured Troy from him. His son was Priam and his grandson was Alexander. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 189, 211)

Laosthenes – Laosthenes was the Assyrian king after Eupales and he ruled for 42 (45) years. Laosthenes came to the throne in the same year as Cermna and Sobairce, the 9th kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161, 199; **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213)

Lapa – Lapa was the son of Lugaid Cunga son of Eochu Arthach son of Iar. His son was Lothar Letur who fell in the battle of Dercderc against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Lapdog (**See:** Fauna; Mammals)

Larne – “*Mag Ladrand* in Dāl nAraide is supposed to be the low maritime plain near Larne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85)

Las – Las was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209)

Laterecta (**See:** Oliva)

Lathar Apthach – Lathar Apthach was the son of Cerb son of Cas Clothach and he was killed in the battle of Dercderc against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Latharna [Lathairne] – Rath Bachair [Bachail] in Latharna was built by Íriel Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. Letha, one of the sons of Ugoine Mór, settled “aside over Latharna”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 467)

Lathrach – Lathrach, one of the sons of Umor, settled at Tulach Tend. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 69)

Latinus¹ – Latinus¹ was the son of Faunus. “The ancestry given for Latinus¹ is a desperate piece of harmonistic redacting. Faunus was actually son of Picus, and Italus had nothing to do with his ancestry, any more than “Alainus” with whom he is identified.” His daughter was Lavinia. “There were seven years after that capture (of Troy), till Aeneas [son of Anchises] took [lavinia] daughter of Latinus s. Faunus ... and Latinus made his treaties with him.” Latinus¹ is also referred to as having been at the building of Nemrod’s Tower, but this is an error. See Latinus². (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37, 39; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 51, 139)

Latinus² – Latinus² was one of the seventy-two leaders and kings by whom the Tower of Nemrod was built. “The animdaversion on the Auraicept is a fatuity: on referring to that text (ed. Calder, line 126) we find that the Latinus of the Tower was quite a different person from Latinus son of Faunus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 193, 222, 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Latium – The Albanians of Latium of Italy were descended from Albanus. “Ireland of weapons, land of outcry, princes took white plains; there were heard to the hollow of Latium their shrieks from the plain of Macha.” With regard to Seleucus Nicanor in Syria, “The process of blundering which has given to the last the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct – possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161; **Vol. 4**, p. 261, 312)

Latium, Sea of (See: Seas; Letha)

Lavinia – Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, was abducted by Aeneas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 51)

Laws

Apportionment - On the apportionments of the hunters, Amorgen judged: to the stag-hounds whatever is cast to them; to the skinner a gulp of the neck; to the coursing-dogs the legs of the stag; the inward parts to the man that comes last; then a general distribution to all. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 119, 121)

Divorce – Érimón deserted his wife/sister, Odba in favor of Tea daughter of Lugiad son of Íth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 41) (See Also: Marriage, Polygyny)

Eric (See: Honour Price)

Honour Price [Eric, Wergild]

Delgnat - Delgnat claimed recompense for Partholon’s accusation of adultery on the grounds that he should not have left her alone with a man. “Though evil thou thinkest my saying it to thee, Partholon, its right shall be mine: I am the ‘one before one’ here, I am innocent, recompense is my due.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 69)

Lug – The three sons of Tuirill Biccreeo – Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba – killed Cian the father of Lug. “So Lug came to avenge his father upon them, or till they should pay him the wergild for him. And this is the wergild which he demanded of them:” the two horses of the king of Sicily; the spear of Assal; the skin of the Pig of Duis; the six pigs of Essach; the whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath; revealing of the hidden island of Caire Cendfinne; the harvest of the undersea apples near that island. In the Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann version of the story, Lug demanded the cooking-spit from the island of Caire Cendfinne and the final eric demanded by Lug was 3 shouts on the Hill of Midchain. This last demand is not known in the LGE version. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 137, 285, 287, 289, 301, 302, 303, 308, 341)

Túathal Techtmar - “This is that Túathal (Techtmar) who bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the crime of the slaying of his two daughters, Fithir and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin. Fithir died of shame, and Dairine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin.” Cormac ua Cuinn added to the Borama “women of pedigree” in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dúnlán son of Enna Niad. “This is the tax – thrice fifty hundred

kine, thrice fifty hundred boars, thrice fifty hundred wethers, 12 cauldrons, along with a brazen cauldron into which would go 12 beeves – and 50 wedded couples to ward them perpetually. Each one of these things was to be paid perpetually, every second year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 327, 329, 339) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Inheritance

Cruithne, the - "... the surety of sun and moon against them that land should be taken [i.i. inherited] no less from men among the Cruithne-folk than from women forever." The sense intended is evidently the converse – "no less from women ... than from men" (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 181n) (See Also: Sureties)

Érimón - Amorgen judged in the dispute over the kingship of Ireland and said: "The heritage of the chief, Donn, to the second, Érimón; and his heritage to Éber after him. But Éber would not accept that – only a division of Ireland." A somewhat alternate reading says that, "Donn and Érimón were the two kings of that expedition; and Éber Donn was drowned at Tech Duinn and his cadet took his share of the kingdom, that is, Éber Finn. Ireland was divided in two, between Éber and Érimón." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 65, 69, 95, 103)

Gaedel Glas - After the death of Nel, Scota (I), his wife, and Gaedel Glas, his son, inherited the estate in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 63)

Mac Cuill, Mac Ceccht, Mac Greine – "The three kings [Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine] were dividing the cattle and the treasures of the king of Ailech ... for they said that there was too large a share of the treasures of Fiachna son of Delbaeth, who had died some time before, in his (Mac Cuill's) keeping." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 15)

Kingship with Opposition – "... they are not so unless there be not more than one province lacking to them. Thus are the kings with opposition reckoned in the Roll of the Kings. If the king be of Leth Cuind, and have all of Leth Cuind and one province of Leth Moga he is king of Temair and of Ireland with opposition. But if he be of Leth Moga, he is not so called, unless he have all Leth Moga and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn." "Probably owing to a deep-seated corruption, the intended sense is expressed unintelligibly in both versions [B, L]. The meaning seems to be, that the possession of Temair was essential to entitle a man to be called "king", even "with opposition". If he had all of Leth Cuind, he would be thus qualified automatically; all he needed was a sufficiency of the other half of the country to entitle him to claim the kingship of the whole. But if his chief claim were founded upon the possession of Leth Moga, he must have Temair and its peoples at least in addition." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407, 407n)

Judgement

Adultery – Partholon's wife, Delgnat, committed adultery with Topa. "That is the first adultery to be heard of made here in the beginning: the wife of Partholon, a man of rank, to go to an ignoble henchman." Nevertheless, Delgnat claimed that the fault lay with Partholon for not protecting his wife. "And that, without deceit, is the first judgement in Ireland: so that thence, with very noble judgement, is "the right of his wife against Partholon." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 69, 71, 73)

Amorgen – "Now those are the first three judgements given among the Sons of Míl in Ireland; the judgement that Amorgen gave in Temair; and that judgement, in Sliab Mis; and the judgement that Amorgen gave in Cenn tSáile, over wild deer and quadrupeds." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 95)

Apportionment - On the apportionments of the hunters, Amorgen judged: to the stag-hounds whatever is cast to them; to the skinner a gulp of the neck; to the coursing-dogs the legs of the stag; the inward parts to the man that comes last; then a general distribution to all. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 119, 121)

Christ – “Christ, [who art] above the clans, remember the grandson of Flann, from heroic Luigne; King of adornments and of judgements, Thou art the Abbot, Thou the Chief.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111)

Inheritance

Estate – “Thereafter Nel died, after a long space in Egypt. Gaedel Glas and his mother took the estate (Capacirunt).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 63)

Land - “Sorrowful were Éber Finn and Érimón and Amorgen after the loss of their brother (Donn), and they said that it were right that Éber Donn should have no share of the land about which he had envied his brother, Ír s. Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 73)

Invasion - The three kings of the Túatha Dé Danann “pronounced judgement against the Sons of Mil, that they [themselves] should have the island to the end of three days, free from assault, from assembly of battle, or from giving of hostages; for they were assured that they (the invaders) would not return, because druids would make spells behind them, so that they should not be able to come again.” Amorgen acquiesced in this judgement. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 37, 53, 55, 59, 79)

Justice – The law of justice in Ireland was executed for the first time under Eochu son of Erc, king of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 21, 33, 45, 215)

Marriage-Price – Érimón deserted his wife/sister, Odba in favor of Tea daughter of Lugiad son of Íth. “She it was whom Érimón took instead of Odba; and she was to choose a mound in Ireland as her bridal portion. This is the marriage-price which she chose, Druim Chain, the mound which is Temair.” Policornus, king of Thrace, “gave love to their [the Cruithne] sister, and sought to carry her off without a bride-price.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 179) (See Also: Marriage)

Sureties – (See Also: Hostages; Punishments, Reasons for)

Boroma Tribute – “The sureties that he (Loiguirí mac Néill) gave to the Laigen that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him when plundering them – he gave sun and moon that he would not press upon them any longer. Thereafter they – sun and moon and the elements in general – slew him for violating them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 355)

Burial – “Tea the daughter of Lugaid mac Ítha died – the wife of Érimón son of Míl of Spain. She had sureties against her husband, namely Amorgen Glúingel and Éber, before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug; and that therein there should be every royal dignity and every assembly that should be convened of the progeny of Érimón, for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169)

Construction – “He (Cairpre Nia Fer) accepted four sureties on his part in the matter of the great preparation of his great fort. Cet Mac Magach from Mag Main, Ros mac Dedaid from Druim Cain, Conall Cernach – a solidity skinned over – Cu Chulaind, lord of a bag of tricks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 67)

Inheritance - “the surety of sun and moon against them that land should be taken [i.e. inherited] no less from men among the Cruithne-folk than from women forever.” The sense intended is evidently the converse – “no less from women ... than from men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 181n, 185)

Introduction of – “Of his (Partholon) company was Samailiath, by whom were ale-drinking and suretyship first made in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273)

Kingship of Ireland

Túathal Techtmar - “Túathal (Techtmar) took sureties of sun, moon, sea, land, dew, light and every power in heaven and earth that though the Provincials of Ireland might be equal in power, they should not be equal in right of Ireland with the progeny of Túathal, but that his progeny should have the kingship forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 311, 327)

Ugoine Mór – “Then Ugainé imposed the surety of all creatures, visible and invisible, upon the men of Ireland that his children should have the kingship, without contention, forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 323)

Plowing – “Then it is that Coirpre (Nia Fer) demanded of the men from over sea (the sons of Uomor), the service of Temair along with every community if they were to plough Ireland of the steeds. They accepted four sureties, neither more nor less.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65)

Submission – “They took a fair resolve, the serfs of Ireland in their time; for corn, milk, harvest, and sea-produce failed them in every way.: “The decision on which they resolved, being penitent for what they had done, was to summon the youths (Feradach Finn Fechnach, Corb Olom and Tibraide), a shining undertaking, to establish them in the high-kingship.” “They gave sureties firmly, they, the serfs of Ireland, to be submissive to the youths who were in the East; only let them come from Alba.” “These are the sureties which they gave them, earth, moon, and pleasant sun, about their submission from hill to hill so long as sea should be about Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 483)

“Muircertach mac Néill, on a time, took a chief pledge of Cashel of Cellachan; a pride through rough fame of heads for Donnchad, High King over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 565)

Wergild (See: Honour Price)

Lawyers (See: Society)

Le (See: Lee)

Leabar Gabála: Livre des invasions (See: Authors; Lizeray)

Leabhar na Huidhri (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Léachtaí Cholm Cilli (See: Authors, Scowcroft)

Leather

Bags – “It is not unlikely that this expression (*Fir I mBolgaib*) led to the evolution of the idea that men in *braccae* = Men in Bags = Men in (leather), Bags = Men in hide-covered canoes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 85)

Fetters – “Starn, who fell at the hands of Mac Faebuir, Iarbonel the Soothsayer, who was joyous, Ainnind with fetters of leather, were the three venomous chieftains of Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 169)

Sheath – “If ‘Athibar’ be said to it (the spear of Assal) it returns into its leather sheath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 287, 340)

Lebarthuind – Lebarthuind was of the Túatha Dé Danann; his son was Enan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Lebor Brecc (See: Authors; MacCarthy)

Lebor Gabála Éirenn (See: Authors; Keating, Macalister, Ó Cléirigh)

Lecad (See: Lecmag)

Lecale (See: Cities)

Lecc Uatha – The battle of Lecc Uatha was broken against Diarmait son of Muiredach during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri ui Conchocor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Leccmag – Leccmag in Mumu was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed's time. "Britan Máel son of the prince free the multitude of tracks over streams, son of Lethderg from Lecmag from whom are the Britons of the world." Leccmag was not identified by Macalister. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 171, 177, 191)

Lecmag [Lecad] – Lecmag was the name of one of the four oxen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55) (See Also: Mag; Plains)

Leda – "Helen of Leda wife of Alexander s. Priam s. Laomedon was mother of Sabrann d. Abartach." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Lee [Leic, Liac]- Lee was the name of one of the four oxen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Lee [Le] – Between Le and Elle is the Banna river, which was one of the nine rivers found by Partholon in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 51)

Leech (See: Society)

Left (See: Directions; Left)

Lége – Lege was a Milesian servitor who cleared Mag Lege and the plain is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 63)

Lege (See: Liag)

Légende Arthurienne, La (See: Authors; Faral)

Legulus (See: Languages; Gaelic)

Lehmacher, G. (See: Authors)

Leic (See: Lee)

Leighlin Bridge – "*Dind Rig* or *Duma Slainge* is usually identified with an imposing earthwork overlooking the Barrow a short distance south of Leighlin Bridge." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77)

Leinster – The Boroma Tribute was levied on this province by Túathal Techtmar as "a recompense for the death of his two daughters, in consequence of the trickery of Eochu mac Echach Doimleín king of that province, and levied by his successors in Temair for some 500 years." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 308) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Leite [Liath] – His son was Fergus who was king over Ulaid during the reign of Octavianus Augustus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 463)

Leitir - Odrán of Leitir or of Ui mac Iair died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb;. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Leitir Rúaid – “So Fachtna Fathach, the 81st king of Ireland, fell at the hands of Eochu Feidlech s. Finn s. Rogen Rúad, in the battle of Leitir Rúaid in Corann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Leitrim (See: County)

Leix (See: County)

Lemna – There were two battles fought at Lemna by Túathal Techtmar. In the first battle Ligair of the Long Hand of the Fir Bolg was slain. In the second battle Mairgenid son of Cerb and Finga son of Luamnus and Labraid son of Luithemed Lorc were killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313, 317)

Lemnaig, the (See: Peoples)

Leo – Leo was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urpont and before Brude Urleo; in the transposition of names Ce + Leo = Urleoce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192; Vol. 5, p. 148, 150)

Leo I – Leo I was the ruler of the Romans for 18 years, after Valentinianus and Maximianus, when Ailill Molt was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Leo II – Leo II was the ruler of the Romans for 10 years, after Iustinianus minor, while Sechnasach mac Blathmaic was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Leo III – Leo III was the ruler of the Romans for 9 years, after Theodosius III. During his reign Fergal mac Mael-Duin was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

Leontius – Leontius was killed by Iustinianus Senior. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Leopard (See: Fauna; Mammals, Cat)

Leor – Leor was one of the three apportioners or servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Leos – Leos was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227)

Letaitech – Letaitech son of Corcorat was one of many kings who died in the battle of Almu during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Letenn (See: Lethend)

Leth Airerán - Mainchín the sage of Leth Airerán died of the *Buide Conaill* during the reign of Blathmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Leth Cuind [Cuinn] – One of the plains cleared by Íriel Fáid was “Mag nAirbrech in Fotharta Airbrech. [This is a section of “Mumu” and of “Leth Cuind,” and all that is best and most certain of them both is here].” “For those are the descendants of Ugoine in Leth Cuinn; and of his descendants are the Laigin and the Osraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 271, 273, 275)

Leth Cuinn (See: Peoples)

Leth in Chaim – The battle of Leth in Chaim was fought by Concobor, the 148th king of Ireland, against Níall Caille. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Leth Moga (See: Peoples)

Letha – Letha, one of the sons of Ugoine, settled “aside over Latharna”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Letha – “Niall Noí-giallach (the 114th king of Ireland) s. Eochu Muigmedon, twenty-six years, till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Enna Cennselach at the Sea of Wight, as he was invading the kingdom of Letha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

Letha (See: Seas)

Lethderg (See: Fergus¹⁴)

Lethend [Letenn, Lethenn] –Lethend, son of Gelonus, from Thracia, was one of six brothers who were chieftains of the Cruithne. His other brothers “went forth on the sea, after the death of their sixth brother, Lethenn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 425)

Lethet Lachtmaige [Lachtmuige] – In the battle of Murbolg in Dal Riada Starn son of Nemed was slain by Conan son of Faear in “Lethet Lachtmaige in Murbolg of Dal Riata.” This battle took place in the 32nd year of the reign of Deioces. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 163)

Lethglenn - Molaise of Lethglenn died during the reign of Domnall son of Áed, the 131st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Lewis, T. (See: Authors)

Leyney – “*Luigne Slēibi Gūairi* (Slieve Gorey, Co. Cavan) is so called to distinguish it from the other Luigne (Leyney, Co. Sligo). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 194)

Lhuyd, Edward – “It may be worth mentioning that the Welsh antiquary, Edward Lhuyd, according to a letter written by him on 20 December 1702 and printed in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1859, p. 246, was possessed of “an imperfect copy of the B[ook] of Genesis in Irish” bestowed upon him by a priest near Sligo, who told him that “in the opinion of one of their chiefest antiquits [sic]” it “was very little later than the first planting of Christianity” in Ireland. This fragment does not seem to be preserved among Lhuyd’s MSS. in Oxford; and as one or more of the fragments bound up in the miscellany which includes our manuscript H were at one time in Lhuyd’s possession and bear his autograph, I (Macalister) am inclined to suspect that this “fragment of the book of Genesis” was no other than H.” (MS. #H.2.15 no. 1 in Trinity College, Dublin). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 232, 233)

Li (See: Rivers)

Lia Fail (See: Stones; See Also: Tailisman)

Liac (See: Lee)

Liag – Liag was a Fomorian, the daughter of Dela and sister of Morc. She aided in collecting the taxes imposed on the Nemedians and was the first one killed on the Fomorian side. “It is probable, as Dr. Gwynn remarks, that she (Liag, the Fomorian tax collector) was invented to account for the place-name Lege, the subject of the poem in question: but it is remarkable that Lege, a place lying between the counties of Kildare and Leix, should thus be associated with a narrative essentially localized in the West of the country.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Liath (See: Leite)

Liath – “These are the names of Temair under the Takings. Liathdruim was its name under the Taking of Nemed, that is, Liath s. Laigne, who cleared the ridge, *unde dicitur* “The Ridge of Liath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

Liath Muine – Loch nEchach burst over Liath Muine during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Liathan – “Nemed went to death by plague, twenty hundreds in the land of Liathan” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 489)

Liathech [Loichet] – “Cormac son of Laithech was in the kingship of Ulaid in the time of Dionysus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 463)

Liathdruim (See: Temair)

Líben [Liber] – Líben was one of the 7 wives of the Sons of Míl, possibly the wife of Fúat [Fúad]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 73, 99, 131)

Liber – Liber was the wife of Genann son of Dela, of the Fir Bolg; or possibly the wife of Rudraige son of Dela. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 27, 47)

Liber Occupationis Hiberniae (See: Authors; Macalister)

Liber Flavus Fergusiorum (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Liber Originum (See: Authors; Macalister)

Liber Praecursorum (See: Authors; Macalister)

Liber Querulus (See: Authors; Gildas)

Librene – Librene may have been the son of Illadán son of Cerball. His son was Cumaine. However, his name is also recorded as “Cumaine Librene.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Libyan Sea (See: Seas)

Liethan – “The sons of Liethan found possession in the region of the Demeti and in other regions, that is Guir Catgueli; they were driven by Cunedda and by his sons from out of all the regions of Britain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250)

Life [Liphe] – Life was a servitor of Éber, of the Milesians. He may have had his own ship to command and he is credited with clearing the plain of Mag Life which is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 45, 63, 91, 101)

Life – At the battle of Life, “the steed [*gabbar*] of Érimón fell there. [Hence is the name *Gabar Life*: or Life was the name of his horse.]” Túathal Techtmar broke the battle of Life in the province of the Gailoin “where Labraid Lamfhota s. Oirbsen fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 77, 315)

Life (See: Rivers; Aba Life)

Life of St. Juliana (See: Authors, Anonymous, Vita Iulianae)

Liffey (See: Rivers; Aba Life)

Lifi – “Lifi perished by him (slain by Máel-Sechlainn) without death”; In the line “Liphi leis adbath cen bu”, “bu” is translated *death* in K. Meyer, Coutiss., but queried by Hassen. McCarthy renders this line “by him perished its sway”, which appears equally unsatisfactory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539, 539n.)

Lig – Lig was one of the three sons of Tregaman son of Treg. “Túathal Techtmar boke seven battles against the progeny of Tregaman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ligair - There were two battles fought at Lemna by Túathal Techtmar. In the first battle Ligair of the Long Hand of the Fir Bolg was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)
(See Also: Liger)

Ligen - Ligen was a servitor to Érimón of the Milesians. He cleared Mag Ligen and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Liger [Ligair] – Liger was a champion and possibly the husband of Ablach [Anach] or Grenach, daughter of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Light

Creation of - “He (God) made first the formless mass, and the light of angels, [on the first Sunday].” “And God [the Heavenly Father] said: Let the Light be made. And the light was made. God separated and divided the light from the darknesses. And He gave the name ‘Day’ to the light.” “Moreover God said: Let brightly shining lights be made in the firmament of Heaven.” “And God made two bright and great lights: He made the greater light [the sun] that it might rule over the day, and the lesser light in the night [the moon].” “*Soillsi aingel* is an attempt at a solution of the old puzzle, as to how light could have been created before the luminaries.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 45, 47, 201)

Fir Bolg – “The perennial contention of good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine, follows its normal course, all through the Fir Bolg episode.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3)

Ligirne Lagnech – Ligirne Lagnech fought at the battle of Mucrama and was one of those who killed Art Óenfer, the 101st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Ligmuine, the (See: Peoples)

Lightning (See: Climate)

Lime (See: Building Materials)

Limerick (See: Cities and County)

Linad [Linadh] – Linad was one of three apportioners, instructors or servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Lind Fheic – “On a time when Cellach (son of Máel-Coba and the 132nd king of Ireland) came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne; learned men say that he died in his bed, and that it was the Boyne that carried his body to Bel Atha Cuirp at Lind Fheic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Lind na nĒces (See: Poet’s Pool)

Lindsay (See: Authors)

Line – Line was a servitor to Érimón of the Milesians. He cleared Mag Line and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Line – Laeg son of Ugoine ruled in Line. “In the contest over the middle of Line, Mál son of Rochraide slew him” (Túathal Tectmar). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469, 525) (See Also: Mag Line)

Linguist (See: Society)

Linn Tola Tuile Tobair – This was a lake-burst “over Aillenn daughter of Romair, so that she was drowned there, and from her is named Loch Aille in Callraige in Coirpre Mor”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207) (**See Also:** Lake Bursts and Loch Aille)

Linos – Linos was the Argive vegetation daemon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 266)

Lion (**See:** Fauna; Mammals, Cat)

Liphe (**See:** Life)

Lir – His son may be Manannan. “Manannan mac Lir from the lake.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 243)

Literary History of Ireland (**See:** Authors; Hyde)

Liuis – On their flight from Scythia the Gaedil “sailed over Caspian, Entered on Liuis, Made for Toirrian ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 123)

Llew – Lug “appears in Welsh literature as *Llew*.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101)

Loarn¹ – His daughter was Earc mother of Muirchertach Mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Loarn² – Loarn² was the son of Erc and was descended from Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 89)

Loarn, the (**See:** Peoples)

Locan Dilmana [Degerne, Lochan Dilmana, Lochlan Dilmann, Logan Dilmana] – “Colmán Rimid was slain by his attendant Degerne, who is called Lochan Dilmana.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373, 537, 545)

Loch Mór – His son was Eochu Sálbuide. “Eochu Sálbuide s. Loch Mór was in joint rule with Eochu Airem over the Ulaid.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 463)

Loch (**See Also:** Lake Bursts)

Loch Áenbeithi (**See:** Loch Óenbeithe)

Loch Aille [Linn Tola Tuile Tobair] – In the second year of the reign of Tigernmas there was a lake-burst “over Aillenn daughter of Romair, so that she was drowned there, and from her is named Loch Aille in Callraige in Coirpre Mór”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Loch Aillind [Ailine, Aillinne, Allen] – Loch Aillind in Connachta burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas. “After victory it burst forth” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 205, 437)

Loch Ailine (**See:** Loch Ailind)

Loch Aillinne (**See:** Loch Ailind)

Loch Aindind (**See:** Loch Annind)

Loch Aininn (**See:** Loch Ainnind)

Loch Áirdcais (See: Loch Cassan)

Loch Allen (See: Loch Ailind)

Loch Annind [Aindind, Aininn, Ennell] – Loch Annind in Meath [Mide] was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth at the burying of Annind son of Nemed nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. According to another story Tuirill Biccreeo [Delbaeth] of the Túatha Dé Danann, drank an emetic draught prepared by Dian Cecht and “three belches burst forth from his mouth, a cold belch in Loch Uair, an iron belch in Loch Iairn, and a ... belch in Loch Aininn.” “The story of the sickness of Tuirill ... is an independent narrative, told to explain the names and probably also the origins of certain lakes.” Loch Ainnind is identified with Loch Ennell, Co. Westmeath. Máel-Sechlainn son of Domnall in his restored kingship as the 152nd king of Ireland died on Cró-Inis of Loch Aindind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 131, 133, 171; Vol. 4, p. 137, 303; Vol. 5, p. 405) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Loch Áirdcais (See: Loch Cassan)

Loch Baadh (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Baath [Baadh, Baga, Bagh] – “Loch Baadh (Loch Bagh, Co. Roscommon) ... is alleged to have burst forth in the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 331; Vol. 5, p. 141, 163, 173)

Loch Baga (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Bagh (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Bren (Loch Cuan, Strangford Loch) – 25 years after Partholon landed in Ireland and 4 years before his death there was the sea-flow of Bren, in Ulaid, over land forming a lake. “Loch Cuan is its other name.” This is now known as Strangford Loch and the Metrical Dindsenchas attributes its origin to Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 19, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Brickland (See: Loch Bricrenn)

Loch Bricrenn [Loch Brickland] – ¶311 discusses the *dindsenchas* of Tailltiu and the festival of Lughnasad. “The allusion at the end of the Min text of this ¶ to “Óengus” refers to the Feilire Óengusso, 26 Oct., where we read *Nassad, Beōān, Mellān, nach mod ata-snāim* (H. Bradshaw Soc. edn., p. 218). There are glosses on this passage ... explaining these as three saints from Britain, in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down): in these glosses an alternative reading *Nassan* is adopted for the first of these names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

Loch Buadach [Buadaig] – Loch Buadach in Cera burst forth in the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Buadaig (See: Loch Buadach)

Loch Cāl [Lochgall] – Loch Cāl in Ui Niallain was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland and is identified with Lochgall, barony of Oneilland, Co. Armagh. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 131, 171, 190)

Loch Carra (See: Loch Cera)

Loch Cassan [Loch Áirdcais, Loch na nGasán] – Loch Cassan in Mag Luirg in Connachta was one of three lake bursts during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Cé [Loch Key] – Loch Cé in Connachta was one of seven or nine lake bursts during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 336; Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 437)

Loch Cera [Carra, Findloch] – Loch Cera in Irrus, north west of Loch Mask, was one of three lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 92)

Loch Cime [Cimme, Loch Hacket] – Loch Cime “with hundreds of mists” received its name from Cime Four-heads son of Umor. This is Loch Hacket in County Galway. Another story says that Loch Cimme burst in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. Much later, Loingsech son of Óengus, the 137th king of Ireland was slain by Cellach of Loch Cimme son of Ragallach in the battle of the Weir. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 25, 37, 67, 81, 111, 175, 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173, 383, 423)

Loch Cimme (**See:** Loch Cime)

Loch Con [Conn] – Loch Con in Connachta was one of seven lake bursts during Partholon’s time. It burst forth in the 12th year after Partholon landed in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92, 105)

Loch Conn (**See:** Loch Con)

Loch Corrib – “Manannan “is identified with Oirbsiu, genitive Oirbsen, the eponym of the lake now called Loch Corrib: and he is regarded as son of Allot, the most obscure of all the five sons of Elada.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 308) (**See Also:** Loch Orbsen)

Loch Cuan (**See:** Loch Bren)

Loch Currane (**See:** Loch Luigdech)

Loch Cutra [Cutloch] – Loch Cutra was named for Cutra son of Umor. “*Loch Cuthra* is doubtless the lake in County Galway which still retains a recognizable form of the ancient name.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 25, 67, 80, 81, 89)

Loch Dá Caech [Loch Decet, Loch Gara, Loch Techet, Waterford Harbor] – Loch Dá Caech was one of seven lake bursts in Connachta in the 12th year after Partholon came to Ireland. Another version says that Loch Dá Caech in Laigin was one of seven or eight lake bursts in the time of Érimón. Hogan in his Onomasticon suggests that the origin of the Fomorians at Sliab Emor “was somewhere near Loch Dá Caech, based on a Dindsenchas poem (MD, iii, 184) which was ... misunderstood.” Macalister suggests that the Fomorians came to the lake from somewhere else. Loch Dá Caech has been variously identified with Loch Gara in Co. Roscommon and with Waterford Harbor. During the reign of Niall Glundub the 143rd king of Ireland there was a hosting at Loch Dá Caech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92; **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173, 399, 423)

Loch Dabal [Daball, Dabuill] – Loch Dabal was an unidentified lake somewhere near Armagh or in Airgialla. Supposedly it was one of seven, nine or ten lakes that burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. An alternative story has the lake burst in the time of Cermna and Sobairce, the 9th kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 213, 437)

Loch Daball (**See:** Lake Dabal)

Loch Dabuill (**See:** Loch Dabal)

Loch Dairbrech [Loch Derryvaragh] – Loch Dairbrech was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. It has been identified with Loch Derryvaragh, Co. Westmeath. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 133, 171, 190)

Loch Decet (**See:** Loch Dá Caech)

Loch Derg (**See:** Loch Dergdeirc)

Loch Dergdeirc [Loch Derg, Dergderc] – In escaping from the fifty women, Fintan came “left-hand to the Shannon eastward, to Tul Tuindi over Loch Dergdeirc.” At a later time, “The Sons of Mil fought the battle of Life ... They came thereafter till they were in the mountain over against [Loch] Dergderc” in southern Loch Derg. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193, 207, 225; **Vol. 5**, p. 8, 35, 77)

Loch Dergderc (See: Loch Dergdeirc)

Loch Derryvaragh (See: Loch Dairbrech)

Loch Echtra – Loch Echra “full of swans” in Airgialla between Sliab Modurn and Sliab Fuait burst forth during Partholon’s time. The lake “must have been somewhere near Loch Mucknoe, Co. Monaghan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Ennell (See: Loch Aninnd)

Loch Erne –The bursting of Loch Erne happened in the time of Fiachu Labraind, the 11th king of Ireland. “He fought a battle against the Erna of the Fir Bolg, in the place where Loch Erne now is. After the breaking of the battle, the lake burst forth, that is, the “Lake over all the Erna.” The Túath Loiguire on Loch Erne, at Daiminis” are descended from Amorgen, son of Mil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 245; **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 87, 217, 455)

Loch Febail [Loch Febuil, Loch Foyle, Loch Sentuinne] – “The first attack on Ireland was made by them (the Fir Bolg) after great fatigue, namely the battle of Loch Sentuinne which is called Loch Febail now: and there was killed Febal s. Find s. Firmend and from him the lake is named.” When Íth son of Breogan first came to Ireland part of his journey took him “into Mag Ítha, across the head of Loch Febail, into the Land of Nét, to Ailech of Nét.” “Every harbour whereto Íth would come in Ireland, after coasting every territory where it was, Mag Ítha is its name.” There is a Mag Ítha at Loch Febail. During the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, “Loch Febail in Tir Eogain - over Febal son of Lodan [Lotan] it burst, in a marine sea-burst, and Mag Fuinnsige [Foirinnsi] was the name of the plain over which the lake came.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 199; **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 5, 13, 19, 205, 207, 437)

Loch Febuil (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Finnmaige – Loch Finnmaige in Connachta burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Fordremain [Fodremain] – Loch Fordremain upon which is Traig Li at Sliab Mis in Mumu was one of the three lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. This is the river inlet of Tralee Bay. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49, 85)

Loch Foyle (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Gabair [Gabar, Gabor, Lagore] – Loch Gabair between the Bregas in the south of Breg in Mide or in Cianachta, “now dried”, burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 217, 437)

Loch Gabar (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Gabor (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Gara (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Loch Gréine [Gréne] – Loch Greine in Laigin burst forth during the reign of Érimón, the 1st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Gréne (See: Loch Gréine)

Loch Hacket (See: Loch Cime)

Loch Íairn [Íarainn, Loch Iron] – Loch Iairn in Mide in Brega was formed by the iron belch made by Delbaeth in response to an emetic draught prepared by Dian Cecht. Another story tells of the lake burst in the time of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 303; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Loch Íarainn (See: Loch Íairn)

Loch Iron (See: Loch Íairn)

Loch Key (See: Loch Cé)

Loch Lagore (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Laig (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laig linne (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laigh (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laiglinne [Belfast Loch, Loch Laig, Loch Laigh, Loch Laig linni] – Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg was named for Laiglinne son of Partholon. The lake burst forth 15 years after Partholon landed in Ireland at the digging of Laigne’s grave. “*Ui mac Cuaic (or Uais) Breg* is the region S.W. of Tara, but it contains no conspicuous lake to be identified with *Loch Laiglinne* (but see Gwynn, MD iv 256 and notes thereon).” “Upon Laiglinne, conceal it not, Bairnech of angry mouth was king.” A later version says that the lake, in Ulaid, burst forth during the reign of Érimón, the 1st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 17, 49, 84; **Vol. 4**, p. 67, 89, 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 169, 163, 173, 423)

Loch Leibind – During the reign of Áed Finnliath, the 151st king of Ireland, “Loch Leibend was turned to blood, so that its gouts of gore were found like a scum on the surface.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Loch Léin – The Eoganacht of Loch Léin are descended from Éber son of Míl. “Conmáel son of Éber then took the kingship of Ireland and broke 25 battles against the sons of Érimón including the battle of Loch Léin against the Erna and the Mairthine where Mug Roith fell. “A possible alternative reading for Loch Léin is Loch Réin; if this is so then it would mean the Killarney lakes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 67, 199, 201, 433) (See Also: Loch Rein)

Loch Lugdach (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Luglochta (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Luigdech [Loch Currane, Loch Lugdach, Loch Luglochta] – “The night in which the sons of Míl came into Ireland, was the burst of Loch Luigdech in Iar-Mumu.” A somewhat different version says that “Fíal wife of Lugaid died of shame when she saw the nakedness of her husband, as he bathed in Inber Féile ... and in that night Loch Luigdech burst forth over the land.” “Loch Luigdech is generally identified with Loch Currane, behind Waterville; if this be right, the lake-estuary in which Fial performed her ablutions cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry.” It is also said that seven battles were fought in Luglochta on Loch Lugdach in one day between Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 33, 61, 75, 95, 205, 207, 435)

Loch Luimnig (See: Loch Lumnig)

Loch Lumnig [Luimnig] – Loch Lumnig on Tír Find was one of the three lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. This “is apparently the wide part of the Shannon estuary at the mouth of the river Fergus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49, 85)

Loch Mask (See: Loch Mesc)

Loch Melge – Loch Melge in Cairpre takes its name from Melge Molbthach, the 60th king of Ireland. “When his grave was dug it is there that the lake burst over the land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 281)

Loch Mesc [Mask, Mesca] – Loch Mesc “abounding in mead” in Connachta was one of seven lakes that burst forth in Partholon’s time. The lake was formed in the 3rd year after the 1st battle waged by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Mesca (See: Loch Mesc)

Loch Mucknoe - Loch Echtra “must have been somewhere near Loch Mucknoe, Co. Monaghan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85) (See Also: Loch Echtra)

Loch Munremair [Loch Ramor] – Loch Munremair, “a pleasant sea, of broad-ridged, firm fury” in Ui Luigne of Sliab Guaire was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. The lake has been identified with Loch Ramor, Co. Cavan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 171, 190)

Loch na nGasán (See: Loch Cassan)

Loch Neagh – “Mag Lugad in Ui Tuirtre (the region to the west of Loch Neagh) corresponds to the unidentified Mag Moda of the R¹ list.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

Loch nEchach [Pool of Urine] – Loch nEchach burst over Liath Muine during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Loch nEchtra (See: Loch Echtra)

Loch nUair [Loch Owel, Loch Uair] – Loch nUair already existed in the time of the Túatha Dé Danann when Tuirell Biccrero emitted a cold belch into it. Another story alleges that the lake was formed in a burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. Much later, Thorkill was drowned in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn during the reign of Conchobor, the 148th king of Ireland. Loch nUair has been identified with Loch Owel in County Westmeath, but “it may be the lost name of some small lake, turloch or inlet in southwest Galway.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 82, 137, 273, 303, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 397, 437)

Loch Óenbeithe [Áenbeithi] – Loch Oenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn burst forth during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Oirbsen (See: Loch Orbsen)

Loch Orbsen [Oirbsen] – “Orbsen was the name of Manannan at first, and from him is named Loch Orbsen in Connachta. When Manannan was being buried, it is then that the lake burst over the land, [through the burial].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 153, 193, 308) (See Also: Loch Corrib)

Loch Owel (See: Loch nUair)

Loch Ramor (See: Loch Munremair)

Loch Réin [Rén]– Loch Réin “of many salmon” burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. “Loch Rein is in Co. Leitrim near Fenagh: the alternative reading Loch Léin would mean the Killarney lakes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173, 423) (See Also: Loch Lein)

Loch Réin (See: Loch Rein)

Loch Riach [Lochrea] – Loch Riach burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. This is Lochrea in Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173, 423)

Loch Rib – Loch Rib burst over Mag nAirbthen during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Loch Rudraige [Dundrum Bay] – Loch Rudraigh in Ulaid was named for Rudraige son of Partholon. “When the grave of Rudraige was a-digging the lake there burst forth over the land” 25 years after Partholon landed in Ireland. “Loch Rudraige has been identified with Dundrum Bay, but if this be sound it was a mere name to the writer of the narrative before us, for that sea-bight could hardly have suggested to anyone the notion of a lake-burst at the digging of a grave. See Gwynn’s comments, MD iv, p. 455.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 17, 49, 84, 92, 105)

Loch Sailchedáin (See: Loch Sailech)

Loch Sailech [Sailchedáin]– Íth son of Breogan arrived in Ireland and spent his first night here. “[the first night afterwards [when] Íth went into Ireland after his arrival at Loch Sailech], demons slew one of his followers.” Another tale relates that lake burst forth during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 19, 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Semdige – “Aed Slaine son of Diarmait (the 127th king of Ireland) fell at the hands of Conall Guthbind son of Suibne son of Colmán of the men of Breg, at Loch Semdige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373, 545)

Loch Sentuinne (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Sheelin (See: Loch Silend)

Loch Silend [Loch Sheelin, Silenn] – Loch Silend burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas in Cairpre in Mide in Brega. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 437)

Loch Silenn (See: Loch Silend)

Loch Swilly – §§383, 384 contain “a list of four places, known to the glossator, bearing the name of *Mag nÍtha*, and explaining it in the manner of *Dinnsenchas*. Of these places there is nothing to say more than what the paragraph contains, that they were respectively in the neighbourhood of Loch Foyle, Loch Swilly, Limerick and the territory of the Déssi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 5)

Loch Techet (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Loch Uair (See: Loch nUair)

Lochan Dilmana (See: Locan Dilmana)

Lochgall (See: Loch Cāl)

Lochlan Dilmann (See: Locan Dilmana)

Lochland (See: Lochlann)

Lochlann, Great [Lochland] – “Beothach was the first to empty Ireland, and the land, where they came in the world first, is in the north east of Great Lochlann.” Derbforgaill, wife of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland, was the daughter of the king of Lochlann. Magnus, king of Lochlann was slain in Ulaid during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. “The Danes of Ath Cliath of the Families, the warlike pirates of Lochlann, long after they assumed deeds of valour, they slew Brían Boroma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157; Vol. 4, p. 249; Vol. 5, p. 303, 409, 555)

Lochmag – Lochmag in Conaille was one of six plains cleared by Ethriel. Lochmag has been identified as Lochmoy in County Tipperary. Iriel Fáid fought the battle of Lochmag in which Lug Roith son of Mofemis fell. Tigernmas also fought a battle at Lochmag with the descendants of Eber. In that battle, Daigerne son of Goll son of Gollán fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 333; Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 195, 197, 205, 207, 429, 431, 435) (See Also: Mag; Plains)

Lochrea (See: Loch Riach)

Lochtach – His daughter was Delgnat, wife of Partholon. “Delgnat is again called “ingen Lochtaig” in MD iv 256.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 99)

Lodain - God created Adam’s belly from the land of Lodain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 27, 49, 204, 261)

Lodan (See: Lotan the Swift)

Lodan [Lotan] – His son was Febal over whom Loch Febail burst during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Logan Dilmana (See: Locan Dilmana)

Loichet – His son was Cing. “Cruithnechan son of Cing son of Loichet went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons, and he cut out land for them, namely the Cruithne-folk.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 185)

Loichet (See: Liathech)

Loiguire – “Loiguire of the swift ruses” killed Cathair, grandson of Cormac. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 525)

Loiguire Lorc – Loiguiri Lorc was one of the twenty-five children of Ugoine Mór and as his share of Ireland he was granted the area of Life. Loiguire Lorc was “the ancestor of the Laigen with their subordinate peoples.” After killing his uncle, Bodbchad “over the Boyne” he took the kingship after the death of Ugoine Mór and ruled as the 57th king of Ireland for two years until he was killed by his brother, Cobthach Cóel Breg in Carman. His son was Labraid Lonn; or his son was Ailill whose son was Labraid Lonn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 273, 275, 277, 467, 469, 475, 513)

Loiguiri mac Néill – Loiguiri was the son of Níall Noi-Giallach and he was the 116th king of Ireland and the first king of Ireland after Christianity. Loiguiri held the kingship for 3, 4 or 30 years before the coming of Patrick and the Faith. During his reign Árd Macha was founded and Loiguiri sent messengers to collect the Borama but didn’t get it. He died in Grelach da Phil on the side of Cas [Caisse] in Mag Lifi (Line) between the two hills (Éiru [Éire] and Alba). Loiguiri reportedly died about A.D. 463 and his death is ascribed to two reasons. Firstly, “The sureties that he gave to the Laigen that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him when plundering them – he gave sun and moon that he would not press upon them any longer. Thereafter they – sun and moon and the elements in general – slew him for violating them.” The alternative reason for Loiguiri’s death was caused by St. Patrick: “his death by the sun with pleasant rays was by the strong word of the “Adzehead.”” Loiguiri’s son was Lugaid Lonn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 352, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 531, 541, 555, 557, 579)

Loingsech¹ – Loingsech¹ was the son of Domnall. This is the character Loingsech² with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Loingsech² [Loingsech Longhand] – Loingsech² from Cenél Conaill was the son of Óengus son of Aed son of Ainmire. He became the 137th king of Ireland and ruled for 8 or 9 years. During his reign Moling of Luachra died and there was a three year famine, so that man would eat man. The death of Loingsech² has two possibilities. Either he fell without battle in” the struggle of Corann” at the hands of Cellach; or, he fell in the battle of the Weir at the hands of Cellach of Loch Cimme son of Ragallach. It is recorded that the battle of the Weir took place “on the 4th of the ides of July at the 6th hour, a Sabbath.” The Four Masters date this battle to the year 701, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday.” Loingsech² had one son, Flaithbertach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 389, 391, 549, 557)

Loingsech³ – Loingsech³ was the son of Oengus son of Domnall son of Aed. This is the same person as Loingsech² with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Londonderry (See: Cities)

Longbardus¹ – Longbardus¹ was the son of Airmen son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 157, 161, 193, 253)

Longbardus² – Longbardus² was the son of Airmen son of Ibath. This is most likely the same person as Longbardus¹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Longbardus³ – Longbardus³ was the son of Negua son of Ibath. This is probably the same person as Longbardus¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157, 193, 253)

Longford (See: County)

Lorcan mac Lachtna – Lorcan mac Lachtna was the son of Corc mac Anluain; his son was Brian mac Ceneidig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Lord, The (See: God)

Lordings (See: Society)

Lords (See: Angels; Classes of; Lords)

Lot¹ – “The verso of the folio must have contained, in the first column, a few lines of the story of Abraham hiding his relationship to Sarah in Egypt, and in the second column the end of the story of Lot in Sodom ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 12)

Lot² [Loth] –Lot² was the son of Tat [Tait, Toirthecht] son of Tribuat son of Athorb [Gothorb, Gotorp]; his son was Dela. The Fir Bolg were descended from him. “The line between the Fir Bolg and the Fomorians is not clearly drawn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258, 260; Vol. 3, p. 147; Vol. 4, p. 7, 29, 31, 43) (See Also: Lot the Active)

Lot³ – Lot was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. Note that in each case her name is immediately followed by that of another woman, Luam. Might there be any connexion between the names Lot, Luam and Lot Luamnach [Lot the Active], the monstrous Fomorian? (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227, 261)

Lot the Active [Lot Luanmach, Loth Luamnach] – Lot the Active was a Fomorian and the daughter of Neir; wife of Gumoir and mother of Cicul. “Lot, turned masculine, is the father of Dela, who is the father of the Fir Bolg leaders. Cicul, turned feminine, appears in the story of Da Derga’s Hostel as the wife of a certain Fer Caille.”

Lot Luamnech was his comely mother
From Mount Caucasus pious and comely:
Out of her breasts her bloated lips,
Four eyes out of her back.

For this came the ample Lot
From the east, from the lands of Emor,
with her son – saving thy presence –
To contest for the land of Ireland.

Men with single noble legs,
And with single full hands:
Against them was broken a fair battle,
And against Cichal of the Fomoraig.

Lot equalled all her troop in strength,
The mother of Cicul son of Gumoír:
Daughter of Neir rough and hairy,
From Mount Caucasus of the crooked top.

“This account of Lot, and her origin in the Caucasus, reappear, in the list of monsters descended from Adam’s race, in that weird monument of human folly called *Tenga Bith-nua*. There we read of the Tribes of Ithier, north of Mount Caucasus, whose mouths are in their breasts, who have four eyes in their backs, and who are so lustful and hot in their bodies that no other race can endure them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260, 261; Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 75, 113; Vol. 4, p. 305)

Lotan – Lotan was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 116)

Lotan the Swift [Lodan] – Lotan the Swift of the Túatha Dé Danann had five sons: Morann the Great, Cairpre, Cael-riarach, Radub, Ollam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Loth¹ – Loth of the blades was a linguist associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Loth² – Loth² was the son of Artuat; his son was Dela. This is likely to be the same person as Lot². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 17)

Loth³ [Lot] – Loth³ was the son of Oirthet son of Tribuat son of Gothorb; his son was Dela. This is probably the same character as Lot². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 15, 31)

Loth Luamnach (See: Lot the Active)

Lothar – Lothar was one of the triplet sons of Eochu Fiedlech and was known as one of the three Finds of Emain. His brothers were Bres and Nár. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88; Vol. 5, p. 305, 325) (See Also: Triplets)

Lothar Letur – Lothar Letur was the son of Lapa son of Lugaid Cunga. He was killed in the battle of Dercderc which was fought against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lots, Casting of – Éber and Érimón cast lots to decide who would get the poet or the harper. The poet, Cinenn went north with Érimón and the harper, Eir, went south with Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 103, 155, 165,417)

Loughinsholin – Loughinsholin is a barony in Co. Derry. Mag Li may have been located in the northern part of the barony. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85)

Loughrea - Mag Main is the plain surrounding Loughrea in Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 82, 89)

Louth (See: County)

Luach (See: Luam²)

Luachair [Urluachair] – “Luachair is S. Kerry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 336)

Battle

Luachair¹ - The battle of Luachair¹ was fought by Eochu son of Conmáel son of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275)

Luachair² – The battle of Luachair² was fought here by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Luachair³ – The battle of Luachair³ was waged by Ciasarn and Lugair of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461)

Luachair⁴ - A battle was fought here by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Deaths - Moling of Luachair died during the reign of Loingsech, the 137th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Mountains - The Paps of Ana [Anu, Danand] are located here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 155, 161, 183, 189)

Partitions – Ugoine Mór divided Ireland into 25 shares among his children. Sin son of Ugoine Mór was granted the land of Luachair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467) (See Also: Partitions)

Luachair Dedad – “Ciarraige Luachra is North Kerry. Luachair Dedad is the southern part of the same region.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Battles

Luachair Dedad¹ – “It was he (Eochu Fáberglas son of Conmáel) who broke the battles of Luachair Dedaíd and Fossad Dá Gort against the children of Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 215, 445)

Luachair Dedad² - A battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmar in which Corbsen son of Corb Foibes died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Íth’s Journey – When Íth landed in Ireland he traveled through Ciarraige Luachra and through Luachair Dedad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17)

Luachra – Luachra was the son of Nemed son of Badra, who with his brothers Cessarb and Luam slew the last of the Fir Bolg kings, Eochu mac Erc. “The names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessarb, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Laigne and Luasad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3, 21, 35, 53, 111, 173; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Luachra Lia – Luachra Lia was in the region of Iruaith where the royal smith kept a hound which was “a hound by night, a sheep by day. “Luachra Lia, which has evaded Hogan’s *Onomasticon*, is probably a place as mythical as Iruaith, or Inis Findchairi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 287, 340)

Luachtmemin – Luachtmemin was the son of Fer Loga. He was killed in the battle of Cer which was fought against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Luadine, the (**See:** Peoples)

Luagad – The battle of Luagad was fought against Túathal Techtmar and “Lugaid Laimderg of the Gailioin fell.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Luam¹– Luam was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. Note that in each case her name is immediately preceded by that of another woman, Lot. Might there be any connexion between the names Lot, Luam and Lot Luamnach [Lot the Active], the monstrous Fomorian? (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 261)

Luam² [Luach, Luan] – Luam was the son of Nemed son of Badra, who with his brothers Cessarb and Luachra slew the last of the Fir Bolg kings, Eochu mac Erc. “The names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessarb, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Laigne and Luasad.” “The variant form given here for the name of the second son of Nemed (*Luach* as against *Luam*) is most likely correct – *Luach* corresponds to his colleague *Luachra* as, in another triplicity, *Iuchair* corresponds to *Iucharba*.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 21, 35, 53, 111, 173, 295; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Luamnus – Luamnus was of the progeny of Cermed. His son was Finga who was slain in the battle of Lemna in fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Luasad [Luasat, Sluasad] – Luasad was one of three Spanish fishermen who discovered Ireland before Cessair. He drowned at Tuad Inbir in the universal Flood. His name is suggestively similar to Luachra son of Nemed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232.; **Vol. 4**, p. 3) (**See Also:** Capa, Laigne)

Luasat (**See:** Luasad)

Luath – Luath was the son of Derman, king of Alba. His daughter was Eithne Imgel. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 481)

Luchne (**See:** Luichne)

Luchraid (**See:** Luichne)

Luchta [Lucht] – His wife was Maer, daughter of Fergus Cnai. His son was Eochu [Eochaid], a provincial king, who ruled over “the Fifth of Sengann.” (Mumu). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 39; **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 271, 273, 275, 325)

Lucian (**See:** Authors)

Lucifer (**See:** Angels; Names of)

Lucius Commodus – Lucius Commodus was the son of Antoninus Pius, and he ruled the Romans for 19 years with his father and brother, Marcus Antoninus. Later, he ruled alone for “12 years after Marcus Antoninus, till he fell before Heluius [Pertinax].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Luck-sign - Six men of the Cruithne “remained over Mag Breg and they are the origin of every tabu, every luck-sign, every casting (?), bird voices, every presage, and every amulet.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177)

Lucky Day (**See:** Measurements; Time)

Lucraid – Lucraid was a son-in-law of Partholon. He may possibly have been the husband of Glas, daughter of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Lud – Lud was the son of Sem son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 149)

Ludd – The Brythonic Ludd may possibly be compared with the Irish Nuadu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98)

Lug – Lug was of the Fomoiré; his son was Lugair. He may be the same person as Lugidoth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243)

Lug Lamfhada [Ildanach, Lamfada]

Alliances – Lug was the child of Cian, of the Túatha Dé Danann and Ethliu, of the Fomorians. Lug's foster-mother was Tailltiu of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 57, 59) (See Also: Alliances)

Ancestry – Lug was the son of Ethliu, daughter of Balor, and of Cian [Scal Balb], son of Dian Cecht. The foster-mother of Lug was Tailltiu of the Fir Bolg. “The story of the birth of Lug from Balor's daughter, a folktale of the Danae and Perseus type, is well known; and it is familiar to our compilers ... But the interpolation in ¶368 tells us another tale – that Ethliu, whose son Lug was, was not his mother but his father, and was identical with Cian son of Dian Cecht, otherwise called Scal Balb. ... In this interpolation, further, Lug is credited with three sons, Ainnli (= one of the three sons of Uisnech), Cnu Deroil (= Crom Deroil, a druid appearing in the tale called *Mesca Ulad*), and Abartach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 57, 101, 131, 133, 149, 157, 165, 179, 187, 191, 195, 217, 247, 296, 299, 300)

Assembly – “Thereafter Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name was imposed on the place, and it is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu: and the games were made every year by Lug, a fortnight before Lugnasad and a fortnight after Lugnasad. Lugnasad, the “assembly” (?) of Lug son of Eithne, is the name of the games.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117, 119, 149, 179, 297)

Battle of Mag Tuired – In the battle, Lug killed his maternal grand-father, Balor, with a sling-stone. “Lug went to Hindech [Indech] to gain particulars as to the number of casualties in the battle.” “Lug asked of him: What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? – Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, seven fifties: or nine hundreds, twenty forties, ninety, [including the grandson of Net] [that is, including Ogma son of Elathan son of Net].” “The mathematical puzzle set to Lug by Indech was in metrical form, but has become badly corrupted in all the texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 57, 100, 101, 121, 151, 181, 233, 298) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

Children of Tuirenn – “Now Delbaeth s. Ogma had the name of Tuirill Piccreo, and it is his sons (Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba) who slew Ethlend father of Lug, whose name was Cian ... So Lug came to avenge his father upon them, or till they should pay him the wergild for him. And this is the wergild which he demanded of them: the two horses of the king of the island of Sicily, ... wounds, waves or lightning hurt them not; the spear of Assal ... he lives not whose blood it shedeth; the skin of the Pig of Duis, every one whose side should come upon it was healed of his wound and of his sickness; the six pigs of Essach that were slaughtered every night and survived alive every day; the whelp of the smith of Ioruath, a hound by night and a sheep by day. Every water which is cast upon it becomes wine.; the revealing of the island of Caire Cendfinne; and the harvest of apples that are under the sea near to that island.” “Brian, Iucharba, and Iuchar there, the three gods of the Túatha Dé Danann were slain at Mana over the bright sea by the hand of Lug son of Ethliu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 137, 233, 285, 287, 289, 291, 299, 308, 319, 341) (See Also: Laws, Honour Price)

Death – The death of Lug is somewhat confused as there are several versions. Lug was killed by “the three sons of Cermat Coem at Coem-druim, that is, in Uisnech.” The death of Lug took place “at the hands of Mac Cuill son of Cermna” during the reign of Sosares in Assyria. “Moreover Lug fell over the wave, by the hand of Mac Cuill son of Cermat.” “The spear of Mac Cuill leapt without concealment and

broke his back.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 102, 125, 185, 209, 233, 291)

Divinity – “Lug is one of the most familiar of the Celtic divinities, and his cult extended over the whole area dominated by the Celtic languages. There is some reason to believe that he was a solar deity: he appears in Welsh literature as *Llew*, on votive inscriptions in the plural form *Lugoves*, and his name enters as an element in place names (*Lugudunum*, *Luguselva*) and in personal names (*Trenalugos*, *Luguaedon*, *Lugu-dex*). The *Dindsenchus* material regarding Tailtiu, interpolated in all three redactions of LG (§§311, 330, 363), is essentially an account of the traditional origin of his cult, and of its chief center.” “The plurality of Lug attested by certain continental inscriptions seems to suggest the development of one entity out of an indefinite number of elemental beings, analogous to the *Matres*, or to the fairies of modern tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 97, 101, 102n, 307)

Innovations – Lug “is the first who brought chess-play and ball-play and horse-racing and assembling into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 135, 161, 197, 225, 316)

Invasion of Ireland – The Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland and burned their ships. There are three reasons for the burning of the ships: (1) “that the Fomoraign should not find them to rob them of them,” (2) “that they themselves should not find them to flee from Ireland, even though the rout should fall upon them at the hands of the Fir Bolg,” and (3) “lest Lug should find them, to do battle against Nuadu son of Ectach, king of the Tuatha De Danann.”, or (3a) “that Lug should not leave the expedition to get ... without treachery that he should not come into the land of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 171, 245)

Jealousy

Cermait son of the divine Dagda
Lug ... (?) wounded him
It was a sorrow of grief upon the plain
In the reign of Eochu Ollathair.

Cermat Milbil the mighty fell
At the hands of harsh Lug son of Ethliu
In jealousy about his wife, great the fashion,
Concerning whom the druid lied unto him.
(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 233)

Kingship – Lug assumed the kingship of the Túatha Dé Danann after his predecessor, Nuadu, was killed in the second battle of Mag Tuired. Lug took the kingship during the reign of Bellepires in Assyria. Lug then ruled for 40 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 95, 101, 119, 121, 125, 151, 153, 165, 181, 185, 209, 223; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Magic – There was “a contest in magic between Bress and Lug, as narrated in *Dindsenchus* of Carn ui Neit (R.C., xv, p. 438; Gwynn, MD, iii, p. 46). Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bog water instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bog water, and, naturally, died. The event is mentioned in R² (§§329) and by K, though for full details we must go to *Dindsenchus*: R¹ and R² ignore the tragedy and tell us (§§312, 364) that Bress was killed in the second battle of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100, 149, 229)

Weapons – “From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in hand.” “The sword of Lug’s hand which came from Goirias, choice, very hard. From Findias far over sea was brought the spear of Lug who was not insignificant.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 143, 145, 169, 251) (See Also: Weapons)

Lug Roith – Lug Roith was the son of Morfemis and he was killed in the battle of Lochmag fighting against Íriél Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Lugaid¹ – “Lugaid¹, renowned and white, son of Cairpre the shapely, of bent head.” His son was “Mog Lama the fierce hero.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 471)

Lugaid² – Lugaid² was the son of Eochu son of Ailill Finn. His son was Rehtad Rígderg who killed Macha, the 54th ruler of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Lugaid³ – Lugaid³ was the son of Eochu Fíadmuine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261)

Lugaid⁴

Ancestry - Lugaid⁴ was the son of Íth. “Lugaid means *Lug Íth*, that is, “Lug, who was less than his father.” Fíal was the wife of Lugaid⁴. Tea was their daughter “whom Érimón took instead of Odba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 195; Vol. 5, p. 9, 41, 63, 83, 99, 131, 169)

Death – “Lugaid of the spears fell in battle, at the hands of the Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109)

Descendants – “Lugaid⁴ s. Íth, five peoples came of him, to wit the family of Dáire Doimthech, namely the five Luguids: Lugaid Cal, *a quo* the Calraige of Connachta, Lugaid Corr *a quo* the Copraige, Lugaid Corp *a quo* Dál Coirpre of Clú *ut alii dicunt*, Lugaid Oircthe *a quo* Corcu Oircthi, Lugaid Láeg, *a quo* Corcu Láegde.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 91, 101, 209, 251, 317)

Fíal – “Lugaid s. Íth was bathing in Loch Luigdech; Fíal, wife of Lugaid, bathed in the river that flows out of the lake. Her husband went to her naked, and she saw the nakedness of her husband, and died for shame.” The first lay of Ireland was sung after the death of Fíal by Lugaid son of Íth is Verse LXXVII:

Sit we there over the strand
Stormy the cold;
Chattering in teeth, great the tragedy,
The tragedy which reached me.

I tell you, a woman died,
Whom fame magnifies,
Fíal her name, from a warrior's nakedness,
Upon the clean gravel.

Great the tidings, harshly it has heard me (?)
The nakedness of a man,
She looked upon while she sat there,
[Sit we there.]

“More interesting is the story to account for Loch Luigdech and Inber Feile. Loch Luigdech is generally identified with Loch Currane, behind Waterville; if this be right, the lake-estuary in which Fíal performed her abultions cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry. The tabu on nudity, which is prominent in this story, also appears in certain well known stories of Cú Chulaind; a comparison of the versions reveals a difference of opinion as to whether Fíal's emotions were excited at seeing her husband, or being herself seen, in that condition. The fatal consequence shows that the trouble was actually a breach of a tabu, not a mere sense of embarrassment.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 9, 33, 61, 75, 95)

Invasion of Ireland – Lugaid⁴, “the hard valourous warrior with the strength of a hundred”, was one of the chieftains and warriors who came to Ireland to avenge his father, Íth. In the race to reach Ireland “Ír son of Míl advanced the length of a muirchrech beyond every ship. Éber Donn, the eldest of the family was envious and he said: It is not lucky that Ír leapeth beyond Íth, that is, beyond Lugaid son of Íth.” Lugaid remained in the south with Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 9, 23, 29, 31, 47, 73, 91, 95, 99, 101, 103, 105, 133)

Loch Luigdech – Loch Luigdech was named for Lugaid⁴ son of Íth. “In that night on which the sons of Míl came into Ireland, was the burst of Loch Luigdech in Iar-Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 33, 61, 75, 95)

Lugaid⁵ – Lugaid⁵ of Leda was of the Túatha Dé Danann. His son was “Cail the hundred-wounder.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Lugaid⁶ – Lugaid⁶ was the son of Loiguire. He killed Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, at the battle of Ocha with the assistance of Muirchertech son of Erc and Fergus Cerrbél son of Conall Crimthann and by Fíachra Lonn son of Cóelbad and by Crimthann son of Enna. Lugaid⁶ was king of Ireland when Zeno was the ruler of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 579)

Lugaid⁷ – “The battle of Moin Trogaide in the East, where the Fomoraig fell, he it is who gave it, at the strong mound, Lugaid son of Lugaid, the white-handed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461)

Lugaid⁸ – Lugaid⁸ was the “son of Lugaid Laige son of Daire, the constant wounder, who could not sleep with any save with Elóir, the hound of Ailill.” He is the same person as Lugaid mac Con. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 93)

Lugaid⁹ – Lugaid⁹ was the son of Lugna. He killed Eochu Gunnat, the 115th king of Ireland, at the battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid. He is the same person as Lugaid¹¹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Lugaid¹⁰ – “Lugaid¹⁰ (or Airech)” was one of the six sons of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 97) (See Also: Airech)

Lugaid¹¹ – Lugaid¹¹ was the son or grandson of Óengus. He killed Eochu Gunnat, the 115th king of Ireland, with “a grasp” (strangulation?) at the battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 527) (See Also: Lugaid⁹)

Lugaid¹² – Lugaid¹² was the son of Ros of the progeny of Muimne son of Érimón who was slain in the battle of Alla in the fight against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid¹³ – Lugaid¹³ was one of the three sons of Tregaman son of Treg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Lugaid¹⁴ – His son was Eochu Aphthach, the 34th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

Lugaid¹⁵ – His son was Lugaid mac Con. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 527) (See Also: Lugaid Laige)

Lugaid Cal – Lugaid Cal had three sons: Eber Brecc, Congal and Conaing Bececlach. Lugaid Cal was slain in the battle of Corco Laide against Túathal Techtmar. The Calraige descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251, 255, 257, 317, 319)

Lugaid Cal (See: Peoples; Calraige, the)

Lugaid Corp (See: Peoples; Dál Coirpre, the)

Lugaid Corr (See: Peoples; Corpraige, the)

Lugaid Cunga – Lugaid Cunga was the son of Eochu Arthach son of Iar; his son was Lapa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid Íardonn – Lugaid Íardonn was the son of Énna Derg and became the 41st king of Ireland. He ruled for 9 years until he was killed by Sírlám in the battle of Rath Clochair. Lugaid's son was Eochu Uairches. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 257, 507)

Lugaid Láeg (See: Peoples, Corcu Láegde, the)

Lugaid Lagad [Lugaid Laga] – Lugaid Lagad fought in the battle of Mucrama and was one of those who killed Art Óenfer, the 101st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Lugaid Laigde – Lugaid Laigde was the son of Enna Munchain; his son was Cairpre Luisc Lethet. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475)

Lugaid Laide – Lugaid Laide he was slain at the battle of Corco Laide in the fight against Túathal Techtmar. The Uí Corco Laide were descended from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid Laidech –Lugaid Laidech allied with Dui Ladrach to kill Airgetmar, the 50th king of Ireland. He then killed Dui Ladrach to become the 52nd king of Ireland. He ruled for 7 or 8 years until he was killed by Aed Rúad son of Badarn son of Aigetmar; or by Áed son of Buidne son of Badra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261, 511)

Lugaid Laige – Lugaid Laige was the son of Daire; his son was Lugaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 93)

Lugaid Láimderg – Lugaid Láimderg of the Gailioin fell in the battle of Luagad against Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Lugaid Lámderg – Lugaid Lámderg “of the Red Hand” was the son of Eochu Uairches. He killed Eochu Fiadmuine, took possession of southern Ireland and ruled “jointly” as the 44th king with Conaing Bececlach of the north. Lugaid Lámderg ruled as the 45th king of Ireland, for 7 years until he was killed by Conaing Bececlach. During his reign Artaxerxes died and Xerxes took the throne for only 2 months. Sogdianus then took the throne for only 7 months. His son was Art. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257, 259, 267, 509)

Lugaid Ligairne – Lugaid Ligairne was slain at the battle of Corco Laide battling against Túathal Techtmar. The Luaidne of Temair were descended from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid Lonn – Lugaid Lonn was the son of Loiguirí son of Níall and one of those who killed Ailill Molt. He became the 118th king of Ireland and sent messengers to collect the Borama but didn't get it without battle. The battle of Mag nAilbe was fought and Lugaid lost. “Scholars reckon that Lugaid did not exact the Boroma but once, and that imperfectly.” Lugaid Lonn ruled for 25 years and during his reign Muiredach son of Eogan died; there was the battle of Cell Osnad; Cormac the first abbot died; Ibar the bishop died. During his reign also, St. Patrick came to Ireland and promised Lugaid “wheat without ploughing, and constant milk with the kine so long as he lived and heaven at the end of his life, and blessing of fruitfulness of hounds and wheat and the queen. Lugaid refused this offer. Patrick cursed him and his queen, Aillinn daughter of Oengus son of Nadfraich king of Mumu. “So from that out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also.” Lugaid Lonn fell in Achad Forcha (Áth Farcha) by a miracle (a fiery bolt from heaven) of Saint Patrick. “A strong flash of fire crushed the prince of the sacred groves and of the holy shrines.” “He died in A.D. 508, but this date is written “dum”, i.e. DVIII; an indication that this date has been unintelligently copied from some other source.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 358, 358n, 359, 361, 543, 557)

Lugaid Luaigne – Lugaid Luaigne was the son of Finnát Mór. He killed Bresal Bó-dibad to become the 78th king of Ireland. During his reign Fiad son of Fiadchu was king of Ulaid. Lugaid Luaigne ruled for 15 years until he was killed by “the grasp” of Congal Clairingnech son of Rudraige. His son was Cairpre Lusc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295, 297, 414, 519)

Lugaid mac Con¹ – Lugaid mac Con was the son of Dairine. He was nurtured [fostered] by Ailill Ólom, and he could not sleep with any save Elóir, a hound which Ailill possessed. This may be the same person as Lugaid mac Con². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 93, 101)

Lugaid mac Con² – Lugaid mac Con² was the son of Lugaid. He fought in the battle of Mucrama and was one of those who killed Art Óenfer to become the 102nd king of Ireland. He ruled for 30 years until “Cormac ua Cuinn drove him out, and he fell thereafter by the dart, at the hands of Ferches [Ferchar] son of Coman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 337, 477, 525, 527)

Lugaid mac Echach Fiadmuine – Lugaid mac Echach Fiadmuine, together with Eochu son of Ailill Finn and Dui Ladrach and the men of Mumu, drove Airgetmar out of the country. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259, 511)

Lugaid Oircthe – Lugaid Oircthe was slain at the battle of Corcu Laide against Túathal Techtmar. The Corco Oircthe are descended from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid Oircthe (See: Peoples; Corcu Oircthi)

Lugaid Riab nDerg [Lugaid Sriab nDerg] – Lugaid Riab nDerg was the son of the three Finds of Emain, the triplet sons of Eochu Feidlech, who begat him upon their own sister, Clothrann. Lugaid Riab nDerg was the fosterling of CúChulainn. Ireland was 5 years without a king after Conaire Mór until Lugaid Riab nDerg became the 87th king of Ireland. His wife was Derbforgaille, daughter of the king of Lochlann. It is said in one place that his son, Crimthann Nia Nair, was begotten upon Lugaid’s own mother, Clothrann, but that may be a confusion with Lugaid’s own birth story. Lugaid Riab nDerg ruled for 5 or 25, 26 years when Claudius was in Rome and Írial Glúnmár was king in Ulaid. During his time Mary Magdalene died, Peter was crucified, Paul was beheaded, the lakes of Loch nEchach and Loch Rib burst forth and Rome was burned. “Titus and Vespasianus ruled 9 years. By them was Jerusalem ravaged and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein. Lugaid Riab nDerg and his son Crimthann were over Ireland at that time.” There are three versions of the death of Lugaid Riab nDerg: (a) that “he fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife”; (b) he fell on his sword while going to the Assembly of Tailtiu; (c) he was killed by the 3 Red-heads of Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88, 113, 145, 175; Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325, 523, 573, 581) (See Also: Incest)

Lugaid Sriab nDerg (See: Lugaid Riab nDerg)

Lugair¹ [Lugard] – Luagir the warrior was possibly the husband of Grennach, daughter of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Lugair² – Lugair² was the son of Lug of the Fomoir. Very likely this is the same character as Lugair³. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243)

Lugair³ – Lugair³ was the son of Lugidoth [Lugroth] of the Fomoir. He brought the Fomoir to Ireland and waged the battle of Móin Trógaide against Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland. He died of a plague that came over the battlefield. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459, 461)

Lugair – The plain of Luagir was cleared by Ethriel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 431)

Lugard (See: Lugair¹)

Lugba – Lugba was a chief or subordinate servitor of the Milesians. As a chief servitor he would have commanded his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99)

Lugdunum (See: Cities)

Lughnasad (See: Time; Festivals)

Lugidoth [Lugroth] – His son was Lugair who brought the Fomoiré over Ireland with him to the battle of Móin Trógaide in Cianachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245)

Luglochta (See: Loch Luigdech)

Lugna – His son was Lugaid. “Lugaid s. Lugna was the man through whom Eochu (Gunnat, 105th king of Ireland) fell, in the battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Lugroth (See: Lugidoth)

Lugudeccas – Lugudeccas is a name inscribed on an Ogham stone in the Decies of Waterford, which may be the same as Lugaid. Lugudeccas is the old genitive of Lugaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Lui – Lui son of Brig son of Bregó son of Breogan was one of 36 chieftains of the Milesians who came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23)

Lui (See: Rivers)

Luichne [Luchne, Luchraid, Luichtne, Luighne] – Luichne was the son of Esairc [Esarg] son of Net. He is described as the wright of the Túatha Dé Danann and/or carpenter and “an enduring consummate plunderer.” Luichne died “by a strong fiery dart.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 125, 157, 159, 161, 165, 183, 187, 217, 229, 247)

Luichtne (See: Luichne)

Luigdech – Luigdech was the son of Iar son of Dergthene of the Fir Bolg. His son was Eochaid who was slain at the battle of Raide in Corcomruad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Luighne (See: Luichne)

Luigne (See: Laigne¹)

Luigne – Luigne was one of the sons of Érimón and a chieftain. His mother was “Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne, she it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead. But Odba came from the South in a ship, along with her sons, and they maintained her till she died in Odba.” After the death of his father, Érimón, he and his two brothers assumed the joint kingship of Ireland as the 2nd kings. They divided Ireland into three parts and ruled for three or four years. He fell in the battle of Árd Ladrann and was killed by the four sons of Éber eight years after the death of Érimón. Luigne left no progeny. His rule coincided with the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 39, 41, 57, 83, 85, 99, 105, 109, 187, 189, 225, 431, 495) (See Also: Incest; Partition)

Luigne, the (See: Peoples)

Luigne [Lune]– Luigne is Lune in County Meath. On his journey through Ireland, Íth came into Luigne after Mide and before Sliab Guaire. Mag Lugair in Luigne was cleared by Ethriel, the 5th king of Ireland. The battle of Sliab Belgadan Toga in Luigni of Mide was fought during the reign of Máel-Coba, the 129th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17, 195, 197, 375)

Luimneach – Luimneach “of huge ships” is the region where the city of Limerick now stands. The fifth of Sengann (or Curoi mac Daire) stretched from Belach Conglais to Luimneach; the fifth of Genann (or Medb) from Luimneach to Ess Ruaid (or Dub and Drobais). In his journey through Ireland, Íth passed through Mag Itha at Luimneach. Cermna and Sobairche partitioned Ireland from Inber Colptha to Luimnech. “Muircertach of Luimnech of the ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 29, 55, 57, 63, 73, 75, 77; Vol. 5, p. 19, 265, 561)

Luithemed Lorc – Luithemed Lorc was of the progeny of Deda son of Sin. His son was Labraid who was slain in the battle of Lemna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Luke (**See:** Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

Lunar Calendar (**See:** Measurements, Time, Calendar)

Lune (**See:** Luigne)

Lus Luigech – The battle of Lus Luigech was fought by Máel-Sechlainn in his restored reign as the 157th king of Ireland against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Lycanthropy (**See:** Transformations, Man to Wolf)

Lydney Park – Lydney Park in Gloucestershire, is the site of a Romano-British temple possibly dedicated to Nuadu [Nodens, Nodons]. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 97, 97*n*, 98)

Lyff of Adam and Eve (**See:** Authors; Horstmann)

Lysimachus – Lysimachus ruled the Macedonians with Seleucus for six years until he was killed by the followers of Seleucus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

M

Maberley, Dr. F.H. – Dr. Maberley brought to Macalister’s attention the article by Capt. William Hichens, “Demon dances in E. Africa” in the journal *Discovery*, vol. xvii (1936), p. 185, that cites the one armed, one legged and one eyed milhoi of East Africa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260n) (See Also: Peoples, Fomoraig)

Mac I – Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland, “fell in Grellach Ellti at the hands of Máel Mór s. Airgetán grandson of Mac I.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Macalister, R.A. Stewart (See: Authors)

Mac Braein – “By him (Diarmait mac Máil-na-mBo) was Mac Braein sent over sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Maccabbees, the (See: Peoples)

Mac Cailig – “Mac Cailig fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Mac Cecht¹ – Mac Cecht¹ was a king from the sept of Sliab Fuirr. He may possibly be the same as Mac Cecht². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163)

Mac Cecht² [Dermait, Tetheor, Tethor, Tethur] – Mac Cecht² was a chieftain and champion of the Túatha Dé Danann, and was one of the three sons of Cermat Milbel son of the Dagda. His wife was Fodla [Fotla]. “They (Mac Cecht² and his brothers) divided Ireland into three parts between them, and left no sons at all.” Mac Cecht² came to the throne during the reign of Sosarmus in Assyria and ruled 1/3 of Ireland for 27 or 29 years. “The ploughshare was his god”, or “the air was his god with its luminaries, the moon and the sun.” Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine were disputing the division of the treasure of Fíachna son of Delbaeth when Íth of the Milesians came to them and resolved the problem. Íth foolishly declared the benefits of Ireland and took his leave to return to Spain. Fearing an invasion, Mac Cecht² and his brothers killed Íth. Never-theless, the Milesians did invade Ireland, to avenge the death of Íth, and at the battle of Temair Mac Cecht² was slain by Érimón. “The trio of Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine are unquestionably to be identified with the beings alleged to be their (the Túatha Dé Danann) “gods”, from whom they derived their names, and thus be regarded as departmental divinities of a simple agricultural community.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 104, 123, 127, 131, 153, 167, 183, 185, 193, 195, 211, 219, 223, 233, 239, 243; Vol. 5, p. 15, 17, 19, 37, 53, 79, 138, 155, 165, 495)

Mac Corb (See: Mug Corb)

Mac Cuilinn – Mac Cuilinn died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Mac Cuill [Cermat, Ermat, Ermit, Ethur, Setheor, Sethor] -

Mac Cuill was a chieftain and champion of the Túatha Dé Danann, and was one of the three sons of Cermat Milbel son of the Dagda. His wife was Banba². “They (Mac Cuill and his brothers) divided Ireland into three parts between them, and left no sons at all.” Mac Cuill came to the throne during the reign of Sosarmus in Assyria and ruled 1/3 of Ireland for 27 or 29 years. “The hazel was his god.” Or, “the sea was his god.” Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine killed Lug son of Cian. “Lug though ... by the spear of Cermat in mutual jealousy, the spear of Mac Cuill leapt without concealment and broke his back, though ye hear it!” Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine were disputing the division of the treasure of Fíachna son of Delbaeth. Mac Cuill was accused by his brothers of having “too large a share of the treasure.” Íth of the Milesians came to them and resolved the problem. Íth foolishly declared the benefits of Ireland and took his leave to return to Spain. Fearing an invasion, Mac Cecht² and his brothers killed Íth. When the sons of Mil

made their first landing and appearance at Temair, Mac Cuill and his brothers “pronounced judgement against the sons of Mil, that they [themselves] should have the island to the end of three days, free from assault, from assembly of battle, or from giving of hostages; for they were assured that they (the invaders) would not return, because druids would make spells behind them, so that they should not be able to come again.” At the battle of Temair, Mac Cuill was slain by Éber in revenge for Ith son of Bregon. “The trio of Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine are unquestionably to be identified with the beings alleged to be their (the Túatha Dé Danann) “gods”, from whom they derived their names, and thus be regarded as departmental divinities of a simple agricultural community.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 104, 123, 127, 131, 153, 167, 183, 185, 193, 195, 209, 211, 219, 223, 233, 239, 243, 291; Vol. 5, p. 15, 17, 19, 37, 53, 79, 155, 165, 495)

Mac Duinnsleíbhe – There was a battle between Mac Duinnsleíbhe and Ua Mathgamhna during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor when he was king of Ireland with opposition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409) (See Also: Laws, Kingship with Opposition)

Mac Erca – Mac Erca was the son of Ailill Molt. He was slain at the battle of Tortan which was fought against the Laigen during the reign of Tuathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. His son was Muirchertach. Or, his two sons were Domnall and Fergus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 367)

Mac Firbis (See: Authors)

Mac Greine [Áed, Áed Don, Cetheor, Cethor, Cethurm, Mac Grene] – Mac Greine was a chieftain and champion of the Túatha Dé Danann, and was one of the three sons of Cermat Milbel son of the Dagda. His wife was Eriu. “They (Mac Greine and his brothers) divided Ireland into three parts between them, and left no sons at all.” Mac Greine came to the throne during the reign of Sosarmus in Assyria and ruled 1/3 of Ireland for 27 or 29 years. “The sun and the earth were his gods. Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine were disputing the division of the treasure of Fíachna son of Delbaeth when Íth of the Milesians came to them and resolved the problem. Íth foolishly declared the benefits of Ireland and took his leave to return to Spain. Fearing an invasion, Mac Cecht² and his brothers killed Íth. Never-theless, the Milesians did invade Ireland, to avenge the death of Ith, and at the battle of Temair Mac Cecht² was slain by Armorgen. “The trio of Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine are unquestionably to be identified with the beings alleged to be their (the Túatha Dé Danann) “gods”, from whom they derived their names, and thus be regarded as departmental divinities of a simple agricultural community.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 104, 123, 127, 131, 153, 167, 183, 185, 193, 195, 211, 219, 223, 237, 239, 243; Vol. 5, p. 15, 17, 19, 37, 53, 79, 155, 165, 495)

Mac Grene (See: Mac Greine)

Mac ind Oc (See: Óengus mac ind Oc)

Mac Laisre – Mac Laisre, the abbot of Árd Macha died during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Mac Liag (See: Authors)

Mac Lochlainn – His son was Níall. His grandson was Muircertach, king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Mac Neill, Eoin (See: Authors)

Mac Oc (See: Óengus mac ind Oc)

Macedonia –Philippus Aridaeus ruled the Macedonian portion of the Alexandrian empire. “Possibly “Policornus king of Thrace” is a transformation of [Demetrius] Poliorcetes king of Macedonia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 179)

Macedonians, the (See: Peoples)

Macedonian Gulf (See: Seas)

Macha¹ – Macha¹ Red-hair was the daughter of Áed Rúad son of Badarn. Her husband was Cimbaeth, the 53rd king of Ireland. Macha¹ was responsible for the digging of Emain Macha. “Though it was dug by noble Macha – by the lofty daughter of Áed Rúad – Emain of lustfulness (?), a heritage of heroes it was Cimbaeth who was its first prince.” After the death of her husband, she ruled for 7 or 8 years as the 54th “king” until she was killed by Rectad Rígderg son of Lugaid. Macha¹ ruled when Ptolomeus son of Lairge was king. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 461, 463, 465, 513)

Macha² – Macha² was the daughter of Delbaeth son of Ogma; her mother was Ernmas. Macha² was a war-fury of the Túatha Dé Danann and was killed in the second battle of Mag Tuired by Balor. “It is she who had the Gray of Macha.” “It is reasonable to equate her with the Macha of Árd Macha, who died after the race in which she gave birth to the “twins of Macha” from which Emain Macha takes its name.” “Macha, one of the Badb sisterhood, has a certain individuality of her own, and enjoyed a special cult, probably centered at Armagh (*Árd Macha*), to which she has bequeathed her name. Her intrusion into the Badb sisterhood may be a subsequent development, for the genealogies before us seem to suggest an earlier tradition in which Badb and the variously named third member of the group formed a dyad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 119, 123, 131, 149, 155, 161, 181, 183, 189, 217, 229, 296, 298)

Macha³ – Macha³ was the wife of Nemed. She died on the 12th day of the year after her arrival in Ireland and “hers is the first death of the people of Nemed. [And from her is Ard Macha named.]” “The identification of Macha³ with Árd Macha = Armagh is important as it equates her with the tutelary goddess of that place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 133, 133n, 194)

Macha⁴ – Macha⁴ was a goddess and the wife of Starn son of Nemed. She may be the same as Macha³ with a different marriage relationship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 131, 194)

Macha⁵ – This is the “Macha of Árd Macha, who died after the race in which she gave birth to the “twins of Macha” from which *Emain Macha* takes its name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103)

Macha – The battle of Macha [Aenach Macha] was fought by Conmáel son of Éber. Íriol Fáid was described as “king of Macha”. “By Óengus of Macha, without folly, four battles against the Colais.” Finnachta “the sweet king of Macha found destruction.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 271; Vol. 5, p. 427, 449, 501) (See Also: Árd Macha, Emain Macha)

Machaleus (See: Manchaleus)

Macorbo – Macorbo was an ancestral name found inscribed on an Ogham stone in the Decies of Waterford, which may be the same as Mug Corb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 414, 415)

Macosquin (See: Rivers, Camus)

Macpherson (See: Authors)

Mad [Mag] – Mad was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 116)

Madai [Meda] – Madai was the son of Iafeth son of Noe. From him are the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 151, 153, 155, 250)

Madidus – Madisus was the king of the Medes after Sosarmus. During his reign Slánoll was the 22nd king of Ireland and then Géde Ollgothach followed him as the 23rd king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

Madrid (See: Cities)

Maduda¹ – Maduda¹ was the son of Calb son of Calc. His two brothers were Nuadu Uama and Cennluga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Maduda² – Maduda² was the son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic; his son was Neman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Maegla (See: Pella)

Máel-Brigte mac Tornáin – Máel-Brigte mac Tornáin was one of three abbots of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Donnchad mac Flaind, the 154th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Máel-Canaig – Máel-Canaig killed Áed Oirdnide, the 147th king of Ireland, at Áth Dá Ferta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Máel-Cenn – Máel-Cenn placed a curse on Cormac ua Cuinn, the 104th king of Ireland, which may have been the cause of his death by phantoms. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 337, 339)

Máel-Coba¹ – Máel-Coba¹ abbot of Árd Macha died during the reign of Flann son of Máel-Sechlainn, the 152nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Máel-Coba² [Máel-Coba Clerech] – Máel-Coba² the clerk, was one of the four sons of Áed mac Ainmirech. He became the 129th king of Ireland and ruled for 3 or 4 years. During his reign he exacted the Boroma Tribute each year without battle. Máel-Coba² fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadan Toga [Toad] in Luigne of Mide, at the hands of Suibne Mend [Menn] of the Ua Cuind. Or he died of the plague. Máel-Coba² had two sons – Cellach and Conall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 375, 379, 535, 545, 547, 557, 579)

Máel-Coluim mac Donnchada – Máel-Coluim mac Donnchada was the king of Alba, who died during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Máel-Duin¹ – Máel-Duin¹ was the son of Áed Allan who died during the reign of Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Máel-Duin² – Máel-Duin² was the son of Máel-Fithri; his son was Fergal (Flaitthemda). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 391, 581)

Máel-Fithri [Fithrich] – Máel-Fithri was the son of Áed Uairidnach; his son was Máel-Duin². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 391)

Máel-Ísu – Máel-Ísu, successor to Patrick, died during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Máel-Ísu ua Ainmere – Máel-Ísu ua Ainmere, chief elder of Ireland, died during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri ui Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Máel-Maine – Máel-Maine, successor of Patrick, died during the restored reign of Máel-Sechlainn as the 157th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Máel-Mithig – Máel-Mithig was the son of Flannacan mac Cellaig son of Congalach mac Conaing Currig; his son was Congalach, the 155th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Máel-Morda – The prince, Máel-Morda was the son of Airgetan (“the mother’s son of Diarmait mac Cerbaill”), who killed Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland, in Grellach Ellti and was, himself,

immediately slain. Whence is said “a feat of Máel-Morda”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365, 543)
(**See Also:** Proverbs)

Máel-Muad – A battle was fought between Brian and Máel-Muad during the reign of Domnall ua Neill, the 156th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403)

Máel-Muire – Máel-Muire, successor of Patrick died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Máel-Mura Othna (**See:** Authors)

Máel-Patraic – Máel-Patraic was one of three abbots of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Donnchad mac Flaind, the 154th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Máel-Ruanaid – Máel-Ruanaid, “of the royal roads”, was the son of Donnchad mac Domnaill son of Murchad. His son was Máel-Sechlainn, the 150th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397, 399, 403, 551)

Máel-Sechlainn¹ – Máel-Sechlainn¹ was the son of Conchobor. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Máel-Sechlainn² - Máel-Sechlainn² was the son of Domnall son of Donnchad son of Flann son of Máel-Sechlainn. He became the 157th king of Ireland and ruled for 9, 13, or 23 years. Máel-Sechlainn² fought the battle of Temair against the Foreigners during a siege of 3 days and 3 nights so that he took the hostages of Ireland by force from them. Thereafter he issued a proclamation, “Let every one of the Gaedil who is in the land of the Foreigners in bondage and affliction, come thence to his own land.” “That hosting was the Irish “Babylonian Captivity”, second only to the Captivity of Hell.” During his reign, Dub Dá Leithe, successor of Patrick died. Máel-Sechlainn² joined with Brian mac Ceneidig, the 158th king of Ireland, to wage and win the battle of Glenn Mama against the Foreigners. After the death of Brian mac Ceneidig, Máel-Sechlainn² was restored as the king of Ireland and ruled for an additional 9 years. He was the last king of Ireland. 25 battles broke before him, 20 of them against the Gaedil and 5 of them against the Foreigners. These were the battles of: Eadar, Imdan, Ros, Rathán, Luachair, Lus Luigrech, Mortán, Muincell, Mulla, Finn, Fordruim, Febat, Febad, Druim Emna, Raith Carmen, Main, Mag Mandacht, Domnach, Duma, Mag Cuma, Temair, two in Ath Cliath, Ath Buide. During his last reign the comet appeared for a fortnight; there was a shower of wheat; a battle was won by Ugaire against Sitric; there were the deaths of: Máel-Maire, Findlaech mac Ruaidri. “He died in Cro-Inis of Loch Aindind after a victory of penitence.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405, 539, 541, 553, 555, 561, 563)

Máel-Sechlainn³ – Máel-Sechlainn³ was the son of Máel-Ruanaid. Thorkill was drowned in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn³ during the reign of Conchobor, the 148th king of Ireland. Máel-Sechlainn³ became the 150th king of Ireland and ruled for 16 years until he died. During his reign he fought the battle of Farach against the Foreigners where 600 of them fell. During his reign also were the deaths of: Feidlimid, king of Caiseal; Olchobur king of Caiseal; the two abbots of Árd Macha: Forannán and Diarmait; Cinaed mac Alpin king of Alba. His son was Flann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327, 397, 399, 403, 551)

Maen (**See:** Main)

Maenach – Maenach, the son of Connalach, king of Ui Crimthainn died in the battle of Sered Mag during the reign of Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Maeotic Marshes – The Gaedil came out of “eastern Albania to the land of Narboscorda, over the Euxine River, across the Rhipaeon Mountain, to the Maeotic Marshes.” “They rowed to the end of a year upon the Western Ocean till they reached the Maeotic Marshes in the north.” They spent nine generations here (or 300 years) before moving on to Spain. Éber Glunfhind was born in the Marshes as was Colptha son of Míl. “According to Isidore (*Etym.*, XIV, iii, 3) Alania was the territory between the Maeotic Marshes and Dacia.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 3, 5, 6, 23, 25, 29, 43, 73, 77, 103, 125, 147, 160; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 65, 125)

Maer – Maer was the daughter of Fergus Cnai son of Ugoine Mór and she was the mother of Eochu mac Luchta. Her sister, Medan, was foster-mother to Eochu mac Luchta. “But perhaps this cannot be true because of the length of the times involved.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 273, 275)

Mafemis (See: Mofibus)

Mag (See: Mad)

Mag Mór – Mag Mór the Slow was the king of Spain and his daughter was Tailltiu. Mag Mór means the “big plain”. “It is possible that the compiler misread the word *mag* “plain”, written with an open topped *a*, for *mug*, “serf”. Perhaps Mag Mór, king of Spain,... owed his existence to a similar oversight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59, 115, 117, 149, 177, 179, 297; Vol. 5, p. 7)

Mag [Magh] (See Also: Plains)

Mag Adair [Adar] – Medb and Ailill gave the sons of Uomor lands to settle upon. Mag Adar was cleared by and named for “Adar son of Uomor the poet.” An alternative story says that Mag Adar was named for a Milesian servitor, Adar. “*Mag nAdair* is presumably the Dalcassian inauguration site near Quin, County Clare.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37, 81, 175, 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Adar (See: Mag Adair)

Mag Áensciath (See: Mag Óensciath)

Mag Ai [Mag nAi]– Mag Ai is in central County Roscommon. The plain was cleared by Ai, the Milesian servitor and was named for him. Sanb the son of Uomor settled here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85, 467)

Mag Aidne [Mag nAidne] – “*Aidne* is (Kiltartan barony) the district surrounding Kilmacduagh, in the S.W. of Co. Galway”, bordering on Galway Bay. This land was given to Conall son of Óengus son of Uomor by Medb and his burial place, Carn Conall, is located here. Alternatively, the plain was cleared by Aidne, a Milesian servitor and named for him. Or, it was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel, the 10th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37, 65, 69, 81, 88, 111, 175, 265, 275, 332, 337; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85, 215, 445)

Mag Aife [Mag nAife] – “Aife, the wife of Laiglinne (son of Partholon), from whom is Mag Aife in Osraige.” “*Mag nAife* is somewhere in Offaly near Portarlington.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 90)

Mag Aigi [Mag nAigi] – “The serfs of the right lawful king cultivated upon the deep land on which was division: a road of a royal company over which they scatter – twenty-four chief plains ... Aigi ...” The identification of *Mag nAigi* is uncertain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332)

Mag Aine – Mag Aine was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Mag Airiu – Mag Airiu was cleared by Airiu, a servitor to the Milesians, and it was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Archaille (See: Mag Archaille)

Mag Archaille [Archaille, Archoill] – Mag Archaille “of the ramparts” in Cíarraige Luachra [Irluachra] was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 229, 449)

Mag Archoill (See: Mag Archaille)

Mag Asail [Asal, Assal, nAsail] – “*Mag nAsail* is the name of several plains; the principal one in County Meath.” Mag Asail in Mumu was named for Asal son of Umor. “*Druim nAsail* has become *Mag nAsail* in R¹R³, presumably by the influence of the two plains by which it is flanked.” “*Druim nAsail* is identified by Hogan with Tory Hill near Croom (s.v. Cnoc Droma Asail), and *Mag nAsail* with Rathconrath barony in County Westmeath; these identifications are incompatible, though the geographical terms are used interchangeably. The majority of these Fir Bolg sites being in and about County Galway, Rathconrath seems too far to the east to be grouped with them; a site in that neighborhood would hardly be within the gift of Ailill and Medb.” According to another story, Mag Asail was cleared by Asal, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 37, 80, 81, 82, 111, 175, 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85)

Mag Asal (See: Mag Asail)

Mag Assal (See: Mag Asail)

Mag Belaigh [Belaig]– Mag Belaigh in Ui Tuirte was one of six plains cleared by Éthriél son of Íriél Fáid, the 5th king of Ireland. There are two plains of this name, in Counties Antrim and Galway respectively.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 333; Vol. 5, p. 195, 197, 431)

Mag Bera [Berre] – Three battles were fought upon Mag Bera between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201, 433)

Mag Bernsa [Sbernsa] – Mag Bernsa in Laighne was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “The location of Mag Bernsa is doubtful, but is possibly on the border between Carlow and Kildare.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 171, 191)

Mag Berre (See: Mag Bera)

Mag Bile – Findian of Mag Bile preserved the stories of Fintan son of Bochra about the Takings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23; Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Mag Bolg – Fíachu Finnoilches, the 93rd king of Ireland, was killed “in green-topped Mag Bolg” by Elim son of Conrai of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 523)

Mag Breg [Bregmag] – “Breg is the plain south of and including Tara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88)

Battles

Almu - The battle of Almu was fought “contending for the cattle of Bregmag.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

Bile Tened – “Amorgen fell in the battle of Bile Tened in the recesses of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 161, 171)

Brega – “A battle was fought between them (Airgetmar and Fíachu Tolgrach) in Brega.” Fíachu Finnoilches “fell by Berngal in the battle of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259, 503)

Cenn-eich – Donnchad mac Domnaill “fell in the battle of Cenn-eich at the hands of the men of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Det[n]a – “The battle of Det[n]a was set between them (Leth Cuinn and the Laigin) in Brega.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Dudchomair – “Fíachu Sroiptine ... fell at the hands of the Three Collas in the battle of Dubchomair, [in the territory of Ros of Breg].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 343)

Loch Semdige – “Áed Slaine fell at the hands of ... the men of Breg, at Loch Semdige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

Kings – “Nine men of Breg from the Boinn” were kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 557)

Landmarks

Loch Gabair – “Loch Gabair between the Bregas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Loch Laiglinne – Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg was named for Laiglinne son of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 7)

Loch Silenn – Loch Silenn in Brega burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Loch Uair – Loch Uair in Brega burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205)

Mag Muirthemne – “Mag Muirthemne in Brega” was one of 12 plains cleared by Nemed. The plain was named for Muirthemne son of Breogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123; **Vol. 5**, p. 23)

People

Brego – “Brego (son of Breogan) who settled over Brega.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 21, 23, 107, 117)

Cobthach Cóel-Breg – “Cobthach Cóel-Breg over Bregia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Cruithne – “Six men of them remained over Bregmag, and they are the origin of every tabu, every luck-sign, every casting, (?) bird-voices, every presage, and every amulet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177)

Enna Munchain – Enna Munchain over Mag Breg took hostages of the white Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 475)

Manannan – “The only son (unidentified) of Manannan from the bay, the first love of the aged woman, the tender youth fell in the plain at the hands of idle Bennan, on the plain of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 235)

Tea – “The first woman who went into cold earth of the company from the Tower of white Bregon, Tea of Breg, wife of the king, of whom is the name of Temair of the man of Fál.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 265)

Túathal Techtmar - Túathal Techtmar was prince of the Plain of Breg on the brink of the Berba. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 485)

Ugoine Mór – “Ugoine fell at the hands of his own brother, Bodbchad s. Eochu, in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega.” “Ugoine ... it was not long, over Buinne in Brega, till the blow of Badbchad killed him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269)

Umor – “They made a petition for a fair land, the best of Breg, smooth the fortification; Raith Celchair, Raith Comur the fair, Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elcmar, Oenach Taillten, the homestead of Cermna, Tlachtga of the three Finds of Emain, Áth Sidi in Mide, Bri-dam; that is the land for which

they petitioned.” The sons of Umor petitioned Cairbre Nia Fer for “the best of Breg.” It will be noted that the modest demand of these immigrants included every important sanctuary in the district; this can hardly be an accident that all are located here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88)

Plague – There was “the plaguing of Partholon in Mag Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 53)

Mag Broin – Mag Broin in Ui Amalgada was named for Bron son of Allot (Elloth). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 193)

Mag Brugos – Mag Brugnos was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Mag Cera – Mag Cera in Connachta was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “*Mag Cera* is equated to the barony of Carra, which surrounds Castlebar in Co. Mayo.” An alternate tale says that the plain was cleared by Cera, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 171, 191; Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85)

Mag Cetne [Same Plain] – On the plain of Mag Cetne each year on Samhain night the Nemedians paid tribute to the Fomorians in equal assessments of 2/3 of their people and produce, including: progeny, corn, wheat and milk. “Just as on the plain called Mag Slecht, down to the time of St. Patrick, human and other sacrifices were offered to secure the continuity of harvest produce, so on the plain called Mag Cetne a similar tribute was paid, and in an equal assessment of two-thirds.” “This is why it was called Mag Cetne, for everyone used to say, each to the other: Is it to the Same Plain that the tribute is to be bourne? [Or it was Ceti son of Allot who cleared the plain (in the territory of Cairpre), a long time thereafter.]” After the battle with the Fomorians at Conaing’s Tower, the three surviving chieftains partitioned Ireland. “Now this was the third of Beothach, from Toirinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where that battle was made, to Boand the female formed of the hundred harbours. ... The third of Britan from Belach Conglais to Torinis of Mag Cetne, in the north of Ireland.” “The R² version appears to favour the identification of Torinis with Tory Island. The puerile etymology of Mag Cetne is unknown to R¹. The alternative story of the clearing of the plain by “Ceti mac Alloit” referred to by gM, does not seem to be elsewhere recorded.” “Cetnai (in 2324) is not to be taken as a place name (cf. Mag Cetna), as no such name appears to be associated with Argetros in County Kilkenny.” “Aed (Ruad) son of Badarn over Banba a reckoning of thrice seven, free-valourous; the death of the king of cruel Mag Cetne; in Ess Ruaid of royal wisdom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117, 125, 139, 141, 157, 175, 195; Vol. 4, p. 193, 332; Vol. 5, p. 423, 511)

Mag Cirba – “Cirba was king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirba.” Cirba is associated with Brigit, the poetess, daughter of the Dagda. Mag Cirba “does not appear to have been identified ... is not mentioned in *Dindsenchas* ... may be quite mythical.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 159, 197, 299)

Mag Clíach (See: Mag Clíu)

Mag Clíu [Mag Clíach] – On Íth’s journey into Ireland he passed through Luachair Dedad into Mag Clíach in south-east Limerick. The plain was cleared by Clíu, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17, 63)

Mag Coba – Mag Coba in Ui Echnach was one of 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid. The battle of Mag Coba was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the territory of the progeny of Carbad Cenn-liath. It was in this battle that Crúad-luindi Clíab-remain fell. Another battle was fought here during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 313, 409)

Mag Comair [Commair, Cuma, Cumma] – Mag Comair in Ui Néill, or in Ui Mac Uais, was one of seven or twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. Mag Comair was “one of two plains so called, in Counties Antrim and Meath respectively.” A battle was fought here during the restored reign of Máel-Sechlainn as the 157th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 333; Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 405)

Mag Commair (See: Mag Comair)

Mag Cruachain [Cruachan] – Muimne son of Érimón “died of plague in Cruachu.” “The death of Muimne in Mag Cruachan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 109, 187, 495)

Mag Cruachan (See: Mag Cruachain)

Mag Cuib – Mag Cuib was cleared by Cuib, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. The identity of this plain is uncertain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 85)

Mag Cúile Feda – Mag Cúile Feda in Airgialla, in Fotharta, or in Fernmag was one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Mag Cúile Tolaid – Mag Cúile Tolaid was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. The plain “is in the barony of Kilmaine south of Co. Mayo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171, 191)

Mag Cúle Cáel (See: Mag Cúli Coeil)

Mag Cúli Coeil [Cáel, Coel] – Mag Cúle Coeil in Cenél Bogaine was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 449)

Mag Cúle Coel (See: Mag Cúli Coeil)

Mag Cuma [Cumma] (See: Mag Comair)

Mag Dá Gabal [Mag Dá Gabul] – Mag Dá Gabal, in Airgialla, “near Tullahog in County Tyrone” was cleared by Éochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 217, 445)

Mag Dá Gabul (See: Mag Dá Gabal)

Mag Dairbrech – “Mag Dairbrech in Mide of horses” was cleared by Íriel, son of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 429)

Mag Deisi – Mag Deisi was cleared by Déisse, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. This is “probably southern County Waterford.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63)

Mag Dela – Mag Dela was cleared by Dela, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. Its exact identity is unknown. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63)

Mag Dul – Mag Dul was cleared by Dula, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. The identity of the plain is unknown. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 85)

Mag Eba [Mag nEba] – Mag Eba in Connachta was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “*Mag nEba* is the maritime plain west of Benbulbin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171, 191)

Mag Éle [Éile, Éille, nÉle] – Mag Éle in Laigin was one of seven or twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. “There are several plains with this name, all of them are difficult to identify.” The battle of Mag Éille was fought by Túathal Techtmar and in it “Truach of the Fir Bolg fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 267, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 313, 429)

Mag Éile [Éille] (See: Mag Éle)

Mag Emir (See: Mag nEnir)

Mag Ethrige [nEthrige] – Mag Ethrige in Connachta was one of 4 plains cleared by Partholon. “Mag nEthrige corresponds to, and is identical with, ... Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 91, 104)

Mag Fail (See: Ireland)

Mag Faithne [Mag Foithin] – Mag Faithne in the Airtera was one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Mag Fea – Mag Fea in Oilre was named for Fea, the first man to die in Ireland after Partholon came. “Of him is named “the first birth in Laigen”, for there was he born, on the hilltop.” “There is no justification for O’Donovan’s identification of Mag Fea with the barony of Forth, Co. Carlow. Dindsenchas transfers it further west, apparently to somewhere in the neighbourhood of Slievenaman, and tells an entirely different story of the origin of the name (MD iii 198).” “*Oilre* or *Oilri* of Mag Fea is not identified.” Another story says that Mag Fea was named for Fea, one of the royal oxen of the Túatha Dé Danann. Semplan from the Mounds of Fea is named as one of the Túatha Dé Danann. Brigit, the poetess, daughter of the Dagda is associated with the oxen Fea and Femen. “With them (the oxen and Triath, king of the boars) were, and were heard, the three demoniac shouts after rapine in Ireland, whistling and weeping and lamentation.” Or, Mag Fea was cleared by Fea, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269; Vol. 3, p. 13, 84, 85, 91; Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 189, 265, 299, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Feigi – The battle of Mag Feigi was fought against Túathal Techtmar and it is where “Conairi Cerba of the Gailioin, eponymous of Ferta Conairi in Mag Feig, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Mag Femen [Mag Fera] – Mag Femen, east of Clonmel, was named for one of the royal oxen of the Túatha Dé Danann. Bodb of the Mound on Femen [*Side ar Femen*] was named as one of the Túatha Dé Danann. Brigit, the poetess, daughter of the Dagda was associated with the oxen Fea and Femen. “With them (the oxen and Triath, king of the boars) were, and were heard, the three demoniac shouts after rapine in Ireland, whistling and weeping and lamentation.” Alternatively, Mag Femen was cleared by Femen or Fera, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. “*Mag Femen* is identified with the plain between Cashel and Clonmel.” “*Femen* is understood to be identical with the baronies of Iffa and Offa in Co. Tipperary.” The battle of Breogan was fought here and Fulmán and Mantán fell at the hands of Érimón. Túathal Techtmar fought “seven battles upon Mag Femen against the progeny of Cermna, and a slaughter of the progeny of Caither s. Eterscél.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 131, 133, 159, 189, 197, 265, 299, 328, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 171, 317)

Mag Fera (See: Mag Femen)

Mag Foirinnsi (See: Mag Fuinnsige)

Mag Foithin (See: Mag Faithne)

Mag Fubna – Mag Fubna in the land of Mide was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. Mag Fubna is near Tullahog in County Tyrone. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275, 337; Vol. 5, p. 215, 445)

Mag Fuinnsige [Foirinnsi] – Mag Fuinnsige is the name of the plain over which that lake (Loch Febail) burst. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Mag Geisli [Geisille, nGeisille]– Mag Geisli in Ui Failgne in the land of the Gailioin was one of six plains cleared by Ethriel. Mag Geisli is around Geashill, Offaly. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 333; Vol. 5, p. 195, 197, 431)

Mag Glas (See: Mag Tibra)

Mag Glinni Dechon [Dercdon] – Mag Glinni Dechon in Cenél Conaill (in Mag Mucruma) was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 229, 449)

Mag Indos – Mag Indos was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 201)

Mag Inis [nInis] – When Partholon came to Ireland the place he “made his choice (to settle) was at the river Da Econd, for that place is the most fruitful which he found in Ireland. The learned consider that the plain upon which that place is situated was not shared among the children of Partholon. Mag Inis was its name, and it is called Tradraige of Mag Inis.” “This district appears to be the southernmost stretch of sea coast in Co. Donegal, the plain lying between the Drowes and the Erne rivers.” Or, it is in Lecale, County Down. Later on, Mag Inis in Ulaid was one of 7 or 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. Ráith Croich in Mag nInis was one of seven royal forts built by Írial Fáid. Tigernmas fought the battle of Cúl Árd in Mag Inis against the progeny of Éber. Fínnachta, the 21st king of Ireland, died of plague in Mag Inis in Ulaid. Two battles were fought here by Túathal Techtmar. In the first battle, Aimirgin son of Conrai fell. In the second battle Óengus Ulachtach son of Sech fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 39, 98, 99; **Vol. 4**, p. 267, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 207, 237, 313, 429, 501)

Mag Ítha [nÍtha] – Mag Ítha in Laigen was one of four plains cleared by Partholon. “That Íth cleared Mag nÍtha is new: it is to be remembered that Íth, like Topa, is a sort of re-birth of Partholon.” “The first battle of Ireland was in the principedom of Partholon, in Slemne of Mag Ítha, against Cichol Clapperleg, of the Fomoraig.” *Mag nÍtha* is the name of the plain of that name south of Arklow. Northern historians in writing of the landing of Íth son of Breogan in Ireland “sought it in a Northern site, more convenient to Ailech, and where the presence of a “Mag nÍtha” seemed to offer confirmatory evidence.” “Íth launched his ship on the sea and sailed to Ireland with thrice fifty warriors; till they landed in the “Fetid Shore” of Mag Ítha, on the Northern side of Ireland.” “Every harbour whereto Íth would come in Ireland, after coasting every territory where it was, Mag Ítha is its name; Mag Ítha at Loch Febail, the Lands of Íth at Loch Sailech, Mag Ítha among the Dessi, Mag Ítha at Luimnech.” The pestilence of vengeance, the *Buide Conaill*, first came in Mag Ítha in the calends of August during the reign of Bláthmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 13, 49, 73, 85, 91; **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 5, 13, 17, 19, 21, 381)

Mag Lacha Síleann – Conmáel son of Éber fought the battle of Mag Lacha Síleann against the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

Mag Ladrاند [Latharna, Lathraind] – Mag Ladrاند in Dál nAraide was one of four plains cleared during Partholon’s time. “Mag Ladrاند in Dál nAraide is supposed to be the low maritime plain near Larne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 49, 85)

Mag Laigin – Three battles were fought on Mag Laigin between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

Mag Latharna (See: Mag Ladrاند)

Mag Lathraind (See: Mag Ladrاند)

Mag Lége – Mag Lége was cleared by Lége, a Milesian servitor and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 63)

Mag Lemna – Mag Lemna was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. Mag Lemna is Malone in County Antrim. Báine daughter of Scál Balb “was buried in her hill, and by her was dug Raith Mór of Mag Lemna over Ulaid.” Ráith Maige Lemna was dug by Feidlimid Rechtmar, the 97th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 329, 331, 445)

Mag Li [Lii] – Mag Li in Ui mac Uais between Bir and Camus was one of four plains cleared during Partholon’s time. Mag Li bordered on the west bank of the Bann, probably in the northern part of Loughinsholin barony, Co. Derry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 49, 85)

Mag Life [Liphe] – Mag Life, south of Dublin was cleared by Life [Liphe], a Milesian servitor and was named for him. “Where Loiguirí (mac Néill, the 96th king of Ireland) died was in Mag Lifi between two hills, Eriu and Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 355)

Mag Ligad [Ligat] (See: Mag Lugad)

Mag Ligen –Mag Ligen was cleared by Ligen, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. The identity of the plain is uncertain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 85)

Mag Line [Moylinny] – Mag Line is Moylinny in County Antrim. Mag Line was cleared by Line, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. Loiguirí mac Néill, the 96th king of Ireland, “died thereafter in Grellach da Phil, on the side of Cas [Caisse], in Mag Line between the two hills; Eire and Alba were their names.” Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland, fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Line. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 85, 355, 367) (See Also: Mag Life)

Mag Liphe (See: Mag Life)

Mag Luachra Dedad – Mag Luchra Dedad was one of seven plains cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 229, 449)

Mag Luadat – “Fithir died of shame, and Dairfine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin.” Fithir and Dairfine were the daughters of Túathal Tectmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

Mag Lugad [Ligad, Ligat, Lugaid, Lugair,] – Mag Lugad in Ui Tuirte (in the region to the west of Loch Neagh; corresponds to the unidentified Mag Moda of the R¹ list), or in Luigne, was one of twelve plains cleared in Nemed’s time. In another story, Mag Lugaid, apparently in County Antrim, was one of six plains cleared by Éthriel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 171, 195; **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197)

Mag Lugaid [Lugair] (See: Mag Lugad)

Mag Lugna – Mag Lugna in Connachta of Glenn Gaimin was one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 193, 429)

Mag Luing – Mag Luing was cleared by Eochu son of Conmáel. This is Moylurg near Boyle in County Roscommon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 337)

Mag Luirg – Mag Luirg in Connachta was one of twelve plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “*Mag Luirg* stretches south of the Curlew mountains in Co. Sligo.” Another tale says that Mag Luirg was one of seven plains cleared by Eochu Fáberglas son of Conmáel. A third version says that Mag Luirg was one of seven plains cleared by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 173, 191; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 221, 223, 229, 445)

Mag Macha – Mag Macha in Airgialla was one of twelve plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “*Mag Macha* appears to survive in the name of Moy, near Armagh.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173, 191)

Mag Maigi (See: Mag Muadi)

Mag Main – Mag Main (“aliter *Moën-mag*, is the plain surrounding Loughrea in Galway) and is named for Main son of Umor. “The eponym of Mag Main is preserved by R¹R³ hanging in the air so to speak, as the

place to which his name is attached has dropped out from those texts.” “Cet mac Magach from Mag Main” was one of the sureties of Cairbre Nia Fer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67, 80, 82, 89)

Mag Maireda - Bodbhad killed Ugoine Mór in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269)

Mag Mandacht – The battle of Mag Mandacht was fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Mag Méde – Mag Méde was cleared by Méde, a Milesian servitor and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Meidi – Mag Meidi was a plain cleared by and named for Meidi, a servitor to the Milesians. This plain has been “doubtfully identified by Hogan with Forth Barony (hardly to be called a *Mag*.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332) (See Also: Mag Fea)

Mag Mell – Mag Mell was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Mag Midi [Mide] – Mag Midi was cleared by Midi, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. Another version of the story says that Mag Midi in Fotharta was one of 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid. The plain of Mide was taken away from Laigin after the battle of Druim Dergaige during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. Mag Midi may be “Meath or a part thereof.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85, 191, 193, 361)

Mag Mende – Mag Mende in Cenél Conaill was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217)

Mag Moda – Mag Moda in Mumu was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. Mag Moda was not identified by Macalister. “Mag Lugad in Ui Tuirte (the region to the west of Loch Neagh) corresponds with the unidentified Mag Moda in the R¹ list.” “There was a Mag Modna in the north of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 171, 191, 195; Vol. 4, p. 329) (See Also: Mag Lugad)

Mag Mórba –Mag Mórba was cleared by Mórba, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. The identification of the plain is uncertain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Muaide [Edareu, Maigi] – Írial Fáid died in Mag Muaide in the 10th year of his reign. Gíallchad, the 30th king of Ireland, died here. “There are two plains called *Mag Muaide*: one in Tirawley, the other near Tuam in Galway.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 333; Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 195, 247, 497)

Mag Muccrama (See: Mag Mucrima)

Mag Mucrima [Muccrama, Muccrima, Mucruma] – Mag Mucrima in Connachta and “Mag Glinne Drecon in Mag Mucruma” were plains cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 229, 449)

Mag Muirisc – Muirisc from Mag Muirisce was one of the three daughters of Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Mag Muirthemne [Murthemne] – Mag Muirthemne “in Brega” or “in Conaille” was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “Mag Muirthemne is the maritime plain of Co. Louth.” Fodbgen, king of the Fir Bolg, was slain on Mag Muirthemne. The plain, Mag Muirthemne, was named for Muirthemne son of Breogan one of the chieftains of the Milesians. Three battles were fought here between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. The river Nith Nemandach burst over the land of Mag Muirthemne during the reign of Rothechtaid, the 15th king of Ireland. Óengus king of Conaille of Muirthemne died in the battle of Mag Sered. Cobthach, son of Ugoine Mór, was granted as his share of Ireland “Muirthemne,

rich in mead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173, 191; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 51, 78; **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 119, 201, 231, 393, 467)

Mag nAi (See: Mag Ai)

Mag nAidne (See: Mag Aidne)

Mag nAife (See: Mag Aifi)

Mag nAigi (See: Mag Aigi)

Mag nAilbe – The battle of Mag nAilbe was fought over the Boroma Tribute between Lugaid Lonn and the Laigen. Muirchertach mac Erca also fought a battle here against the Laigin to enforce the Boroma Tribute. Muinemón died here of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 363, 501, 533)

Mag Nairb – Narb , son of Umor, was slain in Mag Nairb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Mag nAirbrech (See: Mag nDairbrech)

Mag nAirbthen – Loch Rib burst over Mag nAirbthen during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Mag nAsail (See: Mag Asail)

Mag nDairbrech [Mag nAirbrech] – Mag nDairbrech “in Mide”, or “in Fotharta Airbrech” was one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193)

Mag nEba (See: Mag Eba)

Mag nÉle (See: Mag Éle)

Mag nElta (See: Plain, Old Plain of Elta)

Mag nEni – The battle of Mag nEni in Ui Mail was fought against Túathal Techtmar and in it Cu Corb and his brethren Cnu, Corba, Bresal, Brian, Innait, Eochu, Fergus and Dáire were all slain. In another battle fought here, the three bandits of the Domnann fell – Doig, Doigri, and Doiger. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315, 319)

Mag nEnir [Emir, nInair] – Mag nEnir was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 445)

Mag nEthrige (See: Mag Ethrige)

Mag nGeisille (See: Mag Geisli)

Mag Niad (See: Mag Aidne)

Mag nInir (See: Mag nEnir)

Mag nInis (See: Mag Inis)

Mag nÓensciath (See: Mag Óensciath)

Mag Ochtair – Mag Ochtair in Laigin was one of 6 or 7 plains cleared by Éthriel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197)

Mag Odba – Mag Odba was cleared during the reign of Eochu son of Conmáel. This is probably in Meath near Tara; or, the region around the town of Navan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 275, 332, 337)

Mag Óenbeithe – Mag Óenbeithe was one of seven plains cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Mag Óensciath [Áensciath, nÓensciath, Oensciad] – Mag Óensciath in Laigin, was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach. The battle of Mag Óensciad in Connachta was fought by Óengus Olmucach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Mag Orbsen – “Orbsen was a name for Manannan himself. Mag Orbsen was named after him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 193)

Mag Raigne – The battle of Mag Raigne was fought against Túathal Tectmar and in it fell Femen son of Fochras. Enna Airgdech the high king, was killed “on the red Mag Raigne very fair” by Rotechtaid mac Main. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317, 499)

Mag Raith [Rath] (**See:** Mag Roth)

Mag Rechet [Roichet]– Mag Rechet “in Laigin” or “in Ui Failgne” or “near Portlaoigse” was one of seven or twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 267, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Mag Ríada (**See:** Mag Ríata)

Mag Ríata [Ríada] – Mag Riata in Fotharta was one of 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Mag Rocain (**See:** Mag Rochain)

Mag Rochain [Rocain] – Mag Rochain was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Mag Roichet (**See:** Mag Rechet)

Mag Roth [Mag Raith, Mag Rath, Rothmag] – Mag Roth in Ui Echach Coba was one of six plains cleared by Ethriel. This is the plain at Moira in County Down. The battle of Mag Roth was fought by Domnall mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197, 377, 431, 463, 547)

Mag Saer (**See:** Mag Seirid)

Mag Sanais – During Partholon’s time “they grazed grass of resting in the east of Mag Sanais.” Mag Sanais in Connachta was one of seven or twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 59; **Vol. 4**, p. 267, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Mag Seimne [Semne] – Mag Seimne in Dál Araide was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “Mag Seimne is Island Magee or somewhere near it.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173, 191)

Mag Seired [Saer, Seir, Sered Mag] – Mag Seired “of drying up of a river,” in Tethba was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. Mag Seirid is the plain surrounding the town of Kells, Tethba being the name of the district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” “Ancient Sered” was cleared by Séir [Ser], a Milesian servitor and was named for him. The battle of Sered Mag was fought “between the two Tethbas, that is, in Cenannas” in which Aed Allan, the 143rd king of

Ireland, was slain by Domnall mac Murchada. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 173, 191; Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85, 391, 549)

Mag Séle – Mag Séle in Ui Néill was one of 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189n, 191, 193, 429)

Mag Slanga [Sláine, Slan] – Mag Slanga (Sláine) in Co. Offaly was cleared by Slán, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85)

Mag Slébe [Mag Sléibe] – Mag Slébe in County Meath or in Ui Néill was one of seven or twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 333; Vol. 5, p. 189)

Mag Slecht – “Just as on the plain called Mag Slecht, down to the time of St. Patrick, human and other sacrifices were offered to secure the continuity of harvest produce, so on the plain called Mag Cetne a similar tribute was paid, and in an equal assessment of two-thirds. And is it a mere coincidence that, in this artificially manipulated history, Morc, the Fomorian leader, is labelled with a name which, written backward, spells Crom, the alleged name of the god of Mag Slecht?” Tigranmas died “In Mag Slecht (“in Slechta of Breifne”) on Samhain night in the great Assembly thereof, with three-fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, in worship of Crom Cruaich, the king-idol of Ireland; so that there escaped thence, in that fashion, not more than one-fourth of the men of Ireland.” “The plague in which his (Tigranmas) came was in Mag Slecht in the land of Breifne.” The battle of Mag Slecht was fought against Túathal Techtmar and in it “there fell the four sons of Trithem of the Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117; Vol. 4, p. 273, 336; Vol. 5, p. 203, 207, 209, 319, 437, 453) (See Also: Sacrifice; Slechta)

Mag Smethrach – Mag Smethrach at Temair , or “in Ui Failge” was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275; Vol. 5, p. 215, 445)

Mag Techat (See: Mag Techet)

Mag Techet [Techat, Techt] – Mag Techet in Ui Mac Uais was one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. The battle of Mag Techt was fought between Tigranmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 205, 207, 429, 435)

Mag Techt (See: Mag Techet)

Mag Teidi (See: Mag Tete)

Mag Teiti (See: Mag Tete)

Mag Tete [Teidi, Teiti] – Mag Tete was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201)

Mag Tharra - Tairr the son of Umor was settled on Mag Tharra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Mag Tibra [Mag Glas] – “Mag Glas = Mag Tibra = the estuary of the River Moy.” The Fir Bolg launched “the battle of Mag Glas in the land of Bres son of Eladan, which is called Mag Tibra today; from Tibit d. Clas Clothach of the Túatha Dé Danann is Mag Tibra named - where Glas son of Rigbard son of Fer Bend fell, king of the land, from whom is Mag Glas named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 199)

Mag Tochair [Tochar] – Mag Tochair in Tir Eogain was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. Mag Tochair is “at the foot of Slieve Snaght in West Inishowen, Co. Donegal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 171, 191)

Mag Treg – “Mag Treg is in the barony and county of Longford.” The plain was cleared by Trega, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Treitherne [Tretherne, Trithairne] – Mag Treitherne was named from Torc Triath, king of the boars. Brigit the daughter of the Dagda is associated with Torc Triath. *Mag Treitherne* “does not appear to have been identified ... is not mentioned in *Dindsenchas* ... may be quite mythical.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 159, 197, 299) (See Also: Brigit)

Mag Tretherne (See: Mag Treitherne)

Mag Trithairne (See: Mag Treitherne)

Mag Tuired [Moytura] – Mag Tuired in Conmaicne of Cul Tolad in Connachta was one of four plains cleared during Partholon’s time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271)

Battle – “The Nemedian story begins and ends with an assault upon a tower. Now the parallel Túatha Dé Danann story shows us the reign of Nuadu, the great god who was their leader, beginning and ending with a battle on a place or places called Mag Tuired, “the Plain of the Towers.” This cannot be an accident: the two stories must be different aspects of the same body of folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 119)

Battle Sites – “*Mag Tuired* is probably the so-called Southern Moytura near Cong.” “It is useless to attempt to identify the sites of the battles called Mag Tuired: they are as mythical as the Battle of the Frogs and the Mice. Two extensive fields of megalithic monuments, one near Sligo and the other near Cong, have appeared to add local habitations to the name; but this is illusory. These monuments belong to prehistoric cemeteries, and there is every reason against identifying them with battle memorials. Individual burial even of the most important of the victims of a battle, with great stone monuments for each one separately, would clearly be impracticable.” Note that “*Mag nEthrige* corresponds to and is identical with ... Mag Tuired.” “*Mag nEitirchi* is an erroneous identification (*Mag nEitirche* = Mag Tuired) which has arisen from the alternative name of the Raphoe Mag nItha, Machaire Itha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85, 91, 104, 119; Vol. 4, p. 294)

First Battle – The first battle of Mag Tuired (of Cong) was between the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann. “The usual identification of the site of the first battle of Mag Tuired is in the neighbourhood of Cong.” The Túatha Dé Danann landed on the mountain of Conmaicne Rein. “The Fir Bolg gave them [the Túatha Dé Danann] battle upon Mag Tuired ... At last it broke upon the Fir Bolg. ... 100,000 (or 1,100) of them were slain ...” Eochu son of Erc, king of the Fir Bolg was slain. “The Fir Bolg went out of Ireland in flight from the Túatha Dé Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra, and other islands besides.” “Eidleo s. Alldai, he was the first man of the Túatha Dé Danann who fell in Ireland, by the hand of Nercon ua Semeoin, in the first battle of Mag Tuired. Ernmas and Echtach, and Etargal, and Fiachra, and Tuirill Piccreo fell in the same battle.” Nuadu, king of the Túatha Dé Danann had his arm cut from him. “Nuadu’s forced retirement, the result of his mutilation at Mag Tuired – an event of significance of which could be made the theme of endless more or less unprofitable speculation – leaves the throne vacant for Bress, in some texts called *Bresal*, who holds the office for a term of seven years. There is a suggestion of some kind of periodicity in the coincidence that Nuadu’s reign had lasted for the same length of time before his misfortune (a recurrent feast at which the king-god was replaced?).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 259; Vol. 4, p. 1, 11, 21, 23, 35, 43, 57, 79, 80, 81, 99, 109, 111, 113, 115, 143, 147, 149, 163, 173, 177, 201, 215, 221, 227)

Second Battle – The second battle of Mag Tuired was between the Túatha Dé Danann and the Fomorians. “The second battle ... is alleged to have taken place at Moytirra, near Sligo.” In this battle Ogma was slain by Hindech mac De Domnann. Nuadu was slain by Balor. Dagda later died of wounds received in the battle of Mag Tuired 120 years before. Macha was killed by Balor. Bruidne and Casmael fell at the hands of Ochtriallach s. Indech. Lug asked of Indech: “What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? – Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, seven fifties: or nine hundreds, twenty forties, ninety, [including the grandson of Net].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 80, 81, 93, 95, 98, 100, 102, 103, 119, 121, 125, 149, 151, 163, 181, 185, 187, 201, 209, 229, 237, 251, 297, 322)

Maga – Maga had sons Ailill, Annluan and Cet who were killed in the battle of Resad fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67; Vol. 5, p. 315, 325)

Magdene - Magdene was a chief servitor to the Milesians who commanded his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99)

Magian – “That Cambyses, son of Cyrus, was killed by his wizards is a blundered version of the episode of the Magian who masqueraded as the murdered Smertis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83)

Magic

Battle

Athenians – ¶321 is “a story of battles between Athenians and Philistines, and of the part which the TDD played in them, with their magic.” “All the MSS. say [Athenians], but the original text must surely have said *Philistines*. K [O’Clerigh] while retaining the Athenians, rewrites the passage to make the reader understand that the friendly aid of the TDD was not forthcoming till the Athenians were nearly extinguished.” The Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the dead Athenians so that they could fight again the next day. To kill these demons the Philistines drove skewers of hazel and quicken behind the necks of the Athenians so that they became heaps of worms. ¶320 – 322 “record incompatible traditions: they must come ultimately from as many different sources: and they show the extraordinary complexity of contradictory traditions and (it must be recognized quite candidly) artificial; “fakes”, which the synthetic historians have handed down to us.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93, 94, 139, 139n, 141, 304, 305)

Carn ui Neit – “...the wild tale of the contest in magic between Bress and Lug, as narrated in *Dindsenchus* of Carn uin Neit (R.C., xv, p. 438; Gwynn, MD, iii, p. 46). Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100)

Slemne – “The first battle of Ireland was in the principedom of Partholon, at the end of three years after the death of Fea. Where it was fought was in Slemne of Mag Itha, against Cichol Clapperleg. On single legs and with single arms and single eyes was that battle fought, and it broke before Partholon. They were a week in fighting it. It is said that not a man was slain there, for it was a magic battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 13)

Deception – “Every time that the Sons of Míl came up with Ireland, the demons would frame that the port was, as it were, a hog’s back; whence Ireland is called “Hog Island.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31)

Invisibility - “The expression *Fēth Fio*, otherwise (and more correctly) spelt *Fēth fiada*, appears to mean “a god’s hedge” – *fēth* is explained as meaning “hedge” in O’Davoren’s Glossary. It is the spell (or perhaps the instrument, corresponding to the *tarnkappe* of Teutonic mythology) whereby such beings made themselves invisible. The note, therefore, is to the effect that these persons, about to plunder a burial-mound, suborned certain druids to render them invisible by such magical means and, therefore, inaccessible to the supernatural beings, spirits of the dead, or what not, who might otherwise give practical expression to their resentment. We may compare the *airbe drūad*, the “druid’s fence”, an invisible screen which protected certain privileged persons against wounding in battle. The impotence of such protectors on Samhain is suggestive, as well as the necessity of magical protection for one who engages in such sacrilegious but profitable enterprises.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 306)

Items

Apples of Caire Cendfinne – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn, “the harvest of apples that are under the sea near to” the hidden island of Caire Cendfinne. “Under classical influence these apples have

become the golden apples of the Hesperides in OCT.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 289, 303)

Cauldron of the Dagda – “From Muirias was brought the cauldron of The Dagda; no company would go from it unsatisfied.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 145, 169, 251, 292)

Cloak of Invisibility – The Cloak of Invisibility may be seen “as a fetish test of the legitimacy and fitness for kingship, an important consideration when the king was a god upon earth, ... is a short cut in the struggle for existence or for domination which from the beginning of time has obsessed the dreams of mankind all the world over.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Cooking-spit from Caire Cennfinne – In LGE Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn “the revelation of the submerged island called Caire Cendfinne. In OCT this has become the cooking-spit of the submerged Inis Finchoire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 303)

Horses of the King of Sicily – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn “the two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea. Gaine and Rea are their names, and wounds, waves, or lightning hurt them not.” “This is no. 4 in the OCT list; their names are not given, but the king is called *Dobar* (borrowed from the tale of the sojourn of the TDD in Alba).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Invincible Weapons – Possession of invincible weapons may be seen “as a fetish test of the legitimacy and fitness for kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Lia Fail – “From Failias was brought the Lia Fail which is in Temair, and which used to utter a cry under every king that should take Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 94, 107, 111, 113, 143, 145, 169, 175, 245, 251)

Pigs of Essach – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn, “the six pigs of Essach. They were slaughtered every night, and if their bones were kept without breaking or gnawing, they would survive a alive every day.” In OCT these are “the seven pigs of “Esal king of the Golden Columns.” Their capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection relates them to *Sæhrimnir*, the boar of Valhalla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Pigskin of Duis – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn, “the skin of the pig of Duis: every one whose side should come upon it was healed of his wound and of his sickness; and it had the greatness of four hides of old oxen.” In OCT this is item no. 2 and the pigskin belonged to Tuis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Shoes of Swiftness – Having the shoes of swiftness may be seen “as a fetish test of the legitimacy and fitness for kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Slave of the Lamp – Possession of a magic lamp from which a slave would appear to do one’s bidding may be seen “as a fetish test of the legitimacy and fitness for kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Spear of Assal – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn “the spear of Assal of ridgy red gold: he lives not whose blood it sheddeth: and no cast goes amiss so long as one saith “Yew!” of it; but when one saith “Re-Yew!” it goes backward forthwith.” “In OCT, where it is no. 3, ascribed to Pisear, King of Persia (an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend). The words of power which caused the spear to advance and retreat are lost from OCT, though they are echoed in the name *Aréadbhair*, which the spear of Pisear is said to bear.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287)

Spear of Lug – “From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in hand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 143, 145, 169, 251)

Sword of Nuadu – “From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu: no man would escape from it; when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard, there was no resisting it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 145, 169, 251)

Whelp of Ioruath – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn “the whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath, a hound by night and a sheep by day. Every water which is cast upon it becomes wine.” This is “the whelp of the King of Hiruath in OCT, where it is no. 6, and is called Fail-inis – which sounds like an extraordinary mythological mix-up, but is at least as old as the eleventh century. ... There are no such properties attributed to it in OCT as are stated here.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 287, 302, 303)

Learning of

Beothach – “Beothach (son of Iarbonel the Soothsayer) was the first to empty Ireland, and the land, where they came in the world first, is in the north east of Great Lochlann, and therein they learned prophecy and druidry and magic and knowledge of every poetic art that was in the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 107)

Cruithne, the – “The continuation, ¶¶ 493, 495, displays the Cruithne profiting from their assistance to the Gaedil, increasing in power, and becoming a source of magical knowledge and practice.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144)

Nimrod – “According to the *Cave of Treasures* Nimrod learned wisdom from Yôntôn son of Noah, but the devil afterwards perverted the teaching, which accounts for the mixture of good and evil in astrology, magic, etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 254)

Túatha Dé Danann – The Túatha Dé Danann learned druidry, magic, etc. in the cities of Failias, Goirias, Findias and Muirias. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 93, 94, 107)

Resuscitation – “The Túatha Dé Danann used to fashion demons in the bodies of the Athenians, so that they used to come every day to battle. To the Philistines that seemed a marvel, and they came to the druid who was in the land, and they said unto him: We marvel, that the men whom we slay every day [and every night] should [be the first to] come to battle with us on the morrow.” “Folklore has contributed the idea of resuscitation by means of “demons” (i.e., projected souls).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 139, 304)

Teaching of – “There were four sages in those cities: Morfesa, who was in Failias, Esrus in Goirius, Usicias in Findias, Semias in Muirias. Those are the four poets, with whom the Túatha Dé Danann acquired knowledge and science.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107)

Wood – “Folklore has contributed such details as the magical properties of hazel and quicken wood, the use of pins (compare the “pin of slumber”, so frequent in folk tales).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 304)

Magnentius – Magnentiu killed Constans, son of Constantine the Great, in Illyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Magnus - Magnus, king of Lochlann, was slain in Ulaid during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Magog [Magoth] – Magog was the son of Iafeth and “of his progeny are the people who came to Ireland before the Gaedil, “and the men of Scythia and the Goths, that is, the Gaedil.” Magog had 5 sons: Baath, Ibath, Barachan, Emoth, Aithechta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 4, 23, 151, 153, 155, 157, 161, 163, 167, 171, 173, 210, 215, 217, 250, 252, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 4, 5, 45, 47, 139, 265, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 5; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 153, 187)

Magoth (See: Magog)

Mahalalel (See: Malalabel)

Mahalaleel (See: Malalabel)

Maiden (See: Society, Bondmaid, Maiden)

Mail (See: Míl)

Maimonides (See: Authors)

Main¹ [Moen] – Main¹ was the son of Fergus; his son was Rothechtaid. This character is most likely a confusion with Main². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 451, 499)

Main² [Maen] – Main² was the son of Óengus Olmucaid; his son was Rothechtaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 241, 245, 265, 271)

Main³ [Moen] – Main³ was one of the 25 children of Ugoine Mór. His father partitioned Ireland among all his children and Main³ received the land of Moen-mag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Main⁴ [Maen] – Main⁴, the poet or bard, was the son of Umor and he was settled upon Mag Main. Main⁴ may be the same as Menn son of Umor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 111) (See Also: Menn)

Main (See: Rivers)

Main – The battle of Main was one of 25 battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Mainchín – Mainchín the sage of Leth Airerán died of the *Buide Conaill* during the reign of Blathmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Maine Móir-echtach – Maine Móir-echtach was the son of Inda son of Ogaman. He fell in the battle of Ercba against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Maine Mór – Maine Mór was the son of Forgo son of Ferdach son of Ailill Erann son of Fíachu Fer Mara. His son was Ernal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 471)

Mairgenid – There were two battles fought at Lemna by Túathal Techtmar. In the second battle Mairgenid son of Cerb and Finga son of Luamnus and Labraid son of Luithemed Lorc were killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Mairthine, the (See: Peoples)

Maisechda [Maisegda, Maissegda, Maseca] – Maisechda was the son of Iafeth son of Noe. “By some misunderstanding the city of Mazaca (Caesarea in Cappadocia) has become an unauthorized additional son, Maisechda, whose descendants a later interpolator naturally sought in vain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 151, 250, 251, 252)

Maisegda (See: Maisechda)

Maissegda (See: Maisechda)

Maistiu – The battle of Maistiu was fought against Conn Cét-Cathrach, the 99th king of Ireland, by Eochaid son of Erc of the Laigen, who refused to pay the Borama Tribute. Conn Cét-Cathrach was defeated and routed back to Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Mál¹ – Mál¹ was the son of Ailill son of Iar; his son was Eogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 471)

Mál² – Mál² was the son of Rochraide. Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland, “fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth, at the hands of Mál s. Rochraide king of the province.” Mál² then became the 96th king of Ireland ruled for 4 years and “exacted the Boroma, in the reign of Antoninus.” Mal² was killed by Feidlimid Rechaid son of Túathal Techtmar and Báine daughter of Scál Balb in revenge for his father. His son was Tipraite Tirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 323, 329, 333, 485, 525)

Mál³ – Mál³ was the son of Ugoine Mór. “Of these matters (the time of Érimón and Éber) did Roigne the poet speak, the son of Ugoine the Great, to Mál son of Ugoine his brother, when Mál asked him: Sing of thine expedition. Then it is that Raigne said - Verse LXXVI: “Noble son of Ugoine, How attains one to full knowledge of Ireland?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69, 95, 103)

Malahide Bay (See: Seas)

Malalabel [Mahalalel, Mahalaleel, Malalehel, Malaleth] – Malalabel was the son of Cainan son of Enos son of Seth son of Adam. His father Cainan was 170 years old when Malalabel was born; Malalabel was 165 years old when his son, Iared, was born. He lived for 730 years after the birth of Iared; Malalabel lived for a total of 895 years. The ages of Malalabel vary according to the Irish translators, the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Bible. Malalabel was 165 years old when his son, Iared, was born (I.T., Septuagint), or 65 years old (Vulgate); Malalabel lived for 730 years (I.T., Septuagint), or 830 years (Vulgate), or 800 years after the birth of Iared. Malalabel’s total life was 895 years according to all sources. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 93, 99, 145, 147, 187, 249)

Malalehel (See: Malalabel)

Malaleth (See: Malalabel)

Malaliach (See: Samaliliath)

Malaliath (See: Samaliaiath)

Malon – “The head of renown Adam perfectly was taken from the good land of Malon: through which go forth the rivers of Paradise famously.” In *Lebor Brecc* Malon is a substitute for Garad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 175, 204)

Malone (See: Mag Lemna)

Mamitus I – Mamitus I, the 11th king of Assyria, was the ruler of the world after Altadas and before Spherus. He ruled for 30 years and during his reign Éber Scot was born in Egypt. In the 8th year of his reign came the plaguing of Partholon’s people. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37)

Mamitus II – Mamitus II (Mamighus in the Armenian version) was the ruler of the world (Assyria) after Manchaleus and before Sparetus. He ruled for 30 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 33n)

Man Octipartite (See: Authors; Stokes)

Mana – (See: Islands, Isle of Man)

Manall (See: Manual)

Manannan¹ [Gaiar, Gaillia, Gallia, Mac Lir, Oirbsen, Oirbsiu, Orbsen]

Ancestry - Manannan “is regarded as son of Allot, the most obscure of all the five sons of Elada.” “Or perhaps this is the genealogy of Manannan: Manannan s. Elcmar s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth

s. Net.” “Manannan mac Lir from the lake.” “The name “Manannan mac Lir, though found in Poem no. LVII, does not occur anywhere in the prose texts of LG.” “It is clear that the historians were puzzled by this personage, whom, on the evidence of the materials at their disposal, whatever those might have been, they could not accept as a king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 104, 157, 193, 227, 243, 300, 320)

Battles

Bri Leith – “Fuamnach the white (?) who was wife of Midir, Sigmall and Bri without faults, In Bri Leith, it was full vigour, they were burnt by Manannan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 237)

Cuillend - Manannan fought and died in the battle of Cuillend. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 157, 193, 237)

Children – “Gaiar or Gael [son of] Oirbsen [which] was the personal name of Manannan.” “Gaela s. Orbsen.” “The seven sons of Manannan were Ilbreac, Illanach, Cairpre Condualach, Failbi Findbuide, Gaiar, Goth Gaithi, and Gaela s. Oirbsen and Echdonn the Great s. Manannan, eldest of the children.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 153, 161, 191, 193, 235, 307)

Death – “According to ¶339 he was killed by Uillend of the Red Edge son of Caicher (or Eochu Garb) “in the battle of Cuillend”.” “When Manannan was being buried it is then that the lake (Loch Orbsen) burst over the land, [through the burial].” The death of Manannan occurred during the reign of Lampares in Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 104, 129, 153, 157, 193, 211, 237, 243)

Lakes

Loch Corrib – “He is identified with Oirbsiu, genitive Oirbsen, the eponym of the lake now called Loch Corrib.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 104)

Loch Cūān – “*Loch Cūān* (aliter Brēna lower down) = Strangford Loch: MD iv 146 attributes its origin to Manannān.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85)

Loch Orbsen – “From him is named Loch Orbsen in Connachta. When Manannan was being buried it is then that the lake burst over the land, [through the burial].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 153, 193)

Names

Gaiar - “Uillend ... who slew ...Gaiar ... i.e. Manannan the Great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Gaillia - “Uillend ... who slew ...Gaillia ... i.e. Manannan the Great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Orbsen - “Orbsen was the (personal) name of Manannan at first.” “Uillend ... who slew ...Oirbsen, i.e. Manannan the Great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 153, 187, 193, 243, 305, 307)

Plains – Mag Orbsen was named after him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 193)

Role – “Manannan the Great s. Allot the famous chapman.” “Manannan the chapman who was [trading] between Ireland and Britain, who used to recognise the dark or the bright signs (?) in the air.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187, 193)

Manannan² – Manannan² was the son of Elcmar son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. This is one of several possible ancestries for Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 193)

Manannan³ – “Manannan mac Lir from the lake, eagerly he sought for an abundance (?). Oirbsen his name, after hundreds of battles death snatched him.” “The name “Manannan mac Lir,” though found in Poem LVII, does not occur anywhere in the prose texts of LG.” This is the same character as Manannan¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 243, 300)

Manchaleus [Machaleus] – Manchaleus was ruler of the world (Assyria) after Spherus and before Mamitus II. He ruled for 30 years and during his reign Nemed came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37, 96, 96n)

Manetho (See: Authors)

Mangan, Clarence (See: Authors)

Mani – Mani was the daughter of the king of the Ulaid and the wife of Cairpre Cinn-Chait, the 90th king of Ireland. She was mother of Morann mac Máin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305)

Mannus – Mannus was the son of “the god Tuisto”; he had three sons from whom descended the three branches of the Germans – the Herminones, the Istaevones, and the Ingaevones. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Mansion (See: Architecture)

Mantan¹ – “Mantan¹ was the son of Caicher the druid. His son was Soethecht. When he was in Egypt he learned druidry along with Caicher and Fulmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 29, 41, 69, 77, 79, 103, 109, 111, 132)

Mantán² – “Mantan² was the son of Caicher son of Ercha son of Coemthecht s. Soethecht son of Mantan son of Caicher the druid.” His son may have been Caicher, although “no progeny of the warriors is recorded, that is, of Éir, Étan, Caicher, Fulmán, Mantán.” He was the leader of one ship’s company on the Gaedil’s journey to Spain during the reign of Panyas in Assyria. Mantán² was one of Éber’s chieftains and warriors who landed in the south of Ireland. Mantán² built Carrac Bladraige in north-east of Ireland. “In R² we hear for the first time of battles at Cúl Caichir (where Caicher fell), and Breogan, where Fulmán and Mantán perished.” “Mantán and Caicher of the woundings fell at the hands of Amorgen (or Érimón).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 31, 77, 79, 103, 115; **Vol. 4**, p. 211; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 27, 43, 45, 69, 91, 101, 105, 107, 127, 129, 135, 141, 157, 161, 165, 167, 171)

Mantles (See: Clothing)

Manuail (See: Manual)

Manual [Manall, Manuail, Nionuall] – His son was Saball. “In Keating, at least in the MSS. followed in the printed text, he (Saball) appears, in a quatrain here quoted as poem XXVI, under the form “Saball s. Nionuall.” It is conceivable that this is correct, and that we are to identify Nionuall, in spite of the double *l* (which, however, is not written uniformly) with the Nenuall of whom we have heard in connexion with the tower of Babel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 168, 172, 185, 199, 229, 233, 237)

Manue – During the reign of Ethriel son of Írial Fáid “Samson the hairy, son of Manue took the kingship of the tribe of Dan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197)

Manuscript Materials (See: Authors; O’ Curry)

Mar¹ – Mar¹ was the son of Aurthacht son of Aboth son of Ara son of Iara; his son was Sem. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Mar² – Mar² was the son of Airthecht son of Iarthecht son of Iafeth son of Noe; his son was Beoan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 153)

Mar³ - Mar³ was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

Mar⁴ [Marr] – Mar was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227)

Marathon – “Compare the mysterious *Echetlus*, apparently a personification of the ploughshare (εχέτη) who according to Pausanias (Description of Greece I; 15, 4: 32, 4.) appeared on the side of the Greeks at Marathon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 94)

Marc – Marc was the son of Ugoine, who settled over Mide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Marcian – “In Gorman’s *Martyrology* only Beoan and Mellan are mentioned, and Marcian (a saint from Britain), who apparently has no direct connexion with them, takes the place of Nassad or Nassan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

Marcus Antoninus [Antoninus] – Marcus Antoninus was “king of the world” (Rome) during the reign of Túathal Techtmar and Mál and Feidlimid Reichtaid and Conn Cet-Cathrach in Ireland. He was the son of Antoninus Pius who ruled with his father and brother, Lucius Commodus, for 19 years. He was the ruler of Rome after Opilius Macrinus and before Alexander. “Marcus Antoninus, priest of Eliogabalus” ruled the Romans for 4 years until the Roman soldiers killed him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 323, 331, 333, 573, 575)

Marcus Aurelius – Marcus Aurelius was ruler of the Romans when Cormac ua Cuinn was the 104th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Mardocheius (See: Artaxerxes Ochus)

Marduk – “The legend of the Fall of the Angels, here introduced as a necessary preliminary to the Fall of Man, is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiamat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204) (See Also: Gods)

Mariners (See: Society, Sailor)

Maro (See: Authors)

Marpesia – Marpesia was a queen of the Amazons. “After the rule of Assyria, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years, and they had six queens during that time, Marpesia, Lampeto, Sinope, Orithyia, <Antiope>, and Penthesilea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Marr (See: Mar⁴)

Marriage

Combat – “He is the first man who took his wife in the time of Partholon without falsehood: Fintan, who took the woman through combat – Aife, daughter of Partholon.” If this might be “a religious ceremony which took the form of a sham fight,” see H.J. Rose, “A suggested explanation of ritual combats,” *Folklore*, xxxvi, p. 322. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266n; Vol. 3, p. 63) (See Also: Rituals)

Divorce – “Howbeit, Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne, she it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39)

Exchange – It was Cruithne son of Loichet son of Cing, of the Cruithne, “who came to ask for women of

Érimón, (“For they had no wives, because the women of Alba had died of diseases.”) and that to him Érimón gave (“twelve superfluous women”) the wives of the men who were drowned along with Donn”. “And they took heaven and earth, sun and moon, sea and land [as sureties], that principedom over them should come of women forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 181) (See Also: Alliances)

Extended Affinal

Scota² and Érimón – After Míl died, his wife Scota² was married by her son Érimón. “Scota d. Pharaoh king of Egypt, also died in that battle (Sliab Mis) – the wife of Érimón s. Míl. For Míl s. Bile went a-voyaging into Egypt, four ships’ companies strong, and he took Scota to wife, and Érimón took her after him.” This arrangement may mean nothing more than an extension of protection and a continuation of Scota²’s status after the death of her husband. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 75)

Incest (See: Incest)

Polygamy – Polygamy is a marriage in which a member of either sex has more than one spouse. Polyandry is a marriage in which a woman can have more than one husband at the same time. Polygyny is a marriage in which a man may have more than one wife at the same time.

Polygyny

Bethach – Bethach son of Iarbone the Soothsayer “died in Ireland of plague; his ten wives survived him for a space of twenty-three years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125)

Bres – “The great cunning of the wives of Bres.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 117)

Buaigne – “Of Bres, of the wives of Buaigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 117)

Érimón – Érimón the son of Míl had three wives. His first wife was Odba, his sister, with whom he had three children. He abandoned Odba in favor of Tea, his niece. After the death of his father, Érimón took Scota², his mother, as a wife. These marriages do not necessarily imply having three simultaneous wives. Odba may be seen as having been set aside. The arrangement with Scota² may simply have been a means of providing protection and continued status for his mother. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 39, 41, 75) (See Also: Marriage, Extended Affinal)

Helen - “Sabrann daughter of Abartach s. Lug Lamhfada wife of Cail the hundred-wounder s. Lugaid of Leda. Helen of Leda wife of Alexander s. Priam s. Laomedon was mother of Sabrann d. Abartach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Jacob – “The two wives and the numerous sons of Jacob.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii)

Lamech – “Matusahel begat Lamech [the bigamist, i.e. (so called) from the two wives]” . “Lamech the two-spoused, without falsehood, he is the first man who took two wives. His two wives were Ada and Sella. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 183)

Míl– “The two wives and the numerous sons of Míl.” Míl had two wives, Scota² and Seng, but it is not clear if they were simultaneous wives. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii)

Scota² – “Now Pharaoh [Nectanebus, then King of Egypt] had a daughter named Scota, and Míl asked for that maiden, and Pharaoh gave her to him: and that Scota bore two [six] sons to him, Amorgen Glungel and Éber their names.” In Egypt were they born. “Colptha, at the Marshes was he born; Ír was born on the Thracian Sea. Éremón and Arandan were born in Spain.” “In Spain were the two sons of Míl born, Éremón and Arandan, the two youngest.” “Míl ... took Scota to wife, and Érimón took her a after him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 41, 69, 73, 109, 137, 157; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 33, 51, 59, 61, 75, 121)

Seng - "Míl marries Seng." "Refloir has a comely daughter whose name was Seng d. Refloir: and Refloir offered that maiden to Mil s. Bile. Mil s. Bile took her, and she was with him in loving wise till she bore him two children; Airech Febrúad and Donn were their names." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 67, 73)

Net¹ - "Net¹ was the eponym of Ailech Neit, and we learn from ¶314 that Fea and Nemaind (*sic*) were his wives." Or, "Badb and Neman were the two wives Net." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 131, 155, 161, 183, 189, 195, 237)

Oisin - Osin the son of Find had two wives. They were the sisters, Samadaig and Gemadaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Nuptial Agreement - Tea "had sureties against her husband, namely Amorgen Gluingel and Éber, before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug: and that therein there should be every royal dignity and every assembly that should be convened, of the progeny of Érimón forever." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169)

Marriage-Price [Bride Price, Dowery]

Cruithne, the - Policornus king of Thrace "gave love to their [the Cruithne's] sister, and sought to carry her off without a bride-price." "It would be idle to seek for any historical basis for this story. Possibly "Policornus king of Thrace" is a transformation of [Demetrius] Poliorcetes king of Macedonia: but this gets us no further." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 179n)

Tea - "As for Tea daughter of Lugiad son of Íth, she it was whom Érimón took instead of Odba; and she was to choose a mound in Ireland as her bridal portion." "This is the dowry which she chose, Druim Cain is that mound, namely Temair." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 83)

Sacred Marriage - The sacred marriage is "part of a ritual pattern narrative" as discussed by S.H. Hooke, *Myth and Ritual* (Oxford, 1933). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 263)

Gaels - "Irish literature itself preserves various ideas which are probably at least to some extent reflections of pre-Christian doctrine: this seems for instance to be the most plausible interpretation of traditions that the first Gaels in Ireland made peace with the gods of the land in order successfully to raise their crops and herds, or indeed intermarried with the divine race." "Thus it is stated that "they became the in-laws of the Túath Dé" in Máel Muru's poem "Can a mbunadas" ...; ed. R.I. Best and M.A. O'Brien in *The Book of Leinster*, vol. 3 (Dublin, 1957), line 16098. cf. the enumeration of the women of the Tuath Dé who took Gaelic husbands in "Das Gedicht der vierzig Fragen von Eochaid ua Cerin", ed. and trans. Rudolph Thurneysen, *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 13 (1921) 130-6: 132-3, 135-6." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 2n)

Partholon - "The sacred marriage is conspicuous also (in the Partholon story), though it has degenerated into the unpleasant story of Topa (=Partholon) and Delgnat." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266)

Marsh (See Also: Coir; Maeotic Marshes; Swamp)

Marsh of Tír Sírláim [Swamp] - On his journey through Ireland, Íth passed through the Marsh of Tír Sírláim after crossing Sliab Toad and before reaching Modarn. The Marsh of Tír Sírláim is "unidentified, presumably north of Sliab Tóád." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17)

Martina - Martina was the step-mother of Constantine III. Her own son was Heracleon. She poisoned Constantine III after he had reigned for just four months, and assumed the rulership of the Romans with her son. They were deposed after just six months and driven into exile - he with his nose cut off and she with her tongue cut off." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579n) (See Also: Punishments)

Martra, the (See: Peoples)

Martyr

Abel – “Now Abel was the first dead man of the world, and he was the first martyr that ever was.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 83)

Georgius – Georgius and 30,000 martyrs were killed in one month during the reign of Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Martyrology (See: Authors; Gorman)

Martyrology of Óengus (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Mary – The Virgin Mary was the mother of Christ. “Three hundred and seven years from that night (the death of Cobthach Cól Breg, the 58th king of Ireland) to the night in which Christ was born of the Virgin Mary in Bethlehem of Juda.” Or, Christ was born of Mary during the reign of Eterscéil, the 84th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277, 301, 539) (See Also: Virgin)

Mary Magdalene – Mary Magdalene died during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Mas – Mas was the son of Fathacht son of Iafeth son of Noe; his son was Buan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183)

Masonry (See: Building Materials)

Maspertius – “Other historians believe that it was in the seventh year of the age of Abraham that Partholon took Ireland: for others say that it was at the end of two years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea, and that Maspertius was then in the high-kingship of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21) (See Also: Sparetus)

Massagetae – “Cyrus began to reign B.C. 559, was defeated in battle and slain by the Scythian Massagetae in 529.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 83)

Masseca (See: Maisechda)

Mast (See: Foods; Meat)

Mast (See: Transportation; Ships)

Master of Heaven (See: God)

Master of Oxford’s Catechism (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Mata – His, or her, son was Ailell, a provincial king in Connachta. “The Fifth of Genann it is, over which was Ailell son of Mata.” “Ailill son of Ros who was called the son of Mata of Muiresc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 39; **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 271, 275, 299, 301)

Matach [Mathach] – Matach was one of the three sons of Beoan son of Starn. After the battle at Conaing’s Tower he fled to Dobar and Iardobar in the north of Alba. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 143, 145, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Matan Munremar – “The four sons of Matan Munremar dug Raith Cindeich in one day: namely Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, Rotan. They were slain before the morrowin Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon the digging.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133)

Math [Matha] – “Math son of Umor was the druid of the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 161, 197)

Mathach (See: Matach)

Mathusahel – Mathusahel was the son of Maviahel son of Irad son of Enoch son of Cain. His son was Lamech. This is the same character as Mathusalem, but with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89)

Mathusalam (See: Mathusalem)

Mathusalem [Mathusalam, Methuselah] – Mathusalem was the son of Enoch son of Iared son of Malalahel son of Cainan. His father, Enoch, was 165 years old when Mathusalam was born; his son, Lamech, was born when Mathusalam was 187 years old (I.T., Vulgate), or 167 years (Septuagint). Mathusalem was alive for 782 years after the birth of Lamech (I.T., Vulgate), or 802 years (Septuagint) and he lived for a total of 949 (I.T.), 945 (I.T.), 969 (Septuagint, Vulgate) years, or 980 years (Poem V). The ages of Mathusalem vary between the Irish translators, Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Bible. He was one of 4 men with the longest lives (See Also: Adam, Iared, Noe). According to The Cave of Treasures, he had a brother Enoch. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 93, 101, 104, 105, 125, 145, 147, 187, 199, 218, 249)

Matres, the (See: Peoples)

Matrilineal Descent – “Interpolation C [of the Pictish Interpolations] is an aetiological myth, designed to explain the matriarchal basis of Pictish society, while at the same time claiming for the Gaedil an ancestral hold over Pictland.” The women of Alba had all died of diseases and Érimón gave wives to the Cruithne “that pryncedom over them should come from the women forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 181, 185)

Matthias - Matthias the Apostle suffered under Traianus, the ruler of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573) (See Also: Apostles)

Mauricius – Mauricius was the ruler of the Romans for 20 years after Tiberius Constantinus and before Phocas. During his reign Áed Uairdnach and Suibne mac Colmain were kings in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Maviahel – Maviahel was the son of Irad son of Enoch son of Cain; his son was Mathusahel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89)

Mayo (See: County)

Maximianus – Maximianus was the ruler of the Romans with Valentinianus. Together they ruled for 7 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Maximinus¹ – Maximinus¹ was the Roman ruler after Alexander and before Gordianus. He ruled for 6 years until he was killed by Pupienus at Aquileia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Maximinus² – Maximinus² was joint ruler of Rome after Carus. Together with Herculianus and Diocletianus they ruled for 20 years and were responsible for the killing of 30,000 martyrs including the holy martyr Georgius, in one month. Art mac Cuinn was over Ireland at the time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Maximinus³ – Maximinus³ slew Gratianus, ruler of Rome, in Lugdunum. He was slain by Theodosius in Aquileia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Mazaca (See: Cities, Caesarea)

Mead (See: Foods; Beverages)

Meada – Meada was the son of Óengus Urleathan of the Fir Bolg who fell in the battle of Morba against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Meadair (See: Medar)

Meadba – Meadba was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

Meadon (See: Medon)

Measurements

Area

Cantred - “It is from Cobthach that there come the four families of Temair, Colmán, Áed Sláine, Conall and Eogan; and the three Connachta with nine cantreds in each division; and the nine cantreds of Airgialla, and the nine cantreds of the Dessi, Fothairt and Eraind and Alban and Dál Riata and Dál Fiatach, that is, the kings of the Ulaid.” Or it is, “Of the progeny of Ugaine Mór are the four families of Temair (the seed of Conall, Colmán, Eogan and Áed Sláine), and the three Connachta, and nine cantreds of Argialla, and nine cantreds of the Déssi of Mumu, and Laigen, and the Osraige, and Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach, and the kings of Alba, the people of Óengus and Loarn and Comgél, and Cenél Gabráin, and Fir Fibe, and Áth Ódlaig, and the Eastern Gaedil, and many other peoples beside, and Corco Duibne, and Corco Baiscinn, and all the Muscraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 325)

Calendar (See: Measurements, Time, Calendar)

Distance

Mile

Saxon Rampart – “The Saxon Rampart was built by the Roman ruler, Seuerus Afer and it was 132 *millia* in length. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Tower of Nemrod - “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod; fifty miles every side did the strong royal Tower contain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 191)

Nine Waves

Definition - “The word *muirchrech* seems to denote a specific distance with a maritime application, like the modern “knot”, but its exact meaning is not known. See the R.I.A. Contributions to Irish Lexicography, s.v., and compare the measurement of maritime distance by “nine waves”, frequent in Irish legend.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 31n)

Amorgen – The kings of the Túatha Dé Danann pronounced a judgement against the sons of Míl that Ireland should be left to them for a period of three days. “Said Amorgen. Let this island be left to them. How far shall we go? said Éber. Past just nine waves, said Amorgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 55, 79, 81, 115)

Ír son of Míl – “The sons of Míl made a contention in rowing as they came to Ireland from the place where they saw Ireland away from them; and Ír son of Míl advanced the length of a *murchrech* beyond every ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 73)

Height

Conn-icht - “Conn-icht from the progeny (*icht*) of Conn of the Battles, the height of which every scholar knows.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 459)

Noe’s Ark – “And make three hundred cubits (450 – 525 feet) in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits (75 – 87.5 feet) in its breadth, and thirty cubits (45 – 52.5 feet) in its height. And make a window in the ark, and one cubit (18 to 21 inches) in its thickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 191)

Tower of Nemrod - “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod; fifty miles overy every side did the strong royal Tower contain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 191)

Length

Cubit

Definition – “A cubit is any of various ancient units of length based on the length of the forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger and usually equal to about 18 inches, but sometimes to 21 inches or more.” (source: Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts, 1990, p. 313)

Flood – “Twelve cubits [was the water] above the highest mountains.” “Ten cubits was the ark under water, and twenty above water: and this is why it was ten under water – the Flood had twelve above the highest mountain, for the sake of the ark, for it (the ark) had ten cubits under water. So that two cubits of water would not be excessive between the keel of the ark and the tops of the mountains. Therefore the waters were twelve cubits in depth above every lofty mountain.” “Twelve cubits,” which is given by all MSS. for the height of the water level above the loftiest mountain-tops, is an error: the biblical text in all versions says “fifteen” ... The Ark we are told drew ten cubits (there is no biblical warrant for this): its keel was two cubits above the highest summit: therefore the water level was twelve cubits above them. This note further contradicts the orthodox version of the height of the Ark (30 cubits, Gen. vi. 15): ten cubits below water and fifteen above make only twenty-five.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 33, 117, 219, 220)

Formenius’s Tower – “Formenius king of Thrace had left his kingdom and chosen the holy life in that tower. There were seventeen cubits of masonry between him and the light.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351)

Noe’s Ark – “And make three hundred cubits (450 – 525 feet) in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits (75 – 87.5 feet) in its breadth, and thirty cubits (45 – 52.5 feet) in its height. And make a window in the ark, and one cubit (18 – 21 inches) in its thickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 191)

Quantity (See: Numbers)

Thickness

Formenius’s Tower – “Formenius king of Thrace had left his kingdom and chosen the holy life in that tower. There were seventeen cubits of masonry between him and the light.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351)

Noe’s Ark – “And make three hundred cubits (450 – 525 feet) in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits (75 – 87.5 feet) in its breadth, and thirty cubits (45 – 52.5 feet) in its height. And make a window in the ark, and one cubit (18 to 21 inches) in its thickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 191)

Time (See Also: Astronomy, Chronology, Synchronisms)

Calendar

Coligny Calendar - “The interpolators (or one of them) apparently supposed that the expression “second month” implies that the May in which Noah entered the ark was an intercalary May (*Mai atharrach*). This is interesting, as it seems to indicate the recollection of a lunar calendar like that of Coligny. The calculation that he entered the ark on a Friday and left it on a Tuesday presupposes a lunar calendar with 12 months of 30 days: $12 \times 30 + 16 = 376 = 7 \times 53 + 5$. The first of these five extra days being Friday, the last would be Tuesday: on this assumption therefore the calendar works.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 123, 125, 199, 244)

Julian Calendar – For the landing of the Fir Bolg in Ireland, “Once again we find a vague date – Saturday the kalends of August – but no year number. But the date is not arbitrary: it has been calculated, apparently on the basis of the Julian calendar. For R², in ¶ 322, informs us that the Túatha Dé Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday: (if the last year be leap-year, the day will be Tuesday). Once more we see evidence that these dates were computed, and we infer that the year numbers were entered in the margins of the earlier MSS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 76)

Lunar Calendar

Cessair – “Thereafter on Tuesday, the fifteenth of the Moon, she (Cessair) went from the isles of Meroe upon the river of Nile in Egypt.” “On the fifth unit of the moon, on a Saturday to be precise, she (Cessair) took port in Ireland, as the learned saith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 203, 205)

Milesians – “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailtiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 165)

Nemed - Nemed came into Ireland on Wednesday on the fifteenth day of the moon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35)

Noe – “ So Noe went with his sons [and with his daughters] and with their wives, into his ark, on the seventeenth day of the moon of May.” “The interpolators (or one of them) apparently supposed that the expression “second month” implies that the May in which Noah entered the ark was an intercalary May (*Mai atharrach*). This is interesting, as it seems to indicate the recollection of a lunar calendar like that of Coligny. The calculation that he entered the ark on a Friday and left it on a Tuesday presupposes a lunar calendar with 12 months of 30 days: $12 \times 30 + 16 = 376 = 7 \times 53 + 5$. The first of these five extra days being Friday, the last would be Tuesday: on this assumption therefore the calendar works out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 244)

Partholon – “He (Partholon) is the first who took Ireland after the Flood, on a Tuesday, on the fourteenth of the moon, in Inber Scene.” “On a Tuesday he reached Ireland, upon the seventeenth of the moon, on the kalands of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 35)

Solar Calendar

Creation – “The date assigned to the *beginning* of Creation – fifteenth of the kalends of April, i.e., 18th March, is obviously determined by the Vernal Equinox. The *completed* Universe is set upon its course on that day, the natural beginning of the year, solar and agricultural.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 224)

Milesians - “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle-plain of warrior men, they took, in an attack on the land, on the kalends of May in the solar month.” “It was in the Third Age of the World that the Sons of Míl came into Ireland, a Thursday according to the day of the week, on the seventeenth day of the moon, on the kalends of May according to the day of the solar month.” “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland ... On Thursday, as regards the day of the week,

on the Kalends of May, as regards the day of the solar month.” “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 257; Vol. 5, p. 59, 153, 165)

Noe – “The date of the exodus from the Ark, in all the Biblical versions, is given as “The twenty-seventh day of the second month” (Gen. viii. 14). *For pridnoin Mai* must be due to the same glossator as the author of the similar gloss in ¶12, who believed that the voyage occupied exactly a solar year, which, in fact, was approximately true.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 220, 244n)

Days

Artificial – “K again follows R². Glosses: 909. *Mar as iomlan is na haisdedaibh. Lāinell .i. lanoll no lainfillti .i. lā 7 oidhchi, ar as radh sin an la aicceanta. Lā saordha .i. lā nō oidhchi, conadh fillti an la saordha isin lā aigeanta. Lain-eallach .i. lān āiste.* (This distinction between a “natural day” and an “artificial day” is more interesting than most of K’s glosses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 104)

Lucky and Unlucky

Cessair – “Thence had she into noble Ireland a sailing of nine days from Spain: on Sabbath, on the unlucky fifth, there came the conquering of our country.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 221)

Túatha Dé Danann - “Banba’s remark (to the sons of Míl), that the invaders have not come with good luck, may contain a protest to whatever powers permitted the landing in the face of the impotent spells of the Túatha Dé Danann; or it may convey a discouraging warning to the incomers that the day of their arrival was an unlucky day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8)

Natural – “K again follows R². Glosses: 909. *Mar as iomlan is na haisdedaibh. Lāinell .i. lanoll no lainfillti .i. lā 7 oidhchi, ar as radh sin an la aicceanta. Lā saordha .i. lā nō oidhchi, conadh fillti an la saordha isin lā aigeanta. Lain-eallach .i. lān āiste.* (This distinction between a “natural day” and an “artificial day” is more interesting than most of K’s glosses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 104)

Days of the Week

Sunday

Creation – “He (God) made first the formless mass, and the light of angels, [on the first Sunday].” “On the Sunday God made the immense formless mass, [the materials of the corporeal creatures, fire and air, earth and water, upon the fifteenth of the kalends of April according to the Hebrews and Latins, although no sun was set upon its course as yet.]” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 41, 43, 175)

Monday

Creation - “He (God) made the Firmament[on the Monday].” “On the Monday, [on the fourteenth of the kalends of April,] God made Heaven.” “He formed the seven heavens on Monday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 175)

Partholon – “On a Monday plague took them, and the plague killed them all except one man *tantum* – Tuan son of Starn son of Sera nephew of Partholon.” “There came a plague upon them on the kalends of May, the Monday of Beltane; nine thousand died of that plague until the following Monday, upon Mag Elta, five thousand and four men and four thousand women, who were dead between the two Mondays.” “On Monday, the tenth without blemish one octad took Ireland.” Partholon died on Monday, the 1st of May. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 21, 63, 86)

Túatha Dé Danann – “And they came to Ireland, on Monday, the kalends of May, in ships [and

vessels].” “For R², in ¶ 322, informs us that the Túatha Dé Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday.” “And the invasion of the Túatha Dé Danann has been down to this: and on Monday in the beginning of the month of May, to be exact, they took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 76, 141, 203)

Tuesday

Cessair – “Thereafter, on Tuesday, dated the fifteenth, she set forth from the island of Meroe upon the river Nile in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233)

Creation – “He (God) made the earth and the seas [on the Tuesday].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25)

Fir Bolg – “On Tuesday Gann and Sengann landed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 17, 31, 77)

Milesians – “After that they (the sons of Míl) landed in Inber Scéne a Tuesday, on the exact kalends of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115)

Noe – It was on a Tuesday that Noe and the other occupants came out of the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125, 199)

Partholon – “K ... dates the arrival at Inber Scéne to Tuesday the 17th of an unspecified moon.” “On a Tuesday he reached Ireland, upon the seventeenth of the moon, on the kalends of May.” According to Kg, he arrived on “Tuesday, the 14th of the month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267, 269; Vol. 3, p. 5, 35, 79, 86)

Wednesday

Creation – “He (God) made sun and moon and the stars of Heaven [on the Wednesday].” “On the Wednesday, [on the twelfth of the kalends of April,] God made sun and moon and stars and heavenly bodies.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 175)

Nemed – Nemed came into Ireland on Wednesday on the fifteenth day of the moon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 83)

Thursday

Creation – “He (God) made birds [of the air] and reptiles [of the sea on the Thursday].” “On the Thursday, [on the eleventh of the kalends of April] God made the marine beasts and the birds of the air.” “Clouds and birds on Thursday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 175)

Milesians – “Míl out of shield-like Scythia upon Thursday, it is no sound of falsehoods, took Spain in half a day.” “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle-plain of warrior men, they took, in an attack on the land, on the kalends of May in the solar month.” “It was in the Third Age of the World that the Sons of Míl came into Ireland, a Thursday according to the day of the week, on the seventeenth day of the moon, on the kalends of May according to the day of the solar month.” “A Thursday, on the kalends of May, the Sons of Míl came into Ireland in Inber Scéne; they had sent out their fleet on the seventeenth of the moon.” “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland ... On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, on the Kalends of May, as regards the day of the solar month.” “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117; Vol. 4, p. 257; Vol. 5, p. 59, 71, 153, 165)

Friday

Battle of Almu – The battle of Almu was fought “on the third of the ides of December, a Friday” during the reign of Fergal son of Máel-Dúin, the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385)

Creation – “He (God) made beasts [of the earth] in general, and Adam to rule over them, [on the Friday].” “On the Friday, moreover, [on the tenth of the kalends of April,] God made Adam and all the terrestrial beasts.” “Fifteen days, it is no idle tale, had Adam and Eve together, till a demon of misdeeds (?) reached them, on a Friday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 175, 179)

Fir Bolg – “A Friday Genand and Rudraigi landed in Inber Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35; Vol. 4, p. 9, 17, 31)

Noe – “On the twenty-seventh day of the same secondary month (of May), he (Noe) came out of it (the ark): as regards the day of the week, on Friday.” “On Friday there was the ingoing into the ark complete, appointed.” “The interpolators (or one of them) apparently supposed that the expression “second month” implies that the May in which Noah entered the ark was an intercalary May (*Mai atharrach*). This is interesting, as it seems to indicate the recollection of a lunar calendar like that of Coligny. The calculation that he entered the ark on a Friday and left it on a Tuesday presupposes a lunar calendar with 12 months of 30 days: $12 \times 30 + 16 = 376 = 7 \times 53 + 5$. The first of these five extra days being Friday, the last would be Tuesday: on this assumption therefore the calendar works.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 123, 125, 199, 244)

Saturday

Battle of the Weir – “On the fourth of the ides of July at the sixth hour, a Sabbath, was this battle accomplished.” “The Four Masters date this battle to the year 701, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 383n)

Cessair – “A sailing of nine days had she from Spain to Ireland. A unitary five [= the fifth day of the month], on Saturday [she landed].” “On Saturday she reached Ireland, and that Saturday was dated the fifteenth.” “On Sabbath, on the unlucky fifth, there came the conquering of our country.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 181, 187, 205, 221, 229, 233)

Creation – “Thereafter God rested [on the Saturday] from the accomplishment of a new Creation, [but by no means from its governance].” “Moreover God ceased on the Saturday, [the ninth of the kalends of April,] from the work of a new creation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43)

Fir Bolg – “A Saturday, on the kalends of August, Slanga landed in Inber Slaine.” “Once again we find a vague date – Saturday the kalends of August – but no year number. But the date is not arbitrary: it has been calculated, apparently on the basis of the Julian calendar. For R², in ¶ 322, informs us that the Túatha Dé Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday: (if the last year be leap-year, the day will be Tuesday). Once more we see evidence that these dates were computed, and we infer that the year numbers were entered in the margins of the earlier MSS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35; Vol. 4, p. 9, 17, 31, 76)

Festivals (See Also: Assembly)

Beltane - “In view of the probable meaning of the Partholon story, the date of his landing – Beltane, the first day of summer – may not be without significance.” “There came a plague upon them on the kalends (the 1st) of May, the Monday of Beltane; nine thousand died of that plague until the following Monday, upon Mag Elta, five thousand and four men and four thousand women, who were dead

between the two Mondays.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 21, 89)

Christmas – “Then Cobthach C6el Breg (the 58th king of Ireland) fell in Dinn Rig, with thirty kings around him, on Great Christmas night, at the hands of Labraid Loingsech, in vengeance for his father and grandfather.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277)

Dionysiac – “The difficult retoriccs put into the mouth of the chief actors (in the story of Partholon and Delgnat), and preserved with greater or less accuracy by both M and K, look like excerpts from a rudimentary drama such as some Thespis might produce ἐξ ἀμάξης at a Dionysiac festival.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Easter – “In his (Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland) time the rule of Easter was given to the Christians, and in his time the Boroma was extorted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321)

Feast of Brigid – “Scarcity at the Feast of Brigid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Fēilire Oengusso – “The allusion at the end of the Min text of this ¶ (311 – “Unde Oengus *post multum tempus dicebat*, “the *nasad* of Lug, or the *nasad* of Beoan [son] of Mellan.”) to “Oengus” refers to *Fēilire Oengusso*, 26 Oct., where we read *Nassad, Beōān, Mellān, nach mod ata-snāim* (H. Bradshaw Soc. edn., p. 218).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

Lugnasad - “Thereafter Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name was imposed on the place, and it is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu: and the games were made every year by Lug, a fortnight before Lugnasad and a fortnight after Lugnasad. Lugnasad, the “assembly” (?) of Lug son of Eithne, is the name of the games.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117, 119, 149, 179, 297)

Samhain – “Samhain = November 1, the beginning of winter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192)

Astronomy - “Two fiery columns appeared, a week before Samain, which illuminated the whole world” during the reign of Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, the 155th king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Battles

Mag Tuired – “In Mag Tuired, it was through battle Nuadu Airgetlam fell: and Macha, that was after Samhain, by the hand of Balar the strong smiter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 229)

Samhain – The battle of Samhain was fought by Ciasarn and Lugair of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461)

Deaths

Boroma Tribute – “Every battle and every conflict which Conn’s Half and Laigen gave, from Túathal to Finnachta s. Dunchad, was against the Boroma, and against the (levy of) bondmaids for the thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each, who fell in Clóenfertai in Temair on Samhain night, at the hands of Dunland, king of Laigen, along with ten daughters of Cormac us Cuinn, refusing the eric of Níall N6i-giallach, whom Eochu s. Enna Ceinnselaich slew.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

Muirchertach mac Erca – “He (Muirchertach mac Erca) was drowned in a vat of wine of Samain night in the top of Cletech on the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363) (See Also: Triple Death)

Tigernmas – “And he (Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland) died in Mag Slecht, with three fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, on Samhain night to be particular, a-worshipping of Crom

Cruaich; for he was the king-idol of Ireland. And there escaped not thence save one quarter of the men of Ireland. And from those prostrations Mag Slecht takes its name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203)

Discovery – “From Breogan’s Tower was Ireland seen on a winter evening, to wit, on Samhain evening.” “The dating of the discovery of Ireland to Samhain eve is a new interpolation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 79, 148)

Funeral Games – “So she died thereafter in Tailltiu, and her name was given thereto, and that is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu, so that her games were celebrated every year by Lug, a fortnight before Samain (*read* Lugnasad) and a fortnight after, so that thence comes [the word] Lugnasad, i.e. the *nasad* of Lug s. Ethliu [is] the name of that festivity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 179) (See Also: Lugnasad)

Protection – “Óengus [the Mac Oc] Aed and Cermat, three sons of the Dagda [s. Elada are they]. It is these men who first explored a mound: druids placed a *feth fio* about their men so that they should not be put down, except on every Samhain, for it was not possible to hide them on the night of Samhain.” “The impotence of such protectors on Samhain is suggestive, as well as the necessity of magical protection for one who engages in such sacrilegious but profitable enterprises.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 157, 306)

Sacrifice - “Two thirds of the progeny, the wheat, and the milk of the people of Ireland (had to be brought) every Samhain to Mag Cetne.” “There was a great oppression upon the children of Nemed ... “This was the oppression: they made a sheep-land of Ireland, and none would dare to let smoke be seen from a house in Ireland by day, at that time: also two thirds of their corn, their milk, and their progeny to be brought to them in taxation. The men of Ireland had to convey this every Samhain night to the Fomoraig, to Mag Cetne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 125, 139, 175) (See Also: Sacrifice)

Separation – “To Dun na mBarc for a separation festival faring without scale of reckoning brought them.” “The “separation festival” of line 905 (Verse XXX) was the partition of wives (and territory) assumed to take place when after their limitless journey they (the Cessair company) landed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 45, 103)

Temair – “Ollom Fotla, fierce in valour, marked out the Scholars’ Rampart; the first mighty king, with grace, by whom the Festival of Temair was convened.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 455, 501)

Hours

6:00AM - on the Sabbath, “On the fourth of the ides of July, at the sixth hour, a Sabbath, was this battle (of the Weir) accomplished.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

6:30 AM - “At the end of six hours and a half of the day did Adam and Eve commit the sin, namely the eating of the Tree of Knowledge, by the incitement of the serpent.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97)

Months - “At ¶ 205, “we here notice the first of a singular series of datings which are to be found throughout the compilation – a meaningless mixture of exactitude and incompleteness. The day of the week and the day of the month are specified, but not the essential number of the year. It is most probable that these week and month datings were not mere arbitrary impertinences, but that they were arrived at by some kind of calculation; we need have no difficulty in supposing that some historian devoted his life to determining, at least to his own satisfaction, the week and month days on which different events took place. It is, however, impossible to verify his calculations. ... In any case, numbers expressed in Roman figures are so liable to corruption that no reliance can be placed upon them: and in fact, R² gives different figures (¶ 209). In order to give any sense to these chronological data, we must assume that the year figures, by whatever era calculated, or however expressed, were specified in the margins of ∞ LG, in

quasi-annalistic form, and that at an early stage in the transmission of the text they were discarded by the carelessness of copyists.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 86)

January – “Ianus, king of the Epirotae. He is the first king who took over the Romans. From him is named the month of January.” Domnall son of Áed fell in Árd Fothaid, after coming from Rome, in the end of January in the 14th year of his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155; Vol. 5, p. 377)

March 18th – “The date assigned to the beginning of Creation – fifteenth of the Kalends of April, i.e., 18th March, is obviously determined by the Vernal Equinox. The completed Universe is set upon its course on that day, the natural beginning of the year, solar and agricultural.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 224)

April – “On the hypothesis that the Creation took place at the Vernal Equinox, April would be the first complete month.” Notice that “the statements (about the Creation) are inverted, each day being named before its work.” “All the dates are interpolations. They precede the works in *X, but follow them in the other MSS. The original text was therefore a bald list of the works of creation ... The names of the days were interlined as glosses, and taken in at different times and in different places.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 201, 202, 219)

April 9th - “Moreover God ceased on the Saturday, [the ninth of the kalends of April,] from the work of a new creation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 43)

April 10th - “On the Friday, moreover, [on the tenth of the kalends of April,] God made Adam and all the terrestrial beasts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 43)

April 11th - “On the Thursday, [on the eleventh of the kalends of April] God made the marine beasts and the birds of the air.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 43)

April 12th - “On the Wednesday, [on the twelfth of the kalends of April,] God made sun and moon and stars and heavenly bodies.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 43)

April 13th - “On the Tuesday, [on the thirteenth of the kalends of April,] God made the earth, and brought Sea around it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 43)

April 14th - “On the Monday, [on the fourteenth of the kalends of April,] God made Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 43)

April 15th - “On the Sunday God made the immense formless mass, [the materials of the corporeal creatures, fire and air, earth and water, upon the fifteenth of the kalends of April according to the Hebrews and Latins, although no sun was set upon its course as yet.]” “The date assigned to the beginning of Creation – fifteenth of the Kalends of April, i.e., 18th March, is obviously determined by the Vernal Equinox. The completed Universe is set upon its course on that day, the natural beginning of the year, solar and agricultural.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 41, 43, 224)

May 1st [Kalends of May] (See Also: Festivals, Beltane)

Creation - On the Creation, “the month of May is named in the Irish texts: the Hebrew and all other texts say “the second month.” On the hypothesis that the Creation took place at the Vernal Equinox, April would be the first complete month, and so May would be the second. That the biblical months were lunar was hidden from the compilers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 219)

Milesians - “After that they (the sons of Míl) landed in Inber Scéne a Tuesday, on the exact kalends of May.” “A Thursday, on the kalends of May, the Sons of Míl came into Ireland in Inber Scéne; they had sent out their fleet on the seventeenth of the moon.” “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland ... On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, on the Kalends of May, as regards the day of the solar month.” “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of

the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 5, p. 71, 153, 165)

Partholon - “There came a plague upon them on the kalends of May, the Monday of Beltane; nine thousand died of that plague until the following Monday, upon Mag Elta, five thousand and four men and four thousand women, who were dead between the two Mondays.” “The 1st of May of the year of his (Partholon) death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 21, 53, 86, 273)

Túatha Dé Danann - “And the invasion of the Túatha Dé Danann has been down to this: and on a Monday in the beginning of the month of May, to be exact, they took Ireland.” “And they came to Ireland, on Monday, the kalends of May, in ships [and vessels].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 203, 141)

May 5th - “In the fifth unit of the moon of the same month (May) that Cessair took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 79)

May 7th [Nones] - “So Noe went with his sons [and with his daughters] and with their wives, into his ark, on the seventeenth day of the moon of May. [On the nones of May they went into the Ark.]” “A careless glossator seems to have misread the date as “seventh”, and to have rushed in with the information that the embarkation took place on the nones (seventh) of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 219)

May 10th - “On the tenth of the moon [of the second month] of the month Noe went into the ark.” “On the tenth of the unit of the moon, in the month of May, Noe went into the Ark.” On the Creation, “the month of May is named in the Irish texts: the Hebrew and all other texts say “the second month”. On the hypothesis that the Creation took place at the Vernal Equinox, April would be the first complete month, and so May would be the second. That the biblical months were lunar was hidden from the compilers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125, 219; Vol. 2, p. 197)

May 14th - Partholon landed at Inber Scéne on May 14th according to Kg. “On the fourteenth, a Tuesday, they parted from their free ship: in the clear-landed blue brilliant harbour, in shield-bright Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 5, 79)

May 16th - “It is on the sixteenth of the age of the moon in the month of May that Partholon took Ireland.” “On the sixteenth without sorrow Partholon took it in a harbour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 79)

May 17th

Battle of Tailltiu - “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle-plain of warrior men, they took, in an attack on the land, on the kalends of May in the solar month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 257)

Flood - “On the seventeenth day of the second month [the month of May] the Flood began to pour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 117, 125; Vol. 2, p. 197)

Noe - “So Noe went with his sons [and with his daughters] and with their wives, into his ark, on the seventeenth day of the moon of May. [On the nones of May they went into the Ark.]” “A careless glossator seems to have misread the date as “seventh”, and to have rushed in with the information that the embarkation took place on the nones (seventh) of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 117, 219, 244)

Milesians - “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle-plain of warrior men, they took, in an attack on the land, on the kalends of May in the solar month.” “It was in the Third Age of the World that the Sons of Míl came into Ireland, a Thursday according to the day of the week, on the

seventeenth day of the moon, on the kalends of May according to the day of the solar month.” “A Thursday, on the kalends of May, the Sons of Míl came into Ireland in Inber Scéne; they had sent out their fleet on the seventeenth of the moon.” “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 257; Vol. 5, p. 59, 71, 153, 165)

Partholon - “On a Tuesday he (Partholon) reached Ireland, upon the seventeenth of the moon, on the kalends of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 35)

May 27th - “God said unto Noe to come out of the Ark, on the twenty-seventh day of the moon of May, [on the day before the nones of May].” “On the twenty-seventh day of the same secondary month (of May), he (Noe) came out of it (the ark): as regards the day of the week, on Friday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 123)

July 4th - “On the fourth of the ides of July at the sixth hour, a Sabbath, was this battle accomplished.” “The Four Masters date this battle to the year 701, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 383*n*)

August 1st [Kalends]

Buide Conaill - During the reign of Blathmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland, “there came the pestilence of vengeance into Ireland at the first, to with the *Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August it came.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Fir Bolg - “A Saturday, on the kalends of August, Slanga landed in Inber Slaine.” “Once again we find a vague date – Saturday the kalends of August – but no year number. But the date is not arbitrary: it has been calculated, apparently on the basis of the Julian calendar. For R², in ¶ 322, informs us that the Túatha Dé Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday: (if the last year be leap-year, the day will be Tuesday). Once more we see evidence that these dates were computed, and we infer that the year numbers were entered in the margins of the earlier MSS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35; Vol. 4, p. 9, 17, 31, 76)

October 26th (See: Festivals, Fēilire Oengusso)

November 1st (See: Festivals, Samhain)

December 3rd - Fergal son of Máel-Dúin, the 139th king of Ireland “fell in the battle of Almu in the counter-attack of the Boroma at the hands of Murchad s. Bron king of Laigen, on the third of the ides of December, a Friday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

December 25th (See: Festivals, Christmas)

Seasons

Autumn - “And God said unto Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again ... But all the days of the earth there shall be spring and summer and autumn and winter without cessation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 133)

Spring - “And God said unto Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again ... But all the days of the earth there shall be spring and summer and autumn and winter without cessation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 133)

Summer

Beltane - "In view of the probable meaning of the Partholon story, the date of his landing – Beltane, the first day of summer – may not be without significance." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 89) (See Also: Festivals, Beltane)

Flood - "And God said unto Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again ... But all the days of the earth there shall be spring and summer and autumn and winter without cessation." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 133)

Gaedil – "Thereafter they rowed, [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 43)

Partholon – Men, women, boys, and girls, on the calends of May, a great hindrance, the plaguing of Partholon in Mag Breg was no unbroken summer-apportionment of peace." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 53)

Winter

Climate – "A host that a wintry wind would not subdue." "Sighing, Moaning, Blast without reproach, Rough and Wintry Wind, Groaning, Weeping, a saying without falsehood, those are my names on any road." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 169; **Vol. 5**, p. 535)

Flood - "And God said unto Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again ... But all the days of the earth there shall be spring and summer and autumn and winter without cessation." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 133)

Samhain - "Samhain = November 1, the beginning of winter." "From Breogan's Tower was Ireland seen on a winter evening, to wit, on Samhain evening." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 33, 45, 79; **Vol. 3**, p. 192; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 13) (See Also: Festivals, Samhain)

Week

Gaedil – "So the wind took them into the great Ocean, and they suffered much of hunger and thirst; till at the end of a week they reached the great promontory out northward from the Rhipaeen Mountain." "They held their peace for three weeks, upon the Caspian Sea, by reason of the crooning of the Sirens." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 21, 41, 69, 75)

Partholon – "It was thirty lean years that she was empty in the face of war champions, after the death of her host throughout a week, in their troops upon Mag Elta." Partholon fought the Fomorians in a battle. "A week were they fighting it." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 53)

Year (See: Time, Calendar)

Width - "And make three hundred cubits (450 – 525 feet) in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits (75 – 87.5 feet) in its breadth, and thirty cubits (45 – 52.5 feet) in its height. And make a window in the ark, and one cubit (18 – 21 inches) in its thickness." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 191)

Measures (See: Tools)

Meath (See: County)

Meath Blackwater (See: Rivers)

Meda (See: Madai)

Meda – Meda was the wife of Iarbonel the Soothsayer, son of Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 131)

Medan – Medan was the daughter of Fergus Cnai son of Ugoine Mór. She was the foster-mother to her sister's (Maer's) son, Eochu mac Luchta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 273, 275)

Medar [Meadair] – Medar was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians, or, possibly, a chief servitor with his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99, 116)

Medb – Medb was the daughter of Eochu Feidlech and her husband was Ailill. Genann of the Fir Domnann ruled over the Fifth of Medb and Ailell. “The Fifth of Medb which deeds [of valour] ennoble so that every capacity should be manly: from Luimnech, a leap of death, reaching to Dub and Drobais.” She and her husband offered land and protection to the sons of Umor, the surviving Fir Bolg who fled from Cairbre Nia Fer. “Óengus son of Umor from over yonder, he had Conall as a son; to Conall did Medb give beautiful Aidne, it is not uncertain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 5, 7, 11, 15, 25, 29, 37, 65, 67, 73, 81, 82, 111, 175; Vol. 5, p. 301, 325)

Méde – Méde was a servitor of the Milesians who commanded his own ship. He cleared Mag Mede and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 63)

Medes, the (See: Peoples)

Media - “[With regard to] Iafeth [son of Noe], of him is the northern side of Asia – namely Asia Minor, Armenia, Media, the People of Scythia; and of him are the inhabitants of all Europe.” “The city of Ibitēna is apparently an echo of the name of the Median city of Ecbatana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 268)

Medicine (See: Health)

Medidus – Medidus was king of the Medes after Sosarmus. He ruled for 20 (40) years and during his reign Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes. “The reign of Medidus is given by Eusebius at 40, not 20 years; the captivity is assigned to the 15th year of his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163, 200)

Medieval Panorama (See: Authors; Coulton)

Medina – Medina was a chief servitor of the Milesians who commanded his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99)

Mediolanum – Mediolanum was the place where Gallienus, ruler of the Romans, was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Mediterranean (See: Seas)

Medon [Meadon] – Medon was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians, or, possibly, a chief servitor with his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99, 116)

Medraige – “From Ailen Arda Nemid to Áth Cliath Medraige, that is the share of Feron (son of Partholon).” “The Point of Taman in Medraige” is named “from Taman son of Umor.” “Rind Tamain in Medraige is identified with Towan Point, is located here in the Maree peninsula, south of Oranmore Bay, in County Galway.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 25, 77, 79; Vol. 4, p. 11, 25, 37, 81, 111, 175)

Meeting of the Three Waters, the (See: Miledach)

Melagia – *Melagia* is a name inscribed on an Ogham stone in the Decies of Waterford, which may be the same as Melge Molbthach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 414, 415)

Meleagrus – Meleagrus was king of the Macedonians after Seleucus and before Antipater. He ruled for just 2 months. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Melepard [Melepart, Melibard] – Melepard was the daughter of Partholon; her husband may have been Athcosan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 109)

Melepart (See: Melepard)

Melge Molbthach [Meilge] – Melge Molbthach was the son of Cobthach C el Breg. He killed Labraid Loingsech, the 59th king of Ireland and then ruled as the 60th king of Ireland for 17 years. Melge Molbthach was killed in battle by Mug Corb son of Rechtaid R gderg in Mumu; or, “he fell overboard (i.e. died).” When his grave was dug, Loch Melge burst over the land. MacCarthy (Codex Palatino-Vaticanus, p. 187), translated *darbord cia be* as “haughty though he was”, but I cannot find any justification for this rendering.” His son was Irereo. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279, 281, 287, 289, 414, 415, 473, 515, 515n)

Melibard (See: Melepard)

Mell (See: Mag Mell)

Mellan – Mellan was “a saint from Britain, in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland), Co. Down.” “In Gorman’s *Martyrology* ... Be an and Mell n are mentioned.” “These names are associated again in the *F ilire of  engus* (Bradshaw edn., p. 96): a gloss there printed makes “Be an son of Mell n son of Ness n” father of Mo-Choem c.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 119, 297)

Memorization (See Also: Verses, Mnemonics)

Cain – “The poet, writing presumably from memory, has forgotten that Cain’s offering was “of the fruits of the earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 264)

Conm el – “To memorize these battles of Conm el one said, Poem XCV.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Kings of Ireland – “I reckon the space of every brilliant king, his name and his terrible death, as companies narrate our relation, it remains with equal strength in my memory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

Languages – “To memorize those the poet said these words: Poem XI – “The languages of the world, see for yourselves – Bithynia, Scythia, Cilicia, Hyrcania, etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 87)

Milesians – “The chiefs of the expedition oversea when the Sons of M l came, their names and their fates shall be a memory with me for many days.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 105)

Nennius – “He must have been able to refer to a literary source of information about the Pre-Milesian invasions: but for the history of the Milesians themselves he apparently had to depend on the oral information conveyed to him by persons described as peritissimi Scottorum.” “The fore-going extract shows that Liber Praecursorum, by the time of Nennius, was taking shape much as we have it; though Nennius evidently quotes some of it from memory, and has confused certain of the details.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxix; Vol. 2, p. 250)

Partition – Verse LII deals with the “Fifths of Ireland.” “The sense of this couplet (1763) seems to be: “I shall tell you by verses which will remain in your memory the stakes around which they meet,” that is the line of boundary stockades.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 90)

Popular Memory – “This ritual (of the death and resurrection of the god) is performed afresh each year,

and so becomes familiar. It gradually crystallizes into a story, and the story becomes stereotyped by the perpetual repetition of the ritual and is fixed immovably in the popular memory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 264)

Prose Compositions – “It is probable, indeed, that this is a return to the practice of the original prose redactors; that they did not write out the verse compositions in full, but merely jotted down as cues the opening words of each in the margins of their MSS., in the confidence that their readers would already have these texts securely in their heads, as they themselves had.” “Beyond all doubt, this section (Section VII, Tuatha De Danann) is based upon a Theogonia, most likely transmitted orally, less probably in writing, in which the mutual relationships of the members of the pre-Christian pantheon were set forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. x; Vol. 4, p. 91)

Sirens – “The interpolator had a capricious memory, which played him false in three respects. He imagined that the device of stopping the ears was a usual custom; he forgot the name of the man who suggested it . . . ; and he made an odd mistake about the material to be used to shut out the music.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 146)

Tigernmas – “To memorize these things (the events of the reign of Tigernmas) was this song chanted, poem XCVI.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Túatha Dé Danann – “To memorize that (the listing of the TDD), the poet Eochaid sang the following composition, Poem LIII.) “To memorize the above (the reigns of the TDD kings) the historian, Tanaide o Dubsaillech, sang the poem, LIV.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 125, 183, 185)

Men (See: Femen)

Mend (See: Menn)

Menelaus – After Troy was captured, Menelaus and Helen went to Pharaoh Thuoris in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Menn [Mend, Moen] – Menn, son of Umor was a poet or a bard. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 37, 175)

Menophes (See: Amenoses)

Merad – Merad was one of the four sons of Cian Ciall of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Meran – Meran was one of the 3 champions of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57)

Merneptah (See: Amenoses)

Meroe (See: Islands)

Merres Aethiops – Merres Aethiops was Pharaoh of Egypt after Aethiops and before Stefinatis. He ruled for 11 or 12 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh; Society, Kings, Egypt)

Merugud Uilix (See: Authors; Meyer)

Mesca Ulad (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Mesembria (See: Astronomy; Stars; Mesembria)

Mesopotamia – “Ninus son of Belus flourished in Mesopotamia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 414)

Mesraim – Mesraim was one of the thirty sons of Ham son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 149)

Messenger (See: Society)

Metals

Brass – “He (Micheal Ó Cléirigh) lived too early to become acquainted with the Thousand and One Nights, else might we suspect that the story of “The City of Brass” (Nights 566-578) had provided him with the venomous fighting beasts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 117)

Bronze

Cauldron – “A brazen cauldron” was part of the Borama Tribute that was “to be paid perpetually, every second year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

Nails - No nails of bronze or iron were used in building Noe’s ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 111)

Plaque - A bronze plaque found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire depicts “a draped divinity riding a chariot drawn by four sea-horses and surrounded by tritons and other marine beings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

Shields – Eochaid Apthach made silver or bronze shields for the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249)

Gold

Apples – “*The apples under-wave in the neighbourhood of the same island* (Caire Cendfinne) have, under classical influence, become the golden apples of the Hesperides in OCT.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 303)

Brooch – “By Tigernmas was a brooch first made, that is, a pin of gold and silver; Iuchadán was the name of the wright who made it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 207)

Chariot - Crimthann Nia Náir brought back a golden chariot from his adventure with Nár the Fairy Woman. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305, 325)

Checker-Board – Crimthann Nia Náir brought back a golden checker board from his adventure with Nár the Fairy Woman. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305, 325)

Commerce

Antiochus Sidetes – “It is he who plundered Jerusalem, and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Fir Bolg – “This is why they are called Fir Bolg, for they used to carry clay with them from Ireland to sell to the Greeks for gold and for silver, in order to roof the cities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 153)

Partholon – “Of his (Partholon) company were his two merchants, Iban and Eban. Iban first got gold in Ireland and Eban got cattle and kine.” “Bibal brought gold hither.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27, 59)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Creidne the pleasant artificer was drowned on the lake-sea, the sinister pool, fetching treasures of noble gold to Ireland from Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 229)

Descriptions – “Éber s. Ír, the man of gold.” “The son of Calpurn, gold of our sainthood.” “Níall Glúndub son of Áed of the gold [*aliter*, of the drinking].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109, 441, 553)

Drinking Tube – “Partholon, who was a man of knowledge, had a vat of most sweet ale: out of which none could drink aught save through a tube of red gold.” “The golden *cuislenn*, which has no obvious meaning in the story as we have it, becomes the emblem carried by the *φαλλοφόροι* at just such festivals, the incident in which it figures being a bowlderised description of some fertility promoting hocus pocus of which it was the instrument.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 65, 99)

Mine – “In the time of Tigernmas, further, was a gold mine first found in Ireland, and in Foithri of Airther Lifi was it found.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Ore

Location

Bann – “Cridinbel squinting and crooked fell, the chief spell-weaver of the Túatha Dé Danann, of the gold which he found in the idle Bann, by the hand of The Dagda, grandson of Delbaeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 235)

Euilath - “The land of Euilath, that place where gold is generated, precious and most beautiful.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57)

Pins – “Of him is every famous wright, who fashions (?) a covering of just purple, who works cups fitting, of wonted beauty, who forms pins of gold and silver.” “By Tigernmas was a brooch first made, that is, a pin of gold and silver; Iuchadán was the name of the wright who made it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273; Vol. 5, p. 207)

Rings – “In his (Failldergdóit) time there were golden rings about hands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Shields – “Tigernmas, strong was the chief, he took Ireland of the golden shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 453)

Smelting – Iuchdán the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” “The primitive technique here suggested, of obtaining gold from ore not by smelting but by hammering (cold), would be interesting if it were not for the probability that statements of the kind are usually made for metrical purposes.” “By him (Tigernmas) was gold first smelted in Ireland.” “By him (Tigernmas) was gold first smelted in Ireland – Iuchadán was the name of the wright who smelted the gold, and in Fotharta of Aither Life did he smelt it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 335; Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 435, 453)

Spear – “The spear of Assal of ridgy red gold: he lives not whose blood it sheddeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Torques – “By him (Muinemón) were given golden neck torques under the necks of men in Ireland; *muin* is “an ornament”, that is “an ornament under [= pendent from] necks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Tower – “The incident of the Tower of Glass is a mixture of the two doublet stories, of the Tower of Gold and the Tower of Conaing, which appear in the Nemed section.” “There appeared to them a tower

of gold on the sea, and they all went to capture it: and all were drowned except the Nemed-octad.” “Such was the greed for the gold that took hold of them that they did not perceive the sea raging around them.” “The story of the golden tower is unknown to, or at least omitted by R¹. It is, however, in some forms as old as Nennius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250; Vol. 3, p. 116, 129, 131, 194)

Vessels – Cyrus son of Darius “brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.” “The vessels of precious metals are estimated after I Esdr. I 11.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43, 83)

Iron

Belch - Delbaeth emitted an iron belch in Loch Iairn (Loch Iron). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 289, 303)

Description – “Eogan of the cold Creek fell before Eochaid the knowing, hard as iron.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239)

Nails - No nails of bronze or iron were used in building Noe’s ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 111)

Needles – “The Scots are the same as the Picts, so called from their painted body, { as though *scissi* {, inasmuch as they are marked with an impression of a variety of devices by means of iron needles and ink.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165)

Plough Irons – “Of his (Partholon) company were the two irons: Fead was the name of the coulter and Fodbac of the share.” “The personification of the plough irons is a very primitive trait, which appears unexpectedly in R³: see also poem XXXI, quatrain 16.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 94)

Poisoned Irons – In the Pictish Interpolations, “we mark the “poisoned irons” of the Túath Fidga as likewise glossarial; they are unknown to Min.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144)

Pole – “He (Fer Caille) had an iron forked pole in his hand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Silver

Arm – In the first battle of Mag Tuired, Nuadu, king of the Túatha Dé Danann, had his arm cut from him. “Leeches were seven years working his cure, [an arm of silver was put upon him].” “That Miach, son of Dian Cecht the leech, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver, and that his father slew him in jealousy (as Apollo slew Aesculapius), are later embellishments of the tale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 23, 57, 80, 97, 98, 100, 113, 115, 149, 177, 247)

Brooches - “By Tigernmas was a brooch first made, that is, a pin of gold and silver; Iuchadán was the name of the wright who made it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207)

Commerce - “This is why they are called Fir Bolg, for they used to carry clay with them from Ireland to sell to the Greeks for gold and for silver, in order to roof the cities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Land – “The principedom of Érimón the perfect, the youthful, dug was his grave after the time of (his) death, in the land of silvery Argatros, on the same chariot land.” “The combat of Érimón against Amorgen at *Bile Tened*, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between Érimón and Éber at Airget Ros, the “Silver Wood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265; Vol. 5, p. 140, 423)

Pins – “Of him is every famous wright, who fashions (?) a covering of just purple, who works cups fitting, of wonted beauty, who forms pins of gold and silver.” “By Tigernmas was a brooch first made, that is, a pin of gold and silver; Iuchadán was the name of the wright who made it.” (source: Macalister,

LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273; **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Shields – “Scholars reckon that Eochaid Apthach of the seed of Éber took it, and by him were made silver or brazen shields for the Gaedil.” “By him (Óengus Olmuccaid) were silver shields made in Argatros, and he gave them to the men of Ireland.” “Enna who was a prince of Fál to the rampart, it is he who apportioned to the Gaedhil steeds and chariots, it was heard, [and] silver shields in Argatros.” “Tigernmas, strong was the chief, he took Ireland of the golden shields.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249, 265, 451, 453)

Showers – “Níall Frossach s. Fergal, seven years, till he died in Í, on pilgrimage. Three showers in his reign, a shower of white silver, a shower of honey and a shower of wheat.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393) (**See Also**: Anomalies)

Vessels – Cyrus son of Darius “brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.” “The vessels of precious metals are estimated after I Esdr. I 11.” “By Tigernmas also were first made horns and silver vessels in Ireland.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43, 83; **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Metamorphosis (**See**: Transformations)

Methuselah (**See**: Mathusalem)

Metrical Dindsenchas (**See**: Authors; Gwynn)

Meyer, Kuno (**See**: Authors)

Miach – Miach was fourth son of Dian Cecht and, like his father, was a physician of the Túatha Dé Danann. “Miach holds a rather precarious place among the sons of Dian Cecht: frequently only the other three are mentioned.” His father fashioned an arm of silver for Nuadu, “but Miach ... fixed joint to joint and vein to vein of his own hand, and it was healed in thrice nine days.” “That Miach, son of Dian Cecht, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver (on Nuadu), and that his father slew him in jealousy (as Apollo slew Aesculapius), are later embellishments of the tale.” “In *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann* the physician Miach is fitted with a doublet Oirmiach, whose name is formed in an analogous manner.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 192; **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 115, 123, 149, 151, 159, 177, 183, 187, 298)

Michael (**See**: Angels; Names of)

Micil (**See**: Islands, Sicily)

Midchuart House (**See**: Architecture; House)

Mide¹ – Mide¹ was a servitor of the Milesians. He cleared Mag Mide and the plain was named for him. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Mide² – Mide² was the son of Brith. “By Túathal was each province in Ireland lopped of its head, and so “Mide” was the name given to them, that is “the neck” of every province. Or it is from Mide s. Brith the name comes.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Mide (**See**: County; Meath)

Mider (**See**: Midir)

Midianites, the (**See**: Peoples)

Midir [Mider] – “Midir of Bri Leith son of Indui son of Ectach son of Etarlam.” His wife was Fuamnach who was burnt at Bri Leith by Manannan. His grandson was Siugmall. “Midir son of Indui yonder fell by

the hand of Elcmar” during the reign of Lampares in Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 133, 159, 161, 191, 211, 231, 233, 237)

Migrations (See: Journeys)

Míl¹ [Galām, Golām(h), Mail, Milid, Scot] – The history of the Gáedil as presented in the exploits of Míl and his descendants is “based upon the history of the Children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament, or (perhaps more probably) in some conservative history paraphrased therefrom.” “In the [O’ Clery] text before us he [O’ Clery] regularly changes “Milid” back to “Golāmh.” “This name [Míl] when written in full, usually appears as *Milid*, in the Nominative; proper names preserved orally have a tendency to become perpetuated in one of the oblique cases. The form Míl, here used, is rather a theoretical reconstruction than a form actually sanctioned by the MSS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii; Vol. 2, p. 7, 147, 257; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 1, 1n, 125)

Ancestry of – Míl was the son of Bile [Galām], son of Brigi son of Breogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 65; Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 23, 45, 51, 75, 91, 101)

Birth of – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Death of – Míl died of the plague in Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 113; Vol. 5, p. 7, 29)

Family of – Míl had two wives and numerous sons, just as the Old Testament Jacob had. “As the tale passed from redactor to redactor it had parted company with its original form, and had indeed become distorted beyond recognition. The functions of Nel and of Míl became assimilated, so that the two heroes as they are presented in the text before us are virtually doublets of one another.” “In LGÉ Míl Espáne has many sons, his progeny having proliferated as their tradition became more elaborate; but most Irish dynasties continue to trace their ancestry back to one or another of Míl’s three sons Éremón, Éber, and Ír. See e.g. M.A. O’Brien, *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae*, vol. 1 (Dublin, 1976), 192.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii; Vol. 2, p. 3)

Daughters of – “Díl, wife of Donn, was drowned. She was a daughter of Mil ...” “Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón ...” “Fial, daughter of Míl of Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 57, 61, 83, 93, 99, 127)

Sons of¹ – In this section are listed the named sons of Míl found in various contexts. For more detailed information about each son see the entry under each of their names. “Most of the eight sons of Míl form duplicate pairs. Colptha and Donn are eponymous intrusions, designed to explain certain place names: but for the rest, Éber [Éber Finn] and Éremón, Amorgen and Ír, (F)ebrua [Airech Februa] and Erannán [Arandan] pair off together, and the pairs are all variants of a single pair.” “The two eldest, Donn and Airech Februa, in Scythia were they born and Seng daughter of Refloir s. Nema was their mother. Colptha, at the Marshes was he born; Ír was born on the Thracian Sea; Éber and Amorgen in Egypt. Six of the sons of Míl were born of Scota, two of them in Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 67, 73, 125, 157; Vol. 3, p. 94; Vol. 4, p. 55, 59, 86, 259; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 29, 31, 33, 41, 47, 57, 63, 67, 69, 73, 75, 81, 85, 87, 91, 93, 95, 97, 101, 107, 123, 125, 127, 131, 133, 157, 159, 165, 167, 169, 171, 201, 207, 211, 215, 231, 233, 241, 243, 245, 271, 291, 305, 417, 457)

Sons of² – In many places throughout LGE Míl’s name is used solely in connexion with the phrase “the sons of Mil”, describing their collective actions. The following are references to where that situation occurs. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxv; Vol. 2, p. 15, 65, 91, 113, 144, 177, 195, 215; Vol. 3, p. 129, 155; Vol. 4, p. 47, 57, 59, 127, 203, 205, 209, 211, 225, 257; Vol. 5, p. 21, 29, 31, 47, 51, 57, 59, 63, 69, 73, 75, 77, 79, 85, 87, 95, 97, 99, 103, 105, 119, 125, 127, 131, 161, 163, 469)

Wives of

Scota² – “Now Pharaoh [Nectanebus, then King of Egypt] had a daughter named Scota, and Míl asked for that maiden, and Pharaoh gave her to him: and that Scota bore two [six] sons to him, Amorgen

Glungel and Éber their names.” In Egypt were they born. “Colptha, at the Marshes was he born; Ír was born on the Thracian Sea. Éremón and Arandan were born in Spain.” “In Spain were the two sons of Míl born, Éremón and Arandan, the two youngest.” “Míl ... took Scota to wife, and Érimón took her after him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 41, 69, 73, 109, 137, 157; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 33, 51, 59, 61, 75, 121)

Seng - “Míl marries Seng.” “Refloir has a comely daughter whose name was Seng d. Refloir: and Refloir offered that maiden to Míl s. Bile. Míl s. Bile took her, and she was with him in loving wise till she bore him two children; Airech Februd and Donn were their names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 67, 73)

Spanish Woman – “Míl had six sons of Scota², and two sons of the Spanish woman.” This entry may possibly be a confusion with the Scythian woman, Seng. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 65)

In Egypt – Míl fled to Egypt after being exiled from Scythia. “Míl marries Scota², daughter of Nectanebus, then King of Egypt” And Míl stayed for eight years in Egypt. “When Míl perceived that weakness and loss of strength had come upon Pharaoh, he took leave of him: [by no means from fear, but because his druids had promised to obtain kingship and territory for him.]” In Egypt, Míl learned to be a “battle-conqueror.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 41, 69)

In Scythia – Redaction 2 [R²] says that “Refloir son of Refill, the Scythian king is killed ... by Míl, the father of the “Milesian” leaders.” “Míl is banished from Scythia after slaying Refloir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 6, 39, 65, 67, 107, 145, 157, 159)

In Spain – “Míl out of shield-like Scythia upon Thursday, it is no sound of falsehoods, took Spain in half a day ...” Míl fought 54 battles in Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 6, 113, 117)

Journeys of

Version 1 – “Thereafter Míl came into exile. They had four ships, with 15 wedded couples, and a hireling, in every ship. They went south-east around Asia to Taprobane Island. They stayed three months therein. Three other months they had on the sea, till they reached Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67, 109)

Version 2 – Míl stayed for eight years in Egypt and then “they came upon the Red Sea. They rowed to Taprobane Island, and tarried there a month. Then they went around, past India and Asia, and around Scythia Petraea outward, on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean [upon the Outer Sea], to the estuary of the Caspian Sea. They held their peace for three weeks upon the Caspian Sea ... Thereafter they rowed [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina; and upon the Pontic Sea; and they rowed past the promontory of the Rhipaeon Mountain northward. ... Thereafter they rowed to the end of a year upon the Western Ocean till they reached the Maeotic Marshes in the north: past Germania, alongside Thracia, till they reached Dacia. They tarried a month in Dacia northward; from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos upon the Torrian Sea westward, to Crete, to Sicily, to Belgia and Burgundia (?), to the Columns of Hercules, to the surface of (the Strait of) Gibraltar, in three-cornered Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 43)

Version 3 - “Míl stayed for eight years in Egypt. “Thereafter Míl went [upon the Red Sea] ... A great wind came upon them, which carried them eastward in the ocean, past India, past *Circord*, past *Golgardoma*, past the estuary of the Ganges, to the island of Taprobane, and they landed therein. [The remain within it a month]. Thereafter they voyaged past India, past Mount Caucasus from the west, past *Ithia*, past the river *Boria*, past western Scythia westward, to the estuary of the Caspian Sea. They were in silence for three weeks upon the Caspian Sea ... They came into the land of the Amazons ... They came past Albania westward, past the Rhipaeon Mountain in the north, past Alania, till they settled in Asia. They stayed a month there. ... Thereafter they journeyed past Gothia to Germania and they settled in Germania in the East ... They sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia ...

past the Gulf of Lyons, past Gallia Aquitanica, into southern Spain: over Druim Sait into Northern Spain, over the Pyrenees (?) till they were in the city of Breogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 69, 71, 73)

Version 4 - “They went out in the end of eight years; ... they spent a month in Taprobane, ... They steered past the headland of the Rhipaeon Mountain; ... they had a year close by Thracia, till they landed in brown Dacia. They stayed a month in coloured Dacia, they went out of it into bright Gothia, into Belgaint, into Bregaint of large companies, into cold Spain of the headlands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 111, 113)

Version R¹ – After being expelled from Scythia, “R¹ takes them north to the Rhipaeon Mountain ... they then proceed to the Maeotic Marshes ... after which they set out from Spain, their last halt on their trek to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 6)

Version R² – After being expelled from Scythia, “R², however, conducts them back to Egypt ... He then leaves, and he sets forth on the long voyage to the Rhipaeon Mountain ... and so on to Spain. The protracted sojourn at the Maeotic Marshes is unknown to this version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 6, 162)

Roles of

Druid – “Great druids in learning and valour, Míl, Occe, noble Ucce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 111)

King – “There came a plague, so that ... died thereof, including the three kings of Spain, Míl, and Occe and Ucce.” “I mention three kings of the hero band ... Mil, Occe, noble Ucce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 111, 128)

Warrior – In Egypt, Míl learned to be a “battle-conqueror”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69)

Synchronisms with

Partholon – Míl reached Egypt “at the end of 1,354 years after the first Taking of Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67)

Red Sea Crossing – Míl reached Egypt “914 years after the drowning of Pharaoh in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67)

Míl² – Míl² was the son of Bregon and was one of the chieftains of Éber who remained in the south. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 5, p. 43)

Míl³ – Míl³ was a son of Umor who “was established on Murbech”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67)

Míl⁴ [Mail] – Míl⁴ was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227)

Milan (See: Cities)

Milch-cow (See: Fauna; Mammals, Cattle)

Milchu – Milchu was one of 3 champions of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57)

Miledach [Bun Suainme, Comar tri nUisce, the Meeting of the Three Waters]

Battles

Eochu Fáberglas - The battle of the Meeting of the Three Waters [Comair Tri nUisci] was fought by Eochu Fáberglas son of Conmáel against the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215, 445)

Elim Olfínechta – A battle was fought at Miledach between Elim Olfínechta, the 23rd king of Ireland and Giallachad. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247)

Boundary Marker

Cessair - Cessair and her people traveled from Dun na mBarc to Miledach where the division of the women took place. Later, “Fintan escapes, a-fleeing before all the women, across Bun Suainme ...” “Miledach, Bun Suanme, and Comar na ttri nuisce, all denote the place of confluence of the Barrow, Noir and Suir and the territory around it. What mythological connexion there may be between the three rivers and the three heroes (or heroines) it is useless to try to guess.” “*Snim* means (1) trouble, (2) spinning, wrenching, creaking; slat means a rod, branch, reed, or the like. The expression may be either descriptive of the site, as a place “of creaking of branches” or else a suggestion of the way in which Fintan crossed the waters of Bun Suainme “with [a raft of] weaving of rods.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191, 193, 207, 225, 238, 245)

Fir Bolg – The Meeting of the Three Rivers was a boundary marker in the partition of Ireland. The fifth of Ireland ruled by Slanga son of Dela of the Fir Bolg was from Inber Colptha to Comar Tri nUisce. The fifth of Gann was from Boyne to Comar Tri nUisce. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, 7, 15, 27, 29, 61, 63, 75, 77)

Ugoine Mór - Ugoine Mór was king of all Europe from the Meeting of the Three Waters to the Caspian Sea. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271)

Milesians, the (**See:** Peoples, Gaedil)

Milhoi, the (**See:** Peoples)

Milid (**See:** Míl)

Milk (**See:** Foods; Beverages)

Minsymblic (**See:** Astronomy; Stars; Mesembria)

Miracles (**See Also:** Anomalies, Amulet, Charm, Druidry, Incantation, Magic, Talisman)

King (God) – “It was in his (Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland) that the showers (of white silver, honey and wheat) poured from which Níall Frossach s. Fergal took his name. When the showers were poured by the miracles of the King it is then that Níall Frossach was born.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387, 393)

Moses

Cures – “And the lad (Gaedel Glas) was carried to Moses, and Moses made fervent prayer before God, and put the noble rod upon the place where the serpent had stung him, so that the lad was cured.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35 59, 61)

Plagues - “Aaron told him (Nel) tidings of the Sons of Israel, and the miracles and marvels of Moses, and how the ten plagues ... were brought upon the people of Egypt.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 33, 59)

Patrick

Fiery Bolt – “Lugaid s. Loiguire s. Niall, twenty-five years, till he fell in Achad Forcha (by a miracle of Patrick) after being struck by a fiery bolt from heaven on his head, after he refused to hear Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359, 361)

Sterility – For refusing to accept his offer Patrick cursed Lugaid and his queen “Aillinn d. Oengus s. Nadfraich king of Mumu. So that from that out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Mist (See: Climate)

Mithraeus (See: Mitreus)

Mitreus [Mithraeus] – Mitreus was the 26th king of Assyria and king of the world after Sosarmus and before Tuatanes. He ruled for 27 or 28 years and during his reign the sons of Míl came to Ireland and fought the battles of Sliab Mis and Tailltiu. “It was in the last year but one of his reign that Érimón died.” “Mitreus = Metarailius is not so self-evident, but it may have arisen out of a hazy recollection of the two names *Arius* and *Arailius*, which came together earlier in the Eusebian list of Assyrian monarchs.” “Three years had the Sons of Érimón in the kingship of Ireland, to wit the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 313; **Vol. 5**, p. 175, 189)

Mnemonics (See: Verses, Mnemonics)

Mo-Choemōc – Mo-Choemōc was the son of Nessān. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 297)

Mochdaine – Mochdaine of the Fir Bolg was slain in the battle of Macha against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mochta – Mochta son of Murchad [Murchorad] was a joint king of the Ulaid during the reign of Dui Dallta Degaid, the 80th king of Ireland. “In his time was fought the Civil War, between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297, 463)

Mochta Manannach – Mochta Manannach of the Absdanaig fell in the battle of Corco Laide against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Mochthonna – Daeth Derg of Mochthonna fell in the battle of Finnabar against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mochutu – Mochutu of Raithin died during the reign of Domnall son of Áed, the 131st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Mod – “Mod (son of Umor) was settled on Modlinn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Modlind (See: Modlinn)

Modlinn [Modlind] – “Mod (son of Umor) was settled on Modlind.” “*Mod-linn* is presumably Clew Bay; at least in the Metrical Dindsenchas (ed. Gwynn, iii, p. 442) this name is used in correspondence to Insi Mod (= the Clew Bay Islands) in the prose text.” *Modlind* is in the same neighbourhood as *Rind mBera*: Kinvarra, Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 25, 67, 80, 81, 89)

Modarn [Modorn] – “Modarn was somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and Foyle rivers.” On Ith’s journey through Ireland, he passed through Modarn after the Marsh of Tír Sirláim and before Ailech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 17) (See Also: Rivers, Modorn)

Modesty (See: Fial)

Modorn (See: Modarn)

Modorn (See: Rivers)

Moen (See: Main, Menn)

Moenmag – Druim Bethaig in Moenmag was one of the points of contention between Érimón and Éber. The “death of Aed son of Suibne, king of Moenmag” was in the reign of Báetán, the 125th king of Ireland. “Conchobor of Moenmag, son of Ruaidri was slain.” “Moen (son of Umor, was settled in) Moen-magh with abundance of strength.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 155, 157, 161, 169, 371, 411, 467)

Mofebis [Mafemis, Mofemis] – Mofebis was the son of Eochu Fáberglas. “He (Fíachu Labrainne, the 6th king of Ireland) fought the battle of the Swamp in which Mofemis s. Eochu Fáebarglas fell.” His son was Eochu Mumu “from whom is Mumu named.” His other son was Mogaeth Mór-Ólach (the great drinker). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 219, 221, 229, 429, 447, 457)

Mofemis¹ – “He (Íriel Fáid) broke the battle of Lochmag, where Lug Roith [Lug Roth] son of Mofemis fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Mofemis² - Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of “Luachair Dedad, where Corbsen s. Corb Foibes s. Mofemis fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Mog Cuirb (See: Mug Corb)

Mog Láma – “Mog Láma the fierce hero, son of Lugaid, renowned and white, son of Cairpre the shapely, of bent head.” His son was Conaire Coem, who was a marriage kinsman of Conn Cet-Cathach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 335, 471)

Mog Nuadat – His son may have been Mucrama. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335) (See Also: Mug Nuadat)

Mog Ruith (See: Mug Roith)

Mogaeth Mór-Ólach – Mogaeth Mór-Ólach (the great drinker) was the son of Mofebis. His daughter was wife to Fíachu Labrainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 219)

Móin – Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide, in Móin in Catha [Chatha].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 321, 329, 485)

Móin Conain [Móin Conain meic Faebar] – “As for Fergus Red-side and his son, Britain Máel of whom are all the Britons in the world, they took Móin Conain and filled with their progeny the great island, *Britannia Insula*.” “The identification of Móin Conain with Anglesey seems to be a mere guess of O’Donovan’s (*Annals of the Four Masters*, Index). There is no record known to me (Macalister) of any eponymous “Conan” connected with the island: so in that assuming it some caution has to be observed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 149, 153, 157, 177, 193)

Móin Cruinneóce [Crannóichi] – The battle of Móin Cruinneóce was fought during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 413)

Móin Foichnig – “The battle of Móin Foichnig in Ui Failgne (was fought) against the Mairtine and the Erna” by Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 459)

Móin Mór – “The battle of Móin Mór, a devastation (?) of Mumu, broke with the Laigin and Connachta against Tairdelbach ua Briain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411, 413)

Móin Trógaide [Mon] –The battle of Móin Trógaide, in Cianachta [Connachta], was fought by Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland, against the Fomoir. “When they were in the thick of battle a plague came over them, so that the Men of Ireland died there, and Lugair and Ciasarn the king of the Fomoir died, as well as Sírna king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459, 461)

Moingfhind [Moingfhinn] (See: Mongfhinn)

Moirá (See: Cities)

Moirfesa (See: Morfessa)

Molaise – Molaise of Lethglenn died during the reign of Domnall mac Áeda, the 131st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Moling (See: Authors)

Moloth (See: Languages; Gaelic)

Molyneux (See: Authors)

Mombasa – “The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Mombasa and Zanzibar, in East Africa, live in a life-long terror of many kinds of demons, and a hysterical “possession” by these beings is a frequent phenomenon. Among these demons there is a group of one-armed, one legged and one-eyed spirits called *milhoi*, who are of stealthy habits and great malevolence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260n) (See Also: Peoples, Fomoraig)

Momfumbres (See: Astronomy; Stars; Mesembria)

Monaghan (See: County)

Monarchy – Érimón as “the founder of the “Milesian” monarchy. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 137) (See Also: Governance)

Monasterboice – “The many versions of LGÉ contain a multitude of poems from many periods. However, nearly all of those on which the original version appears to have been based were the work of four men.” One of those men was Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn (died 1056), lector and historian of the abbey of Monasterboice. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

Monastery of St. Mura – “It is at least a coincidence that this combination of a knowledge of Greek, with some Spanish connexion, meets us again, in the North of Ireland. In the cemetery which contains the few remaining relics of the Monastery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab, bearing beautifully designed interlacing crosses on each face.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 10)

Monastic Rules – “Virgin Ireland, island of the saints with many very fair [monastic] rules, rough peoples possessed it, without relics, with no great profit.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

Monday (See: Measurements; Time)

Mongfhinn¹ [Moingfhinn, Moingfhind] – Mongfhinn¹ was the daughter of Fidach of Mumu. Her brother Crimthann, the 113th king of Ireland, “died of the drink of venom which was apportioned to him by his sister, Moingfhind d. Fidach, of the poison that was set apart for Niall s. Eochu Muigmedon on account of her hatred.” Crimthainn Mór s. Fidach was made king, in the kingship of Ireland, for thirteen years; till he died of a deadly drink from his sister, Moingfhinn d. Fidach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347, 529)

Mongfhinn² – Mongfhinn² was “daughter of Nemed.” This is the same character as Mongfhinn¹ daughter of Fidach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 529)

Monsters – At the Battle of Life, the Sons of Míl fought against monsters in the shapes of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry. “We may compare the monsters summoned in an earlier (?) narrative (interpolated from an unknown source into O’Clery’s version of L.G.), to defend Conaing’s Tower against the Túatha Dé Danann themselves.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8, 35,)

Month (See: Measurements; Time)

Montibus Sina et Syon, De (See: Authors; Pseudo-Cyprian)

Moon (See: Astronomy; Moon)

Mór – Mór was the son of Tene. His son was Cermaid, who fell in the battle of Umall against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Mōr-rīgu – Mōr-rīgu, the war-fury, is sometimes called Anand or Danand. “In ¶338, perhaps by inadvertence, Anand and Mōr-rīgu are treated as separate persons.” In ¶366, “Note how a mistake (7 for .i.) has given Morigu an independent existence (entry *k*)”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103*n*, 131, 310) (See Also: Anand, Danand)

Morann¹ [Morann mac Máin]– Morann¹ was the son of Cairpre Cinn-Cait and Mani, the daughter of the king of the Ulaid. His inheritance was given to Feradach Fechnach “to preserve the truth (= legitimacy) of a prince.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305, 315, 325, 523)

Morann² – Morann² was one of the four sons of Cian Ciall of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Morann the Great – Morann the Great was one of the five sons of Lotan the Swift of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Mórba – Mórba was a servitor of Éber, of the Milesians. He commanded his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 45, 91, 101)

Morba – The battle of Morba in Ui Cennselaig was fought against Túathal Techtmar in which Meada son of Óengus Urleathan of the Fir Bolg, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Morbolc (See: Murbolg)

Morc mac Deled – Morc was the son of Dela of the Fomorians. The name may possibly be an invention by someone who picked up the Old Norse *myrkr* “dark.” After Nemed’s death, Morc and Conand oppressed the Nemedians with tribute requiring 2/3 of their progeny, wheat, and milk every year. “Just as on the plain called Mag Slecht, down to the time of St. Patrick, human and other sacrifices were offered to secure the continuity of harvest produce, so on the plain called Mag Cetne a similar tribute was paid, and in an equal assessment of two-thirds. And is it a coincidence that, in this artificially manipulated history, Morc the Fomorian leader, is labelled with a name which, written backward, spells Crom, the alleged name of the god of Mag Slecht?” In the battle at Conaing’s Tower, “belated reinforcements under an unexplained leader, Morc son of Dela,” defeated the Nemedians and drove them from Ireland. “As we shall see . . . , the line between the Fir Bolg and the Fomorians is not clearly drawn. The former are the children of Dela son of Lot: Morc mac Delad (the difference of declension must be acknowledged, but it does not present an insuperable difficulty in the way of an ultimate identification) fights with the Fomorians against the Nemedians, and the name of Lot is prominent among the Fomorian opponents of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 116, 117, 123, 125, 139, 141, 155, 173, 183, 192; Vol. 5, p. 489)

Mored [Moriath] – Mored was a linguist associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195, 268)

Morfessa [Moirfesa, Morfhis, Morias] – Morfessa was the sage and poet in the city of Failias who instructed the Túatha Dé Danann. The name “has the appearance of being adapted from biblical sources; Moirfesa = [Liber] *Sapientis*.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Morfhis (**See:** Morfessa)

Moria - Macalister suggests that “Moria” may have been misread as “Agoria” since in some forms of Irish script the capital “M” is not unlike “Ag.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204) (**See Also:** Agoria)

Moriah, Mount (**See:** Mountains)

Morias (**See:** Morfessa)

Moriath (**See:** Mored)

Morna – Morna was of the Túatha Dé Danann. His son was Conan whose wife was Finscoth daughter of Scal Balb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

Morning Star – “The story (of the Fall of the Angels) was taken over into early Christian tradition. The first of these passages, foreshadowing the downfall of the King of Babylon, and addressing him ironically as “Morning Star,” has given the name “Lucifer” to the leader of the revolting angels.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Morris, H. (**See:** Authors)

Mortality, the Great – “In his [Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland]] reign there was the great mortality the *Be a Faibethad*, in Failbethad, in the territory of Laigin; it is there that Eochu Fáebuir son of Conmáel died” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 217)

Mortan – The battle of Mortan was one of 20 battles fought by Mael-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Moses

Birth – Moses was born in the time of Nemed in Ireland. Moses was born in year 416 of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 195)

Cruithne – “This much expanded story of the wanderings of Míl comes from a source other than the previous redactions. Most noteworthy is the episode of the Cruithne, told to account for the Gaedil and Cruithne living together in the same country. It might be an adaptation of the story of Moses and Nel (or *vice versa*?).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 147)

Death – “It is in his (Amyntas, the 17th king of Assyria) period that Moses died.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147)

Gaedil – “The children of Nel are delivered by the son-in-law of the Egyptian king. This deliverer meets and almost joins forces with his prototype Moses. Some portions of this incident are probably due to later interpolation: it is in essence, however, at least as old as Nennius.” “In R² he (Nel) is brought into association with Moses, who has encamped with his followers at “Capacirunt”, the Pi-Hahiroth of Exodus xiv. 2, where Nel has an estate.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xvi, xxvii; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 3, 5, 33, 35, 59, 134, 136, 141; **Vol. 5**, p. 2)

Liber Occupationis Hiberniae – “This production was a slavish copy, we might almost say a parody, of the Biblical story of the Children of Israel. The germ which suggested the idea to the writer was undoubtedly the passage of Orosius (I.2.81), wrongly understood as meaning that Ireland was first seen from Brigantia in Spain, where there was a very lofty watch tower. This suggested a reminiscence of Moses, overlooking the Land of Promise from Mount Pisgah; and the author set himself to work out the parallel, forward and backward.” “It is a scholastic invention, designed to glorify the Gaelic ancestry by bringing them more closely into connexion with Moses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi; **Vol. 2**, p. 133)

Miracles

Cures – “And the lad (Gaedel Glas) was carried to Moses, and Moses made fervent prayer before God, and put the noble rod upon the place where the serpent had stung him, so that the lad was cured.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35 59, 61, 123, 143; **Vol. 3**, p. 198)

Plagues - “Aaron told him (Nel) tidings of the Sons of Israel, and the miracles and marvels of Moses, and how the ten plagues ... were brought upon the people of Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 33, 59)

Role – Íth, like Moses, was famous as a judge and lawgiver. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 3)

Saint Patrick - D’Arbois de Jubainville long ago pointed out that much of the legendary biography of St. Patrick is a mere adaptation of the history of Moses (R.C. ix, p. 111 ff.)” D’Arbois de Jubainville discerned how the story of Moses inspired many of the legendary details in the medieval lives of St. Patrick (see *Revue Celtique* ix, 111).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 293; **Vol. 5**, p. 2*n*)

Synchronisms

Amyntas - “It is in his (Amyntas, the 17th king of Assyria) period that Moses died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147)

Cenchres – “The synchronist has inadvertently prefixed Acenceres and Achoris, confusing the first of these with Cenchres, the successor of Achoris, and the contemporary of Moses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 311, 312)

Partholon – The plaguing of Partholon’s people “was at the end of two years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21)

Nemed – “The birth of Moses at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135)

Mosoch – Mosoch was the son of Iafeth son of Noe. “Mosoch, from him are the Cappadoces.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 151, 153, 155)

Mound (See Also: Sid-mounds)

Mound of the Three Men – The Mound of the Three Men was erected at Temair during the reign of Eochu son of Erc of the Fir Bolg. “The “Mound of the Three Men”, and the “Stone-Heap of the Solitary Man”, was it (Temair) called at the time of Eochaid mac Eirc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 179; **Vol. 5**, p. 83) (See Also: Temair)

Mounds of Fea – “Semplan (of the Túatha Dé Danann) from the Mounds of Fea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

Mounds of Flidais – “These are the first who ... into the mounds of Flidais, of whom is the cattle of Flidais named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 197)

Mountains (See Also: Sliab)

Alpine [Alps] – Cessair had “a sailing of twenty days to the Alpine Mountain: for a space of nine (or 18) days had she thence to Spain.” Theodosius killed his son Eugenius in the Alps. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233; **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Amanus, Mount – The progeny of Iafeth “possessed many territories in Asia, namely from Mount Amanus and Mount Taurus northward to the river Don, and to Northern Scythia.” “Sliab Mai” can be identified with *Amanus* by the help of Comestor (*Filii Iaphet tenuerunt septentrionalem regionem a Tauro et Amano montibus Ciliciae et Syriae usque ad fluium Tanaim* – Hist. Schol. xxxvii). Isidore testifies to the same distribution.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159, 253)

Ararat, Mount – “Iafeth died on the summit of Sliab Armenia (*Sleibi Formeinia*).” “*Formeinia*, of course, = *Armenia*, and the mountain intended is no doubt. Ararat.” Mount Ararat was the place where Noe’s ark landed after the Flood and corresponds to Dun na mBarc in Cessair’s flood, and to Mount Parnassus in Deucalion’s flood. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 143, 248; **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

Ben Bulbin – “*Mag nEba* is the maritime plain west of Benbulbin.” “*Eba Coirpre* is the plain north of Ben Bulbin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191; **Vol. 4**, p. 78)

Callan, Mount – O’Donovan identified Sliab Cailce with Mount Callan in the region of Corco Bascind in County Clare. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 338)

Carrowkeel – Carrowkeel has a bronze age burial cairn in which was found “a lam-dia ... a portable object, possibly an elongated water-worn stone, more or less flattened, a rounded oval in shape.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 238)

Caucasus, Mount – When the Milesians left Pharaoh Nechtenibus in Egypt they sailed “past India, past Mount Caucasus (*Sliab Coguaist*) from the west, past *Ithia* ...” Sliab Coguaist is usually identified with the Caucasus, but here it may conceivably mean the Hindukush Mountains.” The Fomorians came from here. “Lot Luamnech was his comely mother from Mount Caucasus pious and comely.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 146; **Vol. 3**, p. 75, 113)

Carmel, Mount – “The idea “that the acceptance of Abel’s offering was indicated by fire from heaven seems to go back to Theodotion ... It is, of course, developed under the influence of the narrative in I (III) Kings xviii (Elijah on Carmel).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 235)

Conmaicne Cūile – Conmaicne Cūile in southern Mayo has been misidentified in ¶306 with Conmaicne Rēin. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 294)

Conmaicne Rein [Conmacne Cuile]– “Now such was the greatness of their knowledge, that they (TDD) came without ships or vessels, and lighted upon the mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.” The first battle of Mag Tuired was fought in “Conmacne of Cul Tolad in Connachta.” “That is, The Mountain of the sons of Delgaid in Conmaicne Rein, or Conmacne Cuile.” “Conmaicne Rein is a region in what is now southern Leitrim.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155; **Vol. 4**, p. 21, 57, 86, 109, 141, 171, 213, 293, 294)

Curlew Mountains – “*Mag Luirg* stretches south of the urlew Mountains, Co. Sligo.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Etna, Mount – “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania ... to the island of Sicily, across the top of Mount Etna, by the side of the Torrian Sea ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27)

Hermon, Mount – “The story, as related in The Cave of Treasures, is to the effect that Adam, when dying, had commanded Seth and his descendants to remain on the holy mountain of Hermon, apart from the offspring of Cain, and that this injunction was repeated by each succeeding patriarch till the days of

Yârêd (Jared, which means “descent”), when the Sethites broke their oaths and went down to the encampment of iniquity of the Cainites.” “If it be necessary to seek any terrestrial identification for Sliab Emor (as it is envisaged by the Christian historians who have systematized these tales) we might perhaps suggest Mount Hermon; the association of that mountain, in apocryphal literature, with the Biblical Antediluvians and with the fallen angels, might indicate it as a suitable place from which to derive the uncanny Fomorians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 241; Vol. 2, p. 258, 259) (See Also: Mount Caucasus, Sliab Emor)

Hiberi – “What is the true story of the Sons of Mil? [Their origin is] a people that is in the mountain of Armenia, called Hiberi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Hindukush (See: Mount Caucasus)

Knockma – “*Cûl Chesra*, identified by earlier writers with one or other of the cairns on Knockma, Co. Galway, has been identified more reasonably by Mr. Morris with a large mound overlooking the town of Boyle, called *Knockadoobrusna*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235)

Moriah, Mount – “Mount Moria is alleged to have been the site of the altars of Solomon, David, Noah, Cain and Abel as well as of Abraham, and is specified by Maimonides (*Beit Abachria*, c. 2) as being the source of the earth from which Adam was made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

Mourne – “*Sliab Slanga* has been identified with Slieve Donard in the Mourne Mountains: for an expansion of the story connecting the mountain with its eponym, see MD iv 300.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84)

Pairtech – “The night of Adam, generous the repose, eastward upon Pairtech Mountain of Paradise.” “His first walk – beauty of strength – to the Spring of Partech of Paradise.” “Pairtech, the “great mountain” of Paradise is new: it appears again in the form of *Pariath* in the *Lebor Brecc* history of the creation (Todd Lectures, III, p. 48).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 177, 262)

Paps of Dana [Paps of Ana, Paps of Anu] – “Danand or Dana is the eponym of the two remarkable mountains called “the Paps of Dana” in Co. Kerry.” “Anand of whom are the Paps of Anu in Luachair (or, Urluachair).” “*Dā Chīch Anann*, the Paps mountains, south of Killarney.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 123, 155, 161, 183, 189, 299)

Parnassus – Parnassus was the place of landing for Deucalion and Phyrre in the Greek flood story. It corresponds to Mount Ararat from the Hebrew Genesis, and to Dun na nBarc in Cessair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172)

Pisgah - “Ireland was first seen from Brigantia in Spain, where there was a very lofty watch tower. This suggested a reminiscence of Moses overlooking the Land of Promise from Mount Pisgah; and the author set himself to work out the parallel, forward and backward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Pyrenees – The Gaedil journeyed “to the outmost bottomless abyss [the Atlantic Ocean], to Spain, to the Pyrenaean wood ridges.” “... over Druim Sait into Northern Spain, over the Pyrenees (?), till they were in the city of Breogan.” “The situation attributed to *Farus* (aliter *Forus*) suggests identification with the Pyrenees.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27, 73, 147)

Radrap [Sliab Radruip] – “In the mountain of Radrap the fate of Sem” (son of Noe). “The particulars as to the place of death of the patriarchs are doubtless taken primarily from poem no. V, quantrain 42: but from what source it reached that authority I (Macalister) have not discovered, and until it is found attempts at explaining Rafán and Radruip would be mere guesswork.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 189, 248; Vol. 3, p. 37)

Rafann [Sliab Rafán] – “In the mountain of Rafann, a pure, clear saying, the great sleep of Ham son of

Noe.” “The particulars as to the place of death of the patriarchs are doubtless taken primarily from poem no. V, *quantrain* 42: but from what source it reached that authority I (Macalister) have not discovered, and until it is found attempts at explaining *Rafán* and *Radruip* would be mere guesswork.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 189, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 37)

Riphean [Rhipaeon, Ríphi] – The Gaedil “sojourn at a mountain (Ríphi) where they receive the doom that not they but their children shall reach the Promised Land.” The Gaedil traveled “from the Riphean Mountain out of the north to the shore of Spain.” There they discover “a well with the taste of wine.” Their landing place is sometimes described as a headland or the promontory of the Rhipaeon Mountain. “... at the end of a week they reached the great promontory which is northward from the Rhipaeon Mountain, and in that promontory they found a spring with the taste of wine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 167; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 21, 25, 37, 43, 65, 71, 75, 101, 111, 137)

Ríphi (See: Mountain, Riphean)

Scardus – “The Scardus Mountains naturally suggest themselves, but there is nothing about them to account for “*Narbo*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 131)

Sierra Morena – “*Druim Sait*” is *Saltus Castulonensis*, the eastern part of the Sierra Morena.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 147)

Sinai – Mount Sinai was the mountain where the children of Israel “received the doom that not they but their children shall reach the Promised Land.” “... describing how the *Fir Bolg* feared to approach the mountain on which the invaders descended – based, not improbably, on the biblical account of the terrors of the Children of Israel at Mount Sinai.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii; **Vol. 4**, p. 309)

Taurus, Mount - The progeny of *Iafeth* “possessed many territories in Asia, namely from Mount *Amanus* and Mount *Taurus* northward to the river *Don*, and to Northern *Scythia*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159)

Three Gods [*Slīab na trí nDēe*] – “*Brian*, *Iucharba* and *Iuchar*. These were the three gods of *Danu*, from whom is named the Mountain of the Three Gods.” “*Slīab na trí nDēe*, if it had any objective existence at all, was doubtless a sacred mountain, haunted by a group of deities (compare *Slīab na mBan ffinn*) but it remains unidentified.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 300)

Mourne (See: Rivers)

Moy (See: Rivers, Modorn)

Moylinny (See: Mag Line)

Moylurg (See: Mag Luing)

Moyola (See: Rivers; Bir)

Moytura (See: Mag Tuired)

Muad (See: Rivers)

Muaid, the (See: Peoples)

Mucha (See: Muchos)

Muchos [*Mucha*] – *Muchos* was one of the ten daughters of *Partholon*; her husband may have been *Ecnach*. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 27, 57, 109)

Mucrama – Mucrama may have been the son of Mog Nuadat who fought in the battle of Mucrama. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Mucrama – The battle of Mucrama was fought between Art Óenfer son of Conn, the 101st king of Ireland, and Mucrama son of Mog Nuadat. Art Óenfer was killed by Lugaid mac Con, Lugaid Lagad and Ligrne Lagnech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Mug Corb [Mac Corb, Mog Cuirb] – Mug Corb of Clair was the son of Mac Rechtada Rígderg. He killed Melge the 60th king of Ireland in Mumu. Mug Corb reigned as the 61st king of Ireland for six years until he was killed by Óengus Ollam, grandson of Labraid Loingsech. His son was Fer Corb [Fer Chuirp]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279, 281, 289, 414, 515)

Mug Nuadat – “The division of the Provincials, sons of Coll, the division of Mug Nuadat and of Conn, more noble than all the divisions, for he was king, the sons of Ugoine divided it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469) (See Also: Mog Nuadat; Partition)

Mug Roith [Mog Ruith] – Mug Roith was the son of Mofebis. He died in the battle of Loch Léin during the reign of Conmáel, the 6th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 433)

Muimne – Muimne was one of the sons of Érimón and a chieftain. His mother was “Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne, she it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead. But Odba came from the South in a ship, along with her sons, and they maintained her till she died in Odba.” After the death of his father, Érimón, he and his two brothers assumed the joint kingship of Ireland as the 2nd kings. They divided Ireland into three parts and ruled for three or four years. He died of plague in Cruachu, or Mag Cruachan and left no progeny. His rule coincided with the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 39, 41, 57, 83, 85, 99, 105, 109, 187, 189, 225, 431, 495) (See Also: Incest; Partition)

Muimnig, the (See: Peoples)

Muincell – The battle of Muincell was one of twenty battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Muine Brocain – “The battle of Muine Brocain won by Congalach (the 155th king of Ireland), against the Foreigners, where 7,000 fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Muinechan – Muinechan was one of the 3 champions of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57)

Muinemón – Muinemón, king of Dairbre, the son of Cas Clothach, was associated with Fíachu Fínscothach in the killing of Sétna Airt, the 16th king of Ireland. He later killed Fíachu Fínscothach and became the 18th king of Ireland and ruled for five years during the reign of Arbaces, first king of the Medes. “By him were given golden neck-torques under the necks of men in Ireland; *muin* is “an ornament”, that is “an ornament under [= pendent from] necks. He died of plague in Aidne (or Mag nAilbe).” His son was Faildergdóit. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231, 233, 265, 501)

Muinfind – Muinfind was of the Túatha Dé Danann and possibly the daughter of Gormlinde. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Muirbeg – “Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland fell in the battle of Muirbeg (*sic*) at Tráig Bréna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Muirchertach

Ancestry

Son of Erc – “This is why Muirchertach is called mac Erca, for the love which bishop Erc of Slaine gave him ... Or Earc d. Loarn was his mother and that is why he is called mac Erca.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 359, 361, 363)

Son of Muiredach⁵ - Muirchertach mac Erca, *i.e.* Muirchertach s. Muiredach s. Eogan s. Niall Naigiallach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363, 367, 369, 373, 375, 385)

Battles

Almain – “The battle of Cenn Eich, the battle of Almon, it was a brilliant glorious time! The ravaging of Cliu, the battle of Aidne, and the battle of Mag nAilbe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 533)

Detna – Muirchertach, the 119th king of Ireland fought the battle of Detna in Brega against the Laigin to collect the Boroma Tribute. The battle was broken against the Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Druimm Dergaige – As a result of the battle of Druimm Dergaige, “the plaine of Mide was taken away from Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Mag nAilbe – Lugaid s. Loiguire, the 118th king of Ireland, attempted to enforce the Boroma Tribute against Laigin. “The Laigen came to Mag nAilbe and the battle of Mag nAilbe was set between them. It broke against Lugaid, and Muircertach s. Erc and Cairbe Mór s. Níall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Ocha – “Ailill Molt, s. Dathí, (117th king of Ireland) twenty years till he fell in the battle of Ocha at the hands of Lugaid s. Loiguire, and of Muircertach s. Erc, of Fergus Cerrbél s. Conall Crimthann, of Fíachra Lonn s. Cólbad, king of Dál Araide, and of Crimthann s. Enna king of Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 359)

Children – The two sons of Muirchertach were Fergus and Domnall. He may also have had a son, Báetan Brigi. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 367, 369, 373, 375, 385)

Death – “He was drowned in a vat of wine, (after being burned,) on Samhain night in the top of Cletech on the Boyne.” “I am afraid of the woman about whom many blasts shall play; for the man who shall be burnt in fire, on the side of Cletech wine shall drown him.” “The fate of Muircertach of the men, wounding, drowning, burning.” “Muircertach, valourous was the pillar, twenty-four bright years, In Cletech the sacred, by appointment of God, wine drowned him, fire burned him.” Muirchertach mac Erca died about 533 AD. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 360, 361, 363, 533, 543) (See Also: Triple Death)

Reign of – Muirchertach from Cenél Eogain was the 119th king of Ireland and he ruled for 24 years. During his reign the following people of note died: Ailill abbot of Árd Macha, Colmán mac Duach, Saint Brigid (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 559)

Synchronisms – Anastasius was ruler of the Romans when Muirchertach mac Erca was over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Muirchertach mac Néill – Muirchertach mac Néill was the Níall son of Mac Lochlainn; During the reign of Donnchad mac Flaínd, the 154th king of Ireland, Muirchertach fought and won a battle against the Foreigners in which Albdon son of Gothfráid, king of the Foreigners was killed. He also “circuited around Ireland [with] ten hundreds [of picked men]; his hostages were by him captured and delivered into the hands of Donnchad mac Flaínd.” Muirchertach mac Néill became king with opposition and ruled for 13 or 14 years till he fell at the hands of Uí Briáin and the Airgialla (and “the men of Fernmag”). During his reign was the death of Domnall ua Londgain, archbishop of Mumu; Muirchertach “took a chief pledge of Cashel of Cellachan”; and there was the Synod of Bri meic Taidg. “The battle of Áth Firdiáid broke before

Muirchertach mac Néill against the Connachta and ui Briuin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 411, 413, 565)

Muircertach mac Tairdelbaig – A notice only of the death of Muircertach mac Tairdelbaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Muirchertach ua Briain – Muirchertach ua Briain was king with opposition and ruled for 20 years until he died of a heavy sickness. During his reign was the battle of Crinach, a battle between the descendant of Eogan and the Ulaid, a mutual battle within Uí Ceinnselaig, the battle of Fidnach, the battle of Mag Coba, the battle of Áth Cliath, and a battle between Donnchad mac Muiredaig and Clann Domnaill. There was the blinding of Rúaidrí ua Conchobair; the plague of heat; the terror of St. John’s Day; the Synod of Ráith Bresail; and the death of Máel-Isu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413, 561)

Muirchertach ua Máel-Sechlainn – A notice only that Muirchertach ua Máel-Sechlainn, king of Temair, died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Muirchertaigh – Muirchertaigh may have been the son of Níall Glúndub; his son was Domnall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Muiredach¹ – His son was Bran Bec who fell in the battle of Uchbath during the reign of Aed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Muiredach² – “The battle of Lecc Uatha was broken against Domnall son of Muiredach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Muiredach³ – His son was Domnall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 411)

Muiredach⁴ [Muiredach Muillethan] – His son was Inrechtach king of Connachta who died during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. Síl Muiredaig is named from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 411)

Muiredach⁵ – Muiredach⁵ son of Eogan died during the reign of Lugaid Lonn, the 118th king of Ireland. His son was Muirchertach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359, 361, 363, 367, 369, 373, 385)

Muiredach Bolgrach – Muiredach Bolgrach was the son of Siomón Brecc. He killed Dui Finn, the 38th king of Ireland, when Artaxerxes Longimanus was king of the world. In his role as the 39th king of Ireland he ruled for only 1 year and 1 month until he was killed by Énna Derg son of Dui Finn. “Muiredach, a month over a year was king with great hostages; Muiredach suffered treachery in battle by Enna the Red, son of Dui.” The sons of Muiredach Bolgrach were Dui and Fíachu Tolgrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253, 257, 271, 507, 509)

Muiredach Forcraig – Muiredach Forcraig, king of Uí Tuirte, died in the battle of Sered Mag during the reign of Aed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Muiredach Mál – “Muiredach Mál (son of Ugoine Mor (settled) in Cliu Mail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Muiredach Muillethan (See: Muiredach⁴)

Muiredach Muinderg – Muiredach Muinderg was the king of the Ultonians of Ulaid. His son was Cairell and his grandson was the famous Tuan who passed through many transformations to tell the story of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 43, 86; Vol. 5, p. 225)

Muiredach Tírech – Muiredach Tírech was the son of Fíachu Sraibtime son of Cairpre Liffechair. His sons were Sin and Eochu Mugmedon. He drove Colla Uais from the kingship of Ireland to become the 110th king of Ireland. Muiredach Tírech ruled for 10 or 30 years “and exacted the Borama without battle; till the

Collas journeyed from Alba to Muiredach, after slaying his father, and after the banishment of Colla Uais from the kingship of Ireland, on the instructions of the druids. Then they attacked him with evil and inciting words, so that he should come against them.” However, Muiredach gave them an honourable welcome and a partnership in the battle with the Ulaid. After that battle he granted them the Ulidian share of the Borama Tribute for ever. Muiredach Tírech was killed by Caelbad son of Cronn Badraí above Daball. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331, 343, 345, 529)

Muirges – Muirges son of Conall died in the battle of Almu “on the third of the ides of December, a Friday” during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Muirges mac Tomaltaig – Muirges mac Tomaltaig, king of Connachta, died during the reign of Aed Oirdnide, the 147th king of Ireland. His son may have been Tadhg Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395, 411)

Muirisc – “Muirisc from from Mag Muirisc” was one of the daughters of Ugoine Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 469)

Muirisc – Rath Rigbaird in Muirisc was built by Fulmán, or by Etán. The battle of Glas Fráecháin in Muirisc was fought by Oengus Olmucaid in which Fráechan Fáid fell. The provincial king, Ailill Mac Mata of Muirisc. The battle of Cluain Mín of Muirisc was fought by Conmáel. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 159, 171, 223, 271, 275, 435)

Muirtemne – The battle of Tertas was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the territory of Conall [Conaill] of Muirtemne. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Muirthemne (See: Murthemne)

Mulla – The battle of Mulla was one of 20 battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Müllenhoff (See: Authors)

Mullingar (See: Cities)

Mulvian Bridge - Seuerus Afer killed the Roman ruler, Heluius, at the Mulvian Bridge. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Muma (See: Mumu)

Mumu [Muma]

Battles

Belach Mugna – The battle of Belach Mugna was “won by the Laigin against the Men of Mumu, in which Cormac mac Cuillenáin fell.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Brega – “A battle was fought between them (Airgetmar and Fíachu Tolgrach) in Brega, and Fíachu Tolgrach fell in that battle. The men of Mumu assembled thereafter, in the company of Eochu s. Ailill Finn, of Lugaid mac Echach Fíadmuine, and of Dui Ladrach, with the descendants of Érimón, and they drove out Airgetmar oversea for a space of seven years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259, 261)

Ciasarn – “Ciasarn son of Dorcha with colour was king of the family of the Fomoraig; he came over Mumu abroad with Lugair, in five battles. The battle of Luachair, the battle of fair Clár, the battle of Samhain, the battle of Cnoc Ochair, the fifth battle, without blame, was the battle of Móin Trógaide.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Cúil Coll – “The battle of Cúil Coll was broken for Diarmait (son of Muiredach) at the end of a fortnight against the Men of Mumu, the Osraighe, and the Gaill of Port Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 411)

Móin Mór – “The battle of Móin Mór, a devastation (?) of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Sliab Belgadain – “Fíachu Labrainne fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadain in Iar-Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 219)

Túathal Techtmar – “They gave him [Túathal] the kingship immediately, and he broke thirty battles against Mumu.” Túathal Tectmar fought the following battles against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father: Alla, Bladma, Cliu, Corco Duibne, Corco Laide, Daire, Dercderc, Eibhlinne, Femin, Feorann, Íarmbras, Lemna, Luachair Dedad, Mag Femen, Mag Raigne, Raide, Tir dá Glas (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 317, 319, 327, 555)

Bishop – “Domnall ua Londgain, archbishop of Mumu, rested” during the reign of Muircertach mac Néill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Fort - “Dun Cermna, which is not narrow, is concealed southward on the lively sea of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 443)

Headland - “Ros Náir ... in the border of Sliab Mis of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 133)

Hostages - “Gíallchad took the kingship for a space of nine years. He took a hostage from every five men in Mumu.” “Dairfhine and Dergthene the swift to the rampart of Mumu with thousands of hostages.” seven times he took away nine chariots, and long shall it be remembered! He took hostages of Ui Néill and stages of the Plain of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247, 475, 535)

Judgement – “The decision that Amorgen gave in Cenn tSáile in Mumu upon the deer and roes and quadrupeds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69)

Kings

Adamair Flidais – “Adamair Flidais of Mumu, son of Fer Corb, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

Conaire Mór – “Conaire the Great s. Eterscéil of Mumu” was of the progeny of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89)

Conchobor ua Briain – “Conchobor ua Briain, king of Mumu, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Conmáel – “Conmáel ... the first prince, with fame, it is said, from Mumu who took Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269; Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 431, 435, 497)

Corb Aulom – “Gruibne daughter of Gartnia, king of the Britons, wife of the king of Mumu, mother of Corb Aulom, from whom are the freemen of Mumu” escaped from Elim, the 94th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 483)

Cormac mac Carthaig – “Cormac mac Carthaig, high king of Mumu was slain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411, 413)

Cúroí and Eochu mac Luchta – Cúroí and Eochu mac Luchta were provincial kings over Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 271)

Deda – Deda s. Sin was the provincial king over Mumu during the reign of Conaire Mór over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Domnall ua Briain – “Domnall ua Briain, king of North Mumu, rested.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Eochu mac Dairi – Eochu mac Dairi was the provincial king over Greater Mumu during the reign of Túathal Techtmar over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Eochu Mumo – “Eochu Mumo from Mumu.” “Eochu Mumo son of Mefebis, from whom is Mumu named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 219, 221, 223, 457)

Eogan mac Ailella Érann – Eogan mac Ailella Erann was the provincial king over South Mumu during the reign of Túathal Techtmar over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Ér, Orba, Fergna, Ferón – “He (Érimón) gave the kingship of Mumu” to the four sons of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 157, 171)

Eterscéil Mór - “Eterscéil Mór maccu Iair, of the Erna of Mumu, (was king of Ireland for) five years, till he fell at the hands of Nuadu Necht.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

Fíachu Finscothach – “Fíachu Finscothach s. Sétna Airt s. Art s. Éber s. Ír s. Míl took the kingship of Ireland after the slaying of his own father by him, and by Muinemón s. Cas Clothach, in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231)

Finn – “Finn s. Bláth took the kingship (of Ireland) for a space of twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Sétna Art Inarraid s. Bres, in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

Finnit Mar – “Finnit Mar in good Mumu nine (years) to the hero of even colour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 519)

Forbri – Forbri s. Finn was the provincial king of Mumu who participated with his counterparts in the killing of Feradach Finn Factnach, king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Melge – “Melge s. Cobthach fell at the hands of Mac Corb s. Mac Rechtada Rígderg in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

Mog Corb - “Mog Corb in Mumu without sorrow, grandson of Rechtaid Rígderg, the fair branch of Cenn Mara fell before Óengus son of Labraid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 515)

Muinemón – “Muinemón s. Cas Clothach of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231)

Muircertach – “Muircertach the good king of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 561)

Óengus Olmucach – “Óengus Olmucach fell in Argatros at the hands of Énna s. Eoch of the men of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Rechtaid Rígderg – “Macha Red-hair d. Áed Ruad ... fell at the hands of Rechtaid Rígderg of Great Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267)

Sírlám – “Sírlam, settler of the hosts of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 507)

Tairdelbach ua Briain – “Tairdelbach ua Briain, king of Mumu, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Tigernach Tétbannach – Tigernach Tétbannach was the provincial king over “the other Mumu” during

the reign of Conaire Mór over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301)

Lakes

Loch Fordremain – “Loch Fordremain upon which is Traig Li at Sliab Mis in Mumu” was one of the three lakes that Partholon found in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17)

Loch Luigdech – “In that night on which the sons of Míl came into Ireland, was the burst of Loch Luigdech in Iar-Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 61, 75)

Mountains – Sliab Mis - “Loch Fordremain upon which is Traig Li at Sliab Mis in Mumu” was one of the three lakes that Partholon found in Ireland. “Ros Náir ... in the border of Sliab Mis of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17; Vol. 5, p. 133)

Partition

Fir Bolg - Gann and Sengann of the Fir Bolg occupied the two Fifths of Mumu, that is, from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais (Gann’s Fifth) and from Belach Conglais to Luimneach (Sengann’s Fifth). “The Fifth of Gann was East Muma, and that of Sengann West Muma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 29, 77)

Milesians – “Éremón took territory the exact middle of Ireland, except Muma ...” Éber the youngest ... the land which he chose with its homesteads, he took it, over the balances of Muma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 259)

Peoples

Cessair Company – “Fintan died, it is a subject of truth, in Mumu, of slow decay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 487)

Déssi – “The Déssi of Mumu are the progeny of Érimón. “The nine cantreds of the Déssi of Mumu” are descended from Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 65, 89, 325)

Eoganacht – The Eoganacht of Mumu were one of the “three free (companies) of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Erainn – “The Erainn of Mumu, of whom were the progeny of Dega” are descended from Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 65)

Erna – “The Erna of Muma, noble and joyous.” “The Erna of Mumu, of whom were the Clanna Dedaid” were descended from Érimón. “Eterscéil Mór maccu Iair, of the Erna of Mumu, (was king of Ireland for) five years, till he fell at the hands of Nuadu Necht.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 259; Vol. 5, p. 89, 299)

Plains

Leccmag – “Leccmag in Muma” was one of twelve plains cleared by Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 171)

Mag nAirbrech – “Mag nAirbrech in Fotharta Airbrech [This is a section of “Mumu” and of “Leth Cuind” and all that is best and most certain of them both is here]. This plain was cleared by Íriel Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Mag Assal – “Mag Assal in Mumu” was settled by Assal son of Umor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 111, 175)

Mag Cuile Feda - Mag Cuile Feda in Fotharta was one of twelve plains cleared by Íriél Fáid. “[A section of “Mumu” and of Leth Cuind” is this].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Mag Mide – Mag Mide in Fotharta was one of twelve plains cleared by Íriél Fáid. “[A section of “Mumu” and of Leth Cuind” is this].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Mag Moda – “Mag Moda in Mumu” was one of twelve plains cleared by Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123)

Mag Riada - Mag Riada in Fotharta was one of twelve plains cleared by Íriél Fáid. “[A section of “Mumu” and of Leth Ciund” is this].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Ridges - The fruitfulness of Druim Fingin in Mumu was a cause of the battle between Érimón and Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 155, 157, 161, 169)

Rivers

Eocha – The Eocha burst forth in the year after the battle of Lochmag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Féil Ercre - “In the year after that (the battle of Lochmag), the outburst of Suir and of Féil Ercre in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Suir – “In the year after that (the battle of Lochmag), the outburst of Suir and of Féil Ercre in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Territory – “In the territory of Liathan of Muma, the dark lord of slaughter died of plague.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 173)

Mund [Muind] – Mund was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urgrid and before Brude Urmund. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 183)

Munster – “A place called Tulach Tend was in the Munster province, in Corco Laige.” Munster authorities describe Ith’s journey through Ireland somewhat differently than those of the North. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 89; Vol. 5, p. 13)

Murbech – “Mil (son of Umor) was settled on Murbech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67)

Murbolg [Morbolg] – The battle of Murbolg in Dál Riata was one of three battles Nemed waged against the Fomorians. “Murbolg is somewhere in the north of Co. Antrim. According to a passage quoted by Hogan, Dunseverick is in it; it must therefore be what is now called Whitepark Bay, not Murloch as identified by O’Donovan.” Etán built Rath Rigbaird in Murbolg. “Sobairce built his fort in Murbolg of Dál Riata.” “Moreover, in the time of Erimon, was the building of Dun Sobairce, and Dun Cermna, and Dun Binne, and Carraig Bladraige in Murbolg, by Mantán son of Caicher.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 173, 191; Vol. 5, p. 167, 171)

Murchad¹ – Murchad¹ king of Laigen was the son of Bran [Bron] and he killed Fergal the 139th king of Ireland in the battle of Almu. Murchad¹ died during the reign of Cinaed, the 141st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 387, 389)

Murchad² – Murchad² “of the men of Tethba” was the son of Diarmait son of Airmedach son of Conall Guthbind son of Suibne; his son was Domnall, the 144th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391, 393, 395, 549)

Murchad³ [Murchorad] – His son was Mochta who was in joint rule over the Ulaid with Cormac son of Laithech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Murchorad (See: Murchad³)

Murgal - He is the son of Innrechtach son of Muiredach Muillethan. His son is Tomaltach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Muriel (See: Angels; Names of)

Murloch Bay (See: Seas, Bays)

Murthemne [Muirthemne] – Murthemne “who had the plain of salmon” was one of the ten sons of Bregon. He was one of the 36 chieftains who came to Ireland to avenge Íth. Mag Muirthemne was named for him. His wife (unnamed) was one of the queens of the Milesians who died at the landing in Ireland. “Murthemne died at the Great Pool.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 25, 41, 61, 85, 93, 99, 105, 107, 119, 133, 393, 467) (See Also: Mag Muirthemne)

Muscraige, the (See: Peoples)

Music – St. Brendan “having had a revelation of the music of Heaven, ever afterwards found earthly music disagreeable, and plugged his ears so as not to hear it.” The music of the Sirens lulled sailors to sleep. “String-sweetness of music, a steadfast beauty, southward, in the South part of Ireland.” “The battle of the three Collas on Fernmag, after their coming into Temair; the prudent one after the honours of their music ?) Fergus son of Fraochar Fortrán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1n, 21, 71, 75; Vol. 5, p. 419, 465) (See Also: Songs)

Music-pillow - “Conn who had a music-pillow of hides” [*Conn dian ceoladart codal*]. Macalister acknowledges that the translation of this line is uncertain, and that Hennessey in his translation of the Book of Fenagh (p.30) translates the line as “for whom assemblies are dear”; “but no book of reference at my disposal provides me with any justification for such a translation”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Musical Instruments

Bugle-horn – “The grandsons of the Dagda, who had a triple division (?) divided Banba of the bugle-horns.” “The founding of the Causeway of the Flood-tower no tuneful road and bugle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 217; Vol. 5, p. 421)

Harps

“Tubal, moreover, was the name of his brother: he it is who was father [and leader] of those who would handle harps and organs.” “Tubal invented harps of music (?)” “Iafeth son of Noe, it is he who first sounded a harp and an organ after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 159, 183)

“... the two men of cunning, a poet and a harper: Eir [Cir] and Cinenn [Innai, Onnai] were their names. A lot was cast upon them: the harper went to Éber, southward, and the poet to Érimón, northward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 103, 133, 155, 165, 417)

Organs – “Tubal, moreover, was the name of his brother: he it is who was father [and leader] of those who would handle harps and organs.” “Iafeth son of Noe, it is he who first sounded a harp and an organ after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 159)

Trumpet – Verse LXV, quatrain 26 reads in part: “The building of a causeway of a flood-tower of a creek of a road and of horns.” “The other MSS. give us, with various spellings, *ni bern-bōthair acht būaball* “no gap of a road but a trumpet”: the last word being further changed to *būadall* meaning, apparently “a victory hall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p.263, 330)

Zither – During the reign of Géde Ollgothach, the 23rd king of Ireland, “sweet as the strings of a zither was the voice and singing of every man during his reign.”(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Mygdonia – Keating has Partholon come from Mygdonia. “He (Partholon) came thereafter out of Mygdonia, that is, out of Graecia Parva.” Mydonia is either in, or another name for, Graecia Parva. “*Meigint*, in the R³ version, is doubtless Mygdonia, at the head of the Thermaic Gulf.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 27, 39, 89)

Myth and Ritual (See: Authors; Hooke)

Myths – “Henri d’Arbois de Jubanville saw all of Irish pseudohistory as an essentially unmodified repository of Celtic myth” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3)

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

N

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

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Index Compiled

by

Michael Murphy

2008

N

Na Lee – Fiachra Lonn received the lands of Na Lee and Cairleog which were awarded to him for his help in the battle of Ocha. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359)

Naamah (**See:** Coba)

Nabcadon – Nabcadon was the first king of the Chaldeans. “In the 10th year of the reign of Cyaxares, king of the Medes, Nabcadon went from Babylon; in his time the Temple of Solomon was burnt.” During his reign, “Astyages took the kingdom of the Medes. ““It was Nuadu Finn Fáil who was then over Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249) (**See Also:** Cyrus; Nabuchodonosor)

Nabcadon Cirius (**See:** Cyrus)

Nabcodon¹ – Nabcodon¹ was one of 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. “The list of heroes of Nimrod’s Tower agrees with that in *Auraicept* ... The names are selected, on some random principle which it is futile to try to determine, from a list of the immediate descendants of Noah; with such incongruous additions as Nabcodon, Latinus, and Langobardus. The first of these comes from an Ogham alphabet of names: see Calder’s *Auraicept*, p. 20).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 191, 267))

Nabcodon² – Nabcodon² was a linguist, associated with the school of languages in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar built by Feinius Farsaid after the fall of the Tower on Nemrod. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Nabuchodonosor – Nabuchodonosor was king of the Chaldeans (or the Persians) and he ruled for 7 (or 43) years. The “particulars about Babylonian kings come from a fragment of Alexander Polyhistor, derived from the Babylonian historian Berossus. The figures are quite wrong. Nabuchodonosor should have been credited with 43 years.” Nabuchodonosor was in Babylon during the reign of Cyaxares of the Medes. During the reign of Astyages, Nabuchodonosor burnt the Temple of Solomon after he devastated Jerusalem. “Bres Rí s. Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Nabuchodonosor king of the Persians.” His son was Evil Merodach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 165, 200; **Vol. 5**, p. 249) (**See Also:** Nabcadon)

Nachor¹ – Nacor¹ was the son of Saruch son of Reu son of Faleg; Nachor¹ was 29 years old when his son, Thare, was born and he lived for 119 years after Thare was born. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129, 131)

Nachor² [Nahor] – Nachor² was the son of Thare son of Nachor¹ son of Saruch. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 131)

Nadfraich – Nadfraich was the king of Mumu; his son was Óengus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Nahlat (**See:** Oliva)

Nahor (**See:** Nachor)

Nails (**See:** Building Materials, Tools)

Nairne, the (**See:** Peoples)

Nama (**See Also:** Nema)

Nama [Namadach] – Nama was the son of Eochu Garb son of Dui Temen son of Bress; his sons were Caicher and Nechtan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 125, 129, 133, 155, 157, 185, 189, 191, 195, 231, 237, 299)

Namadach (See: Nama)

Names - Names are assigned to commemorate or identify animals, people, places, things or events. On the etymology of names, Macalister says “ ...In all these cases, the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xi; Vol. 2, p. 239; Vol. 5, p. 9)

Animals

Boars – See: Torc Triath

Cattle- See: Fea, Femen

Dogs – See: Aig, Eloir, Saimer, Taig, Taircell

Horses – See: Attach, Gaeth, Gaine, Rea, Sidhe

Oxen – See: Etirge, Imaire, Lecmag, Lee

Sheep – See: Cirb

People

People Named for an Event – See: Gaedel Glas, Níall Frossach

People Named for Places – See: Adam, Colptha

Peoples

Peoples Named for Ancestors – See: Peoples, Albanians, Britons, Cainites, Elamites, Feni, Gaidel, Nemedians, Parthalonians, Scots, Sethites

Peoples Named for Places – See: Peoples, Fir Domnann, Trojans

Peoples Named for Things – See: Peoples, Fir Bolg, Gailoin

Places

Places Named for or from People or Animals

Cities – See: Cities and Towns, Enoch

Estuary – See: Inber Cichmuine, Inber Colptha, Inber Domnann, Inber Féile, Inber Scéne, Inber Sláine

Forts – See: Ailech Neit, Dún Cermna, Dún Crimthann, Dún Óengusa, Dún Sobairche, Dún Truach

Heights - See: Árd Macha, Árd Ladrann, Árd Nemid

Islands – See: Saimer’s Island

Lakes – See: Loch Aille, Loch Annind, Loch Cime, Loch Corrib, Loch Cutra, Loch Febail, Loch Laiglinne, Loch Luigdech, Loch Melge, Loch Orbsen, Loch Rib, Loch Rudraige

Mountains – See: Paps of Dana, Sliab Betha, Sliab Bladma, Sliab Cuailnge, Sliab Cualann, Sliab Eiblinne, Sliab Fraech, Sliab Fúait, Sliab na tri nDee, Sliab Slanga

Nook – See: Cúl Caichir, Cúl Cessrach

Plains – See: Mag Adair, Mag Ai, Mag Aidne, Mag Aife, Mag Airiu, Mag Asail, Mag Broin, Mag Cirba, Mag Clíu, Mag Cuib, Mag Deisi, Mag Dela, Mag Dul, Mag Fea, Mag Femen, Mag Lége, Mag Life, Mag Ligen, Mag Line, Mag Main, Mag Méde, Mag Meidi, Mag Midi, Mag Mórba, Mag Muirisc, Mag Muirthemne, Mag Nairb, Mag Orbsen, Mag Slanga, Mag Tharra, Mag Tibra, Mag Treg, Mag Treitherne

Regions – See: Alba

Ridges – See: Druim Asal, Druim Dairbrech

Rivers – See: Life

Royal Centers – See: Emain Macha, Temair

Stone-heaps – See: Carn Conall

Strands – See: Strand of Eochail

Places Named from Things – See: Ireland, Plain of Fal,

Things

Goblets – See: Cumna, Samail, Set

Spear – See: Aréadbhair

Tools – See: Tools, Coulter, Plough Irons, Share

Swords – See: Refill

Namūs – According to the Syriac *Cave of Treasures*, Namūs was the daughter of Enoch son of Enoch. Her daughter was Haykel who, according to the *Cave of Treasures*, was the wife of Noah. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 218)

Nár¹ – Nár¹ was one of the ten sons of Bregon (or Bíle) and was one of 36 chieftains who came to Ireland with the Gaedil. Ros Náir in Sliab Bladma was named for him. After the invasion, Nár¹ remained in the South as one of Eber's chieftains. He died in Eibliu. Nár¹ had three (unnamed) sons. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 107; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 25, 27, 43, 45, 91, 101, 105, 107, 133)

Nár² – Nár² was one of the three triplet sons of Eochu Fiedlech - Bres, Nár, Lothar - also known as three Finds of Emain. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 88; **Vol. 5**, p. 305, 325) (**See Also**: Triplets)

Nár³ – Nár³ was the Fairy Woman who went adventuring with Crimthann Nia Nair in Edar. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305)

Nár (See: Dún Náir)

Nar-plain – Ugoine Mór settled “the Nairne in Nár-plain, sparkling the place.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Narb – Narb was the son of Ugoine Mór. “Narb in Magh Nairb, slain on this side (?)” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Narbonne (**See**: Cities)

Narboscorda – “Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania to the land of Narboscorda.” For Macalister this was a difficult name to interpret. He says: “As it apparently lies between Albania and the Bosporus, it is presumably (though not necessarily !) somewhere in the Balkan peninsula. The Scardus Mountains naturally suggest themselves, but there is nothing about them to account for “Narbo”. The city called Sarmizegethusa in Dacia, afterwards more manageably named Colonia Ulpia, could also be behind the word under discussion. A further clue might be offered by Narbo (= Narbonne), forty miles south of which town were people called the Sordones or Sordi; but to call in the aid of these names would make the geography of the passage more unintelligible than ever. Naturally I have considered the possibility of treating the word as predicative, *nar bo scorda* “that was not ...” cut, or enclosed, or delimited, or ploughed, or something of the kind; but this expedient is not satisfactory. There I leave the question; there may be some, perhaps quite simple, explanation which does not happen to have occurred to me.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 131)

Nassad – In a gloss on ¶311 indicates that Nassad was a saint from Britian in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down). (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 297)

Nathí [Dathí] – Nathí was the son of Fíachra son of Eochu Mugmedon. Nathí was the 115th king of Ireland, the last of the Pre-Christian kings, and he ruled for 23, 27 or 33 years. During his reign he exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle. “Till Nathí came the divisions [of Ireland] introduced by Ugoine continued.” His death came when he was struck by lightning at Sliab Elpa as he was attacking the tower of a fortress; or, it was the arrow from the bow of Formenius in the tower that killed him. “The men of Ireland took the body of the king with them to Ireland, with four men of rank beneath it, to carry it: Dungus, Flannngus, Tuathal, and Tomaltach; and he broke ten battles between Sliab Elpa and Ireland, though he was dead and lifeless.” His son was Ailill Molt. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 138, 163, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 469, 469*n*, 529, 555)

Nathra – Nathra was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227)

National Library, Dublin - MS #P.10266 was formerly in the Phillips Collection at Cheltenham but was transferred to the National Library, Dublin. Only the first two folios contain LGE material and there does not appear ever to have been any more of the text. It is a single quaternion, 10 x 7.3 inches, prefixed to a fragment from another MS with folios of a larger size. The writing is minute running across the whole page in a single column of 41 lines. Arabic figures are freely used in the text, and this and other indications suggest a date of c. AD 1480 - 1520. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. vi, xv, xvi)

Navan (**See**: Cities)

Navigation (**See**: Transportation)

Ne’elatama’uk (**See**: Oliva)

Neannel (**See**: Nenual)

Nechao – Nechao was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for eight years after Nechepsos and before Psammeticus. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Nechao II – Nachao II was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for eight years after Psammeticus and before Psammeticus II. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Nechepsos – Nechepsos was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for six years after Stefinatis. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Nechtán¹ – Nechtán¹ was the son of Eochu Garb and the brother of Nama. This character is most likely the same as Nechtán². (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 125, 185)

Nechtán² – Nechtán² was the son of Nama and brother of Caicher; his wife was Boand daughter of Delbaeth. “Cairpre fell – remember thou! By the hand of Nechtán son of Nama: Nechtán fell by the poison at the hands of Sigmall, grandson of free Midir.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 133, 155, 189, 191, 195, 231)

Nechtán³ – Nechtán³ was one of the three sons of Telle son of Cait Conaitchend. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Nechtán⁴ [Nectán] – Nechtán⁴ was one of six brothers who were chieftains of the Cruithne from Thracia. He was slain in the battle of Ard Lemnachta. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177, 179, 181, 425)

Nectanebus [Nechtenibus, Nekht-neb-ef] – Nectanebus was the 35th (45th or 15th) Pharaoh of Egypt after Cincris. His daughter was Scota² who was wed to Mil. Mil left him after 8 years “because Nectanebus is too weak, in the face of the conquering Alexander the Great, to be of any service to him as a patron.” Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and drove Nectanebus into Ethiopia. He was actually “Nectanebus II (Nekht-neb-ef in the Egyptian records), the last native king of Egypt. “Nectanebus reigned 1650 – 1667 in the Age of Abraham.” “It is true that he was driven from his kingdom and fled to Eithiopia: his conquerer was not, however, Alexander the Great, but Artaxerxes Ochus, B.C. 350.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 222; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 37, 39, 41, 63, 69, 109, 125, 135; **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 311, 312; **Vol. 5**, p. 33, 49, 51, 65, 71, 75, 127)

Nechtenibus (**See:** Nectanebus)

Needles (**See:** Tools)

Neferites – Neferites was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for six years after Amarteus and before Achoris. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Neglisarus (**See:** Neriglissor)

Negua¹ – Negua¹ was the son of Alainius (Elinus) son of Ibath; he had 4 sons: Vandalus, Saxus, Bogardus, Longbardus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 161, 216, 253)

Negua² – Negua² was the son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb son of Ibath; he had three sons: Saxus, Boarus, Uandalus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23)

Nehemias – In the 10th year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, “Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

Neid (**See:** Net I)

Néilline [Nellín] – His son was Fergus, who was responsible for killing Ainmire, the 124th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 369, 545,)

Neir – “Lot equalled all her troop in strength, the mother of Cicul son of Gumoir: daughter of Neir rough and hairy, from Mount Caucasus of the crooked top.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 75)

Neit (**See:** Net I)

Nekht-neb-ef (**See:** Nectanebus)

Nel [Nelius, Niuil, Scot]

Ancestry – Nel was the son of Feinius Farsaid and he was born at the Tower of Nemrod. His wife was Scota¹, daughter of Pharaoh Cincris. “Some say that the reason why she was called “Scota” was that “Scot” was her husband’s name, and “Scots” the name of the people from whom he came.” His son was Gædel Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 37, 39, 163, 165, 195, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 5, 11, 25, 33, 39, 49, 53, 59, 65, 91, 123, 127, 129, 141, 156)

Correspondences – “Nel corresponded to Terah (to some extent also to Moses).” “The functions of Nel and of Míl became assimilated, so that the two heroes as they are presented in the text before us are virtually doublets of one another.” “Míl = Nel and slays his brother Nenual [= Refloir], and being driven out, flees to Egypt and marries Scota. This fratricide looks like an adaptation of the Cain-Abel episode, but it is a common type of folk tale and may be original.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 3, 157)

Death of – “Nel died, after a long space in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 37, 63)

In Egypt – “It is the aforesaid Nel son of Feinius Farsaid whom Pharaoh Cincris King of Egypt invited, for the greatness of his skill, his knowledge, and his learning: and Pharaoh granted him an estate (at Capacirunt), and his daughter, Scota her name, was bestowed.” Nel went to Egypt to teach Pharaoh languages. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 4, 39, 197; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 3, 11, 33, 49, 53, 59, 93, 127, 135, 136, 137, 250; **Vol. 5**, p. 1, 121)

Israelites – “The children of Nel are delivered by the son-in-law of the Egyptian king. This deliverer meets and almost joins forces with his prototype Moses.” “In R² he (Nel) is brought into association with Moses ... Nel gives them supplies, thereby angering Pharaoh.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 3, 5, 33, 35, 37, 59, 61, 63, 134, 141, 143, 147)

Linguistic Ability – “Feinius Farsaid [the sage] extracted the speech of the Gaedil out of the seventy-two languages, and gave it afterwards to Nel, his own son.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 147; **Vol. 2**, p. 11, 49, 55)

In Scythia – “In Verse XIII, “In the quatrains rejected, 2-8 give us the history of the family of Feinius, with the singular episode of Nel’s slaying Nenual – a Cain and Abel incident ignored by the prose texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 157)

Nelius (See: Nel)

Nellín (See: Néilline)

Nem – Nem was the bishop who died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Nema¹ - His son was Iar, a linguist in the city of Ibitena in the plain of Senar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Nema² (Nama) – His sons were Bile and Refloir. “Note that in this version Refloir is not the son of Refill, but of “Nema” or Noemius, who is his grandfather in the other texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73, 136, 144; **Vol. 5**, p. 49) (See Also: Noemius)

Nemain (See: Neman)

Nemaind (See: Neman)

Neman¹ [Nemain, Nemaind] – Neman¹ was the daughter of Elcmar, daughter of Delbaeth son of Ogma. Neman¹ was one of the two wives of Net son of Indui. The war-fury, Mor-rigu, is sometimes called Neman.

She was slain in Ailech by Nemtuir the Red of the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 103n, 104, 123, 131, 155, 161, 183, 189, 195, 217, 237, 306)

Neman² – Neman² was the son of Maduda son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic; his son was Enna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Nemed¹ – “Others of the books say that Nemed was of the family of the son whom Partholon left in the east, Adla s. Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Nemed² [Nimeth]

Ancestry – Nemed son of Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia. “He is distinguished as “holy”, i.e. in the sense of the Latin *fas*, one privileged to enter religious assemblies.” “Others say that Nemed was of the seed of the son whom Partholon left in the East, namely, of the seed of Agla son of Partholon.” Nemed’s wife was Macha. Nemed had four sons: Starn, Iarbonel the Soothsayer, Fergus Redside, and Annind. A fifth son was possibly Artoat. “Artoat is a misreading for Iarbonel; in Kg it becomes further corrupted to Artur, and explained harmonistically as a son born to Nemed in Ireland: incidentally opening the door to a possibility of linking up, by misapprehension, the Nemed story with the Arthurian legend.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, 5; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 153, 157, 163, 167, 171, 173; Vol. 2, p. 175, 177, 195, 249; Vol. 3, p. 87, 115, 121, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135, 141, 149, 151, 153, 155, 163, 169, 190, 194, 195; Vol. 4, p. 9, 33, 43, 98, 107, 127, 139, 153, 155, 167, 187, 215, 249; Vol. 5, p. 185)

Árd Nemed (See: Árd Nemed)

Arrival in Ireland – Nemed arrived in Ireland 30 years after (the plaguing of) Partholon (‘s people). “On the fifteenth, I am certain, Nemed reached the land of Ireland: On Wednesday, it was fairer for that, he landed in Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxii, xxv, xxxiv, 3; Vol. 2, p. 177, 185, 195, 213, 249, 250, 251, 252; Vol. 3, p. 33, 35, 37, 83, 121, 127, 131, 165, 169; Vol. 4, p. 43, 205, 255; Vol. 5, p. 489)

Battles Fought

Fomorians – Nemed won three battles against the Fomoraig – Badbгна in Connachta, Cnamros in Laigne, Murbolg in Dál Riada. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115, 116, 123, 135, 173)

Badbгна – Nemed won the battle of Badbгна in Connachta against the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 173)

Cnamros - Nemed won the battle of Cnamros in Laigne against the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 173)

Conaing’s Tower – After Nemed’s death his people were oppressed with heavy taxes by the Fomorians, which led them to a final battle at Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 117, 123, 125, 127, 139, 141, 143, 151, 153, 155, 157, 163, 175, 183, 185, 187; Vol. 5, p. 179, 489)

Golden Tower – “There appeared to them a tower of gold on the sea, and they all went to capture it: and all were drowned except the Nemed-octad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 129, 131, 194)

Murbolg - Nemed won the battle of Murbolg in Dál Riada against the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 173)

Ros Fraechain – “It is Nemed who won the battle of Ros Fraechain against Gand and Sengand, two kings of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 135)

Chieftains of – “Beothach, Iarbonel, Fergus, Art, Corb, who followed (?) without sin, Sobairche, active Dobairche, were the five chieftains of Nemed, good in strength.” Note that seven are named. (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 59, 95, 108, 121, 169)

Death Of – Nemed died from plague in Oilean Árda Nemed in Ui Liathain in Mumu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 116, 123, 135, 137, 173)

Forts Dug – “Two royal forts were dug by Nemed in Ireland, Raith Cimbaith in Semne, Raith Chindech in Ui Niallain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 123, 133, 171)

Journey of – According to Nennius, “Nimeth, a certain son of Agnomen, came to Ireland, who is said to have sailed for a year and a half upon the sea: afterwards he took harbour in Ireland, having suffered shipwreck, and he remained there for many years: and once more he put to sea with his followers and returned to Spain.” “forty-four ships had he on the Caspian for a year and a half, but his ship alone reached Ireland.” “He came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north. His tally was 34 ships, with 30 in each ship. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 121, 129, 131)

Lakebursts – “There were four lakebursts in Ireland in the time of Nemed: Loch Cal in Ui Niallain, Loch Munremair in Luigne, Loch Dairbrech, Loch Annind in Meath.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 133, 171, 190, 194)

Language – “Now the learned count four divisions in the Gaelic language, with four names: The Great Story, the Judgements of Nemed, the Science of Cermna, and the Science of Cano, the fourth.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 55, 119)

Learned Men – “Kg, while properly sceptical about the survival of Fintan, quotes an interesting verse naming four learned men in the four quarters of the world at the time of the Flood, to wit Finntān, Ferōn, Fors, Andōid son of Ethor. Ethor reappears as one of the triad which closes the dynastic line of the Túatha Dé Danann: in Ferōn and Andōid we recognize with little difficulty two of the alleged sons of Nemed, called in the present compilation Fergus and Ainnind.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 175)

Plains Cleared – Nemed cleared the timber from 12 plains: Mag Cera, Mag Eba, Mag Cuile Tolaid, and Mag Luirg in Connachta; Mag Seired in Tethba; Mag Tochair in Tir Eogain; Mag Seimne in Araide; Mag Macha in Airgialla; Mag Muirthemne in Brega; Mag Bernsa in Laighne; Leccmag and Mag Moda in Mumu.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 116, 123, 133, 135, 171, 173)

Synchronisms

Abraham – “In the 604th year of the epoch of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland: and it had dominion 400 years over Ireland.” “640 years from the birth of Abraham to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193; **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 159)

Assyria – “Bellepares “had been 9 years in the kingship of the world when Nemed came into Ireland.” “In the time of the latter (Manchaleus) king of Assyria” Nemed came into Ireland. Nemed died during the reign of Astacadis king of Assyria. “470 years from when Nemed came till the end of the rule of Assyria, and they had 17 kings contemporaneously with Nemed.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 35, 37, 137, 159, 161)

Athens – “In that time of Nemed began the kingship of Athens, with Cecrops for its first king.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 137)

Fir Bolg – The Fir Bolg took Ireland 200 years after Nemed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 179)

Flood, the – “Moreover 1562 years from the Flood to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

Gaedil, the – “In that time further, Sru s. Esru s. Gaedel Glas was expelled from Egypt.” “Sru son of

Esru was in exile in Scythia at that time, as well as his son, Eber Scot.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137)

Medes – In the 140th year of the rule of the Medes the seed of Nemed came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

Moses – Moses was born around the time of Nemed’s death. “In that same time the ten plagues were brought upon the host of Egypt, and the people of Israel were driven from Egypt into the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 137, 187)

Partholon – Nemed arrived in Ireland 30 years after Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 185, 195)

Troy - Nemed came to Ireland 2 years after the taking of Troy when Tutanes was high king of the world. Nemed came into Ireland 20 years after Troy was captured for the last time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, 23, 35)

Temair – “Liathdruim was its name under the Taking of Nemed, that is, Liath s. Laigne, who cleared the ridge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

Nemed³ – Nemed³ was the son of Allot son of Ogamain son of Toithecht; his son was Nenual. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 29, 31)

Nemed⁴ – Nemed⁴ was the son of Badra. He had three sons: Cessarb, Luam and Luachra. “Eochu son of Erc fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed s. Badra.” “It is certainly no coincidence that persons described as “three sons of Nemed” appear in ¶289 to slay the last of the Fir Bolg kings. That the names of the father, and of the sons, of this Nemed are different from the corresponding names associated with what we may call the “official” Nemed, is a matter of comparatively small importance in criticizing the identification. And we further note that the names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessarb, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Luigne, and Luasad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3, 11, 21, 33, 35, 45, 51, 53, 55, 111, 173, 295; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Nemed⁵ – Nemed⁵ was the son of Sroibcenn; he killed Conaire Cóm, the 100th king of Ireland, at the battle of Gruitine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 525)

Nemed⁶ – His daughter was Mongfhinn². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 529)

Nemedians, the (See: Peoples)

Nemnach – “The Hostelry of Da Derga ... was essentially no hostelry; indeed no one in his senses would at any time in the world’s history have established a hostelry with a river flowing *through* it, especially a river so liable to spates as the Dodder. But such a place is not at all improbable for the establishment of a worship centre; we may compare *Tech Mairisen* at Tara, situated above the spring called Nemnach, and undoubtedly a sacred building of some kind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 262)

Nemnius (See: Authors; Nennius)

Nemón – Nemón was the son of Ailchad son of Trogan son of Ogaman son of Tosc; his son was Esced. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Nemrod [Nimrod] – Nemrod was the son of Cush son of Ham son of Noe. “According to the *Cave of Treasures* Nimrod learned wisdom from Yóntôn son of Noah, but the devil afterwards perverted the teaching.” Nemrod was one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower. “Thus was Nemrod, a valourous powerful champion, a haughty oppressive and hard-hearted man, a well-known hunter of high renown in the eastern lands of Asia ... By that man was Babylon founded at the very first, in the middle of

the plain of Senar, with the river Euphrates flowing through its middle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 254; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 47, 51, 126, 139, 140)

Nemrod’s Tower [Tower of Babel] – “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod; fifty miles over every side did the royal Tower contain. Thrice four men and three score, tuly, the reckoning of leaders and strong kings by whom the Tower was made in the East, including Nemrod and Nabcodon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37, 147, 149, 191, 193, 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 45, 47, 51) (See Also: Architecture, Tower)

Nemtuir the Red – “Net son of Indui and his two wives, Badb and Neman without deceit, were slain in Ailech without blame by Nemtuir the Red, of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 237)

Nennius [Nemnius] (See: Authors)

Nennius: British History and the Welsh Annals (See: Authors; Morris)

Nenuail (See: Nenual)

Nenual¹ [Nenuail]– Nenual¹ was the son of Baath son of Nenual³ (or Ibath) son of Feinius Farsaid. His son was Noemius. He took the principedom of Scythia. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17, 23, 65, 130)

Nenual² – Nenual² was the son of Febri Glas son of Agni Find son of Eber Glunfhind; his son was Nuadu. He ruled the Gaidel jointly with Toithecht son of Tetrech in the Maeotic Marshes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 23, 29, 77, 132, 160) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Nenual³ [Neannel, Nenuail] – Nenual³ was born in Scythia and was the son of Feinius Farsaid. Nenual³ was left behind in the principedom of Scythia when his father went to the Tower of Nemrod. After his father’s death, he inherited the chieftainship. His sons were Baath and Noemius. Nenual³ died after Sru and the Gaedil reached Scythia. According to Ó Cléirigh he died of plague. Verse XII, “in the quatrains rejected, 2-8 give us the history of the family of Fenius, with the singular episode of Nel’s slaying Nenual – a Cain and Abel incident ignored by the prose texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 11, 17, 39, 49, 65, 67, 91, 93, 95, 144, 157, 158, 168)

Nenual⁴ [Noenel] – Nenual⁴ was the son of Nemed son of Allot son of Ogamain; his son was Allot. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 29, 31, 103; **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 29)

Nera – Nera was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227)

Nerbgén (See: Nerua)

Nerbgene (See: Nerua)

Nerchon (See: Nercon)

Nerchu (See: Nercon)

Nercon ua Semeoin [Nerchon, Nerchu] – “Eidleo s. Alldui, he was the first man of the Túatha Dé Danann who fell in Ireland, by the hand of Nercon ua Semeoin, in the first battle of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 113, 147, 177, 227, 310)

Neriglissor [Neglissarus] – Neriglissor was the of son of Evil Merodach of the Chaldeans. He ruled for 30 (or 4) years. His son was Labashi-Marduk. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165, 200,)

Nero Caesar – Nero Caesar was ruler of the Romans after Claudius. Nero reigned for 16 years. “By him was Peter crucified and Paul was beheaded, and Rome was burnt. He killed himself thereafter.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573) (**See Also:** Suicide)

Nerua¹ [Nerbgen, Nerbgene] – Nerua¹ was a woman of the Partholon expedition. She may have been the wife of Rudraige son of Partholon. “Nerbgen the vehement, a woman’s fight of violence (?)” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 9, 81)

Nerua² – Fiatach Finn, the 92nd king of Ireland, ruled for 3 years during the reign of Nerua², the Roman ruler who reigned for just 1 year and 4 months. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 573)

Ness – His (her?) son was Conchobor⁵. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 39; **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 275)

Nessan – Nessan is mentioned in the *Feilire of Óengus* as the father of Mellan and of Mo-Choemoc. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 297)

Net¹ [Neid, Neit] – Net¹ was the son of Inda [Indui] son of Allda son of Tat. “Fea and Nemaínd (“two daughters of Elcmar of the Brug”) were the two wives of Net, *a quo* Ailech Neit.” His sons were Delbaeth, Edleo, Esairc. In some versions his son is Elada and his grandson is Bres. “Net fell in Carn Ui Neit, by the druidry of Lug Lamfada.” Or, “Neid was burnt in Ailech Neid” during the reign of Acrisius in Assyria. “Net son of Indui and his two wives, Badb and Neman without deceit, were slain in Ailech without blame by Nemtuir the Red, of the Fomoraig.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 171, 173; **Vol. 4**, p. 99, 100, 101, 103, 121, 123, 127, 129, 131, 133, 149, 151, 155, 157, 161, 181, 183, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 211, 237, 296; **Vol. 5**, p. 15, 493)

Net² – Net² was the husband of Elcmar, daughter of Ernmas. “Evidently (this is) Net², great grandson of Net¹, if we may believe a pedigree included in the interpolation of ¶[368].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103)

Net³ – Net³ was the son of Ogma son of Elatha son of Delbaeth. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129)

Net⁴ – Net⁴ was the son of Indai son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189, 191)

Neta-Segamonas – Neta-Segamonas is a name inscribed on an Ogham stone in the Decies of Waterford, which may be the same as Nia Segamain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 415)

Nets (**See:** Tools)

New Grange – New Grange is a bronze age burial cairn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 238)

New Testament (**See:** Authors, Anonymous)

Nia – Nia son of Cormac, a king of the southern Ui Neill was slain in the battle of Almu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Nia Segamain – Nia Segamain was the son of Adamar Foltchain son of Fer Chuirp[Corb] son of Mug Cuirp [Corb]. He killed Conall Collamrach to become the 72nd king of Ireland and he ruled for 7 years until he (“the curly chariot-fighter”) was killed by Enna Aignech [Airgdech] son of Óengus Tuirmech. “He it is who drank a draught of herbs of the children of Eochu of Argatros.” His son was Finnáth Mar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 287, 289, 295, 414, 475, 477, 517) (**See Also:** Neta-Segamonas)

Níall¹ – Níall¹ was the son of Cernach Sotal son of Diarmait son of Aed Slaine. His son was Fogartach, the 140th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Níall² – Níall² was the son of Eochaid³ who was descended from Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 89)

Níall³ – There were three Níalls who were kings of Ireland and came from Cenél Eogain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 559)

Níall⁴ – His son was Cairbre Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Níall⁵ – His son was Conall Crimthann who died during the reign of Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357)

Níall⁶ – His son was Conall Earbreg. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Níall Caille – Níall Caille was the son of Aed Oirdnide. He fought the battle of Leth Chaim against Conchobor son of Donnchad. Níall Caille became the 149th king of Ireland and ruled for 13 or 14 years until he was drowned in Callann. During his reign Eogan Mainistrech abbot of Árd Macha died and there was the drowning of Thorkill. However, Thorkill may have been drowned “in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn son of Máel-Ruanaid” during the reign of Conchobor. In his time also, there was a battle against the Foreigners in which 300 died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397, 551)

Níall Frossach [Frassach] [Níall the Showery] – Níall Frossach was the son of Fergal son of Máel-Duin. He took his name from the showers that poured by the miracles of the King when he was born. There were 3 showers when he was born (or in his reign): a shower of white silver, a shower of honey (or blood) and a shower of wheat. Níall Frossach was the 145th king of Ireland and ruled for seven years until he died in Í of Colum Cille while on a pilgrimage. During his reign were the deaths of: Fer Da Crich abbot of Árd Macha and Flaithri mac Domnall, king of Connacht. His son was Áed Oirdnide. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387, 393, 395, 551)

Níall Glundub – Níall Glundub was the son of Áed Finnliath. He became the 153rd king of Ireland and ruled for three years until he fell in the battle of Áth Cliath at the hands of the Foreigners. During his reign the assembly of Tailtiu was renewed; there was the hosting of Loch Da Caech; there was a battle by the Foreigners against the Laigin on Cenn-Fuait; and Conchobor ua Máel-Sechlainn, king of Mide, died. His son was Domnall ua Neill (a.k.a. Domnall mac Muircertaigh). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399, 403, 553)

Níall mac Eochada – He may have died during the reign of Diarmait mac Máil-na-mBo. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 407, 413)

Níall mac Máel-Sechlainn – He may have died during the reign of Diarmait mac Máil-na-mBo. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 407)

Níall Noi-giallach [Nai-giallach] – Níall was the son of Eochu Mugmedon and the foster son of Crimthann Mac Fidaig. He was hated by Mongfhinn daughter of Fidach and she tried to kill him with poison, but killed her brother, Crimthann, instead. Níall Noi-giallach became the 114th king of Ireland and ruled for 26 or 27 years. He fought many battles to exact the Borama Tribute, including 12 battles against Enna Cennselach and the battle of Cruachu Claenta against Labraid son of Bresal Belach. Thereafter he exacted the Tribute without further battle until he went East to the Sea of Wight and was killed by Eochu son of Enna Cennselaich as he was invading the kingdom of Letha. “His body was brought from the East by the men of Ireland; and whenever the Foreigners would give them battle, they would raise the body of the king aloft, and the battle broke before them thereafter.” His sons may have been Cairbre Mór, Conall Crimthann, Conall Gulban, Eogan, Loiguirí mac Néill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 373, 375, 385, 557)

Niam – Niam was a woman (?) of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Nicaea – In the time of Constantine the Great was the Synod of Nicaea. Philippicus was a ruler of the Romans until “Anastasius blinded him at Nicaea.” Anastasius II ruled the Romans for three years until Theodosius deposed him at Nicaea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577, 579, 581)

Nich. Ethics (See: Authors, Aristotle)

Nicolson, Bishop (See: Authors)

Nicomedia – Constantine the Great fell in Nicomedia while striving for the kingship of Persia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Nil – Nil was the son of Garb son of Tuathach son of Uathmor from Sliab Eموir. He was a Fomorian. His son was Cicul [Cichol]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 15)

Nile (See: Rivers; Nile)

Nilus (See: Rivers; Nile)

Nimeth (See: Nemed²)

Nimrod (See: Nemrod)

Nine Waves (See: Measurements; Distance)

Ninias [Ninyas, Zaineus, Zameis, Zames] – Ninias was the son of Ninus son of Belus; his mother was Samiramis. Ninias ruled for 35 or 38 years and was high king of the world when Partholon came to Ireland. Noe died when Ninias had reigned for just four years. Partholon died during the 18th year (the last year) of Ninias’ reign which was in the 90th year of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 241, 242; Vol. 3, p. 19, 31, 35, 92, 93, 96)

Ninnech (See: Hindech)

Ninnid – Ninnid was the son of Fergus Cennfota. His two sons were Báetán and Eochu, who ruled jointly as the 123rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 371) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Ninus – Ninus was the son of Belus and the first king of the Assyrians who reigned (or lived) for 52 years. His wife was Semiramis and his son was Ninias. “No other attempted to exercise authority over the peoples or to bring the multitude of nations under one hand, and under tax and tribute, but he alone.” Babylon was fortified by Ninus. “Orosius (i. 1, ii. 2) stresses the contrast between the peaceful pastoral life of earlier times and the military turmoil which resulted from the ambitions of Ninus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 13, 47, 51, 127, 209, 232; Vol. 3, p. 19, 29, 31, 35, 37, 92, 189; Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 414, 567)

Synchronisms

Abraham – “In the 42nd (or, 23rd, 43rd) year of the reign of Ninus was Abram born.” In the tenth year of the age of Abram was the death of Ninus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209; Vol. 3, p. 29, 31, 93, 96)

Aegialeus – “Ninus began to reign in the 32nd year of Aegialeus, king of Sicyon.” The last year of his 52 year reign over Greece was the first year of the reign of Ninus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 29, 96)

Feinius Farsaid – “There were two years after the coming of Feinius from the north until Ninus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 39)

Tutanes – “874 years from the beginning of the principedom of Ninus to the end of the principedom of Tutanes, king of the world.” “The figures of Eusebius are not correctly reproduced. He allows only 853 years between the beginning of the reign of Ninus and the end of that of Tautanes (the Tutanes of our text): whereas R² has 874.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, 222)

Tower of Nemrod – “It was 42, 52, 62 years from the dispersal of the Tower to the principedom of Ninus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 11, 51)

Nionuall (See: Manual)

Ninyas (See: Ninias)

Nith (See: Rivers)

Niuil (See: Nel)

Noah (See: Noe)

Noble Island, the (See: Ireland)

Nobles (See: Society)

Nodens (See: Nuadu³)

Nodons (See: Nuadu³)

Noe [Arsa, Olybama, Noah]

Ancestry – Noe was the son of Lamech son of Mathusalem son of Enoch. “This is the interpretation, and the significant sense of the name Noe; *requies*, or “rest.” “For thus did Lamech speak after the birth of Noe: this boy shall be he who shall comfort and deliver us from labours, from the labours of our hands in the accursed ill-fated earth, which God cursed.” “Noe found favour and honour before God. For this Noe is the one righteous perfect man who was found, of the excellent children of Seth, who had not mingled with the iniquitous children of Cain.” “There is no authority in any of the Versions or MSS. for the emphasis laid upon Noah being the *one* just man of his generation.” “Noe is the second Adam, to whom the men of all the world are traced.” Noe was 600 years old when he went into the ark, and he lived for 350 years after the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 31, 35, 93, 103, 105, 107, 115, 119, 125, 145, 241, 243, 244, 247, 258; Vol. 2, p. 126, 191, 199, 203; Vol. 3, p. 5, 153; Vol. 4, p. 41, 98, 127, 133, 153, 187; Vol. 5, p. 11, 183)

Children

Daughters – The three daughters of Noe, and the wives of his sons, were Olla, Oliva, and Olivana. Alternative names for Noe’s daughters are: ‘Adâtan’êsês, Aholah, Aholibah, Aholibamah, Arisisah, Aurca, Cata Recta [Jatarecta, Laterecta], Cata Casta [Chasta], Cata Flavia [Flauia, Cataflua, Catafluuia], Cataslinna, Nahlat, Nê’êlâtamâ’ûk, Pharpia, Salit, Sêdêqêtêlêbâb. “Note that the discovery that the wives of Noah and his sons were their respective sisters had not been made when the MS. of R² used by gF was written.” “The names of the women of Noah’s family were themes for endless vain speculation. According to the *Book of Jubilees* Noah’s wife was called ‘Emzârâ, and the wives of his sons were respectively Sêdêqêtêlêbâb, Nê’êlâtamâ’ûk, and ‘Adâtan’êsês. Various Jewish and other apocryphal authorities name Noah’s wife Noria, Noema, Bath-Enos, Tithea and Haical; Eutyclus names Salit, Nahlat, Arisisah as the wives of his sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 31, 115, 123, 125, 141, 145, 153, 163, 169, 189, 210, 211, 212, 213, 221, 254; Vol. 2, p. 172, 201, 209)

Sons – The three sons of Noe were Shem, Ham, and Japhet. “Noe divided the world into three parts among his sons.” “Others say that a son was born to Noe after the Flood, named Ionitus.” “According to

the *Cave of Treasures* Nimrod learned wisdom from Yôntôn, son of Noah.” “The *Book of the Bee* gives Yônatôn as the name of the post-diluvial son, whom Noah loaded with gifts and sent forth “to the fire of the sun” in the east.” In the tale of Cessair, Bith is a son of Noe who is excluded from the ark. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 1, 4, 21, 23, 31, 35, 111, 115, 123, 125, 133, 135, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 157, 159, 163, 167, 169, 171, 189, 210, 212, 213, 217, 221, 243, 253, 254, 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 47, 51, 148, 172, 177, 181, 183, 185, 189, 195, 199, 201, 205, 209, 247n; **Vol. 3**, p. 37, 45; **Vol. 4**, p. 253)

Wives – Noe’s wife was Coba, his sister. “Coba, wife of Noe, she it is who wove raiment for everyone after the Flood.” “The *Cave of Treasures* says that Noah married Haykel d. Namus d. Enoch.” Other names that have been attributed to Noe’s wife are: Bath-Enos, Dalila, ‘Emzârâ, Haical, Noema, Noria, Percoba, Phuarpara, Tithea. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 31, 111, 123, 125, 127, 159, 169, 210, 211, 212, 213, 218; **Vol. 2**, p. 201)

Altar – “After he emerged from the ark, “Noe caused an altar to be builded to God.” “Mount Moriah is alleged to have been the site of the altars of Solomon, David, Noah, Cain, and Abel as well as Abraham, and is specified by Maimonides (*Beit Abachria*, c. 2) as being the source of the earth from which Adam was made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 131, 204, 221)

Ark – Noe was 600 years old when he went into the ark and 601 when he came out. Noe was a year and 16 days in the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 4, 31, 33, 35, 109, 115, 117, 121, 123, 125, 145, 191, 199, 219, 220, 243, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 172, 189, 197, 199, 201) (See Also: Ark)

Building of - “There came to Noe the construction and ordering of the ark in accordance with the teaching of God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 33, 109, 111, 191, 219, 220, 242, 243; **Vol. 2**, p. 199) (See Also: Building Materials)

Banba – “She claims an antediluvian origin – older even than Noe – and to have lived at Tul Tuinne like Fintan, Cessair’s companion.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 8, 35)

Cessair – Noe refused entry into the ark by Bith, Cessair, Fintan and Ladra. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167, 169, 171, 175, 181, 189, 201, 203, 237, 238, 241) (See Also: Cessair)

Death – “Nine hundred and fifty years the life of Noe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125, 187, 199)

Flood – The Flood drowned the whole of the world except for Noe’s family and the animals that he preserved on the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 4, 21, 31, 33, 111, 115, 117, 121, 123, 125, 133, 135, 145, 219, 220, 243, 244; **Vol. 2**, 172, 173, 197, 199) (See Also: Flood)

Rainbow – “... the rainbow, given for a sign of friendship to the progeny of Noe after the Flood, that God shall be united with them so long as the rainbow is seen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 135) (See Also: Climate)

Skills – “Now Noe began to work husbandry, made ploughing and reaping, and planted a vineyard.” “In the Pseudo-Berosus of Johannes Annius ... we read how “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of divine origin: therefore he was called *Olybama* and *Arsa*, which mean ‘heaven’ and ‘sun’.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137, 159, 212)

Noema (See: Coba)

Noemius [Nema] – Noemius was the son of Nenual. “Eber Scot took the kingship of Scythia [by force] from the progeny of Nenual, till he fell at the hands of Noemius s. Nenual.” There was a contention between him and Boamain son of Eber Scot. Noemius killed Boamain and took the leadership of the Scythians until he was killed by Ogamain son of Boamain. His son was Rifill (or, Refloir). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17, 23, 39, 65, 67, 73, 95, 107, 128, 129, 136, 144, 158, 161)

Noemma – Noemma was the daughter of Lamech and Sella; sister of Tubalcain. “She was the first weaver, and the first who fashioned raiment for everyone in the beginning.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91)

Noenel (See: Nenual; Noinel)

Noinel [Noenel] – Noinel was the son of Refloir. He and his brother, Refill, drove Agnomain son of Tat out of Scythia. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97, 128, 158)

Nook (See: Cúl Cessrach)

Nore (See: Rivers)

Noria (See: Coba)

Norsemen, the (See: Peoples)

North (See: Direction)

North Cape – The journey of the Gaedil “starts from Egypt, passes through the Red Sea, . . . , through the Black Sea, on the the North Cape, and thence, 300 years thereafter, to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 138)

Northeast (See: Direction)

Northern Ocean (See: Seas)

Nuadhu (See: Nuadu³)

Nuadu¹– Nuadu¹ was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Áed Oirdnide. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

Nuadu² – Nuadu² was a warrior of the Laigen who wounded Conn Cét-Cathrach in the rout to Temair and was beheaded by him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 333)

Nuadu³ [Írial, Nodens, Nodons, Nuadhu, Nuadu Airgetlámh]

Ancestry – Nuadu was the son of Echtach son of Etarlam son of Ordan. His sons were: Caither, Cucharn, Etarlam, Fir Nuadat, Sí nArgetrois, Tadg. “The interpolative material in R³ makes Uillend to be son of Tadg Mór, an otherwise unrecorded son of Nuadu.” “Of the interpolations, the most interesting, if not the most comprehensible, is one (§385) suggesting an identity between Nuadu Airgetlam, the leader of the Túatha Dé Danann, and Írial Fáid, one of the early chieftains of the Milesian expedition.” “Írial Fáid, the son of Érimón, . . . “is called Nuadu Airgetlam. Nuadu Airgetlam had two sons, Glas *a quo* Sí nArgetrois, and Fir Nuadat; and they took the principedom over Ireland; for Nuadu was not in partnership with them, for he was a youth, and there was no disturbance of division among them, on account of his piety to his brethren; but he used to feed and clothe every child born to him, and he suppressed the children of the one and enlarged those of the other for their piety; for what learned men say is, that every princely family that is in Ireland, save the Eoganacht, is of the seed of Nuadu Airgetlam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 21, 33, 98, 99, 103, 104, 127, 131, 133, 159, 167, 171, 187, 195, 247, 296; **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 25, 27)

Battles

Mag Tuired 1 – “The Túatha Dé Danann suffered great loss in the battle, and they left the king on the field, with his arm cut from him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 119; **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 57, 63, 98, 113, 147, 177, 201, 221)

Mag Tuired 2 – Nuadu was slain in the second battle of Mag Tuired by Balor the Strongsmiter. “In that first battle his arm was hewn from Nuadu, and his head in the last battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 119; Vol. 4, p. 98, 100, 103, 119, 125, 149, 163, 181, 185, 201, 229)

Death – Nuadu was slain in the second battle of Mag Tuired by Balor the Strongsmiter. He was beheaded. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98, 100, 101, 103, 119, 125, 149, 151, 163, 181, 185, 201, 229; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Diety – “This being is doubtless to be identified with Nodons, or Nodens, a diety whose chief sanctuary known to us is the Romano-British temple at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire. ... Theories differ as to the department over which he presided: the sea-monsters depicted in the mosaic pavements at Lydney Park have suggested that he was a sea-god; the “silver arm” conspicuous in his folklore being (rather fancifully) explained as a poetical description of a narrow strait of water between two islands. It has also been suggested that he was a patron of wealth (in cattle).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 97, 98)

Kingship – Nuadu was king of the Túatha Dé Danann for seven (or, four) years at the time of their invasion of Ireland. Once his arm was fully healed by Miach, he regained his kingdom and ruled for an additional 20 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 119; Vol. 4, p. 11, 21, 33, 35, 95, 98, 99, 101, 113, 115, 125, 153, 165, 167, 171, 177, 185, 221, 223; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Periodicity – “There is a suggestion of some kind of periodicity in the coincidence that Nuadu’s reign had lasted the for the same length of time before his misfortune (a recurrent feast at which the king-god was replaced?).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99)

Sword of – “From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu: no man would escape from it; when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard, there was no resisting it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 145, 169)

Synchronisms

Belochus – Belochus was the 18th king of Assyria. “In the 19th year of his reign the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland: and Nuadu Airgetlam was king over them after the expulsion of Bres.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

Bellepares – Bellepares was the 19th king of Assyria. During his reign the second battle of Mag Tuired was fought and Nuadu was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

Wounding of – Nuadu, the king of the Túatha Dé Danann, lost his right arm in the first battle of Mag Tuired. “Sreng son of Sengand with spears, in the hard battle of Cunga of wounding, gave a blow to noble Nuadu, and lopped from his right side his right arm.” The loss of his arm apparently “disqualified him from sovereignty (a fact tacitly assumed, but not categorically stated).” “The leeches were seven years healing him, and an arm of silver was put upon him.” Nuadu was healed “by Creidne the craftsman and Dian Cecht the leech, who with Goibniu the smith and Luichne the wright make up a quaternity of departmental deities ... That Miach, son of Dian Cecht, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver, and that his father slew him in jealousy ... are later embellishments of the tale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 63, 98, 99, 100, 113, 115, 147, 149, 163, 165, 177, 183, 201, 221, 223)

Nuadu⁴ – Nuadu⁴ was the son of Nenual son of Febri Glas; his son was Allot³. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 23, 77, 160)

Nuadu Declam – Nuadu Declam was the son of Eochu Fáebarglas, son of Conmáel son of Éber son of Míl; his son was Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Nuadu Finn Fáil – Nuadu Finn Fáil was the son of Gíallchad. He killed Art Imlech in battle to become the 32nd king of Ireland which he ruled for 40 or 60 years. “Nuada quenched – an unshared strength – the great

authority of the host of Breogan's seed; though evil, sharp and slender and modest his manner, he was king of Ireland alone." "Or it is in the reign of Fraortes king of the Medes that Nuadu took the kingship of Ireland." Nuadu Finn Fáil was killed by Bres Rí, son of Art Imlech. His son was Aedán Glas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247, 249, 253, 265, 271, 443, 451, 465, 505)

Nuadu Necht [Nuada Necht] – Nuadu Necht was the son of Sétna Sithbac of the Laigin. He killed Eterscéal Mór in the battle of Aillinn. "Nuadu Necht took the (85th) kingship of Ireland for a space of two seasons, in the reign of Octavianus, till he fell at the hands of Conaire Mór son of Eterscéal in the battle of Clíu in Ui Dróna." His son was Fergus Fairge. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 291, 299, 301, 521)

Nuadu Nert-chalma – Nuadu Nert-chalma of the progeny of Muimne son of Érimón was slain in the battle of Feorna against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Nuadu ua Lomthuile – "Nuadu ua Lomthuile chanted verse CXXXII", a poem of one quatrain which begins: "Of the loss of the day of Almon." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Nuadu Uama – Nuadu Uama was the son of Calc son of Dergthene. His brother, Cennlunga was slain at the battle of Iarmbras. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Nuchal [Nuchul] – Nuchal is the name of the sping in Paradise from which flow four rivers – Phison, Geon, Tigris and Euphrates. "The name Nuchal here given as the fountainhead of the four rivers, can hardly be dissociated from Nuchul, given as the name of an African river in the Geographical Poem of Ros Ailithir (P.R.I.A., xvi, p. 241). Its (probably erroneous) identification with the Nile, and the identification of the latter with Gihon, may have led to the transference of the name to the well-spring of Paradise." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 197, 268)

Nuchul (See: Nuchal)

Nudd – The Brythonic Nudd may possibly be compared with the Irish Nuadu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

Nudity (See: Taboo)

Numbers

1

Arm, Leg, Eye

Fer Caille – "Fer Caille is there described in these terms: a man with cropped hair such that if a sack of crab-apples were poured on his head, they would all become transfixed thereon, so that not one would fall to the ground: with a single arm, a single eye, and a single leg." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 261)

Fomorians – "The invaders are described as having single arms and single legs (§206, 216) to which R² in §216 adds single eyes. These deformities do not appear in §213, 217, but that may be because they had already been specified, and did not need to be repeated." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 259, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 75)

Ghormuhas – "The demonic Ghormuhas, who enter into the folklore of the aboriginal Santals of Chhota Nagpur, have a close analogy to the Fomoraig." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260)

Milhoi – "The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Mombasa and Zanzibar live in a life long terror of many kinds of demons, and a hysterical "possession" by these beings is a frequent phenomenon. Among these demons there is a group of one-armed, one-legged, and one-eyed spirits called *milhoi*, who are "of stealthy habits and great malevolence." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260n)

Spellcasters – “Persons casting spells are sometimes represented as putting themselves, so far as possible, into the same state – standing on one foot, gesticulating with one hand, closing one eye, and speaking a formula in one breath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260)

Colour – “How gH ascertained that the garments made for Adam and Eve were of one colour does not appear.” In the time of Tigernmas a slave was allowed to wear a single garment with only one colour. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 234; **Vol. 5**, p. 209) (See Also: Colours)

Cubit – The window in Noe’s ark, and the ark itself, was one cubit thick. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 191)

Day – On her journey to Ireland, Cessair had one day in Asia Minor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233)

Hireling – “Thereafter Mil came into exile. They had four ships, with 15 wedded couples, and a hireling, in every ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67, 109; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Language - After the Flood, until the building of the tower of Nemrod, all men had one common language. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 143)

Man – “For this Noe is the one righteous man who was found, of the excellent children of Seth, had not mingled with the iniquitous children of Cain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 119)

Month – 30,000 martyrs were killed in one month by Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Queen – There were “twelve kings and one queen of the Greeks, from Alexander son of Philip to Cleopatra; 270 years the length of their kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

Ship

Cessair - Cessair and her company came to Ireland in one (or three) ships. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

Fomorians – After the battle of Conaing’s Tower, “not a man of them escaped except the people of one ship of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

Milesians – “Odba came with her sons in one ship, from the South.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 83)

Nemed – “Forty-four ships had he (Nemed) on the Caspian Sea for a year and a half, but his ship alone reached Ireland.” After the battle at Conaing’s Tower, “none escaped but in one ship, in which there were thirty warriors.” At the Tower of Gold, “the eddy took their ships from them except one boat, which carried Nemed and his three sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 125, 131, 143)

Partholon – “Then he (Partholon) came into Bigin (?) of the Greeks [with] a ship’s crew, and burnt a house over his father and his mother.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265)

Son – “Learned men relate that the Gaedil were conducted to Ireland by 36 leaders”, including one son of Bile (Mil).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 25)

Tree - After their expulsion from Paradise, “A space of three months after the transgression, the one palm tree fed and clothed them (Adam and Eve).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 179)

Week

Banba – “Forty years were they in the island: thereafter a disease came upon them, so that they all died in one week.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179)

Battle – The first battle fought in Ireland was at Mag Itha between Partholon’s people and the Fomorai. “They were a week fighting it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 13)

Fir Bolg – “And in one week they took Ireland, [though the days were different].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 9, 31)

Partholon – “Now first came *Partholomus* with 1000 persons, both men and women, and they increased till they were 4000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 53; **Vol. 4**, p. 255)

Window - Noe’s ark had just one window. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109)

Synchronisms

Battles

Bile Tened - The battle of Bile Tened in which Amorgen was slain was one year after the battle of Cúl Caichir. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 171)

Cúl Caichir - The battle of Cúl Caichir was one year after the slaying of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 171)

Burial – Slánoll, the 22nd king of Ireland, died. “And his colour changed not, nor did his body decay; and it was taken from the earth by his son Oilill s. Slánoll, at the end of a year, and it was not decayed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Flood - Noe was one year and 16 (or 17) days in the ark. In the story of Banba, Ireland was 1 year and 40 days under the flood before Partholon came. Fintan son of Bochra was one year under the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197; **Vol. 5**, p. 225)

Gaedil, the - The Gaedil were one year in the islands of the Caspian Sea. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 99)

Kings

Alba

Burgnith Guidid Gadbre – He ruled the Picts for just one year. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183)

Gest [Feth, Ges] – Gest reigned for just one year. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 183)

Guidid Gaed Brechach – According to the Paris MS., Guidid Gaed Brechach ruled the Picts for one year instead of 50. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148)

Assyria

Cambyses - The last year of the reign of Cambyses was the first year of the Túatha Dé Danann in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209)

Mithreus – The last year of the reign of Mithreus was the first year of the joint reign of Muimne, Luigne and Laigne as the second kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187, 189)

Egypt - Psammuthes ruled for 1 year after Achoris. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Ireland

Baetán - Báetán son of Ninnid ruled for one year as the 125th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 545)

Cáelbad – “Cáelbad s. Crunn ruled for one year as the 111th king of Ireland till he fell at the hands of Eochu Mugmedon. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345, 529)

Conchobor Abrat-Ruad – “Conchobor Abrat-Ruad, a year, (as the 88th king) till he fell at the hands of Crimthann.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 523)

Domnall and Fergus – Domnall and Fergus the two sons of mac Erca ruled as the 122nd kings of Ireland for one year. They died a natural death. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367, 543)

Elim Olfínechta – Elim Olfínechta, the 29th king of Ireland, “took the kingship of Ireland, one year, till he fell at the hands of Giallachad s. Ailill Olcháin s. Sírna.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247, 505)

Eochu Apthach – Eochu Apthach of Corco Laigde s. Lugaid ... one year in the (34th) kingship thereafter. There was a plague every month in his reign.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

Eochu Gunnat – “Eochu Gunnat, one year, (as the 105th king) till he fell at the hands of Lugaid.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339, 527)

Érimón – Érimón spent one year in joint sovereignty with Éber. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 161; **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

Fergus Dubdétach – Fergus Dubdétach, one year, (as the 103rd king) till he fell in the battle of Crinna, at the hands of Cormac s. Art s. Conn.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 527)

Finnat Már – Finnat Már s. Nia Segamain ... One year had he (as the 76th king), till he fell at the hands of Bresal Bó-díbad s. Rudraige.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295)

Fogartach – Fogartach the 140th king of Ireland reigned for one year till he fell in the battle of Cenn Delgen at the hands of Cinaed s. Irgalach. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389, 549)

Fothads, the – “The Fothads took a year over Banba full of huts.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 527)

Muireдах Bolgrach – “Muiredach a month and a year had he in the (39th) kingship, till he fell at the hands of Énna Derg s. Dui.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253, 507)

Slanga – Slanga son of Dela of the Fir Bolg reigned for just one year. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49; **Vol. 5**, p. 491)

Rome

Claudius – Claudius ruled for one year and seven months till he was slain in Sirmium. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Decius – Decius and his son ruled for one year and one month. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Iulianus – “Iulianus ruled for one year and seven months, till a horseman slew him with a stoke of a club on the crown of his head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Nerua - Nerua ruled for one year and four months. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Opilius Macrinus - Opilius Macrinus and his son Diadumenianus ruled for one year till they fell before the Roman soldiers. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Titus – Titus ruled for one year after his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Nemed - Nemed sailed for one and a half years before reaching Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 131)

Partition – “In the year after the battle of Tailtiu, the Sons of Míl, namely, Érimón and Éber, divided Ireland, with their twelve heritors after them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 165)

2

Abbots – “Forannán and Diarmait, two abbots of Árd Macha, rested” during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Battles

Cúl – Tigernmas fought two battles of Cúl in one day in Airgetros. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207, 437)

Mag Tuired – There were two major battles fought at Mag Tuired.

1st Battle – The first battle of Mag Tuired was fought between the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 259; **Vol. 4**, p. 1, 11, 21, 23, 35, 43, 57, 79, 80, 81, 99, 109, 111, 113, 115, 143, 147, 149, 163, 173, 177, 201, 215, 221, 227)

2nd Battle – The second battle of Mag Tuired was fought between the Túatha Dé Danann and the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 80, 81, 93, 95, 98, 100, 102, 103, 119, 121, 125, 149, 151, 163, 181, 185, 187, 201, 209, 229, 237, 251, 297, 322)

Óenach Macha - Conmáel fought two battles of Óenach Macha against the children of Érimón in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

Sliab Bladma - Conmáel fought two battles of Sliab Bladma against the children of Érimón in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

Sliab Eiblinne – Conmáel fought two battles of Sliab Eiblinne against the children of Érimón in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

Borders – Ireland was partitioned between Sobairche and Cermna. “So that their two trusty forts are a discernment of mysteries with followings of courses over the laughing wave, against its thunder there, on the two borders of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 441)

Domnalls – There were two Domnalls of the Cenél Conaill who were kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 559)

Champions – The two champions of the Cruithne were: Imm son of Pirn and Cing, or possibly they were the two sages. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144)

Charioteers – “There came to him to the house from the Craeb Ruad the two charioteers, Ros went from the Erna without reproach, Cet came from Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 69)

Chieftains – “Two of their (Milesian) chieftains fell in the battle, Cuailnge in Sliab Cuailnge and Fúat in Sliab Fúait, at the slaughter of the rout.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 63)

Colours - In the time of Tigernmas a peasant was allowed to wear a garment with two colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

Cows – Fea and Femen were the two “sacred cattle which were in some way “possessed” by Brigid daughter of In Dagda.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104,)

Cubits – “So that two cubits of water would not be excessive between the keel of the ark and the tops of the mountains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33, 219)

Cumaines – Báedán, the 125th king of Ireland, fell in battle at the hands of the two Cumaines - Cumaine son of Colmán Becc, and Cumaine Librene son of Illadan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371)

Daughters of

Decmann – The two daughters of Decmann were Samadaig and Gemadaig; their mother was Gormlinde daughter of Gormliu of the Túatha Dé Danann. Samadaig and Gemadaig were the two wives of Oisín son of Find. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Dian Cecht – “The two daughters of Dian Cecht were Airmed the she-leech and Etan the poetess.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Elcmar – Fea and Neman were the two daughters of Elcmar of the Brug. They were also the two wives of Net. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131)

Fergus Cnai – The two daughters of Fergus Cnai were Maer and Medan. “Maer was the mother of Eochu mac Luchta and Medan nurtured him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 273, 275)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal Techtmar had two daughters – Fithir and Dairfine. Their deaths were caused by the trickery of Eochu mac Echach Doimleín, king of Leinster. As a consequence the Boroma Tribute was imposed upon Leinster for 500 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 308)

Etan’s – “Five men including Éber landed in the southern half in strife: two Etans, and Mantán great and pure, Caicher and white Fulmán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 115)

Fiery Columns – During the reign of Congalach, the 155th king of Ireland, “two fiery columns appeared, a week before Samain, which illuminated the whole world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Forts

Cermna and Sobairche - “So that their two trusty forts are a discernment of mysteries with followings of courses over the laughing wave, against its thunder there, on the two borders of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 441)

Érimón – “By him two forts of a great lord, in Argatros sharp and wild, in the fortress of Crofinn famous, Raith Aindind and Raith Bethaig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 157, 169)

Nemed – “Two royal forts were dug by Nemed in Ireland, Raith Chimbaith in Semne, Raith Chindeich in Ui Niallain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 123, 133, 171)

Horses – “The two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea. Gaine and Rea are their names, and wounds, waves or lightning hurt them not.” “They are not subject to the death of Ernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287)

Irons – “Of his (Partholon) company were his two irons: Fead was the name of the coulter and Fodbac of the shares.” The personification of the plough-irons is a very primitive trait, which appears unexpectedly in R³.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 94)

Kings

Fomorians – Gand and Sengand, the two kings of the Fomoir, fell in the battle of Ros Fraechain in Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135)

Ireland

Cermna and Sobairche – “Two steadfast rocks, two enduring gryphons, two brethren with rich virtue, two precious stones with noble strength, chieftains over noble Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 443)

Donn and Érimón – “Donn and Érimón were the two kings of that expedition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 65)

Loiguire – “Two of the people of wild Loiguire. One of the seed of Coirpre in battle, a man from Mumu, Túathal the strong, and a man from very strong Cruachu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 555)

Mide, of – “King(s) of Ireland out from Mide, ... two Donnchads, ... two Mael-Sechlainns ... two Diarmaits ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Leaders – The sons of Mil “had two famous leaders, Uicce and Oicce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Lies – The first two lies were the lie of Lucifer to Eve about the Forbidden Tree, and the lie by Cain son of Abel in denying that he knew where Abel was. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 85)

Merchants – “Of his (Partholon) company were his two merchants, Iban and Eban (or, Bibal and Babal). Iban first got gold in Ireland and Eban got cattle and kine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 59)

Months – Xerxes reigned over the Persians for just two months after Artaxerxes Longimanus and before Sogdianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209)

Oxen – “The two royal oxen (of the Túatha Dé Danann) were Fea and Femen, of whom are the Plain of Fea and the Plain of Femen.” “Brigid the poetess, daughter of The Dagda, she it is who had Fea and Femen, the two oxen of Dil, from whom are named Mag Fea and Mag Femen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 197)

Paps of Ana – “Badb and Macha and Anann [i.e. the Morrighu] of whom are the Two Paps of Ana in Luachair, the three daughters of Ernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 161)

Parts – Ireland was divided into two parts by Cermna and Sobairce, the 9th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213)

Persons – “Wherefore shall the man leave his father and his mother, and shall attach himself to his wife, and they shall be two persons in one flesh.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 63)

Ploughmen – “Of his (Partholon) company were his two ploughmen, Rimead the tail-ploughman and

Tairrle the head-ploughman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27)

Rams – “They went to offer two rams, Abel, Cain who was not noble; The King did not consider worthy the offering which Cain brought with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 181)

Sages – The two sages of the Cruithne were: either Crus and Ciric or Imm and Cing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144)

Satirists – Bruidne and Casmael the two satirists fell (in the battle of Mag Tuired) at the hands of Olltríallach son of Indech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 149)

Sets - Noe brought two sets of unclean animals and unclean fowls into the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 115)

Shares – After the death of Ladra, the women of the Cessair expedition were divided into 2 shares between Bith and Fintan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 207, 223)

She-farmers – Be Chuille and Dianann of the Túatha Dé Danann were the two “she-farmers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 159, 183)

Ships

Cessair – “The crew of three ships arrived at Dun na mBarc in the territory of Corco Duibne. Two of the ships were wrecked.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 183, 187, 205)

Gaedil, the - A plague came on the two ships of Occe and Ucce. “Out of the two ships none escaped, save twice five men, including En s. Occe and Un s. Ucce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 31, 79)

Old Saxons, the – “So the progeny of Britan s. Fergus were in Moin Conain, and the progeny of Brutus s. Ascanius were in the Island, until the coming of Horsa and Hengist, the two sons of Guictglis, king of the Old Saxons, with the crew of two ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 149)

Soldiers – Two soldiers of the Cruithne were Crus and Ciric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144)

Sons of

Áed Slaine – Bláthmac and Diarmait were the two sons of Áed Slaine who became the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 381)

Allai – The two sons of Allai of the Túatha Dé Danann were Edleo and Innai. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Allot – The two sons of Allot were Occe and Ucce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 31; Vol. 5, p. 25, 29)

Cathluan – The two sons of Cathluan of the Cruithne were Catanolodar and Catanalachan. They were also champions. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 177, 179)

Congal – The two sons of Congal son of Lugaid Cal were Eochu Fiadmuine and Conaing Becceclach. They killed Eochu Uairches, the 43rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 257)

Ebric – The two sons of Ebric son of Éber son of Ír of the Ulaid were Cermna and Sobairce who became the 9th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 497)

Feinius Farsaid – “Now Feinius had two sons: Nenual, [one of the two], whom he left in the

princedom of Scythia behind him; Nel, the other son, at the Tower was he born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 11, 39)

Gomer – “Gomer son of Iafeth had two sons, Emoth and Ibath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23)

Ibath – “Ibath had two sons, Bodb and Baath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161; Vol. 2, p. 9)

Máel-Coba – Cellach and Conall Cáel were the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Míl – “Thereafter the two sons of Míl (Érimón and Éber) cast lots upon the artists, a poet and a harper.” “The two sons of Míl were a year after the battle of Tailtiu in joint reign and joint princedom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 155, 165, 167, 469)

Muirchertach – Domnall and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach, became the 122nd kings of Ireland and reigned for just one year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Nama – Caicher and Nechtan were the two sons of Nama son of Eochu Garb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 133, 155, 189, 191)

Ninnid – Báetán and Eochu were the two sons of Ninnid who became the 123rd kings of Ireland and ruled for three years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Trog – The two sons of Trog, Amalgaid Blaithe and Amalgaid Menn, fell in the battle of Ai. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Ugoine – “There unites the kinsmen of every company the warriors of Laigin with Leth Cuind, the two sons of Ugaire together, Loiguire Lorc and Cobthach Cáel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475)

___nus – Noe had help in building the ark. “It was Dia Anarlaoite who mixed these materials together ... He was brother to Epiphenius, the wright of the ark, for they were the two sons of (___)nus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109)

Suns - During the reign of Flann, the 152nd king of Ireland, “two suns were seen to run together in one day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Tethbas – “Áed Allan s. Fergal ... fell in the battle of Sered Mag between the two Tethbas, that is, in Cenannas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Unfree men – “I shall indicate to you well, according to truth, the tally that there was in that (Partholon’s) ship; a free octad, no false lineage, and two men unfree, without beauty.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 81)

Warriors – “Two warriors of the Laigen overtook him (Conn Cet-Cathrach) (Eachlann and Nuadu were their names), and they pressed upon Conn, and wounded him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Wives of

Jacob – “The *History of the Gaedil* is based upon the history of the Children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament ... down to the two wives of Jacob ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii)

Lamech – “Now that Lamech took two wives, Ada and Sella their names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 183)

Míl - “The *History of the Gaedil* is based upon the history of the Children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament ... down to the two wives and the numerous sons of Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii)

Net – “Fea and Neman, the two wives of Net s. Indui, the two daughters of Elcmar of the Brug.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 161, 189, 237)

Oisin – The two wives of Oisin son of Find were Samadaig and Gemadaig, the two daughters of Decmann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Years

Birth of Arfaxad – Arfaxad, son of Sem, was born “at the end of two years after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

Boroma Tribute - Every two years the Boroma Tribute was paid consisting of 15,000 each of kine, boars and wethers, 12 cauldrons, 1 brazen cauldron and 50 wedded couples. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

Invasions of Ireland

Milesians – “In the end of the reign of Alexander the sons of Mí came into Ireland, that is, two years after he slew Darius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207, 209)

Nemed – “So that at the end of two years thereafter (the taking of Troy) Nemed came to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23)

Partholon – Some historians believe that “it was at the end of two years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea” that Partholon came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 21)

Kings

Assyria

Ninus – “There were two years after the coming of Feinius from the north until Ninus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 39, 222; Vol. 2, p. 49)

Tautanes – “Three years had the Sons of Érimón in the kingship of Ireland, to wit the last year of the reign of Mitraeus and the first two years of Tautanes king of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189)

Babylon

Antiochus [Eupator] – “Antiochus [Eupator] ruled for 5 (*lege* 2) years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Demetrius – Demetrius ruled Babylon for two years after Antiochus [Eupator]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Philippus – Philippus, the last king of the Greeks in Babylon, ruled for two years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Ireland

Báetán and Eochu - Báetán and Eochu “took the kingship of Ireland for a space of two years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 543)

Fíachu Finn – “Two years, one year without judgement, had Ireland under the rule of Fíachu; by Fíachu Finn who got renown (?) the king of great Emain perished.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 523)

Loiguire Lorc – Loiguire Lorc s. Ugoine took the kingship of Ireland. Two years had he, till he fell at the hands of Cobthach Cóel Breg, his own brother.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 273, 513)

Rudriage - Rudraige son of Dela of the Fir Bolg ruled for two years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49; Vol. 5, p. 491)

Macedonia - Sosthenes ruled for 2 years after Antipater. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Rome

Carus – Carus ruled over the Romans for two years till lightning burnt him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Youngest – “Born at the tower of Breogan without sorrow were Erannan and Éremón, the two youngest of the warriors without blemish.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 125)

3

Abbots – Three abbots of Árd Macha: Máel-Brigte mac Tornain, Ioseph, Máel-Patraic, died during the reign of Donnchad mac Flaind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Airthera – “In that battle (Mag Sered) died Cumuscach son of Conchobor king of the Three Airthera.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Apportioners – The three apportioners of the Túatha Dé Danann were Saith, Leor, Linad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

Attendants – The three attendants of the Túatha Dé Danann were Tailc, Tren, Tres. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Battles

Conmáel – Conmáel son of Éber fought three battles at each of Mag Bera, Mag Laigin, Mag Muirthemne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201, 437)

Darius Magnus – “He fought three battles against Alexander son of Philip, and Alexander slew him in the last battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207)

Eochaid - Eochaid son of Conmáel fought the three battles of Fosad Da Gort, Luachair, and the Meeting of the Three Waters. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275)

Fíachu Labrainne - Fíachu Labrainne fought three battles: a battle on sea against the sons of Éber, the battle of the Swamp, and “a battle against the Erna of the Fir Bolg, in the place where Loch Erne now is.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217, 455)

Gaedil, the – The Gaedil fought three battles in Spain against the Tuscans, the Langobardi, and the Barchu [Bacra]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 31, 79, 105, 162)

Nemed – Nemed won three battles against the Fomorians: the battle of Badbgna (or Ros Fraechain) in Connachta, of Cnamros in Laigne, of Murbolg in Dál Riada. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 139)

Belches – Delbaeth vomited three belches from his mouth: a cold one, an iron one and a (?) one; from these belches three lakes were formed: Loch Aininn, Loch Uair and Loch Iairn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 289)

Brothers of Partholon – According to some Dindsenchas traditions, “Partholon came from Greece where his parents and brothers had been killed for their inheritance.” “The Lecan story quoted above (notes to ¶230, especially the footnote) agrees with this: ‘Partholon there slew his parents and three of his brethren.’” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 98, 98*n*)

Buffoons – The three buffoons of the Túatha Dé Danann were Rabb, Brott, Robb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135)

Cairpres – Conaire son of Mog Lama, the marriage kinsman of Conn (was the) father of the three Cairpres; Cairpre Musc, from whom are the Muscraig, Cairpre Baschain from whom are the Corco Baiscinn, Cairpre Rigfota from whom is Dál Riata.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 289)

Champions

Capa, Laigne, Luasad – “When they reached Ireland, the three champions without religion, noble Ireland was explored by them from the Li-estuary to Spain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 217)

Nemed – The three champions of Nemed’s people were Semul, Erglan, and Fergus Red-side. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125)

Partholon – Partholon’s three champions were Milchu, Meran, Muinechan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 27, 57)

Chieftains

Gaidel, the - There were three chieftains after the death of Agnomain son of Tat. They were: Lamfhind, Allot and Caicher the druid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 19)

Goscen, Setga & Suirge – At the battle of Tenus in Airgetros the three chieftains Goscen, Setga and Suirge were slain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 157)

Nemed – “The three venomous chieftains of Nemed” were Starn, Iarbonel the Soothsayer and Ainnind. At the capture of Conaing’s tower there were three chieftains: Erglan, Semeon and Fergus Lethderg. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 169, 181)

Partholon – The three chieftains of Partholon’s company were his sons Slanga, Laiglinne, and Rudraige. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 47)

Choices – “Éber would not accept anything but his three choices in Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 103)

Collas – “Fíachu Sroibhtine (108th king of Ireland) fell ... in the battle of Dubchomar, at the hands of the three sons of his brother, that is, the sons of Eochu Doimlen, the Three Collas, Colla Uais, Colla Fó Crich and Colla Menn.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 341, 343, 465)

Colours - In the time of Tigernmas a hireling or a fighting man was allowed to wear a garment with three colours. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

Columns - Ham son of Noe made three four-sided columns, one of lime, one of clay, and one of wax, on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161)

Comges – During the reign of Írial Fáid there was the bursting of the three Comges. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Communities – The three communities of the seed of the Fir Bolg in Ireland who were not of Goidelic stock were the Gabraide, the Ui Thairsig, and the Gaileoin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37)

Connachta - The original three Connachta were the Domnanaig, the Fir Chraibi, and the Fir Taiden. They were descended from Érimón son of Míl; or from Cobthach Cóel Breg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 256; Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 269, 323)

Cornered - Three cornered Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159; Vol. 2, p. 43; Vol. 3, p. 63) (See Also: Spain)

Cries

After Ravaging – “With them (Fe and Menn, the two royal oxen, and Torc Triath, king of the boars) were heard the three demon cries in Ireland after ravaging – whistling, wailing and outcry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 197)

Shouts on a Hill – “The enigmatic “three demonic shouts” may perhaps be compared with the “three shouts from the hill of Midchain,” which was the final and fatal item in the eric imposed on the *Children of Tuirenn* in the later version of their tragical story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 308)

To God – “There are three cries which made their way to God without delay: the cry of the blood of kin-murder ... the cry of iniquitous sin ... the cry and lamentation of the poor when their goods have been stolen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 85)

Cupbearers – The three cupbearers of the Túatha Dé Danann were Dub, Dobur, Doirche. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Daughters of

Cain – In the Cessair story, “Is it possible that we have lost a story of the appearance of a *piast* which robbed the country of its state of grace? Has Keating’s queer story of the visit of the “three daughters of Cain” got any bearing upon this possibility?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 169, 175, 232)

Ernmas – Badb, Macha, and Danand [Morrigu] and/or Fotla, Banba and Eriu “were the three daughters of Ernmas the she-farmer [she-husbandman].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 131, 155, 161, 183, 189, 195, 217)

Ugoine – “Aine, Faife, white her countenance, Muirisc from Mag Muirsce, Aille, very white with colour, were the three daughters of Ugoine.” Note that four are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Days

Adam – “Three days had Adam without life after his formation from earth; because of a Man who was three days without life in His ever-fair body.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 177, 261)

Gaedil, the - The Gaedil feasted and slept 3 days and 3 nights at the Rhipaeon Mountain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 21, 75, 101)

Máel-Sechlainn - After a siege of 3 days and 3 nights in the battle of Temair, Máel-Sechlainn took the hostages of Ireland from the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Partholon – According to Ó Cléirigh, Partholon traveled from Aladacia (or Cappadocia) to Gothia in 3 days. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 63)

Sliab Mis – The Túatha Dé Danann kings “pronounced judgement against the sons of Míl, that they [themselves] should have the island to the end of three days, free from assault.” “At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and Fomoraig, that is, against the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 37, 59, 75, 79, 127)

Túatha Dé Danann - A darkness was over the sun for 3 days and 3 nights when the Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 109, 143, 147, 171)

Druids of

Gaedil, the - While in Egypt, “Mantán, Caicher and Fulmán learned druidry.” Three kings of the Gaedil who were also druids were: Míl, Occe, and Ucce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69, 111)

Partholon – “The three druids of Partholon, Tath, Fis, Fochmarc (“Consolidation, Knowledge, Enquiry”). “The triplicity of druids, with significant names, is in a formula afterwards elaborated into mere childlessness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 11, 27, 57, 90, 91)

Túatha Dé Danann – The three druids of the Túatha Dé Danann were Fiss, Fochmarc and Eolas (or, Rabb, Brod, Robb). See the similarity of these names with the druids of Partholon. “The three gods of Dana were Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba, i.e. “the three druids from whom were named the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 199)

Finds – The three Finds of Emain were Bres, Nár and Lothar. “The three Finds of Emain were the triplet sons of Eochu Feidlech, and alleged to have been collectively the father of Lugaid Sriab nDerg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88, 175; Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325)

Finns – In the time of Irial Faid there was the bursting of the three Finns. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Fishermen – Three fishermen from Spain, Capa, Luasad, Laigne, were blown by wind and discovered Ireland. They may have taken “three handfuls of green grass” “from the soil of Ireland as if in token right of possession.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 171, 174, 175, 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232)

Fleets – “Five kings with the great sea-expedition came over the green-pooled ocean in their three fleets, with a tale of children; Gaileion, Fir Bolg, Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 489)

Forts - The three forts of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Cain, Alaig [Alaigh], Rochain, or, Ard, Aibind, Radarc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201, 310)

Foster-Fathers – The three foster-fathers of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Braid [Bruaid, Buaidh], Ordán, Togad [Doghad, Togadh]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Foster-Mothers – The three foster-mothers of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Sid [Sidh, Sith], Saime [Same, Seme], Suba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163)

Free Companies – “Three free (companies) of Ireland, it is sung the hosts of Arad with the beauty of Ulaid; Conn who had a music-pillow of hides, and Eoganacht of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Free Men – “Semeon son of joyful Iardan, Fergus pure and generous, an effort of pride, Erglan son of

warlike Beoan, Were the three freemen for their hosts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 175)

Free Peoples – “These are the three free peoples of Ireland, Conn, Araide, Eogan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293)

Game-fields – The three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Mell, Tete [Teidi,Teite], Rochain [Rocain]; or, Aine, Indmos, Brugos. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Goblets [Cups] – The three goblets of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Cumna [Cuma, Cumma], Set [Seth], Samail; or, Inell, Teti, Rochain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Gods – The three gods of the Túatha Dé Danann were Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba; or, Triall, Brian, Cet. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 133, 135, 161, 163, 193, 199, 233)

Grandsons – “The division of the three grandsons (Mac Cuil, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine) of the Dagda wide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Harpers – The three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Ceol, Binn, Tetbinn; or, Gle, Glan, Gleo. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201)

Henchmen - The three henchmen of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Talc, Tren, Tres. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

Hirelings – There were three hirelings in each of four ships that left Egypt with Sru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 15, 65)

Horses – The three horses of the Túatha Dé Danann were Attach, Gaeth, Sidhe; or, Aicc, Taircell, Tuirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Hounds - The three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Aig [Aigh], Taig, Tairchell; or, Ceol, Bind, Tetbind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201, 310)

Hours – According to the Syriac *Cave of Treasures*, “Adam and Eve were in Paradise, clothed with glory and shining with praise, for three hours.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 262)

Instructors – The three instructors of the Túatha Dé Danann were Dub, Dobar, Linad; or, Fis, Fochmarc and Eolas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199) (See Also: 3, Druids)

Judgements – “These are the first three judgements that were given among the sons of Míl in Ireland: the judgement that Amorgen gave in Temair, and that decision in Sliab Mis, and the decision that Amorgen gave in Cenn tSáile in Mumu upon the deer, the roes and the quadrupeds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69, 95)

Kings

Gaedil, the – “I mention three kings of the hero band, their faces were familiar there to the sea: great druids in learning and valour, Míl, Occe, noble Ucce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 111, 113; Vol. 5, p. 25, 29)

Túatha Dé Danann, the – The last three kings of the Túatha Dé Danann were Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine. They fell at the battle of Tailltiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 104, 209, 211; Vol. 5, p. 15, 17, 37, 61, 63, 79, 87, 155, 165)

Fir Domnann, the – “The Fir Domnann with their three kings right-hand wise to Ireland, truly pure, Sengann, Genann and Gann landed in Irrus Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 491)

Lakes – Partholon found only three lakes in Ireland when he came: “Loch Fordremain in Sliab Mis <of Mumu>, Loch Lumnig on Tir Find, and Loch Cera in Irrus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49)

Lake Bursts - “A burst of three lakes in his (Óengus Olmucach) time, Loch Oenbeithe in Airgialla, Loch Sailchedáin, Loch Airdcais (which is the same as Loch na nGasán in Mag Luirg in Connachta).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Landings – “Three times was Ireland taken in Inber Scéne.” “The identification of the three landings in the mythical Inber Scéne, which is comparable in name only with the Shannon estuary, is uncertain: the only other recorded in the book is that of the Milesians, so that “three” here is probably a mere mistake of the glossator’s.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 84) (See Also: Landing Sites)

Languages – The three “chief languages” are Hebrew, Greek and Latin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 55)

Lords – “Conn, Eogan, noble Araide, these are the kindred of the three lords (Feradach Finn Fechnach, Corb Olom, Tibraide); Araide in Emain without reproach, Conn the Hundred-fighter in Temair, Eogan in Caisel of the kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 483, 485)

Men – There were three men on the Cessair journey to Ireland: Bith, Fintan and Ladra. On the Banba voyage to Ireland there was Ladra plus 2 other men. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 177, 183, 187, 189, 191, 197, 205, 211, 219, 221, 223, 237, 247; **Vol. 4**, p. 253)

Months

Adam and Eve - “After they had sinned, it was not lawful, they were cast into the lofty land of Egypt: A space of three months after the transgression the one plum tree fed and clothed them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 179)

Milesians, the - The Milesians stayed 3 months on Taprobane Island and 3 months on the sea from there to Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67, 109; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Níalls – “.. three Níalls .. [were] the kings of (Cenel) Eogain over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 559)

Orders – “The following enumeration is given by Solomon, bishop of Basrah: “The angels are divided into nine classes and three orders.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 205)

Parts of (See Also: Partition)

Connacht – “Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connacht between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 255)

Ireland

Fir Bolg, the - The Fir Bolg divided Ireland into three parts among the chieftains. Slanga had a “Fifth.” Gann and Sengann took the “two Fifths of Mumu.” Genann and Rudraige took the “Fifth” of Ailill and Medb and Rudraige had the “Fifth” of Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 1, 7, 29)

Muimne, Laigne and Luigne - Ireland was divided into three parts during the joint rule of Muimne, Laigne and Luigne as the 2nd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187)

Nemedians, the - Ireland was divided into three parts by the surviving Nemedians after the battle at Conaing’s tower. The island was divided between Beothach s. Iarbonel, Semeon s. Starn and Britan

Máel s. Fergus Lethderg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

Túatha Dé Danann - Ireland was divided into three parts by the last Túatha Dé Danann kings Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 185)

World – “Noe divided the world into three parts among his sons” after the Flood. “Then was the world divided into three divisions, Europe, Africa, Asia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 157)

Penances – “through its misery for the song-maker, to wit the poet C. mac E. He submitted to the three fasts or penances: his mouth without food, his side without bed, his feet without washing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 317)

Peoples – “An enumeration of the three peoples said to have descended from them (Fir Bolg): the Gabraide by the river Suck, the Ui Tairrsig of Offaly, and the Gaileoin (of whom the Ui Tairrsig seem to have been an offshoot).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 82)

Persons - “There were Three Persons who formed his (Adam’s) fair body after he arose alive; sweat from water, it was with his good will, heat of fire, breath of air.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 177, 262; Vol. 5, p. 453)

Queens – The three queens of the Túatha Dé Danann fell at the battle of Tailtiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 61, 63, 87, 155,)

Red-heads – It may be that Lugaid Riab nDerg was killed by “the Three Red-heads” of Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

Ridges

Sons of Míl – “In contention for the three ridges the Sons of Míl gave battle, namely Druim Bethech in Moemag, Druim Classaig in Ui Maine, Druim Fingin in Mumu, for their fruitfulness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 157, 161, 167, 421)

Túatha Dé Danann - The three ridges of the Túatha Dé Danann are: Aine, Indmas [Immar, Indmus], Brugas [Brughas, Brughus]; or, Cain, Alaig, Rochain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

River bursts – “The bursting of the three Suc rivers in Connachta.” “The three Uinnsinns of Ui Ailella.” “The three Frega[bha]la between Dál nAraide and Dál Riatai.” “The burst of three black rivers there, Fubna, Torann, Callann, about Mag Slecht in strong Breifne.” “In his time was the burst of the Flesc, the Maine, and the Labrainn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263; Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 161, 163, 171, 173, 197, 205, 217, 437, 455)

Rivers – “At that time Bun Suainme was its name, from the confluence of the Suir, the Nore and the Barrow. That is, the Meeting of the Three Waters, from the mingling of the three rivers.” “The plain of Eriu to Slanga, a slice from pearly Nith southward to the Meeting, a secret involved, of the three waters, of the three rapids.” “The Meeting with sound of assembled waves of the cold Three Waters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 191, 207, 238, 239; Vol. 4, p. 55, 61, 75)

Saints – The three British saints Nassad, Beoan, Mellan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

Satirists – Bruidne, Casmael and Crichinbel were the three satirists of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 151, 159, 183)

Seers – The three seers of the Tuatha De Danann were – Tailc, Tren, Tres; or, Feith, Rosg, Radharc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Sentinels – The three sentinels of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Feic, Rusc, Radarc. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135)

Servitors – The three servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann were – Fet, Rosc, Radarc; or, Saith, Leor, Linadh; or, Atach, Gaeth, Sidi. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

Shares – The fifty women of the Cessair company were divided into three shares among the three men. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191, 207, 223)

Ships

Gaedil, the - Agnomain son of Tat had 3 ships when he left in exile from Scythia. “They had three ships with a coupling between them <that they should not separate> from one another.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 19, 75, 97)

Cessair - Cessair and her company came to Ireland in one or three ships. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172, 183, 187, 205, 237)

Shouts – “Brigit the poetess, daughter of the Dagda, she had Fe and Men, the two royal oxen, from whom Femen is named. She had Triath, king of her boars, from whom is Treithirne is named. With them were, and were heard, the three demoniac shouts after rapine in Ireland, whistling and weeping and lamentation.” The three shouts of the Hill of Midchain in the version of the *Fate of the Children of Tuirenn* (OCT) is not known in the LGE. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 159, 303, 308)

Showers – There were three showers at the birth of Níall Frossach – a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, a shower of honey (or blood). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Skills - Tubalcain son of Lamech was the first wright, smith and carpenter. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89, 91)

Sons of

Adam – The three sons of Adam were Cain, Abel and Seth. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 21, 145)

Agnomain – Allot, Lamfind and Lamglas were the three sons of Agnomain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 158)

Beoan – “Matach and Erglan and Iartach, the three sons of Beoan, went to Dobar and Iardobar in the north of Alba.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125)

Breogan – Íth, Fuat and Cualgne were the three sons of Breogan. It was to avenge the death of Íth that the Milesians came to Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 127)

Bress [Delbaeth, Tuirell Biccree] – The three gods of Danu were the sons of Bress: Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba; or, Triall, Brian and Cet. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 161, 163, 199)

Cermat Milbel – “The three sons of Cermat Milbel son of the Dagda were Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine.” They are identified with the gods of the Túatha Dé Danann and regarded as departmental divinities of a simple agricultural community. Lug was slain by the three sons of Cermat. (**sources:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 102, 104, 123, 131, 153, 167, 183, 185, 193, 217; **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

Constantine – The three sons of Constantine were Constantius, Constantinus, Constans. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Dagda – The Dagda had three sons Óengus mac ind Oc, Ord [Áed] and Cermat Coem [Cermat

Milbel]]. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 121, 129, 157, 181, 191, 307)

Danand [Dana] – Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba were the three sons of Danand and her father Delbaeth. They are also known as the gods of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 133, 135, 161, 163, 199, 227)

Dian Cecht – “Dian Cecht had three sons Cu, Cethen and Cian. Miach was the fourth son though many do not reckon him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 121)

Elinus [Alainius] – “Elinus son of Dohe had three sons, Airmen, Negua, Isacon.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 161)

Eochu Garb – “The three sons of Eochu Garb were Bodb of the Mound of the men of Femen, and Scal Balb and Namadach.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

Erc – The progeny of Erc, namely Óengus, Fergus and Loarn, were descended from Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 67)

Érimón – Three sons of Érimón were Muimne, Luigne, Laigne. After the death of their father, they ruled jointly as the 2nd kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 267; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 25, 57, 83, 85, 187, 189, 495)

Ernmas – The three sons of Ernmas were Fiacha, Ollom and Indai; and/or Glon, Gnim, Coscar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 131, 155, 161, 195, 305)

Lug – “Lug Lamhfada had three sons, Ainnle and Abartach and Cnu Dereoil.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p.187)

Mannus – “The god Tuisto had a son Mannus, from whose three sons are descended the three branches of the Germans, the Herminones, the Istaevones, and the Ingaevones.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Míl – The *Historia Brittonum* ascribes one of the invasions of Ireland to the “*tres filii militis Hispaniae* (three sons of Míl Espane).” Míl had many sons “but most Irish dynasties continue to trace their ancestry back to one or another of Míl’s three sons Éremón, Éber and Ír.” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 4, 4*n* ; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Nár – The ten champions of the Milesian invasion are listed and then comes the statement “Or they were three sons of Nár s. Breogan, and Gosten was the brother of Setga.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27)

Negua – “Negua had three sons, Saxus, Boarus, Uandalus.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

Nemed² – After attacking the tower of gold on the sea “the eddy took their ships from them except one boat, which carried Nemed and his three sons together with him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 131)

Nemed⁴ – “The names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessar, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Luigne, and Luasad.” Eochu, king of the Fir Bolg, was slain by the three sons of Nemed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 11, 21, 33, 35, 45, 51, 53, 55, 173; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Noe – Noe had three sons, Shem, Ham, Japhet, that he sent out to colonize the world. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 21, 35, 125, 143, 147, 149, 159, 167,171, 189, 210; **Vol. 2**, p. 148, 247*n*)

Partholon – Partholon had three sons, Laiglinne, Slanga, Rudraige. “The Partholon story is *not* independent of the tale of the Fir Bolg. Two of Partholon’s son, Rudraige and Slanga, reappear as leaders of the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, 254, 257, 258; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 7)

Telle – “The three sons of Telle s. Cait Coiditcend were Caither and Nechtan and Enna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Tigernbard – Búas, Bres, Buaigne, the three sons of Tigernbard were among the forty chieftains of the Milesians who invaded Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 27)

Tregaman – “Túathal (Techtmar) broke seven battles against the progeny of Tregaman s. Treg; the three sons of Tregaman were Trusc, Lig, and Lugaid, who were three brethren to Morann s. Cairpre Cinn-chait.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Uisnech – In Macpherson’s *Ossian* “... Lug is credited with three sons, Ainnli (= one of the three sons of Uisnech) ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101)

Umor - “The three men (sons of Umor) who came from the east departed from them in valour of arms, after slaying the four just ones who were the best of the people of Umor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 71)

Times

Boroma Tribute - Cú Corb resisted paying the Boroma Tribute three times. The third time he fell in battle at the hands of Feidlimid Rechtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Ireland - “... three times was Ireland taken in Inber Scéne.” The sons of Míl “skirted around Ireland three times, and landed at last in Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269; **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 53, 71, 73)

Noe - Noe sent the dove out from the ark in search of dry land three times. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33, 35, 123)

Voices (See: Numbers, 3, Shouts)

War-furies – Delbaeth had three daughters, “the famous war-furies Badb, Macha and Mor-rigu, the latter sometimes called Anand or Danand, which is, in fact, her real name, Mor-rigu being merely an epithet (“great queen”).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 104)

Warriors – “There were three warriors whom they brought up with them, Semeon s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed, and Erglan s. Beoan s. Starn s. Nemed, and Fergus Red-side s. Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 141)

Weeks – The Milesians were belayed for three weeks on the Caspian Sea because of the crooning of the Sirens. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 43, 69, 71)

Well-springs – The three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Gle, Glan, Gleo; or, Buaid, Ordan, Tocad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Wives

Noe’s sons – Noe’s three daughters, Olla, Oliva, Olivana, were also the three wives of Noe’s sons. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 35)

Spanish Fishermen – “Others say that there was a taking in Ireland before Cessair, to wit Capa, Laigne, and Luasat, three fishermen of the folk of Spain, who came together to Ireland: they saw its

fertility, and decided to come back for their three wives.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 185, 199)

Women – “Here and there extraneous incidents, easily detachable interpolations, interrupt the story: such are the interviews with the three women Ériu, Banba and Fofla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 7)

Years

Battles

Breogan – Three years after the battle of Bile Tened “Fulmán and Mantán fell in the battle of Breogan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 171)

Comraire - Three years after the lakebursts in the time of Éremón, “Ún and Én and Etán fell in the battle of Comraire in Mide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 173)

Slemna – Three years after Partholon’s occupation of Ireland, he fought the battle of Slemna of Mag Itha with the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 259, 271)

Kings

Assyria

Lamprides – “The 640th year of the era of Abraham corresponds to the third year of Lamprides.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 199)

Pantacer - Pantacer ruled for three years after Ascaidias. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Babylon - “Seleucus Callinicus, 3 years (*recte* 20) till he was slain in Phrygia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Ireland

Áed Slaine and Colman Rimid – “Áed Slaine and Colman Rimid three years to the upright pair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 545)

Ainmire – Ainmire mac Sétna ruled as the 124th king for three years till he fell at the hands of Fergus s. Néilline. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 545)

Báetán and Eochu – Báetán and Eochu, the two sons of Ninnid, jointly ruled Ireland for three years as the 123rd kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Cathair Mór – “Cathair ua Cormaic took the (98th) kingship of Ireland for a space of three years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331)

Cinaeth – “One year, Fogartach the prince, till Cinaeth of the fair grace slew him; Flathbertach with many ... (?) slew Cinaeth, the three years’ [king].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 549)

Congal – “Congal of Cenn Magair, good in riches, three years over Banba ever fair; without battle, without vexation, on the plain he died of the plague of heavy sickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 549)

Fíatach Finn – Fíatach Finn, the 92nd king of Ireland, ruled for three years till Fíachu Finnóilches slew him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307)

Finnat Már – Finnat Már ruled for three years as the 76th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Fir Bolg Kings – “Rindail three years, till he fell at the hands of Foidbgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 45)

Loiguirí mac Néill – “Loiguirí mac Néill took the (116th) kingship of Ireland for a space of three years, and he sent messengers to demand the Boroma and obtained it not.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Máel-Coba – Máel-Coba the clerk “three years till he fell in the battle of Sliab Toad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375)

Muimne, Luigne, Laigne - The three sons of Érimon ruled jointly for three years as the second kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187, 495)

Níall Glundub – Níall Glundub, the 153rd king of Ireland, ruled for three years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399, 553)

Tigernmas – “Three years, a contest with vigour; afterwards Ireland without a High King till he took it, a course with contest, Eochu Fáebar son of Conmáel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 453)

Rome - Galba, Piso, Vitellius and Otho [*sic lege*]; three half years among the four. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

4

Áeds – There were four Áeds who were kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 559)

Angels – Four angels were sent in search of a name for Adam. They were Michael, Gabriel, Raphael and Uriel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55, 57)

Attendants – Four attendants on Donn’s ship were drowned at the Sandhills. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 57, 83)

Battles

Íriel – “Íriel, youngest of the family, son of the king of Fotla of curling hair, king of Sliab Mis, king of Macha he broke four severe battles”: Cul Martha, Ard Inmaith, Lochmag, and Tenmag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 427, 429)

Óengus Olmucach – Óengus Olmucaid, the 13th king of Ireland, fought four battles against the Colosi [Caisili]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Brothers – Túathal Techtmar fought two battles in Corco Laide. “For they were four brothers, Lugaid Cal, from whom are the Calraige, Lugaid Oircthe, from whom are the Lugaid Oircthe, Lugaid Ligairne, from whom are the Luaidne of Temair, and Lugaid Laide from whom are the Ui Corco Laide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Chieftains

Gaedil, the – “Four chieftains had they who were not despicable, after coming over the Libyan Sea; Allot, Lamfhind swift over the ocean, Cing and his brother Caicher.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 99)

Partholon – “Four chieftains strong came Partholon: himself, and Laiglinne his son ...Slanga and

Rudraige, the two other sons of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269; Vol. 3, p. 15, 17)

Craftsmen – The four craftsmen of the Túatha Dé Danann were Goibniu, Creidne, Luichne, and Dian Cecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 157, 159, 161, 183, 229)

Cities – The four cities where the Túatha Dé Danann learned their arts were Failias, Goirias, Findias [Finnias], and Muirias. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251, 293, 304)

Colours - In the time of Tigernmas a lording was allowed to wear a garment with four colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Cruithne – Four of the Cruithne were slain in the battle of Árd Lemnacha: Drostan, Solen, Nechtan, Ulpa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177, 181)

Daughters – “Flidais, of whom is the “Cattle of Flidais”; her four daughters were Argoen [Ardan] and Be Chuille and Dinand [Danann]; and Be Theite [Be Tete].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 197, 299)

Directions – God sent His angels to the north, south, east, west to search for a name for the man he had created. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55, 226)

Divisions – The four divisions of the Gaelic language include: the Great Story, the Judgements of Nemed, the Science of Cermna, the Science of Cano; they are Canons, Grammar, History and Prosody. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 57, 119, 141)

Elements – God created man from earth, air, fire and water. In the names of the Túatha Dé Danann cities Goirias (from *gor*, “fire”) and Muirias (from *muir* “sea”) “we might see a reference to two of the four elements of ancient philosophical speculation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 49, 203; Vol. 4, p. 293)

Evangelists - There were four rivers that flowed from Paradise – Phison (a river of oil), Geon (a river of milk), Tigris (a river of wine), and Euphrates (a river of honey). “These ideas are forced, in Christian tradition, into an analogy between the four streams and the four evangelists: *Cursor Mundi* at line 21,293, likens the words of the Evangelists to water, wine, milk and honey respectively.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 197, 228)

Families – “As for Érimón, the leader of the expedition, of him is Leth Cuinn, i.e. the four families of Temair – Conall, Colmán, Eogan and Aed Sláine.” Or, “It is from Cobthach (Cóel Breg) that there come the four families of Temair, Colmán, Aed Sláine, Conall and Eogan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 269, 323)

Followers – “The four followers of Alexander the Great named in this paragraph (§ 375) were Ptolemaeus (*Lagi filius*) reigned in Egypt 40 years; Philippus Aridaeus in Macedonia; Antigonus in Asia; Seleucus Nicanor in Syria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 312)

Gifts – “Four gifts with them from yonder had the nobles of the Túatha Dé Danann: a sword, a stone, a cauldron of bondmaids, a spear for the fate of lofty champions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 251)

Gods – “Meanwhile Nuadu had been healed by Creidne the craftsman, and Dian Cecht the leech, who with Goibniu the smith, and Luichne the wright make a quaternity of departmental deities usually grouped together.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100)

Groups – Four groups of three each of the Milesians were educated in Egypt. Craftsmanship was learned by Sétga, Sobairce and Suirge. Druidry was learned by Mantán, Caicher and Fulmán. Arbitration was studied by Goscen, Amorgen and Donn. Míl, Occe and Ucce were battle-conquerors. (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41)

Hides - The pigskin of Duis was as great as four hides of old oxen. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137)

Hirelings – “Four hirelings, as they assert to me, they (the Milesians) had, in parting from virgin Spain.” Four hirelings on Donn’s ship were drowned at the Sandhills. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 115; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 71, 81)

Horses – Four-horse chariots were first introduced by Rothechtaid, the 28th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 245)

Kindred – “After Nemed, the fame of every steading, There was a strong host on the road; the land on which their troops multiplied, four kindreds divided it. The Fir Bolg, the Fir Domnann of earth, the Túath Dé of the heavy chambers of darkness, the Gaileoin with assemblies of law, They were of the noble kindred of Nemed.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 255)

Kings – “Then Rothechtaid took the kingship thereafter, and he is one of the four kings of the progeny of Érimón from Óengus down to Nuadu Finn Fáil.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 265)

Lake bursts

Nemed – “There were four lake-bursts in the time of Nemed: Loch Cal in Ui Niallain, Loch Munremain in Luigne, Loch Dairbrech, Loch Annind in Meath.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 121, 131, 171)

Óengus Olmucaid – “In his time was the burst of Loch Óenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn, and of Loch Sailech, and of Loch Cassan, and the sea-burst between Eba and Rosceite in Ui Ffachrach.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223)

Sírna Sóegelach – “He cleared six huge plains, and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth] until the stubborn plague came by which the men of Ireland died.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 455)

Leaders – “Occe and Ucce without blemish, the two sons of Allot son of Nenual; Mantán son of Caicher, faithful Brath, they were the four leaders.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 103)

Men

Learned Men – “Kg, while properly sceptical about the survival of Fintán, quotes an interesting verse naming four learned men in the four quarters of the world at the time of the Flood, to wit, Finntán, Ferōn, Fors, Andōid son of Ethōr.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 175; **Vol. 3**, p. 87)

Longest Lived – “For Noe is one of the four men of the seed of Adam, of whom the Canon telleth that had longest life – namely Adam, Iared, Mathusalam, and Noe.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125, 199)

Men of Rank – “The men of Ireland took the body of the king (Nathí) with them to Ireland, with four men of rank beneath it, to carry it: Dungus, Flannngus, Tuathal and Tomaltach.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353)

Poets – “The many versions of LGE contain a multitude of poems from many periods. However, nearly all of those on which the original version appears to have been based were the work of four men. These were Eochaid ua Flainn (936-1004) ... Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn (died 1056) ... Tanaide (died c. 1075?) ... Gilla Coemain mac Gilla Shamthainne (flourished 1072).” (**source**: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

Names – The four names of the Gaelic language are Ticcolath, Moloth, Legulus, Tinoiltech. (**source**:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 119, 142)

Oxen – Partholon had four oxen: Liac, Lecmag, Imar, and Etrigi. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 25, 27, 55, 94)

Pairs - There were four pairs of humans on Noe’s ark. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125)

Parts – “The principedom of Alexander was divided into thirty-three divisions after him, and four of them had preeminence”: Egypt, Babylon, Macedonia and Asia Minor. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207)

Plains – “Four plains were cleared by Partholon in Ireland: Mag Itha in Laigen, Mag Tuired in Connachta, Mag Li in Ui mac Uais, Mag Ladrand in Dal nAraide.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 254, 255, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11)

Rivers - There were four rivers that flowed from Paradise, Phison (a river of oil), Geon (a river of milk), Tigris (a river of wine), and Euphrates (a river of honey). “These ideas are forced, in Christian tradition, into an analogy between the four streams and the four evangelists: *Cursor Mundi* at line 21,293, likens the words of the Evangelists to water, wine, milk and honey respectively.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 197, 228)

Sages – “There four sages in those cities: Morfesa, who was in Failias, Esrus in Goirias, Usicias in Findias, Semias in Muirias. Those are the four poets, with whom the Túatha Dé Danann acquired knowledge and science.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251)

Sea-horses – A bronze plaque found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire depicts “a draped divinity riding a chariot pulled by four sea-horses and surrounded by tritons and other marine beings; this may (or may not) be a representation of” Nuadu. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

Ships

Gaedil, the – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 29, 39, 65, 77, 103)

Míl – Míl was expelled out of Scythia. “So Míl went thereafter, and took his children with him. Four ships were their sea-fleet.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 67, 109; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Sru – “Sru had four ships R¹R²R³: K says 50. Kg merely quotes a poetical extract specifying four.” “Four ships’ companies strong went Sru out of Egypt.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 15, 93)

Sides - Noe’s ark was made with four sides to it. Ham son of Noe “made three four-sided columns, one of lime, one of clay, and one of wax.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 161)

Sons of

Brig – Éir, Orba, Ferón, Fergna were the four sons of Brig son of Breogan. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23)

Cassander – The four sons of Cassander were Antipater, Antigonus, Philip and Alexander. “This confused statement is an uncomprehending perversion of the record of Eusebius, that “The sons of Cassander, Antigonus and Alexander, reigned for four years” (*Anno Abrahae* 1718).” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569, 569n)

Cian Ciall – “The four sons of Cian Ciall were Morann and Merad and Calad and Tallad: that is one of the two Moranns of the Túatha Dé Danann, Morand s. Cian Ciall and Morand s. Lodan.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Dian Cecht – “Dian Cecht had four sons, Cu, Cian, Cethen and Miach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 151, 183, 187)

Éber – The four sons of Éber were Éir, Orba, Ferón, Fergna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 27, 29, 91, 109, 171, 187, 191, 497)

Enna – Bodb, Gnae, Badna, Connand Cerr, the four sons of Enna s. Neman were slain at the battle of Brefne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Esairc – Creidne the craftsman, Dian Cecht the leech, Goibniu the smith, and Luichne the wright were the four sons of Esairc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 157, 183, 187)

Gomer – “Gomer had four sons, Rifath Scot from whom are the Scots ... The three other sons of Gomer were Aschenez, of whom are the Rhegini, Rifath of whom are the Paphlagonians, Thogorma of whom are Phrygia and Ilia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Isacon – “Isacon, moreover, one of the three sons of Elenus, he had four sons, Romanus, Francus, Britus, Albanus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 157, 161)

Matan Munremar – “The four sons of Matan Munremar, of the Fomoraig, dug Raith Cindeich in one day: Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, and Rodan were their names. And they were slain in Daire Lige by Nemed before morning, before they should improve upon their digging.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 133)

Negua – “Negua had four sons, Vandalus, Saxus, Bogardus, Longbardus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Nemed² – “These are the four chieftains, Starn, Iarboneil the Soothsayer, Annind, and Fergus Red-side: they were the four sons of Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115, 121, 190; Vol. 5, p. 489, 491)

Nuadu – “Nuadu Argetlamh had four sons: Tadhg the Great ... Nuadu’s other three sons were Caithern, Cucharn, and Etarlam the poet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Partholon – “The four “unorthodox” sons of Partholon are enumerated by Kg, not by K, along with their division of Ireland.” “It was the four sons of Partholon who made the first division of Ireland in the beginning, Éir, Orba, Fergna, Ferón. There were four men, namesake to them, among the sons of Mil, but they were not the same.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267, 273; Vol. 3, p. 21, 23, 47, 77, 79, 87, 93)

Trithem – “The four sons of Trithem of the Domnann, that is, of the progeny of Simon s. Starn, (namely) Saillenn Slabradach, Toillenn Trechennach, Bruach Abartach, and Aer Eolach” fell in the battle of Mag Slecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Stars – Four stars contributed the first letters of their names to the naming of Adam. They were Anatole, Dusis, Arctos, Mesembria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55, 57, 226, 227)

Suretias – “They accepted four sureties Neither more nor less; he (Cairbre Nia Fer) accepted four sureties on his part in the matter of the great preparation of his great fort. Cet mac Magach from Mag Main, Ros mac Dedaid from Druim Cain, Conall Cernach, a solidity skinned over, Cu Chulainn, lord of a bag of tricks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 69)

Women – The four women on Noe’s ark were his sister/wife Coba, and their three daughters Olla, Oliva, Olivana. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 125, 145, 169)

Years

Battles - Four years after the battle of Cul Caichir was the battle of Comraire in which Ún and Etán fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 163)

Ireland – “Thereafter Ireland was for two hundred years desert, and then the epoch of Abraham was completed, save four years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193)

Kings

Assyria - “Hercules’ ravaging of Troy (is dated) to the 4th year of Sosarmus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 313)

Babylon - Demetrius (restored) ruled for 4 years after Antiochus (*magnus*) Epiphanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Ireland

Cenn Faelad – “Cenn Faelad s. Crund-máel, four years, till he fell at the hands of Finnachta Fledach in the battle of Aircheltra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381)

Cinaed – “Cinaed s. Irgalach, four years, till he fell in the battle of Druim Corcain at the hands of Flaithbertach s. Loingsech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Colla Uais – “Colla Uais, four years till Muiredach Tírech drave him out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343, 529)

Colmán Rímid and Áed Sláine – “Colmán Rímid and Áed Sláine, four [years], till Áed Sláine fell at the hands of Conall Guthbind s. Suibne; Colmán Rímid fell at the hands of Locan Dilmana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

Connla Coem – “Connla took the (65th) kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, till he fell in Temair, in the reign of Philopater.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283)

Crimthann Coscrach – “Crimthann Coscrach, four years, till he fell at the hands of Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 291, 519)

Eochu Edgathach – Eochu Edgathach ruled for four years as the 8th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 437)

Fodbgen – “Fodbgen, four years till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Erc s. Rindail s. Genand, in Mag Muirthemne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 51; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Gann and Genann – Gann and Genann, four years, till they died of plague in Fremaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49; **Vol. 5**, p. 491)

Loiguiri mac Néill – “Loiguire s. Níall, four years in the kingship of Ireland, before the coming of the Faith into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353, 531)

Máel-Coba – “Thereafter Máel-Coba the clerk, s. Áed s. Ainmire took the (129th) kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, and exacted the Boroma of each year without battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375, 545)

Mál – “Mál s. Rochraide took the (96th) kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, till he fell at the hands of Feidlimid Reichtaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 323, 329, 525)

Muimne, Luigne, Laigne – “Four years had the three sons of Érimón in the kingship, and they left no progeny.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187)

Nuadu - Nuadu ruled the Túatha Dé Danann for four years in the north of Alba before they came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 167, 309)

Persian Kings - Arius Ochi ruled for four years after Mardochius and Artaxerxes Ochus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 209, 311)

Rome

Antoninus – “Antoninus his son (son of Seuerus Afer) thereafter, four (*lege* 18) years till he fell before the Parthians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Gaius Caligula – Gaius Caligula ruled for four years after Tiberius Caesar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Iulius Caesar – “Iulius Caesar, the first king of the Romans, had four years and six months.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Marcus Antoninus – “Marcus Antoninus, priest of Eliogabalus, four years till he fell before the same (Roman) soldiers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Valens – “Valens, four years afterwards, till the Goths burnt him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Lake-bursts – “Four years before the death of Partholon, the burst of Brena over the land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271)

Scythia – “Ogamain took the kingship thereafter till he died in it ... There was contention in the matter of the principdom during his time, four years after that, between Refloir s. Refill and Míl s. Bile.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 67)

5

Ages - The fives ages of the world were those of Adam, Abraham, Enoch, Noe, and Christ. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125)

Battles

Ciasarn – “Ciasarn son of Dorcha with colour was king of the family of the Fomoraig; he came over Mumu abroad with Lugair in five battles. The battle of Luachair, the battle of fair Clíar, the battle of Samain, the battle of Cnoc Ochair, the fifth battle, without blame, was the battle of Móin Trógaide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Conmáel – Conmáel son of Éber fought and won five battles including those of Macha, Ele, Ucha, and Cnucha of Sliab Betha. Note that only four battles are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269)

Eochu Fáberglas – “He cleared seven great plains, and [fought] five equally great battles; he fell in the fourth, whence came his epidemic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

Máel-Sechlainn – “Five battles of the Foreigners, he broke them surely no adventure of ignorance; Lifi perished by him without death (?) Twenty battles against the Goidels.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 539)

Chieftains

Fir Bolg – “These are their five chiefs, Gand, Genand, Rudraige, Sengand, Slaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 147; Vol. 4, p. 7, 27, 29, 47)

Nemed - Beothach, Iarbonel, Fergus, Art, Corb, who followed (?) without sin, Sobairche, active Dobairche, were the five chieftains of Nemed, good in strength. Note that seven are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 59)

Colours - In the time of Tigernmas a chieftain was allowed to wear a garment with five colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Elders – “He (Tuan) reappears as an arbitrator among the “five elders” of Ireland who were called to establish the affairs of Tara (*Ériu*, iv, 126).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87)

Kings

Assyria - “Abram survived over the reigns of five kings of the world, Ninus, Semiramis, Ninyas, Arius, Aralius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31)

Chaldeans, the - Nabuchodonosor, Evil Merodach, Neriglissor, Labashi-Marduk, Baltassar, “Those are the five kings of the Chaldeans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165)

Egypt – “In R¹R²R³ Tuir follows Cincris immediately as king of Egypt. K agrees. Kg (who calls Tuir “Intuir”) interpolates five kings.” “A list of Egyptian kings will be found in Section VIII. This enumerates five kings between “Cincres” and Tures or “Tuir,” in order Cerres, Armades, Rameses, Amenoses, Amenomes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 135)

Fir Bolg – “These were their names of pride, of the kings, spirited, with agility, Gann, Genann with choice men of good divisions, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 179; Vol. 4, p. 9, 31, 45; Vol. 5, p. 489)

Languages – “From him (Gregus son of Iafeth) is named one of the five languages of the Greeks, the Aeolic, and from him the Greeks are named authentically.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Lords – “In R¹ the five lords (of the Fir Bolg) and their five wives arrive (§278).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 1)

Luguids – “Lugaid son of Íth, five peoples came of him, to wit the family of Dáire Doimthech, namely the five Luguids: Lugaid Cal, *a quo* the Calraige of Connachta, Lugaid Corr *a quo* the Corpraige, Lugaid Corp *a quo* Dál Coirpre of Clíu *ut alii dicunt*, Lugaid Oircthe *a quo* Corcu Oircthi, Lugaid Láeg, *a quo* Corcu Laegde.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 91)

Men

Milesians – “Five men including Éber landed in the southern half in strife: two Etan’s, and Mantán great and pure, Caicher and white Fulmán.” “These are the five men who established authority, who yielded to his (Érimón’s) companionship; Amorgen and bright Goscen, Sétga, Suirge, Sobairche.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 5, p. 127)

Provincials – “Three hundred years, lasting the partition, till the Provincials came, five men without Faith in Christ divided the Ireland of Ugoine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Parts

Ireland – “The five parts of Ireland between sea and land, I entreat the fair candles of every province among them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 61)

Fir Bolg - “Their (the Fir Bolg) sending, their measuring out, endures; they divided into five, without religion, without a falling for their slender-sided sept, pleasant Ireland, from Uisnech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 181; **Vol. 4**, p. 13)

Five Fifths, the - “... the “Five Fifths,” the Pentarchy of independent kingdoms, into which we find Ireland divided when the uncertain rays of dawning history first shine upon her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 5, 7, 13, 73)

Peoples - “They (the brothers Alwyn and Brainly Rees) went on to propose that the five peoples held to have settled Ireland before the coming of the sons of Mil were “archetypal” forerunners of the Gaels, comparing the “Five Kindreds” who first occupied India in Vedic tradition and suggesting that the Irish invasions could be correlated with a five-fold model of Indo-European society derivable from the tri-functional scheme proposed by Dumézil.” The five peoples deemed to have settled Ireland before the Gaedil were Cessair, Partholon, Nemed, the Fir Bolg, and the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 18; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 183, 185)

Sons of

Airmen - Airmen was the son of Elinus son f Dohe. “As for Airmen, he had five sons, Gutus, Cebidus, Uiligothus, Burgundus, Longbardus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

Dela - “They (the Fir Bolg) brought five leaders with them, Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann and Slaine, the five sons of Dela son of Loth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147; **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 9, 17, 27, 29, 31, 43, 45)

Elada - “The five sons are enumerated thus: Eochu Ollathair, Ogma, Elloth, Bress, Delbaeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 99, 104, 161, 191)

Érimón - “The five sons of Érimón, Muimne, Luigne, Laigne; Palap, Írial Fáid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 29)

Lotan - “The five sons of Lotan the Swift were Morann the Great and Cairpre, Cal-riarach and Radub and Ollom: that is one of the two Ollams ascribed to the Túatha Dé Danann, Ollam s. Lotan the Swift and Ollan s. Delbaeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Magog - “Magog, of him are the men of Scythia and the Goths, that is, the Gaedil. Magog had five sons, Baath, Ibath, Barachan, Emoth, Aithechta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Sem - Sem son of Noe had five sons from whom he had descendants, Elam, Assur, Arfaxad, Lud, and Aram.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 149)

Takings - “We shall break off now from the narratives of the Gaedil, and turn back to a renewed explanation of the first five Takings that took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43)

Wives - The five wives of the Fir Bolg chieftains were Anust, Liber, Cnucha, Fuat, Etar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 27, 29)

Women - “The five women of Partholon son of Sera, Aifi, Elgnad, Nerbgen the vehement, a woman’s fight of violence (?) Cichban, Cerbnat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 81)

Years

Kings

Babylon - “Antiochus [Eupator] 5 (*lege* 2) years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Egypt - Armais ruled for five years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Greece

Alexander - Alexander had five years in his kingship when the sons of Míl came to Ireland. "Alexander took the high-kingship of the world, and slew Darius the Great s. Arsabes, at the end of five years." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 225)

Philopater – Philopator, the fifth king of the Greeks, contemporary with Conmáel; and he was five years contemporary with Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

Ireland

Amadir Flidais Foltchain – "Amadir s. Fer Cuirb, five years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Eochu Ailtlethan." (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 283)

Art – "Art son of Lugaid, heroic his generation, years five in Caindrúim." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 509)

Cairpre Cinn-Cait – "Cairpre Catchenn took the kingship of Ireland (the father of Morann) for five years, till he died." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

Conall Collamrach – "Conall Collamrach ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years, in the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes, till he fell at the hands of Nia Segamain in battle." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289, 517)

Domnall - Mide was desert for 5 years during the reign of Domnall ua Néill until it was taken by Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 403)

Eochu Fiadmuine and Conaing Bececlach – "Eochu and Conaing, five years in joint rule, one half to Eochu, the other to Conaing; the northern half to Conaing." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257, 509)

Érimón - Érimón was king for five years when Alexander died in Babylon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

Etarscéil Mór – Etarscéil Mór ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years, in the reign of Octavianus Augustus." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 521)

Fiacha Cendfindan - Fiacha Cendfindan ruled for five years until he was killed by Rindail (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49)

Lugaid Riab nDerg – "Ireland was five years without a king over her after Conaire, till the coming of Lugaid Riab nDerg." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 523)

Muinemón – "Muinemón took the (18th) kingship of Ireland for a space of five years." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Rudraige - Rudraige son of Dela of the Fir Bolg "had five [or two] years, till he died in the Brug." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 33)

Sengann - Sengann son of Dela of the Fir Bolg ruled for five years until he was killed by Fiacha Cendfindan (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Sétna – "Sétna was five years in the kingship of Ireland, till his son slew him after returning from

exile, in Ráith Cruachan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231, 501)

Pictish Kings - Denbecan [Grant Anbecan] ruled the Picts for 5 years after Ciric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 183)

Rome

Aurelianus – “Aurelianus, 5 years and 6 months, till he was slain by the Roman soldiers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Gratianus – “Gratianus, 5 years, till Maximinus slew him in Lugdunum.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Heracleon – “Heracleon with his mother, 5 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Iustinus Minor – Iustinus Minor, 5 years. *Aed mac Ainmirech in Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Iustinianus Minor - Iustinianus Minor [*sic lege*], 5 years” after Constans son of Constantinus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Volusianus and Gallus – “Volusianus and Gallus his son, 5 years, till Iulianus slew them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

6

Chieftains

Cruithne, the- “There were six chieftains (of the Cruithne) [who came to Ireland], namely six brethren, Solen, Ulpa, Nechtán, Drostan, Óengus, Lethend.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179)

Milesians, the – “In the end there were six chieftains southward ... The six in the South were Éber himself, Lugaid son of Íth, Etán son of Oicce, Ún son of Uicce, Caicher, Fulmán.” “The six in the North were Érimón, Éber s. Ír, Amorgen, Goscen, Sétga, and Sobairce, and Suirge a seventh, as we have said.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 95, 97, 103)

Tower of Nemrod – “Now it is Rifath Scot who brought the Scotie language from the Tower, for he was one of the six principal chieftains who were at the building of the Tower of Nemrod.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, 39; Vol. 2, p. 140)

Colours - In the time of Tighernmas a man of learning was allowed to wear a garment with six colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Days

Cessair – “In the last year before the Flood Cessair came into Ireland: for the learned men of the Chronicles reckon that Cessair was not alive in Ireland save only six days before the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209)

Creation - God created the world in six days. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17)

Gaedil, the – “Thereafter they rowed, [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean.” “They reached the full Libyan Sea, a sailing of six complete summer days.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43, 99)

Descendants – “Six of his (Ollom Fotla) descendants took the kingship of Ireland, with no one between

them.” “... two hundred and nine years had they in that kingship. These are their names: Finnachta, Slánoll, Géde Ollgothach, Fiacc, Ailill, and Berngal.” “This succession of six kings is the dynasty referred to, *ante* p... It would be impossible to discuss its historical or cultural importance here, but I (Macalister) may refer the reader to my *Tara*, chapter III, where the whole complex matter is set forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 235n, 295)

Divisions – “There were six divisions of Ireland hither which the Túatha Dé Danann had; thereafter the surface of Fál was reckoned [surveyed] by the sons of Míl of Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Hirelings – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and six unwived hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 29, 105)

Kings

Éber – “Then six kings of the progeny of Éber succeeded, from Énna Airgdech to Bress Rí – Muinemón, Aildergdóit, Rotechtaid Rotha, Elim Olfinechta, Art Imlech and Bress Rí himself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 265)

Ollom Fotla – “Six of his (Ollom Fotla) descendants took the kingship of Ireland, with no one between them.” “... two hundred and nine years had they in that kingship. These are their names: Finnachta, Slánoll, Géde Ollgothach, Fiacc, Ailill, and Berngal.” “This succession of six kings is the dynasty referred to, *ante* p... It would be impossible to discuss its historical or cultural importance here, but I (Macalister) may refer the reader to my *Tara*, chapter III, where the whole complex matter is set forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 235n, 295, 457)

Men – “Six men of them (the Cruithne) remained over Bregmag, and they are the origin of every tabu, every luck-sign, every casting, (?) bird-voices, every presage and every amulet.” “Six men of the Cruithne whom God appointed came from the land of Thracia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177, 425)

Pigs – “The six pigs of Essach ([Esal], king of the Golden Columns). They were slaughtered every night, and if their bones were kept without breaking or gnawing, they would survive every day.” “Their capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection relates them to *Sæhrímnir*, the boar of Valhalla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Plains

Ethriel - Six plains were cleared by Ethriel. They were Tendmag, Mag Lugaid, Mag Geisli, Lochmag, Mag Roth, Mag Belaigh. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269; Vol. 5, p. 195)

Sirna Soegelach – “He cleared six huge plains, and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth] until the stubborn plague came by which the men of Ireland died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 455)

Queens

Amazons - “After the rule of Assyria, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years, and they had six queens during that time, Marpesia, Lampeto, Sinope, Orithyia, <Antiope>, Penthesilea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 163)

Milesians – Six queens of the Milesians died at the battle of Tailltiu: Búas, Díl, Fás, Fíal, Scéne, Scota². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 59, 61, 93, 95)

Sons of

Breogan – “The six sons of Breogan were Brego, Bile, Fuat, Blad, Cualu, [Cualnge].” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 97)

Delbaeth – “The six sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net, were Fiachra, Ollam, Indui, Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 133, 157, 161, 193)

Éber – “And learned men reckon that he had children in Ireland, to wit Conmáel s. Éber, who took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba, and Caur, Corand, Edar [Etor], Airb, Airbe.” “They say that the sons of Eber were as follows – Caur, Capa, Coronn, Etor, Airb, Airrbi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 99)

Érimón – “Another family is reckoned to have been born to Érimón in Ireland, namely Alan [Aan], Eidenn [Eten], Aine, Caithair [Cathiar], Caithear [Caicher], Cerna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 99)

Míl – “The six sons of Míl, Érimon, Éber, Airech, Aimirgen, Colptha, Ír.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 97, 417)

Ollom – “... the six sons of Ollam fell at the hands of Eogan of Inber Mór.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 125)

Scota² – “Amorgen and Eber Finn, in Egypt were they born; Scota² daughter of Pharaoh brought them forth in one birth. Ír, in the Sea of Thrace was he born. Colptha, at the Marshes was he born. Érimón and Erannan, in Spain were they born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65)

Years

Kings

Egypt

Amarteus – Amarteus ruled for 6 years before Neferites. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Nechepsos – Nechepsos ruled for 6 years after Stefinatis. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Neferites – Neferites ruled for 6 years after Amarteus and before Achoris. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Osochor - Osochor ruled for 7 [*recte* 6] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Ireland

Art – “Art son of Lugaid (Lamderg) s. Eochu, six years was he in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Dui Ladgrach s. Fíachu Tolgrach, and of Fíachu himself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259)

Cellach and Conall Cáel - Cellach and Conall Cáel exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle for six years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379)

Colmán Rimid and Aed Sláine – “They were in joint rule together for a space of six years, and took the Boroma without battle every year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

Diarmait and Blathmac – “Diarmait son of Áed of the Companies and his brother Blathmac the ever noble, six years over Banba with fame, till they died of epidemic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 547)

Fíacha Cendfindan – “Six years had Fíacha (Cend)findach till red Rindail slew him.” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Mug Corb – “Six years to Mug Corb till he fell at the hands of Óengus Ollam, grandson of Labraid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

Rindail – “Rindail, six years, till he fell at the hands of Fodbgenid s. Sengann s. Dela in Eba Coirpre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 49; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Sechnasach – “Sechnasach s. Bláthmac, six years, till he fell at the hands of Dub Dúin king of Coirpre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381)

Siomón Brecc – “Siomón Brecc s. Aedán Glas s. Nuadu Finn, six years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Dui Finn s. Sétna Innarrad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253, 507)

Macedonia – “Seleucus and Lysimachus, 6 years afterwards, till Pyrrhus and Lysimachus fell at the hands of the followers of Seleucus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Persia - Darius Magnus son of Arsames, 6 years. He was the last prince of the Persians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 209, 311)

Rome

Gordianus – “Gordianus had 6 years till he fell before Philippus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Iustinianus Major – “Iustinianus Major again, 6 years. He slew Leontius and Tiberius, and Philippicus slew him afterwards.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Maximinus – “Maximus, 6 years, till he fell before Pupienus in Aquileia [*sic lege*].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Probus – “Probus, 6 years and 4 months, till he died in Sirmium.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

7

Battles

Conmáel – “Conmáel, of the children of Éber, took Ireland promptly; it is he who fought seven battles nimbly till he fell before Tigernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

Luglochta – Tigernmas fought seven battles in Luglochta on Loch Lugdach in one day. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Mag Femen – “Seven battles (were fought by Túathal Techtmar) upon Mag Femen against the progeny of Cermna, and a slaughter of the progeny of Caithir s. Eterscéil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Tregaman – “Túathal broke seven battles against the progeny of Tregaman s. Treg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Chieftains

Túatha Dé Danann – “It is said that Bethach s. Iardan was the chieftain of that Taking and of the arts, and that seven chieftains followed him - Dagda, Dian Cecht, Creidne, Luchne, Nuadu Airgetlam, Lug s. Cian, Goibniu s. Ethliu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 165)

Milesians - In the division of Ireland there were seven chieftains in the north: Érimón, Éber s. Ír, Amorgen, Gosten, Sétga, Sobairche and Suirge. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 95)

Colours - In the time of Tigernmas a king or queen was entitled to wear a garment with seven colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Days

Ark - The ark was completed just seven days before the Flood began. Noe first released the dove seven days after the raven did not come back. But the dove came back to the ark. Noe waited seven days again before sending the dove out from the ark, and again seven days before it did not come back. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 111, 121, 123, 220, 243)

Cessair – “Cessair came to Cúl Cessrach in Connachta, and her women with her; and her heart brake within her for the absence of her husband and for the death of her father. Then was completed the time from Adam to the Flood, save seven days *tantum*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193)

Fights – In verse LXIX, Amorgen sang, “I am Bull of Seven Fights.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111)

Forts

Art Imlech – “Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland for twelve years; and seven forts were dug by him, till Nuadu Finn Fáil s. Gíallchad slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Írial Fáid - “Seven royal forts were dug by Írial Fáid; Ráth Bachair [Bachail] , Ráth Buirg [Buarach, Buirech], Ráth Chuingeda [Cuincheda] , Ráth Cimbair, Ráth Croich [Croichne] , Ráth Loichit [Lochaid], Ráth Modig [Moidig, Mothaich]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Generations – “Thereafter was the principedom of the Ulaid, for a space of seven generations, from Nuadu to Ugaine the Great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 265)

Heavens – “He formed the seven heavens on the Monday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 175)

Hirelings – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and seven unwived hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 29, 77, 148)

Hours – “According to a belief recorded by Comestor, Adam was only seven hours in Paradise.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 239)

Husbandmen - Partholon had seven husbandmen or ploughmen – Tothacht, Tarba, Imus [Eochair], Aitechbel [Eatachbel], Cuil [Cuaille], Dorca, Dam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Laigse – The seven Laigse in Laigin descended from Éber son of Ír; or Airech Februd; or Ír son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89, 97)

Lake-bursts

Partholon – “There were seven lake-bursts in Ireland in the time of Partholon: Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg, Loch Cuan and Loch Rudraige in Ulaid, Loch Dechet and Loch Mesc and Loch Con in Connachta, and Loch Echtra in Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 271; Vol. 3, p. 15, 17, 49)

Sons of Míl – In their time was “the bursting of seven lakes. Loch Laiglinne, Loch Baath, Loch Cimme with hundreds of mists; Loch Da Caech, fair without plunder, Loch Ren of many salmon, Loch Riach.”

Note that only six lakes are actually named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 423)

Tigernmas – “In his time was the outburst of seven lakes: Loch Ailine and Loch Ce in Connachta, Loch Uair in Mide, Loch Febail in Tír Eogain, Loch Silend in Cairpre, Loch Gabor in Brega, Dabal in Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 437, 453)

Lumps – “God set Cain in a sign, so that no man should slay him: a lump upon his forehead [and a lump (on) each of his cheeks, and a lump on each foot and on each hand].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 87, 183, 237)

Months

Ark – “Twenty-seven days and seven months was the ark (moving) from wave to wave, till it settled on a mountain in Armenia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 121, 220)

Artabanus – Artabanus was slain seven months after he killed Xerxes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Sogdianus – Sogdianus reigned for seven months after Xerxes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209)

Pairs - There were seven pairs of species of fish on Noe’s ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125)

Peoples – “Let us cease [at this point] from the stories of the Gaedil, that we may tell of the seven peoples who took Ireland before them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 195)

Plains

Eochu Fáebarglas – “Seven plains were cleared by him: Mag Smerthach in Ui Failge, Mag nAidne and Mag Luirg in Connachta, Mag Emir and Mag Lemna and Mag Fubna and Mag Dá Gabal; in Airgialla they are.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 215)

Ethriel – “He smoothed ... the seven plains of great beauty. Mag Belaig, which was never soft, Mag nGeisille in the land of the Gailioin, Tennmag, for its establishment without sorrow, Glenmag, Lugair broad and great. In the province of the Ulaid firmly he smoothed a wood and a sloping valley; Rothmag in the distant land of Coba, Lochmag did Ethriel smooth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 431, 453)

Írial Fáid – “By him were seven plains cleared. Mag Rechet with truth of knowledge, Mag Comair, a fine sweet profit, Mag Slebe and Mag Sanais, Mag Ele and Mag Inis.” Note that only six plains are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267)

Óengus Olmucach – “Seven plains were cleared by him: Mag nÓensciath in Laigin, Mag Glinni Dechon in Cenél Conaill, Mag Cúli Coel in Cenél Bogaine, Ailmag in Callraige, Mag Mucrima and Mag Luirg in Connachta, Mag, Luachra Dedad, Mag Arcaill in Cíarraige Luachra.” Note that eight plains are named. An alternative version includes: “Mag Áensciath in Laigen, Mag Glinne Drecon in Mag Mucruma, Aelmag in Callraige, Mag Luachra Dedad and Mag Luirg in Connachta, and Mag Archoill, the seventh in Cíarraige Luachra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 229, 449)

River bursts – “In his (Érimón) time was the burst of the seven Riges of Laigin, of the seven Brosnas of Éile ...” “The “Seven Riges” and the “Seven Brosnas” have become nine apiece.” “Seven rivers rose in his (Sirna) reign ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263; Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 455)

Sets – God said to Noe “Thou shalt take with thee moreover sets of seven of the clean birds of heaven,

male and female.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 115)

Seven-fold - God commanded that anyone who should kill Cain son of Adam shall be punished seven fold. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 87, 91)

Ships – “For Míl s. Bíle went into Egypt a-voyaging, with the crew of seven ships ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 75)

Sogains – “The seven Sogains wherever they are” are of the progeny of Éber son of Ír. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89)

Sons of

Cruithne – “The seven sons of Cruithne here: Fib, Fedach, Fotla, Fortrenn, Cait, Cé, Ciric; and in seven divisions they shared their heritage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Delbaeth – “The seven sons of Delbaeth son of Ogma Grianainech were Fiachra, Ollom, Indui, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchair and Elmar of the Brug.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Ethliu – “Dagda, Dian Cecht, Creidne, Luchne, Nuadu Airgetlam, Lug son of Cian, Goibniu son of Ethliu; *de quibus* the seven sons of Ethliu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 165, 247)

Manannan – “The seven sons of Manannan were Ilbreac, Illanach, Cairpre Condualach, Failbi Findbuide, Gaiar, Goth Gaithi, and Gaela s. Oirbsen and Echdonn the Great s. Manannan, eldest of the children.” Note that eight are named and that Oirbsen is another name for Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Míl – “The seven sons of Míl, good their host, including Éber and Érimón. Along with Dond, and Airech with battle, including Ír, along with Arannan, including Amorgen with bright countenance, and along with Colptha of the sword.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107)

Thiras – “It (SAM) gives us the extra-biblical information that Thiras had seven sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 252)

Times – “Seven times he (Muirchertach mac Erca) took away nine chariots, and long shall it be remembered! He took hostages of Uí Neill, and hostages of the Plain of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 535)

Wives – “She (Scéne [Dellsaire]) is one of the seven wives of the Sons of Mil, and these are their names: Tea, Fíal, Fás, Líben, Odba, Scota², Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 73, 131)

Years

Adam – “According to a belief recorded in the *Master of Oxford*, Adam was seven years in Paradise.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 239)

Cessair – Cessair and her company built their ark and went into it “seven years and three months before the coming of the Flood.” On her journey to Ireland, Cessair’s company spent seven years in the territory of Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 187, 191, 203, 233, 238)

Fintan – Fintan “was born seven years before the Flood; till seven years of the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill, that was his [Fintan’s] life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23)

Gaedil, the – “For that reason was the seed of Gaedel driven forth upon the sea, to wit Agnomain and Lamfhind his son, so that they were seven years upon the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 19, 75)

Kings

Assyria - The Túatha Dé Danann reigned for seven years of the principdom of Belochus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Chaldea - Nabuchodonosor ruled for seven years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

Egypt

Osochor – Osochor ruled for seven [*recte* 6] years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Psychon – “Physcon son of Cleopatra, seven years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

Stefinatis – Stefinatis ruled for seven years after Merres Aethiops and before Nechepsos. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Thuoris – Thuoris ruled for seven years and “in his time Troy was captured, and to him came Menelaus and Helen after its capture.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Ireland

Áed Uairidnach – “He took the kingship of Ireland for a space of seven years, and exacted the Boroma of each year without battle, till he died of plague in Temair.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375, 545)

Airgetmar – Airgetmar was driven overseas for seven years during the reign of Ailill Finn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259, 261, 511)

Bress – Bress became king of the Túatha Dé Danann after Nuadu’s disfigurement and reigned for seven years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 99, 113, 115, 165, 177, 223, 493)

Colmán Rimid and Aed Sláine - Colmán Rimid and Áed Sláine in joint rule “seven years, till they fell at the hands of Conall Cuthbind s. Suibne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

Conaire Cóem – “Conaire s. Mog Lama, marriage-kinsman of Conn took the kingship of Ireland for seven years, till he fell at the hands of Nemed s. Sroibcenn.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335)

Conchobor – “It is the belief of certain historians that ... Jesus Christ was born ... in the seventh year of the reign of Conchobor.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Conmáel - Euergetes was king for 7 years at the same time as Conmáel. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Domnall mac Áeda – “Seven (years) on a hard path was his body till he died on pilgrimage.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 547)

Eochu – “Eochu son of Oiloll Finn, a space of seven years was his good time; he slew the king of Cermna, Clair, and Cliu, in Aine of yew-shields.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 511)

Eochu Mugmedon – “Eochu Mugmedon, seven years till he died [of a disease] in Temair.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 347)

Erimón – Érimón died seven years after the battle of Comraire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 163, 173)

Finnachta – “Finnachta the Feaster of the drinking, seven years about horns of carousal; the wolf fell in his hiding place before Áed and Congalach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 547)

Flaithbertach – “Flaithbertach s. Loingsech, seven years, till he died in Árd Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Inter-regnum – “For a space of seven years Ireland was without a king of administration of the laws of anyone.” “There were seven years with no king in Ireland after Tigernmas, till Eochu Fáebuir son of Conmáel took it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275; Vol. 5, p. 215)

Irereo – “Irereo s. Melge took the kingship for a space of seven years, till he fell in Ulaid at the hands of Fer Corb s. Mug Corb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

Laigin, of – “The king of Laigin remained in Temair till the end of seven years, and the strength of Conn (Cét-Cathach) increased again.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Lugaid Laigdech – “Lugaid Laigdech, seven years had he in the kingship till he fell at the hands of Áed Rúad s. Badarn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261, 509)

Macha – “Now Macha was seven years in the regality after Cimbáeth, till she fell at the hands of Rechtda Rigderg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Nia Segamain – “Nia Segamain, seven years in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Enna Aignech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289, 517)

Níall Frossach – “Níall Frossach s. Fergal, seven years, till he died in Í, on pilgrimage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393, 551)

Nuadu Airgetlam - Nuadu was king of the Túatha Dé Danann for seven years in Dobar and Iardobar before their coming to Ireland. It took the physicians seven years to heal Nuadu of his amputated arm. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 98, 99, 113, 141, 147, 165, 177, 221, 309)

Rothechtaid – “Rothechtaid Rotha was seven years in the kingship of Ireland, till lightning burnt him in Dún Sobairce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245, 503)

Sechnasach – “Sechnasach s. Blathmac s. Áed Sláine, seven years, till he fell at the hands of Dub Dúin king of Coirpre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Macedonia

Alexander - Alexander son of Philip ruled the Macedonians for seven years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Poliorcetes – “Poliorcetes, seven years, till Pyrrhus slew him in Sicily.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Rome

Galerius and Constantinus – “Galerius and Constantinus, seven years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Octavianus Augustus – “And in the seventh year of the reign of Octavianus Augustus Christ was born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

Philippus – “Philippus and his sons, seven years. Those are the first kings of the Romans who

believed on the Lord.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Tiberius III – “Tiberius III, seven years. *Cennfaelad mac Blathmaic over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Tiberius Constantinius – “Tiberius Constantinius, seven years. *Áed Sláine and Colmán Rimed over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Valentinianus and Maximianus – “Valentinianus and Maximianus, seven years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Persia - In the 7th year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus Esdras came to renew the Law. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

Partholon – Partholon was in exile for seven years after slaying his parents. Some historians believe that “it was in the seventh year of the age of Abraham that Partholon took Ireland.” “Seven years had Partholon in Ireland when the first man of his people died.” “There were seven years from the plaguing of the people of Partholon to the end of the rule of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 21, 159)

Scythia – “Refloir and Agnomain without blemish. Seven years were they in contention, till Refloir fell with tumult by the victorious hand of Agnomain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97)

Sons of Míl, the - The Sons of Míl landed in Ireland seven years after the slaying of Belshazzar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 85)

Troy – “... Troy was taken for the last time. There were seven years after that capture, till Aeneas [son of Anchises] took [Lavinia] daughter of Latinus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 51)

8

Battles – Eight battles were fought by Óengus Olmucaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Chieftains – “Eight of their (the sons of Míl) chieftains accompanying the king, Donn, as well as Bile s. Brige s. Breogan, and Airech Februa, Búas, Bres, and Buaigne, who were drowned in the same ship along with Donn, [and Cuailnge and Fuat, who were slain in battle of Tailtiu].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 59, 93)

Kings – “Madai or Meda, son of Iafeth, *a quo* the Medes; and eight men of the Medes took the kingship of the world.” “The rule of the Medes was the high-princedom after the Assyrians: they had eight kings, and 255 (or 259) years was the length of their reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155, 251; **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 189)

Lake-bursts – “Eight lake-bursts broke forth over the land of Ireland in the time of Érimón, namely Lochs Cimme, Buadaig, Baga, Réin, Finnmaige, Gréine, Riach, and Dá Cach in Laigin, and Loch Láig in Ulaid.” Note that nine lake-bursts are listed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 163, 173)

Leaders – “Now it is Rifaith Scot who brought the Scotic language from the Tower. For he was one of the eight chief leaders who were at the building of the Tower of Nemrod.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 139)

Men – “Sixteen kings from great Eogan and ten from good Conall, nine men of Breg from the Boinn, eight men over Mide of mead-drinking.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 557)

Persons

Damhoctor – In the *Historia Brittonum*, Nennius writes of the *tres filii militis Hispaniae* (three sons of Míl Espáne), and a *Damhoctor* whose name is simply the Irish phrase *dám ochtair* “a company of eight.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxix, xxxi)

Fir Bolg – “There are nine kings in all; but one, Eochu mac Eirc, seems to stand outside the family succession, so that we have here as elsewhere the *damh ochtair*, though it is not so expressed in this case (§280).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 1)

Nemed – “In the six hundred and fourth year of the epoch of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland.” “In §248 we find *Nemed-ochtar*; and other examples, will meet us from time to time. Remembering that these tales are theological rather than historical, we seem here to be on the track of a primary group of eight deities, comparable with the central ennead of Egypt or the *di consentes* of Rome.” On Nemed’s journey to Ireland, “there appeared to them a tower of gold on the sea, and they all went to capture it: and all were drowned except the Nemed-octad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 251; Vol. 3, p. 129, 194)

Noe – “Noe, his company of eight persons went into the ark.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 117, 125, 197)

Partholon – “Eight persons were his tally, four men and four women.” “... one octad took Ireland.” “The *Damh ochtair* formula reappears at the beginning of §232, showing the affinity of the text with the LG tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 39, 63, 81, 89, 98, 111)

Plains – “Cleared (by Eochu son of Conmáel) in the fastnesses of the world, no strength of a mean warrior or of one unworthy, after they were separated in Temair, were Mag Smethrach and Mag nInis. Mag nAidne, Mag nOdba of order, bare Mag Luing, Mag Lemna, Mag Da Gabal, of the regions of Connla, Mag Fubna in the land of Mide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275)

Pounds – “According to *The Dialogue of Salomon and Saturnus*, Adam was created from eight pounds weight of materials, which are specified, but here irrelevant.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

Sons of

Iafeth – “Of the children of Iafeth here now. Iafeth son of Noe and Olivana his wife, they had eight sons, Gomer, Magog, Madai, Iabal or Iavan, [the eldest], Tubal, Mosoch, Thiras, Maisegda.” Magog may have been the eighth son. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153, 167)

Míl – “Most of the eight sons of Míl form duplicate pairs. Colptha and Donn are eponymous intrusions, designed to explain certain place-names: but for the rest, Éber and Éremón, Amairgen [Amorgen] and Ír, (F)ebrua and Érannán [Erennan] pair off together, and the pairs are all variants of a single pair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 107, 125; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 29, 31, 125)

Survivors – “For the Flood drowned the whole seed of Adam, except Noe with his three sons, Sem, Ham, Iafeth, and their four wives Coba, Olla, Oliva, Olivana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 31, 117, 123)

Years

Kings

Assyria

Amintes – “The death of Aaron is recorded in the eighth year of Amintes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 198)

Bellepares - “In the eight year of the reign of Bellepares there came the plague of Partholon’s people. It is then that Hercules captured Troy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35)

Mitreus - The Túatha Dé Danann reigned in Ireland for eight years of the principdom of Mitreus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211)

Egypt

Acherres – The eight year reign of Pharaoh Acherres was omitted from the list of Egyptian kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Cincris - Pharaoh Cincres reigned “eight [*recte* 16] years over Egypt till he was drowned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Necho - Necho ruled for eight years after Nechepsos and before Psammeticus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Ireland

Áed Úairidnach – “Áed Úairidnach eight years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375)

Bláthmac and Diarmait – “Thereafter Diarmait and Bláthmac, the two sons of Áed Sláine s. Diarmait, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of eight years, and exacted the Boroma without a battle in each of those years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Conaire Cóem – “Conaire Cóem, eight years, till he fell at the hands of Nemed s. Sroibcenn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 525)

Eochu Mugmedon – “Eochu Mugmedon took the kingship of Ireland for eight years, till he died in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347, 529)

Fiachra – “Fiachra son of great Muiredach, eight years among hours of carousal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 509)

Géde Ollgothach – “Then Géde Ollgothach took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Madidus king of the Medes. Eight years had he in the principdom of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

Irereo – “Noble Irereo son of Melge a space of eight years ever full; by Fer Corb son of Mog Corb fell the king of the Brug of the speckled fist.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 515)

Loingsech – “Loingsech s. Óengus, eight years, till he fell at the hands of Cellach of Loch Cimme in the battle of the Weir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Lugaid – “Lugaid the animating filled a plain, eight years was his fame over wrath; the mindful branch fell in Carn by the hands of Áed son of Buidne son of Badra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

Macha – “A space of eight years with fame, after him (Cimbáeth) thereafter, to the queen Macha with deeds of brigands till Recharta Rigderg slew her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

Muimne, Luigne and Laigne - Eight years after the death of Érimón was the joint reign of Muimne, Luigne and Laigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 225)

Medes, the – “Astyages, eight years, until Cyrus son of Darius, son of his own daughter, deposed

him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Persia – “Cambyses son of Cyrus thereafter. Eight years, till his own magicians slew him: Eochaid son of Erc was in the kingship of Ireland at that time. ... In his eighth year the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland, and they fought the battle of Mag Tuired with the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43)

Rome - Justinus Sr. ruled for eight years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Míl – “Now Míl son of Bile tarried eight years in Egypt, and his people learned the principal arts there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 69, 111; **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

9

Cantreds – “... the three Connachta, with nine cantreds in each division; and the nine cantreds of Airgialla; and the nine cantreds of the Dessi, Fothairt and Eraind and Alban and Dál Riata and Dál Fiatach...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 325)

Chariots – “Seven times he (Fergal) took away nine chariots, and long shall it be remembered!” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 535)

Days

Cessair – On her journey to Ireland the Cessair company traveled nine days from the Alpine Mountain to Spain, and then another sailing of nine days from Spain to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 191, 203, 219, 221, 233)

Partholon – “K reduces the journey from “Aladacia” to Gothia from nine days to three.” “The nine days from Spain to Ireland make the only point of contact between this itinerary and that of Cessair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 89)

Farmers – “Nine farmers these, with floods (?) of descendants who were with the Túatha Dé Danann: they were yeomen, it was a sinister wont, Find and Barr and Buaigne. Tor and Rind, a course that is no falsehood and Robud, ‘tis no untruth, Caer and Corp, fame that is not stingy, in the valourous clash of helmets.” Note that only eight are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 247)

“Flying Ecstasies” – Nine “flying ecstasies” were slain at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Generations – The Gaedil spent nine generations in the Maeotic Marshes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2)

Grades – “Christ with the power and the renown, strong over every very pure king, Prince of the great Nine Grades of Heaven, King of the Earth with fruitfulness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 437)

Kings

Fir Bolg - There were 9 kings of the Fir Bolg in all: Slanga, Rudraige, Gann, Genann, Sengann, Fiacha, Rindaill, Fodbgen, Eochu son of Erc. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 1, 9, 11, 33, 45)

Túatha Dé Danann – There were nine kings of the Túatha Dé Danann: Nuadu, Bress, Nuadu, Lug, Dagda, Delbaeth, Fiachna, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine. Note that Nuadu is counted only once even though he served twice. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 163, 165, 167, 185, 201)

Lake-bursts – There were nine lake-bursts in the time of Tigernmas: Loch Cé and Loch Ailinne in Connachta, Loch Iarainn and Loch Uair and Loch Silenn and Loch Gabar in Mide and all in Brega, Loch

Febail in Tír Eogain ... and Dubloch of Árd Ciannachta, and Loch Dabuill in Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Men – “Sixteen kings from great Eogan and ten from good Conall, nine men of Breg from the Boinn, eight men over Mide of mead-drinking.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 557)

Months

Adam – “According to the *Lebor Brecc* homily, Adam was created nine months before Eve.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Labashi-Marduk - Labashi-Marduk of the Medes ruled for just 9 months. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

Orders of Angels – “He (God) gave the bailiffry of Heaven to Lucifer, with the nine orders of the Angels of Heaven.” The nine orders of the angels are enumerated by Solomon, bishop of Basrah as: Cherubim, Seraphim, Thrones, Lords, Powers, Rulers, Principalities, Archangels, Angels. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 27, 205)

Rivers – Partholon found nine rivers in Ireland when he arrived: Aba Life, Lui, Muad, Slicech, Samer, Find, Modorn, Buas, Banna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49, 51)

River-bursts – The bursting of the nine Rights about Rosmag and the nine Brosnas of Eile happened during the reign of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 161, 171, 423)

Waves – “The sons of Míl made a contention in rowing as they came to Ireland from the place where they saw Ireland away from them; and Ír son of Míl advanced the length of a *muirchrech* beyond every ship.” “The word *muirchrech* seems to denote a specific distance with a maritime application, like the modern “knot”, but its exact meaning is unknown. See the R.I.A. *Contributions to Irish Lexicography*, s.v., and compare the measurement of marine distance by “nine waves”, frequent in Irish legend.” “How far shall we go? said Éber. Past just nine waves, said Amorgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 31n, 37, 39, 55, 79, 81, 115)

Years

Abraham – “In this epoch moreover, from the Flood to Abraham, and to the ninth year of the reign of Abraham, Ireland was not discovered till Partholon found it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193)

Gaedil, the - The Gaedil came to Ireland after nine years of the principedom of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 165)

Kings

Assyria – Bellepares had reigned for nine years before Nemed came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

Babylon – “Antiochus Sidetes, nine years. It is he who plundered Jerusalem, and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Egypt

Ammenophis - Ammenophis ruled for nine years after Psusennes and before Osochor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Psammeticus - Psammeticus ruled for nine [*recte* 44] years after Nechao. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Psinaces - Psinaces ruled for nine years after Osochor and before Psusennes. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Ireland

Áed Allan – “Áed Allan s. Fergal, nine years, till he fell in the battle of Sered Mag at the hands of Domnall s. Muiredach.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391, 549)

Ailill Finn – “Ailill Finn s. Art, nine years in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Aigetmar and of Fíachu, son of Dui s. Fíachu together.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259)

Ailill Olchain – “A reckoning of only nine years was submission paid to Oilill.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 505)

Bresal Bódíbad – “Bresal Bódíbad perfectly nine years over Ireland was his power.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 519)

Bress Rí – “Nine years of Bress of the leaps, great was the force of his strong assaults.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 505)

Congal Cind Magair – “Congal of Cind Magair, nine years, till he died of a sudden stroke.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385)

Domnall mac Áeda – “Thereafter Domnall s. Áed s. Ainmire took the kingship of Ireland after being chosen to the place of Patrick, and he held the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377, 547)

Érimón - Érimón died nine years after Alexander the Great. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 163)

Feidlimid Rechtmar – “Feidlimid took the kingship of Ireland for nine years. He died a [natural] death.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331, 525)

Finnait Mar – “Finnait Mar in good Mumu nine (years) to the hero of even colour; he fell, as was verified, before Bresal Bódíbad.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 519)

Flaithbertach – “Thereafter Flaithbertach s. Loingsech s. Domnall took the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391, 549)

Gíallchad – “Gíallchad took the kingship for a space of nine years. He took a hostage from every five men in Mumu.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247)

Loingsech – “Loingsech s. Óengus s. Áed s. Ainmire etc., took the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383, 549)

Lugaid Íardonn – “Lugaid Íardonn s. Énna, nine years in the kingship till he fell at the hands of Sírlám in Ráith Clochrain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255, 507)

Máel-Sechlainn - Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill again in the kingship of Ireland, nine years, till he died in Cró-Inis of Loch Aindind after a victory of penitence.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405, 555)

Macedonia - Demetrius son of Antigonus ruled for nine years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Rome

Phocas – Phocas ruled for nine years after Mauricius and before Heraclius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Titus and Vespasianus - “Titus and Vespasianus, nine years. By them was Jerusalem ravaged, and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Nemed - Nine years after Nemed came to Ireland there were four lake-bursts. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 131)

10

Battles – Nathi “broke ten battles between Sliab Elpa and Ireland, though he was dead and lifeless.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Champions – “Before the end of a year they partitioned Ireland into twelve parts, I hold it for certain, between Éremón, Éber and ten strong champions.” The ten champions were: Bres, Buas, Buaigne, Caicher, Fulmán, Mantán, Sétga, Sobairce, Etan, Goisten; Suirge, Én, Ún. Note that thirteen are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 5, p. 6, 27, 29)

Chieftains – Ten chieftains of the Milesians who died in the invasion of Ireland were: Donn, Bile, Airech Febria, Búas, Bres, Buaigne, Ír, Éranán, Cuailnge, Fúat. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 63, 93)

Cubits – “Ten cubits was the ark under water; and twenty above water: and this is why it was ten under water, the Flood had twelve above the highest mountain, for the sake of the ark, for it (the ark) had ten cubits under water.” “There is no biblical warrant for this.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 219, 220)

Daughters of

Cormac ua Cuinn – Ten daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn were slain on Samhain night at Clóenfertai in Temair by Dunlang, king of Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

Partholon – The ten daughters of Partholon were: Aidne [Adnad? Ard?], Aife, Aine [Etan?], Fochain, Muchos [Mucha, Macha?], Melepard [Melibard], Glas, Grennach, Ablach [Anach?, Auach?], Gribendach [Achanach?]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 91, 95)

Grandsons – The ten grandsons of Máel-Fitric were slain in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Husbands – The ten husbands of Partholon’s daughters were: Brea [Aibri], Boan [Bronnad], Ban, Carthenn [Caerthenn], Ecnach [Echtach], Athcosan [Athchosan], Lucraid, Lugair [Lugard], Liger [Ligair], Greber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 91, 95)

Kings – “Sixteen kings from great Eogan and ten from good Conall, nine men of Breg from the Boinn, eight men over Mide of mead-drinking.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 555)

Lordings – “The ten lordings who came to white Banba with the sons of Míl of Spain” were: Amorgen, Sobairce, Suirge, Setga, Fulmán, En, Etan, Goscen, Mantán, Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 133, 135)

Men – “Out of the two ships (of Occe and Ucce) none escaped, save twice five men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 31, 79, 105)

Names – “Now this is that Enoch son of Iared, who invented the ten excellent Hebrew names, by which God was first called, out of the different names of the Hebrews. Isidore (*Etym.* VII.i.1) says that the names were: El, Eloi, Eloie, Sabaoth, Elion, Eie, Adonai, Ia, Tetragrammaton, Saddai. The list given by Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres.* I, iii, 40) is: Sabaoth, Eli, Eloi, Israel, Sadadai, Ellion, Rabboni, Ia, Adonai, Iabe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 101, 240)

Persons – Partholon came to Ireland with ten persons. “The glossator’s alternative enumeration of Partholon’s followers, ten persons, is evidently made up by the addition of Topa, the henchman, and the latter’s lawful wife Crebnat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 89)

Plagues - “And Aaron told him tidings of the Sons of Israel, and the miracles and marvels of Moses, and how the ten plagues, [a clearness of testimony!] were brought upon the people of Egypt by reason of their enslavement.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 33, 59; **Vol. 3**, p. 137)

Servitors – The ten servitors of Éber who each commanded their own ship were: Adar, Aire, Deisse, Dela, Cliu, Morba, Fea, Life, Femen, Fera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45)

Sons of

Benjamin – “Genesis xliii-xliv shows us Benjamin as a youth of such tender years that his father is unwilling to let him go to Egypt. Chap. xlv describes the happy reunion which leads to Jabob’s transporting himself and his family to Egypt; and there we are surprised to find Benjamin the father of no fewer than ten sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102*n*)

Bregon – “The ten sons of Breogan without falsehood, Brega [Brego], Blad, Fúat, and Murthemne [Muirthemne], Cualgna [Cuailnge], Cuala [Cualu], fame though it were, Ebleo [Ebliu], Nár, Íth and Bíle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 107; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 25, 29)

Wives – After the battle of Conaing’s Tower, “Bethach died in Ireland of plague; his ten wives survived him for a space of twenty-three years.” Or, “Bethach s. Iarboneil the Soothsayer s. Nemed died with his ten men in Ireland, and their ten wives survived after their death twenty-three years till they all died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145, 151, 177)

Years

Cessair – On her journey to Ireland, Cessair spent ten years in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 203, 219, 233, 238)

Kings

Assyria – “Bellepares was king of the world when Nemed came into Ireland. In his tenth year it was that Nemed came from the east.” “His tenth year would correspond to the 617th year of the Era of Abraham (the fifteenth of the Hebrew judge Ehud).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 137, 195)

Egypt - Psammmus ruled Egypt for 40 [*recte* 10] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Greece – “Alexander ruled for ten years after Ptolomeus Soter and before Physcon son of Cleopatra. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

Ireland

Áed Allan – “Áed Allan ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years, till he fell in the battle of Sered Mag in Cenannas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Conaning Bececlach – “Conaning Bececlach, ten years had he in the high kingship of Ireland.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259)

Congal Cind Magair – “Congal of Cind Magair ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years and destroyed many throughout Laigin, as he could exact the Boroma against the opposition of the Saints and the fulfilment of the prophecy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385)

Congalach – “Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, ten years, till he fell at the hands of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Tech Giugraind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Delbaeth – Delbaeth son of Ogma reigned over the Túatha Dé Danann for ten years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 125, 167, 185, 223; Vol. 5, p. 495)

Dui Dallta Degaid – “He was ten years in the kingship, till Fachtna Fathach slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 521)

Dui Finn – “Dui Finn, ten years till Muiredach Bolgrach s. Siomon slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253, 507)

Dui Ladrach – “Dui Ladrach in the kingship thereafter, ten years, till Lugaid Laidech slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261, 511)

Eochu – Eochu son of Erc ruled the Fir Bolg for ten years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 19, 33, 45, 51; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Érimón – “Ten years after the death of Alexander, Érimón died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 225)

Feidlimid Rechtmar – “Ten years had he in the kingship, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331)

Fergal – “Fergal Flaithemda ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 549)

Fiachna – Fiachna son of Delbaeth reigned over the Túatha Dé Danann for ten years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 125, 167, 185, 223; Vol. 5, p. 495)

Írial Fáid – “Írial son of Érimón took the kingship of Ireland thereafter, till he died in Mag Muaide, in the tenth year of his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 195, 225, 429, 497)

Muiredach Tirech – “Muiredach Tirech, ten, the good son of Fiachu with true judgement; at Daball by the son of fair Cronn the grandson of Conn of Codal fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 529)

Macedonia

Demetrius - Demetrius reigned for ten years after Gonatas [*sic lege*] and before Antigonus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Perses – Perses ruled for ten years after Philippos. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Medes, the – “Cyaxares king of the Medes had thirty-two years, and in the tenth year of his reign Nabcadon went from Babylon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

Persia - In the tenth year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Rome

Leo II – “Leo II, ten years. *Sechnasach mac Blathmaic in Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Valentinianus, Valens and Gratianus – “Valentinianus, Valens and Gratianus son of Valentinianus, ten years. Valentinianus died of a haemorrhage in Bregetio.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Nemrod’s Tower – “And there were 72 languages given to them after the confusion of Nemrod’s Tower; so that in the end of ten years after that, Feinius Farsaid extracted the speech of the Gaedil out of the 72 languages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 149; Vol. 2, p. 55)

Partholon – Partholon was in Ireland ten years when he fought and won the battle of Slemna against Cicol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269, 271; Vol. 3, p. 13)

11

Kings – “Scholars and chroniclers reckon that eleven kings of Laigen fell at his (Cormac ua Cuinn) hands, till at last he took the Boroma with addition of interest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Years

Kings

Assyria - In the 11th year of the reign of Tutanes, according to Eusebius, Agamemnon began his reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

Egypt - Merres Aethiops ruled for 12 [*recte* 11] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Ireland

Ailill Find – “Mac Airt, eleven years famous Oilíoll Find, the true prince; he fell in the battle of Odba at the hands of the very valourous Argatmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 509)

Bresal Bó-díbad - “Bresal Bó-díbad, 11 years in the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Eochu Ailtlethan - Eochu Ailtlethan, 11 years till he fell at the hands of Fergus Fortamail. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

Fer Corb – “Eleven years had Fer Corb till he fell at the hands of Connla Cóem s. Irereo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281, 515)

Fergus Fortamail – “Fergus obtained eleven years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 517)

Túathal Máel-Garb – “Túathal Máel-garb, 11 years, till he fell in Grellach Elti at the hands of Máel-Mór s. Airgetan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Rome - Theodosius ruled for 11 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

12

Age of – “In the third hour after the creation of Adam, Eve was drawn out of his side. At the age of thirty years’ space Adam was created, at the age of twelve years Eve was created.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 27)

Battles

Óengus Olmucaid - Óengus Olmucaid fought 12 battles against the Longobardi or the Toisi. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Níall Noí-Giallach - Enna Cennselach fought 12 battles against Níall Noí-Giallach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 349)

Beeves - Part of the Boroma Tribute was the payment of 12 beeves every second year. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

Cauldrons - Part of the Boroma Tribute was the payment of 12 cauldrons every second year. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327,)

Chieftains – “Others say that they had only twelve chieftains, *ut dixit* Roigne s. Ugaine, after inquiry made by Mál s. Ugaine regarding the adventures of the Sons of Míl.” “The men as they returned divided Ireland among twice six chieftains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 97, 103, 123, 165)

Couples – “There came a plague, so that twelve wedded couples of his (Míl) people died thereof, including the three kings of Spain, Míl and Occe and Ucce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73)

Cubits - During the Flood the water was 12 cubits above the highest mountains. “Twelve cubits,” which is given by all MSS. for the height of the water level above the loftiest mountaintops is an error: the biblical text in all versions says “fifteen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 33, 219)

Days

Cessair - Cessair spent 12 days on the Caspian until she reached the Cimmerian Sea. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 219, 233, 234)

Nemed – “But Macha wife of Nemed died earlier than Annind; in the twelfth day [in R³, “year”] after they came into Ireland Macha died, and hers is the first death of the people of Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 133)

Kings

Assyria – “Partholon and his progeny spent the time of twelve kings of the Assyrians in Ireland, from Ninus son of Belus to Manchaleus king of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 37)

Greece – There were “twelve kings and one queen of the Greeks, from Alexander son of Philip to Cleopatra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

Persia – “The lordship of the Persians then, after the Medes: twelve kings had they in the lordship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 41)

Milesians – Twelve of the Milesians learned the principal arts in Egypt. “The men as they returned, Divided Ireland, Among twice six chieftains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 69, 109, 111; **Vol. 5**, p. 123)

Parts – “Before the end of a year they partitioned Ireland into twelve parts, I hold it for certain, between Éremón, Éber and ten strong champions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 115, 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 123, 127)

Plagues – “There was a plague every month in his (Eochu Apthach) reign, that is, twelve plagues in the year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

Plains

Írial Fáid – “Twelve plains were cleared by him: Mag Rechet and Mag Eile in Laigin, Mag Commair, Mag Sleibe in Uí Néill, Mag Sanais in Connachta, Mag nDairbrech in Mide, Mag Techet in Ui Mac Uais, Mag Lugna in Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin, Mag Faithne in the Airtera, Mag nInis in Ulaid, Mag Cuile Fedá in Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Nemed – “Twelve plains were cleared by Nemed in Ireland: Mag Cera, Mag Eba, Mag Cuile Tolaid, and Mag Luirg in Connachta; Mag Seired in Tethba; Mag Tochair in Tír Eogain; Mag Seimne in Araide; Mag Macha in Airgialla; Mag Muirthemne in Brega; Mag Bernsa in Laighne; Leccmag and Mag Moda in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 123, 133, 135, 171)

Women – Twelve women of the Milesians on Donn’s ship were drowned. “And he [Érimón] gave them (the Cruithne) twelve superfluous women that the expedition of the Sons of Mil had in Ireland, for their husbands had been drowned in the Western Sea along with Donn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 57, 81, 181, 185)

Years

Kings

Alba

Cé – “Cé has 15 years in the one list, 12 in the other, by the frequent confusion of the Roman numerals .xu. and .xii.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146)

Got - “Got, also called Urpont, reigned 22 years (otherwise 12 years).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 149, 150)

Urleoce – Urleoce ruled for 12 years after Urponcáit and before Uileo Ciric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Babylon

Demetrius – Demetrius ruled Babylon for twelve years after Antiochus [Eupator]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Grypus – Grypus ruled for twelve years before Antiochus Cyzicenus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Seleucus Philopater - Seleucus Philopater son of Antiochus Magnus, ruled for twelve years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Egypt

Achoris - Achoris ruled for 12 years after Neferites. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Aethiops – Aethiops ruled for 12 years after Bocchoris and before Sebichos. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Merres Aethiops - Merres Aethiops ruled for 12 [*recte* 11] years before Stefinatis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Psammeticus II - Psammeticus II ruled for 12 years after Nechao II. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Sebichos – Sebichos ruled for 15 [*recte* 12] years after Aethiops. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Ireland

Ailill – “Thereafter Ailill s. Slánoll ... Twelve years had he, till he fell at the hands of Sirna s. Dian.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

Art Imlech – “Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland for twelve years; and seven forts were dug by him, till Nuadu Finn Fáil s. Gíallchad slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Berngal – “Berngal son of Géide, the pleasant branch, twelve years was his good time till he terminated his valour in battle, he, Oilill grandson of Ollaman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 503)

Brian mac Ceneidig – “Brian mac Ceneidig, twelve years, till he fell at the hands of the Laigin and of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath, in Cluain Tarb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405, 555)

Domnall and Fergus – “Domnall and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach ... took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of twelve years, and exacted the Boroma without a battle so long as they lived.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367, 369)

Dui – “Twelve years brilliant his favour was Dui son of Dén king; the champion of the horny skin died in Sliab Mís, at the hands of great troops.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

Énna Derg – “Énna Derg, twelve years had he in the kingship, till he died of plague in Sliab Mís, with great troops in his company.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

Eochu Feidlech – “Eochu Feidlech, twelve years; he died a natural death in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 521)

Eochu Uairches – “Eochu Uairches, twelve years had he in exile over sea.” “Thereafter Eochu Uairches took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twelve years ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 257, 509)

Ethriel – “In the twelfth year of Ethriel s. Íriel Fáid s. Érimón, the last chieftain of the people of Alexander died, Ptolomaeus s. Airge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 225)

Fergus Fortamail – “Fergus Fortamail, twelve [years] till he fell at the hands of Óengus Tuirmech [Temrach].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

Géide Ollgothach – “Twelve years, brilliant their favour, was Géide Ollgothach king; Géide of the shouting fell at the hands of Fiáchu son of Finnachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 503)

Tairdelbach mac Taidg – “Tairdelbach mac Taidg, son of Brian Boroma, twelve years, king with opposition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tairdelbach ua Briain - Tairdelbach ua Briain ruled for twelve years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Tuathal Máel-garb – “Tuathal Máel-garb, strong in combat twelve years without despite; Máel-Morda wounded him with his darts the prince who took white surfaced Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 543)

Rome

Honorius and Theodosius – “Honorius and Theodosius, his brother’s son, twelve years, till Honorius died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Lucius Commodus – “Commodus 12 years after Marcus Antoninus, till he fell before Helivius [Pertinax].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

13

Chieftains – “In the end there were six chieftains southward and seven chieftains northward who came there; and Éber had the kingship southward and Érimón the kingship northward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p.47, 95)

Years

Kings

Assyria - According to Eusebius, Dercilus was the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the 13th year of Saul to the 37th year of David. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 327)

Ireland

Cellach and Conall Cáel – “Thereafter Conall Cáel and Cellach, the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech s. Áed s. Ainmire took the (132nd) kingship of Ireland for a space of thirteen years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379, 547)

Congalach – “Thirteen full fine years had Congalach, head of the Sons of Míl; the death of the very savage, plundering king by the Foreigners, by the rough Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 553)

Conmáel - Conmáel ruled for 13 years after Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227, 497)

Crimthann Mac Fidaig – “Crimthann Mór s. Fidach was made (the 113th) king, in the kingship of Ireland, for 13 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 347, 529)

Máel-Sechlainn – Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill son of Donnchad mac Flainn son of Máel-Sechlainn meic Máeil-Ruanaig, thirteen years (as the 157th king of Ireland).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403)

Muirchertach mac Níall – “Muirchertach son of Níall son of Mac Lochlainn, thirteen years, till he fell at the hands of the men of Fernmag and of the Uí Briúin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Níall Caille – “Thirteen years in all was submission paid to Níall Caille; from the vigorous Callan which drowned him he found loss of a life of lofty battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 551)

Sírlám – “Sírlám s. Finn [s. Blath] thirteen years in the (42nd) kingship, till Eochu Uairches s. Lugaid slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255)

Suibne Mend – “Suibne Mend s. Fíachra s. Feradach s. Eogan took the (130th) kingship of Ireland for a space of thirteen years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Rome

Alexander – Alexander ruled for 13 years after Marcus Antoninus. His own people slew him.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p 575)

Honorius and Arcadius – “The two sons of Theodosius afterwards, Honorius and Arcadius, 13 years, till Arcadius died in the 13th year of his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Seuerus Afer – “Suerus Afer, 13 years. By him was made the Saxon Rampart; 132 *millia* its length.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

14

Battles – “Fourteen battles and two score the ample hero-band waged, in truth, about the right to Spain. They broke before Mil the great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113)

Couples – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and six unwived hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 29, 148)

Men – “Fourteen men with their wives made the crew for every ship full of warriors, and six noble hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 105)

Pairs - There were 14 pairs of birds on Noe’s ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125)

Servitors – The fourteen servitors of Érimón were: (Note: only 13 are listed) Ai, Aidne, Assal, Mide, Cuib, Cera, Sér, Slán, Ligen, Dul, Adal, Traig, Line. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41)

Years

Kings

Assyria - Ascaidias ruled for 14 years after Amintes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Ireland

Áed Finnliath – “Áed Finnliath of martial Ailech, fourteen years before his fate; the death of the king whom spear-point conquered not was in cold Druim Inesclaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 553)

Cenn Fáelad – “Fourteen years ... was the share of Cenn Fáelad son of Crunnmael; the tormenting of Cenn Fáelad of the domination was consented to by Finnachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 547)

Conchobor – “Conchobor s. Donnchad, fourteen years (as the 148th king of Ireland), till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397, 551)

Eochu Ailtlethan – “Twenty years short by six in fame was Eochu Ailtlethan king; till he fell in his house in the west before generous Fergus Fortamail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 517)

Érimón – Érimón ruled Ireland alone for 14 years after the one year in joint sovereignty with his brother Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 142, 169)

Muircertach mac Neill – He ruled for 14 years, “till he fell at the hands of Ui Briuin and the Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Niall Caille – “Niall Caille, son of Áed Oirdnide, fourteen years (as the 149th king of Ireland) till he was drowned in Callann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Ugoine Mór – “Ugoine, a great prince of pure fame, a prince of fourteen good years, it was not long,

over Buinne in Brega, till the blow of Badbchad killed him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

Medes, the - Cardiceas of the Medes ruled for 14 years after Medidus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

Rome - Claudius ruled for 14 years. “*Hiis contemporary was Conaire Mor over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

15

Chieftains – The chieftains of Érimón were: Brego, Muirthemne, Fúat, Cuailnge, Érimón, Éber s. Ír, Amorgen, Colptha, Muimne, Luigne, Laigne, Gosten, Sétga, Suirge, Sobairche. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41)

Couples – Míl “came with four ships’ companies a-voyaging. There were 15 wedded couples and a hireling in each ship.” Once in Spain, “there came plague into his household, fifteen wedded couples died of it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67, 109, 113; Vol. 5, p. 49)

Cubits - During the Flood “the water increased and augmented upon the earth till it reached fifteen cubits above every highest hill that was under the whole heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 117, 219, 220)

Days – “Fifteen days, it is no idle tale, had Adam and Eve together, till a demon of misdeeds (?) reached them, on a Friday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 179)

Descent – “He (Nectenebus) was the [thirty-fifth – or the fifteenth – king after Pharaoh Cincris who was drowned in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 39, 63)

Kings

Medes – Nemed’s people were in Ireland during the reigns of 16 kings of the Assyrians, 6 queens of the Amazons, and 15 kings of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

Ulaid - There were 15 kings of the Ulaid from Cimbáeth to Conchobor. The kings named in Verse CVIII are: Cimbáeth, Eochu, Umachenn mac Corrain, Conchobor Rot mac Cathair, Fíachu mac Feidlimid, Daire mac Forgo, Enna mac Rathai, Fíacc s. Fiachu, Finnchad s. Bacc, Conchobor Máel s. Fute, Cormac s. Loichet, Mochta s. Murchorad, Eochu s. Dáire, Eochu Sálbuide s. Loch, Fergus s. Liath, Conchobor s. Cathub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263, 265, 463)

Peoples – Fifteen peoples of the world were descended from Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 159, 189)

Sons of

Iafeth – Iafeth son of Noe had fifteen sons, including Dannai, Gregus, Hispanius, Gomer. “Or perhaps these are the names of the sons of Iafeth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Iavan, Tubal, Mosoch, Tiras, Maisechda.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 151, 167, 171)

Umor – The named sons of Umor who were settled in the lands of Ailill and Medb were: Cime, Cutra, Adar, Mil, Dalach, Aenach, Bera, Mod, Irgus, Cing, Bairnech, Concraide, Lathrach, Taman, Conall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67, 69)

Years

Kings

Alba - Ce of the Picts “ruled for 15 years in the one list, 12 in the other.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146)

Assyria - “Poliparis = the Bellepares of Eusebius; his tenth year would correspond to the 617th year of the Era of Abraham (the fifteenth of the Hebrew judge Ehud).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 195)

Babylon

Antiochus (*magnus*) Epiphanes - Antiochus (*magnus*) Epiphanes ruled for 15 years. “It is he who slew the Maccabees.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Antiochus Theos - Antiochus Theos ruled for 15 years “till his own son and wife slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Egypt

Cherres - Pharaoh Cherres was king after Cincris and reigned for 15 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Sebichos - Sebichos ruled for 15 [*recte* 12] years after Aethiops. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Ireland

Ailill – “Ailill s. Slánoll took the (26th) kingship afterwards, 15 [or 16] years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

Blathmac and Diarmait – Blathmac and Diarmait, the two sons of Áed Sláine, fifteen years. They died a natural death from the *Buide Conaill*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Cellach and Conall Cáel – Cellach and Conall Cáel, the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech had joint sovereignty as the 132nd kings of Ireland for 15 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Cobthach Cóel – “Cobthach, fifteen lasting years was the very red king served; till fire burned him in the house as he caroused with Labraid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

Congal – “Congal, fifteen years certain to the son of very great Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 519)

Eochu Airem – Eochu Airem, brother to Eochu Feidlech, fifteen years till Siugmall burnt him in Fremaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 521)

Érimón – “R¹ assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimón (18 in μ R); but R² allows him 15 years only, including the year spent in joint sovereignty with Éber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 142, 169)

Fíachu Finnoilches – Fíachu Finnoilches took the (93rd) kingship of Ireland for a space of fifteen (or seventeen) years, in the reign of Nerua.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307)

Lugaid Luaigne – Lugaid Luaigne ruled for 15 years as the 78th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 519)

Macedonia - Antigonus ruled for 15 years after Demetrius and before Philippos. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Rome

Gallienus - Gallienus ruled for 15 years, till he was slain in Mediolanum. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Octavianus Augustus - Octavianus Augustus was a contemporary of Christ for 15 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Tiberius Caesar - In the 15th year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Christ was crucified. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

16

Days – “Noe was a year and sixteen < days > in the ark.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125)

Descent - Feinius Farsaid was the 16th in descent from Rifath Scot. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, 222; Vol. 2, p. 140)

Kings

Assyria – “570 years they (the seed of Nemed) spent of the reign of the Assyrians, and there were sixteen kings of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

Babylon – There were sixteen kings of Babylon after Alexander. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Ireland – “Sixteen kings from great Eogan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Men – “But this is how it was, that it is Feinius Farsaid who was one of the sixteen men most learned [and of highest degree] of the seed of Riphath Scot, who brought the Scotie language from the Tower.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 47, 140)

Women – “Ladra took sixteen (women) with Banba, and was dissatisfied thereat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 207, 223, 229, 239)

Years

Kings

Assyria - Armamitres ruled for 16 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Egypt – “Pharao Cenchres, who was drowned in the Red Sea. He had 8 [*recte* 16] years over Egypt till he was drowned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Ireland

Ailill – “Ailill s. Slanoll took the kingship afterwards fiftenn [or sixteen] years, till he fell at the hands of Sírna s. Dian.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 503)

Congal Cláiringnech – “Congal Cláiringnech, sixteen [years], till he fell at the hands of Dui Dallta Degaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Crimthann mac Fidaig – “Crimthann s. Fidach, sixteen [years], till he fell at the hands of Mongfhinn, his own sister.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347)

Fachtna Fathach – “Moreover Fachtna Fathnach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of sixteen years in the reign of Cleopatra the queen, who was the last ruler of the Greeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 521)

Máel-Sechlainn – “Mael-Sechlainn mac Maeil-Ruanaid, sixteen years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397, 551)

Sírlám – “Sírlám, settler of the hosts of Mumu twice eight years varied and crowded, was carried over in the combat with glorious Eochaid Uariches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

Suibne Mend – “Suibne Mend, sixteen (*sic*) years, till he fell at the hands of Congal Cáech s. Scanlan in Traig Bréna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Rome - Nero Caesar ruled for 16 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

17

Cubits – The walls of the tower of Formenius were 17 cubits thick. “There were seventeen cubits [of masonry] between him and the light.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351)

Kings – “The lifetime of 17 kings of the world did the seed of Partholon spend in Ireland. Semiramis, Ninyas, Arius, Aralius, Xerxes, Armamitres, Belochus, Baleus, Altadas, Mamitas, Spherus, Manchaleus, Mamitus, Sparetus, Astacadis, Amintes, Ascaidais, Pantacer. Note that 18 are listed. “They (the Assyrians) had 17 kings contemporaneously with Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31, 33, 161)

Women – In the story of Cessair, “They divided the fifty women into three shares. Fintan took Cessair for choice, and seventeen (sixteen) women with her: Bith took seventeen woemn including Bairrind: Ladra took sixteen with Banba, and was dissatisfied thereat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 191, 193, 207, 223, 227, 239, 247)

Years

Kings

Greece - Ptolomaeus Soter ruled for 17 years after Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

Ireland

Áed Finnliath – “Áed Finnliath son of Níall Caille, seventeen years, till he died at Druim in Asclaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Conaire – “Conaire, a high prince over all, seventeen years with good power; the death of the king of heroes in the Hostelry by Ingcel the squinting, greedy for plunder.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 521)

Crimthann – “Crimthann spent, we tell no falsehood, seventeen years without sorrow; till he died after his venturing, he, son of Lugaid, the hero of right.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 523)

Érimón – “R¹ assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimón (18 in μ R).” “Glorious Érimón, without reproach, held Ireland single-handed, seventeen years had the Branch, and died a death in Argatros.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 175, 495)

Fergal – “Fergal s. Máel-Dúin, seventeen years, till he fell in the battle of Almu at the hands of Murchad s. Bran.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385)

Fíachu Finnoilches – Fíachu Finnoilches, seventeen years, till he fell at the hands of Elim s. Conrai.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

Melge – “Melge s. Cobthach took t he kingship of Ireland seventeen [years], till he fell at the hands of Mug Corb s. Rechtaid Rigderg in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 515)

Rudraige – “Rudraige the king took Ireland with companies; For seventeen years he was in the kingship over the Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Slánoll – “The son of Ollom, stately Slánoll, ten years and seven on a free circuit; he died without change on his colour on the hero-floor of the house of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 501)

Medes, the – Baltassar ruled the Medes for 17 years after Labashi-Marduk. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

Rome – Zeno ruled for 17 years after Leo. At that time, “Lugaid son of Loiguire was over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Migration – “Seventeen years before the scattering of the languages there came the first man of the seed of Iafeth into Europe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157)

Partholon – “Seventeen years had they thereafter (after the judgement in favor of Delgnat), till there came the death of that man.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 73)

18

Days - Cessair spent 18 days on the Caspian Sea and 18 days from the Alps to Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 187, 233)

Kings – “There were eighteen kings of the Macedonians; 150 years was the whole length of their principdom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Provinces – “They (the Gaedil) sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia, where there are 18 provinces and 115 cities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71, 73)

Ships – “Éber remained in the south, thirty ships (or eighteen, *that* number being Érimón’s).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 91)

Years

Kings

Egypt – The Egyptian Pharaoh who ruled for 18 years was Nectenebus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Greece – Philopator, the fifth king of the Greeks, ruled for 18 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

Ireland

Áed Finnliath – “Áed Finnliath, eighteen years, till he died at Druim in Asclaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Art Imlech – “A reckoning of twice nine years to Art thereafter, it is no falsehood; by Nuadu of Fál,

with twentyfold fame Art Imlech fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 505)

Érimón – “R¹ assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimón (18 in μ R); but R² allows him 15 years only.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141)

Ethriel – “Eighteen years was Ethriel ruling at the same time as Philodelphus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

Óengus Ollom – “Óengus Ollom, eighteen [years] in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Irereo s. Melge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281, 515)

Óengus Olmucaid – “Thrice six years, ye understand, was Óengus Olmucaid king; in Carman fell the prop by huge Énna Airgthech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 499)

Rotechtaid – “A space of twice nine famous years was submission paid to Rotechtaid, till he fell by Sétna Airt on the same Cruachan of Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 499)

Medes, the - Evil Merodach ruled for 18 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165)

Rome

Antoninus – Antoninus son of Seuerus, 4 (*lege* 18) years till he fell before the Parthians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Leo – “Leo, 18 years. *Oilioll Molt was then over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Philippicus – “Philippicus, 18 (years) and 3 months, till Anastasius blinded him at Nicaea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Theodosius – Theodosius reigned for eighteen years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

19

Kings – “Nineteen kings, niggard in hospitality, died upon their pillows.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

Years

Kings

Assyria

Belochus - In the 19th year of the reign of Belochus the Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

Sosarmus - Sosarmus ruled for 19 years, not 29. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

Babylonia – Antiochus Soter ruled for 19 years after Seleucus Nicanor. Antiochus Cyzicenus ruled for 19 years after Grypus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Ireland

Inter-regnum – “Two, and seventeen years thereafter from the death of Máel-Sechlainn the famous, it was not an untuneful order for their kinsfolk the fortress of Ireland without a high-king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 561)

Labraid Loingsech - “Labraid Loingsech took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of nineteen [*aliter* thirty] years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 515)

Macedonia – “Cassander afterwards slew them all, Olympias, Hercules, and Roxana mother of Hercules. Afterwards Cassander, 19 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Persia – Darius Nothus ruled for 19 years after Sogdianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205, 311)

Rome

Antoninus Pius – “Antoninus Pius had 22 years, with his sons Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Commodus, 19 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Traianus – “Traianus, 19. By him was crucified Simon son of Cleophas [*sic lege*] abbot (i.e. bishop) of Jerusalem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

20

Cubits - Noe’s ark was 20 cubits above water during the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33)

Days – Cessair spent 20 days on the Caspian Sea, and sailed for 20 days on the Torrian Sea to reach the Alpine Mountain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 203, 219, 233, 234)

Ships – “The sons of Míl left the crews of twenty ships of their people there (in the land of the Amazons).” “Éber Finn s. Míl went with twenty ships into the Southern half of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71; **Vol. 5**, p. 91)

Years

Eithne Imgel – “Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba, escaped over sea. She was pregnant, and in the East she brought forth Túathal s. Fiachu. She nurtured him for twenty years in the East, and his mother came back with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 327)

Gaedil, the – “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland, that is, ... in the twentieth year of the principdom *imperii regis Assyriorum*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 153)

Kings

Assyria

Ophrateus – Ophrateus rules for 20 years after Pyritiades and before Ophratanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Sosares – Sosares ruled for 20 years after Lamprides and before Lampares. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

Sosarmus - The Túatha Dé Danann reigned for 20 years of the principdom of Sosarmus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Tonos Concoleros – He ruled for 20 years after Ocrzapas. “He is the last prince of the Assyrians: Sardanapalus was his Greek name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 161)

Babylonia – “Seleucus Callinicus, 3 years [*recte* 20] till he was slain in Phrygia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Egypt

Aethiops - Aethiops ruled for 20 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Philodelphus - "Twenty years was Philodelphus ruling at the same time as Conmáel." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

Ireland

Ailill Molt – "Ailill s. Dathí, twenty years till he fell in the battle of Ocha." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 359, 543)

Art Óenfer – "Art s. Conn, twenty years in the kingship of Ireland till he fell in the battle of Mucrama, at the hands of Lugaid mac Con." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Cimbáeth – Cimbáeth s. Fintan took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty years after Dithorba s. Deman." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263)

Conaing – "Conaing son of Congal, the pure prop, never feared any person; twenty (years) he spent on every side, till Art son of Lugaid slew him." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 509)

Conn Cet-Cathach – "Conn Cet-Cathach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Tipraite s. Mál s. Rochaide." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333, 525)

Domnall mac Murchada – "Domnall mac Murchada, twenty years, till he died." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393)

Donnchad mac Flaínd – "Donnchad mac Flaínd, son of Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Ruanaid ... twenty years, till he died." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Elim – "A space of twice ten, for noble Ireland, did perfect Elim watch over; the king of stern Cnucha in the battle of Aicill obtained death-doom and a heavy decline." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 525)

Énna Airgdech – "Énna Airgdech, high his fame, spent four terms of five years; the king of Banba fell in battle before Crimthann brave, victorious." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 519)

Eochu Fáebarglas – "Eochu, Edge of the Warrior-band, was no danger to his generation; the grandson of Éber spent afterwards twenty years in the kingship." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 445, 499)

Ethriel – "Twenty years was Ethriel king over Ireland." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 431, 497)

Feradach Finn-Fechtnach – "Feradach [Finn]-Fechtnach s. Crimthann, twenty years in the kingship of Ireland; he died a [natural] death." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

Fíachu Finscothach – "Fíachu was twenty years in the kingdom." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231, 501)

Finn – "Finn s. Blath took the kingship for a space of twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Setna Art Inarraid s. Bres, in Mumu." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

Fínnachta – "Fínnachta s. Ollom ... Twenty years had he in the kingdom." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 501)

Finnachta Fledach – “Finnachta Fledach, twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Áed s. Dluthach in Grellach Dollaith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Irereo – “Five times four unclouded the glorious space of Irereo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 515)

Muirchertach ua Briain – “Muirchertach ua Briain, twenty years, till he died of a heavy sickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 413)

Nuadu Airgetlam – Nuadu Airgetlam was restored to the kingship after the healing of his arm and he reigned for 20 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98, 101, 115, 125, 149, 165, 177, 185, 223, 493)

Rechtaid Rígderg – Rechtaid Rígderg took the kingship of Ireland twenty years, till Ugoine Mór, foster-son of Cimbáeth and Macha slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 513)

Sétna Art Innarraid – “He was twenty years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Siomon Brecc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251, 253, 507)

Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí – “Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound son of Aed of the Gapped Javelin ... twenty years had he in the kingship of Ireland and forty years in the kingship of Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Tairdelbach ua Conchobair – “Tairdelbach ua Conchobair, king with opposition, twenty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Medes, the – “Medidus, 20 years. In his reign Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Persia – Xerxes ruled for 20 years after Darius. “It is he who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205, 209, 311)

Rome

Anastasius – “Anastasius, 20 years. *Muircertach mac Erca was then over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Diocletianus, Maximinus, Herculianus – “Diocletianus, Maximinus, Herculianus, 20 years had they. They killed 30,000 martyrs, including the holy martyr Georgius, in one month. *Art mac Cuinn was over Ireland at this time.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Mauricius – “Mauricius, 20 years. *Áed Uairidnach and Suibne mac Colmain over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

21

Chieftains – “Eber remained in the South ... with (21 chieftains): Bile, Míl, Cualu, Blád, Ebliu, Nár, Éber Donn, Éber Finn, Airech, Éranann, Lugaid, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, Én, Ún, Etán, Caicher, Mantán, and Fulmán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43)

Years

Kings

Assyria – Sosares was the 21st king of the Assyrians and he ruled for 21 years. The Túatha Dé Danann reigned for 21 years during the principdom of Sosares in Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p.

209, 211, 312)

Egypt - Sesonchosis ruled for 21 years after Psusennes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Ireland

Áed Ruad – “Áed son of Badarn over Banba a reckoning of thrice seven, free-valourous; the death of the king of cruel Mag Cétne; in Eas Ruaid of royal wisdom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

Berngal – “He had twenty-one years. In his reign corn and milk failed from Ireland, for the abundance of his warfare.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

Diarmait mac Cerbaill – “Diarmait mac Cerbaill, twenty-one, till he fell at the hands of Áed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dál Araide in Raith Becc in Mag Line.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 367, 543)

Dithorba – “Brown Dithorba fell by the creeks in Corann; twenty-one years clear and bright was he king over the Fíana of Inis Fáil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

Domnall mac Murchada – “Domnall son of Murchad thereafter, twice ten years and one year; without injury or crime in his lifetime, till he met death, alone.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 551)

Eochu Mumu – “He was twenty-one years in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Óengus Olmucach son of Fíachu Labrainne, in a fair fight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 219, 221, 499)

Find Formail – “A space of thrice seven years the length of the reign of Find Formail; the death of the same glorious Finn at the hands of Sétna Finn son of Bres.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 505)

Óengus Olmucaid – “Óengus Olmucaid the glorious was king for great Banba thrice seven years, without jealousy after slaying Eochu Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 447)

Sírna – “Sírna spent with bridals a space of seven free years; the death of Sírna with fame for love in Aillen by Rotechtaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 503)

Rome – The Roman emperor who ruled for 21 years was Adrianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

22

Sons – Cessair Chrothach, daughter of the king of the Franks, bore 25 children to Ugoine Mór - 22 sons and 3 daughters. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 323, 467, 469)

Years

Kings

Alba - Got [Brude Urpont, Urponcait] – Got, king of the Picts, may have reigned for 12 or 22 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 149, 183)

Assyria - Ninus was on the throne 22 years when Europs succeeded Aegialeus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 96)

Greece - Abraham was born in the 22nd year of the reign of Europs, king of Greece. (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 96)

Ireland

Diarmait Mac Cerbaill – “Diarmair s. Fergus Cerrbél ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-two years, and set many battles for the sake of the Boroma.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Donnchad – “Resounding the fame of brown Donnchad twenty-two to the true grandson of Conn; a crime clave to fair Cruachu after death for the grandson of Túathal Techtmar.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 553)

Feradach Finn – “Good the reign of Feradach Finn two and twenty his good space.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 523)

Rothechtaid. – “Rothechtaid was king moreover for a space of twenty-two years, till Sétna Art, s. Art, s. Éber, s. Ír, of the Ulaid, slew him in Cruachu, for the protection of his son Fíachu Finnscothach.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 229)

Rome – “Antonius Pius had 22 years, with his sons Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Commodus, 19 years.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

23

Years

Kings

Assyria - “In the 23rd year of his (Ninus) reign was Abram born.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 29, 31)

Ireland

Áed mac Ainmirech – “Áed s. Ainmire s. Sétna, twenty-three years, till he fell at the hands of Brandub s. Eochu in the battle of Dún Bolg.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 545)

Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill – “Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill, twenty-three years.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 553)

Muircertach – “Muircertach of Luimnech of the ships, Domnall of Ailech of the lofty deeds, we have [a record of] twenty-three [years], empty days! In joint rule over Ireland.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 561)

Nathí – “Nathí, twenty-three (years), till he died at Sliab Elpa, after being struck by a flash of lightning.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351, 529)

Wives of Bethach – “Bethach died in Ireland of plague; his ten wives survived him for a space of twenty-three years.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 151, 177)

24

Battles

Sírna Sóeglach – “After that stately Sírna took the men of Ireland in one circuit: twenty-four battles, it was just, against the children of king Éremón.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 455)

Tigernmas – “Tigernmas, strong was the chief, he took Ireland of the golden shields; rusefully he fought, against the children of Éber, four and twenty battles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

Couples – “Four ships’ companies strong went Sru out of Egypt. There were twenty-four wedded couples and three hirelings for every ship.” “Thereafter the progeny of Nel, and Scota daughter of Pharao, collected in four ships, with twenty-four wedded couples in each ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 37, 65, 93)

People – In Spain, after battles against the Tuscans, Bacra and Longobardi, “there came a plague upon them (the Milesians), and four and twenty of their number died thereof.” “There came a plague, so that twelve wedded couples of his people died thereof.” In the invasion of Ireland, Donn’s ship was sunk. “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 31, 73, 79; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 81)

Plains – “The serfs of the right lawful king cultivated upon the deep land on which was division: a road of a royal company over which they scatter, twenty-four chief plains.” The names of the plains were: Aidne, Ai, Odba, Aigi, Meidi, Morba, Midi, Cuib, Cera, Cliu, Life, Ligen, Line, Asal, Adar, Deisi, Dul, Dela, Slanga, Sered, Treg, Femen, Fea, Fera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265)

Servitors – The Milesian chieftains who invaded Ireland brought with them servitors. “four and twenty servitors had they, each of whom had a ship; and four and twenty servitors along with every servitor in every ship.” The names of the chief servitors were: Aidne, Ai, Assal, Mede, Morba, Mide, Cuib, Clíu, Cera, Saer [Seir], Slán, Lege, Life [Liphe], Line, Ligen, Traig [Trega], Dul [Dula], Adal [Adar], Aire [Airiú], Dése [Deisse], Dela, Fea, Femen, Fera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 21, 23, 29, 63, 99)

Ships – “Four and twenty servitors had they (the Milesian chieftains), each of whom had a ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 21, 23, 29, 63, 99)

Years

Kings

Alba – Fib ruled the Picts for 24 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 183)

Ireland

Conchobor – “Conchobor s. Donnchad, twenty-four years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Domnall ua Néill – “Domnall ua Néill took power twenty-four white years; the famous fashioner of right answers (?) died in Árd Macha of great knowledge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 553)

Fiachu Labrainn – “By Mumo who was not gentle the grey warrior fell; thrice eight of illustrious years was submission paid to Fiach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 447, 499)

Muirchertach mac Erca – “Muirchertach mac Erca, twenty-four years, till he was drowned in a vat of wine on Samhain night in the top of Cletech on the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 363, 543)

Medes, the - Phraortes of the Medes ruled for 24 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

25

Battles

Connáel – “Connáel son of Éber, the first king of Ireland from Mumu, broke 25 battles against the

seed of Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201)

Máel-Sechlainn - Máel-Sechlainn fought 25 battles – 20 against the Gaedil and 5 against the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405, 539)

Túathal Techtmar - Túathal Techtmar fought 25 battles against each of the Ulaid, Laigin, Connachta and Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

Children – Cessair Chrothach, daughter of the king of the Franks, bore 25 children to Ugoine Mór - 22 sons and 3 daughters. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 323, 467)

Kings – Twenty-five of the Ulaid took the kingship of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293)

Parts – “He (Ugoine Mór) divided Ireland into twenty-five shares among his children.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 323, 467) (See Also: Partition)

Servitors – “These are the names of the subordinate servitors (of the Milesians) below, who are not very prominent in the books: Medar, Ladar, Medon, Pida, Cath, Ruis, Cailna, Mad, Dena, Cacha, Bonn, Finnu, Cer, Coirche, Meadba, Ailim, Bir, Baschon, Forcna, Lugba, Segá, Seilgenn, Seg, Mar, Aig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

Women – After the death of Ladra, “Bith came to the place where Fintan was, and they divided the fifty women into two shares, and Bith took twenty-five women of them to the north of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 207, 223)

Years

Kings

Assyrian Kings

Belochus – “Belochus, the 18th king of Assyria, twenty-five years had he in the kingship of the world. In the 19th year of his reign it is, that the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209, 312)

Bolochus – Bolochus ruled for 25 years after Pantacer, “of which 12 were in contemporary rule with Partholon, that is to the plaguing of Partholon’s people; and 13 when Ireland was desert.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Panyas – Panyas ruled for 25 years after Lampares and before Sosarmus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159)

Egypt – Psusennes ruled for 25 years [*recte* 35]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Greece - Philometor ruled for 25 years after Epiphanes and before Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

Ireland

Ailill Caisfiach – “Ailill Caisfiach s. Connla, twenty-five years in the kingship of Ireland, till Amadir Flidais Foltchain slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 517)

Domnall ua Néill – “Domnall ua Néill, twenty-five years, till he died in Árd Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Donnchad mac Domnaill – “Donnchad mac Domnaill, twenty-five years, till he fell at the hands of Áed mac Néill in the battle of Druim Rig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Donnchad mac Flaind – “Donnchad mac Flainn, twenty-five years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Fachtna Fathach – “Fachtna Fathach, twenty-five years, till he fell at the hands of Eochu Feidlech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Lugaid – “Lugaid s. Loiguire, twenty-five (years) till he fell in Achad Forca by a miracle of Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359, 543)

Lugaid Riab nDerg – “Lugaid Riab nDerg, twenty-five years, till he fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

Rome – “Theodosius son of Arcadius and Valentinianus son of Constantine after the death of Honorius, 25 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Loch Rudraige - Loch Rudraige burst forth 25 years after Partholon landed in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 15, 17)

26

Battles – Túathal Techtmar fought 26 battles against the Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Years

Kings

Egypt

Amenemes – “Amenemes 28 [recte 26].” After Ammenophis and before Thuoris. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Smedis – Smednis ruled for 26 years before Psusennes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Ireland

Cairpre Lifechair – “Cairpre Lifechair, twenty-seven (or twenty-six) years, till he fell in the battle of Gabar at the hands of Senioth s. Cerb of the Fotharta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Cathair – “Six and twenty, without a prompt reproach did Cathair grandson of Cormac spend; the king of the North fell in the West by Loiguire of swift ruses (?)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 525)

Coirpre – “A reckoning of twenty-six years was Coirpre of the Seeking served; in Gabar, sad though we think it, great red points quenched him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 527)

Lugaid Riab nDerg – “Twenty-six to Lugaid till he died of heavy sorrow.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 523)

Níall Noí-Giallach – “Níall Noí-Giallach, twenty-six [years], till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Enna Cennselaig at the Sea of Wight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

Battles

Tigernmas – “Good was Tigernmas who suffered plague, he was a prince, wood-hard, warlike: a man who won, it was a royal grace, thrice nine battles before the end of a year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271, 334; Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207)

Túathal Techtmar - Túathal Techtmar fought 27 battles against Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 435)

Days

Noe – “Twenty-seven days and seven months was the ark (moving) from wave to wave.” “On the twenty-seventh day of the first month God came to speak with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 123, 220)

Nuadu – “But Miach son of Dian Cecht fixed joint to joint and vein to vein of his own hand, and it (the arm of Nuadu) was healed in thrice nine days.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 115, 149, 177)

Peoples – “Now thus were the peoples born and scattered: twenty-seven of them from Sem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 189)

Sons - Sem son of Noe “had thirty [or twenty-seven] sons, including Arfaxad, Assur, and Persius.” “Twenty-seven nations were descended from him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 149, 151, 167, 171)

Years

Argonauts – “The voyage of the Argonauts is actually dated to the 27th year of Panyas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

Battles – There were twenty-seven years between the two battles of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121, 151, 181)

Kings

Assyria – Mitreus reigned for 27 years after Sosarmus and before Tautanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159; Vol. 4, p. 313)

Greece – Epiphanes son of Philopater was the 6th king of the Greeks and he reigned for 27 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

Ireland

Áed Oirdnide – “Áed Oirdnide, twenty-seven years, till he fell at Ath DáFerta at the hands of Máel-Canaig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395, 551)

Cairbre Lifechair - “Cairbre Lifechair, twenty-seven (or twenty-six) years, till he fell in the battle of Gabar at the hands of Senioth s. Cerb of the Fotharta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Cimbáeth – “Thereafter twenty and seven to the great Cimbáeth son of Fintan; Cimbáeth the fair, first prince of Emain the king of great Temair died a (natural) death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

Conchobor - “It was in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Conchobor He (Jesus Christ) was born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

Donnchad Mac Domnaill – “Donnchad with darkening of colour, son of Domnall son of Diarmait, after thrice nine years he died a king with rules [*i.e.* “principles”] and great favour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395, 551)

Énna Airgdech – “He was twenty-seven years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Rothechtaid s. Maen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 229, 499)

Flann – “Flann s. Máel-Sechlainn, twenty-seven years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Mac Cuill, Mac Cécht, Mac Gréine – “Twenty-seven years together Mac Cuill, Mac Cécht, Mac Gréine; the three sons of Cermat with victory in the kingdom over red-cloaked Banba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

Nathí – “Afterwards Dathí [Nathí] s. Fiachra s. Eochu Mugmedon took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-seven years, and exacted the Boroma without battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351)

Níall Noí-Giallach – “Níall Noí-Giallach took the kingship of Ireland and of the Western World for a space of twenty-seven years, till Eochu s. Enna Cennselach slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 349, 529)

Rome – “Herculius, 27 years; or Heracleon with his mother, 5 years.” “Heraclius and Hercuulius are obviously doublets of one personality.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579, 579*n*)

Partholon – Partholon survived for 27 years after the battle of Mag Itha (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 92)

28

Battles – Túathal Techtmar fought 28 battles against the men of Mumu and 28 against Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309)

Years

Kings

Assyria – “Mitreus thereafter, the twenty-sixth king of Assyria. Twenty-eight years had he in the principedom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 313)

Egypt – “Amenemes ruled for 28 [*recte* 26] years” after Ammenophis. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Greece – Euergetes reigned for 28 years after Philometor and before Ptolomeus Soter. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

Ireland

Áed mac Ainmirech – “Áed s. Ainmire, twenty-eight years, till he fell at the hands of Brandub s. Eochu in the battle of Dún Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371)

Cimbáeth – “Now Cimbáeth, the first prince of Emain Macha, twenty-eight years was his reign in Emain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 263)

Énna Aigneach – “Énna Aigneach, twenty-eight [years] in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the

hands of Crimthann Coscrach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

Énna Airgdech – “So he was twenty-eight years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Rothechtaid in the battle of Raigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229)

Medes, the

Arbaces – Arbaces, the first king of the Meses, reigned for twenty-eight years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

Cyaxares – Cyaxares ruled the Medes for twenty-eight years. “It is in his reign that Nabuchodonosor was in Babylon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

Rome

Constans – “Constans son of Constantinus, 28 years; *The sons of Áed Slaine on Ireland at that time.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Heraclius – “Heraclius, 28 years. *Domnall mac Áeda.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

29

Kings – “Four and five fives of the kings went to evil destinies.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

Years

Kings

Assyria

Ninus – “Twenty-nine years was Ninus in joint rule with Abram.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31)

Sosarmus – “Sosarmus thereafter, the twenty-fifth king of Assyria. Twenty-nine years had he.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Ireland - “Twenty-nine years had the grandsons of The Dagda in the kingship of Ireland, to wit Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, and Mac Greine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 125, 127, 185, 223)

Nachor - Nachor son of Saruch was 29 years old when his son, Thare, was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 131)

30

Battles – “They gave him [Túathal Techtmar] the kingship immediately, and he broke thirty battles against Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309)

Couples – “Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier (*militia Hispaniae*) having thirty ships and thirty wedded couples in each ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 249)

Cubits – “And make three hundred cubits in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits in its breadth, and thirty cubits in its height.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 109, 191, 220)

Handmaids - Part of the Boroma Tribute was “the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 hand-maids about each, (= 900), who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands

of Dunlang, king of Laigen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

Homesteads – The Gaedil came to “the city of Breogan. It was empty before them, and there remained within it thirty of their homesteads.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73)

Kings

Cobthach Cóel Breg - “Then Cobthach Cóel Breg (the 58th king of Ireland) fell in Dinn Ríg, with thirty kings around him, on Great Christmas night, at the hands of Labraid Loingsech, in vengeance for his father and grandfather.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277)

Dál nAraide, the – “Dál nAraide had thirty kings in the kingship of Ireland, in Temair, from the time of Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Finnscóthach to the time of Báetán s. Eochu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

Maidens – Part of the Boroma Tribute was “the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 hand-maids about each, who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

People – “He (Nemed) came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north. His tally was thirty-four ships, with thirty in each ship.” $34 \times 30 = 1,020$ people. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 129)

Peoples – Thirty peoples of the world were descended from Ham son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 189)

Ships

Éber – Éber remained in the South [with] thirty ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 91)

Érimón – “Érimón with thirty ships sailed right-hand-wise against Ireland to the North-east.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 83)

Gaedil, the – In Verse XIII, quatrain 19, the Gaedil leave Scythia in three ships, however “K (Keating) has a reading which gives 30, not 3, as the number of ships.” “Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier (*militia Hispaniae*) having thirty ships and thirty wedded couples in each ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97, 159, 249)

Sons of

Ham – “Ham had thirty sons, including Chus, Mesraim, Fut, Chanaan.” Ham settled in Africa and thirty nations descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 149, 151, 167, 171)

Sem – “Sem had thirty [or twenty-seven] sons including Arfaxad, Assur, Persius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 149, 15)

Stories – “The Sciences, moreover, and the additional sciences, and the captures, and the thirty stories, and the sixty subordinate stories, and whatever is related to them, are therein.” “This is History, it was a rudder of knowledge, the sciences, the extra sciences, forays, captures, thirty sagas, and three score subordinate sagas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 119)

Warriors

Conaing’s Tower – Nemed’s people attacked Conaing’s Tower, but “The sea came up over the people of Ireland, and not one of them fled from another, so severe was the battling: none escaped but one ship, in which there were thirty warriors.” “But as for the thirty warriors who escaped of the children of

Nemed, they divided Ireland into three parts.” The thirty warriors were: Erglan, Mathach, Artach [Iardacht], Beoan, Bethach [Beotach], Semeon, Fergus Red-side, Britan [Britan Mael], Baad [Baath], Ibad [Ibath], Bechad [Beocan], Bronal [Brondul], Pal [Fal], Gortigern [Gorthigern], Grenan, Glassan, Ceran [Ceram], Gabran [Cobran], Fortach [Fortecht], Goscen [Gosten], Guilluc [Guilliuch], Caman, Griman, Taman, Tuirriuc [Eriuc], Glas, Feb, Feran [Forand], Conothan, Gam, Dam [Eadam], Ding, Dial [Dael]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 143, 153, 157, 175, 177, 183)

Éber – “Éber with thirty warriors remained in the south; namely Bile, Míl, Cualu [*lege* Cuailnge], Blad, Eibliu, Nár, Éber Donn, Éber Finn, Airech, Erandan, Lugaid, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, Én, Ún, Étan, Caicher, Mantán, Fulmán, [also the servitors Adar, Aire, Deise, Dela, Clú, Morba, Fea, Life, Femen, Fera].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 101)

Érimón - “Éremón with thirty warriors sailed North-eastward. They were Brego, Murthemne, Fuat, Cuailnge, Érimón, Éber mac Ír, Amorgen, Colptha, Luigne, Laigne, Goscen, Setga, Suirge, Sobairche; also the servitors, Aidne, Ai, etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99, 101)

Years

Adam, age of - “At the age of thirty years’ space Adam was created.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 27)

Faleg - Faleg was 30 years old when his son, Reu, was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

Kings

Alba

Brude Pont – “In addition to these misunderstandings, “*a quo* XXX B.” = “from whom are the 30 *Brudes*” was understood to mean that Brude Pont reigned 30 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 149)

Cal Urgest – Cal Urgest was in the kingship of Alba for 30 years after Urfechthair Gest Guirid and before Urcal Brude Pont. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Gede Ollgudach – Gede Ollgudach may have ruled the Picts for 30 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148)

Flocaid - “Though Flocaid (in the form “Fotla”) is enumerated among the sons, he has dropped out of the king-list, and the thirty regnal years attributed to him are used for augmenting the reigns of Ciric (*sic*, not “Circenn” as in the Scottish list), and of Got, by 20 and 10 years respectively.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146)

Urcal Brude Pont – “Urcal Brude Pont was 30 years in the kingship of Ulaid; from him is every man of them [...] named Brude.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Urgancait – Urgancait was in the kingship of Alba for 30 years after Grant Aenbecan and before Gnithfinnechta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Wurgest – Wurgest may have ruled the Picts for 30 years after Gest Gurcich. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 148)

Assyria

Arius – “Arius, the fourth king of Assyria, had thirty years, and Ireland was under the children of Partholon at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Belleparus – “Bellepares, 30 years, and he had been 9 years in the kingship of the world when Nemed came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 312)

Belochus – Belochus ruled the Assyrians for 30 years after Armamitres and before Baleus. “Belochus, the eighth king of Assyria, had thirty years, during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37)

Lampares – Lampares was 30 years in the kingship of Assyria after Sosares and before Panyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Mamitus¹ – Mamitus¹ ruled Assyria for 30 years after Altadas and before Spherus. “Mamitus, the 11th king of Assyria, had thirty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37)

Mamitus² – Mamitus² ruled over the Assyrians for 30 years after Manchaleus and before Sparetus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

Manchaleus – Manchaleus reigned for 30 years after Spherus and before Mamitus². (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

Pyritiades – Pyritiades reigned for 30 years after Laosthenes and before Ophrateus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Xerxes – Xerxes reigned for 30 years after Aralius and before Armamitres. “Xerxes, who was called Bailius, the sixth king of Assyria, had thirty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37)

Babylon

Antiochus Magnus – Antiochus Magnus reigned over Babylon for 30 years after Seleucus Callinicus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Seleucus Nicanor – Seleucus Nicanor ruled Babylon for 30 years after Alexander and before Antiochus Soter. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Chaldea – Neriglissor, grandson of Nabuchodonosor reigned over the Mesed for 30 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

Egypt

Cleopatra and Dionysius – “Cleopatra and Dionysius her husband” reigned over Egypt for 30 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

Vafres – Vafres was Pharaoh of Egypt for 30 years after Psammeticus II. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Ireland

Adamair Flidais – “Thrice ten years ... (?) was the son of Fer Chorb in a fair kingship; he fell by Eochu with beauty did Adamair Flidais of handsome hair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 517)

Airgetmar – “Airgetmar, thirty years thereafter in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Dui Ladrach and of Lugaid Laidech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261, 511)

Art Óenfer – “Art s. Conn, thirty years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell in the battle of Mucrama.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335)

Conmáel – “Conmáel son of Éber, the first king of Ireland from Mumu ... was thirty years in the

kingship of Ireland, till Tigernmas slew him, in the battle of Óenach Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 227, 433)

Domnall mac Áeda – “Domnall s. Áed, thirty years; he died a natural death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Fíachu Findoilches - Fíachu Findoilches had 30 years as the 24th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 503)

Labraid Loingsech - “Labraid Loingsech took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of nineteen [*aliter* thirty] years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279)

Loiguire – “A correct thirty years of fame was the full term of Loiguire; his death by the sun with pleasant rays was by the strong word of the “Adzehead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

Loiguirí Mac Néill – “Loiguirí Mac Néill held the kingdom of Ireland 30 years before the coming of Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353, 355)

Lugaid Mac Con – “Lugaid mac Con took the kingship of Ireland thirty years, till he fell at the hands of Ferches s. Comman, the poet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237, 527)

Muinemón – “A just thirty years without sorrow, to the son of pure renown, Muinemón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 501)

Muiredach Tírech – “Muiredach Tírech, thirty years till he fell at the hands of Caelbad s. Cronn Badruí above Daball.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345)

Slánoll – Slánoll son of Ollom “had thirty years in the kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

Túathal Techtmar – “It was in the reign of Hadrian that Túathal took the kingship of Ireland, and he was thirty years in the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 329, 525)

Medes, the – Sosarmus was the 2nd king of the Medes and he reigned for 30 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

Persia - Mardochius and Artaxerxes Ochus ruled for thirty years after Artaxerxes Memnon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207, 209, 311)

Labraid Lonn – Labraid Lonn was exiled over sea for thirty years. “Labraid Loingsech took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of nineteen [*aliter* thirty] years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 279)

Nemed – “Nemed s. Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia, (took Ireland) at the end of thirty years after Partholon.” “Six fives of years without increase, without a guard, it was dark obscurity, Desert was every side to the proud sea; Not a person took it (Ireland) save Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 185, 195; Vol. 3, p. 35, 53, 121, 127, 169; Vol. 5, p. 489)

Partholon – After Partholon’s people were driven out by the Cynocephali, Ireland remained empty for thirty years. “Partholon died at the end of thirty years after his coming to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 197; Vol. 3, p. 19, 35, 92)

Sale - Sale son of Arfaxad was 30 years old when his son, Eber, was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

Saruch - Saruch was 30 years old when his son, Nachor, was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1,

p. 129)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Thirty years after Genann and Rudraige, the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland.” “Thirty years to the three sons of Cermat, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine, till they fell at the hands of Éber and Éremón and Amorgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 195; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 27, 29, 39, 167, 213)

Virgins – “According to the Syriac *Book of the Bee*, Adam and Eve remained virgins for 30 years after their expulsion” (from Paradise). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 234)

31

People – Míl had 4 ships with 15 wedded couples and 1 hireling in each ship for a total of 31 people per ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67)

Years

Acrisius – “Acrisius, thereafter, the twenty-second king of Assyria. Thirty-one years had he.” “But Acrisius was not an Assyrian king: he began to reign *over Argos* in the fifth year of Sosares, and reigned there for the 31 years which our chronicler assigns to him in Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 312, 313)

Fíachu Sroibtine – “Fíachu Sroibtine 31 or 36 years, till he fell at the hands of the Three Collas in the battle of Dubchomair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343)

Thineus - Thineus ruled over the Assyrians for 31 years after Teuteus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

32

Tribes – “They came into the land of the Amazons ... Thirty-two tribes were their tally.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Years

Aegialeus – “On the data supplied by Eusebius, Ninus began to reign in the 32nd year of Aegialeus, king of Sicyon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 96)

Kings

Assyria

Altadas – Altadas ruled as the tenth king of the Assyrians for 32 years after Baleus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37)

Deioces – “In the thirty-second year of his reign, of Deioces, the battle of Lethet Lachtmuige in Dál Riata.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Lamprides – Lamprides ruled over the Assyrians for 32 years after Bellepares. The Túatha Dé Danann reigned for 32 years of the principdom of Lamprides. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 211, 312)

Tautanes - Tautanes ruled for 32 years over the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

Medes, the – “Cyaxares king of the Medes ruled for 32 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249)

Rome - “Constantine the Great, son of Helena, (ruled for) 32 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Reu - Reu was 32 years old when Saruch was born according to the Vulgate (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 130)

33

Partition – “The principdom of Alexander was divided into 33 divisions after him, and four of them had pre-eminence: Ptolomeus s. Lagus in Egypt, Philippus Aridaeus in Macedonia, Antigonus in Babylon, “Brutus” Seleucus in Asia Minor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207)

Wounds – “Julius Caesar, the first king of the Romans, had four years and six months. Cassius and the two Bruti slew him in his own Assembly. They inflicted 33 wounds upon him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571, 573)

Years

Arius - Arius ruled the Assyrians for 33 years after Ninyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31)

Dathi – “Dathi s. Fíachra took the kingship of Ireland, thirty-three years, till fire burnt him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351)

Tiberius Caesar – Tiberius Caesar ruled for 33 years. In his 18th year Christ was crucified. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

34

People – There were 34 people in each of 4 ships that left with Sru from Scythia; 14 wedded couples and 6 unwedded hirelings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 29, 105)

Ships – Nemed sailed 34 ships on the Caspian Sea; each ship held 30 people. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 129)

Years - Eber was 34 years old when Faleg was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

35

Descent – “He was the [thirty-fifth – or the fifteenth – king after Pharaoh Cincris who was drowned in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 39, 63)

People – There were 35 people in each of 4 ships that left with Sru from Scythia; 14 wedded couples and 7 unwedded hirelings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 29)

Years

Arfaxad - Arfaxad son of Sem son of Noe was 35 years old when his son, Sale, was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

Kings

Assyria - Ninyas ruled over the Assyrians for 35 years after Semiramis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31)

Egypt - Psusenne ruled the Egyptians for 25 [*recte*35] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Ireland – “Conn Cét-cathach, years five and thirty (or twenty, *ut alii aiunt*) till he fell at the hands of Tipraite Tírech, king of Ulaid, in Túaith Amrois.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 333)

Macedonia

Gonatas – Gonatas [*sic lege*], ruled the Macedonians for 35 years after Sosthenes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Philippus - Philippus ruled the Macedonians for 35[*recte* 42] years after Antigonus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Reu - Reu was 35 years old when Saruch was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129)

36

Kings – “The length of their rule was 1240 years, and they (the Assyrians) had 36 kings during that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Leaders – “Learned men relate that the Gaedil were conducted to Ireland by 36 leaders (and nobles, chieftains).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 21, 23, 99)

Ships – “Learned men relate that thirty-six chieftains (of the Gaedil) came to Ireland, having thirty-six ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 21, 99)

Soldiers – “Twice eighteen of the soldiers of Thrace came on an expedition to the sons of Mil, that is, inspired by the fame of the glory of the expedition: so that they came into a league with the sons of Mil: and elders had promised them that they should attain to a territory along with them, if they themselves should take land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Years

Kings

Assyria

Darius - Darius son of Cambyses son of Cyrus reigned for 36 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

Tarpes – Tarpes ruled the Assyrians for 36 years. Tarpes 36 years = Darius (began to reign 521 B.C.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 311)

Ireland

Fíachu Sroibtine – “Fíachu Sroibtine s. Coirpre took the kingship of Ireland thirty-six years, till he fell at the hands of the Collas, in the battle of Dubcomar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343)

Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor – “A joint kingship over Ireland for a space of thirty-six years; but Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor was king of Ireland with opposition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Túatha Dé Danann – “A series of thirty-six years after the taking by the Fir Bolg, till the Túatha Dé Danann came, who took it over the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 195)

37

Years

Kings

Assyria - “Doubtless the error has been assisted by the Eusebian tables, which give us Dercilus as the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the 13th year of Saul to the 37th year of David.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 327)

Rome – Constantius ruled the Romans for 37 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Ireland

Fiachu – “Fiachu after Fothad, take thou heed, thirty-seven years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 527)

Fir Bolg – “For they are all called Fir Bolg, and thirty-seven years was the length of their lordship over Ireland.” “Those are the thirty-seven years that the Fir Bolg were in Ireland – from the first year of the reign of Cyrus son of Darius to the seventh year of Cambyses son of Cyrus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 17, 19, 43, 76)

Flann – “Thirty-seven years strongly was Flann of Fotla without perplexity; he died yonder, in Tailtiu, of plague among friends, Clann Colmáin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 553)

Partholon – “A space of 37 [years] did Partholon spend with his children in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35)

38

Kings – “Two score, two hundred without blame, a thousand, no lie, of years was the length of their (the Assyrians) rule, it was brave fame for the time of the thirty-eight kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 189)

Years

Kings

Assyria

Armamitres – “Armamitres, the seventh king of Assyria, had thirty-eight years during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Lampares – “Lampares followed Sosares for 38 years” in the Assyrian kingship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

Ninias – Zaneus, that is, Ninias s. Belus, and Semiramis was his mother, 38 years had he: and only four years of his reign are reckoned when Noe s. Lamech died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209)

Greece – “Eighteen years was Ethriel ruling at the same time as Philadelphus. After that there were thirty-eight years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

Ireland – “Flann s. Máel-Sechlainn s. Máel-Ruanaid, thirty-eight years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Rome – “Justinianus [*sic lege*] his sister’s son, for 38 years. *Diarmait mac Cerbaill over Ireland at that time.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Chieftains – “They (the Milesians) had 40 chieftains”: Éber Donn, Éremón, Brego, Cualu, Cuailnge, Blad, Fúat, Muirthemne, Lugaid, Eiblinne, Búas, Bres, Buaigne, Nár, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, Fulmán, Mantán, Caicher, Suirge, Én, Ún, Etán, Lui, Sobairche, Bile, Míl with his eight sons.” Poem LXVII names: Ebleo, Fúat, Brego, Lugaid, Muirthemne, Búas, Bres, Buaigne, Donn, Ír, Éber, Érimón, Amorgen, Colptha, Éber, Airech, Erannán, Cuailgne, Cualu, Nár, Muimne, Luigne, Laigne, Fulmán, Mantán, Suirge, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, Én, Ún, Etán, Gosten, Sétga, Suirge, Sobairche, Palap, Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 21, 23, 25, 107)

Days

Adam – “When Allah had formed Adam, He left the figure lying lifeless forty days – some say forty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 261)

Cessair – Cessair came to Ireland forty days before the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 177, 181, 183, 187, 195, 199, 221, 225; **Vol. 3**, p. 45; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Flood – “Forty days was the Flood a-raining.” “I shall bring, said God unto Noe, the end upon the seventh day from today, a strong showering deluge upon the earth, for the space of forty days and forty nights.” “At the end of forty days thereafter Noe opened the window of the ark and let out the raven and it came not again.” “The forty days of downpour, and the 600 years of Noah’s life, come from Genesis vii. 12, 11.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 115, 117, 121, 219, 220; **Vol. 2**, p. 197, 240)

Kings – “There were forty kings by whom this tax (the Boroma Tribute) was exacted, from the time of Tuathal to the time of Finnachtas. Dunchad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

People – There were 40 people on Donn’s ship when it sank: 24 men, 4 hirelings, 12 women. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 71, 81)

Years

Banba – “Forty years were they in the island; thereafter a disease came upon them, so that they all died in one week.” “Banba and her friends were in the country 40 years, two centuries before the Flood, and, therefore, could have had nothing to do with it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197, 231, 240)

Feinius Farsaid – It was “forty years, from the dispersal of the Tower till Feinius Farsaid came out of the north, out of Scythia with his School, to seek for the languages.” “The interpolator in this paragraph reckons 40 years from the Tower to Feinius Farsaid: he must therefore be a different person from the author of the otherwise very similar interpolation in ¶16, who makes Feinius the sixteenth in descent from Rifath of the Tower.” “He died in the principedom of Scythia, at the end of forty years, and passed the chieftainship to his son, Nenual.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 39, 222; **Vol. 2**, p. 11, 49, 51)

Kings

Alba

Fidaich - Fidaich ruled the Picts for 40 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 183)

Gest Gurcich - According to the Scottish list Gest Gurcich [Urfecthair Gest Guirid] ruled the Picts for 40 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 183)

Assyria

Aralius – Aralius ruled over the Assyrians for forty years after Arius. “Aralius, the fifth king of Assyria, had forty years, during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 31, 37)

Astacadis – Astacadis was ruler over the Assyrians for forty years after Sparetus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

Sparetus – Sparetus was ruler over the Assyrians for forty years after Mamitus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

Teuteus – Teuteus was ruler of the Assyrians for forty years after Tautanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Egypt

Ammenophis - Ammenophis ruled over Egypt for forty years after Ramses. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Psammus - Psusennes ruled the Egyptians for forty [*recte* 10] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Psusennes - Psusennes ruled over the Egyptians for forty years after Smendis. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Ptolomy - Ptolomy ruled the Egyptian portion of the Alexandrian empire for 40 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 312)

Greece - “Thereafter Alexander died, and his chieftains took the World after him for forty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 225)

Ireland

Cermna and Sobairche – “They were forty years in the kingship (as the 9th kings of Ireland).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213, 497)

Cormac mac Art – “Cormac, thereafter, forty years in the kingship of Ireland till the bones of a salmon caused his death in Tech Cleitig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 527)

Lug – Lug reigned over the Túatha Dé Danann for 40 years after Nuadu’s second term. “Lug was forty years in the kingship of Ireland after the last battle of Mag Tuired.” “Forty years had Lug, till the three sons of Cermat slew him at Coem-Druim, that is, in Uisnech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101, 119, 125, 151, 165, 181, 185, 223; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Nuadu Finn Fail – “The death of Nuadu, well known to you, by Bress Rí son of Art Imlech; forty years of might spent Nuadu, a powerful kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 505)

Ollom Fotla – “Forty years was he (Ollom Fotla) in the kingship of Ireland, and from him is Ulaid named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 235, 501)

Slánoll – “He (Slánoll) was taken from the earth by his son, Ailill, to find out [how he was], at the end of forty years; [and his body was not decayed].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri – “Twenty years had he in the kingship of Ireland and forty years in the kingship of Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Persia

Artaxerxes – Artaxerxes ruled over the Persians for forty years. It is not clear which “Artaxerxes” is referred to. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209)

Artaxerxes Longimanus – Artaxerxes Longimanus ruled over the Persians for forty years after Xerxes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205, 311)

Artaxerxes Memnon – Artaxerxes Memnon s. Darius ruled for forty years over the Persians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 311)

Rainbow – “Comestor says (on earlier authority) that the rainbow shall cease to appear forty years before the Last Judgement.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 245)

41

Years – Psusennes ruled for 40 [*recte* 41] years in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

42

Years

Kings

Assyria

Amasis – Amasis ruled the Assyrians for 42 years after Vafres. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Laosthenes – Laosthenes ruled the Assyrians for 42 years after Eupales. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Ninas – “At the end of forty and two years after the cessation of [work on] the Tower, Ninus son of Belus took the kingship of the world.” “In the forty-second year of the reign of Ninus was Abram born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 11, 209)

Ocrzaptes – Ocrzaptes ruled the Assyrians for 42 years after Ophratanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Panyas – Panyas ruled in Assyria for 45 years, not the 42 assigned to him. The Túatha Dé Danann reigned in Ireland for the 42 years of the principdom of Panyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 313)

Semiramis – Semiramis ruled the Assyrians for 42 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 31, 92)

Macedonia – Phillipus ruled the Macedonians for 42 years after Antigonus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Milesians – “They (the Irish people) are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman resident in Egypt, who was banished after the drowning of Pharaoh’s army in the Red Sea. He wandered through northern Africa for forty-two years and at last crossed over into Spain, where his descendants flourished and multiplied.” (Carey, 1993, p. 4)

43

Kings – “The number of Egyptian kings provided is reckoned (inaccurately) after Eusebius. He gives 43 names between and including Cenchres and Nectenebus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 311)

Years – “The 43rd year of the reign of Ninus being dated to the first year of the era of Abraham.” “Abraham was born in the 43rd year of Ninus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 93, 96)

44

Companies – “The sons of Míl left the crews of twenty ships of their people there, and forty-four companies [from that back] to Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71)

People – “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that ship (Donn’s).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 57)

Ships – “Forty-four ships had he (Nemed) on the Caspian Sea for a year and a half, but his ship alone reached Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 194)

Years

Bocchoris – “Bocchoris ruled for 47 [*recte* 44] years and in his reign the lamb spake in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Psammeticus – Psammeticus ruled for 9 [*recte* 44] years in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

45

Couples – “Four tens and five of wedded couples they brought with them of the great company.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115)

Years

Kings

Assyria

Amintes – Amintes ruled the Assyrians for 45 years after Astacadis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Panyas – Panyas ruled in Assyria for 45 years, not the 42 assigned to him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

Samiramis - Samiramis wife of Ninus son of Belus reigned for 45 years after his death. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209)

Greece – “Europs thereafter, 45 years in the kingship of Greece.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 29)

Medes, the – “Now this is the principdom of the Medes: 45 years, and Ireland was desert during their lordship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165)

47

Days – “At the end of forty-seven days thereafter, Noe opened a window of the ark, and he sent the raven forth.” “The raven was sent out after 40 days (Gen. viii. 6, all versions): the 47 of the Irish text is a

mistake.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33, 220)

Years

Bocchoris – Bocchoris ruled for 47 [*recte* 44] years and in his reign the lamb spake in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Clann Néill - “A chaste forty-seven of the Clann Néill strongly enduring; not every kindred dared [to touch] the company who took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 561)

48

Couples – “Forty-eight wedded couples accompanied the sons of Mil ... to seek for Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 71, 125)

Kings – “From Loiguire, heroic his exploits, to pleasure-loving Máel-Sechlainn, there took Banba of plunderings, forty-eight valourous kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 541)

49

Punishment – “He then who shall slay Cain (son of Adam), it shall be revenged upon him sevenfold.” (7 x 7 = 49) (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91)

50

Battles

Fergus – “Fergus (son of Roig) fought fifty battles with memory (= memorable), Against the warriors of Fert, as he attacked the right of Ua Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Óengus Olmucaid – “Also he (Óengus Olmucaid) broke fifty battles against the Cruithentúath, and against the Fir Bolg and the Oirce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223)

Couples - Part of the Boroma Tribute was the payment of 50 wedded couples every second year to maintain the 15,000 kine, boars and wethers that were also part of the tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

Cubits – “And make three hundred cubits in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits in its breadth, and thirty cubits in its height.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 191)

Fomorians – “Here is related the Seven-Taking, namely the Taking which took under Cichol Clapperleg in Inber Domnand. Fifty men and thrice fifty women was the tally of every fourth part of them (50 + 150 = 200 x 4 = 800).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 15)

Miles – “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod; fifty miles over every side did the strong Tower contain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 191)

Ships – “Sru had 4 ships in R¹R²R³: K (O’Clereigh’s version) says 50.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5)

Women

Cessair’s Company - There were 50 (or 150) women on the Cessair journey to Ireland, possibly in 3 ships. “Two of the ships were wrecked, so that there escaped none of them save Cessair, with the crew of her ship.” After the landing in Ireland the 50 women were divided into 3 shares among the 3 men. The names of the 50 women were: Cessair, Lot, Luam, Mil, Marr, Feochair, Femair, Failbi, Forall,

Cipir, Torand, Tamall, Tam, Abba, Ella, Ruicne, Sille; those are the women of Fintan. Barrann, Selba, Della, Duba, Dos, Fothar, Traigia, Nera, Banda, Tamall, Tama, Nathra, Leos, Fodord, Dos, Clos, Las; those are the women of Bith. Balbo, Bona, Allbor, Ail, Gothiam, German, Aithne, Inde, Rogairg, Raindi, Iacor, Ain, Rind, Easpa, Sinde, Samall; those are the women of Ladra.” “Cessair died in Cul Cessrach in Connachta with her fifty maidens.” “We now understand the significance of the fifty women who were in her (Cessair’s) company. Originally they were the mothers of the various nations of the earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 173, 183, 187, 189, 191, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 219, 221, 223, 227, 247, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 167; **Vol. 4**, p. 253; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Maidens – “This Cormac (ua Cuinn) was the first who extracted women of pedigree in the Boroma, in vengeance for the fifty royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dunlang son of Enna Niad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339)

Years

Kings

Alba - According to the Scottish list Guidid Gaed Brechach ruled for 50 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, 146)

Assyria – Ophratanes ruled the Assyrians for 50 years after Ophrateus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Ireland

Cathair Mór – According to R¹, “Cathair Mór s. Feidlimid, fifty [or three] years till he fell by the warriors of Luaigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Cobthach Cól Breg – “Cobthach was fifty years in the kingship of Ireland and his brother’s son slew him, namely Labraid Lonn.” “From when Labraid, of swiftness of spears, slew Cobthach Cól in Dinn Rig, fifty years, it is no empty judgement, was the step of length after Cimbáeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 275, 467)

Conchobor – “It was in the fiftieth year after the birth of Conchobor that Christ was born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Ollom Fotla – “Fifty years, it was tuneful fame, was he in the High-kingship over Ireland; so that from him, with fortunate freedom, the Ulaid received naming.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 457)

51

People – Each ship of Sru’s company that left Egypt contained “twenty-four wedded couples and three hirelings for every ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 65)

Years – “Baleus, moreover, the ninth king of Assyria, had fifty-one years during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 37) (**See Also**: Numbers, 52)

52

Years

Kings

Assyria

Baleus – Baleus ruled the Assyrians for 52 years after Belochus and before Altadas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

Ninus – “Now at the end of two score and twelve years after the building of the Tower, Ninus son of Belus took the kingship of the world.” “Ninus son of Belus, first king of the Assyrians, 52 [years].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 51, 209)

Greece – “Aegialus first took the kingship of Greece; he was of the Sicyonians. Fifty-two years was the length of his reign.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 29, 96)

Ireland – “A joint rule over Ireland for a space of fifty-two years.” The rulers are not named. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

54

Battles – “And they (the Gaedil) fought fifty and four battles there (in Spain) first and last.” “Fifty-four battles did they win before them against the Frisians (or, Hispani), and the Langobardi, and the Barchu, and they took Spain by force.” “We have evidently two divergent tales of the fighting in Spain, the one a story of three battles, one with each of the Spanish tribes, the other a story of a large number of battles against the whole population.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 43, 73, 162)

Tribes – “Thereafter they (the Gaedil) journeyed past Gothia to Germania: fifty-four tribes was their tally when the expedition of the sons of Míl came, and they settled in Germania in the East.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Years – Deioces of the Medes ruled for 54 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

55

Kings – “The Min versions of the *Roll* introduce us to a stage in the development in which the list ended with Sírna Sóegalach, fifty-five kings before Túathal Techtmar.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 138)

56

Years – Octavianus Augustus ruled the Romans for 56 years and 6 months. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

59

Years – Eupales ruled Assyria for 59 years after Thineus and before Laosthenes. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

60

People – “The number of their ships, three ships, coming over heavy waves: three score [the crew] of every ship, a clear saying, and women every third score.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97)

Ships

Fomorians – “So, after that capture, Morc son of Dela came upon them, with the crews of three score ships, and they fell in a mutual slaughter.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 141, 183)

Gaedil, the – “Learned men relate that thirty-six chieftains came to Ireland, having thirty-six ships; and twenty-four servitors were with them, each one having a ship.” “For avenging of Ith, Grouped in their

barks, Sixty their number.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99, 123)

Stories – “The Sciences, moreover, and the additional sciences, and the captures, and the thirty stories, and the sixty subordinate stories, and whatever is related to them, are therein.” “This is History, it was a rudder of knowledge, the sciences, the extra sciences, forays, captures, thirty sagas, and three score subordinate sagas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 119)

Years

Beothach – “Beothach died of plague in Ireland: his ten wives survived him for a space of three score years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 145)

Kings

Alba

Circin – Circin [Circic] ruled the Picts for 60 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 148)

Gnithfinnechta – Gnithfinnechta ruled the Picts for 60 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Egypt - Ramses ruled Egypt for 60 [*recte* 66] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Ireland - Óengus Tuirmech was sixty years in the kingship of Ireland, till he died in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 517)

Partholon – “In the 60th year of the age of Abraham came Partholon into Ireland.” “[208 tells us that Partholon came to Ireland in the 60th year of Abraham, which according to the Eusebian Canons would be the 8th year of Zameis or Ninyas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 269; Vol. 3, p. 3, 29, 31, 93, 159)

Troy – “It is then that Hercules captured Troy. Sosarmus was king of the world at that time. Sixty years between the two Takings, that is 30 years after the plague till Nemed came, and 20 years after the coming of Nemed, till Troy was captured for the last time.” Note that in this statement that while “sixty years” is stated, only fifty years are accounted for. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 159)

62

Years

Ninus – “Sixty-two years from the dispersal of the Tower to the principedom of Ninus son of Belus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37)

65

Years

Enoch - Enoch was 65 years old at the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

Mahalalel - Mahalalel was 65 years old at the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

66

Years – Ramses 60 [*recte* 66] years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

67

Years – “Four kings passed over, covering 67 years” between Sesonchosis and Psammus in the list of Egyptian kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

70

Kings – “They had seventy kings over Alba, from Cathluan to Constantine, who was the last of the Cruithnech of them who took Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

Translators – “To him came the Seventy, who first translated the “Canon” from Hebrew into Greek.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

Years

Cainan - Cainan [Kenan] son of Enos was 70 years old at the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

Kings

Alba - According to the Pictish Chronicle, Fortrenn ruled the Picts for 70 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 183)

Ireland

Conaire Mór – “Conaire Mór s. Eterscéil, seventy years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell in Bruiden Dá Derga.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 301)

Rudraige – “Now Rudraige (son of Sitric) had seventy years, till he died of plague in Airgedglind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293, 519)

Persia – “This is that Cyrus (son of Darius) who released the captivity to Jerusalem, after they had been seventy years in captivity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 41)

72

Languages – “Wherefore the name of that place was called “Babel,” i.e. “confusion”: for there all the languages of the world were confused, to wit the seventy-two languages, from the three sons of Noe.” “... seventy-two peoples. And there were seventy-two languages given to them after the confusion of Nemrod’s Tower: so that in the end of ten years after that, Feinius Farsaid extracted the speech of the Gaedil out of the seventy-two languages, and set it forth to his fosterling, the son of Agnomain, Gaedil.” “The world was supposed, on the basis of the data supplied in Genesis x, to have been divided into 72 nations or linguistic groups.” “It is Gaedel Glas who fashioned the Gaelic language out of the seventy-two languages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 143, 147, 149, 213; Vol. 2, p. 13, 55) (See Also: Languages)

Leaders – “Thrice four men and three score, truly, the reckoning of leaders and strong kings by whom the Tower was made in the East, including Nemrod and Nabcodon.” “[It is he (Feinius Farsaid) who was one of the seventy-two chieftains who went for the building of Nemrod’s Tower.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 191; Vol. 2, p. 9, 45)

Peoples – “Now those three sons of Noe, Sem, Ham, Iafeth, begat and fathered many numerous and various nations, and progenies, to wit, seventy-two peoples [i.e. three score and twelve peoples].” “There were only seventy-two peoples yonder at the Tower, when the languages were separated.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 149)

74

Battles – “Fourteen battles and two score the ample hero-band waged, in truth, about the right to Spain. They broke before Míl the great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113)

75

Kings – “F marks an intermediate stage; there the heading indicates an extension to the time of *Dathí*, the last of the Pre-Christian kings; we cannot say whether this version went any further, for the list ends abruptly at Eochaid Uaircheas, when 75 kings, not counting “kings in joint sovereignty”, had still to pass by before Dathí should come on the scene.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 138)

77

Days – “Seventy and seven days and seven months was the ark from wave to wave.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 121)

Times – “He then who shall slay Cain, it shall be revenged upon him sevenfold: but he who shall slay Lamech, shall be punished seventy and seven times the equivalent.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 91)

80

Books – “There are eighty books in the Scripture.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

Years

Gaedel Glas – “In Kg the serpent attacked Gaedel when swimming (a detail borrowed from Poem no. XVIII): and a chronological disquisition assumes that Gaedel was not a young boy, but was eighty years of age.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Kings

Alba

Ciric - Ciric ruled the Picts for 80 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 183)

Gede Ollgudach - According to the Scottish list Gede Ollgudach ruled for 80 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146)

Ireland - The Daga ruled the Túatha Dé Danann for 80 years. “Eochu Ollathair, that is, the great Dagda, son of Elada, eighty years in the kingship of Ireland.” “Eochu thereafter, the Great Father, four score white years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 121, 125, 151, 165, 181, 223; Vol. 5, p. 495)

85

Battles – “And Túathal (Techtmar) broke four score and five battles, securing Ireland, and avenging his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Years – “The four score and five years that the Medes were in the kingship while Ireland was desert.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165)

90

Men

Íth – “Íth, with thrice thirty warriors, came to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 13)

Ogma – “The ninety that fell in Ogma’s company (in the battle of Mag Tuired) are apparently a separate reckoning, not counted in either total.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 322) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

Years

Enos - Enos son of Seth was 90 years old at the birth of his firstborn according to the Vulgate. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

Zameis – “The 43rd year of Ninus being dated to the first year of the era of Abraham, and the end of the reign of Zameis being in the 90th year of the same reckoning.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 93)

95

Years – “Four score and fifteen years was Tigernmas in the kingship afterwards” (i.e. after Philopator slaughtered 70,000 Jews). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

100

Battles

Conn of the Hundred Battles – “Conn of the Hundred Battles, who lived, if he lived at all, at a date considerably later than Cu Chulaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 295; Vol. 5, p. 333) (See Also: Conn)

Óengus Olmucaid - “Good was the king (Óengus Olmucaid), a choice of a prince by whom an hundred cruel battles were broken; along with the fit, with fortune, which he broke against the men of Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 449)

Harbours – “Now this was the third of Beothach, from Toirinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where that battle was made, to Boand the female formed of the hundred harbours.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

Hirelings – “Sétina of the Wages, the veteran gave stipends to an hundred hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

Hostings – “Seven rivers rose in his (Sírna Sóeglach) reign, it was a cause of spoiling (?) and raids ... (?) and an hundred hostings over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 455)

Mysteries – “Let us adore the White King of the Sun, guide of my reason to an hundred mysteries.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 443)

Strength of – “Moreover Lugaid son of Íth came also, the hard valourous warrior with the strength of an hundred, to avenge his father along with them all.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

Years

Kings

Alba

Cruithne – “Cruithne son of Cing ... had an hundred years in kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE,

Vol. 5, p. 183)

Denbecan - According to the Scottish lists Denbecan ruled for 100 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146)

Amazons, the – “After the rule of Assyria, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Ireland

Cobthach C el Breg – “Cobthach was an hundred years over Ireland till Labraid Loingsech s. Ailill Aine s. Loiguire Lorc slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277)

Eochu Feidlech – “There were 100 years from the ninth year of Eochu Feidlech to the fifth year of Lugaid Riab nDerg.” (source: LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

Rudraige – “ r s. M l, of his progeny are Rudraige s. Sitric, who was an hundred years in the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 67, 293)

S rna S egalach – “This is that S rna who was an hundred years in battle against the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 245)

Tigernmas – “And it is Tigernmas who was an hundred years in the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207, 567)

Rome – “There were 100 (years) from the first year of Iulius Caesar to the twelfth year of Claudius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

Partition – Ireland was divided between Sobairce and Cermna, the 9th kings of Ireland. “Ireland was an hundred years under that division.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 265, 469)

Sem – “Sem (son of Noe) had an hundred years complete when he begat Arfaxad, at the end of two years after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

Tuan – “These are the shapes in which he was: an hundred years had he in the form of a man ... an hundred years in the form of a salmon.” “He spent an hundred good years in the form of a wild boar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43, 81, 83) (See Also: Transformations)

105

Years

Chaldeans, the – The Chaldeans ruled for 105 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165)

Seth - Seth son of Adam was 105 years old when his son, Enos, was born according to the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97, 104)

110

Years – “So T athal (Techtmar) fell in D l Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth, at the hands of M l s. Rochraide king of the province, after completing an hundred and ten years in the kingship.” “Evidently some copyist has misread .xxx. as cx).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 321n)

111

Years – “The Persian dynasty passed over, covering 111 years” between Amasis and Amateus in the Egyptian king list. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

115

Cities – “They sailed thereafter across the Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia, where there are eighteen provinces and a hundred and fifteen cities.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71, 73)

119

Years - Nachor son of Saruch lived for 199 years after the birth of his son Thare. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 131)

120

Kine – “At that time came the Cruithne ... Crimthann suffered them to come to him, for the remedy which a druid of the Cruithne found for him, for fighting against the Túath Fidga ... This is the remedy; to pour the milk of six score of hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle should be fought.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 175) (**See Also:** Numbers, 140)

Years

Dagda – “The Dagda dies of wounds that have been inflicted on him in the second battle of Mag Tuired 120 years before.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102)

Man – “And God said ... “ the days of man shall be brought to a close at the end of 120 years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 107)

123

Battles – “They gave him (Túathal Techtmar) the kingship immediately, and he broke thirty battles against Mumu, twenty-seven against Laigin, twenty-eight against the men of Mumu, and twenty-eight against Connachta – an hundred and twenty three in all.” Note that these numbers only add up to 113. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309)

124

People – “Thereafter Míl came into exile. They had four ships, with fifteen wedded couples, and a hireling, in every ship.” ($15 \times 2 = 30 + 1 = 31 \times 4 = 124$). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67) (**See Also:** Numbers, 136, 140)

130

Years

Adam – “An hundred and thirty years had Adam complete when Seth was born to him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97)

Eber – “An hundred and thirty years was he (Eber) alive after the birth of Faleg to him, and he begat sons and daughters.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129)

136

Kings – “Sixteen and six score kings before the coming of Patrick truly, after Slaine of the pleasant valour, that is the number who took Ireland.” “Thirty kings and ten, tenfold, and six, with free judgement, before the Faith, without Faith, cruel they took Ireland of red weapons.” (**source:** Macalister,

LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 529, 541)

People – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and six unwived hirelings. ($14 \times 2 = 28 + 6 = 34 \times 4 = 136$). (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 29) (**See Also**: Numbers, 124, 140)

140

Kine – “Drostan, a druid of the Cruithne, told them he would help them in return for obtaining a reward. This is the remedy – to pour the milk of seven score (*sic lege*) white hornless kine on the place where the battle should be fought by them.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 175)

People - “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and seven unwived hirelings. ($14 \times 2 = 28 + 7 = 35 \times 4 = 140$). (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 29) (**See Also**: Numbers, 124, 136)

Years – in the 140th year of the reign of the Medes the seed of Nemed came to Ireland.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

146

Kings – “Thirty kings and ten, ten fold, and six, with free judgement, before the Faith, without faith, cruel they took Ireland of red weapons.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 541)

150

Battles – “Good was the king (Óengus Olmucaid), a choice of a prince by whom an hundred cruel battles were broken; along with the fity, with fortune, which he broke against the men of Alba.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 449)

Days – “At the end of a hundred and fifty days the waters began to dry up.” (Gen. viii. 3) “The Flood lasts 150 days = 5 months of 30 days each.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33, 117, 121, 220, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 197)

Kine – “This is the knowledge which he found for them, he, druid of the Cruithne, it was not unjust, thrice fifty hornless kine from the plain to milk for him into one trench.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 425)

Miles – “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 191)

Scripts – “Thrice fifty are its (the Gaelic language) secret scripts.” “This is Grammar of the achievements, the thrice fifty branching Oghams.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 55, 119, 141)

Warriors – “Íth, with thrice fifty warriors, came to Ireland.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 13)

Women

Banba – “Now, who (was the first who) took Ireland after the creation of the world? This is what the Book of Druim Snechta says, that Banba was the name of the first woman who found Ireland before the Flood ... With thrice fifty maidens she came ...” “We now understand the significance of the fifty women (or thrice fifty, according to the Druim Sneachta *Banba* story) who were in her company.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 173, 173n, 177, 197, 231)

Cessair – “We now understand the significance of the fifty women (or thrice fifty, according to the Druim Sneachta *Banba* story) who were in her company.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 173,

173n) (See Also: Numbers, 50)

Fomorians – “Here is related the Seven-Taking, namely the Taking which took under Cichol Clapperleg in Inber Domnand. Fifty men and thrice fifty women was the tally of every fourth part of them (50 + 150 = 200 x 4 = 800).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 15)

Years

Brudes – “The text originally stated that ‘Brude Pont reigned 48 years, after which there were 30 Brudes who ruled Ireland and ‘Albania’ (Scotland) for 150 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148)

Fergus Foga – “Empty is Emain of a hedge that polluted it not (?) slain the king of divisions of royal castles, a space of thrice fifty years from the distant battle, to the Faith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 465)

Macedonians – “There were eighteen kings of the Macedonians; 150 years was the whole length of their principedom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Sírna Sóeglach – “Sírna Sóeglach, free the prince, an hundred and fifty years ever good, was his life, under a fair border till he fell before Rothechtaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 459)

157

Kings – “Seven divisions, seven score smooth divisions, and ten with good intention, this is their fullness which I have the Roll of the Kings of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 531)

158

Monarchs – “That such a list, of 158 monarchs, extending from the misty past when “Ninus son of Belus” flourished in Mesopotamia, down to the later Roman emperors, could have been preserved in Ireland as a historical record, is obviously inconceivable. At best it must be an artificial compilation, woven out of fragments of genealogies and lists of the chieftains of various localities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 414)

160

Hirelings – 160 of followers of Fergal were slain at the battle of Almu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387, 389)

162

Years - Iared son of Malalahel was 162 years old when his son, Enoch, was born according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 99, 104)

163

Years – “Here a long gap passed over, from Ramesses through 163 years” in the list of Egyptian Pharaohs after Armais and before Ramses. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

165

Years

Enoch - Enoch was 165 years old when Mathusalam was born according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, 99, 101, 104)

Malalabel - Malalabel son of Cainan was 165 years old when his son Iared was born according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, 99, 101, 104)

167

Years - Methusalem was 167 years old at the birth of his first born according to the Septuagint. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

170

Years - Cainan son of Enos was 170 years old when his son Malalabel was born, according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104)

178

Years – “Here the dynasty of the Diopolitani, 178 years, passed over” between Thuoris and Smendis in the list of Pharaohs. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

182

Years - Lamech son of Mathusalam was 182 years old when his son, Noe, was born according to the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 103, 104)

186

Kings – “Nine score and six (I am correct) the reckoning of the very pure kings; all, through the course of enumeration, in the High Kingship over Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 563)

187

Years - Mathusalam was 187 years old when his firstborn was born according to the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 101, 104)

188

Years - Lamech was 188 years old at the birth of his first born according to the Septuagint. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

190

Years - Enos son of Seth son of Adam was 190 years old when his son Cainan was born, according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104)

197

Years – “Nine kings of the Túatha Dé Danann reigned, and they were in the principedom two hundred years all but three years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 163, 201, 209)

200

Years

Babylon – “That makes sixteen kings (of Babylon), 200 years lacking a month the length of their rule.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Banba - The Quire of Druim Snechta “dates her (Banba) arrival 200 years before the Flood.” “The Banba story, as we have already seen, was independent of Noah and the Flood. The discrepancy has puzzled the scribes of the R³ tradition; Banba and her friends were in the country 40 years, two centuries before the Flood, and, therefore could have had nothing to do with it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231, 240)

Enoch - Enoch lived for 200 years after the birth of Mathusalam according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 101, 104)

Fir Bolg – “The Fir Bolg (took Ireland) thereafter, [after two hundred years].” “Two hundred years, a fame for the company, from that rout of Conaing’s Tower, till the children of Starn came, out of Greece, hateful and rough.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 185; Vol. 3, p. 147, 179; Vol. 5, p. 489)

Fomorians – “They were of foreign origin; they came from a land so far (§213) that their voyage to Ireland lasted 200 years.” “Keating has misunderstood the story, and has supposed that the Fomorians arrived 200 years before Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258, 259, 267; Vol. 3, p. 11, 15; Vol. 4, p. 4)

Ireland – “Thereafter (after Banba) Ireland was for two hundred years without a living person and thereafter came the Flood.” “Thereafter (after Nemed) Ireland was for two hundred years desert.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 193, 197; Vol. 3, p. 165; Vol. 4, p. 15, 41)

Saruch - Saruch lived for 200 years after the birth of Nachor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

Tuan – Tuan survived for two hundred years in the form of a wild stallion.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43)

204

People – “Four ships’ companies strong went Sru out of Egypt, with twenty-four wedded couples and three hirelings for every ship.” That is, $24 \times 2 = 48 + 3 = 51 \times 4 = 204$ people. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 15, 65)

Years - Reu lived for 204 years after the birth of Saruch. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

205

Years - Seth was 205 years old at the birth of his first born, according to the Septuagint. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, 104)

207

Years - Reu lived for 207 years after the birth of Saruch according to the Vulgate. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 130)

209

Years

Faleg - Faleg lived for 209 years after the birth of Reu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

Ollom Fotla - “Six of his (Ollom Fotla) descendants took the kingship of Ireland with none between them, and two hundred and nine years had they in that kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

210

Years – “Six kings ruled, a roll of valour over Ireland after Ollom; two hundred and ten years, strong in jealousy; no one came between them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 457)

216

Years – “Sixteen years and two hundred by reckoning, it is no falsehood, did Nemed with his children spend until the Tower of Conaing was captured.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

221

Years – “This is a reckoning of the length of the pryncedom of the Túatha Dé Danann: 7 years of the pryncedom of Belochus, and 30 years of Bellepares, 32 years to Lamprides, 21 to Sosares, 31 to Acrisius, Lampres 30 years, Panyas 42 years, Sosarmus 20 years, and 8 years to Mitreus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

230

Years

Fir Bolg – “Thereafter they (the Fir Bolg) came again into Ireland, their land of origin: that was at the end of two hundred and thirty years after Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 147, 151)

Helena - “This is that Helena who took the Cross of Christ from the Jews after it had been kept hidden by them 230 (years).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Persians – “The lordship of the Persians then, after the Medes: twelve kings had they in the lordship. They spent 230 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 41)

234

Years – “The Sons of Míl came into Inber Scéne ... That was in the year when Alexander broke the great battle in which Darius the Great son of Arsames fell, at the end of two hundred thirty and seven years, save three years ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 57)

246

Years – “246 years from the plaguing of the (Partholon’s) people to the capture of Troy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

255

Years – “The rule of the Medes was the high pryncedom after the Assyrians: they had eight kings, and 255 years was the length of their reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

259

Years – “Nine years, fifty, two hundreds for ruling, it is no falsehood, was the length of the rule of the Medes, fame with renown, for a time of eight of the kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 189)

269

Years – According to the Armenian version of Eusebius, Sale died 269 years before Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 97)

270

Years – The reign of the Greeks from Alexander son of Philip to Cleopatra extended for 270 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

278

Years – “In the later texts, K gives yet another estimate of the length of time between the Flood and Partholon – 278 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267)

287

Days – “Seventy and seven days and seven months was the ark from wave to wave, till it took rest in a mountain of Armenia.” Assuming a 30 day month, this would be a period of about 287 days. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 121)

292

Years – “The beginning of the second age of the world. To the birth of Abram it reached, two hundred ninety and two years according to the Hebrew verity, but according to the Septuagint it is eight hundred forty and two years.” “The figures are not accurate: the Hebrew reckoning should be 390, not 292; the Septuagint reckoning 1170, not 842.” “From the flood to Abraham are two hundred ninety and two years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 220; Vol. 2, p. 209; Vol. 3, p. 29, 37)

293

Years – “Eusebius also observes that the Second Age, from the Flood to the Birth of Abraham, according to Hebrew time reckoning by “Jubilees” was 293 years, but by calculations from biblical data he prolongs this to 942 years – a discrepancy sufficient to confuse any chronologer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 95)

300

Cubits – “And make three hundred cubits in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits in its breadth, and thirty cubits in its height.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109, 191)

Men – “Three hundred men (of the Fomorians) was the tally of the troop who came from the lands of Emor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 75)

Slain – Niall Caille, the 149th king of Ireland, fought “a battle against the Foreigners, in which three hundred fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Talents of Gold – “Antiochus Sidetes ... It is he who plundered Jerusalem, and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Wooden Cows – “Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100)

Years

Brenainn of Birra – “The resting of Brenainn of Birra, in the 300th year of his age” during the reign of Domnall and Fergus the two sons of Mac Erca. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Enoch - Enoch lived for 300 years after the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

Gaedil, the - Caicher prophesied that the Gaedil would reach Ireland in 300 years. The Gaedil spent 300 years in the Maeotic Marshes. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 21, 23, 75, 103, 138)

Ireland – “Three hundred years, I boast of it, I speak through the rules which I reckon, pleasant Ireland, I proclaim it against the soothsayers, was waste, after the Flood.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 47)

Partholon - “Now Ireland was waste [thereafter], for a space of three hundred years, [or three hundred and twelve, *quod uerius est*] till Partholon s. Sera s. Sru came to it.” “The interval between the disappearance of Cessair and the coming of Partholon gave the synchronists much trouble. Here (§199) and in §208 we have four different estimates, of 300, 311, 312, and 1002 years respectively. Partholon “was three hundred years over Ireland till the pestilence quenched him.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 177, 179, 193, 195, 197, 267, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 53, 84, 88, 167; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Partition – “Some say that Ugoine took the kingship of all Europe, and divided Ireland into twenty-five shares (*as under*). Ireland was thus divided for three hundred years.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 271, 275, 469)

Tuan – Tuan had “three hundred years in the form of a wild ox over waste places ... three hundred years in the form of a solitary bird.” “Three hundred years had he, in the form of a stag deer on the deserts.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 43, 81, 83) (**See Also**: Transformations)

303

Years - Arfaxad lived for 303 years after the birth of Sale. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129)

307

Years – “Three hundred and seven years from that night (from the night when Cobthach C6el Breg was slain) to the night when Christ was born in Bethlehem of Juda.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277)

311

Years – Partholon took it (Ireland), at the end of three hundred and eleven years thereafter.” “Now Ireland was waste after the Flood for a space of three hundred and eleven years, [or perhaps one thousand and two years as others say].” “The interval between the disappearance of Cessair and the coming of Partholon gave the synchronists much trouble. Here (§199) and in §208 we have four different estimates, of 300, 311, 312, and 1002 years respectively.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 185; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 84; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

312

Years – “Now Ireland was waste [thereafter], for a space of three hundred years, [or three hundred and twelve, *quod uerius est*] till Partholon s. Sera s. Sru came to it.” “The interval between the disappearance of Cessair and the coming of Partholon gave the synchronists much trouble. Here (§199) and in §208 we have four different estimates, of 300, 311, 312, and 1002 years respectively.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 84)

327

Years – “Three hundred twenty and eight [seven, B] years from then (the time that Partholon came to Ireland) till the taking of Troy.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21)

328

Years – “Three hundred twenty and eight [seven, B] years from then (the time that Partholon came to Ireland) till the taking of Troy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 21)

350

Years – “Three hundred and fifty years was Noe alive after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 125)

354

Years – “There were 354 years from the end of the reign of Tautanes to the end of the rule of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159)

361

Years – According to Eusebius year 361 of the Age of Abraham was the beginning of the Israelite servitude (in Egypt). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 195)

365

Years - The lifespan of Enoch son of Jared was 365 years according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 101, 104, 147, 187)

369

Years – in the 369th year of the Age of Abraham Acenceres began to reign in Egypt, according to Eusebius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 312)

373

Years – “This is the length of the Fourth Age of the World, four hundred seventy and three years – other reckoners say that there were not more than three hundred seventy and three years in it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

388

Years – According to Eusebius in the 388th year of the Age of Abraham Cenchres began to reign in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 312)

400

Years

Kings of Ulaid – “Four hundred mighty years, every sage of history relates it, was the length of their dominion, of the wise men, from Conchobor to Cimbáeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 463)

Nemed – “In the 604th year of the epoch of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland: and it had dominion four hundred years over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193)

403

Years - Sale lived for 403 years after the birth of his son, Eber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

426

Years – According to Eusebius, Moses was born in the 426th year of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

430

Years – In the LGE text, Eber lived for 130 years after the birth of his son, Faleg. “The only deviations in Tr. from ST are the age of Eber (130 instead of 430).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 130)

440

Years – “Four hundred and forty years from that time in which Pharaoh was drowned, and after Sru s. Esru came out of Egypt, till the time when the sons of Míl came into Ireland.” “Forty and four hundred of years, it is no falsehood, from when the people of God came, be ye certain over the surface of *Mare Rubrum*, till they landed in Scéne from the clear sea, they, the Sons of Míl, in the land of Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 37, 65, 91)

450

Years – “Four hundred and fifty years, every sage of free intellect relates it, (though he see it contrary to the fact of wisdom) till Christ was born, after Cimbáeth.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 465)

458

Years – According to Eusebius, Cecrops was king in Athens in the 458th year of the age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

470

Years

Gaedil, the – “Now Sru s. Esru s. Gaedel, he it is who was chieftain of the Gaedil who went from Egypt until (*sic*) Pharaoh was drowned. Four hundred and seventy years from the Flood till then.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15)

Nemed – “470 years from when Nemed came till the end of the rule of Assyria, and they had 17 kings contemporary with Nemed.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

473

Years – “This is the length of the Fourth Age of the World, four hundred seventy and three years.” “The Fourth Age of the World . . . from David to the Babylonian Captivity, its length in years being 473.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 249)

475

Years – “Beginning of the Israelite reign in Egypt (!) . . .Possibly meaning “*Primus annus Mosis*,” Age of Abraham 475.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195, 195*n*)

497

Years – “Eusebius dates the end of the reign of Sparetus (“Maspertius”) in 497 of the era of Abraham.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 93)

498

Years – The year 498 of the Age of Abraham was the beginning of the reign of “Ascaithus” (= Astacades) King of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 195, 195n)

500

Years

Borama Tribute - The Borama Tribute was “the tribute imposed upon the province of Leinster by Túathal Techtmar as a recompense for the death of his two daughters, in consequence of the trickery of Eochu mac Echach Doimlēin, king of that province, and levied by his successors in Temair for some 500 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 308)

Partholon – “So that the seed of Partholon was 500 years in Ireland from the 60th year of the age of Abram, and the 31st year of Semiramis, to the 2nd year of the reign of Bolochus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31)

Sem - Sem son of Noe lived for 500 years after the birth of his son, Arfaxad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

505

Years – “Eusebius dates ... the crossing of the Red Sea in 505 ...” of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 93, 195)

507

Years - Seth son of Adam lived for 507 years after the birth of his son Enos according to the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97, 104)

520

Years – “Five hundred and twenty years from the death of Partholon to the plaguing of his people. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 19)

522

Years – Cambyses son of Cyrus ends his reign. “That he was killed by his wizards is a blundered version of the episode of the Magian who masqueraded as the murdered Smerdis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83)

529

Years – “Cyrus was defeated in battle and slain by the Scythian Massagetae in (B.C.) 529.” His son Cambyses son of Cyrus began his reign B.C. 529. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83)

537

Years – According to Eusebius, 537 of the Age of Abraham is the end of the reign of “Ascaithus” = Astacades King of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 195)

538

Years – “According to Eusebius, Amintes began to reign in the year 538 of the Era of Abraham, and in the same year “Dardanus condidit Dardaniam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 197, 198)

550

Years – “Partholon took Ireland: he dwelt there five hundred and fifty years, till the Cynocephali drave him out, and there escaped [survived] not one of his children alive.” “For it is five hundred and fifty from the coming of Partholon to the plaguing of his people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197; **Vol. 3**, p. 19, 27, 29)

559

Years – “Cyrus began to reign B.C. 559.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 83)

565

Years - Lamech lived for 565 years after the birth of his first born according to the Septuagint. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

570

Years – “570 years they (the Nemedians) spent of the reign of the Assyrians, and there were sixteen kings of the Assyrians, and six queens of the Amazons, and fifteen kings of the Medes, (whose time Nemed and his seed spent in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

576

Servitors – “Twenty-four servitors were with them, each one having a ship, and twenty-four servitors with each servitor in his ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 99)

577

Years – “Seventy-seven great years and five hundred, without error, without fault, from the kings before the division to the death of ever pure Máel-Sechlainn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 563)

583

Years – “There is no use in endeavouring to reconcile this chronology with that of the first synchronism. There is a discrepancy of 913 years between them: they represent the calculations of different schools of theorists. Belochus, whom this system makes contemporary with the beginning of the TDD occupation, began to reign A.A. 583.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

595

Years - Lamech son of Mathusalam lived for 595 years after the birth of Noe according to the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 103, 104)

600

Slain – “The battle of Farach (was) fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners, where six hundred fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Warriors – “There, in Inber Domnann, she (Eithne Imgel) met the bandits that were there of the Laigin, with six hundred warriors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

Years – “Six hundred years was the age of Noe when he went into his ark.” “Now six hundred years were complete for Noe when the Flood came over the earth.” “The six hundred years of Noe’s life comes from Genesis vii. 12, 11.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 115, 123, 125, 219, 244)

601

Years – “God said unto Noe to come out of the Ark ... in the six hundred and first year of the age of Noe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 244)

604

Years – “In the six hundred and fourth year of the epoch of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193)

612

Years - The total life of Seth son of Adam was 612 years according to the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104, 147)

615

Years – “The 8th year of Bellepares = 615 of the era of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 97)

617

Years – “Poliparis = the Bellepares of Eusebius; his tenth year would correspond to the 617th year of the Era of Abraham (the fifteenth of the Hebrew judge Ehud).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

630

Years - “720 or 630 years the seed of Nemed were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35)

640

Years

Lamprides – “The 640th year of the era of Abraham corresponds to the third year of Lamprides.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 199)

Nemed – Six hundred and forty years from the birth of Abraham to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 159)

677

Years - The lifespan of Lamech according to the Irish translators was 677 (*sic*) years. “The 677 years of Lamech’s age is a mere copyist’s mistake which has been corrected in the text, .dc. having been written instead of .dcc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104, 105)

689

Years – “The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph (§376) are suggested by a note in Eusebius. Under A.A. 839 he notes *Primus rex Latinorum post captum Troiam Aeneas: ante eum Ianus, Saturnus, Picus, Faunus regnauerunt annis circiter 150*, which brings us back to A.A. 689.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 313)

690

Years – “Lampares, according to the same authority (Eusebius), began to reign A.A. 690, so that he is practically contemporary with the mythical dynasty in question.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 313)

707

Years - Seth lived for 707 years after the birth of his first born according to the Septuagint. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

715

Years - Enos son of Seth son of Adam lived for 715 years after the birth of his son, Cainan according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104)

720

Years – “720 or 630 years the seed of Nemed were in Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35)

730

Years

Malalahel - Malalahel son of Cainan lived for 730 years after the birth of his son, Iared according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104)

Nemed – “730 years from the arrival of Nemed in Ireland to the capture of Conaing’s Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159, 163)

740

Years - Cainan son of Enos lived for 740 years after the birth of his son, Malalahel according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104)

753

Years - The lifespan of Lamech according to the Septuagint was 753 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

766

Years – “The alleged capture of Troy by Hercules is assigned to 766 of the same era (Age of Abraham) and the final capture of Troy to 856. No jugglery will reconcile these dates with the statements in the text.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 97)

770

Years – It was 770 years from the Flood to the parting of the Red Sea and the drowning of the Egyptian host. It was 770 years from the Flood to the expulsion of the Gaedil from Egypt. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 37, 65)

775

Years – 775 years was the lifespan of Lamech son of Mathusalem, according to Poem V, quatrain 36. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 187)

777

Years - Lamech son of Mathusalam lived for a total of 777 years according to the Vulgate. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 103, 104, 147)

782

Years - Mathusalam son of Enoch lived for 782 years after the birth of Lamech according to the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 101, 104)

800

Fomorians – “Here is related the Seven-Taking, namely the Taking which took under Cichol Clapperleg in Inber Domnand. Fifty men and thrice fifty women was the tally of every fourth part of them (50 + 150 = 200 x 4 = 800).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11)

Warriors – “She (Eithne Imgel) landed at Inber Domnann, and bandits of Ireland came to meet her there, to wit, Fiachra, Casan, and Finnmall, with a company of eight hundred warriors.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309)

Years

Adam – “And the days of Adam after the birth of Seth to him were made eight hundred years, and he begat sons and daughters.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97)

Iared – Iared son of Malalabel lived for 800 years after the birth of his son, Enoch, according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, 99, 101, 104)

Malalabel – Malalabel lived for 800 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 147)

802

Years - Matusalem lived for 802 years after the birth of his first born according to the Septuagint. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

807

Years - Seth lived for 807 years after the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

815

Years - Enos lived for 815 years after the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

830

Years - Mahalalel lived for 830 years after the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

836

Years – “Eusebius dates ... the capture of Troy in the year 836 of the era of Abraham.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 93)

839

Years – “The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph (§376) are suggested by a note in Eusebius. Under A.A. 839 he notes *Primus rex Latinorum post captum Troiam Aeneas: ante eum Ianus, Saturnus, Picus, Faunus regnauerunt annis circiter 150*, which brings us back to A.A. 689.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

840

Years - Cainan lived for 840 years after the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate version. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

842

Years - The beginning of the second age of the world. To the birth of Abram it reached, two hundred ninety and two years according to the Hebrew verity, but according to the Septuagint it is eight hundred forty and two years." "The double article NA *haeisse* IN *domain* may be accounted for by "age of the world" having come to be regarded as an indivisible technical term. The figures are not accurate: the Hebrew reckoning should be 390, not 292; the Septuagint reckoning 1170, not 842)." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 220, 221)

853

Years - "The figures of Eusebius are not correctly reproduced. He allows only 853 years between the beginning of the reign of Ninus and the end of that of Tuatanes (the Tutanen of our text): whereas R² has 874." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 222)

856

Years - "The alleged capture of Troy by Hercules is assigned to 766 of the same era (Age of Abraham) and the final capture of Troy to 856. No jugglery will reconcile these dates with the statements in the text." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 97)

874

Years - "Eight hundred seventy and four years from the beginning of the principedom of Ninus to the end of the principedom of Tutanen, king of the world." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, 222; Vol. 2, p. 51)

895

Years - Malalabel son of Cainan lived for a total of 895 years according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 99, 104, 187)

900

Couples - "Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier (*militia Hispaniae*) having thirty ships and thirty wedded couples in each ship." 30 x 30 = 900. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 249)

Maidens - Part of the Boroma Tribute was "the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 hand-maids about each, (= 900), who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

905

Years - Enos son of Seth son of Adam lived for a total of 905 years according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 99, 104, 147, 185)

910

Years - "And all the days of Cainan (son of Enos) were made nine hundred and ten years, and he died

thereafter.” Cainan lived for a total of 910 years according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 99, 104, 147, 187)

912

Years

Gaedil, the – “The progeny of Nel and of Nenual, the two sons of Feinius Farsaid, contended in the matter of the principedom of Scythia. ... Nine Hundred and twelve years did that contention last.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 45)

Seth - Seth lived for a total of 912 years according to the Septuagint and the Vulgate versions. source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

914

Years – “They (the Milesians) reached Egypt at the end of nine hundred and fourteen years after the drowning of Pharaoh (Cincris) in the Red Sea.” “This Pharaoh Nectenebus is the forty fifth king after Pharaoh Cenchres who was drowned in the Red Sea: 914 years was the length of their reign from Pharaoh Cenchres to Pharaoh Nectenebus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 49)

915

Years – “The life of Seth, I have that knowledge, fifteen over nine hundreds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 185)

930

Years – “And all the life of Adam was made nine hundred and thirty years, and Adam died thereafter.” “Thirty and nine hundred clear years was the life of Adam with its fame; ten years, with all of those, was the wife of his yellow-haired wife.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97, 125, 147, 185, 199, 229)

940

Years - “Thirty and nine hundred clear years was the life of Adam with its fame; ten years, with all of those, was the wife of his yellow-haired wife.” “That Eve survived Adam is generally agreed in apocryphal literature, but the length of her widowhood is variously stated.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 185, 266)

942

Years – “It was nine hundred forty and two years from Abraham back to the Flood.” “The Second Age, from the Flood to Abraham, nine hundred forty and two years is its length.” “Eusebius also observes that the Second Age, from the Flood to the birth of Abraham, according to the Hebrew time reckoning by “Jubilees” was 293 years, but by calculations from biblical data he prolongs this to 942 years, a discrepancy sufficient to confuse any chronologer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 3, 27, 31, 95)

943

Years – “So that there are nine hundred forty and three years from the dispersal of Tower till Aeneas took Lavinia daughter of Latinus, and Latinus made his treaties with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 39; Vol. 2, p. 51)

945

Years - The lifespan of Mathuselah was 945 (*sic*) years according to the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

949

Years – “And all the days of Mathusalam were made nine hundred forty and nine years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 101)

950

Years – “Six hundred years were complete for Noe when the Flood came over the world: three hundred and fifty years was Noe in life after the Flood: so all that makes nine hundred and fifty years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125, 187, 199)

962

Years - The lifespan of Iared son of Malalabel was 962 years according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. “Nine hundred sixty and two fair, the life of Iared of the fair brows.” “From Abraham to David, however, there are nine hundred sixty and two years: then it is that synchronism begins.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 101, 104, 125, 199; **Vol. 2**, p. 209)

965

Years - Iared (Iareth) lived for 965 years. “Sixty five years, nine hundred to Iareth before going to death.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 147, 187)

969

Years - The lifespan of Mathusalam according to the Septuagint and the Vulgate versions was 969 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104, 125, 147, 199)

980

Years – “Eighty years with fame and nine hundreds of years, that is the stately life which was given to Mathusalem.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 187)

992

Years – “And that Abram is the head rest of the Third Age of the world: nine hundred ninety and two years from the Flood to the birth of Abram in the land of the Chaldeans.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 131)

1,000

Men

Fir Bolg - Slanga son of Dela of the Fir Bolg landed with 1,000 men in Inber Slaine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 15, 29)

Muirchertach mac Néill – Muirchertach mac Néill circuited around Ireland [with] ten hundreds [of picked men]; his hostages were by him captured and delivered into the hands of Donnchad mac Flainn.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Partholon’s People - “Now first came Partholomus with 1000 persons, both men and women, and they increased until they were 4000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249, 267)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of “Eolarg in Mide, where Cairbre Garb of the progeny of Sengann was slain by Túathal and by Fiachra, Casán, and Finnmaél, the two bandits of the people of Fíachu Finnolach who were in the company of Túathal: ten hundred was their company.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Plains – “The eight sons of Golam of the laughings, whose name was Míl of Spain, they cleared a thousand plains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 125; **Vol. 5**, p. 125)

1,002

Years – “One thousand and two years after leaving Egypt they (the Gaedil) conquered Ireland.” “In the later texts, K gives yet another estimate of the length of time between the Flood and Partholon – 278 years; Keating accepts the 300, and specifically rejects the 1002 of previous authorities.” “Now Ireland was waste after the Flood for a space of three hundred and eleven years, [or perhaps one thousand and two years as others say] till Partholon reached it.” “The Second Age, from the Flood to Abraham, nine hundred forty and two years is its length. At the end of sixty years after that, Partholon took Ireland.” (942 + 60 = 1,002). “The interval between the disappearance of Cessair and the coming of Partholon gave the synchronists much trouble. Here (§199) and in §208 we have four different estimates, of 300, 311, 312, and 1,002 years respectively.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 27, 84)

1,020

People – “He (Nemed) came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north. His tally was thirty-four ships, with thirty in each ship.” 34 x 30 = 1,020 people. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 129)

1,100

Fir Bolg - The battle of Mag Tuired “broke upon the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter was pressed northward, and eleven hundred of them were slain from Mag Tuired to Tracht Eochaille.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 21)

1,143

Years – “Forty and an hundred years, and three, and a thousand – great rules! From the birth of eternal God, with troops and beauty to the fashioning of the poem of the strong men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 561)

1,170

Years - “The double article NA *haeisse* IN *domain* may be accounted for by “age of the world” having come to be regarded as an indivisible technical term. The figures are not accurate: the Hebrew reckoning should be 390, not 292; the Septuagint reckoning 1170, not 842).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 220, 221)

1,240

Years – “The length of their (the Assyrians) rule was 1240 years, and they had 36 (or 38) kings during that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161, 189)

1,354

Years – “At the end of one thousand three hundred fifty and four years after the first Taking of Ireland by Partholon” the Milesians reached Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

1,496

Years – In the 1,496th year of the Age of Abraham Darius succeeded to the throne of Persia. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

1,552

Years - “The Second Age, from the Flood to Abraham, nine hundred forty and two years is its length. At the end of sixty years after that, Partholon took Ireland: five hundred and fifty years from the coming of Partholon into Ireland to the plaguing of his people.” (942 + 60 + 550 = 1,552). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27)

1,562

Years – “Moreover 1562 years from the Flood to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

1,650

Years – According to Eusebian chronology, the beginning of the reign of Nectanebus of Egypt was in the 1,650th year of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

1,656

Years – It was 1,656 years from the creation of Adam to the time when Noe came out of the ark after the Flood. “From Adam to the Flood is the First Age. This is the tally of the years that are in it first, one thousand six hundred fifty and six years.” “A.M. 1656 (diverging from the annalistic calculation, A.M. 2242).” “Eusebius gives alternate durations for the First Age of the world (2242, but according to the Hebrew calculation 1656).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 123, 147, 197; **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 187, 207, 229; **Vol. 3**, p. 29, 95)

1,667

Years – According to Eusebian chronology, the end of the reign of Nectanebus in Egypt was in the 1,667th year of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

1,745

Years – “Five years and forty fair, a thousand seven hundreds of years, from the superb beginning of the world, till the Tower of Nemrod fell.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 193)

1,800

People – “Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier (*militia Hispaniae*) having thirty ships and thirty wedded couples in each ship.” $30 \times 2 = 60 \times 30 = 1,800$. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

1,948

Years – “Eight and forty, nine hundreds and a thousand, it is no fiction, from the time of that same fair Adam to Abram, to the father.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 185)

2,000

Fir Bolg – “The second third (of the Fir Bolg) landed in Inber Dubglaisi with Gann and Sengann: two

thousand was their tally ... Genann over the Fifth of Medb and Ailill, Rudraige over the Fifth of Conchobor, other two thousand were their tally.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 15, 29)

Nemedians – “Thereafter Nemed died in Oilean Árda Nemid in the territory of Ui Liathain in Mumu, of a plague [that carried off] two thousand.” “Nemed went to death by plague twenty hundreds in the land of Liathain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 137; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

2,242

Years - According to the annalistic calculations it was 2,242 years from the Creation of Adam to the time of the Flood. “Eusebius gives alternate durations for the First Age of the world (2242, but according to the Hebrew calculation 1656).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169; **Vol. 3**, p. 95)

2,598

Years – “Two thousand six hundred years, lacking two years, from Adam to Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 31)

2,608

Years – “Moreover there were two thousand six hundred and eight years from the beginning of the world to the coming of Partholon into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 3)

2,628

Years – “Two thousand six hundred twenty and eight years from the beginning of the world to the death of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 19)

3,000

Israelites – “Then they sent with Nel three thousand men armed and fit for combat, to the place where the ships were, and they were given to Nel, so that they were at his disposal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 61)

Nemedians – “Thereafter Nemed died of plague in Oilean Árda Nemid in Ui Liathain, and three thousand of the men of Ireland along with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 137)

Warriors – “Temair of Fál found a beautiful friend when Sírna the fair rod arrived; with his thirty hundred warriors, after the day when he sundered the kingship from Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 503)

3,148

Years - “Two thousand six hundred twenty and eight years from the beginning of the world to the death of Partholon, and five hundred and twenty years from the death of Partholon to the plaguing of his people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 19)

4,000

People – “Now first came Partholomus with 1000 persons, both men and women, and they increased until they were 4000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Women – 4,000 women of Partholon’s people died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 21)

5,000

Fir Bolg – “Thereafter they were weary of their servitude, and they went in flight, five thousand strong, and made them ships of their bags.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145; **Vol. 4**, p.7)

Partholon’s People – 5,000 men of Partholon’s people died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol.2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p.21)

Vessels – Cyrus son of Darius brought 5,000 golden vessels from Babylon after its capture. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43)

6,280

Years – “Six thousand years, no falsehood, twice forty and two hundred, from the fashioning of the Elements, I believe till the secret [fate] of the kings of Ireland was revealed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 565)

7,000

Foreigners – The battle of Muine Brocáin won by Congalach against the Foreigners, where seven thousand fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

9,000

Partholon’s People – Partholon’s people had increased to 9,000 when the plague took them. “And it is there that Partholon died, five thousand men and four thousand women, of a week’s plague on the kalends of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 254, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 21; **Vol. 4**, p. 255; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Lagenians - There were 9,000 Laigenians slain in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

15,000

Animals – “This is the tax (the Boroma Tribute), thrice fifty hundred kine, thrice fifty hundred boars, thrice fifty hundred wethers ... to be paid perpetually, every second year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

20,000

Kings – The number of kings who were slain in the battle of Almu was 20,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

20,169

Slain – The number of people slain in the battle of Almu included “the whole number of the kings, 20,000, with 160 of the hirelings of Fergus, and others, and nine flying ecstasies (*nouem uolatiles*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

30,000

Martyrs - 30,000 martyrs were killed in 1 month by Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Nemedians - “Thirty thousand on sea, other thirty thousand on land, they (the Nemedians) assaulted the tower.” “Three score thousands in brilliant wise over land and over water, that is the tally who went from

home, the children of Nemed, to the capture.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 141, 183)

50,000

Horsemen – “Six score thousand footmen and fifty thousand horsemen, that is the tally which went to meet death, of the people of Pharaoh, in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 63)

Israelites – “It is he (Cyrus son of Darius) who brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon.” “The fifty thousand men returned from the captivity is an approximate estimate in Eus. Chron., A.A. 1457, based on the detailed figures, I Esdras ii 64.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43, 83)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Ten thousand, good was the host, above forty great thousands: cunning is the knowledge, no weak cause, of the number of the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 249)

60,000

Nemedians – “Thirty thousand on sea, other thirty thousand on land, they (the Nemedians) assaulted the tower.” “Three score thousands in brilliant wise over land and over water, that is the tally who went from home, the children of Nemed, to the capture.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 141, 183)

70,000

Jews – “This is that Philopater who slaughtered 70,000 Jews in the time of Tigernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

100,000

Fir Bolg – “A hundred thousand of them (the Fir Bolg) were slain westward from Mag Tuired to the strand of Eochaill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 35, 109, 111, 143, 173, 215)

120,000

Footmen – “Six score thousand footmen and fifty thousand horsemen, that is the tally which went to meet death, of the people of Pharaoh, in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 63)

170,000

Men - “Six score thousand footmen and fifty thousand horsemen, that is the tally which went to meet death, of the people of Pharaoh, in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 63)

200,000

Men – “It is he (Xerxes) who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

204,000

Men – “It is he (Xerxes) who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

300,000

Men – Cyrus son of Darius “fell at the hands of the Scythians, surrounded by three hundred thousand men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43)

404,000

Men - "It is he (Xerxes) who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Percentages

20% - The "fifths" of Ireland were created by the Fir Bolg partition of the island. Each province represents 20% of the total. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 13, 15)

25%

Eochu Édgathach – "The fourth of the men who escaped (after the death of Tigernmas) gave the kingship of [*recte* to]Eochu Édgathach son of Daire Doimthech ..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Tigernmas – After the death of Tigernmas, "For a space of seven years Ireland was without a king of administration of the laws of anyone: there was not ... (?) more than a fourth of the people." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275)

33%

Angels - Lucifer was the leader of a third of the host of angels all of whom God confined in Hell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 19, 27)

Boroma Tribute - "As for the Boroma, it used to be divided into three parts, a third for the Connachta, and a third for the king of Temair, and a third for Airgialla." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

Fir Bolg – The Fir Bolg separated into three. The third of Slanga landed at Inber Slaine. The second third landed in Inber Dubglaisi with Gann and Sengann. Genann and Rudraige with a third of the host landed in Inber Domnann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 17, 29; Vol. 4, p. 17)

66%

Íth – "Íth arrived thereafter at Ailech, surrounded by two thirds of his company." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 17)

Nemed – "The progeny of Nemed were under great oppression." Two thirds of the progeny, corn, wheat and milk was paid in tribute by the Nemedians to the Fomorians each year at Samhain on Mag Cetne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117, 123, 125, 139, 173)

75% - Tigernmas "died in Mag Slecht, with three fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, on Samhain night to be particular, a-worshipping of Crom Cruaich." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207, 209)

Numerianus – Numerianus the son of Carus, was slain by Afer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Numerical Progressions (See: Periodicity)

Numerical Strings

Battle Deaths

Almu - "This is the whole number of the kings 20,000, with 160 hirelings of Fergal, and others, and nine flying ecstasies." $20,000 + 160 + 9 = 20,169$. If these numbers are multiplied instead, the result is

28,800,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Mag Tuired - “The mathematical puzzle set to Lug by Indech was in metrical form, but has become badly corrupted in all the texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 298)

Version 1, $7 + 7 \text{ 20's} + 700 = 847$ – Verse LXIV says, “Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, that is the truth and no lie, Who fell in the hard battle in Mag Tuired with strong victory.” “This contains the simplest statement of the arithmetical puzzle of Indech (see prose texts ¶ 312, 332, 364. It gives the number of casualties in the battle of Mag Tuired as seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, 847. To these the prose texts add seven fifties, which would bring the total up to 1,197. But glossators have interpolated alternative version, introduced by l (= no, “or”), which in most of the extant MSS. has become a second .l. following the last numerical item, .uii.l., “seven fifties.” In Λ this has become .i., “that is.” The following numerals are variously stated, and must have suffered modification at the hands of copyists, a frequent fate of numbers, especially when expressed in Roman notation.” If the numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the total is 686,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 251, 310, 322)

Version 2, $7 + 7 \text{ 20's} + 700 + 7 \text{ 50's} = 1,197$ – ¶312 says, “What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, seven fifties.” If the numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the total is 343,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121)

Version 3, $7 + 7 \text{ 20's} + 700 + 750 + 50 + 900 + 2,000 + 40 + 90 = 4,677$ – ¶364 says, “How many were there who fell in the battle of Mag Tuired? Seven men, seven score, seven hundred, seven fifty, fifty, nine hundred, twenty hundred, forty with Net, ninety, that is, with Ogma s. Elathan s. Net.” If this series of numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the total would be a huge 166,698,000,000,000,000,000. However, if “seven fifty” was meant to be “seven fifties” then the total would be 4,277. If the numbers in this variation were multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 77,792,400,000,000,000,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 181)

Version 4, Numerical Strings; $900 + 20 \text{ 40's} + 90 = 1,790$ - “What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? ... or nine hundreds, twenty forties, ninety [including the grandson of Net] [that is, including Ogma son of Elathan son of Net].” If this series of numbers were multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 64,800,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121)

Version 5, $900 + 120 + 160 = 1,180$ – Macalister’s proposal suggests that “Putting these all together and comparing them, the most probable reconstruction would appear to be *ixc cxx clx*, the items of which have become dismembered, and regrouped in the form *ix.c.c.xx.c.lx*, in which the second *.c.* has dropped out. This gives us $900 + 120 + 160 = 1180$, which is just seventeen short of the first estimate. The ninety that fell in Ogma’s company are apparently a separate reckoning, not counted in either total. This is the nearest that we can get to a solution of the puzzle.” If these numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 17,280,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 322)

Cessair

Division of the Women, $17 + 17 + 16 = 50$ – After arriving in Ireland, the fifty woemn were divided among the three men. Fifty went with Bith. Fifty went with Fintan, and 16 went with Ladra. “The numbers of $17 + 17 + 16$ have been made up by repetitions. *Tamall*, *Tam* in the “Fintan” group corresponds to *Tamall*, *Tanna* (which is so printed here, after L, but in other versions appears as *Tamall*, *Tama*) in the “Bith” group’ *Rodarg* appears both in the “Bith” and in the “Ladra” group; and *Aba* at the head of the “Ladra” group (which certainly ought to be *Balba* or *Banba*) corresponds to *Aba* or *Abla* in the “Fintan” group.” If these three numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 4,624. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 247)

Journey – Note that in the itinerary of Cessair’s journey, the number of years spent in Egypt (7 or 10) is expressed in the sequences that follow as a whole number (7 or 10) and not the number of possible number of days, however calculated, that might appear in those years. Also, the itinerary does not

include the 40 days spent in Ireland before the Flood.

Version 1, $10 + 20 + 12 + 1 + 20 + 9 + 9 = 81$ - “She was ten years in Egypt. Twenty days had she upon the surface of the Caspian Sea. Twelve days had she on the Caspian Sea till she reached the Cimmerian Sea. One day had she in Asia Minor, to the Torrian Sea. A sailing of twenty days had she to the Alpine Mountain: for a space of nine days had she thence to Spain. A sailing of nine days had she from Spain to Ireland.” If this series of numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 3,888,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 203, 219, 221, 233, 234, 236)

Version 2, $7 + 20 + 12 + 1 + 20 + 9 + 9 = 78$ – This version of Cessair’s journey differs from Version 1 only in the amount of time spent in Egypt, seven years instead of ten. If this series of numbers are multiplied, rather than added, the result would be 2,721,600. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 203)

Version 3 - $7 + 18 + 20 + 1 + 20 + 18 + 9 + 9 = 102$ – This version of Cessair’s journey has her spending 7 years in Egypt (like Version 2) but 18 days upon the Caspian Sea and 18 days from the Alps to Spain. All of the other numbers are consistent with Versions 1 and 2. “This ... contains $18 + 20 + 1 + 20 + 18 + 9 = 86$ days, which is exactly three lunar months of 28-29 days each, a strong argument for the originality of this distribution of the time; a conclusion further corroborated by the symmetry of the numbers. (The calculator has, however, forgotten the 40 days, said to have been spent in Ireland before the Flood.” If these numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 73,483,200. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 187, 233)

Nations, $30 + 30 + 15 = 75$ – Noe had three sons, Sem, Ham and Iafeth. Sem had 30 sons. Ham had 30 sons and Iafeth 15 sons. “The world was supposed, on the basis of data supplied in Genesis x, to have been divided into 72 nations or linguistic groups: see for instance Isidore, *Etym.* IX ii. The total of (sons of Noe) $30 + 30 + 15$ is 75, which is three too many.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 213)

Numna – Numna was the son of Cermad son of Dagda. He was slain in the battle of Cliu against Túathal Tectmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Nutt (See: Authors)

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

O-P

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

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Index Compiled

by

Michael Murphy

2008

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Oak (See: Flora, Trees)

Oar (See: Transportation, Ships)

Oath (See: Laws, Sureties)

Oca [Ocha]

Ailill Molt – “A great battle of Ocha was fought where many battalions were laid low; against Oilill Molt

son of Dathí it broke before Dál nAraide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357, 533)

Túathal Techtmar - The battle of Ocha was fought by Túathal Techtmar, “where Eochu Anchenn s. Bran-Dub Brecc, king of Laigin, fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Occe [Oici, Oigi] – Occe was one of two sons of Allot² son of Nenual son of Nemed (or, son of Allot⁴ son of Ogamain). He learned warfare in Egypt with the Milesians. “I mention three kings of the hero band, their faces were familiar there to the sea: great druids in learning and valour, Míl, Occe, noble Ucce.” Occe was the leader of 1 ship’s company on the Milesian’s journey to Spain. “There came a plague, so that twelve wedded couples of his (Míl’s) people died thereof, including the three kings of Spain, Míl and Occe and Ucce.” His son was Én or Etán [Etar]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 29, 31, 41, 69, 73, 77, 79, 103, 105, 111, 132; **Vol. 4**, p. 211; **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 27, 29, 47, 49, 69, 95, 103, 129, 159)

Occupations (See: Society)

Ocean (See: Seas)

Oceania – “But a very slight experience of ethnological museums is enough to show that they (the Fomorians) would be nothing out of the way among the idols which, Oceania, Egypt, India, and other centres contribute to such collections.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 261)

Ocha (See: Oca)

Óchán – Ochán was the son of Forgo son of Brón son of Febal. His son was Eolang who fell in the battle of Carraig Eolairg. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Ochtriallach [Octrilach, Oichtriallach, Oilltriallach, Oltriallach] – Ochtriallach was the son of Indech [Hindech, Nindech] son of De Domnann of the Fomorians. At the second battle of Mag Tuiread he killed Bruidne and Casmael, the two satirists of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 119, 149, 181, 229)

Ocrzaptes – Ocrzaptes was the Assyrian king after Ophratanes. He ruled for 42 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Octavianus (See: Octavianus Augustus)

Octavianus Augustus [Octavianus] – “Etarscéil Mór s. Eogan ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years, in the reign of Octavianus Augustus.” “Conaire Mór s. Etarscéil took the kingship of Ireland for a space of seventy years, in the reign of Octavianus.” In the 7th year of his reign Christ was born. “Octavianus Augustus (reigned for) 56 years and 6 months. In his 41st year Christ, the Son of God, was born. For 15 years he was a contemporary with Christ.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 325, 573, 581)

Octrilach (See: Ochtriallach)

Odarraige, the (See: Peoples)

Odba – Odba was the daughter of Míl, wife of her brother, Érimón, and mother of Muimne, Luigne, Laigne. “She it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead. But Odba came from the South in a ship, along with her sons, and they maintained her till she died in Odba.” Regarding the place-name, Odba, “the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 3, 9, 39, 41, 57, 73, 83, 99, 131, 431) (See Also: Incest)

Odba, Battle of

Conchobor ua Máel-Sechlainn – “The battle of Odba, won by Conchobor ua Máel-Sechlainn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Máel-Coba - A battle was fought at Odba during the reign of Máel-Coba, the 129th king of Ireland, and in this battle Conall Laeg Breg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375, 379)

Tairdelbach ua Briain - A battle was fought at Odba during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Odbgen (See: Foidbgenid)

Odrán – Odrán of Leitir or of Ui mac Iair died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Odysseus – “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crews, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 1)

Odyssey (See: Authors; Homer)

Óenach (See Also: Assembly)

Óenach Aine – “Eochu s. Ailill Finn, during that time was in the kingship of Ireland, till Airgetmar came over sea and made peace with Dui Ladrach: so Eochu fell at their hands in Óenach Aine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

Óenach Brestine – Óenach Brestine is named for Brestin son of Tres who was killed at the battle of Badna which was fought against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Óenach Findabrach – There was a battle fought by Túathal Techtmar at “Finnabar, where Daeth Derg of Mochthonna fell; and there is Óenach Findabrach among the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Óenach Macha [Aenach Macha] – “The death of Conmáel under a change of form, he was not silent in the heavy shout of battle: the pride of Tigernmas it was, that rent him, in the lofty battle of Aenach Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 271, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201)

Óenach Odba (See: Odba, Battle of)

Óenach Taillten – “*Óenach Taillten*: the name remains at Teltown, County Meath, but there is little remaining to tell of its former importance.” “Óenach Taillten, the home of Cermna.” “A battle was fought between Airgetmar and Fiachu Tolgrach in Óenach Taillten, which went against Airgetmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65, 88; **Vol. 5**, p. 259) (See Also: Tailltiu)

Óengus¹ – “Labraid, Óengus, Aed, fell at the hands of Cermat of form all fair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 239)

Óengus² – Óengus² was one of six brothers and chieftains of the Cruithne who came to Ireland from Thracia. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 179, 425)

Óengus³ – Óengus³ was the son of Aed son of Ainmire. His son was Loingsech, who became the 137th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383, 549)

Óengus⁴ – Óengus⁴ was the son of Domnall son of Áed. His son was Loingsech, who became the 137th king of Ireland. This is the same character as Óengus³ but with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Óengus⁵ – “The Albanaig, that is, the progeny of Óengus⁵ son of Erc” was descended from Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 89) (See Also: Peoples, Albanaig)

Óengus⁶ – Óengus⁶ was the son of Erge son of Eogan. His son was Eochu, who was slain in the battle of Ros Lair in Fotharta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Óengus⁷ – Óengus⁷ was the “son of Nadfraich, king of Mumu”. His daughter was Aillinn, who was queen of Ireland. Her husband was Lugaid the 118th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Óengus⁸ – Óengus⁸, son of Umor was the king of the surviving Fir Bolg in the east. Dun Oengusa in Ara was named for him. “Óengus⁸ son of Umor from over yonder, he had Conall as a son.” When told that Cairbre Nia Fer had set his sureties against him, he decided to fight rather than return to the east. He was killed by Cu Chulainn. “Conall with his father was buried under this stone-heap with its stones.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 25, 37, 63, 65, 69, 71, 111, 175)

Óengus⁹ – Óengus⁹ was of the Fir Bolg. His grandson was Aimirgin who was slain in the battle of Oirbsen. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Óengus¹⁰ – Óengus¹⁰ was the king of Conaille of Muirthemne. His son was Fergall Finn who died in the battle of Sered Mag during the reign of Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Óengus¹¹ – “Eochu Gunnat took the kingship of Ireland for one year, till he fell at the hands of Lugaid son (or grandson) of Óengus¹¹.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339, 527)

Óengus (See: Peoples)

Óengus in Broga (See: Óengus mac ind Oc)

Óengus mac Colmán – Óengus mac Colmán was the victor (in the battle of Odba) (*sic lege*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375)

Óengus mac ind Oc [Mac Oc, Óengus in Broga] – Óengus mac ind Oc was the son of the Dagda. With his two other brothers, Ord and Cermat Coem, he killed Lug. “*Óengus mac ind Oc*, otherwise Óengus *in Broga*, a name connecting him with the important cemetery called *Brug na Bóinne* near Drogheda, (is) persistently associated in tradition with In Dagda and his family.” “Óengus [the Mac Oc] Áed and Cermat, three sons of the Dagda ... It is these men who first explored a mound: druids placed a *feth fio* about their men so that they should not be put down, except on every Samhain, for it was not possible to hide them on the night of Samhain.” Óengus killed Abcan, Lug’s bard and Elcmar. “As he came from cold Alba he, the son of the Dagda of ruddy form, at the outlet of the Boinn, over here, there was Óengus drowned.” “The drowning of Óengus in the sea does not appear elsewhere in the LG tradition.” “Cellach (son of Máel-Coba) died a natural death in the Brug of Mac ind Oc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 121, 129, 151, 157, 181, 191, 197, 217, 233, 235, 313; **Vol. 5**, p. 379)

Óengus Mór – Óengus Mór son of Trén Edgothach fell in the battle of Tír dá Glas against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Óengus of Macha (See: Óengus Ollmucach)

Óengus Olmucaid [Óengus of Macha, Ollmucach, Olmucach, Olmucaid]

Ancestry – Óengus Ollmucach was the son of Fíachu Labrainne. “This is why he was called *Ol-muccaid*; the daughter of Mogaeth Mór-ólach, (the great drinker), son of Mofebis, was his mother, and she gave great drinkings; or “the great drink of Mogaeth.” His son was Maen [Main]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 219, 241, 265, 271)

Battles Fought – “Óengus ... he fought the battles of Clere and of Cuince, the much-discussed battle of Sliab Cailce.” “He broke the battles of Clere[Cliar], of Cuince [Cnucha, Cuirche] and of Sliab Cailce [Cailge] in the territory of Corco Baiscinn, against the Mairthine was it broken, and the battle of Glas Fráechain in which Fráechan Fáid fell in Muirsc. Also he broke 50 battles against the Cruithentúath and the Fir Bolg and the Oirce; 12 battles against the Longobardi or Tosi; and 4 against the Colosi[Colaisi]; the battle of Cúil Ratha in Desmumu against the Martra, and the battle of Carn Richeda against the Martra in addition; the battle of Sliab Cua against the Erna; and the battle of Árd Achaid [Raiced], in which Smirgoll s. Smethra king of the Fomoiré fell.” Also, the battle of Mag nÓensciad in Connachta (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279, 322; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449, 455)

Death of – “Óengus Olmucaid fell at the hands of Enna Airgdech, s. Eochu of Mumu, in the battle of Carman.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223, 265, 451)

Kingship – “Eochu Mumu ... “was 21 years in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Óengus Olmucach son of Fíachu Labrainne, in a fair fight.” “Óengus Olmucaid the glorious was king for great Banba thrice seven years, without jealousy after slaying Eochu Mumu.” “Thrice six years, ye understand, was Óengus Olmucaid king.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 219, 447, 499)

Lake-bursts – “In his time was the burst of Loch Óenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn (or Airgialla), and of Loch Sailech [Sailchedáin], and of Loch Cassan[Airdcais, na nGasán] in Mag Luirg in Connachta, and the sea-burst between Eba and Rosceite in Ui Fíachrach.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Plains Cleared – “Seven plains were cleared by him: Mag nÓensciath in Laigin, Mag Glinni Dechon in Cenél Conaill, Mag Cúli Coel in Cenél Bogaine, Ailmag [Aelmag]in Callraige, Mag Mucrima and Mag Luirg in Connachta, Mag Luachra Dedad, Mag Arcaill in Cíarraige Luachra.” Note that 8 plains are named. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 229, 449)

Poet – Seven plains were cleared “by the fair poet with an hundred graces, all by learned Óengus.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 449)

Synchronism – “In the reign of Ofratalus, king of the Assyrians, he took the kingship of Ireland.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Teacher – “Óengus, who was the teacher of (Inis) Elga, on every side to the movement of the sea.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279, 322)

Óengus Ollom – Óengus Ollom was the grandson of Labraid Loingsech. He killed Mug Corb to become the 62nd king of Ireland and ruled for 18 years until he was killed by Irereo son of Melge Molbthach. His son was Connla. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281, 414, 515)

Óengus Tuirmech Temrach

Ancestry – Óengus Tuirmech Temrach was the son of Eochu Ailtlethan son of Ailill Caisfhiachlach. Or *otherwise*, he was son of Fer Raith son of Fer Anraith son of Fer Almaig son of Laebchor. His sons were Énna Airgdech and Fíachu Fer Mara. “As for Óengus Tuirmech, at him there comes the union of the descendants of Conn (Leth Cuinn, the Men of Alba) with Dál Riata and Dál Fíatach. Énna Airgdech s. Óengus Tuirmech, of him are the descendants of Conn. Fíacha Fer Mara, of him are the Erainn, and the Albanaig, and the Dál Fíatach. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 259; **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 275, 285, 287, 289, 295, 301, 307, 473)

Incest – “Óengus Tuirmech begat that Fíacha upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dún Aigneach, with the trappings of a king’s son, a purple robe with a golden fringe.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 473)

Kingship – Óengus Tuirmech Temrach killed Fergus Fortamail to become the 70th king of Ireland. “By

him was “reckoning” first made in Ireland, wherefore he is called “the Reckoner.” He was “the king of the North and of Tailtiu.” “Óengus Tuirmech was 60 (or 68) years in the kingship of Ireland, till he died in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 285, 414, 517)

Synchronisms – “In the reign of Philometor Óengus Tuirmech took the kingship, and Frácha s. Feidlimid was in Emain Macha in his time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285)

Óengus Ulachtach - Óengus Ulachtach son of Sech son of Senchad son of Ailill Estech fell in the battle of Mag Inis against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Óengus Urleathan - Óengus Urleathan of the Fir Bolg had a son named Meada who fell in the battle of Morba in Ui Cennselaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Oes – “Or it is from a woman it (the Plain of Elta of Edar) was named later, in the time of the sons of Mil, to wit Elta daughter of Oes s. Uindset of the Laigne.” “For the scarcely coherent story of Elta d. Oes, see MD iii 104, with the prose extract in the notes, *ibid.*, p. 495. Oes is there called s. Etais s. Étgáith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 21, 93)

Offa – Mag Femen “is understood to be identical with the baronies of Iffa and Offa in Co. Tipperary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 328)

Offaly (See: County)

Ofratalus [Ofrateus, Ofratanes] – Ofratalus was the king of Assyria who reigned when Óengus Olmucaid died. “Sometime in the reign of Eochu Mumu a change of monarchy took place in the Assyrian kingdom, overlooked by our synchronizers. Ofrataeus, the “Ofratalus” of the corrupt Colbertine MS., reigned for 20 years, and was followed by Ofratanes, king for 50 years. The similarity of these names has hidden the demise of the Assyrian crown from the compilers of our record. As Óengus reigned for 18 years and Énna for 27, a total of 45, the 50 years of Ofratanes must have been in the reign of Eochu Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 221*n*, 227, 229)

Ogamain¹ – Ogamain¹ was the son of Boamain. He killed Noemius to revenge his father and to take the kingship of the Scythians; which he held until he died. His son was Tat. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 25, 67, 73, 77, 79, 95, 97, 128, 129; Vol. 3, p. 147)

Ogamain² – Ogamain² was the son of Toithecht son of Tetrech. His son was Allot⁴. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 29, 31, 77)

Ogaman¹ – Ogaman¹ was the son of Cairpre Gabalfada son of Dáire son of Deda. His son was Feithmer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Ogaman² – Ogaman² was the son of Tosc son of Tarthach son of Trech son of Trethrach. His son was Trogan. This character looks very much like Ogamain². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Ogaman³ – Ogaman³ was one of the two sons of Uga son of Eogan Ergnach son of Sétna Sithbac. His son was Inda. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ogham (See: Education, Writing)

Ogma [Ogma Grianainech] – Ogma was one of the five sons of Elada. “Ogma ... met his death in the second battle of Mag Tuired (during the reign of Bellepares in Assyria) ... and, therefore, had no opportunity of gaining a place in the list of kings. He is presumably to be identified with the Gaulish god Ogmios, of whom some enigmatical details are preserved for us in Lucian’s well-known essay on “Herakles”: that he was the inventor of the Ogham alphabet is of course a mere etymological Spielerei. He is slain in battle by “Hindech mac De Dommann.” His wife was Etan, daughter of Dian Cecht and his sons were Delbaeth [Tuirill Piccreo], Ollom, and Tuirenn, Net (?), and Coirpre, the poet. (source: Macalister,

LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 99, 100, 101, 103*n*, 119, 121, 127, 129, 133, 135, 149, 151, 155, 157, 161, 181, 183, 187, 189, 191, 193, 209, 215, 229, 322)

Ogmios – Ogmios was a Gaulish god identified with Ogma of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100) (**See Also**: Ogma)

Ogygia (**See**: Authors; O’Flaherty)

Oichtriallach (**See**: Ochtriallach)

Oici (**See**: Occe)

Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann (**See**: Authors; Anonymous)

Oigi (**See**: Occe)

Oil – In the *Master of Oxford’s Catechism*, oil is associated with one of the rivers (Tigris) of Paradise. “Whate hight the iij waters that renneth through Paradise? The one hight Fyson, the other Egeon, the iijde Tygrys and the iijth Effraton. Thise be milke, hony, oyll, and wyne.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 228)

Oilean Arda Nemid (**See**: Islands)

Oilill (**See**: Ailill)

Oilltriallach (**See**: Ochtriallach)

Oilre [Oilri] – Fea of the Partholon company was buried in “Oilre of Mag Fea.” “*Oilre* or Oilri of Mag Fea is not identified: Hogan’s equation to Ullard in Co. Kilkenny is based on O’Donovan’s erroneous identification of Mag Fea (with the barony of Forth, Co. Carlow).” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 84, 91)

Oirbsen – Oirbsen was the son of Aitheman son of Eochu Imfhotá son of Cairpre Nia Fer. His son was Labraid Lamfhotá, who was slain in the battle of Life. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Oirbsen (**See**: Manannan)

Oirbsen – Túathal Techtmar waged the battle of Oirbsen, “where Amirgin son of Echu son of Óengus and Feidlimid Foltnaithech son of Cerb fell.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Oirbsiu (**See**: Manannan)

Oirce, the (**See**: Peoples)

Oirmiach – “In *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann* the physician Miach is fitted with a doublet Oirmiach.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 192)

Oirrthecht (**See**: Airthecht³)

Oirthech [Ortat, Toirrthecht] – Oirthech was the son of Tributá son of Gothorb son of Gosten. His son was Loth. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 31, 43)

Oisín – Oisín was the son of Find. He had two wives, the sisters, Samadaig and Gemadaig. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191) (**See Also**: Marriage, Polygamy)

Olar – Olar was the son of Tegmannach of the progeny of Lugaid Cal. His son was Osa. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Olcu – “For it is Patrick who taught, it is he by whom the fruits were apportioned; he saluted a pair with great fame of the seed of Erc and of Olcu.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 441)

Olchobur – “Olcobur king of Caiseal rested” during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúaniad. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Old Plain (**See:** Plains)

Old Saxons (**See:** Peoples)

Old Testament (**See:** Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

Olfinechta – Olfinechta was a king of the Picts who ruled for 60 years after Gede Ollgudach and before Guidid Gaed Brechach. In the transposition of names Olfnachta + Gnith = Gnithfinnachta. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 150)

Olibana (**See:** Olivana)

Oliua (**See:** Oliva)

Oliuana (**See:** Olivana)

Oluibanna (**See:** Olivana)

Oliuan (**See:** Oliva)

Oliva [Aholibah, Cata Flauia, Cata Flavia, Cata Folfia, Cataflua, Catafluua, Jatarecta, Laterecta, Nahlat, Ne’elatama’uk, Oliua, Oliuan, Ollina, Oolibab] – Oliva was the sister and wife of Ham son of Noe. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 31, 35, 145, 169, 189, 211, 212, 213, 266)

Olivana [‘Adâtan’êsês, Aholibamah, Arisisah, Aurea, Cata Casta, Cata Chasta, Catafluua, Flivia, Olibana, Ollibana, Oliuana, Olliuani, Oolibama] – Olivana was the sister and wife of Iafeth son of Noe. Her children included: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Iabal (Iavan), Tubal, Mosoch, Tiras (Thiras), Maisegda. She was the first to fashion clothing after the Flood. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 31, 35, 145, 153, 161, 169, 189, 211, 212, 213, 254, 266)

Olive Tree (**See:** Flora, Trees)

Olives (**See:** Food; Fruits)

Olla¹ – Olla¹ was the daughter of Adam and Eve and the sister and wife of Seth. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 187, 213, 266)

Olla² [Aholah, Cata Rechta, Cateslinna, Oolla, Pharphia, Salit, Sêdêqêtêlêbab] – Olla² was the sister and wife of Sem son of Noe. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 31, 35, 145, 169, 189, 211, 212, 213)

Olla³ [Ceawlin] – Olla³ is one of 9 names of the Old Saxons mentioned in Verse XLIII. He may possibly be the Ceawlin of the *Saxon Chronicle*. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 187, 206)

Ollach – “For a space of thirty fortunate years submission was paid to the son of Éber: he fell in battle afterwards before Tigernmas son of Ollach.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 433)

Ollam (**See:** Ollom)

Ollaman (See: Ollom Fotla)

Ollar (See: Rivers)

Ollarba (See: Rivers)

Ollibana (See: Olivana)

Ollina (See: Oliva)

Olliuani (See: Olivana)

Ollom¹ – Ollom¹ was one of the five sons of Lotan the Swift. “That is one of the two Ollams ascribed to the Túatha Dé Danann, Ollam son of Lotan the Swift and Ollam son of Delbaeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Ollom² – “Ollom² was the son of Delbaeth and Ernmas. “Three other sons also born of Ernmas, are Fiachu (the king), Ollam, and Indai.” Delbaeth “fell with his son Ollom, at the hands of Caicher s. Nama.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 155, 161, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195)

Ollom³ [Ollam, Ollum] – Ollom³ was the son of Ogma. His son was Ai. “Elsewhere we read of single person, Ai son of Ollom, and we infer that some scribe has misread this name as a numeral, “ui.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 157)

Ollom⁴ – In ¶383 and 384, we read of the death of Ollom⁴. “This is in essence an alternative version of the fate of Íth, in which the Túatha Dé Danann appear in their character of “demons”, for they are undoubtedly the slayers, though not specified as such. ... Indeed, a further interpolator in R² has intruded the information that the victim, elsewhere unnamed, was an otherwise unknown “Ollom.” “He can hardly be dissociated from “Ollom, son of Delbaeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 5, 5n, 19)

Ollom Fotla [Ollaman]

Ancestry – Ollom Fotla is descended from Éber son of Ír. He was the son of Fíachu Finscothach. “Six of his descendants took the kingship of Ireland, with no one between them.” “This succession of 6 kings is the dynasty referred to, *ante* p... It would be impossible to discuss its historical or cultural importance here, but I may refer the reader to my *Tara*, chapter III, where the whole complex matter is set forth.” His sons were Fínnachta, Slánoll, Géde Ollgothach, Corpre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 101, 233, 235, 235n, 237, 241, 251, 263, 295)

Dál nAraide – “Dál nAraide had thirty kings in the kingship of Ireland, in Temair, from the time of Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Finnscóthach to the time of Bâetán s. Eochu.” “... Dál nAraide ... are the True Ulaid of Emain, that is, the children of Ollom ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289, 291, 293)

Death of – Ollom Fotla died a natural death. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235)

Kingship – Ollom Fotla may have killed Faildegrdóit in Temair to become the 20th king of Ireland. Ollom Fotla reigned for forty years and “from him is named Ulaid, “the big side” (or “a great side with them”; or “that is *Oll-flaith* “great prince”) from Ollom; and by him was the Assembly of Temair first convened; and by him was the Rampart of the Scholars made in Temair.” He was “king of the poets.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233, 235, 293, 295, 455, 501, 503)

Synchronisms – Ollom Fotla “took the kingship in the reign of Arbaces.” “In his reign Arbaces king of the Medes died, and in his reign Sosarmus took the kingship of the Medes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235)

Olltriallach (See: Ochtriallach)

Ollum (See: Ollom)

Olybama (See: Noe)

Olybama (See: Cities)

Olympias – Olympias sought the kingship of the Macedonians for Hercules son of Alexander and she was slain by Cassander. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Omen [Portent] - The moon was turned to blood as a portent on the remission of the Boroma Tribute by Finnachta Fledach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

On Lebor Gabála (See: Authors, Van Hamel)

One Smith of Hiruath (See: Goibniu)

Oneiland – “*Loch Cāl* in *Ui Niallāin* = Lochgall, barony of Oneiland, Co. Armagh.” Rath Chindeic in Ui Niallain was dug in Nemed’s time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 190)

Onnai (See: Onnoi)

Onnoi [Cinenn, Innai, Onnai] – Onnoi was the poet who in the casting of lots was sent north with Éremón; or else he was the harper who went south with Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 103, 133, 155, 165, 417)

Onomasticon Goidelica (See: Authors; Hogan)

Onyx (See: Stones)

Oolla (See: Olla)

Ooliba (See: Oliva)

Oolibama (See: Olivana)

Opal (See: Stones)

Ophratanes – Ophratanes was the Assyrian king after Ophrateus. His reign lasted 50 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Ophrateus – Ophrateus was the Assyrian king after Pyritiades. He ruled for 20 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Opilius Macrinus – Opilius Macrinus ruled the Romans with his son Diadumenianus for just one year before they were killed by the Roman soldiers. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Oranmore Bay (See: Seas)

Orba¹ – Orba¹ was one of the four sons of Brig son of Breogan and one of 36 or 40 chieftains who came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23)

Orba² – Orba² was one of four sons of Éber. After the death of Éber, Érimón “gave the kingship of Mumu to the four sons of Éber.” With his three other brothers he fought the battle of Árd Ladrann and defeated

and killed the two sons of Érimón – Luigne and Laigne. Orba² and his brothers had half a year in the kingship of Ireland till Írial Fáid son of Érimón slew them in the battle of Cúl Martha. He left no children. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 27, 43, 45, 91, 101, 105, 157, 171, 187, 189, 191, 429, 497)

Orba³ – Orba³ was one of the four sons of Partholon. “There were four men, namesakes to them, among the sons of Mil, but they were not the same.” In the division of Ireland he received the lands from Áth Cliath of Laigen to the island of Ard Nemid. “His name looks like a corrupted version of Nemed’s son (I)arbo(nel).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 25, 77, 87)

Orbraige, the (See: Peoples)

Orbsen (See: Manannan)

Orc¹ – Orc¹ was the son of Tened. His son was Briston. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Orc² – Orc² was the king of Goll and Iorgoll. His son, Anmchad, was killed in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Orc³ – His son was Cermaid who was slain in the battle of Cer. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Ord¹ – Ord¹ was the son of the Dagda. His name means ‘fire.’ With his two brothers he killed Lug in Uisnech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102)

Ord² – Ord² was the son of Ugoine Mór. “Ord in Aidne of lofty brightness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Ordam (See: Ordan¹)

Ordan¹ [Ordam] – Ordan¹ was the son of Indui son of Aldui son of Tat; or he was the son of Aldui son of Tat. His sons were Etarlam and Cait Conaitchend. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98, 127, 129, 153, 161, 187)

Ordan² – Ordan² was one of the three foster-fathers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Ordan – Ordan was one of the three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 201)

Ordmor – Ordmor was a linguist, associated with the school of languages in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar built by Feinius Farsaid after the fall of the Tower on Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Ordobur (See: Iardobar)

Organs (See: Musical Instruments)

Orithyia – Orithyia was a queen of the Amazons. “After the rule of Assyria, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years, and they had six queens during that time, Marpesia, Lampeto, Sinope, Orithyia, <Antiope>, and Penthesilea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Ornaments (See: Jewelry)

Orosius (See: Authors)

Orpen, G.H. (See: Authors)

Ortat (See: Oirthet)

Osa – Osa was the son of Olar son of Tegmannach of the progeny of Lugaid Cal. His son was Cruachan Garg, who fell in the battle of Cruachan Aigle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Osochor – Osochor was the Pharaoh of Egypt who reigned 7 [recte 6] years after Ammenophthis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Osiris – Osiris was an Egyptian king god who was slain by his brother Set. “Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set, in which fight he, Horus, lost an eye; the eye was given to the dead Osiris to eat, and the latter was thereby equipped with a soul.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Osiris and the Egyptian Ressurrection (See: Authors; Budge)

Osraige, the (See: Peoples)

Osraige – Mag Aife in Osraige takes its name from Aife the wife of Laiglinde son of Partholon. The progeny of Ugoine Mor includes the nine cantreds of the Déssi of Mumu, and Laigin, and Osraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7; Vol. 5, p. 325)

Osro (See: Horsa)

Ossi – Ossi was a linguist, associated with the school of languages in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar built by Feinius Farsaid after the fall of the Tower on Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Ossian (See: Authors; Macpherson)

Ossianic Poems – Verse XXX, quatrain 20 says, “His grave is there according to men of truth, Although he had no power among saints: Silent was his sleep under resting places which are no pilgrimage way for our scholars.” “A tortuous way of pronouncing upon the Partholonians the same doom that Patrick pronounces more directly upon the heroes of Finn, in the “Ossianic” poems!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 51, 106)

Otho – Otho was a Roman ruler with or after Galba, Piso and Vitellius. “Three half-years among the four.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Outer Sea (See: Seas)

Over-King (See: Society)

Owain – Owain, king of the Britons, may have slain Domnall mac Aeda at the battle of Srath Ca(r)uin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Owles, the (See: Ráth Umail)

Oxen (See: Fauna; Mammals)

P

Paddle (See: Transportation; Ships)

Pagan Past and Christian Present (See: Authors; McCone)

Paim (See: Pamp)

Pairtech Mountains (See: Mountains)

Pal [Fal] – Pal was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing's Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Palace (See: Architecture)

Palace of Banba (See: Ireland)

Palace of the Red Cloaks (See: Brug na Bóinne)

Palap – Palap son of Érimón was one of the champions and chieftains that came to Ireland to avenge the death of Ith. This is “probably an adaptation of the Classical *Pelops*” “Éber son of Ír, the man of gold, (fell) before Palap s. Érimón.” ”Palap the proud found (spear-) points in the sad battle of Geisill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 25, 107, 109, 111, 199, 201)

Palibothra (See: Cities; Golgardoma)

Pallet (See: Furniture)

Pam (See: Pamp)

Pamp¹ [Paim, Pam] – Pamp¹ was the son of Tat son of Sera son of Sru; his son was Agnomain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 163, 167, 173; **Vol. 3**, p. 127; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 153; **Vol. 5**, p. 185)

Pamp² - “Nemed's father, Pamp, or Pam, is a purely artificial adaptation of the Roman name *Pompeius*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115)

Pamphylian Gulf (See: Seas)

Pant – Pant was a king of the Picts. “The names read like the couplets of Pictish kings found in the *Chronicle of the Picts and Scots*, apparently indicating monarchs who impersonate pairs of dioscuric divinities, Pant, Urpant.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 192)

Pantacer – Pantacer was the ruler of the Assyrians after Ascaidias. He reigned for just three years. This name is found only in the Book of Ballymote. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 33n, 96)

Panyas – Panyas was the 24th king of Assyria after Lampares. Panyas reigned for 25, 42 or 45 years. In the 27th year of his reign was the voyage of the Argonauts. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159, 199; **Vol. 4**, p. 313)

Paphlagonians, the (See: Peoples)

Paps of Dana (See: Mountains)

Paradise [Eden, Garden of Eden, Paradise of Adam, Paradise of Pleasure, Place of Delights]

Abel – “The offering of Abel, as it hath been heard, was taken after him into Paradise.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 183)

Adam and Eve – “He (Lucifer) came and tempted Eve to sin in the matter of eating of the apple from the forbidden tree, and Adam was driven out of Paradise.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 19, 29, 67, 69, 75, 81, 229, 236, 239, 262; **Vol. 3**, p. 41)

Beasts – “Paradise has no noxious beast.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 165)

Cain – “Then Cain departed from the presence of the Lord, and dwelt, a wild fugitive, in the eastern border of the land called Eden.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89)

Creation of – “Moreover God planted a Paradise of Pleasure [*i.e.* the place of delights] from the beginning, and it is there that He set the man whom He had created [, Adam].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 57)

Flood Survivors – “The Flood drowned all the men and beasts together, except the people of the ark, [and Enoch, who is in Paradise to fight against Antichrist, and Fintan son of Bochra.” “God took him (Enoch) with Himself, and set him in the noble Paradise of Adam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33, 101, 187)

Guardian of – “And God ordained a Seraph in the forefront of Paradise, with a fiery sword in his hand, to guard Paradise and the way of the Tree of Life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 75)

Ireland – “It may be further suggested that the Latin preface to Min, where a parallel is drawn between Ireland and Adam’s Paradise, and where there are obvious reminiscences of Orosius, is actually the preface of the original *Liber Occupationis*.” Cessair’s journey to Ireland was perhaps undertaken because of “the absence of serpents in Ireland, thus ensuring a continuation of Eden-purity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxiii; **Vol. 2**, p. 169)

Language – “Gorthigern, which doubtless has nothing to do with the personal name more familiar in the form *Vortigern*, must be left in its obscurity. It suggests vaguely some such meaning as “the call” or “the voice” “of Lords” or “of the Lord”, a name not inappropriate for the speech of Paradise.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 143) (See Also: Language)

Location – “The Paradise of Adam is situated on the southern coast of the east.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 165)

Mountains – “The night of Adam, generous the repose, eastward upon Pairtech Mountain of Paradise.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 177, 262)

Plain – “We have heard of “the plain of Aron” before, as the region over which the rivers of Paradise flow.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 265)

Rivers – “And a river would go past out of Paradise having four branches, to moisten and soften Paradise, and the whole earth in general. Now these are the names of those four branches, and of the four streams which are [a space] beyond, out of them, through the four quarters of the earth; Phison and Geon, Tigris and Euphrates.” “The head of renowned Adam perfectly was taken from the good land of Malon: through which go forth the rivers of Paradise famously.” “Phison was revealed as *sufflatio*, Geon as *felicitas*, strong Tigris as *uelocitas*, and Euphrates as *fertilitas*. Phison a river of oil, gently eastward, Tigris wine, a free circuit westward, Euphrates honey, southward, Geon milk, which laugheth northward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 57, 59, 175, 197, 228, 261, 265, 268)

Spring – “His (Adam) first walk, a beauty of strength, to the Spring of Partech of Paradise.” “The spring of Paradise, lasting its renown, whose name is Nuchal of clear brilliancy; there extend from out of it, not

miserable is its strength, four rivers of free nature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 177, 197)

Paris (See: Cities)

Parnassus (See: Mountains)

Parphia (See: Olla²)

Parricide (See: Kin-Murder, Father)

Partech, Spring of - “His (Adam) first walk, beauty of strength, to the Spring of Partech of Paradise: his first race, a course with swiftness, to see the birds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 177)

Parthalon (See: Partholon)

Parthians, the (See: Peoples)

Partholomus (See: Partholon)

Partholón¹ – Partholón¹ was the son of Agnón son of Buan son of Mas son of Fathacht; his son was Lacht. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183)

Partholon² [Bartholomeus, Íth Parthalon, Partholomus, Toba] – (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4,5)

Adultery – “M is the second text in The Book of Lecan, occupying folios 264-312. It is a very peculiar text, having some interpolations (notably the story of Partholon’s faithless wife Delgnat) not found in any other ancient version.” O’ Clery “has a long version of the Partholon-Delgnat story, differing from that in M almost throughout.” “Great wrath seized him (Partholon), and he killed his wife’s lap-dog, Saimer” and Topa. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxi, xxv; **Vol. 2**, p. 256, 266, 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 39, 41, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 99, 102, 109)

Ancestry – “The genealogies agree in making Partholon son of Sera: the discrepancies which follow matter little. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 88, 153)

Version 1 - Partholon was the “son of Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Bimbend (*sic*) s. Aithech s. Magog s. Iafeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 171, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 269)

Version 2 – Partholon was the son of “Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Praitment s. Aithechtaig s. Magog s. Iafeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 167, 171, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 269)

Version 3 – Partholon was the son of “Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Gaidel Glas s. Nel s. Feinius Farsaid s. Bathath s. Magog s. Iafeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161, 163, 171, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 269)

Version 4 – Partholon was the son of Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Braiment s. Aithech s. Baath s. Magog s. Iafeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 167, 171, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 269)

Version 5 – Partholon was the son of Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Baath s. Rifath Scot.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5)

Version 6 – Partholon was the son of “Sera s. Sru s. Esru s. Brament s. Eochu s. Magog s. Japhet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5)

Battle of Slemna of Mag Itha – “In the third year thereafter, the first battle of Ireland, which Partholon won in Slemna of Mag Itha against Cichol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig.” “The settlers are attacked by mysterious beings called Fomoraig, who are defeated.” “The character of the Fomorian invasion is the crucial problem in estimating the nature of the Partholonian episode.” “The date of the battle is (a) in the

third year of Partholon's occupation (§202, 216) or (b) unspecified (§213). Keating has misunderstood the story, and has supposed that the Fomorians arrived 200 years before Partholon." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 257, 258, 259, 263, 267, 269, 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 13, 15, 73, 75, 92, 116, 117) (See Also: Peoples, Fomoraig)

Cynocephali – Partholon and his people were driven out of Ireland by the Cynocephali at the end of 550 years, "and there escaped [survived] not one of his children alive." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 197) (See Also: Peoples, Cynocephali)

Damhocht – "Eight persons were his tally, four men and four women." "*Damh octair* means a "troop of eight persons." "The expression is applied to the people of Partholon in the *Dindsenchus* poem on Inber in Buada (Gwynn, M.D., iii, 418)." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250, 251; Vol. 3, p. 5, 39, 63, 81, 89, 98) (See Also: Numbers, 8)

Death – Partholon "was 300 years over Ireland till the pestilence quenched him." Or, Partholon died of the venom of the wounds inflicted by Cicul in the battle of Mag Slemna. "At the end of four years after the burst of Bren, the death of Partholon on the Old Plain of Elta of Edar." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 256, 267, 273; Vol. 3, p. 19, 21, 51, 73, 92)

Family

Brother – Becsomus was the brother of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Daughters – Partholon had ten daughters including Aife, Aidne [Etan], Aine, Fochain [Macha], Muchos [Mucha], Melepard [Melibard], Glas, Grennach, Ablach [Anach], Gribendach {Achanach}, and Ard. "sM has mistaken the adjective *ard* for a name and written it as such." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 27n, 57, 90, 91, 95, 109, 111)

Nephew – "His nephew Tuan is the only survivor (of Partholon's people); it has been found necessary to invent him in order to explain the preservation of a story about an annihilated community." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 256, 257, 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 43, 81, 83, 86, 87, 93, 102) (See Also: Transformations)

Parents – "Partholon came from Greece where his parents *and brothers* had been killed for their inheritance." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265; Vol. 3, p. 9, 98)

Parricide – "Partholon slew his father and his mother ... seeking kingship for his brother, whose name was Becsomus, and he was his senior." "Sru drave out Partholon and wounded him, and cut his left eye out from him: and he was seven years in exile." "§211 explains Partholon's exile as due to an act of parricide, and the final plague as a penalty for that crime." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 255, 257, 265, 267; Vol. 3, p. 9, 89, 90) (See Also: Kin-Murder; Punishment)

Sons – Partholon's sons were Laiglinne, Slanga and Rudraige. Rudraige and Slanga were born during Partholon's exile. "Two of Partholon's sons, Rudraige and Slanga, reappear as leaders of the Fir Bolg." "The four "unorthodox" sons of Partholon are enumerated by Kg, not by K, along with their division of Ireland." "The four sons of Partholon ... Éir, Orba, Fergna and Ferón. There were four men, namesakes to them, among the sons of Míl, but they were not the same." The names of these four sons seem to be corrupted versions of Nemed's sons: Aer = Starn, Orba = Iarbonel, Fergna = Fergus, Ferón = Ainnind. "Others say that Nemed was the seed of the son whom Partholon left in the East, namely, of the seed of Agla son of Partholon." "A gloss in §247 traces the descent of the Nemedians from "Agla son of Partholon." This person can hardly be other than the "Adna son of Bith" ... Partholon, therefore = Bith, Cosmos, and takes his rightful place as a creator." "In §212, Senboth has now become a son of Partholon." "None of our texts recognize Breccān, eponym of Coir Breccāin, as a son of Partholon, though he is so described in MD iv 82." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 257, 258, 264n, 265, 267, 273; Vol. 3, p. 7, 21, 23, 47, 77, 87, 90, 91, 92, 94, 113, 129, 193, 194; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Sons-in-Law – The husbands of Partholon’s daughters were: Ailbri, Brea, Boan [Bronnad], Ban, Carthenn [Caerthenn], Ecnach [Echtach], Athcosan [Athchosan], Lucraid [Luchraid], Lugair [Lugaid], Liger [Ligair], Greber, Fergus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 91, 95, 109, 111, 197)

Wife – Delgnat [Elgnat] d. of Lochtach was the wife of Partholon. “The woman bade the henchman (Topa) pair with her, in despite of Partholon.” “We have seen in the introduction the significance of the equation Partholon = Ith = Topa; equally valuable is the probable equation Delgnat = Elgnat = Cerbnat.” “Eve’s sin is hardly a good second to Delgnat’s, so heinous is the latter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 256, 257, 266; Vol. 3, p. 7, 39, 41, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 90, 99, 102, 110) (See Also: Adultery)

Incest – “The appearance of Aife, as daughter of Partholon and wife of (her brother) Laiglinne is a further contribution of value made by this paragraph to the problems involved. On the magical importance of such brother-sister marriages, see Lord Raglan, *Jocasta’s Crime*, passim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 90, 91) (See Also: Incest)

Ireland, Taking of – “Partholon took Ireland: he dwelt there 550 (or 300) years.” “On seventeen, without sorrow, Partholon came to harbour.” “Now first came *Partholomus* with 1000 persons, both men and women, and they increased till they were 4000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died, and not one remained of them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163; Vol. 2, p. 39, 193, 195, 229, 249, 267, 269; Vol. 3, p. 79, 115, 116, 117; Vol. 4, p. 205)

Journey – “I (Fintan) was here, my journey was everlasting, till Partholon reached her, from the East, from the land of the Greeks.” “On seventeen, without sorrow, Partholon came to harbour.” ¶209 discusses “His origin in Sicily (changed to “Micil” by a confusion of Σ and M in some Greek geographical glossary, and the details of the voyage to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 213, 229, 255, 265, 267; Vol. 3, p. 5)

Version 1 - Partholon came from Sicily or Migdonia (Graecia Parva). “He had a voyage of a month to Aladacia. A voyage of nine days had he from Aladacia to Gothia. A voyage of another month had he from Gothia to Spain. A voyage of nine days had he from Spain to Ireland. On a Tuesday he reached Ireland, upon the seventeenth (or, the fourteenth, or the sixteenth) of the moon, on the kalends of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 35)

Version 2 – “He came from Sicily to Greece, a year’s journey, with no full falsehood; a month’s sailing from Greece westward, to Cappadocia. From Cappadocia he journeyed, a sailing of three days to Gothia, a sailing of a month from white Gothia, to three-cornered Spain. After that he reached Inis Fail, to Ireland from Spain: on Monday, the tenth without blemish one octad took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 63)

Lake-bursts – In the time of Partholon, “Seven lakes burst forth: Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg, Loch Cuan [Brena] and Loch Rudraige in Ulaid, Loch Decet and Loch Mesc [Mesca] and Loch Con in Connachta, and Loch Echtra in Airgialla.” “When the grave of Rudraige was a-digging, the lake there burst forth over the land.” “Four years before the death of Partholon, the burst of Brena over the land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 257, 269, 271; Vol. 3, p. 15, 19, 49, 84, 85, 92)

Lakes – “Partholon did not find more than three lakes ... in Ireland before him: Loch Fordremain in Slaib Mis <of Mumu>, Loch Lumnig on Tir Find, Loch Cera in Irrus.” “... and Findloch of Irrus Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 49, 85)

Name – “The initial P shows that the name is not Goidelic; some critics have sought an aboriginal, pre-Goidelic origin for the name and for the associated legends, while others favour a late (Christian) origin. The name is actually used in Irish Christian literature to represent the ecclesiastical *Bartholomeus*: and whether this is an original equivalent or a mere adaptation of an existing vocable is the question which is the essential kernel of the dispute. ... At the end of the discussion, however, the name of Partholon still remains unexplained.” “Partholon, according to a glossator, is the same as Íth (for which we may now venture to write (B)ith), who is the same as Topa.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 253, 266, 266n;

Vol. 3, p. 88)

Partition – “It was the four sons of Partholon who made the first division of Ireland in the beginning.” “From Áth Cliath of Laigen to Ailech Neit, is the division of Ér. From Áth Cliath to the island of Árd Nemid, is the division of Orba. From Ailech to Áth Cliath of Medraige, is the division of Ferón. From that Áth Cliath to Ailech Neit, is the division of Fergna.” The partition contemplated is by a line east to west, along the gravel ridge called *Eisgir Riada*, which stretches from *Áth Cliath Laigen*, the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin, to *A.C. Medraige* (Clarinbridge, Co. Galway): and a line north to south from *Ailech Nēit*, the hill near Derry on which stands the imposing fortress called *Grianān Ailig*, to *Ailēn Árda Nemid*, the island of Cove in Cork Harbour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 21, 23, 87, 113)

Plague – Ireland was not discovered till Partholon found it: and he was 300 years over Ireland till the pestilence quenched him.” “... and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died, and not one remained of them.” “520 years from the death of Partholon to the plaguing of his people.” “There came a plague upon them on the kalends of May, the Monday of Beltane; 9000 died of that plague.” The plague was seen as punishment for Partholon’s parricide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 249, 254, 255, 257, 265, 266, 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 19, 27, 29, 35, 43, 53, 92, 93, 106, 169; Vol. 4, p. 255; Vol. 5, p. 487)

Plains – In the time of Partholon, “Four plains were cleared: Mag Ítha in Laigen, Mag Tuired [Mag Ethrige] in Connachta, Mag Li in Ui mac Uais, Mag Ladrang [Mag Latharna] in Dál nAraide. For Partholon found not more than one plain in Ireland before him, the Old Plain [of Elta] of Edar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 257, 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 19, 21, 49, 85)

Retinue – “The train of attendants of Partholon, each of them the tutelary deity of this or that activity or accomplishment of a simple pastoral life ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266, 267)

Beoir – “Of his company was Beoir, by whom a guest-house was first made in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 55)

Brea – “Of his company was Brea son of Senboth, by whom were a house, a flesh [cauldron], and duelling first made in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 25, 57, 90, 94)

Champions – “Milchu, Meran, Muinechan, the three champions.” “In Ireland itself, it is no cause for deceit, the champions whom I reckon were born” (i.e. Ér, Orba, Fergna, Ferón). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 79)

Chieftains – “Four chieftains strong came Partholon: himself, and Laiglinne his son, ... Slanga and Rudraige, the two other sons of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269; Vol. 3, p. 9)

Druids – The three druids of Partholon were Tath [Eolas], Fis, Fochmarc [Fochmore] (“Consolidation, Knowledge, Enquiry”). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 90, 91)

First to Die – “Fea, one of his company, (was) the first to die in the country.” “Seven years had Partholon in Ireland when the first man of his people died, to wit, Fea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 257, 269; Vol. 3, p. 13, 105; Vol. 4, p. 104, 306)

Hireling [Henchman] – Toba was Partholon’s hireling, or henchman. He committed adultery with Delgnat, wife of Partholon. “The Weir of the Kin-Murder,” does not appear to be identified. The name implies kinship between Partholon and Topa.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 39, 63, 65, 67, 71, 109, 111)

Husbandmen – The seven husbandmen of Partholon were: “Tothacht and Tarba, Imus [Eochair] and Aitechbel [Eatachbel], Cuil [Cuail] and Dorca [Dorcha] and Dam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27)

Irons – “Of his company were his two irons: Fead [Fetain] was the name of the coulter and Fodbac of the share.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27, 61, 94) (See Also: Tools)

Leech – “Of his company was Bacorp, the leech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27)

Merchants – “Of his company were his two merchants, Iban [Bibal] and Eban [Bibal]. Iban first got gold in Ireland and Eban got cattle and kine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27, 59, 95, 109)

Oxen – Partholon had the four oxen, that is the first cattle of Ireland. They were named: Lee [Leic] and Lecmag [Lecad], Imaire [Imair] and Etirge [Eitridi]. “The names of these oxen are artificial, being all place-names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 25, 27, 90, 94)

Ploughmen – “Of his company were his two ploughmen, Rimead the tail-ploughman and Tairrle the head-ploughman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27, 55, 61, 94)

Poet – “Of his company was Ladru the poet.” “The poet’s name, Ladru, gives us one more link between the Partholon and Cessair story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27, 94)

Sage – “Bacorb Ladra, who was a sound sage, he was Partholon’s man of learning.” Note that this is a joining of the names of the leech and the poet. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 59)

Samailiath [Malaliach, Samaile the Gray] – “Of his company was Samailiath, by whom were ale-drinking and suretyship first made in Ireland.” “It is he who invented oblation and adoration and sortilege.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 25, 57, 94)

Steward – “Beoil [Breoir] the steward of Partholon, he it is who first made a guesting-house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 25)

Rivers – “Partholon did not find more than nine rivers in Ireland before him: Aba Life [Ruirthech], Lui, Muad, Slicech, Samer, Find, Modorn, Buas, and Banna.” And yet, “The place where Partholon made his choice (to settle) was at the river Dā Ēcond.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 39, 49, 51)

Sources – “*Q probably lacked the Partholon and Nemed sections.” “The editorial instincts of ∞R^2 have led to interference with the dating of Partholon.” “A better version (of Verse XXVII) is given in M in the Partholon section (poem no. XXXVI).” “The Partholon-Nemed tales form a single group, corresponding to the Fir Bolg – Túatha Dé Danann tales; the pairs are doublets of one another, although redactional interference has obscured their natural relations.” “The Cessair and Partholon stories must have developed independently of one another ... the Partholon story is *not* independent of the tale of the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxiv, 3; **Vol. 2**, p. 230, 248, 251, 252, 257)

Synchronisms

Abraham – Partholon came to Ireland “in the 60th year of the age of Abraham.” “Other historians believe that it was in the 7th year of the age of Abraham that Partholon took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 257, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 21, 27, 29, 31, 93)

Assyria – “The lifetime of 17 (or 12) kings of the world did the seed of Partholon spend in Ireland. Semiramis, Ninyas, Arius, Aralius, Xerxes, Armamitres, Belochus, Baleus, Altada, Mamitus, Spherus, Manchaleus, Mamitus, Sparetus, Astacadis, Amintes, Ascaidias, Pantacer, Bolochus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 31, 33, 37, 93, 96, 97)

Creation – “There were 2608 years from the beginning of the world to the coming of Partholon into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 19)

Flood, the – Partholon took Ireland 300 (278, 311, 312 or 1002) years after the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 177, 185, 195, 197, 267, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 84, 88, 96, 167; **Vol. 4**, p. 255; **Vol. 5**, p. 487, 567)

Moses – “Others say that it was at the end of two years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea” that Partholon came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21)

Nemed – “Now Ireland was waste thereafter, for a space of thirty years after Partholon, till Nemed son of Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia came thither.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 127, 169; **Vol. 4**, p. 43; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Sons of Míl – The sons of Míl left Scythia and arrived in Egypt. “That was at the end of 1,354 years after the first Taking of Ireland by Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Partition of

Alba – Alba was divided into seven parts for the seven sons of the Cruithne: Cait, Ce, Ciric, Fib, Fidech, Fotla, Fortrenn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. , 149, 427)

Alexander’s Conquests – “The principedom of Alexander was divided into 33 divisions after him, and four of them had preeminence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207)

Connacht - After the coming of the Fir Bolg, Connacht was divided into three parts. “Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connachta between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West and South of the Province.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 255) (See Also: Partition of, Ireland, Fir Bolg)

Ireland

Chronologically

Partholon – “It was the four sons of Partholon who made the first division of Ireland in the beginning.” “The partition contemplated is by a line east to west, along the gravel ridge called *Eisgir Riada*, which stretches from *Áth Cliath Laigen*, the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin, to *A.C. Medraige* (Clarinbridge, Co. Galway): and a line north to south from *Ailech Nēit*, the hill near Derry on which stands the imposing fortress called *Grianān Ailig*, to *Ailēn Árd Nemid*, the island of Cove in Cork Harbour.” “From *Áth Cliath* of Laigen to *Ailech Neit*, is the division of Éir. From *Áth Cliath* to the island of *Árd Nemid*, is the division of Orba. From *Ailech* to *Áth Cliath* of *Medraige*, is the division of *Ferón*. From that *Áth Cliath* to *Ailech Neit*, is the division of *Fergna*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 21, 23, 87, 113)

Nemed – “But as for the 30 warriors who escaped of the children of Nemed, they divided Ireland into three parts. The three chieftains whom they had (were) *Beotach s. Iarbonel* the Soothsayer *s. Nemed*, and *Semeon s. Starn s. Nemed*, and *Britan Máel s. Fergus Lethderg s. Nemed*. Now this was the third of *Beothach*, from *Torinis* of *Mag Cetne*, the place where *Conaing’s Tower* was captured, and where that battle was made, to *Boand* the female-formed of the hundred harbours. The third of *Semeon* from *Boand* to *Belach Conglais*: the third of *Britan* from *Belach Conglais* to *Torinis* of *Mag Cetne*, in the north of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 185, 187; **Vol. 4**, p. 255)

Fir Bolg – “As everyone does they partitioned Ireland.” The *Fir Bolg* divided Ireland into five parts from *Uisnech*. “About the stone in cold *Uisnech* in the plain of *Mide* of the horseman-bands, on its top, it is a fair co-division, is the co-division of every province.” The story of the *Fir Bolg* was designed to explain the origin “of the Five Fifths,” the Pentarchy of independent kingdoms, into which we find Ireland to be divided when the uncertain rays of a dawning history first shine upon her. The five leaders divided the country between them; their divisions more or less correspond to the Pentarchic division which we find in being at the time of the *Medb-Conchobor* cycle.” The island was divided as follows:

Slanga, his Fifth was from Inber Colptha to Comar Tri nUisce. (“over which was Dedad son of Sin”) (“from pearly Nith southward to the Meeting of the Three Waters”) (“the home of the Gaileoin”).”

Gann took the region from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais (“over which was Coirpre Nia Fer” (or, “the Fifth of Eochu Abrat-ruad”) “that is from the Boyne to Comar Tri nUisce”).

Sengann had the region from Belach Conglais to Luimnech (“over which was Eochu mac Luchta”) (or, “the Fifth of Curoi mac Daire”).

Genann ruled over the fifth of Medb and Ailell (“from Luimnech to Ess Ruaid”, or “from Luimnech reaching to Dub and Drobais”).

Rudraige ruled over the fifth of Conchobor (“from Ess Ruaid to the strand of Baile”, or, “from Drobais eastward to Inber Colptha”).

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 149, 181; **Vol. 4**, p. 1, 5, 7, 13, 15, 27, 29, 39, 55, 57, 73, 75; **Vol. 5**, p. 491) (See Also: Partition, Connacht)

Túatha Dé Danann - Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine were the last kings of the Túatha Dé Danann. “They divided into Ireland into three parts between them, and left no sons at all.” Note that the text does not say how the land was divided. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 185, 217, 219; **Vol. 5**, p. 469)

Sons of Míl – “Before the end of a year they partitioned Ireland into twelve parts, I hold it for certain, between Éremón, Éber and ten strong champions.” “The division into twelve parts (is) another Israelite reminiscence!” The story of their partition is like “a miniature Domesday or *Landnámabók* (just as in the *Book of Joshua* and the subsequent Biblical histories) detailing the division of the land among the immigrant families, and a later partition of the country; followed by a list of kings, in form closely resembling the *Books of the Kings* of the Hebrews.” “There was a contention between the sons of Míl, Éber and Érimón, in the matter of the kingdom.” “Ireland was divided into two, between Éber and Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 115, 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 3, 65, 69, 95, 103, 123, 127, 142, 165, 469)

Éber – “Éber the youngest, it is certain to us, Prince of Femen of a basis in blood kindreds (?) the land which he chose with its homesteads, he took it, over the balances of Muma.” “Éber had the kingship southward.” “Éber son of Míl, a store of favours, settled in the Southern half; from the enduring Boinn, a chequered point, to the wave of the daughter of Genann.” “Éber in the Southern half, and this is his share, from Tonn Clidna to the Buall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 259; **Vol. 5**, p. 47, 95, 103, 127, 165)

Érimón – “Érimón took territory, the exact middle of lofty Ireland, except Muma, no rusty wall of [Inis] Elga to the borders of Alba.” “Érimón had the kingship northward.” “On the Northern half, a noise without sorrow, was taken by the high prince Érimón; from Srub Brain, chequered the share, over every company, to the Boinn.” “Érimón was over the Northern half, that is, from the Point of Bron, to [the river] Buall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 259; **Vol. 5**, p. 47, 95, 103, 127, 165)

Roll of the Kings

2nd Kings, Muimne, Laigne, Luigne – After the death of Érimón, “his three sons took the kingship of Ireland, namely Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne; and they divided Ireland into three parts.” “His (Érimón’s) sons, it was no weakness, marked limits from strong Torach to Dairbre from Teach Duinn to Tuirbe, did Muimne, Luigne, Laigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 267; **Vol. 5**, p. 187)

9th Kings, Cermna and Sobairce – “They divided Ireland into two, each of them from his fort; Dún Sobairce and Dún Cermna.” “Ireland was divided between them, from Inber Colptha to Luimnech.”

“Ireland was for an hundred years under that division, after which that principedom was extinguished.”
(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 265)

44th Kings, Eochu Fiadmuine and Conaing Bececlach – “Eochu and Conaing, five years in joint rule in the same reign. Eochaid Fiadmuine had the southern half of Ireland and Conaing Bececlach had the northern half; till Eochu Fiadmuine fell at the hands of Lugaid (Lámderg) s. Eochu Uairches, and Lugaid took half of Ireland in joint rule with Conaing Bececlach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257)

45th Kings, Conaing Bececlach and Lugaid Lámderg - “Lugaid took half of Ireland in joint rule with Conaing Bececlach” till he fell at the hands of Conaing Bececlach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257)

56th King, Ugoine Mór – “Some say that Ugoine Mór took the kingship of all Europe, and divided Ireland into 25 shares among his children (22 sons and 3 daughters); but none of the progeny of Ugoine left descendants, save Cobthach Cóel Breg and Loiguire Lorc.” “Ireland was 300 years under that division, till the Provincials came.” Verse CIX enumerates how the land was divided:

Cobthach Cóel Breg over Bregia,
Cobthach of Muirthemne, rich in mead,
Loiguire Lorc in Life,
Fuillne in Feb, no true summit (?)

The Nairne in Nár-plain, sparkling the place
Fergen, born in Raigne
Narb in Magh Nairb, slain on this side (?)
And Cuan in Airget Ros.

Tairr in Mag Tharra with jealousy
And Triath in Treithirne
Sin in Luachair, it is mentioned clearly
Bard in the harbours of Corcach.

Fergus Cnae in the south-land
Ord in Aidne of lofty brightness
Moen in Moen-magh with abundance of strength
Sanb in glorious Magh Ai.

Muiredach Mál in Cliu Máil
Eochu in Seól-mag of free rank
Letha aside over Latharna
Marc over Mide of the Sons of Míl.

Laeg in Line, shining his colour
Son of Ugoine son of Eochu
They divided that very peaceful land
Those twenty-two kings

Aine, Faife, white her countenance
Muirisc from Mag Muirisce
Aille, very white with colour
Were the three daughters of Ugoine.

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 323, 467, 469, 473,)

72nd King's Reign, prox., the Provincials - “Three hundred years, lasting the partition, till the

Provincials came, five men without faith in Christ divided the Ireland of Ugoine.” Note that 300 years after Ugoine Mór would make the coming of the Provincials approximately in the time of the 72nd king of Ireland, Nia Segamain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Geographically from

Ailech Neit

To Áth Cliath of Laigen - “Ailech Neit, a land without deceit, to Áth Cliath of Laigen full and stout” was the share of Éir, s. Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 77)

To Áth Cliath of Medraige – Ailech Neit to Áth Cliath of Medraige, was the division of Ferón s. Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273)

Ailen Árda Nemid - “Ailen Árda Nemid to Áth Cliath Medraige, was the share of Ferón s. Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 25, 77)

Áth Cliath of Laigen

To Ailech Neit - “Áth Cliath of Laigen to Ailech Neit, is the division of Éir s. Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23)

To Ailen Árda Nemid - “Áth Cliath of Laigen to the island of Árd Nemid, is the division of Orba s. Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 25, 77)

Áth Cliath of Medraige - “Áth Cliath of Medraige to Ailech Neit, is the division of Fergna s. Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 25, 79)

Belach Conglais

To Luimneach – The Fifth of Sengann son of Dela of the Fir Bolg was from Belach Conglais to Luimnech. This region in later times was ruled by Eochu son of Luchta and/or Curoi mac Daire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 13, 15, 27, 29, 39, 55, 63, 75, 77)

To Torinis Cetne – “The third of Britan Máel s. Fergus Lethderg s. Nemed was from Belach Conglais to Torinis of Mag Cetne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 187)

Boand

To Belach Conglais - “The third of Semeon s. Starn s. Nemed was from Boand to Belach Conglais.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 187)

To Comar Tri nUisce – This was the Fifth of Gann of the Fir Bolg, which was later ruled over by Cairbre Nia Fer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 27, 39, 61)

Comar Tri nUisce – The Fifth of Gann son of Dela of the Fir Bolg was from Comar Tri nUisce (the Meeting of the Three Waters) to Belach Conglais. In later times this area was ruled by Coirpre Nia Fer, and/or Eochu Abrat-ruad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 13, 15, 27, 29, 55, 63, 75, 77)

To the wave of the daughter of Genann – “Éber son of Míl, a store of favours, settled in the Southern half; from the enduring Boinn, a chequered point, to the wave of the daughter of Genann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 127)

Drobais

To the Boyne – “From Drobais swift and fierce, is the holy first division, to the Boyne white and vast,

south from Bairche.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 61)

To Inber Colptha – The Fifth of Rudraige of the Fir Bolg, and later of Conchobor and the Ulaid, was from Drobaís to Inber Colptha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 73)

Ess Ruaid – The portion of Rudraige of the Fir Bolg was from Ess Ruaid to the Strand of Baile. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 57, 77)

Inber Colptha

To Comar Tri nUisce - The Fifth of Slanga son of Dela of the Fir Bolg was from Inber Colptha (from Nith southward) to Comar Tri nUisce. In later times this region was ruled by Dedad son of Sin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 13, 27, 29, 39, 55, 77)

To Luimnech - Cermna and Sobairce, the 9th kings of Ireland, “divided Ireland into two between them, from Inber Colptha to Luimnech. “Ireland was for an hundred years under that division, after which that principedom was extinguished.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 265)

Luimneach

To Drobaís – This was the region claimed by Genann of the Fir Bolg, from Luimnech to Drobaís, the Fifth of Medb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 63, 73)

To Dub and Drobaís – This was the region claimed by Genann of the Fir Bolg, from Luimnech to Drobaís, the Fifth of Medb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 73)

To Ess Ruaid – The portion of Genann, of the Fir Bolg was from Luimnech to Ess Ruaid, the Fifth of Ailill and Medb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 57, 77)

Point of Bron to the river Buall – “Érimón was over the Northern half, that is, from the Point of Bron to [the river] Buall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 165)

Srub Brain to the Boinn – “On the Northern half, a noise without sorrow, was taken by the high prince Érimón; from Srub Brain, chequered the share. Over every company to the Boinn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 127)

Teach Duinn to Tuirbe – “His (Éremón’s) sons, it was no weakness, marked limits from strong Torach to Dairbre from Teach Duinn to Tuirbe, did Muimne, Luigne, Laigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267)

Tonn Clidna to the river Buall – The portion of Éber in the south was from Tonn Clidna to the Buall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 165)

Torach to Dairbre – “His (Éremón’s) sons, it was no weakness, marked limits from strong Torach to Dairbre from Teach Duinn to Tuirbe, did Muimne, Luigne, Laigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267)

Torinis of Mag Cetne – Now this was the third of Beothach s. Iarboneil the Soothsayer s. Nemed, from Torinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where that battle was made, to Boand the female-formed of the hundred harbours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 185)

Uisnech - “As everyone does they partitioned Ireland.” The Fir Bolg divided Ireland into five parts from Uisnech. “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands, on its top, it is a fair co-division, is the co-division of every province.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 149, 181; Vol. 4, p. 15, 75)

Languages – “Now the earth was in this wise at that time, all men were upon it having one and the same language, and Gorthigern was its name, i.e. the Hebrew language, until the languages were separated at the Tower.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141, 157, 213, 247) (See Also: Languages)

Scotland (See: Partition, Alba)

Waters

Creation - “Further He (God) said: Let the ‘firmament’ be made in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 45)

Red Sea – The people of Israel were driven from Egypt into the Red Sea, Moses preceding them with the rod in his hand; and the sea divided before him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 137)

Women - The 50 women of the Cessair expedition were divided into three shares; the names of the 50 women were: Cessair, Lot, Luam, Mil, Marr, Feochair, Femair, Failbi, Forall, Cipir, Torand, Tamall, Tam, Abba, Ella, Ruicne, Sille; those are the women of Fintan. Barrann, Selba, Della, Duba, Dos, Fothar, Traigia, Nera, Banda, Tamall, Tama, Nathra, Leos, Fodord, Dos, Clos, Las; those are the women of Bith. Balbo, Bona, Allbor, Ail, Gothiam, German, Aithne, Inde, Rogairg, Raindi, Iacor, Ain, Rind, Easpa, Sinde, Samall; those are the women of Ladra. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 173, 183, 187, 189, 191, 203, 205, 207, 209, 223, 227, 229, 231, 237, 239; **Vol. 3**, p. 103)

World – “Noe divided the world into three parts among his sons.” “Then was the world divided into three divisions, Europe, Africa, Asia.” “Sem settled in Asia, and 27 nations descended from him therein. Ham in Africa, and 30 nations from him therein. Iafeth in Europe and in the north of Asia, and 15 nations from him therein.” “Others say that a son was born to Noe after the Flood, named Ionitus. Ethan was the portion of territory which he received: out of the other three portions was his portion selected.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 141, 157, 159, 167)

Parysatidies – “Sparsadidis” means Parysatidies, genetive case of his (Artarxerses Memnon) mother’s name. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 311*n*)

Pass of Cuglas (See: Belach Conglais)

Pass of the Hound (See: Belach Conglais)

Passage – “*Inber Dubglaisi* = the mouth of the Douglas River between Blackrock and Passage, County Cork.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 77)

Patriarchs of

Ireland – The Patriarchs of Ireland were: Fintan, Tuan Mac Cairill. “There were patriarchs with very long lives, who God detained to tell tidings of every generation to the Flood, and to the time of Cessair, and from Cessair to the Faith, and to the time of Fintan. ... And it is said that he was Tuan mac Cairell ... of the Ulaid afterwards, and [God] preserved him till the time of Patrick and of Colum Cille and of Comgall and of Findian.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 225)

Israel - The Patriarchs of Israel were: Adam, Seth, Enos, Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared, Enoch, Methusalah, Lamech. According to the *Cave of Treasures*, following Adam’s command, each patriarch until Jarad, stayed upon Mount Hermon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 9, 104, 217, 241, 248, 249)

Patrick (Adzehead) (SeeAlso: Saints)

Apostle - “It is Patrick at the right hand of the Rewarder who hath in possession our gentles and our simples: it is he who serves us till that day, he is the king save *that* King.” “Sun of the Gaedil, brightness

of our progeny, the famous white Colum Cille, Patrick for the attainment of heaven, the apostle of our white family.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 281)

Ancestry - Patrick was the son of Calpurn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 441)

Conversions – “Where Patrick landed, was in the land of Ulaid of the lofty harbours; so that the youths of Emain were converted there, with the beautiful hosts of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 531)

Curses

Finn – Verse XXX, quatrain 20, about Partholon, reads: “His grave is there according to men of truth, Although he had no power among saints: Silent was his sleep under resting places which are no pilgrimage-way for our scholars.” “A tortuous way of pronouncing upon the Partholonians the same doom that Patrick pronounces more directly upon the heroes of Finn, in the “Ossianic” poems!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 51, 106)

Loiguri mac Néill – “His death by the sun with pleasant rays was by the strong word of the “Adzehead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

Lugaid Lonn – “In the time of Lugaid, Patrick came into Ireland and went to Temair where Lugaid was, and promised him wheat without ploughing, and constant milk with the kine so long as he lived and heaven at the end of his life, and blessing [of fruitfulness] of hounds and wheat and the queen. But Lugaid accepted that not; and as he accepted it not, Patrick cursed him and his queen, Aillinn daughter of Óengus son of Nadfraich king of Mumu. So from that time out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also. Lugaid s. Loiguri died in Achad Forcha at the curse of the “Adzehead” that a lightning stroke from heaven slew him after he had made refusal to the “Adzehead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Expletives – “The assertive interjection *Debrad* is here left untranslated, in view of the uncertainty attaching to its etymology. As everyone knows, an over-indulgence in this expletive was one of St. Patrick’s few human weaknesses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 260)

Miracles

Lightning – “Lugaid s. Loiguri s. Niall, 25 years, till he fell in Achad Forcha after being struck by a fiery bolt from heaven on his head, after he refused to hear Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359) (See Also: Punishments)

Sterility – “Patrick cursed him (Lugaid Lonn) and his queen, Aillinn daughter of Óengus son of Nadfraich king of Mumu. So from that time out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361) (See Also: Punishments)

Moses - “D’Arbois de Jubanville long ago pointed out that much of the legendary biography of St. Patrick is a mere adaptation of the history of Moses (R.C. ix, p. 111 ff.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 293)

Sacrifices – “Just as on the plain called Mag Slecht, down to the time of St. Patrick, human and other sacrifices were offered to secure the continuity of harvest produce, so on the plain called Mag Cetne a similar tribute was paid, and in an equal assessment of two-thirds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117) (See Also: Sacrifices)

Snakes – “The notorious freedom of Ireland from venomous reptiles was explained by several aetiological myths: the blessing of Moses upon Gaedil Glas, and, as here, the theory that the soil of Ireland was itself fatal to such creatures: to say nothing of the tourist guide-book nonsense about St. Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 198)

Successors

Amalgaid – “Amalgaid successor of Patrick” during the reign of the “Kings with Opposition” as the 159th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407)

Cellach – “Cellach successor of Patrick” during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor, king with opposition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Domnall mac Áeda - “Thereafter Domnall s. Áed s. Ainmire took the (131st) kingship of Ireland after being chosen to the place of Patrick, and he held the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Dub Dá Leithe – “Dub Dá Leithe, successor of Patrick, died” during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland. He may have still been alive during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain as “King with Opposition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 409, 413)

Gilla Mac Liac – “Gilla mac Liac, successor of Patrick” during the reign of Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchoboir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Máel-Ísu – “Máel-Ísu successor of Patrick” during the reign of Muircertach ua Briain as “King with Opposition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Máel-Maire [Máel-Muire] – “Máel-Maire successor of Patrick” during the restored reign of Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405, 413)

Synchronisms

Ireland

Loiguirí mac Néill - “Loiguirí mac Néill (116th king) held the kingdom of Ireland 30 (or 4) years before the coming of Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353, 531, 541, 579)

Slaine – “Sixteen and six score kings before the coming of Patrick truly, after Slaine of pleasant valour, that is the number who took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 529)

Rome - Patrick came into Ireland during the 10th year of the reign of Theodois, which was the 1st year of Sixtus, successor of Peter, and the 4th year of Loiguirí mac Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Tomb-Robbing - “From *Acallamh na Senorach*, ed. Stokes, p. 31, we gather that when St. Patrick took part in them [tomb-robbing] he was well able to look after himself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 306)

Tuan – “And it is said that he (Fintan) was Túán mac Cairill s. Muiredach Muinderg of the Ulaid afterwards, and [God] preserved him till the time of Patrick and of Colum Cille and of Comgall and of Findian.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 225)

Patrick, Old – “Old Patrick rested,” “slept in peace” presumably before the arrival of Saint Patrick in Ireland during the reign of Loiguirí mac Neill, or during his early years there. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353, 355)

Paul – The apostle, Paul, was ordered to be beheaded by Nero Caesar during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 573) (See Also: Apostles; Beheading)

Pausanias (See: Authors)

Pearls (See: Jewelry; Stones)

Peat-Moss (See: Flora)

Pegasus – The list of the Túatha Dé Danann retinue “shows us our historians dismounting from their scholastic Pegasus, such as it was, and condescending to borrow directly from the popular oral literature of the folk.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 301)

Peleg – Peleg was the son of Heber and was “the ancestor of the Indians, a “fact” which the compilers apparently ascertained from *Sex Aetates Mundi*.” Peleg is not mentioned as one of the heroes of Nemrod’s Tower in *Auraicept*. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 247, 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 139)

Peleus (See: Achilles)

Pella [Maegla] – Pella of the Old Saxons was part of the crew of Hengist and Horsa. He may possibly have been the Maegla of the *Saxon Chronicles*. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 187, 206)

Pelops (See: Palap)

Pelorians, the (See: Peoples)

Pendan – Pendan was the son of Adam and Eve who married his sister, Catafolá. “The brother ‘Pendan’ appears in the later redaction of *Tenga Bith-nua* (*Revue Celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159, 254)

Pentarchs (See: Peoples; Provincials)

Penthesilea – Penthesilea was a queen of the Amazons. “After the rule of Assyria, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years, and they had six queens during that time, Marpesia, Lampeto, Sinope, Orithyia, <Antiope>, and Penthesilea.” In the history of Dares <Phrygius> it is related that Penthesilea was on the side of the Trojans in fighting against the Greeks, so that she fell by the hands of Pyrrhus son of Achilles. If it was Tautanes who was king at the time of the capture of Troy, Penthesilea was contemporary with the Assyrians: or Troy was captured in the time of the Amazons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Peoples

Abbyssinians, the – The irresistible attraction of honey for women ... reappears as a motive in an Abyssinian legend ... of which a convenient abstract will be found in Seymour’s *Tales of King Solomon*, p. 156 ff.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 111) (See Also: Foods)

Absdanaig, the - Mochta Manannach of the Absdanaig fell in the battle of Corco Laide against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Aeolians, the – The Aeolians were descended from Ionan (Gregus) son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155) (See Also: Peoples, Greeks)

Agathyrsi, the – “That some learned glossator should identify the Picts with the Agathyrsi was inevitable, in view of Vergil’s *Picti Agathyrsi* (Aen. iv 146) taken in connexion with the *Pictos Gelonos of Georg.* ii 115.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145) (See Also: Peoples, Cruithne, Picts)

Airgialla, the – The kindreds of the Airgialla of Laigen were descended from Érimón son of Míl and/or from Cobthach Cóel Breg son of Ugoine Mór. At Cairpre Lifechair the Airgialla, Connachta and Ui Néill unite. The Airgialla controlled nine cantreds of the land of Airgialla and they received a third share of the Boroma Tribute. The contested kingship of mac Máil-na-mBo was supported by the Airgialla. They

participated in the killing of Muirchertach mac Néill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 65, 89, 269, 325, 331, 363, 409, 411, 561)

Airthera, the - Eicnech son of Colcu, king of the Airthera died in the battle of Almu. Cumuscach son of Conchobor king of the three Airtheras died in the battle of Sered Mag. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387, 391)

Aithech Túatha, the – The Aitech Túatha of Connacht rose up against the free men of Ireland until Túathal Techtmar fought against and subdued them. God sent great vengeance upon them so that they had no corn or milk or mast or fish in the waters. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 255; **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 323)

Albanaig, the [Albans] – The Albanaig were the progeny of Óengus son of Erc and of Fergus son of Erc and were descended from Érimón; or, Airech Februd; or, Ír son of Míl; or from Cobthach Cóel Breg son of Ugoine Mór; or, from Fíachu Fer Mara; “It is at Ugoine that the Freemen of Ireland unite – Leth Cuinn and the Albanaig ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 89, 97, 269, 271, 275, 285, 287, 295, 473) (**See Also:** Peoples, Albanians)

Albanians, the - The Albanians of Latium of Italy were descended from a brother of Albanus; or, they were descended from I bath son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161, 167, 217) (**See Also:** Peoples, Albanaig)

Albans, the (**See:** Peoples, Albanaig)

Alemanni, the - According to the Frankish “Table of Nations” the Alemanni were descended from Istio or Isacon. In the 6th century A.D. they were under the domination of the Frankish King Chlodwig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Amazons, the – After the assault by the Sirens the Milesians were assaulted by the Amazons. “He [O’Clery] suppresses the Amazon episode, probably because he considered it inconsistent with the dignity and prowess of Míl.” “They [the Milesians] came into the land of the Amazons, who fought battles in multitudes like unto men with them. This is why they were wont to burn their right breasts that their archery should not be interfered with thereby. This is the tally of them that took dominion of that land, thirty-two tribes.” “The details as to the manners of the Amazons are a common-place of Classical tradition, and may have reached the Irish compilers through Isidore (*Etym.*, IX, ii, 64). Amazons were said to have been established in many regions (see the particulars collected in Roscher, or any other dictionary of Classical Mythology): but I have not discovered the source of the statement that there were 32 clans of them.” “After the rule of the Assyrians, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years, and they had six queens during that time, Marpesia, Lampeto, Sinope, Orithyia, Antiope, Penthesilea. In the history of Dares <Phrygius> it is related that Penthesilea was on the side of the Trojans in fighting against against the Greeks so that she fell by the hands of Pyrrhus son of Achilles.” “The names of these alleged Amazonian queens are borrowed from Orosius, I xv 4 ff. Eusebius recognizes no Amazonian hegemony and his chronological scheme leaves no room for it.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 7, 71, 146; **Vol. 3**, p. 161, 200)

Ara Clíach, the [Arad Chlíach, Araid Clíach] – The Ara Clíach were descended from Éber son of Ír. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 101)

Arad, the – Verse CXI reads, “Three free companies of Ireland, it is sung, the hosts of Arad with the beauty of Ulaid; Conn who had a music pillow of hides, and Eoganacht of Mumu.” “This to me (Macalister) incomprehensible quatrain is also to be found in the *Book of Fenagh*.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 477)

Arad Chlíach (**See:** Peoples, Ara Clíach)

Araid Cliach (**See:** Peoples, Ara Clíach)

Araide, the (See: Peoples, Dál nAraide)

Armenians, the – “From Iafeth is the north east, Scythians, Armenians, and the people of Asia Minor ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 167)

Assyrians, the – From the time of Cessair to the invasion of the Milesians, the Assyrians were in the high-kingship of the world. They were succeeded by the Medes. The land of Assyria, as used in the text, is merely a place-name for the listing of kings, who are termed either “King of Assyria”, or “King of the World.” “The names and dates of the Assyrian kings are badly mauled.” For the list of kings,

See: Acrazpes, Acrisius, Altadas, Amintes [Amyntas], Aralius, Arius, Armamitres, Artabanus, Artaxerxes Longimanus, Artaxerxes Memnon, Artaxerxes Ochus, Astacadis [Ascaithius], Baleus, Baltassar, Bellepares, Belochus, Dercillus, Eupales, Fleutheus, Lampares, Lamprides, Laosthenes, Mamitus, Manchaleus, Masperitus, Mitreus, Ninus, Ocrazapes, Ofratalus, Ophrateus, Panyas, Piritiades, Semiramus, Sosarmus, Tautanes, Thineus, Tonos Concoleros [Sardanapalus, Assur-bani-pal], Xerxes

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 47; **Vol. 3**, p. 37, 96, 161, 163, 199; **Vol. 4**, p. 35, 41, 82, 205, 209, 313, 327; **Vol. 5**, p. 138, 153, 165, 175, 189, 195, 209, 211, 215, 221, 227, 229)

Áth Odlaig, the – “Of the progeny of Ugaine Mór ... are the people of ... Áth Odlaig ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Athenians, the – ¶321 is “a story of battles between Athenians and Philistines, and of the part which the TDD played in them, with their magic.” “All the MSS. say [Athenians], but the original text must surely have said *Philistines*. K [O’Clerigh] while retaining the Athenians, rewrites the passage to make the reader understand that the friendly aid of the TDD was not forthcoming till the Athenians were nearly extinguished.” The Athenians fought battles with the Philistines, and every day that they fought, the Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the dead Athenians so that they could fight again the next day. To kill these demons the Philistines drove skewers of hazel and quicken behind the necks of the Athenians so that they became heaps of worms. ¶320 – 322 “record incompatible traditions: they must come ultimately from as many different sources: and they show the extraordinary complexity of contradictory traditions and (it must be recognized quite candidly) artificial; “fakes”, which the synthetic historians have handed down to us.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 93, 94, 139, 139*n*, 141, 304, 305)

Bachra, the (See: Peoples, Barca)

Bacru, the (See: Peoples, Barca)

Baioarii, the [Bavarians] - They were referred to for the first time in literature in the Frankish “Table of Nations” and were reputed to descend from Inguo. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Barca, the [Bachra, Bacru, Barchu] – The Gaedil (and/or the Milesians) fought a battle “against the Barchu” in Spain. “The Barchu, who appear in a variety of spellings, are less easy to identify. Barcino (= Barcelona) suggests itself; it is not impossible that the word is an old error for Baschu, and that the people intended were the Vascones, in the western end of the Pyrenees. But on the whole it is most probable that the corruption is more deeply seated than appears at first sight, and that in the Barchu, Langobardi, and Toiseno of LG we are to see the Vaccae, Celtiberi, and Oretani, the three peoples of Spain mentioned by Orosius (I, ii, 74).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 31, 43, 73, 79, 105, 132, 133)

Barchu, the (See: Peoples, Barca)

Bavarians, the (See: Peoples, Baioarii)

Brigantes, the – Brigindo is the eponymous deity of the Brigantes. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102)

British, the (See: Peoples, Britons)

Britons, the [British]

Descent from

Biblical Descent - The Britons were descended from Iabath son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 167)

Frankish Descent - According to the Frankish “Table of Nations” the Britons were descended from Istio (or, Isacon). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Nemedian Descent - The Britons were all descended from Britain Máel son of Fergus Red-side of the Nemedians. This branch was later driven from Britain by the Old Saxons. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 127, 149, 177)

Trojan Descent - “From Brutus son of Ascanias moreover, come the Britons.” “the Trojan Brutus who came to Britain, *teste* Geoffrey of Monmouth, to become the eponym of the British people.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 151; **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

Kings of the Britons

Gartnia – “Gruibne, daughter of Gartnia, king of the Britons, wife of the king of Mumu, mother of Corb Aulom, escaped from Ireland after the slaying of Fíachu Finnoilches, the 93rd king of Ireland, by Élim son of Conrai. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

Owain – “Domnall Brecc was slain in the battle of Srath Caruin by Owain king of the Britons.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377, 379)

Peoples of the Britons

Britons of Brittany - In the 6th century AD the Britons of Brittany were under the domination of the Frankish King Chlodwig. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 3; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Britons of Fortrenn – Cruithnechán son of Ing went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 181, 185)

Ingcel Cáech – “Conaire Mór took the kingship of Ireland for a space of seventy years, in the reign of Octavianus, till he fell in Bruiden Da Derga at the hands of the Bandits of Ireland, and of Ingcel Cáech of the Britons.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Túath Fidga – Túath Fidga were a people of the Britons. Everyone on whom they would inflict a wound was doomed, as they would handle nothing but poisoned weapons.” Crimthann Sciathbél, king of Laigen, recruited the Cruithne to drive the Túath Fidga from Ireland. The Battle of Árd Lemnachta in Ui Cennselaig was fought and the Túath Fidga defeated. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 175, 177)

Burgundians, the [Burgundiones] - According to the Frankish “Table of Nations” they were descended from Inguo. “If Bregunt in ¶ 131 is here correctly identified with Burgundia, the authority followed by our historian for the name will scarcely be older than the sixth century. Before that time it is the people (*Burgundiones*) rather than the territory, which appears in literature.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216; **Vol. 2**, p. 138)

Burgundiones, the (See: Peoples, Burgundians)

Caenraige, the (See: Peoples, Dál Céin)

Cainites, the – “God forbade the descendants of Seth to mingle friendship with those of Cain, or to beget children by them, or to take wives from them.” There was a “divine command on the Sethites to abstain from intermarriage with the Cainites, and that this command, and the disobedience of it by the Sethites ... was the original antecedent to the Flood narrative.” Noe and his family were saved from the Flood “for that they mingled no friendship with the progeny of Cain¹.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p.4, 31, 107, 109, 218, 237, 241, 254; **Vol. 2**, p. 201)

Calraige, the [Lugaid Cal] – The Calraige were one of the “five Lugaids” [“five Callraige”] of Connachta who descended from Lugaid son of Íth and the family of Dáire Doimthech. Or, they may be descended from the two sons of Congal the son of Lugaid Cal – Eochu Fiadmuine and Conaing Bececlach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 67, 91, 101, 257, 317)

Canaanites, the – “The Canaanites were of the seed of Ham”, “the first man who was cursed after the Flood.” Destruction was brought upon them and “their land given to the sons of Israel, in token of those same curses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137, 246)

Cappadoces, the – The Cappadoces were descended from Mosoch son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Cathrae, the (See: Peoples, Cathraige)

Cathraige, the [Cathrae, Catraige] – The Cathraige were one of the “five Lugaids” of Connachta who descended from Lugaid son of Íth and the family of Dáire Doimthech. Or, they were descended from Éber as the Catraige. “The learned reckon that he (Cairpre Cinn-chait) was of ... the Catraige of Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 93, 103, 305)

Catraige, the (See: Peoples, Cathraige)

Celtiberi, the - They were descended from Tubal son of Iafeth son of Noe; Possibly, “in the Barchu, Langobardi, and Toiseno of LG we are to see the Vaccaei, Celtiberi, and Oretani, the three peoples of Spain mentioned by Orosius (I, ii. 74).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 2**, p. 133)

Celts, the – Macalister surmised that “the book (LG) originally described only a single “taking” – that of the Celtic Irish, to whom the author himself belonged, and in whom he was chiefly interested.” In the story of the “Three Fishers”, “the three names Capa, Luasat, Laigne, are in the alliterative formula which betrays dioscuroic affinities (the prosthetic S in Sluasad, R³, is a mere corruption): the *p* in the first name arouses suspicion of a non-Celtic origin.” “The Partholon story, with which the Fir Bolg story is cognate though not identical, seems to be essentially a kind of pre-Celtic *theomachia*. The Nemed story, which is more nearly akin to that of the Túatha Dé Danann, seems to partake of a similar character. The Túatha Dé Danann story is, however, more of the nature of a *theogonia*, and it refers particularly to the Celtic gods. The Celtic connexions of the Nemed story are shown by the name of the leader.” “Unlike Lug, his (Nuadu) cult does not seem to have left any certain traces among the Continental Celts.” “Henri d’Arbois de Jubanville attempted to see “all of Irish pseudohistory as an essentially unmodified repository of Celtic myth.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3; Macalister, LGE, **Vol.1**, p. xxviii; **Vol. 2**, p. 232; **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 116; **Vol. 4**, p. 97) (See Also: Peoples, Gaedil)

Cenél (See Also: Clann)

Cenél Bogaine, the – Mag Cúli Cóel in Cenél Bogaine was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach. Forbasach, king of Cenél Boguine died in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 387)

Cenél Cairpre, the - Conall Menn, king of Cenél Cairpre, died in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister,

LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Cenél Conaill, the – The river Find is between Cenél Conaill and Eogain. Mag Mende is located here. Mag Glinni Dechon in Cenél Conaill was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach. “Kings of stern Cenél Conaill, took red-cloaked Banba, Ainmire, Áed, Báedan the summit, Máel-Coba, Cellach, Conall, Domnall who was mighty in battle, Congal, Loingsech, Flaithbertach.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 17; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 221, 223, 557)

Cenél Eogain, the – “Two Domnalls, three Níalls – not shameful – Áed four times and Colmán, Suibne, Eochaid, Báedan the vain, Fergus, Fergal, Fogartach, Muircertach, - like to raging lions, [were] the kings of (Cenél) Eogain over Ireland.” The Cenél Eogain fought the battle of Cráeb Tulcha against the Ulaid and in that battle Eochaid, king of Cenél Eogain was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 403, 405; **Vol. 5**, p. 559)

Cenél Gabrain, the – They were the progeny of Ugoine Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Chaldeans, the – The Chaldeans ruled after the Medes, but they are never considered to be high lords. They had 5 kings and ruled for about 105 years. Abraham was born in the land of the Chaldeans. The first king of the Chaldeans was Nabuchodonosor and during his reign Bres Rí son of Art Imlech was king in Ireland. After Nabuchodonosor came Evil Merodach, Neriglissor, Labashi-Marduk and finally, Baltassar. It was during the reign of Baltassar that the Fir Bolg came to Ireland. Baltassar was the last ruler of the Chaldeans and was defeated and slain by Cyrus the son of Darius. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 131; **Vol. 3**, p. 35, 165; **Vol. 4**, p. 41; **Vol. 5**, p. 85, 249)

Children of Israel, the (**See:** Peoples, Israelites)

Children of Nemed, the (**See:** Peoples, Nemedians)

Children of Partholon, the (**See:** Peoples, Partholonians)

Chinese, the (**See:** Peoples, Seres)

Ciannachta, the – “The Ciannachta South and North” were descended from Éber. The “Cianachta” were descended from Conmáel. Cronán s. Tigernach was king of Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 93, 369, 433, 543)

Ciarraige, the – The Ciarraige were descended from Éber son of Ír; or from Airech Februd son of Míl. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 97, 101)

Ciarraige Ai, the - Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Ciarraige Airne, the - Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Ciarraige Airtigh, the - Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Cairraige Cuirche, the - Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 293)

Ciarraige Luachra, the - The Ciarraige Luachra were located in North Kerry where Mag Luacha Dedad and Mag Arcaill were cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach. Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 15, 223, 229, 291, 293)

Cilicians, the – The Cilicians were descended from Tharsis son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Citii, the – The Citii were descended from Cetthim son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. “From them is named the city of the Cyprii, namely Citium.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Clann, the – The Túatha Dé Danann, “Besides being prophets in the world according to their true inheritance, they were were communities of kings and clans.” “Eochu ua Flainn the man of caution who guards the clans of every assembly-place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 283)

Clann Colmán, the – Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland died in Temair after the expansion of Clann Colmán. Flann son of Máel-Sechlainn died of plague among friends, Clann Colmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395, 553) (See Also: Peoples, Colmán)

Clann Dedaid, the – The Clann Dedaid were descended from Érimón, “of him were ... Loarn, the Erna of Mumu, of whom were the Clanna Dedaid, of whom was Conaire the Great and his progeny.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89)

Clann Domnaill, the – “A battle between Donnchad mac Muiredaig and Clann Domnaill; it broke against Clann Domnaill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Clann Fergusa, the – “Amorgen Glúingel s. Míl of him are Corcu Athrach in Éile, that is the foundation upon which stands Caisil of the Kings, and Orbraige, excluding Clann Fergusa.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 87)

Clann Morna, the – “And the families of the progeny of Bethach s. Iarbonel *Faith* s. Nemed, i.e. the Túatha Taiden and the Domnannaig, of whom was Conall of Cruachu, and the progeny of Umor, and the Cruithne of Cruacha, and septs of Sliab Fuirri of whom were the kings i.e. Tinde s. Conri, and Mac Cecht, and the Fir Chraibi, of whom was Tinde s. Conri and Eochu Dula. And learned men reckon that of the relics of these families were the Clanna Morna and the old populations of Connachta in general.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163)

Clann Néill, the – “No family save Clann Néill took Ireland after the even, smooth, Faith.” “A chaste 47 of Clann Néill strongly enduring; not every kindred dared [to touch] the company who took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 555, 561)

Clann Shinaig, the – Eochaid ua Flainn (936-1004) was an important member of the Clann Shinaig of Armagh who composed verses XXX, XLI, LIII, LXV, XCVIII, CIX and CXI. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

Colchians, the – “Hercules and Iason came into the land of the Colchians in quest of the golden fleece in the time of Panyas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211)

Collas, the – “... the progeny of the Collas in every land where they are, both in Ireland and in Alba ...” were descended from Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 89) (**See Also:** Colla Fó Crich, Colla Menn and Colla Uais)

Colmán, the – The Colmán were one of the four families of Temair that were descended from Érimón son of Míl; or from Cobthach Cóel Breg son of Ugoine Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 65, 89, 269) (**See Also:** Clann Colmán)

Colosi, the [Caisili, Colais, Colaisi] – Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, fought four battles against them. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Comgél, the – “Of the progeny of Ugoine Mór ... the people of Óengus and Loarn and Comgél ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Conall⁴, the – The family of Conall is “one of the four families of Temair that were descended from Érimón son of Míl”; or from Cobthach Cóel Breg son of Ugoine Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 269, 323)

Conmaicne, the – They were descended from “Éber son of Ír ... Of his progeny are Conmaicne ...”, Or, “Airech Februd s. Míl, these are the progeny reckoned from him, according to men of learning and of art; Ulaid, Ciarraige, Conmaicne ...but there comes a section of History against that, for the branches of Kinship and Genealogy reckon that these were of the progeny of Ír s. Míl, though their genealogies are derived from Airech Februd s. Míl.” Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 97, 101, 293)

Conmaicne Cula Talaith, the – Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Conmaicne Mara, the - Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Conmaicne Rein, the - Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Connachta, the

Battles - Túathal Techtmar waged 25 or 28 battles against the Connachta including the battles of: Oirbsen, Duma Selga, Ai, Badna, Brefne, Cruachan Aigle, Umall, Cer, Mag Slecht, Mag Eni. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Boroma Tribute - The Connachta used to receive one third of the proceeds of the Boroma Tribute. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329)

Descent of - The three Connachta were descended from Érimón son of Míl, “that is Ui Briuin of Brefne, and Ui Muiredaig, and Ui Fiachrach.”; or, they were the progeny of Ugoine Mór. “The old populations of Connachta in general” descend from Nemed. “Conn-icht from the progeny (*icht*) of Conn of the Battles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 65, 89, 269, 271, 323, 433, 459)

Kings – Érimón “gave the kingship of the province of Connachta to Ún son of Uicce.” “and to Étan son of Uicce.” Ailill mac Mata was the provincial king in Connachta. Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri was king of Connachta for 40 years. Conrach mac Derg was the provincial king over the Connachta in the time of Túathal Techtmar. Sanb s. Cet was provincial king of the Connachta. Eogan Bél king of Connachta fell at the battle of Sligeach. Inrechtach s. Muiredach, king of Connachta, died during the reign of Fergal. Domnall s. Cellach, king of Connachta died during the reign of Cinead. Flaithri mac Domnaill, king of Connachta, died during the reign of Niall Frossach. Muirges mac Tomaltaig, king, died during the reign of Áed Oirdnide. Conchobor mac Taidg, king of Connachta, died during the reign of Domnall.

See also: Ailill, Cet mac Magach, Conchobor mac Taidg, Conrach mac Derg, Cronán s. Tigernach, Domnall s. Cellach, Eogan Bél, Étan s. Uicce, Flaithri mac Domnaill, Inrechtach s. Muiredach, Muirges mac Tomaltaig, Sanb s. Cet, Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí, Ún s. Uicce.

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 171, 271, 301, 311, 325, 365, 369, 385, 389, 393, 395, 401, 403, 411)

Corco Achrach, the [Corco Acrad, Corco Athrach] - “Amorgen, of him are Corcu Athrach in Eile and in Orbraige, and Corcu Airtbinn, and Corcu Airtbi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 67, 87, 101)

Corco Acrad, the (See: Peoples, Corco Achrach)

Corco Airtbi, the – “Amorgen, of him are Corcu Athrach in Eile and in Orbraige, and Corcu Airtbinn, and Corcu Airtbi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 67, 87)

Corco Airtbinn, the - “Amorgen, of him are Corcu Athrach in Eile and in Orbraige, and Corcu Airtbinn, and Corcu Airtbi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 67, 87)

Corco Aland, the - Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Corco Athrach, the (See: Peoples, Corco Acrach)

Corco Auluim, the - Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Corco Baiscinn, the – The Corco Baiscinn are variously described as being descended from: a) Érimón son of Míl; b) from Ír son of Íth; c) from Conaire the Great son of Eterscéil; d) from Cairpre Baschain son of Cairpre Musc son of Conaire son of Mog Láma; e) the progeny of Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 65, 89, 97, 285, 287, 289, 325)

Corco Dalaig, the – They were descended from Éber son of Ír. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 101)

Corco Duibne, the – They are the progeny of: a) Éber son of Ír; or, b) Érimón son of Míl; or, c) Conaire the Great son of Eterscéil; or, d) Ír son of Íth; or e) Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 65, 89, 97, 325)

Corco Éile (See: Peoples, Éile)

Corco Láeg, the [Lugaid Láeg, Lugaid Laige, Lugaid Luigde] – The Corcu Láeg of Connachta were descended from Lugaid son of Íth and the family of Dáire Doimthech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 91, 101)

Corco Laide [Corco Laigde, Ui Corco Laide] – “Lugaid son of Íth, who came to avenge his father, from whom comes Corco Laigde.” Eochu Apthach of Corco Laigde was the 34th king of Ireland. “There is a difference of opinion among certain historians about (who killed Eochu Uairches) ... Some say that they were two sons of Congal s. Lugaid Cal of Corco Laigde ...” The Corco Laide are descended from Lugaid Laide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 251, 257, 317)

Corco Laigde, the (See: Peoples, Corco Laide)

Corco Modruad, the [Corcomruad] – The Corco Modruad are of the progeny of Éber son of Ír; or, perhaps they are from Airech Februd s. Míl. Fergus son of Roig established by force of arms his progeny upon every plain cleared by Rudraige son of Sitric, namely Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, and Ciarraige Luachra, and Ciarraige Cuirche, and Ciarraige Ai, and Ciarraige Airne, and Ciarraige Airtigh, and Conmaicne Rein, and the Conmaicne of the land of the Sons of Erc, and Conmaicne Cula Talaith, and Conmaicne Mara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 97, 101, 293)

Corco Oirthi, the [Lugaid Oirthi,] – They were descended from Lugaid son of Íth and the family of Dáire Doimthech; or, descended from Lugaid Oirthi. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 91, 101, 317)

Corco Soillcenn, the – The Corcu Soillcenn of Semne were descended from Airech Februd, or from Ír son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 97)

Corcomruad, the (See: Peoples, Corco Modruad)

Corcortri, the – Cairpre Cinn-Chait, the 90th king of Ireland, “was of the Corcortri, that is, of the children of Cimbaeth s. Finntan s. Airgetmar, of the seed of Ír s. Míl of Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

Corcu (See: Peoples, Corco)

Corpraige, the [Lugaid Corr] – They were descended from Lugaid Coir son of Íth and the family of Dáire Doimthech. Dub Dúin, king of ui Coirpre killed Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland, “as he was returning to his own house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 91, 101, 381, 547) (See Also: Peoples, Dál Coirpre)

Cruithne, the [Agathyrsi, Cruithentúath] (See Also: Peoples, Agathyrsi, Picts)

Alliances – “And they made peace afterwards [with Érimón], and Érimón gave them the wives of the men who were drowned along with Donn, that is, the wives of Bres, Buas, and Buaigne; and sureties of sun and of moon that not less would kingship and domain be taken from women, than from men, among the Cruithne folk for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 185)

Ancestry – The Cruithne of Cruachu were descended from “the progeny of Bethach s. Iarbonel *Fáith* s. Nemed.” “The Cruithne came from the land of Thracia; they were the children of Gelonus, son of Hercules, and were called Agathyrsi ... There were six chieftains [who came to Ireland], namely six brethren, Solen, Ulpa, Nechtan, Drostan, Óengus, Lethend. The cause of their coming was that Policornus king of Thrace gave love to their sister, and sought to carry her off without a bride-price. They went afterwards over Roman territory to Frankish territory, and founded a city there, called Poitiers; derived from pictis, from their tatu-marks. Then the king of the Franks gave love to their sister.

They went forth on the sea, after the death of their sixth brother, Lethenn. At the end of two days after setting forth on the sea, their sister died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163; Vol. 5, p. 179, 427)

Battles

Érimón – “Thus Catluan son of Cing, of the Cruithne, assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drove him out. Six men of them remained over Bregmag, and they are the origin of every tabu, every luck-sign, every casting, (?) bird voices, every presage and every amulet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

Fir Bolg – “The Fir Bolg ... went out of Ireland in flight from the Túatha Dé Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra and other islands besides. ... And they were in [those islands] till the time of the Provincials over Ireland, till the Cruithne drove them out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 65, 111, 173)

Gaedil – “Twice eighteen of the soldiers of Thrace came on an expedition to the sons of Míl, that is, inspired by the fame of the glory of the expedition: so that they came into a league with the sons of Míl: the elders had promised them that they should attain to a territory along with them, if they themselves should take land. For that reason the Gaedil attacked by force the land where the Cruithne are. Now these soldiers came from Thace into Pict-land.” “... the episode of the Cruithne, told to account for the Gaedil and the Cruithne living together in the same country. It might be an adaptation of the story of Moses and Nel (or *vice versa*?). In both cases there are two sets of wanderers seeking a territory, and in both cases an invitation is given by the one company to the other to share the land which they expect to occupy. ... It is left ambiguous whether it was by the Cruithne or by Míl that the invitation was given: possibly the former was at first preferred and, indeed, constituted a sort of title-deed to the lands of the Cruithne in favor of the Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 71, 147)

Óengus Olmucaid – Óengus Olmucaid, the 13th king of Ireland, “broke fifty battles against the Cruithentúath ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227)

Saxons – “Or it was in that year that Cruithnechán son of Cing son of Loichet went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons, and he cut out land for them, namely the Cruithne-folk. And their land was established, but they had no women, for the women of Alba had died. So Cruithnechán came back to the Sons of Míl, and gave heaven and earth, sun and moon, sea and land, dew and light, [as pledges] that principedom over them should be of women for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 185)

Túatha Fidga – “The king appointed over S. Laigin was Crimthann Sciathbél: an interpolator inserted here an irrelevant story about the connexion of this personage with the Cruithne or Picts, ¶490.” “At that time came the Cruithne, and landed in Inber Slaine in Ui Cendselaig. Crimthann suffered them to come to him, for the remedy which a druid of the Cruithne found for him, for fighting against the Túatha Fidga, a people of the Britons.” In the battle of Árd Lemnachta the Cruithne prevailed. “The continuation, ¶¶ 493, 495 displays the Cruithne profiting from their assistance to the Gaedil, increasing in power, and becoming a source of magical knowledge and practice” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 140, 144, 175, 177, 425)

Kings – “Cathluan was High King over them all, and he was the first king of them who took Alba. They had seventy kings from Cathluan to Constantine, who was the last Cruithnech of them who took Alba.” “... this is the name of every man of them that is over their territory – Fib, 24 years in the kingship of Alba. Fidach, 40 years. Fortrenn, 70. Urpontcait, 22. Urleoce, 12. Uileo Ciric, 80. Grant Aenbecan, 5. Urgantcait, 30. Gnithfinnechta, 60. Burgnith Guidid Gadbre, 1 year. Feth (i.e. Ges), 1 year. Urfecthair Gest Guirid, 40. Cal Urgest, 30. Urcal Brude Pont, 30 years in the kingship of the Ulaid; from him is every man of them [...] named Brude. Brude Cint. Brude Uircint, Brude Fet. Brude Uirfet. [Brude Ru. Brude Eru.] Brude Ru *aile*. [They held it for 250 years, *ut est* in the books of the Cruithne]. Brude Ero [aile]. Brude Gart. Brude Argart. Brude Cint. Brude Urcint. Brude Uip. Brude Uirup. Brude Grith. Bude Urgrith. Bruide Muin. Brude Urmuin. Thus far the kings of the Cruithne.”

See Also: Berngal, Cal, Cathluan, Cé, Cinaed mac Alpin, Cinid, Cint, Circinn, Conmáel, Constantine, Cú Chuarain, Denbecan, Eru, Eru Aile, Éterscél Mor, Fecir, Fet, Fib, Fidaich, Findláech mac Rúaidrí, Flocaid, Fortrenn, Gant, Gart, Gede Ollgudach, Gest, Gest Gurcich, Gnith, Got, Grid, Gub, Guidid Gaed Brechnach, Leo, Luath, Máel-Coluim mac Donnchada, Mund, Olfinechta, Pont, Ru, Ru Aile, Ugoine Mór, Uip, Urcal, Urcind, Urcint, Urfecir, Urfet, Urgant, Urgart, Urgnith, Urgid, Urleo, Urmund, Urpont, Uruip

(**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177, 183)

People – “Something seems to have gone wrong with the list of officials of the Cruithne in the middle of ¶493. As it stands it runs thus, omitting punctuation marks – ‘Two sons of Cathluan, i.e. Catanolodar and Catalanachan, their two champions Imm son of Pirn and Cing father of Cruithne their two sages (i.e.) Crus and Ciric their two soldiers Uaisnem their poet (and) Cruithne their wright.’ At the battle of Árd Lemnachta against the Túath Fidga, four of the Cruithne were slain: Drostan, Solen, Nechtan and Ulpa. During the reign of Congal Cind Magair, the 138th king of Ireland, “Cu Chuarain king of Ulaid and of the Cruithne [died].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144, 145, 177, 385, 427)

Cruithentúath, the (See: Peoples, Cruithne)

Cynocephali, the – “Partholon took Ireland: he dwelt there five hundred and fifty years, till the Cynocephali drave him out, and there escaped [survived] not one of his children alive.” Macalister suggests that “the Cynocephali introduced into the subsequent Partholon story have no place in the orthodox narrative, unless we are to equate them to the Fomoraig.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197, 231)

Cyprii, the - “Cetthim, *a quo* is Iuppiter son of Saturn, as the book of Augustine *De Ciuitate Dei* saith, and of whom are the Citii. From them is named the city of the Cyprii, namely Citium.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Dál nAraide, the [Araide]

Battles – A great battle of Ocha was fought where many battalions were laid low; against Oilill Molt son of Dathí it broke before Dál nAraide.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 533)

Genealogy – They were descended from Airech Februd son of Míl, or Ír son of Míl. “Dál nAraide had 30 kings in the kingship of Ireland, in Temair, from the time of Ollom Fotla son of Fiachu Finnscothach to the time of Báetán son of Eochu. For these are the three free people of Ireland, Conn Eogan, Araide, *ut poeta dixit*.” “Conn, Eogan, noble Araide, these are the kindred of the three lords; Araide in Emain without reproach, Conn the Hundred-fighter in Temair, Eogan in Caisil of the kings it is there that their descendants are established.” “Now Rudraige son of Sitric, of him is Dál nAraide, for they are the True Ulaid of Emain.” “These were the two brothers – the sons of Finn s. Finnlug ... It is there that Leth Cuind, the Erna, the Albanaig, Dál Raiata, and Dál Fiatach unite.” “Aine daughter of the king of the Saxons, wife of the king of Ulaid, mother of Tibraide Tírech, from whom are the Freeman of Dál Araide.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 97, 289, 291, 293, 295, 307, 483, 533)

Kings - “Dál nAraide had 30 kings in the kingship of Ireland, in Temair, from the time of Ollom Fotla son of Fíachu Finnscothach to the time of Báetán son of Eochu. Áed Dub s. Suibne was king of Dál Araide.

See Also: Áed Dub, Báetán, Cóelbad, Domnall Brecc, Fíachra Lonn, Mál s. Rochraide, Ollom Fotla.

(**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 289, 367)

Dál Cais, the [Dál gCais, Dálcassians] – The Dál Cais were descended from Éber son of Míl. “*Mag nAdair* is presumably the Dalcassian inauguration site near Quin, Co. Clare.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE,

Vol. 4, p. 81, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 67, 93, 433)

Dál Céin, the [Caenraige] – They were descended from Éber son of Míl. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 67, 93, 97)

Dál Coirpre, the [Lugaid Corp] – The Dál Coirpre of Clíu are descended from Lugaid son of Íth and the family of Dáire Doimthech. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 67, 91, 101) (**See Also**: Peoples, Coirpre)

Dál gCais, the (**See**: Peoples, Dal Cais)

Dál Fiatach - They were descended from Éremón son of Míl and the Ernai of Mumu. "... the nine cantreds of ... Dál Fiatach, that is, the kings of Ulaid." "Óengus Tuirmech took Ireland. At him unite Leth Cuind, the Men of Alba, Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach." "Fíatach Finn from whom is Dál Fiataich." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 65, 89, 269, 285, 287, 295, 307, 325, 473)

Dál Mathra, the [Matrach] – The Dál Mathra besides Temair were descended from Éber son of Míl. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 93, 103)

Dál Mes Corp, the (**See**: Peoples, Dál Moscorb)

Dál Mescorb, the (**See**: Peoples, Dál Moscorb)

Dál Moga Ruith [Fir Maige Féne] – The Dál Moga Ruith were of the progeny of Éber son of Ír, or of Airech Februd s. Míl. "But there comes a section of History against that , for the branches of Kinship and Genealogy reckon that these were the sons of Ír son of Míl, though their genealogies are derived from Airech Februd s. Míl. Or perhaps Ír himself had the name "Airech Februd." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 97, 101)

Dál Moscorb, the [Mes Corp, Mescorb] – The Dál Moscorb were descended from Éber son of Míl. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 93, 103)

Dál Riata, the – According to *Historia Brittonum* "Istoreth son of Istornus with his followers held Dálriata." The Dál Riata are descended from Érimón; or from Airech Februd. "But there comes a section of History against that , for the branches of Kinship and Genealogy reckon that these were the sons of Ír son of Míl, though their genealogies are derived from Airech Februd s. Míl. Or perhaps Ír himself had the name "Airech Februd." Or, "It is from Cobthach Cól Breg son of Ugoine Mór "that there come ... the nine cantreds of ...Dál Riata." "Interpolation C [of the Pictish Interpolations] is an aetiological myth, designed to explain the matriarchal basis of Pictish society, while at the same time claiming for the Gaedil an ancestral hold over Pictland – giving to the Dálriadic colonists a title to the region of Scotland which they had occupied and Gaelicized." "As for Óengus Tuirmech, at him there comes the union of the descendants of Conn with Dál Riata and Dál Fiatach." Cairpre Rigfhota son of Conaire son of Mog Lama "from whom is Dál Riata." Domnall Brecc was a king of Dalriada. "Flaithbertach led the fleet of Dál Riada into Ireland and a great slaughter was made of them in Inishowen." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250; **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 89, 97, 145, 269, 285, 287, 289, 295, 325, 379n, 391, 441)

Dálcassians, the (**See**: Peoples, Dál Cais)

Danes, the – "The Danes of Áth Cliath of the Families the warlike pirates of Lochlann, long after they assumed deeds of valour, they slew Brían Borama." (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 555) (**See Also**: Peoples, Foreigners, Norsemen, Scandinavians)

Delbna, the – The Delbna were descended from Éber son of Míl. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 67, 93)

Demeti, the – "The sons of Liethan found possession in the region of the Demeti and in other regions,

that is Guir Cetgueli, till they were driven by Cunedda and by his sons from out all the regions of Britain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250)

Déssi, the

Ancestry – The Déssi of Mumu were descended from Érimón son of Míl. The Northern Déssi were descended from Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 45, 65, 89, 93, 103)

Expulsion - “On an isolated leaf of the MS. here called H”, after the Nemed saga “The text of LG in H finished with this fragment, for it is followed immediately on the same leaf by a version of the story of the *Expulsion of the Déssi*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 199)

Territory - In the territory of the Déssi was a plain called *Slemna* (“the smooth lands”). According to the glossator there were four places named *Mag nItha*, one of which was in Decies. “The territory of the Déssi – presumably Decies in Waterford, not Deece in Meath.” “The nine cantreds of the Déssi descend from Cobthach Cóel Breg son of Ugoine Mór.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, 85; Vol. 5, p. 5, 269, 325)

Diadochi, the – “The compiler of R² seems to have set out with the intention of putting his material into an annalistic form: there are several “notes of time” scattered through these few paragraphs. At the end, he gives us a synchronism with Alexander and the Diadochi, obviously incompatible with the three mutually contradictory synchronisms at the beginning of R¹.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141)

Diopolitani, the – In the synchronism that is provided, after Thuoris and before Smendis, the dynasty of the Diopolitani in Egypt which reigned for 178 years has been passed over. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Dioscuri, the – “It is shown in the notes to ¶168 that the Capa story is primarily dioscuric. According to poem XXII one of these persons was a wright, and another a leech – two of the chief occupations of the Dioscuri. (See J.R. Harris, *The Dioscuri in the Christian Legends*, p. 61).” “Gann and Genann are almost certainly a dioscuric pair.” “At the end of the list of kings comes the interesting trio Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine: unquestionably to be identified with the beings alleged to be their “gods,” from whom they derived their names, and thus to be regarded as departmental divinities of a simple agricultural community. Their personal names, like those of Iuchar and Iucharba, have the characteristic Dioscuric jingle – whether we accept them in the form (S)ethor, Tethor, and Cethor, or Ermat, Dermat and Áed.” The alliterative names of Cu and Cethen, two of the sons of Dian Cecht, suggest “dioscuric” analogies. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174; Vol. 4, p. 3, 104, 298, 300) (See Also: Twins)

Domnannaig, the (See: Peoples, Fir Domnann)

Egyptians, the (See Also: Peoples, Thebans)

Battles – Pharaoh Cincris and his army drowned in the Red Sea while pursuing the Israelites. “War and hostilities against them [the Gaedil] were increased thereafter upon them, and they were expelled, [against their will], out of Egypt.” Alexander the Great conquered Egypt. “It is true that he [Pharaoh Nectanebus] was driven from his kingdom and fled to Ethiopia: his conqueror was not, however, Alexander the Great, but Artaxerxes Ochus, B.C. 350.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 15, 33, 37, 63, 67, 69, 135, 136; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 51)

Deities – “In ¶248 we find *Nemed-ochtar*; and other examples will meet us from time to time. Remembering that these tales are theological rather than historical, we seem here to be on the track of a primary group of eight deities, comparable with the central ennead of Egypt or the *di consentes* of Rome.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 251) (See Also: Horus, Osiris, Set, Thoth)

Idols – “...a very slight experience of ethnological museums is enough to show that they [Fer Caille, Cichuil, Lot Luamnach] would be nothing out of the way among the idols which Oceania, Egypt, India,

and other centres contribute to such collections...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **ol. 2**, p. 261)

Pharaohs – The kings of Egypt bore the title of Pharaoh. After the conquest by Alexander the Great, the kings had the title of Ptolomeus.

See Also: Acherres, Achoris, Aethiops^{1,2}, Amarteus, Amasis, Amenemes, Amenomes, Amenoses, Ammenophis, Ammenophitis, Armades, Armais, Bocchoris, Cenchres, Cerres, Cherras, Cincris, Epiphanes, Merres Aethiops, Nechao, Nechepsos, Nectenebus II, Nefertities, Osochor, Philometor, Psammeticus, Psammus, Psammuthes, Psinaces, Psusennes, Rameses, Sebichos, Sesonchosis, Smendis, Stefinatis, Thurois, Tuir, Vafres

“The chronology presupposed as between the Babylonian and Egyptian monarchs mentioned in the narratives is of course ridiculous.” “The number of Egyptian kings is reckoned (inaccurately) after Eusebius. He gives 43 names between and including Cenchres and Nechtanebus: the synchronist has inadvertently prefixed Acenceres and Achoris, confusing the first of these with Cencheres, the successor of Achoris, and the contemporary of Moses. He has also overlooked the fact that for 178 years, beginning with the year 836 of Eusebius’s Era of Abraham, while Eusebius recognises the existence of the Egyptian monarchy, he gives no names of any of the kings. The alleged interval between these kings is absurd. Acenceres began to reign (according to the Eusebian chronology) A.A. 369; Cenchres A.A. 388: and Nectanebus reigned 1650 – 1667. In either case the calculation is out by about 400 years.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 127, 135; **Vol. 4**, p. 311, 312) (See Also: Scotla)

Éile, the [Corco Éile] – The Éile were descended from Éber or from Airech Februd, both sons of Míl. The better choice is descent from Éber since elsewhere in the text Airech is said to have died without progeny. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 93, 97, 103)

Elamites, the – “They were of the seed of Elam son of Sem son of Noe, and were called Elamites till the time of Perseus son of Jove: but Persians from then onward. “The details about the Elamites come from Isidore *Etym.* IX ii 3 (*filiis Sem ... quorum primus Elam, a quo Elamitae principes Persidis*) coupled with *idem*, IX ii 47 (*Persae a Perseo rege sunt uocati ... Persae autem ante Cyrum ignobilis fuerunt*). The hero Perseus, son of Zeus and Danae, has of course nothing to do with the name of the Persians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 41, 83) (See Also: Persians)

Eogan, the – The Eogan were one of the four families of Temair that were descended from Érimón son of Míl; or “it is from Cobthach Cól Breg son of Ugoine Mór that there come the four families of Temair, Colmán, Áed Slaine, Conall and Eogan.” “For these are the three free peoples of Ireland, Conn, Eogan, Araide.” The battle of Mag Roth was fought against Eogan by Domnall mac Áeda, the 131st king of Ireland. “A battle between the descendant of Eogan and the Ulaid, where the kings of both sides were slain.” The men of Eogan were descended from Tigernmas. “Eogan in Caisil of the kings, it is there that their descendants are established.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 269, 289, 291, 293, 323, 377, 409, 437, 483, 485)

Eoganacht, the – “Every princely family in Ireland, save the Eoganacht, is of the seed of Nuadu Áirgetlam.” The Eoganacht of Caisel, Áine, Loch Léin, Ráithlinn, Glenn Amain [Glennamnach], Ára, Durlas Airthir Clíach and Ros Airgit are all descended from Éber Finn, or from Conmáel. “...the Eoganacht of Mumu ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 45, 67, 93, 433, 477)

Epirotae, the - “For [it is] Eperus, of the seed of Tubal of the race of Iafeth, *a quo* the Epirotae, and from whom sprang Ianus, king of the Epirotae. He is the first king who took over the Romans. From him is named the month of January, and from him are the Quirites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Erainn, the [Eraind, Erann] – “Érimón landed in the north, and of his progeny are ... Erainn ...” “It is from Cobthach [Cól Breg] that there come the ... nine cantreds of the ... Eraind ...” “Fiacha Fer Mara, of him are the Erainn ...” “... the sept of Erann...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 269, 285, 473)

Ernai, the [Erna] – The Ernai of Mumu were descended from Éremón son of Míl. From them are the progeny of Deda, as well as Conaire the Great with his children (the men of Alba and Dál Riata), the Dál Fiatach, the kings of Ulaid, and the Fotharta. The Old Erna are descended from Ér son of Éber. The Erna fought against Connáel son of Éber in the Battle of Loch Lein. Tigernmas fought the battle of Reb against the Erna and the Mairthine. The Erna fought the battle of Druim Laithain against Eochu Fáebarglas. Fiáchu Labrainne fought a battle against the Erna “of the Fir Bolg in the place where Loch Erne is now.” Óengus Olmucach fought the battle of Sliab Cua against the Erna. The battle of Móin Foichnig in Ui Failgne was fought by Sírna Soegalach against the Mairtine and the Erna. Eterscél Mór, of the Erna of Mumu, reigned for 5 years until he was slain by Nuadu Necht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 91, 201, 207, 215, 217, 221, 227, 243, 295, 299, 437, 447, 449) (See Also: Fir Bolg)

Fairies, the – “The plurality of Lug attested by certain continental inscriptions seems to suggest the development of one entity out of an indefinite number of elemental beings, analogous to the Matres, or to the “fairies” of modern tradition. The apparent plurality of Delbaeth may conceivably point in the same direction.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 102*n*)

Feni, the [Fene, Fiana, Scots] (See Also: Peoples, Gaedil, Picts)

Battle – “After the battle of Ucha in glory in which there was a havoc of the men of the Fene, over the white sandy shore, there is none of the seed of any Laegenian in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

Kings

Dithorba - “Brown Dithorba fell by the creeks in Corann; twenty-one years clear and bright was he king over the Ffana of Inis Fáil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

Fiáchu Labrainne - “Twenty and four without crookedness was Fiáchu Labrainne king; the king of the Fene of Fabar fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 499)

Naming of - The Scots “are called Feni from Feinius Farsaid.” “Feni are named from Feinius – a meaning without secretiveness: Gaedil from comely Gaedel Glas, Scots from Scota.” “Nel s. Feinius ... took Scota d. of Pharaoh Cincris to wife: and there she bore Gaedel Glas, from whom are the Gaedil ... So from that Scota the Gaedil are called Scots, [and the name *Feni* is given to them from Feinius, and *Gaedil* from Gaidel Glas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165; Vol. 2, p. 53, 87)

Fert, the – “Fergus fought fifty battles with memory (= memorable), against the warriors of Fert, as he attacked the right of Ua Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Fir Bolg, the [Erna, People of Bags]

Ancestry – The Fir Bolg were descended from Nemed. The Fir Bolg were the children of Dela son of Lot and their leaders were the five sons of Dela – Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga. Their five wives were Anust, Liber, Cnucha, Fuat, Etar. “At Srú s. Esru the relationship of Partholon and Nemed and the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann and the sons of Míl of Spain unite. ... that is at Srú that P. and N. unite, while the FB and TDD meet at Sera.” “Of their seed are the three communities who are in Ireland not of Goidelic stock; to wit the Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta, the Ui Tharsig, and the Gaileoin in Laigen.” Tailltiu daughter of Mag Mór the king of Spain was the queen of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 157, 163, 167; Vol. 2, p. 258, 260; Vol. 3, p. 129, 129*n*; Vol. 4, p. 7, 13, 25, 27, 29, 31, 37, 39, 43, 45, 47, 115)

Battles

Loch Erne – Fiáchu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland, fought a battle here against the Fir Bolg and the Erna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217)

Mag Tuired, First Battle of– “The Fir Bolg gave them [the Túatha Dé Danann] battle upon Mag Tuired; they were a long time fighting that battle. At last it broke upon the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand of them were slain westward to the strand of Eochaiill. There was the king Eochu overtaken, and he fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed.” In the 8th year of Cambyses the Fir Bolg fought the first battle of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 1, 11, 21, 35, 43, 51, 53, 55, 57, 78, 82, 109, 111, 115, 143, 147, 149, 163, 171, 173, 201, 213, 309, 326)

Mag Tuired, Second Battle of – “It was they [the Fir Bolg] who led the Fomoraig to the second battle of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 35)

Murthemne – “Four (years) to Odbgen till the battle of Murthemne of the nobles: Odbgen died without reproach at the hands of the son of Erc, of lofty Eochu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 51)

Óengus Olmucaid – Óengus Olmucaid the 13th king of Ireland “broke fifty battles against the Cruithentúath and against the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland fought 22 battles against “the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 313)

Clearing of Plains – “No forts or entrenchments are reckoned as having been dug, nor lakes to have burst forth, nor plains to have been cleared, in the time of the Fir Bolg.” However, at Coill Cuan, Tailltiu the wife of Eochu son of Erc cut down the wood “so it was a plain under clover-flower before the end of a year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 115, 149, 177)

Enslavement – “Semeon went in the land of the Greeks. His progeny increased there till they amounted to thousands. Slavery was imposed upon them by the Greeks: they had to carry clay upon rough mountains so that they became flowery plains. Thereafter they were weary of their servitude, and they went in flight, five thousand strong, and made them ships of their bags: [or, as The Quire of Druim Snechta says, they stole the pinnacles of the king of Greece for coming therein]. Thereafter they came again into Ireland, their land of origin.” “Their escape from Greek servitude has clearly been modelled on the Israelite exodus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 193; Vol. 4, p. 4, 15)

Firsts – “Points” (*rindi*) were first put upon javelins in the days of Rinnail, and that “knots” (*fuidb*) first appeared in timber in the reign of Foidbgenid.” “The statement that Eochu mac Eirc was “the first monarch to receive a mortal wound in Ireland” is enough to show that what we are told about him came from a quite different document, which knew nothing of the Fir Bolg kings and their fates, and which in all probability had originally nothing whatever to do with the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 2, 19, 51, 53, 78, 177)

Fomorians – “The line between the Fir Bolg and the Fomorians is not clearly drawn... Who were these beings, and what is the meaning of their hostility to the successive occupations of Ireland (with the significant exception of the Fir Bolg)?” “The most complete links with the Fomorians is provided by the subsequent adventures, where, under various leaders, the Fir Bolg disperse to certain outlying islands and other remote places. Each leader of these fugitives is called a “son of Umor”: and this vague personage is connected with the “Sliab Eموir,” from which the Fomorians had set forth on their two hundred year voyage to Ireland. That the Fomorians did not disturb the Fir Bolg during their occupation is most easily explained on the hypothesis that these were essentially Fomorians themselves, at least from the standpoint of Mythology.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 192; Vol. 4, p. 3, 4, 79) (See Also: Peoples, Fomoraig)

General – “It is interesting that neither the Fir Bolg nor the Túatha Dé Danann (Sections VI-VII), groups of great importance in LGE, figure at all in this initial sequence (from the *Historia Brittonum*); the former do however appear among a list of subsequent settlers in the person of the colonist *Builc*, whose name is evidently a reinterpretation of the collective designation *Builg* (= *Fir Bolg*).” “The Partholon-

Nemed tales form a single group, corresponding to the Fir Bolg-Túatha Dé Danann tales; the pairs are doublets of one another, although redactional interference has obscured their mutual relations.” “No forts or entrenchments are reckoned as having been dug, nor lakes to have burst forth, nor plains to have been cleared, in the time of the Fir Bolg.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, 5; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii, xxv; Vol. 2, p. 251; Vol. 3, p. 115; Vol. 4, p. 13, 23, 25, 37, 82, 88; Vol. 5, p. 307, 315, 319)

Journeys - “Keating adds nothing further to the details ... except a set of verses giving an outline of the course of the voyage of the Fir Bolg from Greece, *via* the Torrian Sea and Spain, to Ireland.” “The Fir Bolg fell in that battle [the first battle of Mag Tuired] and they went out of Ireland in flight from the Túatha Dé Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra and other islands besides.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 4, 11, 23, 35, 37, 69, 79, 81, 82, 111, 173)

Kings - “No king took, who was called “of Ireland,” till the Fir Bolg came.” “The Partholon story is not independent of the tale of the Fir Bolg. Two of Partholon’s sons, Rudraige and Slanga, reappear as leaders of the Fir Bolg. On the other hand, the duality Gann and Sengann, who appear in the Nemed story as Fomorian enemies, along with a third member of the group, Genann, are associated with Rudraige and Slanga as Fir Bolg leaders.” “These are their five chiefs, Gand, Genand, Rudraige, Sengand and Slaine.” “There are nine kings in all; but one, Eochu mac Eirc, seems to stand outside the family succession, so that we have here as elsewhere the *damh ochtair*, though it is not so expressed in this case. This last king has to meet the Túatha Dé Danann, and falls before them.” “Gann and Genann are almost certainly a dioscuric pair; and there can be little doubt that Sengann was originally the father of the twins, though the fact has become obscured by later speculations in artificial genealogy. The other two “Fir Bolg” leaders, Slanga and Rudraige, are borrowed straight out of the Partholonian cycle.” The kings were Slanga, Rudraige, Gann and Genann, Sengann, Fiacha Cendfindan, Rindail, Fodbgan, Eochu s. Eirc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 257, 258; Vol. 3, p. 125, 147, 179; Vol. 4, p. 1, 3, 9, 11, 15, 17, 29, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 93, 173, 177)

Lake Bursts - “After the breaking of the battle, the lake (Loch Erne) burst forth, that is, the “Lake over all the Erna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217)

Language - The Fir Bolg spoke “the Scotie language.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 129)

Naming - “The first question which arises is the meaning of the name Fir Bolg. We may discard all “Belgic” and similar theories without discussion. We need not waste time over the “bags of earth” about which historians tell us. Kuno Meyer’s explanation (first given, so far as I know, in his *Contributions to Irish Lexicography* s.v. “bolg”) is by far the most reasonable: that Fir Bolg = *Fir ImBolgaib* (an expression used in poem no. XLIX quatrain 5) = *bracati* or breeches-wearers. Thus interpreted it becomes a term of contempt for the “lower orders.” “Now they were called Fir Bolg from the bags of clay which they used to place upon the bare rock-flags; and Fir Domnann from the deepening of the clay upon the bare rock-flags; and Gaileoin from the javelins of wounding that they had, as they were digging the clay. Or they were called Fir Bolg because they obtained a noisome territory in Greece from the King of Greeks, full of venomous reptiles, and the protection against the reptiles which they made was to carry with them clay of Ireland in bags: so that they were Fir Bolg, from the bags of clay which they carried with them in their canoes.” “This is why they are called Fir Bolg, for they used to carry clay with them from Ireland to sell to the Greeks for gold and for silver, in order to roof the cities. For there were venomous poisonous serpents and hurtful reptiles in those cities among the Greeks; and that is the real truth of the reason why they are called “Fir Bolg.” “The numerous explanations of the name Fir Bolg show that the expression had ceased to have any meaning when our history was compiled.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147, 153, 179, 193; Vol. 4, p. 2, 17, 31, 85)

Partition - “As everyone does, they partitioned Ireland.” “Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here (§99) mentioned, divided Connacht between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West and South of the Province.” “Those men divided Ireland from Uisnech.” “Now the Fir Bolg divided Ireland into five parts, as we have said. The Fifth of Gann it is, over which was Coirpre Nia Fer “from the Boyne to Comar Tri nUisce”, or “he had Belach Conglais”. The Fifth of Sengann it is, “from Belach Conglais to Luimnech,” over which was Eochu mac Luchta.

The Fifth of Slaine it is, “from pearly Nith southward to the Meeting of the Three Waters”, over which was Dedad son of Sin. The Fifth of Genann it is, “from Luimnech to Ess Ruaid,” over which was Ailill son of Mata. The Fifth of Rudraige it is, “from Ess Ruaid to the strand of Baile son of Buan,” over which was Conchobor son of Ness. And that is the division of the provinces of Ireland which shall endure forever, as the Fir Bolg divided them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255, 256; Vol. 3, p. 149; Vol. 4, p. 13, 15, 27, 39, 55, 57) (See Also: Partition)

Ritual – “The perennial contention of good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine, follows its normal course, all through the Fir Bolg episode. The agricultural ritual of king-killing is prominently stressed: the golden age of calm weather and blissful fertility presided over by the good king Eochu mac Eirc is intensely primitive.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3)

Synchronism – “Thereafter Ireland was for two hundred years desert, and then the epoch of Abraham was completed, save four years. The Fir Bolg *post* took it, in the beginning of the four years of the end of the reign of Abraham. A series of thirty-six years after the taking by the Fir Bolg, till the Túatha Dé Danann came, who took it over the Fir Bolg.” “In the end of the rule of the Chaldeans the Fir Bolg came into Ireland: Baltassar, the last ruler of the Chaldeans, was then king of the world.” The Fir Bolg came to Ireland during the reign of Amintes the 17th king of Assyria. “Belochus of the Assyrians was in the high kingship at the time of the fighting of the battle of Mag Tuired of Cong.” The Fir Bolg were contemporary with Belochus, Cyrus s. Darius and Cambyses s. Cyrus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 195; Vol. 3, p. 35, 147, 165, 179; Vol. 4, p. 35, 41, 43, 82, 205)

Taking of Ireland – Nemed took Ireland 30 years after Partholon. “The Fir Bolg thereafter.[after 200 years]. The Fir Domnann thereafter. The Gailion thereafter [*al.*, along with them].” The taking of the Fir Bolg is sometimes considered as three separate takings – the Fir Bolg, the Fir Domnann and the Gaileon. “The Fir Bolg and the Gaileoin and the Fir Domnann came into Ireland: for although a diversity of names is reckoned to them, they are fundamentally one Taking.” “A Saturday, on the kalends of August, Slanga landed in Inber Slaine. A Tuesday, Gann and Sengann landed in Inber Dubglaisi. A Friday Genand and Rudraigi landed in Inber Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 185, 213, 230, 250, 259n; Vol. 3, p. 35, 147, 157; Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 17, 19, 29, 31, 39, 76, 255; Vol. 5, p. 131)

Temair – “Druim Cain was its name under the Fir Bolg ...”The Ridge of Cain.” The “Mound of the Three Men”, and the “Stone-Heap of the Solitary Man”, it was called at the time of Eochaid mac Eirc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

Fir Chrāibi, the [Crāibi] – The Fir Chraibi are the progeny of Bethach son of Iarbonel Faith son of Nemed. Tindi son of Conri and Eochu Dula were part of this people. Together with the Fir Taiden and the Domnannaig, they made up the original three Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163, 256)

Fir Crāibi, the (See: Peoples, Fir Chraibi)

Fir Domnann, the [Domnannaig] (See Also: Fir Bolg)

Ancestry – The Fir Domnann were descended from Nemed. “The Fir Taiden ... with the Domnannaig and the Fir Crāibe, constituted the “three original Connachta.” They were descended from Semeon son of Erglan son of Beoan son of Starn son of Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 157, 163, 167, 256; Vol. 3, p. 149, 157, 179)

Battles

Bernas – Túathal Techtmar fought the Domnann in the battle of Bernas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Eibhlinne – Túathal Techtmar fought the people of Mumu in this battle where “Annoid s. Tubair s. Cret s. Fergus Fergna of the Domnann fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Ess Ruad - Túathal Techtmar fought the Domnann in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Etar – In the province of the Gaileoin, Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of Etar “where Echraid Gaillesrach of the Domnann fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Lugaid - Lugaid son of Íth “fell in battle, at the hands of the Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109)

Mag Eni – “The three bandits of the Domnann fell, Doig, Doigri and Doiger, the three sons of Briston s. Orc s. Tened.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Mag Inis – In this battle during the time of Túathal Techtmar, “Aimirgin s. Conrai (brother of Elim s. Conrai) fell. Learned men count them as the progeny of Fiachu s. Rudraige, but in this they are mistaken; they were of the Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Mag Slecht – In this battle fought by Túathal Techtmar in Mumu “there fell the four sons of Trithem of the Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Kings – “Genann it is who was king over the Fifth of Medb and Ailell; Rudraige over the Fifth of Conchobor.” “The Fir Domnann with their three kings right-hand-wise to Ireland, truly pure, Sengann, Genann, and Gann landed in Irrus Domnann.” Conaire Mór, the 86th king of Ireland may have been of the Domnann. In the time of Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland, Eochu mac Echach Doimléin of the Domnann was the provincial king over Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7; Vol. 5, p. 301, 311, 491)

Naming – They were called “Fir Domnann from the deepening of the clay upon the bare flag-rocks.” “Each historian sought to improve on the work of his predecessor, never realizing that every change would require a number of consequential changes throughout the whole compilation. Hence arises the mass of inconsistencies and contradictions with which the book is filled. Thus, in ¶279, a glossator informs us that the Fir Domnann were so called because they landed in Inber Domnann. Some lines lower down, an earlier glossator had stated the exact contrary – that the creek received its name from the men: and he, or another, had explained the name of the Fir Domnann in a totally different way. To attempt to make any reconciliation between these discrepancies would be merely futile. They exist, and their existence must be accepted as evidence of the complex artificiality of our texts, and of nothing more.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147, 155; Vol. 4, p. 5, 7, 9, 15, 17, 31)

Partition – “The Fifth of Gann it is, over which Cairpre Nia Fer was, that is from the Boyne to Comar Tri nUisce (or, from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais). . . . The Fifth of Rudraige it is, over which Conchobor son of Ness was.” Érimón gave the kingship of the province of the Gaileoin to Crimthann Sciathbél of the Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 27, 29, 39; Vol. 5, p. 157, 171) (See Also: Partition)

Taking of Ireland – “The Fir Domnann came, they landed on a headland in the west.” In R² editorial interference has cut down the number of invasions of Ireland from 7 to 5 by “cutting out the Fir Domnann and the Gaileoin.” “The Fir Bolg and the Gaileoin and the Fir Domnann came into Ireland: for although a diversity of names is reckoned to them, they are fundamentally one Taking.” “Genann and Rudraige with a third of the host, they landed in Inber Domnann: [whence they are called Fir Domnann]. “The Fir Domnann with their three kings right-hand-wise to Ireland, truly pure, Sengann, Genann, and Gann landed in Irrus Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 195, 213, 230; Vol. 3, p. 147, 179; Vol. 4, p. 7, 9, 15, 17, 29, 31, 255; Vol. 5, p. 489, 491)

Fir Fibe, the – The people of Fir Fibe were the progeny of Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

Fir Maige Féne, the (See: Peoples, Dál Moga Ruith)

Fir Taiden, the – “One or other of the two references to Tindi son of Conri in the paragraph (§ 99) before us, must be intrusive: it is not certain which, as the *Genealogical Tracts* assign him to the *Fir Taiden*. These, with the Domnannaig and the Fir Cráibe, constituted the “three original Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 256)

Fomorians, the (See: Peoples, Fomoraig)

Fomoire, the (See: Peoples, Fomoraig)

Fomoraig, the [Fomoire, Fomorians]

Arrival in Ireland – “According as these people are or are not indigenous, their arrival is not or is spoken of as an “invasion.” “Here is related the Seven-Taking, namely the Taking which took under Cichol Clapperleg in Inber Domnand. Fifty men and thrice fifty women was the tally of every fourth part of them, including Cichol s. Goll s. Garb s. Tuathach s. Gumor from Sliab Emor, and Loth Luamnach his mother.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 259; Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 73)

Battles

Ailech Néit – “There was in fact a convention of the men of Ireland at Ailech of Nét, after the slaying of Nét s. Innui of Ailech by the Fomoire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 15)

Árd Achaid – Óengus Olmucaid broke the battle of Árd Achaid “in which Smirgoll s. Smethra king of the Fomoire fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 227)

Badbгна – Nemed won this battle in Connachta against the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 173) (See Also: Ros Fraechain)

Cnamros - Nemed won this battle in Laigne against the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 173)

Bres – Bres, the 33rd king of Ireland, “broke many battles against the Fomoire, till he died in Carn Conluain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

Conaing’s Tower – “He (Nemed) fights with the Fomoraig, who are defeated ... who, however, oppress and exploit his people, after his own death ... These, once more, fight against and subdue the Fomoraig, but the tables are turned by belated reinforcements under an unexplained leader, Morc son of Dela, and the Nemedians are dispersed out of Ireland.” Morc mac Deled ... fights with the Fomorians against the Nemedians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 115, 116, 123, 125, 139, 141, 157, 175, 183, 192)

Mag Tuired – The second battle of Mag Tuired was fought against the Fomorians by the Túatha Dé Danann. “The Fir Bolg were defeated by the Túatha Dé Danann at the first battle of Mag Tuired, but “it was they who led the Fomoraig to the second battle of Mag Tuired.” “It was the last assault of the Fomoraig on Ireland, led by “Balor, the Strong Smiter.” “In that battle there fell Ogma s. Elada at the hands of Indech son of the De Domnann, king of the Fomoire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155, 157; Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 79, 80, 119, 149, 151, 163, 181, 201, 209, 227, 237, 297)

Móin Trógaide – “Lugair s. Lugidoth brought the Fomoire over Ireland with him. The Men of Ireland assembled to Móin Trógaide to fight against the Fomoire. When they were in the thick of the battle a plague broke out over them so that the Men of Ireland died there, and Lugair and Ciasarn the king of the Fomoire died, as well as Sírna king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459, 461)

Murbolg - Nemed won this battle in Dál Riada against the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol.

3, p. 123, 135, 173)

Ros Fraechain – “It is Nemed who won the battle of Ros Fraechain against Gand and Sengand, two kings of the Fomoraig, and the twain were slain there.” “Ros Fraechain, otherwise Badgna, is placed at or near Slieve Baune in the S. of Roscommon. The appearance of Gann and Sengann as Fomorian leaders is a valuable illustration of the shifting nature of the traditions upon which *Liber Praecursorum* is ultimately based.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 135, 190)

Slemna of Mag Ítha – “In the third year thereafter, the first battle of Ireland, which Partholon won in Slemna of Mag Ítha against Cichol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig. Men with single arms and single legs were they, who joined battle with them.” “A week were they fighting it, and not a man was slain there, for it was a magical battle.” “The ritual combat is very prominent, the hideous Fomoraig being the enemies with whom the vegetation-god has to contend. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 266, 267, 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 13, 75, 92)

Sliab Mis – “At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and Fomoraig, that is, against the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 127)

Temair – “Sobairce fell at the hands of Eochu Menn, son of the king of the Fomoire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213)

Tenmag – “He (Íriel Fáid) broke the battle of Tenmag against Eochaid Ehcenn, king of the Fomoire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Cynocephali, the – “The Cynocephali introduced into the subsequent Partholon story have no place in the orthodox narrative, unless we are to equate them to the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231)

Fir Bolg, the – “The line between the Fir Bolg and the Fomorians is not clearly drawn.” “The most complete link with the Fomorians is provided by the subsequent adventures, where, under various leaders, the Fir Bolg disperse to certain outlying islands and other remote places. Each leader of these fugitives is called “a son of Umor” and this vague personage is connected with the “Sliab Emoir,” from which the Fomorians had set forth on their two hundred year voyage to Ireland. That the Fomorians did not disturb the Fir Bolg during their occupation is most easily explained on the hypothesis that they were essentially Fomorians themselves, at least from the standpoint of Mythology.” “The Fir Bolg were defeated by the Túatha Dé Danann at the first battle of Mag Tuired, but “it was they who led the Fomoraig to the second battle of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 4, p. 3, 4, 11, 79)

Journeys – “They (the Fomoraig) were of foreign origin; they came from a land so far (§213) that their voyage to Ireland lasted 200 years, during which they had nothing to eat but sea-produce (birds and fish).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 11, 15)

Kings and Leaders of - “The duality Gann and Sengann, who appear in the Nemed story as Fomorian enemies, along with a third member of the group, Genann, are associated with Rudraige and Slanga as Fir Bolg leaders. ... The Fir Bolg are the children of Dela son of Lot: Morc mac Deled ... fights with the Fomorians against the Nemedians, and the name of Lot is prominent among the Fomorian opponents of Partholon.” “The appearance of Gann and Sengann as Fomorian leaders is a valuable illustration of the shifting nature of the traditions upon which *Liber Praecursorum* is ultimately based.” “De Domnann “god of depth” (?) is apparently a term or special name to the Fomoraig.”

See Also: Balor, Ciasarn, Cichol Clapperleg, De Domnann, Eochu Ehcenn, Eochu Menn, Gand, Indech, Lot, Lugair, Sengand, Smirgoll).

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258, 260,261; Vol. 3, p. 190; Vol. 4, p. 3, 298)

Nature of – “Men with single arms and single legs were they.” “This is enough to show that we have to do with non-human personages. Supernatural beings are often imagined as being in some way defective ... Persons casting spells are sometimes represented as putting themselves, so far as possible, into the same state – standing on one foot, gesticulating with one hand, closing one eye, and speaking a formula in one breath.” “Lot is described as having “blubber lips in her breasts, and four eyes in her back.” “This account of Lot ... reappears ... in the list of monsters descended from Adam’s race, in that weird monument of human folly called *Tenga Bith-nua*. There we read of The Tribes of Ithier, north of Mount Caucasus, whose mouths are in their breasts, who have four eyes in their backs, and who are so lustful and hot in their bodies that no other race can endure them. ... there is no doubt that this unexplained apocryphon has influenced the verse description of the Fomorian ogress.” Beginning with the story of Nemed, “the Fomorians are no longer the grotesque monsters depicted in the Partholonian story. They are, however, none the less cruel, and they demand what are obviously sacrifices.” In the Nemed story the Fomorians are described as “sea rovers.” “The Fomoir here (§241) appear in quite a different character. They have none of the monstrous nature credited to them in the Partholonian section, but (as the glossator tells us) they have become mere sea-pirates.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 259, 260, 261, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 75, 113, 117, 123, 191; **Vol. 4**, p. 305)

Origins of – “There are two versions. (a) They were indigenous; apparently local beings, demoniacal or quasi-human, who resented the arrival of foreigners (§ 202 = §216). (b) They were of foreign origin; they came from a land so far (§213) that their voyage to Ireland lasted 200 years, during which they had nothing to eat but sea-produce (birds and fish). Their place of origin is called *Sliab Emor* (*Amor* in Dindsenchus, *Ughmoir* corruptly in Keating). This cannot be anywhere within Ireland: there is nothing to commend the suggestion (in Hogan’s *Onomasticon*) that it was somewhere near Loch Dá Caech ... If it be necessary to seek any terrestrial identification for Sliab Emor ... we might suggest Mount Hermon; the association of that mountain, in apocryphal literature, with the Biblical Antediluvians and with fallen angels, might indicate it as a suitable place from which to derive the uncanny Fomorians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258, 259; **Vol. 3**, p. 113)

Tax Collectors – Liag aids in collecting the taxes imposed upon the Nemedians and was the first person killed on the Fomorian side. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 118)

Túatha Dé Danann, the – After the Túatha Dé Danann landed in Ireland they burned their ships. “These are the two reasons why they burned their ships: that the Fomoraig should not find them, to rob them of them; and that they themselves should have no way of escape from Ireland, even though they should suffer rout before the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 109, 147, 171)

Foreigners, the (See Also: Danes, Norsemen, Scandinavians)

Battles

Árd Macha - The first ravaging of Árd Macha by Foreigners was during the reign of Conchobor son of Donnchad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Áth Cliath – Níall Glundub s. Áed Finnliath, three years, till he fell in the battle of Áth Cliath at the hands of the Foreigners.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399, 553)

Cluain Tarb – “Brían mac Ceneidig, twelve years, till he fell at the hands of the Laigin and of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath, in Cluain Tarb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405)

Crinach – “The battle of Crinach won by the son of Domnall Remar and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath against the men of Mide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Farach – “The battle of Farach, fought by Máel- Sechlainn against the Foreigners, where six hundred fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Glenn Máma – “The battle of Glenn Máma won by Brían and Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405)

Máel-Sechlainn – Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill again in the kingship of Ireland ... fought five battles against the Foreigners ... the battle of Temair, two battles of Áth Cliath, the great outburst of Áth Buide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405, 539)

Muine Brocáin – “The battle of Muine Brocáin won by Congalach against the Foreigners, where seven thousand fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Níall Caille – During the reign of Níall Caille, the 149th king of Ireland, there was a “battle with the Foreigners, in which three hundred fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Níall Noi-giallach – “His body was brought from the East by the men of Ireland, and whenever the Foreigners gave them battle the body of the king was raised aloft, and the battle was broken upon them thereafter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

Tech Giugrand – “Congalach mac Maeil-Mithig, ten years, till he fell at the hands of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Tech Giugrand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 553)

Temair – “The battle of Temair, won by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. A siege of three days and three nights by him against the Foreigners, so that he took the hostages of Ireland by force from them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Tigernan ua Ruairc – Tigernan ua Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain by Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Kings – A battle was won by Muirchertach mac Néill, where fell Albdon s. Gothfraid, king of the Foreigners.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Journey – “The Foreigners of Ireland adventured to Port Láirge and against Áth Cliath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Origins – “Labraid Loingsech took the kingship of Ireland, and with him came the Foreigners into Ireland with their broad spears in their hands; and from them is “Laigin” named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279)

St. Patrick – “When that the son of Calpurn blessed it he found a homestead for his noble children; a fort with breadth over the pool of crews – never will foreigners plough it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 441)

Fothads, the (See: Peoples, Fotharta)

Fotharta, the [Fothads] – The Fotharta were descended from Érimón son of Míl. From the Fotharta came Brigit and Fintan of Cluain Eidnech, the Ui Ailella and the Ui Cheochain. “... the Túath Fidga, a people of the Britons, who were in the Fotharta.” Cairbre Lifechair fell in the battle of Gabar at the hands of Senioth s. Cerb of the Fotharta. “The Fothads took the kingship of Ireland for one year.” “Dairfhine and Dergthene the swift ... two sons who rectified the true Fothads.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 65, 89, 101, 177, 339, 341, 475)

Franks, the – The Franks were descended from Alainius son of Ibath son of Magog; or they were from Ibath son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe; or, according to the Frankish “Table of Nations” they were descended from Istio. In the 6th century AD they were under the domination of the Frankish King Chlogwig. The Cruithne came to the territory of the Franks and founded the city of Poitiers. The king of the Franks “gave love to their [the Cruithne] sister” and they left the territory. Ugoine Mór wed the

daughter of the king of the Franks, Cessair Chrothach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157, 167, 216, 253; Vol. 5, p. 179, 267)

Freemen, the

Freemen of Dál Araide, the – “Aine, daughter of the king of the Saxons, wife of the king of Ulaid, mother of Tíbraide Tírech, from whom are the freemen of Dál Araide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 483)

Freemen of Ireland, the – “Elim s. Conrai took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Hadrianus, for a space of twenty years after the slaying of Fíachu Finnoilches, and the Freemen of Ireland along with him, upon Mag Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307)

Freemen of Mumu, the – “Gruibne, daughter of Gartnia, king of the Britons, wife of the king of Mumu, mother of Corb Aulom, from whom are the freemen of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 483)

Three Free Peoples, the – “For these are the three free people of Ireland, Conn, Eogan, Araide, *ut poeta dixit*.” “Conn, Eogan, noble Araide, these are the kindred of the three lords; Araide in Emain without reproach, Conn the Hundred-fighter in Temair, Eogan in Caisil of the kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289, 481)

Frisians, the – “Fifty-four battles did they (the Milesians) win before them against the Frisians, and the Langobardi, and the Barchu and they took Spain by force.” “Compare R¹ ¶116, from which it will be seen that the number of battles has increased from 3 to 54, and that the Tuscans have turned into Frisians!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43, 138)

Gabraide, the – The Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta were descended from the seed of the Fir Bolg but were not of Goidelic stock. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37, 82)

Gaedil, the [Feni, Gaels, Goidels, Goths, Irish, Milesians, Militis Hispaniae, Scots, Sons of Mil, Scythians]

Alliances

Cruithne, the – “This much expanded story of the wanderings of Míl (¶156) comes from a source other than previous redactions. Most noteworthy is the episode of the Cruithne, told to account for the Gaedil and the Cruithne living together in the same country.” “Twice 18 of the soldiers of Thrace came on an expedition to the sons of Míl, that is, inspired by the fame of the glory of the expedition: so that they came into a league with the sons of Míl: and elders had promised them that they should attain to a territory along with them, if they themselves should take land. For that reason the Gaedil attacked by force the land where the Cruithne are. Now these soldiers came from Thrace into Pictland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71, 147) (See Also: Peoples, Cruithne)

Ancestry

Aithechtaig – “Aithechtaig s. Magog, of his progeny are the peoples who came into Ireland before the Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Baath – “Others say that Baath was a son of Ibath s. Gomer s. Iafeth, and from him are the Gaedil and the people of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 9)

Bile and Míl – “Bile and Míl, of their progeny are all the Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 49, 91)

Gaidel Glas – “Gaidel Glas our ancestor, he was s. Nel s. Feinius Farsaid s. Eogan s. Glunfhind s.

Lamfhind s. Etheor s. Those s. Bodb s. Sem s. Mar s. Aurthacht s. Aboth s. Ara s. Iara s. Sru s. Esru s. Baath s. Rifath Scot, from whom are the Scots.” “Now that is the time when Gaedel Glas, [from whom are the Gaedil] was born of Scotia d. Pharaoh.” “Nel s. Feinius ... took Scotia d. of Pharaoh Cincris to wife: and there she bore Gaedel Glas, from whom are the Gaedil ... So from that Scotia the Gaedil are called Scots, [and the name *Feni* is given to them from Feinius, and *Gaedil* from Gaidel Glas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 13, 53, 87, 91, 156)

Iafeth - “Of Iafeth is the north side of Asia, and the people of all Europe: and of his progeny are we who are Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37)

Magog - “Magog son of Iafeth, of his progeny are the peoples who came to Ireland before the Gaedil.” “Magog, of him are the men of Scythia and the Goths, that is, the Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 155, 161)

Sru - “At Sru s. Esru the relationship of Partholon and Nemed and the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann and the sons of Míl of Spain unite.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 129)

“Babylonian Captivity” - The Irish “Babylonian Captivity” was when the Foreigners held hostages at Temair during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Battles (See Also: Battles)

Airget Ros – “A battle was fought between Éber and Érimón in Airget Ros, where Éber fell.” Sobairche also died in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 139, 140, 141, 155, 161, 169)

Bile Tened – “The combat of Érimón against Amorgen at *Bile Tened*, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between Érimón and Éber at *Airget Ros*, the “Silver Wood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 140, 159, 161)

Breogan – In the battle of Breogan, Fulmán and Mantán fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 161)

Comraire – En, Etan and Ún died in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 163)

Cúl Caicher – Caicher perished in the battle of Cúl Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 161)

Life – “The Sons of Míl fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in shapes of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 75, 77)

Sliab Mis – “At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and Fomoraig, that is, against the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 37, 59, 61, 75, 79)

Spain, in – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain.” “They broke three (or 54) battles, one against the Tuscans, one against the Bacra, one against the Langobardi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 31, 45, 73, 77)

Tailltiu – “Thus it was the sons of Míl who gave the battle of Tailltiu to the Túatha Dé Danann, so that the three kings of Ireland, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine, fell there; in vengeance for Íth was that battle waged.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 225; Vol. 5, p. 49, 59, 61, 95, 97, 139, 155)

Ucha - “After the battle of Ucha in glory in which there was a havoc of the men of the Fene, over the white sandy shore, there is none of the seed of any Laegenian in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

Beliefs – “We have no direct knowledge of the beliefs of the pagan Irish regarding their own origins, or those of their country; but there can scarcely be any doubt that legends addressing these questions were important to them.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1)

Breogan’s Tower – The city of Breogon was empty before them (the Gaedil), and there remained within it thirty of their homesteads.” Íth son of Breogan saw Ireland from Breogan’s Tower in Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 45, 73; Vol. 5, p. 11, 125)

Champions – See: Caicher, Én, Etan, Fulmán, Goisten, Mantán, Sétga, Sobairce, Suirge, Ún

Chieftains – “Learned men relate that the Gaedil were conducted to Ireland by 36 (or 40) leaders.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 21, 23, 25, 29)

See: Airech, Amorgen, Bile, Blad, Brego, Bres, Buaigne, Buas, Caicher, Colptha, Cuailnge, Cualu, Donn, Éber, Ebliu, Ér, Éremón, Érennan, Etan, Fergna, Ferón, Fúat, Fulmán, Goisten, Ír, Íth, Laigne, Lugaid, Lui, Luigne, Mantán, Míl, Muimne, Muirthemne, Nár, Orba, Palap, Sétga, Sobairce, Suirge

Cruithne, the – “The Gaedil were hoodwinked into harbouring the Cruithne, as Joshua was hoodwinked into harbouring the Gibeonites.” “The Cruithne profit from their assistance to the Gaedil, increasing in power, and becoming a source of magical knowledge and practice.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 144) (See Also: Peoples, Cruithne)

Descendants – “Of their seed (the Fir Bolg) are the three communities who are in Ireland not of Goidelic stock; to wit the Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta, the Ui Thairsig, and the Gaileoin in Laigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25)

Dynasty – “In due course we shall see that the foregoing group of (Pictish) kings, six in all, interposed between the Sons of Cruidne and the Brudes, is actually an Irish dynasty of considerable mythological importance.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 147, 148)

Egyptians, the – One version of the origins of the Gaedil says that “They are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman resident in Egypt, who was banished after the drowning of Pharaoh’s army in the Red Sea.” “... the Gaedil left Egypt under Sru, Nel’s great grandson, because the death of Pharaoh had deprived them of royal patronage.” “The original tale may have introduced Moses, who dropped out of R¹ and was much developed in R²: but the reason which it alleged for the departure of the Gaedil from Egypt was at first not so much fear of Egyptian vengeance as the death of the royal patron.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, 5; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 15, 45, 63, 65) (See Also: Peoples, Egyptians)

Exploration of Ireland – Íth son of Bregon sailed to Ireland from Spain and explored Ireland. He met with the country’s three kings and settled a dispute among them. In taking his leave he spoke of the fruitfulness of the land and inadvertently sparked the concern of the Túatha Dé Danann kings who suspected him of spying for an invasion. Íth was slain and it was vengeance for his death that brought the Gaedil to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 19, 21)

Feni, the [Fene, Fiana, Scots] - “Nel s. Feinius ... took Scota d. of Pharaoh Cincri to wife: and there she bore Gaedel Glas, from whom are the Gaedil ... So from that Scota the Gaedil are called Scots, [and the name *Feni* is given to them from Feinius, and *Gaedil* from Gaidel Glas.” “Feni are named from Feinius, a meaning without secretiveness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165; Vol. 2, p. 53, 87) (See Also: Peoples, Fene)

First Gaels, the – “... the first Gaels in Ireland made peace with the gods of the land in order successfully to raise their crops and herds, or indeed intermarried with the divine race.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2)

Five Peoples, the – “They (the comparativists) went on to propose that the five peoples held to have

settled Ireland before the coming of the sons of Míl were “archetypal” forerunners of the Gaels, comparing the “Five Kindreds” who first occupied India in Vedic tradition and suggesting that the Irish invasions could be correlated with a fivefold model of Indo-European society derivable from the trifunctional scheme proposed by Dumézil.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 18)

Forts

Árd Binne – “The founding of the fort of Árd Binne by Goisten.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 135, 141)

Cathair Náir [Dún Náir]– Cathair Náir in Sliab Mis was built by Goiscen. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 155)

Carrac Árda Fetaig – Carrac Árda Fetaig was built by Én s. Oicce. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 135)

Carrac Bladraige – Carra Bladraige was built by Mantán. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 135, 157)

Causeway of Inber Mór – The Causeway of Inber Mór in the territory of Ui Enechlais of Cualu was built by Amorgen. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 133, 157)

Dún Airdlinne – Dún Airdlinne, west of Ireland, was built by Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69)

Dún Cermna – Dún Cermna was built by Mantan son of Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 157)

Dún Deilg-insi – Dún Deilg-insi was built by Sétga. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 135, 155)

Dún Etair – Dún Etair was built by Suirge. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 135, 155)

Dún Finne – Dún Finne was built by Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 155)

Dún Náir (See: Cathair Nair)

Dún Sobairce – Dún Sobairce in the Sea-bight of Dál Riada was built by Sobairce. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 133, 157)

Ráith Árda Suird – Ráith Árda Suird was built in Fánat by Etán s. Oicce. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 141)

Ráith Bethach – Ráith Bethach in Argatros above the Nore was built by Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 157, 169)

Ráith Croich – Ráith Croich in Árd Eitig was built by Ún s. Uicce. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159)

Ráith Fuamain – Ráith Fuamain in Laigin was built by Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69)

Ráith Oinn – Ráith Oinn in Laigin was built by Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 157, 169)

Ráith Rigbaird – Ráith Rigbaird in Muirisc in Sliab Mis was built by Fulmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 135, 159)

Ráith Sailech – Ráith Sailech in Fánat was built by Fulmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 159)

Ráith Uird – “By stern Caicher was founded lofty Ráith Uird.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 135)

Gods – “... a saying regarding the TDD, frequently repeated, that “their men of art were gods, their husbandmen were non-gods.” The only possible meaning of this sentence is an admission of the divine nature of the TDD. They were in fact the gods of the “Milesian” conquerors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 294)

Goths, the – “Magog, of him are the men of Scythia and the Goths, that is, the Gaedil.” “The identification of the Goths and the Gaedil follows from the historical sojourn of the former, and the legendary sojourn of the latter, in the land of the Scythians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 252) (See Also: Peoples, Goths)

Invasion of Ireland – “It seems as though the compiler of LG did not recognize a legitimate “taking” other than that of the Milesians.” “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle plain of warrior men, they took, in an attack on the land, on the kalends of May in the solar month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166, 167, 232, 249; Vol. 3, p. 167; Vol. 4, p. 43, 257; Vol. 5, p. 11, 49, 97, 103)

Landing Sites (See Also: Landing Sites)

Inber Colptha – “Érimón went left-hand-ways toward Ireland, till he landed in Inber Colptha.” “It was Colptha son of Míl who first took the harbour, whence it is called Inber Colptha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 57, 101, 133,)

Inber Féile – “The Sons of Míl came into Inber Scéne and Inber Féile.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 57)

Inber Scéne - The Milesians landed at Inber Scéne. “They skirted around Ireland three times, and landed at last in Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84; Vol. 5, p. 31, 57, 71, 73, 131)

Inber Sláine – “... they came to take Ireland at Inber Sláine [Scéne, M], because it was prophesied that a famous company should take Ireland in Inber Sláine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 71)

Reason for – “To them (the Túatha Dé Danann) came the Gaedil, so that they fell at the hands of the sons of Míl of Spain, avenging Íth and Cualgne and Fuat; those were the three sons of Bregon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 185, 211; Vol. 5, p. 21, 29, 99)

Journey – The journey of the Gaedil to Ireland has been recounted in several versions, some of which are more detailed than others. Macalister believed that “the geographical notions in ... itineraries are obviously artificial inventions; ... that their inventors borrowed the place-names which they used more or less at random, chiefly if not entirely from the geographical prolegomena to the *History* of Orosius.” In Macalister’s book *Ancient Ireland* (p. 84) he says “I have shown that the fact of a long voyage may be based upon general historical reminiscence, though no importance can be allowed to the details of the narrative.” “The source and extent of the knowledge of the outer world among the native historians of Ireland would offer matter for a separate monograph.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 130, 138) (See Also: Journey)

Version 1 – “R¹ takes them north to the Rhipaeen Mountain ... they then proceed to the Maeotic Marshes ... after which they set out for Spain, their last halt on the trek to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 23)

Version 2 – “R² conducts them back to Egypt ... to the Rhipaeen Mountain ... to Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5)

Version 3 – "... out of Eastern Albania to the land of Narboscorda, over the Euxine River, across the Rhipaeen Mountain, to the Maeotic Marshes, to the Torrian Sea, by the long straits of the Torrian Sea to the Hellespont, by the Macedonian Gulf to the Pamphylian Gulf, by the island of Tyre to the island of Crete, to the island of Corcyra, by the island of Cephallenia, to the island of Crete, to the shore of the Pelorians, to the island of Sicily, across the top of Mount Etna, by the side of the Torrian Sea, to Sardinia, to Corsica, to the island of Sardis, over the Balearic Sea to the surface of the Strait of Gibraltar, to the Strong Islands, to the Columns of Hercules, (Calpe [and] Abyla are their names) to the swamp called Coir, to the outmost bottomless abyss [the Atlantic Ocean], to Spain, to the Pyrenaean wood-ridges till they took Spain by force." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 27, 71)

Version 4 – "... upon the Red Sea, to Taprobane Island, around the Rhipaeen Mountain northward, till they reached Scythia." "The children of Gaedel Glas were a-voyaging to Scythia." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 37, 65; **Vol. 3**, p. 187)

Version 5 – "... upon the Red Sea ... to Taprobane Island ... past India and Asia, and around Scythia Petraea outward, on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean [upon the Outer Sea], to the estuary of the Caspian Sea ... thereafter upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina; and upon the Pontic Sea ... past the promontory of the Rhipaeen Mountain northward ... upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Maeotic Marshes in the north: past Germania, alongside Thracia, till they reached Dacia ... from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos upon the Torrian Sea westward, to Crete, to Sicily, to Belgia and Burgundia, to the Columns of Hercules, to the surface of (the Strait of) Gibraltar, in three-cornered Spain." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 43)

Version 6 – "... past Albania ... the Rhipaeen Mountain ... past Alania ... past Gothia to Germania ... across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia ... past the Gulf of Lyons, past Gallia Aquitanica, into southern Spain: over Druim Sait into northern Spain, over the Pyrenees, till they were in the city of Breogan." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71, 73)

Kings – The few kings listed below are those with whom the word "Gaedil" has been associated. (See **Also**: Society, Kings, Ireland)

Enna – "Enna who was a prince of Fál to the rampart, it is he who apportioned to the Gaedil steeds and chariots, it was heard, and silver shields in Argatros." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 451)

Enna Munchain – "Enna Munchain over Mag Breg took hostages of the white Gaedil." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 475)

Eochaid Aphthach – "Scholars reckon Eochaid Aphthach of the seed of Éber took it (Ireland), and by him were made silver or brazen shields for the Gaedil." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249)

Máel-Sechlainn – "Twenty-five battles broke before him, twenty battles against the Gaedil, five against the Foreigners." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405, 539, 553)

Rudraige – "Rudraige the king took Ireland with companies; For seventeen years he was in kingship over the Gaedil." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Tigernmas – "He (Tigernmas) was the keen hospitable prince to whom the pure bright Gaedel submitted." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 271; **Vol. 5**, p. 433)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal convened the Assembly of Temair, "and the Gaedil came to him thereafter, and gave him sureties ..." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

Lake-bursts – See: Loch Baga, Loch Buadach, Loch Cimme, Loch Dá Caech, Loch Finnmaige, Loch Greine, Loch Luigdech, Loch Rein, Loch Riach, (See **Also**: Lake-bursts)

Language – “Feinius Farsaid extracted the speech of the Gaedil out of the seventy-two languages (at Nemrod’s Tower).” “It is Gaedel Glas who fashioned the Gaelic language out of the seventy-two languages.” “When Íth son of Breogan came into Ireland and had colloquy with the Túatha Dé Danann, it was through Scotie that he conversed, and they conversed with him; and, further, it was the Scotie language that served every one of the Takings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 149; Vol. 2, p. 5, 9, 13, 53, 55; Vol. 5, p. 185) (See Also: Languages)

Literature – “Irish literature itself preserves various ideas which are probably at least to some extent reflections of pre-Christian doctrine.” “How did Irish historians balance this impressive corpus of imported learning with whatever lore they may have inherited from their forefathers? Modern scholarship has given sharply varying answers to this question.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 4)

Historia Brittonum - “... it is worth underlining the fact that the story of Ireland and the story of the Gaels are treated separately in *Historia Brittonum*, as this separate treatment was to remain standard for some time to come.” “Nennius then proceeds to narrate a much perverted version of the adventures of Nel and his successors in Egypt, nearly, though not quite, as corrupt as that prefixed by Fordun to the *Scottichronicon*.” “The next invasion of Nennius obviously shows confusion with that of the Milesians (*militis Hispaniae* = Mil of Spain); it must, however, correspond to the Fir Bolg.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3, 4, 5, 6; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxviii, xxix, xxxiii; Vol. 2, p. 250)

Lebor Gabála Éirenn – “Late in the eleventh century, an Irish scholar ... created a sweeping, unified account of the origins of Ireland and of the Gaels ...” “... the unknown author of LGE made another structural decision of fundamental importance. He united the two accounts which had been separate since the time of the *Historia Brittonum* by inserting the sequence of settlements (Sections III-VII) into the middle of the story of the Gaels (Sections II-VIII).” “If we cut the interpolated sections out, we find ourselves left with a *History of the Gaedil*, based upon the history of the Children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament, or (perhaps more probably) in some consecutive history paraphrased therefrom.” “This attempt to determine the relationship between the extant MSS. and versions at least brings into prominence the great number of copies of this text that must have been in existence in the days of Irish literary activity, as indeed we might a priori have expected, seeing that it was universally adopted as the standard history of the country and its people.” “The original author of LG was writing a “history” specifically of the Milesians, and their predecessors interested him only in so far as they accounted for the opposition offered, to the Milesian landing, by the aborigines.” “It seems as though the compiler of LG did not recognize a legitimate “taking” other than that of the Milesians.” “We have seen ... that the story of the Milesians is from the first an artificial product, primarily the work of an individual writer, and anchored to the Israelite history upon which it is founded.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1, 4, 5; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii, 247; Vol. 2, p. 167, 177, 251; Vol. 4, p. 323; Vol. 5, p. 143, 183, 185, 195, 230, 232, 249)

Liber Occupationes Hiberniae - “We start with a *Liber Occupationes Hiberniae*, a sort of quasi-historical romance, with no backing either of history or tradition; an artificial composition, professing to narrate the origin of the Gaedil onward from the Creation of the World (or the Flood), their journeyings, and their settlement in their Promised Land, Ireland. This production was a slavish copy, we might almost say a parody, of the Biblical story of the Children of Israel.” “The later historians obscured the essential identity of the Túatha Dé Danann and the Goidels, having been misled by the entirely spurious story set forth in *Liber Occupationes*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxx, xxxi; Vol. 4, p. 4, 323; Vol. 5, p. 1)

Partition – “The Sons of Míl divided Ireland into two parts between themselves.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69)

Patrick – “Patrick bishop of the Irish rested” during the reign of Lugaid, the 118th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Picts, the – “Interpolation C is an aetiological myth, designed to explain the matriarchal basis of Pictish

society, while at the same time claiming for the Gaedil an ancestral hold over Pictland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145) (See Also: Peoples, Picts)

Plains – “The sons of Míl brought 24 servitors with them into Ireland, and from them are named the plains which they cleared: Aidne, Ái, Asal, Méde, Mórba, Mide, Cuib, Clú, Cera, Séir, Slán, Lége, Liphe, Line, Ligen, Trega, Dula, Adar, Airiu, Déisse, Dela, Fea, Femen, Fera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 125)

Queens – See: Buas, Díl, Fás, Fíal, Odba, Scéne, Scota, Tea

River-bursts – “The “Seven Riges” and the “Seven Brosnas” have become nine apiece, and the “Three Uinnsinns” are added. The “Three Sucs” and “Ethne” were probably not in the original text of R2, but have been added at haphazard, as has also been the previously unrecorded burst of “Fregabail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159, 161, 163)

Sirens, the - On their journey to Ireland the Gaedil encountered the Sirens who sought to enchant the “Milesian” voyagers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 300) (See Also: Peoples, Sirens)

Scots, the - “So from that Scota the Gaedil are called Scots, [and the name *Feni* is given to them from Feinius, and *Gaedil* from Gaidel Glas].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 53, 87) (See Also: Peoples, Scots)

Scythians, the – The Scythian ancestors of the Gaedil were exiled from Scythia and over many years journeyed to Ireland. (See Also: Peoples, Scythians)

Servitors – See: Adal, Adar, Ai, Aidne, Aig, Ailim, Aire, Assal, Atach, Auilim, Banfindu, Baschon, Ber, Bir, Bonn, Buada, Cacha, Cailna, Cath, Cer, Cera, Cercorne, Clú, Coirche, Cuanna, Cuib, Dela¹, Dena, Dése, Draig, Dul, Fea, Femen, Fera, Fet, Finnu, Forcne, Gaeth, Ladar, Leor, Life, Ligen, Linadh, Line, Lotan, Lugba, Mad, Magdene, Mar³, Meadba, Medar, Méde, Medina, Medon, Mide, Morba, Pida, Pidacat, Radarc, Rairc, Rosc, Ruis, Rus, Saer, Saith, Seg, Segá, Seilgenn, Selgend, Seqmaraig, Séra, Sidi, Slán, Traig

Social Structure (See: Society) - Abbot, Apportioner, Arbitrator, Artificer, Artist, Attendant, Bandit, Bard, Bondmaid, Brewer, Brigand, Buffoon, Carpenter, Champion, Chapman, Charioteer, Chieftain, Craftsman, Cupbearer, Druid, Farmer, Fisherman, Foster-Father, Foster-Mother, Harper, Henchman, High King, High Prince, Hireling, Historian, Husbandman, Instructor, Judge, King, Lawyer, Leech, Lord, Lording, Merchant, Messenger, Musician, Noble, Ploughman, Plunderer, Poet, Prince, Queen, Rath-builder, Sage, Satirist, Scribe, Seer, Sentinel, Servitor, Smith, Soothsayer, Spellweaver, Spencer, Steersman, Steward, War-fury, Warrior, Wizard, Wright, Yeoman

Synchronisms

Age of the World

Third Age - “If we follow according to common belief, it was in the Third Age of the World that the Sons of Míl came into Ireland, a Thursday according to the day of the week, on the 17th of the moon, on the kalends of May according to the day of the solar month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 59, 85)

Fourth Age – “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland, that is, in the age of David son of Isāi, by whom the Temple of Solomon was projected.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 153, 163, 165)

Assyria

Amyntas – “In his period the Gaedil were expelled from out of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE,

Vol. 3, p. 147)

Panyas – During the reign of Panyas, the 24th king of Assyria, the Gaidil journeyed to Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Greece – “The Gaedil were in Ireland and the Greeks in the High-Kingship of the World.” “In the end of the reign of Alexander, the sons of Míl came into Ireland.” “That was in the year when Alexander broke the great battle in which Darius the Great son of Arsames fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 167, 203, 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 85)

Israel – “... the invasion of the Milesians, which was the special interest of that document (Lebor Gabála Éirenn). It adds one more item to the parallel that has already been drawn between the Milesian and Hebrew history: for it makes the building of Solomon’s Temple, which practically inaugurates the history of the Hebrew kings, contemporary with the inauguration of the Milesian kings.” “The Gaedil came into Ireland in the time of David.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 239; **Vol. 5**, p. 139, 153)

Gaels, the (See: Peoples, Gaidel)

Gailenga, the – The Gailenga were descended from Éber son of Míl. Sírna Sóegalach, the 27th king of Ireland, fell at the hands of Rothechtaid Roth son of Rónan king of the Gailenga. “The Eoganachta together, the Cíanachta, the Gailenga, the Luigne, Dál Cais, Uí Echach with beauty – those are the descendants of Conmáel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 93, 245, 433)

Gaileoin, the [Fir Gailian, Gailian]

Ancestry

Beothach – The Gaileoin were the progeny of Beothach son of Iarboneil the Soothsayer son of Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147)

Fir Bolg – “... in the time of the Fir Bolg. Of their seed are the three communities who are in Ireland not of Goidelic stock; to wit the Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta, the Uí Thairsig, and the Gaileoin in Laigen.” The Uí Thairsig seem to have been an off-shoot of the Gaileoin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 25, 37, 82)

Nemed - The Gaileoin were descended from Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 163, 167; **Vol. 3**, p. 155; **Vol. 4**, p. 255)

Semeon – “As for Semeon, he went into Graecia Magna, and every seed born of him was reduced to servitude by the Greeks, so that from Semeon were born the Gailion and the Fir Bolg and the Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 179; **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 39)

Assemblies – “The Gaileoin with assemblies of law.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 255)

Battles

Mag Feigi - Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of Mag Feigi where Conairi Cerba of the Gaileoin, eponymous of Ferta Conairi in Mag Feig, fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Túathal Techtmar – “Here are the battles and the fights which Túathal broke in the Province of the Gailoin: Belach Oirtbe, Cluain Iraid, Cruachu, Cuilleann, Druimm Almaine, Ercba, Etar, Fea, Gabar Life, Inber Brena, Bri Molt, Life, Luagad, Mag nEni, Morba, Oca, Resad, Ros Lair, Satmon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315, 323)

Invasion of Ireland – The Gaileoin took Ireland at the same time as the Fir Bolg and Fir Domnann. “The Fir Bolg and the Gaileoin and the Fir Domnann came into Ireland: for although a diversity of

names is reckoned to them, they are fundamentally one Taking.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 195, 213, 230; Vol. 3, p. 147; Vol. 4, p. 7; Vol. 5, p. 489, 491)

King – See: Slanga

Land of – “From the strand of Inber Colptha thence to the Meeting of the Three Waters; be a full generous enclosure of lands named by you, the fifth of the helmeted Gaileoin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 75; Vol. 5, p. 491)

Coirpre Nia Fer - In the time of the Provincial kings, “Coirpre Nia Fer was over the province of the Gailian in Temair of Brug Niad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 271)

Crimthann Sciathbél - Érimón “gave the province of the Gaileoin to Crimthann Sciathbél of the Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 157, 169, 171)

Labraid Lonn – Cobthach Cóel Breg, the 58th king of Ireland, “gave him (Labraid Lonn) the province of the Gailian, namely Laigin.” Or, “He (Labraid Lonn) took the province of the Gaileoin before he slew Cobthach in Dinn Rig, over the brink of the Barrow, on Great Christmas night, so that it was from the broad spears (*laigne*), which the followers of Labraid brought with them, that “Laigen” is named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277)

Naming – “The Fir Gaileoin were so called “from the javelins of wounding that they had, as they were digging the clay (in Greece).” “The Gaileoin, from the multitude of their javelins were they named.” “The Gaileoin, from Slanga were they named.” “The Gaileoin,, that is *gaei-lin* [javelins-reckoning] from the javelins are they named: for it was in their javelins that they were renowned. Or Gaileoin, that is *gailleoin* or *gailfian* [valour-warriors]; the third who used to exercise authority over the other two thirds [*fo ghael* “under the viceroy].” “... or *ga lin* was the name of the sages (?) that they had.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147, 155; Vol. 4, p. 7, 9, 17, 31)

Plains – “Mag nGeisille in the land of the Gailioin” was cleared by Ethriel son of Íriél. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 431)

Gailian, the (See: Peoples, Gaileoin)

Gaill, the – “The battle of Cúil Coll was broken for Diarmait at the end of a fortnight against the Men of Mumu, the Osraighe, and the Gaill of Port Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411) (See Also: Peoples, Foreigners)

Galatae, the (See: Galli)

Galladagdae, the (See: Galli)

Galli, the [Galatae, Galladagdae, Gallograci] – “As for Gomer, of him are the Galladagdae [= Galatae], and they are the same as the Galli. Another name for them is Gallo-graeci.” “Why is the seed of Gomer son of Iafeth called “Gallograeci”? They were fundamentally Galli, says Isidorus: and the ruler of Bithynia gave to the Greeks a portion of his land for giving him help. They stayed with him to oppose his brethren; and for that reason they are called Gallograeci, because they were fundamentally in part Greeks, in part Galli ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153, 215, 250, 251)

Gallograci, the (See: Galli)

Gepidae, the - According to the Frankish “Table of Nations” the Gepidae are descended from Erminius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Germans, the – “...Tacitus is our oldest authority (Germania, §2) that the god Tuisto had a son Mannus, from whose three sons are descended the three branches of the Germans, the Herminones, the Istaevones,

and the Ingaevones.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Gibeonites, the – “... we can hardly regard it as doubtful that the story of Joshua and the Gibeonites (*Jos.* IX, 3 ff.) was at the back of the compiler’s mind” when he composed the story “to account for the Gaedil and the Cruithne living together in the same country.” “...the Gaedil were hood-winked into harbouring the Cruithne, as Joshua was hood-winked into harbouring the Gibeonites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 147; Vol. 5, p. 3)

Goidels, the (See: Peoples, Gaedil)

Goths, the [Gaedil, Scots] – “Magog, of him are the men of Scythia and the Goths, that is, the Gaedil.” “To Erminius the Frankish “Table of Nations” assigns the Goths, the Walagoths or Goths of Italy, the Vandals, the Gepidae, and the Saxons.” “The identification of the Goths and the Gaedil follows from the historical sojourn of the former, and the legendary sojourn of the latter, in the land of the Scythians.” The Goths burnt Valens, ruler of Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 216, 250, 252; Vol. 5, p. 577) (See Also: Peoples, Gaedil)

Greeks, the

Egypt – Alexander the Great founded the city of Alexandria in Egypt “and the native rule of Egypt was then taken away, and the Greeks took authority therein; and the rule of Egypt was in the possession of the Greeks of Alexandria from that onward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Fir Bolg – “Semeon went in the land of the Greeks. His progeny increased there till they amounted to thousands. Slavery was imposed upon them by the Greeks: they had to carry clay upon rough mountains so that they became flowery plains. Thereafter they were weary of their servitude, and they went in flight, five thousand strong, and made them ships of their bags: [or, as The Quire of Druim Snechta says, they stole the pinnacles of the king of Greece for coming therein]. Thereafter they came again into Ireland, their land of origin.” “Their escape from Greek servitude has clearly been modeled on the Israelite exodus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 145, 153, 177, 193; Vol. 4, p. 4, 15)

Gaedil – “The Gaedil were in Ireland and the Greeks were in the High-Kingship of the World.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 167, 203)

Gallograeci - “Why is the seed of Gomer son of Iafeth called “Gallograeci”? They were fundamentally Galli, says Isidorus: and the ruler of Bithynia gave to the Greeks a portion of his land for giving him help. They stayed with him to oppose his brethren; and for that reason they are called Gallograeci, because they were fundamentally in part Greeks, in part Galli ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Genealogy – “Gregus, *a quo*, the Greeks.” “Iauan (ancestor of the Ionians, who are the Greeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 250)

Gods - See: Aesculapias, Apollo, Hercules, Zeus

Ionians – “Ionan son of Iafeth, from them (*sic*) are the Ionians, and from him were the Aeolians borns. He has another name, Gregus son of Iafeth. ... Also, the Ionian Sea is named after him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 213, 250)

Kings – See: Aegialus, Agamemnon, Alexander⁴, Alexander⁵ the Great, Antigonus^{1,2,3}, Antipater¹, Cassander, Cecrops, Demetrius^{3,4}, Demetrius Poliorcetes, Dionysius, Epiphanes, Euergetes, Europs, Formenius, Gonatas, Lysimachus, Melagrus, Perseus, Philip, Philippus, Philodelphus, Philometor, Philopater, Psychon, Ptolomeus Soter, Seleucus, Sosthenes

Language - “Ionan son of Iafeth, from them (*sic*) are the Ionians, and from him were the Aeolians borns. He has another name, Gregus son of Iafeth. From him is named one of the five languages of the Greeks,

the Aeolic.” Fenius Farsaid in Greek means “one who has knowledge of ancient things.” “To him (Philodelphus) came the Seventy, who first translated the “Canon” from Hebrew into Greek.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 2**, p. 53; **Vol. 3**, p. 94; **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Óengus Ollom – “Óengus Ollom, eighteen, brought silence upon a free Grecian host. (Apparently in reference to the alleged Grecian origin of the invaders of Ireland).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 515)

Partholon – Partholon came from the land of the Greeks. “Then he (Partholon) came into Bigin (?) (The other MS. reads *asin mBethail Gregda*. It means the Micil or Sicily of the LG text) of the Greeks.” Partholon came from “Micil” [Sicily] of the Greeks”, or he came from Mygdonia, that is, out of Graecia Parva.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 213, 265, 265n; **Vol. 3**, p. 5)

Sardanapalus – Sardanapalus was the Greek name of the last king of the Assyrians, Tonos Concoleros. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Scots – “This is why Feinius Farsaid acquired bardism, for that every one who was of the chieftains with him was distressed that the community of which they were, the Scoitziani – its history had gone to loss in the hands of the elders of the Greeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 53)

Scythian Greeks – “Why are the Gaedil called the Greeks of Scythia, seeing that fundamentally they are not of the seed of Nemed son of Agnomain? They are of the people of Scythia, for they are of the seed of Feinius Farsaid, who had the principedom of Scythia. However, he had not the kingdom of Scythia, but its principedom: and as they are the progeny of Gomer, the Gaedil are called Greeks. We find it hard to disconnect them from Gomer on that account.” “Nemed son of Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia, (took Ireland) at the end of thirty years after Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 153; **Vol. 2**, p. 195; **Vol. 3**, p. 121)

Troy – “In his (Sosarmus) time Troy was captured by Hercules against Laomedon: 60 years from that capture to the last capture, by Agamemnon and Peleus (*sic: read Achilles*) and the Greeks against Priam and his sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

Túatha Dé Danann - The Túatha Dé Danann completed all of their education among the Greeks. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 141)

Synchronisms – “It was in the reign of Alexander the Great son of Philip, first king of the Greeks, and that Cimbáeth was the first king of Ireland in Emain Macha.” “Fachtna Fathach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of sixteen years in the reign of Cleopatra the queen, who was the last ruler of the Greeks.” “Philopater then, the fifth king of the Greeks, had five years in contemporary reign with Tigeramas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 263, 299, 567)

Hebrews, the (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Herminones, the - “... Tacitus is our oldest authority (Germania, §2) that the god Tuisto had a son Mannus, from whose three sons are descended the three branches of the Germans, the Herminones, the Istaevones, and the Ingaevones.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Hesperides, the – “The apples under-wave in the neighbourhood of the same island (Caire Cendfinne) have, under classical influence, become the golden apples of the Hesperides in OCT.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 303)

Hispani, the - The ancestor of the Hispani was Espanus (Hispanius) son of Iafeth son of Noe; or Tubal son of Iafeth son of Noe. The Gaedil fought fifty-four battles with the Hispani and the Langobardi and the Bacru in Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 155, 161, 250; **Vol. 2**, p. 73) (See Also: Peoples, Iberi)

Holofernes, the – “Micheál Ó Cléirigh enlarged upon the tale of Conaing’s Tower and introduced “a female spy called Relbeo, who enters the Tower, insinuates herself into the confidence of Conaing by methods similar to those followed by Judith in dealing with the Holofernes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117)

Iberi, the – The Iberi are descended from Tubal son of Iafeth son of Noe, or, from Espanus son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 250) (See Also: Peoples, Hispani)

Indians, the – “Peleg was the ancestor of the Indians, a “fact” which the compilers apparently ascertained from *SexAetates Mundi*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 139)

Indo-Europeans, the – The comparativists “went on to propose that the five peoples held to have settled Ireland before the coming of the sons of Míl were “archetypal” forerunners of the Gaels, comparing the “Five Kindreds” who first occupied India in Vedic tradition and suggesting that the Irish invasions could be correlated with a fivefold model of Indo-European society derivable from the trifunctional scheme proposed by Dumézil.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 18)

Ingaevones, the - “...Tacitus is our oldest authority (Germania, §2) that the god Tuisto had a son Mannus, from whose three sons are descended the three branches of the Germans, the Herminones, the Istaevones, and the Ingaevones.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Ionians, the (See: Greeks)

Irish, the (See: Peoples, Gaedil)

Israelites, the [Children of Israel, Hebrews, Jews, Sons of God, Sons of Israel, Ten Tribes]

Ancestry

Eber – “Eber s. Saile s. Arfaxad, *a quo* the Hebrews.” Eber was one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 47)

Sem – “Sem (s. Noe) had thirty [or twenty-seven] sons, including Arfaxad, Assur, Persius ... and it is of his seed that the Hebrews come.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 149)

Babylonian Captivity – “This is that Cyrus who released the captivity of Jerusalem, after they had been seventy years in captivity.” “It was he who brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 41, 43)

Canaanites, the – “Thereafter there was brought [as it were] destruction upon the Canaanites, and their land was given to the sons of Israel, in token of those same curses (of Noe upon Ham).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137) (See Also: Peoples)

Calendar – “On Sunday God made the immense formless mass, the materials of the corporeal creatures, fire and air, earth and water, upon the fifteenth of the kalends of April according to the Hebrews and Latins ...” “Eusebius gives alternate durations to the First Age of the world (2,242, but according to the Hebrew calculation 1,656). Eusebius also observes the Second Age, from the Flood to the Birth of Abraham, according to Hebrew time-reckoning by “Jubilees” was 293 years, but by calculations from biblical data he prolongs this to 942 years, a discrepancy sufficient to confuse any chronologer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 41; Vol. 3, p. 95)

Cruithne, the – “The Gaedil were hoodwinked into harbouring the Cruithne, as Joshua was hoodwinked into harbouring the Gibeonites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3) (See Also: Peoples, Cruithne, Picts)

Egypt – “A servitude in Egypt begins with a friendly invitation from an Egyptian king.” Subsequently, “the children of Israel are delivered by the adopted son (Moses) of an Egyptian princess.” “Aaron told him (Nel) tidings of the Sons of Israel, and the miracles and marvels of Moses, and how the ten plagues, [a clearness of testimony], were brought upon the people of Egypt by reason of their enslavement.” According to Eusebius, the beginning of the Israelite servitude was in year 361 of the Age of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii; **Vol. 2**, p. 33, 35, 59; **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

Exodus – “They wander for a long time, beset by enemies ... and sojourn at a mountain (Sinai) where they receive the doom that not they but their children shall reach the Promised Land; so they wander ... till their leader (Moses) sees the Promised Land from the top of a mountain (Mount Pisgah) afar off.” According to Eusebius, the crossing of the Red Sea was in the 505th year of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, xxxi; **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 33, 59, 63, 65, 134, 135; **Vol. 3**, p. 187, 195; **Vol. 4**, p. 4, 309)

Gaedil, the – “In R² he (Nel) is brought into association with Moses, who has encamped with his followers at “Capacirunt”, the Pi-Hahiroth of Exodus xiv. 2, where Nel has his estate: Nel gives them supplies, thereby angering Pharaoh.” “We have seen (Vol. 1, p. xxvii) that in the story as originally devised, on the basis of the history of the Israelites, Nel corresponded to Tehrah (to some extent also to Moses) and Míl to Jacob.” “The Nel-Moses episode, (is) not in R¹ and certain MSS. of R². In KKg, but with some differences of detail. Thus, in K, Nel reports to his own people his intention to succour the Israelites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 3, 5, 33, 35, 37, 59, 61, 63, 65, 91, 134, 135, 143, 147) (See Also: Peoples, Gaedil)

Fir Bolg, the – “Their escape from Greek servitude has clearly been modelled on the Israelite exodus: one story (quoted by Keating from the *Quire of Druim Snechta*) states that they stole the ships of the Greeks, just as we have seen (ante ¶120) the Israelites stealing the ships of the Egyptians.” “The Fir Bolg feared to approach the mountain on which the invaders descended, based, not improbably, on the biblical account of the terrors of the Children of Israel at Mount Sinai (Exodus xix. 9, xx. 18, ff.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 4, 309) (See Also: Peoples, Fir Bolg)

Kings – Among the kings of Israel were Assur, David, Éber³, Roboam, Samson, and Solomon.

Roboam – It was in the time of Cermna and Sobairche, the 9th kings of Ireland, that “Roboam s. Solomon s. David took the kingship over the Children of Israel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 213)

Samson – During the reign of Ethriel, the 5th king of Ireland, “Samson the hairy, son of Manue took the kingship of the tribe of Dan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 201)

Lebor Gabála Éreann – “If we cut the interpolated sections out, we find ourselves left with a *History of the Gaedil*, based upon the history of the Children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament, or (perhaps more probably) in some consecutive history paraphrased therefrom.” “We start with a *Liber Occupationis Hiberniae*, a sort of quasi-historical romance, with no backing either of history or tradition; an artificial composition, professing to narrate the origin of the Gaedil onward from the Creation of the World (or the Flood), their journeyings, and their settlement in *their* “promised land”, Ireland. This production was a slavish copy, we might almost say a parody of the Biblical story of the Children of Israel.” “The *Liber Occupationis* is merely a quasi-learned parody of the story of the conquest of Canaan by the Israelites”; (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, xxxi; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 3, 5, 147, 239, 251; **Vol. 5**, p. 2)

Partition of Ireland – Verse XIV, quatrain 17 speaks of the division of Ireland by Érimón and Éber into twelve parts. “Division into twelve parts – another Israelite reminiscence!” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 115, 163)

Sacrifice – “Some meddler, however, older than the existing MS. tradition, oblivious of the story of the sacrifice of Isaac, assumed vaguely that the event must have been something or other in the history of the

Children of Israel ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 265)

Solomon’s Temple – “It (§184) adds one more item to the parallel that has already been drawn between the Milesian and the Hebrew history: for it makes the building of Solomon’s Temple, which practically inaugurates the history of the Hebrew kings, contemporary with the inauguration of the Milesian kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 239)

Synchronisms

Assyria – “His (Bellepares) tenth year would correspond to the 617th year of the Era of Abraham (the 15th of the Hebrew judge Ehud).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

Greece

Cecrops – “In that time of Nemed began the kingship of Athens, with Cecrops for its first king. In that time was the beginning of the reign of the Sons of Israel in Egypt.” Cecrops was king in Athens in year 458 of the Age of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 137, 195)

Philopater – “This is that Philopater who slaughtered 70,000 Jews in the time of Tigernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Medes, the

Astyages – “In his reign Nabuchodonosor burnt the Temple of Solomon, after he previously devastated Jerusalem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Medidus - “Medidus reigned for 20 years. In his reign Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Solomon’s Temple – Tthe building of Solomon’s Temple, which practically inaugurates the history of the Hebrew kings, (was) contemporary with the inauguration of the Milesian kings.” “In his (Astyages) reign Nabuchodonosor burnt the Temple of Solomon, after he previously devastated Jerusalem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 239; **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Irish, the (See: Peoples, Gaedil)

Istaevoines, the - “...Tacitus is our oldest authority (Germania, §2) that the god Tuisto had a son Mannus, from whose three sons are descended the three branches of the Germans, the Herminones, the Istaevoines, and the Ingaevones.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Itali, the – The Itali were descended from Tubal son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155, 250)

Ithier, the Tribes of – The Tribes of Ithier are recorded in the *Tenga Bith-nua* as coming from north of Mount Caucasus, and having their mouths in their breasts, 4 eyes in their backs, and their bodies being so lustful and hot that no other race could endure them. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 113) (See Also: Peoples, Fomorians)

Jews, the (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Laigin, the

Battles (See Also: Battles)

Almu - There were 9,000 of the Laigen in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Belach Mugna – “The battle of Belach Mugna, won by the Laigen against the Men of Mumu, in which Cormac mac Cuillenáin fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Carn Ucha – The battle of Carn Ucha was waged by Cellach and Conall Cáel, the 132nd kings of Ireland, to exact the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Cenn Fuait – During the reign of Níall Glundub, the 153rd king of Ireland, there was a “battle-foray on Cenn Fuait by the Foreigners against the Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Cluain Tarb – “Brían mac Ceneidig (the 148th king of Ireland) ... fell at the hands of the Laigin and of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath, in Cluain Tarb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Cormac Ua Cuinn – Cormac Ua Cuinn, the 104th king of Ireland “exacted the Boroma by force against the Laigin. Scholars and chroniclers reckon that eleven of the kings of Laigen fell at his hands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Cruachu Claenta – The battle of Cruachu Claenta was won by Labraid s. Bresal Belach against Eochu Mugmedon, the 112th king of Ireland, in resisting payment of the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

Detna – The battle of Detna was fought to resist payment of the Boroma Tribute. Illann s. Dúnlaing, king of Laigen, opposed Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. This battle and many others went against the Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Druim Dergaige – This battle took place during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. “Wherefore the plain of Mide was taken away from Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Dubchomar – Cairbre Lifechair, the 106th king of Ireland, sought to exact the Boroma Tribute and was resisted by Bresal Belach, king of Laigin. The Laigin lost the battle and the tribute was collected by Cairbre Lifechair without battle so long as he lived. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341)

Dúma Aichir – Crimthann s. Énna, king of Laigin, fought a battle against Ailill Molt to resist payment of the Boroma Tribute. The battle broke against Ailill Molt and his people were put to slaughter. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Dún Masc – “The battle of Dun Masc was waged against Laigen and it was empty after the rout of its people.” In this battle Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland, killed Ailill s. Dunlaing, king of the Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Mag nAilbe – The Laigen came to Mag nAilbe and the battle was set between them and Lugaid, the 118th king of Ireland, to resist the payment of the Boroma Tribute. The battle “broke against Lugaid and Muirchetach s. Erc and Cairbe Mór s. Níall; and in revenge for the above battle Muiredeach and Cairbre kept out of Laigen so long as they were alive.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Maistiú – Eochaid s. Erc s. Eochu, king of the Laigen waged and lost a battle against Conn Cet-Cathach, the 99th king of Ireland, to prevent the collection of the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Masca – The battle of Masca was waged by Cellach and Conall Cáel, the 132nd kings of Ireland, to exact the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Moin Mór – “The battle of Moin Mór broke with the Laigin and Connachta against Toirdelbach ua Bríain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Oca – Túathal Techtmar broke the battle of Oca “where Eochu Anchenn s. Ban-Dub Brecc, king of

Laigin, fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Tortan – Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland fought “the battle of Tortan against the Laigen, in which Mac Erca s. Ailill Molt fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal Techtmar broke 25, 26 or 27 battles against the men of Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 317, 327)

Ucha – “The Battle of Ucha, fought by Áed Allan (the 143rd king of Ireland) against the Laigen, in which all the Laigen fell, but a few.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393, 539)

Boroma Tribute - “This is that Túathal (Techtmar) who bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the crime of the slaying of his two daughters, Fithir and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin. Fithir died of shame, and Dairine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin.” Cormac ua Cuinn added to the Boroma “women of pedigree” in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dúnlang son of Énna Niad. There were forty kings by whom this tax was exacted, from the time of Túathal to the time of Finnachta s. Dunchad s. Áed Sláine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 321, 327, 329, 333, 339, 341, 349) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Descent – The Laigin are the progeny of Érimón son of Míl, and later they descend from Ugoine Mór and Loiguire Lorc (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 65, 271, 273, 275, 323, 475)

King Slaying – It may have been “the Three Red-heads” of Laigin who slew him (Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland.). “Crimthann s. Énna king of Laigin was one of the provincial kings who slew Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland. “The death of the very savage, plundering king (Congalach) by the rough Foreigners, by the rough Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 357, 553)

Kings – See: Áed ua Cernaich, Ailill s. Dúnlaing, Ailill s. Feradach, Bairnech, Bran Ardchenn, Brandub Brecc, Bresal Belach, Bron, Caelbad, CairbreNia Fer, Cerball mac Muiricáin, Cormac s. Ailill, Crimthánn s. Énna Ceinselach, Crimthánn Sciathbél, Cú Corb, Diarmait mac Murchada, Dub dá Crích, Dúnlang, Enna Censelach, Énna mac Murchada, Eochu Anchenn, Eochu mac Echach, Eochu mac Eirc, Fáelán s. Colmán, Fergus Cerrbal, Fergus Foga, Fergus ua Eogain, Finn mac Cumail, Flaithemail, Flann s. Rogellach, Illann, Labraid s. Bresal Belach, Labraid Lonn, Muiredach, Murchad, Nia mac Cormac, Nuadu Necht, Oilill s. Conall Grant, Suibne s. Congalach, Típrate Tírech

Rivalry – Cobthach Cóel Breg, the 58th king of Ireland, “gave him (Labraid Lonn) the province of the Gailian, namely Laigin. From that onward there was war between Leth Cuind and Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277)

Laigne, the – The Laigne are descended from Tigernmas. They fought the battles of Luachair Dedad and Fossad Dá Gort against Eochu Fáebarglas. The Plain of Elta of Edar (Mag nElta [Plain of Flocks] may have been named from “Elta daughter of Oes son of Uindset of the Laigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 437)

Laigse, the [Fir Laigsu Laigin] –The seven Laigse of Laigin were of the progeny of Éber son of Ír. Or, they may have descended from Airech Februd son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 97, 101)

Langobardi, the [Lombards]- According to the Frankish “Table of Nations”, they are descended from Inguo; the Gaedil fought one or more battles with them in Spain; “The Tuscans and the Lombards we know, though it is surprising to find them in Spain. ... “it is most probable that ... in the Barcu, Langobardi, and Toiseno of LG we are to see the Vaccae, Celtiberi, and Oretani, the three peoples of Spain mentioned by Orosius (I, ii. 74).” Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, fought 12 battles against them in Italy. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216; **Vol. 2**, p. 31, 43, 73, 79, 105, 132, 133; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 227, 449)

Lemnaig, the – The Lemnaig of Alba were descended from Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 67, 93)

Leth Cuinn, the

Battles

Belach Mugna – “The battle of Belach Mugna (was) won by the Laigin and Leth Cuind against the men of Mumu” during the reign of Flann, the 152nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Bri Leith – “At the end of a year (after the battle of Dúma Airchir) the nobles of Leth Cuinn assembled to exact the Boroma, and the fist-fight of Bri Leith was set against the Laigin before Ailill Molt, so that he put the Laigin under servitude thereafter and exacted the Boroma without battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Detna – Muirchertach, the 119th king of Ireland, “sent messengers to demand the Boroma, and obtained it not save by challenge of battle; so Muirchertach assembled the men of Leth Cuinn and the nobles of the progeny of Conall Earbreg s. Níall. ... The battle of Det[n]a was set between them in Brega ... It was broken against the Laigen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Dúma Aichir – Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, sought to collect the Boroma Tribute from the Laigin. “So Ailill assembled Leth Cuinn and went into Laigin. ... the battle of Dúma Aichir; it broke against Ailill Molt and his people were put to slaughter. There was a year after that without exacting the Boroma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Mag nAilbe – “The Lugaid s. Loiguire took the kingship of Ireland, and sent messengers to demand the Boroma, but obtained it not without battle. So he assembled the nobles of Leth Cuinn to exact the Boroma. The Laigen came to Mag nAilbe and the battle of Mag nAilbe was set between them. It broke against Lugaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Descended from – “As for Érimón, the leader of the expedition, of him is Leth Cuinn, i.e. the four families of Temair – Conall, Colmán, Eogan and Áed Sláine.” Óengus Tuirmech took Ireland. At him unite Leth Cuind, the Men of Alba, Dál Riata, and Dál Fíatach.” “It is at Ugoine that the Freeman of Ireland unite – Leth Cuinn and the Albanaig – because these are of Leth Cuinn, being the descendents of Fíachu Fer Mara s. Óengus Tuirmach Temraig.” “But none of those children of Ugoine left progeny save Cobthach Cóel Breg, of whom is Leth Cuinn with its subordinate peoples.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 271, 273, 275, 285, 295, 475)

Kings with Opposition – “If the king be of Leth Cuind, and have all of Leth Cuind and one province of Leth Moga he is king of Temair and of Ireland with opposition. But if he be of Leth Moga, he is not so called, unless he have all Leth Moga and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407) (See Also: Governance)

Wars of – “And further the same Cobthach (Cóel Breg) slew his son (this Loeguire’s), namely Ailill Aine; and he exiled Labraid Lonn s. Ailill s. Loiguire Lorc over sea, till he made peace with him, at the end of thirty years and gave him the province of the Gailian, namely Laigin. From that onward there was war between Leth Cuind and Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277)

Leth Moga, the – The Leth Moga are mentioned only once in LGÉ and that in connexion with the rule of kings with opposition. “If the king be of Leth Cuind, and have all of Leth Cuind and one province of Leth Moga he is king of Temair and of Ireland with opposition. But if he be of Leth Moga, he is not so called, unless he have all Leth Moga and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407, 409)

Ligmuine, the – The battle of Eibhlinne was fought by Túathal Techtmar against Elim s. Fergus s.

Dalbaind of the Ligmúine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319, 323)

Loarn, the – The people of Loarn are the progeny of Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

Ludine, the – Túathal Techtmar fought “Two battles in Corco Laide, where Mochta Manannach of the Absdanaig fell, and a slaughter of Corco Laide. For they were four brothers, Lugaid Cal, from whom are the Callraige, Lugaid Oirthé, from whom are the Corco Oirthé, Lugaid Ligairne, from whom are the Luaidne of Temair, and Lugaid Laide from whom are the Ui Corco Laide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid Cal, the (See: Peoples, Calraig)

Lugaid Corr, the (See: Peoples, Corpraige)

Lugaid Corp, the (See: Peoples, Dál Coirpre)

Lugaid Láeg, the (See: Peoples, Corco Láeg)

Lugaid Laige, the (See: Peoples, Corco Láeg)

Lugaid Luigde, the (See: Peoples, Corco Láeg)

Luigne, the [Luaigne] – The Luigne, north and south, were descended from Éber and Conmáel. Cairpre Cinn-Chait, the 90th king of Ireland, may have been descended from them. The warriors of Luaigne killed Cathair Mór, the 98th king of Ireland. Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland, “fell in Grellach Eillte, in the territory of Luigni of Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 93, 305, 331, 365, 433)

Maccabees, the – The Maccabees were slain by Antiochus (*magnus*) Epiphanes, king of Babylon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Macedonians, the – There were 18 kings of the Macedonians and the length of their reign was 150 years. The kings of Macedonia were: Alexander son of Philip, Cassander, Antipater, Antigonos, Philip, Alexander, Demetrius, Poliorcetes, Seleucus, Lysimachus, Meleagrus, Antipater, Sosthenes, Gonatas, Demetrius, Antigonos, Philippus, Perses. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Mairthine, the [Mairtini]

Battles

Cliar - Óengus Olmucach fought the battle of Cliar against the Mairthine in the territory of Corco Baiscinne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 227)

Cuirche - Óengus Olmucach fought the battle of Cuirche against the Mairthine in the territory of Corco Baiscinne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 227)

Druim Liathain – Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel waged the battle of Druim Liathain against “the Erna and the Mairthine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215)

Loch Lein – The battle of Loch Lein was fought by Conmáel son of Éber against “the Erna and the Mairthine (where Mog Ruith fell).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Móin Foichnig - The battle of Móin Foichnig in Ui Failgne was fought by Sírna Sóegalach “against the Mairtine and the Erna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243)

Reb - The battle of the Reb was fought by Tigernmas against “the Erna and the Mairthine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Sliab Calige [Cuailnge] - Óengus Olmucach fought the battle of Sliab Cailge against the Mairthine in the territory of Corco Baiscinne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 227)

Mairtini, the (See: Peoples, Mairthine)

Martra, the [Martu] – Óengus Olmucach fought the battles of Carn Richeda and Cúil Rathra in Desmumu against the Martra. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 227)

Matrach, the (See: Peoples, Dál Mathra)

Matres, the – “The plurality of Lug attested by certain continental inscriptions seems to suggest the development of one entity out of an indefinite number of elemental beings, analogous to the *Matres*, or to the fairies of modern tradition. The apparent plurality of Delbaeth may conceivably point in the same direction.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102*n*)

Medes, the

Cities – “The city of Ibitēna is apparently an echo of the name of the Median city of Ecbatana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 268)

Descent – The Medes were descended from “Madai or Meda, son of Iafeth (son of Noe), *a quo* the Medes; and eight men of the Medes took the kingship of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155, 250, 251)

Kings – “The rule of the Medes was the high-princedom after the Assyrians: they had eight kings and 255 years was the length of their reign.” “In the 140th year of the rule of the Medes the seed of Nemed came into Ireland.” “Now this is the princedom of the Medes: 45 years, and Ireland was desert during their lordship.” “The four score and five years that the Medes were in the kingship while Ireland was desert.” “Nine years, fifty, two hundreds for ruling, it is no falsehood, was the length of the rule of the Medes, fame with renown, for a time of eight of the kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 165, 189; **Vol. 4**, p. 41)

See: Arbaces, Astyages, Cardiceas, Cyaxarses, Deioces, Medidus, Phraortes, Sosarmus

Synchronisms

Arbaces, the 1st king – Muinemón s. Cas Clothach “took the (18th) kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Arbaces, the first king of the Medes.” Faildergdóit s. Muinemón was the 19th king of Ireland during the reign of Arbaces. “Thereafter Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Fínscothach took the (20th) kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233, 235)

Sosarmus, the 2nd king – “In his reign was the last king of Assyria, Baltassar son of Labashi-Marduk.” Sosarmus died during the reign of Fínnachta, the 21st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 235, 237)

Medidus, the 3rd king – “In his reign Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes.” “Slánoll s. Ollom Fotla took the (22nd) kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Madidus king of the Medes.” “Then Géde Ollgothach took the (23rd) kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Cardiceas, the 4th king – “Thereafter Fíachu Cendfinnan s. Fínnachta s. Géde Ollgothach took the (24th) kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Cardyceas king of the Medes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 239)

Deioces, the 5th king – “In the 32nd year of his reign was the battle of Lethet Lachtmuige in Dál Riata, wherein fell Starn s. Nemed at the hands of Conaing s. Faebur, seven years after the taking of Conaing’s Tower; and the expulsion of the progeny of Nemed from Ireland.” Deioces “moreover was five years in the kingship while Ireland was desert.” Berngal s. Géde Ollgothach took the (25th) kingship of Ireland and of Alba ... in the reign of Deioces king of the Medes.” “Ailill s, Slánol s. Ollom Fotla took the (26th) kingship of Ireland.” “Sírna Sóegalach took the (27th) kingship of Ireland in the reign of Deioces king of the Medes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 241, 243)

Phraortes, the 6th king – “In that year Rothechtaid s. Róán took the (28th) kingship of Ireland after the slaying of Sírna s. Díán in the reign of Fraortes king of the Medes.” “Thereafter Elim Olfínechta s. Rothechtaid took the (29th) kingship of Ireland.” “Gíallchad s. Ailill Olcháin took the (30th) kingship of Ireland.” R³ says “Or it is in the reign of Fraortes king of the Medes that Nuadu Finn Fail s. Gíallchad took the (32nd) kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 245, 247, 249)

Cyaxares, the 7th king – “It is in his reign that Nabuchodonosor was in Babylon.” “It is in the reign of Gíallchad (the 30th king of Ireland) that Phraortes king of the Medes died, and Cyaxares took the kingship of the Medes.” “In his time the Temple of Solomon was burnt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 247, 249)

Astyages, the 8th king – “In his reign Nabuchodonosor burnt the Temple of Solomon, after he previously devastated Jerusalem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 249)

Midianites, the - “The mutual slaying of “the children of Dardan and Ioph,” which does not refer to the Trojan war, as might appear at first sight, but to the destruction of the Midianites (Judges vii. 19 ff.).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 245)

Milesians, the [Sons of Míl] (See: Peoples, Gaedil)

Milhoi, the – “The inhabitants of the neighborhood of Mombasa and Zanzibar live in a life-long terror of many kinds of demons, and a hysterical “possession” by these beings is a frequent phenomenon. Among these demons there is a group of one-armed, one-legged and one-eyed spirits called *milhoi*, who are “of stealthy habits and great malevolence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260*n*) (See Also: Peoples, Fomoraig)

Muaide, the – “Oilioll Molt from the Muaid followed on, twenty years with lasting victory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 543)

Muimnig, the – “Though the gentle Muimnig say that Feidlimid was in the high-kingship, in my song I speak not of his time, for I find him not over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 559)

Muscraige, the – The Muscraige were descended from Érimón son of Míl. “... Conaire the Great and his progeny. The seed of that Conaire in Albe we have enumerated; and his seed in Ireland, Muscraige ...” “Of the progeny of Ír son of Íth are Muscraige ...” “... Cairpre Musc, from whom are the Muscraige ...” “Of the progeny of Ugoine Mór ... all the Muscraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 65, 89, 97, 285, 289, 325)

Nairne, the – Ugoine Mór partitioned Ireland among his 25 children. “The Nairne in Nar-plain, sparkling the place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Nemedians, the [Children of Nemed] (See Also: Nemed)

Arrival in Ireland – Nemed arrived in Ireland 30 years after (the plaguing of) Partholon (‘s people). “On the fifteenth, I am certain, Nemed reached the land of Ireland: On Wednesday, it was fairer for that, he landed in Inber Scéne.” “The “separation” of the Partholonians from Ireland gave a “right” to the Nemedians to take the country.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxii, xxv, xxxiv, 3; **Vol. 2**, p. 177,

185, 195, 213, 249, 250, 251, 252; **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 35, 37, 83, 121, 127, 131, 165, 169; **Vol. 4**, p. 43, 205, 255, 325; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Battles Fought

Fomorians – Nemed won three battles against the Fomoraig – Badbna in Connachta, Cnamros in Laigne, Murbolg in Dal Riada. “The story as told in the Nemedian narrative belongs to a later and less unrefined stage of society than the Partholonian version: the Fomorians are no longer the grotesque monsters depicted in the Partholonian story.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258; **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 116, 117, 123, 135, 173, 191)

Badbna – Nemed won the battle of Badbna in Connachta against the Fomoraig. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 173)

Cnamros - Nemed won the battle of Cnamros in Laigne against the Fomoraig. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173)

Conaing’s Tower – After Nemed’s death his people were oppressed with heavy taxes by the Fomorians, which led them to a final battle at Conaing’s Tower. A female spy, Relbeo, entered the Tower and reported to the Nemedians the conditions there and advised on the strategy for attack. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 116, 117, 118, 119, 123, 125, 127, 139, 141, 143, 151, 153, 155, 157, 163, 175, 183, 185, 187, 191; **Vol. 5**, p. 179, 489)

Golden Tower – “The Nemedian story begins and ends with an assault upon a tower.” “There appeared to them a tower of gold on the sea, and they all went to capture it: and all were drowned except the Nemed-octad.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 116, 119, 129, 131, 194)

Murbolg - Nemed won the battle of Murbolg in Dál Riada against the Fomoraig. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173)

Ros Fraechain – “It is Nemed who won the battle of Ros Fraechain against Gand and Sengand, two kings of the Fomoraig.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 135)

Champions of – “They had three champions, Semul s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed, Erglan s. Beoan s. Starn s. Nemed, and Fergus Red-side s. Nemed.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125)

Chieftains of – “Beothach, Iarbonel, Fergus, Art, Corb, who followed (?) without sin, Sobairche, active Dobairche, were the five chieftains of Nemed, good in strength.” Note that seven are named. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 59, 95, 108, 121, 169)

Departure from Ireland – After the battle at Conaing’s Tower, “the Nemedians are dispersed out of Ireland (¶243) into several regions (¶244-245). “They went forth, parting from Ireland, fleeing from the sickness and the taxation.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250; **Vol. 3**, p. 116, 125, 127, 143, 163)

Forts Dug – “Two royal forts were dug by Nemed in Ireland, Ráith Cimbaith in Semne, Ráith Chindech in Ui Niallain.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 123, 133, 171)

Journey of – According to Nennius, “Nimeth, a certain son of Agnomen, came to Ireland, who is said to have sailed for a year and a half upon the sea: afterwards he took harbour in Ireland, having suffered shipwreck, and he remained there for many years: and once more he put to sea with his followers and returned to Spain.” “forty-four ships had he on the Caspian for a year and a half, but his ship alone reached Ireland.” “He came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north. His tally was 34 ships, with 30 in each ship. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 121, 129, 131)

Lakebursts – “There were four lakebursts in Ireland in the time of Nemed: Loch Cal in Ui Niallain, Loch

Munreair in Luigne, Loch Dairbrech, Loch Annind in Meath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 131, 133, 171, 190, 194)

Language – “At Sru s. Esru the relationship of Partholon and Nemed and the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann and the sons of Míl of Spain unite. And each of these peoples had the Scotie language.” “Now the learned count four divisions in the Gaelic language, with four names: The Great Story, the Judgements of Nemed, the Science of Cermna, and the Science of Cano, the fourth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 119; Vol. 3, p. 129) (See Also: Languages)

Origins – The Nemedians came from the Greeks of Scythia. “A gloss in ¶247 traces the descent of the Nemedians from “Agla son of Partholon.” This person can hardly be other than the “Adna son of Bith” of whom we have already heard. (§ III).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 264; Vol. 3, p. 129)

Partition of Ireland – “But as for the 30 warriors who escaped of the children of Nemed, they divided Ireland into three parts. The three chieftains whom they had (were) Beotach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed, and Semeon s. Starn s. Nemed, and Britan Máel s. Fergus Lethderg s. Nemed. Now this was the third of Beothach, from Torinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where that battle was made, to Boand the female-formed of the hundred harbours. The third of Semeon from Boand to Belach Conglais: the third of Britan from Belach Conglais to Torinis of Mag Cetne, in the north of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 185, 187; Vol. 4, p. 255) (See Also: Partition)

Plains Cleared – Nemed cleared the timber from 12 plains: Mag Cera, Mag Eba, Mag Cuile Tolaid, and Mag Luirg in Connachta; Mag Seired in Tethba; Mag Tochair in Tir Eogain; Mag Seimne in Araide; Mag Macha in Airgialla; Mag Muirthemne in Brega; Mag Bernsa in Laighne; Leccmag and Mag Moda in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 123, 133, 135, 171, 173)

Synchronisms

Abraham – “In the 604th year of the epoch of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland: and it had dominion 400 years over Ireland.” “640 years from the birth of Abraham to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193; Vol. 3, p. 157, 159)

Assyria – “Bellepares “had been 9 years in the kingship of the world when Nemed came into Ireland.” “In the time of the latter (Manchaleus) king of Assyria” Nemed came into Ireland. Nemed died during the reign of Astacadis king of Assyria. “470 years from when Nemed came till the end of the rule of Assyria, and they had 17 kings contemporaneously with Nemed.” The expulsion of the Nemedians from Ireland happened in the reign of Deioces. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 35, 37, 137, 159, 161, 163)

Athens – “In that time of Nemed began the kingship of Athens, with Cecrops for its first king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 137)

Fir Bolg – The Fir Bolg took Ireland 200 years after Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 179)

Flood, the – “Moreover 1562 years from the Flood to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159)

Gaedil, the – “In that time further, Sru s. Esru s. Gaedel Glas was expelled from Egypt.” “Sru son of Esru was in exile in Scythia at that time, as well as his son, Eber Scot.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137)

Medes – In the 140th year of the rule of the Medes the seed of Nemed came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

Moses – Moses was born around the time of Nemed’s death. “In that same time the ten plagues were brought upon the host of Egypt, and the people of Israel were driven from Egypt into the Red Sea.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 137, 187)

Partholon – Nemed arrived in Ireland 30 years after Partholon. “The synthesists had to get rid of the Partholonians somehow, in order to clear the stage for the Nemedians; and a plague was a convenient way of wiping out that population.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 185, 195, 266; Vol. 3, p. 87, 127)

Troy - Nemed came to Ireland 2 years after the taking of Troy when Tutanés was high king of the world. Nemed came into Ireland 20 years after Troy was captured for the last time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, 23, 35)

Temair – “Liathdruim was its name under the Taking of Nemed, that is, Liath s. Laigne, who cleared the ridge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

Norsemen, the – The Norsemen established the nucleus of Dublin city at the ford near Kilmainham called Áth Cliath Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87) (See Also: Danes; Foreigners; Scandinavians)

Odarraige, the – The Odarraige were descended from Airech Februd son of Míl or Ír son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 97)

Óengus, the People of (See: Peoples, Albanaig)

Oirce, the – Óengus Olmucaid “broke 50 battles against the Cruithntuath and the Fir Bolg and the Oirce alone ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 223)

Old Saxons (See: Peoples, Saxons)

Orbraige, the - The Orbraige descend from Amorgen, or from Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 65, 67, 87, 89, 101)

Osraige, the

Battle – “The battle of Cúil Coll was broken for Diarmait at the end of a fortnight against the Men of Mumu, the Osraige, and the Gaill of Port Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Descent – The Osraige are descended from Érimón son of Míl. Or, they are descended from Ugoine Mór. “The nine cantreds of the Dessi of Mumu, and Laigin, and Osraige” descend from Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 65, 89, 271, 275, 325)

Paphlagonians, the – The Paphlagonians are descended from Rifath son of Gomer son of Iafeth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Parthians, the – Antoninus son of Seuerus Afer, fell before the Parthians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Partholonians, the (See Also: Partholon)

Battle of Slemna of Mag Itha – “In the third year thereafter, the first battle of Ireland, which Partholon won in Slemna of Mag Itha against Cichol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig.” “The settlers are attacked by mysterious beings called Fomoraig, who are defeated.” “The character of the Fomorian invasion is the crucial problem in estimating the nature of the Partholonian episode.” “The date of the battle is (a) in the third year of Partholon’s occupation (§202, 216) or (b) unspecified (§213). Keating has misunderstood the story, and has supposed that the Fomorians arrived 200 years before Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 257, 258, 259, 263, 267, 269, 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 13, 15, 73, 75, 92, 116, 117) (See Also: Peoples, Fomoraig)

Cynocephali – Partholon and his people were driven out of Ireland by the Cynocephali at the end of 550 years, “and there escaped [survived] not one of his children alive.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 197) (See Also: Peoples, Cynocephali)

Damhoctor – “Eight persons were his tally, four men and four women.” “*Damh octair* means a “troop of eight persons.” “The expression is applied to the people of Partholon in the *Dindsenchus* poem on Inber in Buada (Gwynn, M.D., iii, 418).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250, 251; Vol. 3, p. 5, 39, 63, 81, 89, 98) (See Also: Numbers, 8)

Ireland, Taking of – “Partholon took Ireland: he dwelt there 550 (or 300) years.” “On seventeen, without sorrow, Partholon came to harbour.” “Now first came *Partholomus* with 1000 persons, both men and women, and they increased till they were 4000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died, and not one remained of them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163; Vol. 2, p. 39, 193, 195, 229, 249, 267, 269; Vol. 3, p. 79, 115, 116, 117; Vol. 4, p. 205)

Journey – “I (Fintan) was here, my journey was everlasting, till Partholon reached her, from the East, from the land of the Greeks.” “On seventeen, without sorrow, Partholon came to harbour.” ¶209 discusses “His origin in Sicily (changed to “Mícil” by a confusion of Σ and M in some Greek geographical glossary, and the details of the voyage to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 213, 229, 255, 265, 267; Vol. 3, p. 5)

Version 1 - Partholon came from Sicily or Migdonia (Graecia Parva). “He had a voyage of a month to Aladacia. A voyage of nine days had he from Aladacia to Gothia. A voyage of another month had he from Gothia to Spain. A voyage of nine days had he from Spain to Ireland. On a Tuesday he reached Ireland, upon the seventeenth (or, the fourteenth, or the sixteenth) of the moon, on the kalends of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 35)

Version 2 – “He came from Sicily to Greece, a year’s journey, with no full falsehood; a month’s sailing from Greece westward, to Cappadocia. From Cappadocia he journeyed, a sailing of three days to Gothia, a sailing of a month from white Gothia, to three-cornered Spain. After that he reached Inis Fail, to Ireland from Spain: on Monday, the tenth without blemish one octad took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 63)

Lake-bursts – In the time of Partholon, “Seven lakes burst forth: Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg, Loch Cuan [Brena] and Loch Rudraige in Ulaid, Loch Decet and Loch Mesc [Mesca] and Loch Con in Connachta, and Loch Echtra in Airgialla.” “When the grave of Rudraige was a-digging, the lake there burst forth over the land.” “Four years before the death of Partholon, the burst of Brena over the land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 257, 269, 271; Vol. 3, p. 15, 19, 49, 84, 85, 92)

Lakes – “Partholon did not find more than three lakes ... in Ireland before him: Loch Fordremain in Slaib Mis <of Mumu>, Loch Lumnig on Tir Find, Loch Cera in Irrus.” “... and Findloch of Irrus Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 49, 85)

Partition – “It was the four sons of Partholon who made the first division of Ireland in the beginning.” “From Áth Cliath of Laigen to Ailech Neit, is the division of Éir. From Áth Cliath to the island of Árd Nemid, is the division of Orba. From Ailech to Áth Cliath of Medraige, is the division of Ferón. From that Áth Cliath to Ailech Neit, is the division of Fergna.” The partition contemplated is by a line east to west, along the gravel ridge called *Eisgir Riada*, which stretches from *Áth Cliath Laigen*, the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin, to *A.C. Medraige* (Clarinbridge, Co. Galway): and a line north to south from *Ailech Nēit*, the hill near Derry on which stands the imposing fortress called *Grianān Ailig*, to *Ailēn Arda Nemid*, the island of Cove in Cork Harbour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 21, 23, 87, 113)

Plague – Ireland was not discovered till Partholon found it: and he was 300 years over Ireland till the pestilence quenched him.” “... and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died, and not

one remained of them.” “520 years from the death of Partholon to the plaguing of his people.” “There came a plague upon them on the kalends of May, the Monday of Beltane; 9000 died of that plague.” The plague was seen as punishment for Partholon’s parricide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 249, 254, 255, 257, 265, 266, 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 19, 27, 29, 35, 43, 53, 92, 93, 106, 169; Vol. 4, p. 255; Vol. 5, p. 487)

Plains – In the time of Partholon, “Four plains were cleared: Mag Itha in Laigen, Mag Tuired [Mag Ethrige] in Connachta, Mag Li in Ui mac Uais, Mag Ladrand [Mag Latharna] in Dál nAraide. For Partholon found not more than one plain in Ireland before him, the Old Plain [of Elta] of Edar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 257, 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 19, 21, 49, 85)

Rivers – “Partholon did not find more than nine rivers in Ireland before him: Aba Life [Ruirthech], Lui, Muad, Slicech, Samer, Find, Modorn, Buas, and Banna.” And yet, “The place where Partholon made his choice (to settle) was at the river Dā Écond.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 39, 49, 51)

Society

Champions – “Milchu, Meran, Muinechan, the three champions.” “In Ireland itself, it is no cause for deceit, the champions whom I reckon were born” (i.e. Éir, Orba, Fergna, Ferón). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 79)

Chieftains – “Four chieftains strong came Partholon: himself, and Laiglinne his son, ... Slanga and Rudraige, the two other sons of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269; Vol. 3, p. 9)

Druids – The three druids of Partholon were that [Eolas], Fis, Fochmarc [Fochmore] (“Consolidation, Knowledge, Enquiry”). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 90, 91)

Husbandmen – The seven husbandmen of Partholon were: “Tothacht and Tarba, Imus [Eochair] and Aitechbel [Eatachbel], Cuil [Cuail] and Dorca [Dorcha] and Dam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27)

Leech – “Of his company was Bacorp, the leech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27)

Merchants – “Of his company were his two merchants, Iban [Bibal] and Eban [Bibal]. Iban first got gold in Ireland and Eban got cattle and kine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 59, 95, 109)

Ploughmen – “Of his company were his two ploughmen, Rimead the tail-ploughman and Tairrle the head-ploughman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 55, 61, 94)

Poet – “Of his company was Ladru the poet.” “The poet’s name, Ladru, gives us one more link between the Partholon and Cessair story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 94)

Sage – “Bacorb Ladra, who was a sound sage, he was Partholon’s man of learning.” Note that this is a joining of the names of the leech and the poet. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 59)

Steward – “Beoil [Breoir] the steward of Partholon, he it is who first made a guesting-house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 25)

Synchronisms

Abraham – Partholon came to Ireland “in the 60th year of the age of Abraham.” “Other historians believe that it was in the 7th year of the age of Abraham that Partholon took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 257, 269; Vol. 3, p. 3, 21, 27, 29, 31, 93)

Assyria – “The lifetime of 17 (or 12) kings of the world did the seed of Partholon spend in Ireland.

Semiramis, Ninyas, Arius, Aralius, Xerxes, Armamitres, Belochus, Baleus, Altada, Mamitus, Spherus, Manchaleus, Mamitus, Sparetus, Astacadis, Amintes, Ascaidias, Pantacer, Bolochus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 31, 33, 37, 93, 96, 97)

Creation – “There were 2608 years from the beginning of the world to the coming of Partholon into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 19)

Flood, the – Partholon took Ireland 300 (278, 311, 312 or 1002) years after the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 177, 185, 195, 197, 267, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 84, 88, 96, 167; **Vol. 4**, p. 255; **Vol. 5**, p. 487, 567)

Moses – “Others say that it was at the end of two years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea” that Partholon came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21)

Nemed – “Now Ireland was waste thereafter, for a space of thirty years after Partholon, till Nemed son of Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia came thither.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 127, 169; **Vol. 4**, p. 43; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Sons of Míl – The sons of Míl left Scythia and arrived in Egypt. “That was at the end of 1,354 years after the first Taking of Ireland by Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Pelorians, the - “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania ... to the island of Crete, to the shore of the Pelorians ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25)

Pentarchs, the (See: Peoples, Provincials)

Persians, the [Elamites]

Ancestry – “They were of the seed of Elam son of Shem son of Noe, and they were called Elamites till the time of Perseus son of Jove: but Persians from that onward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 41, 83) (See Also: Peoples, Elamites)

Angels – “The legend of the Fall of the Angels ... is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism, quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiamat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Babylonian Captivity – “... after the slaying of Belshazzar, and after the capture of Babylon by Cyrus the Great, son of Darius, until he released the Captivity from the Babylonian bondage; for it is Cyrus who freed them, and Belshazzar who imprisoned them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 85)

Battles – “Alexander the Great, son of Philip, broke the battle in which Darius the Great, son of Arsames, fell, the last prince of the Persians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 85)

Kings – “Twelve kings had they in the lordship. They spent 230 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 41, 43, 205, 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 85, 575)

See: Arias Ochi, Artaxerxes Longimanus, Artaxerxes Memnon, Artaxerxes Ochus, Cambyses, Cyrus, Darius the Great, Darius Nothus, Mardochius, Nabuchodonosor, Pisear, Sapor, Sogdianus, Xerxes

Synchronisms

Chaldeans, the – “In the end of the rule of the Chaldeans, the Fir Bolg came into Ireland: Baltassar, the last ruler of the Chaldeans, was then king of the world. The kingdom of the Persians thereafter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35)

Egyptians, the – After the 42 year reign of Amasis, there was a “Persian dynasty passed over, covering 111 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Gaedil, the – “Bres Rí s. Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Nabuchodonosor king of the Persians; and Cambyses s. Cyrus was king at the same time as Bres.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249)

Medes, the – “The lordship of the Persians then, after the Medes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 41)

Túatha Dé Danann, the – “The Persians were in the high kingship of the world when the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland; in the last year of the reign of Cambyses son of Cyrus son of Darius they came.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

Philistines, the

Athenians – The Philistines were in battle with the Athenians who were aided by the Túatha Dé Danann. “For the Túatha Dé Danann used to fashion demons in the bodies of the Athenians, so that they used to come to battle every day.” The Philistines were advised by their druid to “take skewers of hazel and quicken” to the battle and to “thrust those skewers behind the necks of the men” that they killed. “After that the Philistines assembled together to slay the Túatha Dé Danann,” who then fled to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 139, 139n, 141, 304, 305)

Samson - Samson killed the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 209)

Picts, the (See Also: Peoples, Cruithne, Scots)

Agathyrsi, the - “That some learned glossator should identify the Picts with the Agathyrsi was inevitable, in view of Vergil’s *Picti Agathyrsi* (Aen. Iv 146) taken in connexion with the *Pictos Gelonos of Georg.* ii 115.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145)

Crimthann Sciathbél – In ¶472, “The king appointed over S. Laigin was Crimthann Sciathbél: an interpolator inserted here an irrelevant story about the connexion of this personage with the Cruithne or Picts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 140)

Druid – See: Drostan

Kings – “The names (“Dobar” and “Iardobar”) read like the couplets of Pictish kings found in the *Chronicle of the Picts and Scots*, apparently indicating monarchs who impersonate pairs of dioscuric divinities: Pant, Urpant; Leo Urleo; Gant, Urgant; etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 192, 192n)

Kings of Alba – See: Berngal, Cal, Cathluan, Cé, Cinaed mac Alpin, Cinid, Cint, Circinn, Conmáel, Constantine, Cú Chuarain, Denbecan, Eru, Eru Aile, Éterscéal Mor, Fecir, Fet, Fib, Fidaich, Findláech mac Rúaidrí, Flocaid, Fortrenn, Gant, Gart, Gede Ollgudach, Gest, Gest Gurcich, Gnith, Got, Grid, Gub, Guidid Gaed Brechnach, Leo, Luath, Máel-Coluim mac Donnchada, Mund, Olfinechta, Pont [Pant], Ru, Ru Aile, Ugoine Mór, Uip, Urcal, Urcind, Urcint, Urfecir, Urfet, Urgant, Urgart, Urganth, Urrid, Urleo, Urmund, Urpont [Urpant], Uruip

Matriarchy - “Interpolation C is an aetiological myth, designed to explain the matriarchal basis of Pictish society.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145)

Pictish Interpolations – “These elements in the text, as it has been transmitted to us, are culled from a *Chronicle of the Picts*, fragments of which are scattered not only through this document, but through others as well, as for example, the Irish version of the History of Nennius. They have been collected by

Skene (*Chronicles of the Picts and Scots*, Edinburgh, 1867).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143)
(See Also: Authors, Skene)

Interpolation A – Interpolation A deals with the *Story of Árd Lemnachta*. The story tells of a milk-trick where milk was either an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, or a means of destroying them, because the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies. “We may remove *unde Cath Árd Lemnachta* from this early text as a gloss, as is suggested by the Latin tag introducing it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143, 144, 175, 177)

Interpolation B - “That some learned glossator should identify the Picts with the Agathyrsi was inevitable, in view of Vergil’s *Picti Agathyrsi* (Aen. Iv 146) taken in connexion with the *Pictos Gelonos of Georg.* ii 115. The latter identification, expressed by the genealogical statement *clanda Geloin mac Ercoil*, is probably the earlier; the insertion of the Agathyrsi, unknown to R², being presumably due to someone who was unaware, or had forgotten, that Agathyrsus and Gelonos were two different sons of Hercules, so that their descendants, though cognate, should not have been identified.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145)

Interpolation C – “Interpolation C is an aetiological myth, designed to explain the matriarchal basis of Pictish society, while at the same time claiming for the Gaedil an ancestral hold over Pictland, giving to the Dálriadic colonists a title to the region of Scotland which they had occupied and Gaelicized.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145)

Interpolation D – “This catalogue of Pictish kings is an excerpt from the *Pictish Chronicle*, edited from a Paris MS. by Skene. The form in which it has reached our scribes is an interesting example of progressive corruption.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145)

Pictland – “Twice 18 of the soldiers of Thrace came on an expedition to the sons of Míl, that is, inspired by the fame of the glory of the expedition: so that they came into a league with the sons of Míl: and elders had promised them that they should attain to a territory along with them, if they themselves should take land. For that reason the Gaedil attacked by force the land where the Cruithne are. Now these soldiers came from Thrace into Pictland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71; Vol. 5, p. 145)

Scots, the – “The Scots are the same as the Picts, so called from their painted body.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165) (See Also: Peoples, Scots)

Tatoos - “The Scots are the same as the Picts, so called from their painted body, {as though *scissi*}, inasmuch as they are marked with an impression of a variety of devices by means of iron needles and ink.” “The sentence beginning *Phoeni autem* is a further interpolation, interrupting the remarks about the Scots. Their identification with the tattooed Picts in this passage is contrary to all the orthodoxy of the LG tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165, 256)

Title – “... the presumably Pictish title *Brude*, whatever it may mean.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 147)

Provincials, the [Pentarchs] – “Though the Provincials of Ireland might have equal power, they should not have equal right with his (Túathal Techmar) own descendants for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 581)

Battles – “Fíachu Finnoilches took the (93rd) kingship of Ireland for a space of 15 years, in the reign of Nerua; till he fell at the hands of Elim s. Conrai of the Fir Bolg, on Mag Bolg, after the Provincials of Ireland had picked a quarrel with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307)

Kings – See: Ailill mac Mata, Bres s. Eochu Feidlech, Cairbre Nia Fer son of Ros, Conchobor mac Nessa, Conchobor s. Cathdub, Conrach mac Derg, Cúroí son of Dáire, Deda s. Sin, Eochu mac Conrach, Eochu mac Dáiri, Eochu mac Echach Doimléin, Eochu mac Luchta, Eogan mac Ailella Érann, Febal, Fergus, Lothar s. Eochu Feidlech, Nár s. Eochu Feidlech, Tigernach Tétbannach

Queens - See: Medb

Partition – “Three hundred years, lasting the partition, till the Provincials came, five men without Faith in Christ divided the Ireland of Ugoine.” “The division of the Provincials, sons of Coll, the division of Mug Nuadat and of Conn; more noble than all the divisions, for he was a king, the sons of Ugoine divided it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 469)

Provinces

Connachta – “Ailill mac Mata in Connachta.” “And Ailill s. Mata of Mumu over Connachta, with Medb.” “Conrach mac Derg over Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 301, 311)

Laigen [Gailian, Province of the] – “Coirpre Nia Fer over the province of the Gailian in Temair of Brug Niad. That is why Coirpre Nia Fer is called king of Temair.” “Eochu mac Doimlein of the Domnann over Laigen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 301, 311)

Mumu¹ – “Cúroí and Eochu mac Luchta over Mumu.” “And Deda s. Sin s. Daire s. Ailill ... was over Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 301)

Mumu² – “And Tigernach Tétbannach s. Daire s. Ailill of the Érann, etc. over the other Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Mumu, Greater – “Eochu mac Dairi over Greater Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Mumu, South – “Eogan mac Ailella Erann over South Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Ulaid – “Conchobor mac Nessa over Ulaid.” “Conchobor s. Cathdub s. Congal Cláiringnech over the Ulaid.” “Fergus, Febal, and Eochu mac Conrach in joint rule over Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 301, 311)

Submission to Túathal Techtmar – “Then the Assembly of Temair was convened by Túathal Techtmar (95th king of Ireland), and the Provincials of Ireland came together to Temair; these are the Provincials who came there, Fergus, Febal, and Eochu mac Conrach in joint rule over Ulaid, and Eogan mac Ailella Erann over South Mumu, and Conrach mac Derg over Connachta, and Eochu mac Dairi over Greater Mumu, and Eochu mac Doimlein of the Domnann over Laigen. They gave then sureties of sun and moon and every power over Heaven and Earth that though the Provincials of Ireland might have equal power, they should not have equal right with his own descendants for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Synchronisms

Christ – “This was the time in which Christ was born (during the reign of Eterscéil, the 84th king of Ireland) ... The Provincials thereafter, Conchobor s. Fachtna, Coirpre Nia Fer, Tigernach Tétbannach, Cú Roí s. Dáire, Ailill s. Mata.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 301)

Conaire Mór – “This is the beginning of the reign of Conaire Mór (the 86th king of Ireland), the time of the Provincials, Conchobor s. Cathdub s. Congal Cláiringnech over the Ulaid, and Cairpre Nia Fer s. Ros Rúad over the Laigin ... And Deda s. Sin s. Daire s. Ailill ... was over Mumu. And Tigernach Tétbannach s. Daire s. Ailill of the Erann, etc., over the other Mumu. And Ailill s. Mata of Mumu over Connachta, with Medb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Eochu Feidlech – “As for Eochu Feidlech (82nd king of Ireland), it is in his time that the Provincials came, Conchobor and Cairbre, Cú Roí and Eochu s. Luchta, and Ailill, and Medb d. Eochu Feidlech, and the three Finds of Emain, his three sons, Bres and Nár and Lothar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol.**

5, p. 325)

Fir Bolg – The Fir Bolg were in [those islands] till the time of the Provincials over Ireland, till the Cruithne drove them out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 23, 35, 82, 111, 173)

Ugoine Mór – “Some say that Ugoine took the (56th) kingship of all Europe, and divided Ireland into 25 shares. Ireland was thus divided for 300 years, till the Provincials came, namely, Conchobor and Cúroí and Eochu mac Luchta and Ailill mac Mata.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 469)

Quirites, the – The Quirites were descended from Ianus, the first king to take over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Rhegini, the – The Rhegini are descended from Aschenez son of Gomer son of Iafeth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 153)

Rhodii, the – The Rhodii are descended from Dodanim son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. They settled the islands of the Torrian Sea. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Robogdii, the – “Ptolomy knew of a people somewhere in the north east corner of Ireland called *Robogdii*, and it was suggested long ago (G.H. Orpen, *Journal R.S.A.I.*, 1894, p. 117) that there may be some connexion between this name and *Roboc* (son of Matan Munremar).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190)

Romans, the

Ancestry

Eperus - The Romans were descended from “Eperus, of the seed of Tubal of the race of Iafeth, *a quo* the Epirotae, and from whom sprang Ianus, king of the Epirotae. He is the first king who took over the Romans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Ibath – “Magog had two sons, Ibath and Baath. From Ibath afterwards came the rulers of the Romans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 167)

Romanus – “All the versions (of the Frankish Table) agree in assigning Romanus, Britones, Francus, and Alamannus, the Romans of Central Gaul, Britons (of Brittany), Franks, and Alemanni, the four peoples who in or about the time when the table was drawn up were under the domination of the Frankish King Chlodwig, to Istio or Isacon, the third of three brothers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216, 253)

Cruithne, the – “The Cruithne came from the land of Thracia ... They went afterwards over Roman territory to Frankish territory, and founded a city there, called Poitiers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 179)

Kings - See: Adrianus, Alanus, Alexander², Anastasius I, Anastasius II, Antoninus, Antoninus Commodus, Antoninus Pius, Aurelianus, Arcadius, Carus, Claudius^{1,2,3}, Constans, Constantine, Constantine III, Constantinus^{1,2}, Constantius, Decius, Diadumenianus, Diocletianus, Domitian, Domitianus, Florianus, Gaius Caligula, Galba, Galerius, Gallienus, Gallus, Gordianus Gratianus, Hadrian, Heluius, Heracleon, Heraclius, Herculianus, Honorus, Ianus, Ionitis, Iouianus, Iulianus^{1,2}, Iulius Caesar, Iustinus Minor, Iustinus Senior, Iustinianus, Iustinianus Minor, Leo, Leo II, Leo III, Lucius Commodus, Marcus Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, Martina, Mauricius, Maximianus, Maximinus^{1,2,3}, Nero, Nerua, Octavianus Augustus, Opilius Macrimus, Otho, Philippicus, Philippus³, Phocas, Picus, Piso, Probus, Saturn, Seuerus Afer, Tacitus, Theodosius, Theodosius III, Tiberius III, Tiberius Caesar, Tiberius Constantinus, Titus, Traianus, Valens, Valentinianus, Valerianus, Vitellius, Volusianus, Zeno

Synchronisms – “That such a list, of 158 monarchs, extending from the misty past when “Ninus son of Belus” flourished in Mesopotamia, down to the later Roman emperors, could have been preserved in Ireland as a historical record, is obviously inconceivable.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 414, 567, 571, 575, 577)

Anastasius – “Muircertach mac Erca was then over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Anastasius II – “Loingsech mac Aengusa was then in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

Claudius – “His contemporary was Conaire Mór over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Claudius – “Conn Cet-chathach was over Ireland at the same time as Claudius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Constantine the Great – “Constantine was a contemporary of Cormac mac Airt in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Constans – “The sons of Áed Sláine on Ireland at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Constantinus – “Conall Cael and Cellach son of Máel-Coba in the kingship over Ireland at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Diocletianus, Maximinus, Herculianus – “Art mac Cuinn was over Ireland at the time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Heraclius – “Domnall mac Áeda” over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Iulius Caesar - “Eochu Fiedlech took the 82nd kingship of Ireland for a space of 12 years in the reign of Iulius Caesar, the first king of the Romans, till he fell in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 573)

Iustinianus – “Diarmait mac Cerbaill over Ireland at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Iustinus – “Áed mac Ainmirech in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Leo – “Oilioll Molt was then over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Leo II – “Sechnasach mac Blathmaic in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Leo III – “Fergal mac Máile-Duin over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

Mauricius – “Áed Uairidnach and Suibne mac Colmain over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Octavianus Augustus - In the 41st year of Octavianus Augustus, “Christ, the Son of God, was born. For 15 years he was a contemporary with Christ.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Philippus and Decius – Feidlimid Rechtmar was contemporary with them. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Theodosius – “In the 10th year of the reign of Theodosius Patrick came into Ireland. ... That was the 4th year of Loinguire mac Néill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Tiberius III – “Cennfaelad mac Blaithmaic over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Tiberius Caesar – “In his (Tiberius) 18th year Christ was crucified.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Tiberius Constantinus – “Áed Slaine and Colmán Rimed over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Titus and Vespasianus – Lugaid Riab nDerg was over Ireland at the same time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Zeno – “Lugaid son of Loiguire was over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Titles – “The rule of the Romans then, the last world empire. It is not so easy to reckon in their ranks and their grades, so many are their consuls, *conditores*, legates, *comites*, dictators, patricians, satraps, lictores, duces, and *centuriones*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Santals, the – “The demonic Ghormuhas, who enter into the folklore of the aboriginal Santals of Chhota Nagpur, have a close analogy to the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260)

Saxons, the

Ancestry – The Saxons were descended from “Saxus son of Negua son of Alainius.” Or, they are from I bath son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe. A third account, according to the Frankish “Table of Nations” says, “To Erminius the Frankish Table assigns the Goths, the Walagoths or Goths of Italy, the Vandals, the Gepidae, and the Saxons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157, 167, 216)

Battles

Diarmait mac Cormaic – “Diarmait mac Cormaic was slain by the Saxons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Henry – “Henry king of the Saxons, that is, Fitz-Empress, came into Ireland, and returned again.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Nemedians - “As for Fergus Redside and his son, Britain Máel of whom are all the Britons in the world, they took Moin Conain and filled with their progeny the great island, *Brittania Insula*: till Hengist and Horse, the two sons of Guictglis, King of the Old Saxons, came and conquered them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 127, 149, 206)

Picts – “It is out of the sons of Míl themselves that Cruithnechán son of Ing (*sic*) went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 185)

Rúaidri mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair – “The Saxons came into Ireland and Ireland was ravaged by them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tairdelbach ua Briain – “The battle of the Saxons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Kings - See: Caindile, Guictglis, Henry

Daughter of – “Aine daughter of the king of the Saxons (Caindile), wife of the king of Ulaid, mother of Tibraide Tirech, from whom are the Freemen of Dal Araide” escaped from Elim son of Conrai, the 94th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 483)

Scandinavians, the – “The tomb-robbing attributed to the three sons of In Dagda is a piece of rationalizing, their names already having become connected with the mounds in the *Brug na Bōinne*

cemetery. These were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by

Scandinavian raiders, if we may accept testimony transmitted to us by the “Four Masters.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 307) (**See Also:** Danes, Foreigners, Norsemen)

Scots, the [Feni, Gaedil, Goths, Scoitiziani, Scoti]

Ancestry - “Rifath Scot from whom are the Scots.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37, 153; **Vol. 2**, p. 47; **Vol. 3**, p. 5)

Fene, the - They are called Feni from Feinius Farsaid.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 165; **Vol. 2**, p. 53, 87) (**See Also:** Peoples, Fene)

Gaedil, the - “So from that Scota the Gaedil are called Scots, [and the name *Feni* is given to them from Feinius, and *Gaedil* from Gaidel Glas].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 53, 87) (**See Also:** Peoples, Gaedil)

Hibernia - “It is called Scotia also, because it is inhabited by the nations of the Scots.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 165)

Language - “Now it is Rifaith Scot who brought the Scotie language from the Tower. For he was one of the eight chief leaders who were at the building of the Tower of Nemrod.” “But this is how it was, that it is Feinius Farsaid who was one of the sixteen men most learned [and of highest degree] of the seed of Rifaith Scot, who brought the Scotie language from the Tower.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 47) (**See Also:** Language)

Naming - “Some say that the reason why she was called “Scota” was that “Scot” was her husband’s name, and “Scots” the name of the people from whom he came; *unde dicitur* “Scotus” and “Scota.” “The Scoti are named from Scota, daughter of Pharaoh King of Egypt, who was wife to Nelius: They are called Feni from Feinius Farsaid.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 39, 165, 256; **Vol. 2**, p. 3, 41, 49, 87)

Picts, the - “The Scots are the same as the Picts, so called from their painted body, {as though *scissi*}, inasmuch as they are marked with an impression of a variety of devices by means of iron needles and ink.” According to Macalister, their identification with the tattooed Picts is contrary to all the orthodoxy of the LG tradition (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, 165, 256) (**See Also:** Peoples, Cruithne, Picts)

Scoitiziani, the - “This is the reason why Feinius Farsaid acquired bardism, for that every one who was of the chieftains with him was distressed that the community of which they were, the Scoitiziani, its history had gone to loss in the hands of the elders of the Greeks. So that to find the history of the Scots, from which he was sprung, that he came to learn bardism.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 53)

Scythians, the - “I (Macalister) take it that the Scythian episode is an etymological invention (Scots = Scythians).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 13, 141) (**See Also:** Peoples, Scythians)

Scythians, the (**See Also:** Peoples, Gaedil)

Ancestry

Baath - “Others say that Baath was a son of Ibath s. Gomer s. Iafeth, and from him are the Gaedil and the people of Scythia.” Or, “Baath s. Magog s. Iafeth, of him are the Gaedil and the people of Scythia.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 45)

Feinius Farsaid - “As for Baath (s. Magog), his son was Feinius Farsaid, father of the Scythians.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155, 167)

Goths, the - “The identification of the Goths and the Gaedil follows from the historical sojourn of the former, and the legendary sojourn of the latter, in the land of the Scythians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 252) (See Also: Peoples, Goths)

Iafeth – “From Iafeth is the north east, Scythians, Armenians, and the peoples of Asia Minor, and the colonists and nations of all Europe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 167)

Magog - “Magog, of him are the men of Scythia and the Goths, that is, the Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 250)

Battles - “There is a cross-fighting between the Scythian kings and the Gaelic leaders, involving the usual royal vendetta, which continues through several generations. At last Refloir son of Refill, the Scythian king is killed: R¹ says by Agnomain, fifth in descent from Sru; R² says by Míl, the father of the “Milesian” leaders. ... In expiation for the crime, the Gaedil are exiled from Scythia.” Massagetae, the Scythian, fought and killed Cyrus in battle in 529 B.C. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 19, 23, 45, 93, 128, 129, 136, 156, 157; Vol. 4, p. 43, 83)

Cessair - The name of Cessair’s foster-father, Saball s. Nionuall, may link him with “the warring kings in Scythia, for whom no terrestrial identification, either in history or in recorded mythology, can be suggested.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 168)

Chieftains – “Agnomain s. Tat, he was the Gaedil chieftain who came out of Scythia.” “In Verse XIII, the course of the Scythian vendetta follows exactly the lines of R¹. There is, however, a divergence in the matter of the leaders of the Gaedil after their banishment: they are specified as Agnomain with his sons Allot and Lamfhind, and Eber, with his sons Caicher and Cing: here the poem differs from all the prose texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 77, 156) (See Also: Society, Chieftains)

Cities and Towns – “Wherefore the Scythians of Armenia have towns Olybama and Arsa Ratha and the like.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 212) (See Also: Cities and Towns)

Descendants – The Irish people “are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman resident in Egypt, who was banished after the drowning of Pharaoh’s army in the Red Sea.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4)

Exile (See: Peoples, Gaedil, Journey)

Greeks of Scythia – “Why are the Gaedil called the Greeks of Scythia, seeing that fundamentally they are not of the seed of Nemed son of Agnomain? They are of the people of Scythia, for they are of the seed of Feinius Farsaid, who had the principedom of Scythia. However, he had not the kingdom of Scythia, but its principedom: and as they are the progeny of Gomer, the Gaedil are called Greeks. We find it hard to disconnect them from Gomer on that account.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Kin-Murder – “... the kin-murder of the progeny of Nenual and of Nel ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 45, 157) (See Also: Kin-Murder)

Kings - See: Agnomain, Boamain, Breogan, Eber Scott, Feinius Farsaid, Míl, Nel, Nenual, Noemius, Noinel, Ogamain, Refill, Refloir, Tat

Princess – “The marriage of Míl to the Scythian princess Seng is unknown to ∞ R² or to any of his interpolators.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 136)

Scots, the – “I (Macalister) take it that the Scythian episode is an etymological invention (Scots = Scythians), at first quite independent of the LG canon; it went through several modifications during its separate existence, and at last was incorporated, in two different versions, by the two traditions which culminated in R¹ and R².” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 3, 141) (See Also: Peoples, Scots)

Septs, the (See Also: Peoples, Clann)

Septs of Erann – “There unites the kinship of the families, the people of Conn, the sept of Erann.” “He is Fiachu with scores of descendants, from whom are the many septs of Erainn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 473)

Septs of Sliab Fuirri – The families of the progeny of Bethach s. Iarbonel Faith s. Nemed included the septs of Sliab Fuirri. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163)

Seres, the [Chinese] – “In *Cirord*, remembering that *c* before *i* is pronounced soft in such names, I [Macalister] am inclined to identify the land of the Seres or Chinese.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 146)

Sethites, the – The Sethites were the descendants of Seth, son of Adam. God commanded them not to intermarry with the Cainites and their disobedience of that injunction was the cause of the Flood. In the time of Yârêd [Jarad], the Sethites mixed with the Cainites. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 4, 218, 237, 241)

Siculi, the – The Siculi descended from “Elissa *a quo* Aetolia” son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Sid-folk, the – “Though they say here in various ways, false men of history, that the people of the curses (the Túatha Dé Danann), of the dwellings, were *sid*-folk, the belief is displeasing to Christ.” ((source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 241)

Sirens, the – The Gaedil “held their peace for three weeks, upon the Caspian Sea, by reason, of the crooning of the Sirens, until Caicher the druid delivered them.” “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crews, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus by Homer: the druid, Caicher, who invents this precautionary expedient, is merely a compound of the seer Calchas of Troy and the sorceress Circe, to whose suggestion it is ascribed by Homer.” “Earlier texts merely say that the Sirens caused the mariners to sleep; that they subsequently devoured them is left to be understood; but it is set forth in black and white by O’Clerigh and Keating.” “The transfer of the Sirens to that (Caspian) sea is a bold stroke of originality!” “The tale of the Sirens was borrowed from R²: but this has been upset by a too eager glossator, who as usual wrote the story in his own words without waiting to see whether the document had it already.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1, 5, 7, 21, 43, 69, 71, 75, 101, 138, 146, 162; Vol. 4, p. 300)

Sodomites, the – “... the cry of the sin of the Sodomites ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 85)

Sogains, the – The seven Sogains were descended from Éber son of Ír. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 101)

Sons of God, the (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Sons of Israel, the (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Sons of Mil (See: Peoples, Gaedil)

Sordi, the (See: Peoples, Sordones)

Sordones, the [Sordi] – “A further clue might be offered to Narbo (= Narbonne), forty miles south of which town were people called Sordones or Sordi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 131)

Ten Tribes, the (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Thebans, the – “The Thebans governed Egypt at that time; 140 years was the length of their lordship.” This was at the time of Abraham’s birth which was in the 23rd year of the reign of Ninus son of Belus.

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 29) (See Also: Peoples, Egypt)

Thracians, the

Ancestry – The Thracians were descended from Thiras son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 150)

Pictland – “Twice 18 of the soldiers of Thrace came on an expedition to the sons of Mil, that is, inspired by the fame of the glory of the expedition: so that they came into a league with the sons of Mil: and elders had promised them that they should attain to a territory along with them, if they themselves should take land. For that reason the Gaedil attacked by force the land where the Cruithne are. Now these soldiers came from Thrace into Pictland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71)

Thuringians, the - According to the Frankish “Table of Nations” the Thuringians were descended from Inguo. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Toisi, the – Óengus Olmucach fought twelve battles against the Toisi. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 223)

Trojans, the

Amazons – “In the history of Dares <Phrygius> it is related that Penthesilea (queen of the Amazons) was on the side of the Trojans in fighting against the Greeks, so that she fell by the hands of Pyrrhus son of Achilles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161) (See Also: Alliances)

Brutus – “In this interpolation, further, Lug is credited with three sons, Ainnli (= one of the three sons of Uisnech), Cnu Deroil (= Crom Deroil, a druid appearing in the tale called *Mesca Ulad*), and Abartach, who, we are told further, is father of a lady called Sabrann (=, if anything, the river Severn) by the wife of “Alexander son of Priam”, with whom we enter the thicket of nonsense about Brutus and the Trojans with which early British history used to be pestered.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 102)

Dardan and Ioph – “R³ interpolates the mutual slaying of “the children of Dardan and Ioph”, which does not refer to the Trojan war, as might appear at first sight, but to the destruction of the Midianites (Judges vii. 19 ff.): *Dardan* and *Epha* appear in the Latin version of the account of the family from which this people is said to have descended (Gen. xxv. 3,4).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 245)

Túath Fidga, the – “The Túath Fidga, a people of the Britons, who were in the Fotharta” used poisoned iron weapons in the battle of Árd Lemnachta which was fought against Crimthann Sciathbél and the Cruithne. Drostan, a druid of the Cruithne, devised a remedy against the Túath Fidga and their poisoned weapons. “According to the version of the *Story of Árd Lemnachta* in R¹, the milk-trick was not an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, but a means of destroying them; the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies.” “We mark the “poisoned irons” of the Túath Fidga as likewise glossarial; they are unknown to Min.” The Túath Fidga were all slain at the battle of Árd Lemnachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143, 144, 175, 177, 179, 181)

Túath Loiguire, the – The Túath Loiguire descended from Amorgen s. Míl on Loch Erne at Daiminis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 87)

Túath Tuirbi, the – The Túath Tuirbi were descended from Éber s. Míl. “No prohibition was the counsel for the warriors of Túath Tuirbe; Conall slew Áed Slaine, Áed Slaine slew Suibne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 93, 103, 537)

Túatha Dé Danann, the – “The Partholon-Nemed tales form a single group, corresponding to the Fir Bolg-Túatha Dé Danann tales; the pairs are doublets of one another, although redactional interference has obscured their mutual relations.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 251)

Alliances

Marriage

Fir Bolg – Tailltiu, queen of the Fir Bolg, wife of Eochu mac Eirc, “settled in Tailltiu, and slept with Dui Dall of the Túatha Dé Danann: and Cian son of Dian Cecht, ... gave her his son in fosterage, namely, Lug.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 115, 117, 149, 179)

Fomorians – Lug was the son of Eithne, daughter of Balor king of the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 117, 149, 179,)

Military

Athenians – The Túatha Dé Danann played a role with their magic in the battles between the Athenians and the Philistines. The Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the dead Athenians so that they could fight again the next day. To kill these demons the Philistines drove skewers of hazel and quicken behind the necks of the Athenians so that they became heaps of worms. “After that the Philistines assembled together to slay the Túatha Dé Danann” who fled from Greece to Dobur and Urdoabar in Alba. “K, ... rewrites the passage to make the reader understand that the friendly aid of the TDD was not forthcoming till the Athenians were nearly extinguished.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 93, 94, 139, 139*n*, 141, 304)

Ancestry

Bethach – “Bethach s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed, his seed went into the northern islands of the world to learn druidry and heathenism and devilish knowledge, so that they were expert in every art, and they were afterwards the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 151, 155, 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 107, 141, 165, 167, 169, 215, 247, 249, 292, 294)

Greeks, the – “But in the book *De Subternis*, others say that the Túatha Dé Danann were poets of the Greeks, and that it was their power that they should sail together on the seas without vessels.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155)

Nemed – “The progeny of Nemed (were) the Gaileoin, Fir Domnann, Fir Bolg and Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 163, 255)

Sru – “At Sru s. Esru the relationship of Partholon and Nemed and the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann and the sons of Míl of Spain unite.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 129)

Tat – “At Tat son of Tabairm all of the Túatha Dé Danann, as an *élite*, first unite.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 159)

Battles

Life – “The Sons of Míl fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in shapes of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry.’ (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 75)

Mag Tuired¹ – “Parts of LGE’s account of the arrival of the Túatha Dé Danann were added to the Old Irish tale *Cath Maige Tuired* (“The Battle of Mag Tuired”) in order to anchor it within a larger context.” “The Nemedian story begins and ends with an assault upon a tower. Now the parallel Túatha Dé Danann story shows us the reign of Nuadu, the great god who was their leader, beginning and ending with a battle on a place or places called Mag Tuired, “the Plain of the Towers.” This cannot be an accident: the two stories must be different aspects of the same body of folklore.” “The usual identification of the site of the first battle of Mag Tuired is in the neighbourhood of Cong.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 259; **Vol. 3**, p. 119; **Vol. 4**, p. 80, 93, 143, 173, 215)

Fir Bolg – “They were a long time fighting that battle. At last it broke against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and 100,000 (or, 1,100) of them were slain.” The king Eochu mac Eirc was slain in the battle. “The Fir Bolg fell in that battle all but a few, and they went out of Ireland in flight from the Túatha Dé Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra and other islands besides. [It was they who led the Fomoraig to the second battle of Mag Tuired.]” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 1, 11, 21, 23, 33, 35, 51, 53, 78, 109, 111, 143, 147, 173, 201, 215)

Túatha Dé Danann – The Túatha Dé Danann defeated the Fir Bolg but, Nuadu, the king was mutilated in the battle, losing his arm. Nuadu thereafter “is consequently disqualified from sovereignty (a fact tacitly assumed, but not categorically stated). Thanks to the supernatural skills of his leeches, he recovers his arm and regains his kingdom after some years.” Those who fell in that battle included: Echtach, Eidleo, Elloth, Ernmas, Etargal, Fiacha, Tuirell Picreo. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 1, 11, 21, 33, 35, 98, 111, 113, 115, 147, 163, 177, 201, 221, 227)

Mag Tuired² – “The second battle, between the Túatha Dé Danann and the invading Fomorian, is alleged to have taken place at Moytirra, near Sligo.” “There were 27 years between those two battles of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 80, 151, 163, 181, 201)

Casualties – Lug went to Hindech of the Fomorian “to gain particulars as to the number of casualties in the battle.” “How many were there who fell in the battle of Mag Tuired? Seven men, seven score, seven hundred, seven fifty, fifty, nine hundred, twenty hundred, forty with Net, ninety, that is with Ogma s. Elathan s. Net.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 95, 100, 151, 181, 251, 310) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

Fomorian – The Fomorian who were slain in this battle included: Balor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 151, 181)

Túatha Dé Danann – In this battle were killed: Bres, Bruidne, Casmael, Dannan, Macha, Nuadu, Ogma. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 149, 163, 181, 185, 201, 227, 229)

Sliab Mis – “At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and Fomorian, that is, against the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211; **Vol. 5**, p. 33, 53, 61, 75)

Tailltiu – “The sons of Míl came into Ireland, and the Battle of Tailtiu was fought, in which the Túatha Dé Danann fell with their three kings and their three queens.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 211; **Vol. 5**, p. 49, 61, 63, 87, 97, 139, 155, 165)

Temair – “Ériu and Fotla with pride, Mac Greine and Banba with victory, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht with purity in the battle of Temair of clear wave.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 239)

Cairpre Cinn-Chait – Cairpre Cinn-Chait was the 90th king of Ireland. “The learned reckon that he was of the Luaigne of Temair, or of the Túatha Dé Danann, or of the Catraige of Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305)

Chieftains – “It is said that Bethach s. Iardan was chieftain of that Taking, and of the arts, and that seven chieftains followed him: Dagda, Dian Cecht, Creidne, Luchne, Nuadu, Lug, Goiniu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 165, 247)

Cities – “There were four cities in which they were acquiring knowledge and science and diabolism: these are their names, Failias, Goirias, Findias, Muirias. From Failias was brought the Lia Fail ... From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had ... From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu ... from Muirias was brought the cauldron of the Dagda. There were four sages in those cities: Morfesa, who was in Failias, Esrus in Goirias, Usicias in Findias, Semias in Muirias.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 87; **Vol. 4**, p. 93, 94, 107, 143, 169, 249, 251, 293, 304)

Gaedil, the [Milesians] – The Milesians invaded the Ireland of the Túatha Dé Danann to seek vengeance for the death of Íth son of Breogan, who was killed on order of the kings of the TDD. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 19, 51, 81, 107, 131)

Gods – “The Túatha Dé Danann story is more of the nature of a *theogonia*, and it refers particularly to the Celtic gods.” “The gods of light = Nemedians = T.D.D.” “The later historians obscured the essential identity of the Túatha Dé Danann and the Goidels.” “We are led to suspect that the TDD pantheon was not a united whole any more than the Greek pantheon; and to infer that it had likewise come into being as a result of fusions, in prehistoric times, of population groups, each with its own gods, and not always on terms of mutual friendship.” “Those are the Túath Dea, gods were their men of arts, non-gods their husbandmen. ... The only possible meaning of this sentence is an admission of the divine nature of the TDD. They were in fact the gods of the “Milesian” conquerors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115; Vol. 4, p. 4, 91, 100, 102, 103, 111, 135, 153, 157, 163, 193, 195, 199, 217, 233, 243, 294, 295) (See Also: Brian, Dagda, Delbaeth, Fíacha, Iuchar, Iucharba, Lug, Nuadu; Also: hazel, ploughshare, sun)

Greece, Flight from – In ¶322 “we see them in flight from Greece to the mysterious “Dobur and Urdobur” in Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 94)

Invasion of Ireland – In some places there are indications of “a want of solidarity in the TDD company, of which, although it is “officially” ignored in the prose texts, it is here and there possible to detect traces. Undoubtedly the TDD adventure was originally much more picturesque than the comparatively decorous narrative handed down to us would allow us to suspect!” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, 5; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxv; Vol. 2, p. 177, 185, 195; Vol. 4, p. 139, 203, 247, 321)

Arrival – “Thereafter the Túath Dé came in their masses of fog.” “Now such was the greatness of their knowledge that they came without ships or vessels, and lighted upon the mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.” “R², in ¶322, informs us that the Túatha Dé Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday ... Once more we see evidence that these dates were computed.” In ¶306 there is an alternative version of their arrival in ships which they burnt, so as to leave themselves no alternative to a policy of “victory or death.” Another reason given for the burning of the ships was “that the Fomoraig should not find them to rob them of them. (or, “come in them to settle in Ireland”)” Or, “lest Lug should find them, to do battle against Nuadu. (“not leave the expedition”)” “Ten thousand, good was the host, above forty great thousands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 213, 242; Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 57, 76, 77, 78, 79, 86, 93, 94, 95, 107, 141, 147, 165, 169, 171, 201, 213, 245, 249, 293, 294, 304)

Inventions – The Túatha Dé Danann invented battle-shouting and uproar as well as horse-racing and contesting at an assembly. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 161, 197)

Kings – “Nine kings of the Túatha Dé Danann reigned, and they were in the principedom two hundred years all but three years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 163, 165, 167, 185) See: Bres, Dagda, Delbaeth, Fíacha, Lug, Nuadu, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine)

Lake-bursts – Loch Oirbsen burst forth at the burial of Manannán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 153) (See Also: Lake-bursts)

Language – “When Íth son of Breogan came into Ireland, and he and the Túatha Dé Danann conversed, it is through Scotie he conversed with them and they with him.” Or, “If they be not of the same stock, it was through the Grecian tongue that they were wont to converse, each with the other.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 129; Vol. 5, p. 185, 427)

Magical Objects

Cauldron – “From Muirias was brought the cauldron of the Dagda; no company would go from it unsatisfied.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 145, 169, 251)

Lia Fail – The Túatha Dé Danann “brought with them the *Lia Fail* (from Failias) which was in Temair. He under whom it should shriek would be king of Ireland. It refused to shriek under Cu Chulaind or his fosterling; whereupon Cu Chulaind struck it, and it never shrieked again except under Conn, when its heart burst forth from Temair to Tailtiu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 95, 107, 111, 113, 143, 145, 169, 175, 245, 251, 295)

Silver Arm – “Undoubtedly the “silver arm” (of Nuadu), which is his prominent characteristic, had an important place in his mythology.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98, 177)

Spear – “From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in his hand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 143, 169, 251)

Sword – “From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu: no man would escape from it; when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard, there was no resisting it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 145, 169, 251)

Partition – “Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine divided Ireland into three parts between them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 185, 217, 219)

Plains – “Mag Tibra is named from Tibir d. Cas Clothach of the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

Queens – “It is interesting to notice how the relations of the women with the invaders oscillate between hostility and friendliness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8) (See: Banba, Ériu, Fotla)

Social Organization (See: Society)

Synchronisms

Assyrians, the

Belepareas – Belepareas, the 19th king of the Assyrians reigned when the second battle of Mag Tuired was fought. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

Belochus - “Belochus (18th king) of the Assyrians was in the high kingship at that time of the fighting of the battle of Mag Tuired of Cong and of the coming of the Túatha Dé Danann into Ireland.” “In the 19th year of his reign the Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland.” “Belochus, whom this system makes contemporary with the beginning of the TDD occupation, began to reign A.A. 583” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 35, 209, 312)

Mitreus – Mitreus was the 26th king of Assyria. During his reign, “Íth s. Breogan came to Ireland and was killed; and that is the cause of the sons of Míl coming to Ireland to take vengeance upon the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211)

Fir Bolg, the – “Thirty (or 37) years after Genann and Rudraige, the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 19, 27, 39)

Israelites, the – The Gaedil came to Ireland in the time of David son of Joseph (*sic*) by whom the Temple of Solomon was projected ... On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailtiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 165)

Nemedians, the – The Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland 230 years after the Nemedians left it.

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 151)

Persians, the – In the 8th year of the reign of Cambyses son of Cyrus the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland. “Those are the 200 years that the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland, from the last year of the reign of Cambyses son of Cyrus to the completion of the lordship of the Assyrians and of Darius.” “Darius succeeded to the throne of Persia A.A. 1496.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43, 205, 209, 312)

Tir Tairngire – “The Túatha Dé Danann, a company like to crystal, though men of false learning say here that the people of ships and of drinking-beakers are in Tir Tairngire, the “Tir Tairngire” here spoken of, which the Túatha Dé Danann have, it is the ever-narrow steading wherein is judgement; it is the lowest Hell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 241)

Transformations – “The Túatha Dé Danann were demons ... having taken an airy body upon themselves ... So those people go in currents of wind. They go under seas, they go in wolf-shapes ...” “Others say that they were demons, for they knew that human bodies were around them.” “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155; **Vol. 4**, p. 93, 96, 107, 135, 165, 203, 249, 318) (See Also: Transformations)

Túatha Taiden, the – The Túatha Taiden descend from Bethach son of Iarbonel Faith son of Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 163)

Tuscans, the – The Gaedil “broke three battles, one against the Tuscans, one against the Bacra, one against the Langobardi.” “The Tuscans and Lombards we know, though it is surprising to find them in Spain.” “But on the whole it is most probable that the corruption is more deeply seated than appears at first sight, and that in the Barchu, Langobardi, and Toiseno of LG we are to see the Vaccae, Celtiberi, and Oretani, the three peoples of Spain mentioned by Orosius (I, ii. 74).” “Compare R¹ ¶116, from which it will be seen that the number of battles has increased from 3 to 54, and that the Tuscans have turned into Frisians!” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 31, 79, 105, 132, 133, 138)

Ua Chaecháin, the (See: Peoples, Ui Cheocháin)

Ua Cuind, the (See: Peoples, Ui Cuind)

Ua Rudraige, the (See: Peoples, Ui Rudraige)

Uaine, the – “Of his (Éber s. Ír) progeny are the Conmaicne, and Ciarraige, and Corcomruad, and Uaine, Dál Moga Ruith ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 89)

Ui Ailella, the

Ancestry - The Ui Ailella were descended from Éremón son of Mil. “And of the Ernai of Mumu are Dál Fiatach, the kings of Ulaid; those are the progeny of Érimón. Of them also are the Fotharta, of whom came Brigit, and Fintan of Cluain Eidnech, Ui Ailella, and Ui Cheocháin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89)

Rivers - The three Uinnsinns of Ui Ailella burst forth in the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 161, 171)

Ui Amalgada, the

Inis Dornglas – “It was upon Inis Dornglas on the Moy of Ui Amalgada that the poison was made” that was used by Mongfhinn to accidentally kill her brother, Crimthann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 347)

Mag Broin – “And Bron s. Allot, from whom is Mag Broin in Ui Amalgada ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 193)

Ui Bairrche, the – Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of “Satmon in Ui Bairrche, where Scáile s. Eogan fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ui Briuin, the

Ancestry - The Ui Briuin of Brefne were descended from Éremón and are one of the three Connachta, that is Ui Briuin of Brefne and Ui Muiredaig and Ui Fiachrach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89)

Battles

Muirchertach mac Néill – “Muircertach mac Néill, fourteen years, till he fell at the hands of Ui Briuin and the Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411, 413)

Tuaim Drecon – The battle of Tuaim Drecon in Ui Briuin of Breifne was fought by Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213)

Ui Ceinselaig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Cendselaig)

Ui Cendselaig, the [Ui Ceinselaig, Ui Cennselaig]

Battles

Árd Lemnachta – “The battle of Árd Lemnachta in Ui Cennselaig against the Túath Fidga, a people of the Britons, who were in the Fotharta, with poison upon their weapons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175, 177)

Morba – The battle of Morba was fought by Túathal Techtmar in Ui Cennselaig, where Meada, s. Óengus Urleathan, of the Fir Bolg fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ui Ceinnselaig – “A mutual battle within Ui Ceinnselaig, in which Enna Banach (?) fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Inber Sláine – “At that time came the Cruithne, and landed in Inber Sláine in Ui Cendselaig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175)

Ui Cennselaig, the (See: Peoples, Cendselaig)

Ui Cheocháin, the [Ua Chaecháin] – The Ui Cheochain were descended from Éremón son of Mil. “And of the Ernai of Mumu are Dál Fiatach, the kings of Ulaid; those are the progeny of Érimón. Of them also are the Fotharta, of whom came Brigit, and Fintan of Cluain Eidnech, Ui Ailella, and Ui Cheocháin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89)

Ui Coirpre, the (See: Peoples, Corpraige)

Ui Corco Laide, the (See: Peoples, Corco Laide)

Ui Crimthainn, the

King - Maenach son of Connalach king of Ui Crimthainn died in the battle of Sered Mag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Lakes – “In the time of Óengus Olmucaid, the 13th king of Ireland, was the burst of Loch Óenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 227)

Ui Cuind, the – “Three years, one year only did valiant Máel-Coba spend; Ua Cuind hurt his brilliance in the battle on the heavy surface of Sliab Toad.” “Túathal ua Cuind of the seed of Cairpre, took a plundering rout of Umall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 545, 557)

Ui Derduib, the – The Ui Derduib were descended from Éber s. Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 93, 103)

Ui Echach, the

Ancestry – The Ui Echach are the descendents of Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 433)

Plains

Mag Coba – Mag Coba in Ui Echach was one of 12 plains cleared by Íriell Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Mag Roth - Ethriell, the 5th king of Ireland, cleared Mag Roth of Ui Echach Coba. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197)

Ui Enechlais, the

Ancestry – “Amorgen Glúingel s. Míl, of him are ... Ui Enechlais in Laigin ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 87)

Causeway - Amorgen built the Causeway of Inber Mór in the territory of Ui Enechlais of Cualu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 157, 171)

Ui Failge, the

Battle

Móin Foichnig – The battle of Móin Foichnig in Ui Failge was fought by Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland, against the Mairtine and the Erna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243)

Tenus - A year after the battle of Tailtiu “a battle is fought between Érimón and Éber in Airgetros ... Over the Tenus it was, within the two plains of Ui Failge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 155, 161, 167)

Plains

Mag Geisil – Mag Geisil in Ui Failge was cleared by Ethriell, the 5th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197)

Mag Roichet - Mag Roichet in Ui Failge was cleared by Íriell Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 193)

Mag Smerthach - Mag Smerthach in Ui Failge was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 215)

Rairiu – Verse LXV, quatrain 26, reads: “The building of a flood-tower of a creek of a road and of horns: with appearances, south of the road of Rairiu, of Inber Mór in the territory of Cualu.” “We may perhaps preferably read here with the other MSS. *co tibríb*, “with the well-springs south of the road of Rairiu” (the name of two places, one in Ui Failge, the other in the neighborhood of Athy in Co. Kildare).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330)

Ui Tairsig, the - The Ui Tairsig of Laigen in Ui Failge are one of the three communities in Ireland not of Goidelic stock. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25)

Ui Fiachrach, the – “Λ, the first text of the Book of Lecan ends with the line: “It endeth. Adam ō Cuirnīn wrote it, for Gilla Isu mac Fir Bisigh, the man of learning of the Ui Fiachrach, A.D. 1418.” The Ui Fiachrach were descended from Éremón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii; Vol. 5, p. 89)

Rivers - The rivers Samer, Slicech and Muad Ui Fiachrach are three of the nine rivers that Partholon found when he came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 17)

Sea-burst - There was a sea-burst between Eba and Rosceite in the territory of Cairpre in Ui Fiachrach in the North during the reign of Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 227)

Ui Liathain, the – The territory of the Ui Liathain in Mumu included the island of Árd Nemid where Nemed died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 137, 173)

Ui Luigne – Loch Munremair in Ui Luigne of Sliab Guaire was one of four lake-bursts in the time of Nemed. “*Luigne Slēibi Gūairi* (Slieve Gorey, Co. Cavan) so called to distinguish it from the other Luigne (Leyney, Co. Sligo).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 131, 194)

Ui mac Cūais – “*Ui mac Cūais* (a different region from that mentioned in ¶200) lay between Bir (the Moyla river) and Camus (Macosquin).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85) (See Also: Ui mac Uais of Breg)

Ui mac Iair – “Odrán of Leitir or of Ui mac Iair died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Ui mac Uais of Breg – “Ui mac Uais of Breg is the region S.W. of Tara, but it contains no conspicuous lake to be identified with Loch Laiglinne (but see Gwynn, MD iv 256 and notes thereon).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84)

Lakes - Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg was named for Laiglinne son of Partholon. The lake burst forth when he was being buried. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269, 271; Vol. 3, p. 7, 17)

Plains

Mag Li – Mag Li between Bir and Camus was one of four plains cleared by Partholon. “Mag Li bordered on the west bank of the Bann, probably in the northern part of Loughinsholin barony, Co. Derry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 85)

Mag Techet – Mag Techet in Ui mac Uais was one of 12 plains cleared by Íriel Fáid the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193)

Ui Máil – At the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil was where Cu Corb fell with his brethren.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ui Maine – “A battle was fought between Érimón and Éber in the plain of Airgetros, in contention for Druim Clasaig in Ui Maine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 155, 157, 161, 169)

Ui Muiredaig, the – The Ui Muiredaig were descended from Éremón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89)

Ui Néill, the

Battles

Almu – The kings of the Southern Ui Néill who fell in the battle of Almu were: Flann s. Rogellach, Ailill s. Feradach, Aed of Laigin ua Cernaich, Suibne s. Congalach, Nia s. Cormac, Dub Da Crich s. Dub da Inber, Oilill s. Connal Grant, and Flaithemail s. Dluthach, Fergus ua Eogain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Detna – “The Laigen came to Brega against them, to set a battle against Ui Néill in the company of Illann s. Dunlaing, king of Laigen.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Raiced – Óengus Olmucaid, the 13th king of Ireland, fought “the battle of Raiced against Ui Néill, where Smirgoll s. Smethra fell; and thereafter he broke that battle against the Children of Éber.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Dáil Idnu – “Hogan, *Onomasticon*, takes *Dáil Idnu* as an otherwise unrecorded place-name, apparently more or less equivalent to Ui Niallain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 202)

Forts – Ráith Chindech in Ui Níallain was one of two royal forts dug by Nemed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133)

Hostages – “Seven times he (Muirchertach mac Erca) took away nine chariots, and long shall it be remembered! He took hostages of Ui Néill, and hostages of the Plain of Mumu.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363, 535)

Kings – **See:** Áed of Laigin ua Cernaich, Ailill s. Feradach, Domnall ua Neill, Dub Dá Crich s. Dub Dá Inber, Fergus ua Eogain, Flaithemail s. Dluthach, Flann s. Rogellach, Nia s. Cormac, Niall Glundub, Oilill s. Connal Grant, Suibne s. Congalach

Lakes – Loch Cal in Ui Niallain was one of four lake-bursts in the time of Nemed. This is “Lochgall, barony of Oneilland, Co. Armagh.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 190)

Northern Ui Néill, the – The Ui Néill of the North and the South are descended from Éremón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65)

Plains – During the reign of Íriell Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland, there was the clearing of Mag Commair and Mag Sléibe in Ui Néill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193)

Relationships – “It is the Connachta who are nearest in relation to Ui Néill, for their relationship unites at Eochu Mugmedon; Níall, Fíachra, Brían, Ailill, and Fergus were the sons of Eochu Mugmedon. Sin s. Muiredach Tirech s. Fíachu Sraibtime s. Cairpre Liffechair, for it is at Cairbre Liffechair that Airgialla and Ui Néill and Connachta, *et alii multi*, unite.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 331)

Rivers

Eithne – In the time of Érimón there was the bursting forth of the river Eithne in Ui Néill between Mide and Tethba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Life - One of the nine rivers that Partholon found in Ireland when he came was “Ruirthech [the river of Lifé] between ui Néill and Laigen.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 17)

Southern UI Néill, the – The Ui Néill of the North and the South are descended from Éremón. The kings of the Southern Ui Néill who fell in the battle of Almu were: Flann s. Rogellach, Ailill s. Feradach, Áed of Laigin ua Cernaich, Suibne s. Congalach, Nia s. Cormac, Dub Da Crich s. Dub da Inber, Oilill s. Connal Grant, and Flaithemail s. Dluthach, Fergus ua Eogain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 387)

Ui Rudraige, the – “Fergus fought fifty battles with memory (= memorable), Against the warriors of Fert, as he attacked the right of Ua Rudraige.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Ui Tairsig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Thairsig)

Ui Tairrsig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Tharsig)

Ui Thairsig, the [Ui Tairsig, Ui Tairrsig]– The Ui Thairsig of Laigen in Ui Failge are descended from the Fir Bolg but are not of Goidelic stock. The Ui Tairrsig seem to have been an offshoot of the Gaileoin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 25, 37, 82)

Ui Tuirte, the

King - Muiredach Forcraig, king of Ui Tuirte, died in the battle of Sered Mag during the reign of Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Plains

Mag Belaig – Mag Belaig in Ui Tuirte was one of six plains cleared by Ethriel, the 5th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197)

Mag Lugad - One of the 12 plains cleared by Nemed was Mag Lugad in Ui Tuirte. “Mag Lugad in Uirtre (the region to the west of Lough Neagh) corresponds with the unidentified Mag Moda of the R¹ list.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 195)

Ulaid, the [Ulidians, Ultonians]

Ancestry

Airech Februd – “Airech Februd s. Míl, these are the progeny reckoned from him, according to men of learning and of art; Ulaid, etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 97)

Éber – “Éber s. Ír, of him are the progeny of Ollom Fotla and of Rudraige; all the Ulaid are of his progeny.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89)

Érimón – “Érimón landed in the North, and of his progeny are the three Connachta ... Ulaid ...” “As for Érimón, leader of the expedition from him are ... Dál Fiatach of Ulaid, that is, the kings of Ulaid ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 89)

Ír - “Though they were props of rapine, the progeny of Rudraige king of Temair [they were] the royal kindred of Ír of the weapons, from whom are the true Ulaid of Emain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 259; **Vol. 5**, p. 97)

Óengus Tuirmech – “At this Óengus, the descendants of Conn unite in junction with the Erannaig, and the Albanaig, and Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach, and the Ulaid, the kingly troop.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 287)

Árd Macha (See: Árd Macha)

Battles

Achad Lethderg – The three Collas “slew Fergus Foga, son of (F)raecheo Forthren, in the battle of Achad Lethderg in Airgialla; and thus was that Fergus the last king of Emain Macha. After that battle Muiredach (Tírech, the 110th king of Ireland) endowed the progeny of the Collas with the Ulidian share of the Boroma for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345)

Cráeb Tulcha – “The battle of Cráeb Tulcha between Ulaid and Cenél Eogain, where the kings of both sides fell, namely Áed and Eochaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405, 409)

Irereo – “Irereo s. Melge took the (63rd) kingship of Ireland for a space of seven years, till he fell in Ulaid at the hands of Fer Corb s. Mug Corb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

Magnus – “Magnus, king of Lochlann, was slain in Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Sailten – “Domnall s. Áed (the 131st king of Ireland) fought “the battles of Mag Roth and of Sailten in one day; one of them against the Eogan, the other against the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Sírna Soegalach – “This is that Sírna who was an hundred years in battle against the Ulaid.” “It was he who broke the battle of Aircheltra against the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 241, 243, 245)

Temair Árd – “Lugaid s. Lugna was the man through whom Eochu (Gunnat, 105th king of Ireland) fell, in the battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339)

Túathal Techtmar – “Here are the battles which Túathal fought to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg in Ulaid: Aicill, Árd Droichit, Bernas, Calland, Carraig Eolairg, Cluain Fiachna, Daball, Druim Ligen, Eolarg, Ess Ruad, Fethach, Finnabar, Forná, Glenn Gaimin, Glenn Sailech, Irgoll, Lemna, Macha, Mag Coba, Mag Eille, Mag Feigi, Mag Inis, Sliab Slanga, Tertas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 313, 315, 327)

Boroma Tribute – “After that battle (Achad Lethderg) Muiredach (Tírech, the 110th king of Ireland) endowed the progeny of the Collas with the Ulidian share of the Boroma for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345)

Cruachu (See: Cruachu)

Dál Fiatach - “As for Érimón, leader of the expedition from him are ... Dál Fiatach of Ulaid, that is, the kings of Ulaid ...” (source: Macalister, **Vol. 5**, p. 89)

Emain Macha (See: Emain Macha)

Fortresses – “Watchdogs of Emain for whom it was a place assembly-tower of wrath against oppression; with valourous multitudes of heroes, from the glorious fortresses of Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 439)

Dún Sobairce – “Dún Sobairce of spears is a sally-port of support of Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 443)

Ráith Cimbaith – Ráith Cimbaith in Emain was dug by Íriell Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Ráith Croichne – Ráith Croichne in Mag nInis was dug by Íriell Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 429)

Ráith Maige Lemna – “By him (Feidlimid Rechtmar) was Ráith Maige Lemna dug, over Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Ráith Mór – “By her (Báine d. Scál Balb) was dug Ráith Mór of Mag Lemna over the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 331)

King With Opposition – “Mac Máil-na-mBo was king of Ireland in this manner, for he had all Leth Moga, Connachta, Fir Mide, Ulaid, and Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Kings – “This is the opinion of certain historians, that every king, South and North, of the progeny of Éber and Érimón, were contemporaries, till the Ulaid came into the principedom. Thereafter was the principedom of the Ulaid for a space of seven generations, from Nuadu to Ugaine the Great s. Eochu Buadach; Cermna and Sobairce were the first of the Ulaid who took the kingship of Ireland.” There were 15 kings of the Ulaid from Cimbáeth to Conchobor. The kings named in Verse CVIII are: Cimbáeth, Eochu, Umanchenn mac Corrain, Conchobor Rot mac Cathair, Fiachu mac Feidlimid, Daire mac Forgo, Enna mac Rathai, Fiacc s. Fiachu, Finnchad s. Bacc, Conchobor Máel s. Futhé, Cormac s. Loichet, Mochta s. Murchorad, Eochu s. Dáire, Eochu Sálbuide s. Loch, Fergus s. Liath, Conchobor s. Cathub. At the Assembly of Temair, convened by Túathal Techtmar, the Provincials in joint rule over Ulaid were Fergus, Febal and Eochu mac Conrac. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263, 265, 267, 269, 283, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 311, 325, 333, 345, 385, 413, 451, 457, 463, 465, 477, 559)

Cimbáeth – “Now Cimbáeth, the first prince of Emain Macha, 28 years was his reign in Emain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263, 463)

Éber – “Érimón took the kingship of Ireland ... and he gave the kingship of the province of Ulaid to Éber son of Ír, *a quo* the Ulaid of Emain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 157, 171)

Fínnachta – Fínnachta s. Ollom died of plague in Mag nInis in Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 237)

Rechtaid Rígderg – Rechtaid Rígderg was slain by Ugoine Mór. “Thereafter the principedom of the Ulaid was sundered from Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 265)

Rudraige – “Now Rudraige s. Sitric, of him is Dál nAraide, and they are the True Ulaid of Emain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293)

Sétna – “Rothechtaid was king moreover for a space of 22 years, till Sétna Airt, s. Art, s. Éber s. Ír, of the Ulaid slew him in Cruachu, for the protection of his son Fiachu Finnscóthach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 231, 241)

Sírna Soegalach – “Now Sírna s. Dian s. Demal s. Rothechtaid s. Maen s. Óengus, he it is who separated the principedom of Ulaid from Temair; and it was he who avenged Rothechtaid s. Maen, his father’s grandfather, upon them. This is that Rothechtaid whom the Ulaid slew in treachery in Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 243, 245, 503)

Sobairce and Cermna – “Sobairce and Cermna Finn took the kingship of Ireland, the two sons of Ebric s. Éber s. Ír of the Ulaid; the first kings of Ireland from the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 443)

See Also: Áed, Báedán, Caelbad s. Crunn Badraí, Cairell, Cermna, Cerman Finn s. Ebric, Conchobor s. Cathub, Conchobor s. Ness, Conchobor Máel, Conchobor Rot, Congal Cáech, Cormac s. Liathech, Cú Chuarain, Cú Ulad mac Conchobair, Daire mac Forgo, Eber s. Ir, Elim s. Conrai, Enna mac Rathai, Eochaid Iarbithe, Eochaid mac Árdgail, Eochu³, Eochu s. Dairi, Eochu Airem, Eochu mac Conrac, Eochu Sálbuide, Febal, Fergus s. Leite, Fergus Foga, Fiacc s. Fiadchu, Fiacha mac Feidlimid, Fiachra³, Fiachu Findamnas, Fiatach Finn, Fiad, Finnchad son of Bacc, Írial Glúnmár, Macha, Mochta s. Murchad, Muiredach Muinderg, Rechtaid Rígderg, Sobairce s. Ebric, Tipraite Tírech, Umanchenn mac Corrain, Urcal Brude Pont

Lakes

Loch Laig – Loch Laig burst forth during the reign of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 173)

Loch Rudraige – Loch Rudraige in Ulaid was one of seven lake bursts in Ireland during the time of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17)

Location – “From Drobaís eastward, pleasant the recital, the Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobor; to Inber Colptha of the battles the Fifth of the very boastful Ulaid.” In the Fir Bolg partition of Ireland, the Fifth of Rudraige was Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 73, 77) (**See Also:** Partitions, Ireland)

Name, Meaning of – “From him (Ollom Fotla) is named Ulaid, “the big side,” “a great side with them.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 235, 295, 457, 459)

Patrick – “The apostle of Ireland, after renewal, a clear stately ascent of the King of Mystery; the son of Calpurn, gold of our sainthood, with the valourous king Cermna.” “Where Patrick landed was in the land of Ulaid of the lofty harbours; so that the youths of Emain were converted there, with the beauteous hosts of Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 441, 531) (**See Also:** Árd Macha; Patrick)

Picts, the – “In addition to these misunderstandings, “*a quo XXX B.*” = “from whom are the 30 *Brudes*” was understood to mean that Brude Pont reigned 30 *years*. The actual statement of regnal years which follows, “.xlvi. regnauit” was misread as “Ulaid regnauit” and understood to mean that the Brudes, or at least Brude Pont, reigned in Ulidia.” “Urcal Brude Pont, 30 years in the kingship of Ulaid; from him is every man of them [...] named Brude.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 149, 183)

Plague - Fínnachta s. Ollom died of plague in Mag nInis in Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 235, 237)

Plains

Lochmag – “In the province of Ulaid firmly he smoothed a wood and a sloping valley; Roth Mag in the distant land of Coba, Lochmag did Ethriel smooth.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 431)

Mag nInis – Mag nInis in Ulaid was cleared during the reign of Íriel Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. Fínnachta s. Ollom died of plague in Mag nInis in Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 235, 237, 429)

Sons of Uomor – “And they were in the fortresses and in islands of the sea around Ireland in that wise, till the Ulidians crushed them, in the company of Cu Chulainn, Conall Cernach, Ros son of Deda, Cet son of Maga, etc.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 25, 111, 175)

Tuan – Tuan s. Starn s. Sera survived the plaguing of Partholon’s people. Over many years and through several transformations he became Tuan s. Cairell s. Muiredach Muinderg of the Ulaid. “He passed through a series of transformations, the last of which was as a salmon which, being captured, was presented to the wife of Muiredach Muinderg King of the Ultonians, and eaten by her ... In consequence he was born again of her, and was thus counted as the son of the Ultonian monarch.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 86, 87; **Vol. 5**, p. 225) (**See Also:** Transformations)

Warriors – **See:** Cet son of Maga, Conall Cernach, Cu Chulainn, Ros son of Deda (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 25)

Ulidians, the (**See:** Peoples, Ulaid)

Ultonians, the (**See:** Peoples, Ulaid)

Vandals, the - “To Erminus the Frankish “Table of Nations” assigns the Goths, the Walagoths or Goths of Italy, the Vandals, the Gepidae, and the Saxons.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Walagoths, the - “To Erminus the Frankish “Table of Nations” assigns the Goths, the Walagoths or Goths of Italy, the Vandals, the Gepidae, and the Saxons.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Percoba (**See:** Coba)

Pericope Antediluvianorum (See: Authors; Macalister)

Periodicity – Periodicity refers to the seemingly regular or repeat occurrences in time. (See Also: Measurements; Numbers)

Calendar Events – Certain events, such as the Takings of Ireland, seem to occur in the month of May. For more information about such possibilities SEE: Measurements, Time.

Reigns of Nuadu Airgetlam - “There is a suggestion of some kind of periodicity in the coincidence that Nuadu’s reign had lasted the for the same length of time before his misfortune (a recurrent feast at which the king-god was replaced?).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99)

Reigns of the Túatha Dé Danann Kings – “Nuadu’s second term of office had lasted 20 years; Lug doubled that (40 years); and his successor “In Dagda” doubled it again – another suggestion of periodicity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 125, 165, 181, 185)

Transformations of Tuan – “... an hundred years had he in the form of a man, three hundred years in the form of a wild ox (or stag deer) over waste places, two (or one) hundred years in the form of a wild stallion (or wild boar), three hundred years in the form of a solitary bird, an hundred years in the form of a salmon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43, 81, 83)

Perses – Perses was the last prince/king of the Macedonians after Philippos. His reign lasted for ten years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Perseus –The progeny of Elam s. Sem s. Noe were called Elamites till the time of Perseus son of Jove: but Persians from that onward. “The hero Perseus, son of Zeus and Danae, has of course nothing to do with the name of the Persians.” “The story of the birth of Lug from Balor’s daughter, a folk-tale of the Danae-and-Perseus type, is well known; and it is familiar to our compilers, who tell ofLug’s slaying of his grandfather Balor with a sling-stone.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 41, 83, 101)

Persia – Pisear, the king of Persia was associated with the spear of Assal in OCT. In the 1,496th year of the Age of Abraham, Darius succeeded to the throne of Persia. Constantine the Great “*was a contemporary of Cormac mac Airt in Ireland*; he fell in Nicomedia while striving for the kingship of Persia.”

Kings of - See: Cambyses, Cyrus, Darius the Great, Darius Nothus, Pisear, Sapor

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302, 312; Vol. 5, p. 577)

Persians, the (See: Peoples)

Persius (See: Elam)

Persius – A eunuch by the name of Persius killed Domitianus, the Roman ruler. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Pertinax (See: Heluius)

Pestilence (See: Health)

Peter – The apostle, Peter, was ordered to be crucified by Nero Caesar during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 573, 579) (See Also: Apostles; Punishments, Types of)

Petrie (See: Authors)

Phantoms – Cualnge and Fuat of the Milesians were killed by phantoms during the taking of Ireland. Cormac ua Cuinn may have been killed by phantoms after he had been cursed by Máel-Cenn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 93, 337, 339) (**See Also:** Demons)

Pharaoh - “It is well to know that Pharaoh was the name of every king in Egypt, as every king in Rome is called Caesar, and every king in Alexandria is called Ptolomeus.” “The number of Egyptian kings is reckoned (inaccurately) after Eusebius. He gives 43 names between and including Cenchres and Nectanebus: the synchronist has inadvertently prefixed Acenceres and Achoris, confusing the first of these with Cenchres, the successor of Achoris, and the contemporaneous of Moses. He has also overlooked the fact that for 178 years, beginning with the year 836 of Eusebius’s Era of Abraham, while Eusebius recognizes the existence of the Egyptian monarchy, he gives no names of any of the kings. The alleged interval between these kings is absurd. Acenceres began to reign (according to the Eusebian chronology) A.A. 369; Cenchres A.A. 388: and Nectanebus reigned 1650 – 1667. In either case the calculation is out by about 400 years.”

See Also: Acherres, Achoris, Aethiops^{1,2}, Alexander, Amarteus, Amasis, Amenemes, Amenomes, Amenoses, Ammenophis, Ammenophis, Armades, Armais, Bocchoris, Cenchres, Cerres, Cherres, Cleopatra, Dionysius, Epiphanes, Euergetes, Merres Aethiops, Nechao, Nechepsos, Nectanebus, Neferites, Osochor, Philometor, Philopater, Psammeticus, Psammeticus II, Psammus, Psammuthes, Psinaces, Psusennes I, Psusennes II, Physcon, Rameses, Sebichos, Sesonchosis, Smendis, Smenkh-ka-ra, Soter, Stefinatis, Tuir, Vafres

(**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 311, 312; **Vol. 5**, p. 49, 51)

Pharphia (**See:** Olla)

Phi-Hahiroth (**See:** Pi-Hahiroth)

Philip – Philip was the king of Macedonia and his son was Alexander the Great. All references to Philip are simply the paternal relation to the exploits of his son. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 2**, p. 39; **Vol. 4**, p. 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 51, 85, 263, 569)

Philip – Philip was one of the four sons of Cassander, king of the Macedonians. “This confused statement is an uncomprehending perversion of the record of Eusebius, that “The sons of Cassander, Antigonus and Alexander, reigned for four years” (*Anno Abrahæ* 1718).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Philippicus – Phillipicus killed Iustinianus Senior and then became ruler of the Romans “for 18 (years) and 3 months, til Anastasius blinded him at Nicaea.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Philippus¹ – Philippus¹ was the last king of the Greeks in Babylon after Antiochus Cyzicenus. His reign lasted for two years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Philippus² – Philippus² was the ruler of the Macedonians for 35 [*recte* 42] years after Antigonus and before Perses. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Philippus³ – Philippus³ killed Gordianus to become ruler of the Romans, with his sons, for 7 years. “Those are the first kings of the Romans who believed on the Lord. Philippus and his sons fell afterwards before Decius. *Feidlimid Rechtmar was contemporary with Philippus and Decius.*” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Philippus Aridaeus – Philippus Aridaeus ruled the Macedonian portion of Alexander’s empire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 312)

Philistines, the (**See:** Peoples)

Phillips Collection – “P, formerly in the Phillips Collection at Cheltenham, is now in the National Library of Ireland, classmarked MS #P.10266. It has been described by Whitley Stokes, who has, however, not observed that the fragment of LG (which he does not appear to have identified as such) is only by accident a part of the book.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xv)

Philadelphus [Philadelphus] (See: Ptolomeus Philadelphus)

Philometor (See: Ptolomeus Philometor)

Philopator (See: Ptolomeus Philopator)

Phison (See: Rivers; Ganges)

Phocas – Phocas was the ruler of the Romans for 9 years after Mauricius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Phoenicia – Verse XI, quatrain 3 reads: “Belgia, Boeotia, Britannia, tuneful Rhodos, Hispania, Roma, Rhegini, Phoenicia, India, golden Arabia, Mygdonia, Mazaca, Macedonia.” “Humind in all MSS.: apparently a misreading for *Huinus* (written “Huin;”), i.e. Phoenicia. The last syllable is an iteration of the first syllable of *India* which follows: the form *Huinusind*, which appears in the prose texts, would not fit into the metre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 89, 155)

Phraortes (See: Fraortes)

Phrygia – Phrygia was founded by Thogorma son of Gomer son of Iafeth. In the list of the languages that were dispersed at the Tower of Nemrod “the compiler has overlooked the identity of Dardania and Phrygia, which is expressly stated by Isidore.” Seleucus Callinicus, king of Babylon, was slain in Phrygia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153; Vol. 2, p. 150n, 154; Vol. 5, p. 571)

Phrygius (See: Authors, Phrygius)

Phuarpara (See: Coba)

Physcon (See: Ptolomeus Physcon)

Physician (See: Society, Leech)

Pi-Hahiroth [Capacirunt, Phi-Hahiroth] – “In R² he (Nel) is brought into association with Moses, who has encamped with his followers at “Capacirunt”, the Pi-Hahiroth of Exodus xiv. 2, where Nel has his estate.” “So Nel son of Feinius Farsaid dwelt southward in Egypt. This is the estate which he received, upon the shores of the Red Sea, and around Phi-Hahiroth.” “Capacirunt, Capaciroth: also written in two words, Capa Cirunt. The two forms are used in this paragraph in both redactions, the one at the beginning, the other in the middle. The second form is preferable, the first being a corruption. Clearly the place intended is the (unidentified) Pi-Hahiroth of Exodus xiv. 2. This our historians have divided into Piha Hiroth, the h’s have become gutturals, and in some way the syllables of the first member of the word have become reversed. There is a possible touch of perverted scholarship in the identification of Pi-Hahiroth with an “estate.” The writer of the story seems to have looked up the Septuagint text where the name of the place is rendered, not as a proper name, but by the words ... “in front of the farm-stead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1, 33, 49, 59, 133, 134, 143)

Pibb (See: Pip)

Picti Agathyrsi, the (See: Peoples; Picts)

Pict-land – “Twice eighteen of the soldiers of Thrace came on an expedition to the sons of Mil ... Now these soldiers came from Thrace into Pict-land.” “Interpolation C ... claiming for the Gaedil an ancestral

hold over Pictland, giving to the Dalriadic colonists a title to the region of Scotland which they had occupied and Gaelicized.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71; Vol. 5, p. 145) (See Also: Alba)

Pictos Gelonos, the (See: Peoples; Picts)

Picts, the (See: Peoples)

Picus – Picus was the father of Faunus. Picus was “*primus rex Latinus*” during the reign of Lampares of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 139; Vol. 4, p. 211)

Pida [Pidacat, Pita] – Pida was either a chief with his own ship or subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99, 116)

Pidacat (See: Pida)

Pig (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Pigskin of Duis – “The skin of the Pig of Duis: every one whose side should come upon it was healed of his wound or of his sickness: and it had the greatness of four hides of old oxen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137)

Pilgrimage

Domnall mac Áeda – “Nine years had Domnall of the colours till the terrible battle of Mag Raith; Seven (years) on a hard path was his body till he died on pilgrimage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 547)

Níall Frossach – “Níall Frossach was the 145th king of Ireland for seven years “till he died in Í of Colum Cille while on pilgrimage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393, 551)

Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair – Rúaidrí died on his pilgrimage in Cunga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Pillars of Hercules – “They reached great Ireland far from the Pillars of Hercules; they took kingship over every hill fort that was in Ireland before them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 215)

Pinguis – Verse XLIII reads, “Hengist and Horsa, Posro *pinguis*, Pella; Ethrall and Enda, Olla, Etmall, Ella.” “It is not even certain whether Pinguis is supposed to be a name or the ordinary Latin adjective “fat”, introduced to rhyme with Hingis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p.187, 206)

Pinnaces (See: Transportation, Water)

Pins (See: Jewelry)

Pip [Pibb] – Pip was the daughter of Adam and Eve; her husband/brother was Sile. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 187, 266)

Pirate (See: Society)

Piritiades – Piritiades took the kingship of the Assyrians in the year in which Eochu Fáebarglas took the kingship of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215)

Pirn – Pirn was of the Cruithne; his son was Imm. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 179)

Pisear – “Pisear, king of Persia (an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend)” is said to have owned the spear of Asal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302) (See Also: Weapons, Spear)

Pisgah (See: Mountains)

Piso – “Galba, Piso, Vitellius and Otho [*sic lege*]; three half-years among the four” over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Pita (See: Pida)

Pitch (See: Building Materials)

Pithibb (See: Pithip)

Pithip [Pithibb] – Pithip was the daughter of Adam and Eve; her husband/brother was Cain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 187, 213, 266)

Place of Delights (See: Paradise)

Plague (See: Health)

Plain of (See Also: Mag, Magh)

Aron - Adam’s breast was created from the land of Aron. “Daisia, that was the name of the tree with much and beautiful, in the Plain of Aron in Paradise.” “We have heard of “the plain of Aron” before, as the region over which the rivers of Paradise flow.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 175, 185, 265)

Breg – “So long as meadowy Ireland cherished him, there was no clearer advantage in a rout (??), Prince of the Plain of Breg on the brink of the Berba, Túathal, lord of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 485)

Conn – “Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn, of the land of the men of Fál, as I relate, what company, after the creation of the world, first lighted upon Ireland?” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 43)

Elta of Edar [Mag nElta, Plain of Flocks] - The only plain found by Partholon when he came to Ireland was the Old Plain [of Elta] of Edar. “Never did branch or twig of wood grow through it.” “This is why it was called Mag nElta [Plain of Flocks], for the birds of Ireland used to sun themselves upon it: for there was unbroken forest in Ireland then after the Flood. Or, it is from a woman it was named later, in the time of the sons of Míl, to wit Elta daughter of Oes s. Uindset of the Laigne.” Partholon’s people died here of plague. “The Old Plain of Etar” appears to be primarily the isthmus connecting Howth with the mainland and the lands adjacent to it north of the present city of Dublin; but it is not clear how far it extended northward and southward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 19, 21, 51, 53, 85, 92, 169; **Vol. 4**, p. 255)

Fál (See: Ireland)

Fea (See: Mag Fea)

Femen (See: Mag Femen)

Flocks (See: Plain; Of Elta)

Macha – “Ireland of weapons, land of outcry, princes took white plains; there were heard to the hollow of Latium their shrieks from the plain of Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261)

Mide (See: County; Meath)

Salmon – “Muirthemne who had the plain of salmon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261)

Senar – “In the plain of Senar, after the Tower, was the fair school assembled, in the city of Ibitena, for learning the manifold languages.” “By that man (Nemrod) was Babylon founded at the very first, in the middle of the plain of Senar, with the river Euphrates flowing through its middle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195; Vol. 2, p. 47)

Planets (See: Astronomy; Planets)

Plants (See : Flora)

Pledges (See: Laws; Sureties)

Plough (See: Tools)

Ploughing

Cermna and Sobairche – “When the son of Calpurn blessed it he found a homestead for his noble children; a fort with breadth over the pool of crews, never will foreigners plough it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 441)

Lugaid Lonn – “Patrick came into Ireland and went to Temair where Lugaid was, and promised him wheat without ploughing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Óengus Tuirmech – “Temair, without a flanking of hurdles, Óengus Tuirmech took it; a prince who ploughed the homestead of Emain, our ancestor of free form.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 473)

Partholon - “Of his company were his two ploughmen, Rimead the tail-ploughman and Tairrle the head-ploughman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 55, 61, 94)

Sons of Umor - “Then it is that Cairbe Nia Fer demanded of the men from over sea, the service of Temair along with every community if they were to plough Ireland of swift steeds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65)

Plummer (See: Authors)

Plunderer (See: Society)

Plundering (See: Economics)

Poems (See: Verse)

Poet (See: Society)

Poet’s Pool, the [Lind na nĒces]– “May the Lord save from every vexation Mac Liag of the Poet’s Pool: And may He leave (?) him who has returned (?) the white Lord, whom they found (?)” “It is not certain that Lind na nĒces is a genuine place name. Hogan ignores it. It may possibly be meant, in general terms, as the source whence poets come.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 73, 90)

Point of Ber [Rind mBera] – The Point of Ber was possibly named for a son of Umor and is identified with Kinvarra in County Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 80, 81, 89)

Point of Bron – The half of Ireland taken by Érimón was in the North “from the Point of Bron to [the river] Buall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 165) (See Also: Partition)

Point of Taman (Headland of Taman, Rind Taman) – The Point of Taman in Medraige was named for Taman son of Umor. “*Rind Tamain* in Medraige is identified with Towan Point in the Maree peninsula,

south of Oranmore Bay, County Galway.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 25, 37, 69, 81, 111, 175)

Points (See: Weapons; Spears)

Poison (See: Health)

Poitiers (See: Cities)

Pokorny, Julius (See: Authors)

Policornus – “The cause of their (the Cruithne) coming was, that Policornus king of Thrace gave love to their sister, and sought to carry her off without a bride-price.” “It would be idle to seek for any historical basis for this story. Possibly “Policornus king of Thrace” is a transformation of [Demetrius] Poliorcetes king of Macedonia: but this gets us no further.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 179n)

Poliorcetes – He was king of the Macedonians after Demetrius⁴ and before Seleucus. He ruled for 7 years until he was slain by Pyrrhus in Sicily. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569) (See Also: Demetrius Poliorcetes)

Poliparis (See: Bellepares)

Political Institutions (See: Governance; Society)

Polyandry (See: Marriage; Polyandry)

Polygamy (See: Marriage; Polygamy)

Polygny (See: Marriage; Polygny)

Polyphemus – “The incident of a bursting lake is common in Irish mythology: in the version of the story of Ulysses called *Merugud Uilix* a lake bursts forth from the perforated eye of Polyphemus! (ed. Meyer, pp. 4, 5).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84)

Pompeius (See: Pamp²)

Pompeius Magnus – The civil war between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar was fought during the reign of Dui Dallta Degaid, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Pomponius Mela (See: Authors)

Pont [Urcal Brude Pont]– Pont was a king (Brude ?) of the Picts who ruled after Wurgest and before Brude Urpont. “Brude Pont reigned 48 years, after which there were 30 Brudes who ruled Ireland and ‘Albania’ (Scotland) for 150 years.” A misreading of one of the texts had him reigning for 30 years in Ulidia. In the transposition of names Brude Pont + Urcal = Urcal Bruite Pont. “An Irish gloss was appended to Brude Pont: *is de atberta Bruige fria gach fer fib*. A gloss to the same effect, but differently worded, appears in the Nennius version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 147, 148, 149, 150, 183)

Pontic Sea (See: Seas)

Pontus – “*Gabail Poindide Partholoin*, a Taking of Partholon in Pontus, presumably refers to the incident of Partholon’s early life ... although the allusion appears to betray some uncertainty as to the geography of Pontus.” Tacitus, ruler of the Romans, was slain in Pontus after a reign of just five months. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 95; Vol. 5, p. 575)

Pool of Urine (See: Loch nEchach)

Pool, Poets (See: Poet's Pool)

Pope (See: Society)

Port (See: Posro)

Port Lairge (See: Cities)

Portarlinton – “*Mag nAife* is somewhere in Offaly, near Portarlinton, but it is impossible to identify with certainty the *Inber Cichmaine* referred to.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 90)

Portent (See: Omen)

Portlaoigse (See: Cities)

Posro [Port] – Posro of the Old Saxons was part of the crew of Hengist and Horsa. He may possibly be the Port of the Saxon Chronicles. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 187, 206)

Powers (See: Angels; Classes of)

Praiment – Praiment was the son of Aithechtaig son of Magog; his son was Esru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157, 255) (See Also: Brament)

Prament – Prament was the son of Athacht son of Magog son of Iafeth; his son was Sru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265) (See Also: Brament)

Prayer – “By Samaliliath were known ale-drinking and suretyship: by him were made thereafter worship, prayer, questioning.” Formenius prayed the One God that the kingdom of Dathí should last no longer than that; and there came a lightning-stroke from heaven at the prayer of that just man, and killed the king before all the host.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 57; Vol. 5, p. 351, 353)

Priam – Priam was the son of Laomedon. He was the ruler of Troy when the Greeks captured the city in the time of Sosarmus of Assyria. according to Macpherson's *Ossian*, Priam's son was Alexander who was wedded to Helen of Leda. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159; Vol. 4, p. 101, 102, 189)

Prince (See: Christ; Society)

Principalities (See: Angels; Classes of)

Probus – Probus was the ruler of the Romans after Florianus. He reigned for 6 years and 4 months, til he died in Sirmium. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Proclamation – Máel-Sechlainn issued a proclamation after the battle of Temair which said: “Let every one of the Gaedil, who is in the land of the Foreigners in bondage and affliction, come thence to his own land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Promised Land of, the

Gaedil, the – The Gaedil ““wander for a long time, beset by enemies ... and sojourn at a mountain (Riphi) where they receive the doom that not they but their children shall reach the Promised Land; so they wander ... till their leader sees the Promised Land from the top of a tower afar off.” “This production was a slavish copy, we might almost say a parody, of the Biblical story of the Children of Israel. The germ which suggested the idea to the writer was undoubtedly the passage in Orosius (I.2.81), wrongly understood to mean that Ireland was first seen from Brigantia in Spain, where (ibid., §71) there was a very lofty watch-tower. This suggested a reminiscence of Moses overlooking the Land of Promise from Mount

Pisgah: and the author set himself to work out the parallel, forward and backward.” “The Gaedil are exiled from Scythia. R1 takes them north to the Rhipaeen Mountain, where they find a well with the taste of wine, and where Caicher prophesies their future journeys and the postponement of their arrival in the Promised Land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii, xxxi; Vol. 2, p. 2; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Israelites, the – The Israelites “wander for a long time, beset by enemies ... and sojourn at a mountain (Sinai) where they receive the doom that not they but their children shall reach the Promised Land; so they wander ... till their leader sees the Promised Land from the top of a mountain afar off.” Moses said to Nel, of the Gaedil, “Come thou with us, said Moses, with all thy people, upon tomorrow’s route, and if thou wilt, thou shalt receive an equal share of the heritage in the land which God hath promised to the Sons of Israel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii; Vol. 2, p. 35; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Prophecy

Astrology - According to the Pseudo-Berosus of Joannes Annius, “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions and he was considered as being of divine origin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 212)

Arrival

Sons of Míl – “They had colloquy with Ériu in Uisnech. She said unto them: Warriors, said she, welcome to you. Long have soothsayers had [knowledge of] your coming. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 53, 77, 79)

Tadg mac Cēin – “The identity of Cessair with Ériu is underlined in the story of the Adventures of Tadg mac Cēin, where that personage is represented as being greeted by Cessair (who here shares the immortality of Fintān) with precisely the same sentence: “it is long since thy coming was prophesied.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173)

Boroma Tribute – “Congal of Cenn Magair s. Fergus of Fanad s. Domnall s. Áed s. Ainmire took the (138th) kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years and destroyed many throughout Laigin, as he could not extract the Boroma against the opposition of the saints and the fulfilment of the prophecy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385)

Death – Donn rebuked Amorgen for thanking Ériu for her prophecy of prosperity. “To thee ‘tis equal, said Ériu; thou shalt have no profit of this island, nor shall thy progeny.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 37, 55, 79)

Flood – “Here some Being, quite possibly Sabhall mac Manuail, through the medium of an oracular fetish (“hand-god”, baetyl, *lam dia*), warns Cessair and Fintan, the cosmogonic pair, of the coming of a Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 237)

Gift of - “This is why God enticed a sleep upon Adam, for it [sleep] is the chosen teacher of spiritual matters and of knowledge of the future: for God filled him forthwith with a spirit of wisdom and of prophecy in that sleep.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 61, 230)

Kingship – “When Míl perceived that weakness and loss of strength had come upon Pharaoh, he took leave of him: [by no means from fear, but because his druids had promised to obtain kingship and territory for him.]” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41)

Learning of – “Beothach was the first to empty Ireland, and the land, where they came in the world first, is in the north east of Great Lochlann, and therein they learned prophecy and druidry and magic and knowledge of every poetic art that was in the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

Promised Land - “Caicher prophesies their future journeys and the postponement of their arrival in the Promised Land.” Caicher prophesied that the Gaedil would reach Ireland in 300 years. Moses prophesied

of the Gaedil that "... in the northern island of the world shall be the dwelling place of his (Gaedel Glas) race." "There shall be, he said, kings and lords, saints and righteous, of the seed of this lad." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 21, 23, 35, 71, 75, 101, 137, 162)

Prosperity – Ériu said to the sons of Míl, "Yours shall be this island for ever; and to the east of the world there shall not be a better island. No race shall there be, more numerous than yours. Good is that, said Amorgen; good is the prophecy." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 55, 77, 79)

Salvation – "For thus did Lamech speak after the birth of Noe: this boy shall be he who shall comfort and deliver us from labours, from the labours of our hands in the accursed ill-fated earth, which God cursed ..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 103)

Stone of Fál – "The story called *Baile an Scáil* (printed from a Harleian MS. in O'Curry, *MS. Materials*, p. 618), which narrates the discovery of the stone's properties by Conn of the Hundred Battles ... prophecies in very obscure language that it was destined to remain in Tailltiu, not in Temair, for ever." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 295)

Prohibitions (See: Taboos)

Prophet (See: Society)

Prose Edda (See: Authors; Wilken)

Protection (See: Asylum)

Proverbs – "... so that everyone had a proverb extracted from the Old Language which was universally known ..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 47)

"a feat of Mael-Mórda" – "Túathal Máel-Garb s. Cormac Cáech s. Cairpre s. Níall Naí-giallach, eleven years, till he fell at the hands of Máel-Mórda s. Airgetan, who himself was killed immediately. Whence is said "a feat of Máel-Mórda." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

"a tale under a flagstone" – Ír son of Míl died on Sceilic of the Spectres "and his body was taken to Sceilic, behind [west] the Southern promontory of Corco Duibne." "[So that thence was Sceilig named "a tale under a flagstone" – M" (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 59, 73, 93, 107)

"Bith leaves not Bath" – "Others say that it was the child who was not reckoned in the ship with them who was drowned in the well of Dún na mBarc on the day when they took harbour, Bath s. Bith, whence is the old saying, Bith leaves not Bath." "M here inserts a note about a son of Bith named Bath, which professes to explain a current saying. It shows that there were other elements in the Cessair saga of which our compilers made no use. *The well* of Dún na mBarc does not appear elsewhere." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 205, 241)

"If one have many arts, let him merit many recompenses" – "He (Lug) was son of Ethne daughter of Balar of the Strong Blows: the Ildanach. Whence it is said, if one have many arts, let him merit many recompenses." In ¶363 the sentence "*Mad illdānach bid illdireach* [if one have many arts, let him merit many recompenses] is a legal maxim laid down in *Uraicecht Becc* (see *Ancient Laws of Ireland*, v, 108); but the quotation here is a mere irrelevant intrusion." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 89, 179, 310)

"Left beyond right" – "There is the reason, it is familiar, why men say "Left beyond right": because it is the crooked left hand that was stretched to the apple." This is "An aetiological myth to account for the superiority of the right hand to the left. In an account of the Creation and subsequent events in T.C.D. MS. H 2 5, most of which follows LG closely, I find this: "A. ate the apple and became naked thereafter and therewith the left hand comes after the right, for it was the left hand that was stretched to the apple. I [Macalister] have not come across the idea elsewhere in apocrypha, though doubtless it exists." (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 179, 263)

“One before one” – Delgnat’s claim of innocence is that she is the “one before one” and that Partholon should not have left her alone with Topa. “Honey with a woman, milk with a cat, food with one generous, meat with a child, a wright within and an edge[d tool], one before one, ‘tis a great risk.” “The wright will lay hold of a tool, the one with one will go together: wherefore it is right to guard them well from the beginning.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 69, 71)

“Whoso is sent between two emperors, except he have parted from the emperor from whom he hath gone, he hath not attained to the emperor to whom he has come” Macalister acknowledged “this apparently proverbial saying conveys no clear meaning to me. I have done the best I can with it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 71, 71*n*)

Provinces

Belgia – The Gaedil sailed “past Gallia, to Belgia, where there are 18 provinces and 150 cities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71, 73)

Ireland – “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands, on its top, it is a fair co-division, is the co-division of every province.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 75)

Provincials, the (See: Peoples)

Psalms (See: Authors; Anonymous; Bible)

Psalter of Tara (See: Authors; O’Neachtain)

Psammeticus – “Psammeticus I 9 [*recte* 44]” years over Egypt after Nechao I. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Psammeticus II – Psammeticus II ruled Egypt for 12 years after Nechao II. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Psammus – “Psammus 40 [*recte* 10]” years over Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Psammuthes – Psammuthes ruled the Egyptians for 1 year after Achoris. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Pseudo-Berosos (See: Authors; Annianus)

Pseudo-Cyprian (See: Authors)

Pseudo-Methodius (See: Authors)

Psinaces – Psinaces reigned over Egypt ruled for 9 years after Osochor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Psusennes (I) – Psusennes I ruled Egypt for 40 [*recte* 41] years after Smendis and before Ammenophthis. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Psusennes (II) – Psusennes II ruled Egypt for 25 [*recte* 35] years after Psinaces and before Sesonchosis. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

Ptolomaeus¹ – Ptolomaeus was the son of Airge. “In the twelfth year of the reign of *Ethriel* s. *Íriel Fáid* s. *Érimón*, the last chieftain of the people of Alexander died, Ptolomeus s. Airge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 225)

Ptolomaeus² – Ptolomeus was the son of Lairge. “Macha Red-hair (the 54th ruler of Ireland) d. Áed Rúad s. Badarn, seven years had she in the regality of Ireland after Cimbáeth, till she fell, in the reign of Ptolomeus s. Lairge, at the hands of Rechtaid Rígderg of Great Mumu.” Ugoine Mór, took the 56th kingship of Ireland “for a year in the reign of Ptolomaeus s. Lairge.” This is most likely the same as Ptolomaeus¹, but in a later time period. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Ptolomaeus – “It is well to know that Pharao was the name of every king in Egypt, as every king in Rome is called Caesar, and every king in Alexandria is called Ptolomeus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Ptolomaeus Alexander – “Rudraige (son of Sitric) was seventy years in the kingship of Ireland till he died of plague in Airgetglenn, in the reign of Ptolomeus Alexander.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 293)

Ptolomaeus Ceraunus – Ptolomeus Ceraunus killed Seleucus, king of the Macedonians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Ptolomaeus Dionysus – Ptolomaeus Dionysus was the husband of Cleopatra. Together they reigned for 30 years, after (?) Psychon. “Dui Dallta Dedad took the (80th) kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years, in the reign of Ptolomaeus Dionysus; the death of Congal Cláiringnech took place in his time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 567)

Ptolomaeus Epiphanes – Ptolomaeus Epiphanes was the son of Ptolomeus Philopator and he reigned after Philopator for 27 years at the same time as Ailill Caisfiachlach, the 66th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 567)

Ptolomaeus Euergetes – “Thirty years had Conmáel in the kingship, and Euergetes was for seven years king as the same time as he.” Labraid Loingsech the 59th king of Ireland “fell at the hands of Melge Molbhach s. Cobthach Cóel Breg in the reign of Ptolomaeus Euergetes.” Or, Conall Collamrach (71st king of Ireland), “took the (71st) kingship of Ireland for a space of five years, in the reign of Ptolomaeus Euergetes, till he fell at the hands of Nia Segamain in battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227, 279, 289)

Ptolomaeus Philadelphus – “Ptolomaeus Philadelphus was king of the World when Ugoine died ... and it is in his reign that Loiguirí Lorc s. Ugoine took the (57th) kingship of Ireland.” “Cobthach Cóel Breg took the (58th) kingship of Ireland during the reign of Philadelphus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 273, 277)

Ptolomaeus Philodelphus – Ptolomaeus Philodelphus reigned at the same time as Ethriel (5th king of Ireland) for 18 years and he ruled for 20 years at the same time as Conmáel (6th king of Ireland). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227, 273, 277)

Ptolomaeus Philometor – Philometor reigned after Epiphanes for 25 years, at the time of Fergus Fortamail, the 69th king of Ireland. During his time Óengus Tuirmech Temrach took the 70th kingship of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 285, 567)

Ptolomaeus Philopator [Ebilifotus] – Philopator reigned for 17 (or 18) years as the 5th king of the Greeks, contemporary with Conmáel (6th king of Ireland); and he was five years contemporary with Tigernmas (7th king of Ireland). This is that Philopator who slaughtered 70,000 Jews in the time of Tigernmas.” Or, “Fer Corb took the 64th kingship of Ireland for a space of 11 years, in the reign of Ptolomaeus Philopater.” And then, “Connla took the (65th) kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, till he fell in Temair, in the reign of Philopater.” His son was Ptolomeus Epiphanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227, 281, 283) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227, 281, 283, 567)

Ptolomaeus Physcon – Physcon was the son of Cleopatra who reigned for seven years. During his reign, Crimthann Coscrach was killed by Rudraige son of Sitric who then became the 75th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293, 567)

Ptolomaeus Soter – Ptolomeus Soter ruled the Greeks for 17 years after Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

Ptolomy [Ptolomeus] (See: Authors)

Punishments

Reasons for

Adultery – “It is Topa who slept with the wife (Delgnat) of Partholon.” Partholon left his wife and his henchman to guard the island while he went hunting. “The woman bade the henchman pair with her, in despite of Partholon.” Partholon declared: “Great are your crimes of deliberation, your crime deserves penalties.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 39, 41, 71)

Bloodshed - God said to Noe and his sons that for everyone that shall shed man’s blood, his blood shall in turn be shed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 135)

Death – “This is that Túathal (Techtmar) who bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the crime of the slaying of his two daughters, Fithir and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin. Fithir died of shame, and Dairine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin.” Cormac ua Cuinn added to the Boroma “women of pedigree” in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dúnlang son of Enna Niad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 327, 329, 339) (See Also: Boroma Tribute; Punishments, Types of, Tribute)

Espionage – Íth was spying out the land of Ireland for the Gaedil. “This is what the Túatha Dé Danann said behind his back; That he was a son of one of the kings of the world, come to spy out land or territory in the outer islands of the world. Then a plot to slay Íth was laid by the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 19)

False Judgement – “They demanded of the Sons of Míl battle, or kingship, or satisfaction, in the matter of the land. The Túatha said: We shall give, said they, as your own poet shall adjudge to you, for if he should give a false judgement against us he shall die at our hands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 53, 79)

Jealousy – In racing toward Ireland, “Ír son of Míl advanced the length of a *murchrech* beyond every ship. Éber Donn, the eldest of the family, was envious, and he said: It is not lucky that Ír leapeth beyond Íth.” “Éber Donn should have no share of the land, regarding which he was envious of his brother Ír.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 73)

Murder

Man - God told to Noe and his sons that He shall demand the life of every man from every one who shall slay him. For everyone that shall shed man’s blood, his blood shall be shed in turn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 135)

Parricide, Partholon’s – Partholon killed his father and his mother. “Wherefore there came a plague upon him in kin-blood-guiltiness; such was the heaviness of that plague that in whatsoever attitude any man was, sitting, or standing, or lying down, he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Refusal – For refusing St. Patrick’s offer of “wheat without ploughing and constant milk with the kine, heaven at the end of his life, and blessing of fruitfulness of hounds and wheat and the queen,” “Patrick cursed him (Lugaid Lonn) and his queen, Aillinn daughter of Óengus son of Nadfraich king of Mumu.

So from that time out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Threats – “Said Donn: I shall put under the edge of spear and of sword all that are now in Ireland, only let land be reached.” Consequently, his ship was wrecked in druidic winds and he and all on board were drowned. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 81)

Violation of Sureties – “The sureties that he (Loiguirí mac Néill) gave to the Laigen that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him when plundering them – he gave sun and moon that he would not press upon them any longer. Thereafter they – sun and moon and the elements in general - slew him for violating them.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 355)

Types of

Banishment (See: Exile)

Beheading – Paul was beheaded by Nero during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 573)

Blinding – “It is not too much to say that from Ireland and from Egypt we appear to be listening to far-away echoes of one and the same primitive story, of sunrise and sunset, and of the death and re-birth of a god of vegetation. The tearing out of the eye seems to be connected with the creation or re-creation of the sun or the moon, with their death at setting and re-birth at rising.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265, 266)

Partholon – Partholon slew his father and his mother. “Sru drave out Partholon and wounded him, and cut his left eye from him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265)

Philippicus – Philippicus killed Iustinianus Senior and became ruler of the Romans for 18 years and 3 months until Anastasius blinded him at Nicaea. Note: this may be a battle-wound rather than punishment. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Valerianus - Valerianus, ruler of Rome, was afterwards punished by Sapor, king of the Persians: he was kept in fetters until he was aged, and from his back Sapor was wont to mount upon his horse. His eyes were plucked from his head, which casued his death” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Casting Adrift – Fíacha Fer Mara’s mother was the daughter of his father who begat him in drunkenness. He was put “in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dún Aignech, with the trappings of a king’s son, a purple robe with a golden fringe. Fisher-folk found him in Tráig Brenainn amid his treasures, and thence had he his name.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285) (**See Also:** Incest)

Casting to the Lions – “Saint Ignatius, was cast to the lions” in Antioch by Traianus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Crucifixion

Christ - Christ was crucified at Golgotha during the 15th year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97, 125; **Vol. 5**, p. 325, 573)

Peter - Peter was crucified by Nero during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 573)

Simon- Simon son of Cleophas [*sic lege*] abbot (*i.e.* bishop) of Jerusalem was crucified by Traianus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Death

Amorgen – Amorgen would be killed if he made a false judgement against the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 37)

Donn - “Said Donn: I shall put under the edge of spear and of sword all that are now in Ireland, only let land be reached.” Consequently, his ship was wrecked in druidic winds and he and all on board were drowned. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 81)

Íth – Íth son of Breogan was killed by the Túatha Dé Dannan for spying. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 19)

Loiguirí mac Néill - “The sureties that he (Loiguirí mac Néill) gave to the Laigen that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him when plundering them – he gave sun and moon that he would not press upon them any longer. Thereafter they – sun and moon and the elements in general – slew him for violating them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 355)

Lugaid Lonn - For refusing St. Patrick’s offer of “wheat without ploughing and constant milk with the kine, heaven at the end of his life, and blessing of fruitfulness of hounds and wheat and the queen.” Lugaid “fell in Achad Forcha after being struck by a fiery bolt from heaven on his head, after he had refused to hear Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359, 361)

Nathí – Nathí captured the tower of Formenius, king of Thrace. “Formenius prayed the One God that the kingdom of Dathí should last no longer than that; and there came a lightning-stroke from heaven at the prayer of that just man, and killed the king before all the host.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351, 353)

Saimer – After Partholon discovered the adultery of his wife, Delgnat, “great wrath seized him, and he killed his wife’s lap-dog, which was called Saimer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39)

Topa – Topa was slain by Partholon for his adultery with Delgnat. “In the Dindsenchas version (M.D. iv, p. 290) “he was driven out to flee at random,” till he was devoured by dogs and birds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Disfigurement

Dwarfs, Giants and Horseheads – Noe cursed his son Ham “and thereafter there were born dwarfs and giants and horseheads and every unshapely form in general that there is among men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137)

Eye (See: Punishments, Types of, Blinding)

Lumps on Body – God placed a sign on the accursed Cain with seven visible lumps - one on his forehead and one each on his hands, feet and cheeks so that he would be recognized and shunned by all people. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 87, 183, 237)

Nose – “Martina and her own son Heracleon were deposed after six months and driven into exile, he with his nose and she with her tongue cut off.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579n)

Tongue – “Martina and her own son Heracleon were deposed after six months and driven into exile, he with his nose and she with her tongue cut off.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579n)

Disenfranchisement – “Éber Donn should have no share of the land, regarding which he was envious of his brother Ir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 73)

Enslavement – “Then it is that Nel said: Pharaoh shall come to us, said he, and shall enslave us, for the welcome we have given to you (the Israelites), and for the crime of failing to hinder you.” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 61)

Exile

Airgetmar – The men of Mumu assembled thereafter and they drove out Airgetmar oversea for a space of seven years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259)

Colla Uais – Colla Uais was banished from the 109th kingship of Ireland by Muiredach Tírech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345)

Diarmait mac Domnaill meic Muiredaig – He was sent [expelled] over the sea during the reign of Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Eochu Uairches – Eochu Uairches spent 12 years in exile having been driven forth by Sírlám. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255, 257)

Fíachu Finscothach – He was exiled to Ráth Cruachan apparently by his father Sétna “for the protection of his son Fiachu Finnscothach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 229, 231)

Gaedil, the – The Gaedil were banished from Scythia after the slaying of Refloir. “This particular killing is regarded by the Scythians as especially heinous, though why Refloir was more sacrosanct than his ill-fated predecessors does not appear. In expiation for the crime, the Gaedil are exiled from Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 19, 39, 67, 91, 125, 156, 157)

John – John was driven into exile by Domitianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Labraid Lonn – Labriad Lonn was exiled oversea by Cobthach Cóel Breg, till he made peace with him, at the end of thirty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277)

Mac Braein – Mac Braein was sent over sea by Diarmait Mac Máil-na-mBo. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Martina and Heracleon - “Martina and her own son Heracleon were deposed after six months and driven into exile, he with his nose and she with her tongue cut off.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579*n*)

Partholon - “Partholon slew his father and his mother ... Sru drove out Partholon and wounded him, and cut his left eye out from him: and he was seven years in exile.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 255, 265)

Famine - God sent great vengeance upon the Aithech Túatha so that they had no corn or milk or mast or fish in the waters. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 323)

Flood – The great flood was punishment for Cain’s murder of Abel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 240)

Hangng – Sétna Art Innarad was hanged by Siomón Brecc. Dui Finn the son of Sétna Art Innarad hanged Siomón Brecc. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 507)

Humiliation – Valerianus, ruler of the Romans, was “afterwards punished by Sapor, king of the Persians: he was kept in fetters until he was aged, and from his back Sapor was wont to mount upon his horse. His eyes were plucked from his head, which casued his death” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Plague – Partholon killed his father and his mother. “Wherefore there came a plague upon him in kin-blood-guiltiness; such was the heaviness of that plague that in whatsoever attitude any man was, sitting,

or standing, or lying down, he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 255, 265; Vol. 3, p. 9)

Sterility – “Patrick cursed him (Lugaid Lonn) and his queen, Aillinn daughter of Óengus son of Nadfraich king of Mumu. So from that time out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Tribute - “This is that Túathal (Techtmar) who bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the crime of the slaying of his two daughters, Fithir and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin. Fithir died of shame, and Dairine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin.” Cormac ua Cuinn added to the Boroma “women of pedigree” in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dúnlang son of Enna Niad. “This is the tax – thrice fifty hundred kine, thrice fifty hundred boars, thrice fifty hundred wethers, 12 cauldrons, along with a brazen cauldron into which would go 12 beeves – and 50 wedded couples to ward them perpetually. Each one of these things was to be paid perpetually, every second year. Cormac ua Cuinn added to the Boroma “women of pedigree” in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dúnlang son of Enna Niad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 327, 329, 339)

Pupienus – Maximinus was the Roman ruler after Alexander and before Gordianus. He ruled for 6 years until he was killed by Pupienus at Aquileia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Puzzle, Indech’s (See: Numerical Strings)

Pyrenees (See: Mountains)

Pyritiades – Pyritiades was the Assyrian king who ruled for 30 years after Laosthenes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Pyrrha – “The LG editors knew of no great Flood but the Hebrew version, enshrined in the Book of Genesis; and they were obliged therefore to link the Irish “Deucalion and Pyrrha” with the family of Noah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172)

Pyrrhus – Pyrrhus killed Poliorcetes, king of the Macedonians in Sicily. Pyrrhus was later killed by the followers of Seleucus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Pyrrhus – Pyrrhus was the son of Achilles. “In the history of Dares <Phrygius> it is related that Penthesilea, (queen of the Amazons) was on the side of the Trojans in fighting against the Greeks, so that she fell by the hands of Pyrrhus son of Achilles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

Q-S

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

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by

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2008

Q

Quantity (See: Numbers)

Quern (See: Tools)

Quicken (See: Flora; Trees; Hazel)

Quin (See: Cities)

Quire of Druim Snechta (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Quirites, the (See: Peoples)

R

Rabb¹ – Rabb¹ was one of the three druids of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Rabb² – Rabb² was one of the three buffoons, or jesters, of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Rabbonai (See: God)

Rabiath (See: Rifath Scot)

Rachra (See: Islands)

Radarc¹ – Radarc¹ was one of three sentinels of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

Radarc² – Radarc² was one of the three servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Radharc – Radharc was one of the three seers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Radrap (See: Mountains)

Radruip (See: Mountains; Radrap)

Radub – Radub was one of the five sons of Lotan the Swift of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Ræfil – The name “Ræfil may be of Scandinavian origin: the name appears as that of a sword in *Skáldskaparmál* (Pros. Edda, ed. Wilken, p. 116) and *Ræfils hestr*, “Rævil’s steed”, is a kenning for “a ship” (Ræfil being the name of a sea lord) in the Western Volsung-lay (Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, I, p. 156).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 145)

Rafann (See: Mountains)

Raft (See: Transportation, Water)

Ragallach – Ragallach was the son of Uadach. His son was Cellach of Loch Cimme who killed Loingsech, the 137th king of Ireland, in the battle of the Weir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Raglan, Lord (See: Authors)

Ragua – Ragua was the son of Arfaxad; his son was Faleg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 47)

Raiced (See: Árd Achaid)

Raichne (See: Ruicne)

Raide – The battle of Raide was fought against Túathal Techtmar. In this battle Eochaid son of Luigdech and Fergus son of Cerb died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Raider (See: Society, Plunderer)

Raids

Colmán – “Colmán of the Raidings found his wounding near his house, at the hands of Lochan Dilmana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 545)

Da Derga’s Hostel – “... the quaint creatures seen and described by the spy in the service of the raiders were the images which the shrines contained.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 262)

Scandinavian Raiders – The burial mounds at the Brug na Boinne cemetery “were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 307)

Sírna Sóeglach – “In his reign it was a cause of spoiling (?) and raids ... (?)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 455)

Táin Bo Cúailnge - “The hosting of the Táin Bo Cúailnge took place in the time of Conaire Mór”, the 86th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Raigne (See: Roigne)

Raigne – Énna Airgdech was 27 years in the 14th kingship of Ireland, “till he fell at the hands of Rothechtaid s. Maen s. Óengus Olmucaid in the battle “on the crimson plains of Raigne.” Fergen, son of Ugoine Mór was born in Raigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 229, 265, 451, 467, 499) (See Also: Mag Raigne)

Rain (See: Climate)

Rainbow (See: Climate)

Raindi [Rinni] – Raindi was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 229, 247)

Raire – Raire was a chief servitor of Éber son of Míl and may have had his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 91)

Rairiu

Battle of

Gabar – “Cairbre Lifechair was made king for a space of 26 years, till he fell at the hands of Rúad of Rairiu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339)

Rairiu - “In the battle of Rairiu of the warrior-assembly the stately-sided whiteskin died, Ethriel the noble, of manifold rank, who was not sound after Conmáel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197, 497)

Road of – “The building of a causeway of a flood-tower of a creek of a road and of horns: with appearances, south of the road of Rairiu, of Inber Mór in the territory of Cualu.” “We may perhaps preferably read here with the other MSS. *co tibríb*, “with the well-springs south of the road of Rairiu” (the name of two places, one in Ui Failge, the other in the neighbourhood of Athy in Co. Kildare).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330)

Ráith (See: Ráth)

Raithin – Mochutu of Raithin died during the reign of Domnall mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Raithlinn (See: Islands; Rachra)

Rakoti (See: Cities)

Ram (See: Fauna; Mammals, Sheep)

Rameses – “Rameses (the Eusebian Remesses) may be either the first or second of the numerous kings who bore that name.” “Rameses ruled for 60 [*recte* 66] years” before Ammenophis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 135; Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Rampart (See: Architecture)

Raphael (See: Angels, Names of)

Raphoe – Raphoe is a barony in Co. Derry. “We cannot certainly identify the *Slemna* (“smooth lands”) of Mag Itha, for there were several plains so named: in the barony of Raphoe, Co. Derry; to the S. of Arklow; and in the territory of the Dessi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85)

Rat (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Ráth [Ráith] (See Also: Dún)

Ráth Ailig – “He fell on the strand eastward in the trenches of Ráth Ailig, Did Indui the great, son of pleasant Delbaith, at the hands of Gann, a youth bold, white-fisted. Fea, lasting was his fame, died at the end of a month after his slaying at the same stronghold, we think it fitting, for sorrow for Indui the white-haired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 231)

Ráth Aillinne [Aillinn, Alind, Almain] – “Eterscéil Mór maccu iair was slain in Ráth Aillinne by Nuada Necht.” Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland, fought a battle at Ráth Almain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 289, 301, 363)

Ráth Aindind (See: Ráth Ainninn)

Ráth Ainninn [Aindind] – Ráth Ainninn was built by Éber son of Míl. “Ráth Aindind was apparently in the Cualu territory, but its site is not certainly identified.” “In the time of Érimón ... Dug by him (Érimón ?) were two forts of a great lord, in Airgetros keen and wild: at the Fortress of famous Crofhind, Ráith Ainninn, and Ráith Bethaig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117, 163; Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 421) (See Also: Ráth Oinn)

Ráth Alind (See: Ráth Ailline)

Ráth Almain (See: Ráth Ailline)

Ráth Árda Sailech (See: Ráth Sailech)

Ráth Árda Suird [Ráthurd, Uird]– Ráth Árda Suird was dug by Fulmán (or En, Etán) in Fánat. Ráth Árda Suird has been identified by Hogan as Rathurd, Limerick, O.S. sheet 14. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117, 163; Vol. 5, p. 69 129, 141, 167)

Ráth Bachair [Bachaill, Bachain] – Ráth Bachair in Latharna was dug by Írial Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Bachaill (See: Ráth Bachair)

Ráth Bachain (See: Ráth Bachair)

Ráth Becc – Ráth Becc in Mag Líne is where Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland, was killed by Áed Dub. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Ráth Beoan – “The fort of Beoan on the plain of Laigen” was dug by Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 129)

Ráth Beothaig (See: Ráth Bethaig)

Ráth Bethach (See: Ráth Bethaig)

Ráth Bethaig [Beothaig, Bethach] – Ráth Bethaig at the Eoir of the Guests was dug by Éremón in the year after the battle of Tailltiu and the partition of Ireland.” “This is Rathbeagh (“in Argatros; above the Nore”) on the Nore River in Kilkenny, O.S. 9,10.” “Thereafter Érimón died in Airgetros, and his stone was set up at Ráth Bethaig over the Nore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 117, 163; **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 157, 159, 163, 165, 169, 173, 175, 421)

Ráth Bresail – The Synod of Raith Bresail may have been held during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Ráth Buarach (See: Ráth Buirg)

Ráth Buirech (See: Ráth Buirg)

Ráth Buirg [Buarach, Buirech] – Ráth Buirg in Slechta was dug by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Carmain – The battle of Ráth Carmain was fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Ráth Celtchair – “They made petition for a fair land, the best of Breg, smooth the fortification; Ráith Celtchair, Ráith Comur the fair, Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elcmar.” “*Ráith C(h)eltchair* must be wrong: the only known fort of that name was somewhere in the neighborhood of Downpatrick (but is not to be identified with the large Norman earthwork within the city.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65, 88)

Ráth Chimbaith [Cimbaith, Cimbaeith] – Ráth Chimbaith in Semne [Seimne] was built during Nemed’s time. Ráth Cimbaith in Emain was built by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171; **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Ráth Chindeic [Cindeich] – This fort was in Ui Niallain and is identified with the barony of Oneilland in Co. Armagh. It was built by the 4 sons of Matan Munremar in one day, during the time of Nemed. The sons were slain the next day so that they couldn’t ‘improve upon the digging.’ “Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171, 190)

Ráth Chomair (See: Ráth Comur)

Ráth Chuingeda [Cuincheda, Cuinncedha] – Ráth Chuingeda in Seimne was dug by Írial Fáid, the 6th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Cimbaeith (See: Ráth Chimbaith)

Ráth Cimbaith (See: Ráth Chimbaith)

Ráth Cindeich (See: Ráth Chindeic)

Ráth Clochair [Clochar] – “Lugaid Íardonn s. Énna Derg, was nine years in the 41st kingship of Ireland when he fell at the hands of Sírlám in the battle of Ráth Clochair.” “Rectad Rigderg spent twenty [years] keenly son of fully sharp Lugaid, the animating, king of Clochar and Cenn Maige he fell before Ugoine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255, 507, 513)

Ráth Clochar (See: Ráth Clochair)

Ráth Comur [Chomair] – “They made petition for a fair land, the best of Breg, smooth the fortification; Ráith Celtchair, Ráith Comur the fair, Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elcmar.” “The identification of Ráith Chomair is doubtful.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65, 88)

Ráth Croich [Croichne] – “Ráth Croich in Árd Eitig was built by Ún s. Uicce.” Alternatively, “Ráith Croich in Mag nInis” was built by Íriol Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159, 171, 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Croichne (See: Ráth Croich)

Ráth Cuincheda (See: Ráth Chuingeda)

Ráth Cuinnedha (See: Ráth Chuingeda)

Ráth Fuamain [Uamain] – Ráth Fuamain in Laigin was built by Eber in the year after the Battle of Tailltiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 167)

Ráth Glaisse Cuilg – Ráth Glaisse Cuilg was one of 7 forts dug by Íriol Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 429)

Ráth Lochaid (See: Ráth Loichit)

Ráth Loichit [Lochaid] – Ráth Loichit in Glascharn [Glas Carn] was dug by Íriol Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Mag Lemna – “By him (Feidlimid Rechtmar) was Ráith Mag Lemna dug, over Ulaid.” Or, “By her (Báine d. Scál) was dug the fort of Mag Lemna over Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Ráth Modig [Moidig, Mothaich] – Ráth Modig was dug by Íriol Fáid in Ech Carpad [Eocharba]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Moidig (See: Ráth Modig)

Ráth Mór – By her (Báine d. Scál Balb) was dug Ráith Mór of Mag Lemna over the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329) (See Also: Ráth Mag Lemna)

Ráth Mothaich (See: Ráth Modig)

Ráth Oind (See: Ráth Oinn)

Ráth Oinn [Oind] – “Ráith Oinn in Laigin (or “in the land of Cualu”) was built by Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 157) (See Also: Ráth Ainninn)

Ráth Rígbaird – Ráth Rígbaird in Murbolg was dug by Etán, and has been “vaguely identified by Hogan with a large fort east of Easky, townland of Carrow Mably, Sligo, O.S. sheet 12.” Or, Ráth Rígbaird was built by Fulmán in Muirisc. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 117, 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 135, 159, 167, 171)

Ráth Sailech [Árda Sailech] – Ráth Sailech in Fánat was built by Fulmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 171)

Ráth Uamain (See: Ráth Fuamain)

Ráth Uird (See: Ráth Árda Suid)

Ráth Umail [Umall] – “The other three were buried in the mounds of Findmagh; thence is the Hillock of the Heads above at firm Ráth Umail.” “This quatrain is not in the Dindsénchus tradition. Umail being the Mayo district now called “The Owles,” the fort and the “pile of heads” was presumably somewhere else.” The battle of Umail was fought by Túathal Techtmar, where Arisa son of Tuama Tened and Cermaid son of Aicle were killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71, 90; Vol. 5, p. 319, 557)

Ráth Umail (See: Ráth Umail)

Rathan – The battle of Rathan was fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Rathbeagh (See: Ráth Bethaig)

Rathconrath – Rathconrath is a barony in County Westmeath which has been identified by Hogan as being the site of Mag Asail. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Ráthurd (See: Ráth Árda Suid)

Ráthlin (See: Islands, Rachra)

Raven (See: Fauna; Birds)

Rea – Rea was one of the two horses of the king of Sicily that were demanded by Lug in recompense for the killing of his father. Neither wounds, waves nor lightning could harm the horse and it was “not subject to the death of Ernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287)

Reading (See: Education)

Reb – The battle of Reb was one of 18 battles fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205)

Rebirth – “There is also a daughter called Elcmar, who marries Net; evidently Net II, great-grandson of Net I, if we may believe a pedigree included in the interpolation of ¶368. But Net I was the eponym of Ailech Neit, and we learn from ¶314 that Fea and Nemaind (*sic*) were his wives, who would thus appear to have been their own great-great-great-great-grandmothers: a complication which could not occur except in an Olympus of *di immortales*, as conceived by some community in which the doctrine of re-birth was a cardinal article of faith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 103*n*) (See Also: Fintan and Tuan)

Reckoning – “As for Óengus Tuirmech, by him was “reckoning” first made in Ireland, wherefore is he called “the Reckoner.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285)

Rechtaid Rígderg [Rectad Rígderg] – Rechtaid Rígderg was the son of Lugaid son of Eochu son of Ailill Find. He killed Macha to become the king of Clochar and Cenn Maige and the 55th king of Ireland which he ruled for 20 years. Rechtaid Rígderg was killed by Ugoine Mór. His son, or grandson, was Mug Corb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 279, 281, 477, 513, 515)

Rectad Rígderg (See: Rechtaid Rígderg)

Red (See: Colours)

Red Branch, the – “Cimbáeth, summit of the (warrior) youths of Emain took the fruitful land of Temair; spouse of Macha, greatness of pride, head of battle of the Red Branch.” “Nine hundred years without trouble, a saying against the reason of the Red Branch (?) till Fergus Foga, who was a warrior, from [the time when] Cimbáeth was king of Coba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461, 465) (See Also: Colours, Red)

Red-Heads, the Three – The Three Red-heads of Laigen may have killed Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303) (See Also: Appearance)

Red Point – “Dún Sobairce, a swift pool of hosts, the sea to the Red Point lies beneath it; a face against the great sea I vaunt, a pleasant protection over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 439) (See Also: Dún Sobairce)

Red Sea (See: Seas)

Redactions – “There are in all five redactions of the Lebor Gabála Érenn text: Min, R¹, R², R³, and K.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xi)

K – This is the modernised version of Micheál o Cléirigh. K is contained in a number of paper MSS., but for purposes of reference the authoritative autograph (23K32 in R.I.A.) has been considered sufficient.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, vi, xi, xxv)

Min – “Min or μ , is the version called *Miniugud*. “Min is suffixed to the copies of R² in A (Book of Lecan, first text), R (Rawl. B.512 in the Bodleian Library), and V (V¹ = Stowe D.5.1.; V² = Stowe D.4.1.; V³ = Stowe D.1.3.). To distinguish the portions of these MSS. containing the Min text from those containing the R² text, the symbols $\mu\Lambda$, $\mu\mathbf{R}$, $\mu\mathbf{V}$ are used for the former.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xi)

R¹ – The First Redaction is contained in L (the Book of Leinster) and F¹ (the Book of Fermoy (F¹)). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xi, xii, xiii)

R² – “The majority of the MSS. of LG belong to R². “The Second Redaction is contained in A (Stowe MS. A.2.4); D (Stowe MS. D.4.3); E (Trinity College Dublin MS. E.3.5); A (the Book of Lecan, first text); P (National Library Dublin MS. P.10266); R (Bodleian Library MS. Rawl. B.512); and V (V¹ = Stowe MS D.5.1; V² = Stowe MS D.4.1; V³ = Stowe MS D.1.3).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xi, xiii – xix)

R³ – “The Third Redaction is contained in B (Book of Ballymote), β (H.2.4 in T.C.D.), β^1 (H.1.15 in T.C.D.), β^2 (Stowe D.* 3.2.), H (H.2.15 no. 1 in T.C.D.), and M (Book of Lecan, second text).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xi, xix – xxii)

Reeves (See: Authors)

Refill¹ [Rifill] – Refill¹ son of Noemius took the kingship of the Scythians after Ogamain died and held it until he was killed by Tat son of Ogamain. The name “Refill may be of Scandinavian origin: the name appears as that of a sword in *Skáldskaparmál* (Pros. Edda, ed. Wilken, p. 116) and *Ræfils hestr*, “Rævil’s steed”, is a kenning for “a ship” (Ræfil being the name of a sea lord) in the Western Volsung-lay (Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, I, p. 156).” His son was Refloir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 17, 19, 23, 67, 73, 95, 128, 136, 144, 145, 161)

Refill² – Refill² was one of the two sons of Refloir. They drove Agnomain son of Tat out of Scythia. “Noinel and Refill with a [spear-] point two sons of Refloir son of Refill, they drove Agnomain out over the raging sea, great and green.” “The older prose texts have no cognizance of Noinel and Refill, the sons of Refloir who drove the Gaedil out from Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97, 158)

Refloir¹ – Refloir¹ was the son of Nema. “Seng, daughter of Refloir s. Nema was their (Donn and Airech Februa) mother.” “Note that in this version Refloir is not son of Refill, but of “Nema” or Noemius, who is his grandfather in the other texts.” “What is the true story of the Sons of Míl? [Their origin is] a people that is in the mountain of Armenia, called Hiberi. They had a famous king, Míl s. Bile s. Nema. He was holding the kingship against his father’s brother, Refloir s. Nema.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73, 136; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Refloir² – Refloir² was the son of Noemius. “In the matter of the principedom of Scythia, from that time till the time of Refloir son of Noemius and of Míl son of Bile [whose name was Galam]. Many battles and conflicts and wars and kin-murders did they wage between them during that time, till Míl son of Bile inflicted a mortal wound upon Refloir son of Noemius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 107)

Refloir³ – Refloir³ was the son of Refill. His father, Refill was slain by Tat s. Ogamaín. In revenge, Refloir slew Tat and regained the kingship of Scythia. “There was contention in the matter of the principedom during his time, four years after that, between Refloir s. Refill and Míl s. Bile. Now Refloir had a comely daughter there, whose name was Seng d. Refloir: and Refloir offered that maiden to Míl s. Bile. Míl s. Bile took her, and she was with him in loving wise, till she bore him two children; Airech Februd and Donn were their names. Then it was that Refloir plotted to slay his kinsman, for he feared that he would come against him for the kingship. Tidings thereof came to the son of Bile, [that is to say, of his kinsman’s plotting]. Thereafter he himself went to battle, and he and Refloir fought, and he wounded Refloir severely and painfully through his thigh, a wound of vindictiveness and of death. The hosts of Scythia felt it a great loss that their lord should be hurt and mortally wounded by the son of Bile and he was expelled out of Scythia.” “At last Refloir son of Refill, the Scythian king, is killed: R¹ says by Agno[main], fifth in descent from Sru; R² says by Míl, the father of the “Milesian” leaders. From what source this “Refloir son of Refill” reached the Irish historians is a question that has not yet been answered. In both stories this particular killing is regarded by the Scythians as especially heinous, though why Refloir was more sacrosanct than his ill-fated predecessors does not appear. In expiation for the crime, the Gaedil are exiled from Scythia.” “The story told here may perhaps give us the germ of the Scythian vendetta story. Míl = Nel and slays his brother Nenuál = Refloir, and, being driven out, flees to Egypt and marries Scota. This fratricide looks like an adaptation of the Cain-Abel episode, but it is a common type of folk tale and may be original.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 6, 17, 19, 23, 39, 65, 67, 95, 97, 125, 128, 144, 145, 157, 158, 161; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 121)

Regicide [Killing of a King] – “The agricultural ritual of king-killing is prominently stressed...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3) (See Also: Governance, Regicide; Rituals)

Reichenau Manuscript (See: Authors; Mullenhoff)

Relbeo – “Michéal Ó Cleirigh, the compiler of K, has enlarged upon this tale of the assault on Conaing’s Tower and, apparently *sua sponte*, has introduced an embassy sent for reinforcements to Greece which are obtained. These include a number of wild venomous beasts, and a female spy called Relbeo, who enters the Tower, insinuates herself into the confidence of Conaing by methods similar to those followed by Judith in dealing with Holofernes, and afterwards reports to the Nemedians the conditions inside the Tower, and advises them as to the strategy to be followed in attacking it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 117, 118)

Relics of Saints – Columbanus the bishop, journeyed with the relics of saints to Inis Bó Finne during the reign of Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381)

Religion

Capa, Laigne and Luasad – “When they reached Ireland, the three champions without religion, noble Ireland was explored by them from the Li-estuary to Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 217)

Samaliliath – “The connexion of this person (Samaliliath) to religion and divination again, is known only to R².” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 94)

Túatha Dé Dannan - “The Túatha Dé Danann under obscurity, a people without a covenant of religion; whelps of the wood that has not withered, people of the blood of Adam’s flesh.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 221)

Ren – “He (Fergus son of Roig) fought the battle of Ren, in Fertas Mílige, abounding in woods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Repitition (See: Periodicity)

Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric, Roman, and Post-Roman Sites in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire (See: Authors; Wheeler)

Reptiles (See: Fauna; Reptiles)

Rere – Rere was the son of Bron son of Cical. He was slain in the battle of Bri Molt against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Resad – The battle of Resad was fought by Túathal Techtmar and in this battle Fithir son of Dot, brother of Sen of the sons of Maga, fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Resource Stress (See: Health, famine)

Resuscitation (See: Health)

Reu – Reu was the son of Faleg son of Eber son of Sale. Reu was 35 (or, 32) years old when his son, Saruch, was born and Reu lived for 204 (or, 207) years after the birth of Saruch. He died during the reign of Arius, 4th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129, 130, 131)

Revelation (See: Authors, Anonumous, Bible, New Testament)

Revelationes (See: Authors; Pseudo-Methodius)

Revelations of Methodius (See: Authors; Evelyn)

Revenant - During the battles between the Athenians and the Philistines, the Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the slain Athenian warriors so that they could fight again the next day. The Philistines destroyed these demons by plunging a skewer of hazel and quicken behind their necks causing them to become heaps of worms. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 139, 141)

Revenge [Vendetta, Vengeance] (See Also: Punishment)

Berngal - Berngal killed Fíachu Findoilches in revenge for his father, Géde. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239)

Buide Conaill – In the reign of Blathmac and Diarmait “there came the pestilence of vengeance into Ireland at the first, to wit the *Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August it came.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Conmáel – Conmáel killed Ethriel at the battle of Rairu “in vengeance for his father.” “It is Conmáel who broke 25 battles against the children of Érimón, in revenge for his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 195, 197, 201)

Cormac Ua Cuinn – “This Cormac was the first who exacted women of pedigree in the Boroma, in vengeance for the fifty royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dunlang s. Enna Niad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Eochu Fáebarglas – In the battle of Druim Liathain, Smirgoll s. Enboth was slain by Eochu Fáebarglas “in vengeance for his father and his grandfather.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215)

Feidlimid Reichtaid - Feidlimid Reichtaid killed Mál son of Rochraide in revenge for his father, Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 323)

Fíacha Labrainne - Eochu Fáebarglas was slain at the battle of Carman by Fíacha Labrainne in revenge for his father, Smirgoll. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 217)

God – God said to Cain “If it be evil that thou doest, vengeance for it shall be nigh unto thee.” “He then who shall slay Cain, it shall be revenged upon him sevenfold.” (source: Macalister, **Vol. 1**, p. 83, 91)

Írial Fáid – Írial Fáid slew the four sons of Éber (Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna) “in revenge for his two brethren.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191)

Labraid Loingsech – “Cobthach Cóel Breg fell in Dinn Rig, with thrity kings around him, on Great Christmas night, at the hands of Labraid Loingsech, in vengeance for his father and grandfather.” “...from that out there was war between Laigin and Leth Cuinn.” And “there was vengeance upon the children of Cobthach ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277, 279)

Lug – “Lug came to avenge his father (Cian) upon them (Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba), or till they should pay the wergild for him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135)

Morc – Morc s. Deled urged the Fomorians to “fight against the children of Nemed, and crush your enemies truly: behead them and scatter them in revenge for your brethren and friends.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155)

Muirchetach – The battle of Mag nAilbe “broke against Lugaid, and Muirchetach s. Erc and Cairbre Mór s. Níall; and in revenge for the above battle Muiredach and Cairbre kept out of Laigen so long as they were alive.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Óengus Olmucach - Eochu Mumu was killed in the battle of Cluain by Óengus Olmucach in vengeance for his father, Fíachu Labrainne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221)

Ogamain – “Noemius took the principedom (of Scythia) till he fell at the hands of Ogamain s. Boamain in vengeance for his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17)

Osiris - “Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265, 266)

Pharaoh – Nel gave supplies to the Israelites and angered Pharaoh, but his fate in the Red Sea averted his vengeance. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 3)

Sírna Soegalach – “This is that Sírna who separated the kingship of Temair from the Ulaid; and it is he who avenged Rothechtaid s. Maen, his own grandfather.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245)

Sons of Míl - The sons of Míl came to Ireland to avenge the death of Íth son of Bregon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 86, 127, 185, 211; **Vol. 5**, p. 3, 21, 23, 29)

Túathal Techtmar – “Túathal broke four score and five battles, securing Ireland, and avenging his father.” Túathal Techtmar fought battles against the people of Mumu and Connachta in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 317, 319)

Ugoine Mór - Reichtaid Rígderg was slain by Ugoine Mór in revenge for his foster-mother, Macha. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267)

Rewards

Education – “The *diana* metres, grouped primarily into *diana senga* and *diana tromma*, were those studied and practised in the first year of bardic education, and rewarded with a fee of the value of a *samaisc* or three-year-old calf. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 106)

Land – “It is then that Na Lee and Cairleog were given to him, Fiachra (Lonn), as a reward in land for (help in) the battle (of Ocha).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359)

Silver Arm – After Miach set Nuadu’s arm with flesh he (Nuadu) gave the silver arm to him as a reward. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 177)

Unspecified – Drostan the druid of the Cruithe offered to devise a remedy against the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga in return for a (unspecified) reward. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 175, 179)

Rhegini, the (See: Peoples)

Rhine (See: Rivers)

Rhodes (See: Islands)

Rhodii, the (See: Peoples)

Rhone (See: Rivers)

Riddle Death (See: Triple Death)

Ridges – The three ridges of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Aine, Indmas, Brugas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135)

Ridgeway (See: Authors)

Rifath Scot [Diphath, Feinius Farsaid, Ibath, Rabiath, Rifatz, Riphath, Riphaz] – Rifath Scot was the son of Gomer son of Iafeth son of Noe. The name “Riphath” “comes from Gen. x. 3. The original meaning of the name is obscure: in 1 Chron. i. 6 it appears as “Diphath” ... The addition “Scot” has of course no Biblical warrant.” Rifaith Scot brought the Scotie language from the Tower of Nemrod, for he was one of the eight chief leaders who were at the building of the Tower. His son was Baath and the Paphlagonians and the Scots descend from him. “The progeny of Rifath Scot is every Taking that took Ireland, except Cessair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37, 153, 221, 251, 252, 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 137, 140; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 127, 129; **Vol. 5**, p. 15, 185) (See Also: Eber Scot, Scota)

Rifatz (See: Rifath Scot)

Rifill (See: Refill)

Rigbard – Rigbard was the son of Fer Bend; his son was Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

Rigeon – Rigeon was the son of Essoman of Emain, son of Blaithecht son of Beothacht son of Labraid; his son was Roth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295)

Righs, the (See: Rivers)

Right (See: Direction)

Rimad (See: Rimead)

Rimead [Rimad] – Rimead was the tail-ploughman of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 61)

Rind¹ [Irrand] – Rind¹ was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 229, 247)

Rind² – Rind² was one of nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 247)

Rind³ – Rind³ was one of the sons of Umor. He was set in battle against Ros mac Dedaid and is buried in the mounds of Findmagh. “Cing, the reading of the Dindsenchas tradition, is preferable to Rind, as the latter name does not appear among the names of the clann Umor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71, 90) (See Also: Cing⁵)

Rind nBera (See: Point of Ber)

Rind Taman (See: Point of Taman)

Rindal (See: Rinnail)

Rindail (See: Rinnail)

Rings (See: Jewelry)

Rinnail [Rindal, Rindail] – Rinnail was the son of Genann. Points (*rindi*) were first put on javelins during his time. “In R¹ Eochu son of Rinnail, who slew his predecessor Foidbgenid, is a different person from Eochu son of Erc: it was the R² school of historians who discovered (or dreamt) that Erc was son of Rinnail, and who thus equated the two persons.” Rindail killed Fiacha Cendfindain and became king of Ireland. His reign lasted for three or six years until he was slain by Fodbgenid in the battle of Craeb. His sons were Eochu and/or Erc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 2, 3, 9, 19, 33, 45, 49, 51)

Rinni (See: Raindi)

Riphath (See: Rifath Scot)

Riphaz (See: Rifath Scot)

Riphi (See: Mountains)

Ritual and Belief (See: Authors; Hartland)

Rituals

Burial (See: Burials)

Circuit of Ireland – “Muirchertach mac Néill circuited around Ireland [with] ten hundreds [of picked men]; his hostages were by him captured and delivered into the hands of Donnchad mac Flaind,” the 154th king of Ireland. “After that stately Sírna took the men of Ireland in one circuit: twenty-four battles, it was just, against the children of king Éremón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 455)

Combat

Marriage – “He is the first man who took his wife in the time of Partholon without falsehood: Fintan, who took the woman through combat – Aife, daughter of Partholon.” It was a religious ceremony which took the form of a sham fight,” see H.J. Rose, “A suggested explanation of ritual combats,” *Folklore*, xxxvi, p. 322. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266n; Vol. 3, p. 63)

Religious - Rose was the author of 'A suggested explanation of ritual combat' in *Folklore*, xxxvi, p. 322. "The ritual combat is very prominent, the hideous Fomoraig being the enemies with whom the vegetation-god has to contend. In one illuminating passage (§216) we are told that no one was killed in the combat, for it was a druidical battle: this is a more or less contemptuous way of saying that it was a religious ceremony which took the form of a sham fight." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266, 266n)

Fertility – "As we have seen in the introduction to this Section (Section IV), the killing of the dog (Delgnat's dog, Saimer) becomes an obvious sacrifice." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Inauguration – The inauguration of the King of Tara follows the oriental pattern that the king (god of the vegetation) dies in the winter and is reborn in the springtime. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 264)

Fal's Heart [Great Fal, Stone of Knowledge] – "It was the Túatha Dé Danann who brought with them the Great Fal, [that is, the Stone of Knowledge], which was in Temair, whence Ireland bears the name of "The Plain of Fal." He under whom it should utter a cry was king of Ireland; until Cu Chulainn smote it, for it uttered no cry under him nor under his fosterling, Lugaid son of the Three Finds of Emain. And from that out the stone uttered no cry save under Conn of Temair. Then its heart flew out from it [from Temair] to Tailltiu, so that is the Heart of Fal which is there." "Presumably there was a stone called "Fal's Heart" at the sanctuary of Tailltiu, an erratic boulder perhaps, not necessarily a pillar-stone, which became the centre of analogous legends. This seems to indicate some sort of connexion between Temair and Tailltiu, but that is all that can be said about it. Practically nothing remains, above ground at least, at Tailltiu, and there is certainly no stone there now which could reasonably be identified with "Fal's Heart." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 111, 113, 295)

Lia Fail – The Lia Fail was brought to Ireland by the Túatha Dé Danann from the city of Failias. "Rightly or wrongly, Lia Fail, the centre of much folklore real and spurious, is identified with a pillar-stone still standing upon Tara Hill." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 94, 107, 143, 145, 169, 175, 251, 293, 305)

Murder

Fea – "Fea's death was due to violence, with the possible implication that he was one more of the succession of king-sacrifices which appears to be behind the Partholon record." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 105)

Fir Bolg – "The perennial contention of good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine, follows its normal course, all through the Fir Bolg episode. The agricultural ritual of king-killing is prominently stressed: the golden age of calm weather and blissful fertility presided over by the good king Eochu mac Eirc is intensely primitive." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3)

Royal Maidens – A possible case of ritual murder is that of the "Thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each, who fell in Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night, at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen, along with ten daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

Saimer – "The killing of the dog (Saimer) becomes an obvious sacrifice." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Topa – "The slaying of Topa, who, it will be remembered, is a re-birth of Partholon himself, is quite orthodox in this connexion. It is interesting to note that in the Dindsenchas version (MD iv, p. 209) "he was driven out to flee at random," till he was devoured by dogs and birds. In other words, he became the katharma, the scape-goat of the community, and he met the fate which was the common lot of such unfortunates." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Patterns – Macalister suggests that the story of Partholon is a “ritual-pattern” narrative. S.H. Hooke (*Myth and Ritual*, Oxford, 1933) provides a formula for rituals including a) the death and resurrection of the god, b) the recitation of the myth of creation, c) ritual combat, d) sacred marriage, and e) triumphal procession. The Egyptian story of Osiris follows a similar pattern to that of the story of Partholon’s parricide. Partholon’s claiming and clearing of Ireland and the adultery of his wife follow a “ritual pattern formula.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 263, 264, 265; **Vol. 3**, p. 98)

Peace – “Irish literature itself preserves various ideas which are probably at least to some extent reflections of pre-Christian doctrine: this seems for instance to be the most plausible interpretation of traditions that the first Gaels in Ireland made peace with the gods of the land in order successfully to raise their crops and herds, or indeed intermarried with the divine race.” “This is explicitly stated in the Old Irish tale “De Gabail in tSida”, ed. and trans. Vernam Hull, *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 19 (1933) 53-8.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 2n)

River Bursts – Note: the “bursting” of rivers in the text may equally well refer to the creation of rivers, or to the flooding of them.

Brosnas, the Nine - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the nine (or seven) Brosnas of Eile.” “Probably, “The nine Brosnas of Eile” ... are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159, 161, 171, 423)

Callann - The burst of the black river Callann happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigernmas, or during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna. If it was an overflow, rather than a creation, it may have occurred all three times. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 205, 213, 437)

Comges, the Three - During the reign of Írial Fáid was the bursting of the three Comges over land. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Daball – The burst of Daball (in Airgialla) occurred during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna, the 9th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 437)

Eocha - During the reign of Írial Fáid was the bursting of the Eocha. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 193)

Eithne - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of Eithne over the forest of Bith (in Ui Néill, between Mide and Tethba).” “Eithne is the river Inny.” The Eithne “was probably not in the original text of R², but has been added at haphazard.” “In ¶478, “the Eithne is promoted to full status from its precarious glossarial position in R²; evidently they were still marginal notes in the MS. of R² used by the editor of R³.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 143, 159, 163, 173, 423)

Féil Ercre - In the time of Írial Fáid was “the outburst of Féil Ercre in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 193)

Finns, the Three – During the reign of Írial Fáid was the bursting of the three Finns over land. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Flesc – The Flesc burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Fregabail, the Three – “The previously unrecorded burst of “Fregabail” (between Dál nAraide and Dál Riata) “was probably not in the original text of R², but has been added at haphazard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 163, 173)

Fudbna – The burst of the black river Fudbna happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigernmas, or during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna. If it was an overflow, rather than a creation, it may have occurred all three times. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 205, 213, 437)

Labrainn - The Labrainn burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Maine - The Maine burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. This is the river Maine in Killarney. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Nith – “Some say that was in his (Rothechtaid) reign that Nith Nemadach burst forth over the land, in Mag Murthemne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231, 459)

Ollar – “So Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 321, 329)

Ollarba - “So Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 321, 329)

Righs, the Nine – In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the nine (or seven) Righs about Rosmag (Laigin).” “Probably, “The nine Righs of Rosmag ... are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159, 161, 171, 423)

Sucs, the Three - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the three Suc rivers (in Connachta).” “The three Sucs are presumably the River Suck, between Roscommon and Galway, and two unidentifiable tributary streams.” “The Three Sucs “were probably not in the original text of R², but have been added at haphazard.” “In ¶478, “the Three Sucs are promoted to full status from their precarious glossarial position in R²; evidently they were still marginal notes in the MS. of R² used by the editor of R³.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 143, 159, 163, 173, 423)

Suir, the – In the time of Írial Fáid was “the outburst of Suir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 193)

Torann - The burst of the black river Torann happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigrernas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 205, 437)

Uinnsinns, the Three - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the three Uinnsinns of Ui Ailella.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 161, 171)

Rivers

Aba Life (See: Rivers, Life)

Avoca [Ovoca] – The Causeway of the Avoca at Arklow is identified with Togher, Wicklow, O.S. sheet 36. Inber Mór in Cualu is the estuary of this river at Arklow. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163; **Vol. 4**, p. 330)

Bann [Banna] – *Tuad Inbir* is the estuary of the river Bann and the place where the flood drowned the three Spanish fishermen, Capa, Laigne and Lusad, and their wives. “*Li – indber* is the mouth of the Bann.” The Banna between Le and Elle [Eile] was one of the nine rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. The Dagda found gold in the Bann which he used to poison Cridenbel. “Flaithbertach led the fleet of Dál Riada into Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of them in Inishowen, where these men were slain: Conchobor mac Loichine and Branchu mac Brain; and many were drowned in the river called the Bann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 185, 199, 217, 232, 243, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 51, 85; **Vol. 4**, p. 235; **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Barrow – Dún na mBarc, the Fortress of the Ships was “supposed (by the original story tellers) to be somewhere near the confluence of the rivers Barrow, Nore and Suir.” The fifty women of the Cessair company were divided among the three men at “Miledach. At that time Bun Suainme was its name, from the confluence of the Suir, the Nore and the Barrow. That is the Meeting of the Three Waters, from the

mingling of the three rivers.” “*Dind Rig* or *Duma Slainge* is usually identified with an imposing earth-work overlooking the Barrow a short distance south of Leighlin Bridge. It is now commonly called *Burgage Motte*.” Labraid Loingsech “took the province of the Gailiain before he slew Cobthach C  el Breg in Dinn Rig, over the brink of the Barrow, on Great Christmas night.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 191, 207, 238, 239; Vol. 4, p. 77, 337; Vol. 5, p. 277)

Bir [Moyola] – Mag Lii in Ui mac Uais was between Bir and Camus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 85)

Boand [Boinn, Boyne] – “Now this was the third of Beothach, from Torinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where the battle was made, to Boand the female-formed of the hundred harbours. The third of Semeon from Boand to Belach Conglais.” “The Fifth of Gann it is, over which Cairpre Nia Fer was, that is from the Boyne to Comar Tri nUisce.” “*Inber Colptha* = the Boyne Estuary.” “*Brat Bratruad* is identified with Brug na Boinne. Keating tells us that it was at this latter place that Rudraige was slain.”   engus son of the Dagda was drowned at the outlet of the Boinn. Caicher son of Nama was killed at the Boinn by Fiachna son of Delbaeth. The partition share of   rem  n in the north of Ireland was from Srub Brain to the Boinn. In the south,   ber’s share of Ireland was from the Boinn to “the wave of the daughter of Genann.” The triple death of Muirchertach mac Erca took place “on Samhain night in the top of Cletech on the Boyne.” “On a time when Cellach (son of M  el-Coba) came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne; learned men say that he died in bed and it was the Boyne that carried his body to B  l   tha Cuirp at Lind Fheic.” Bodbchad was slain “over the Boyne” by Loiguire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 185; Vol. 4, p. 27, 61, 77, 78, 235, 237; Vol. 5, p. 127, 361, 363, 379, 513, 557)

Boinn (See: Rivers, Boand)

Boria – The Milesians sailed “... past *Ithia*, past the river *Boria*, past western Scythia westward ...” “I (Macalister) can give no reasonable identification for *Ithia* and the river *Boria*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 69, 146)

Boyne (See: Rivers, Boand)

Brosnas, the Nine - In the time of   rim  n was “the bursting of the nine (or seven) Brosnas of Eile.” “Probably, “The nine Brosnas of Eile” ... are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 161, 171, 423)

Buall - The half of Ireland taken by   rem  n was in the north from the Point of Bron to the river Buall; the portion of Ireland taken by   ber was in the south from Tonn Clidna to the river Buall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 165)

Buas [Bush] – The Buas between D  l nAraide and D  l Riata was one of the 9 original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. This is the Bush River. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 51, 85, 92, 106)

Bush (See: Rivers, Buas)

Callann - The burst of the black river Callann happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigernmas, or during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna. If it was an overflow, rather than a creation, it may have occurred in all three times. N  all Caille son of   ed Oirdnide was drowned in Callann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 205, 213, 397, 437, 551)

Camus [Macosquin] – The plain of Mag Li in Ui mic Uais between Bir and Camus was cleared during Partholon’s time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 85)

Clyde – “It is likely that Ara is the Scottish Arran, in the Firth of Clyde.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Comges – The river-burst of the three Comges over land happened during the reign of Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Da Econd [Ess Da Eccond] – “The place where Partholon made his choice (to settle) was at the river Da Econd, for that place is the most fruitful which he found in Ireland.” “Ess Dā Ēccond must be some waterfall or rapid at or near the mouth of the river (Saimer).” The name means ‘of the two fools’ from the adultery of Delgnat and Topa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 98)

Daball – The burst of Daball (in Airgialla) occurred during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna, the 9th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 437)

Dael – “Dāil in *Onom. Goed.* (is) regarded as accus. of Dael = the river Deel, Co. Mayo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 89)

Dee (See: Rivers, Nith)

Dodder – Da Derga’s Hostel “was essentially no hostel; indeed no one in his senses would at any time of the world’s history have established a hostelry with a river flowing through it, especially a river so liable to spates as the Dodder.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 262)

Don – “They (the progeny of Iafeth) possessed many territories in Asia, namely from Mount Amanus and Mount Taurus northward to the river Don, and to Northern Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159)

Douglas – “*Inber Dubglaisi* perhaps = mouth of the Douglas river between Blackrock and Passage, Co. Cork.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77)

Dour – “Domon and Herdomon” in the north of Scotland are difficult to explain. They appear elsewhere, and probably more accurately, as “Dobar “ and “Iar-Dobar”, Dobar and West Dobar. Skene (*Celtic Church*, I, 166) connects “Dobar” with the river Dour in Aberdeenshire; but it is not clear what brings this comparatively unimportant river (which is not in Northern Scotland) into the picture.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192)

Drowes – “Tradraige Muigi Inis appears to be the southernmost stretch of sea-coast in Co. Donegal, the plain lying between the Drowes and the Erne rivers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Duailt – The river Duailt burst forth during the reign of Sírna Soeglach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 459)

Eba – The sea-burst between Eba and Roscreite in the territory of Cairpre in Ui Fíachrach in the North happened during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Eithne - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of Eithne over the forest of Bith (in Ui Néill, between Mide and Tethba).” “Eithne is the river Inny.” The Eithne “was probably not in the original text of R², but has been added at haphazard.” “In ¶478, “the Eithne is promoted to full status from its precarious glossarial position in R²; evidently they were still marginal notes in the MS. of R² used by the editor of R³.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 141, 143, 159, 163, 173, 423)

Eocha – During the reign of Írial Fáid there was the out-burst of the river Eocha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Eoir (See: Rivers, Nore)

Erchra (See: Rivers, Féle)

Erne (See: Rivers, Samer)

Ess Da Econd (See: Rivers, Da Econd)

Eufrates (See: Rivers, Euphrates)

Euphrates [Eufrates] - The Euphrates was one of the river branches which flowed through and from Paradise. It flows south through the middle of Babylonia and it is associated with honey. Sem s. Noe settled over the middle of Asia from the Euphrates River to the eastern border of the world. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 57, 59, 151, 197, 228; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Feale – “The lake-estuary in which Fial performed her abultions cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9)

Féil Ercre - In the time of Írial Fáid was “the outburst of Féil Ercre in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 193)

Fergus – “*Loch Luimnig* is apparently the wide part of the Shannon estuary at the mouth of the River Fergus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85)

Find – The Find between Cenél Conaill and Eogain was one of the nine original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 51)

Finns, the Three – In the time of Írial Fáid was the burst over land of the three Finns. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Fison (See: Rivers, Ganges)

Fleisc (See: Rivers, Flesc)

Flesc – The Flesc burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Foyle – Modarn may be “somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and Foyle rivers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Fregabail, the Three – “The previously unrecorded burst of “Fregabail” (between Dál nAraide and Dál Riata) “was probably not in the original text of R², but has been added at haphazard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 163, 173)

Fudbna – The burst of the black river Fudbna happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigrernas, or during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cernna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 205, 213, 437)

Gabar Life (See: Rivers, Life)

Ganges - [Fison, Phison] – The Ganges was one of the river branches which flowed through and from Paradise. It flowed to the east and surrounded all the land of Euilath where is found gold, bdellium, onyx. The river is described as a river of oil. The Milesians sailed “past the estuary of the Ganges, to the island of Tapprobane.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 57, 65, 197, 228; **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 146)

Geon (See: Rivers; Nile)

Ghion (See: Rivers, Nile)

Indus – “*Indniam* (where we once more see a Latin accusative) is presumably India, but it might be the river Indus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 146)

Inny (See: Rivers; Eithne)

Labrainn - The Labrainn burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Lee (See: Rivers, Li)

Li [Lee] – The three Spanish fisherman explored Ireland from “the Li-estuary to Spain.” The estuary of the Li (*Li- indber*) is the mouth of the river Bann. The Li was one of the original nine rivers found by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 217, 243; **Vol. 3**, p. 51, 85)

Life [Aba Life, Gabar Life, Liffey, Ruirthech] – The Life between Ui Néill and Laigen was one of the nine original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. “The Sons of Míl fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in the shape of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry.” *Gabar Life* is the Liffey Watershed, and gets its name from Éremón’s horse [*gabar*] which was killed at the battle of Life. Another battle of Life was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the province of the Gailoin. The battle of Gabar Life was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the province of the Gailoin and in it Bresal Breogaman fell. Yet another battle of Gabar Life was fought and won by Domnall and Fergus sons of Mac Erca, the 122nd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 51, 85, 86, 92; **Vol. 4**, p. 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 35, 75, 77, 203, 205, 207, 315, 367, 467) (See Also: Airthir Life)

Liffey (See: Rivers, Life)

Lui – The Lui in Mumu was one of the nine original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17)

Maine - The Maine burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. This is the river Maine in Killarney. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Meath Blackwater – The Meath Blackwater was one of the “aboriginal pre-Partholonian waters singled out for special mention because they were regarded as of special sanctity, presided over by deities of a cosmic antiquity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85)

Modarn (See: Rivers, Modorn, Mourne)

Modorn [Modurn] – The Modorn in Tír Eogain was one of the nine original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 51)

Modorn (See: Rivers, Modorn)

Mourne – The Mourne was one of the original nine rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. On Íth’s journey through Ireland he passed from the Marsh of Tír Sírláim to “Modarn which may be somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and Foyle rivers. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85; **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Moy – The Moy was one of nine original rivers found by Partholon in Ireland. Partholon searched for fish in vain until he reached *Inber Muada*, the mouth of the River Moy, which he found well stocked. “*Mag Macha* appears to survive in the name of Moy, near Armagh.” “*Mag Glas* = Mag Tibra = the estuary of the River Moy.” “It was on Inis Dornglas on the Moy of Ui Amalgada that the poison was made” that was used by Mongfhinn to accidentally kill her brother, Crimthann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 98, 191, 199; **Vol. 5**, p. 347)

Moyola (See: Rivers, Bir)

Muad – The Muad in Ui Fiachrach was one of original nine rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 51)

Nile - [Geon, Ghion, Nile, Nilus] – The Nile was one of the four river branches which flowed through and from Paradise. “The name Nuchal, given as the fountain-head of the four rivers, can hardly be dissociated from Nuchul, given as the name of an African river in the Geographical Poem of Ros Ailithir (P.R.I.A., xvi, p. 241). Its (probably) erroneous identification with the Nile, and the identification of the latter with Gihon, may have led to the transference of the name to the well-spring of Paradise.” The Nile flowed to the north and surrounded the land of Ethiopia and was associated with milk. “*Aba thīrech*, apparently a kenning for the Nile, which makes the existence of Egypt possible. K, presumably in disapproval of Egypt and the Nile being put into the west, to rhyme with *fīan*, has rewritten the line.” “Cessair set forth from the island of Meroe upon the river Nile in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 57, 59, 197, 228, 268; **Vol. 2**, p. 125, 161, 181, 187, 203)

Nilus (See: Rivers, Nile)

Nith [Dee, Nith Nemandach] – “*Nēmannah* is a stock epithet for the Nith river, now the Dee in County Louth.” The partition of Slanga was from Nith southward to the Meeting of the Three Waters. “Some say that was in his (Rothechtaid) reign that Nith Nemandach burst forth over the land, in Mag Murthemne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 55, 85; **Vol. 5**, p. 231, 459)

Nith Nemannah (See: Rivers, Nith)

Nore [Éóir] –The fifty women of the Cessair company were divided among the three men at Bun Suainme at the confluence of the Nore, Barrow and Suir rivers. “Fintan’s flight is conceived of as starting from the meeting of the three waters, the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir, for the Nore runs into the Barrow about 8 miles above that point.” Raith Bethaig above the Nore was dug by Érimón and his grave stone was erected there. “*Rāith Bethaig ac Eōir* = Rathbeagh on the Nore, Kilkenny, O.S. sheets 9, 10.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163, 172, 191, 207, 238, 239; **Vol. 4**, p. 77, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 157, 159, 173, 175)

Ollar – “So Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 321, 329, 485)

Ollarba - “So Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth.” “Fothad Airgtech, the 107th king of Ireland, fell in Line-mhag in the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of ua Baiscne and the hirelings of Fíachu Sroib tine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 321, 329, 343, 485, 527)

Ovoca (See: Rivers, Avoca)

Phison (See: Rivers; Ganges)

Rhine – Timagenes said of the peopling of Gaul, “The druids say that a part of the population was in fact autochthonous, but that others streamed in from remote islands and from the regions beyond the Rhine ...” “Now these soldiers came from Thrace into Pict-land. They sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia ...” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Rhône – “*Rodain* I (Macalister) conjecture (with fitting hesitation) to be the Balearic Islands, which were colonized by Rhodians, and are roughly speaking opposite the mouth of the Rhône (*Rhodanus*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 252)

Rights, the Nine – In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the nine (or seven) Rights about Rosmag (Laigin).” “Probably, “The nine Rights of Rosmag ... are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159, 161, 171, 423)

Ros Ceite (See: Rivers, Rosceite)

Rosceite [Ros Ceite, Roscete] The sea-burst between Eba and Roscreite in the territory of Cairpre in Ui Fiachrach in the North happened during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Roscete (See: Rivers, Rosceite)

Ruirthech (See: Rivers, Life)

Samer [Erne] – When Partholon came to Ireland he “landed, not in Inber Scene, but at Inis Samer, an island unidentified on the Samer (Erne) River.” The river Samer, upon which is Ess Ruaid, was one of nine original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. Partholon’s wife, Delgnat, had a lap-dog named Saimer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 51, 85, 98, 99, 106) (See Also: Saimer)

Scena [Scēne] – “Orosius gave trouble to Irish topographers, ancient and modern, by speaking of an Irish river *Scena*, setting them on a hunt for a non-existent *Inber Scēne*. As *sc* conventionally represents the sound of *sh* (compare the Vulgate Judges, xii, 6, where the Hebrew word *shibbōleth* is rendered scibboleth), we must pronounce this word as *Shena*, and it is then easily recognised as Orosius’ version of *Sinann* (genetive *Sinna*) or “Shannon”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi) (See Also: Rivers, Shannon)

Scēne (See: Rivers, Scena)

Scirthech – The Scirthech burst forth during the reign of Sírna Soeglach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 459)

Severn – The Severn may be equated with Sabrann, the daughter of Abartach son of Lug. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101)

Shannon – Fintan fled from the women of the Cessair company by going “left-hand to the Shannon westward ... then turning northward, striking the Shannon somewhere between Limerick and Killaloe.” The Shannon estuary may be Inber Scene. “*Loch Luimnig* is apparently the wide part of the Shannon estuary at the mouth of the river Fergus.” “The meaning of the marginal *tomaidm Sinna*, “outburst of the Shannon,” in D is not clear unless it be a record of a contemporary event, such as sD was fond of scribbling in his books.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi; Vol. 2, p. 193, 207, 239; Vol. 3, p. 84, 85; Vol. 4, p. 305, 306; Vol. 5, p. 9) (See Also: Scena)

Slaney – Verse XXX, quatrain 17 lists the nine original rivers found by Partholon in Ireland. “L’s reading in 953, *Slāne* for *sluinde*, is probably the result of a recollection of the river Slaney.” *Inber Slaiine* = the Slaney Estuary. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 106; Vol. 4, p. 77)

Slicech [Sligo] – The Slicech was one of original nine rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 51, 85)

Sligo (See: Rivers, Slicech)

Sucs, the Three - The Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta are one of the three communities in Ireland not of Goidelic stock. In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the three Suc rivers (in Connachta).” “The three Sucs are presumably the River Suck, between Roscommon and Galway, and two unidentifiable tributary streams.” “The Three Sucs “were probably not in the original text of R², but have been added at haphazard.” “In ¶478, “the Three Sucs are promoted to full status from their precarious glossarial position in R²; evidently they were still marginal notes in the MS. of R² used by the editor of R³.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37, 82, 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 141, 143, 159, 163, 173, 423)

Suir - At Bun Suainme at the confluence of the rivers Barrow, Nore and Suir the fifty women of the

Cessair company were divided among the three men. The river Suir burst out during the reign of Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 191, 193, 207, 238, 239; Vol. 4, p. 77, 337; Vol. 5, p. 193)

Tiber – “Eua wife of Adam, she it was who first wove an apron for herself and for Adam, on the third day after coming from the river Tiber (*sic: lege Tigris*).” Lampares was the 23rd king of Assyria. “Ianus was twenty years before him on the Tiber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159; Vol. 4, p. 211)

Tigris – Tigris, one of the river branches which flowed through and from Paradise, flowed west toward the Assyrian regions and is associated with wine. “Eua wife of Adam, she it was who first wove an apron for herself and for Adam, on the third day after coming from the river Tiber (*sic: lege Tigris*).” “Eve’s penitence in the Tigris is the central incident in the Book of Adam and Eve and related apocryphal documents.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57, 59, 159, 197, 228, 254)

Torann - The burst of the black river Torann happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigrernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 205, 437)

Uinnsinns, the Three - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the three Uinnsinns of Ui Ailella.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 161, 171)

Ro-Sín (See: Rosin)

Ro-thrén (See: Rothriar)

Road (See: Architecture)

Róán (See: Ronán)

Robb¹ – Robb¹ was one of the three druids for whom the Túatha Dé Danann were named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Robb² – Robb² was one of the three buffoons of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Robbers (See: Society)

Roboc [Robocc] – “The four sons of Matan Munremar dug Ráith Cindeich in one day: namely Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, Rotan. They were slain before the morrow in Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon the digging.” “Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history. Ptolomy knew of a people somewhere in the north east corner of Ireland called Robogdii, and it was suggested (G.H. Orpen, Journal RSIA, 1894, p. 117) that there may be some connexion with this name and Roboc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 190)

Robogdii, the (See: Peoples)

Roboam – Roboam was the son of Solomon who came to the kingship of the Israelites during the reign of Cermna and Sobairce in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213)

Robud – Robud was one of nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 247)

Roc (See: Fauna; Mythological)

Rochain (See: Mag Rochain)

Rochain – Rochain was one of the three cups [goblets] of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Rochat – Rochat was the son of Fíachu Foltlebar of the Domnann; his son was Cerb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Rochorb¹ – Rochorb¹, the king, was the son of Fallach. He fell in the battle of Éile during the reign of Tigernmas. His son was Feradach. This is the same character as Rocorb² but with a different father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207, 435)

Rochorb² – Rochorb² was the son of Gollán. He fell in the battle of Éile during the reign of Tigernmas. His son was Feradach. This is the same character as Rochorb¹ with a different father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Rochraide – His son was Mál who killed Túathal Techtmar, to become the 96th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 323, 329, 525)

Rod, of Moses – Moses placed his rod on Gaedel Glas to cure him of the bite of a serpent. The people of Israel were driven from Egypt into the Red Sea, Moses preceding them with the rod in his hand; and the sea divided before him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 61; Vol. 3, p. 137)

Rods (See: Building Materials)

Rodan (See: Rotan)

Rodanim (See: Dodanim)

Rodarg (See: Rogairg)

Roes (See: Fauna; Mammals, Deer)

Rogairg [Rodarg] – Rogairg was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 229, 246)

Rogellach – His son was Flann, a king of the Southern Ui Neill who died at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Rogoll – Rogoll, the king (of Mumu?) was of the progeny of Lugaid son of Íth; his son was Trethrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Roig – Roig was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric; his son was Fergus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 67, 89, 291, 293, 481)

Roigne [Raigne, Roigne Roscadach] – Roigne was the son of Ugoine the Great. He was a poet; who sang verse LXXXVI, “Noble son of Ugoine, How does one attain to full know-ledge of Ireland?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69, 95, 103, 121)

Roigne Roscadach (See: Roigne)

Rogen Rúad – His son was Finn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Romair – His daughter was Aillenn over whom broke the lake Linn Tola Tuile Tobair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire (See: Authors; Bathurst)

Romans, the (See: Peoples)

Romanus¹ – Romanus¹ was the son of Isacon son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161)

Romanus² – Romanus² was the son of Isacon son of Elinus son of Ibath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157, 216, 217)

Romar – Romar of the Túatha Dé Danann had a son named Brec. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Rome (See: Cities)

Rónán¹ [Róán] – Rónán¹ was the king of the Gailenga; his son was Rothechtaid Roth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 247)

Rónán² – Rónán² was the son of Túathal. He died during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Roof (See: Architecture)

Ros¹ – The battle of Dubcomar was fought in the territory of Ros of Breg. Note: this might also be the “headland” of Breg rather than a person. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 343)

Ros² – Ros² was of the progeny of Gúaille son of Cerb of the Fir Bolg; his son was Inda. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Ros³ – Ros³ was of the progeny of Muimne son of Érimón; his son was Lugaid who fell at the battle of Alla. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Ros⁴ – His son was Ailill who was called Ailill Mac Mata of Muireasc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 271, 275)

Ros⁵ – His son was Fachtna Fathach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 521)

Ros⁶ – Ros⁶ was the son of Deda, from Druim Cain, and was one of the four sureties imposed by Cairbre Nia Fer on the sons of Umor to ensure the building of his fort. When the sons of Umor fled, Cairbre called his sureties. “There came to him to the house from the Craeb Ruad the two charioteers, Ross went from the Erna without reproach, Cet came from Connachta.” Ross was opposed by Rind of the sons of Umor. The sons of Umor were defeated by Ros mac Deda, Cet mac Magach, Conall Cernach and Cu Chulaind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67, 71)

Ros⁷ – Ros⁷ was the son of Fergus Fairge son of Nuadu Necht; his son was Cathdub. This may be the same character as Ros⁹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291)

Ros⁸ – Ros⁸ was the son of Glas son of Nuadu Declam son of Eochu Fáebarglas; his son was Rothechtaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Ros⁹ – Ros⁹ was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric; his son was Cathdub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293)

Ros¹⁰ [Ros Rúad, Ross] – His son was Cairbre Nia Fer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 39; Vol. 5, p. 271, 275, 301, 315)

Ros – Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, fought twenty battles against the Gaedil, one of which was the battle of Ros. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Ros Airgit (See: Argatros)

Ros Ceite (See: Rivers)

Ros Derg – Ros Derg son of Forgo son of Fraech son of Fidach was killed at the battle of Ros En in fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Ros En – The battle of Ros En was fought by Túathal Techtmar in Connachta. In this battle Ros Derg son of Forgo was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Ros Fraechain [Badgna] – “It is Nemed who won the battle of Ros Fraechain against Gand and Sengand, the two kings of the Fomoraig, and the twain were slain there.” “*Ros Fraechain*, otherwise Badgna, is placed at or near Slieve Baune in the south of Co. Roscommon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 190, 191, 195; **Vol. 5**, p. 449)

Ros Muinechach – “The scribal note in E is obscure: “the taking of Ros Muinechach has troubled me. I cannot identify either the place or the event indicated.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 325)

Ros Lair – The battle of Ros Lair in Fotharta was fought by Túathal Techtmar. In this battle Laine son of Óengus son of Erge, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Ros Náir – Ros Nair in Sliab Bladma (or in the border of Sliab Mis of Mumu) was named for Nár son of Breogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 45, 91, 133)

Ros Rúad¹ – Ros Rúad¹ of the Laigen; his son was Finn File. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Ros Rúad² (See: Ros¹⁰)

Rosceite (See: Rivers)

Roscher (See: Authors)

Roscommon (See: County)

Rosc – Rosc was one of the three servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

Rose, H.J. (See: Authors)

Rosg – Rosg was one of the three seers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

Rosín [Ro-sín]– Rosín of the Erna, of the seed of Fíachu Fer Mara, was the son of Triar [Tren] son of Rothriar son of Ernal; his son was Sin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 307, 471)

Rosmag – “Probably “the nine Rights of Rosmag” are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 330) (See Also: Rivers, Rights)

Ross (See: Ros¹⁰)

Rosses, the – “Mr. H. Morris (Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, lxiii, 69 ff.) has argued very persuasively for fixing the site (of Dún na mBarc) on the Sligo coast, north of the Rosses promontory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234)

Rotan [Rodan] - “The four sons of Matan Munremar dug Ráith Cindeich in one day: namely Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, Rotan. They were slain before the morrowin Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon

the digging.” “Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 190)

Roth¹ – Roth¹ was the son of Rigeon son of Essoman son of Blaithecht; his son was Finncholl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Roth² – Roth² was the son of Tracda son of Fergus Dub; his two sons were Duban Descert and Duban Tuaiscert who fell in the battle of Feorann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Rothechtaid¹ [Rotechtaid] – Rothechtaid¹ was the son of Maen [Main, Moen] son of Óengus Olmucaid. He killed Énna Airgdech at the battle of Raigne to become the 15th king of Ireland, at the time that Acrazapes was king of the Assyrians. During his 22 year reign Nith Nemadach burst in his time in Mag Murthemne. Rothechtaid¹ “died of wounds in Temair in the time of Acrazapes”; or “he was treacher-ously killed in combat in Cruachu by Sétna Airt son of Art son of Éber son of Ír, for the protection of his son Fiachu Finnscothach.” His sons may have been Demal [Denol] and Dian. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 231, 241, 245, 265, 271, 451, 499)

Rothechtaid² – Rothechtaid² was the son of Ros son of Glas son of Nuadu Declam; his son was Irard. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Rothechtaid³ – Rothechtaid³ was the son of Sírna son of Dian son of Deman son of Giallachad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 265)

Rothechtaid Roth – Rothechtaid Roth was the son of Ronán. He killed Sírna Soegalach in Ailenn and became the 28th king of Ireland. His rule lasted for 7 years during which he introduced four horse chariots for his queen into Ireland as was described as “king of roads.” Rothechtaid Roth was killed by lightning in Dún Sobairce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 265, 459, 503)

Rothmag (See: Mag Roth)

Rothren (See: Rothriar)

Rothriar [Ro-thrén, Rothren] – Rothriar was the son of Ernal son of Maine Mór son of Forgo; his son was Triar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 471)

Roux, Françoise Le (See: Authors)

Roxana – Roxana was the mother of Hercules. She was slain by Cassander. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Royal Irish Academy – In 1910 Macalister “was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and became editor of the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 10; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. viii)

MS 23.E.29 – *The Book of Fermoy* is classified as R.I.A. Library, 23.E.29. “The connexion of this copy of LG with the Book of Fermoy is factitious and partial only. It is written upon twenty-two folios of vellum, of which the first eight form a gathering, bound into the front of the Book of Fermoy; the remaining fourteen I (Macalister) had the good fortune to identify in one of the Stowe MSS. (R.I.A. Library D.3.1).” “Dr. Best identifies the handwriting as that of Adam ó Cianáin of Lisgoole, County Fermanagh, whose *obit* is recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters* at A.D. 1373.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xii)

MS 23.K.32 – “In 1884 there also appeared the first translation of LGÉ, a rendering of Ó Cléirigh’s version based on the contemporary copy in Dublin, Royal Irish Academy MS 23.K.32. (Some of the poems had already been translated into English by Owen Connellan in the Transactions of the Ossianic Society 5 (1857) 228-57: they are those numbered LXXI, LXXII, LXIX, LXX, LXXXVII, LXXXVI, and XLVIII in the present edition.)” This MS was used as the source for the French translation of Henri

Lizeray and William O'Dwyer. "A transcript of the first portion of the copy of Ó Clérigh's *Leabhar Gabhala* in R.I.A. 23.K.32, accompanied by a translation but without critical introduction or notes, appeared in 1916 as the joint work of Macalister and Eoin Mac Neill. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8, 8n, 9, 10)

MS 23.P.2 – This MS., abbreviated by Macalister as Λ, is "the first text in the *Book of Lecan*." "This text is at the beginning of the book, and has lost the first nine folios: they were already gone in 1724. In consequence the copy begins abruptly in the section relating to the Fir Bolg." "It endeth. Adam o Cuirnín wrote it, for Gilla Isu mac Fir Bisigh, the man of learning of the Ui Fiachrach, A.D. 1418." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xviii)

MS 23.P.12 – This *The Book of Ballymote*, abbreviated as B by Macalister. "In this codex LG occupies folios 8-34, but folios 9 and 24-30 inclusive are missing. "The latter defect is of long standing; but folio 9 must have been lost after the middle of the 18th century when two transcripts of the text were made from this MS." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xix, xx)

Stowe A.2.4 – The MS, abbreviated as A, class-marked as Stowe A.2.4 has 47 leaves measuring 7.8 x 5.8 inches, some of which are much tattered. This MS is a direct copy of Stowe D.4.3 and belongs to the 17th century AD. "In the present edition of LG, A has been left out of consideration altogether." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xix)

Stowe D.3.1 – *The Book of Fermoy* is classified as R.I.A. Library, 23.E.29. "The connexion of this copy of LG with the Book of Fermoy is factitious and partial only. It is written upon twenty-two folios of vellum, of which the first eight form a gathering, bound into the front of the Book of Fermoy: the remaining fourteen I (Macalister) had the good fortune to identify in one of the Stowe MSS. (R.I.A. Library D.3.1)." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xii)

Stowe D.4.1 – "He (A.G. van Hamel) was less fortunate in his attempts to characterize the exemplar shared by the medieval versions, which he envisaged as a text most closely resembling that which survives in RIA Stowe MSS D.v.1 and D.4.1 (Macalister's V)." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 11)

Stowe D.4.3 - The MS class-marked as Stowe D.4.3 is a vellum MS, the pages being 9 x 7.5 inches with two columns of writing on every page except the recto of folio 7, and the lower part of the recto of folio 21 in which the writing runs across the page with about 56 letters in each line. The book seems to have been exposed to fire at some time. "The scribe was certainly the Muirges mac Páidín ua Maoil-Chonaire who made the transcript of the Book of Fenagh in the R.I.A. Library in 1517, and who died in 1543." "We may infer that this MS. is the same as "The Book of Baile ui Maoil-Chonaire, written by Muirghes mac Paidín ui Maoil-Chonaire out of *Leabhar na Huidri*," which O Clérigh specifies as one of the sources of his own work." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xvii, xviii)

Stowe D.5.1 - "He (A.G. van Hamel) was less fortunate in his attempts to characterize the exemplar shared by the medieval versions, which he envisaged as a text most closely resembling that which survives in RIA Stowe MSS D.v.1 and D.iv.1 (Macalister's V)." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 11)

Ru - Ru was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urfet and before Brude Eru. In the Pictish list, Ru is coupled with Brude E-Ru; in the Irish list we have Bruige Ruaile and Bruigi E-Ro; "Ruaile means Ru aile, "Ru the Second"; it is inferred that there may have been a Brude E-Ru : Brude Ru aile, - [Brude E-ru aile]." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 147, 148, 183)

Ru Aile – Ru Aile was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Eru and before Brude Eru Aile. Ru Aile means Ru the Second. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 147, 148)

Rúad – Rúad of Rairu killed Cairpre Lifechair, the 106th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339)

Rúaidrí – Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound was the son of Áed of the Gapped Javelin [Spear]; his son was Tairdelbach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair [Rúaidrí, Rudraige] – He was the son of Tairdelbaig son of Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound. During his reign, “Diarmait mac Domnaill meic Muiredaig was sent [expelled] over sea. The Saxons came into Ireland and Ireland was ravaged by them. Gilla-mac-Liac, successor of Patrick, died. Diarmait mac Muiredach died. Diarmait mac Cormaic was slain by the Saxons. Domnall ua Briain, king of north Mumu, rested. Conchobor of Moemmag son of Rúaidrí was slain. Death of that Rúaidrí on his pilgrimage in Cunga.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 355, 409, 411)

Rúaidrí ua Conchobair (See: Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair)

Ruarc – His grandson was Tigernan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 563)

Ruben – Ruben was a linguist, associated with the school of languages in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar built by Feinius Farsaid after the fall of the Tower on Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195)

Rudder (See: Transportation, Ships)

Rudraige¹ – Rudraige¹ was the son of Dela son of Loth and a chieftain, prince and king of the Fir Bolg who landed in Ireland at Inber Domann. His wife may have been either Cnucha, Liber or Fuat. His son was Starn. Rudraige¹ ruled for two or five years over “the fifth of Conchobor” (Ulaid) until he died in Brug Bratruad. The character of Rudraige is borrowed “straight out of the Partholonian cycle.” “Two of Partholon’s sons, Rudraige and Slange, reappear as leaders of the Fir Bolg. On the other hand, the duality of Gann and Sengann, who appear in the Nemed story as Fomorian enemies, along with a third member of the group, Genann, are associated with Rudraige and Slanga as Fir Bolg leaders.” source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p.257, 258; Vol. 3, p. 35, 125, 147, 179; Vol. 4, p. 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 57, 76, 77, 78; Vol. 5, p. 491)

Rudraige² – Rudraige² was the son of Partholon born during Partholon’s exile. He came to Ireland as one of Partholon’s chieftains. His wife was Nerbgene [Nerbgen]. “When the grave of Rudraige was a-digging, the lake (Loch Rudraige) burst forth over the land.” Or, he was drowned when the lake burst over him. “The Partholon story is *not* independent of the tale of the Fir Bolg. Two of Partholon’s sons, Rudraige and Slanga reappear as leaders of the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 257, 258, 265, 269; Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 17, 47, 49, 92; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Rudraige³ – Rudraige³ was the son of Sitric of the progeny of Éber son of Ír son of Míl and he “was a hundred years in the kingship of Ireland.” Rudraige³ killed Crimthann Coscrach to become the 75th king of Ireland during the reign of Ptolomeus Physcon. “Of him is Dál nAraide, and they are the True Ulaid of Emain.” His sons may have been Amorgen, Bresal Bó-díbad, Congal Cláiringnech and Ros. He was the grand-father of Conall Cernach s. Amorgen. During his reign he cleared twelve plains: Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, Cíarraige Luachra, Cíarraige Cuirche, Cíarraige Ai, Cíarraige Airne, Cíarraige Airtigh, Conmaicne Réin, Conmaicne, Conmaicne Cula Talaith and Conmaicne Mara. “Now Rudraige³ had seventy (or seventeen) years, till he died of plague in Airgedglind [Airgetglenn, Argatglenn], in the reign of Ptolomeus Alexander; but other books say that a spectre played death upon him, after he was left in Uaithne Fedna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 259; Vol. 5, p. 43, 67, 89, 291, 293, 295, 297, 414, 457, 479, 519)

Rudraige⁵ – His son was Ailill Éstech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Rudraige⁶ – His son was Fíachu. Aimirgin s. Conrai, who fell in the battle of Mag Inis, was reputed to be “of the progeny of Fíachu s. Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Ruibne - “The four sons of Matan Munremar dug Raith Cindeich in one day: namely Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, Rotan. They were slain before the morrow in Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon the

digging.” “Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 190)

Ruicne [Raichne] – Ruicne was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227)

Ruirthech (**See:** Rivers, Life)

Ruis [Rus] – Ruis was either a subordinate servitor of the Milesians or a chief servitor with his own ship. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99, 116)

Rulers (**See:** Angels, Classes of, Rulers)

Rus (**See:** Ruis)

Rusc – Rusc was one of three sentinels of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135)

Rushing-Sticks (**See:** Weapons)

Ruth (**See:** Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

S

Saball [Sabhall] – Saball was the son of Manual and the foster-father of Cessair. “It is evidently assumed that the reader knows all about him. The very pointlessness of the allusion suggests that he held some prominent position in the original version of the Cessair saga. In Keating ... he appears ... under the form “Sabhall s. Nionuall.” It is conceivable that this is correct, and that we are to identify Nionuall ... with the *Nenual* of whom we have heard in connexion with the tower of Babel. This would link Cessair’s foster-father with the long chain of enigmatical warring kings of Scythia ...” Macalister suggests that possibly Saball was the ‘Being’ who warned Cessair and Fintan of the coming flood. “The foster Saball s. Manual is unknown: the reference to him must therefore be a later interpolation in C^A. (This does not negate the suggestion made above that Saball was from the beginning an intrinsic element in the tradition: in fact the most reasonable explanation for the interpolation is that the glossator considered him essential to the narrative, and thought that he ought to be mentioned. He knew who Saball was supposed to be: we do not.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 168, 171, 172, 185, 199, 229, 233, 237)

Sabatier (See: Authors)

Sabaoth (See: God)

Sabbath – Cessair arrived in Ireland on the Sabbath, on the unlucky 5th. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 221) (See Also: Measurements, Time)

Sabellianism – “*Mac maith Muire ingine* (an unconscious lapse into the heresy of Sabellianism!) is peculiar to M among the manuscripts here used.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 260)

Sabhall (See: Saball)

Sabrann – “Sabrann daughter of Abartach s. Lug Lamhfada wife of Cail the hundred-wounder s. Lugaid of Leda. Helen of Leda wife of Alexander s. Priam s. Laomedon was mother of Sabrann d. Abartach.” “Sabrann (= if anything, the river Severn).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 189)

Sack (See: Tools, Containers)

Sacred Buildings (See: Architecture)

Sacrifices

Animals – “Noe built an altar unto the Lord [after the Flood] and made acceptable offerings upon it unto God, of all the clean four-footed beasts [and of all birds] and clean fowls.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 131, 133)

Dogs – Macalister sees the killing of the dog, Saimer, as a sacrifice. “Frazer has collected a number of examples of the sacrifice of dogs at such fertility-rituals, and also as surrogates for the king who would otherwise be slaughtered.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Ram – Two rams were offered as sacrifice by Cain and Abel. “The offering of Abel, as it hath been heard, was taken after him into Paradise; that is the very splendid ram which was given in place of the sons (*sic*) of Abram. The hide of that ram came to Abram after Abel: it was seen about Christ without fault as He washed for His disciples.” “I (Macalister) know of no other version of the almost nauseatingly silly story of the subsequent adventures of Abel’s ram.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 181, 183, 185, 265)

Fruits - The fruit offerings of Cain son of Adam were deemed less acceptable to God than the sheep of

his brother. The Fomorian demand sacrifices of the Nemedians. “The produce of the fields, the byres, and even of the human family must be sacrificed to propitiate them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 81; **Vol. 3**, p. 117)

Human (See Also: Rituals, Murder)

Cromm Cruaich – “... on the plain called Mag Slecht, down to the time of St. Patrick, human and other sacrifices were offered (to the god Cromm Cruaich) to assure the continuity of harvest produce ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 117; **Vol. 4**, p. 336)

Fea - In Verse XXX, “after quatrain 11, K interpolates a quatrain referring to Fea, not found in any of the older texts ... which adds the information, for what it may be worth, that Fea’s death was due to violence, with the possible implication that he was one or more of the succession of king-sacrifices which appears to lie behind the Partholon record.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 105)

Nemedians - The Fomorian demanded sacrifices of the Nemedians. “The produce of the fields, the byres, and even of the human family must be sacrificed to propitiate them.” “It is not improbable that the drownings in the rising tide (at the battle of the Tower of Gold) are reminiscent of sacrifices: victims having been bound upon the shore below the tide-mark and left there to be engulfed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 117, 123, 125, 139, 173)

Sadadai (See: God)

Saddai (See: God)

Sæhrimnir – “*Sæhrimnir*, the boar of Valhalla,” is similar to the six pigs of Essach which were slaughtered each night and returned to life the next day. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 302)

Saer [Séir, Ser] – Saer was a servitor to Éremón. Saer may have had his own ship and he is credited with clearing Mag Seir which is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Sail (See: Transportation; Ships)

Saile (See: Sale)

Sailenn Slabradach - Sailenn Slabradach son of Trithem of the Domnann was killed in the battle of Mag Slecht in fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Sailor (See: Society)

Sailten – Domnall mac Áeda, the 121st king of Ireland, fought the battles of Mag Roth and of Sailten in one day; “one of them against Eogan, the other against the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Saime [Same, Seme] – Saime was one of the three foster-mothers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Saimer – Saimer was the name of Delgnat’s lapdog in the Partholon story. Partholon killed the dog in a rage over his wife’s unfaithfulness and Saimer’s Island is named for the dog. Macalister sees the killing of the dog, Saimer, as a sacrifice. “Frazer has collected a number of examples of the sacrifice of dogs at such fertility-rituals, and also as surrogates for the king who would otherwise be slaughtered.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 266; **Vol. 3**, p. 39, 69, 99)

Saint (See: Brendan, Brigid, Cíarán, Comman, Finan, Ignatius, John, Juliana, Patrick)

Saint John’s Day – “The terror of St. John’s Day.” “On these portents see *Annals of Ulster* and the *Four Masters*, anno. 1096.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 409n)

Saints of Laigin – Congal Cind Magair, the 138th king of Ireland, “died in his bed in the house of Temair. Learned men consider that it was the Saints of Laigin who cursed him for his hostility against Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385)

Saith – Saith was one of three apportioners or servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199)

Salary (See: Economics; Wages)

Sale [Saile] – Sale was the son of Arfaxad son of Sem son of Noe. He was 30 years old when his son, Eber, was born and he lived for 403 years after the birth of Eber. Sale died during the reign of Armamitres 7th king of Assyria. Assign-ing his death to this reign seems to be nonsense since according to the Armenian Eusebius he died 269 years before Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129, 130, 193; **Vol. 2**, p. 47; **Vol. 3**, p. 37, 97)

Saliath – Saliath was a linguist, associated with the school of languages in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar built by Feinius Farsaid after the fall of the Tower on Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Salit (See: Olla)

Salmanazar - Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes during the reign of Medidus of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Salmon (See: Fauna; Fish)

Salomon and Saturnus (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Saltair na Rann (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Samadaig – Samadaig, daughter of Decmann and Gormlinde, was one of the two wives of Oisín son of Find. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Samail – Samail was one of the three goblets [cups] of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Samaile Liath (See: Samaliliath)

Samaile the Grey (See: Samaliliath)

Samaliliath [Malaliach, Maliliath, Samaile Liath, Samaile the Grey, Samaililech] – Samaliliath was a member of the Partholon expedition to Ireland. He is credited with introducing ale-drinking, oblation, adoration, worship, prayer, questioning, sortilege and suretyship to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 25, 57, 94)

Samaililech (See: Samaliliath)

Samall [Samoll] – Samall was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 229)

Same (See: Saime)

Same Plain (See: Mag Cetne)

Samer (See: Rivers)

Samhain (See: Measurements, Time, Festivals)

Samiramis (See: Semiramis)

Sammael (See: Angels, Names of, Lucifer)

Sammlung altenglischer Legenden (See: Authors; Horstmann)

Samoll (See: Samall)

Samroth [Semroth] – Samroth son of Inboth [Ionboth] died in the battle of Sliab Modurn in battle against Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 433)

Samson – Samson the son of Manue killed the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass. During the reign of Fleutheus in Assyria “Samson the hairy, son of Manue took the kingship of the tribe of Dan.” Samson died during the reign of Conmáel in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 209; **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 201)

Samthann Ela – Samthann Ela of Bronach died during the reign of Aed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Sanb¹ – Sanb¹ son of Cet king of Connachta was one of the provincial kings who killed Fiachu Finnoilches. Sanb¹ him-self was killed in the battle of Duma Selga against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319, 325)

Sanb² – Sanb², son of Ugoine, settled in Mag Ai. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Sanct Brandan (See: Authors; Schröder)

Sandhills (See: Tech Duinn)

Santals, the (See: Peoples)

Sapor – Sapor was a king of the Persians. “Valerianus, ruler of Rome, was afterwards punished by Sapor: he was kept in fetters until he was aged, and from his back Sapor was wont to mount upon his horse. His eyes were plucked from his head, which casued his death” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Sara – “The verso of the folio must have contained, in the first column, a few lines of the story of Abraham hiding his relationship to Sarah in Egypt ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 12)

Sardan – Sardan was one of the 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 193)

Sardanapalus (See: Tonos Concoleros)

Sardinia (See: Islands)

Sardis (See: Islands)

Sarmizegethusa (See: Cities)

Saruch [Sarug] – Saruch was the son of Reu son of Faleg son of Eber. Saruch was 30 years old when his son, Nachor, was born and Saruch lived for 200 years after the birth of Nachor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129, 130, 131)

Sarug (See: Saruch)

Satan (See: Angels, Names of, Lucifer)

Satharn [Sdarn, Seithern, Starn] – Satharn was the son of Eidleo son of Allda son of Tat son of Tabarn. His son was Bec-En. “Seithirn, in R¹ Sathirn, is presumably derived from *Saturnus*. Not improbably D is justified in connecting the name further with the Nemedian name *Starn*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 159, 189, 195, 307)

Satirist (See: Society)

Satmon – The battle of Satmon in Ui Bairrche was fought by Túathal Techtmar and in it Scáile son of Eogan fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Saturday (See: Measurements, Time)

Saturn – “In his day was Picus *primus rex Latinus*. But others [say] that Saturn was before him all over Europe.” The city of “Satusina” was built by Saturn on the Tiber. “Satusina” is obviously a miswriting of Saturnia, but the chronicler has sadly misunderstood the legendary fragments that have come to his knowledge . . . he is evidently thinking of the altar of Saturn alleged by some doubtful authorities to have been established on the Capitoline Hill.” His son was Iuppiter. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Satusina (See: Cities)

Saul – “. . . the error has been assisted by the Eusebian tables, which give us *Dercilus* as the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the 13th year of Saul to the 37th year of David.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 327)

Saxon Chronicle (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Saxon Rampart – The Saxon Rampart was built by Seuerus Afer and it was 132 *millia* in length. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577) (See Also: Architecture)

Saxons, the (See: Peoples)

Saxus¹ – Saxus¹ was the son of Negua son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161)

Saxus² – Saxus² was the son of Negua son of Ibath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Sbernsa (See: Mag Bernsa)

Scabbard (See: Weapons)

Scáile – Scáile son of Eogan fell in the battle of Satmon in Ui Bairrche against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Scál Balb (See: Cian and Dian Cecht)

Scál Balb¹ – His daughter was Báine [Báne] “from whom is named Cnoc Báine in Airgialla, for there was she buried.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 331)

Scál Balb² – Scál Balb² was one of the three sons of Eochu Garb; his “daughter was Finscoth, wife of Conan s. Morna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Scál Balb³ - Scál Balb³ was the son of Gam son of Fiachu of the Gailioin; his son was Uigne. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Scaldcrow (**See:** Fauna; Birds)

Scaliger (**See:** Authors)

Scandal (**See:** Scanlan)

Scandinavia – The name “Refill may be of Scandinavian origin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 145)

Scandinavians, the (**See:** Peoples)

Scanlan [Scandal, Scannlan] – His son was Congal Cáech, king of Ulaid, who killed Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland, in Traig Bréna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377, 537)

Scannlan (**See:** Scanlan)

Scapegoat – “It is interesting to note that in the Dind-senchas version (MD iv, p. 290) “he (Topa) was driven out to flee at random,” till he was devoured by dogs and birds. In other words, he became the *katharma*, the scape-goat of the community, and he met the fate which was the common lot of such unfortunates.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 99) (**See Also:** Topa)

Scardus (**See:** Mountains)

Scél Tuáin meic Chairill (**See:** Authors; Meyer)

Sceilic [Sceilig] – Ír son of Míl died on Sceilic of the Spectres “and his body was taken to Sceilic, behind [west] the Southern promontory of Corco Duibne.” “[So that thence was Sceilig named “a tale under a flagstone” – M” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 59, 73, 93, 107)

Sceilig (**See:** Sceilic)

Scena (**See:** Inber; Landing Places; Rivers, Shannon)

Scéne [Dellsaire, Scéne Dullsaine] – Scéne was the wife of Amairgen. “She died on the sea at their estuary” and “from her is named Inber Scéne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 61, 71, 73, 93, 99, 111, 131)

Scéne Dullsaine (**See:** Scéne)

Scholars (**See:** Society)

School (**See:** Education)

Schröder (**See:** Authors)

Scirthech (**See:** Rivers)

Scithus – Scithus was one of the 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 193)

Scoitiziani (**See:** Peoples; Scots)

Score – A ‘*score*’ is a period of twenty years and is often used in the text as a means of calculating. “Worthy of passing notice, possibly of ethnological or psychological interest, is a commentator who was apparently unable to conceive of large numbers except in *scores* and so had to reduce the hundreds to that unit in order to understand them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 240) (See **Also**, for other references to ‘score’: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 147, 191; **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 51, 97, 113, 119; **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 141, 145, 159, 165, 183; **Vol. 5**, p. 175, 177, 227, 311, 455)

Scorpion (See: Fauna; Insects)

Scot (See: Feinius Farsaid, Míl, Nel)

Scota¹ – Scota¹ was the daughter of Pharaoh Cincris of Egypt who was given as wife to Nel son of Feinius Farsaid. Her son was Gaedel Glas. She and her son took the estate of Nel after his death. “War and hostilities were increased (by Pharaoh Tuir) upon the progeny of Nel thereafter, till they were expelled from Egypt.” “Scota¹ accompanied her descendants to Scythia in their flight and died immediately after landing, R² only: K follows, not Kg.” “Some say that the reason she was called “Scota¹” was that “Scot’ was her husband’s name, and “Scots” the name of the people from whom he came.” “Or perhaps “Scota¹” is the name of the community from which they came over to the Tower of Nemrod, from Scythia Petraea, from the east.” “The Scoti are named from Scota¹, daughter of Pharaoh King of Egypt, who was wife to Nelius.” “So from that Scota¹ the Gaedil are called Scots, [and the name *Feni* is given to them from Feinius, and *Gaedil* from Gaidel Glas.]” “The doubled personality of Scota¹ is enough to show that the two Egypt episodes in R² are doublets, which have developed independently, the second being a later interpolation in the text, made when the versions had become so different that the historians supposed them to be different stories.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 39, 165; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 3, 5, 13, 37, 49, 53, 63, 87, 93, 127, 136, 137, 140, 141, 157; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Scota² – Scota² was the daughter of Pharaoh Nectanebus of Egypt (or “Míl was her father – *sic in aliis libris inuenitur*”) and the wife of Míl. “Six of the (eight) sons of Míl were born of Scota², two of them were born in Spain (Éremón and Arandan), Colptha at the Marshes was he born, Ír was born on the Thracian Sea; (the twins) Éber Find and Amorgen in Egypt.” “When Míl perceived that weakness and loss of strength had come upon Pharaoh, he took leave of him ... So Míl came thereafter ... and Scota² daughter of Pharaoh Nectanebus along with him as wife. For this reason she was called Scota², because her husband was called Scot, that is to say according to the origin of the race called “Scots”; and every woman in that country was surnamed according to her husband’s race.” “Scota² d. Pharaoh king of Egypt, also died in that battle (Sliab Mis), the wife of Érimón s. Míl. For Míl s. Bile went a-voyaging into Egypt, four ships’ companies strong, and he took Scota² to wife, and Érimón took her after him.” She was buried in ‘Scota²’s grave’ between Sliab Mis and the sea in the valley of Glenn Faise. “The glossarial addition (in ¶18), explaining the name of Scota¹ has arisen from a later passage in the same redaction (see vol. ii, p. 129, and note thereon). It was primarily an attempt to explain the relation of Scota², daughter of Nectanebus, to the name “Scota,” and to *differentiate* her from Scota¹, daughter of “Cincris.” “It is needless to say that Scota², daughter of Nectanebus, is as mythical, or rather fictitious, for ‘mythical’ implies at least the existence of a tradition, as her namesake and doublet, Scota¹, daughter of Cincris. The word is merely the feminine of *Scotus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 222; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 41, 69, 73, 109, 136, 137, 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 33, 51, 59, 61, 63, 71, 73, 75, 99, 131)

Scota²’s Grave – Scota² was buried in ‘Scota’s grave’ between Sliab Mis and the sea in the valley of Glenn Faise. The site is “now marked by a spurious Ogham inscription ... the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9)

Scotia (See: Ireland)

Scotland (See: Alba)

Scots, the (See: Peoples)

Scottichronicon (See: Authors; Fordun)

Scribes (See: Society)

Sculpture (See: Art)

Scythia

Feinius Farsaid – “Feinius Farsaid came from the north, out of Scythia with his School, to seek for the languages (lost at the Tower of Nemrod).” “Feinius Farsaid had the principedom of Scythia. However, he had not the kingdom of Scythia, but its principedom.” “Feinius had two sons: Nenual, whom he left over the principedom of Scythia behind him; and Nel, the other son, and at the Tower was he born.” “He died in the principedom of Scythia, at the end of forty years, and passed on the chieftainship to his son, Nenual.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 39, 153; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 11, 17, 49, 51, 91, 93, 155; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Kings of – See: Agnomain, Boamain, Breogan, Eber Scott, Feinius Farsaid, Míl, Nel, Nenual, Noemius, Noinel, Ogamain, Refill, Refloir, Tat

Nemed – “Nemed s. Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia, (took Ireland) at the end of thirty years after Partholon.” “He came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 195; **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 129, 159) (See Also: Scythian Greece)

Saball – In the Cessair tale, Saball s. Manual (or Nionuall) is Cessair’s foster-father. “It is possible ... that we are to identify Nionuall ... with Nenual. This would link Cessair’s foster-father with the long chain of enigmatical warring kings in Scythia ... and leads to the further inference that in their names we may have the skeleton of some unknown saga of a War in Heaven ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 168)

Settled by – “[With regard to] Iafeth [son of Noe], of him is the northern side of Asia, namely Asia Minor, Armenia, Media, the People of Scythia.” “Magog, of him are the men of Scythia and the Goths, that is, the Gaedil.” “Others say that Baath was son of Ibath s. Gomer s. Iafeth, and from him are the Gaedil and the people of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 151, 153, 155, 159; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 45)

Wars in – “There is cross-fighting between the Scythian kings and the Gaedelic leaders, involving the usual royal vendetta, which continues through several generations.” The killing of Refloir “is regarded by the Scythians as especially heinous, though why Refloir was more sacrosanct than his ill-fated predecessors does not appear. In expiation for the crime, the Gaedil are expelled from Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 3, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 37, 39, 45, 65, 67, 71, 73, 75, 77, 91, 95, 97, 107, 117, 125, 136, 138, 144, 158; **Vol. 3**, p. 137, 147, 187; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 63, 97, 121, 125)

Scythia Petraea – When Míl and his companions left Egypt, “they rowed to Taprobane Island, and tarried there a month. Then they went around, past India and Asia, and around Scythia Petraea outward, on the Indian Sea northward.” Míl’s wife, Scota, perhaps, “is the name of the community from which they came over to the Tower of Nemrod, from Scythia Petraea, from the east.” “A synchronistic tract in the *Book of Lecan*, which is quoted at ¶230 ... tells us that Partholon, as well as all the subsequent invaders of Ireland, came from “Sociainia” in “Sceithia Clochaid” (Scythia Petraea).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 53, 255n)

Scythian Greece – One of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod was “Grecus s. Gomer s. Iafeth s. Noe, a quo Scythia Greece.” “*Grēc Becc* and *Grēc Scithegda* are mere inventions, suggested by analogy with the name *Graecia Magna* applied to the Grecian colonies in S. Italy.” “As for the Gaedil, it is thus that they took Ireland, after journeying on every way from Scythian Greece to Nemrod’s Tower, and from Nemrod’s Tower to the great kingship of Scythia ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 47; **Vol. 3**, p. 89; **Vol. 5**, p. 97)

Scythians, the (See: Peoples)

Sdarn (See: Satharn)

Sea Birds (See: Fauna; Birds)

Sea-Bursts – During the reign of Óengus Olmucaid, the 13th king of Ireland, there was the sea-burst between Eba and Roscreite [Ros Céite] in Ui Fíachrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Seafaring (See: Transportation, Ships)

Seafarers (See: Society; Sailor)

Sea-Horse (See: Fauna, Fish)

Sea Monsters (See: Fauna; Mythological)

Seas - The seas were created by God on the first Tuesday, April 13th. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 45, 47, 49, 133, 175, 201)

Adriatic Sea – “The Libyan Sea, according to Orosius (I, ii, 97), is an alternative name for the Adriatic; but he extends the meaning of the term so far as to make the sea so designated wash the southern coast of Crete.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 159)

Aegean Sea – The Gaedil “tarried a month in Dacia northward; from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43)

Balearic – The Gaedil traveled “to the island of Sardis, over the Balearic Sea to the surface of the Strait of Gibraltar ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27)

Black Sea – The journey of the Gaedil goes “past the north coast of Africa, through the Black Sea, on to the North Cape, and thence, 300 years thereafter, to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 138)

Bosporus (See: Seas, Euxine)

Caspian Sea - “The author believes with Strabo (VII, ii, 4, etc.) that the Caspian was an inlet of the Northern Ocean, not a closed inland lake. The transference of the Sirens to that sea is a bold stroke of originality!” “Evidently the scholars of the R¹ tradition, followed blindly by R³, held by the ancient idea, perpetuated by Strabo, that the Caspian was an inlet to the northern ocean; those of R² (following the poem) were aware of its true nature as an inland lake, a fact known to Ptolemy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 138, 234)

Cessair – “Twenty (or eighteen) days had she upon the surface of the Caspian Sea.” “Twelve days had she on the Caspian Sea itself, till she reached the Cimmerian Sea.” Verse XXIII “recognises the existence of land between the Caspian and Cimmerian seas, though it does not explain how Cessair navigated her vessel over it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233, 243)

Gaedil, the – Boamain son of Eber Scot “took the (Scythian) kingship by force of combat from Northern Scythia to the shore of the Caspian Sea.” The Gaedil were driven out of Scythia (and Egypt) and sailed upon the Caspian Sea. Agnomain son of Tat died on the Caspian Sea, or “in the islands of the great Caspian Sea.” “They held their peace for three weeks, upon the Caspian Sea, by reason of the crooning of the Sirens, until Caicher the druid delivered them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 19, 41, 43, 67, 69, 95, 99, 138, 150n, 159; Vol. 5, p. 49, 121)

Nemed – “The first Redaction tells of the ancestry of Nemed, his voyage on the Caspian Sea (an open gulf) for a year and a half, and his shipwreck.” “He came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north.” (source: Macalister, LGE,

Vol. 3, p. 115, 129)

Ugoine Mór – “They (Ugoine Mór and his queen Cessair Crothach) took the kingship of all Europe to the Caspian Sea, as others say.” “Now when Ugoine took the kingship of all Europe, to wit from the Meeting of the Three Waters to the Caspian Sea, and to the Tyrrhene Sea as others say; he divided Ireland among his children.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 271)

Cimmerian – Cessair had 20 (or 12 or 20 + 12) days on the Caspian until she reached the Cimmerian. Verse XXIII “recognises the existence of land between the Caspian and Cimmerian seas, though it does not explain how Cessair navigated her vessel over it.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233, 234, 243)

Euxine [Bosporus, Pontic] – “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania to the land of Narboscorda, over the Euxine River ...” The Gaedil “reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina; and upon the surface of the Pontic Sea ...” “...the Pontic Sea is the Euxine.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 43, 131, 138)

Hellespontine Sea – The journey of the Gaedil took them “from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 43)

Hen, Sea of – “She (Cessair) went from the isles of Meroe (In the text “of the Sea of Hen”) upon the river Nile in Egypt.” “The evolution of the sea Mara Hen and of the island Meroen is a good illustration of what was said above, (Vol. 2, p. 175), about the instability of names.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 230, 203*n*, 241)

Indian Sea – The journey of the Gaedil from Egypt took them “around Scythia Petraea outward, on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41)

Ionian Sea – The Ionian Sea is named from Ionan [Gregus] son of Iafeth son of Noe. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155, 250)

Letha – “She (Cessair) leaped (?) over the sea of Letha.” “The sea of Letha may be the sea of Latium or of Armorica, at the reader’s pleasure.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 253, 325, 329)

Libyan Sea – The Gaedil rowed upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina.” “A fair island they found there on the Libyan Sea.” “The Libyan Sea is between Crete and Cyrenaica.” “The Libyan Sea, according to Orosius (I, ii, 97), is an alternate name for the Adriatic; but he extends the meaning of the term so far as to make the sea so designated wash the southern coast of Crete.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 43, 99, 138, 159)

Mare Rubrum (See: Seas, Red Sea)

Mediterranean – “I (Macalister) retain the name Torrian, recognizing its ambiguity (“Tyrrhene” or “Medierranean”) which the context is powerless to resolve.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 131, 138, 234)

Pontic (See: Seas, Euxine)

Red Sea [Mare Rubrum] – Nel’s estate of Capacirunt (the Phi-Hahiroth of Exodus xiv. 2) was on the shores of the Red Sea. Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt and to the shore of the Red Sea where they encountered Nel. The Israelites were pursued by the Egyptian army which drowned, along with Pharaoh Cincris, in the Red Sea. The Milesians began their journey from Egypt to Ireland on the Red Sea. “The Irish people “are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman resident in Egypt, who was banished after the drowning of Pharaoh’s army in the Red Sea.” (**source**: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 5, 15, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 91, 93, 135, 136, 138, 143, 144; **Vol. 3**, p. 21, 93, 137, 195; **Vol. 4**, p. 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 49, 121)

Sea of Icht – “This is that Albanus who first took Albania, with his children, and of him is Alba named: so he drove his brother across the Sea of Icht, and from him are the Albanians of Latium of Italy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

Sea of Wight – “Ugoine the Great s. Eochu Buadach took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba to the Sea of Wight.” “Níall Noí-Giallach, twenty-six [years], till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Enna Cennselaig at the Sea of Wight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 349, 529)

Thracian Sea – “Ír son of Míl in the Sea of Thrace was he born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73; **Vol. 5**, p. 65)

Torrian Sea [Toirrian] - “I (Macalister) retain the name Torrian, recognizing its ambiguity (“Tyrrhene” or “Mediterranean”) which the context is powerless to resolve.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 131, 234)

Cessair – Cessair had “one day in Asia Minor, to the Torrian Sea. A sailing of twenty days had she to the Alpine Mountain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 221)

Fir Bolg – “... the voyage of the Fir Bolg from Greece, *via* the Torrian Sea and Spain, to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 4)

Gaedil, the – “It is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania ... across the Rhipaeen Mountain, to the Maeotic Marshes, to the Torrian Sea ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 43, 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 123)

Islands of - The islands of the Torrian Sea, include the Balearic islands, Carpathos, Cephallenia, Corcyra, Corsicia, Crete, Cytherea, Rhodes, Sardinia, Sardis, Sicily, Tenedos, Tyre. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 27, 43)

Túatha Dé Danann – The children of Tuirenn were to capture “the two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea” as wergild for Cian, the father of Lug. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137)

Tyrrhene – The Tyrrhene Sea may possibly mean the Torrian Sea. The Gaedil traveled from “... the Maeotic Marshes, and along the Tyrrhene Sea to Crete and to Sicily.” Ugoine Mór was king of Ireland and Alba “and to the Sea of Wight and to the Tyrrhene Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 131, 234; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 269, 271, 275, 473)

Western Sea (See: Oceans, Western Ocean)

Seas

Bays

Ballinskelligs Bay – O’Curry (Battle of Magh Leana, p. 34-5, footnote) “sought to establish Dún na mBarc in Ballinskelligs Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234, 234*n*)

Ballysadare Bay – Traig Eoithaile is the strand of Ballysadare Bay where the Túatha Dé Dannann killed 100,000 of the fleeing Fir Bolg in the first battle of Mag Tuired. This site is a couple of miles away from Mag Tuired near Sligo. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 80)

Bannow Bay – “*Cnamros* is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford, and about midway between Wexford Harbour and Bannow Bay.” This is probably the site of the battle of Cnamros. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Bantry Bay – A name like Dún na mBarc is found in the area of Bantry Bay, but it is too far south to be the same as that in the Cessair story. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234)

Bay of Biscay – “This (Hibernia) stretches northward from Africa, and its foremost parts tend toward Iberia, {that is, Spain} and the Bay of Biscay; whence also Hibernia takes its name.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 165)

Clew Bay – “*Mod-linn* is presumably Clew Bay; at least in the Metrical Dindsenchus (ed. Gwynn, iii, p. 442) this name is used in correspondence to Insi Mod (= the Clew Bay Islands) in the prose text.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Dundalk Bay (**See:** Strand of Baile)

Dundrum Bay (**See:** Loch Rudraige)

Dublin Bay – “Cualu is the coast-land south of Dublin Bay.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 325)

Galway Bay – “*Dun Aengusa* is of course the famous fortress of that name on the summit of Aran Mor, Galway Bay.” “Aidne is a district bordering on Galway Bay.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81, 88)

Malahide Bay – Inber Domnann has been identified with Malahide Bay north of Dublin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 91; **Vol. 4**, p. 77)

Murloch Bay – “*Carraic-Bladraide* is apparently in Murloch Bay, Co. Antrim, just south of Fair Head.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 330)

Oranmore Bay – “*Rind Tamain* in Medraige is identified with Towan Point in the Maree peninsula, S. of Oranmore Bay, Co. Galway.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Tralee Bay – The river inlet to the bay was called Loch Fordremain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85)

Whitepark Bay – “*Murbolg* is somewhere in the north of Co. Antrim. According to a passage quoted by Hogan, Dunseverick is in it; it must therefore be what is now called Whitepark Bay, not Murloch as identified by O’Donovan.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Channels - English Channel “Our glossator ... seemingly invented this story of the Britons having driven out the “Albans” across the English Channel, in order to secure the monopoly of the Island of Britain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 217)

Gulfs

Gulf of Lyons – The Gaedil sailed “past the Gulf of Lyons, past Gallia Aquitanica, into southern Spain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73)

Macedonian Gulf – “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania ... to the Hellespont, by the Macedonian Gulf to the Pamphylian Gulf...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25)

Pamphylian Gulf - “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania ... to the Hellespont, by the Macedonian Gulf to the Pamphylian Gulf...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25)

Thermaic Gulf – “*Meigint*, in the R³ version, is doubtless Mydonia, at the head of the Thermaic Gulf.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 89)

Harbours

Corcach – Bard son of Ugoine Mór was given his share of Ireland “in the harbours of Corcach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol.5, p. 467)

Cork Harbour – Ailen Arda Nemid is “the island of Cove in Cork Harbour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87)

Dungarvan Harbour – Fintan’s flight from the women ran “westward through the low-lying seaboard of Co. Waterford as far as Dungarvan Harbour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 239)

Waterford Harbour – Waterford Harbour has been identified by Macalister with identified Loch Dá Caech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 331) (See Also: Loch Dá Caech)

Wexford Harbour – “*Cnamros* is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford, and about midway between Wexford Harbour and Bannow Bay.” This is probably the site of the battle of Cnamros. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Oceans

Fir Bolg - “The Fir Bolg took the tuneful land of Ireland, from the sea-pool of ocean.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 179)

Gaedil – The Gaedil were driven by wind into the ocean. “A great wind came upon them, which carried them eastward in the ocean ...” “They landed in Scéne from the clear sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 21, 69, 75, 91; Vol. 5, p. 125)

Iafeth – The progeny of Iafeth “possessed all Europe to the ocean of sea in the west of the island of Britain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Ten years to vehement Delbaeth till one wise in course and royal (?) arrived, faultless over the “brink of the ocean.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 223)

Atlantic Ocean – The Gaedil journeyed “to the outmost bottomless abyss [the Atlantic Ocean], to Spain, to the Pyrenaean wood-ridges.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27) (See Also: Abyss)

Northern Ocean – The Gaedil traveled “on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean [upon the Outer Sea] ...” “The author believes with Strabo (VII, ii. 4, etc.) that the Caspian was an inlet of the Northern Ocean, not a closed inland lake. “Nemed came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 138, 234; Vol. 3, p. 129)

Outer Sea [Ocean] – The Gaedil journeyed “... on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean [upon the Outer Sea] ...” “They went out upon the Caspian Sea, upon the Outer Ocean, and came around Asia south-east ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41; Vol. 5, p. 49)

Western Ocean [Western Sea] – The Gaedil sailed for six summer days upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea.” “And he [Érimón] gave them [the Cruithne] twelve superfluous women that the expedition of the Sons of Míl had in Ireland, for their husbands had been drowned in the Western Sea along with Donn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43; Vol. 5, p. 181)

Straits - Strait of Gibraltar – The Gaedil journeyed “over the Balearic Sea to the surface of the Strait of Gibraltar ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27, 43, 138)

Seasons (See: Measurements, Time)

Seat of Tailltiu – “Thereafter Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name was imposed on the place, and it is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117) (See Also: Tailltiu)

Sebichos – Sebichos ruled for 15 [*recte* 12] years after Aethiops. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Sech – Sech was the son of Senchad son of Ailill Estech son of Rudraige; his son was Óengus Ulachtach who fell in the battle of Mag Inis against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Sechmor – His son was Ichtmor. “Ichtmor was worth his weight in gold; he was born of good Sechmor.” “Ichtmor and Sechmor are here assumed to be personal names though they make no appearance as such in the associated prose text – not so far as I (Macalister) can find in the genealogies. These verses are very obscure by reason of the unexplained allusions with which they abound.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475, 475*n*)

Sechnasach – Sechnasach was the son of Bláthmac. He became the 134th king of Ireland after his father died of pestilence in the *Buide Conaill*. Sechnasach ruled for 6 or 7 years, when Leo II was ruler over Rome, during which he sent messengers to collect the Boroma Tribute but didn't get it. In his time also was the voyage of Columbanus, the bishop, with relics of saints to Inis Bó Finne and Fáelán s. Colmán was king of Laigen. “Full of bridles, full of horse-whips was the house where Sechnasah used to be; there were many relics of ravagings in the house where the son of Bláthmac used to be.” Sechnasach, “the high prince,” was slain by Dub Dúin, king of Uí Coirpre, either in battle, or as he was returning to Temair after a battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381, 537, 547, 557, 579)

Second Battle of Moytura (See: Authors; Stokes)

Secret Languages of Ireland (See: Authors; Macalister)

Secundinus – “Secundinus rested,” “slept in peace” presumably before the arrival of Saint Patrick in Ireland, during the reign of Loiguiri mac Néill, the 116th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353, 355)

Sêdêqêtelêbab (See: Olla)

Sedga (See: Sétga)

Seg (See: Sega)

Sega [Seg] – Seg was either a subordinate servitor of the Milesians, or a chief servitor with command of his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99)

Segamo - “Good whatever judge may satirize was prosperity for king Nia Segamain; for him does were his kine, for the Champion of ghostly Segamo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475)

Segmaraig – Segmaraig was a chief servitor of the Milesians who commanded his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99)

Seige (See: Warfare, Tactics)

Seilgenn [Selgend] – Seilgen was either a subordinate servitor of the Milesians, or a chief servitor in command of his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99)

Seimne (See: Semne)

Séir (See: Saer)

Seithern (See: Sathurn)

Selba [Sella] – Selba was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227, 246)

Seleucus – Seleucus ruled the Macedonians with Lysimachus for 6 years until his followers killed Lysimachus and Phyrus. With Ptolomeus, Seleucus killed Antigonus. Seleucus was killed by Ptolomeus Ceraunus after 9 months. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Seleucus Callinicus – Seleucus Callinicus was the king of Babylon after Antiochus Theos and before Antiochus Magnus. He ruled for 3 [*recte* 20] years till he was slain in Phrygia. “Two Seleuci are combined into one, Callinicus who reigned 20 years; and his successor, not here specified, Ceraunus, who reigned the 3 years credited to his name-sake.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571, 571*n*)

Seleucus Nicanor – Seleucus Nicanor was assigned by Alexander the Great to rule in Asia Minor. He ruled in Babylon for 30 years. The text reads: “Antigonus in Babylon, “Brutus” Seleucus in Asia Minor.” Macalister says that it was “Antigonus in Asia; Seleucus Nicanor in Syria. The process of blundering which has given to the last the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct – possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium, Aeneas of Troy, and the Trojan Brutus who came to Britain, *teste* Geoffrey of Monmouth, to become the eponym of the British people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207, 312; Vol. 5, p. 571)

Seleucus Philopater – Seleucus Philopater was the son of Antiochus Magnus and was king of Babylon after his father and before Antiochus (*magnus*) Epiphanes. He ruled for 12 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Selgend (See: Seilgenn)

Sella – Sella was one of the two wives of Lamech son of Mathusahel. Her two children were Tubalcain and Noemma. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 91)

Sella (See: Selba)

Sem¹ – Sem¹ was the son of Mar son of Aurthacht son of Aboth son of Ara; his son was Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 47)

Sem² [Shem]

Adam’s Body – “The glossators have apparently never heard the Eastern story, told in the *Cave of Treasures*, that the body of Adam was part of the cargo of the Ark, where it served the useful purpose of keeping the men and women apart; and that it was afterwards buried by Shem in Golgotha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 240)

Blessing of – Sem and his brother Iafeth were blessed by Noe, but Ham was cursed. “And Noe said: Let the Lord bless the aforesaid Sem, and let Ham be in service to him; and let God enlarge Iafeth, and let him dwell in the tents of Sem, and let Ham be in service to Iafeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137)

Death of – “In the mountain of Radrap the fate of Sem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 189; Vol. 3, p. 37; Vol. 4, p. 41)

Genealogy – Sem² was one of the three sons of Noe. His sister/wife was Olla, or Cata Rechta. “Sem had thirty sons, including Arfaxad, Assur, and Persius. ... and it is of his seed that the Hebrews come. These are the five sons from whom he had descendants, Elam, Assur, Arfaxad, Lud and Aram.” “Or it is twenty-seven sons that Sem had.” “Sem had an hundred years complete when he begat Arfaxad, at the end of two years after the Flood. Five hundred years was he, further, after the birth of Arfaxad, and he begat sons and

daughters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 1, 4, 21, 35, 129, 135, 145, 149, 159, 169, 171, 189, 211, 213, 249, 250, 266; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 209)

Settlements of – Sem² settled in Asia, “over the middle of Asia from the river Euphrates to the eastern border of the world.” “Twenty-seven nations were descended from him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 21, 35, 151, 167, 169, 189)

Skills of – “Sem, son of Noe, the first smith, the first wright, the first carpenter after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159)

Seme (See: Saime)

Seimne (See: Semne)

Semeon [Semianus, Semul]

Battle at Conaing’s Tower – Semeon was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle at Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 141, 143, 153, 157, 181, 185)

Genealogy – The progeny of Semeon were all the Gaileoin and Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 177, 179, 193 ;**Vol. 4**, p. 39) However, the ancestry of Semeon is variously recorded as:

Son of Erglan – Semeon was the son of Erglan s. Beoan s. Starn s. Nemed. His son was Airthecht [Fortech, Oirthecht]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147, 149, 153, 157, 196; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 13, 31, 43, 177, 227)

Son of Iarbonel the Soothsayer – Semeon was the son of Iarbonel [Iardan] s. Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 175)

Son of Starn – Semeon was the son of Starn s. Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

In Greece – “As for Semeon ... he went into the lands of the Greeks. His progeny increased there till they amounted to thousands. Servitude was imposed upon them by the Greeks, carrying of clay onto bare rocks, so that they were all plains under clover-flowers.” “... so that from Semeon were born the Gailioin and the Fir Bolg and the Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 145, 157, 177, 179)

Partition of Ireland – In the partition of Ireland, after the battle of Conaing’s Tower, Semeon was from the Boinn to Belach Conglais. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 187)

Semianes (See: Semeon)

Semias – Semias was the sage and poet in the city of Muirias who taught knowledge and science to the Túatha Dé Danann. The name of Semias “has a superficial appearance of having been adapted from biblical sources ... Semias = [Ne]hemias.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Semiramis [Atossa, Samiramis] – Semiramis was the wife of Ninus son of Belus. After his death she ruled for 42 or 45 years in her own stead. “The reign of Semiramis is wrongly written .xlu; it should be .xlii.” During the last 12 years of her reign Partholon was in Ireland. Eusebius says that she reigned for 12 years in joint rule with her father, but not alone. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 241; **Vol. 3**, p. 19, 31, 33, 35, 37, 92, 93, 96, 96n, 97)

Semne [Island Magee, Seimne] – Ráith Chimbaith in Semne (Island Magee) was dug by Nemed. The Corcu Soillcenn of Semne were descended from Airech Februd s. Míl. Ráith Cimbaeth and Ráith Cuincheda in Seimne were built by Íriel Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland., The battle of Cúl Áthguirt in Seimne was fought by Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171, 190, 191; **Vol. 5**, p. 97, 189, 191, 193, 205, 207)

Semplan – “Semplan (of the Túatha Dé Danann) from the Mounds of Fea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Semroth (See: Samroth)

Semul (See: Semeon)

Sen – Sen was one of the two sons of Maga; his brother was Dot. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Senach – Senach, abbot of Árd Macha, died during the reign of Áed Úairidnach, the 128th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375)

Senar (See: Plain; Senar)

Senboth – Senboth was the son of Partholon. His son was Brea. “The name *Senboth* was presumably, in its original context, the genitive of an earlier **Senub*: it has here developed a secondary genitive *Senbotha*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 25, 57, 88, 90, 94)

Senboth (See: Enboth)

Senchad – Senchad the Learned was the son of Ailill Éstech son of Rudraige; his son was Sech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Senchan – Senchan was the son of Colmán and was a pupil of Findian and Tuan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Senchán Torpéist (See: Authors)

Seng – Seng was the daughter of Refloir and wife of Míl. Her two sons were Airech Februd and Donn. “The marriage of Míl to the Scythian princess Seng is unknown to ∞R^2 or to any of his interpolators.” “There must have been a large number of such inventions hammered out by the ancient “historians.” The amount of genuine traditional material underlying them was small: they smell of the lamp; perhaps they were never meant to be more than the equivalent of a modern “historical romance” which, however, later uncritical compilers found and took seriously.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 67, 73, 136, 145; Vol. 5, p. 63) (See Also: Alliances)

Sengand (See: Sengann)

Sengann¹ [Old Gann, Sengand] – Sengann¹ was the son of Dela son of Loth. He was one of the five chief leaders of the Fir Bolg who landed in Inber Dubglaisi on a Tuesday. “Gann and Sengann are almost certainly a Dioscuric pair; and there can be little doubt that Sengann was originally the father of the twins, though the fact has become obscured by later speculations in artificial genealogy.” Sengann¹'s wife may have been either Fuat, or Anust. His sons were Fodbgén and Sreng. In the partition of Ireland, he ruled over ‘the Fifth of Mumu’ from Belach Conglais to Luimneach. Sengann¹ ruled for 5 years until he was killed by Fiacha Cendfindan son of Starn son of Rudraige son of Dela. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171; Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 35, 125, 147, 179,; Vol. 4, p. 3, 7, 9, 13, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 55, 63, 76, 77; Vol. 5, p. 313, 491, 493)

Sengann² [Old Gann, Sengand] – Sengann² was a Fomorian king in the Nemed story who fought the battle of Ros Fraechain against Nemed and was slain. “The appearance of Gann and Sengann as Fomorian leaders is a valuable illustration of the shifting nature of the traditions ... and is not so surprising as the fact that harmonizing redactors have allowed them to stand without comment.” “The duality of Gann and Sengann, who appear in the Nemed story as Fomorian enemies, along with a third member of the group, Genann, are associated with Rudraige and Slanga as Fir Bolg leaders. ... the line between the Fir Bolg and the

Fomorians is not clearly drawn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 121, 135, 190; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Senioth – Senioth son of Cerb [Cerp] of the Fotharta killed Cairpre Lifechair, the 106th king of Ireland, in the battle of Gabar at Aicill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 341)

Seól-mag – Eochu son of Umor settled “in Séol-mag of free rank.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Septs (See: Peoples, Septs)

Septuagint (See: Authors; Anonymous; Bible)

Sér (See: Saer)

Sera¹ – Sera¹ was the son of Sru son of Esru. His ancestry after that point is variously described. Thurneysen has suggested that Sera = ‘the Syrian.’ “In a remarkable “poem” of historical conundrums, attributed to the obscure Eochaid Ua Cērin (ed. Thurneysen, ZCP xiii 130), this parentage (Sera s. Sru s. Esru) is said to mean “kin-murderous son”; *sera* being equated to *cera* (one of numerous illustrations of the early softening of the Latin *c* before *i* and *e* in Ireland): this is doubtless an adaptation of the Greek κήρ , “fate, doom” as Thurneysen has noted (ZCP xx 378).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 253; Vol. 3, p. 89)

Ancestry

Son of Baath – Sera was the son of Sru s. Esru s. Baath s. Rifath Scot. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5)

Son of Brament [Brament, Bramin, Bimbend, Praitment] Sera was the son of Sru s. Esru s. Bimbend (*sic*) s. of Aithech s. of Magog son of Iafeth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 163, 167, 255; Vol. 3, p. 5, 88, 88n; Vol. 4, p. 127, 153, 187)

Son of Gaidel Glas – Sera was the son of Sru s. Esru s. Gaidel Glas s. Nel s. Feinius Farsaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 161, 163, 255)

Descendants

Partholon – Partholon was the son of Sera. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161, 163, 167; Vol. 2, p. 177, 195, 269; Vol. 3, p. 69, 81, 167; Vol. 5, p. 567)

Tat – Tat was the son of Sera s. Sru s. Braiment. “We can hardly doubt that the name “Tat” has been borrowed from Eusebius. *Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymus as flourishing in the 19th year of the reign of Amintes, king of Assyria ... Our compilers and scribes make extraordinary muddles of the Oriental names which they copy from Eusebius or his editor; and it would, for them, be a very trivial blunder to turn *Tat mac Herme(ti)s Trismegist* into *Tat mac Her m Estris m Egist*, and this, when the influence of analogical formation got to work upon it, would slip with very little difficulty into *Tat mac Sera mic Sru mic Esru*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 2, p. 129; Vol. 3, p. 88, 88n, 127; Vol. 4, p. 127, 153, 187)

Sera² – Sera² was a nephew of Partholon. His son was Starn and his grandson was Tuan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 43)

Seraph (See: Angles; Classes of; Seraphim)

Seraphim (See: Angels; Classes of; Seraphim)

Sered Mag (See: Mag Sered)

Seres, the (See: Peoples)

Serf (See: Society)

Serpent (See: Fauna; Reptiles)

Sersess (See: Xerxes)

Sesonchosis – Sesonchosis ruled Egypt for 21 years after Psusennes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Set – “Set, the enemy, slew his brother Osiris, the king-god; Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Set [Seth] – Set was one of the three goblets [cups] of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Sétga [Sedga, Setge] – Sétga was a champion and one of the chieftains of the Milesian invasion of Ireland. He learned craftsmanship in Egypt. Sétga landed in the north of Ireland with Érimón and built Dún Delginis of Cualu. His brother may have been Goisten. Sétga died in the battle of Tenus of the Tribes and left no progeny that have been recorded. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69, 109, 111, 115, 117; Vol. 5, p. 6, 27, 29, 41, 43, 47, 69, 85, 87, 95, 99, 101, 103, 105, 109, 127, 129, 135, 141, 155, 157, 167, 419)

Setge (See: Setga)

Seth (See: Set)

Seth – Seth was the third son of Adam and was the ancestor of all the men of the world. Seth was born when his father, Adam, was 130 years old. Seth supposedly discovered the murder of Abel by Cain when “Seth set his hand to the jaw-bone, on seeing the blood of the sin.” “No ancient authority known to me (Macalister) explains how Seth was a witness of the murder of Abel (which took place before he was born), why he “put his hand to the jawbone,” or what he did with it.” His wife/sister was Olla. Seth was 105 years old when his son, Enos, was born and he lived 507 years after the birth of Enos. The Septuagint, Vulgate and Irish translations of the bible have different versions of the ages of Seth; at the birth of Enos, Seth was 105 (I.T. and Vulgate) or 205 (Septu-agint); after the birth of Enos, Seth lived for 507 (I.T.), 707 (Septuagint) or 807 (Vulgate) years; Seth’s lifespan was 612 (I.T.) or 912 (Septuagint and Vulgate) years, or 915 years. “God (or Adam) forbade the descendants of Seth to mingle friendship with those of Cain, or to beget children by them. In spite of that, however, when the descendants of Seth saw them, they took the beautiful daughters of the descendants of Cain.” “*The Book of the Rolls* ... makes Adam prophesy to Seth in these words: *Know, my son, that there must come a Flood to wash all the earth, on account of the children of Cain, the wicked man who slew his brother.* But this is not really parallel: the Flood is here a punishment for the *child-ren* of Cain [and their union with the Sethites] not for the crime of Cain.” According to Josephus, it was Seth, not Ham who built two columns (pillars) one of brick and one of stone to record the history of the world before the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 21, 93, 97, 99, 104, 107, 109, 145, 147, 181, 185, 187, 210, 213, 218, 237, 241, 249, 254, 264, 266)

Setheor (See: Mac Cuill)

Sethites, the (See: Peoples)

Sethor (See: Mac Cuill)

Sétna – Sétna was the son of Fergus Cennfota son of Conall Gulban son of Níall Noí-giallach; his son was Ainnire who became the 124th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 535, 545)

Sétna Airt – Sétna Airt was the son of Art [Airtrí] son of Éber son of Ír, of the Ulaid. He killed Rothectaid in Cruachu “for the protection of his son” Fíachu Finnscothach, and became the 16th king of Ireland. Sétna ruled for 5 years until his son, who “forgave not his father for the violation,” and slew him after returning from exile in Ráith Cruachan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 231, 241, 245, 263, 499, 501)

Sétna Finn (See: Sétna Innarraid)

Sétna Innarraid [Sétna Finn, Sétna of the Wages] – Sétna Innarraid was the son of Bres. He killed Finn son of Blath to become the 36th king of Ireland and ruled for 20 years. He was the first to give wages [*innarrad*] to hirelings. He “gave stipends to an hundred hirelings.” During his reign Darius died and Xerxes son of Darius assumed the throne. Sétna was hanged by Siomon Brecc. His son was Dui Finn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251, 253, 505, 507)

Sétna Sithbac – Sétna Sithbac of the Laigin had two sons: Nuadu Necht, who slew Eterscéil Mór, and Eogan Ergnach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 315)

Seuerus Afer – Seuerus Afer killed the Roman ruler, Heluius, at the Mulvian Bridge and succeeded him for 13 years during which he built the Saxon Rampart. “Thereafter Seuerus died in York. Contemporary with him was Túathal Techtmar in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573, 575, 577) (See Also: Afer)

Sex Aetates Mundi (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Seymour, Archdeacon (See: Authors)

Sezen (See: Flora, Tree of Knowledge)

Shaft (See: Weapons; Spear)

Shannon (See: Rivers)

Shapeshifter (See: Transformations)

Share (See: Tools; Share)

Sheep (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Shem (See: Sem²)

Shepherd (See: Society)

Shield (See: Weapons)

Ships (See: Transportation, Water)

Shirt (See: Clothing; Mantle)

Showers (See: Climate; Rain)

Shrines (See: Architecture)

Sibylline Oracles, The (See: Authors; Charles)

Sicily (See: Islands)

Siculi, the (See: Peoples)

Sicyon – “On the data supplied by Eusebius, Ninus began to reign in the 32nd year of Aegialeus, king of Sicyon, and was thus 22 years on the throne when Europs succeeded to Aegialeus, who had reigned for 52 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 96)

Sid [Sidh, Sith] – Sid was one of the three foster-mothers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Sid-folk (See: Peoples)

Sid-mounds – “Though they say here in various ways, false men of history, that the people of the curses, of the dwell-ings, were *sid*-folk, the belief is displeasing to Christ. Whoso believes in his heart that they are thus in *sid*-mounds, he shall not inhabit Heaven of the Powers, for the cause that it is no truth to which he harkeneth.” Sin daughter of Sige of the sidh-mounds of Breg, *cecinit*, repeating her names: “Sighing. Moaning, Blast without reproach, Rough and Wintry Wind, Groaning, Weeping, a saying without falsehood, those are my names on any road.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 241; **Vol. 5**, p. 363, 535)

Sid Bodb (See: Side ar Femen)

Sid Buidb (See: Side ar Femen)

Side ar Femen [Sid Buidb, Sid of Bodb]– Side ar Femen was located on Mag Femen where Bodb of the Túatha Dé Danann resided. “The *Sid* of Bodb has been identified with *Sliab na mBan ffinn* (Slievenaman) near Clonmel: see Hogan’s *Onomasticon*, s.v.v. Sid Buidb, Sid Femen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 133, 157, 189, 195, 300)

Sidh (See: Sid; Sid-mounds)

Sidhe [Sidhi] – Sidhe was one of the three horses of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199) (See Also: Fauna)

Sidhi (See: Sidhe)

Sidi – Sidi was one of the three servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

Sierra Morena (See: Mountains)

Sige – His daughter was Sin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Sigmall (See: Siugmall)

Sign (See: Climate, Rainbow)

Síl nArgetrois (See: Glas²)

Síl Muiredaig – “... of Muiredach Muillethan from whom come Síl Muiredaig ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Sile – Sile was the son of Adam and Eve; his wife/sister was Pip. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 187, 266)

Sille – Sille was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women.. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227)

Silva Gaedelica (See: Authors, O’Grady)

Silver (See: Metals)

Silvius – Silvius was the son of Ascanius son of Aeneas; his son was Britan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157)

Simon¹ - 300 talents of gold were taken from Simon¹ by Antiochus Sidetes, who plundered Jerusalem. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Simon² – Simon² was the son of Cleophas [*sic lege*] and was the abbot (i.e. bishop) of Jerusalem. Simon² was ordered to be crucified by Trainanus, the Roman emperor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Sin¹ – Sin¹ was the daughter of Sige of the sid mounds of Breg who sang verse CXXIII: “Sighing, Moaning, Blast without reproach ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363, 535)

Sin² – Sin² was the son of Dáire son of Ailill son of Eogan; his son was Deda. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 317) (See Also: Sin⁴)

Sin³ – Sin³ was the son of Muiredach Tírech son of Fíachu Sraibtine son of Cairpre Lifechair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Sin⁴ – Sin⁴ was the son of Rosín (son of Triar) of the Erna of the seed of Fíachu Fer Mara; his sons were Dedad [Dega] and Eochu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 39; **Vol. 5**, p. 89, 301, 307, 471)

Sin⁵ – Sin⁵ was the son of Ugoine, who was given Luachair as his share of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Sin⁶ – Fintan fled from the women “over Sliab Cua in the headland of Febra son of Sin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 207)

Sinai (See: Mountains)

Sindi – Sindi was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209)

Sindibad – Sindibad was the sailor in the tales of the Thousand and One Nights. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 118) (See Also: Fauna, Mythological, Roc)

Single Limbs (See: Health)

Sinope – Sinope was a queen of the Amazons. “After the rule of Assyria, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years, and they had six queens during that time, Marpesia, Lampeto, Sinope, Orithyia, <Antiope>, and Penthesilea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Siomón Brecc – Siomón Brecc, “the earl”, son of Aedán Glas son of Nuadu Finn killed (hanged) Sétna Innarraid and became the 37th king of Ireland. He ruled for 6 years until he was killed (hanged) by Dui Finn son of Sétna Innarraid. During his reign Xerxes s. Darius was king of the world. His son was Muiredach Bolgrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251, 253, 271, 507)

Sirens, the (See: Peoples)

Siret, L. (See: Authors)

Sírlám – Sírlám was the son of Finn son of Blath who killed Lugaid Íardonn in the battle of Clochar to become the 42nd king of Ireland. “His arm would reach the ground when he was standing.” Sírlám reigned for 13 or 16 years and during his reign he drove Eochu Uairches son of Lugaid Iardonn into exile overseas. He was killed in combat by an arrow from Eochu Uairches son of Lugaid. His son was Airgetmar. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255, 257, 263, 507)

Sirmium – Claudius, ruler of the Romans after Gallienus was slain in Sirmium. Probus ruler of the Romans after Florianus also died here. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Sírna¹ – Sírna¹ son of Dén killed Faildergdóit, the 19th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233, 451)

Sírna² – Sírna² was the son of Dian son of Deman son of Gállchad; his son was Rothechtaid. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 265)

Sírna Sóegalach [Sáegalach] – Sírna Sóegalach, “the prince,” was the son of Dian [Den] son of Denol [Damal] son of Rothechtaid son of Maen. He avenged the death of Rothechtaid, “his father’s grandfather,” when he killed Ailill son of Slánoll, the 26th king of Ireland, and separated the principedom of Ulaid from Temair. Sírna Sóegalach became the 27th king of Ireland, ruled for 21 years, and was “100 years in battle against the Ulaid.” He fought the battles of Aircheltra, Sliab Airbrig, Cend Dúin, Móin Foichnig, Móin Trógaide. “Seven rivers rose in his reign, it was a cause of spoiling (?) and raids ... (?) and an hundred hostings over Ireland. He cleared six huge plains, and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth].” “The burst of Scirthech in his time and the burst of Duailt; in his time there burst forth Nith, sacred, pearly.” Sírna Sóegalach lived for “150” years until he died of plague during the battle of Móin Trógaide, or he was killed by Rothechtaid Roth son of Ronán in Alinn. His son was Ailill Olchain. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xivn; **Vol. 5**, p. 138, 241, 243, 245, 247, 271, 455, 459, 503)

Sith (See: Sid)

Sitric¹ – Sitric¹ son of Amlef fought and lost a battle against Ugaire son of Ailill during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Sitric² – Sitric² was of the progeny of Ír son of Míl; his son was Rudraige who was the 75th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 67, 291, 293)

Siugmall¹ [Sigmall] – Siugmall¹ was the son of Corpre Crom son of Ercmair [Elcmar] son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 155, 191)

Siugmall² [Sigmall] – Siugmall² was the “grandson of Midir. “Nechtan fell by the poison at the hands of Sigmall, grand-son of free Midir.” “Fuamnach the white (?) who was wife of Midir, Sigmall and Bri without faults, In Bri Leith, it was full vigour, they were burnt by Manannan.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 231, 237)

Siugmall Sithienta – Siugmall Sithienta burnt Eochu Airem, the 83rd king of Ireland, in Fremaind because of the heavy taxes that he imposed. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

Sixtus – In the 1st year of Sixtus, “successor of Peter,” Patrick came into Ireland. This was the 4th year of Loiguire mac Néill in Ireland and the 10th year of the reign of Theodosius over Rome. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579) (See Also: Society, Pope)

Skelligs (See: Islands)

Skene (See: Authors)

Skewer (See: Weapons)

Skinner (See: Authors)

Skinner (See: Society)

Slaine (See: Slanga^{1,2})

Slaine – Erc was the bishop of Slaine during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Slán – Slán was a servitor to the Milesians who had his own ship. He cleared Mag Slán and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Slanga¹ [Slaine] – Slanga¹ was the eldest son of Dela son of Loth. He was one of five chiefs and leaders of the Fir Bolg. His wife may have been Etar [Altar], or Fuat [Fuad]. Slanga's third of the Fir Bolg contingent landed with 1,000 men in Inber Slaine on Saturday, the calends of August. "The Gaileoin, from Slanga were they named." In the partition of Ireland, he ruled over the fifth of the island from Inber Colptha to Comar Tri nUisce [i.e. Laigin]. Slanga¹ was the first king of Ireland among the Fir Bolg. "No king, so called, took the kingship of Ireland till the Fir Bolg came, and they gave the kingship to Slanga son of Dela, for he was the eldest of the sons of Dela. A year at first had Slanga, till he died in Dind Rig." "The character of Slanga¹ is borrowed from the Partholon story." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 171; **Vol. 2**, p. 258; **Vol. 3**, p. 35, 125, 147, 179; **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 55, 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 491, 529, 541)

Slanga² – Slanga² was the son of Partholon and he was born during Partholon's seven year exile. He was one of four chieftains in the Partholon occupation of Ireland. His wife may have been Cichba. Slanga² died in the 13th year after Partholon landed in Ireland and Sliab Slanga was named for him. Slanga² has also lent his name to the Fir Bolg story in the character of Slanga¹ son of Dela. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 254, 258, 265, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 9, 15, 47, 91, 92; **Vol. 4**, p. 3)

Slánoll¹ – Slánoll¹ was the son of Eochaid Ollom. His son was Ailill who slew Berngal, the 25th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 239)

Slánoll² – Slánoll² was the son of Ollom Fotla. During his 17 or 30 years reign as the 22nd king of Ireland "there was no disease." Madidus was king of the Medes at that time. Slánoll² apparently died a natural death in the Midchuart House in Temair, but though he was dead "his colour changed not and his body decayed not." After 1 or 40 years of burial his body had still not decayed. His son was Ailill [Oilill]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237, 239, 241, 295, 457, 501, 503)

Slave (See: Society)

Slebe Gam – "Túathal Máel-garb fell in Grellach Eillte, in the territory of Luigni of Connachta, where is Slebe Gam." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Slechta – Ráith Buirg [Buarach, Buirech] in Slechta was built by Íriell Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193) (See Also: Mag Slecht)

Slemain – "The death of Fulmán with men at the hands of Érimón at Slemain." "The Battle of Slemain in which Colmán Rimid was victor." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 109, 373)

Slemna [Slemne]– The first battle in Ireland was that of Slemna of Mag Itha which Partholon won against Cichol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig. "We cannot certainly identify the *Slemna* ("smooth lands") of Mag Itha for there were several plains so named – in the barony of Raphoe, Co. Derry; to the south of Arklow; in the territory of the Dessi." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 85)

Slemne (See: Slemna)

Sliab [Slieve] (**See Also:** Mountains)

Sliab Airbrig – The two battles of Sliab Airbrig were fought by Sírna Soegalach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245, 459)

Sliab Amor (**See:** Sliab Emor)

Sliab Armenia – Sliab Armenia is the mountain in Armenia where Iafeth son of Noe died. “Iafeth died on the summit of Sliab Armenia (*Sleibi Formeinia*).” “*Formeinia*, of course, = *Armenia*, and the mountain intended is no doubt. Ararat.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 143, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 37)

Sliab Baune – “*Ros Froechāin*, otherwise Badgna, is placed at or near Slieve Baune in the S. of Co. Roscommon.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190)

Sliab Beagh (**See:** Sliab Betha)

Sliab Belgadain (**See:** Sliab Belgatan)

Sliab Belgadan Toga [Sliab Toad, Sliab Toga] – Sliab Toad was passed by Íth in his exploration of Ireland. This is “Bessie Bell” Mountain in Co. Tyrone. Máel-Coba fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadan Toga in Luigne of Mide at the hands of Suibne Mend. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p.4, 13, 17, 375, 545) (**See Also:** Sliab Belgatan)

Sliab Belgatan [Belgadain] – The battle of Sliab Belgatan in Mumu was fought by Fíachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland, in which he was slain by Eochu Mumu son of Mofebis. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 499) (**See Also:** Sliab Belgadan Toga)

Sliab Betha [Beagh, Bethad, Bethach]

Bith – Sliab Betha was named for Bith son of Noe. In the second division of the women of the Cessair expedition, Bith took 25 of the women to Sliab Betha in the north-east of Ireland. “It is straining language to describe “Slieve Beagh” as being in the N.E. of Ireland, nor does it stand above any “stately sea” (Loch Erne is rather too far away). Assuming the correctness of the identification, the geographical indications here must be dictated by metrical exegencies.” Bith died here and was “buried in the great stone-heap of Sliab Betha.” “Sliab Betha is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of Counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze-age cairn on top of the mountain is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith. The cairn was still in existence in O’Donovan’s time, though it has since been much injured by quarrying.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 183, 189, 193, 205, 207, 211, 223, 235, 245; **Vol. 3**, p. 45)

Conmáel - The battles “of Cnucha of Sliab Betha” were fought by Conmáel son of Éber, however, “*Cnucha*, Castleknock, Co. Dublin. *Slebe Betha* is not a genitive description depending on Cnucha, which would wreck this identification, but on an understood repetition of *cath*.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 433)

Íth – On his journey through Ireland, Íth crossed Sliab Bethach, “Slieve Beagh, Monaghan barony, Co. Monaghan.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 17)

Sliab Bethad (**See:** Sliab Betha)

Sliab Bethach (**See:** Sliab Betha)

Sliab Bladma – “Warlike Blad from Sliab Bladma” was the son of Breogan and Sliab Bladma was named after him. Blad died here of plague. Ros Náir in Sliab Bladma was named for Nár son of Breogan.

Conmáel son of Éber fought two battles at Sliab Bladma against the descendants of Erimon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 107, 119, 201)

Sliab Cailce [Cailge] – The battle of Sliab Cailce in the territory of Corco Baiscinn was fought by Óengus Ollmucach against the Mairthine. Sliab Cailce is in Co. Clare “whether or not we follow O’Donovan in identifying it with Mount Callan.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279, 338; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 449)

Sliab Cailge (**See:** Sliab Cailce)

Sliab Conmaicne Rein (**See:** Mountains)

Sliab Crott – “The battle of Sliab Crott.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 407)

Sliab Cua [Knockmealdown] – Fintan escaped from the women fleeing “across the Suir, and over Sliab Cua, which is in Cenn Febrat.” That is, “crossing the Knockmealdown Mountains (*Sliab Cua*) into Tipperary.” Óengus Ollmucach fought the battle of Sliab Cua against the Erna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193, 207, 225, 239; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Sliab Cuailnge – Sliab Cuailnge was named for Cuailnge son of Breogan, who died at the battle of Tailtiu. Óengus Ollmucach fought the battle of Sliab Cuailnge against the Mairtini in the territory of Corco Baiscinn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 63, 227)

Sliab Cualann – Sliab Cualann was named for Cualu son of Breogan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23)

Sliab Dee (**See:** Mountains, Three Gods)

Sliab Donard (**See:** Sliab Slanga)

Sliab Eiblinne [Eibliu] – Sliab Eiblinne was named for Ebleo [Eiblinne] son of Breogan. Fotla spoke with the sons of Míl here. Eibliu and Nár died in Sliab Eibliu. Conmáel son of Éber fought two battles of Sliab Eiblinne against the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 35, 53, 77, 107, 201)

Sliab Eibliu (**See:** Sliab Eiblinne)

Sliab Elpa – Nathí son of Fíachra son of Eochu Mugmedon was struck by lightning here as he was attacking the tower of the fortress of Formenius. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351, 353, 529)

Sliab Emoír (**See:** Sliab Emor)

Sliab Emor [Amor, Emoír, Ughmoír] – The place of origin of the Fomorians “is called *Sliab Emor* (*Amor* in Dind-senchus, *Ughmoír* corruptly in Keating). This cannot be anywhere within Ireland: there is nothing to commend the suggestion (in Hogan’s *Onomasticon*) that it was somewhere near Loch Dá Cech, based on a Dindsenchus poem (MD, iii, 184) which the editor of the *Onomasticon* has misunderstood. ... If it be necessary to seek any terrestrial identification for Sliab Emor (as it is envisaged by the Christian historians who have systematized these tales) we might perhaps suggest Mount Hermon; the association of that mountain, in apocryphal literature, with the Biblical Ante-diluvians and with the fallen angels, might indicate it as a suitable place from which to derive the uncanny Fomorians.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258, 259; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 15; **Vol. 4**, p. 4) (**See Also:** Mountains, Caucasus, Hermon)

Sliab Fraech – “*Dindsenchas* (Gwynn, Metrical Dinds, iv. 254) knows of two women, companions of Cessair, Fraechnat who is buried in Sliab Fraech ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 173)

Sliab Fúad (**See:** Sliab Fúait)

Sliab Fúait [Sliab Fúad] – The burst of Loch Echtra between Sliab Modurn and Sliab Fúait took place during the occupation of Partholon. Sliab Fúait was named for Fúat son of Breogan who died at the battle of Tailltiu. The battle of Sliab Fúad was fought between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 17; Vol. 5, p. 23, 63, 201)

Sliab Furri – The progeny of Nemed included “the septs of Sliab Fuirri of whom were the kings .i.e. Tindi son of Conri and Mac Cecht.” “Sliab Fuirri is in Galway, near the Roscommon boundary, and close to Ballygar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163, 256)

Sliab Gorey (See: Sliab Guaire)

Sliab Guaire [Sliab Gorey] – The lake-burst of Loch Munremain in Ui Luigne of Sliab Guaire happened during the time of Nemed. “*Luigne Slēibi Gūairi* = Slieve Gorey, Co. Cavan is so called to distinguish it from the other Luigne (Leyney, Co. Sligo).” On his exploration of Ireland, Íth passed from “Luigne (Lune, Co. Meath) to Sliab Guaire (Slieve Gorey, W. Cavan). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 131, 194; Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17)

Sliab in Iairnn [Iarainn] – “R² tells us that *Sliab an Iarainn*, a mountain in Co. Leitrim which still bears the same name, was the goal of the sea-expedition: this is not mentioned in R¹R³, and in any case it is nowhere stated that this mountain enters into the story of a descent from the air.” “...And they (the Túatha Dé Danann) burn their ships, and advanced unpercieved by the Fir Bolg, till they landed on Sliab in Iairnn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 143, 294)

Sliab mac n-Delgada – “I (Macalister) have found no history attaching to the name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 294)

Sliab Mai – “*Sliab Mai* can be identified with *Amanus* by the help of Comestor (*Filii Iaphet tenuerunt septentrionalem regionem a Tauro et Amanu montibus Ciliciae et Syriae usque ad fluiuium Tanaim*: Hist. Schol. xxxvii.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 253)

Sliab Mis [Sliab Misse] - “The place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” “Sliab Mis, that is the worst mountain which the Sons of Míl found after coming into Ireland, for it is there that they made their first battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 61)

Battles of

Dui – “Twelve years brilliant his favour was Dui son of Den king; the champion of the horny skin died in Sliab Mis, at the hands of great troops.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

Fergus – Fergus son of Roig fought the battle of Sliab Mis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Sons of Míl - The sons of Míl fought the battle of Sliab Mis against the Túatha Dé Danann. The Sons of Míl spoke with Banba, with her druidic and magic hosts in her company, in Sliab Mis, and she asked that her name be on Ireland forever. “The Book of Druim Snechta says that it was in Sliab Mis that Ériu had colloquy with them, and that she formed great hosts to oppose them, so that they were fighting with them. But their druids and poets sang spells to them, and they saw that these were only sods of the mountain peat-mosses. (Thence comes the name Sliab Mis).” “At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and Fomoraig, that is, against the Túatha Dé Danann. It is there that Fás (*sic lege*) fell, the wife of Ún s. Uicce, after whom “the grave of Fás” is named, between Sliab Mis and the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211; Vol. 5, p. 3, 33, 35, 37, 47, 53, 59, 69, 75, 77, 79, 95, 127)

Énna Derg – “Énna Derg, twelve years had he in the (40th) kingship, till he died of plague in Sliab Mis, with great troops in his company.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

Forts – “The building of Nár west of Sliab Mis I celebrate by Goscen, it was not difficult for him.” “Nár, from whom is Ros Náir named, in the border of Sliab Mis of Mumu.” “The founding of a castle of noble strengths in Sliab Mis, which was by Fulmán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 117; **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 133, 135, 167)

Íriel Fáid – “Íriel, youngest of the family, son of the king of Fotla, of curling hair, king of Sliab Mis, king of Macha he broke four severe battles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 427)

Lakes – Loch Fodremain ‘upon which is Traig Li’ in Sliab Mis <of Mumu>” was one of the three lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17)

Sliab Misse (See: Sliab Mis)

Sliab Madoirn (See: Sliab Modurn)

Sliab Moduirn (See: Sliab Modurn)

Sliab Modurn [Madoirn, Moduirn] – Loch Echtra between Sliab Modurn and Sliab Fuait burst forth in the time of Partholon. The fortress of Dún Náir in Sliab Madoirn was built by Goisten. Connáel son of Éber fought the battle of Sliab Moduirn in which Samroth son of Inboth fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 17; **Vol. 5**, p. 155, 167, 199, 201, 433)

Sliab na mBan ffinn [Sliab Naman, Slievenaman] – “Dindsenchus (MD iii 198) locates *Mag Fea* somewhere in the neighbourhood of Slievenaman. “*Sliab na tri nDee*, if it had any objective existence at all, was doubtless a sacred mountain, haunted by a group of deities (compare *Sliab na mBan ffinn*), but it remains unidentified.” “The *Sid* of Bodb has been identified with *Sliab na mBan ffinn* (Slievenaman) near Clonmel: see Hogan’s *Onomasticon*, s.v.v. *Sid Buidb*, *Sid Femen*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85; **Vol. 4**, p. 300)

Sliab Naman (See: Sliab na mBan ffinn)

Sliab na Tri Dee (See: Mountains, Three Gods)

Sliab Radruip (See: Mountains, Radrap)

Sliab Rafán (See: Mountains; Rafánn)

Sliab Riffe – The Gaedil “journey via Sliab Riffe (and Caicher’s prophecy) to the Maeotic Marshes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5)

Sliab Slanga [Sliab Donard] – Sliab Slanga was named for Slanga son of Partholon who was buried in a stone-heap there. “Sliab Slanga has been identified with Slieve Donard in the Mourne Mountains: for an expansion of the story connecting the mountain with its eponym, see MD iv 300.” a battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmair fought the battle of “Sliab Slange where Goan son of Fergna fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 15, 84; **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Sliab Snaght – “*Mag Tochair* (is) at the foot of Sliab Snaght in West Inishowen, Co. Donegal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Sliab Tóád (See: Sliab Belgadan Toga)

Sliab Toga (See: Sliab Belgadan Toga)

Sliab Ughmoir (See: Sliab Emor)

Slicech (See: Rivers)

Slievenaman (See: Sliab na mBan ffinn)

Sligech – The battle of Sligech was fought by Túathal Máel-Garb and in this battle Eogan Béal the king of Connachta was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Sligo (See: County)

Sligo (See: Rivers, Slicech)

Sling-stone (See: Weapons)

Slusad (See: Luasad)

Smelting (See: Metals, Gold)

Smendis – Smendis ruled Egypt for 26 years after the dynasty of the Diopolitani. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Smenkh-ka-ra – “Tures or Tuir, whom our present narrator apparently supposes to have been the immediate successor of Cincris, was actually the ninth in succession after Smenkh-ka-ra, and was not a king at all, but a queen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 135) (See Also: Cincris; Pharaoh)

Smerdis (See: Darius¹)

Smerthach – Smerthach was the son of Enboth; his son was Smirgoll. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215, 217)

Smethra – Smethra was a king of the Fomoir. His son was Smirgoll³ who fell in the battle of Árd Achaid [Raiced]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Smirgoll¹ – Smirgoll¹ was the son of [S]Enboth [Inboth] son of Tigernmas. He fell in the battle of Druim Liatháin at the hands of Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland. His son was Fíachu Labraind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 277; Vol. 5, p. 5, p. 213, 217, 227, 243, 271, 445)

Smirgoll² – Smirgoll² was the son of Smerthach son of Enboth. Smirgoll³ is probably intended in this context. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215)

Smirgoll³ – Smirgoll³ was the son of Smethra, king of the Fomoir. He was killed at the battle of Árd Achaid against Uí Néill during the reign of Óengus Olmucaid, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Smith (See: Society)

Smoke-Screen – “Another company says that the Túatha Dé Danann came in a sea expedition, and that they burnt their ships thereafter. It was owing to the fog of smoke that rose from them as they were burning that others have said that they came in a fog of smoke.” They were “protected by what would now be called a smoke-screen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93, 109)

Sobairce (See: Sobairche)

Sobairche¹ [Sobairce] – Sobairce’s father is unknown. He learned craftsmanship in Egypt. Sobairce¹ was a champion of the Milesians and one of 36 chieftains (lordings) who led the Gaedil to Ireland. He landed in the north of Ireland with Éremón and built Dún Sobairche in Murbolg in the sea-bight of Dál Riada. “Sobairche the stately fell in his fort, at the hands of Eochu Ehcenn.” “From R² we learn of the death of Sobairche at Airget Ros; he is not among the casualties recorded in any text of R¹, where Sétga takes his

place.” He left no known progeny. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 69, 109, 111, 115, 117; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 27, 41, 43, 47, 69, 85, 87, 95, 101, 103, 105, 107, 127, 129, 133, 141, 161, 165, 167)

Sobairche² – Sobairche² was one of the five chieftains of Nemed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 59)

Sobairce³ – Sobairce³ was the son of Ebric the lording son of Éber son of Ír of the Ulaid. His brother Cermna killed Eochu Edgathach and together they took the 9th kingship of Ireland and ruled jointly. “They were the first kings of Ireland from the Ulaid. They divided Ireland into two, (“between them, from Inber Colptha to Luimneach”) each of them from his fort; Dun Sobairce and Dun Cermna.” “It is in that year that Laosthenes took the kingship of Assyria.” “Others say that it was in their time took place the burst of Daball, Callann and Fubna. In their time moreover Laosthenes, king of Assyria, died and Roboam son of Solomon son of David took the kingship over the Children of Israel.” Sobairce³ ruled for 40 years until he fell at the hands of Eochu Menn, son of the king of the Fomoir. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213, 265, 439, 441, 443, 469, 497, 499) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Social Structure (**See:** Society)

Sociainia – “A synchronistic tract in the *Book of Lecan* ... tells us that Partholon, as well as all the subsequent invaders of Ireland, came from “Sociainia” in “Sceithia Clochaid” (Scythia Petraea).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 255n)

Society

Abbot – **See:** Christ, Cormac

Of Árd Macha – **See:** Ailill, Ainmere mac Sétnai, Amalgaid, Artrach, Benignus, Cellach, Connmach, Diarmait, Domnall mac Aeda, Dub dá Leithe, Dubthach, Dui, Eochu², Eogan Mainistrech, Feidlimid, Fer Dá Chrích, Fethgna, Fiachra¹, Forannán, Gilla mac Liac, Iarlathe, Ioseph, Mac Laisre, Máel-Brigte mac Tornáin, Máel-Coba, Máel-Isu, Máel-Maine, Máel-Maire, Máel-Muire, Máel-Patraic, Muiredach, Nuadu¹, Senach, Suibne¹, Toicthech, Torbach

Of Jerusalem – **See:** Simon²

Apportioner – **See:** Leor, Linad, Saith

Arbitrator – **See:** Amorgen, Donn, Goscen²

Archbishop – **See:** Domnall ua Londgain, Timothy

Artificer (**See:** Society, Wright)

Artist (**See:** Harper, Poet)

Astrologer – **See:** Ionitus, Noe

Attendant – **See:** Lochan Dilmana, Tailc¹, Tren¹, Tres¹

“The list (of TDD triads) suggests comparison with the trains of helping attendants, whose hypertrophied gifts of sight, hearing, marksmanship, and what not, so often come to the aid of heroes of folk-romance.” “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that (Donn’s) ship.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 301; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 83)

Bandit – **See:** Cassan, Doig, Doiger, Doigri, Fiachra, Finnmall

Bard – **See:** Abcan, Bec-Felmas, Casmael, Feinius Farsaid, Ham, Main⁴, Menn,

“Míl came out of Scythia, a tale upon which bards leave a savour.” “The *diana* metres, grouped primarily into *diana senga* and *diana tromma*, were those studied and practised in the first year of bardic education, and rewarded with the fee of the value of a *samaisc* or three year old calf.” “Hear the history of hosts, which the bards of manifold victory sing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 3, p. 106; Vol. 4, p. 283) (See Also: Verses)

Bishop – See: Columbanus, Erc², Ibar, Simon s. Cleophas, Nem, Patrick, Solomon,

In the time of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, a bishop may have held the same social position as poets and “a man of learning” and was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. “In the time of Constantine was the Synod of Nicaea, by 318 bishops.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209, 211, 577)

Boatman (See: Society, Sailor)

Bondmaid

Túatha Dé Danann – “Four gifts with them from yonder had the nobles of the Túatha Dé Danann: a sword, a stone, a cauldron of bondmaids, a spear for the fate of lofty champions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 251) (See Also: Society, Maiden)

Brewer – See: Samalaliach

Brigand – “Macha, with deeds of brigands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513) (See Also: Society, Bandit, Plunderer, Thief)

Brude (See: Society, King, Alba)

Buffoon [Jester] – See: Brott, Rabb², Robb

Cardinal – See: Iohannes

Carpenter – See: Creidne, Epiphenus, Luichne, Sem, Tubalcain (See Also: Society, Wright)

Champion – See: Aibri, Athchosan, Ban, Bres, Bronnad, Buaighe, Búas, Caerthenn, Caicher, Capa, Catalanochan, Catanolodor, Celtchair, Cing¹, Corrcend, Dui, Echtach, Ecnach, En, Eochaid s. Conmáel, Er, Erglan, Étan, Fergna, Fergus Redside, Feron, Findabar, Fulmán, Goscen², Iarbonel, Imm, Laigne, Ligair, Luasad, Luchraid, Lugaid, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine, Mantán, Meran, Milchu, Muinechan, Nemrod, Nuadu, Orba, Palap, Semeon, Setga, Sobairche, Suirge, sons of Cain, Un (See Also: Society, Warrior)

Chapman – See: Manannán

Charioteer – See: Cet mac Magach, Ros mac Dedaid

“Those are the Túath Dea, gods were their men of arts, non-gods their husbandmen. They knew the incantations of druids, and charioteers and trappers, and cupbearers.” “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” “... on Mag Cetne of charioteers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 111, 249; Vol. 5, p. 423)

Chieftain - The title of chieftain is sometimes used interchangeably with that of King and Prince. Notice also the switch from chieftain to king in the later volumes. (See Also: Society, King, Prince)

See: Agnomain⁵, Airech, Allot³, Amorgen, Annind, Arfaxad, Art, Bethach¹, Bile², Blád, Brea, Brego, Bres, Buaighe, Búas, Caicher, Caicher s. Mantán, Cermna, Cing, Cir, Colptha, Corb, Creidne, Cuailnge,

Cualu, Dagda, Dian Cecht, Dobairche, Donn, Drostan, Éber s. Ír, Éber s. Míl, Éber Glunfhind, Éber Scot, Ebleo, Én, Ér, Éránnán, Erglan, Érimón, Étán s. Occe, Feinius Farsaid, Fergna^{1,2}, Fergus Lethderg, Ferón, Fúat, Fulmán, Gann¹, Genand, Goibniu, Goscen², Iarbonel the Soothsayer, Innai, Ír², Írial Fáid, Laigne, Laiglinne, Lamech, Lamfhind, Lethend, Luchne, Lug, Lugaid⁴, Lugaid s. Ith, Lui, Luigne, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine, Mantán, Míl, Muimne, Murthemne, Nár, Nechtán, Nenual, Nuadu Airgetlam, Óengus, Orba, Palap, Partholon, Rifath Scot, Rudraige^{1,2}, Semeon, Sengand, Sétga, Slang^{1,2}, Sobairche, Solen, Sru², Starn¹, Suirge, Tigernmas, Ulpa, Un s. Ucce

In the time of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, “checkerings upon garments” were first made and a chieftain was entitled to wear a garment with five colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Chronicler – “The the reign of Astacadis king of Assyria that (the death of Nemed) took place also, according to the chroniclers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137)

“Scholars and chroniclers reckon that eleven of the kings of Laigen fell at his (Cormac ua Cuinn) hands.” Vol. 5, p. 339) (See Also: Society, Historian, Scribe)

Cleric (See: Society, Clerk)

Clerk – Máel-Coba² son of Áed mac Ainmirech was a clerk (cleric). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 375)

Copyist – “The corresponding Syriac words in their native script have some superficial resemblance, which might mislead a careless or astigmatic copyist.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254) (See Also: Society, Scribe)

Craftsman – See: Creidne, Dian Cecht, Goibniu, Lug, Luichne, Setga, Sobairce, Suirge

Cupbearer – See: Dobur, Doirche, Dub²

“Those are the Túath Dea, gods were their men of arts, non-gods their husbandmen. They knew the incantations of druids, and charioteers and trappers, and cupbearers.” “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” “... on Mag Cetne of charioteers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 111, 249; Vol. 5, p. 423)

Druid - See: Brian, Brod, Caicher, Cathbad, Cnu Deroil, De Domnann, Drostan, Dubchomar, Eolas, Eolus, Fis, Fochmarc, Fulmán, Indech, Math, Míl, Occe, Rabb², Robb, Tath, Iuchar, Iucharba, Ucce (See Also: Society, Seer, Soothsayer, Spell-weaver, Wizard)

“With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 249)

Earl – “Siomón Brecc, six years, it is exact, the earl was king without injustice.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

Ecstatic – There were nine “flying ecstasies” [*nouem uolatiles* .i. geltaí] at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Elder – See: Fintan, Máel-Isu ua Ainmere, Tuan

“The elders enumerated to the saints before the scholars of the world of fortresses: as it was woven and verified it was written upon their knees.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 281)

Embroideress (See: Society, Weaver)

Emperor – Roman emperors (See: Society, King, Rome)

“Tis no wonder said his mother: whoso is sent between two emperors, except he have parted from the emperor from whom he hath gone, he hath not attained to the emperor to whom he has come.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 71) (**See Also:** Proverbs)

Eunuch – **See:** Persius

Farmer - **See:** Barr, Be Chuille, Buaigne, Caer, Corp, Dianann, Ernmas, Find, Rind, Robud, Tor (**See Also:** Society, Yeoman)

Fisherman [Fisher-folk] – **See:** Capa, Laigne, Luasad

Fíacha Fer Mara - Fisher-folk found the boat with Fíacha Fer Mara which had been cast adrift. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287)

Tuan – “A fisher took him (Tuan, in salmon form) in his net ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 43, 83)

Foster-Father - **See:** Ailill Ólom, Amorgen, Braid, Buaidh, Cimbáeth, Crimthann mac Fidaig, Cú Chulaind, Eochu s. Dui, Feinius Farsaid, Mil, Ordan, Saball, Togad

Foster-Mother – **See:** Macha, Medan, Saime, Sid, Suba, Tailltiu

Freeman – **See:** Er s. Partholon, Erglan, Fergus Redside, Semeon (**See Also:** Peoples, Freeman)

Nemed – “Semeon son of joyful Iardan, Fergus pure and generous, an effort of pride, Erglan son of warlike Beoan, Were the three freemen of their hosts.” “Of men belonging to law (is) the freeborn who has the strong seed.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 175; **Vol. 4**, p. 215)

Partholon – “The tally that there was in that ship, a free octad, no false lineage, and two men unfree, without beauty.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 81)

Ugoine Mór – “It is at Ugoine that the Freeman of Ireland unite, namely Leth Cuinn and the Albanaig.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 275)

Gentles – “It is Patrick at the right hand of the Rewarder who hath in possession our gentles and our simples” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 281)

Handmaiden (**See:** Society, Maiden)

Harper – **See:** Binn, Ceol, Cinenn, Eir [Innai, Onnoi], Glan, Gle, Gleo, Iafeth, Iubal, Tetbinn (**See Also:** Society, Musician)

Henchman [Hireling] – **See:** Talc, Topa, Tren³, Tres³ (**See Also:** Society, Hireling)

Hewer – “An axe ever-sharp, hard to protect, be it not trusted to a hewer!” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 41)

High King – “Though they be high kings of the false world, with poet-power and with treasures, they are dead after the time of its youth, with pride and with trappings.” “Gilla Caemain without niggardliness, son of noble Gilla Samthainne, joy for the hard task (accomplished) is my due for the reckoning of the High Kings of Ireland.” “To Gilla mo Dubda the strong may God vouchsafe every remission! Happiness from the strong King which he promised me for reckoning the High Kings of Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 281; **Vol. 5**, p. 531, 563)

See: Ailill Caisfiachlath, Alexander the Great, Belochus, Cathluan, Cermna, Conaing Becceclach,

Conchobor ua Bríain, Corb Olom, Cormac mac Carthaig, Donnchad mac Flaind, Énna Airgdech, Eochu Fáebar, Feidlimid Rectaid, Feradach Finn Fechnach, Máel-Sechlainn, Nel, Nenual, Ninyas, Ollom Fotla, Sobairce, Suibne Mend, Tibraide, Tigernmas (**See Also:** Society, Chieftain, King, Prince)

Abbot – “King of the earth and of the lords, the King who prolongeth every life, may He make enduring my form, my body though the abbot and the high king be alike.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 193)

Assyrians – “At that time the Assyrians were all in the high-kingship of the world, till the coming of Nemed into Ireland after Partholon.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35, 37; **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

Chaldeans – “After the lordship of the Medes, the Chaldeans had it, but they are never reckoned as high lords.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

Greeks – “The Gaedil were in Ireland and the Greeks in the High Kingship of the World.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 167, 203)

High Prince - See: Conaire Mór, Eochu Feidlech, Gede Ollgothach, Érimón, Sechnasach (**See Also:** Society: Chieftain, High King, King, Prince)

Hireling [Henchman, Mercenary] – **See:** Topa (**See Also:** Society, Henchman)

Fergal – Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland, fought the battle of Almu in which 160 hirelings were slain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Fíachu Sroiptine – “Fothad Airgthech fell in Line-magh in the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of Finn ua Baiscne and of the hirelings of Fíachu Sraibtime s. Cairpre.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343)

Gaedil, the – “Four ships’ companies strong went Sru out of Egypt, with twenty-four wedded couples and three hirelings for every ship.” “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and six (or seven) unwived hirelings.” “Thereafter Míl came into exile. They had four ships, with fifteen wedded couples, and a hireling, in every ship.” “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those that were drowned in that (Donn’s) ship.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 29, 39, 65, 67, 77, 109, 115, 148; **Vol. 5**, p. 49, 57, 71, 81)

Partholon – Partholon had one (or two) hirelings with him when he came to Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 39, 65, 71)

Sétina Innarraid – “Sétina Innarraid s. Bres, he is the first who gave wages [“innarrad”] to hirelings in Ireland.” “Sétina of the Wages, the veteran gave stipends to an hundred hirelings.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251, 253, 507)

Tigernmas - During the time of Tigernmas hirelings and fighting men were allowed to wear a garment with three colours. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Historian – **See:** Ammianus Marcellinus ; Authors, Known; Berossus, Eochaid ua Floind, Eusebius, Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn, Gilla Caemain, Gilla Samthainne, Micheál ò Cléirigh, Nennius, Orosius, Pausanias, Ptolomy, Tanaide o Dubsaillech ua Maoil-Chonaire, Torna o Maoil-Chonaire (**See Also:** Society, Poet, Sage, Scholar, Scribe)

Editing by – “But the essentially religious element in the (Nemed) story has unfortunately caused its editors to sharpen their scissors: and so far as possible they have assiduously cut out everything which savoured of the paganism with which the story must have been originally charged.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115)

Knowledge of

Etymology - “Unsuccessful efforts to find the etymology of the name of the apostle Bartholomew have in one way or another influenced the treatment of the (Partholon) saga in the hands of the native historians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 253)

False Knowledge – “Though they say here in various ways, false men of history, that the people of the curses, of the dwellings, were *sid*-folk, the belief is displeasing to Christ.” “... and they show the extraordinary complexity of contradictory traditions and (as it must be recognized quite candidly) artificial “fakes” which the synthetic historians have handed down to us.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 241, 304)

Flood – “The LG editors knew of no great Flood but the Hebrew version, enshrined in the Book of Genesis; and they were obliged therefore to link the Irish “Deucalion and Pyrrha” with the family of Noah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

Genealogy - ¶9 (“With regard to Iafeth son of Noe ...”) “became the common property of early historians.” “We need not here discuss the connexion of this name (Tat) with that of the Egyptian god Thoth ... it is unlikely that the Irish historians knew or cared anything about such matters.” “There must have been a large number of such inventions (re. kinship relations) hammered out by the ancient “historians.” “It is clear that the historians were puzzled by this personage (Manannan), whom, on the evidence of the materials at their disposal, whatever they might have been, they could not accept as a king.” “It shows us our historians dismounting from their scholastic Pegasus, such as it was, and condescending to borrow directly from the popular oral literature of the folk.” “And as it is more than probable that Írial Fáid is primarily the same personage as Iarbonél Fáid, who figures among the Nemedian leaders, we can see with what a complication of cross-currents of tradition the ancient historians were faced.” “It is well to know that other historians have an extract to the effect that every Taking which took Ireland was of the same stock, except the Taking of Cessair; and that they all unite at *Sru*.” “The historians are in doubt about those two, at whose hand Eochu Uairches fell, namely Eochu Fíadmuine and Conaing Becelach.” “This is the opinion of certain historians, that every king, South and North, of the progeny of Éber and Érimón, were contemporaries, till the Ulaid came into the principedom.” “It is he who went forth on the adventure of Crimthann out from Dún Etair, when he took the golden chariot, and the splendid chess-board. It is the belief of certain historians that this was the time when the Son of the Living God, Jesus Christ, was born in Bethlehem of Juda.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 214; **Vol. 2**, p. 129, 145; **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 105, 301; **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 183, 255, 257, 265, 325, 463)

Geography – “The source and extent of the knowledge of the outer world among the native historians of Ireland would offer matter for a separate monograph.” “The author believes with Strabo (VII, ii. 4, etc.) that the Caspian was an inlet of the Northern Ocean, not a closed inland lake.” “If Bregunt in ¶131 is here correctly identified with Burgundia, the authority followed by our historian for the name will scarcely be older than the sixth century.” “Every historian who has named it knows that this is why it is called Conall’s stone-heap.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 138; **Vol. 4**, p. 71)

Imported Learning – “How did Irish historians balance this impressive corpus of imported learning with whatever lore they may have inherited from their forefathers?” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3)

Languages – “It is notable that D here presents the story connecting Manannán with Loch Oirbsen (Loch Corrib) in Latin, doubtless its original form, for, while historians writing in Irish might translate a Latin passage into Irish, there is no apparent reason why they should have taken the trouble to put this sentence into Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 308)

Songs – “Wherefore the historian said the following song thereanent ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 153, 165; **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 37, 39, 127, 131, 185; **Vol. 5**, p. 41, 155, 165, 173, 191, 195, 197, 199, 213, 223, 225, 229, 269, 271, 287, 355, 405) (See Also: Songs; Verse)

Synchronisms – “Other historians believe that it was in the 7th year of the age of Abraham that Partholon took Ireland: for others say that it was at the end of two years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea.” “Now as we have related clearly of Cessair and of Partholon, and of their synchronism, from Adam to the Flood, and from the Flood to Abraham, and from Abraham to Nemed, with a knowledge of the synchronism of every king that took the world during that time ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21, 127) (**See Also:** Synchronisms)

Zoology – “For the sacred historians consider that it was with the shank of a camel-bone that Cain slew his brother.” “Did the old Irish historians fully comprehend the difference between an ass and a camel?” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 85, 209)

Lebor Gabála – “The “Book of Invasions”, the compilation which underlies most of the work of the native Irish historians, is the result of a long process of development.” “The original author of LG was writing a “history” specifically of the Milesians, and their predecessors interested him only in so far as they accounted for the opposition offered, to the Milesian landing, by the aborigines.” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 13; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167)

Status of - In the time of Tigernmas a man of learning was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Hunter – **See:** Nemrod

Hunters – Verse LXXV recounts the judgement of Amorgen on the apportionment of meat to the hunters. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 119)

Husbandman – **See:** Abel, Aitechbel, Be Chuille, Cain, Cuil, Dam, Dianann, Dorcha, Eochair, Ernmas, Ham, Imus, Noe, Tarba, Tothacht

Instructor – **See:** Dobar, Dub³, Eolas, Fis, Fochmarc, Linad

Jester (**See:** Buffoon)

Judge – **See:** Amorgen, Donn, Ehud, Goscen², Íth, Moses

King – In the text, the titles of king, high king, chieftain and prince seem to be used inter-changably. Note also that the title of king becomes much more prominent after the invasion of the Sons of Míl.

Alba – **See:** Berngal, Cal, Cathluan, Cé, Cinaed mac Alpin, Cinid, Cint, Circinn, Conmáel, Constantine, Cú Chuarain, Denbecan, Eru, Eru Aile, Éterscéil Mor, Fecir, Fet, Fib, Fidaich, Findláech mac Rúaidrí, Flocaid, Fortrenn, Gant, Gart, Gede Ollgudach, Gest, Gest Gurcich, Gnith, Got, Grid, Gub, Guidid Gaed Brechnach, Leo, Luath, Máel-Coluim mac Donnchada, Mund, Olfinechta, Pont [Pant], Ru, Ru Aile, Ugoine Mór, Uip, Urcal, Urcind, Urcint, Urfecir, Urfet, Urgant, Urgart, Urgnith, Urgrid, Urleo, Urmund, Urpont [Urpant], Uruip

Asia Minor – **See:** Antigonus, Demetrius⁴

Assyria – **See:** Acrazpes, Acrisius, Altadas, Amintes [Amyntas], Aralius, Arius, Armamitres, Artabanus, Artaxerxes Longimanus, Artaxerxes Memnon, Artaxerxes Ochus, Astacadis [Ascaithius], Baleus, Baltassar, Bellepares, Belochus, Dercillus, Eupales, Fleutheus, Lampares, Lamprides, Laosthenes, Mamitus, Manchaleus, Masperitus, Mitreus, Ninus, Ocrazapes, Ofratalus, Ophrateus, Pantacer, Panyas, Piritiades, Semiramus, Sosarmus, Sosarus, Sparetus, Spherus, Tautanes, Teuteus, Thineus, Tonos Concoleros [Sardanapalus, Assur-banipal, Xerxes

Babylon – **See:** Antiochus Cyzicenus, Antiochus Epiphanes, Antiochus Eupator, Antiochus Magnus, Antiochus Sidetes, Antiochus Soter, Antiochus Theos, Demetrius^{1,2}, Grypus, Hyrcanus, Philippus¹,

Seleucus Callinicus, Seleucus Nicanor, Seleucus Philopater

Britain – See: Gartnia, Owain

Chaldea – See: Baltassar, Evil Merodach, Labashi-Marduk, Nabcadon [Nabuchodonosor], Neriglissor

Cruithne (See: Society, Kings, Alba)

Egypt – The kings of Egypt bore the title of Pharaoh. After the conquest by Alexander the Great, the kings had the title of Ptolomeus.

See: Acherres, Achoris, Aethiops^{1,2}, Alexander, Amarteus, Amasis, Amenemes, Amenomes, Amenosos, Ammenophis, Ammenophitis, Armades, Armais, Bocchoris, Cenches, Cerres, Cherres, Cleopatra, Dionysius, Epiphanes, Euergetes, Merres Aethiops, Nechao, Nechepsos, Nectenebus, Neferites, Osochor, Philometor, Philopater, Psammeticus, Psammeticus II, Psammus, Psammuthes, Psinaces, Psusennes I, Psusennes II, Physcon, Rameses, Sebichos, Sesonchosis, Smendis, Smenkh-kara, Soter, Stefinatis, Tuir, Tutankhamun, Vafres

Epirotae – See: Ianus

Fomoraig – See: Ciasarn, De Domnann, Eochu Ehcenn, Eochu Menn, Gann², Indech, Lugair, Sengand, Smerthra, Smirgoll

Foreigners – See: Albdon

Franks – See: Chlodwig

Greece – See: Aegialus, Agamemnon, Alexander⁴, Alexander⁵ the Great, Antigonus^{1,2,3}, Antipater¹, Cecrops, Dionysius, Epiphanes, Euergetes, Europs, Formenius, Menelaus, Philadelphus, Philip, Philometor, Philopater, Psychon, Soter

Athens – See: Cecrops

Macedonia – See: Alexander, Antigonus, Antipater, Cassander, Demetrius^{3,4}, Demetrius Poliorcetes, Gonatas, Lysimachus, Meleagrus, Perseus, Phillip, Philippus², Philippus Ariadeus, Poliorcetes, Seleucus, Sosthenes

Thessalonica – See: Thessalus

Thrace – See: Formenius, Policornus

Hebrew (See: Society, King, Israel)

Ireland – See: Adamair Flidais Foltchain, Áed, Áed Allan, Áed Finnliath, Áed mac Ainmirech, Áed Oirdnide, Áed Slaine, Áed ua Néill, Áed Uairidnach, Aillil, Ailill Caisfiachlach, Ailill Finn, Ailill mac Feradach, Ailill mac Mata, Ailill Molt, Ailill Olchain, Ainmire mac Sétna, Aigetmar, Amadir, Art Imlech, Art mac Lugaid, Art Óenfer, Báetán^{1,2,3}, Berngal, Bláthmac, Bobchad, Bregon, Bres^{2,3}, Bresal Bó-díbad, Brían mac Ceneidig, Caelbad, Cairbre Lifechair, Cairpre Cinn-Chait, Caithair Mór, Cellach, Cenn Fáelad, Cermna Finn, Cimbáeth, Cinead, Cobtach Coel Breg, Colla Uais, Colmán Rimid, Conaing Bececlach, Conaire Cóem, Conaire Mór, Conall Cael, Conall Collamrach, Conchobor s. Donnchad, Conchobor Abrat-ruad, Congal¹, Congal Cláiringnech, Congalach³, Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, Congall Cind Magair, Conmáel, Conn Cet-cathach, Connla, Connla Cóem, Conrai, Corb Ollom, Cormac ua Cuinn, Crimthann mac Fidaig, Crimthann Nia Náir, Crimthann Sciathbél, Cumuscach, Dagda, Diarmait s. Áed Slaine, Diarmait mac Cerbaill, Diarmait mac Mail na mBó, Dithorba, Donnall⁹, Donnall mac Áeda, Donnall mac Murchada, Donnall ua Néill, Donnchad mac Domnaill, Donnchad mac Flaind, Donnchad mac Muiredaig, Donnall mac Murchada, Dui Dallta Degaid, Dui Finn, Éber s.

Mil, Elim, Elim s. Conrai, Elim Olfínachta, Enna Airgdech, Enna Derg, Eochu s. Ailill Finn, Eochu s. Erc, Eochu s. Ninnid, Eochu Ailtlethan, Eochu Airem, Eochu Apthach, Eochu Édgathach, Eochu Fáebarglas, Eochu Feidlech, Eochu Fiadmuine, Eochu Gunnat, Eochu Mugmedon, Eochu Uairches, Ér, Érimón, Éterscéil Mór, Ethriel, Fachtna Fathach, Fagall Finn, Faildergdóit, Feidlimid Rechtmar, Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, Fergal, Fergna, Fergus s. Muirchertach, Fergus Dubdétach, Fergus Foga, Fergus Fortamail, Ferón, Fiacha s. Delbaeth, Fiacha Cendfindan, Fíachu Findoilches, Fiachu Finnolches, Fiachu Finnscothach, Fiatach Finn, Fíachu Sroiptine, Finn¹, Finnachta Flaithbertach, Finnachta Fledach, Finnat Már, Flann¹, Fobdbgen, Fogartach, Fothad Airgdech, Fothad Cairptech, Fotla, Gann¹, Gede Ollgothach, Genann, Giallach, Írial Fáid, Irereo, Labraid Loingsech, Laigne, Loiguire Lorc, Loiguiri mac Néill, Loingsech mac Aengusa, Lug, Lugaid Iardonn, Lugaid Laigdech, Lugaid Lámderg, Lugaid Lonn, Lugaid Luaigne, Lugaid mac Con, Lugaid Riab nDerg, Luigne, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine, Macha d. Áed Rúad, Máel-Coba, Máel-Sechlainn, Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid, Maenach, Mál², Melge, Mug Corb, Muimne, Muinemón, Muircertach mac Erca, Muiredach Bolgrach, Muiredach Forcraig, Muiredach Tírech, Nathí, Nia Segamain, Níall Caille, Níall Frossach, Níall Glundub, Níall Noí-giallach, Nuadu Airgetlam, Nuadu Finn Fáil, Nuadu Necht, Óengus Ollom, Óengus Olmucach, Óengus Tuirmech, Ollom Fotla, Orba, Rechtaid Rigderg, Rindail, Rothechtaid¹, Rothechtaid Roth, Rudraige s. Dela, Rudraige s. Sitric, Sechnasach, Sengann, Setna Airt, Setna Innarraid, Siomón Brecc, Sírlam, Sírna Sóegalach, Slanga¹, Slánoll, Sobairche³, Suibne Mend, Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri, Tairdelbach ua Briain, Tibraide, Tigernmas, Túathal Máel-Garb, Túathal Techtmar, Ugoine Mór

In the time of Tigernmas kings and queens were entitled to wear garments with seven colours. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Ailech – **See:** Áed ua Néill

Airgialla – **See:** Colcu Mocloithi

Airthera – **See:** Cúmuscach, Eicnech s. Colcu

Breifne – **See:** Suibne Mend, Tigernan ua Ruairc

Caiseal – **See:** Feidlimid, Olchobur

Cenél Boguine – **See:** Forbasach

Cenél Cairpre – **See:** Conall Menn

Cenél Conaill – **See:** Áed, Ainmire, Báedan, Cellach, Conall, Congal, Domnall, Fergus, Flaithbertach, Loingsech, Máel-Coba

Cenél Eogain – **See:** four Áeds, Báedan, Colman, two Domnalls, Eochaid¹, Fergal, Fergus, Fogartach, Muircertach, three Níalls, Suibne

Cenn Maige – **See:** Rectad Rigderg

Cera of the Trenches – **See:** Fíachu Findoilches

Clair – **See:** Dui Finn

Clochar – **See:** Rectad Rigderg

Coba – **See:** Cimbáeth

Coirpre – **See:** Dub Dúin

Conaille – **See:** Fagall Finn, Óengus s. Umor

Connachta – See: Ailill, Cet mac Magach, Conchobor mac Taidg, Conrach mac Derg, Cronán s. Tigernach, Domnall s. Cellach, Eogan Béal, Étan s. Uicce, Flaithri mac Domnaill, Inrechtach s. Muiredach, Muirges mac Tomaltaig, Sanb s. Cet, Scanlan, Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí, Tigernach, Ún s. Uicce

Cuailnge – See: Bresal Bó-díbad

Dairbre – See: Muinemón

Dál nAraide – See: Áed Dub, Báetán, Cóelbad, Domnall Brecc, Fíachra Lonn, Mál s. Rochraide, Ollom Fotla

Dublin – See: Amlaib

Éile – See: Óengus Ollum

Emain Macha – See: Araide, Cimbáeth, Conchobor s. Cathdub, Conchobor Máel s. Futhe, Conchobor Rot mac Cathair, Cormac s. Loichet, Daire mac Forgo, Enna mac Rathai, Eochu of Emain, Eochu s. Daire, Eochu Salbuide s. Loch, Fergus s. Liath, Fergus Foga, Fiacc s. Findchu, Fiacha s. Feidlimid, Fiachu Finn, Fiachu mac Feidlimid, Finn¹, Finnchad s. Bacc, Mochta s. Murchorad, Óengus Tuirmech, Umachenn mac Corrain

Gailenga – See: Rónan, Rothechtaid Roth

Goll – See: Anmchad s. Orc

Laigen – See: Áed ua Cernaich, Ailill s. Dúnlaing, Ailill s. Feradach, Bairnech, Bran Ardchenn, Bran-Dub Brecc, Bresal Belach, Bron, Caelbad, Cairbre Nia Fer, Cerball mac Muiricain, Cormac s. Ailill, Crimthánn s. Enna Ceinselach, Crimthánn Sciathbél, Cú Corb, Diarmait mac Murchada, Dub dá Crích, Dúnlang, Enna Cennselach, Enna mac Murchada, Eochu Anchenn, Eochu mac Echach, Eochu mac Eirc, Fáelán s. Colmán, Fergus Cerrbal, Fergus Foga, Fergus ua Eogain, Finn mac Cumail, Flaithemail, Flann s. Rogellach, Illann, Labraid s. Bresal Belach, Labraid Lonn, Muiredach, Murchad¹, Nia mac Cormac, Nuadu Necht, Oilill s. Conall Grant, Suibne s. Congalach, Típrate Tírech

Macha – See: Irial

Mag Cetne – See: Aed Ruad

Mide – See: Áed, Blathmac, Cenn Fáelad, Conall, Conchobor⁶ ua Máeil-Sechlainn, Conagalach, two Diarmait, Diarmait ua Mael-Sechlainn, Domnall, two Donnchads, Finnachta, Flann, two Mael-Sechlainns, Marc s. Ugoine, Sechnasach

Moen-mag – See: Áed s. Suibne²

Mumu – See: Conchobor ua Briain, Conmáel s. Éber, Cormac Mac Carthaig, Deda, Domnall ua Briain, Eochu mac Dairi, Eogan mac Ailella Érann, Ér, Fergus, Ferón, Foibri s. Fine, Muircertach, Nadfraich, Órba, Rogoll, Tairdelbach ua Briain, Tigernach Tétbannach

Sliab Fuirri – See: Tindi s. Conri

Sliab Mis – See: Írial

Tamnach – See: Fergal s. Eochu Lemna

Temair – See: Domnall ua Máel-Sechlainn, Muirchertach ua Máel-Sechlainn

Ui Coirpre – See: Dub Dúin

Ui Crimthainn – See: Maenach s. Connalach

Ui Néill – See: Áed of Laigin ua Cernaich, Ailill s. Feradach, Dub Dá Crich s. Dub Dá Inber, Fergus ua Eogain, Flaithemail s. Dluthach, Flann s. Rogellach, Nia s. Cormac, Oilill s. Connal Grant, Suibne s. Congalach

Ui Tuirte – See: Muiredach Focraig

Ulaid – See : Áed, Báedán, Caelbad s.Crunn Badrai, Cairell, Cermna, Cerman Finn s. Ebric, Conchobor s. Cathub, Conchobor s. Ness, Conchobor Máel, Conchobor Rot, Congal Cáech, Cormac s. Liathech, Cú Chuarain, Cú Ulad mac Conchoboir, Daire mac Forgo, Éber s. Ír, Elim s. Conrai, Enna mac Rathai, Eochaid Iarbithe, Eochaid mac Árdgail, Eochu³, Eochu s.Dairi, Eochu Airem, Eochu mac Conrac, Eochu Sálbuide, Febal, Fergus s. Leite, Fergus Foga, Fiacc s. Fiadchu, Fiacha mac Feidlimid, Fiachra³, Fiachu Findamnas, Fiatach Finn, Fiad, Finnchad son of Bacc, Írial Glúnmár, Macha, Mochta s. Murchad, Muiredach Muinderg, Rechtaid Rigderg, Sobairce s.Ebric, Tipraite Tírech, Umanchenn mac Corrain, Urcal Brude Pont

Israel - See: Assur, David, Éber³, Roboam, Samson, Solomon

Lochlann – See: Magnus

Macedonia (See: Society, King, Greece)

Medes, the – See: Arbaces, Astyages, Cardiceas, Cyaxarses, Deioces, Medidus, Phraortes [Fraorates], Sosarmus²

Persians, the – See: Arias Ochi, Artaxerxes Longimanus, Artaxerxes Memnon, Artaxerxes Ochus, Cambyses, Cyrus, Darius the Great, Darius Nothus, Mardochius, Nabuchodonosor, Pisear, Sapor, Sogdianus, Xerxes

Picts (See: Kings, Alba)

Rome – See: Adrianus, Alanus, Alexander², Anastasius I, Anastasius II, Antoninus, Antoninus Commodus, Antoninus Pius, Aurelianus, Arcadius, Carus, Claudius^{1,2,3}, Constans, Constantine, Constantine III, Constantinus^{1,2}, Constantius, Decius, Diadumenianus, Diocletianus, Domitian, Domitanus, Florianus, Gaius Caligula, Galba, Galerius, Gallienus, Gallus, Gordianus Gratianus, Hadrian, Heluius, Heracleon, Heraclius, Herculanus, Honorus, Ianus, Ionitis, Iouianus, Iulianus^{1,2}, Iulius Caesar, Iustinus Minor, Iustinus Senior, Iustinianus, Iustinianus Minor, Leo, Leo II, Leo III, Lucius Commodus, Marcus Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, Martina, Mauricius, Maximianus, Maximinus^{1,2,3}, Nero, Nerua, Octavianus Augustus, Opilius Macrimus, Otho, Philippicus, Philippus³, Phocas, Picus, Piso, Probus, Saturn, Seuerus Afer, Tacitus, Theodosius^{1,2,3}, Theodosius III, Tiberius III, Tiberius Caesar, Tiberius Constantinus, Titus^{1,2}, Traianus, Valens, Valentinianus, Valerianus, Vitellius, Volusianus, Zeno

Saxons, the – See: Caindle, Guictlis, Henry

Saxony – See: Caindle

Scythia – See: Agnomain, Boamain, Breogan, Eber Scott, Feinius Farsaid, Míl, Nel, Nenual, Noemius, Noinel, Ogamain, Refill, Refloir, Tat

Sicily – See: Dobar²

Spain – See: Breogan, Donn, Míl, Occe, Ucce

Thessalonica (See: Society, King, Greece)

Thrace (See: Society, King, Greece)

Troy – See: Laomedon, Priam

Knight – “They came thence back to Lug to his knightly fortress.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 291)

Lawyer – See: Amorgen, Donn, Goscen, Íth, Moses

In the time of Tigernmas a man of learning was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209, 211)

Lector – See: Authors, Known, Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn (See Also: Authors; Society, Historian, Scholar)

Leech - See: Aesculapius, Airmed, Bacorb Ladra, Dian Cecht, Eba, Laigni, Miach, Oirmiach (See Also: Peoples, Dioscuri)

Healing of Nuadu - It took seven years for the leeches to heal Nuadu’s arm after it had been cut from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 100, 177, 183)

Spells of – “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spensers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 249)

Linguist – See: Achab, Affraim, Bel, Bobel, Cai, Cainan², Caleph, David, Etrochius, Feinius Farsaid, Forand, Gad, Gaedel, Gomer, Gregus, Hidomus, Hiruath, Humelchus, Iar⁴, Iessu, Iochim, Loth, Míl, Mored, Nabcodon, Nenual, Ordmor, Ossi, Ruben, Saliath, Sru¹, Talemon

Lord – See: Bres, Corb Ollam, Dagda, Delbaeth, Elloth, Eochu¹, Eochu Edgathach, Érimón, Feradach Finn Fechnach, Gann, Genann, Óengus Olmucaid, Ogma, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga, Tibraide, Túathal Techtmar

Lord of the Túath – “And a lack of recognition of [his] (Áed mac Ainmirech) pryncedom came over the men of Ireland, so that the *tuath* in which he should be in the night, the wife of the lord of the *tuath* would not be there in the night.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Lording - See: Amorgen, Caicher, Cermna, Ebric, En, Étán, Fulmán, Goscen, Mantán, Setga, Sobairce^{1,3}, Suirge, Un

In the time of Tigernmas a lording was entitled to wear a garment with four colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209, 211)

Magician – “Cambyes son of Cyrus thereafter. Eight years, till his own magicians slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43) (See Also: Society, Druid, Seer, Soothsayer, Wizard)

Maiden (See Also: Society, Bondmaiden)

Boroma Tribute – “Every battle and every conflict which Conn’s Half and Laigen gave from Túathal to Finnachta s. Dunchad, was against the Boroma, and against the (levy of) bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 handmaids about each, who fell in the Clóenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen, along with 10 daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn, refusing the eric of Níall Nói-giallach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

Cessair- “From Adam the truly tuneful, the ruthless, to the Flood, a tumult was prepared, none warmed her very powerful household except Cessair of the fifty maidens.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 167)

Nemed - “Others say, [the Túatha Dé Danann] that they were of the seed of Beothach son of “Iardannaines,” that is of the people of Nemed belonging to the party that went east to seek the maiden: for they captured her, and made a great feast in the east.” “¶267 is unintelligible to me (Macalister), nor can I identify the book called *De Subternis* in any bibliography of catalogue of medieval literature that I have consulted.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155, 198)

Mercenary (**See**: Hireling)

Merchant – **See**: Babal, Bibal, Eban, Iban

Messenger - “Prophets [of God] and His messenger had said unto Noe s. Lamech: Make thee an ark.” After the death of Ladra, “Messengers were sent from Cessair to Bith.” “He (Cirb king of the wethers) is the same whom speech-messengers (?) summoned (?) into the mounds of Flidais.” “Loiguirí mac Néill took the kingship of Ireland for a space of three years, and he sent messengers to demand the Boroma.” “Ailill Molt ... sent messengers to seek the Boroma from Crimthann son of Énna.” Lugaid Lonn “sent messengers to demand the Boroma, but he obtained it not without battle.” Muirchertach “sent messengers to demand the Boroma.” Sechnasach “sent messengers to demand the Boroma.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193, 199, 207; **Vol. 4**, p. 159; **Vol. 5**, p. 353, 359, 361, 363, 381)

Musician - Iubal (**See Also**: Society, Harper)

Noble – **See**: Ainmire mac Sétna, Airech Febria, Bile², Bres⁵, Brían Boroma, Buaigne, Búas, Cuailnge, Donn, Éranáinn, Éremón, Fodbgén, Fúat, Ír, Máel-Sechlainn, Roigne (**See Also**: Peoples, Leth Cuinn, Nemedians, Túatha Dé Danann)

The Irish people “are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman.” (**source**: Carey, 1993, p. 4)

Over-King (**See**: Society, High King)

Peasant – In the time of Tigrénmas, peasants were allowed to wear a garment with two colours. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209) (**See Also**: Society, Serf)

Pharaoh (**See**: Society, King, Egypt)

Physician (**See**: Society, Leech)

Pilot – **See**: Ladra (**See Also**: Society, Sailor)

Pirate – In the Nemed story the Fomoiré “have none of the monstrous nature credited to them in the Partholonian section, but (as the glossator tells us) they have become mere sea-pirates.” Túathal Techtmar “took a strong, powerful hold over Ireland after destroying her pirates and her bandits.” “The Danes of Áth Cliath of the Families, the warlike pirates of Lochlann.” “... the kings of Dublin named Amlaib, who, as being pirates from oversea, might well be called *eatrach* and *ri cercach*.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191; **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 555, 565) (**See Also**: Peoples; Danes, Formoraig)

Ploughman – **See**: Aitechbel, Cuil, Dam, Dorcha, Eochar, Rimead, Tarba, Tairrle, Totacht.

Plunderer [Raider] – **See**: Antiochus Sidentes, Congalach, Fíachu Finnscothach, Ingcel, Luichne, Túathal Ua Cuind (**See Also**: Society, Bandit, Brigand, Thief)

Chieftains – “Ireland with pride, with weapons, hosts spread over her ancient plain, westward to the sunset were they plunderers, her chieftains of destruction around Temair.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE,

Vol. 4, p. 213)

Elada – “The sons of Elada, glory of weapons, a wolf of division against a man of plunder.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 215)

Poet – **See**: Abcan, Adar, Amorgen, Bec-Felmas, Brigid, Cend Fáelad, Cinead, Cinenn [Cir], Coirpre, Colum of Druim Dean, Colum Cille, Corpre, Cu-Bretan mac Óengusa, Dui Dal, Eir, Eochaid ua Cērin, Eochaid ua Floind, Eochu, Esrus, Étan, Étarlam, Fer Certne, Ferches s. Comman, Fintan⁴, Flann mac Máel-Sechlainn, Flann Mainistrech, Gilla Coemáin, Gilla-mo-Dubda, Ham, Ladru, Lugaid, Mac Liag, Máel-Muru Othna, Main⁴, Moling, Morfesa, Nuadu ua Lomthuile, Óengus Olmucach, Ollom Fotla, Roigne, Semias, Senchán Torpéist, Sin d. Sige, Tanaide o Dubsaillech ua Maoil-Chonaire, Uaisnem, Usicias (**See Also**: Society, Satirist)

Poet-Power – “Though they be high kings of the false world, with poet-power and with treasures, they are dead after the time of its youth, with pride and with trappings.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 281)

Songs – “Of those the poet sang ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 35, 39, 125, 131, 161, 183, 195, 317; **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 37, 39, 47, 53, 59, 77, 79, 81, 95, 103, 155, 157, 159, 161, 167, 169, 185, 195, 209, 241, 243, 245, 307, 321, 327, 329, 361, 371) (**See Also**: Songs; Verse)

Spells – The Milesians met and spoke with Banba in Ireland. “Thereafter they sing spells against her, and drive her away from them.” Eriu formed hosts to oppose the Milesians, “but their druids and poets sang spells to them, and they saw that they were only sods of the mountain peat-mosses.” “The druids of Ireland and the poets sang spells behind them (the Milesians) so that they were carried far from Ireland.” Amorgen also sang at that time to drive fishes into creeks.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 37, 39, 53, 59, 77, 79, 81)

Status of – “*Raind fri rīgu*, in line 986, (quatrain 25, verse XXX), if it means anything, probably refers to the quasi-royal rank of the highest class of poets.” In the time of Tigernmas a man of learning was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 107; **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Túatha Dé Danann – “But in the book *De Subternis*, others say that the Túatha Dé Danann were poets of the Greeks.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155)

Pope - **See**: Alexander³, Chersona, Clemens, Clement, Cornelius, Fabianus, Gregorius, Ignatius, Peter, Sixtus

Priest – **See**: Corcran, Marcus Antoninus

Prince - In the text, the titles of king, high king, high prince, chieftain and prince seem to be used interchangeably. In addition, the word “princedom” is used to describe the rule of a people, as in “the princedom of the Fir Bolg,” or “the princedom of the Ulaid.”

Assyria – **See**: Belochus, Dercilus, Ninus, Tonos Concoleros

Chaldea – **See**: Baltassar

Christianity – **See**: Christ

Egypt – **See**: Cincris

Europe – **See**: Iafeth

Greece – **See**: Alexander

Ireland – **See:** Áed mac Ainmirech, Ailill Finn, Berngal, Bres, Cermna, Cimbáeth, Conaire Cóem, Conmáel, Domnall mac Áeda, Éber s. Míl, Enna Airgdech^{1,2}, Eochu Fáebarglas, Eochu mac Eirc, Eochu Mumo, Érimón, Ethriel, Feradach Fechnach, Fergus Foga, Fergus Lethderg, Fíachu Finnscothach, Fiachra Labrainne, Fir Nuadat, Fogartach, Fulmán, Géide Ollgothach, Glas Sil nArgetrois, Írial Fáid, Lugaid Lonn, Lugaid Riab nDerg, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine, Máel-Morda, Máel-Sechlainn³, Nuadu Airgetlam, Óengus Olmucaid, Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, Ogamain, Ollom Fotla, Partholon, Rudraige s. Dela, Síil nArgetrois, Sírna Soegalach, Sobairche, Tigernmas, Túathal Máel-garb, Túathal Techtmar, Ugoine Mór (**See Also:** Peoples, Assyrians, Fir Bolg, Gaedil, Picts, Ulaid)

Macedon – **See:** Perses

Persia – **See:** Darius, Dercilus

Scythia – **See:** Feinius Farsaid, Nenual³, Noemius

Princess – **See:** Scota^{1,2}, Seng

Prophet – **See:** Barkabba, Iarbonel, Peoples: Túatha Dé Danann

Flood – “... the prophets were foretelling that a destruction of the progeny of Adam should come ...” “A prophet of God and His messenger had said to Noe s. Lamech: Make thee an ark ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159; **Vol. 2**, p. 189, 199)

Ptolomy (**See:** Society, King, Egypt)

Queen

Amazons – **See:** Antiope, Lampeto, Marpesia, Orithyia, Penthesilea, Sinope

Egypt – **See:** Cleopatra

Greece – **See:** Cleopatra

Ireland – **See:** Aillinn d. Óengus, Báine, Banba³, Buan, Búas, Cessair Chrothach, Díl, Eithne, Ériu, Fás, Fíal, Findabar, Fotla, Liben, Macha, Medb, Odba, Scéne, Scota^{1,2}, Tailltiu, Tea

Mumu – **See:** Gruibne

Status of - In the time of Tigernmas kings and queens were entitled to wear garments with seven colours. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Sterility of – “Patrick cursed him (Lugaid) and his queen Aillinn ... So that from that out queens in Temair are sterile ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Tuan – The wife of king Muiredach Muinderg ate a salmon and from it became pregnant “and thence was Tuan conceived.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 43, 83, 102)

Ulaid – **See:** Aine, Macha

Rome – **See:** Martina

Raider (**See:** Society, Plunderer)

Ráth Builder – **See:** Boc, Roboc, Rotan, Ruibne

Retainer – “The first man of the seed of tuneful Bregon belonging to them, who died in great Ireland, was Dond son of Míl, setting aside Ír, From whom is the name of Tech Duinn of retainers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59)

Robber (See: Society, Thief)

Sage – See: Bacorb Ladra, Cing, Círic, Crus, Eochu ua Floinn, Esrus, Feichín, Feinius Farsaid, Fintan⁴, Imm, Mainchín, Morfesa, Semias, Usicias

Sailor [Boatman, Mariner, Pilot, Sea-farer, Seaman, Steersman] – See: Airech, Amlaib, Erannan, Fíachu Fer Mara, Ladra, Raefil, Sindibad

Mariner – “*Muiriuicht*, “a company of mariners.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 85)

Sea-farer – “Great the sea-farers about the season of sunrise.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 55)

Saint - See: Brendan, Brigid, Ciaran, Comman, Finan, Ignatius, John, Juliana, Moling, Patrick

Satirist – See: Bruidne, Casmael, Crichinbel (See Also: Society, Poet)

Scholar (See Also: Society, Historian, Poet, Sage, Scribe)

Address to Scholars – Verse XXX, speaks directly to scholars in several places: “Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn.” “Silent was his (Partholon’s) sleep under resting places which are no pilgrimage-way for our scholars.” “I am Ua Flaínd who scatters truths; an apportionment with kings hath he chosen; may everything whatsoever he may say be a speech of grace, may it accord with holiness, ye scholars!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43, 51, 53)

Battle of Mag Tuiread – “The original form of the present story may have localized the battle at the Sligo site: in which case the statement that the slaughter pressed *northward*, which is not appropriate to the Sligo site, may be a harmonistic interpolation, intruded after scholars had agreed to adopt the Cong site as the scene of the first battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Colla Uais – “Scholars reckon that Colla Uais visited the kingdom of Ireland after Muiredach Tírech fell at the hands of Caelbad s. Crunn Badrai king of Ulaid, at the ridge over Daball.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345)

Conn-icht – “Conn-icht from the progeny (*icht*) of Conn of the Battles, the height which every scholar knows.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 459)

Cormac ua Cuinn – “Scholars and chroniclers reckon that eleven of the kings of Laigen fell at his hands, till at last he took the Boroma with addition of interest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Differences of Opinion

Nathí – Nathí, the 115th king of Ireland may have died after being struck by lightning, , but other “Scholars suppose that it was Formenius himself who shot an arrow from a bow, and that it was thus that the king died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Nuadu Finn Fáil – Nuadu Finn Fáil took the 32nd kingship of Ireland, or “Scholars reckon that Eochaid Apthach of the seed of Éber took it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

Sírna Soegalach – Sírna may have died of plague during the battle of Moin Trogaide. “But other scholars say that it was in Alinn that he fell, at the hands of Rothechtaid Roth s. Ronán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245)

Imported Learning – “How did Irish historians balance this impressive corpus of imported learning with whatever lore they may have inherited from their forefathers? Modern scholarship has given sharply varying answers to this question.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3)

Lebor Gabála Éirenn – “Late in the eleventh century, an Irish scholar brought together a collection of poems by several authors, dealing with different periods and aspects of his country’s legendary history.” Of Macalister’s translation of LGE, Carey has said: “This is less than what many had hoped for, but we are fortunate to possess it; and even scholars working closely with the primary sources will keep this work at their elbows for a considerable time to come. Macalister had dominated the study of LGÉ throughout most of his lifetime, and the period following his death has until recently lain under his edition’s problematical shadow. For a long time no scholar ventured back into the bewildering intricacies of LGÉ’s textual history.” “The elders enumerated to the saints before the scholars of the world of fortresses: as it was woven and verified it was written upon their knees.” “Not till after a lapse of many years would the substance of the story be written down, in the vernacular of the writers, again carrying on the Druidic tradition of oral as opposed to written instruction, and then by different scholars, brought up in the divergent traditions of different schools.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1, 16, 17, 19; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 281; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Lugaid – “Scholars reckon that Lugaid (118th king of Ireland) did not exact the Boroma but once, and that imperfectly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Rampart of the Scholars – “By him (Ollom Fotla, 20th king of Ireland) was the Rampart of the Scholars made in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 295, 455)

Translations – In ¶318 there is the phrase *o lodin as firu* which Macalister was uncertain how to translate, but Prof. Bergin identified as a “corruption of *olsodain as firu* “which is truer.” “It is consoling to observe that, to judge from the variae lectiones, the native scribes and scholars were equally bewildered!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 301)

Túatha Dé Danann – The scholars of the Túatha Dé Danann studied under four sages in four cities and took away with them four magical objects. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93)

Scribe – **See:** Authors, Known: Adam o Cianāin, Adam o Ciurnin, Micheal o Cléirigh, Muirges mac Paidin ua Maoil-Chonaire, Muriges o Maoil-Chonaire, Muirges ruad ua Maoil-Chonaire, Nennius, Richard Tipper, Torna o Maoil-Chonaire (**See Also:** Society, Historian, Poet, Sage, Scholar)

Errors of – “Our compilers and scribes make extraordinary muddles of the Oriental names which they copy from Eusebius or his editor.” “In F, ¶316, Elloth (also spelt Ellohd, Alloth) is called Delbaeth, a third Delbaeth, and a second in the brotherhood; but this is doubtless a scribe’s mistake.” Elsewhere we read of a single person, Ai son of Ogma, and we infer that some scribe has misread this name as a numeral, “ui.” “The following numerals are variously stated, and must have suffered modification at the hands of copyists, a frequent fate of numbers, especially when expressed in Roman notation.” “We cannot blame the scribes for losing their way in a text which had become so confused, and which was available to them in clumsy MSS. only.” “... the words *trí ríig* ... had been interlined, and were taken into the text, before the word *ann* in *Q ... and after it in L. This must have been still in the form of a minute and scarcely legible interlineation in the exemplar before the scribe of F, for he took the initial *t* for *c*, and the final *g* for *z* (*us*), and guessed the whole to be *cetus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 129; Vol. 4, p. 98, 100, 109n, 322; Vol. 5, p. 6, 139)

Pictish Chronicle – “The form in which it has reached our scribes is an interesting example of progressive corruption.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 148, 149)

Preferences of – “R² ... has a number of unusual words for which easier synonyms are substituted in F*Q: these are almost certainly glosses in the source text, which the scribes of those MSS. have adopted in preference to their respective lemmata.” “The long poem (Verse LXV) ... Most likely the scribe of L left it out because of its tedious length.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 79, 322)

Sources for - “Our compilers and scribes make extraordinary muddles of the Oriental names which they copy from Eusebius or his editor.” “Clearly the eclectic scribe of this MS. took the paragraph, not from his R² exemplar, but from a text of the R¹ group, almost certainly the copy which in his time was contained in *Lebor na Huidri*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 129; Vol. 4, p. 94)

Translations - In ¶318 there is the phrase *o lodin as firu* which Macalister was uncertain how to translate, but Prof. Bergin identified as a “corruption of *olsodain as firu* “which is truer.” “It is consoling to observe that, to judge from the *variae lectiones*, the native scribes and scholars were equally bewildered!” “*Damraide* looks like a scribal effort to extract something intelligible out of the obscure *dam Dile* of the other versions (¶¶ 314, 317).” “The scribal note in E is obscure: “the taking of Ros Muinechach has troubled me.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 301, 307, 325)

Working Methods – “At *coicedach* (¶291), sD, who has been struggling with very thick ink, has made a new “brew”, which at first sight suggests a change of scribe.” “The opening paragraphs, relating to Erimon, are collectively of considerable length, no so much because of his especial importance, as the founder of the “Milesian” monarchy, as because officious scribes could not leave them alone, and crammed them with interpolations.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 82; Vol. 5, p. 137, 140)

Sea-Farer (See: Society, Sailor)

Sea Lord – See: Ræfil

Seaman (See: Society, Sailor)

Seer – See: Calchas, Feith, Radharc, Rosg, Tailc², Tren³, Tres³

Sentinels – See: Feic, Radarc¹, Rusc

Serf – See: Topa (See Also: Society, Peasant)

Cultivation by - “The serfs of the right lawful king cultivated upon the deep land on which was division: a road of a royal company over which they scatter, twenty-four chief plains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265)

Husbandmen – The husbandmen of the Túatha Dé Danann were “non-gods.” The Milesian conquerors “a haughty aristocracy, despising the cults of its serfs, might very well brush aside contemptuously as “non-gods. There are not a few traces of *odium theologicum* between ruler and serf to be detected between the lines of Irish literature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 294, 195)

Kingship Awarded by – “They took a fair resolve, the serfs of Ireland in their time; for corn, milk, harvest, and sea-produce failed them in every way. The decision on which they resolved, being penitent for what they had done, was to summon the youths (Feradach Finn Fechnach, Corb Aulom and Tibraide), a shining undertaking, to establish them in the high-kingship. They gave sureties firmly, they, the serfs of Ireland, to be submissive to the youths who were in the East; only let them come from Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 483)

Scribal Error and – “It is possible that the compiler misread the word *mag*, “plain”, written with an open-topped *a*, for *mug*, “serf.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal Techtmar fought twenty-five battles “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 313)

Servitor – Servitors appear to be of two grades, the highest of which might have command of a ship and a crew of lower ranking servitors.

See: Adal, Adar, Ai, Aidne, Aig, Ailim, Aire, Assal, Atach, Auilim, Banfindu, Baschon, Ber, Bir, Bonn, Buada, Cacha, Cailna, Cath, Cer, Cera, Cercorne, Clú, Coirche, Cuanna, Cuib, Dela¹, Dena, Dése, Draig, Dul, Fea, Femen, Fera, Fet, Finnu, Forcne, Gaeth, Ladar, Leor, Life, Ligen, Linadh, Line, Lotan, Lugba, Mad, Magdene, Mar³, Meadba, Medar, Méde, Medina, Medon, Mide, Morba, Pida, Pidacat, Radarc², Rairc, Rairu, Rosc, Ruis, Rus, Saer, Saith, Seg, Sega, Segmaraig, Seilgenn, Selgend, Seqmaraig, Séra, Sidi, Slán, Traig

“The first list of servitors appears to be a disarrangement of an alphabetical list of plains, derived from some document of a geographical nature. It is possible that the compiler misread the word *mag*, “plain”, written with an open-topped *a*, for *mug*, “serf”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7)

Shepherd – See: Abel, Iabel

Íth and – “Now others say that it was shepherds who first met him (Íth), and gave him tidings.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 15)

Shepherd Kings – “Nothing that can reasonably be identified with this name (Pharaoh Istoiges) can be found among the perversions of Pharaonic names recorded by Manetho and Eusebius; it must be a vague recollection of *Pastores*, the “Shepard Kings,” to whom Eusebius assigns 103 years (30th year of Jacob to 12th year of Joseph), ending 212 years before the Red Sea catastrophe.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 140)

Simples – “It is Patrick at the right hand of the Rewarder who hath in possession our gentles and our simples” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 281)

Skinner – In the hunt, the skinner is entitled to “a gulp of the short brief neck.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 119)

Slave – See: Bocc, Ham, Robocc, Rodan, Ruibne (**See Also:** Peoples, Fir Bolg, Israelites)

Killing of – “Killing of slaves to prevent the leakage of technical military, or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190)

Slave of the Lamp – The “slave of the lamp” was one of the “fetish tests of legitimacy and fitness for kingship.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 292)

Status of - In the time of Tigernmas a slave was entitled to wear a garment of only one colour. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 211)

Smith – See: Gobniu, Sem, Tubalcain

Bellows – “Above the posts of a compact mansion of combat long-blasting bags were blown.” “The long bags of blasting are the smith’s bellows, which as they “decline” (collapse) emit their blast.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336) (**See Also:** Tools)

Smith of Iruaith – “The One Smith of Hiruath” seems to be Gobniu. In the tale of Lug’s revenge upon the children of Tuirenn, they are required to obtain “The whelp – a brilliant assembling – of the royal smith of Iruaith, wine would be every water, a foundation of pledges, which is put upon its skin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187, 287)

Smelting – “Tuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” “The primitive technique here suggested, of obtaining gold from the ore not by smelting but by hammering (cold), would be interesting if it were not for the probability that statements of the kind are usually made for metrical purposes.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 335) (**See Also:** Metals)

Soldier – See: Ciric, Crus (**See Also**: Society, Warrior)

Soothsayer – See: Iarbonel (**See Also**: Druid, Seer, Spell-weaver, Wizard)

Prophecy of - Eriu said to the sons of Míl “Long have soothsayers had [knowledge of] your coming.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 53, 55, 77)

Status of - In the time of Tigernmas a man of learning was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. (source: Macalister, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Sorceress – See: Circe

Spell-weaver – See: Cridinbel (**See Also**: Society, Druid, Seer, Soothsayer, Wizard)

Spencer – “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 249)

Spy – See: Cichuil, Fer Caille, Íth, Relbeo

Da Derga’s Hostel – “These people (Cichuil and Fer Caille) meet king Conaire when on his way to the Hostel of Da Derga, and, fatally in opposition to a tabu laid on the king, they subsequently occupy an *imda* or cubicle in the Hostel, where they are seen and are once more described by the spy of the raiders as they come to attack the building.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 261, 262)

Steersman (See: Society, Sailor)

Steward – See: Beoir

Tax Collector – See: Liag

Teacher – See: Feinius Farsaid, Míl, Óengus Ollmucaid (**See Also**: Education; Society, Druid, Historian, Linguist, Sage)

Status of - In the time of Tigernmas a man of learning was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Thief [Robber] – See: Bith, Cessair, Fintan, Ladra (**See Also**: Society, Bandit, Brigand, Plunderer)

Trapper – The men of arts of the Túatha Dé Danann “knew the incantations of druids, and charioteers, and trappers, and cupbearers.” “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 111, 249)

Unfree Men - “The tally that there was in that ship, a free octad, no false lineage, and two men unfree, without beauty.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 81) (**See Also**: Society, Freeman)

War-fury – See: Anand, Badb, Danand, Fea, Macha, Neman, Mōr-rīgu

Warrior [Battle-conqueror, Champion, Chariot Fighter, Fighting Man] – Note that anyone, male or female, of any role in society, who fought or died in a battle may be considered a “warrior.” Those characters listed below are those who were specifically identified as “warriors” in the text. (**See Also**: Deaths, Battles, Killed; Society, Champion, Hireling; Weapons)

See: Airech, Amorgen, Artach, Baad, Baath², Bechad, Beoan, Beothach, Bergal, Bethach¹, Bile, Bith, Blad, Brego, Britain, Bronal, Caicher, Caman, Ceran, Cetlenn, Cimbáeth, Ciric, Colptha, Conmáel, Cormac ua Cuinn, Crus, Cuailgne, Dam, Dial, Ding, Donn, Eachlann, Éber s. Ir, Éber s. Mí, Eibliu, En,

Eochaid s. Conmáel, Eochu Fidmuine, Er s. Éber, Erannan, Erglan, Érimón, Ernmas, Étan, Fás, Feb, Feran, Fergna, Fergus¹⁴, Fíachu Labrainn, Findabar, Fintan, Fortach, Fúat, Fulmán, Gabran, Gailluic, Gam, German², Glas⁵, Glassan, Gortigern, Goscen^{1,2}, Gothiam², Grenan, Griman, Guilluic, Iartach, Ibad, Ibadh¹, Ír, Iriel Fáid, Íth, Ladra, Laigne, Lamfhind, Luigne, Lug, Lugaid⁴, Lugair, Mantán, Mathach, Mil¹, Murthemne, Nár, Nia Segamain, Nuadu, Occe, Orba, Pal, Scots¹, Semeon, Sétga, Sobairche, Suirge, Tarman¹, Tuirriuc, Ucce, Un

Bandits – “She (Eithne Imgel) landed at Inber Domnann, and bandits of Ireland came to meet her there, to wit, Fíachra, Cassán, and Finnmall, with a company of (six or) eight hundred warriors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 327)

Battle of

Fossad Dá Gort – “The battle of Fossad Dá Gort of warriors” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 445)

Rairiu – “In the battle of Rairiu of the warrior-assembly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269)

Egyptians, the – “After that they reached the land of Egypt, to the court of Pharaoh of the warriors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 109)

Finn ua Baiscne – “The Fothad Airgthech fell in the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of Finn ua Baiscne and of the hirelings of Fíachu Sraibtime.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343)

Fomorians, the – “The routs, a work to recount them, which he (Nemed) broke against the warriors of Fomoire of much sharpness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 173)

Gaidel, the – “Fourteen men with their wives made the crew for every ship full of warriors, and six noble hirelings.” “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle-plain of warrior men.” “... the ancestors of the warriors upon the seas ...” “Íth with thrice thirty warriors came to Ireland.” “Érimón with thirty warriors, sailed North-eastward.” “Éber with thirty warriors remained in the South.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 105, 109; **Vol. 4**, p. 257, 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 13, 35, 53, 93, 99, 101, 117)

Laigin, the – “There unites the kinship of every company the warriors of Laigin with Leth Cuinn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 475)

Luaigne, the – “Cathair Mór s. Feidlimid, fifty [or three] years till he fell by the hands of the warriors of Luaigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Nel – “Now when Nel saw Pharaoh with his hosts drowned, he remained upon the same estate, for he had no fear there: and his progeny and seed increased in Egypt thereafter, so that his progeny were warriors of great valour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 37)

Nemed – “This was their tally at that time, as they went a-hosting, thirty thousand on sea and thirty thousand on land.” “In the end only one ship escaped, in which were thirty warriors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 108, 141, 143, 175, 177; **Vol. 4**, p. 55)

Óengus Tuirmech – “Those are the children of Óengus Tuirbech, son of lofty Eochu the wide-jointed; princes over the warriors to the rampart, sons of Ailill Crooked-tooth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 473)

Partholon – “He died after pride, with warriors, Partholon, of the hundredfold troop.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 51)

Sírna – “Temair of Fal found a beautiful friend when Sírna the fair rod arrived; with his thirty hundred warriors, after the day when he sundered the kingship from the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**,

p. 503)

Status of - In the time of Tigrernas a fighting man was allowed to wear a garment with three colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Tuath Tuirbe, the – “No prohibition was the counsel for the warriors of Tuath Tuirbe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 537)

Túatha Dé Danann – “But knowledge of the warriors when he (Eochu) relates it, though he enumerates them, he adores them not.” “Each warrior of them burnt his ship when he reached Ireland in a fog.” “Ten thousand, good was the host, above forty great thousands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 219, 245, 249)

Weaver [Embroideress] – **See:** Catafolá, Cóbá, Eib, Noemha, Olivána

Wizard – **See:** Mantán, Caicher (**See Also:** Druid, Seer, Soothsayer)

Wright (Artificer) – **See:** Capa, Creidne, Cruithne, Eothail, Iuchdán, Luicne, Sem, Tubalcain (**See Also:** Peoples, Dioscuri; Society, Carpenter, Smith)

Risk With – “Honey with a woman, milk with a cat, food with one generous, meat with a child, a wright within and an edge[d tool], one before one, ‘tis a great risk.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 69, 71, 110)

Work of - “Of him (Tigrernas) is every famous wright, who fashions (?) a covering of purple, who works cups fitting, of wanted beauty, who forms pins of gold and silver. Iuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 335; **Vol. 5**, p. 205)

Yeoman – **See:** Barr, Buaigne, Caer, Corp, Find, Rind, Robud, Tor (**See Also:** Farmer) **Vol. 4**, p. 247

Society, Stratification In – Visual stratification according to rank was introduced when checkerings were first put on clothing during the reign of Tigrernas, and reaffirmed by Eochu Edgathach – one colour for slaves, two colours for peasants, three colours for hirelings and fighting men, four colours for lordings, five colours for chieftains, six colours for men of learning, and seven colours for kings and queens.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Sod (**See:** Flora, Peat Moss)

Sodom (**See:** Cities)

Sodomites, the (**See:** Peoples)

Soethecht [Soithecht, Sothecht] – Soethecht was the son of Mantán son of Caicher, the druid. His son was Coemthecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 77, 79, 132)

Sogains, the (**See:** Peoples)

Sogdianus [Sogodianus] – Sogdianus reigned over the Persians for just seven months after Xerxes and before Darius Nothus. Sogdianus came to the throne during the reign of Lugaid Lamderg, the 45th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205, 209, 311; **Vol. 5**, p. 257)

Sogdianus (**See:** Sogdianus)

Soithecht (**See:** Soethecht)

Solar Calendar (See: Measurements, Time, Calendar)

Solen – Solen was one of six brothers who were chieftains of the Cruithne, originally from Thracia. He was slain at the battle of Árd Lemnachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177, 179, 181, 425)

Solinus (See: Authors)

Solomon¹ – Solomon¹ was the son of David and he became king of the Israelites when Tigernmas reigned as the 7th king of Ireland and “Eupales took the kingship of the Assyrians.” Or, “Dercylas (of Assyria) and Solomon were contemporaries of the Sons of Míl.” “Mount Moriah is alleged to have been the site of the altars of Solomon, David, Noah, Cain, and Abel as well as of Abraham, and is specified by Maimonidea (*Beit Abachrais*, c. 2) as being the source of the earth from which Adam was made.” Solomon built the Temple of Solomon. The burning of the Temple took place during the reign of Cyaxares, king of the Medes, and when either Nuadu Finn Fail, 32nd king of Ireland), or Bres (the 33rd king of Ireland) reigned. His son was Roboam. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204; **Vol. 5**, p. 153, 209, 213, 249)

Solomon² – Solomon² was the Bishop of Basrah, who enumerated the nine orders and three classes on angels “as quoted by Budge, *Cave of Treasures*, p. 45.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 205)

Solomon’s Temple (See: Architecture)

Solstices (See: Astronomy; Solstices)

Son of God (See: Christ)

Song of Lamech (See: Authors; Anonymous; Bible; Apocrypha)

Songs [Chants] (See Also: Music, Musical Instruments)

Singers of – See: Amorgen, Cenn Féelad, Colum Cille, Cu-Bretan mac Óengusa, Eochaid ua Floind, Fercertne, Fland, Flann Mainistrech, Gilla Caemain [Samthainn], Gilla-mo-Dubda, Lug, Moling, Nuadu ua Lomthuile, Roigne, Senchán Torpeist, Sin, Tanaide ó Dubsaillech [Tanaide ua Maoil-Chonaire]

Historians – “Wherefore the historian said the following song thereanent ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 153, 165; **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 37, 39, 127, 131, 185; **Vol. 5**, p. 41, 155, 165, 173, 191, 195, 197, 199, 213, 223, 225, 229, 269, 271, 287, 355, 405) (See Also: Society, Historian)

Poets – “Of those the poet sang ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 35, 39, 125, 131, 161, 183, 195, 317; **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 37, 39, 47, 53, 59, 77, 79, 81, 95, 103, 155, 157, 159, 161, 167, 169, 185, 195, 209, 241, 243, 245, 307, 321, 327, 329, 361, 371) (See Also: Society, Poet)

Singing of - “Sweet as the strings of a zither was the voice and singing of every man in his (Géde Ollgothach) reign.” “Three free (companies) of Ireland, it is sung the hosts of Arad with the beauty of Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237, 477)

Lamentations – “Her (Tailltiu) games were performed every year and her song of lament-ation, by Lug.” “Of her (Fíal) did her husband (Lugaid) make the lament, which is the first lament of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 117; **Vol. 5**, p. 95)

Poems – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 37, 39, 73, 125, 127, 131, 135, 161, 171, 183, 185, 195, 203, 317; **Vol. 5**, p. 37, 41, 47, 59, 95, 103, 155, 159, 165, 173, 175, 185, 195, 197, 199, 209, 213, 223, 225, 229, 241, 243, 245, 265, 269, 271, 287, 293, 295, 321, 329, 355, 361, 363, 371, 389, 413) (See Also: Verses)

Spells of (See Also: Spell)

Attraction – “Amorgen also sang at that time to drive fishes into creeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 59)

Expulsion - The sons of Míl spoke with Banba (or Eriu) and “thereafter they sing spells against her, and drive her away from them.” “They (the sons of Mil) went out over nine waves. The druids and poets of Ireland sang spells against them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 53, 77, 81)

Revelation – “She (Eriu) formed great hosts to oppose them (the sons of Mil), so that they were fighting with them. But their poets and druids sang spells to them, so that they saw that these were only sods of the mountain peat-mosses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 37, 79)

Song-Abbot – “Seven years of Bres, which was not a white space, through its fair prospect for the song-abbot.” This verse is glossed, “through its misery for the song-maker, to wit the poet C. mac E. He submitted to the three fasts or penances: his mouth without food, his side without bed, his feet without washing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 223, 317)

Sons of God (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Sons of Israel (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Sons of Míl – (See: Peoples, Gaedil)

Soothsayer (See: Society)

Sorcerer (See: Society)

Sordi, the (See: Peoples, Sordones)

Sordones, the (See: Peoples)

Sosares – Sosares was the 21st king of the Assyrians after Lamprides and before Lampares. He ruled for 20 or 21 years. During his reign was the “death of Lug at the hands of Mac Cuill son of Cermna. Eochaid Ollathair, i.e. The Dagda, took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159; Vol. 4, p. 209, 312, 313)

Sosarmus¹ – Sosarmus¹ was the 25th king of the Assyrians who reigned after Panyas and before Mitreus. He ruled for 29 (or 19, or 22) years. “In his time Troy was captured by Hercules.” In Ireland there was the “death of Fiachna s. Delbaeth and the progeny of Cermat took the kingship.” “It is not difficult to see how “Sosarmus” could, by a succession of careless copyings of an unfamiliar word, become “Sopandius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 159, 199, 199n; Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Sosarmus² – Sosarmus² was the 2nd king of the Medes who ruled for 30 years after Arbaces and before Medidus. “In his reign was the last king of Assyria, Baltassar son of Labashi-Marduk.” Ollom Fotla was the 20th king of Ireland at that time. Sosarmus² died during the reign of Finnachta, the 21st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163; Vol. 5, p. 235, 237)

Sosthenes – Sosthenes was king of the Macedonians after Antipater and before Gonatas. He ruled for 2 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Sothecht (See: Soethecht)

Soul

Of Man - God created men “with beginning and with termination and without termination ... a beginning to their bodily birth and a termination to their bodies, and no termination to their souls.” Adam’s soul was created from God’s own breath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 25, 27, 41, 49, 55)

Of Osiris – “Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set, in which fight he, Horus, lost an eye; the eye was given to the dead Osiris to eat, and the latter was thereby equipped with a soul.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265)

South (See: Direction)

South-east (See: Direction)

Sovereignty (See: Governance)

Spain [Astures, Iberia]

Battles in – The Gaels fought 54 (or 3) battles against the Barcu, Frisians, Hispani, Langobardi and Tuscans to “take Spain by force.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 43, 73, 77, 105, 113, 132, 133, 138, 162; **Vol. 4**, p. 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 11)

Births in – “Érimón and Érannán, in Spain were they born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 123, 125)

Boundary – “*Rodarg Rinne Iachor Ain Irrand Espa* (the names of women on the Cessair expedition) ... with a little adjustment it could be made to mean “Rodarg who made a noble boundary in a part of Spa[in].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 247)

Cities of – See: Cities, Brigantia, Tarshish

Gold in – “Creidne the pleasant artificer was drowned on the lake-sea, the sinister pool, fetching treasures of gold to Ireland from Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 229) (See Also: Metals)

Governance of – “Míl obtained the principedom of Spain by force.” Mag Mór (‘big plain’), king of Spain. “Éber Donn s. Míl and Éremón, who were two in joint rule over Spain at the time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73; **Vol. 4**, p. 115, 117, 149, 177, 179, 297; **Vol. 5**, p. 21)

Location of - The progeny of Iafeth occupied “three-cornered Spain in the south.” “*Tre-uillech*, the stock epithet for Spain, comes from the *Hispania trigona* of Orosius (I, ii. 69).” Regarding the journey of Partholon from Gothia to Spain, “need nothing more than the obvious comment that the compiler neither knew nor cared anything about the relative position of those regions in terrestrial geography.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159, 165, 167, 253; **Vol. 2**, p. 138; **Vol. 3**, p. 89)

Peoples of – See: Peoples, Barcu, Celtiberi, Frisians, Hispani, Langobardi, Oretani, Toiseno, Tuscans, Vaccaei, Vascones

Plague in – “There came a plague upon them so that four and twenty of their number died, including Occe and Ucce. Out of the two ships none escaped, save twice five men.” “It was after the sinister battle that there came to them a plague of one day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 79, 105, 113; **Vol. 5**, p. 25) (See Also: Health, Plague)

Travel from Spain - Nennius “lists a series of settlements of Ireland from Spain, several of which can be equated with the settlements in LGÉ.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4)

Cessair – The Cessair company had a sailing of nine days from Spain to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 191, 203, 221, 233)

Gaels, the – “Ireland was first seen from Brigantia in Spain where there was a very lofty watch-tower.” “Four good tens and five of wedded couples they brought with them, of the great company: four hirelings, as they assert to me, they had, in parting from virgin Spain.” “Afterwards there came three

sons of a Spanish soldier (*militis Hispaniac*) ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi; **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 45, 79, 115, 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 129; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 185, 203, 225; **Vol. 5**, p. 2, 11, 25, 39, 57, 83, 93, 97, 125, 127, 133, 163, 169, 469)

Others – According to Nennius, “Afterwards people came, little by little, from regions of Spain, and occupied many territories.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Partholon – “A voyage of nine days had he (Partholon) from Spain to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 27, 63)

Spanish Fishermen – Capa, Laigne and Luasad, fishermen from Spain, were blown by wind to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 185, 199, 217, 232)

Travel to Spain

Cessair – “... a-sailing to the glorious Alps: for a space of nine days she went hither, to the lofty corner of Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 219)

Gaels, the - “Mael Muru’s poem covers the ... adventures of the Gaels between their departure from Egypt and their arrival in Spain ...” The Gaels “proceed to the Maeotic Marshes, where they remain for nine generations, after which they set out for Spain.” After Íth was killed in Ireland by the Túatha Dé Dannan, his body was carried back to Spain. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 6, 25, 27, 43, 73, 77, 103, 113, 213; **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 209; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 21, 97, 123)

Nel – “He wandered through northern Africa for forty-two years and at last crossed over into Spain.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 3, 5, 6)

Nemed – According to Nennius’ *Historia Brittonum*, “*Nimeth* ... afterwards he took harbour in Ireland, having suffered shipwreck, and he remained there for many years: and once more he put to sea with his followers and returned to Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Partholon – “A voyage of another month had he (Partholon) from Gothia (or Mydonia) to Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 27, 63, 89)

Spanish Fishermen – The three Spanish fishermen sailed back to Spain to gather their wives before returning to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 185, 199, 217, 243)

Spartetus – Spartetus was the king of Assyria after Mamitus² and before Astacadis. He ruled for 40 years. Eusebius dates the end of his reign in the 497th year of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 93) (See Also: Maspertius)

Sparsadidis Afferus (See: Artaxerxes Memnon)

Spear (See: Weapons)

Spectres (See: Demons)

Spell-Weaver (See: Cridenbel)

Spells (See Also: Incantation)

Book of – “These paragraphs have the further interest of giving us some extracts from what we might describe as a “book of spells,” including the famous verses of Amorgen. Here we need only refer to the apparently proverbial rhyme, or jingle, *nír fóilíth*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9)

Casting of – “Persons casting spells are sometimes represented as putting themselves, so far as possible,

into the same state, standing on one foot, gesticulating with one hand, closing one eye and speaking a formula in one breath.” Verse LIII, quatrain 17 reads: “It is Eochu without enchantment of leapings who fashions the distinction of his good quatrains; but knowledge of the warriors when he relates it, though he enumerates them, he adores them not.” “The beginning of this quatrain seems to suggest a remembrance of ceremonies of dancing performed while weaving spells, still living when the verses were being written, but forgotten when they were glossed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260; Vol. 4, p. 219, 316)

Spells of

Attraction – “Amorgen also sang at that time to drive fishes into creeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 59)

Expulsion – “Banba’s remark, that the invaders have not come with good luck, may contain a protest to whatever powers permitted the landing in the face of the impotent spells of the Túatha Dé Danann.” The sons of Míl spoke with Banba (or Eriu) and “thereafter they sing spells against her, and drive her away from them.” “They (the sons of Míl) went out over nine waves. The druids and poets of Ireland sang spells against them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8, 35, 53, 77, 81)

Fertility – “It is obvious that the *retoricc* attributed to (D)elgnat in ¶234 (“See thy speckle-coloured cattle-herds”) was primarily a fertility-spell, like the fishing-spell put into the mouth of Amorgen at a later stage of LG.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41, 99)

Healing – “The disease which laid hold of Tuirell it was a difficulty for his fair seed, until Dian Cecht cured him by firm troops of good spells.” “In the interpolation which F adds to the end of this paragraph in the R¹ text, the formula *alt fri halt 7 feith fri feith* has all the appearance of being a fragment of some old healing spell.” In Verse LXIX (“I am Wind on Sea”), the next to last line reads: “Who is the troop, who the god who fashioneth edges in a fortress of gangrene?” may be a spell for the healing of poisoned wounds. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 289; Vol. 5, p. 113, 113n)

Invisibility – “Óengus [the Mac Oc] Aed and Cermat, three sons of the Dagda [s. Elada are they]. It is these men who first explored a mound: druids placed a *feth fio* about their men so that they should not be put down, except on every Samhain, for it was not possible to hide them on the night of Samhain.” “The expression *Fēth Fio*, otherwise (and more correctly) spelt *Fēth fiada*, appears to mean “a god’s hedge”; *fēth* is explained as meaning “hedge” in O’Davoren’s *Glossary*. It is the spell (or perhaps the instrument, corresponding to the *tarnkappe* of Teutonic mythology) whereby such beings made themselves invisible. The note, therefore, is to the effect that these persons, about to plunder a burial-mound, suborned certain druids to render them invisible by such magical means and, therefore, inaccessible to the supernatural beings, spirits of the dead, or what not, who might otherwise give practical expression to their resentment. We may compare the *airbe drūad*, the “druid’s fence”, an invisible screen which protected certain privileged persons against wounding in battle. The impotence of such protectors on Samhain is suggestive, as well as the necessity of magical protection for one who engages in such sacrilegious but profitable enterprises.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 157, 306, 317)

Revelation – “She (Eriu) formed great hosts to oppose them (the sons of Mil), so that they were fighting with them. But their poets and druids sang spells to them, so that they saw that these were only sods of the mountain peat-mosses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 37, 79)

Spherus – Spherus was king of the Assyrians after Mamitus¹ and before Manchaleus. He ruled for 20 years. An error in the listing of Assyrian kings has “a transposition of Manchaleus and Spherus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 96)

Spider (See: Fauna; Insects)

Spring (See: Measurements; Time)

Spring of Nuchal – “The spring of Paradise, lasting its renown, whose name is Nuchal of clear brilliancy; there extend out from it, not miserable is its strength, four rivers (Phison, Geon, Tigris and Euphrates) of free nature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 197)

Spy (See:Crimes, Espionage; Society, Spy)

Srath Caruin – Domnall Brecc was slain in the battle of Srath Caruin by Owain, king of the Britons. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377, 379)

Sreng – “Sreng son of Sengand with spears, in the hard battle of Cunga of wounding, gave a blow to noble Nuadh, and lopped from his right side his right arm.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 63)

Sroibcenn – His son was Nemed who killed Conaire Coem, the 100th king of Ireland in the battle of Gruitine. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335, 525)

Sru¹ – Sru¹ was a linguist, associated with the school of languages in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar built by Feinius Farsaid after the fall of the Tower on Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Sru² – Sru² was born in Egypt, the son of Esru, but before that LGE offers alternative ancestries. “At Sru son of Esru the relationship of Partholon, Nemed, Fir Bolg, Túatha Dé Danann and Sons of Mil unite.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 45, 129, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 129; **Vol. 5**, p. 183)

Ancestry

Baath – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Baath son of Rifath Scot. His son was Sera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 127)

Brament [Bimbend, Bramin, Braimind] – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Bramant [Praiment, Prament] son of Aithechda [Aithacht, Aithechtaig, Echad, Fathacht] son of Magog. His sons were Sera and possibly Becsomus and Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 163, 173, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 265; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 153, 187)

Brament – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Braiment son of Aithech son of Baath son of Magog. His son was Sera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 167)

Brament – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Brament son of Eochu son of Magog. His son was Sera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5)

Gaidel Glas – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Gaidel Glas son of Nel. His son was Sera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161, 163, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 15, 25, 37, 63, 65, 77, 93; **Vol. 3**, p. 137)

Rifath Scot – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Rifath Scot. His son was Tai. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 185)

Death – “Sru died immediately after reaching Scythia.” “The simultaneous deaths of Sru and Nenual are attributed to a plague in K (O’Clerigh) only.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 17, 65, 93)

Descent – The sons of Sru² were Becsomus, Eber Scot, Partholon, Sera and Tai. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 37, 157, 163, 167, 173, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 17, 25, 47, 67, 77, 129, 265, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 5, 13, 127, 129, 137; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 153, 187; **Vol. 5**, p. 183, 185)

Flight from Egypt – “The Gaedil left Egypt under Sru, Nel’s great grandson, because the death of Pharaoh had deprived them of royal patronage.” “Four ships companies strong went Sru out of Egypt, with 24 wedded couples and 3 hirelings for every ship.” “In that time (of Nemed in Ireland) further, Sru s. Esru s. Gaedel Glas was expelled from Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 15, 65, 93; **Vol.**

3, p. 137)

Partholon – According to a “brief text, contained in a fragment bound into MS. H. 4 22 (p. 37, col. 2) in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (there is another, slightly variant, copy in the same library, in H. 3. 18, part I, p. 46): “Partholon slew his father and his mother, namely Sru s. Prament s. Athacht s. Magog s. Iafeth, seeking kingship for his brother, whose name was Becsomus, and he was his senior. Sru drove out Partholon and wounded him, and cut his left eye out from him: and he was seven years in exile. Then he came into Bigin (?) of the Greeks [with] a ship’s crew, and burnt a house over his father and his mother, and burnt them together, and gave the kingship to his brother.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265)

Synchronisms

Flood – It was 470 (or 770) years after the Flood that the Gaedil, under Sru, left Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 37, 65)

Ireland - “It was 440 years from that time when Pharaoh was drowned, and from when Sru son of Esru came out of Egypt, to the time when the sons of Míl came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 37, 65)

Red Sea Parting - “Sru, not Nel, is the contemporary of the Red Sea disaster, and leaves Egypt immediately in R¹. In R²R³ Sru is the fourth descendant from Nel, who is the contemporary of the disaster, also KKg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5; **Vol. 3**, p. 137)

Scythia– At the time that Sru was fleeing from Egypt, Nenual, grandson of Feinius Farsaid, and prince of Scythia, died. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17)

Srub Brain – In the partition of Ireland, the share of Éremón was from Srub Brain to the Boinn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 127) (See Also: Partition)

Stag Deer (See: Fauna; Mammals, Deer)

Stag Hound (See: Fauna, Mammals, Dog)

Stakes (See: Weapons; Spears)

Stallion (See: Animals; Mammals; Horse)

Stalls (See: Architecture)

Stallybrass (See: Authors)

Starn (See: Sathurn)

Starn¹ – Starn¹ was the son of Nemed and one of the four chieftains of the Nemedian taking of Ireland. His wife was Macha and his son was Beoan and possibly Semeon. Starn¹ was killed in the battle of Murbolg in Lethet Lachtmaige in Murbolg of Dal Riada by Conann son of Faebair seven years after the taking of Conaing’s Tower. Otherwise, “Slain was Starn in the stiff fight by Febal in Ceis Corand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 125, 131, 135, 141, 149, 153, 157, 163, 169, 181, 185, 190; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 31, 43, 307; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Starn² – Starn² of the Fir Bolg was the son of Rudraige son of Dela. His son was Fiacha Cendfindan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49)

Starn³ – Starn³ was the son of Sera; his son was Tuan. “Learned men and writers of knowledge reckon that it was after Ireland was taken by Partholon that Starn came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 43, 87)

Starn⁴ – Starn⁴ was the son of Tat son of Beoan son of Mar son of Airthecht; his son was Agnomain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Starnaines – His son was Semianines. This is possibly meant to be Starn¹ son of Nemed whose son was Semeon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Stars (See: Astronomy, Stars)

Steed (See: Animals, Mammals, Horse)

Stefinatis – Stefinatis ruled Egypt for 7 years after Merres Aethiops and before Nechepsos. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Sterility – “Patrick cursed him (Lugaid Lonn) and his queen, Aillinn daughter of Óengus son of Nadfraich king of Mumu. So from that time out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361) (See Also: Punishments)

Stirne (See: Suirge)

Stockades (See: Architecture)

Stokes, Whitley (See: Authors)

Stoll (See: Authors)

Stone-Heap (See: Carn)

Stones - For a long time after the murder of Abel, “the stones grew not.” “That stones “grow” is still an article of popular belief.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 181, 264)

Bdellium - In the land of Eulath is to be found bdellium, “a stone which receives within itself the figures of flowers. Bdellium, moreover, is a precious, most brilliant stone, which findeth the pearl in its bosom.” “Bdellium was the name of a gum used for medicinal purposes. But Tr. or his copyists having turned the word into *Boellium*, the glossator identified it with the Latin *opalus*. His note is obviously a description of the opal set in the volcanic matrix (andesite or what not) in which it is found in nature. I (Macalister) have not traced the source of his information, but what he says about the stone seems to be a confused recollection of some description of the play of colours seen when it is contemplated from different angles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57, 59, 229)

Crystal – “The Túatha Dé Danann, a company like to crystal ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 241)

Fal’s Heart (See: Stones, Lia Fail)

Lia Fail [Fal’s Heart, Great Fal, Stone of Knowledge] – “It is the Túatha Dé Danann who brought with them the Great Fal, [that is, the Stone of Knowledge], (from the city of Failias) which was in Temair, whence Ireland bears the name of “The Plain of Fal.” He under whom it should utter a cry was king of Ireland; until Cu Chulainn smote it, for it uttered no cry under him nor under his fosterling, Lugaid son of the three Finds of Emain. And from that out the stone uttered no cry save under Conn of Temair. Then its heart flew out from it [from Temair] to Tailltiu, so that is the Heart of Fal which is there.” “Rightly or wrongly, Lia Fail, the centre of much folklore real and spurious, is identified with a pillar-stone still standing upon Tara Hill.” “Presumably there was a stone called “Fal’s Heart” at the sanctuary of Tailltiu, an erratic boulder perhaps, not necessarily a pillar-stone, which became the centre of analogous legends. This seems to indicate some sort of connexion between Temair and Tailltiu, but that is all that can be said about it. Practically nothing remains, above ground at least, at Tailltiu, and there is certainly no stone there

now which could reasonably be identified with “Fal’s Heart.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 95, 107, 111, 113, 143, 145, 169, 175, 251, 293, 295, 305) (See Also: Magic, Items)

Memorial – The burial stone for Éremón was set up at Ráith Bethaig over the Nore. The inscription on the ogham monument at Ballyquinn, County Waterford, “which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king” (Amadir Flidais Foltchain, the 67th king of Ireland), reads ‘CATABAR’. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159,175, 283n)

Onyx - In the land of Euilath is to be found “a precious stone which is called onyx.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57)

Opal – The opal was suggested by Macalister as a correction for the “stone” Bdelium. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 229) (See Also: Stones, Bdelium)

Pearl - Bdelium, moreover, is a precious, most brilliant stone, which findeth the pearl in its bosom.” “The plain of Eriu to Slanga, a slice from pearly Nith southward to the Meeting, a secret involved, of the three waters, of the three rapids.” “In his (Sírna Síegalach) time there burst forth Nith, sacred, pearly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57, 59; Vol. 4, p. 55; Vol. 5, p. 459) (See Also: Stones, Bdelium)

Pillarstones – “Dian Cecht’s sons Cu, Cethen, Cian are conceived of as second cousins of Nuadu ... their alliterative names suggest dioscuric analogies; moreover Cu and Cethen pair off by themselves, there were two pillar-stones at Temair which bore their names ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 298)

Precious – Cermna and Sobairce are described in Verse XCVIII, quatrain 16, as “two precious stones with noble strength.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 443)

Sling-stone (See: Weapons)

Stone of Knowledge (See: Stones, Lia Fail)

Stone of Scone – “The petrological nature of the Scone stone in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey does not encourage us to seek it [Lia Fail] there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 293)

Stone of Uisnech [Aill na Mireann] – “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands, on its top, it is a fair co-division, is the co-division of every province.” “The stone in Uisnech is the famous erratic boulder called Aill na Mireann, on the slope of the hill, traditionally the meeting point of all the provincial divisions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 75, 90)

Storm (See: Climate)

Story of Ard Lemnachta (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Stowe Manuscripts (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Strabo (See: Authors)

Strait of Gibraltar (See: Seas, Straits)

Strand of

Baile son of Buan [Dundalk Bay] – This is Dundalk Bay. The portion of Ireland of Rudraige of the Fir Bolg extended from Ess Ruaid to the strand of Baile son of Buan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 57, 86)

Eochail [Eothail, Tracht Eochaille, Traig Eothaili] – 100,000 Fir Bolg were slain westward, or northward, to the strand during the first battle of Mag Tuiread. It was here that Eochaid mac Eirc, king of

the Fir Bolg, was slain. This is the strand of Ballysadare Bay which is a couple of miles from the presumed Sligo site of the battle of Mag Tuiread. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 21, 35, 80, 111, 173)

Strangford Loch (See: Loch Bren)

Strangulation (See Also: Deaths, Choking, Hanging)

Abel - Abel was slain by the jaw bone of a camel, “or, as others say, after the likeness of the slaying of the sacrifices, it was his (Cain) grasp which he closed around his neck.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 236)

Eochu Gunnat – “Submission was paid to Eochu Gunnat in Ireland for a space of one year; a grasp quenched the strong one, (of) Lugaid grandson of Oengus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 527)

Lugaid Luaigne – Lugaid Luaigne, clear his fame, thrice five years untroubled; the grandson of Art Imlech fell by the grasp of Congal the flat-faced.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 519)

Strong Islands (See: Islands)

Structures (See: Architecture)

Suba – Suba was one of the three foster-mothers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Suc (See: Rivers)

Succession (See: Laws, Governance)

Successor of Patrick (See: Society, Abbot)

Successor of Peter (See: Society, Pope)

Succoth – “But as for Nel, when he came to his own folk, he told them how the Sons of Israel had a camp at Phi-Hahiroth and at Succoth.” “But ‘Succoth’ is perhaps intrusive: this was a camping place *before* the Israelites moved to Pi-Hahiroth (Ex. Xiv. 2), and there is no reason why it should be mentioned here.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 59, 143)

Suggestion und Hypnotismus (See: Authors; Stoll)

Suibne¹ – Suibne¹, abbot of Árd Macha, died during the reign of Flaithbertach, the 142nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Suibne² – Suibne² was king of Moenmag during the reign of Baetan, the 125th king of Ireland. His son was Aed Dub king of Dál Araide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 367, 371)

Suibne³ – Suibne³ was the son of Colmán Mór son of Diarmait son of Fergus Cerrbél of the men of Breg. His son was Conall Guthbind [Cuthbind]. Suibne³ was slain by Áed Slaine. In the time of Suibne³ Mauricius was ruler of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 393, 537, 579)

Suibne⁴ – Suibne⁴ son of Congalach of the southern Ui Néill was slain in the battle of Almu during the reign of Fergal, 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Suibne Mend [Menn] – Suibne Mend son of Fíachra son of Feradach son of Eogan of the Mide-folk killed Máel-Coba in the battle of Sliab Belgadan Toga in Luigne of Mide to become the 130th high king of Ireland. Suibne Mend ruled for 13 or 16 (*sic*) years and exacted the Boroma Tribute every year without

battle. During his reign he fought the battle of Both against Domnall son of Áed and the battle of Dún Cethirn. In his reign were the following deaths: Mac Laisre abbot of Árd Macha, Comgán of Glenn dá Locha, Áed Bennáin, Eochu Buide and Rónán son of Túathal. Suibne Mend was killed by the javelin of Congal Cáech son of Scannlan king of Ulaid in the battle of Muirbeg (*sic*) at Traig Brengar (Brendui). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375, 377, 545, 559)

Suicide (See Also: Deaths)

Lugaid Riab nDerg - “Lugaid Riab nDerg, twenty-five years, till he fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 523)

Nero Caesar – “By him was Peter crucified and Paul was beheaded, and Rome was burnt. He killed himself thereafter. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Tonos Concoleros - “To the spinning of a distaff he came, and a withered hag was made of him, so that he burnt himself in fire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Suirge¹ [Sirge, Stirne, Surge] – Suirge¹ was the son of Caicher. He learned craftsmanship in Egypt. When the Gaels invaded Ireland Suirge¹ was a chieftain and champion who landed with Erimon in the north of Ireland. In the battle of Temair (or, Tailltiu) he killed Ériu, queen of the Tuatha De Danann. He later built Dún Etair. Suirge¹ died in the battle of Tenus of the Tribes (or Ard Inmaith in Tethba) and was killed by Írial Fáid. Suirge¹ left no progeny. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69, 109, 111, 115, 117; Vol. 4, p. 239; Vol. 5, p. 7, 23, 27, 41, 43, 47, 69, 85, 87, 95, 101, 103, 105, 109, 127, 129, 135, 155, 157, 161, 165, 167, 191, 193, 419, 429)

Suirge² – “Suirge² son of Dub of colour fell before Iriel the lofty, the good.” This is the same character as Suirge¹, but with a different father being named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109)

Summer (See: Measurements, Time)

Sun (See: Astronomy)

Sun Stroke (See: Health, Heat Stroke)

Sunday (See: Measurements, Time)

Superstitions of the Scottish Highlands (See: Authors; Campbell)

Sureties (See: Laws; Punishments, Reasons for) (See Also: Hostages)

Suir (See: Rivers)

Surveying – “The surface of Fál was reckoned [surveyed] by the sons of Míl of Spain” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Swamp [Marsh] – The battle of the Swamp was fought by Fiachu Labrainne and in this battle Mofemis son of Eochu Fáebarglas fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217, 447) (See Also: Coir, Flora, Maeotic Marsh)

Swan (See: Fauna; Birds)

Swimming - The first one to attain to swimming after the Flood was Ham son of Noe. Gaedel Glas may have been bitten by a serpent while swimming. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159; Vol. 2, p. 5)

Swine (See: Fauna; Mammals, Boar, Pig)

Sword (See: Weapons)

Syncellus (See: Authors)

Synchronisms - The majority of references to time in LGE are synchronistic in nature. That is, time is calculated in the importance of comparative events in the known world as opposed to specific dates from a calendar. The phrase “in the time of ...” is a common refrain. Many of these synchronisms come from Eusebius’ *Chronicon*. Note, however, that there are discrepancies, differences and confusion among the entries. Not all kings in the ‘Roll of the Kings’ had synchronistic information about them recorded. (See **Also: Chronology; Numbers, Years**)

Irish Event

Banba – Banba and her companions were the first to occupy Ireland, 240 years before the biblical Flood. They were in Ireland for 40 years when they all died of disease. Thereafter, Ireland was desert for 200 years. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 185, 197, 231, 240**)

Capa, Laigne, Luasad – These three Spanish fishermen came to Ireland some brief time before the biblical Flood and were drowned in it. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 185, 199, 215**)

Cessair – Cessair and her companions took Ireland forty days before the biblical Flood. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 181, 183, 187, 195, 199, 209, 221, 229, 236; Vol. 3, p. 45**)

Partholon

Assyrians – “The lifetime of 17 (or 12) kings of the world did the seed of Partholon spend in Ireland.” “No certain correlation can be established between these alleged “Assyrian” monarchs and any Mesopotamian line of kings that has been recovered in modern times from contemporary chronicles.” (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31, 37, 97**)

Ninus – Ninus s. Belus was the 1st king of the Assyrians and reigned for 52 years. “On the data supplied by Eusebius, Ninus began to reign in the 32nd year of Aegialeus, king of Sicyon, and was this 22 years on the throne when Europs succeeded to Aegialeus, who had reigned for 52 years.” (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37, 92, 96**)

Semiramis – Semiramis was the wife of Ninus s. Belus. She assumed the throne (as 2nd ‘king’ of Assyria ?) after the death of her husband. For 12 (or 42) years of the reign of Semiramis, Partholon was in Ireland. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 19, 31, 35, 37, 92**)

Ninias [Ninyas] - “In the 6th year of the reign of Ninias s. Ninus s. Belus, Partholon came into Ireland.” “It was in the 8th year of his principdom that Partholon died.” For 35 (or 38) years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209; Vol. 3, p. 19, 31, 35, 92, 96**)

Arius – “Arius, the 4th king of Assyria, had 30 years, and Ireland was under the children of Partholon during that time. The birth of Isaac s. Abram in his time, and the death of Reu when he was king.” For 33 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31, 37, 96**)

Aralius – “Aralius, the 5th king of Assyria, had 40 years, during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland. Death of Eber s. Sale in his time. For 40 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31, 37**)

Xerxes – “Xerxes, who was called Bailius, the 6th king of Assyria, had 30 years. In the 13th year of his reign Abram died.” For 30 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37**)

Armamitres – Armamites, the 7th king of Assyria, had 38 years, during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland. The deaths of Jacob, Ishmael, and of Sale, in that time.” Or 16 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37, 96)

Belochus – Belochus was the 8th king of Assyria. For 30 (or 35) years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37, 96)

Baleus – Baleus was the 9th king of Assyria. For 51 or 52 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. “The death of Isaac in his time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37)

Altadas – Altadas was the 10th king of Assyria. For 32 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37)

Mamitus¹ – Mamitus¹ was the 11th king of Assyria. For 30 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. “Eber Scot was born in Egypt in his time and in the 8th year of his reign came the plagues of Partholon’s people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37)

Spherus – For 20 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. The position of Spherus should be transposed with Manchaleus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 96)

Manchaleus – For 30 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. The position of Manchaleus should be transposed with Spherus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37, 96)

Mamitus² – For 30 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Sparetus [Masperitus] – Partholon took Ireland during the reign of Masperitus in the high-kingship of the world. For 40 years of his (Sparetus) reign the Partholonians were in Ireland.” Eusebius dates the end of the reign of Sparetus (“Maspertius”) in 497 of the era of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 21, 33, 93)

Astacadis – For 40 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Amintes [Amyntas] – “Amyntas was the 17th king of Assyria. It is in his period that Moses died, as well as Tat son of Ogama. In his period the Fir Bolg came to Ireland, and in his period the Gaedil were expelled from out of Scythia.” For 45 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 147)

Ascaidias – For 14 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. “Neither the Hieronyman nor the Armenian version (of Eusebius) gives any authority for Ascaidias and Pantacer, interpolated by B after Amintes; I do not know where sB found them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 96)

Pantacer – For 3 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. “Neither the Hieronyman nor the Armenian version (of Eusebius) gives any authority for Ascaidias and Pantacer, interpolated by B after Amintes; I do not know where sB found them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 96)

Bolochus – Bolochus reigned for “25 years of which 12 were in contemporary rule with Partholon, that is to the plagues of Partholon’s people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Bellepares – “In the 8th year of the reign of Bellepares there came the plagues of Partholon’s people.” “The 8th year of Bellepares = 615 of the era of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 97)

Tautanes – Tautanes was king of the world when Nemed came into Ireland. Tautanes reigned for 32

years. In his time Troy was captured for the last time. There were 7 years from the plagues of Partholon's people to the end of the rule of Assyria: 246 years from the plagues to the capture of Troy. There were 354 years from the end of the reign of Tautanes to the end of the rule of Assyria." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23, 159)

Egyptians – Eber Scot was born in Egypt during the reign of Mamitus¹ in Assyria and when the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Flood - Partholon and his expedition took Ireland 300 (or 311, or 312, or 1,002) years after the biblical Flood. Partholon's people lived in Ireland for 550 (or 300) years until they were driven out by the Cynocephali, or died in a plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 179, 185, 193, 195, 197, 269; Vol. 3, p. 3, 27, 31, 47, 53, 84, 88, 167)

Israelites

Abraham - "Abraham was born in the 43rd year of Ninus, and 22nd year of Europs." "In the 60th year of the age of Abraham Partholon came into Ireland. "Other historians believe that it was in the 7th year of the age of Abraham that Partholon took Ireland: for others say that it was at the end of 2 years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea, and that Maspertius was then in the kingship of the world." The birth of Isaac s. Abram in his (Arius, king of Assyria) time, and the death of Reu when he was king." "The 43rd year of Ninus being dated to the 1st year of the era of Abraham." "Eusebius dates the end of the reign of Speretus ("Maspertius") in 497 of the era of Abraham, the crossing of the Red Sea in 505, and the capture of Troy in the year 836 of the era of Abraham." The 8th year of Bellepares = 615 of the era of Abraham." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209; Vol. 3, p. 3, 21, 27, 29, 31, 37, 93, 96, 97)

Eber – Eber s. Sale died during the reign of Xerxes in Assyria when the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Isaac - The birth of Isaac s. Abram in his (Arius, king of Assyria) time when the Partholonians were in Ireland. Isaac died during the reign of Baleus, the 9th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Ishmael – Ishmael died during the reign of Armamitres in Assyria when the Partholonians were in Ireland. "The assignment of the death of Ishmael to the reign of Armamitres seems to be nonsense." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37, 97)

Jacob – Jacob died during the reign of Armamitres in Assyria when the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Reu – Reu died when Aralius was king of the Assyrians and the children of Partholon were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Sale – Sale died during the reign of Armamitres in Assyria when the Partholonians were in Ireland. "The assignment of the death of Sale to the reign of Armamitres seems to be nonsense." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37, 97)

Troy - It is then that Hercules captured Troy. That is, 20 years after the coming of Nemed. Sosarmus was king of the world at that time." "Eusebius dates the capture of Troy in the year 836 of the era of Abraham." "The alleged capture of Troy by Hercules is assigned to 766 of the era of Abraham and the final capture of Troy to 856." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 93, 97)

Nemed - Nemed and his companions took Ireland 30 years after the Partholonians left Ireland deserted. They held Ireland for 400 (or 630 or 720) years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 179, 185, 193, 195; Vol. 3, p. 33, 53, 121, 127, 169)

Asia Minor – “Dardanus son of Jove took the kingship of Asia Minor at that time.” According to Eusebius Dardanus reigned in the year 538 of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147, 197, 198)

Amazons – “After the rule of the Assyrians, the Amazons had the rule for 100 years ... If it was Tautanes who was king at the time of the capture of Troy, Penthesilea was contemporary with the Assyrians; or Troy was captured in the time of the Amazons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Assyrians – “It was 470 years from when Nemed came till the end of the rule of Assyria, and they had 17 kings contemporaneously with Nemed. The length of their rule was 1240 years, and they had 36 kings during that time.” “The synchronisms in these versions are quite irreconcilable.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 195)

Manchaleus – Nemed came into Ireland during his reign in Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Astacadis – “Astacadis was king of Assyria at that time.” According to Eusebius, Astacadis reigned from 498 to 537 of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137, 195)

Amintes [Amyntas] - “Amyntas was the 17th king of Assyria. It is in his period that Moses died, as well as Tat son of Ogmain. In his period the Fir Bolg came to Ireland, and in his period the Gaedil were expelled from out of Scythia.” According to Eusebius, Amintes began to reign in the year 538 of the Era of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147, 197)

Bellepares - “Bellepares was 9 years in the kingship of the world when Nemed came into Ireland.” “Thirty years was his space; the 9 years which he spent before Nemed, and 21 years contemporaneously with Nemed.” “Polipares = the Bellepares of Eusebius: his 10th year would correspond to the 617th year of the era of Abraham (the 15th of the Hebrew judge Ehud).” “The 9th year of Bellepares is 616 of the Age of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 35, 159, 195, 199)

Lamprides – Reigned for 32 years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. “The 640th year of the era of Abraham corresponds to the 3rd year of Lamprides.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159, 199)

Sosares – Reigned for 20 years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159)

Lampares – Reigned for 30 years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159)

Panyas – Reigned for 25 (or 45) years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159, 199)

Sosarmus – Reigned for 29 (or 19) years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. “In his time Troy was captured by Hercules against Laomedon: 60 years from that capture to the last capture, by Agamemnon and Peleus (*sic: read Achilles*) and the Greeks against Priam and his sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159, 199)

Mitreus – Reigned for 27 years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159)

Tautanes – Tautanes was king of the world when Nemed came into Ireland. Tautanes reigned for 32 years. In his time Troy was captured for the last time. There were 7 years from the plugging of Partholon’s people to the end of the rule of Assyria: 246 years from the plugging to the capture of Troy. There were 354 years from the end of the reign of Tautanes to the end of the rule of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23, 159)

Teuteus – Reigned for 40 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Thineus – Reigned for 31 (or 30) years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 199)

Eupales – Reigned for 59 (or 38) years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 199)

Laosthenes – Reigned for 42 (or 45) years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 199)

Pyritiades – Reigned for 30 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Ophrateus – Reigned for 20 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Ophratanes – Reigned for 50 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Ocrzaptes – Reigned for 42 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Tonos Concoleros – Reigned for 20 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. He is the last prince of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Egyptians – “In that time further, Sru s. Esru s. Gaedel Glas was expelled from Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137)

Flood – It was 1562 years from the Flood to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159)

Greeks – “In that time of Nemed began the kingship of Athens with Cecrops as its first king.” According to Eusebius, Cecrops was king in the year 458 of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 137, 195)

Israelites

Aaron – The death of Aaron at that time. “The death of Aaron is recorded in the 8th year of Amintes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147, 198)

Abraham - “In the 604th (or, 640th) year of the age of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193; Vol. 3, p. 157)

Moses – “The birth of Moses at that time.” It was also the time of the ten plagues in Egypt, and the parting of the Red Sea. “According to Eusebius, Moses was born in the year 426 of the Age of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 137, 195)

Ten Tribes – Medidus was the 3rd king of the Medes. In his reign Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Medes – “In the 140th year of the rule of the Medes the seed of Nemed came into Ireland; 570 years they spent of the reign of the Assyrians, and there were 16 kings of the Assyrians, and 6 queens of the Amazons, and 15 kings of the Medes, (whose time) Nemed and his seed spent in Ireland. Those are the

730 years that the seed of Nemed were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 189)

Arbaces – The 1st king of the Medes, had 28 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Sosarmus – The 2nd king of the Medes, reigned for 30 years. In his reign was the last king of Assyria, Baltassar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Medidus – Medidus was the 3rd king of the Medes who ruled for 20 (or 40) years. In his reign Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 200)

Cardiceas – He was the 4th king of the Medes and reigned for 14 (or 13) years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 200)

Deioces – Deioces was the 5th king of the Medes and he reigned for 54 years. In the 32nd year of his reign was the battle of Lethey Lachtmuige in Dal Riata, wherein fell Starn s. Nemed at the hands of Conaing s. Faebur, seven years after the taking of Conaing’s Tower; and the expulsion of the Progeny of Nemed from Ireland.” He was also 5 years in the kingship when Ireland was desert. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Scythians – “Sru son of Esru was in exile in Scythia at that time, as well as his son, Eber Scot.” The death of Eber Scot and of Ogamain at that time. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 137, 147)

Troy - Nemed came to Ireland 2 years “after the taking of Troy, and Tutanés was high king of the world at that time.” If it was Tautanes who was king at the time of the capture of Troy, Penthesilea was contemporary with the Assyrians; or Troy was captured in the time of the Amazons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 159, 161)

Fir Bolg The Fir Bolg took Ireland 200 years after Nemed’s people left Ireland empty. “Thirty seven years was the length of their reign over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 185, 195; **Vol. 3**, p. 179; **Vol. 4**, p. 15, 17, 39, 41)

Assyrians – “The lordship of the Assyrians was then over the world, and even afterwards.” “Amyntas was the 17th king of Assyria. It is in his period that Moses died, as well as Tat son of Ogamain. In his period the Fir Bolg came to Ireland, and in his period the Gaedil were expelled from out of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 41, 147)

Chaldeans - “In the end of the rule of the Chaldeans the Fir Bolg came into Ireland: Baltassar, the last ruler of the Chaldeans, was then king of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35; **Vol. 4**, p. 41)

Gaedil - “Amyntas was the 17th king of Assyria. It is in his period that Moses died, as well as Tat son of Ogamain. In his period the Fir Bolg came to Ireland, and in his period the Gaedil were expelled from out of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147)

Israelites – “The Fir Bolg took Ireland in the beginning of the four years of the end of the reign of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193, 195)

Persians

Cyrus – “The Fir Bolg were in Ireland from the first year of the reign of Cyrus son of Darius to the seventh year of the reign of Cambyses son of Cyrus.” “Cyrus began to reign B.C. 559, was defeated in battle and slain by the Scythian Massagetæ in 529.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43, 83)

Cambyses – “Eochaid son of Erc was in the kingship of Ireland at that time.” “Cambyses reigned B.C. 529 – 522.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43, 83)

Túatha Dé Danann – The Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland 36 years after the taking by the Fir Bolg. “Nine kings of the Túatha Dé Danann reigned, and they were in the principedom two hundred years all but three years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 195; **Vol. 4**, p. 29, 163, 201, 213)

1st King - Nuadu³ – He ruled over the Túatha Dé Danann for 7 years before their coming o Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 221)

2nd King – Bres – Bres ruled for 7 years and died during the reign of Bellepares, the 19th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 223)

3rd King - Nuadu³ – Nuadu was king for 20 years during the reign of Belochus the 18th king of Assyria. Nuadu and Ogma died during the reign of Bellepares, the 19th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 223)

4th King – Lug – Lug assumed the kingship for 40 years during the reign of Bellepares, the 19th king of Assyria.” Lug was killed by Mac Cuill during the reign of Sosares, the 21st king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 223)

5th King –Dagda – The Dagda assumed the rule of the Túatha Dé Danann for 80 years during the reign of Sosares, the 21st king of Assyria. The Dagda died during the reign of Panyas, the 24th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 211, 223)

6th King – Delbaeth – Delbaeth succeeded the Dagda over the Túatha Dé Danann for 10 years during the reign of Panyas in Assyria and died during that same reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 223)

7th King – Fiacha – Fiacha assumed the rule of the Túatha Dé Danann for 10 years during the reign, in Assyria, of Panyas the 24th king. Fiacha died during the rule of Sosarmus, the 25th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 223)

8th Kings - Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine – The three kings came to the rule of the Túatha Dé Danann for 29 years during the reign of Sosarmus, the 25th king of Assyria. Íth came to Ireland and was slain by the Túatha Dé Danann. The sons of Míl came to Ireland to avenge Íth and fought the battle of Tailltiu and destroyed the reign of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 223)

Assyrians – “The Assyrians were in the high kingship of the world from Ninus s. Belus till the time of the Túatha Dé Danann and afterward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 290)

Belochus – “Belochus of the Assyrians was in the high kingship at that time of the fighting the battle of Mag Tuired of Cong and of the coming of the Túatha Dé Danann into Ireland.” “This is altogether incompatible with previous material which makes this king contemporary with the extermination of the Partholonians.” “Belochus, the 18th king of Assyria, 25 years had he in the kingship of the world. In the 19th year of his reign it is, that the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland: and Nuadu Airtgetlam was king over them after the expulsion of Bres.” Belochus began to reign in the year 583 of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 35, 82, 209, 312)

Bellepares – He was the 19th king of Assyria who reigned for 30 years. In his reign was fought the battle of Mag Tuired of the Fomoraig, where fell Nuadu Airtgetlam and Ogma. Lugh took the kingship of Ireland. Death of Bres s. Elada in his time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 290, 312)

Lamprides – Lamprides was the 20th king of Assyria who ruled for 32 years. During his time were the deaths of Cermat s. Dagda, Coirpre the poet, Etan, Cian father of Lug, Allot and Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 312)

Sosares – Sosares, the 21st king of Assyria reigned for 21 years. During his time was the death of Lug

at the hands of Mac Cuill s. Cerma. The Dagda assumed the kingship of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

Acrisius – He was the 22nd king of Assyria and he ruled for 31 years. During his reign there were the deaths, in Ireland, of “Creidne the wright, Goibniu the smith, Dian Cecht the leech, Áed s. Dagda, Cridenbel the satirist, and Neid was burnt in Ailech Neid.” “Acrisius was not an Assyrian king: he began to reign *over Argos* in the 5th year of Sosares and reigned there for the 31 years that our chronicler assigns him in Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Lampares – Lampares was the 23rd king of Assyria and reigned for 30 (or 38) years. During his time in Ireland, Manannan was killed by Uillend, and Midir of Bri Leith died. Agamemnon began to reign over the Greeks. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Panyas – Panyas, the 24th king of Assyria, ruled for 42 (or 45) years. In his time The Gaedil journeyed to Spain; in Ireland the Dagda died and was succeeded by Delbaeth and then his son, Fiacha. Among the Greeks, Hercules and Iason went in search of the golden fleece. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Sosarmus – The 25th king of Assyria, Sosarmus, reigned for 29 (or 19) years, during which Fiacha died in Ireland and was succeeded by the progeny of Cermat. “The capture of Troy by Laomedon at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Mitreus – He was the 26th king of Assyria. In his time, Íth came to Ireland and was slain by the Túatha Dé Danann. The sons of Míl came to Ireland to avenge Ith and fought the battle of Tailtiu and destroyed the reign of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Egyptians – Pharaoh Nectenebus was expelled from Egypt by Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Gaedil – Míl and his followers left Egypt when Pharaoh Nectenebus was expelled by Alexander the Great. They went to Spain and took it by force. This may have been during the reign, in Assyria, of Panyas, the 24th king. Íth came to Ireland during the reign of Mitreus, and was slain by the Túatha Dé Danann. The sons of Míl came to Ireland to avenge Ith and fought the battle of Tailtiu and destroyed the reign of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 211)

Greeks

Agamemnon – Agamemnon began to rule over the Greeks when Lampares was the 23rd king of Assyria and Manannan and Midir died in Ireland. “Agamemnon is brought in much too soon: according to Eusebius he began to reign in the 11th year of Tautanes, who followed Mitreus, the last king in the present list.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Alexander - Alexander son of Philip fought 3 battles against Darius Magnus of the Persians and killed Darius in the last battle. Alexander expelled Pharaoh Nectenebus from Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Hercules and Iason – They went in search of the golden fleece during the reign of Panyas, the 24th king of Assyria. This event is dated to the 27th year of Panyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Israelites – Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem in the 10th year of Artaxerxes Longimanus while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Persians

Cambyses – In the 8th year of the reign of Cambyses, the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland, and

they fought the battle of Mag Tuired with the Fir Bolg, and slew Eochaid son of Erc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43, 209)

Darius – Darius reigned for 36 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland.” Darius began to reign B.C. 521 (year 1496 of the Age of Abraham). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311, 312)

Xerxes - Xerxes reigned for 20 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland.” “It is he who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea. He was killed by Artabanus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Artabanus - Artabanus reigned for just 7 months while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Artaxerxes Longimanus - He reigned for 40 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland.” “In his 10th year Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Xerxes – “Thereafter Xerxes was in the kingship two months. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Sogdianus – Sogdianus reigned for just 7 months while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Darius Nothus – Darius Nothus reigned for 19 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Artaxerxes Memnon – He reigned for 40 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Mardochius and Artaxerxes Ochus – They reigned for 30 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Arius Ochi – Arius Ochi reigned for 4 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Darius Magnus – He reigned for 6 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. “He was the last prince of the Persians. He fought 3 battles against Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Gaedil, the

Assyrians

Thineus – “Thineus was King of the World in the time of David. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 153)

Dercylas – “Dercylas, moreover, was prince when the Temple of Solomon was projected. Thus, Dercylas and Solomon were contemporaries of the sons of Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 153)

Egyptians – “Nectenebus “ was king of Egypt, to whom Míl s. Bile came with his expedition: and he [Míl] found a welcome there for a space of 8 years, and he [the king] gave him his daughter Scota².” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Greeks – “In the end of the reign of Alexander, the sons of Míl came into Ireland, that is, two years

after he slew Darius.” “Five years had Alexander in the kingship when the sons of Míl came to Ireland and the battle of Tailltiu was fought.” “The sons of Míl came into Inber Scéne and Inber Féile ... in the year when Alexander broke the great battle in which Darius the Great son of Arsames fell, at the end of 230, save 3 years, after the slaying of Baltassar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 207, 209; Vol. 5, p. 51, 85)

Israelites

Solomon’s Temple - The Gaedil came to Ireland “in the time of the building of Solomon’s Temple.” “In the 4th Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland, that is, in the age of David son of Isai, by whom the Temple of Solomon was projected.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 195; Vol. 5, p. 153, 165)

1st King – Érimón – “Five years had Éremón in the kingship when Alexander died in Babylon.” “Érimón died in the 9th (10th) year after the death of Alexander.” “It was in the last year but one of the reign of Mithraeus king of Assyria that Érimón died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 163, 175, 225)

2nd King – Muimne, Luigne, Laigne – These 3 sons of Érimón had 3 years in the kingship of Ireland, to wit the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187, 189)

4th King – Íriel Fáid – “Ten years was his reign over Ireland, and in the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 195)

5th King – Ethriel – Ethriel took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Tautanes king of Assyria. “The death of Hector and of Achilles in his time.” “In his time Tautanes king of the world died, and in his time further Fleutheus took the kingship of Assyria; and in his reign Samson the hairy, son of Manue took the kingship of the tribe of Dan.” “In the 12th year of the reign of Ethriel the last chieftain of the people of Alexander died, Ptolomeus s. Airge.” “18 years was Ethriel ruling at the same time as Philodelphus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 225, 227)

6th King – Conmáel – Comáel had 30 years in the kingship of Ireland. He came to the throne during the reign of Fleutheus king of Assyria. During his reign was the death of Samson of the tribe of Dan. “In the reign of Conmáel, Fleutheus king of Assyria died ... and further, Thineus, the 28th king of Assyria took the kingship of the world in the last year of Conmáel.” “20 years was Philodelphus ruling at the same time as Conmáel.” “Eugertes was for 7 years king at the same time as Conmáel.” Philopater, the 5th king of the Greeks, had 17 years contemporary with Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201, 227)

7th King - Tigernmas – Tigernmas was the 7th king of Ireland and during his reign Thineus and Dercylas kings of the Assyrians died and Eupales took the kingship of the Assyrians. This was the beginning of the 4th Age in which David took the kingship of the Israelites. After the death of David his son, Solomon, was in the kingship. Tigernmas was five years contemporary with Philopater who slaughtered 70,000 Jews in the time of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207, 209, 227, 239, 567)

8th King – Eochu Edgathach – Eochu Edgathach was slain in battle in the reign of Eupales king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211)

9th King – Sobairche, Cermna – Sobairche and Cermna took the kingship of Ireland in the year that Laosthenes took the kingship of Assyria. “In their time moreover Laosthenes king of Assyria died, and Roboam s. Solomon s. David took the kingship over the Children of Israel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213)

10th King – Eochu Fáebarglas – He took the kingship of Ireland in the year that Piritades took the

kingship of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215)

11th King – Fíachu Labrainne – Fíachu Labrainne took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Piritaiades king of the Assyrians. Piritaiades died during this time and was succeeded by Ofratalus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 219)

12th King – Eochu Mumu – Eochu Mumu took the kingship and died in the battle of Cluain during the reign of Ofratanes king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221)

13th King – Óengus Olmucaid – He took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Ofratalus, king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

14th King – Énna Airgdech – “It is in the reign of Énna Airgdech that Ofratalus king of the Assyrians died, and Acrazapes took the kingship of the Assyrians before the death of Enna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229)

15th King – Rothechtaid – Rothechtaid ruled in Ireland contemporaneously with Acrazapes king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 231)

16th King – Sétna – Sétna was five years in the kingship of Ireland while Acrazapes was king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

17th King – Fíachu Fínscothach - Fíachu Fínscothach took the kingship of Ireland in the time of Sardanapallus, the last king of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

18th King – Muinemón – Muinemón took the 18th kingship of Ireland in the reign of Arbaces, the first king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

19th King – Faildergdóit – Faildergdóit took the 19th kingship of Ireland for 10 years and died during the reign of Arbaces, the 1st king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

20th King – Ollom Fotla – Arbaces was the king of the Medes and was succeeded by Sosarmus during the reign of Ollom Fotla in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235)

21st King – Fínnachta – Fínnachta lived, reigned and died in Ireland, all during the reign of Sosarmus of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 237)

22nd King – Slánoll – Slánoll ruled in Ireland when Madidus was king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

23rd King – Géde Ollgothach - Géde Ollgothach ruled in Ireland when Madidus was king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

24th King – Fíachu Findoilches - Fíachu Findoilches assumed the throne of Ireland when Cardyceas was king of the Medes. It was during the reign of Fíachu Findoilches that Cardyceas died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239)

25th King – Berngal – Berngal took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba during the reign of Deioces, king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

26th King – Ailill - Ailill took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Deioces, king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

27th King – Sírna Soegalach – Sírna took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Deioces, king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243)

28th King – Rothechtaid – Rothechtaid took the kingship of Ireland after the slaying of Sirna Soegalach in the reign of Fraortes, king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245)

29th King – Elim – Elim reigned in Ireland for just one year during the reign of Fraortes, king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

30th King – Gíallchad - Gíallchad reigned in Ireland for 9 years during the reign of Fraortes, king of the Medes. “It is in the reign of Gíallchad that Fraortes king of the Medes died, and Cyaxares took the kingship of the Medes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

32nd King – Nuadu Finn Fáil – “Or, it is in the reign of Fraortes king of the Medes that Nuadu Finn Fáil took the kingship of Ireland.” “Here is an extract from another scholar, that Astyages took the kingdom of the Medes and that his reign was contemporary with that of Nabcodon, the 1st king of the Chaldeans; and sages of learning reckon that it was Nuadu Finn Fáil who was then over Ireland, when Nabcodon took the kingship.” “Moreover, Cyrus s. Darius, the 1st king of the Persians, he it is who is called “Nabcodon Cirius” the last king of the Chaldeans. He took the Captivity from Babylon and Nuadu Finn Fáil was king of Ireland at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247, 249)

33rd King – Bres – “Bres Ri s. Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Nabuchodonosor king of the Persians; and Cambyses s. Cyrus was king at the same time as Bres. Cyaxares king of the Medes had 32 years, and in the 10th year of his reign Nabcodon went from Babylon; in his time the Temple of Solomon was burnt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

34th King – Eochu Apthach – “Darius the Great s. Hystaspes was in the kingship of the world” during the one year reign of Eochu Apthach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

35th King – Finn – “20 years was his reign, in the reign of Darius, till he fell at the hands of Sétna Innarraid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

36th King – Sétna Innarraid – Sétna Innarraid took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Darius. In his reign Darius died and Xerxes s. Darius began to reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

37th King – Siomon Brecc – His 6 year reign was in the time of Xerxes s. Darius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

38th King – Dui Finn – Dui Finn took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Xerxes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

39th King – Muiredach Bolgrach – “Muiredach Bolgrach took the kingship of Ireland for a month and a year in the reign of Artaxerxes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

40th King – Énna Derg - “Énna Derg took the kingship of Ireland for 12 years “in the same reign” (of Artaxerxes).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

41st King – Lugaid Íardonn - “Lugaid Íardonn took the kingship of Ireland for 9 years “in the same reign” (of Artaxerxes).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

42nd King – Sírlám – Sírlám took the kingship of Ireland for 13 years “in the same reign” (of Artaxerxes).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

43rd King – Eochu Uairches – Eochu Uairches took the kingship of Ireland for 12 years “in the same reign” (of Artaxerxes).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257)

44th King – Eochu and Conaing – Eochu and Conaing in joint rule took the kingship of Ireland for 5 years “in the same reign” (of Artaxerxes).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257)

45th King – Lugaid Lámderg – “In his reign died Artaxerxes, and Xerxes took the kingship of the world, in his reign, for a space of 2 months; and in his reign Sogdianus took the kingship of the world for a space of 7 months. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 257)

46th King – Conaing – “In the reign of Conaing, Darius Nothus took the kingship of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 257, 259)

47th King – Art – “Art took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 6 years in the reign of Darius, and in the reign of Art, Darius died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259)

48th King – Ailill Finn – Ailill Finn took the kingship of Ireland for 9 years in the reign of Artaxerxes Memnon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259, 261)

49th King – Eochu – Eochu died during the reign of Artaxerxes Memnon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

50th King – Airgetmar – Airgetmar ruled in Ireland for 30 years in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

51st King – Dui Ladrach – Dui Ladrach had 10 years in the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

52nd King – Lugaid Laigdech – Lugaid Laigdech had 7 years in the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

53rd King – Cimbáeth – “And it was in the reign of Alexander the Great s. Philip, 1st king of the Greeks, and that Cimbáeth was the 1st king of Ireland in Emain Macha.” Christ was born 450 years after the reign of Cimbáeth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 263, 465)

54th King – Macha – Macha, wife of Cimbáeth, was 7 years in the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Ptolomeus s. Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267)

55th King – Rechtaid Rígderg – Rechraid Rigderg was 20 years in the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Ptolomeus s. Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267)

56th King – Ugoine Mór – Ugoine Mor was king of Ireland and of Alba to the Sea of Wight and to the Tyrrhene Sea ... Some say that Ugoine took the kingship of all of Europe ... to the Caspian Sea.” “Ugoine the Great took the kingship of Ireland for a year in the reign of Ptolomeus s. Lairge.” “Ptolomeus Philadelphus was king of the World when Ugoine died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271, 273)

58th King – Cobthach Cóel Breg – “Cobthach Cóel Breg fell in Dinn Rig, with 30 kings around him, on Great Christmas night ... 307 years from that night to the night when Christ was born in Bethlehem of Juda.” “In the reign of Philadelphus he took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277, 279)

59th King – Labraid Loingsech – Labraid Loingsech “fell at the hands of Melge Molbthach in the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279)

60th King – Melge – Melge held the kingship of Ireland for 17 years “in the same reign” (of Philadelphus Euergetes). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

61st King – Mug Corb – Mug Corb held the kingship of Ireland for 6 years “in the same reign” (of Philadelphus Euergetes). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

62nd King – Óengus Ollom – Óengus Ollom held the kingship of Ireland for 18 years “in the same

reign” (of Philadelphus Euergetes). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

63rd King – Irereo – Irereo held the kingship of Ireland for 7 years “in the same reign” (of Philadelphus Euergetes). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

64th King – Fer Corb – Fer Corb was king of Ireland for 11 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Philopater. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

65th King – Connla – Connla reigned for 4 years in the time of Ptolomeus Philopater. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

66th King – Ailill Caisfiach – Ailill took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 25 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Epiphanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

67th King – Amadir – Amadir was king of Ireland for 5 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Epiphanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

68th King – Eochu Ailtlethan – Eochu Ailtlethan was king of Ireland for 11 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Epiphanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

69th King – Fergus Fortamail – Fergus Fortamail took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 12 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Philometor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

70th King – Óengus Tuirmech Temrach – “In the reign of Philometor Óengus Tuirmech took the kingship, and Fiacha s. Feidlimid was in Emain Macha in his time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285)

71st King – Conall Collamrach – He was king of Ireland for 5 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

72nd King – Nia Segamain – Nia Segamain was the king of Ireland for 7 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

73rd King – Énna Aignech – Énna Aignech was in the kingship of Ireland for a space of 28 years “in the same reign” (of Ptolomeus Euergetes). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

74th King – Crimthann Coscrach – Crimthann was king of Ireland for 4 years during the reign of Physcon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291)

75th King – Rudraige – “Rudraige took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Ptolomeus Physcon (or Ptolomeus Alexander), for a space of 70 (or 100) years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 293)

76th King – Finn timer Má r – Finn timer Mar took the kingship for 3 years “in the same reign” (of Physcon ?, or Alexander ?). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

77th King – Bresal Bó-Díbad - Bresal Bó-Díbad took the kingship for 11 years “in the same reign” (of Physcon ?, or Alexander ?). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

78th King – Lugaid Luaigne – Lugaid Luaigne took the kingship for 15 years “in the same reign” (of Physcon ?, or Alexander ?), and Fiad s. Fiadchu was in the kingship of Ulaid in his time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

79th King – Congal Cláiringnech - Congal Cláiringnech was king of Ireland for 16 years in the reign of Ptolomeus Physcon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

80th King – Dui Dallta Degaid – Dui Dallta Degaid held the kingship of Ireland for 10 years during the

reign of Ptolomeus Dionysus. “In his time was fought the Civil War, between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

81st King – Fachtna Fathach – “Moreover Fachtna Fathach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 16 years in the reign of Cleopatra the queen, who was the last ruler of the Greeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

82nd King – Eochu Feidlech – Eochu Feidlech held the kingdom of Ireland for 12 years during the reign of Iulius Caesar, the 1st king of the Romans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 573)

83rd King – Eochu Airem – Eochu Airem held Ireland for 15 years during the reign of Iulius Caesar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

84th King – Eterscéil – Eterscéil was king of Ireland for 5 years during the reign of Octavianus Augustus. “That was the time in which Christ was born in Bethlehem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

85th King – Nuadu Necht – Nuadu Necht ruled in Ireland for “two seasons” while Octavianus was ruling in Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

86th King – Conaire Mór – “Conaire Mór took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 70 years, in the reign of Octavianus, till he fell in Bruiden Da Derga.” “It was in the time of Conaire that the Virgin Mary was born, and Cú Chulaind died; and the hosting of Táin Bo Cuailnge took place.” “Claudius, king of the Romans, reigned for 14 years. *His contemporary was Conaire Mór over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 573)

87th King – Lugaid Riab nDerg – “It was not Lugaid’s failure to take the kingship which was the occasion of the breaking of the idols, but Christ’s birth at that time.” Lugaid took the kingship of Ireland for 25 years in the reign of Claudius.” “In the time of Lugaid Riab nDerg Mary Magdalene died. Peter was crucified, and Paul was beheaded ... and the burning of Rome.” Lugaid Riab nDerg and his son Crimthann were over Ireland at the same time as Titus and Vespasianus in Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 145, 175; **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 573)

88th King – Conchobor Abrat-Ruad – “After the coming of Christ, it is no idle proclamation, Conchobor the wise and violent died.” Or, “that in the 7th year of the reign of Conchobor He was born ... or that it was in the 27th year of the reign of Conchobor that He was born, or that it was in the 50th year after the birth of Conchobor that Christ was born. And in the 7th year of Octavianus Augustus, Christ was born, and in the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar, Christ was crucified.” Conchobor reigned for only one year in the time of Vespasianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 225; **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 325)

90th King – Cairpre Cinn-Chait - Cairpre Cinn-Chait took the kingship of Ireland for 5 years in the reign of Domitian. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305)

91st King – Feradach Finn-Fechtnach – He was king of Ireland for 20 years “in the same reign” (i.e. Domitian). “It was in his time that Thomas the Apostle was slain; that John wrote the Gospels, and Pope Clement was drowned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305)

92nd King – Fíatach Finn – Fíatach Finn had the kingdom of Ireland for 3 years in the reign of Nerua. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

93rd King – Fíachu Finnoilches – He was in the kingship of Ireland for a space of 15 or 17 years during the reign of Nerua. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

94th King – Elim – Elim was king of Ireland for 20 years during the reign of Hadrianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

95th King – Túathal Techtmar – “It was in the reign of Hadrian (or Antoninus, or Seuerus Afer) that Túathal took the kingship of Ireland, and he was 30 years in the kingship of Ireland.” “In his time the rule of Easter was given to the Christians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 321, 575)

96th King – Mál – Mál took the kingship of Ireland for 4 years during the reign of Antoninus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 323)

97th King – Feidlimid Rechtmar – He took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Marcus Antoninus, or he was contemporary with Philipus and Decius. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331, 575)

99th King – Conn Cét-Cathach – Conn took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Marcus Antoninus. Or, Conn was over Ireland at the same time as Claudius who ruled the Romans for just one year and seven months before he was slain in Sirmium. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 333, 575)

100th King – Conaire Cóem – Conaire Cóem took the kingship of Ireland for 8 years during the reign of Antoninus Commodus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335)

101st King – Art Óenfer – Art Óenfer took the kingship of Ireland for 20 or 30 years during the reign of Antoninus Commodus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335)

103rd King – Fergus Dubdétach – He held the kingship of Ireland for just one year during the reign of Aurelianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337)

104th King – Cormac ua Cuinn – Cormac ua Cuinn had the kingdom of Ireland for a space of 40 years in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. Or, “Constantine was a contemporary of Cormac mac Airt in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339, 577)

106th King – Cairbre Lifechair – “In the reign of Aurelianus, Cairbre Lifechair took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 341)

115th King – Nathí [Dathi] – Nathí died while assaulting the tower in which was Formenius, king of Thrace. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351)

116th King – Loiguirí mac Néill – He “held the kingdom of Ireland 30 (or 4) years before the coming of Patrick.” “In the 10th year of the reign of Theodosius Patrick came into Ireland: the 1st year of Sixtus successor of Peter. That was the 4th year of Loiguirí mac Neill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353, 579)

117th King – Ailill Molt – “Leo, reigned for 18 years over the Romans. Oilill Molt was then over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

118th King – Lugaid – During his reign “Patrick bishop of the Irish rested.” “Lugaid s. Loiguirí was over Ireland when Zeno ruled the Romans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p.359, 579)

119th King – Muirchertach mac Erca – Muirchertach was over Ireland when Anastasius ruled over Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

121st King – Diarmait mac Cerbaill – “Iustinianus [*sic lege*] his sister’s son, 38 years (over Rome). *Diarmait mac Cerbaill over Ireland at that time.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

126th King – Áed mac Ainmirech – During his reign, “The learned reckon that a son of his, Cormac, made sport of Colum Cille in the great assembly of Druim Ceat.” Áed was contemporary with Iustinus Minor in Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 579)

127th King – Colmán Rimid and Áed Slaine – These kings were in joint rule at the same time that

Tiberius Constantinus ruled over Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

128th King – Áed Uairidnach – “Áed Uairidnach and Suibne mac Colmain (were) over Ireland” when Mauricius ruled over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

130th King – Suibne Mend - “Áed Uairidnach and Suibne mac Colmain (were) over Ireland” when Mauricius ruled over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

131st King – Domnall mac Aeda – “Then Domnall s. Áed fell in Ard Fothaid, after coming from Rome, in the end of January in the 14th year of his reign. *Postea* Domnall Brecc was slain in the battle of Srath Caruin.” “*Postea* for the *Peata* of our text, is adopted after *Annals of Ulster*, anno 641.” During Domnall’s reign, Heraclius was king over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 379n, 579)

132nd King – Cellach and Conall Cáel – These two were in joint rule over Ireland when Constantinus son of Heraclius ruled over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

133rd Kings - Bláthmac and Diarmait - The synod of Constantinople took place during the joint reign of Bláthmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. Constans son of Constantinus ruled over Rome during the reign of Bláthmac and Diarmait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 579)

134th King – Sechnasach – During his reign was the “voyage of Columbanus the bishop, with relics of saints, to Inis Bó Finne.” During the reign of Sechnasach, Leo II was ruler over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381, 579)

135th King – Cenn Fáelad - Tiberius III ruled over the Romans during the reign of Cenn Fáelad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

137th King – Loingsech – During his reign was the battle of the Weir which the Four Masters date to the year 701. “Anastasius II, 3 years, (over the Romans) till Theodosius III deposed him at Nicaea. Loingsech mac Aengusa was then in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 581)

139th King – Fergal – “Leo III, 9 years (over the Romans). Fergal mac Maile-Duin over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

Synod of Bri meic Taidg – A synod was held at Bri meic Taidg was held during the reign of Muircertach mac Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Synod of Cenannas – The synod of Cenannas was held in A.D. 1152 and was attended by Iohannes, the Cardinal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Synod of Constantinople – The synod of Constantinople took place during the joint reign of Blathmac and Diarmait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Synod of Fiad mic Oengusso – “The great Synod before the two sons of Óengus” “ is apparently the synod held in A.D. 1111, at a place called *Fiad-mic-Oengusso*, somewhere near Uisnech Hill in Co. Westmeath, to make certain regulations concerning public morals. See the *Annals of Ulster* and the Four Masters, *ad annum*, though the entries are not very illuminating. They suggest, however, that the reading in our text, “*Fri da mac nOengusa*”, is a corruption of *Find-mac-nOengusa*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413, 413n)

Synod of Nicaea – The synod of Nicaea was convened in A.D. 318 by Constantine the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Synod of Raith Bresail – The synod of Raith Bresail was held during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Syria

Clay of - Clay from the land of Syria was mixed with glue and pitch in the building of Noe's ark. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109)

Book from - In the Syrian book, *Cave of Treasures*, translated by Budge, the formation of Adam from the four elements is described. This book also says "that Noah married Haykel d. Namus d. Enoch." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 203, 218)

Location of - Cessair had a day "to Asia Minor, between Syria and the Torrian Sea." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 187)

Ruler of – One of the rulers of Syria was Seleucus Nicanor, a prominent follower of Alexander the Great. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

T-Z

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

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Index Compiled

by

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2008

T

Ta-wosret (See: Tuir) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Tabarn [Tabairn] – Tabarn was the son of Enda [Enna] son of Baath son of Ibath; his son was Tat. “At Tat son of Taburn the choice of the Túatha Dé Danann unite.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 4, p. 98, 127, 131, 133, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 187, 191, 195, 197)

Table of Nations (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Taboo [Tabu]- “These people [Fer Caille and Cicul] meet king Conaire when on his way to the hostel of Da Derga, and, fatally in opposition to a *tabu* laid on the king, they subsequently occupy an *imda* or cubicle in the Hostel.” Conaire Mór died in Bruiden Dá Derga “at the hands of the Bandits of Ireland and of Ingcél Cáech of the Britons,” “greedy for plunder.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Drinking – Bres son of Elada was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in a certain place. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100)

Eating

Cannibalism – “The earlier texts say merely that the Sirens caused the mariners to sleep; that they subsequently devoured them is left to be understood, but is set forth in black and white by K and Kg.” during the reign of Loingsech, the 137th king of Ireland, there was “a very great famine for three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 7; Vol. 5, p. 383)

Flesh and Blood - God forbade to Noe and his sons the eating of “flesh with the blood thereof.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 135)

Forbidden Tree - In Paradise there was one tree which Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat the fruit of. Were they to eat that fruit they would never die, but have health and ease of mind. Lucifer tempted them to taste the fruit, for which they were expelled by God from the Garden. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 27, 67, 69)

Marriage - God forbade the descendents of Seth to mingle friendship with those of Cain, or to beget children by them, or to take wives from them.” “The Flood is here a punishment for the *children* of Cain [and their union with the Sethites] not for the crime of Cain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 107, 218)

Nudity - Fíal saw her husband naked and died of shame, or because her chastity overcame her. “The tabu on nudity, which is prominent in this story, also appears in certain well-known stories of Cu Chulaind; a comparison of the versions reveals a difference of opinion as to whether Fíal’s emotions were excited at seeing her husband, or being herself seen, in that condition. The fatal consequence shows that the trouble was actually a breach of a tabu, not a mere sense of embarrassment.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 33, 61, 75, 95, 123)

Source of – “Six men of them (the Cruithne) remained over Mag Breg and they are the origin of every tabu, every luck-sign, every casting, (?) bird voices, every presage, and every amulet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

Taboo and the Peril of the Soul (See: Author; Frazer)

Tabu (See: Taboo)

Tacitus (See: Authors)

Tadg¹ – Tadg¹ of the White Horse was the son of Cathal son of Conchobor son of Tadg son of Cathal. His son was Áed of the Gapped Javelin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tadg² – Tadg² was the son of Cathal son of Tadg Mor son of Muirges son of Tomaltach. His son was Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tadg mac Cein – “The identity of Cessair with Ēriu is underlined in the story of the Adventures of Tadg mac Cēin (Silva Gaedelica, I, 348, ii, 391) where that personage is greeted by Cessair (who here shares the immortality of Fintān) with precisely the same sentence, “it is long since thy coming was prophesied”, with which Ēriu greets the arriving Milesians in a later section of LG.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173)

Tadg Mór¹ – He may be the son of Muirges son of Tomaltach son of Murgal son of Innrechtach. His son may be Cathal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tadg Mór² [Tadg the Great] – “Nuadu Argetlamh had four sons, Tadg the Great, father of Uillend ...” “The interpolative material in R³ makes Uillend to be a son of Tadg Mór², an otherwise unrecorded son of Nuadu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 104, 187)

Taghmon – “*Cnamros* is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford, and about midway between Wexford Harbour and Bannow Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Tai – Tai was the son of Barachan son of Magog. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157; Vol. 2, p. 47)

Taidg – Taidg was the son of Brian Boroma; his son was Tairdelbach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Taig – Taig was one of the three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201)

Tailc¹ – Tailc¹ was one of the three attendants of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199,)

Tailc² – Tailc² was one of the three seers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Tailltiu [Taillte, Taltiu] – Tailltiu was the daughter of Mag Mór the king of Spain and wife of Eochu son of Erc, king of the Fir Bolg. After the first battle of Mag Tuired she (queen of the Fir Bolg) came to Coill Cuan and the wood was cut down within one year to make a clover-plain. She slept with Eochu Garb son of Dui Dal of the Túatha Dé Danann and was the foster-mother of Lug son of Dian Cecht [Scál-Balb]. She died in Tailltiu and her grave is north-east of there. Her games were celebrated each year and her lamentation sung by Lug a fortnight before Lughnasad and a fortnight after. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59, 115, 117, 149, 177, 179) (See Also: Alliances, Marriage)

Tailltiu [Seat of Tailltiu, Taltiu]

Assembly of – “Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland, fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife, “as he was going to the Assembly of Tailltiu.” “The Assembly of Tailltiu was renewed by Níall Glundub, the 153rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 399)

Battles of - “It was the sons of Míl who gave the battle of Tailltiu to the Túatha Dé Danann, so that the three kings of Ireland, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine (and their three queens, Banba, Fofla and Ériu) fell there.” Cuailnge and Fúat, of the Milesians, were slain in this battle. This was during the reign of Mitreus, king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209, 211; Vol. 5, p. 49, 59, 61, 63, 87, 95,

97, 139, 155, 165, 167, 495)

Cult Center – “The *Dindsenchus* material regarding Tailltiu, interpolated in all three redactions of LG (§§ 311, 330, 363), is essentially an account of the traditional origin of his (Lug) cult, and of its chief center.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 296)

Death at – “Threescore years with renown had Óengus Turmech in Temair; a grief for the companies of Cnoc Breg was the death of the king of the North and of Tailltiu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 517)

Lia Fail – The Lia Fail “refused to shriek under Cu Chulaind or his fosterling; whereupon Cu Chulaind struck it, and it never shrieked again except under Conn, when its heart burst forth from Temair to Tailltiu.” “Presumably there was a stone called “Fal’s Heart” at the sanctuary of Tailltiu, an erratic boulder perhaps, not necessarily a pillar-stone, which became the centre of analogous legends. This seems to indicate some sort of connexion between Temair and Tailltiu, but that is all that can be said about it. Practically nothing remains, above ground at least, at Tailltiu, and there is certainly no stone there now which could reasonably be identified with “Fal’s Heart.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 113, 145, 175, 295) (See Also: Magic Objects)

Naming of – “Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name clave thereto and her grave is from the Seat of Tailltiu north-eastward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117, 149, 179)

Táin Bó Cúailgne – The event of the cattle-raid of Cúailgne took place during the reign of Conaire Mór, the 86th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301) (See Also: Authors, Anonymous)

Tain Bo Flidais (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Taircell – Taircell was one of the three horses of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Tairchell – Tairchell was one of the three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201)

Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor [Toirdelbach] – “A joint kingship over Ireland for a space of thirty-six years; but Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor was king of Ireland with opposition.” Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound was the son of Aed of the Gapped Javelin, son of Tadhg of the White Horse son of Cathal son of Conchobor; his son was Rúaidrí. Tairdelbach ruled for 20 years over Ireland and for 40 years over Connachta and during his reign were the deaths of Cellach, Máel-Isu ua Ainmere, Cormac mac Carthaig, Énna son of Domnall, king of Laigin. The Synod of Cenannas was held in 1152. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 411, 413, 563)

Tairdelbach mac Taidg – Tairdelbach mac Taidg son of Brian Boroma, was a king with opposition, who ruled for 12 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411) (See Also: Tairdelbach ua Briain)

Tairdelbach ua Briain – Tairdelbach ua Briain was king with opposition who ruled for 12 years. During his reign Donnchad mac Briain went to Rome and there were the battles of Odba, Moin Cruinneóce, and the battle with the Saxons. The battle of Moin Mór was fought with the Laigin and Connachta against Tairdelbach ua Briain. In his reign also there was a harvest of nuts and Dub dá Lethi died. Tairdelbach ua Briain died a natural death. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 411, 413)

Tairle (See: Tairrle)

Tairr – Tairr was the son of Ugoine Mór who settled in Mag Tharra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467,)

Tairrle [Tairle] – Tairrle was the head-ploughman of the Partholon expedition. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27, 61)

Tait (**See:** Tat)

Talc – Talc was one of the three henchmen of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135)

Talemon – Talemon was a linguist, associated with the school of languages in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar built by Feinius Farsaid after the fall of the Tower on Nemrod. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Tales of King Solomon (**See:** Authors; Seymour¹)

Talisman (**See:** Magic Objects) (**See Also:** Amulet, Charm, Incantation, Spell)

Tallad – Tallad was one of the four sons of Cian Ciall of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Tallaght (**See:** Tamlachta)

Taltiu (**See:** Tailltiu)

Tam – Tam was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 247)

Tama [Tanna] – Tama was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 247)

Tamain (**See:** Taman)

Tamall¹ – Tamall¹ was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 247)

Tamall² – Tamall² was a woman of the Cessair company that went with Bith in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 247)

Taman¹ [Tamain] – Taman¹ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing's Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 185, 196, 197, 205)

Taman² – Taman² was the son of Umor from whom the Point of Taman [Rind Taman] in Medraige is named. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 25, 37, 69, 111, 175)

Tamann – Tamann of the Túatha Dé Danann (?). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Tamlachta [Tallaght] – “If “Tamlachta” was in it (The Old Plain of Edar), and if this is to be identified with the present village of Tallaght a short distance south of Dublin (a mere unproven assumption or etymological guess, for which writers like O' Clery and O' Flaherty are responsible), the plain must have extended south of the Liffey.” “There are glosses on this passage (§311) explaining “Nassad, Beōān, Mellān” as three saints, from Britain, in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 86; **Vol. 4**, p. 297)

Tamnach – Fergal son of Eochu Lemna was king of Tamnach who fell in the battle of Almu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Tanaide (**See:** Authors; o Dubsaillech)

Tanna (See: Tama)

Taprobane (See: Islands)

Tara (See: Temair)

Tara, a Pagan Sanctuary of Ancient Ireland (See: Authors, Macalister)

Tarba – Tarba was one of 7 husbandmen or ploughmen of the Partholon expedition to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Tarpes (See: Darius¹)

Tarshish (See: Espanus)

Tarshish (See: Cities)

Tarsus – Tarsus is named from Tharsis son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. Florianus, ruler of the Romans for just three months was slain in Tarsus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155; Vol. 5, p. 575)

Tarthach - Tarthach was the son of Trech son of Trethrach son of Rogoll; his son was Tosc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Tat¹ – Tat¹ was the son of Beoan son of Mar son of Airthecht; his son was Starn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Tat² – Tat² was the son of Conatcend son of Ordam; his son was Tuirell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191, 193)

Tat³ [Tait] – Tat³ was the son of Ogamain son of Boamain. He killed Refill for the kingship of Scythia and was in turn killed by Refloir son of Refill. Tat³ may have had two sons: Agnomain and Eber Echruad. “We can hardly doubt that the name ‘Tat’ has been borrowed from Eusebius. *Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymus as flourishing in the 19th year of the reign of Amintes, (17th) king of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 19, 25, 73, 77, 79, 95, 97, 128, 129, 156; Vol. 3, p. 147)

Tat⁴ [Tait] – Tait was the son of Ortat son of Tribuat son of Gotorp; his son was Loth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147; Vol. 4, p. 43)

Tat⁵ [Tai, Tait] – Tat⁵ was the son of Sera, son of Sru son of Esru; his son was Pamp (Paim). According to Macalister the name ‘Tat’ has been borrowed from Eusebius. “We can hardly doubt that the name ‘Tat’ has been borrowed from Eusebius. *Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymus as flourishing in the 19th year of the reign of Amintes, king of Assyria ... Our compilers and scribes make extraordinary muddles of the Oriental names which they copy from Eusebius or his editor; and it would, for them, be a very trivial blunder to turn *Tat mac Herme(ti)s Trismegist* into *Tat mac Her m Estris m Egist*, and this, when the influence of analogical formation got to work upon it, would slip with very little difficulty into *Tat mac Sera mic Sru mic Esru*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 157, 163, 167, 173, 129; Vol. 2, p. 129; Vol. 3, p. 127; Vol. 4, p. 127, 153, 187; Vol. 5, p. 185)

Tat⁶ – Tat⁶ was the son of Tabarn son of Enda [Enna] son of Baath son of I bath; his sons were Allda [Aldui] and Cairbre Caitchend. At Tat⁶ son of Tabarn all the Túatha Dé Danann as an *élite* unite. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 4, p. 98, 127, 129, 131, 133, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 187, 191, 195, 197)

Tath – Tath was one of the three druids of the Partholon expedition. His name means Consolidation. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11)

Tatoos – “The Scots are the same as the Picts, so called from their painted body, {as though *scissi*}, inasmuch as they are marked with an impression of a variety of devices by means of iron needles and ink.” The identification of the Scots with the Picts “is contrary to all the orthodoxy of the LG tradition.” The Cruitne founded the city of Poitiers; “derived from *pictis*, from their tatu marks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165, 256; Vol. 5, p. 179)

Taunt Speech – In ¶270 Morc s. Dela incites the Fomorians to battle with the words “... fight against the children of Nemed, and crush your enemies truly: behead them and scatter their them in revenge for your brethren and friends all, who have died at their hands.” “There is no parallel elsewhere in the LG canon to the “taunt speech,” inciting a warrior to battle fury.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155, 199)

Taurus, Mount (See: Mountains)

Tautanes [Tutanés] - Tutanés was king of Assyria for 32 years after Mitreus and before Teuteus. “As for Tautanes, we must take him as we find him. It has proved impossible to reconcile the names of Mesopotamian kings, derived by Eusebius from Berossus, with the names recovered from the monuments.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 222; Vol. 3, p. 159)

Synchronisms

Amazons – “If it was Tautanes who was king at the time of the capture of Troy, Penthesilea was contemporary with the Assyrians: or Troy was captured in the time of the Amazons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Assyria - “There were 354 years from the end of the reign of Tautanes to the end of the rule of Assyria.” “It was 874 years from the beginning of the principdom of Ninus to the end of the principdom of Tutanés, king of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 51; Vol. 3, p. 159)

Greece – Agamemnon “according to Eusebius, began to reign in the 11th year of Tautanes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

Ireland

Ethriel – Ethriel was the 5th king of Ireland who assumed the throne during the reign of Tautanes. “And in his time Tautanes king of the world died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197)

Íriel Fáid – “Íriel Fáid reigned for 10 years over Ireland as its 4th king, and it was “in the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians that he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 195)

Muimne, Luigne, Laigne – “Three years had the sons of Éremón in the (2nd) kingship of Ireland, to wit the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187, 189)

Partholon – Partholon took Ireland 328 years before the taking of Troy, and Tutanés was high king of the world at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23)

Troy – Troy was captured during the time of Tutanés. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23, 35, 159)

Tauteus (See: Teuteus)

Tax Collectors (See: Society)

Taxes (See: Economics)

Tea – Tea was the daughter of Lugaid son of Íth. “She it was whom Érimón (her great-uncle) took instead of Odba (his sister/wife); and she was to choose a mound in Ireland as her bridal portion. This is the marriage-price which she chose, Druim Cain, the mound which is Temair; Temair is Tea Múr, “the Wall of Tea (d. Lugaid s. Íth).” “In the year before the setting of that battle (Argetros) by the two sons of Míl, Tea the daughter of Lugaid mac Ítha died, the wife of Érimón son of Míl of Spain. She had sureties against her husband, namely Amorgen Glúingel and Éber, before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should chose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug; and that therein there should be every royal dignity and every assembly that should be convened, of the progeny of Érimón, for ever. This is the mound which she chose, Liath-druim; because it was the fairest sod by far which she saw in Ireland. And therein was the dignity of Ireland; and from her it is named, Temair, from her being their habitually. And she was buried afterwards, and her rampart was raised over her, namely, Múr Tea, Tea-Múr.” “The first woman who went into cold earth of the company from the Tower of white Bregon, Tea of Breg, wife of the king, of whom is the name of Temair of the man of Fal.” “Tea of Temair, firm her might, was the famous mother of Irial (Faid).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 39, 41, 57, 63, 73, 83, 99, 131, 142, 169, 423n, 431)

Teach Duinn (See: Tech Duinn)

Tech Cleitig [Cletech, House of Cletech] – Tech Cleitig was the place where Cormac ua Cuinn [mac Art], the 104th king of Ireland, choked to death on a salmon bone. “I am afraid of the woman (Sin) about whom many blasts shall play; for the man (Muirchertach mac Erca) who shall be burnt in fire, on the side of Cletech wine shall drown him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 339, 527, 533, 543)

Tech Duinn [Teach Duinn, Tighi Duinn, Sandhills of] – Tech Duinn is in Corcaguiney, Co. Kerry. “And the wind rose against the ship wherein were Donn and Airech, two sons of Míl, and the ship wherein were Bres, Búas and Buaigne; so that they were drowned at the Sandhills at Tech Duinn. The grave-mound of each man is there. And there, as some say, Díl, wife of Donn, was drowned.” “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that ship.” “Tech Duinn of retainers” was named for Donn son of Míl. There was a partition of Ireland “from Teach Duinn to Tuirbe” by Éremón’s sons, Muimne, Luigne and Laigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 267, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 39, 57, 65, 71, 81, 99, 107, 181)

Tech Giugraind – Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, the 155th king of Ireland, reigned for ten years, “till he fell at the hands of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Tech Giugraind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Tech Mairisen – “*Tech Marisen* at Tara, situated above the spring called Nemnach, and undoubtedly a sacred building of some kind. Such a building, on an elaborate scale, I take the House of Da Derga to have been.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 262)

Technology (See: Agriculture, Astrology, Astronomy, Education, Health, Structures, Tools, Weapons)

Tedma Trénbuillech – Tedma Trénbuillech of the Fir Bolg was slain in the battle of Tertas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Tegmannach – Tegmanach was of the progeny of Lugaid Cal; his son was Olar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Teiti (See: Mag Tete)

Telach-in-Chosair - Bodbhad killed Ugoine Mór in Telach-in-Chosair in Mag Maireda in Brega. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269)

Telle – Telle was the son of Cait Coiditchend. He had three sons: Caither, Nechtan, Enna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Teltown (See: Oenach Tailten)

Temair [Tara]

Assembly of – “Of assemblies of the king of Temair.” The Assembly of Temair was first convened by Ollom Fotla, the 20th king of Ireland. Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland, also convened the Assembly of Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 117, 235, 295, 309, 311, 327, 455, 501)

Battles of

Aicil – “Túathal Techtmar “came to Temair, to the place where Elim s. Conrai was; and they gave the battle of Aicil, where Elim s. Conrai was slain by Túathal.” “Túathal, lord of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 327, 485)

Fernmag – “The battle of the three Collas on Fernmag, after their coming into Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 465)

Temair¹ – “Eriu and Fotla with pride, Mac Greine and Banba with victory, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht with purity in the battle of Temair of clear wave.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 239, 257)

Temair² - Eochu Edgathach, the 8th king of Ireland, was slain in the battle of Temair by Cermna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213, 497)

Temair³ – Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, won the battle of Temair against the Foreigners after a seige of three days and nights. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405)

Borama Tribute – Túathal Techtmar imposed upon Laigen the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 handmaids about each, who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen. The successive 40 kings of Temair received a one third share of the Borama Tribute when they could collect it. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 308, 327, 329) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Families of – “As for Érimón, leader of the expedition, of him is Leth Cuinn, i.e. the four families of Temair: Conall, Colmán, Eogan and Áed Sláine.” “From Éber moreover were ... Dál Mathrach beside Temair ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 103, 323)

Geography of

Inis Fail – Inis Fail and Mag Fail are two names applied to the whole of Ireland and not “merely to the narrow region of the Temair district.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 320)

Odba – Áth Sisi is identified with Assey near Tara . Odba is “probably in Meath, somewhere near Tara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 332)

Ui mac Cuais Breg – “*Ui mac Cuais* (or Uais) *Breg* is the region S.W. of Tara, but it contains no conspicuous lake to be identified with Loch Laiglinne.” “Breg is the plain south of and including Tara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 84)

Kings of – “Ireland with pride, with weapons, hosts spread over her ancient plain, westward to the sunset were they plunderers, her chieftains of destruction around Temair.” “Temair and Ireland of knowledge, a troop of generations divided it.” “Sobairche of hosts, of spears, a foreshadowing of the household of Temair (?)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 213, 259, 279; **Vol. 5**, p. 407, 441, 581)

Cairbre Nia Fer – “Cairpe Nia Fer was over the province of the Gailian in Temair of Brug Niad. That is why Cairpre Nia Fer is called king of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 301)

Cairpre Cinn-Chait – Cairpre Cinn-Chait was the 90th king of Ireland. “The learned reckon that he was of the the Luaigne of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305, 523)

Cathair Mór – Cathair Mór was the 98th king of Ireland who ruled for three years till he fell by the Luaigne of Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331)

Cellach – “On a time when Cellach came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Cimbáeth – “Cimbáeth, summit of the (warrior) youths of Emain took the fruitful land of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461, 465, 513)

Congal Cind Magair – Congal “died in his bed in the house of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385)

Conmáel – “Conmáel son of the prince Éber, a warrior with a basal love of maintenance, the first prince, with fame, it is said, from Mumu who took Temair.” During his reign, Mag Smethrach and Mag nInir “were separated in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 275)

Conn Cét-Cathach – Conn was driven out of Temair and “the king of Laigin remained in Temair till the end of seven years, and the strength of Conn increased again; and he put him out of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333, 483)

Connla – Connla Cóem, the 65th king of Ireland, died in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 515)

Dál nAraide – The Dál nAraide had 30 kings in the kingship of Ireland, in Temair, from the time of Ollom Fotla to the time of Báetán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

Diarmait mac Cerbaill – “For it is Fintan who arranged the settlement of the household of Temair for Diarmait after a long time following that, and from this it is clear that Fintan was Tuan. And he is Tuan s. Cairell s. Muiredach Muinderg of the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23, 93)

Domnall ua Máil-Sechlainn – King of Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Donnchad mac Domnaill – Donnchad may have died a natural death in Temair, after the expansion of Clann Colmáin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Dui Dallta Degaid – Dui Dallta Degaid the fortunate, in the kingdom over proud Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 521)

Eochu – “It is Eochu son of Erc who was the first king of the Fir Bolg who sat in the beginning in Temair, even though he was their last king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 179)

Eochu Edgathach – Eochu Edgathach, the 8th king of Ireland, was slain in the battle of Temair by Cermna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213)

Eochu Feidlech – Eochu Feidlech ruled for 12 years as the 82nd king of Ireland and died a natural death in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 521)

Eochu Mugmedon – Eochu ruled Ireland for seven years till he died in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347, 529)

Eochu Mumo – “Eochu the grey, the martial, died in the battle of Cliu, the famous king of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279)

Ethriel – “Ethriel of the order of every victory-vaunt, he was ever sharp, of a fortress with strife, after his troops were in Temair, he cleared many plains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269)

Faildergdóit – Faildergdóit, the 19th king of Ireland, may have been killed in Temair by Ollom Fotla. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233, 501)

Fíachu Finnoilches - Fíachu Finnoilches was slain in his own house in Temair by the provincial kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

Flaithbertach – Flaithbertach, the 142nd king of Ireland, may have died of a disease in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Lugaid – “In the time of Lugaid, the 118th king of Ireland, Patrick went to Temair and cursed Lugaid and his queen for not accepting Patrick’s offerings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Lugaid Riab nDerg – “Temair the active had five years without a zealous, most prudent prince; until Lugaid Riab nDerg arrived.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 523)

Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine – “After a colloquy with the kings at Temair, the invaders were obliged, by no obvious constraint, to return to the sea.” Amorgen gave the judgement that the Milesians should return to the sea and attempt a second landing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 37, 39, 47, 55, 59, 69, 79, 81, 95)

Macha – “Macha, who had the Temair house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 463, 465)

Máel-Morda – “Máel-Morda wounded him (Túathal Máel-garb) with his darts, the prince who took white-surfaced Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 543)

Muircertach ua Máil-Sechlainn – King of Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Óengus Tuirmech – “The progeny of the smooth king of a forest of javelins, of Óengus Tuirmech of Temair.” Óengus Tuirmech was “60 years in the 70th kingship of Ireland, till he died in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 259; Vol. 5, p. 285, 473, 517)

Rechtaid Rigderg – After the death of Rechtaid Rigderg “the principdom of the Ulaid was sundered from Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Rothechtaid – Rothechtaid, the 15th king of Ireland, “died thereafter of wounds in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

Rudraige – “Though they were props of rapine, the progeny of Rudraige king of Temair [they were] the royal kindred of Ir of the weapons, from whom are the true Ulaid of Emain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 259)

Sechnasach – “It was when he was coming to Temair after the battle, which broke upon him, that he met Dub Dúin, king of Ui Coirpre, who slew him as he was returning to his own house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Sírna Soegalach - Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland, separated the principdom of the Ulaid from Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 243, 265, 503)

Slánoll - Slánoll, the 22nd king of Ireland, was found dead in Midchuart House in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237, 501)

Suibne Mend – Suibne Mend fell in the battle of Muirbeg, “or, it was a destruction that he found in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Names of - “The place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” “These are the names of Temair under the Takings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 83)

Caindruim (See: Druim Cain)

Cather Croind [Cathar Crofind] – “Cathar Croind” was its name under the Túatha Dé Danann, that is, Croind daughter of Allot was buried therein, *unde dicitur* Cathair Croind.” “Cathair Crofind is familiar as an old name for Temair Breg (Tara).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 15, 83)

Druim Cain [Caindruim, Druim Chain] - “Ros mac Dedaid from Druim Cain” was one of the sureties of Cairpre Nia Fer for the sons of Umor. “*Coemndruim* as a name for Uisnech (west of Mullingar) appears in Dindsenchas in the form *Caindruim* (MD iv 273) which suggests a confusion with Druim Cain, a by-name of Temair.” “The sons of Míl went on till they were in Druim Chain, that is, Temair.” Tea, wife of Érimón, chose as her dowry “Druim Cain, namely Temair.” “Druim Cáin was its name under the Fir Bolg, that is Cain s. Fíachu Cendfhinnán, after whom it is named, “the Ridge of Cain”. “Art son of Lugaid, heroic his generation, years five in Caindruim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67, 89, 299; Vol. 5, p. 37, 41, 79, 83, 493, 509) (See Also: Uisnech)

Liathdruim - “These are the names of Temair under the Takings. Liathdruim was its name under the Taking of Nemed, that is, Liath s. Laigne, who cleared the ridge, *unde dicitur* “The Ridge of Liath.” “The wife of the brown Dagda perished of plague on the slope in Liathdruim.” “Then they came to Liathdruim, that is, to Temair; and Eثور, Cethor and Tethor met them there with their druidic hosts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 237; Vol. 5, p. 53, 83, 437)

Mound of the Three Men, the – “The “Mound of the Three Men” and the “Stone-heap of the Solitary Man,” was it called at the time of Eochaid mac Eirc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

Temair [Temair Breg] - “The first woman who went into cold earth of the company from the Tower of white Bregon, Tea of Breg, wife of the king, of whom is the name of Temair of the man of Fal.” It was called Temair under the sons of Míl, from Tea daughter of Lugaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59, 265; Vol. 5, p. 41, 83, 423n, 431)

Plague at - “The wife of the brown Dagda perished of plague on the slope in Liathdruim.” Aed Uairidnach, the 128th king of Ireland, died of plague at Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 237; Vol. 5, p. 375)

Service of – “Then it is that Cairbre Nia Fer demanded of the men from over sea (i.e. the sons of Umor), the service of Temair along with every community if they were to plough Ireland of swift steeds.” “From the day when the companies settled in the east, around Temair of bright surface, Cairpre Nia Fer imposed upon them a tax which they did not tolerate.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 67)

Sterility at – In the reign of Lugaid, the 118th king of Ireland, Patrick went to Temair and made offerings to the king and queen, which were refused. Patrick placed a curse upon them “so that from that out the queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Structures of

Cloenfertai – Túathal Techtmar imposed the Boroma Tribute and the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 handmaids about each, who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 308, 327, 329)

Foras – “Foras was the “royal seat” or chief royal dwelling of Tara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 338)

Midchuart House – Slánoll, the 22nd king of Ireland, was found dead in Midchuart House in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Lia Fail – “The Lia Fail was in Temair. He under whom it should shriek would be king of Ireland. It refused the shriek under Cu Chulaind or his fosterling: whereupon Cu Chulaind struck it, and it never shrieked again except under Conn, when its heart burst forth from Temair to Tailtiu.” “Rightly or wrongly, Lia Fail, the centre of much folklore real and spurious, is identified with a pillar-stone still standing on Tara Hill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 107, 111, 113, 143, 145, 169, 175, 293, 295)

Mound of the Three Men – “In his time (Eochu son of Erc) the Mound of the Three Men was erected upon Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 179)

Pillarstones – There were two pillarstones at Temair which bore the names of Cu and Cethen, the sons of Dian Cecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 298)

Rampart – Tea “had sureties against her husband ... before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug.” Tea’s burial rampart is called Múr Tea, or Tea-Múr. The Rampart of the Scholars in Temair was built by Ollom Fotla the 20th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 169, 235, 295)

Stone Heap of the One Man – It was in the time of Eochu son of Erc that the Stone Heap of the One Man was erected at Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 179)

Tech Mairisen – “*Tech Marisen* at Tara, situated above the spring called Nemnach, and undoubtedly a sacred building of some kind. Such a building, on an elaborate scale, I take the House of Da Derga to have been.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 262)

Wall – “Temair is *Tea Mur*, “the Wall of Tea (d. Lugaid s. Íth).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 41, 63, 83, 169)

Temair Árd – In the battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid, Eochu Gunnat, the 105th king of Ireland, was killed either by Cormac ua Cuinn, Lugaid son of Lugna or Lugaid son of Óengus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339)

Tempest (See: Climate)

Temple (See: Architecture)

Ten Tribes, the (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Tender (See: Transportation, Water)

Tendmag [Tenmaig, Tenmag, Tennmag] – Tendmag was one of six plains cleared by Ethriel, somewhere in Connachta. In the battle of Tendmag, which was fought between Írial Fáid and Eochaid Ehcenn, king of the Fomoire, Eochaid was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 193, 195, 429, 431)

Tene - His son was Mor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Tened – His son was Orc. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Tenes – “Though Min was originally an independent text, it has now no formal heading, but follows on immediately after ¶468, with its three synchronisms (*David*, *Tenes*, and *Darcellus*) to which a fourth (*Assyrians*) was added.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 138)

Tenedos (See: Islands)

Tenga Bithnua (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Tenmag (See: Tendmag)

Tenmaig (See: Tendmag)

Tennmag (See: Tendmag)

Tents (See: Architecture)

Tenus [Tenus of the Tribes] – “They (Érimón and Éber) fought a battle between them upon Tenus in Ui Failge, on the brink of Brí Dam at Tóchar-etir-dá-mág, and the battle broke against Eber; also Suirge and Sobairce and Gosten [and Sétga] fell there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 161, 167, 419)

Terah (See: Thare)

Teratology – With regard to Fer Caille and his wife Cichuil, Macalister said: “I have no knowledge of Teratology, so can only hope that I am right in supposing that these horrible monstrosities transcend the limits of physical possibility, and that as descriptions of human beings they are prepos-terous, not to say abominable.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Tertas – The battle of Tertas in the territory of Conall of Muirtemne was fought by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Test – Test was the son of Imchath of the progeny of Lugaid Cal. His son was Trog. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Test (See: Fetish Test)

Tetbind – Tetbind was one of the three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann. This is the result of “a careless mistake in the formula of 3 names + definition ... the first three names are left suspended, and the definition has been prefixed to the second list of three names. This makes several incongruities, as when Ceol, Bind and Teitbind become the names of three hounds rather than of three harpers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201, 310)

Tetbinn [Tetbind] – Tetbinn was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201)

Tete (See: Mag Tete)

Tethba

Battles in

Árd Inmaith [Árd Finnmaige] – The battle of Árd Inmaith in Tethba was fought by Íriél Fáid, wherein Suirge [Stirne] son of Dub of the Fomoiré fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193)

Cluain Cuasa – Tigernmas fought the battle of Cluain Cuasa in Tethba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Sered Mag – Áed Allan, 143rd king of Ireland, fell in “the battle of Sered Mag between the two Tethbas, that is, in Cenannas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Tethba – The battle of Tethba was fought by Tigernmas. Note that this may be the same as the battle of

Cluain Cuasa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 435)

Plains of – Mag Seired in Tethba was one of the twelve plains cleared by Nemed. Mag Seired is the plain surrounding the town of Kells, Tethba being the name of the district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 191)

Rivers of – The burst of the river Eithne in Ui Néill between Mide and Tethba happened in the reign of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 163, 173)

Tethor (See: Mac Cecht)

Tethur (See: Mac Cecht)

Tethys – Amorgen’s poem (Verse LXIX) “I am Wind on Sea” has the lines: “Who calleth the cattle from the House of Tethys? On whom do the cattle of Tethys smile? [i.e. the stars rising out of the sea].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 113) (See Also: Tech)

Teti – Teti was one of the three cups [goblets] of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Tetragrammaton (See: God)

Tetrech – Tetrach was the son of Eber Dub son of Allot; his son was Toithecht. “Presumably the name of Tetrach, which in a measure rhymes with the corresponding Febri, is borrowed from that of the usurper Tetricus (267 – 274 A.D.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 29, 77, 132)

Tetricus – Tetricus (267 – 174 A.D) was “an usurper” whose name may have been the basis for the character “Tetrech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 132)

Teuteus [Tauteus] – Teuteus was an Assyrian king who reigned for 40 years after Tutanes and before Thineus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Teutonic Mythology (See: Authors; Grimm)

Textiles (See: Clothing)

Thare [Terah] – Thare was the son of Nachor son of Saruch son of Reu. Thare was 70 years old when his sons Abram, Nachor and Aram were born. He lived for a total of 205 years and died in Haran in the land of Canaan. He corresponds to Nel in the Milesian history. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii, 131; Vol. 2, p. 3)

Tharsis – Tharsis was the son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. Tarsus and the Cilicians descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Thebans, the (See: Peoples)

Theft (See: Crime)

Theodosius¹ – Theodosius¹ was the ruler of Rome for 11 years after Gratianus. “It is he who slew Maximinus in Aquileia, and who had given Italy for his esteem to Gratianus; till Arbogastes slew [Valentinian] and Theodosius¹ put his own son Eugenius in his place – until he in turn was slain in the Alps by Theodosius¹. Theodosius¹ died at Milan in the 18th year of his reign.” Theodosius¹ had two other sons: Honorius and Arcadius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577, 579)

Theodosius² – Theodosius² was the son of Arcadius son of Theodosius¹. He was in joint ruler of the Romans with his uncle Honorius for 12 years. After the death of Honorius, he ruled jointly with

Valentinianus son of Constantine for 25 years. In the 10th year of his reign, Patrick came into Ireland, which is also the 1st year of Sixtus successor of Peter, and the 4th year of Loeguire mac Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577, 579)

Theodosius III – He deposed Anastasius II at Nicaea when Loingsech mac Aengusa was in Ireland. Theodosius III ruled for just one year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

Theodotion (See: Authors)

Theogony [Theogonia]

Cessair – Macalister suggests that the Cessair tale “gives us one of the most extensive collections of European pre-Christian theology, ritual and mythology that any non-classical literature can afford.” “It is obvious that the Cessair story stands on a different footing than the subsequent tales of invasion. These are tales of a history, or rather a theogonia, no doubt misinterpreted, but to be accepted and criticised as historical legend. The Cessair tale, however, is essentially cosmogonic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166, 167, 171)

Lebor Gabála Éirenn – “We infer that the book originally described only a single “taking”, that of the Celtic Irish, to whom the author himself belonged, and in whom he was chiefly interested. This is why Gabála, in the singular number, still remains the title of the book: it is not the “Book of Takings of I Ireland,” but “The Book of The Taking.” The intruded matter (§§ III-VII) may have had some historical basis, but much of it partakes of the nature of a *Theogonia*.” Macalister designated the invasions after the Flood as *Liber Praecursorum* and described them as “a series of successive variations of a theogony, with ritual elements interspersed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxviii; Vol. 2, p. 166)

Túatha Dé Danann – The Túatha Dé Danann story is more of the nature of a theogonia and it refers particularly to the Celtic gods.” The section on the Túatha Dé Danann “is based upon a Theogonia, most likely transmitted orally, less probably in writing, in which the mutual relationships of the members of the pre-Christian pantheon were set forth.” “The Theogonia, despite the condensed and desperately confused form in which it is presented to us, is of such enormous importance, as the most complete documentary account of any European non-classical pantheon, that it calls for a special effort to get it into order.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115; Vol. 4, p. 91, 97)

Theomacia – “The Partholon story, with which the Fir Bolg story is cognate though not identical, seems to be essentially a kind of pre-Celtic *theomachia*. The Nemed story, which is more nearly akin to that of the Túatha Dé Danann, seems to partake of a similar character.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115)

Thermaic Gulf (See: Seas)

Thespis (See: Authors)

Thessalonica (See: Cities)

Thessalus – Thessalus was the son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. He built the city of Thessalonica and Thessaly was named from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Thessaly – Thessaly was named from Thessalus son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Thieves (See: Society)

Thigh – Refloir was wounded through the thigh by Míl and died thereafter. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 67) (See Also: Health, Wounds)

Thineus – Thineus was the Assyrian king who ruled for 31(30, or 40) years after Teuteus and before Eupales (or Dercylas). His reign was contemporary with David in Israel. “In the reign of Conmáel further, Thineus, the 28th king of Assyria, took the kingship of the world.” “Thineus was in the kingship of the world when Tigernmas succeeded (to the throne in Ireland).” Thineus died during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161, 199; **Vol. 5**, p. 153, 201, 207, 209)

Thiras (See: Tiras)

Thoe – Thoe was the son of Bodb son of Sem son of Mar son of Aurthact; his son was Etheor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Thogorma – Thogorma was the son of Gomer son of Iafethand from him are Phrygia and Ilia. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 153)

Thomas – The apostle, Thomas, was slain during the reign of Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, the 91st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305) (See Also: Apostles)

Thorkill – Thorkill was drowned in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid, during the reign of either Conchobor (the 148th king) or Níall Caille (the 149th king). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Thorns (See: Flora)

Thoth – “We can hardly doubt that the name “Tat” has been borrowed from Eusebius. *Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymous as flourishing in the 19th year of Amintes, king of Assyria. We need not here dis-cuss the connexion of this name with that of the Egyptian god Thoth, nor the mass of nebulous philosophy put forth under these pseudonyms: it is unlikely that the Irish histor-ians knew or cared anything about such matters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 129)

Thousand and One Nights (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Thrace [Thracia]

Cruithne, the – “The Cruithne came from the land of Thracia; they were the children of Gelonus, son of Hercules, and were called Agathyrsi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 179, 425)

Gaedil, the – The Gaedil fled from Scythia and journeyed “past Germania, alongside Thracia, till they reached Dacia.” “They had a year close by Thracia till they landed in brown Dacia.” “Ír, no warrior was greater, was born on the side of Thracia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 43, 111, 125)

Kings of

Formenius - Formenius the king of Thrace left his kingdom to live a holy life in a tower on Sliab Elpa. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351)

Policornus - “The cause of their (the Cruithne) coming was, that Policornus king of Thrace gave love to their sister, and sought to carry her off without a bride-price.” “It would be idle to seek for any historical basis for this story. Possibly “Policornus king of Thrace” is a transformation of [Demetrius] Poliorcetes king of Macedonia: but this gets us no further.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 179, 179n)

Soldiers of - 36 soldiers of Thrace joined the Milesian expedition in order to obtain sword-land. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Thracas, the (See: Peoples)

Thracian Sea (See: Seas)

Three Irish Glossaries (See: Authors, Stokes)

Throne (See: Furniture)

Thrones (See: Angels; Classes of; Thrones)

Thuoris (See: Tuir)

Thuores (See: Tuir)

Thuringians, the (See: Peoples)

Thurneysen (See: Authors)

Thursday (See: Measurements; Time)

Tiamat - “The legend of the Fall of the Angels, here introduced as a necessary preliminary to the Fall of Man, is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiamat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204) (See Also: Gods)

Tiber (See: Rivers)

Tiberius Caesar – During the 15th or 18th year of the 33 year reign of Tiberius Caesar, Christ was crucified. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325, 573, 581)

Tiberius Constantinus – Tiberius Constantinus was ruler of the Romans for 7 years while Áed Slaine³ and Colmán Rímed were kings in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Tiberius III – Tiberius III was the ruler of the Romans for 7 years while Cenn Faelad mac Blathmaic was king in Ireland. Tiberius III was killed by Iustinianus Senior. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Tibir – Tibir was the daughter of Cas Clothach of the Túatha Dé Danann and Mag Tibra was named for her. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157) (See Also: Mag Glas)

Tibir Greine – Tibir Greine was of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Tibraide Tírech – His mother was Aine, daughter of Caidile, the king of the Saxons and the wife of the king of Ulaid. The Freeman of Dál Araide descend from Tibraide Tírech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 483) (See Also: Tipraite Tírech)

Ticcoloth (See: Languages; Gaelic)

Tigernach – His son was Cronan, king of Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Tigernach Tétbannach – Tigernach Tétbannach son of Daire son of Ailill was a provincial king of the Erann “over the other Mumu” during the reigns of Eterscéil, the 84th king of Ireland and Conaire Mór, the 86th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 301)

Tigernan ua Ruairc – Tigernan ua Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain by Foreigners; “not tender, a wolf violently and vehemently cruel, a cruel leopard, ravager of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415, 563)

Tigernbard – Tigernbard was the son of Brig son of Breogan; he had three sons: Búas, Bres and Buaigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Tigernmas – Tigernmas was the son of Fallach [Follach, Ollach] of the progeny of Éremón and his son was Enboth. In the battle of Óenach Macha, Tigernmas killed Conmáel and became the 7th king of Ireland which he ruled for 77, or 100, years. “In the story called *Baile an Scáil*, Lug introduces himself to Conn as “son of Ethliu son of Tigernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101; Vol. 5, p. 201, 203, 205, 207, 213, 215, 217, 227, 243, 271, 433, 445, 453, 497, 567)

Battles - Tigernmas fought thrice nine battles (or, “four and twenty”) before the end of a year.” “He all but exterminated the progeny of Emer (*sic*. Éber).” In a gloss (2370) we have “I hold,” says Eochaid ua Floind, “that good was the warlike prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins till his death by plague; and it is he who won 27 battles by his correctness of right.” Tigernmas fought the battles of Árd Niad, Carn Feradaig, Cluain Cuasa [Casa], Cluain Muirisce, Cnamcoill, Codnach, Commar [Comar], Congnach, 2 battles of Cúl, Cúl Árd, Cúl Athguirt, Cúl Fedá, Cúl Fobair, Cúl Fraochain [Fraechain], Éile, Lochmag, 7 battles in Luglochta [Luglacht], Mag Techt, Reb, Tethba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271, 334; Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207, 433, 435, 437, 453)

Clothing – Colours (purple, blue and green) were first put upon garments and fringes in the time of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207, 435)

Death – “Good was Tigernmas who suffered plague.” He died of plague at the Assembly of Mag Slecht on Samhain night with ¾ of the men of Ireland in worship of Crom Cruaich, the king-idol of Ireland. In a gloss (2370) we have “I hold,” says Eochaid ua Floind, “that good was the war-like prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins till his death by plague; and it is he who won 27 battles by his correctness of right.” We have here an altogether different story of the death of Tigernmas from that contained in the prose texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271, 334; Vol. 5, p. 203, 207, 209, 437, 453, 497)

Descendants - His descendents are: the progeny of Ugoine Mór, the men of Alba, the Laigne, Conn’s Half, the progeny of Lugaid in Liathdruim, Eogan, the progeny of Conall Cás. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271; Vol. 5, p. 437)

Drinking Horns - Drinking horns were first given in Ireland by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207) (See Also: Firsts; Tools, Containers)

Gold - A gold mine was discovered in Foithri of Airther Lifi and gold was first smelted in Ireland during his reign. Ornaments and brooches of gold and silver were made during the time of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 335; Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207, 435, 453) (See Also: Metals)

Jewelry – “By him were made ornaments and brooches (a pin) of gold and silver.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207, 453)

Lake Bursts – In the time of Tigernmas was the outburst of 7 or 9 lakes – Dubloch, Linn Tola Tuile Tobair, Loch Ailine [Ailinne, Aille], Loch Cé, Loch Dabal [Daball, Dabuill], Loch Febail [Febal], Loch Gabor [Gabar, Gabair,], Loch Iarainn [Iairn], Loch Silend [Silenn], Loch Uair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207, 437, 453)

River Bursts – The outburst of the 3 black rivers Callann, Fubna, Torann happened during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 437)

Silver - Ornaments and brooches of gold and silver and silver vessels were produced in the time of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207) (See Also: Metals)

Social Stratification – During the reign of Tigernmas, “checkerings were first made on garments – 1

colour for a slave, 2 colours for a peasant, 3 colours for a hireling and fighting men, 4 colours for lordings, 5 colours for chieftains, 6 colours for men of learning, 7 colours for kings and queens. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

Synchronisms

Assyria

Dercylas – “It is in the reign of Tigernmas, further, that Dercylas king of the Assyrians died.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

Eupales – Eupales took the kingship of the Assyrians during the reign of Tigernmas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

Thineus - “Thineus was in the kingship of the world when Tigernmas succeeded.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Greece – Philopator, the 5th king of the Greeks, “was 5 years contemporary with Tigernmas. This is that Philopator who slaughtered 70,000 Jews in the time of Tigernmas.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Israel – “In the reign of Tigernmas, further, was the beginning of the 4th Age, and the taking of the kingship by David son of Iase.” David died during the reign of Tigernmas and was succeeded by his son Solomon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

Tighi Duinn (**See:** Tech Duinn)

Tigris (**See:** Rivers)

Timbers (**See:** Building Materials)

Time (**See:** Measurements, Time)

Timothy (**See:** Authors)

Tindi – Tindi was the son of Conri. He was a king from the sept of Sliab Furri. “Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connacht between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West, and South of the Province.” *The Genealogical Tracts* (ed. Ó Raithbheartaigh) assign him to the *Fir Taiden*. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 163, 255, 256)

Tinoiltech (**See:** Languages; Gaelic)

Tipper, Richard (**See:** Authors)

Tipperary (**See:** County)

Tipraite Tírech – Tipraite Tírech, king of the Ulaid, was the son of Mál son of Rochraide. He killed Conn Cét-Cathrach, the 99th king of Ireland, in Túaith Amrois. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 333) (**See Also:** Tibraide Tírech)

Tír Cell [Fir Cell] – Tír Cell is north of Éile in eastern Tipperary and southern Offaly. Íth journeyed through this area in his exploration of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 17)

Tír Conaill - In 1522 the Book of Ballymote appears to have migrated from Sligo to Tír Conaill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 233)

Tír dá Glas – The battle of Tír dá Glas was fought by Túathal Techtmar “where Óengus Mór son of Tren Edgothach” fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Tír Eogain [Eogan] – The river Modorn in Tír Eogain is one of the 9 original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. Mag Tochair in Tír Eogain was one of 12 plains cleared by Nemed. Loch Febail in Tír Eogain burst over Febal son of Lodan during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 123, 135; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 437)

Tír Find – “Loch Lumnig on Tír Find” was one of the 3 original lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271)

Tír Sírláim – “The Marsh or Swamp of Tír Sírláim is unidentified, but presumably north of Sliab Tóád (Bessie Bell Mountain, Co. Tyrone).” Íth traveled through this area in his exploration of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 17)

Tír Tairngiri – “The “Tír Tairngire” here spoken of which the Túatha Dé Danann have, it is the ever-narrow standing wherein is judgement; it is the lowest Hell” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 241)

Tiras [Thiras] – Tiras was one of the 8 sons of Iafeth son of Noe and Olivana his wife. The Thracians are descended from him. *Sex Aetates Mundi* says he had 7 sons. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 153, 155, 252)

Tirawley (See: Cities)

Tithea (See: Coba)

Titus¹ – “Titus and Vespasianus ruled 9 years (over the Romans). By them was Jerusalem ravaged and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein”. Lugaid Riab nDerg and his son Crimthann were over Ireland at that time. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Titus² – Titus² was a Roman ruler, “a year after his father.” Possibly the same character as Titus¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Tlachtga – “Óenach Taillten, the homestead of Cermna, Tlachtga of the three Finds of Emain, Áth Sidi in Mide, Bri-dam; that is the land for which they (the sons of Umor) petitioned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65)

Toad (See: Fauna; Amphibians)

Toba (See: Partholon)

Toba (See: Topa)

Tocad – Tocad was one of the three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 201)

Tóchar-etir-dá-mág – The battle of Argetros was fought upon the Tenus in Ui Failge, on the brink of Bri Dam at Tóchar-etir-dá-mág. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 161)

Todd (See: Authors)

Todgha (See: Topa)

Togad [Doghad, Togadh] – Togad was one of the three foster-fathers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Togher – “*Tōchar Mōr*, or in full *Tōchar Inbhir Mhōir*, the Causeway of the Avoca Estuary at Arklow is identified with Togher, Wicklow, O.S. sheet 36.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163)

Toicthech – Toicthech, abbot of Ard Macha, died during the reign of Áed Oirdnide, 147th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

Toillenn Trechennach – Toillenn Trechennach son of Trithem of the Domnann was killed in the battle of Mag Slecht against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Toirdelbach ua Conchobair – His son was Rudraige. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 355) (See Also: Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor)

Toirrthecht (See: Oirthet)

Toisi, the (See: Peoples)

Toithecht – Toithecht was the son of Tetrech son of Éber Dub (or Eber Donn); his son was Ogamain. Toithecht ruled jointly with Nenual son of Febri Glas over the Gaedil after their exile from Scythia. “The assonantal names, Toithecht and Soithecht (compare Occe and Ucce) were almost certainly intended to be in close association.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 29, 77, 132)

Tola mac Dunchada – Tola mac Dunchada died during the reign of Áed Allan, 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Toledo (See: Cities)

Tomaltach¹ – Tomaltach¹ was one of four men of rank who carried the body of the 115th king, Nathí, from the battle at Sliab Elpa back to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353)

Tomaltach² – Tomaltach² was the son of Murgal son of Innrechtach son of Muiredach Muillethan. His son was Muirges. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Tomán – Tomán was the son of Brestni; his son was Tres. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Tomb – “Prince Érimón the youthful warrior, his tomb was dug after a time of death in the silvery land of Ros Airget, on Mag Cetne of charioteers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 423) (See Also: Burials)

Tomb-Robbing – “The tomb-robbing of the three sons of In Dagda is a piece of rationalizing, their names having already become connected to the mounds in the Brug na Boinne cemetery. These were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders, if we may accept the testimony transmitted to us by the “Four Masters.” “Hyrcanus, king of Babylon after Antiochus Sidetes and before Demetrius (restored); it is he who found a casket in the tomb of David with many treasures therein.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 306, 307; **Vol. 5**, p. 571) (See Also: Burials)

Tonn Clidna – The portion of Ireland taken by Éber was in the south from Tonn Clidna to the river Buall. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 165) (See Also: Partition)

Tonos Concoleros [Assur-bani-pal, Sardanapalus] – Tonos Concoleros was the Assyrian king after Oczazapes and the last prince of the Assyrians who ruled for twenty years. It is reported that “to the spinning of a distaff he came, and a withered hag was made of him, so that he burnt himself in fire” “The tale of his effeminacy is familiar from Greek sources though it is needless to say that there is no authority for the alleged transformation of the king into a hag; this has probably arisen from a misreading of Orosius I xix 1,2. It hardly requires the testimony of Assyrian documents to show that the whole story is absurdly fictitious from beginning to end.” Fiachu Finscothach reigned in Ireland during his time. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161, 199, 200; **Vol. 5**, p. 231)

Tools

Axe – “An axe ever-sharp, hard to protect, be it not trusted to a hewer!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41)

Bellows – “Above the posts of a compact mansion of combat, long-blasting bags were blown by the famous one, with declining (?) in the Foithre of Airthir Life.” “The “long bags of blasting” are the smith’s bellows, which as they “decline” (collapse) emit their blast.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 336) (See Also: Metals, Gold, Smelting)

Bridles – “The prince of the Fir Bolg, Rudraige the king, landed on the shore of Rudraige; in Inber Slaine of the bridles (landed) Slaine with the Gailioin.” “Sírna spent with bridles a space of thrice seven free years.” “Full of bridles, full of horsewhips was the house where Sechnasach used to be.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 491, 503, 537)

Candles – O’Clery “makes a number of minor verbal alterations” in his work. “Thus, he compares Lamphind’s hands not to candles, but to the more dignified “lamps” (*lochranna*).” “The reason why he was called Lamphind was, because not greater used to be the radiance of a candle than his hands at the rowing.” “The five parts of Ireland between sea and land, I entreat the fair candles of every province among them.” “*Cainle*, here is used in the sense of *saints*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 7, 19, 75, 99; Vol. 4, p. 61, 87)

Containers

Bags

Cu Chulainn – “Cu Chulaind, lord of a bag of tricks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67)

Fir Bolg - “Now they were called Fir Bolg from the bags of clay which they used to place upon the bare rock-flags.” Or, “They were called Fir Bolg because they obtained a noisome territory in Greece from the King of Greeks, full of venomous reptiles, and the protection against the reptiles which they made was to carry with them clay of Ireland in bags.” “It is to be noticed that there is here no explanation of the “bags” out of which they made their boats.” In considering the meaning of the name Fir Bolg, “we need not waste our time over the “bags of earth” about which our historians tell us.” “It is not unlikely that this expression, *Fir i mBolgaib*, led to the evolution of the idea that men in *braccae* = Men in Bags = Men in (leather) Bags = Men in hide-covered canoes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 145, 147, 179, 193; Vol. 4, p. 2, 17, 31, 55, 85, 213)

Buckets – “Bres who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100)

Cauldron (See Also: Pigs of Essach)

As Payment - Part of the Borama Tribute was the payment of 12 cauldrons and 1 brazen cauldron every second year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

First Cauldron - The first [flesh] cauldron in Ireland during Partholon’s time was made by Brea son of Senboth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 25)

Inexhaustible Cauldron – “From Muirias was brought the cauldron of the Dagda (“a cauldron of bondmaids”); no company would go from it unsatisfied.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 145, 169, 251) (See Also: Essach, Six Pigs of)

Cups (See: Tools, Containers, Goblets)

Drinking-beakers – “The Túatha Dé Danann, a company like to crystal, though men of false learning

say here that the people of ships and of drinking-beakers are in Tír Tairngire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 241)

Drinking-horns – Drinking-horns were first given in Ireland by Tigernmas, the 7th king. “Finnachta the Feaster of the drinking, seven years about horns of carousal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207, 547)

Goblets [Cups] – The three goblets of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Cumna [Cumma], Set, Samail; or, Inell, Teti, Rochain. “Of him (Iuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind) is every famous wright, who fashions (?) a covering of just purple, who works cups fitting, of wonted beauty, who forms pins of gold and of silver.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201, 273)

Measures [Vessels] – “Thereafter thirst seized them, and they drank of the measures [vessels] and [suction] -tubes of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39) (See Also: Tools, Containers, Vessels)

Quern – “Under the Taking of Partholon was ... a quern and churning” first used in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27)

Sack

Berngal – “It is in his reign that corn failed from Ireland, for the greatness of war, save a sack and a half.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 455)

Fer Caille – “Fer Caille is there described in these terms: a man with black cropped hair such that if a sack of crab-apples were poured on his head, they would all become transfixed thereon, so that not one would fall to the ground.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Trough – “[An] intolerable [famine ?? seized the] men of the world at that time [and there could not be found] a trough of the fruit of the [...] earth in the east where they were.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141)

Vat

Ale Vat – “Partholon, who was a man of knowledge, had a vat of most sweet ale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 65)

Wine Vat

Fíachu Finscothach - During the reign of Fíachu Finscothach, the 17th king of Ireland, “there were flowers of wine in his reign, which they used to press in glass vats.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

Muirchertach mac Erca – “Muirchertach “was drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned, on Samhain night on the summit of Cletech on the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363)

Vessels

Cyrus - Cyrus son of Darius brought 5,000 golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels from Babylon after its capture. “The number of vessels of precious metals are estimated after I Esdras I 11.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43, 83) (See Also: Tools, Containers, Measures)

Tigernmas – Silver vessels were first made in Ireland during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Cooking-spit – As part of the *eric* for the killing of his father, Lug demanded the cooking-spit from the submerged island of Caire Cendfinne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 303)

Coulter – “Of his company were his two irons: Fead [Fetain] was the name of the coulter and Fodbac of the share.” “The personification of the plough-irons is a very primitive trait, which appears unexpectedly in R³: see also poem XXXI, quatrain 16. Here we are quite definitely in the presence of a rustic pastoral polydaemonism.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 61, 94)

Distaff – “To the spinning of a distaff came Tonos Concoleros and a withered hag was made of him so that he burnt himself in fire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Hammer – Iuchdan the wright separated gold with a hammer. “The primitive technique here suggested, of obtaining gold from the ore not by smelting but by hammering (cold), would be interesting if it were not for the probability that statements of the kind are usually made for metrical purposes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 335)

Horsewhips “Full of bridles, full of horsewhips was the house where Sechnasach used to be.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 537)

Ink – The Picts “are marked with an impression of a variety of devices by means of iron needles and ink.” “At *coicedach* (¶291) sD, who has been struggling with very thick ink, has made a new “brew”, which at first sight suggests a change of scribe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165; Vol. 4, p. 82)

Lamp – Having a “subservient slave of the lamp” was often the fetish test of legitimacy and fitness for kingship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292) (See Also: Magic Items)

Needles - Iron needles and ink were used to tattoo the bodies of the Picts. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165)

Nets – “When they (Capa, Laigne, Luasad) reached the pleasant harbour for setting their nets, what a pity! The pleasant wind blew them from Spain to Ireland.” “A fisher took him (a salmon) in his net, and carried him to the queen, the wife of Muiredach Muinderg; so that he was urged of her, and of her was Tuan conceived at last.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 217; Vol. 3, p. 43)

Pin – “The “pin of slumber” so frequent in folk-tales,” was used to hold down corpses to prevent their rising from the dead. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 304) (See Also: Jewelry)

Plough

Adam - God placed Adam in Paradise “that he might plough and reap without sweat and without weariness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 59)

Noe – “As for Noe, he began to work husbandry in the first year after the Flood. He made ploughing and reaping, and planted a vineyard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159)

Share

As a God – “Mac Cecht [Tethor], the ploughshare his god.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 153, 195, 243)

Echetlus – “Compare the mysterious *Echetlus*, apparently a personification of the ploughshare who according to Pausanias appeared on the side of the Greeks at Marathon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 94)

Naming of - “Of his company were his two irons: Fead [Fetain] was the name of the coulter and Fodbac of the share.” “The personification of the plough-irons is a very primitive trait, which appears

unexpectedly in R³: see also poem XXXI, quatrain 16. Here we are quite definitely in the presence of a rustic pastoral polydaemonism.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 61, 94)

Shears – “About Temair the land of the Seat, impetuous were his (Eochu Mumu) shears: he fettered them with a battle, without lapse of time, which broke before the son of Mofebis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279)

Tubes – “Thereafter thirst seized them (Delgnat and Topa), and they drank of the measures [vessels] and [suction] – tubes (of red gold) of Partholon.” “The golden *cuislenn*, which has had no obvious meaning in the story as we have it, becomes the emblem carried by the φαλλοφόροι at just such (Dionysiac) festivals, the incident in which it figures being a bowlderized description of some fertility-promoting hocus-pocus of which it was the instrument.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 65, 67, 99)

Yoke – “Each of his (Fer Caille) shins [the author has for the moment forgotten that he had only one!] was as long and thick as a yoke.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Topa [Ita, Íth, Toba, Todgha] – Topa was Partholon’s henchman, hireling or serf. His wife was Crebnad. “That Íth (Topa) cleared Mag nÍtha is new.” While Partholon was away, “the woman (Delgnat, Partholon’s wife) bade the henchman pair with her, in despite of Partholon. The henchman refused, and the woman said that the henchman was a coward. At last the henchman consented to her.” Partholon discovered the adultery and “he came after the henchman and slew him with anger.” “Partholon, according to a glossator, is the same as Íth (for which we may now venture to write (B)ith), who is the same as Topa, in other words, the dead king is re-born as these new personalities.” “None of the LG texts know the Dindsenchas story that he was eaten by dogs and birds (MD, iv, 290).” “In other words, he became the *katharma*, the scape-goat of the community, and he met the fate which was the common lot of such unfortunates.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266, 267; Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 39, 63, 65, 67, 71, 89, 90, 91, 99, 109, 111, 112)

Tophet (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Topografia Hibernia (See: Authors; Giraldus)

Tor – Tor was one of the nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 247)

Torach (See: Torinis)

Torand [Torrian] – Torand was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. As ‘Torrian’ the name may mean Tyrrenia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 247)

Torann (See: Rivers)

Torann Brena (See: Traig Brenainn)

Torbach – Torbach, abbot of Árd Macha, died during the reign of Áed Oirdnide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Torc Triath [Triath] – “Torc Triath was king of the boars [swine], from whom is named Mag Treitherne. With the two oxen Fea and Femen, “among them were heard three demon voices in Ireland after plunder [rapine], to wit, whistling and outcry [weeping] and groaning [lamentation].” “*Torc triath* cannot be dissociated from the *Twrc trwydd* of Welsh romance.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 159, 197, 299)

Torinis [Island of the Tower; Torach, Tory Island, Torinis Cetne] – “Since the publication of O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing’s Tower and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris (*Journal R.S.A.I.*, lvii, p. 47) in 1927 with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of

evidence, historical and topographical, for identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118, 123, 183, 192, 195) (See Also: Islands)

Partition Marker

Nemedians – After the battle at Conaing’s Tower, the surviving three Nemedian chieftains divided Ireland. “Now this was the third of Beothach, from Torinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where the battle was made, to Boand the female-formed of the hundred harbours.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 185)

Muimne, Luigne, Laigne – “His (Érimón) sons, it was no weakness, marked limits from strong Torach to Dairbe, from Teach Duinn to Tuirbe, did Muimne, Luigne, Laigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 332)

Torque (See: Jewelry)

Torrian (See: Torand)

Torrian Sea (See: Seas)

Tortan – Tortan was the son of Sru son of Esru; his son was Fea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 13)

Tortan – The battle of Tortan was fought by Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland, “against the Laign, in which Mac Erca son of Ailill Molt was slain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Tory Hill – “*Druim nAsail* is identified by Hogan with Tory Hill near Croom (s.v. Cnoc Droma Asail), and *Mag nAsail* with Rathconrath barony in Co. Westmeath: these identifications are incompatible, though the two geographical terms are used interchangeably.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Tory Island (See: Torinis)

Tosc – Tosc was the son of Tarthach son of Trech son of Trethrach son of Rogoll; his son was Ogaman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Totacht (See: Tothacht)

Tothacht [Totacht] – Tothacht was one of 7 husbandmen or ploughmen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Tountinna (See: Tul Tuinde)

Towan Point (See: Point Taman)

Tower (See: Architecture)

Town (See: Cities)

Tozer (See: Authors)

Tracda – Tracda was the son of Fergus Dub; his son was Roth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Tracht Eochaille (See: Strand)

Trade (See: Economics)

Tradraige – Cathbad was a druid associated with Tradraige of Mag Inis during the time of Partholon. “Cathbad (in its original form Cathub) the druid is several times spoken of as “Cathbad of Tradraige Muigi Inis.” (See Hogon, *Onomas-ticon*, under the place-name.) This district appears to be the southernmost stretch of sea-coast in Co. Donegal, the plain lying between the Drowes and the Erne rivers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 98)

Traianus – Traianus was a Roman ruler who reigned for 19 years. “By him was crucified Simon son of Cleophas [*sic lege*] abbot (i.e. bishop) of Jerusalem; by him the successor of the Apostle Peter in Antioch, Saint Ignacius, was cast to the lions; and he slew Clemens, successor of Peter, in Rome, in the rocky sea[shore] of Chersona; under him, further, Alexander, successor of Peter, suffered, as well as Matthias the Apostle. Thereafter he died of a flux, and went to Hell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Traig (See: Traigia)

Traig [Trega] – Traig was a servitor to Éremón who may have had command of his own ship. Traig was credited with clearing Mag Traig and the plain was named after him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63)

Tráig Brenainn [Brendui Torann Bréna, Tráig Brena, Tráig Brengar] – Fisher-folk at Tráig Brenainn found the boat that had been cast adrift with Fíacha Fer Mara in it. Suibne Mend fell in battle at Tráig Bréna at the hands of Congal Caech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287, 377, 545)

Tráig Eba – “Eba, was a shee-leech, who rashly went to sleep on the shore called Tráig Eba, and was drowned in the rising tide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174)

Traig Eothaili (See: Strand)

Tráig Li – Loch Fodremain, upon which is Tráig Li at Sliab Mis in Muma” was one of the 3 lakes that Partholon found in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 17)

Tráig na Trí Liac – “Dergthene took correctly from the ford, over ... (?), from the steading by Tráig na Trí Liac to the Carn of Cairpre Luisc Lethet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Traigia [Traig] – Traigia was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. Her name may mean Thracia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227, 247)

Tralee Bay (See: Seas, Bays)

Transformations

Angel to Serpent - Lucifer [Sammael] transformed himself into a serpent to tempt Eve to sin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 27, 67, 233)

Conmáel – “The death of Conmáel under a change of form, he was not silent in the heavy shout of battle: the pride of Tigernmas it was that rent him, in the lofty battle of Óenach Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271)

Demon to Man – “Others say that they were demons, for they knew that human bodies were around them.” “And it is clear that they (the Túatha Dé Danann) are not of the demons or of the *sid*-folk, for every one knew that they took human bodies about them by day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 203)

Dog to Sheep – “The whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath, (was) a hound by night and a sheep by day. Every water which is cast upon it it becomes wine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287)

Man to Lap-Dog – The sons of Tuirell killed Lug’s father, Cian son of Dian Cecht, when he was in the

form of a lap-dog. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 285, 299)

Man to Wolf – “They (the Túatha Dé Danann) “go in wolf-shapes” (*‘conrachaib’*). “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155, 199; Vol. 4, p. 249)

Monsters to Giants – At the Battle of Life, the Sons of Míl fought against monsters in the shapes of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35)

Tuan – “God fashioned him in many forms, and that man survived alone from the time of Partholon to the time of Findian and of Colum Cille.” “These are the shapes in which he was: 100 years as a man, 300 years as a wild ox or stag deer, 100 years as a wild boar, 200 years as a wild stallion, 300 years as a solitary bird; 100 years as a salmon.” (sources: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 43, 81, 83, 86, 87)

Túatha Dé Danann – “The Túatha Dé Danann were demons ... who came from heaven; having taken an airy body unto themselves ... these people go in currents of wind. They go under seas, they go in wolf-shapes ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155)

Water to Wine – “Every water which is cast upon it (the whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath) becomes wine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137)

Transportation

Air

Flying Ecstatics (See: Ecstatics)

Ships of the Air - “Ships were seen in the air” during the reign of Domnall mac Murchada, the 144th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393)

Túatha Dé Danann – “In this wise they (the Túatha Dé Danann) came, without vessels or barks (Irish: *can eathru can naethi*), in dark clouds over the air, by the might of druidry, and they landed on a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 108, 109, 140, 141, 168, 169, 294, 304)

Land

Chariot

Enna – “Énna (Airdech, the 14th king of Ireland) who was a prince of Fál to the rampart, it is he who apportioned to the Gaedil steeds and chariots.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 451)

Muirchertach mac Erca – “Seven times he took away nine chariots.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 535)

Nia Segamain – “Nia Segamain obtained seven (years) over Ireland without injustice; the curly chariot-fighter fell by insolent Énna Airgdech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 517)

Chariot-land – “The principedom of Éremón the perfect, the youthful, dug was his grave after the time of (his) death, in the land of silvery Argatros, on the same chariot-land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265; Vol. 5, p. 423)

First Chariot – “By him (Rothechtaid, the 28th king of Ireland) were four-horse chariots first introduced into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245)

Golden Chariot – Crimthann Nia Náir returned from his adventure to Edar with Nár the Fairy Woman, and brought back with him a golden chariot. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325)

Sea-Going Chariot (See: Water, Chariot)

Charioteers – “There came to him (Cairpe Nia Fer) to the house from the Craeb Ruad the two charioteers, Ross (mac Dedaid) went from the Erna without reproach, Cet (mac Magach) came from Connachta.” Éremón was buried “on Mag Cetne of charioteers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 69; Vol. 5, p. 423)

Horseback

Egypt – The Egyptians pursued the Isrealites in their flight from Egypt. “Pharaoh (drowned) with his hosts therein (the Red Sea), six score thousand footmen and fifty thousand horsemen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 63)

Ireland – “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 75)

Rome – Iulianus, ruler of Rome after Constantius was slain by “a horseman with a stroke of a club on the crown of his head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Water

Ark

Adam, Body Of – “The glossators have apparently never heard the Eastern story, told in the *Cave of Treasures*, that the body of Adam was part of the cargo of the Ark, where it served the useful purpose of keeping the men and the women apart; and that it was afterwards buried by Shem in Golgotha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 240)

Builders Of – “It was Dia Anarlaoite who mixed these materials (glue, pitch, clay) together, by the revelation of God. He was brother to Epiphenius, the wright of the ark, for they were the two sons of (---)nus.” “I (Macalister) can find no authority for the two persons who altruistically contributed to the success of an enterprise from which they themselves derived no benefit: the carpenter with the improbable name Epiphenius, and the mixer of pitch whose name, in the absence of auxiliary evidence, cannot be certainly read in the text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109, 117, 242, 243)

Burning Of – “Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres.* I ii 26) gives us a long and silly story about “Noria wife of Noah” who burnt the Ark while it was a-building.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 213)

Cessair’s Ark – Bith, Fintan and Ladra were refused entry into Noe’s ark. Cessair, daughter of Bith said: “Give submission to me, and I shall give you a manner of counsel. Thou shalt have that, said they. Take then to yourselves an idol, said she: worship it, and sunder you from the God of Noe. So they took a god unto themselves, and this is the counsel that it gave them: Make ye a voyage, and embark upon the sea. But they knew not, nor did their god know, when the Flood should come. Accordingly what they did was to make their Ark, and go into it, seven years and three months before the coming of the Flood.” The ark held fifty women as well as three men. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 191, 203, 219, 237, 243)

Construction Of – “[Moreover God said to Noe:] Make thou, said He, for thyself a broad capacious roomy ark of timbers chipped and smoothed ... with four sides to it ... within it many various chambers, and let the ark be smooth inside and out with pitch ... And make 300 cubits in the length of the ark, and 50 cubits in its breadth, and 30 cubits in its height. And make a window in the ark, and one cubit in its thickness. ... Not a nail of bronze or of iron was put into it ... Make, moreover, the door of

the ark in its side, and make chambers within it, with separating roof-beams between them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 111, 191, 211, 219, 220; **Vol. 2**, p. 189, 199)

Entrance Into – “So Noe went with his sons [and with his daughters] and with their wives, into his ark, on the seventeenth day of the moon of May. [On the nones of May they went into the Ark.]” Noe was one year and 16 days in the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 117, 125, 199, 219, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 197)

Exit From – “God said unto Noe to come out of the Ark, on the twenty-seventh day of the moon of May, [on the day before the nones of May,] in the six hundred and first year of the age of Noe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 4, 31, 35, 121, 123, 125, 135, 199, 220, 243, 244)

Occupants of – “For the Flood drowned the whole seed of Adam, except Noe with his three sons, Sem, Ham, Iafeth, and their four wives Coba, Olla, Oliva, Olivana.” Also included in the ark were “pairs of the unclean, triple pairs (or sevens) of the clean” animals. “These were, a couple of every wild creature, whatsoever should be for seeding; to wit four human pairs, fourteen pairs of birds, seven pairs of species of fish, and a pair of every different kind from that onwards.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 6, 21, 31, 33, 111, 115, 117, 121, 125, 210, 219, 243, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 197; **Vol. 5**, p. 8)

Refusal of Admittance – Bith, Fintan and Ladra are refused admittance into the ark by Noe. “It is not permitted to me, said Noe, for the greatness of thy sinfulness, to suffer thee into the Ark. ... This ship (Irish: *long*) is no ship of robbers and no den of thieves.” “Noah does not counsel their setting forth in an ark of their own: clearly he expects and desires them to drown.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 189, 191, 201, 237)

Barc

Cessair - Cessair’s company lands in Ireland at Dún na mBarc [the Fortress of the Ships]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167) (**See Also**: Dún na mBarc)

Fir Bolg – “Sad and vexed were they at the servitude, and they came in flight, five thousand upon the sea, and made them barks and ships (Irish: *barcca 7 nōithi*) of their bags.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 144, 145)

Milesians - “Of Míl of ships, of barks” (Irish: *Miled long libern*). “For avenging of Íth, Grouped in their barks (Irish: *na scaphaib*), sixty their number.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 116, 117, 122, 123) (**See Also**: Ship)

Túatha Dé Danann – “In this wise they (the Túatha Dé Danann) came, without vessels or barks (Irish: *can eathru can naethi*), in dark clouds over the air, by the might of druidry, and they landed on a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 108, 109, 140, 141, 168, 169)

Boat of One Hide – “Óengus Tuirmech begat that Fíacha upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide (Irish: *in nōid oen-seched*) upon the sea, out from Dún Aighech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285) (**See Also**: Coracle)

Canoe

Cessair – “Forty days of the rapid search was Ireland found before the Flood: Cessair found it in its fair shape, the crew of her canoe of clean hide (Irish: *curaig codal- glain*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 220, 221)

Fir Bolg – “So that they were the Fir Bolg, from the bags of clay which they carried with them in their canoes (Irish: *na curchaib*).” “Those men made them long canoes (Irish: *sithchurchu*) of the bags in which they were wont to carry the clay.” “It is not unlikely that this expression (*Fir I mBolgaib*) led to

the evolution of the idea that men in *braccae* = Men in Bags = Men in (leather), Bags = Men in hide-covered canoes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 146, 147; Vol. 4, p. 14, 15, 85)

Partholon – “Slanga, Laiglinne the brilliant, boardlike, noble and strong was his canoe (Irish: *curach*); these were his ready trio of chieftains, along with the lordly Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 46, 47)

Sirens – “This is the welcome they (the Sirens) would make: they would chant music around their canoes and their ships (Irish: *im n-a curc [h]aibh 7 im na barcaibh*), and the people could not choose but fall asleep thereat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 68, 71) (See Also: Barc)

Chariot – “A bronze plaque found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire depicts a draped divinity riding in a chariot drawn by four (sea-)horses and surrounded by triton and other marine beings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98) (See Also: Transportation, Land, Chariot)

Coracle - “R² describes the coming of the Fir Bolg in coracles made of the bags with which they had carried out their servile duties.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 1)

Pinnacle

Egyptian – Moses invited Nel and the Gaedil to join with the Israelites in their flight from Pharaoh. “Or, if thou dost prefer, we shall put the pinnaces (Irish: *libearna, liberna*) of Pharaoh at thy disposal: embark ye therein upon the sea, and stand ye by, to know by what means we shall separate us from Pharaoh, and thereafter do thy good pleasure.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 61)

Greek – “The Quire of Druim Snechta says, they (the Fir Bolg) stole the pinnaces (Irish: *libairne*) of the king of Greece.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 145)

Raft – In analyzing the etymology of *Bun Suainme*, Macalister suggests that “the expression may be either descriptive of the site as a place “of creaking of branches or else a suggestion of the way in which Fintan crossed the waters of Bun Suainme with [a raft of] weaving of rods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 245)

Ship

Coupling of Ships – When Agnomain son of Tat was exiled from Scythia he had 3 ships “with a coupling between them, that none of them should move away from the rest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 19, 75)

Fortress of the Ships (See: Dún na mBarc)

Keel - Noe’s ark was “broad-keeled.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 117, 219)

Mast – The Túatha Dé Danann compelled the sons of Míl to retreat from Ireland and created a druidic wind to prevent their landing again. The druid’s wind did not blow above the mast of the ships. Eranann son of Míl climbed the mast of the ship to confirm the height of the wind and fell from the mast into the sea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 39, 55, 59, 71, 81, 93)

Navigation – Manannán was the famous chapman, ‘who was trading between Ireland and Britain, who used to recognize the dark or bright signs (?) in the air.’ (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 193)

Oar – Ladra the pilot of the Cessair expedition died of excess of women or it was the shaft of the oar that penetrated his buttock. “Partholon the eminent came, a royal course across an oar-beaten sea.” “The sons of Míl made a contention in rowing as they came to Ireland . . . the oar that was in the hand of Ír broke, so that he fell backward and died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 175, 189, 205; Vol. 3, p. 47; Vol. 5, p. 31, 73)

Paddle – Fíacha Fer Mara son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach was put into a boat of one paddle and one hide upon the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 287)

Rowing – Lamfhind son of Agnomain was skilled at rowing. “The reason why he was called Lamfhind was, because not greater used to be the radiance of a candle than his hands at the rowing.” Thereafter they (the Gaedil) came upon the Red Sea. They rowed to Taprobane Island, and tarried there a month.” “Thereafter they rowed, [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea.” “The sons of Míl made a contention in rowing as they came to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 19, 41, 43; Vol. 5, p. 31, 73)

Rudder – Grammar is spoken of as the rudder of correct speech. History is the rudder of knowledge. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 119, 142)

Sail – The Túatha Dé Danann compelled the sons of Míl to retreat from Ireland and created a druidic wind to prevent their landing again. The druid’s wind did not blow above the sail of the ships. The sons of Míl landed in Ireland at “Inber Scéne of the sails.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 55, 81, 131)

Ships of

Cessair – Cessair and her company came to Ireland in one or three ships. Two ships were wrecked on landing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 183, 187, 189, 203, 205, 219, 241, 243; Vol. 3, p. 45)

Dál Riada – “Flaithbertach led the fleet of Dál Riada into Ireland and a great slaughter was made of them in Inishowen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Fir Bolg, the – The Fir Bolg made ships of the bags that they used to carry clay, or, according to Keating, they stole the pinnaces of the Greeks, and 5,000 of them escaped from captivity. “Five kings with the great sea-expedition came over the green-pooled ocean in their three fleets, with a tale of children, Gailioin, Fir Bolg, Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 145, 147, 179, 193; Vol. 4, p. 1, 4, 15; Vol. 5, p. 489)

Fomorians, the – “That is called the Seven-Taking, namely the Taking which took under Cichol in Inber Domnann. Fifty men and thrice fifty women was the tally of every ship of theirs.” At Conaing’s Tower “which is today called Torinis Cetne, in it was the great fleet of the Fomoraig.” “After that capture (of Conaing’s Tower), Morc son of Dela came upon them (the Nemedians), with the crews of three score ships.” “Not a man of them escaped except the people of one ship of the Fomoriag.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 15, 123, 125, 139, 141, 157, 183)

Gaedil, the

Agnomain – When Agnomain was exiled from Scythia, “The number of their ships, three ships, coming over heavy waves: three score [the crew] of every ship, a clear saying, and women every third score.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97)

Brath – “Four ships companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain, with 7 unwived hirelings. Brath, a ship’s company. Occe and Ucce, 2 ships’ companies ... Mantán, a ship’s company.” “Fourteen men with their wives made the crew for every ship full of warriors, and six noble hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 31, 77, 103, 105)

Caicher – “They sail on the sea, a brilliant fact, both by day and by night.” They were assaulted by the singing of the Sirens and Caicher found a remedy for this, “to melt wax in their ears.” “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crews, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tales of Odysseus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1, 99, 101)

Glas – “They reached the full Libyan Sea, a sailing of six complete summer days.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 99)

Íth – Íth son of Bregon sailed to Ireland with 90, or 150, warriors. After being attacked by the Túatha Dé Danann, Íth died in his ship upon the sea, fleeing from Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 13, 19, 21)

Míl – Míl was exiled from Scythia and with him went “4 ships, with 15 wedded couples and 1 hireling in every ship.” “Míl s. Bile went into Egypt a-voyaging with the crew of 7 ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67, 109; **Vol. 5**, p. 49, 75, 117)

Nel – “As for Pharaoh Tuir thereafter and the host of Egypt, when they attained strength, they called to mind their hereditary hostility against the progeny of Nel and the family of Gaedel: the friendship which these had shown to the Sons of Israel, and Nel’s taking of the ships (Irish: *longa*) of Pharaoh with him, when the Sons of Israel escaped.” “There is a further interpolation at the end of ¶120 in the MSS. of R³, which is an attempt to explain how the ships came to be at the disposal of the Israelites at all: a problem solved otherwise by K, from whom we learn unambiguously that they stole them! This insertion has been further complicated by the taking into the text of a marginal query: “[*cid*] ar na bertais Meic Israhel fēein leo cena na longa sin?” – a reader’s natural question “Why did not the Israelites use these ships themselves?” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 37, 134)

Sons of Míl – “They came into the land of the Amazons. The sons of Míl left the crews of 20 ships of their people there, and 44 companies [from that back] to Scythia.” “Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier having 30 ships and 30 wedded couples in each ship, and they remained there for a space of one year.” One ship with 30 men and 30 women was shipwrecked in the assault upon the tower of glass. “Thirty-six leaders and nobles strong the Gaedil came. [Each of them had a ship, which makes thirty(-six) ships.] And four and twenty servitors they had, each of whom had a ship; and four and twenty servitors along with every servitor in every ship, again.” “Éremón with 30 ships sailed right-hand wise against Ireland to the North-east.” “Éber remained in the South with 30 (or 18, or 20) ships.” “24 men and 12 women and 4 hirelings and 4 attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that (Donn’s) ship.” “48 wedded couples accompanied the Sons of Míl, and 4 hirelings, as well as Scota daughter of Pharaoh, on the sea, to seek for Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71, 249; **Vol. 4**, p. 59; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 9, 21, 23, 39, 41, 43, 57, 59, 71, 73, 81, 91, 99)

Sru – “Sru had 4 ships according to R¹R²R³: K says 50. Kg merely quotes a poetical extract specifying 4.” “Four ships companies strong went Sru out of Egypt, with 24 (or 14) wedded couples and 3 (or 6) hirelings for every ship.” A plague came on to 2 of the ships. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 15, 29, 31, 37, 93)

Luimneach – “Luimnech of the long ships.” “Muircertach of Luimnech of the ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 75; **Vol. 5**, p. 561))

Nemed – Nemed “a certain son of Agnomen, came to Ireland, who is said to have sailed for a year and a half upon the sea.” “The first Redaction tells of the ancestry of Nemed, his voyage on the Caspian Sea (an open gulf) (with 34 or 44 ships with 30 in each ship) for a year and a half, and his shipwreck.” 30,000 Nemedians assaulted Conaing’s Tower by sea. After the battle, only one ship of the Nemedians, carrying 30 warriors, escaped. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 121, 125, 129, 131, 141, 194)

Old Saxons – “The progeny of Britan s. Fergus were in Moin Conain, and the progeny of Brutus s. Ascanius were in the Island, until the coming of Horsa and Hengist, the two sons of Guictglis, king of the Old Saxons, with the crew of two ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 149)

Partholon – Partholon came with one ship’s company to “Bigin (?) of the Greeks” and killed his parents. His journey to Ireland was all done by sailing. “I shall indicate to you well, according to truth,

the tally that was in that ship: a free octad, no false lineage, and two men unfree, without beauty.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265; Vol. 3, p. 61, 63, 79, 81)

Túatha Dé Danann – “In the book *De Subternis*, others say that the Túatha Dé Danann were poets of the Greeks, and that it was their power that they should sail together on the seas without vessels.” In F there is “an alternative version of their arrival in ships which they burnt, so as to leave themselves no alternative to a policy of “victory or death.” “These are the two reasons why they burnt their ships: that the Fomoraig should not find them, to rob them of them; and that they themselves should have no way of escape from Ireland, even though they should suffer rout before the Fir Bolg.” “The third reason was, lest Lug should find them, to do battle against Nuadu son of Echtach, king of the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 93, 94, 95, 109, 141, 143, 147, 165, 169, 171, 213, 241, 245, 294, 305, 309)

Wrecks – “It seems to have been a favorite device of our historians to reduce the number of invaders by wrecking all their ships except that containing the leader.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 190)

Trapper (See: Society)

Treachery – “This is that Rothechtaid (s. Maen) whom the Ulaid slew in treachery in Cruachu.” “So Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth, at the hands of Mal s. Rochraide king of the province.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 245, 311, 321)

Treb Cermna (See: Dún Cermna)

Trech – Trech was the son of Trethrach son of Rogoll; his son was TARTHACH. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Trees (See: Flora)

Treg – Treg was the son of Cairpre-Cinn-chait; his son was Tregaman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Trega (See: Traig)

Tregaman – Tregaman was the son of Treg; his three sons were Trusc, Lig, Lugaid. Túathal Techtmar broke 7 battles against the progeny of Tregaman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Treithirne - Triath son of Ugoine Mór was settled in Treithirne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Tren¹ – Tren¹ was one of the three attendants of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Tren² – Tren² one of three henchmen of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

Tren³ – Tren³ was one of the three seers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Tren⁴ – His son was Cairpre, eponymous of Droichit Cairpre in Comar of Ua Faeláin, who fell in the battle of Cluain Iráird. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Tren⁵ (See: Triar)

Tren Edgothach – Tren Edgothach was of the progeny of Dáire son of Eterscéil; his son was Óengus Mór who fell in the battle of Tír dá Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Trenches (See: Architecture)

Tres¹ – Tres¹ was one of the three attendants of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

Tres² – Tres² one of three henchmen of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135)

Tres³ – Tres³ one of the three seers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

Tres⁴ – Tres⁴ was the son of Tomán son of Brestni; his son was Bres. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Trethrach – Trethrach was the son of Rogoll; his son was Trech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Triall – Triall son of Bres son of Elada was one of the three gods of the Túatha Dé Danann. Triall may probably be the same as either Iuchar or Iucharba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 163, 199)

Triar [Trén⁵] – Triar was the son of Rothriar [Ro-thrén] son of Ernál son of Maine Mór; his son was Rosín. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 471)

Triath – Triath son of Ugoine Mór was settled in Treithirne. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Tribe of Dan – Samson was king of the tribe of Dan while Fleutheus reigned in Assyria. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 201)

Tribes, Ten (See: Peoples; Israelites)

Tribuat – Tribuat was the son of Athorb [Gothorb, Gotorp] son of Goscen [Goiscen, Gosten] son of Airthecht [Fortech, Oirthecht] son of Semeon; his sons were Tat and Oirthet [Ortat, Toirthecht]. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 31, 43)

Tribute (See: Economics)

Tricks

Beothach – “Beothach of tricks, he was a hacking warrior, fully active.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 249)

Cu Chulainn - “Cu Chulainn, lord of a bag of tricks.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Eocu mac Echach Doimlein – “The Boroma tribute was imposed upon the province of Leinster by Túathal Techtmar as a recompense for the death of his two daughters, in consequence of the trickery of Eocu mac Echach Doimlein, king of that province.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 308)

Milk Trick - The Story of Árd Lemnachta tells of a milk-trick where milk was either an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, or a means of destroying them because the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 143, 144, 175, 177)

Trinity – “I believe in the mighty Trinity, King of every royal road, very divine; Who is, was, and shall be, over every sea, Who is Two, Three, and One Person.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

Trinity College, Dublin

MS # E.3.5, no.2 - “E, a manuscript once bound up in separate folios scattered through a miscellany of scraps class-marked E.3.5 in T.C.D. Library (Gwynn’s *Catalogue* as no. 1433, p.308); now collected once

more into a single volume, and class-marked E.3.5., no. 2. It contains 16 folios measuring 11.4 x 8.25 inches with 4 columns of 48 lines of writing in each. The handwriting was recognized by Eugene O'Curry as belonging to Tórna ó Maeil-Chonaire, poet and historian to the earls of Desmond at the beginning of the 15th century. A note at the bottom of folio 9 claims ownership of the book for Muirges *ruadh* ua Maoil-Chonaire (a different person from the scribe of the MS #Stowe D.4.3.3 in the Royal Irish Academy.) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xv)

MS. # H.1.15 – This manuscript at Trinity College, Dublin, is abbreviated by Macalister as β^1 . “ $\beta \beta^1 \beta^2$ are all derivatives from B (Book of Ballymote), and are thus of no use except to restore one folio, which B lost at some time after they were written.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, ix)

MS #H.2.15, no. 1 – “H is a fragment of five folios, 13.5 x 9.6 inches, with two columns on each page, and 56 lines of writing in each column. It is bound into a volume of miscellaneous fragments (H.2.15, no. 1, in T.C.D., Gwynn's *Catalogue*, 1316).” Four of these folios belong to the first section of LG and contain matter no where else extant. The fifth has a version of the end of the Nemed section, cognate with that of Micheal O' Cleirigh and differing profoundly from every other text of this part of the book. At the end of this folio there is a colophon which would seem to date the MS to some time before 1252, but the interpretation is uncertain and the date seems, if anything, too early for the language and especially the orthography of the MS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xxi, xxii)

MS # H.2.4 – This Manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, is abbreviated by Macalister as β . “ $\beta \beta^1 \beta^2$ are all derivatives from B (Book of Ballymote), and are thus of no use except to restore one folio, which B lost at some time after they were written.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, ix)

Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (See: Authors; Stokes)

Triple Death (See Also: Rituals)

Diarmait mac Cerball – “Diarmait twenty years and one, son of Cerball of fair rule; Áed the Black ... (?) stopped, vexed, slew, burnt, and swiftly drowned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 543)

Muirchertach mac Erca - Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland, “was drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned on Samhain night on the summit of Cletech over the Boyne.” “The fate of Muircertach of the men, wounding, drowning, burning.” Muircertach, valourous was the pillar, twenty-four bright years, In Cletech the sacred, by appointment of God, wine drowned him, fire burned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363, 533, 543)

Triplets – Macalister notes the tradition of “three sons” and suggests a “usual custom in naming triplicities, A + B + B’, one of the three names being independent, the others forming a “dioscuric” assonance.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 159) (See Also: Twins)

Abram, Nachor, Aram - “Seventy years were complete for Thare when he begat Abram and Nachor and Aram” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 131)

Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba - “Her (Danand) father (Delbaeth) had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult.” “They are spoken of as “the gods of the TDD.” “These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain (Hill) of the Three Gods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 104, 129, 133, 135, 153, 157, 161, 163, 189, 193, 199, 227, 233, 285, 300, 308, 319, 341)

Three Finds, the – “The three Finds of Emain, Bres, Nar and Lothar, were the triplet sons of Eochu Feidlech, and alleged to have been collectively the father of Lugaid Sriab nDerg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88; Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325)

Trithem – Trithem of the Domnann had four sons who were killed in the battle of Mag Slecht. They were Saillenn Slabradach, Toillenn Trechennach, Bruach Abartach, Aer Eolach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Tritons (See: Fauna; Mythological)

Trog – Trog was the son of Test son of Imchath of the progeny of Lugaid Cal; his sons were Amalgaid Blaithe and Amalgaid Menn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Troga – Troga was the son of Fraech son of Fidach ; his son was Tuana Tened. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Trogan – Trogan was the son of Ogaman son of Tosc son of Tarthach son of Trech; his son was Ailchad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Trogus Pompeius (See: Authors)

Trojans, the (See: Peoples)

Trough (See: Tools; Containers)

Troy (See: Cities)

Truach – Truach of the Fir Bolg was killed in the battle of Mag Ele against Túathal Techtmar. Dún Truach was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Trumpet (See: Musical Instruments)

Trusc – Trusc was the son of Tregaman son of Treg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Tuad Inbir (See: Rivers; Bann)

Tuaim Drecon – The battle of Tuaim Drecon in Ui Briuin of Breifne was fought by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel against the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 215, 445)

Tuam (See: Cities)

Tuama Tened – Tuama Tened was the son of Troga son of Fraech son of Fidach ; his son was Arisa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Tuan [Fintan, Fintan Fineolach] – Tuan was the son of Starn son of Sera and a nephew of Partholon. He not only survived the plague that killed all of Partholon's people, but continued on in many forms from the time of Partholon to the time of Findian and Colum Cille. "It has been necessary to invent him in order to explain the preservation of a story about an annihilated community." Tuan spent 100 years as a man, 300 years as a wild ox or stag deer, 100 years as a wild boar, 200 years as a wild stallion, 300 years as a solitary bird, and 100 years as a salmon. As a salmon, Tuan was eaten by the wife of Muiredach Muinderg and later conceived as a man again, as the son of Cairell son of Muiredach Muinderg of the Ulaid. Tuan's pupils were: Ladcend son of Bairche, Colman son of Comgellan, Cenn Faelad son of Ailill, Senchan son of Colman, Cu Alad and Bran of Boirenn, to whom he related the history of Ireland's past. "That this childish story is no part of the original narrative is sufficiently indicated by its insertion at the beginning of the first text and at the end of the second." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 256, 257, 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 27, 43, 81, 83, 86, 93, 102; Vol. 4, p. 283, 339; Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 27, 225)

Tuar – Tuar was the son of Tuirell son of Cait Conaitchend son of Ordam; or, the son of Tuirell son of Tat son of Conatcend. His son was Corpre the poet. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 157, 161, 187, 191)

Túata – Túata was of the progeny of Sengann. In the Battle of Ard Droichit fought with Túathal Techtmar, Túata was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Túath Amrois [Túaiith] – Conn Cét-Cathach, 99th king of Ireland, was slain by Tipraite Tírech, king of Ulaid, in Túaiith Amrois.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Túath Eba – The Battle of Codnach in Túath Eba in Cairpre Moin of Druim Cliab was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 20)

Túath Fidga, the (See: Peoples)

Túath Tuirbi, the (See: Peoples)

Túatha Dé Danann, the (See: Peoples)

Túatha Taiden, the (See: Peoples)

Túathach [Tuathmar] – Túathach was the son of Gumor (or Uathmor) from Sliab Eموir; his son was Garb. In the text of *“Tenga Bith-nua*, “we read of the Tribes of Ithier, north of Mount Caucasus, whose mouths are in their breasts, who have four eyes in their backs, and who are so lustful and hot in their bodies that no other race can endure them. The name Ithier does not appear in our texts, unless we are to recognize a corruption of it in Túathmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 73, 113)

Túathal – Túathal was one of four men of rank who carried the body of the king, Nathí, from the battle at Sliab Elpa back to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Túathal Máel-Garb – Túathal Máel-Garb was the son of Cormach Cáech son of Cairpre son of Níall Nó-giallach. Tuathal became the 120th king of Ireland and ruled for 11 or 12 years. During his tenure he had to battle the Laigin to exact the Boroma Tribute and he fought the battles of Sligech Tortan. In his reign also were the deaths of Ailbe of Imlech, Ailill abbot of Árd Macha, Mac Cuilinn, Odran of Ui mac Iair of Leitir and Nem, the bishop. Túathal Máel-Garb was killed in A.D. 565 in Grelach Ellti by the darts of Máel Morda son of Airgetan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 543)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal Techtmar was the son of Fíachu Finnoilches, 93rd king of Ireland, and Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba. His father was slain by Elim son of Conrai, and his mother, while pregnant with him, had to flee over sea to the East. Túathal was born in the East (or Alba) and returned to Ireland at age 20, with his mother. Túathal’s wife was Báne d. Scálb Balb; his son was Feidlimid Rehtaid and his two daughters were Fithir and Dairfine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 309, 323, 327, 331, 553)

Assembly – “The Assembly of Temair was convened by him thereafter. The men of Ireland came there, with wives, sons, and daughters. Túathal took sureties of sun, moon, and every power in heaven and earth, that though the Provincials of Ireland might be equal in power, they should not be equal in right of Ireland with the progeny of Túathal, but that his progeny should have the kingship forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 311, 327)

Battles – Túathal Techtmar “broke 30 (or 25) battles against Mumu, 27 (or 25) against Laigin, 28 against the men of Mumu, and 28 (or 25) against Connachta, 123 in all (and 25 against Ulaid).” “Túathal broke four score and five battles, securing Ireland, and avenging his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 311, 327)

Aicill – Túathal “came to Temair, to the place where Elim s. Conrai was; and they gave the battle of Aicill, where Elim was slain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 327)

Aithech Túatha – “The Aithech Túatha of Ireland rose up against them, to drive them out by force; till

Túathal Techtmar s. Fíachu Finnoilches came, after a long time, so that it is he who subdued them (the Ligmuine, and the Gaileoin, and the Fir Bolg).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 323)

Connachta - “Of the battles and fights of Connachta here, as Túathal set them, in vengeance for his father”: Ai, Badna, Brefne, Cer, Cruachan Aigle, Duma Selga, Mag Eni, Mag Slecht, Oirbsen, Ros En, Umall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Gailioin - The battles Túathal fought against the Gailioin were: Belach Oirtbe, Bri Molt, Cluain Iráird, Cruachu, Cuilleann, Druimm Almaine, Ercba, Etar, Fea, Gabar Life, Inber Bréna, Life, Luagad, Mag nEni, Morba, Oca, Resad, Ros Lair, Satmon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Mumu - He fought the following battles against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father: Alla, Bladma, Cliu, Corco Duibne, Corco Laide, Daire, Dercderc, Eibhlinne, Femin, Feorann, Feorna, Iarmbras, Lemna, Luachair Dedad, Mag Femen, Mag Raigne, Raide, Tír dá Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317, 319)

Tregaman – “Túathal broke 7 battles against the progeny of Tregaman s. Treg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ulaid – Túathal fought the following battles against the Ulaid “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg”: Árd Droichit, Bernas, Calland, Carraig Eolairg, Cluain Fiachna, Daball, Druim Ligen, Eolarg, Ess Ruad, Fethach, Finnabar, Forná, Glenn Gaimin, Glenn Sailech, Irgoll, Lemna, Macha, Mag Coba, Mag Eille, Mag Feigi, Mag Inis, Sliab Slanga, Tertas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Boroma Tribute – Túathal Techtmar had two daughters, Fithir and Dairfine, whose deaths were caused by the trickery of Eochu mac Echach Doimlech, king of Leinster [Laigin]. As a recompense for his daughters, Túathal imposed the Boroma Tribute upon the king of Leinster and his successors which was levied for about 500 years. “This is the tax – thrice fifty hundred kine, thrice fifty hundred boars, thrice fifty hundred wethers, 12 cauldrons, along with a brazen cauldron into which would go 12 beeves – and 50 wedded couples to ward them perpetually. Each one of these things was to be paid perpetually, every second year. There were 40 kings by whom this tax was extracted, from the time of Túathal to the time of Finnachta son of Dunchad son of Áed Slaine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 138, 308, 321, 327, 329, 349) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Death - Túathal died “in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery; in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth, at the hands of Mál son of Rochraide, king of the province.” “The man of fair Fremain was wounded on the smooth hill of Glenn in Gobann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 329, 485, 525)

Importance of - “Very full particulars, with poems, are given about the kings down to Túathal; but after him all is hurried, and the record degenerates into a mere catalogue. After the official beginning of Christianity in the country, dates are added in L, doubtless borrowed from some annalistic compilation. The crucial importance of Túathal Techtmar, as marking the beginning of a new era, is emphasized in Prof. O’Rahilly’s recently published *Early Irish History and Mythology*. Following his guidance we can almost see the genealogies being artificially adapted, to further the interests of the foreign invasion which Gaelicized Ireland, and whose leadership is embodied in the legendary Túathal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 137, 137n, 138, 139, 153)

Kingship

Creation of Mide - By him “was each province in Ireland lopped of its head, and so, “Mide” was the name given to them, that is “the neck” of every province.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Gaining of – Túathal and his mother, Eithne Imgel, landed “at Inber Domnann, and bandits of Ireland came to meet her there ... with a company of 800 (or 600) warriors. They gave him [Túathal] the kingship immediately.” Túathal “came to Temair, to the place where Elim s. Conrai was; and they gave the

battle of Aicill, where Elim was slain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 311, 327, 555, 557)

Length of – Túathal died “after completing 110 years in the kingship. But 30 years was he in the kingship of Ireland.” “Evidently some copyist has misread .xxx. as cx.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 321n, 329, 525)

Naming - “This is why he is called Túathal Techtmar, for his “coming over sea” (*techt tar muir*) to Ireland to take it against the Aithech Túatha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Synchronisms

Antoninus – He (Túathal Techtmar) fell “after completing 30 years in the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Antoninus, King of the World.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321)

Easter – “In his time the rule of Easter was given to the Christians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321)

Hadrian – “It was in the reign of Hadrian that Túathal took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Seuerus Afer – “By him was made the Saxon Rampart; 132 millia its length. ... *Contemporary with him was Túathal Techtmar in Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Tuathmar (See: Tuathach)

Tubair – Tubair was the son of Cret son of Fergus Fergna of the Domnann; his son was Annoid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Tubal – Tubal was the son of Iafeth son of Noe. “From him are the Iberi and the Hispani, and the Celtiberi and the Itali.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 151, 155, 215, 250)

Tubalcain [Tupalcan] – Tubalcain was the son of Lamech son of Mathusahel and his mother was Sella. He was the first wright, first smith and first carpenter. “There is no authority behind the statement in Tr. that he was the *first* craftsman in his trades.” According to the lost *Book of Lamech* ... the blind Lamech, under guidance from his son Tubalcain, shot an arrow at a wild man covered with hair and a horn growing out of his forehead, who proved to be Cain son of Adam. Lamech was so distressed by the discovery that he killed his son Tubalcain for this deed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 91, 95, 183, 237, 265)

Tuesday (See: Measurements; Time)

Tuir [[Intuir, Ta-wosret, Thuores, Thurois, Tures] – Tuir succeeded Cincris as Pharaoh of Egypt and he recalled the aid that the Gaedil had given to the Israelites and their theft of Pharaoh’s ships. “War and hostilities were increased upon the progeny of Nel thereafter, till they were expelled from Egypt.” “Tures or Tuir, whom our present narrator apparently supposes to have been the immediate successor of Cincris, was actually the 9th in succession after Smenkh-ka-ra, and was not a king at all, but a queen, the Thuores of Eusebius and the Ta-wosret of the Egyptian records, whose *floruit* was in the last quarter of the 13th century B.C.” “Thurois ruled for 7 years and “in his time Troy was captured and to him came Menelaus and Helen after its capture”; (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 37, 63, 135; Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Tuirbe [Turvey] – The sons of Éremón made a partition of Ireland “from strong Torach to Dairbe, from Tech Duinn to Tuirbe.” Tuirbe is Turvey, County Dublin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 332)

Tuirech – Tuirech was one of the three horses of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Tuirell [Tuirell Piccreo, Tuirend, Tuirenn] – Tuirell was the son of Cait Conaitchend son of Ordam son of Alldui. “Tuirill s. Cait, moreover was grandfather of Coirpre the poet, and Etan daughter of Dian Cecht was mother of that Tuirill.” His son was Tuar. There is some confusion with him and Delbaeth³ and Tuirell Piccreo the son of Cairbre Caitchend. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 131, 133, 161, 187, 191, 193)

Tuirell Bicro (**See:** Delbaeth³)

Tuirell Piccreo – He was the son of Cairbre Caitchen son of Tat son of Tabarn (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 157) (**See Also:** Tuirell)

Tuirenn (**See:** Delbaeth³)

Tuirenn Bicro (**See:** Delbaeth³)

Tuirill Bicro (**See:** Delbaeth³)

Tuirill Bicro (**See:** Delbaeth³)

Tuirriuc [Eriuc, Turruc] – Tuirriuc was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Tuis (**See:** Duis)

Tuisto - Tacitus said that “the god Tuisto had a son Mannus, from whom whose three sons descended the three branches of the Germans, the Herminones, the Istaevones, and the Ingaevones.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

Tul Tuinde [Tountinna, Tul Tuinne] – “Fintan’s Grave” “in the cave” over Tul Tuinde over Loch Dergdeirc was named for Fintan son of Bochna. “The name survives in Tountinna (Tipperary O.S. map 19) on the shore of Loch Derg, Fintan’s grave, however, does not appear to be now extant in this locality.” In the story of the Tuatha De Danann, Banba “claim an antediluvian origin, older even than Noe, and to have lived at Tul Tuinne.” Banba said “I am older than Noe, on a peak of a mountain was I in the Flood; to this present mound the waves of the Flood attained. Therefore it is called Tul Tuinne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 183, 189, 193, 195, 205, 211, 225, 235, 239, 242; **Vol. 3**, p. 45; **Vol. 5**, p. 8, 35, 77)

Tul Tuinne (**See:** Tul Tuinde)

Tulach Tend – Lathrach of the sons of Umor settled here. “A place called Tulach Tend was in the Munster province, in Corca Laige, which, however, would seem to be outside the jurisdiction and gift of the Connacht rulers.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 69, 89)

Tullahog – Mag Da Gebal is near Tullahog in County Tyrone. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 337)

Tunics (**See:** Clothing)

Tupalcan (**See:** Tubalcain)

Turell Piccreo (**See:** Delbaeth³)

Turenn (**See:** Delbaeth³)

Tures (**See:** Tuir)

Turf (**See:** Flora)

Turlach of Inber Mor (See: Structures; Causeway)

Turloch – “The incident of a bursting lake is common in Irish mythology ... It is possible that the phenomena of the *turlochs*, temporary lakes, frequent in some parts of Ireland, may have had a share in shaping these stories.” “It may be suggested that the apparently exaggerated emphasis laid upon lake-bursts throughout the compilation may have been a consequence of a special characteristic of the Physical Geography of the country – the temporary lakes commonly called turlochs, normally drained by subterranean watercourses in the underlying limestone, but often swelled to formidable dimensions, if the channel should happen to become blocked.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 84; **Vol. 4**, p. 82; **Vol. 5**, p. 140, 141) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Turruc (See: Tuirriuc)

Turvey (See: Tuirbe)

Tuscans, the (See: Peoples)

Tutanes (See: Tautanes)

Tutankhamun [Kherres] – Tutankhamun was the Egyptian king who reigned immediately after Pharaoh Cincris [Akenkheres of Eusebius; Smehkh-ka-ra of modern Egyptology]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 222; **Vol. 2**, p. 135)

Twins

Amorgen and Éber Finn – “Amorgen and Éber Finn, in Egypt were they born; Scota² daughter of Pharaoh brought them forth in one birth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 63)

Cain and Catafola – “Catafola their (Adan and Eve) daughter, who was born along with Cain.” “The twin sister of Cain is usually (following Pseudo-Methodius) called Calmana. *Is uimpi doronad an t-ed* refers to the story that the real cause of Abel’s murder was the desire of both brethren to marry this sister: a dispute in which Adam took the part of Abel, as he considered that Cain’s twin consanguinity was too close for an admissible marriage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159, 254) (See Also: Incest)

Gann and Sengann – “Gann and Sengann are almost certainly a Dioscuric pair; and there can be little doubt that Sengann was originally the father of the twins.” Gann and Sengann jointly ruled Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 5, 5n)

Fea and Neman – “Fea and Nemain, here (¶338) become Badb and Nemuin, who elsewhere are two of the Badb sisterhood. We have here apparently a female twin-pair evolving into a triplicity.” Are these two characters biological twins, or just characters that are named together? (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 306)

Iuchar and Iucharba - “Her (Danand) father had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult.” “These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain (Hill) of the Three Gods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 104, 129, 133, 135, 153, 157, 161, 163, 189, 193, 199, 227, 233, 285, 299, 300, 303, 308, 319, 341) (See Also: Triplets)

Twins of Macha – The twins of Macha were born after their mother, Macha, raced against the horses of Conchobor. Emain Macha was named from them. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103)

Twrc trwydd - “*Torc triath* cannot be dissociated from the *Twrc trwydd* of Welsh romance.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 299) (See Also: Torc Triath)

Tyre (See: Islands)

Tyrone (See: County)

Tyrrhene (See: Seas)

U

ua Cernaich – Áed of Laigin ua Cernaich was one of the kings of the North slain at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

ua Cernin, Eochaid (See: Authors)

ua Cuind (See: Peoples)

Ua Faelain – Droichit Cairpre of Comar of Ua Faelain was named for Cairpre son of Tren. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

ua Flaind (See: Ua Floind)

ua Floind, Eochaid [Ó Floinn, ua Flaind] (See: Authors)

ua Hartacain, Cinaeth (See: Authors)

ua Luigdech – “Good the reign of Feradach Finn, two and twenty his good space; in Conn’s half, be mindful, was the death of Ua Luigdech in Liath-druim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 523)

ua Maoil-Chonaire, Muirges mac Paidin (See: Authors)

ua Maoil-Chonaire, Muirges ruadh (See: Authors)

ua Maoil-Chonaire, Tanaide (See: Authors, **Tanaide o Dubsaillech ua Maoil-Chonaire**)

Ua Mathgamhna – There was a battle between Mac Duinnsleibhe and Ua Mathgamhna during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Rúaidri ui Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Uadach – His son was Ragallach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Uaine, the (See: Peoples)

Uaine Alaind – Uaine Alaind of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Uaisnem – Uaisnem was the poet of the Cruithne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144, 179)

Uaithne Fedne - Rudraige son of Sitric may have been killed by a spectre after he was left in Uaithne Fedne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Uandalus – Uandalus was one of the three sons of Negua son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

Uathmor – Uathmor from Sliab Eموir was a Fomorian; his son was Tuathach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 15)

Úcce [Uice, Uicce, Uige] – Úcce was one of the two sons of Allot² son of Nenual son of Nemed; (or son of Allot⁴ son of Ogamain). His sons were Ún and Etán [Edan], although Etán is sometimes known as the son of Occe. Úcce, “a great druid in learning and valour,” was with Míl in Egypt, where he learned to be a “battle-conqueror.” Úcce was the leader of one ship’s company on the Gaedil’s journey to Spain during the reign of Panyas in Assyria. “But there came a plague upon them (after the battle for Spain), and four and

twenty of their number died including Occe and Úcce (two of the three kings of Spain).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 29, 31, 41, 69, 73, 77, 79, 103, 105, 111, 132; **Vol. 4**, p. 211; **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 27, 29, 33, 47, 49, 59, 61, 75, 95, 103, 109, 131, 135, 157, 159, 165, 167, 171, 173)

Ucha – The battle of Ucha near Kilcullen Bridge, County Kildare was fought by Conmáel son of Éber [Emer]. Another battle at Ucha was “fought by Áed Allan against the Laigen in which all of the Laigen fell, but a few.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 393, 433, 539)

Uchbath – The battle of Uchbath was fought by Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland, in which Bran Bec son of Muiredach and Áed Mend fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Uga – Uga son of Eogan Ergnach fell at the battle of Inber Bréna against Tuathal Techtmar. His son Conall fell in the battle of Cruachu. He had another son named Ogaman. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Ugaine (See: Ugoine)

Ugaire – Ugaire son of Ailill fought and won a battle against Sitric son of Amlef during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Ugoine [Ugaine, Ugaine Mór] – Ugoine was the son of Eochu Buadach son of Dui. His wife was Cessair Chrothach daughter of the king of the Franks; she bore him 25 children: 22 sons and 3 daughters. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172; **Vol. 4**, p. 271; **Vol. 5**, p. 265, 267, 269, 271)

Death of - Ugoine was killed by “his own brother, Bodbhad in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega.” “Ptolomaeus Philadelphus was king of the World when Ugoine died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 273, 513)

Descendants of – “It is at Ugoine that the Freemen of Ireland unite, Leth Cuinn and the Albanaig ... and of his descendants are the Laigin and the Osraige.” “Of the progeny of Ugoine Mór are the four families of Temair (the seed of Conall, Colmán, Eogan, and Aed Sláine), and the three Connachta, and the nine cantreds of Argialla, and the nine cantreds of the Déssi of Mumu, and Laigin, and Osraige, and Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach, and the kings of Alba, the people of Óengus and Loarn and Comgél, and Cenél Gabrain, and Fir Fibe, and Áth Odláig, and the Eastern Gaedil, and many other peoples besides, and Corco Duibne, and Corco Baiscinn, and all the Muscraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 275, 323, 325)

Daughters of - His 3 daughters were: Aine, Faife, Aille. “Aine, Faife, white her countenance, Muirisc from Mag Muirsce, Aille, very white with colour, were the three daughters of Ugoine.” “Muirisc from Mag Muirsce” may have been their share in the partition of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271, 323, 469)

Sons of - His sons were: Bard, Cobthach Cóel Breg, Cuan, Eochu, Fergen, Fergus Cnai, Fuillne, Laeg, Letha, Loiguire Lorc, Main, Mál, Marc, Muiredach, Narb, Ord, Roigne, Sanb, Sin, Tairr, Triath. None of the progeny of Ugoine left children, except Cobthach Cóel Breg and Loiguire Lorc, and two daughters, whom Fergus Cnai left, namely Maer and Medan.” “But perhaps this cannot be true, owing to the length of time involved.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 47, 69, 95, 103, 121, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 287, 289, 323, 475)

Grandson of - His grandson was Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

Foster Parents of – Ugoine Mór was the foster-son of Cimbáeth and Macha. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 263, 265, 267)

Kingship of – Ugoine Mór killed Rectad Rigderg in vengeance for his foster-mother, Macha and became the 56th “king of Ireland and Alba to the Sea of Wight and to the Tyrrhene Sea ... some say that Ugoine took the kingship of all Europe to the Caspian Sea.” He ruled for 14 years. “Then Ugoine imposed the surety of all creatures visible and invisible upon the men of Ireland that his children should have the

kingship, without contention, forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 323, 465, 473, 513)

Partition of Ireland – He divided Ireland into 25 shares among his children and that division of Ireland by Ugoine lasted for 300 years, till the Provincials came.” “This is why he divided it, that *his* descendants should govern Ireland for ever.” Verse CIX details the partition and recipients as Ireland was partitioned into Bregia, Muirthemne, Life, Feb, Nár-plain, Raigne, Magh Nairb, Airget Ros, Mag Tharra, Treithirne, Luachair, Corcach, “south-land”, Aidne, Moen-magh, Magh Ai, Cliu Máil, Seól-mag, Latharna, Mide, Line, Mag Muirisce. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 323, 467, 469, 473)

Synchronisms – “Ugoine the Great took the kingship of Ireland for a year in the reign of Ptolemaeus s. Lairge.” “Ptolomaeus Philadelphus was king of the World when Ugoine died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 273)

Tribute – “There was a tribute imposed upon the progeny of Ugoine Mór s. Eochu Buadach from the time of Enna Aigneach s. Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, to the time of Eochu Feidlech and of Eochu Airem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295)

Ui Ailella, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Amalgada, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Bairrche, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Briuin, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Ceinselaig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Cendselaig)

Ui Cendselaig, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Cennselaig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Cendselaig)

Ui Cheocháin, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Coirpre, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Corco Laide (See: Peoples, Corco Laide)

Ui Cremthainn, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Derduib, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Echach, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Enechlais, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Failge, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Fiachrach, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Liathain, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Luigne, the (See: Peoples)

Ui mac Iair, the (See: Peoples)

Ui mac Uais of Breg, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Mail, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Maine, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Muiredaig, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Néill, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Tairsig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Thairsig)

Ui Tairrsig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Tharsig)

Ui Thairsig, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Tuirte, the (See: Peoples)

Uici (See: Ucce)

Uicci (See: Ucce)

Uige (See: Ucce)

Uigne – Uigne was the son of Scál Balb son of Gam son of Fiachu of the Gailioin; his son is Cical. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Uileo Ciric (See: Circenn)

Uiligothus¹ [Uiligotus] – Uiligothus¹ was the son of Airmen son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

Uiligothus² [Uiligotus] – Uiligothus² was the son of Airmen son of Ibath. This is the same character as Uiligothus¹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157)

Uillend of the Red Edge¹ [Uillenn Fáebar-derg] – Uillend of the Red Edge¹, of the red eyebrows, was the son of the Caicher who killed the king Delbaeth. Uillen killed Manannan in the battle of Cuillend, during the reign of Lampares in Assyria. “Uillend with pride fell at the hands of Mac Greine with pure victory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 131, 157, 195, 211, 237)

Uillend of the Red Edge² [Uillenn Fáebar-derg] – Uillend of the Red Edge², of the red eyebrows, was the son of Eochu Garb son of Dui Temen. Uillend killed Manannan in the battle of Cuillen in Connachta. “Uillend with pride fell at the hands of Mac Greine with pure victory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 193, 211, 237)

Uillend of the Red Edge³ – “The interpolative material in R³ makes Uillend to be a son of Tadhg Mór, an otherwise unrecorded son of Nuadu and his victim is variously styled Gallia, or Gaiar, or Oirbsen, or Manannan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 105, 187, 211, 237)

Uindset – Uindset of the Laigne had a son named Oes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21)

Uinnsinns, the (See: Rivers)

Uip – Uip was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urcinid and before Brude Uruip. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 183)

Uisle – Uisle had a son named Cermaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Uisnech – Ainnli (son of Lug) was one of the three sons of Uisnech. The other two are not named. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101)

Uisnech [Caendruim, Cnoc Uachtair Archae, Coem-druim]

Events at

Colloquy with Ériu – The sons of Míl “had colloquy with Ériu (or Fotla) in Uisnech.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 37, 53, 55, 77, 79)

Death of Lug – “Forty years had Lug, till the three sons of Cermat slew him at Coem-druim [Caendruim], that is, in Uisnech.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 125, 185)

Death of Máel-Sechlainn – “Máel-Sechlainn was dead westward in his house, the proud raper of Uisnech.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 555)

Emetic Draught - Dian Cecht made an emetic draught for Tuirill Biccree “so that he vomited forth three belches from his mouth. Where he drank the draught was in Cnoc Uachtair Archae ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137)

Synod of the sons of Óengus – “The great Synod before the two sons of Óengus Tairdelbach ua Conchobair, king with opposition.” “This is apparently the synod held in 1111, at a place called *Fiad mic Óengusso*, somewhere near Uisnech Hill in Co. Westmeath, to make certain regulations concerning public morals. See the *Annals of Ulster* and the *Four Masters*, *ad annum*, though the entries are not very illuminating. They suggest, however, that the reading in our text, “*Fri da mac nOengusa*”, is a corruption of *Fiad mac nÓengusa*.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413, 413n)

Names of – “*Coemdrum* as a name for Uisnech (west of Mullingar) appears in *Dindsenchas* in the form of *Cāindruim* (MD iv 273) which suggests a confusion with *Druim Cāin*, a by-name of *Temair*.” “*Cnoc Uachtair Archae* is another name for the Hill of Uisnech (See: Hogan, *Onomasticon*, s.v. *Cnoc uachtair Erca*.)” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 299, 303, 341) (**See Also:** Stones; Stone of Uisnech; *Temair*, Names of)

Partition from – The *Fir Bolg* divided Ireland into five parts from Uisnech. “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands, on its top, it is a fair co-division, is the co-division of every province.” “The stone in Uisnech is the famous erratic boulder called *Ail na Mireann*, on the slope of the hill, traditionally the meeting point of all the provincial divisions. See for descriptions and photograph, *Proceedings R.I.A.*, XXXVIII, Section C, p. 78, plate V.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 149, 181; **Vol. 4**, p. 63, 75, 90) (**See Also:** Partition)

Uitel – Uitel was the son of Airdel son of Caither son of Eterscéil son of Iar; his son was Caither. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Ulaid, the (See: Peoples)

Ullard – “Hogan’s equation of *Oilre* or *Oilri* of Mag Fea with Ullard in County Kilkenny is based on O’Donovan’s erroneous identification of Mag Fea.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 91)

Ulpa – Ulpa was one of six brothers who were chieftains of the *Cruithne* from Thracia. He was slain at the battle of Árd Lemnachta. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177, 179, 181, 425)

Ultonians, the (See: Peoples, Ulaid)

Ultra-Violet Photographs - Were provided by Professor Ditchburn to assist Macalister in reading badly rubbed pages in the Book of Fermoy and the Book of Leinster. The Royal Irish Academy provided an ultra-violet copy of a slip of vellum which was tipped into Stowe MS D.43 to assist in reading. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 205; **Vol. 3**, p. 108*n*)

Ulysses (**See:** Authors, Meyer, Merugud Uilix)

Umall (**See:** Ráth Umaill)

Umachenn mac Corrain – He was a king of the Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 463)

Umor [Gumor] – After the first battle of Mag Tuired, the Fir Bolg dispersed to certain outlying islands and other remote places. Each leader of these fugitives is called a “son of Umor” (The alternative form, *Gumor*, is of course merely a corruption, induced by the *c* of the preceding *mac*.): an this vague personage is connected with the “Sliab Emoir,” from which the Fomorians had set forth on their 200 year voyage to Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 4, 4*n*, 111)

Sons of - The sons of Umor were: Adar, Aenach, Asal, Bairnech, Bera [Bera], Cime Four-heads, Cing, Conall, Concraide, Cutra, Dalach, Irgus, Lathrach, Math [Mata], Menn [Maen, Main, Mend, Moen], Míl, Mod, Óengus, Taman, Uar (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 13, 25, 37, 65, 67, 69, 71, 111, 123, 133, 161)

Wandering of – The Fir Bolg went in flight from the Túatha Dé Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra and other islands besides. ... And they were in those islands till the time of the Provincials over Ireland, till the Cruithne drove them out. They came to Cairbre Nia Fer, and he gave them lands; but they were unable to remain with him for the heaviness of the impost which he put upon them. Thereafter they came in flight before Cairbre under the protection of Medb and of Ailill, and these gave them lands. This is the wandering of the sons of Umor.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 23, 25, 27, 35, 37, 65, 67, 89, 111, 173, 175)

Ún – Ún was the son of Occe, or Úcce. He survived the plague after the battles in Spain and was one of 36 leaders and champions who came to Ireland. His wife Fás fell in the battle of Sliab Mis and she was buried “between Sliab Mis and the sea.” When Érimón and Éber divided Ireland, Ún was one of Éber’s chieftains in the south. After Éber’s death, Éremón granted to Ún and to Etán son of Occe the kingship of Connachta. Ún built Ráth Croich in Árd Eitig. “The battle of Comraire broke before Érimón, wherein fell En and Etán, the two sons of Oicce and Ún son of Uicce.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 31, 79, 105; **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 23, 27, 33, 43, 47, 59, 61, 75, 91, 95, 101, 103, 105, 109, 127, 131, 141, 157, 159, 163, 171, 173)

United States – “In the course of the past ten years or so, various scholars in Ireland and the United States have returned to the intensive study of LGÉ.” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 19) (**See Also:** Authors, Scowcroft)

Urcal – Urcal was a king of the Picts after Brude Cal and before Brude Cint. In the transposition of names Wurgest + Cal = Cal Urgest. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 149, 150)

Urcal Brude Pont (**See:** Pont)

Urcinid – Urcind was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Cinid and before Brude Uip. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148)

Urcint [Brude Uircint] – Urcint was a king of the Picts after Brude Cint and before Brude Fet. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 183)

Urdobur (**See:** Iardobar)

Urfecir – Urfecir was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Fecir and before Brude Cal. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148)

Urfecthair (See: Gest Gurchich)

Urfet [Brude Uirfet] – Urfet, in the Pictish list of kings, is coupled with Brude Fet; in the Irish list we have Bruige Fet and Bruigi Ur-Fet. Urfet was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Fet and before Brude Ru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 147, 148, 183)

Urgant [Urgantcait] – Urgant was a king of the Picts who ruled for 30 years after Brude Gant and before Brude Gnith. In the transposition of names Gede Olgudach + Urgant = Urgantcait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192; Vol. 5, p. 148, 150, 183)

Urgantcait (See: Urgant)

Urgart [Brude Argart] – Urgart, in the Pictish king list, is coupled with Brude Gart; in the Irish list we have Bruige Gart and Bruigi Ar-Gart. Urgart was a Pictish king who ruled after Brude Gart and before Brude Cinid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 147, 148, 183)

Urgnith [Urgrith] – Urgnith was a king of the Picts after Brude Gnith and before Brude Fecir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 183)

Urgrid – Urgrid was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Grib and before Brude Mund. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148)

Urleo [Urleoce] – Urleo was a king of the Picts who ruled for 12 years after Brude Leo and before Brude Gant. In the transposition of names Ce + Leo = Urleoce and Ciric + Urleo = Uileo Ciric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192; Vol. 5, p. 148, 150)

Urleoce (See: Urleo)

Urluachair (See: Luachair)

Urmund [Urmuin] – Urmund was the last king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Mund. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 183)

Urpant (See: Urpont)

Urpont [Urpant, Urpontcait] – Urpont was a king of the Picts who ruled for 12 or 22 years after Brude Pont and before Brude Leo. In the transposition of names Got + Urpont = Urpontcait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192; Vol. 5, p. 148, 149, 150, 183)

Urpontcait (See: Urpont)

Uriago (See: Eve)

Uriel (See: Angels; Names of)

Urine - Loch nEchach [Pool of Urine] burst over Liath Muine during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. “Flaithbertach, son of heroic Loingsech, [he obtained] death from the rough Fátha Fiadnach in Árd Macha of great woods.” “It is Fátha Fiadnach under whom is the death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech; his water [urine] dripped upon the king so that he found his last day by it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 549)

Uruip – Uruip was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Uip and before Brude Grid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148)

Usicias [Arias] – Usicias was the sage and poet in the city of Findias who taught the Túatha Dé Danann. The name of Usicias “has the appearance of being adapted from biblical sources ... Usicias = *Ezechias*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251, 293)

V

Vaccaei, the (See: Peoples, Barca)

Vafres – Vafres was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for 30 years after Psammeticus II and before Amasis. “The corrup-tion of the name “Vafres” into Hupriphis” [in the transcript of the Colbertine MS]. .. is evidently a combination of “uapris” which the scribe wrote with “uafris” into which a corrector changed it. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51, 51n) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Valens – Valens was the ruler of the Romans with Valentinianus for 10 years, and then he ruled alone for 4 years “till the Goths burnt him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Valentinian – Valentinian was slain by Arbogastes “and Theodosius put his own son Eugenius in his place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Valentinianus¹ – Valentinianus¹ was the ruler of the Romans with Valens for 10 years. He died of a haemorrhage in Bregetio. His son was Gratianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Valentinianus² – Valentinianus² was the son of Constantine and was the joint ruler of the Romans with Theodosius son of Arcadius for 25 years after the death of Honorius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Valentinianus³ – Valentinianus³ was ruler of the Romans with Maximianus for 7 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Valerianus – Valerianus was the ruler of Rome with his son Gallienus. “By them was Cyprianus slain in Carthage, and Cornelius successor of Peter in Rome. Valerianus was afterwards punished by Sapor, king of the Persians: he was kept in fetters until he was aged, and from his back Sapor was wont to mount upon his horse. His eyes were plucked from his head, which casued his death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Valhalla – The six pigs of Essach “had the capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection (which) relates them to *Sæhrimnir*, the boar of Valhalla, which presented the same economical convenience.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302)

Van Hamel (See: Authors)

Vandals, the (See: Peoples)

Vandalus – Vandalus was one of the four sons of Negua son of Ibath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Vascones, the (See: Peoples; Barca)

Vat (See: Tools)

Vatican – “The addition “Scot” (to Riphath) has of course no Biblical warrant, but conceivably it has arisen from some copy of the Latin version in which the name was given as *Riphaz* or *Rifat* (as in two of the MSS. on which the Vatican *variorum* edition is based).” “It may be desirable to explain here, in condonation of the use of the symbol Δ for the Latin manuscript which lies at the basis of the biblical text which we have been studying, that it has been chosen simply because it is one of the very few symbols not already pre-empted by the elaborate *apparatus criticus* of the Vatican edition. There is not the slightest fear of its ever being confused with the St. Gall MS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 221, 248)

Vedic (See: Peoples, Indians, Indo-European, Vedic)

Vegetation (See: Flora)

Vendetta (See: Revenge)

Vendryes, Joseph (See: Authors)

Vengeance (See: Revenge)

Vergil (See: Authors)

Verse – “The work (LGE) is primarily paedagogic, for which purpose it is interspersed with mnemonic sets of verses, intended to be learned off by heart. To the modern reader these verses are an unmitigated nuisance, rarely adding anything to what he has already learnt from the prose text; nevertheless it is clear that they are the foundation on which the whole work, *in its present form*, is based. The corpus of historical verse became the common reservoir of knowledge upon which the prose compilers drew; and the selections which they made therefrom dictated the selection of facts which they set forth in the several redactions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. x)

First Lines of

“A fishful sea” – This is Verse LXX and is a poem of two stanzas of 6 lines each recited by Amorgen “conjuring fish into the creeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 75, 115)

“A great battle of Ocha was fought” – This is numbered as Verse CXVII and is made up of just a single stanza of 4 lines remembering the battle of Ocha in which Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, fell at the hands of Lugaid s. Loiguire, Fergus Cerrbél s. Conall Crimthann and of Fíachra Lonn s. Cúelbad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357, 533)

“A host that a wintry death would not subdue” – This poem briefly tells of Noe and his family and their survival of the biblical flood. “The two quatrains forming this composition are probably, in origin, independent compositions, as is suggested by their diversity of metre.” Designated as Verse I, this verse has 2 quatrains of 4 lines each; “the first quatrain is in *snām sebaic* metre in which the third line ends with a mono-syllable; the second quatrain is in *casbairdne* metre ($7^3 + 7^3$) with trisyllabic rhymes between lines 2 and 4. The text has been greatly corrupted by scribes, who tinkered with it unrestrainedly in the vain hope of extracting more sense out of it than the author or authors ever put into it: as the verses are mere displays of metrical gymnastics, the meaning is of minor importance in an endeavour to restore the text. In addition to the rhymes, there is assonance between the first two lines of each stanza, and an alliteration in every line, which the attentions of the scribes have to some extent suppressed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 169, 257)

“A just division we shared between us” – This is a poem of 4 quatrains of 4 lines each and is designated as verse XXV in a loose form of the *sētrad mōr* metre in which the internal rhyme is neglected. “The composition is a list of names, compiled for mnemonic purposes. The frequent alliterations and assonances (Sella-Della, Fodarg-Rodarg) show that the list in its present form is artificial; and the numerous variants prove that it is very corrupt. Moreover, some of the words seem to have been adapted from sentences which were embedded in some previous form of the list ... This being so, and no earlier form of the list being available, it would be futile to conjecture ... the shape in which it was first drawn up. But in its original form it was probably as old as the rest of the story, and was an essential part of it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 183, 227, 246, 247)

“A Taking of Ireland, a strength that was not weak” – Designated as verse LX, this composition deals with the taking of Ireland by the Túatha Dé Danann and lists their seven most prominent chieftains. The poem has three quatrains composed in *debide scáilte* metre and is “a mere list of names, though

differing in some slight details from the orthodox prose text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 165, 247, 321)

“**Áed in the clay**” – Verse CXXXIV has 1 stanza of 4 lines which begins: “Áed Allan (the 143rd king of Ireland) himself made this quatrain.” “Áed Allan himself made this quatrain after their (Samthann Ela of Bronach and Tola mac Dunchada) deaths.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393, 539)

“**After the battle of Ucha in glory**” – “The battle of Ucha was fought by Áed Allan (the 143rd king of Ireland) against the Laigin, in which all the Laigen fell, but a few.” The battle was commemorated in verse CXXXIII which has 1 stanza of 4 lines. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393, 539)

“**All the free peoples of Ireland**” – Elim s. Conrai of the Fir Bolg, the 94th king of Ireland, is remembered in Verse CXIII, with 12 stanzas of 4 lines each, for his slaying of Fíachu Finnoilches and the driving out of Ireland of the 3 pregnant queens. The children of those women returned to Ireland and established, after many battles, the reign of Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 481)

“**Árd Lemnacha, which is a region in the South**” – This is poem LXXXIX and is made up of 6 quatrains telling of the battle of Árd Lemnacha during the reign of Crimthann Sciathbél, king of Laigen, in which the Cruithne helped to defeat the Túath Fidga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175, 425)

“**At Buach breaks the wave upon the shore**” – Verse CXXV, with 1 stanza of 4 lines laments the death of Áed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland, in the battle of Dún Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 535)

“**Berngal, the warlike (?) fierce prince**” – Verse CIV has just one stanza of 4 lines remembering the famine in Ireland caused by Berngal, 25th king of Ireland. “It is in his reign that corn failed from Ireland, for the greatness of war.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 455)

“**Bishop Erc, everything which he adjudged was right**” Verse CXX with 1 stanza and 4 lines, commemorates Bishop Erc of Slaine. “This is why Muirchertach, the 119th king of Ireland, is called mac Erca, for the love which Bishop Erc pf Slaine gave him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 533)

“**Capa and Laigne and pleasant Luasad**” - This verse, XXII, is composed of 9 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre tells the independent story of the three Spanish fisherman blown by wind to Ireland before the biblical flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 185, 215)

“**Cessair daughter of enduring Bith**” - A poem of 1 quatrain of 4 lines which is designated as verse XXVI and identifies Cessair as the fosterling of the enigmatic Saball. The metre is *debide scáilte*. “This quatrain also appears in Keating (I. v. 1) with slight verbal differences, the most important of which is the substitution of *Nionuail* for *Manuail*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 199, 229, 248)

“**Cessair, whence came she**” - Designated as verse XXIII, this poem consists of 5 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre and tells of Cessair’s journey to Ireland. “The only points to notice about it are that it makes Meroe an archipelago of islands (782): calls the vessel of Cessair an ark (785): and recognizes the existence of land between the Caspian and the Cimmerian seas, though it does not explain how Cessair navigated her vessel over it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 187, 219, 243)

“**Cimbáeth, summit of the (warrior) youths of Emain**” - Verse CVIII with 18 stanzas of 4 lines each details the names of the 15 kings of the Ulaid from Cimbáeth to Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 265, 461)

“**Conaire the fair, kinsman of Conn**” – This is verse CX, with 24 stanzas of 4 lines each describing the descendants of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, the 70th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 287, 471)

“Conmáel, the first prince out of Mumu” – The battles of Conmáel, 6th king of Ireland, are commemorated in verse XCV, with 6 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201, 431)

“Dún Sobairche, a swift pool of hosts” – The partition of Ireland by Sobairce and Cermna, the sons of Ebric who jointly ruled as the 9th kings of Ireland, is remembered in verse XCVIII which has 18 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 439)

“Each warrior of them burnt his ship” – In this verse of 3 quatrains designated as verse LIX, in *deibide scáilte* metre, the poem offers 3 reasons why the Túatha Dé Danann burned their ships on arrival in Ireland. “The first quatrain only is in R²: R³ adds the second, and M alone gives the very obscure third.” “The quatrain seems to indicate a want of solidarity in the TDD company, of which, although it is “officially” ignored in the prose texts, it is here and there possible to detect traces. Undoubtedly the TDD adventure was originally much more picturesque than the comparatively decorous narrative handed down to us would allow us to suspect!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 171, 245, 321)

“Eochaid mac Eirc who had no groaning” – This composition has just a single quatrain and is designated as verse LXIII composed in *Rannaigeacht dialtach* metre. This poem on the death of Eochaid mac Eirc of the Fir Bolg is “a commonplace mnemonic quatrain, possibly part of a larger composition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 177, 251, 322)

“Eochu, Edge of the Warrior-band” – The reign of Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland, with his battles, plain clearings and death is described in Verse XCIX in 7 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215, 445)

“Ethriel, son of Iriel Faid” – Verse CIII is a recapitulation of the list of kings from Ethriel to Sírna in 12 stanzas of 4 lines each. Included are the exploits of Ethriel, Conmáel, Tigernmas, Eochu Fáebarglas, Fíachu Labrainne, Óengus Olmuccaid, and Sírna Sóegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233, 453)

“Ethriel son of Íriel, it was heard” – A summary of the 20 year reign of Ethriel, the 5th king of Ireland, is described in verse XCIV in 4 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 431)

“Ethur lofty, who gained dignity” – Designated as verse LVII this poem has 4 quatrains in *sreatha deich solus* metre (3¹ + 3¹ + 3¹ bis, rhyming *aabccb*). “There is an irregularity in the syllabic numeration of the lines, owing probably to textual corruption.” The poem has a quatrain about each of the 3 kings of the Túatha Dé Danann and their wives plus a final quatrain about Manannán. “The chief interest of the poem is the inclusion of Manannán, who is “out of the picture” in the triad with which he is associated: the tradition which it enshrines seems to be rather different from that followed by the compilers, who have adapted it to their purposes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 153, 195, 243, 320)

“Father of all, Master of Heaven” – This long poem is designated as Verse V, with 58 quatrains of 4 lines each in *deibide scáilte* metre. “The versifier began by making alliterative linkages (*conachlann*) between the end of every quatrain and the beginning of the next, but after the 7th quatrain abandoned the effort: no re-arrangement of the quatrains can establish the device after this point, and we can assume that the few cases to be found in the latter part of the poem are accidental.” “There are two versions of this long composition, contained in not a few modern MSS.” Macalister collated several of these in the Royal Irish Academy and amongst other things found that MS 23. A. 40 attributes the verse to Eochaid ua Floind, while MS. F III 2, assigns it to Colum Cille. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 41, 173, 259, 259n)

“Femin, when he was king” – Verse CXXIV contains just 1 stanza of 4 lines and may be speaking of the blood shed in Femin caused by Ainmire, the 124th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 535)

“Feni are named from Feinius” – The very brief Verse X in 1 quatrain of 4 lines in *snedbairdne* metre

simply says that the Feni are named from Feinius and the Gaedil from Gaedel Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 53, 87, 155)

“Fergus fought fifty battles” – Verse CXII with 7 stanzas of 2 lines each describes the battles of Fergus son of Roig, grandson of Rudraige, 75th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 293, 479)

“Fiacha Labrainne the warrior” – “Fíachu Labrainne fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadain in Iar-Mumu” and his death is remembered in verse C, with 4 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 219, 447)

“Five battles of the Foreigners, he broke them” – Verse CXXXV, with just 1 stanza of 4 lines commemorates the 20 battles fought against the Gaedil and the 5 battles against the Foreigners fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405, 539)

“Forty and four hundred” - This verse is designated as number XII. It is a verse of one quatrain of 4 lines in *debide scáilte fordalach* metre and provides a synchronism of the Israelite crossing of the Red Sea with the landing of the sons of Míl in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 65, 91, 156)

“Forty days of the rapid search” - This poem is made up of 13 quatrains of 4 lines each and is designated as verse XXIV in *debide scáilte* metre. The poem offers a summary of the tale of Cessair’s coming to Ireland, the division of the women, the death and flight of the men, and the devastation of the flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 221, 244, 245, 246)

“Four sons who were griffen-like of renown” - This poem has 7 quatrains of 4 lines each and is designated as verse XXXIV and is written in *debide scáilte* metre. According to Keating the author was Eochaid ó Floinn. “A poem on the “alternative” family of Partholon and on their division of Ireland. It adds nothing but adjectival exuberance to the prose account.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 25, 77, 113)

“Four who are longest of complete life” - Designated as Verse IX, this is a verse of 3 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre enumerating the lifespans of Adam, Iared, Mathusalám and Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125, 199, 269)

“Fuat wife of Slanga, you do not think it crooked” – This poem of two quatrains is listed as number XLVI and names the sons of Partholon and their wives. The metre is *rannaigeacht mōr* and “the poet’s verses are on the same literary level as rustic tombstone poetry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 29, 47, 83)

“Full of bridles, full of horsewhips” – Verse CXXX with its 1 stanza of 4 lines describes the plundered booty of Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.381, 537)

“Gaedel Glas – it is convenient to give the name” - This verse, designated as XVIII, is a poem of 5 quatrains of 4 lines each telling the tale of Moses saving Gaedel Glas from snake-bite. “This poem is not in K, but it is quoted with a different text by Kg (vol. ii, p. 18). The last two quatrains are omitted by Kg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 61, 123, 164)

“Gaedel Glas, of whom are the Gaedil” - Verse XIII is “attributed to Gilla Coemain († 1072) but certainly not all the work of one hand.” This is a long poem of 43 quatrains in *debide scáilte* metre which tells the tale of the Gaedil’s expulsion from Scythia and their long journey to Spain and then to Ireland. “In the poem as originally written there is a *conachland* between the successive quatrains, which is rigidly maintained throughout; and the rupture of this linkage, wherever it occurs, must indicate an interpolation. This reduces the composition to the following quatrains: 1, 9-18, 21-25, 28-39, 43. If these are read continuously, they will be found to give complete sense, and the incidents mentioned in the rejected quatrains (here partly in smaller type) can be omitted without loss or discontinuity. We can also reject quatrain 24, which merely repeats the matter of 18. Thus pruned, the poem is simply a

versification of the story narrated in the R¹ version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 79, 91, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160)

“Goirtigern was the name of the language” - This poem about the language of Heaven is designated as verse XVII and is a verse of 2 quatrains in “a rather free *debide scáilte*” metre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 123, 164)

“Good was the great company” - Designated as verse XXXI, this composition details the retinue of Partholon in Ireland in 17 quatrains in *debide scáilte* metre. “This poem seems to have stopped short originally at quatrain 11. F does not possess the remaining quatrains 12-17. The first seven quatrains are in a uniform order in all MSS. except that in F no. 4 follows no. 6.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 55, 107, 108, 109)

“Great Ireland which the Gaedil regulate” - Designated as verse XLI, this is a long poem of 36 quatrains of 4 lines each written in *rannaigeht becc* metre with an extremely elaborate system of initial assonances by Eochaid ó Floind. The poem summarizes the conquest of Ireland from the time of Cessair through the Fir Bolg, with most emphasis on the taking of Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 127, 167, 200)

“Harken ye sages without sorrow” – This is a long poem of 42 quatrains designated as Verse LVI and composed in *debide scáilte* metre possibly by Flann Mainistrech. The many quatrains tell of the deaths of the most prominent members of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 203, 225, 319)

“Hear the history of hosts” – This is a composition of 25 quatrains which is designated as verse LXVI composed in *debide scáilte* metre and is the story of the tragic fate of the sons of Tuirenn [Tuirill Bicrenn]. “This poem which has only a factitious association with LG, is included for the sake of completeness. It has been edited (from the A text) by Professor Thurneysen in ZCP xii, p. 245 with a German translation. It runs closely parallel to the prose text, which is evidently founded upon it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 283, 339, 340, 341)

“Hengist and Horsa” – This is a poem of just one quatrain which is designated as verse XLIII written in *rindaird* metre. “To endeavour to identify the names in this quatrain is a perilous undertaking, except Hingis and Osro which are, of course, Hengist and Horsa.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 149, 187, 206)

“I am afraid of the woman” – In verse CXVIII with its single stanza Muirchertach mac Erca perhaps forecasts his own death and his fear of Sín daughter of Sige. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 533)

“I am Wind on Sea” – As Amorgen Glúingel s. Míl set his right foot upon Ireland, he said” Verse LXIX, a poem of 21 lines. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111)

“I dread a crimson battle of gore” – “Cu-Bretan mac Óengusa chanted” the one quatrain of verse CXXXI after the battle of Almu during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

“I seek the land of Ireland” – The sons of Míl were compelled to leave Ireland after their first landing and a druidic wind was created to prevent their landing again. “This is a disgrace for our men of craft, said Donn, when they had assembled in one place, that they abate not this wizardry. No disgrace is it, said Amorgen; and he rose up and said,” the 21 lines of Verse LXXII. “There was a calming of the wind upon them immediately.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 81, 115)

“I shall indicate to you well, according to truth,” - A single quatrain of 4 lines makes up this poem which is designated as verse XXXVII. “The metre is a form of *debide*, but too free for classification. A mere mnemonic verse, of no importance” which tells the number of people in Partholon’s ship when he

landed in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 81, 113)

“In the battle over Tenuis of the communities” – This is verse LXXXV and it is composed of just a single quatrain telling of the deaths of Gosten, Sétga and Suirge in the battle “upon the Tenuis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 167, 419)

“In the time of Éremón the wise” – This is verse LXXXVII and it is made up of 7 quatrains dealing with the reign of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 173, 421)

“Ireland – whatever is asked of me” – The poem, designated as verse XXI, has 12 quatrains. “This is an anonymous poem, put into the mouth of the antediluvian Fintan. The metre is very faulty, but reckoned as *cro cummaisc etir rindaird ocus lethrannaigeacht*. The formula is $6^2 + 5^1$, the short lines rhyming: but the long lines sometimes end in monosyllables, as in quatrains 3, 12, or in trisyllables, as in 4, 6.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 195, 211, 242)

“Ireland with pride, with weapons” – “The poet Eochaid sang” this poem of 18 quatrains, designated as Verse LIII. “The poem was composed in the *rannaigeacht dialtach* metre and was edited by G. Lehmacher, ZCP, xiv., 174.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 125, 213, 314, 315, 316)

“Íriell, youngest of the family” – The battles of Íriell Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland, are told in verse XCIII in 9 stanzas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 195, 427)

“It is said that it has four divisions” - Designated as Verse XV, this poem is a verse of 5 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre. “This poem calls for no special notice: it is merely a paraphrase of the prose passage with which it is associated, composed for mnemonic purposes after the prose had evolved into the form in which we have it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 119, 163, 164)

“It is there that they came to harbor” - This is a poem of only one quatrain which is designated as verse XXVIII and tells of the landing of Cessair and her women at Dún na mBarc. The metre form is *debide scáilte*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 205, 229, 248)

“Know ye the history whence it is” – The wanderings of the sons of Umor is commemorated in Verse LI of 27 quatrains. The metre is apparently *debide scáilte*, “but hopelessly corrupt in this version.” The composer was Mac Liag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 27, 63, 88)

“Let the pleasant company of knowledge harken” – This is a very lengthy composition of 78 quatrains which is designated as verse LXV composed in *rannaigeacht recomarcach* metre (“rhyming, as a rule, *abcd*, though with some irregularity”). “According to the *Annals of Ulster*, the author of the poem, Eochaid ua Floinn, died in the year 1003 at the age of 69. Say that he wrote this poem about the middle of his life, this would give *circa* 968 as the date of its composition. “The poem comes at the end of an interpolated section which ... was originally an independent compilation, here called *Liber Praecursorum*. It would serve admirably as an appendix to *Liber Praecursorum*, acting as a mnemonic digest of the contents of that book, and giving enough of the subsequent events to show the place of those contents in the whole artificially-constructed history of Ireland. It is thus a connecting link between the Precursors and the Milesian occupation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 203, 253, 322 - 339)

“Lofty Ireland, island of the kings” – “Gilla Cóemáin chanted the following composition.” This is verse CXV with 157 stanzas of 4 lines each telling the history of Ireland from the time of Cessair to the coming of St. Patrick. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351, 487)

“Loiguire mac Neill died” – This verse, CXVI, has just one quatrain simply stating the death of Loiguire mac Neill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 531)

“Lug son of Ethliu, a cliff without a wrinkle” – This poem has only a single quatrain and is designated as Verse LV composed in *rannaigeacht dialtach* metre. “The last couplet evidently refers to the well-known artificial legend of the death of King Conchobor mac Nessa as an indirect consequence of the

crucifixion of Christ. Obviously there is no nexus between the two couplets of the quatrain, if we take it, as we find it here, standing alone. It must have been borrowed from a larger composition similar to poem LVI, (“Harken, ye sages without sorrow”) a mnemonic of the names and exploits of various distinguished persons, and inserted here to underline the statements in the prose text regarding the activities of Lug.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 161, 225, 318, 319)

“**Magog son of Iafeth**” – This genealogical poem is designated as Verse IV with 6 quatrains of 4 lines each in Middle Irish. The verse is in *crō cummaisc etir casbairdne 7 lethrannaigecht* metre. “There should be alliterations in the first two lines at least, but in a poem so full of proper names this is impossible to maintain consistently.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171, 258)

“**Make thou my confutation, my son**” – This is Verse XLVIII which contains 20 quatrains composed by “Colum of Druim Dean” (allegedly, Colum Cille). The metre is *rannaigecht mór*. “The poem is printed in Vol. V of the Ossianic Society’s publications, p. 250 ff., with an English metrical version by Clarence Mangan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 39, 53, 61, 85)

“**Meadon, Meadair, Cach, Dala**” – This verse is designated as LXXIII. “This is merely a *cento* consisting of the three quatrains of poem LXV numbered 31 – 33 (“Let the pleasant company of knowledge harken”). To these M adds a fourth enumerating the subordinate servitors named in ¶385.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 85, 116)

“**Men seeking a possession**” – This is Verse LXXI and has two stanzas. The first stanza is composed of four lines and the second stanza has five lines. In this poem Amorgen judges that the Milesians shall go out from Ireland “over nine waves” and then try to retake the island. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 79, 115)

“**Míl came out of Scythia**” - Designated as Verse XIV, this is a verse of 24 quatrains which tells of the wanderings of Míl. This poem was composed by Cenn Faelad who died in 679. The metre of the poem is *setrad fota*. “The assonantal scheme is elaborate. In the four lines of a quatrain, ABCD, B-D have monosyllabic rhymes, AC end in disyllables. In each couplet there is alliteration, preferably between the last words of B and D. The last word of A generally alliterates with the preceding word, or with the first prominent word of B; when this does not happen, by compensation there is alliteration in the body of A, and/or two pairs of words in alliteration or three words in alliteration in B. The last word of C rhymes with the penultimate word of D. License to break these fetters is permitted in a quatrain containing many proper names, and the poet allows himself an occasional liberty in other cases, though it is quite possible that such lapses are due to corruption in the text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 107, 160, 161, 162, 163)

“**Míl of good progeny inflicted a death wound**” – This poem of 1 quatrain is designated as verse XIX, tells of Míl’s exile from Scythia and coming to Egypt. The metre is *debide imrind* obscured by a corruption in the LG texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 69, 125, 165)

“**Nine farmers these, with floods (?) of descendants**” – This composition, known as Verse LXI, has 3 quatrains and a single prose sentence at the end. The metre is *debide scáilte*. “An intrusive set of three quatrains, with a prose appendix; interpolated in the margin of D, and peculiar to that MS. No indication is offered as to where the scribe intended them to be inserted in the text. They appear to be slightly corrupt, at least they are not perfectly intelligible throughout, but they have at least the interest of recording some matter outside the orthodox tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 247, 321)

“**Nine years, fifty, two hundreds**” - This is verse XLV and has just one quatrain in *debide scáilte* metre telling of the length of the rule of the Medes. It is “a chronological mnemonic of no importance, peculiar to the Book of Ballymote.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163, 189, 206)

“**No prohibition was the counsel**” – “Aed Slaine, 127th king of Ireland, fell at the hands of Conall Guthbind s. Suibne s. Colmán of the men of Breg, at Loch Semdige and Baethgal mortally wounded him; *unde dictum est*,” verse CXXVIII of 1quatrain which presumably advises that no quarter be given in

battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 375, 537)

“Noble son of Ugoine” – This poem is designated as Verse LXXVI and is just one stanza of 36 lines. Macalister says: “After a struggle, I have abandoned the time-consuming and probably hopeless task of reducing to order the countless variants in the extant MSS. of this mnemonic rhythm; the chaos is doubtless due to its having been transmitted orally and carelessly. If a critical edition is to be worth the labor involved, it must form the subject of a special study. Meanwhile, if any justification for these remarks be required, I would refer the reader to the version printed in the Ossianic Society’s publications, vol. v, p. 240.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 120, 121)

“Óengus Olmucaid died” – Verse CII tells of the death of Óengus Olmucaid in the battle of Raigne in 7 quatrains. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 451)

“Óengus Olmucaid the glorious” – The reign of Óengus Olmucaid, his battles, plain clearings, and lake bursts are celebrated in Verse CI with 8 quatrains. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 447)

“Of the loss of the day of Almon” – “Nuadu ua Lomthuile chanted poem CXXXII” about the battle of Almu during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. This is a verse of just one quatrain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 132, 539)

“Ollom Fotla, fierce in valour” – Ailill son of Slánoll son of Ollom Fotla killed Berngal, the 25th king of Ireland. “Thereof Fercertne chanted poem CV” with 9 stanzas of 4 lines each, praising the reign of Ollom Fotla and listing the six kings who ruled Ireland after him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 295, 455)

“On Friday there was the ingoing” - Designated as Verse VIII, this is a verse of just one quatrain in *rannaigeacht becc* metre, which is found in H only. The poem tells us nothing more than that Noe went into the ark on a Friday and came out on a Tuesday. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125, 199, 269)

“On the fifteenth, I am certain” – All that we learn from this verse is that Nemed landed in Ireland on a Wednesday, the 15th. This poem is designated as no. XL and is a mnemonic quatrain in *debide scáilte* metre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 83, 114)

“On the fifth unit, without advantage” – This is a poem of just one quatrain of 4 lines, designated as verse XXVII, telling us only that Cessair landed on the 5th, while Partholon landed on the 17th. “This quatrain in the form here given is metrically corrupt, but is meant to be *debide scáilte*. A better version is given in M in the Partholon section (poem no. XXXVI, “On the fifth without deceit”).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 205, 229, 248)

“On the fifth without deceit” - This is a composition of a single quatrain designated as verse XXXVI written in *debide scáilte* metre. The poem merely tells us that Cessair reached Ireland on the 5th while Partholon took it on the 16th. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 79, 113)

“On the fourteenth, a Tuesday” - This poem has only a single quatrain of 4 lines and is designated as verse XXXV and the metre is *debide scáilte*. This poem is similar to Verse XXXVI (“On the fifth without deceit”) “but probably *not* parts of one poem on account of their chronological disagreement.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 79, 113)

“Partholon, whence he came” - This composition is designated as verse XXXII and contains 27 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre. The poem tells of Partholon’s origins, his journey to Ireland and the Delgnat/ Topa story. “The order of the quatrains varies considerably in the latter part of the poem and the variations are no doubt of critical importance. Another copy is found in K, swelled by additions from other poems into a composite “epic” of Partholon’s occupation. The quatrains of the present poem follow on in a continuous series, when the interpolations are excised, in the order 1-11 (12 omitted), 13 (14 omitted), 15a, 16, 18, 20-22, 19, 23, 26, 17, 24, 25.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 27, 61, 109, 110, 111, 112)

“Prince Érimón the youthful warrior” – This verse, no. LXXXVIII, contains only a single quatrain telling of Érimón’s tomb on Mag Cetne in Ros Airget. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 423)

“Sem settled in pleasant Asia” - Designated as Verse II, this is a verse of 1 quatrain of 4 lines in *debide imrind* metre. This is “apparently a variant of Verse V, quatrain 40, not found in any complete text of the poem, or more probably from another poem on similar lines, as V is in *debide scáilte*, and has only 2 quatrains (23, 49) in *debide imrind*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 169, 258)

“Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds” – This poem is designated as verse LXIV and has just a single quatrain composed in *debide guilbnech dialtach* metre giving the number of casualties in the battle of Mag Tuired. “This contains the simplest statement of the arithmetical puzzle of Indech (see prose texts ¶¶ 312, 332, 364).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 151, 181, 251, 322) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

“Seven sons of Cruithne thereafter” – The tale of the partition of Alba into seven parts by the Cruithne is told in Verse XCI in just one quatrain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 427)

“Seven times he took away nine chariots” – “Cenn Fáelad *cecinit*” verse CXXII, of the exploits of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. This poem has just 1 stanza of 4 lines. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 535)

“Seven wives of the Sons of Míl, a brilliant honour,” – Verse LXXX with its 5 quatrains identifies the wives of the sons of Míl: Tea, Fial, Fás, Libén, Odba, Scota, Scéne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 73, 99, 131)

“Sighing, Moaning, Blast without reproach” – “Sín d. Sige of the Sid-mounds of Breg, *cecinit*, repeating her names,” sang Verse CXXIII of just one quatrain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 535)

“Sírna Soeglach, free the prince” – Verse CVI has 6 stanzas of 4 lines each commemorating the reign of Sírna Soeglach, the 27th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245, 459)

“Sit we there over the strand” – This lament is known as Verse LXXVII and has three quatrains. The poem was supposedly composed by Lugaid son of Íth after the death of his wife, Fial. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 61, 123)

“Sreng son of Sengand with spears” – This poem of just one quatrain has been designated as Verse L and tells of how Nuadu lost his arm at the hands of Sreng. “The metre was presumably meant for *rannaigeacht becc*, but as the third line ends with a monosyllable the last couplet is in *rannaigeacht chummaisc*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 23, 35, 63, 87)

“Suibne with hosts surrounding him” – The one quatrain of Verse CXXIX deals with the death of Suibne Mend the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 537)

“The battle of Cenn Eich, the battle of Almon” – The poet’s single quatrain of Verse CXXI celebrates the “brilliant glorious time” of the battles fought by Muirchertach mac Erca. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 533)

“The battle of Móin Trógaide in the East” – The battle of Móin Trógaide described in Verse CVII, in 5 quatrains, occurred during the reign of Sírna Soeglach, the 27th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245, 461)

“The capture of Conaing’s tower with valour” - This is verse XLII and has 15 quatrains written in *debide scáilte* metre by Eochaid ua Floinn. It is “a composition less complex in metre and in consequence more comprehensible in sense than most of the writer’s productions.” “The list of the

chieftains in quatrains 8-10 has a sufficiently close resemblance to that of the prose versions to show that they are not mutually independent. This (or some other) versified list must be the original form, for the prose text would not have so completely accommodated itself to metrical limitations.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 127, 145, 153, 181, 205)

“**The chiefs of the expedition oversea**” - This is Verse LXVII and it has 18 quatrains giving the names and deaths of the leaders of the Milesian invasion of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 27, 105)

“**The children of Aed son of Ainmire**” – The prose text says that Áed s. Ainmire “had four sons, Domnall king of Ireland, Máel-Coba the clerk, Garbán, and Cúmascach.” The single quatrain of Verse CXXVI lists five sons: Máel-Coba, Cúmascach, Domnall, Conall, Cu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 535)

“**The Cruithne, what assembled them**” – Verse XC has just one quatrain and asks what brought the Cruithne to Alba and where did they come from? (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 427)

“**The death of Éber through an hour of weakness**” – This is verse LXXXIV and is made up of just one quatrain telling of the death of Éber at the hands of his brother, Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.167, 419)

“**The death of Sobairche in his fort**” – The deaths of Sobairce and Cermna the 9th kings of Ireland are remembered in the one quatrain of Verse XCVII. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 439)

“**The eight sons of Golam of the laughings**” – Designated as verse XX, this is a poem of 4 quatrains in *debide scāilte* metre composed by someone named “Conaing” according to K. “The poem calls for no special comments, being merely a list of names alternating with rhyming chevilles.” Interestingly, this poem with slightly different wording also appears as Verse LXXVIII. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 125, 165; Vol. 5, p. 65, 125)

“**The fate of Muircertach of the men**” – The triple death of Muircertach mac Erca from wounding, drowning and burning is recorded in Verse CXIX with 1 stanza of 4 lines. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 533)

“**The Fir Bolg were here for a season**” – This poem of 13 quatrains is designated as Verse XLVII and was written in *debide scāilte* metre by Tanaide o’ Maoil-Chonaire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 23, 27, 37, 45, 47, 84)

“**The first age of the tuneful world**” - Designated as Verses VII, this is a verse of one quatrain in *debide scāilte* metre. It is the same as Verse XXIX. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 123, 197, 269; Vol. 2, p. 207, 229, 248)

“**The Five Fifths of noble Ireland**” – This is a verse of seven quatrains designated as poem number LII composed in “a rather free *debide scāilte* (*ōglachas*)” which describes the five-fold partition of Ireland by the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 27, 39, 73, 90)

“**The five parts of Ireland**” – “Fintan *cecinit* of the division of the five Provinces” poem number XLIX, which contains seven quatrains and is composed in *cro cummaisc etir rindaird ocus lethrannaigeacht* metre. “This poem appears in L only: in other MSS. poem no. LII (‘The five fifths of noble Ireland’), which covers the same ground, takes its place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 61, 87)

“**The five women of Partholon son of Sera**” - A poem of just one quatrain, it is designated as verse XXXVIII and names the five principal women of the Partholon expedition: Aifi, Elgnad, Nerbgén, Cichban and Cerbnat. This verse is “an obscure mnemonic quatrain in *snedbairdne* ($8^2 + 4^2$) metre. The third line lacks a syllable; the reading Nerbgine is an attempt to emend this.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 81, 113)

“The languages of the world, see for yourselves” – This poem is designated as Verse XI and has 6 quatrains in *debide scāilte* metre. “This poem is primarily a mnemonic list of places, extracted from Isidore, and put into verse form with especial attention to alliteration. It is independent of the prose list associated with it, which seems to come from some other source; the two lists do not completely correspond.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 13, 55, 87, 155, 156)

“The names of the chieftains – a firm report.” This poem, LXXXII, has 12 quatrains listing the “names of the chieftains ... and the ten lordings who came to” Ireland with the sons of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 103, 133)

“The retinue of the Sons of Míl across the sea” – This is poem LXXIX and has 19 quatrains telling of the Milesian invasion, the battle of Sliab Mis, the partition of Ireland, and the building of forts. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69, 125)

“The select vivacious language” - Designated as verse XVI, this is a poem of 5 quatrains in the *debide scāilte* metre, “with concessions to *ōglachas* in the end rhymes of quatrains 3, 5.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 121, 164)

“The seventh taking took it” - Verse XXXIII has 7 quatrains in *debide scāilte* metre and tells of the Fomorians in Ireland during the time of Partholon. “Parts of this poem also have been worked into the composite “epic” of Partholon by K. He has used quatrains 2-6, and has combined some quatrains from another source along with them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 73, 112)

“The six sons of Míl, an honour of dignity” – This is Verse LXXXIII and has 6 quatrains telling of how the lots were cast for the poet and the harper. “To Éber fell the harper, so that from the South there ever cometh tunefulness of music; but to Érimón fell the poet, so that from the North are master-arts from that out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 165, 417)

“The son of Breogan, flower of our stock” – This is a poem of just two quatrains designated as Verse LXXIV naming the sons of Breogan who “left no descendants, only their names on the noble royal fortresses of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 87, 117)

“The spring of Paradise, lasting its renown” – Designated as Verse VI, this is a verse of 3 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scāilte* metre which names the source of the four rivers of Paradise. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 59, 197, 268)

“The stone on which my heels are standing” – This is a composition composed in *debide guilbnech dialtach* metre of just a single quatrain and is designated as verse LVIII ascribed to Cinaeth ua Hartacain. “This is a quatrain frequently quoted, to account for the names *Inis Fáil*, *Mag Fáil*, applied to the whole of Ireland, not merely to the narrow region of the Temair district. The “two strands” are the eastern and western shores of the country. There is nothing to remark about the quatrain, save that our hypercritics may be reminded that it is not scholarly to translate the dual literally in such an expression as *mo dī sail!*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 143, 145, 169, 245, 320, 321)

“The Túatha Dé Danann of the rich treasures” – This is Verse LXII of 11 mnemonic quatrains in *debide scāilte* metre upon the magical cities, their teachers and treasures, offering nothing a any special interest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 169, 249, 321)

“The Túatha Dé Danann under obscurity” – This is a poem of 11 quatrains designated as Verse LIV composed in *dechnad fota* metre by Tanaide ua Maoil-Chonaire. “The intention of this poem is evidently to stress the human character of the TDD, as children of Adam, subject to the ordinary vicissitudes of human life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 185, 221, 317)

“There did Amorgen give the judgement” – In this poem, no. LXXV, which has six quatrains, Amorgen gave judgement “in Cenn tSáile, over wild deer and quadrupeds” as to how the meat was to be

shared. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 95, 119)

“They spake by turns” – In the single quatrain of Verse XCII it is said that the sons of Míl spoke Greek to the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 185, 427)

“Thirty sleek sons, a brilliant fact” - Designated as Verse III, this is a verse of just one quatrain in *debide scáilte* metre, and is a variant of Verse V (‘Father of all, Master of Heaven’), quatrain 41. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 151, 167, 171, 189, 258)

“Though he be in kingship, though he be in right” – Verse CXXVII in its one quatrain tells of the slaying of Colmán Rimid, the 127th king of Ireland, by his attendant, Lochan Dilmána. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 537)

“Though it be the grave of Scéne” – After the deaths of Erannán and Scéne, Amorgen recited Verse LXVIII, a poem of just one quatrain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 111)

“Tigernmas son of lofty Follach” – Verse XCVI, with 15 quatrains, was composed to celebrate the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209, 433)

“Three free (companies) of Ireland, it is sung” – Verse CXI has just one quatrain and mentions “the three free peoples of Ireland, namely Conn, Araide, Eogan, *ut* Eochaid *cecinit*.” “This to me (Macalister) incomprehensible quatrain is also to be found in the *Book of Fenagh*; Hennessy, on p. 30 of his edition of that book, renders the third line “for whom assemblies are dear”; but no book of reference at my disposal provides me with any justification for such a translation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 293, 477)

“Tuan son of Cairell was heard” - This poem of five quatrains is designated as verse XXXIX composed in *debide scáilte* metre and tells of the long life of Tuan and his physical transformations through the ages. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 43, 81, 114)

“Túathal, whose was the kindred of Fremain” – The death of Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland is told in the 5 quatrains of Verse CXIV. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 485)

“Two score, two hundred without blame” - Designated as verse XLIV, this poem has two quatrains in *debide scáilte* metre summarizing the 1,240 year reign of the 38 kings of the Assyrians. It is a poem of “chronological mnemonics of no importance, peculiar to the Book of Ballymote. The second quatrain of XLIV is obscure and probably corrupt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 189, 206)

“Ugoine proud and glorious” – Verse CIX tells of the partition of Ireland among the 25 children of Ugoine Mór in 14 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 275, 467)

“Virgin Ireland, island of the saints” – “Of the reigns of those kings and of their fates the poet Gilla-mo-Dubda chanted this lay. He was blind and flat-faced, and he never chanted falsehood or a crooked history.” Verse CXXXVI is a very long poem of 87 quatrains composed in A.D. 1143. “Forty and an hundred years, and three, and a thousand, great rules! From the birth of eternal God, with troops and beauty to the fashioning of the poem of the strong men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413, 415, 541, 561)

“Ye sages of Banba with fame” – This is verse LXXXVI and has 3 quatrains explaining why the brothers, Éber and Érimón, became enemies in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169, 419)

“Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn” - This composition which was composed by Ua Flaínd is designated as Verse XXX and contains 25 quatrains in *rannaigeacht becc* metre telling of the conquests of Ireland by Cessair and Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23, 43, 102 - 107)

Metre

Casbairne Metre – Verse I has two quatrains. “The second is in *casbairne* ($7^3 + 7^3$) with trisyllabic rhymes between lines 2 and 4.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 257)

Crō Cummaisc Etir Casbairne ⁊ Lethrannaigeacht Metre – Verse IV is in this metre. “There should be alliterations in the first two lines at least, but in a poem so full of proper names this is impossible to maintain consistently.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 258)

Crō Cummaisc Etir Rindaird Ocus Lethrannaigeacht – The metre of Verse XXI is “very faulty, but reckoned as *crō cummaisc etir rindaird ocus lethrannaigeacht*. The formula is $6^2 + 5^1$, the short lines rhyming; but the long lines sometimes end in monosyllables, or in trisyllables.” In Verse XLIX “the metre is rather loose; some lines end in trisyllables while other ends in monosyllables.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 242; **Vol. 4**, p. 87)

Debide Guilbnech Dialectach – This metre is used in Verses LVIII and LXIV. No further description of the metre is provided. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 320, 321, 322)

Debide Imrind Metre – Verse II is in *debide imrind* metre. Verse V is in a different metre but has two quatrains (23, 49) in *debide imrind*. Verse XIX is also in this metre. No further description of the characteristics of this metre is provided. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 258; **Vol. 2**, p. 165)

Debide Scāilte Metre – *Debide scāilte* appears to be the most popular of the poetic metres used in LGÉ. Verses in this metre are: III, V, VI, VII, IX, XI, XIII, XV, XVI, XVII, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXIX, XL, XLIV, XLV, XLVII, LI, LII, LVI, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXVI.

Verse V - In Verse V, “the versifier began by making alliterative linkages between the end of every quatrain and the beginning of the next, but after the 7th quatrain abandoned the effort.”

Verse XIII - In poem XIII, “there is a *conachland* between the successive quatrains, which is rigidly maintained throughout.”

Verse XVI - Verse XVI is in *debide scāilte*, with concessions to *ōglachas* in the end rhymes of quatrains 3, 5.”

Verse XXII - Verse XXII is *debide scāilte*, with the loose construction of *ōglachas* in which the number of syllables in the rhyming words is not strictly regulated.”

Verse LII - Verse LII is “a rather free *debide scāilte* (*ōglachas*).”

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 258, 259, 268, 269; **Vol. 2**, p. 155, 156, 163, 164, 165, 243, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 107, 109, 112, 113, 114, 206; **Vol. 4**, p. 84, 88, 90, 319, 321, 339)

Debide Scāilte Fordalach - Verse XII is an example of this style. No further details are provided about this metre. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 156)

Dechnad Fota – This metre is used in Verse LIV by Tanaide ua Maoil-Chonaire, but no details are provided about the metre’s characteristics. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 317)

Diana Senga – “The *diana* metres, grouped primarily into *diana senga* and *diana tromma*, were those studied and practised in the first year of bardic education, and rewarded with a fee of the value of a *samaisc* or three-year-old calf. The suggestion in the verse is, that every literary tiro writes in honour of the rivers specified. The *diana senga* are classed as *diana airseng* ($7^1 + 7^3$), i.e. alternations of lines of seven syllables each, ending respectively in a word of one and a word of three syllables; *diana iarseng* ($7^2 + 3^2$), i.e. alterations of lines of seven and three syllables each, ending respectively in a word of two syllables; *diana midseng* ($8^2 + 7^3$), i.e. alternations of lines of and and seven syllables each, ending respectively in a word of two and three syllables.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 106)

Diana Tromma - “The *diana* metres, grouped primarily into *diana senga* and *diana tromma*, were those studied and practised in the first year of bardic education, and rewarded with a fee of the value of a *samaisc* or three-year-old calf. For the corresponding subdivisions of the *diana tromma*, reference may be made to Thurneysen’s *Mittelirische Verslehre* (Irische Texte III, p. 1 ff.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 106)

Óglachas – *Óglachas* appears to be the *deibide scáilte* metre but with a loose construction in which the number of syllables in the rhyming words is not strictly regulated. Verses XVI, XXII, LII are examples of this form. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 164, 243; Vol. 4, p. 90)

Rannaigeacht Becc Metre - Verse VIII is in this metre. Eochaid O’ Floind composed verses XXX and XLI. XLI has “an extremely elaborate system of initial assonances.” Verse L was “presumably meant for *rannaigeacht becc*, but as the third line ends with a monosyllable the last couplet is in *rannaigeacht chummaisc*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 269; Vol. 3, p. 102, 200; Vol. 4, p. 87)

Rannaigeacht Chummaisc – Verse L was “presumably meant for *rannaigeacht becc*, but as the third line ends with a monosyllable the last couplet is in *rannaigeacht chummaisc*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 87)

Rannaigeacht Dialtech – Verses LIII, LV and LXIII were composed in this metre. No further details are provided about the metre’s characteristics. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 314, 318, 322)

Rannaigeacht Mōr – Verses XLVI and XLVIII are examples of *rannaigeacht mōr* metre, but no other details are provided about it. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83, 85)

Rannaigeacht Recomarcach – This metre exhibits “rhyming, as a rule, *abcd*, though with some irregularity.” An example of this style is Verse LXV. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 322)

Rindaird - Verse XLIII is an example of the *rindaird* metre. There are no further details provided. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 206)

Setrad Fotla - “The assonantal scheme is elaborate. In the four lines of a quatrain, ABCD, B-D have monosyllabic rhymes, AC end in disyllables. In each couplet there is alliteration, preferably between the last words of B and D. The last word of A generally alliterates with the preceding word, or with the first prominent word of B; when this does not happen, by compensation there is alliteration in the body of A, and/or two pairs of words in alliteration or three words in alliteration in B. The last word of C rhymes with the penultimate word of D. License to break these fetters is permitted in a quatrain containing many proper names, and the poet allows himself an occasional liberty in other cases, though it is quite possible that such lapses are due to corruption in the text.” Verse XIV, which begins “Mil came out of Scythia”, is an example of this style. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 107, 160, 161, 162, 163)

Setrad Mōr – Verse XXV is in “a loose form of *setrad mōr* metre, in which the internal rhyme is neglected. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 246)

Snēdbairdne - Verses X and XXXVIII are examples of the *snēdbairdne* ($8^2 + 4^2$) metre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 155; Vol. 3, p. 113)

Snām Sebaic Metre – Verse I has two quatrains. The first quatrain “is in *snām sebaic*, a variety in which the third line ends with a monosyllable.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 257)

Sreatha Deich Solus Metre – In the *sreatha deich solus* metre ($3^1 + 3^1 + 3^1$ bis, rhyming *aabccb*) of Verse LVII, “there is an irregularity in the syllabic numeration of the lines, owing probably to textual corruption: e.g. 2079 (where we must assume drastic elisions); 2083. (perhaps omit *ba*), 2087, 2089, 2091, where the couplets have seven syllables instead of the orthodox six.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 320)

Mnemonics - The text of LGE is interspersed with mnemonic sets of verses intended to be learned by heart. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. x; **Vol. 5**, p. 2)

Verse XI – This poem “is primarily a mnemonic list of places, extracted from Isidore, and put into verse form with especial attention to alliteration.” For example, “Bithynia, Scythia, Cilicia, Hyrcania, Gothia, Graecia, Germania, Gallia” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 87, 155)

Verse XV - “This poem calls for no special notice: it is merely a paraphrase of the prose passage with which it is associated, composed for mnemonic purposes after the prose had evolved into the form in which we have it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 119, 163, 164)

Verse XXV – “The composition is a list of names, compiled for mnemonic purposes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 246)

Verse XXXVIII – “An obscure mnemonic quatrain in *snēdbairdne* ($8^2 + 4^2$). “The verse begins “The five women of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 113)

Verses XLIV and XLV – “Two chronological mnemonics of no importance, peculiar to the Book of Ballymote.” Verse XLIV begins “Two score, two hundred without blame.” Verse XLV begins with “Nine years, fifty, two hundreds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 206)

Verse LV – “The last couplet evidently refers to the well-known artificial “legend” of the death of King Conchobor mac Nessa as an indirect consequence of the crucifixion of Christ. ... It must have been borrowed from a larger composition similar to poem LVI, a mnemonic of the names and exploits of various distinguished persons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 319)

Verse LXII – “A set of mnemonic verses upon the magical cities, their teachers and treasures, offering nothing of special interest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 321)

Verse LXIII – “A commonplace mnemonic quatrain, possibly part of a larger composition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 322)

Verse LXV – “It would serve admirably as an appendix to *Liber Praecursorum*, acting as a mnemonic digest of the contents of that book.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 323)

Vespasianus – During the reign of Vespasianus over the Romans, Conchobor Abrat-Ruad was the 88th king in Ireland. “Titus and Vespasianus ruled 9 years. By them was Jerusalem ravaged and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein. Lugaid Riab nDerg son of the three Finds of Emain and his son Crimthann were over Ireland at the same time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 573)

Vessels (See: Tools, Containers)

Victory-hall (See: Architecture)

Vigfusson (See: Authors)

Vineyard - Noe worked at husbandry, made ploughing and reaping and planted a vineyard after the flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137, 159)

Virgins

Adam and Eve - While Adam and Eve were in Paradise, they were virgins. “That Adam and Eve remained virgin in Paradise was a notion suggested by the fact that Eve’s name of universal mother is not recorded till after the Fall.” “According to the Syriac *Book of the Bee*, Adam and Eve remained virgins for

30 years after their expulsion (ed. Budge, chap. xviii).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 81, 205, 234)

Ireland – “Edleo son of Alldai yonder, the first man of the Túatha Dé Danann who fell in virgin Ireland, by the hand of Nerchon grandson of Semeon.” “Virgin Ireland, island of the saints with many very fair [monastic] rules, rough peoples possessed it, without relics, with no great profit.” “Daiminis, the good palace, is a fortress against every evil, against every untruth; it is the Rome-island [*i.e.* sacred island] of verses, it is the virgin island of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 227; Vol. 5, p. 541, 563)

Mary – “Three hundred and seven years from that night (when Cobthach Cóel Breg, 58th king of Ireland, was slain) to the night in which Christ was born of the Virgin Mary in Bethlehem of Juda.” “That was the time (the battle of Ailenn, in which Eterscéil, the 84th king of Ireland, was slain) in which Christ Son of the Living God was born of the Virgin Mary, in Bethlehem of Iuda, to ransom the human race.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 301)

Scota² - “Liben, wife of Fúad (it was a fair fame); Scota the virginal, and Odba, those were the wives (it is not insane), who went with the Sons of Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 131)

Vitellius – Vitellius was the Roman ruler after Piso. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Volusianus – Volusianus was ruler of the Romans with his son Gallus for 5 years until they were slain by Iulianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Vortigern – “Goirthigern (antediluvian Hebrew), which doubtless has nothing to do with the personal name more familiar in the form *Vortigern*, must be left in its obscurity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142, 143)

Vox Domini (See: Languages)

Voyage (See: Journey)

Voyage of Bran (See: Authors; Meyer)

Voyage of Brendan (See: Authors; Schröder)

Vulgate (See: Authors; Anonymous; Bible)

Vulture (See: Fauna; Birds)

W

Wages (See: Economics)

Walagoths, the (See: Peoples)

Wales – “Nemed’s father, Pamp or Pam, is a purely artificial adaptation of the Roman name *Pompeius*. A person, presumably one of the Irish colonists in Wales, or more likely a Briton who had associations with those colonists, and who bore this exotic name, was commemorated by an Ogham-inscribed monument at Kenfig, Glamorganshire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115)

War, Civil – The civil war between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar was fought during the reign of Dui Dallta Degaid, the 80th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

War in Heaven – In possibly linking Saball, with *Nenual*, “... this would link Cessair’s foster-father with the long chain of enigmatical warring kings in Scythia, for whom no terrestrial identification, either in history or in recorded mythology, can be suggested: and leads to the further inference that in their names we may have the skeleton of some unknown saga of a War in Heaven, one of the doubtless innumerable mythologies, once common among the welter of tribes in Neolithic and Bronze Age Northern Europe, but now passed irrecoverably into oblivion.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 168)

War-furies – Delbaeth “has three daughters, the famous war-furies Badb, Macha and Mór-rígu, the latter sometimes called Anand or Danand, which is, in fact, her real name, Mór-rígu being merely an epithet (‘great queen’).” “Elsewhere Fea and Neman appear as Badb and Nemain (§338); and as Mór-rígu is sometimes called Neman, the identity of these two women with two of the three war-furies, daughters of Delbaeth, is complete.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 104)

Warfare

Order of Battle

Battalion – “They advanced in their battalion with venom, southward past the Rhipaen headlands; the progeny of Gaedel, with purity, they landed at the Marshes.” “A great battle of Ocha was fought where many battalions were laid low.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 103; **Vol. 5**, p. 533)

Cavalry – The Egyptian army lost 50,000 horsemen pursuing the fleeing Israelites in the parting of the Red Sea. Iulianus, ruler of Rome after Constantius was slain by a horseman with a stroke of a club on the crown of his head. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 63; **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Infantry – The Egyptian army lost 120,000 footmen at the parting of the Red Sea. 30,000 Nemedians attacked Conaing’s Tower on land. Xerxes led a Persian invasion against the Greeks with 200,000 by land. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 63; **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 141; **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

Navy – 30,000 Nemedians assaulted Conaing’s Tower by sea while Morc son of Dela provided the Fomorians with reinforcements of 60 ships. Xerxes led an invasion from Persia against the Greeks with 204,000 by sea. The Battle of the Sea was fought by Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland, against the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 141, 183; **Vol. 4**, p. 205; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 219)

Rules of Engagement – When the sons of Míl landed in Ireland, apparently unseen, and confronted the kings of the Túatha Dé Danann, the kings demanded that the sons of Míl leave Ireland to the TDD for 3 days without hostages, rapine, submission or sureties and go back out to sea to land again, if they could. Presumably, within those 3 days the TDD would prepare for battle. “Conceivably the double invasion,

which seems quite pointless, was suggested by the Israelite set-back in the battle of Ai, after their successful siege of Jericho (*Joshua* vii); but on the whole it is more likely that the story of the two battles is a conflation of two independent versions of what was originally one narrative of one (legendary) event.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 3, 3n, 55, 79)

Tactics

Ambush – “Boamain took the kingship by force of combat from Northern Scythia to the shore of the Caspian Sea, till he fell in a battle ambush at the hands of Noemius son of Nenual.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 67)

Espionage

Íth – “This is what the Túatha Dé Danann said behind his back; That he was a son of one of the kings of the world, come to spy out land or territory in the outer islands of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 19)

Relbeo - “Michéal Ó Cleirigh, the compiler of K, has enlarged upon this tale of the assault on Conaing’s Tower and, apparently *sua sponte*, has introduced an embassy sent for reinforcements to Greece which are obtained. These include a number of wild venomous beasts, and a female spy called Relbeo, who enters the Tower, insinuates herself into the confidence of Conaing by methods similar to those followed by Judith in dealing with Holofernes, and afterwards reports to the Nemedians the conditions inside the Tower, and advises them as to the strategy to be followed in attacking it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 117)

Seige

Formenius – Formenius was the king of Thrace who left his kingdom and chose to live a holy life in a tower, the walls of which 17 cubits thick between him and the light. The tower was breached and captured by Nathí son of Fíachra. Formenius prayed that God would kill Nathí and a bolt of lightning did just that; or, Formenius shot an arrow and killed Nathí. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351, 353)

Máel-Sechlainn – “The battle of Temair, won by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. A siege of 3 days and 3 nights by him against the Foreigners, so that he took the hostages of Ireland by force from them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403)

Warrior (See: Society)

Watchdogs (See: Fauna; Dog)

Water (See Also: Lakes, Rivers, Seas, Well)

Creation - God created the materials of living creatures: earth, air, fire and water. God created the ‘firmament’ (earth) in the midst of the waters “and let it divide the waters from the waters.” God created the Firmament (Heaven) to separate the waters that were above and below Heaven. God created Adam’s blood and sweat from the water of the air. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 27, 41, 45, 47, 49, 177)

Flood - During the Flood the water was twelve, or fifteen, cubits above the highest mountains. “Ten cubits was the ark under water, and twenty above water.” The Flood waters began to dry up after 150 days. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 33, 111, 115, 117, 121, 123, 220, 255)

Waterford (See: County)

Waterville (See: Cities)

Waters (See: Authors)

Wax (See: Building Materials)

Weapons

Arrow (See Also: Weapons, Darts)

Cain – According to a lost *Book of Lamech*, Lamech, under the guidance of his son Tubalcain, for he was blind, shot an arrow at a wild man, covered with hair, and with a horn growing out of his forehead, who proved to be Cain. Lamech was so distressed by the discovery that he killed Tubalcain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 237, 265)

Nathí – Nathí, the 115th king of Ireland, died in Sliab Elpa. “Scholars suppose that it was Formenius himself who shot an arrow from a bow, and that it was thus that the king died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353)

Sírlám – Sírlám, the 42nd king of Ireland, was killed by an arrow shot by Eochu Uairches. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255)

Boomerang – In the discussion of the powers of the spear of Assal, Macalister writes “it is difficult to resist the temptation to toy with the idea that the peculiar properties of the spear conceal a faraway reminiscence of the boomerang; which although now confined to Australia, was certainly at one time a weapon used in Europe, and might have survived in backward regions to a comparatively later date.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 302)

Bow

Amazons - The Amazons burned their right breast so it would not interfere with their archery. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Formenius - Nathí, the 115th king of Ireland, died in Sliab Elpa. “Scholars suppose that it was Formenius himself who shot an arrow from a bow, and that it was thus that the king died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353)

Rainbow – God said, “Moreover, I shall put a sign of my friendship to you in the Heaven, and so long as that sign shall be seen from Heaven there shall be no end nor common death upon men. This is my sign, My bow arching in the Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 135) (See Also: Climate)

Club – Iulianus was the ruler of the Romans for “a year and 7 months until a horseman slew him with a stroke of a club on the crown of his head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Darts (See Also: Weapons, Arrows)

Dagda – “The Dagda died of a dart of gore in the Brug, it is no falsehood, wherewith the woman Cethlenn gave him mortal hurt, in the great battle of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 237) (See Also: Weapons, Spear, Deaths by)

Írial Fáid – “The death of Írial in Mag Maigi every generation thought it beyond calculation: pure was his hand around a sunny dart, his good son took the kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 267)

Lugaid mac Con – “Lugaid mac Con (102nd king of Ireland), thirty years, till Cormac ua Cuinn drave him out, and he fell thereafter by the dart, at the hands of Ferches son of Coman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337)

Luicne – In the battle of Mag Tuired, “Luicne the wright fell along with them by a strong fiery dart.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 229)

Partholon - In the Battle of Mag Itha "Partholon received a mortal wound. Also that it was of the gory darts of those wounds that he died." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 15)

Sírna Soegalach – During the reign of Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland, "the men of Ireland assembled to Móin Trógaide to fight against the Fomoiré." "The host which came to the unlucky battle each of them on the two sides; darts of valour did not wound them, they were dead on Móin Trógaide." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Túathal Máel-garb – "Túathal Máel-garb, strong in combat twelve years without despise; Máel-Morda wounded him with his darts the prince who took white-surfaced Temair." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 543)

Helmets (See: Clothing)

Irons – "We mark "the 'poisoned irons' of the Túath Fidga as likewise glossarial; they are unknown to Min." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144)

Lance (See: Spear)

Poisoned – "According to the version of the *Story of Árd Lemnachta* in R¹, the milk-trick was not an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, but a means of destroying them." "We mark "the 'poisoned irons' of the Túath Fidga as likewise glossarial; they are unknown to Min." "Everyone on whom they would inflict a wound was doomed, and they would handle nothing but poisoned weapons." "Crimthann Sciathbél, it is he who undertook to save them from hard battle, to protect them from the venoms of their weapons, weapons of the terrible bitter giants." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 143, 144, 175, 177, 425)

Rushing-Sticks (See: Spears)

Scabbard – "From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu: no man would escape from it; when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard, there was no resisting it." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 145, 169)

Shield – "The death of Nuadu in the battle of Cliu at the hands of Conaire of the fair shield." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 521)

Comparisons with – "*Brecc* is a stock epithet for shields; see *Fled Bricrend* 45. Thus a shield becomes a standard of comparison for the quality expressed by the word." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 158)

Cremthann – "Cualu fell, I conceal it not, before Cremthann Shield-mouth." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 107)

Inber Scene – "On the 14th, a Tuesday, they parted from their free ship: in the clear-landed blue brilliant harbour, in shield-bright Inber Scene." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 79)

Scythia

Míl – "Míl out of shield-like Scythia." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 117)

Nenual – "Nenual in Scythia, bright as a shield." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 91)

Noemius – "Noemius son of Nenual of strength settled in Scythia, chequered like a shield." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 95)

Materials of

Bronze - Eochaid Apathach made “silver or brazen shields for the Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

Gold – “Tigernmas, strong was the chief, he took Ireland of the golden shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 453)

Silver – “By him (Enna Airgdech, 114th king of Ireland) were made silver shields in Argatros, and he gave them to the leaders of Ireland.” Eochaid Apathach, 34th king of Ireland, made “silver or brazen shields for the Gaedil.” Óengus Olmucaid, 13th king of Ireland, had “silver shields made in Argatros, and he gave them to the men of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 249, 265, 451)

Yew – “Eochu son of Oilill Finn, a space of seven years was his good time; he slew the king of Cermna, Clair and Cliu, in Aine of the yew-shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

Skewer - During the battles between the Atenians and the Philistines, the Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the slain Athenian warriors so that they could fight again the next day. The Philistines destroyed these demons by plunging a skewer of hazel and quicken behind their necks, causing them to become heaps of worms. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 139, 141)

Sling-stone – Lug used a sling-stone to kill his grand-father, Balor, in the battle of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 119, 151, 181)

Spear [Javelin, Lance, Rushing Stick, Shaft, Stake]

Armed with – “Great Ireland which the Gaedil regulate, I tell some of her concerns: Great chiefs spear-armed took her, of the proud race of Adam.” “Sengann of the spears.” “Lug the spear-slaughterous was made king.” “Breogan who was a king, let us reckon, and his seed great in spears, erect and stately.” “The progeny of the smooth king of a forest of javelins, of Óengus Tuirmech of Temair.” “I hold,” says Eochaid ua Floind, “that good was the war-like prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins.” “Said Donn: I shall now, said he, put under the edge of spear and sword all that are in Ireland.” “Aed of the Gapped Javelin.” “Sobairce of hosts, of spears.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 167; Vol. 4, p. 47, 223, 257, 259, 334; Vol. 5, p. 39, 57, 81, 411, 441, 443)

Battles with – “The battle of Sliab Cailce of great stakes, the battle of Ros Fráecháin with points of javelins.” “Sírna fought with ranks of spears the battle of Cenn Duin, the battle of Airceltra, the battle of Móin Foichnig, a lucky cause, and two battles in Aliab Airbrig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 449, 459)

Bleeding Lance – “The spear of Pisear stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house: as the bleeding lance in the palace of *Le Riche Pecheoir* stood in the Holy Grail. See Bealoideas, I, p. 13, where the subject is worked out in detail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302n)

Deaths by

Cobthach Cóel Breg – “From when Labraid, of swiftness of spears, slew Cobthach Cóel in Dinn Ríg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Dagda – “He died of the gory javelin wherewith Cetlenn gave him a mortal wound in the great battle of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 125, 185) (See Also: Weapons, Darts)

Enna Munchain – “Enna Munchain over Mag Breg took hostages of the white Gaedil, till a grasp was taken about a spear.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475)

Eochu mac Eric – “The three sons of Nemed of battles slew him: of the progeny of Nemed do they name warriors: they planted stakes of anguish through him, so that they put him under squalid heaps.” Eochu mac Eric “is the first king who got his death-wound with a point.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 55, 251, 493)

Lug – “Lug, though ... by the son of Cermat in mutual jealousy, the spear of Mac Cuill leapt without concealment and broke his back, though ye hear it!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 291)

Lugaid – “Lugaid of the spears fell in battle at the hands of the Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109)

Palap – “Palap the proud found (spear-) points in the sad battle of Geisill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111)

Refloir – “Míl came out of Scythia, a tale upon which bards leave a savour, after the death-wound of Refloir son of Noemius with his javelin, it was no bright white fetter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107)

Suibne Mend – “Thirteen years had Suibne the slender in the high kingship of Ireland; without a javelin was the wise man made complete by Congal the squinting at Brendui.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 545)

Magic Spears

Assal's Spear - The spear of Assal (or of Pisear) was made of “ridgy red gold: he lives not whose blood it sheddeth: and no cast goes amiss so long as one saith “Yew!”(or “Iubar!”) of it; but when one saith “Re-Yew!” (or “Athibar!”) it goeth backward forthwith. .. into its leather sheath” “In OCT the spear is ascribed to Pisear, King of Persia (an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend). “There are other Grail analogies in the OCT version. The spear of Pisear stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house: as the bleeding lance in the palace of Le Riche Pecheoir stood in the Holy Grail. See Bealoideas, I, p. 13, where the subject is worked out in detail.” “The words of power which caused the spear to advance and retreat are lost from OCT, though they are echoed in the name *Aréadbhair*, which the spear of Pisear is said to bear. This looks like a fragment of popular rather than of artificial history: but it is difficult to resist the temptation to toy with the idea that the peculiar properties of the spear conceal a faraway reminiscence of the boomerang; which, although now confined to Australia, was certainly at one time a weapon used in Europe, and might have survived in backward regions to a comparatively later date.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302, 302n)

Lug's Spear – “From Goirias (or Findias) was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in hand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 143, 145, 169, 251)

Naming from

Gaileoin - “The Gaileoin (were named) from the javelins of wounding that they had, as they were digging the clay.” “The seed of Semeon of a row of spear-divisions, a deed of pure will of purity of action-deeds.” “The Gaileoin, from the multitude of their javelins were they named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147, 179; Vol. 4, p. 7, 17, 31)

Laigen - Laigin is named from the broad spears (*laigne*) that the Foreigners brought with them under Labraid Loingsech [Lonn]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 279, 457)

Naming of – The spear of Pisear (Assal) was named *Aréadbhair*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302)

Points of – “Noinel and Refill with a [spear-] point, two sons of Refloir son of Refill, they drove

Agnomain out over the raging sea, great and green.” “Points were first put upon javelins in the days of Rinnail.” Eochu mac Erc “is the first king who got his death-wound with a point.” “Spearpoints, used figuratively, seems to be the only meaning for *dessi* which would accord with the *deroile* of the gloss” used in Verse LIV, quatrain 5. “Palap the proud found (spear-) points in the sad battle of Geisill.” In Verse LXIX, Amorgen said “I am the Point of a Weapon (that poureth forth combat).” “The death of the king (Áed Finnliath) whom spear-point conquered not.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97; Vol. 4, p. 2, 33, 51, 251, 317; Vol. 5, p. 111, 113, 553)

Poisoned – The Túath Fidga used poison on their weapons. “All those who were wounded with their javelins in the battle had nothing to do but lie in the milk, and the venom would do them no hurt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

Rushing Sticks – “Upon harsh javelins there was no fair covering, but their being rushing-sticks.” “*Rith-chrann* (R¹) appears to mean a sort of (pointed?) throwing stick, cast like a javelin and *rushing* through the air. The copyists of R² R³ have emended this to *sithchrann* (long pole) or *fid-chrann* (wooden pole).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 51, 84)

Sword [Blade]

Armed with – “Colptha of the sword.” “Said Donn: I shall now, said he, put under the edge of spear and sword all that are in Ireland.” “He (Conmáel) broke, by force of gory sword, upon the noble seed of Érimón.” “Luigne and Laigne of the blades” “Conmáel of the red sword.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 5, p. 39, 57, 81, 125, 433, 495, 497)

Comparisons with – The river “Find with fashion of a sword-blade (?).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 51)

Deaths by

Lugaid Riab nDerg - Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland, “fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

Níall Glundub – “Níall Glundub son of Áed of the gold [*aliter*, of the drinking], three years had Ua Néill of great strength; in Áth Cliath he went under blades.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 553)

Firey Sword – “And God ordained a Seraph in the forefront of Paradise, with a fiery sword in his hand, to guard Paradise and the way of the Tree of Life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 75)

Magic Sword – “From Findias (or from Goirias) was brought the sword of Nuadu (or of Lug): no man would escape from it: when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard, there was no resisting it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 145, 169, 251)

Names of – “Refill may be of Scandinavian origin: the name appears as that of a sword in *Skáldskaparmál* (Pros. Edda, ed. Wilken, p. 116).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 145)

Sword-land – “Or it is out of the sons of Míl themselves that Cruithnechán son of Ing (*sic*) went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons, and his children and his sword-land appertained to them, that is the Cruithne folk.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 303, 433, 495, 497, 553)

Weather (See: Climate)

Weaver (See: Society)

Weddings (See: Marriage)

Wednesday (See: Measurements, Time)

Week (See: Measurements, Time)

Weir, the – The battle of the weir was fought by Loingsech son of Óengus. The battle was fought “on the fourth of the ides of July at the sixth hour, a Sabbath”. “The Four Masters date this battle to the year 701, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 383*n*)

Well [Well-Spring] (See Also: Water)

Deaths at

Bath – “Others say that it was the child who was not reckoned in the ship with them who was drowned in the well of Dún na mBarc on the day when they took harbour, Bath s. Bith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 205, 241)

Boand – “Boind died at the combat at the wellspring of the son of noble Nechtan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 231)

Flood – “And the well-spring of the deep and the sluices of Heaven were closed, and the showers from Heaven were withheld.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 121)

Location – Verse LXXV, quatrain 26, line 3, is translated as “with appearances, south of the road of Rairiu.” “We may perhaps preferably read here with the other MSS. *co tibríb*, “with the well-springs south of the road of Rairiu.” Verse LXXII, recited by Amorgen (“I seek the land of Ireland”) contains the line “Of pools the hill of a well.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 330; Vol. 5, p. 117)

Names of

Nemnach – “*Tech Mairisen* at Tara, situated above the spring called Nemnach, and undoubtedly a sacred building of some kind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 262)

Túatha Dé Danann – “The three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Gle, Glan, Gleo; or, Buaid, Ordan, Tocad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Wine in – After the Gaedil were expelled from Scythia, they traveled to the Rhipaeen Mountain where they found a well with the taste of wine. “The soporific fountain is certainly borrowed from an incident in the legend of the *Voyage of Brendan*: see Schröder, *Sanct Brandan*, p. 18; Waters, *Anglo-Norman Voyage of St. Brendan*, p. 42) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 21, 75, 101, 130, 157)

Werewolves (See: Transformations)

Wergild (See: Laws; Honour Price)

West (See: Direction)

West Inishowen (See: Cities)

West Muma (See: Mumu)

Western Ocean (See: Seas)

Western Sea (See: Seas)

Westmeath (See: County)

Westminster Abbey – “The petrological nature of the Scone stone in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey does not encourage us to seek it [Lia Fail] there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 293)

Wether (See: Cirba; Fauna, Mammals, Sheep)

Wexford (See: County)

Wexford Harbor (See: Seas)

Whale (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Wheat (See: Foods; Grains)

Wheeler, T.V. (See: Authors)

Whelp (See: Fauna, Mammals, Dog)

White (See: Colours)

White Wall, The (See: Inber Feile)

Whitepark Bay (See: Seas)

Wicklow (See: County)

Wight, Sea of (See: Seas)

Wilken (See: Authors)

Wind (See: Climate)

Windisch (See: Authors)

Window (See: Architecture)

Wine (See: Foods; Beverages)

Winter (See: Measurements, Time)

Wizard (See: Society)

Wolf (See: Fauna; Mammals, Dog)

Women – See: Abba, Ablach, Ada, Adnad, Aidne, Aife, Ail, Aille, Aillenn, Ain, Aine, Aine Find, Airmid, Aithne, Allbor, Amazons, Ana, Anand, Antiope, Anust, Árd, Argoen, Badb, Báine, Bairrind, Balba, Ban, Banba, Banda, Barrand, Be Chuille, Be Theite, Boand, Bochra, Bona, Brigid, Buas, Camand, Catafolá, Cerbnat, Cessair, Cetlenn, Chichban, Cichmuine, Cipir, Circe, Cleopatra, Clos, Clothrann, Cnucha, Coba, Crebnad, Crofind, Croind, Curchog in Churaig, Dairfine, Dairine, Danae, Danand, Danann, Delgnat, Della, Derbforgaill, Dianann, Díl, Dos, Duba, Earc, Easpa, Eba, Eithne d. Luath, Eithne Imgel, Elcmar, Elgnad, Ella, Eriu, Ernmas, Esther, Étan, Etar, Eve, Faife, Failbe, Fás, Fea, Femair, Feochair, Fíal, Findabar, Finscoth, Fithir², Flidais, Fochain, Fodord, Forall, Fothar, Fotla, Fraechnat, Fuamnach, Fuat, Gemadaig, German, Glas¹, Gormlinda, Gothiam, Grennach, Grian Grissolus, Gribendach, Gruibi, Gruibne, Helen^{1,2}, Helena, Iacor, Inde, Judith, Lampeto, Las, Lavinia, Leos, Liag, Liben, Liber, Lot, Lot Luamnech, Luam, Macha, Maer, Mani, Marpesia, Mar⁴, Martina, Mary, Mary Magdalene, Mata, Meda, Medan, Medb, Meleopard, Mil, Mongfhinn, Muchos, Muinfind, Muirisc, Nár, Nathra, Neman, Nera, Nerbgene, Ness(?), Niam, Noemma, Odba, Olivana, Olympias, Orithyia, Parysatidies, Penteseilea, Pip, Pithip, Pyrrha, Raindi,

Relbeo, Rind, Rogairg, Roxanna, Ruicne, Sabrann, Saime, Samadaig, Samall, Scéne, Scotas^{1,2}, Selba, Sella, Semiramis, Seng, Semiramis, Sille, Sin¹, Sinde, Sinope, Sith, Suba, Tailltiu, Tam, Tama, Tamall, Tamann, Tea, Tibir Greine, Torand, Traigia, Uaine Alaind (**See Also:** Maidens)

Women, Roles of

Brigand – **See:** Macha

Champion – **See:** Findabar

Farmer – **See:** Be Chuille, Dianann

Foster-Mother – **See:** Macha, Medan, Saime, Sith, Suba, Tailltiu

Goddess – **See:** Macha

Husbandman – **See:** Dianann, Ernmas

Leader – **See:** Banba, Bairrind, Cessair

Leech – **See:** Airmed, Eba

Mother of God(s) – **See:** Danand, Mary, Roxanna

Murderer – **See:** Martina, Mongfhinn

Poet – **See:** Brigid, Étan, Sin¹

Princess – **See:** Scotas, Seng

Queen – **See:** Aillinn, Aine⁴, Antiope, Báine, Banba, Buan, Búas, Cleopatra, Danand, Dil, Eithne, Eithne Imgel, Ériu, Fás, Fial, Findabar, Fotla, Gruibne, Lampeto, Macha, Marpesia, Martina, Medb, Mor-rigu, Orithyia, Penthesilea, Scéne, Scotas, Semiramis, Sinope, Tailltiu, Tea

Sorceress – **See:** Circe

Spy – **See:** Judith, Relbeo

Tax Collector – **See:** Liag

War-Fury – **See:** Anand, Badb, Danand, Fea, Macha, Mor-rigu, Neman

Warrior – **See:** Antiope, Báine, Banba, Be Chuille, Boand, Buas, Cetlenn, Danand, Dil, Earc, Eriu, Ernmas, Fás, Findabar, Fotla, Macha, Scene, Scotas²

Weaver – **See:** Catafolas, Coba, Eve, Noemma, Olivanna

Wood (**See:** Building Materials)

Worms (**See:** Fauna; Reptiles)

Worship – Worship was introduced in Ireland by Samaliliath in the time of Partholon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 57)

Wright (**See:** Society)

Writing (See: Education)

Wurgest – According to the Scottish list, Wurgest was a king of the Picts who ruled for 30 years after Gest Gurcich and before Brude Pont. In the transposition of names Wurgest + Cal = Cal Urgest. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 148, 150)

X

Xerxes¹ [Bailius, Balancus, Baleus] – Xerxes¹ was 6th king of the Assyrians after Aralius and before Armamitres. He reigned for 30 years and in the 13th year of his rule, Abram died. “Eusebius makes Abraham 100 years old at the birth of Isaac, and prolongs his life for an additional 75 years. This brings us to the 15th year of Xerxes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37, 96, 97, 97*n*)

Xerxes² [Sersess] – Xerxes² was king of the Persians after Tarpes [Darius] and he ruled for 20 years. During the reign of Sétna Innarraid, the 36th king of Ireland, “Darius died, and in his reign Xerxes s. Darius began to reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 311; **Vol. 5**, p. 253)

Xerxes³ [Sersess] – Xerxes³ was king of the Persians after Artaxerxes Longimanus and before Sogdianus. His reign lasted for just two months. During the reign of Lugaid Lámderg, 45th king of Ireland, “Artaxerxes died and Xerxes took the kingship of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205, 209, 311; **Vol. 5**, p. 257)

Y

Yahweh (See: God)

Year (See: Measurements; Time)

Yellow (See: Colours)

Yew (See: Flora; Trees, Incantations)

Yoke (See: Tools)

Yônatôn (See: Yôntôn)

Yôntôn [Yônatôn] - According to the *Cave of Treasures* and the *Book of the Bee*, Yôntôn was a son of Noah who was sent with gifts to the land of the East and who taught wisdom to Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 254)

York – The Roman rulers Seuerus Afer and Constantinus died in York. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575, 577)

Z

Zaineus (See: Ninias)

Zameis (See: Ninias)

Zames (See: Ninias)

Zanzibar – “The inhabitants of the neighborhood of Mombasa and Zanzibar [in East Africa] live in a life-long terror of many kinds of demons ...”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260*n*) (See Also: Peoples, Milhoi)

Zeno – Zeno was ruler of the Romans for 17 years after Leo and before Anastasius, when Lugaid son of Loiguire was king in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Zeus (**See:** Jove) (**See Also:** Gods; Greek)

Zimmer (**See:** Authors)

Zither (**See:** Musical Instruments)