

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

D - F

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

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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 Derderc 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 Oirníde, 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, Ardgall, 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 Ceht, 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 Finnsciothach, 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 specifically 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 Locthchain, 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 genitive of Lugaid, who appears in no. 78 as a descendant of Nia Segamain). This material 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 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.” (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 Piccreo, 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 quire 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 Ptolomeus 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 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 Mil.” ”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 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.” “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.” “*Hispañinius* 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 Frochain, 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 northward.” “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)

Diarmaid 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 Finnath 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 Mís, 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 Gaillesrach – Echraid Gaillesrach 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 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)

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, Cerres, 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. Etaire 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 Íriel 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, Finnhad 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 Fomoire, 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 Fomoiré.” Or, Eochu Menn was “the first king of the Fomoiré.” (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 (*gabar*) of Érimón fell there, *unde Gabar 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. ... Scotá 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 Scotá (II). After the death of Míl, Érimón took Scotá (II) as his wife. “For Míl s. Bile went a-voyaging into Egypt, four ships companies strong, and he took Scotá 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: Fíachu, 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 th̄īar*). (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)

Ētgäith – 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. Ētgäith.” (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 Scäl 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 Scäil*, “Lug himself appears as a “scäl” 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 [Fetain] – 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 [Frochar] – 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 Lugaide 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 Fraecher 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 Fiacna 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 Cumhaill)

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] – Finnu 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 Fodbgen 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)

Flannerg – Flannerg 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 √R².” 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 Coba, 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. “Coba, 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 Finnsciothach) 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 gleans fallen olives. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142)

Grains

Corn – 2/3 of the corn was paid in tribute to the Fomorian 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 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 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 – Fuilne 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)