

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN

The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

G - K

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

R. A. Stewart Macalister, D.Litt.

Index Compiled

by

Michael Murphy

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G

Gabar – Cairpre Lifechair “fell in the battle of Gabar of Aicill, at the hands of Senioth s. Cerb of the Fotharta (or of Ruad of Rairu).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 341, 527)

Gabar Life (See: Rivers, Life; Battles, Gabar Life)

Gabraide, the (See: Peoples)

Gabran¹ [Cobran] – Gabran¹ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 196)

Gabran² – His son was Aedán who died during the reign of Áed Uairidnach the 128th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375)

Gabriel (See: Angels; Names of)

Gad [Gotli] – Gad was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195, 268)

Gaedel¹ [Gaedil, Glas]- Gaedel¹ was the son of Agnomain and the fosterling of Feinius Farsaid. He was given the speech of the Gaedil by Feinius Farsaid. “Glas son of Agnomain, who was not despicable, died there in Cercina.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147; Vol. 2, p. 99, 157)

Gaedel² [Gaeidil Glas] – In *Q (1) Gaedel² was the son of Esru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255)

Gaedel³ [Gaedil] – Gaedel³ was the son of Etheor, a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. “Gaelic is fashioned by Gaedel Glas in R¹, by Feinius in R² R³. Not in K. Kg ascribes it to a different Gaedel s. Etheor, unknown to LG.” Gaedel² may also have been one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195; Vol. 2, p. 5, 47)

Gaedel Glas [Gaedil Glas, Gaeidil Glas]

Egyptian Hostility – “As for Pharaoh Tuir thereafter and the host of Egypt, when they attained their strength, they called to mind their hereditary hostility against the progeny of Nel and the family of Gaedel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 63)

Gaelic Language – “He (Feinius Farsaid) gave it (the Gaelic language) to Gaedil Glas son of Nel, and to his sons; so that from them is the language named.” “Gaelic is fashioned by Gaedel Glas in R¹, by Feinius in R² and R³.” “Tinoiltech was the name which Gaedel had for it.” “The compound Gaedel-toisech in F*Q Min, artificially emended in L, has probably arisen from a gloss. Some one noted Gaedel (gen. pl.) above the word toisech in his copy of the MS. There is a further corruption toward the end of the paragraph.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147; Vol. 2, p. 5, 13, 55, 57, 89, 121, 131, 143) (See Also: Languages)

Genealogy – Gaedil Glas our ancestor, he was s. Nel s. Feinius Farsaid s. Eogan s. Glunfhind ...” “... in the land of Egypt thereafter, was born Gaedel our father.” His mother was Scota d. Pharaoh. “Gaedel Glas was the name of the man – green were his arms and his vesture.” After the death of Nel, Gaedel Glas and Scota took the estate of Phi-Hahiroth. His son was Esru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 4, 37, 163, 167, 197; Vol. 2, p. 13, 15, 25, 33, 37, 45, 53, 63, 65, 75, 77, 87, 91, 93, 103, 127, 141, 156; Vol. 3, p.

137, 187; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Maeotic Marshes – “The protracted sojourn at the Maeotic Marshes is unknown to this version (R²). It is conceivable that this place is emphasized in the sequel because some wiseacre saw in *Gaethlaige* an etymology for Gaedil; and though the eponym Gaedel Glas prevented ∞ LG or his glossators and successors from perpetuating this notion, the “historical” influence remained.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 2n)

Serpent – “Now as for Nel, in that very night a serpent stung the little son that had been born to him, to wit Gaedel Glas, and death was near to him. [From that circumstance he received his name, Gaedel Glas.] And the lad was carried to Moses, and Moses made fervent prayer before God, and put the noble rod upon the place where the serpent had stung him, so that the lad was cured.” “As he laved in the strong wave, the good son of Nel, a youth with a great mind, the serpent wound about his skin, so that his healing was not easy. The green spot would not depart from him till Moses gave him good assistance: Poets have left the important fact of knowledge that “Gaedel Glas” comes therefrom.” “The explanation of the name of Gaedel Glas, like all such explanations, is glossorial.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii; **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 59, 61, 123, 134, 157; **Vol. 3**, p. 198) (**See Also**: Colours, Green)

Gaedil (**See**: Gaedel)

Gaedil Glas (**See**: Gaedel Glas)

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

Gaeidil Glas (**See**: Gaedel Glas)

Gael (**See**: Gaela)

Gaela [Gael, Gaelo, Gaiar, Galia] – Gaela was the son of Oirbsen [Manannan] son of Elloth son of Elada. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 105, 129, 153, 161, 191, 193)

Gaelic (**See**: Languages)

Gaelo (**See**: Gaela)

Gaels, the (**See**: Peoples, Gaedil)

Gaeth¹ – Gaeth¹ was one of the three servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

Gaeth² – Gaeth² was one of the three horses of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199)

Gagaria (**See**: Gogoma)

Gaiar – Gaiar was the son of Manannan, or it may also be another name for Manannan himself. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191, 193) (**See Also**: Gaela)

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

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

Gainne [Gainne] – Gainne was one of the two horses of the king of Sicily that were demanded by Lug in recompense for the killing of his father. Neither wounds, waves nor lightning could harm the horse. “The two steeds best under heaven, which the king of the isle of Sicily has, Gainne and Rea ... they are not subject to the death of Ernmas.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 287)

Gairmledach – “The rout of the high king of Ailech by the deedful grandson of Gairmledach” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 563)

Gaius Caligula – Gaius Caligula was king of the Romans and he ruled for 4 years after Tiberius Caesar and before Claudius. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573, 581)

Galam (**See:** Bile and Míl)

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

Galba – Galba was the Roman ruler after Nero and before Titus and Vespasianus. “Galba, Piso, Vitellius and Otho [*sic lege*]; three half-years among the four.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Galerius – Galerius was ruler of Rome with Constantinus. He ruled for 7 years after Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Galia (**See:** Gaela)

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

Galland (**See:** Authors)

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

Gallia – The Gaedil “sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Gallia Aquitanica – The Gaedil sailed “past the Gulf of Lyons, past Gallia Aquitania, into southern Spain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73)

Gallienus – Gallienus was the son of Valerianus. He ruled the Romans for 15 years after his father until he was killed in Mediolanum. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

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

Gallus – Gallus was a Roman ruler with his father, Volusianus. They ruled for 5 years until they were slain by Iulianus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Galway (**See:** County)

Galway Bay (**See:** Seas)

Gam¹ – Gam¹ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Gam² – Gam² was the son of Fiachu of the Gailioin; his son was Scál Balb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Games

Ball Playing – Lug was the first to introduce ball playing to Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129)

Checkers – Crimthann Nia Nair brought a golden checker-board from the fairy world. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305)

Chess – Lug was the first to introduce chess playing in Ireland. Crimthann Nia Nair brought a golden checker-board from the fairy world. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129; **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Funeral Games (See: Burial Practices; Games, Tailltían)

Game-field – The three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Mell, Tete [Teidi, Teiti], Rochain [Rocain]; or, Aine, Indmos, Brugos. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Races – Macha, of Ard Macha, died after the race in which she gave birth to the “twins of Macha” from which Emain Macha takes its name. Lug was the first to introduce horse racing. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 129, 135, 161, 197)

Rhyming – Regarding beings with one arm, one leg and one eye, Macalister says in passing ‘The games of children sometimes reproduce the serious pursuits of their elders of former generations, so it may be worthwhile to remark in passing that I have seen, in Donegal, children amusing themselves by challenging one of their companions to repeat a rhyme or a jingle a certain number of times without drawing a breath.’ (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260n)

Tailltían – These games were performed every year with *gessa* and feats of arms a fortnight before and a fortnight after Lughnasad in celebration of Tailltiu, foster-mother of Lug. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 117, 119, 149, 179) (**See Also:** Burial Practices)

Gand (See: Gann)

Ganges (See: Rivers; Ganges)

Gangrene (See: Health; Diseases)

Gann¹ [Gand] – Gann¹ was the son of Dela son of Loth and one of the five chief leaders of the Fir Bolg. He landed at Inber Dubglasi on a Tuesday. His wife may have been Anust, or Etar and there is no record his having children. The record of the Fir Bolg partition and governance of Ireland is confused. In some cases it appears that each of the five chiefs ruled his own portion of the island. In other cases, it appears that pairs of them may have ruled the entire island jointly. Gann¹ supposedly ruled over one Fifth of Ireland from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais; or, from the Boyne to Comar Tri nUisce. “The Fifth of Gann it is over which was Coirpre Nia Fer.” His fifth was East Muma. In the case of “Genann and Gann in joint rule” he ruled over Ireland for 4 years and died of plague in Fremaind. “Gann and Genann are almost certainly a dioscuric pair; and there can be little doubt that Sengann was originally the father of the twins, though the fact has become obscured by later speculations in artificial genealogy.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 171; **Vol. 2**, p. 258; **Vol. 3**, p. 35, 125, 147, 179; **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 55, 76, 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 491) (**See Also:** Twins)

Gann² [Gand] – Gann² appears in the Nemed story as a king of the Fomorians who was slain at the battle of Ros Fraechain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258; **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 135, 190; **Vol. 4**, p. 3)

Gann³ – Gann³ was “a youth bold, white-fisted” who killed Indui son of Delbaeth at Rath Ailig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 231)

Gant – Gant was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urleo and before Brude Urgant. In the transposition of names Denbecan + Gant = Grant Aenbecan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 192; **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 150, 183)

Garad – Garad was one of the 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 193)

Garad - God created Adam's head out of the land of Garad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 27, 49, 204, 261)

Garb – Garb was the son of Tuathach son of Gumor (or Uathmaor) of the Fomorians from Sliab Emor. His sons were Goll and Nil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 73)

Garbán – Garbán was one of the four sons of Áed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Garden of Eden (See: Paradise)

Garments (See: Clothing)

Gart – Gart was a Pictish king who ruled after Brude Eru Aile and before Brude Urgart. Brude Gart in the Pictish list is coupled with Brude Ur-Gart. In the Irish list we have Bruige Gart and Bruigi Ar-Gart. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 147, 148, 183)

Gartnia [Gairtnia] – Gartnia was a king of the Britons; his daughter was Gruibne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 483)

Gaul – “Amianus Marcellinus ... cites the testimony of the Alexandrian scholar Timagenes (first century B.C.) concerning the peopling of Gaul.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1, 2)

Geashill (See: Bri Dam)

Géde Ollgothach [Géide Ollgothach] – Gede Ollgothach was the son of Ollom Fotla. He became the 23rd king of Ireland after the natural death of Slanoll. During his reign “sweet as the strings of a zither was the voice and singing of every man.” Madidus was king of the Medes during his reign. Gede Ollgothach ruled for 8 or 12 years until he was killed by Fiacc son of Fiadchu; or, Fiachu Findoilches son of Finnachta. His son was Berngal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237, 239, 295, 457, 465, 503)

Gede Ollgudach – Gede Ollgudach was a king of the Picts according to the Scottish list. He ruled for 30, 70 or 80 years after Denbecan and before Olfinechta. In the transposition of names Gede Olgudach + Urgant = Urgantcait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 148, 150)

Geis (See: Taboo)

Geisill (See: Bri Dam)

Gelonos – He was the son of Hercules and his descendants may have been the Pictos Gelonos. “The Cruithne came from the land of Thracia; they were the children of Gelonus, son of Hercules, and were called Agathyrsi.” “That some learned glossator should identify the Picts with the Agathyrsi was inevitable, in view of Vergil's *Picti Agathyrsi* (*Aen.* iv 146) taken in connexion with the *Pictos Gelonos* of *Georg.* ii 115.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 179)

Gemadaig – Gemadaig was one of the two daughters of Decmann and Gormlinde who were also the two wives of Oisín son of Find. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191) (See Also: Marriage, Polygyny)

Genealogical Tracts (See: Authors; O' Raithbheartaigh)

Genand (See: Genann)

Genann [Genand] – Genann was the son of Dela son of Loth and one of the five chief leaders of the Fir Bolg. His wife may have been Liber, or Cnucha. He landed with his troops at Inber Domnann on a Friday and from that they are called Fir Domnann. The record of the Fir Bolg partition and governance of Ireland is confused. In some cases it appears that each of the five chiefs ruled his own portion of the island. In other

cases, it appears that pairs of them may have ruled the entire island jointly. Genann ruled over the fifth of Medb and Ailell, that is, Connachta, from Luimnech to Ess Ruaid. Alternately, he ruled jointly over Ireland with Gann¹ for 4 years until he died of plague in Fremaind. His son was Rindail. He also had an “unnamed” daughter as in the phrase “the wave of the daughter of Genann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 35, 125, 147, 179; Vol. 4, p. 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 57, 76, 77, 213; Vol. 5, p. 127, 491)

Genesis (See: Authors; Anonymous; Bible)

Geoffrey of Monmouth (See: Authors)

Geon (See: Rivers; Nile)

Georgius – Maximinus, Herculianus and Diocletianus killed 30,000 martyrs in one month including the holy martyr Georgius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Gepidae, the (See: Peoples)

Gerber (See: Greber)

German¹ – German¹ was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 229, 247)

German² – German² was one of 30 Nemedians to survive the assault on Conaing’s Tower. source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 185)

Germania – On their journey from Scythia the Gaedil sailed “past Gothia” “past Germania, alongside Thracia, till they reached Dacia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43, 71, 247)

Germans, the (See: Peoples)

Germanus – Germanus was one of the 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 193)

Gessa – The games of Tailltiu were performed “with *gessa* and feats of arms.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117)

Gest – Gest was a king of the Picts who ruled for just one year after Guidid Gaed Brechach and before Gest Gurcich. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 148, 183)

Gest Gurcich [Urfecthair Gest Guirid] – Gest Gurcich was a king of the Picts who ruled for 40 years after Gest and before Wurgest. “Gest Gurcich is probably an early interpolation between (the original) Gest and Wurgest. In the transposition of names Gest Gurcich + Urfecir = Urfecthair Gest Guirid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 148, 150, 183)

Ghion (See: Rivers; Nile)

Ghormuhas – “The demonic Ghormuhas, who enter into the folklore of the aboriginal Santals of Chhota Nagpur, have a close analogy to the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260) (See Also: Peoples, Fomorians)

Gíallchad [Giallehad] – Gíallchad was the son of Ailill Olcháin son of Sírna Sógelach. He killed Elim Olfinechta in the battle of Comair Tri nUisce to become the 30th king of Ireland. Gíallchad ruled for 9 years when Fraortes was king of the Medes. During his reign “he took a hostage from every five men in Mumu.” Gíallchad was killed in Mag Muaide by Art Imlech son of Elim Olfinechta. His son was Nuadu Finn Fáil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247, 249, 265, 271, 451, 505)

Giants (See: Health; Society, Champions)

Gibeonites, the (See: Peoples)

Gibson (See: Authors)

Gifts (See Also: Sacrifices)

Bride-Gift – “And God fashioned the rib which He took out of Adam, so that it was a bright woman, perfect in comeliness and in shape, and He brought her with Him to Adam. And Adam said: Lo, this is bone of my bones and flesh of my flesh [this is the first prophecy which Adam made]; and therefore let her name be *uirago*, seeing that it was of man that she was made. This is the first bride-gift and the first prophecy which Adam made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 61, 230) (See Also: Marriage Price)

Fruits – “Cain would offer gifts of the fruits of the earth to God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 81)

Name – “A gift from you to me then, said she. What gift? said they. That my name shall be on this island, said she.” This is the request made by Banba, Fotla and Ériu to the sons of Mil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 37)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Four gifts with them from yonder had the nobles of the Túatha Dé Danann: a sword, a stone, a cauldron of bondmaids, a spear for the fate of lofty champions.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 4, p. 251)

Unspecified – “*The Book of the Bee*, gives *Yônâtôn* as the name of the post-diluvial son, whom Noah loaded with gifts and sent forth “to the fire of the sun” in the east. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254)

Gildas (See: Authors)

Gilla Coemáin [Gilla Cáemáin] (See: Authors)

Gilla Isu mac Fir Bisigh - He was “the man of learning of the *Ui Fiachrach*” for whom the first text of the *Book of Lecan* was written by Adam Ó Cuirnin in 1418. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii)

Gilla mac Liac – Gilla mac Liac, successor to Patrick, died during the reign of Ruaidri mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Gilla mo Duba (See: Authors)

Gilla-na-Náem ua Eidin – His death is recorded in ¶665. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Gilla Samthainne – His son was Gilla Caemain. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 531) (See Also: Authors, Gilla Coemain)

Giraldus (See: Authors)

Girdle (See: Clothing)

Glaisin (See: Glas Fraechain)

Glamorganshire – “...Nemed’s father, Pamp, or Pam, is a purely artificial adaptation of the Roman name *Pompeius*. A person, presumably one of the Irish colonists in Wales, or more likely a Briton who had

associations with those colonists, and who bore this exotic name, was commemorated by an Ogham-inscribed monument at Kenfig, Glamorganshire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115)

Glan – Glan was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Glan – Glan was one of the three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann; (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Glas¹ – Glas¹ was the daughter of Partholon; her husband may have been Lucraid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 109)

Glas² [Síl nArgetrois] – “Glas *a quo* Síl nArgetrois”, was the son of Nuadu Airgetlam. With his brother, Fir Nuadat, they took the principedom of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 25)

Glas³ – Glas³ was the son of Nuadu Declam son of Eochu Fáebarglas son of Comáel; his son was Ros. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Glas⁴ – Glas⁴ was the son of Rigbard son of Fer Bend. He died in the battle of Mag Glas and the plain, Mag Glas, was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

Glas⁵ – Glas⁵ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Glas Carn (See: Glascharn)

Glas Fráecháin [Glaisin] –The battle of Glas Fráecháin in Muirisc was fought by Óengus Olmucaid and here Fráecháin Fáid fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223) (See Also: Battles)

Glasan (See: Glassan)

Glascharn [Glas Carn] – Rath Lochit was one of the royal forts built by Íriell Fáid in Glascharn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193)

Glass (See: Building Materials)

Glassan [Glasan] – Glassan was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Gle – Gle was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Gle – Gle was one of the three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Glen Fáis [Glenn Fáise] - Glen Fáis is named for “Fás wife of Un s. Ucce”, who died at the battle of Tailltiu. “From her are named “The Grave of Fás” and “Glenn Fáise” between Sliab Mis and the sea.” “... the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 59) (See Also: Burial)

Glenn – “Túathal, whose was the kindred of Fremain, Prince of Mide with thousands of heroes, the man of fair Fremain was wounded on the smooth hill of Glenn in Goban.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 485)

Glenn Amain [Glenn Amnach] – The Eoganacht of Glenn Amain are descended from Eber Finn. A battle was fought here in Glenn Amain by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 479)

Glenn dá Locha – Comgan of Glenn dá Locha died during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Glenn Gam – “Colptha of the Sword was born in Glenn Gam in the Marshes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 125)

Glenn Gaimin – The plain of Mag Lugna in Connachta was cleared by Íriel Fáid. A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the serfs and the Fir Bolg. In the battle of Glenn Gaimin “Foibni Fáen, eponymous of Benn Foibne fell.” Cronán son of Tigernach was king of Cíannachta of Glenn Gaimin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 193, 313, 369)

Glenn Mama – “The battle of Glenn Mama won by Brían mac Ceneidig and Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405) (See Also: Battles)

Glenn Sailech – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg, where Fingin son of Diria of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313) (See Also: Battles)

Glenn Samaisce – “There came a pestilence upon the cattle of Ireland in his (Bresal Bó-díbad) reign, so that there escaped none save a bull and a heifer, in Glenn Samaisce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295) (See Also: Heath, Pestilence)

Glennmag – Glennmag was cleared by Ethriel son of Iriel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 431)

Gleo – Gleo was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 201)

Gleo – Gleo was one of the three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann; (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Glon [Glond, Glonn] – Glon was one of the three sons of Ernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 155, 161, 195, 305)

Glossary to Ancient Laws (See: Authors; Atkinson)

Gloucestershire – At Lydney Park there is the site of a Romano-British temple possibly dedicated to Nuadu [Nodens, Nodons]. “The sea-monsters depicted in the mosaic pavements at Lydney Park have suggested that he (Nuadu) was a sea-god.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 97, 97n)

Glue (See: Building Materials)

Glunfhind – Glunfhind was the son of Lamfhind son of Etheor son of Thoe son of Bodb; his son was Eogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 130)

Gnae –Gnae was the son of Enna son of Neman son of Maduda son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic, who was killed with his three brothers – Badna, Bodb, and Connad Cerr - in the battle of Brefne against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Gnim – Gnim was one of the three sons of Ernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 155, 161, 195, 305)

Gnith [Gnithfinnechta] – Gnith was a king of the Picts after Brude Urgant and before Brude Urgnith. He ruled for 60 years. In the transposition of names Olfínachta + Gnith = Gnithfinnachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 150, 183)

Goan – Goan was the son of Fergna son of Fergus son of Erge Echbēl from Brí Ergi in the North, who fell in the battle of Sliab Slanga against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Gobann – There was a hill here called Glenn, where Túathal Techtmar was wounded. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 485)

Goblets (**See:** Tools; Containers)

Goblin Hosts (**See:** Peoples, Tuatha Dé Danann)

Gobran – Gobran was one of 30 Nemedian warriors to survive the assault on Conaing's Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 185)

God

Adam and Eve – God created Adam from common earth, his blood from the water of the air, his heat of fire, and his soul of the breath of God. He also created Eve from one of Adam's ribs. God gave the bailiffry of earth to Adam and Eve. Eve ate an apple from the forbidden tree and God banished them from Paradise. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 17, 19, 27, 29, 43, 49, 55, 57, 59, 61, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 81, 93, 97, 159, 175, 226, 262; **Vol. 2**, p. 123)

Amorgen – In Verse LXIX, Amorgen chanted “I am God who fashioneth Fire for a Head. [i.e. a giver of inspiration].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 113)

Angels – God gave the bailiffry of Heaven to Lucifer ... Lucifer sinned and was cast into Hell.” Lucifer tempted Eve to eat the fruit of the forbidden tree. “When Man was made and as he had no name, God said to four angels to go in search of a name for him.” God set a Seraph at the entrance to Paradise with a fiery sword to guard the way. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 17, 19, 27, 55, 57, 67, 71, 75)

Blasphemy of – “It was despair that Cain expressed there when he said these words: Thou, O God, shalt not receive, and shalt not give me forgiveness, though I should work repentance. That was a blasphemy of God on his part.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 87)

Cessair – “The good God sustained her.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 253)

Creation of the World – “In the beginning God made heaven and earth.” He made the formless mass, light of angels, firmament, earth, seas, sun, moon, stars, birds, reptiles of the sea, beasts of the earth and Adam. God planted a Paradise for Adam and Eve and in it He set the Tree of Knowledge of Good and Evil and a river with four branches leading out of Paradise. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 17, 25, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 52, 55, 57, 59, 61, 67, 175, 200, 201)

Cries to – “There are three cries which make their way to God without delay: the cry of the blood of kin-murder ... the cry of iniquitous sin ... the cry and lamentation of the poor.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 85)

Cruithne – “Six men of the Cruithne whom God appointed came from the land of Thracia.” “God bestowed upon them by means of cattle to protect and satisfy them from their sickness, to protect them from the venom of their weapons, weapons of the terrible bitter giants.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 425)

Enoch – “And it is in God's way that Enoch walked ... till God took him with Himself and set him in the Paradise of Adam.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 101)

Eterscéil Mór – Eterscéil Mór was king of Ireland in “the time in which Christ was born, the Son of the Living God.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 301)

Famine – “God sent great vengeance upon the Aithech Tuatha, so that they had no corn, or milk, or mast, or fish in the waters, after they had arisen against the Freemen.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**,

p. 323)

Fintan – “God kept him waiting there (in the cave above Tul Tuinde under the Flood) alive, so that it was he who related the Takings of Ireland.” “But it is disheartening to linger over all this recital, without knowing who preserved this history. The answer is, that there were patriarchs with very long lives, whom God detained to tell tidings of every generation to the Flood ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 195, 213; **Vol. 5**, p. 225)

Flood – Cain slew his brother Abel “... so it was on that account that God brought a Flood over the whole world altogether.” “God forbade the descendants of Seth to mingle friendship with those of Cain ...” and to punish their transgression he set the Flood upon the earth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 107, 111, 115, 117, 121, 123, 133, 135, 145; **Vol. 2**, p. 197)

Idols – Cessair said :Take then an idol unto yourselves, said she, worship it, and sunder you from the God of Noe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 203)

Loiguire mac Néill – Loiguire mac Néill died, on the side of Cas, green its land; the Elements of God whose favor he had invoked, apportioned a fate of death to the king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 531)

Muircertach – “Muircertach, valourous was the pillar, twenty-four bright years In Cletech the sacred, by appointment of God wine drowned him, fire burned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 543)

Names of - Adonai, Almighty, Champion, Christ, Creator, Diety, Eie, El, Ellion, Eloie, Eloie, Fashioner, Father, Fortress, He, Head, Heavenly Father, Ia, Iabe, Israel, Jehovah, King, King of Grace, King of Heaven of Clouds, King of Kings, King of Suns, King of the Elements, King of Weaklings, Lord, Master of Heaven, Rabboni, Sabaoth, Sadadai, Saddai, Tetragrammaton, Yahweh, (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 173, 175, 181, 205, 240, 263; **Vol. 2**, p. 213; **Vol. 3**, p. 47, 53; **Vol. 4**, p. 219, 251; **Vol. 5**, p. 387, 443)

Nature of – “He Himself hath no beginning nor ending.” “And they [Adam and Eve] heard the voice of the Lord [God] a-walking [in the form of an angel] in Paradise in the sound of a violent wind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 41, 69)

Noe and the Ark – Noe built the ark “in accordance with the teaching of God.” “God told Noe to come out of the Ark, on the twenty-seventh day of the moon of May.” “Thereafter Noe caused an altar to be builded to God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 35, 103, 109, 111, 115, 117, 121, 123, 131, 135, 189; **Vol. 2**, p. 189)

Offerings to - “Thereafter Noe caused an altar to be builded to God.” “Cain would offer gifts of the fruits of the earth to God: but Abel made offerings of the choice firstlings of his flock to God.” “Noe built an altar unto the Lord [after the Flood] and made acceptable offerings upon it unto God, of all the clean four-footed beasts [and of all birds] and clean fowls.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 81, 83, 131, 133, 181)

Plains – “This is why it is the fortunate Old Plain. It is God the Fashioner who caused it: over its land which the sea-mouth cut off no root or twig of a wood was found.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 51)

Promise of – God had promised a land to the Sons of Israel after their flight from Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 61, 91; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Prophets of – “A prophet of God and His messenger had said unto Noe s. Lamech: Make thee an ark ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 189)

Rainbow – God put the rainbow in the heavens as a sign of His friendship with Noah and his descendants.

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 135)

Raven – “God gave the colour of the former (the dove) to the raven, and the sheen of the raven to the other, for the insubordination of the raven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 123)

Requests of – “though God be no respecter of persons – though the abbot and the king be all one in His sight – may He grant me the favor of a long life.” Moses “commanded by the permission of God” that no serpent should harm Gaedel Glas. “May the Lord save from every vexation Mac Liag of the Poets’ Pool: and may He leave (?) him who has returned (?), the white Lord, whom they found (?)” “Pleasant were it for me, O God, could I expect – white the rewards! – to see the hosts, bounteous, multitudinous, living, glorious: hear ye!” “Formenius prayed the One God that the kingdom of Dathi should last no longer.” “To Gilla mo Dubda the strong may God vouchsafe every remission!” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 61; **Vol. 4**, p. 73, 291; **Vol. 5**, p. 351, 563)

Sons of Mil – “Airech Februa, Dond, before God!” “... Erennan and Éremón, the two youngest of the warriors without blemish: the Son of God subdued their wealth.” “Pleasant Ireland after ages about Temair white-sided, abounding in troops, God revealed to their kindreds, through a fitting time of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 125; **Vol. 4**, p. 257; **Vol. 5**, p. 111, 125)

Topa – “To him there came not the help of God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 71)

Tower of Nemrod – “Now God descended to see the city and the tower which the sons of Adam were building ... And God said: Lo, all men are as it were one people, and they have one language; and they will not cease from the purposes which they have begun, till they have fulfilled them. Let us therefore confuse and crush their smooth, gentle, tuneful speech, that none may understand the voice of another.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 143; **Vol. 2**, p. 53, 139)

Tuan – “Tuan son of Starn son of Sera nephew of Partholon: and God fashioned him in many forms, and that man survived alone from the time of Partholon to the time of Findian and of Colum Cille.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 43)

Túatha Dé Danann – “It is God who suffered them, though He restrained them.” “He swept them clean from their land, did the Son of God...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 213, 219)

Will of – “The newly converted peoples of western Europe were faced with the challenge of finding places for themselves among the progeny of Noah’s sons, and co-ordinating their own traditions with the universal system which had been elaborated on the basis of Biblical authority. The most important expositions of this system were the *De civitate Dei* of Augustine (413-26) and the *Historiae adversum paganos* of Orosius (417), both written to explicate the workings of God’s will in human history.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2)

Gods and Goddesses

Celtic – See: Brigid, Brigindo, Cicolos, Lug, Macha, Túatha Dé Danann

Christian – See: Christ

Darkness and Light - The battle of the Tower of Gold and the battle of Conaing’s Tower. “Though the tale(s) have no doubt been coloured by recollections of actual destructive assaults, it cannot be taken as historical. It is an incident in the eternal conflict between gods of light and goodness and gods of evil and darkness.” “Further remodeling assimilated the Partholonians to the gods of light, thus rendering them liable to Fomorian assault.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 116; **Vol. 4**, p. 4)

Hebrew - See: God

Muslim – See: Allah

Egypt – See: Horus, Osiris, Set, Thoth

Gaul – See: Ciccollos, Crom, Ogmios

Greece – See: Aesculapias, Apollo, Zeus

Ireland – See: Brian, Brigid, Cet², Creidne, Crom, Dagda, Danann, De, De Domnann, Delbaeth, Dian Cecht, Elloth, Goibniu, Iuchar, Iucharba, Lug, Luichne, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine, Macha, Nuadu, Óengus mac ind Oc, Ogma, Ord, Triall,

Túatha Dé Danann – The Túatha Dé Danann story refers particularly to the Celtic gods. Their gods were De and Danann, or their gods were their men of arts and the non-gods were their husbandmen. The non-gods were the 3 gods of Danu from whom are named the husbandmen. “The only possible meaning of this sentence is an admission of the divine nature of the Túatha Dé Danann. They were in fact the gods of the “Milesian” conquerors. Gods are of two classes, corresponding roughly to the *di consentes*, the state gods invoked by persons and on occasions of importance: and the *numina*, presiding over the individual crises of human life, which were of pre-historic origin, and chiefly received the cult and homage of the lower orders of society.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115; **Vol. 4**, p. 91, 111, 135, 163, 199, 294, 295, 308)

Persia – See: Marduk, Tiamat

Teutonic – See: Tuisto

Vegetation – The story of Partholon’s contention with the Fomorians is seen as “a ritual performed afresh every year, and so becomes familiar. It gradually crystallizes into a story, and the story becomes stereotyped by the perpetual repetition of the ritual and is fixed immovably in the popular memory. The essential fact which the ritual is meant to show forth is this: the god of the life-giving vegetation, incarnate in the king, dies with the winter and is re-born in the springtime.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 264)

Gogoma [Dagaria, Gagaria] - The thighs of Adam were created from the country of Gogoma. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 175, 261)

Goibniu [the One Smith of Hiruath] – Goibniu was a chieftain of the Túatha Dé Danann and was one of the four sons of Esairc son of Net. He is also described as one of “the seven sons of Ethliu.” Goibniu the smith, Creidne the craftsman, Dian Cecht the leech and Luichne the wright “make a quaternity of departmental dieties usually grouped together.” He died of plague during the reign of Acrisius the 22nd king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 125, 157, 159, 161, 165, 183, 187, 211, 217, 229, 247, 310)

Goirias (See: Cities)

Goisten (See: Goscen)

Golam (See: Míl)

Gold (See: Metals)

Golden Bough, The (See: Authors; Frazer)

Golden Fleece - Iason went with Hercules to the land of the Colchians to capture the golden fleece in the time of Panyas, the 24th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211) (See Also: Argonauts)

Golgardoma (See: Cities)

Golgotha – Golgotha was the place where Jesus Christ was crucified. The head of Adam “abode in Golgotha till the Crucifixion of Christ. And it was through the head of Adam that the end of the cross came: and the blood of the Lord fell over the face of Adam, and thus was Adam baptized for the first time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97, 239)

Goll¹ – Goll¹ was the son of Garb son of Tuathach son of Gumor, a Fomorian. His wife was Loth Luamnach; his son was Cichol Clapperleg. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 73)

Goll² [Coll] – Goll² was the son of Gollán; his son was Daigerne who fell in the battle of Lochmag against Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Goll - Orc was the king of Goll and Iorgoll who was slain at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Goll Eilic - His son was Igniad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Gollán – Gollan was the son of Conmáel son of Éber. His sons were Rochorb and Goll. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Gollanez (See: Authors)

Gomer [Gomerus] – Gomer was one of the eight or fifteen sons of Iafeth son of Noe. The Galli (Galatae, Galladagdae, Gallograeci) are descended from him. Gomer had 4 sons, Rifath Scot (Ibath), Aschenez, Thogorma, or, he had 2 sons - Emoth and Ibath. Another possible son was Gregus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 151, 153, 157, 161, 193, 195, 215, 217, 222, 250, 252; **Vol. 2**, p. 4, 5, 9, 47, 126)

Gomerus (See: Gomer)

Gonatas – Gonatas [*sic lege*] was king of the Macedonians after Sosthenes and before Demetrius. He ruled for 35 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Good One (See: Christ)

Gordianus – Gordianus was ruler of the Romans for 6 years after Maximinus, until he was slain by Philippus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Gormlinde – Gormlinde was the daughter of Gormliu son of Brec. Her husband was Decmann and she is the mother of two daughters - Samadaig and Gemadaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Gormliu – Gormliu was the son of Brec son of Romar of the Túatha Dé Danann; his daughter was Gormlinde. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Gort – “The name of Ballyconnell near Gort has been supposed by O’Donovan to contain a reference to the name of the carn (Carn Conall).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Gorthigern (See: Languages)

Gortigern [Gorthigern] – Gortigern was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Goscen¹ [Gosten] – Goscen¹ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 185, 196)

Goscen² [Goisten, Gosten] – Goscen² was a follower of the sons of Mil, who learned arbitration and law-craft in Egypt. He was a champion and warrior of the Milesians and one of 36 leaders who led the Gaedil to

Ireland. Goscen² landed in the north of Ireland with Érimón where he was credited with building the fortress of Nár [Cathair Nair, Dun Nair] in Sliab Madoirn west of Sliab Mís and the fort of Ard Binne. ¶482 has Goscen² as one of the seven chieftains in the south of Ireland with Éber. Goscen² died in the battle of Tenus of the Tribes in Ui Failge, on the brink of Brí Dam at Tóchar-etir-dá-mag. He left no progeny. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 69, 109, 115, 117, 162; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 27, 29, 41, 43, 47, 69, 85, 87, 95, 99, 101, 103, 105, 109, 127, 129, 135, 155, 157, 161, 165, 167, 419)

Goscen³ [Goiscen, Gosten] – Goscen³ was the son of Airthecht [Fortech, Oirthecht] son of Semeon son of Erglan son of Beoan; his son was Athorb [Gotorp]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 31, 43)

Gosten (See: Goscen)

Got – Got was the son of Cruidne and a king of the Picts who ruled for 12 years or 22 years after Fortrenn and before Ce. He may be confused with Brude Urpont depending on how the MS is read across columns. In the transposition of names Got + Urpont = Urpontcait. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151)

Goth Gaithi – Goth Gaithi was one of the 7 sons of Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Gothfraid – His son was Albdon, king of the Foreigners who was killed in a battle during the reign of Donnchad mac Flaind the 154th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Gothia [Gothiam] - The Milesians “tarried a month in Dacia northward; from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos ...” “They journeyed past Gothia to Germania.” In the tale of the Milesian journey to Ireland Keating substitutes Gothia for the Maeotic Marshes. One of the women of the Cessair expedition was named Gothiam which may have been eponymous of Gothia. Partholon came to Gothia after a voyage of 3 or 9 days from Aladacia, or Cappadocia. “The compiler neither knew nor cared anything about the relative position of those regions in terrestrial geography.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 6, 43, 71, 113, 247, 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 63, 89)

Gothiam¹ – Gothiam¹ was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 229, 247)

Gothiam² – Gothiam² was one of 30 Nemedian warriors to survive the assault on Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 185, 205)

Gothorb (See: Athorb)

Gothorp (See: Athorb)

Goths, the (See: Peoples)

Gothus (See: Gotus)

Gotli (See: Gad)

Gotus [Gothus, Gutus] – Gotus was one of the five sons of Airmen son of I bath. Gotus was one of the 72 leaders and kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 193)

GOVERNANCE (See Also: Laws)

Banishment – Colla Uais, the 109th king of Ireland was banished from the kingship of Ireland “on the instructions of the druids.” He was replaced by Muiredach Tirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345)

Conquest – “The Milesian kings claimed to reign by right of conquest.” “In view of a footnote on a preceding page, it would be more correct to say that the Goidelic invaders in the guise of the mythical Túathal Techtmar, made this claim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 139, 139n)

Disqualification – “Nuadu has been king of the Túatha Dé Danann for seven years before their arrival in Ireland: captures the country in the first battle of Mag Tuired, but loses his arm in the fight; and is consequently disqualified from sovereignty (a fact tacitly assumed, but not categorically stated). Thanks to the supernatural skill of his leeches, he recovers his arm and regains the kingdom after some years, holding it another twenty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98, 99)

Election

Eochu Edgathach – “The fourth of the men of Ireland who escaped (the death of Tigernmas and three fourths of the men of Ireland) gave the kingship to Eochu Edgathach after the death of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Feradach Finn Fechtnach, Corb Olom and Tibraide – They were established as high-kings by decision of the serfs of Ireland. “The decision on which they resolved – being penitent for what they had done – was to establish the yourhs – a shining undertaking – to establish them in the high-kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 481, 483)

Lia Fail – The Túatha Dé Dannan brought with them the Lia Fail. “He under whom it should shriek would be king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 94, 107, 143, 145, 169, 175, 251, 293, 305) (See Also: Stones)

Lug – “Now after the death of Nuadu and of those men in that battle (the second battle of Mag Tuired) the Túatha Dé Danann gave the kingship to Lug.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 119, 151, 181, 223)

Pre-Ninus - “Aforetime there had been chieftains: he who was noblest and most in favor in the community, he it was who was chief counselor for every man: who should avert all injustice and further all justice. No attempt was made to invade or to dominate other nations.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 13, 51)

Túathal Techtmar – “She (Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba) landed at Inber Domnann, and bandits of Ireland came to meet her there, to wit, Fíachra, Cassán, and Finnmall, with a company of eight hundred warriors. They gave him (Túathal) the kingship immediately.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309)

Slanga – “No king, so called, took the kingship of Ireland till the Fir Bolg came, and they gave the kingship to Slanga son of Dela, for he was the eldest of the sons of Dela.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 19)

Inheritance – Inheritance is assumed for the following rulers because they became king after the death of their parent or spouse. However, they had to hold their position by force of arms. It is also reasonable to assume that they succeeded to the throne only because they were in a position of strength to enforce their new role.

Ailill Caisfiachlach – Ailill was the son of Connla Cóem the 65th king of Ireland. When his father “died (or fell) in Temair” Ailill assumed the throne as the 66th king of Ireland and reigned for twenty-five years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

Ailill Finn – Ailill Finn son of Art became the 48th king of Ireland after his father was slain by Dui Ladgrach and Fíachu Tolgrach. He reigned for nine years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259)

Art Óenfer – Art was the son of Conn of the Hundred Battles and he became the 101st king of Ireland

for twenty years after the death of Conaire Cóm. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Cathair Mór – Cathair Mór son of Feidlimid Rechtmar succeeded his father as the 108th king of Ireland and ruled for three or fifty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331)

Conaire Cóm – Conaire Cóm son of Mog Lama and marriage-kinsman of Conn of the Hundred Battles, succeeded to the throne as the 100th king of Ireland after the death of Conn and ruled for seven or eight years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Eber Glunfhind - “Thereafter they settled in the Maeotic Marshes, and there a son was born to Lamfhind, Eber Glunfhind: [white marks which were on his knees]. It is he who was chieftain after his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 23, 77)

Elim – Elim Olfinechta took the 29th kingship of Ireland after his father was killed by lightning in Dún Sobairce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Eochu – Eochu son of Ailill Finn became the 49th king of Ireland after his father was killed by Airtgetmar and Fíachu son of Dui. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261)

Eochu Airem – Eochu Airem was the brother of Eochu Feidlech, the 82nd king of Ireland. When Eochu Feidlech died a natural death, Eochu Airem succeeded him as the 83rd king and then ruled for fifteen years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Ethriel – Ethriel was the son of Íriel Fáid who succeeded his father as the fifth king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 195, 197)

Faillergdóit - Faildergdóit became the 19th king of Ireland after his father, Muinemón, died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Fínnachta – Fínnachta son of Ollom Fotla became the 21st king of Ireland after his father died a natural death. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235)

Loguire Lorc – He was the son of Ugoine Mór who took the 57th kingship of Ireland after the death of his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 275)

Lugaid Íardonn – Lugaid was the son of Enna Derg who succeeded to the 41st kingship of Ireland after his father died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

Macha – Macha was the wife of Cimbáeth the 53rd king of Ireland. After the death of Cimbáeth “Macha was seven years in the regality.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Muine, Luigne, Laigne – The three sons of Érimón inherited the kingship after his death. “And his three sons took the kingship of Ireland, namely Muine, Luigne, and Laigne; and they divided Ireland into three parts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187)

Nathí – Nathí [Dathí] son of Fiachra son of Eochu Mugmedon succeeded to the throne and became the 115th king after the death of Níall Noí-Giallach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351)

Nenual – “So he (Feinius Farsaid) died in the principdom of Scythia, at the end of forty years, and passed on the chieftainship to his son, Nenual.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 11, 51)

Níall Noí-Giallach – Níall was the foster-son of Crimthann Mac Fidaig who succeeded to the 114th kingship of Ireland after the accidental poisoning of Crimthann. Níall then ruled for twenty-seven years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347, 349)

Sechnasach – He was the son of Bláthmac the 113th king who died from the *Buide Conaill*. Sechnasach

succeeded to the throne as the 114th king and ruled for six years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Slánoll – Slánoll son of Ollom Fotla took the 22nd kingship of Ireland after his brother Fínnachta died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

Joint Rule – Governance by joint rule has some ambiguous meanings in LGE. One meaning might be that of two or more leaders governing the same territory at the same time in partnership. Another meaning might be two or more leaders who each govern separate territories contemporaneously. Kings who don't have the support of the full population – i.e. kings with opposition – can also be said to rule jointly. Alternatively, the reading of the text might provide different interpretations as when two or more leaders might have ruled sequentially but are listed together. This can be seen in the case of Valentinianus, Valens and Gratianus. (See Also: Partition)

Antoninus Pius, Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Commodus – “Antoninus Pius had 22 years, with his sons Marcus Antoninus and Lucius Commodus, 19 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Antipater, Antigonus, Phillip and Alexander – The four sons of Cassander ruled the Macedonians for four years. “This confused statement is an uncomprehending perversion of the record of Eusebius, that “The sons of Cassander, Antigonus and Alexander reigned for four years.” (*Anno Abrahae* 1718).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Báetán and Eochu – Báetán and Eochu, the two sons of Ninnid (or, Báetán son of Muirchertach and Eochu son of Domnall son of Muirchertach) ruled jointly for three years as the 123rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 545)

Bláthmac and Diarmait – Bláthmac and Diarmait the two sons of Aed Sláine ruled jointly for eight or fifteen years as the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 381)

Brath and Breogon - “Keating was “puzzled by the double leadership of Brath and Breogon and thus duplicates the city founded in Spain – Braganza is founded by Brath and Brigansia by Breogon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6)

Decius and his son – They ruled the Romans for one year and one month until they were slain in Aabytus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Cellach and Conall Cáel – Cellach and Conall Cáel the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech took the kingship of Ireland as the 132nd kings and ruled jointly for thirteen years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Colmán Rimid and Aed Sláine – Colmán Rimid son of Báedán Brigi and Aed Sláine son of Diarmait ruled jointly as the 127th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 545)

Constantius, Constantinus and Constans – They ruled over the Romans until Constantinus and Constans were slain and then Constantius ruled alone for 37 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Cormac and Mochta – “Cormac son of Laithech, and Mochta son of Murchad were in joint rule over the Ulaid in the time of Dui Dallta Degaid, the 80th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 463)

Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus – Twenty years had they in rule over the Romans. “They killed 30,000 martyrs, including the holy martyr Georgius, in one month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Domnall and Fergus – Domnall and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach son of Muiredach son of

Eogan son of Níall Noi-giallach took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of twelve years.” They ruled as the 122nd kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367, 369, 543, 561)

Donn and Éremón – “Éber Donn s. Míl, and Éremón, who were two in joint rule over Spain at the time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 21)

Éber and Éremón – “The Sons of Míl divided Ireland into two parts between themselves.” “R¹ assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimón (18 in μ R); but R² allows him 15 years only, including the year spent in joint sovereignty with Éber.” “The Sons of Míl were a year in joint kingship and joint lordship, till a contention broke out upon them concerning the three ridges that were best in Ireland at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69, 95, 141, 161, 167)

Eochu Fíadmuine and Conaing Bececlach – “Eochu and Conaing, five years in joint rule in the same reign (as the 44th kings of Ireland). Eochaid Fíadmuine had the southern half of Ireland and Conaing Bececlach had the northern half.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257, 509)

Eochu Sálbuide and Eochu Airem – “Eochu Sálbuide son of Loch Mor was in joint rule with Eochu Airem over the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 463)

Ér, Órba, Ferón, Fergna - The rule and partition of Ireland by the four sons of Partholon: “Four sons who were griffin-like of renown of the chief children of Partholon, shared mutually without a rampart, ploughed Ireland without contradiction.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 77)

Fergus, Febal and Eochu mac Conrach – “These are the Provincials who came there (the Assembly of Temair), Fergus, Febal and Eochu mac Conrac in joint rule over Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Galerius and Constantinus – They ruled over the Romans for seven years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Gann and Genann – “Nine kings of them (the Fir Bolg) took Ireland... (the joint rule of) Gann and Genann, four years, till they died of plague in Fremaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 33, 45, 49)

Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann and Slanga – The five sons of Dela son of Loth divided Ireland into fifths. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 13, 27, 29, 39)

Honorius and Arcadius – They were the two sons of Theodosius who ruled the Romans together for thirteen years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Honorius and Theodosius – They ruled together for twelve years over the Romans until Honorius died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Iustinianus and his sister’s son – They ruled together over the Romans for 38 years. “Diarmait mac Cerbaill over Ireland at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Lugaid Lámderg and Conaing Bececlach – Lugaid Lámderg killed Eochu Fíadmuine who was ruling the southern half of Ireland. Lugaid then became the 45th king of Ireland, ruling jointly with Conaing Bececlach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257)

Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine – “They divided Ireland into three parts.” “Thirty years to the three sons of Cermat, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine, till they fell at the hands of Eber and Eremon and Amorgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 167, 185, 217, 219)

Muine, Luigne, Laigne – “And his three sons took the kingship of Ireland, namely Muine, Luigne, and Laigne; and they divided Ireland into three parts.” “They had three years in joint rule.” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187)

Ninus and Abram – “As for Ninus, 52 years was his life. He spent 23 of these years before Abram, and had 29 years in joint rule with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

Opilius Macrinus and Diadumenianus – They ruled the Romans for just one year before they were killed by the Roman soldiers. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Philippus and his sons – They ruled the Romans for seven years after Gordianus. “Those are the first kings who believed on the Lord.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Seleucus and Lysimachus – They ruled over the Macedonians for six years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

Semiramis and Bolochus – “Eusebius tells us that she reigned for 12 years in joint rule with her father, but not independently.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 96, 97)

Sobairce and Cermna – “Sobairce and Cermna Finn took the (9th) kingship of Ireland – the two sons of Ebric son of Éber son of Ír of the Ulaid; the first kings of Ireland from the Ulaid. They divided Ireland in two.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211)

Theodosius and Valentinianus – They ruled together over the Romans for a period of twenty-five years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Tindi, Eochu Dala and Fidheg - “Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connaught between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West and South of the Province.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 255)

Titus and Vespasianus – They ruled the Romans for nine years. “By them was Jerusalem taken and ravaged.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Toithecht, Soithecht and Nenual – At the Maeotic Marshes the Gaedil “had two grandsons in joint rule, Toithecht son of Tetrech son of Eber Dub, and Nenual son of Febri aon of Agni son of Eber Glunfhind.; there was also Soithecht son of Mantan son of Caicher.” “We are told of “two grandsons in joint rule: but actually three persons are named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 29, 77, 132)

Valentinianus, Valens and Gratianus – They ruled over the Romans for ten years. “Valentinianus died of a haemorrhage in Bregetio. Then Valens, 4 years afterwards, till the Goths burnt him. Gratianus, five years, til Maximinus slew him in Lugdunum.” Rather than a joint rule of ten years for these three men, the reading could be a rule of ten years in all with one succeeding the other. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Valentinianus and Maximianus – They ruled together over the Romans for a period of seven years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Valerianus and Gallienus – They ruled over the Romans. “By them was Cyprianus slain in Carthage, and Cornelius successor of Peter in Rome.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Volusianus and Gallus – They ruled the Romans for five years until Iulianus slew them. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Kings with Opposition – “This is the definition of a “King with Opposition”, given in the *Roll of the Kings*. If the king be of Leth Cuinn, and have the whole of Leth Cuinn and one province of Leth Moga in addition, he is called “King with Opposition.” But if he be of Leth Moga, he is not called “King of Ireland”, until all Leth Moga, and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn are with them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 407, 409)

Mac Máil-na-mBo – He was king with opposition and may have ruled for forty-two years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407, 409)

Muircertach ua Bríain – He was a king with opposition who ruled for twenty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor – He was king of Ireland with opposition and ruled for thirty-six years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Tairdelbach mac Taidg – Tairdelbach mac Taidg son of Brían Boroma was king with opposition for two years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tairdelbach ua Conchoboir – He was king of Ireland with opposition for twenty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Monarchy – Érimón as “the founder of the “Milesian” monarchy. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 137)

Regicide – In the LGE the most prevalent way of succeeding to the throne was through the killing of one’s predecessor. Frequently the killing was the result of an organized battle, but often the text simply states that the king was killed and the circumstances are not described. The motivation for the king-killing may include revenge for the slaying of a relative, revenge for an imposed penalty, opposition to royal policy such as the Boroma Tribute, possession of land, protection of children, or simply to gain personal power.

Ailill – Ailill son of Slánoll became the 26th king of Ireland when he killed Berngal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 241)

Airgetmar – Airgetmar and Dui Ladrach partnered in the killing of Eochu son of Ailill Finn at Óenach Aine. Airgetmar subsequently ruled as the 50th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261)

Amadir – Amadir son of Fer Corb wrested the kingship from Ailill Caisfiach and became the 67th king of Ireland. He reigned for five years until he was slain by Eochu Ailtlethan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

Art – Art son of Lugaid Lámderg killed Conaing Bececlach and became the 47th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259)

Art Imlech – Art Imlech was the son of Elim who killed Giallachad to become the 31st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Berngal – Berngal son of Géde Ollgothach took the 25th kingship of Ireland after he slew Fíachu Findoilches “in vengeance for his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 241)

Bres – Bres the son of Art Imlech took the 33rd kingship of Ireland after he killed Nuadu Finn Fáil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

Bresal Bó-Díbad – He was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric and became the 77th king of Ireland when he slew Finn at Mar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Cáelbad – Cáelbad son of Crunn Badrai king of the Ulaid killed Muiredach Tírech at the ridge over Daball and became the 111th king of Ireland, but he reigned for just one year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345)

Cernma – Cernma son of Ebric son of Eber son of Ir slew Eochu Édgathach in the battle of Temair.

Cermna and his brother Sobairce then ruled jointly as the ninth kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213)

Cinaed – Cinaed son of Irgalach ruled for four years as the 141st king of Ireland after he killed Fogartach in the battle of Cenn Delgen. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Cobthach C  el Breg – Cobthach was the son of Ugoine M  r who slew his brother, Loiguire Lorc, to gain the 58th kingship of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 275, 277) (**See Also:** Kin-Murder)

Colla Uais – It was the three Collas – Colla Uais, Colla da Crich and Colla Menn – who slew Fiachu Sroiptine. It was Colla Uais who became the 109th king of Ireland and ruled for four years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343)

Conaing Bececlach – He held the position of the 44th and 45th king of Ireland when he was ruling jointly with Eochu F  admuine and then Lugaid L  mderg. By killing Lugaid L  mderg, Conaing became the 46th king of Ireland and ruled alone over the whole island. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 257, 259)

Conaire M  r – Conaire M  r son of Etersc  l M  r killed Nuadu Necht in the battle of Cl  fu and became the 86th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Congal Cl  iringnech – He was the son of Rudraige son of S  tric who killed Lugaid Luaigne to become the 79th king of Ireland and to rule for sixteen years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

Conm  el – Conm  el was the son of   ber who took the kingship of Ireland by slaying Ethriel, the fifth king, in the battle of Rairu, “in vengeance for his father.” Conm  el became the sixth king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197)

Connla C  em – Connla son of Ireo took the 65th kingship of Ireland when he killed Fer Corb. He subsequently ruled for four years “till he fell in Temair.” He was succeeded by his son. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283)

Cormac Ua Cuinn – Cormac ua Cuinn was the son of Art   nfer and he killed Fergus Dubdetach at the battle of Crinna. Cormac then became the 104th king of Ireland and reigned for forty years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337)

Crimthann Coscrach – Crimthann was the son of Feidlimid Fortr  n son of Fergus Fortamail and he killed Enna Aigneach to become the 74th king of Ireland and to rule for four years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 289, 291)

Crimthann Nia N  ir – Crimthann Nia N  ir son of Lugaid Riab nDerg took the 89th kingship of Ireland when he slew Conchobor Abrat-Ruad. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Dui Dallta Degaid – He became the 80th king of Ireland and ruled for ten years until he himself was slain by Fachtna Fathach in the battle of   rd Brestine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

Dui Finn – Dui Finn son of S  tna Innarraid became the 38th king of Ireland after he killed his predecessor Siom  n Brecc. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253)

Dui Ladrach – Dui Ladrach became the 51st king of Ireland after he killed Aigetmar. He subsequently reigned for ten years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

Elim – Elim son of Conrai of the Fir Bolg killed Fiachu Finnolches on Mag Bolg and became the 104th king of Ireland for twenty years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

  nna Aigneach –   nna Aigneach was the son of   ngus Tuirmech Temrach and he killed Nia Segamain to obtain the 73rd kingship of Ireland until he himself was killed by Crimthann Coscrach. (**source:**

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 289)

Enna Airgdech – Enna Airgdech son of Eochu Mumu killed Óengus Olmucaid in the battle of Carman in Argatros. Enna became the 14th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Enna Derg – He was the son of Dui Finn and became the 40th king of Ireland after he killed his predecessor Muiredach Bolgrach. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253, 255)

Eochu Ailtlethan – Eochu was the son of Ailill Caisfiach and he killed Amadir to become the 68th king of Ireland which he ruled for eleven years. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283)

Eochu Fáebarglas – Eochu Fáebarglas was the son of Conmáel who killed Cermna in the battle of Dún Cermna and took away his kingship. Eochu Fáebarglas became the tenth king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213)

Eochu Feidlech – Eochu Feidlech became the 82nd king of Ireland after he killed Fachtna Fathach in the battle of Leitir Rúaid in Corann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

Eochu Fiádmuine and Conaing Becceclach – These two killed Eochu Uairches and then became the 44th kings of Ireland ruling jointly over a partitioned country. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 257)

Eochu mac Eirc – He killed Foidbgenid to assume the last kingship of the Fir Bolg. The Fir Bolg were defeated by the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 11)

Eochu Mugmedon – He was the son of Muiredach Tírech who killed Céalbad and became the 112th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345, 347)

Eochu Mumu – Eochu Mumu became the 12th king of Ireland after he killed Fíachu Labrainne in the battle of Sliab Belgatain in Mumu. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 219)

Eochu Uairches – He was driven into exile oversea for twelve years by Sírlám the 42nd king of Ireland. Upon his return he killed Sírlám and assumed the 43rd kingship of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255, 257)

Ér, Órba, Ferón and Fergna – These were the four sons of Éber son of Míl. They killed Luigne and Laigne, two of the sons of Érimón, in the battle of Árd Ladrann and took away the kingship. Ér, Órba, Ferón and Fergna reigned jointly as the third kings of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187, 189)

Érimón – After a year in joint rule, Érimón waged a battle against his brother Éber “in contention for Druim Clasaig in Ui Maine, Druim Bethaig in Moenmag, and Druim Fingin in Mumu, for their fruitfulness.” Éber was slain and Érimón became the first king of all Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 155, 157)

Fachtna Fathach – Fachtna was the son of Cass son of Rudraige. He killed Dui Dallta Degaid to become the 81st king of Ireland and ruled for twenty-five years. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297, 299)

Feidlimid Rechtmar – Feidlimid was the son of Túathal Techtmar and he killed Mál, the 106th king of Ireland, in vengeance for his father. Feidlimid then became the 107th king. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 323, 329)

Fer Corb – Fer Corb son of Mug Corb took the 64th kingship of Ireland for eleven years when he killed Iireo. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

Fergus Fortamail – Fergus killed Eochu Ailtlethan in battle and became the 69th king of Ireland until he

was slain by Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

Fiacha Cendfindan – Fiacha son of Starn took the kingship of the Fir Bolg when he killed Sengann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9)

Fíachu Findoilches – He killed Géde Ollgothach to become the 24th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237, 239)

Fiachu Finnoilches – He is also known as Fiachu Finnolach. He killed Fiatach Finn to become the 103rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307)

Fíachu Fínscothach – He became the 17th king of Ireland after slaying his own father, Sétna Airt. “Learned men consider that Muinemón son of Cas Clothach of Mumu was associated with his slaying.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

Fíachu Labrainne – Fíachu Labrainne son of Smirgoll killed Eochu Fáberglas at the battle of Carman “in revenge for his father”, and then became the 11th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215, 217)

Finn – Finn was the son of Blath who took the 35th kingship of Ireland after he killed Eochu Apthach whose reign was marked by “a plague every month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

Finnachta Fledach – Finnachta ruled for twenty years as the 136th king after he killed Cenn Fáelad in the battle of Aircheltra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381, 383)

Flaithbertach – Flaithbertach son of Loingsech became the 142nd king of Ireland after he slew Cinaed in the battle of Druim Corcain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Foidbgenid – He was the son of Sengann who killed Rindail to take the kingship of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9)

Giallachad - Giallachad son of Ailill Olcháin son of Sírna Sóegalach took the 30th kingship of Ireland after killing Elim Olfínachta in the battle of Comar Tri nUisce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Irereo – Irereo son of Melge took the 63rd kingship of Ireland when he killed Óengus Ollom. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

Íriel Fáid – “Íriel Fáid, son of Érimón, youngest of the family, took the kingship of Ireland” after he killed Éir, Órba, Ferón and Fergna “in revenge for his two brethren.” Íriel Fáid then became the fourth king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193)

Labraid Loingsech – Labraid was exiled by Cobthach Cól Breg for thirty years. Upon his return he slew Cobthach “in vengeance for his father and grandfather” and became the 59th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 279)

Lugaid Laigdech – Lugaid became the 52nd king of Ireland after he killed his predecessor, Dui Ladrach. Lugaid reigned for seven years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261)

Lugaid Lámderg and Conaing Becceclach – Lugaid Lámderg killed Eochu Fíadmuine who was ruling the southern half of Ireland. Lugaid then became the 45th king of Ireland, ruling jointly with Conaing Becceclach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257)

Lugaid Luaigne – Lugaid Luaigne son of Finnát Mór killed Bresal Bó-Díbad and became the 78th king of Ireland and reigned for fifteen years until he was slain in his turn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Lugaid Mac Con – He killed Art Óenfer the 101st king of Ireland at the battle of Mucrama and became the 102nd king for the next thirty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 337)

Lugaid mac Loeguire – Lugaid killed Ailill Molt the 117th king to become the 118th king of Ireland until he himself “fell in Achad Forcha by a miracle of Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Mál – Mál son of Rochraide slew Túathal Techtmar “by treachery” in Moin in Chatha and became the 106th king of Ireland for four years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 323)

Melge – Melge Molbthach son of Cobthach Cóel Breg became the 60th king of Ireland when he killed Labraid Loingsech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279, 281)

Mug Corb – Mug Corb was responsible for the slaying of Melge the 60th king of Ireland. Mug Corb assumed the role of the 61st king for six years until he was slain by Óengus Ollom. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

Muinemón – Muinemón son of Cas Clothach took the 18th kingship of Ireland after he killed Fíachu Fínscothach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

Muiredach Bolgrach – Muiredach Bolgrach son of Siomón Brecc slew Dui Finn to become the 39th king of Ireland, but he held that position for just one year and one month. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

Nia Segamain – Nia Segamain became the 72nd king of Ireland when he killed Conall Collamrach. Nia Segamain reigned for seven years until he was slain by Énna Aignech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

Noemius – Noemius son of Nenual took the kingship of the Scythians back after he killed Eber Scot. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17)

Nuadu Finn Fáil – Nuadu Finn Fáil was the son of Giallachad who killed Art Imlech in battle and took the 32nd kingship of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Nuadu Necht – Nuadu Necht acquired the 85th kingship of Ireland after he killed Eterscéal Mór in the battle of Aillenn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301)

Óengus Ollom – Óengus Ollom was the grandson of Labraid Loingsech and he killed Mug Corb to become the 62nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

Óengus Olmucaid – He was the son of Fíachu Labrainne who took the 13th kingship of Ireland by slaying Eochu Mumu in the battle of Clíu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 219, 221)

Óengus Tuirmech Temrach – Óengus was the son of Eochu Ailtlethan and he killed Fergus Fortamail to become the 70th king of Ireland which he ruled for sixty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 285)

Ogamain – Ogamain son of Boamain killed Noemius and took the kingship of the Scythians in vengeance for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17)

Ollom Fotla – Ollom Fotla son of Fíachu Fínscothach killed Faildergdóit in Temair and became the 20th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233, 235)

Rechtaid Rígderg – Rechtaid Rígderg slew Macha to become the 55th king of Ireland and reigned for twenty years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Rindail – Rindail son of Genann slew Fiacha Cendfindan to assume the kingship of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9)

Rothechtaid – Rothechtaid son of Maen son of Óengus Olmucaid killed Enna Airgdech in the battle of Raigne and became the 15th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229)

Rothechtaid Rotha – He was the son of Róán who took the 28th kingship of Ireland after slaying Sírna Soegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245)

Rudraige – Rudraige son of Sítric of the children of Ír son of Míl, killed Crimthann Coscrach to become the 75th king of Ireland. He was seventy years in the kingship until he died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 193)

Sétna Airt – Sétna obtained the 16th kingship of Ireland when he killed Rothechtaid “in Cruachu, for the protection of his son Fíachu Finnscothach.” His own son then slew him after coming from exile. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 231) (See Also: Kin-Murder)

Sétna Innarraid – He killed Finn in Mumu and became the 36th king of Ireland and reigned for 20 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

Siomón Brecc – Siomón Brecc son of Aedán Glas son of Nuadu Finn killed Sétna Innarraid to obtain the 37th kingship of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

Sírlám – Sírlám the son of Finn son of Blath slew his predecessor, Lugaid Íardonn, in Ráith Clochair and became the 42nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

Sírna Soegalach – Sírna Soegalach “avenged Rothechtaid son of Maen, his father’s grandfather” when he killed Ailill to become the 27th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

Suibne Mend – Suibne Mend acceded to the throne as the 130th king of Ireland after he killed Máel-Coba in the battle of Sliab Toad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375, 379)

Tigernmas – Tigernmas son of Follach slew Conmael “in the battle of Óenach Macha, in revenge for his father and his grandfather.” Tigernmas became the seventh king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201)

Ugoine Mór – Ugoine Mór the son of Eochu Buadach slew Rechtaid Rígderg in vengeance for his foster-mother, Macha, and became the 56th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Grail Legend - Pisear, the King of Persia is associated with the spear of Assal and is seen by Macalister as “an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend.” “There are other Grail analogies in the OCT version. The spear of Pisear stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house: as the bleeding lance in the palace of *Le Riche Pecheoir* stood in the Holy Grail. See *Bealoideas*, I, p. 13, where the subject is worked out in detail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302)

Grainne – “Supernatural beings are often imagined as being in some way defective.” See for example J.G. Campbell, *Superstitions of the Scottish Highlands*, p. 15. Compare also the magical pig without ears or tail in the story of Diarmait and Grainne (Preservation Society’s edition, part ii, p. 42) – a story which, though extant only in a modern form, possesses many archaic features.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 259, 260, 260n)

Grant Aenbecan (See: Denbecan)

Grass (See: Flora)

Gratianus – Gratianus was the son of Valentinianus. He was the joint ruler of Rome with Valentinianus and Valens for ten years. After their deaths Gratianus ruled alone for five years until Maximinus slew him in Lugdunum. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Grave (**See:** Burials)

Grave Goods (**See:** Burials)

Grave Yard (**See:** Burials)

Gray (**See:** Colours)

Gray of Macha – “Macha daughter of Delbaeth, it is she who had the Gray of Macha, which was named after Macha daughter of Delbaeth.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

Great Good Father, the (**See:** Dagda)

Great Pool – Muirthemne died at the Great Pool. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 107)

Great Queen (**See:** Danand, Mór-rigu)

Greber [Gerber] – Greber was one of the ten sons-in-law of Partholon. He was possibly the husband of Gribendach. “Greber is omitted from the list of their husbands, and indeed the relation between these people and Partholon’s family, as stated in R³, reads like an afterthought or an intrusive gloss.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 59, 95, 109)

Grecia Magna (**See:** Greece)

Grecia Parva (**See:** Greece)

Grecus (**See:** Gregus)

Greece

Alexandrian Greece – Alexandrian Greece was founded by Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe; or by Iafeth son of Noe. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 153, 161)

Fir Bolg – “Semeon went into the land of the Greeks. His progeny increased there till they amounted to thousands. Slavery was imposed upon them by the Greeks: they had to carry clay upon rough mountains so that they became flowery plains. Thereafter they were weary of their servitude, and they went in flight, five thousand strong, and made them ships of their bags: [or, as The Quire of Druim Snechta says, they stole the pinnaces of the king of Greece for coming therein].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Grecia Magna – Grecia Magna was founded by Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. The name Gracia Magna was applied to the Greek colonies in Southern Italy. After the battle of Conaing’s Tower, the descendants of Bethach journeyed from the northern islands of the world to Graecia Magna and became the Túatha Dé Danann; the descendants of Semeon came and were enslaved by the Greeks and later became the Fir Bolg, the Domnann and the Gaileoin. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 153, 161; **Vol. 3**, p. 89, 157)

Grecia Parva – Grecia Parva was founded by Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. Partholon “came thereafter out of Mydonia, that is out of Graecia Parva.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 153, 161; **Vol. 3**, p. 5)

Kings of - **See:** Aegialus, Agamemnon, Alexander⁴, Alexander⁵ the Great, Antigonus^{1,2,3}, Antipater¹,

Cecrops, Europs, Formenius, Philip

Languages of – “...Gregus son of Iafeth. From him is named one of the five languages of the Greeks, the Aeolic, and from him the Greeks are named authentically.” When the sons of Míl came to Ireland they conversed with the Túatha Dé Danann in the Scotie tongue, or “If they be not of the same stock, it was through the Grecian tongue that they were wont to converse, each with the other, for it is Greece which was their origin, and their native tongue was Greek.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 5**, p. 185)

Naming of – Greece is named from Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 153)

Partholon – “He came from Sicily to Greece – a year’s journey, with no full falsehood: a month’s sailing from Greece westward to Cappadocia.” “Partholon came from Greece where his parents *and brothers* had been killed for their inheritance.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 63, 98; **Vol. 5**, p. 487) (See Also: Kin-Murder)

Túatha Dé Danann – “According to K the children of Bethach settled “in the northern islands of Greece” wherever that may be.” In ¶322 “This version apparently does not know of the sojourn in the “northern islands of the world,” or of the four magical cities: it represents the TDD as acquiring their training in magic in Greece.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 292, 304)

Xerxes – “It is he who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

Greeks, the (See: Peoples)

Green (See: Colours)

Gregorius – Pope Gregorius died during the reign of Áed mac Ainmirech, or in the reign of Áed Uairidnach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 375) (See Also: Society, Pope)

Gregus¹ [Grecus] – Gregus¹ was the son of Gomer son of Iafeth. He was one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod and from him is Scythian Greece named. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Gregus² – Gregus² was the son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Gregus³ [Grecus, Ionan, Javan] – Gregus³ was one of the eight or fifteen sons of Iafeth son of Noe. He was one of the 72 kings involved in building the Tower of Nemrod. Gregus³ was the founder of Grecia Magna, Grecia Parva, Alexandrian Greece. Greece was named from him as were the Ionanians, the Ionian Sea, the Aeolians and the Aeolic language. Alexander son of Philip, king of Greece was descended from him. His son was Thessalus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 23, 151, 153, 155, 161, 193, 213, 215, 217)

Grellach da Phil – Grellach da Phil on the side of Cas [Caisse] in Mag Line between the two hills Eire and Alba, is the place where Loiguiri mac Néill died. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 355)

Grellach Dollaith – It was here that Finnachta Fledach “fell at the hands of Aed son of Dlúthach in Grellach Dollaith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Grellach Ellti – Túathal Máel-Garb fell in Grellach Ellti in the territory of Luigni of Connachta, at the hands of Máel Mórda son of Airgetán. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Grenan – Grenan was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 196, 197)

Grennach – Grennach was one of the ten daughters of Partholon; her husband may have been Lugair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 27, 57, 109)

Grian Grissolus – Grian Grissolus of the Túatha Dé Danann was of the progeny of Allot, Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Grianan Ailig – Grianan Ailig is a hill-top fortress near Derry identified with Ailech Neit. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 87; **Vol. 4**, p. 299)

Gribendach [Achanach] – Gribendach was one of the ten daughters of Partholon; her husband may have been Greber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 27, 57, 109)

Grid – Grid was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Uruip and before Brude Urgrid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148)

Griffin (See: Fauna; Mythological)

Griman [Grimaig] – Griman was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing's Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Grimm (See: Authors)

Grosjean, Rev. Paul, S.J. – “Iofer Niger” is beyond question an intrusive gloss, written in by someone fresh from reading the *Life* of the fourth-century St. Juliana. The name is there given as an alternative for Belial son of Beelzebub, *totius mali inuentor*: but so far as I have been able to find out for myself, or through the inquiries which the Rev. P. Grosjean, S.J., has most kindly made on my behalf, the name does not appear to be recorded in any other text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv, 206)

Groves (See: Flora)

Gruibne [Gruibi] – Gruibne, the daughter of Gartnia [Gairtnia], king of the Britons was one of three pregnant women to escape the battle on Mag Bolg. She was the wife of the king of Mumu and the mother of Corb Aulom. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 483)

Gruitine – “Conaire Cóem, the 100th king of Ireland, fell at the hands of Nemed son of Sroibcenn in the battle of Gruitine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335)

Gryphon (See: Fauna; Mythological)

Grypus – Grypus was king of Babylon who ruled for twelve years after Demetrius and before Antiochus Cyzicenus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Gúaile – Gúaile was the son of Cerb of the Fir Bolg. His three sons were Brian, Daire and Indaid, all of whom fell in the battle of Irgoll. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Gub – “And in that time of Érimón, Gub and his son, Cathluan son of Gub, king of the Cruithne, assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drave him out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177)

Guest-House (See: Architecture)

Guictglis – Guictglis was the king of the Old Saxons; his sons were Hengist and Horsa. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 149)

Guide to Ogham (See: Authors; McManus)

Guidid Gaed Brechach [Burgnith Guid Gadbra; Feth, Ges]- He was a king of the Picts who ruled for 1 year or 50 years after Olfinechta and before Gest. In the transposition of names Guidid Gaed Bregest + Fecir = Feth .i. Ges; (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 148, 150, 151, 183)

Guilliuc [Guilliuch] – Guilliuc was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Guir Cetgueli – “The sons of Liethan found possession in the region of the Demeti and in other regions, that is Guir Cetgueli, till they were driven by Cunedda and by his sons from out of all the regions of Britain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250)

Gulf of Lyons (**See:** Seas)

Gulliver’s Travels (**See:** Authors; Swift)

Gumoir (**See:** Gumor)

Gumor [Gumoir] – Gumor was a Fomorian from Sliab Eموir. His wife was Loth Luamnech and his son was Tuathach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 73, 75) (**See Also:** Umor)

Gutus [Gotus] – Gutus was the son of Airmen son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 161)

Gwatkin (**See:** Authors)

Gwynn (**See:** Authors)

Gwynn’s Catalogue (**See:** Authors; Gwynn)

H

Hadrian [Hadrianus] – During the reign of Hadrian, Elim son of Conrai was king in Ireland. Túathal Techtmar assumed the kingship of Ireland while Hadrian still ruled over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 311)

Haical (See: Coba)

Ham

Columns – “He (Ham) made three four-sided columns, one of lime, one of clay, and one of wax. And he wrote upon them the histories of the [antediluvian] age, so that they should endure after the Flood. The columns of lime and of clay were destroyed, and the column of wax remained: and this it was that related the histories of the Age before the Flood, and it survives thereafter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 161)

Cursed – “...he (Noe) was naked in his tent. Thereafter came Ham father of Canaan, in to him, and saw the shameful members of his father which had become uncovered, and he made a mock of him. Then he went out; and he tells his brethren [Iafeth and Sem] how that their father was naked. So Sem and Iafeth came into the tent; and in this manner they went, with their backs forward, that they should not see the nakedness of their father: and they put his raiment over him and left him asleep, and came again away from him. Now when Noe arose from his sleep, the doings of those sons were revealed to him; and then his father cursed Ham, and thus he spake: Cursed and corrupt is Ham, and he shall be as it were a slave of slaves for his brethren.” In the production of manuscripts “We are not, however, to suppose a simple cross-copying from one book to the other. The curse on Ham, and the destruction of his descendants, were written in first: the further note, here printed in smaller type, attributing the existence of monsters to the curse on Ham, must have been added as an interlined and marginal afterthought.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137, 245, 246)

Death – Ham died of the heat of the sun in Sliab Rafan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Genealogy - Ham was one of the three sons of Noe. His sister and wife was Oliva (or, Cata Flavia). Ham had thirty sons including Chanaan, Chus, Fut, and Mesraim. Thirty nations in Africa descend from Ham. Nemrod was the son of Cush son of Ham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 21, 35, 135, 145, 147, 149, 151, 159, 167, 169, 171, 189, 211, 213, 266; Vol. 2, p. 9, 47, 51) (See Also: Incest)

Giants – “Wherefore there were born giants and dwarfs and every unshapely monstrous being that was among the people of the world before the Flood. Others say that it is not of them (descendants of Seth) that they were found; it is of the seed of Ham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 107, 245, 246)

Settlement – Ham settled in Africa and on the southern side of Asia after the Flood. Thirty nations in Africa descend from Ham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 151, 167, 169)

Skills – “Ham, son of Noe, first attained to swimming and poetry and bardism.” “The beginning of husbandry by Ham son of Noe.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 1, p. 159; Vol. 3, p. 37)

Hanauer, J.E. (See: Authors)

Hand-God (See: Idol)

Hanging – Sétna Art Innarad was hanged by Siomón Brecc. Dui Finn the son of Sétna Art Innarad hanged Siomón Brecc. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 507) (**See Also:** Deaths; Choking; Punishments, Types of, Strangulation)

Hardiman (**See:** Authors)

Harper (**See:** Society)

Harps (**See:** Musical Instruments)

Harris, J.R. (**See:** Authors)

Harrowing of Hell – Christ “brought the harrowing of Hell by which the people of the five Ages all at once were saved.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125)

Hartland, E.S. (**See:** Authors)

Hauam (**See:** Eve)

Haykel – “The Syriac *Cave of Treasures* says that Noah married Haykel daughter of Namus daughter of Enoch, the brother (*sic*) of Methuselah. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 218)

Hazel (**See:** Flora; Trees)

He (**See:** Christ, God)

Head (**See:** Christ, God)

Head-hunting (**See:** Beheading)

Headland (**See:** Ros)

Headland of Taman (**See:** Point of Taman)

Heads (**See:** Beheading)

Health

Blindness – Dui Dall or Dui the Blind of the Túatha Dé Danann had a son, Eochu Garb, who slept with Tailte the queen of the Fir Bolg. Rúaidrí ua Conchobair was blinded during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain but the circumstances are not stated. Gilla mo Dubda, the poet, “was blind and flat-faced, and he never chanted falsehood or a crooked history.” Valerianus, ruler of the Romans, was afterwards punished by Sapor, king of the Persians: he was kept in fetters till he was aged, and from his back Sapor was wont to mount upon his horse. His eyes were plucked from his head, which caused his death” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 149; **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 413, 575)

Buide Conaill (**See:** Health, Pestilence)

Choking - Cormac ua Cuinn the 104th king of Ireland, choked to death on a salmon bone in Tech Cleitig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 339)

Cures

Death – During the battles between the Athenians and the Philistines, the Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the slain Athenian warriors so that they could fight again the next day. “What

the original author meant to say was no doubt “they (TDD) made demons of themselves” [and so could fly in the air].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 139, 141, 304)

Limb Loss – Nuadu king of the Túatha Dé Danann lost his arm from the shoulder down in the first battle of Mag Tuired. “The leeches were seven years healing him.” An arm of silver “with the full activity of any arm in each finger and in each joint” was made for him by Creidne the craftsman, Dian Cecht the leech, Goibniu the smith and Luichne the wright. “Miach son of Dian Cecht set joint to joint and vein to vein of his own hand upon him, and in thrice nine days was it healed, and he took the silver arm as his guerdon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 63, 100, 113, 115, 149, 177)

Poisoning

Tuirill Biccreeo - Dian Cecht cured Tuirill Biccreeo of his sickness. “He made an emetic draught for him, so that he vomited forth three belches from his mouth.” “The disease which laid hold of Tuirill it was a difficulty for his fair seed, until Dian Cecht cured him by firm troops of good spells.” “The story of the sickness of Tuirill and the drastic emetic draught by which he was cured, is an independent narrative, told to explain the names and probably also the origins of certain lakes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 289, 303)

Túath Fidga - Drostan the druid of the Cruithne devised a remedy against the poison weapons of the Túath Fidga i.e. to pour the milk from six score (120), or seven score (140) hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle was to be fought; anyone wounded with a poisoned weapon had only to lie in the milk for the poison to be ineffective. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143,144, 175, 177)

Wounds – The skin of the pig Duis: “every one whose side should come upon it was healed of his wound and of his sickness: and it had the greatness of four hides of old oxen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Decay – Slánoll son of Ollom was the 22nd king of Ireland. He was found dead in his house and was buried. “And his colour changed not, nor did his body decay; and it was taken from the earth by his son Oilill, at the end of a year (or forty years) and it was not decayed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

Deformities

Cynocephali, the – “Partholon took Ireland: he dwelt there five hundred and fifty years, till the Cynocephali drove him out, and there escaped [survived] not one of his children alive.” Macalister suggests that “the Cynocephali introduced into the subsequent Partholon story have no place in the orthodox narrative, unless we are to equate them to the Fomoraig.” The Irish words used for Cynocephali are ‘*Concind*’ or ‘*Concheind*’, which are literally ‘Dog-Heads’. Why did Macalister, who was translating the Irish into English, use a Latin term, which also means ‘Dog-heads’? Later in the LGE, the Túatha Dé Danann are described as going in ‘wolf shapes’ and the Irish word used in ‘*Conrechaib*’, which Macalister translates as ‘werewolf’. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 197, 231) (See Also: Transformations, Man to Wolf)

Dwarfs – Dwarfs are the result of the intermarriage of the Cainites and the Sethites (or the descendants of Ham) in spite of God’s command. “Wherefore there were born giants and dwarfs and every unshapely monstrous being that was among the people of the world before the Flood.” “So that Ham is the first man who was cursed after the Flood: and thereafter there were born dwarfs and giants and horse-heads and every unshapely form in general that there is among men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 107, 137)

Giants - Giants are the result of the intermarriage of the Cainites and the Sethites (or the descendants of Ham) in spite of God’s command. “Wherefore there were born giants and dwarfs and every unshapely monstrous being that was among the people of the world before the Flood.” “So that Ham is the first man who was cursed after the Flood: and thereafter there were born dwarfs and giants and horse-heads and

every unshapely form in general that there is among men.” “The glossator has forgotten that the descendants of Seth had their share in the production of giants.” Of the Túatha Dé Danann, “it is said that they were of the progeny of Beothach son of Iarbonel the Giant (*sic*).” “The Sons of Mil fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in shapes of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry.” “The Sons of Mil broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and giants.” Crimthann Sciáthbel sought to protect his people from “weapons of the terrible bitter giants.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 107, 137, 241; **Vol. 4**, p. 107; **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 59, 75, 425) (**See Also:** Society; Champions)

Horseheads – People with horse-heads were a monstrous deformity in the descendants of Ham brought about by Noe’s curse. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137)

Single Limbs

Fer Caille and Cichuil – Fer Caille was “a man with black cropped hair such that if a sack of crab-apples were poured on his head, they would all become transfixed thereon, so that not one would fall to the ground: with a single arm, a single eye, and a single leg. If his snout were hooked across the branch of a tree it would stay there. ... His wife Cichuil was not any more prepossessing: she had a big mouth, and was great, black, doleful, and ugly; her snout would hang on a branch, and she had an under-lip which hung down to her knee.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 261)

Fomorians - The Fomorians are described as having one arm, one leg and one eye. Lot Luamnech, mother of Cicul, was a Fomorian with “bloating lips out of her breasts, four eyes out of her back ... she equalled all of her troop in strength.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 259, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 75)

Milhoi – “The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Mombasa and Zanzibar live in a life-long terror of many kinds of demons, and a hysterical “possession” by these beings is a frequent phenomenon. Among these demons there is a group of one-armed, one-legged and one-eyed spirits called *milhoi*, who are “of stealthy habits and great malevolence.” (**source:** Macalister, **Vol. 2**, p. 260n)

Nuadu – Nuadu, the king of the Túatha Dé Danann, lost his right arm in battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 23, 35, 63, 98, 100, 113, 115, 147, 149, 163, 165, 177, 183, 201, 221, 223)

Disease

Banba – Banba was “the first woman who found Ireland before the Flood.” She came with 150 maidens and three men. “Forty years were they in the island: thereafter a disease came upon them, so that they all died in one week.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197)

Diarmait mac Murchada – He was the king of Laigin who died of an unknown disease. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 415)

Donnchad mac Domnaill – He was the 146th king of Ireland and was 25 years in the kingship “till he died of disease.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

Eochu Mugmedon – He was the 112th king of Ireland and reigned for seven or eight years “till he died [of a disease] in Temair.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 347)

Flaithbertach - Flaithbertach son of Loingsech, the 142nd king of Ireland, may have died of a disease. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Írial Fáid – Írial Fáid, exciter of the din of battle, ten the span of the great warrior; till he died in Mag Muaide of a sudden evil disease.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 497)

Slaine – “A year to Slaine, to the hero, till a rough idle disease slew him; buried in Duma Slainge was the first king of Ireland of white steeds.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 491)

Slánoll – Slánoll son of Ollom was the 22nd king of Ireland. “There was no disease during his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Tuirill Biccreeo – “The disease which laid hold of Tuirill it was a difficulty for his fair seed, until Dian Cecht cured him by firm troops of good spells.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 289) (See Also: Health, Cures)

Women of Alba – The Cruithne had no wives in the time of Érimón “because the women of Alba had died of diseases.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 181)

Disfigurement – The Amazons burned their right breast so it wouldn’t interfere with their archery. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71) (See Also: Peoples, Amazons)

Epidemic

Banba - The Banba company in Ireland was brought “to an end by means of an epidemic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 231)

Eochu Fáberglas - “He fell in the fourth [battle], whence came his epidemic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

Partholon – Partholon came to Ireland with 1,000 people. “They increased till they were 4,000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Famine

Biblical - At the time of the Tower of Nemrod “[an] intolerable [famine ?? seized the] men of the world ... [and there could not be found a trough (?) of the fruit of the [...] earth in the east where they were.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Berngal – “Then Berngal son of Géide Ollgothach took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba ... In his reign corn and milk failed from Ireland, for the abundance of his warfare.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 239, 241)

Feradach, Corb Ollom and Tibraide – “They took a fair resolve, the serfs of Ireland in their time; for corn, milk, harvest and sea-produce failed them in every way.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 483)

Fir Bolg – “The perennial contention of good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine, follows its normal course, all through the Fir Bolg episode.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3)

Loingsech – Loingsech son of Oengus was the 137th king of Ireland. During his reign there was “a very great famine for three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Gangrene – “Who is the troop, who the god who fashioneth edges in a fortress of gangrene.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 113)

Flux – Traianus the Roman ruler, “died of a flux, and went to Hell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Haemorrhage – Flaithbertach, the 142nd king of Ireland, “died in Árd Macha of a haemorrhage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Heat Stroke [Sun Stroke] – Ham son of Noe died of the heat of the sun. Cairpre son of Etan died of “a stroke of the pure sun.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 37; **Vol. 4**, p. 227)

Medicine, Bdellium – “Bdellium was the name of a gum, used for medicinal purposes. But Tr. Or his copyists having turned the word into *Boellium*, the glossator identified it with the Latin *opalus*. His note is obviously a description of the opal set in the volcanic matrix (andesite or what not) in which it is found in nature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 229) (See Also: Stones)

Menstruation - God punished Eve for her transgression saying “... it shall be in sickness and in distress that thou shalt bring forth thy offspring and thy progeny [i.e. thou shalt have many monthly sicknesses].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 73)

Pestilence

Be a Faibethad – In the reign of Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland, “there was a great mortality the *Be a Faibethad*, in Faibethad, in the territory of Laigin; it is there that Eochu Fáebuir son of Conmáel died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 217)

Buide Conaill - “In their [Blathmac and Diarmait] reign there came the pestilence of vengeance into Ireland at first, to wit the Buide Conaill, and in the calends of August it came. It first came in Mag nItha of Laigin; and of that pestilence of vengeance those two kings, Blathmac and Diarmait, died, along with many saints who died of that mortality” ... including the sages, Feichín of Fore and Mainchín of Leth Airerán. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379, 381, 547)

Cattle Pestilence – “There came a pestilence upon the cattle of Ireland in his (Bresal Bó-díbad) reign, so that there escaped none save a bull and a heifer in Glenn Samaisce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295)

Partholon – “He was three hundred years over Ireland till the pestilence quenched him.” source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193)

Plague

Aed Uairidnach – “He took the kingship of Ireland for a space of seven years, and exacted the Boroma of each year without battle, till he died of plague in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375)

Banba – Micheál Ó Cléirigh made a transcript of a poem from the Book of Fenagh where “there is a variant reading of the third quatrain which combines the plague with the forty-day story – reading *In lucht sin bat mairbh do támh* for the first line of the quatrain. The printed text has *In lucht sin huili ba marb*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 231n)

Beothach – “Bethach died in Ireland of plague.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145)

Blad – Blad died of plague in Bladma. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 107)

Cessair – “Cessair died of a swift plague westward in Cúil Cresrach (with) her fifty.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Congal of Cenn Magir – “Congal of Cenn Magir, good in riches, three years over Banba ever fair; without battle, without vexation, on the plain he died of the plague of heavy sickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 549)

Dagda’s Wife – “The wife of the brown Dagda perished of plague on the slope in Liathdruim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 237)

Dian Cecht and Goibniu – “Now of painful plague died Dian Cecht and Goibnenn the smith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 229)

Domnall Brecc – He may have died of “a violent plague.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 561)

Enna Derg – Enna Derg, the 40th king of Ireland died of plague in Sliab Mis with great troops in his company. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255)

Eochu Apthach – Eochu Apthach the 34th king of Ireland may have died of plague. “There was a plague every month in his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

Fínnachta - He died of plague in Mag Inis in Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Flann – “... Flann of Fotla without perplexity; he died yonder, in Tailtiu, of plague among friends ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 553)

Gaedil, the – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain.” “But there came a plague upon them, and four and twenty of their number died ... Out of the two ships none escaped, save twice five men ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 31, 73, 79, 105, 113; **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 29)

Gann and Genann – Gann and Genann of the Fir Bolg died of plague in Fremaind. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49; **Vol. 5**, p. 491)

Heat – There was a “plague of heat” possibly during the reign of Muircertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409) (See Also: Climate)

Máel-Coba – Máel-Coba the 129th king of Ireland may have died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375)

Móin Trógaide – “The Men of Ireland assembled to Móin Trógaide to fight against the Fomoir. When they were in the thick of battle a plague broke out over them, so that the Men of Ireland died there, and Lugair and Ciasarn the king of the Fomoir died, as well as Sírna king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245)

Moses - Moses brought ten plagues upon Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 59; **Vol. 3**, p. 137)

Muimne – “Muimne died of plague in Cruachu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187)

Muinemón – “He died of plague in Aidne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233, 501)

Nemed – “Nemed died of plague in Oilean Arda Nemed in Ui Liathain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Nenual and Sru – “The simultaneous deaths of Sru and Nenual are attributed to a plague in K (O’Clerigh) only. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 5)

Partholon – “... and then Partholon and his following, who have by now amounted to 9,000 persons, all die of a plague.” “[211 explains Partholon’s exile as due to an act of parricide, and the final plague as a penalty for that crime.” “Wherefore there came a plague upon him in kin-blood-guiltiness; such was the heaviness of that plague that in whatever attitude any man was, sitting, or standing, or lying down, he died.” “And it is there that Partholon died, five thousand men and four thousand women, of a week’s plague on the kalends of May. On a Monday plague took them ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 254, 255, 257, 265, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 19, 21, 23, 27, 29, 33, 35, 37, 43, 53, 92, 93, 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 255)

Rudraige – “Now Rudraige had seventy years, till he died of plague in Airgedglind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 291, 293)

Sírna Soegelach – “He cleared six huge plains, and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth] until the

stubborn plague came by which the men of Ireland died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 455)

Tigernmas – “I hold,” says Eochaid ua Floind, “that good was the war-like prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins till his death by plague.” “The plague in which his time came was in Mag Slecht in the land of Breifne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 334; Vol. 5, p. 453, 497)

Plague Occurrences At – See: Aidne, Argatglenn, Bladma, Congbail, Cruachu, Cuil Cesrach, Egypt, Fremaind, Liathan, Liathdruim, Mag nAilbe, Mag Breg, Mag Elta, Mag Inis in Ulaid, Mag Slecht in Breifne, Móin Trógaide, Oilean Arda Nemid, Sliab Bladma, Sliab Mis, Spain, Temair

Poison

Bres – Taking advantage of a *geis* that Bres was under to drink anything that should be milked in a certain place, Lug prepared 300 wooden cows full of red bog-water to poison Bres. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100, 229, 296, 303, 493)

Constantine III – He was poisoned by his stepmother, Martina, after a reign of just four months. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579n)

Mongfhinn – Mongfhinn daughter of Fidach accidentally poisoned her brother Crimthann when he drank the venom that was intended for Níall son of Eochu Mugmedon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347)

Nechtan – “Nectan (son of Nama) fell by the poison at the hands of Sigmall, grandson of free Midir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 231)

Túath Fidga - The Story of Ard Lemnachta tells of a milk-trick where milk was either an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, or a means of destroying them because the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies. Drostan the druid of the Cruithne devised a remedy against the poison i.e. to pour the milk from six score (120), or seven score (140) hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle was to be fought; anyone wounded with a poisoned weapon had only to lie in the milk for the poison to be ineffective (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143, 144, 175, 177, 181, 425)

Pregnancy

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

Eve - God punished Eve saying, “... it shall be in sickness and distress that thou shalt bring forth thy progeny ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 73)

Tuan – “So that it (the salmon) was assigned to her, a good course, and she ate it all by herself; the very noble queen became pregnant, and thence was Tuan conceived.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 83)

Resuscitation – During the battles between the Athenians and the Philistines, the Tuatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the slain Athenian warriors so that they could fight again the next day. “What the original author meant to say was no doubt “they (TDD) made demons of themselves” [and so could fly in the air].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 139, 141, 304) (See Also: Health, Cures)

Snakebite – Gaedel Glas was bitten by a snake and his life miraculously saved by Moses. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, P. 35, 59, 61, 123)

Sterility – For the refusal of Lugaid Lonn to accept his promises, Saint Patrick cursed all the dogs and queens of Temair to be sterile. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Stroke – Congal of Cind Magir, the 138th king of Ireland, died of a sudden stroke. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385)

Surgery – Over a period of 7 years the leeches gave Nuadu an arm of silver with activity in each finger and every joint to replace the one arm that he lost in battle. Miach replaced the arm of silver with an arm of flesh. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 23, 35, 100, 115, 149, 177, 183, 223) (**See Also:** Health, Cures)

Wounds

Aed Slaine - Baethgal mortally wounded Aed Slaine at Loch Semdige. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375)

Cermait Milbil – “Cermait son of the divine Dagda Lug ... (?) wounded him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 233)

Colmán Rimid – “Colmán of the Raidings found his wounding near his house, at the hands of Lochan Dilmana.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 545)

Conn Cet-Cathach – “Conn was routed to from Maistiú to Temair, and two warriors of the Laigin overtook him (Eachlann and Nuadu were their names), and they pressed upon Conn and wounded him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 333)

Druid’s Fence – “... the *airbe drúad*, the “druid’s fence”, an invisible screen which protected certain privileged persons against wounding in battle.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 306)

Eochu mac Eirc – “He is the first king of Ireland who received his death-wound in Ireland.” “It is long since every evil was spread abroad after the body of Eochaid son of Erc was wounded.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 53)

Íth – “Thereafter the kings (of the TDD) sent a great multitude after him, and they inflicted a death-wound upon him in Mag Itha. Wounded and bleeding he reached his ship, and he died thereafter upon the sea.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 19, 21)

Iulius Caesar – “Cassius and the two Bruti slew him in his own Assembly. They inflicted 33 wounds upon him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571, 573)

Muirchertach – “The fate of Muirchertach of the men, wounding, drowning, burning.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 533) (**See Also:** Triple Death)

Nemed – “From the island (Ard Nemed) where Nemed got wounding.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 77)

Nuadu – Nuadu, the king of the Túatha Dé Danann, lost his right arm in battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 23, 35, 63, 98, 100, 113, 115, 147, 149, 163, 165, 177, 183, 201, 221, 223)

Partholon – “Sru drave out Partholon and wounded him, and cut his left eye out from him.” “Partholon must die of the venom of the wounds of Cicul (§217, 220).” In the battle of Mag Itha, “not one man received a mortal wound nor yet expulsion. According to another authority ... Partholon received a mortal wound.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265, 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 15)

Refloir – “Thereafter he himself (Míl) went to battle, and he and Refloir fought, and he wounded Refloir severely and painfully through his thigh – a wound of vindictiveness and death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 67)

Rothechtaid – “Rothechtaid died thereafter of wounds in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

Stags – “The first wounding of stags, it is known, be it a man or a hound that tears the skin, to the stag-hounds, customary without fail, there comes what is cast to them. (?)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 119)

Túath Fidga – “Everyone on whom they would inflict a wound was doomed, and they would handle nothing but poisoned weapons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175, 177) (See Also: Health, Cures)

Túathal Máel-garb – “Túathal Máel-garb, strong in combat twelve years without despite; Máel-Morda wounded him with his darts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 543)

Túathal Techtmar – “The man of fair Fremain was wounded on the smooth hill of Glenn in Gobann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 485)

Heart of Fal (See: Stones)

Heat (See: Climate)

Heaven

Creation of – “In the beginning God made heaven and earth.” “[Thereafter] He gave the bailffry of Heaven to Lucifer, with the nine orders of the Angels of Heaven.” “On the Monday, [on the fourteenth of the kalends of April,] God made Heaven.” God addressed as “Prince of the Nine Grades of Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1,17, 19, 25, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 55, 61, 67, 175, 201; Vol. 5, p. 437)

Eochu ua Flainn – “Eochu ua Flainn the man of caution who guards the clans of every assembly-place, to heaven is the shout which he sends forth according to the choice of youth and age.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 283)

Fire from – “... fire would come from Heaven upon the offerings of Abel, but not come upon the offerings of Cain.” “There came a lightning-stroke from heaven at the prayer of that just man (Formenius), and killed the king (Dathí) before all the host.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 83, 235; Vol. 5, p. 351, 353)

Flood and – “Lo [said God] I shall bring the water of the Flood over the earth, to slay altogether flesh in which is the spirit of life beneath heaven ...” “... the sluices [and windows] of heaven were opened from above ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 111, 115, 117, 121)

Requests for – “Into Thy heaven, famous the place, O King of the world, mayest thou choose me!” “Patrick for the attainment of heaven ...” “Finnachta, he it is who remitted the Boroma ... or perhaps it was to gain Heaven that he remitted it.” “Patrick came into Ireland ... and promised him (Lugaid son of Loiguire)... heaven at the end of his life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 187; Vol. 4, p. 281; Vol. 5, p. 329, 361)

Steeds – “The two steeds, best under heaven, which the king of the isle of Sicily has.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 287)

Surety – “So Cruithnechán came back to the Sons of Míl, and gave heaven and earth, sun and moon, sea

and land, dew and light, [as pledges] that princedom over them should be of women for ever.” “Túathal took sureties of sun, moon, and every power in heaven and earth, that though the Provincials of Ireland might be equal in power, they should not be equal in right of Ireland with the progeny of Túathal, but that his progeny should the kingship for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 185, 309, 311)

Tower of Nemrod – “Let there also be made by us a very great, wide, royal, lofty, tall, tower, that the ridgepole of the summit of that tower may reach [that men may see] the heavens, [or above the high upper air].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Others say that the Túatha Dé Danann were demons of a different order, and that it is they who came from heaven along with the expulsion by which Lucifer and his demons came from heaven; having taken an airy body upon themselves to destroy and to tempt the seed of Adam.” “The truth was not known beneath the sky of stars, whether they (the TDD) were of heaven or of earth.” “Whoso believes in his heart that they (the TDD) are thus in *sid*-mounds, he shall not inhabit Heaven of the Powers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 213, 241)

War In – “It is conceivable ... that we are to identify Nionuall ... with the *Nenual* of whom we have heard in connexion with the tower of Babel. This would link Cassair’s foster-father with the long chain of enigmatical warring kings in Scythia, for whom no terrestrial identification, either in history or in recorded mythology, can be suggested: and leads to the further inference that in their names we may have the skeleton of some unknown saga of a War in Heaven – one of the doubtless innumerable mythologies, once current among the welter of tribes in Neolithic and Bronze Age Northern Europe, but now passed irrecoverably into oblivion.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 168)

Heavenly Father (See: God)

Heber – “Hebrew,” says Augustine (*Civ. Dei* XVI, 2) “was the common language of the race of men till the time of Heber father of Peleg, when the earth was divided. Till then it did not require a distinctive name, but after that it was called Hebrew, after Heber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 247, 248) (See Also: Languages)

Hebrew (See: Languages)

Hebrews, the (See: Peoples)

Hebron (See: Cities)

Hector – Hector and Achilles died during the reign of Ethriel, the fifth king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197)

Hedge (See: Flora)

Heifer (See: Fauna, Mammals, Cattle)

Helen¹ – Helen¹ of Leda, was the wife of Alexander son of Priam son of Laomedon; her daughter, by Abartach son of Lug, was Sabrann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Helen² - After Troy was captured, she and Menelaus went to Pharaoh Thuoris in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Helena – Helena was the wife of Constantinus and mother of Constantine the Great. “This is that Helena who took the Cross of Christ from the Jews after it had been kept hidden by them 230 (years).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Hell - Lucifer sinned and was cast into Hell with a third of the host of angels. Christ brought the “harrowing of Hell” to save mankind. Tir Tairngire “is the lowest Hell”. The Irish “Babylonian Captivity”

was when the Foreigners held hostages at Temair during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn. This was second only to the Captivity of Hell. Traianus the Roman ruler died of a flux and went to Hell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 19, 27, 125; Vol. 4, p. 241; Vol. 5, p. 403, 573)

Hellespont – The Gaedil journeyed “by the long straits of the Torrian Sea to the Hellespont.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25) (See Also: Journeys)

Hellespontine Sea (See: Seas)

Helmets (See: Weapons)

Heluius [Pertinax] – Heluius killed the Roman ruler, Lucius Commodus. He then ruled for only six months until he was slain by Seuerus Afer at the Mulvian Bridge. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Hen, Sea of (See: Seas)

Henchman (See: Society)

Hengist [Hingis] – Hengist was one of the two sons of Guictglis, King of the Old Saxons. He “came with the crew of two ships and drove the Britons over the borders of the island.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 127, 149, 187, 206)

Hennessey (See: Authors)

Henry [Fitz-Empress] – “Henry king of the Saxons, that is, Fitz-Empress, came into Ireland and returned again.” “After fortunate Mael-Sechlainn, son of Domnall son of Donnchad, the free hill [Temair] was sundered from all the families till Henry took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415, 555)

Henry Bradshaw Society – “The “Nine orders” of the Angels are very frequently specified in Apocryphal literature, as in *The Book of the Secrets of Enoch*, xx 1. See Also Irish *Liber Hymnorum* (Henry Bradshaw Society edn.) vol. ii, p. 155.” “The editors of *Acta Sanctorum* quote variant forms (for Iofer Niger) – Iophin, Iofet, Tophet ... The relevant passage is quoted in the glosses to *Feilire Oengusso* H. Bradshaw Soc. edition, p. 74.” “Compare the story of the birth of St. Finān (with that of Tuan). See *Martyrology of Oengus*, Henry Bradshaw Society edn., p. 112. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvii, 205n, 207n; Vol. 3, p. 102)

Heracleon – ruler of the Romans, with his mother, for 5 years; he and his mother ruled for just 6 months before they were deposed and exiled – he with his nose cut off and she with her tongue cut out. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579, 579n) (See Also: Punishments)

Heracles (See: Hercules)

Heraclius – Heraclius was the ruler of the Romans for 28 years while Domnall mac Áeda was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Heraculius – Heraculius was the ruler of the Romans for 27 years; his son was Constantinus. “Heraclius and Heraculius are obviously doublets of one personality. The actual facts in the background are Heraclius, 610-640; his son, Constantine III, poisoned by Martina, his stepmother, after a reign of 4 months; Martina and her own son Heracleon deposed after 6 months and driven into exile – he with his nose and she with her tongue cut off; Constans son of Constantine 641-668.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579, 579n) (See Also: Health, Poison)

Herbs (See: Flora, Health)

Hercules¹ [Heracles] – Hercules¹ captured Troy from Laomedon during the 8th year of the reign of Bellepares (or during the reign of Sosarmus) which corresponds to the 615th year of the era of Abraham.

Lucian wrote an essay on “Herakles” which preserves some enigmatical details about the Gaulish god Ogmios. “Hercules and Iason came into the land of the Colchians in quest of the golden fleece in the time of Panyas.” “The voyage of the Argonauts is actually dated to the 27th year of Panyas, and Hercules’ ravaging of Troy to the 4th year of Sosarmus.” In ¶487, “a synchronistic note (“death of Hercules”) makes its contribution to the chronological confusion.” Hercules¹ had two sons - Agathyrus and Gelonos. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 97, 159; Vol. 4, p. 100, 211, 313; Vol. 5, p. 143, 145, 173, 179)

Hercules² – Hercules² was the son of Alexander and Roxana. Olympias sought the kingship of the Macedonians for him. Hercules² was slain by Cassander. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Herculianus – He was a ruler of Rome who, together with Maximinus and Diocletianus, reigned for 20 years. “They killed 30,000 martyrs including the holy martyr Georgius, in one month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Herminones, the (See: Peoples)

Hermon, Mount (See: Mountains)

Hero, The (See: Authors; Raglan)

Herodotus (See: Authors)

Hesiod (See: Authors)

Hesperides, the (See: Peoples)

Hewer (See: Society)

Hiberi (See: Mountains)

Hibernia (See: Ireland)

Hichens, Capt. William (See: Authors)

Hides (See: Building Materials; Clothing)

Hidomus [Iudonius] – Hidomus was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195, 268)

Hieronimus (See: Authors)

High King (See: Society)

Hill – “The water (of the Flood) increased and augmented upon the earth till it reached fifteen cubits above every highest hill that was under the whole of heaven.” In the universal flood story “the Flood comes and departs, and the ship grounds on a hill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 117; Vol. 2, p. 172)

Hill of Alba - Grellach da Phil on the side of Cas [Caisse] in Mag Line between the two hills Eire and Alba, is the place where Loiguirí mac Neill died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 355)

Hill of Eire - Grellach da Phil on the side of Cas [Caisse] in Mag Line between the two hills, Eire and Alba, is the place where Loiguirí mac Neill died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 355)

Hill of Midchain – In the *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann* version of the story, the final *eric* demanded by Lug is three shouts on the Hill of Midchain. This last *eric* is not known in the LGE version. “The enigmatic

“three demonic shouts” (associated with Brigit) may perhaps be compared with the “three shouts from the hill of Midchain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 303, 308)

Hill of the Three Gods – “Of her (Danann) are named the three gods of Dana, and the Túatha Dé Danann, and the Hill of the Three Gods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 161)

Hillock of the Heads, the – This hillock was at Raith Umail on Findmagh where are buried Rind, Irgus, Conall and Cimme four-heads, the sons of Umor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71) (See Also: Beheading)

Hindech (See: Indech)

Hindukush (See: Mountains; Caucasus)

Hingis (See: Hengist)

Hireling (See: Society)

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

Hiruath– “The four sons of Esarg s. Net s. Indai were Dian Cecht the leech and Luchraid the wright and Credne the carpenter and the One Smith of Hiruath.” One of the eric items that Lug demanded was “*the whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath* – the whelp of the king of Hiruath in OCT ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187, 302) (See Also: Iruaith, Pi-Hahiroth)

Hiruath (See: Iruaith)

Hispani, the (See: Peoples)

Hispainius (See: Cities, Tarshish)

Hispanius (See: Espanus)

Hisperica Famina (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Historia Brittonum (See: Authors; Nennius, Mommsen, Morris, Todd)

Historia Nennii (See: Authors; Petrie)

Historia Scholastica (See: Authors; Comestor)

Historiae adversum paganos (See: Authors; Orosius)

Historian (See: Society)

History (See: Authors; Orosius)

History of Ancient Geography (See: Authors; Tozer)

Hog (See: Fauna; Mammals, Pig)

Hogan (See: Authors)

Holofernes, the (See: Peoples)

Holy Spirit – “It is clear that the glossators had no idea that they were dealing with a Scriptural text. One of them had to reassure himself that the reference to the Holy Spirit in ¶20 is not profane.” “No wickedness is poken here of the Holy Spirit, but excellence and honour to Him, beyond the creatures.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 15, 43)

Homer (See: Authors)

Honour-Price (See: Laws)

Honey (See: Foods)

Honorius – Honorius was the son of Theodosius. He became the joint ruler of the Romans with his brother Arcadius for 13 years and then, joint ruler with Theodosius, son of Arcadius, for 12 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Hooke, S.H. (See: Authors)

Hor-em-heb (See: Amades)

Horns (See: Architecture) (See Also: Musical Instruments)

Horsa [Osro] – Horsa was one of the two sons of Guictglis, king of the Old Saxons. He came with the crew of two ships and drove the Britons over the borders of the island.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 149, 187, 206)

Horse (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Horseheads (See: Health, Deformities)

Horstmann (See: Authors)

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

Hospitality – “Let us tell of the princes of excellence of hospitality, the three sons of Cermat of Cualu.” “Nineteen kings, niggard in hospitality, died upon their pillows.” “Reverence in a Church, hide it not - the Home of Hospitality of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 217; **Vol. 5**, p. 541, 565)

Hostages (See Also: Captives; Laws, Sureties)

Dairfhinne and Dergthene – “Dairfhinne and Dergthene the swift to the rampart of Mumu with thousands of hostages, two sons who rectified the true Fothads.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 475)

Elim – “Elim took with hostages a kingship over Ireland for one year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 505)

Érimón - In the time of Érimón, “a binding of hostages under a law of streaming.” (or, beneath a right of course) (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263; **Vol. 5**, p. 423)

Flann – Flann, the 152nd king of Ireland, “By him the hostages of Ireland were allowed to go back, but he took them again by force.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Gíallchad – “Gíallchad took the kingship for a space of nine years. He took a hostage for every five men in Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Máel-Sechlainn – “A seige of three days and three nights by him (Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill) against the Foreigners, so that he took the hostages of Ireland by force from them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Muirchertach mac Neill – He “circuited around Ireland [with] ten hundreds [of picked men]; his hostages were by him captured and delivered into the hands of Donnchad mac Flainn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Muiredach – “Muiredach, a month over a year was king with great hostages.” “He took hostages of Uí Neill, and hostages of the Plain of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507, 535)

Túatha Dé Danann – “They pronounced judgement against the son of Míl, that they [themselves] should have the island to the end of three days, free from assault, from assembly of battle, or from giving of hostages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 37)

Ugoine – “Ugoine the Great, with thousands of hostages was king to the Tyrrene Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 473)

Hostel (See: Architecture)

Hosting

Conaire Mór – “It was in the time of Conaire that ... the hosting of Táin Bo Cúailnge took place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301)

Níall Glúndub – “The hosting of Loch Dá Caech by Níall” (Glúndub, the 153rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Sírna Soegalach – “In his time hosting began in Ireland.” “...an hundred hostings over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 455, 459)

Hounds (See: Fauna; Mammals; Dog)

House (See: Architecture)

House of Cletech (See: Tech Cletech)

House of Tethys – “Who calleth the cattle from the House of Tethys?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 113) (See Also: Architecture; Tech)

Howth – Howth is the promontory near Dublin where Dún Etair may have been located (O.S. sheet 15, 16, 19). “The Old Plain of Etar” appears to be, primarily, the isthmus connecting Howth with the mainland, and the lands adjacent to it north of the site of the present city of Dublin; but it is not clear how far it extended northward and southward. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163; Vol. 3, p. 85)

Hull, Dr. Vernam (See: Authors)

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

Humiliation (See: Punishments)

Hunter (See: Society)

Hunting– When Partholon came to Ireland the only means of obtaining food was the hunt, the chase and fowling. Partholon settled on the island, but while it yielded quarry for the chase he could get no fish, and hunted in vain for this addition to his fare until he reached Inber Muada, the mouth of the River Moy, which he found well-stocked. The hero's hunt for fish is emphasised in both of the LG prose texts.” Amorgen gave the judgement. “To each of them he apportioned his right, as they were a-hunting; each one received his lawful due at his hands, by the judgement of Amorgen, high and great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 98; Vol. 5, p. 119) (See Also: Food)

Hurdles (See: Architecture)

Husbandman (See: Society)

Husbandry (See: Domestication)

Huts (See: Architecture)

Hyberoc (See: Ireland)

Hyde, Douglas (See: Authors)

Hyrchanus – Hyrchanus was the king of Babylon after Antiochus Sidetes and before Demetrius (restored). “It is he who found a casket in the tomb of David with many treasures therein. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Hystaspes – His son was Darius the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

I

Í - Níall Frossach, the 145th king of Ireland, died in Í of Colum Cille while on pilgrimage. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393, 551) (**See Also:** Pilgrimage)

Ia (**See:** God)

Iabal [Iavan] – Iabal was the eldest son of Iafeth son of Noe. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 151, 153)

Iabe (**See:** God)

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

Iafe (**See:** Aife)

Iafer (**See:** Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Iafeth [Iathfeth, Japhet] – Iafeth was the son of Noe. Iafeth’s sister and wife is Olivana [Cata Casta, Catafluuia]. He had 15 (or 8) sons including Dannai (“presumably means *Dodanim* (recte *Rodanim*) at the end of the list in Gen. x.4.”), Gregus [Ionan] (“no doubt is the same as *Javan* (= Ionians)”, Hispanius (“is Tarshish, the leading town in Southern Spain. This, like “*Dodanim*,” appears in Gen. x.4 as a son, not of Japhet, but of his son Javan.”), Gomer, Iartacht, Iavan [Iabal], Madai, Magog, Maisechda [Maisegda] , Mosoch, Tiras [Thiras] , and Tubal. Iafeth settled in the northern side of Asia, Asia Minor, Armenia, Media, Scythia, Europe and his descendants are the Gaedil and the people of Graecia Parva, Graecia Magna and Alexandrian Greece. He was the first to play a harp and an organ after the Flood. Iafeth died on a mountain in Armenia sometimes called Sliab Armenia. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 1, 21, 23, 37, 135, 137, 145, 147, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 167, 169, 171, 189, 210, 211, 213, 215, 222, 246, 250, 251, 252, 254, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 45, 47, 126, 265, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 37, 153, 185; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 183)

Ianiculum – “Ianiculum is the name of the man who made a city upon side of the river [Tiber] in his [Ianus] time.” “...the chronicler has sadly misunderstood the legendary fragments that have come to his knowledge; the Ianiculum has for him [the chronicler] become a man, and as for the “opposition” city, he is evidently thinking of the altar of Saturn alleged by some doubtful authorities to have been established on the Capitoline Hill.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 313)

Ianus – Ianus was king of the Epirotae and the first king to take over the Romans. The month of January is named for him. The Quirites descend from him. “He was 20 years before “him” [Lampares?, Saturn?] on the Tiber.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Iar¹ – Iar¹ was of the progeny of Lugaid son of Ith; his sons were Eterscéil and Eochu Arthach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Iar² – Iar² was the son of Ailill son of Deda son of Sin son of Rosín of the Erna. His son was Ailill and his grandson was Eterscéil Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 299, 301, 471)

Iar³ – Iar³ was the son of Dergthene of the Fir Bolg; his son was Luigdech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Iar⁴ – Iar⁴ was the son of Nema and he was a linguist associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Iara [Iarra] – Iara was the son of Sru son of Esru son of Baath son of Rifath Scot; his son was Ara. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Íarbonél [Artoat, Íarbonél Fáid, Iarbonel Fáith, Iarbonel the Soothsayer, Iardaines, Iardanaines] – Iarbonel was the son of Nemed and one of the five chieftains of the Nemedians. His wife was Meda and his sons were Beothach and Semul. Iarbonel's "name looks like a corrupted version of the name of one of Nemed's sons Orba - (I)arbo(nel)." He is most often described as "the soothsayer", but also as a champion; the giant; the white; and a prophet. "It is more than probable that Írial Fáid [of the Milesians] is primarily the same personage as Íarbonél Fáid, who figures among the Nemedian leaders." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 163; **Vol. 3**, p. 59, 87, 109, 121, 125, 131, 141, 147, 151, 153, 155, 157, 169; **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 98, 107, 127, 139, 141, 153, 155, 167, 169, 215, 247, 249, 308, 309; **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 489)

Iardacht (**See:** Iartach)

Iardan – Iardan was the son of Nemed; his son was Bethach. Iardan was probably intended to be Íarbonél. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 173; **Vol. 4**, p. 165) (**See Also:** Íarbonél)

Iardanaines (**See:** Íarbonél)

Iardobar [Ordobur, Urdobur] – Supposedly located in the north of Alba, "Dobar and Iar-Dobar – Dobar and West Dobar. Skene (Celtic Church, i. 166) connects Dobar with the river Dour in Aberdeenshire; but it is not clear what brings this comparatively unimportant river (which is not in Northern Scotland) into the picture; and Iardobhar is left unexplained." After the battle at Conaing's Tower some of the surviving Nemedians – Matach, Erglan and Iartach, the three sons of Beoan - fled here. Later, the Túatha Dé Dannan fled from Greece to "Dobur and Urdobar" and remained there for four or seven years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145, 192, 192n; **Vol. 4**, p. 94, 141, 167, 304, 309)

Iardoman – It was here at Iardoman that Báetán son of Ninnid, or of Muirchertach, was killed by Colmán Bec or by Cronán. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 369)

Iared [Iareth, Jared] – Iared was the son of Malalabel son of Cainan son of Enos son of Seth. He was born when his father, Malalabel, was 165 years old. Iared was 162 years old when his son Enoch was born. Iared lived for 800 years after the birth of Enoch and his total lifespan was 962 years (or, 965 years). Iared was one of the four men with the longest lives (**see also:** Adam, Mathusalam, Noe). In his time the Sethites came down from Mount Hermon and mixed with the Cainites. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 93, 99, 101, 104, 125, 145, 147, 187, 199, 241, 266)

Iaréil (**See:** Írial Fáid)

Iareth (**See:** Iared)

Iarlathe – Iarlathe was the third abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357)

Iarmbras – The battle of Iarmbras was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the men of Mumu. In this battle Cennluga son of Calc was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Iarra (**See:** Iara)

Iartach [Iardacht] – Iartach was the son of Beoan and was one of 30 Nemedian warriors to survive the battle at Conaing’s Tower. After the battle at Conaing’s Tower he fled to Dobar and Iardobar in the north of Alba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 143, 145, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Iartacht [Artach] – Iartacht was the son of Iafeth son of Noe; his son was Airthecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Iason – Iason went with Hercules to the land of the Colchians to capture the golden fleece in the time of Panyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211) (See Also: Argonauts)

Iathfeth (See: Iafeth)

Iavan (See: Iabal)

Ibad – Ibad was one of the 72 kings involved in building the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 193)

Ibad (See: Ibath)

Iban – Iban was one of two merchants, the other being Eban, who was a member of the Partholon expedition to Ireland. Eban brought cattle and kine to Ireland, and Iban brought gold. “Iban and Eban, the merchants of whom, once more, we first hear in R³, appear in the poem as Bibal and Babal, and this form is adopted by K [ō Cléirigh].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 59, 95) (See Also: Babal, Bibal)

Ibar – Ibar, the bishop died during the reign of Lugaid Lonn, the 118th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Ibath¹ [Ebath, Ibad] – Ibath¹ was the son of Bethach son of Iardan [Iarbone] son of Nemed and his son was Baath [Baad]. Ibath¹ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. After the battle at Conaing’s Tower “Ibath and his son Baath went into the north of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 3, p. 125, 143, 145, 153, 196; Vol. 4, p. 98, 127, 155, 187)

Ibath² – Ibath² was the son of Feinius Farsaid; his son was Baath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 23)

Ibath³ – Ibath³ was the son of Gomer son of Iafeth; his son was Baath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 9)

Ibath⁴ – Ibath⁴ was the son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe and his son was Alainius. The Albanians, Britons, Franks, Romans and Saxons are descended from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 157, 167; Vol. 2, p. 47)

Ibath⁵ (See: Rifath Scot)

Iberi, the (See: Peoples)

Iberia (See: Spain)

Ibitena (See: Cities)

Ichtmor¹ [Icht Mór] – “Cairpre Luisc Lethet of numbers of voices left a good son, Icht mór.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475)

Ichtmor² [Icht Mór] – “Ichtmór was worth his weight in gold; he was born of good Sechmór. He was good, according to the fame of deeds of valour who brought hostages in from Alba.” “Ichtmór and Sechmór are here assumed to be personal names though they make no appearance as such in the associated prose text –

not so far as I (Macalister) can find in the genealogies. These verses are very obscure by reason of the unexplained allusions with which they abound.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475, 475n)

Ida (See: Enda²)

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

Idol [baetyl, fetish, ‘hand-god’, Lam Dia] – Cessair was warned of the coming flood by an idol, or Cessair advised her companions that they take an idol, worship it and sunder themselves from the God of Noe. The idol advised them to make a voyage on the sea, but the idol did not know when the flood would come. ‘A lam-dia was a portable object, possibly an elongated water-worn stone, more or less flattened, a rounded oval in shape, such as were found in a bronze-age burial cairn ...Such objects ... appear to have been used for oracular purposes, but the method of their use is unknown; idols of Oceania, Egypt and India show physical deformities. Supposedly the birth of Christ broke the powers of the idols. Crom Cruaich was the king-idol of Ireland during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 171, 172, 175, 191, 203, 237, 238, 261, 262; Vol. 4, p. 113, 145, 175; Vol. 5, p. 203) (See Also: Cermant Cestach)

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

Iffa – Mag Femen “is understood to be identical with the baronies of Iffa and Offa in Co. Tipperary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 328)

Ignatius – Ignatius was the successor of the Apostle Peter in Antioch who was cast to the lions by the Roman ruler Traianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573) (See Also: Saints; Society, Popes)

Igniad – Igniad was the son of Goll Eilic. His son was Maduda. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Ilbreac – Ilbreac was one of the seven sons of Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Ile (See: Islands)

Ilia – Ilia was founded by Thogorma son of Gomer son of Iafeth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Illadán – Illadán was the son of Cerball. His son was Cumaine Librene, or Librene. It may be that Cumaine was the son of Librene. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Illanach – Illanach was one of the seven sons of Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Illann – Illann was the “son of Dunlaing, king of Laigen” who fought against Muirchertach mac Erca in opposition to the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Illdanach (See: Lug Lamfada)

Illyria – “Magnentius slew Constans (son of Constantine the Great) in Illyria [*sic lege*].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Imair (See: Imaire)

Imaire [Imair, Imar] – Imaire was the name of one of the four oxen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Imar (See: Imaire)

Imbolc (See: Time; Festivals)

Imchad – Imchad was the son of Fíachu Glasgen of the Fir Bolg. His son was Cerb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Imchath – Imchath was of the progeny of Lugaid Cal. His son was Test. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Imdan – The battle of Imdan was fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Imlech – Ailbe of Imlech died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Imm – Imm was the son of Pirn of the Cruithne. He was one of their champions or possibly one of their sages. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 145, 179)

Immortality - Adam and Eve might have had everlasting life if they ate the fruits of the Forbidden Tree. Tuan and Fintan were “the immortal antediluvians” who passed on their personal knowledge to certain early saints. “so long as the names of the women [Banba, Ériu, Fotla] are preserved by being imposed on the island, so long are they assured of immortality.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 29, 205; Vol. 5, p. 6, 8)

Imus – Imus was one of seven husbandmen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 94)

In Dagda Mór (See: Dagda)

Inauguration – Mag Adar was the inauguration place of the Dál gCais near Quin in County Clare. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 332) (See Also: Governance; Stones, Lia Fail)

Inber Brena – The battle of Inber Brena was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the province of the Gailoin and Uga son of Eogan fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Inber Cichmuine – Inber Cichmuine was named for Cichban, wife of Slanga, son of Partholon. “It is impossible to identify with certainly the *Inber Cichmaine* referred to.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 90)

Inber Colptha – Inber Colptha is the Boyne Estuary. “... the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77; Vol. 5, p. 9)

Landings at – “Érimón with thirty ships sailed right-hand wise against Irelamd to the North-east ... They landed in Inber Colptha; that is, Colptha s. Mil, he it is who landed at first, so it is his name which is on the harbour; *unde* Inber Colptha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 57, 83, 87, 101, 133)

Partition Marker - The fifth of Ireland ruled by Slanga son of Dela of the Fir Bolg was from Inber Colptha to Comar tri nUisce. “From Drobais eastward, pleasant the recital, the Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobor; to Inber Colptha of the battles the Fifth of the very boastful Ulaid.” “From the strand of Inber Colptha thence to the Meeting of the Three Waters, be a full generous enclosure of lands named by you, the fifth of the helmeted Gaileoin.” “Ireland was divided thereafter between Cermna and Sobairce, namely from Inber Colptha to Luimneach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 29, 73, 75; Vol. 5, p. 265)

Inber Domnand [Domnann] – “Inber Domnand has been identified with Malahide Bay north of Dublin.” In ¶279, a glossator informs us that the Fir Domnann were so called because they landed in *Inber Domnann*. Some lines lower down, an earlier glossator had stated the exact contrary – that the creek received its name

from the men: and he, or another, had explained the name of the Fir Domnann in a totally different way. To attempt to make any reconciliation between these discrepancies would be merely futile. They exist, and their existence must be accepted as evidence of the complex artificiality of our texts, and of nothing more.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 91; **Vol. 4**, p. 5, 77)

Landings at – Two hundred years before Partholon came to Ireland, the Fomorians landed at Inber Domnand. Genand and Rudraigi of the Fir Bolg landed with 2,000 men on a Friday. Túathal Tectmar and his mother Eithne Imgel land at Inber Domnann after a 20 year absence from Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 15, 35, 73; **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 15, 17, 29; **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 327)

Inber Dubglaisi – Inber Dubglaisi is, perhaps, the mouth of the Douglas River between Blackrock and Passage, County Cork. Gann and Sengann of the Fir Bolg landed here on a Tuesday. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35; **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 15, 29, 77)

Inber Féile [Inber Féile, The White Wall] – Inber Féile was the lake-estuary in which Fial performed her ablutions, but it cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry. The Sons of Míl anchored their ships here and at Inber Scéne on their first landing in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 33, 39, 57, 61, 81, 95, 125, 127)

Inber in Buada – “The expression (*damh ochtair*) is applied to the people of Partholon in the *Dindsenchas* poem on Inber in Buada (Gwynn, M.D., iii, 418).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250)

Inber Mór – “Inber Mór in Cualu is the estuary of the Avoca river at Arklow.” Fiacha son of Delbaeth and the six sons of Ollom fell at the hands of Eogan of Inber Mór. Amorgen built the Causeway [Turlach] of Inber Mór in the territory of Ui Enechlais in Cualu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 125, 185, 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 133, 157, 167, 171, 421)

Inber Muada – “Partholon settled on the island, but while it yielded quarry for the chase he could get no fish, and hunted in vein for this addition to his fare until he reached *Inber Muada*, the mouth of the River Moy, which he found well stocked. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 98)

Inber Scéne – “Orosius gave trouble to Irish topographers, ancient and modern, by speaking of an Irish river *Scena*, setting them on a hunt for a non-existent *Inber Scéne*. As *sc* conventionally represents the sound of *sh* ... we must pronounce this word as *Shena*, and it is then easily recognized as Orosius’ version of Sinann (genitive *Sinna*) or “Shannon.” “The place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer. Inber Scene is a typical case; Scene has been evolved to account for Orosius’s version of the name of the Shannon estuary!” “Three times was Ireland taken in Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi; **Vol. 2**, p. 254, 269; **Vol. 5**, p. 9)

Burials at – Éránnán the youngest son of Míl, and Scéne, the wife of Amorgen, are buried at Inber Scéne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 61, 73, 91, 93)

Landings at – Three times was Ireland taken at Inber Scéne. Partholon landed at Inber Scéne on Tuesday the 17th, or May 14th; or, Partholon did not land here at all, but at Inis Saimer. Nemed landed here on Wednesday the 15th. The Sons of Míl landed here on a Tuesday on the Kalends of May. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 91, 115, 267, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 83, 84, 98; **Vol. 5**, p. 39, 53, 55, 57, 71, 81, 131)

Inber Sláine – Inber Sláine is the Slaney Estuary. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 77)

Landings at - Slanga, and his third of the Fir Bolg, landed at Inber Slaine on Saturday, the kalends of August. “The expedition of the Sons of Míl came to land in Inber Sláine.” The Cruithne landed in Inber Slaine in Ui Cendselaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35; **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 9, 15, 17, 29, 31; **Vol. 5**, p. 51, 71, 175, 179)

Inboth (See: Enboth)

Inboth [Ionboth] – His son was Samroth who fell in the battle of Sliab Moduirn during the reign of Conmáel, the 6th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 433, 445)

Incantation – (See Also: Spell)

Amorgen – “I seek the land of Ireland ... An incantation very cunning, The great cunning of the wives of Bres ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 117)

The Devil – “The form of a serpent, a body of thin air, the devil took to himself on the evil course: the letters through which he made an incantation – a wretched affair – were *He, Vav, He* and *Yodh*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 179)

The Spear of Asal – “The spear of Asal of ridgy red gold: he lives not whose blood it sheddeth: and no cast goeth amiss so long as one saith “Yew!” of it; but when one saith “Re-Yew!” it goeth backward forthwith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137)

The Túatha Dé Danann – “Those were the *Tuath Dea* – gods were their men of arts, non-gods their husbandmen. They knew the incantations of the druids, and charioteers, and trappers and cupbearers.” “The TDD are in this passage called by an unusual form of their name – *Tuath Dea* – which is corroborative of an extraneous origin for this passage. The enumeration of four classes of persons who used special incantations is suggestive, and probably based on fact.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 111, 295)

Incest - Incest is sexual or marital relations between two persons who are so closely related that their marrying is prohibited.

Brother and Sister

Adam’s family – Adam had three sons who had progeny - Seth, Sile, Cain perverse and crooked: their three wives, victorious strength! were Olla, Paip, Pithip.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 187)

Ladra and Cessair – “Adna “the ancient,” afterwards Ladra) ... Adna being son of Bith, he is consequently brother of Cessair (a relationship attributed to Ladra by an interpolator in ¶196). We seem here to be on the track of a myth of a divine brother-sister union, comparable with the connexion of Zeus and Hera, or with those of the cosmogonic ennead in Egyptian mythology.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 248)

Míl’s family – Míl is usually credited with eight sons including: Airech, Amorgen, Colptha, Donn, Éber, Érennán, Érimón, and Ír. Additionally, he had two daughters: Dil and Odba who each married one of their brothers. “Dil, wife of Donn, was drowned. She was a daughter of Míl ...” “Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 39, 57, 83, 99)

Noe’s family - “God brought a Flood over the world altogether, so that none thereof escaped alive except Noe and his wife [his own sister], and his three sons, [who were the husbands of his three daughters], and his three daughters, [who were the wives of the three sons].” These were: Noe and Coba; Ham and Oliva; Sem and Olla; Iafeth and Olivana. “Note that the discovery that the wives of Noah and his sons were their respective sisters had not been made when the MS. of R² used by gF was written.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 111, 159, 189, 210)

Partholon’s children; - Aife the wife of Laiglinde from whom is Mag Aife in Osraige ... Learned men reckon that Aife was daughter to Partholon himself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 81, 90)

Three Finds, the and Clothrann – Clothrann was the daughter of Eochu Feidlech and the sister of the three Finds of Emain [Bres, Nar and Lothar] who begat Lugaid Riab nDerg upon her. “... and further Lugaid himself begat a son [Crimthann Nia Náir] upon his own mother ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325)

Zeus and Hera – “... the myth of a divine brother-sister union, comparable with the connexion of Zeus and Hera” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 248)

Father and Daughter

Delbaeth and Danand – “Danand or Dana is the eponym of the two remarkable mountains called “the Paps of Dana” in Co. Kerry. Her father Delabeth had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar, and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult: and in his capacity of father to these beings – who were of a divinity so sublimated that they are spoken of as “the gods of the TDD” – Delbaeth also bears the name of Turenn or Turell Piccreo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 129, 161, 189, 193, 300)

Óengus Tuirmech Temrach – “Óengus Tuirmech begat his son Fiacha Fer Mara upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dun Aignech, with the trappings of a king’s son – a purple robe with a golden fringe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287, 473)

Mother and Son

Ernmas and Fiachna – “Ernmas d. Etarlam was the mother of those women (Fotla, Banba, Eriu): and she was mother of Fiachna and Ollom (who were the sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 155, 189, 195)

Scota² and Érimón – After Míl died, his wife Scota² was married by her son Érimón. “Scota d. Pharaoh king of Egypt, also died in that battle (Sliab Mis) – the wife of Érimón s. Míl. For Míl s. Bile went a-voyaging into Egypt, four ships’ companies strong, and he took Scota to wife, and Érimón took her after him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 75) (See Also: Marriage, extended affinal marriage)

Clothrann and Lugaid Riab nDerg – Clothrann was the daughter of Eochu Feidlech and the sister of the three Finds of Emain who begat Lugaid Riab nDerg upon her; “and further Lugaid himself begat a son [Crimthann Nia Náir] upon his own mother ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325)

Inda¹ [Indai, Indui, Innai] – Inda¹ was the son of Allda son of Tat; his son was Net. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 4, p. 99, 133, 187, 189, 193, 195) (See Also: Indui¹)

Inda² – Inda² was the son of Ogaman son of Uga son of Eogan Ergnach son of Sétna Sithbac. His sons were Maine Móir-echtach and Ailill and Connla. Maine Móir-echtach and Ailill were killed in the battle of Ercha. Connlas was killed in the battle of Cuilleann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Inda³ – Inda³ was the son of Ros of the progeny of Gúaile son of Cerb of the Fir Bolg. His son was Laegaire who was killed at the battle of Druimm Ligen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Indai – Indai was the son of Delbaeth and Ernmas; his son was Net. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 189, 191, 193)

Indaid – Indaid was one of the three sons of Gúaile son of Cerb. Indaid was killed at the battle of Irgoll in the fight against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

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

Indech [Hindech, Ninnech] – Indech the son of De Domnann, king of the Fomorians was a man of arts and poetry; his son was Ochtriallach. At the second battle of Mag Tuiread Indech killed Ogma. After the battle, Lug went to him to gain the particulars as to the number of casualties in the battle. “The

mathematical puzzle set to Lug by Indech was in metrical form, but has become badly corrupted in all the texts” One version of Indech’s answer is: “Seven men, seven score, seven hundred, seven fifty, fifty, nine hundred, twenty hundred, forty with Net, ninety – that is with Ogma s. Elathan s. Net.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 119, 149, 151, 181, 229, 298, 310, 322) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

India – India was supposedly named from Faleg son of Éber. One of the women of the Cessair expedition to Ireland was named Inde and Macalister suggests that her name may have been meant to be eponymous of India. When they left Egypt, the Milesians traveled from Taprobane Island and around past India. ¶ 155 provides a version of the Milesians’ itinerary from Egypt but “the geographical names are corrupt and obscure. *Indiniam* (where we once more see a Latin accusative) is presumably India, but it might be the river Indus.” The Rees brothers proposed that the five peoples who settled Ireland before the coming of the sons of Mil “were ‘archetypal’ forerunners of the Gaels, comparing the “Five Kindreds” who first occupied India in Vedic tradition and suggesting that the Irish invasions could be correlated with a fivefold model of Indo-European society derivable from the trifunctional scheme proposed by Dumézil.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 18, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 47, 69, 146, 152n, 247, 261) (See Also: Journey)

Indian Sea (See: Seas)

Indians, the (See: Peoples)

Indui¹ [Inda¹, Indai, Innai, Innui] – Indui¹ was the son of Aldui son of Tat son of Tabarn; his sons were Ordan and Net. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98, 99, 127, 129, 131, 133, 155, 157, 161, 183, 191, 237; Vol. 5, p. 15) (See Also: Inda¹, Indai)

Indui² [Innui] – Indui² was the son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. “He fell on the strand eastward in the trenches of Rath Ailig. Did Indui the great, son of pleasant Delbaith, at the hands of Gann, a youth bold, white-fisted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 133, 157, 161, 189, 231)

Indui³ – Indui³ was the son of Echtach son of Etarlam; his son was Midir of Bri Leith. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 161, 191, 233)

Indui⁴ – His son was Edleo. He may be the same as Indui³ the son of Echtach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 159)

Indus (See: Rivers)

Inell – Inell was the name of one of the three cups [goblets] of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Inesclaind (See: Druim in Asclaind)

Infidelity (See: Adultery)

Ing (See: Cing¹)

Ingaevones, the (See: Peoples)

Ingcel Cáech – “Ingcel Cáech of the Britons, or he was of the Domnann, the daughter of the king of the Britons being his mother.” He and the Bandits of Ireland were responsible for killing Conaire Mór at the Bruiden Dá Derga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 521)

Inguo – Inguo is a name in the Frankish “Table of Nations” intended to explain the name Ingaevones from Tacitus, and linked to the Irish Negua. From him are descended the Burgundians, the Thuringians, the Langobardi, and the Baiorarii (Bavarians). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Inheritance (See: Laws)

INIS (See Also: Islands)

Inis Bó Finne - Columbanus the bishop, journeyed with the relics of saints to Inis Bó Finne during the reign of Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Inis Dornglas – “It was upon Inis Dornglas on the Moy of Ui Amalgada that the poison was made” by Mongfhinn who accidentally killed her brother, Crimthann, instead of her intended target, Niall son of Eochu Mugmedon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347)

Inis Elga (See: Ireland)

Inis Fáil (See: Ireland)

Inis Finchoire (See: Islands; Caire Cendfinne)

Inis Medoin [Inismaan]– Concraide of the sons of Umor “took is fair share on the sea, in Inis Medoin.” This is “Inismaan in the Aran group. The great fortification on that island, now called “Dun Conor,” may perhaps echo the name of Concraide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 69, 89)

Inis Saimera (See: Islands; Saimer)

Inishowen - “Flaithbertach led the fleet of Dál Riada into Ireland and a great slaughter was made of them in Inishowen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Inismaan (See: Inis Medoin)

Ink (See: Tools)

Innai (See: Onnoi)

Innai (See: Inda¹)

Innait – Innait was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil, along with his brethren: Cnú, Cú Corb, Corba, Brian, Bresal, Eochu, Fergus, Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Innui (See: Indui)

Innrechtach (See: Inrechtach)

Inny (See: Rivers, Eithne)

Inrechtach [Innrechtach] – Inrechtach was the son of Muirdedach, king of Connachta, and he died during the reign of Fergal son of Máel-Duin the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 411)

Insects (See: Fauna; Insects)

Inter-Marriages (See Also: Alliances; Marriage)

Cainites and Sethites – “Without doubt, the lost beginning of R² differed in a like degree from the first six paragraphs of R¹ which were substituted for it: we can have no direct knowledge of what it may have contained, but we may be absolutely certain that it emphasized the divine command on the Sethites to abstain from intermarriage with the Cainites, and that this command, and the disobedience of it by the Sethites, came after the R² narrative of the death of Abel, and was the original antecedent to the Flood narrative.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 4, 218)

Fomorians, Túatha Dé Danann and Fir Bolg – Ethliu daughter of Balor, the Fomorian was married to Dian Cecht, physician to the Túatha Dé Danann. They gave their son, Lug, in fosterage to Tailtiu, the former queen of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117)

Intuir (See: Tuir)

Invasions (See Also: Battles)

Alba

Cruithne – “Cruithnechan son of Cing son of Loichet went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons, and he cut out land for them, namely the Cruithne-folk.” They later divided Alba into seven parts. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 185, 427)

Ugoine Mór – “Ugoine Mór took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba to the Sea of Wight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275)

Egypt – Nectenebus, Pharaoh of Egypt, was driven out by Alexander the Great. “It is true that he was driven from his kingdom and fled to Ethiopia: his conqueror was not, however, Alexander the Great, but Artaxerxes Ochus, B.C. 350.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 39, 41, 69, 136; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 51)

Europe – Some say that Ugoine Mór took the kingship of all (Western) Europe ... to the Caspian Sea and/or to the Tyrrhene Sea. (source: Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 349, 473)

Greece – Xerxes, king of the Persians, “conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Ireland

Banba – The source of the information about the ante-diluvian invasion of Banba is derived from the Cessair section of LGE. It is possible that the Banba invasion is simply a variant of the Cessair tale. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173, 175, 177, 179, 185, 197, 231, 232,240; Vol. 5, p. 8)

Capa, Laigne & Luasad – The source of the information about the ante-diluvian invasion of the three Spanish fishermen is the Cessair tale. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174, 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232, 240, 243; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Cessair – The tale of the Cessair expedition to Ireland with three men and fifty or one hundred fifty women to escape the Flood is according to the pseudo-chronology of events the first ‘official’ invasion of Ireland. Some scholars, however, see the Cessair tale as a later creation and that the first occupation of Ireland was by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section III, Vol. 2, p. 166 – 248)

Cruithne – The Fir Bolg occupied the islands of Ara and Islay, Rachra and Man until the Cruithne drove them out. “In the time of Érimón, Gub and his son, Cathluan son of Gub, king of the Cruithne, assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drove him out.” They landed in Inber Slaine and were made welcome by Crimthann for driving out the Túath Fidga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 173; Vol. 5, p. 177, 179)

Daughters of Cain - Keating has “a queer story of the visit of the “three daughters of Cain” to Ireland. Where this came from is uncertain, but it would appear to have been a pre-Flood visit. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 169, 175, 232)

Fir Bolg – The Fir Bolg, Fir Domnann and Gaileoin were collectively called the Fir Bolg. They were the descendants of Nemed’s people who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower and fled to Greece only to

be enslaved. Escaping from Greece they returned to an empty Ireland and took it for themselves. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section VI, **Vol. 4**, p. 1 – 90)

Fomorians – “Two hundred years had they a-fishing and a-fowling till Partholon came to them and fought the battle of Mag Itha.” This statement of the early occupation of Ireland has been interpreted to mean that the Fomorians occupied Ireland two years before Partholon, as well as meaning that the Fomorians took two hundred years to reach Ireland which was already occupied by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 10, 11, 14, 15, 72, 73, 74, 75)

Foreigners – “Labraid Loingsech took the kingship of Ireland, and with him came the Foreigners into Ireland with their broad spears in their hands.” The body of Níall Noí-Giallach “was brought from the East by the men of Ireland, and whenever the Foreigners gave them battle, the body of the king was raised aloft, and the battle was broken upon them.” During the reign of Conchobor the 148th king of Ireland, the Foreigners ravaged Árd Macha. Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland raised a siege against the Foreigners and took the hostages of Ireland from them by force. Brian Boroma mac Cenneidig was killed by the Foreigners at Cluain Tarb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 349, 397, 403, 405, 415, 539, 553, 555)

Nemed – Nemed and his followers occupied Ireland only after the descendants of Partholon were all killed by disease and the island was empty for two hundred years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section V, **Vol. 3**, p. 115 – 206)

Partholon – Partholon fled to Ireland after the murder of his parents and is credited as being the first occupier of Ireland when the tales of Banba, Capa, Laigne and Luasad, the daughters of Cain, Cessair and the Fomorians are disconsidered as being outside of the traditional pseudo-history. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section IV, **Vol. 2**, p.249 – 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 2 – 114)

Saxons – “The Saxons came into Ireland and Ireland was ravaged by them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Túatha Dé Danann – The ancestry of the Túatha Dé Danann lies in the few survivors of Nemed’s people from the battle of Conaing’s Tower. These few people went to the “north of the world” and later invaded Ireland. They challenged the Fir Bolg to battle and defeated them at the first battle of Mag Tuired. Subsequently, the Túatha Dé Danann had to defend themselves from the Fomorians at the second battle of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section VII, **Vol. 4**, p. 91 – 342)

Sons of Míl – The sons of Míl are descended from a line of Scythian kings who were exiled after a civil war. They journeyed for hundreds of years before they conquered Spain. One their elders launched a reconnaissance expedition to Ireland and was killed by the Túatha Dé Danann. The Milesians invaded Ireland in revenge and defeated the Túatha Dé Danann in a series of battles including those at Sliab Mis, Tailltiu, Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Section VII, **Vol. 5**, p. 1 – 135)

Israel – “Nabuchodonosor burnt the Temple of Solom, after he previously devastated Jerusalem.” Antiochus Epiphanes slew the Maccabees. Antiochus Sidetes plundered Jerusalem and took 300 talents of gold from Simon. Hyrcanus found a casket in the tomb of David with many treasures. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 249, 571)

Persia

Alexander the Great – Darius Magnus was the last king of the Persians. He fought three battles against Alexander and was slain in the last battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207)

Romans – “Constantine the Great fell in Nicomedia striving for the kingship of Persia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Scythians – Cyrus the son of Darius “fell at the hands of the Scythians, surrounded by three hundred

thousand men.” “Cyrus began to reign B.C. 559 and was defeated in battle and slain by the Scythian Massagetæ in 529.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43, 83)

Pictland – “Twice eighteen of the soldiers of Thrace came on an expedition to the sons of Míl, that is, inspired by the fame of the glory of the expedition: so that they came into a league with the sons of Míl: and elders had promised them that they should attain to a territory along with them, if they themselves should take land. For that reason the Gaedil attacked by force the land where the Cruithne are. Now these soldiers came from Thrace into Pict-land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71, 147)

Spain – The Gaedil fought 3 or 54 battles against the Hispani, Tuscans, Frisians, Langobardi and Barchu and took Spain by force. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 31, 43, 73, 77, 79, 105, 113, 132, 133, 162)

Troy – Troy was captured by Hercules during the reign of Sosarmus. (source: **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 313)

Invisibility (See: Magic)

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

Iofen (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Iofer Niger (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Iofet (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Iohannes – Iohannes the Cardinal was president of the Synod of Cenannas in A.D. 1152. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Ionan (See: Gregus)

Ionboth (See: Inboth)

Ionian Sea (See: Seas)

Ionians, the (See: Peoples)

Ionitus – Ionitus was the 4th son of Noe who was born after the Flood and he is derived from Comestor. “Others say that a son was born to Noe after the Flood, named Ionitus. Ethan was the portion of territory which he received: out of the other three portions was his portion selected. He was a good astrologer, having learned it from his father Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159, 253)

Ioph [Epha] – “For the Canaanites were of the seed of Ham, and it is through that same curse that there was the destruction of the children of Dardan and Ioph, so that each of them slew his fellow.” “R² interpolates the mutual slaying of “the children of Dardan and Ioph,” which does not refer to the Trojan war, as might appear at first sight, but to the destruction of the Midianites (Judges vii. 19 ff.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137, 245)

Iophim (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Iorgoll - Orc was the king of Goll and Iorgoll at the time of Fergal the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Ioruath (See: Iruaith)

Ioseph – Ioseph was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Donnchad mac Flaind, the 154th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Iouianus – Iouianus [*sic lege*] was the ruler of Rome after Iulianus. He ruled for 7 months until he died in his own house. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Ír¹ – “The learned reckon that Ír son of Íth son of Breogan came into Ireland with Lugaid son of Íth. Of the progeny of Ír son of Íth are Muscraige, Corcu Baiscinn, Corcu Duibne and many other peoples besides.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 97)

Ír² – Ír² was the son of Míl and he was born on the Thracian Sea, or on the side of Thracia, or beside Asia. His son was Éber. Ír² was a chieftain in the Milesian invasion of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 6, 73, 107, 125; **Vol. 4**, p. 259; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 25, 41, 47, 65, 85, 89, 97, 99, 103, 105, 109, 117, 125, 157, 171, 211, 229, 231, 241, 245, 263, 291, 305, 457)

Battle of Life – “The Sons of Míl (Éber, Érimón and Ír) fought the battle (of Life against the Túatha Dé Danann) valiantly.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35)

Death of – In Verse XLVIII, quatrain 13 reads: “The first man of the seed of tuneful Breogan belonging to them, who died in great Ireland, was Dond son of Míl, setting aside Ír, from whom is the name of Tech Duinn of retainers.” “The first man who was drowned was not Íth, as might appear at first sight, but Ír. The quatrain thus means “Ír was the first man of the seed of Míl, coming to avenge Íth, who was drowned.” Ír’s ship “advanced the length of a *murchrech* beyond every ship ... then the oar that was in the hand of Ír broke, so that he fell backward, and died the following night; and his body was taken to Sceilic, behind the southern promontory of Corcu Duibne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 86; **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 59, 61, 73, 93, 107)

Descendants of – “Ír son of Míl, of him is Rudraige s, Sitric. Of his children are Conall Cernach with his numerous communities, and Fergus s. Roigh with his numerous communities.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 67, 291, 305, 457)

Irad – Irad was the son of Enoch son of Cain son of Adam. Irad’s son was Maviahel. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89)

Irárd – Irárd was the son of Rothechtaid son of Ros. His son was Cas Clothach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233)

Ireland

Bays – **See:** Seas, Bays – Ballinskelligs, Ballysadane, Bannow, Bantry, Clew, Dundalk, Dundrum, Dublin, Galway, Malahide, Murloch, Oranmore, Tralee, Whitepark

Cities and Towns – **See:** Cities and Towns – Arklow, Armagh, Ballyconnell, Ballygar, Ballyquin, Blackrock, Boyle, Camross, Caiseal, Castlebar, Castleknock, Clarinbridge, Clogher, Clonard, Clonmel, Croom, Dalkey, Downpatrick, Dublin, Easky, Fahan, Kells, Kilcullen Bridge, Kilaloe, Kilarney, Kilmacduagh, Kilmainham, Kinvarra, Lecale, Limerick, Londonderry, Moira, Mullingar, Navan, Port Lairge, Port Laoigse, Quin, Tirawley, Tuam, Waterville, West Inishowen

Counties – **See:** Counties – Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, Cavan, Clare, Cork, Derry, Donegal, Down, Dublin, Fermanagh, Galway, Kerry, Kildare, Kilkenny, Killarney, Leitrim, Leix, Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Meath, Monaghan, Offaly, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, Tyrone, Waterford, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow

Estuaries – **See:** Inber: Brena, Cichmuine, Colptha, Domnand, Dubglasi, Feile, in Buada, Mór, Muada, Scéne, Slaine

Fauna – See: Fauna – Birds, Boar, Bull, Calf, Cat, Cattle, Coursing-dog, Cow, Deer, Dog, Fish, Heifer, Hog, Horse, Kine, Kitten, Lamb, Lap-dog, Milch-cow, Oxen, Pig, Raven, Roe, Salmon, Scald-crow, Sheep, Spider, Stag-deer, Stag-hound, Swan, Swine, Wolf

Flora – See: Flora – Bog, Clover, Flower, Forest, Grass, Grove, Hazel, Hedge, Herb, Meadow, Oak, Peat Moss, Sod, Tree, Turf, Yew

Forts – See: Dún; Rath: Aibind, Aigneach, Aileg, Aillinne, Ainninn, Airdfinne, Ard, Ard Binne, Arda Suird, Bachair, Becc, Beoan, Bethaig, Bindi, Bolg, Bresail, Buirg, Cain, Cairich, Carmain, Celtchair, Cermna, Cethirn, Chimbaeth, Chindeic, Chuingeda, Clochair, Comur, Crimthann, Croich, Delginis, Etail, Finntain, Fuamain, Glaisse Cuilg, Loichit, Mag Lemna, Masc, Mor, na mBarc, Nair, Oengusa, Radarc, Rigbaird, Rochain, Sailech, Sobairche, Truadh, Uamain, Umaill

Harbors – See: Seas, Harbors – Cork, Dungarvan, Waterford, Wexford

Islands – See: Islands – Ara, Aran Mór, Caire Cendfinne, Daiminis, Dernish, Inis Saimer, Ile, Man, Rachra, Skelligs, Torinis

Lakes – See: Loch – Aille, Aillind, Annind, Baath, Baga, Bren, Bricrenn, Buadach, buadaig, Cal, Cassan, Ce, Cera, Cime, Con, Corrib, Cuan, Currane, Cutra, Da Caech, Dabal, Dairbrech, Decet, Dergdeirc, Derryvaragh, Echtra, Ennell, Erne, Febail, Finnmaige, Fordremain, Foyle, Gabair, Gara, Greine, Hacket, Iairn, Lagore, Laiglinne, Leibind, Lein, Luigdech, Lumnig, Melge, Mesc, Mucknoe, Munremair, Neagh, nEchach, nUair, Oenbeithe, Orbsen, Owel, Ramor, Ren, Riach, Rib, Rudraige, Sailech, Semdige, Sentuinne, Silend, Swilly, Techet

Mountains – See: Mountains; Sliab - Airbrig, Baune, Belgadan Toga, Belgatan, Ben Bulbin, Bessie Bell, Betha, Bladma, Cailce, Callan, Carrowkeel, Conmaicne Cuil, Conmaicne Rein, Crott, Cuailnge, Cualann, Curlew, Dee, Donard, Eiblinne, Elpa, Fraech, Fúait, Furri, Guaire, in Iairnn, Knockma, mac n-Delga, Mis, Modurn, Mourne, na mBan ffinn, Naman, Paps of Dana, Slanga, Snaght, Toad

Names for – See: Banba, Brug of Banba, Eriu, Fal, Fotla, Hog Island, Inis Elga, Inis Fail, Island of the West, Hibernia, Hyberoc, Mag Fail, Plain of Fal, Noble Island, Palace of Banba, Scotia

Peoples – See: Peoples – Absdanaig, Airgialla, Airthera, Aithech Túatha, Albanig, Ara Cliach, Áth Odlag, Calraige, Cathraige, Celts, Cenél Bogaine, Cenél Cairpre, Cenél Conaill, Cenél Eogain, Cenél Gabrain, Ciannachta, Ciarraige, Ciarraige Ai, Ciarraige Airne, Ciarraige Airtigh, Ciarraige Cuirche, Ciarraige Luachra, Clann Colmán, Clann Dedaid, Clann Domnaill, Clann Fergusa, Clann Morna, Clann Néill, Clann Shinaig, Collas, Colmán, Colosi, Comgell, Conall, Conmaicne, Conmaicne Cula Talaith, Conmaicne Mara, Conmaicne Rein, Connachta, Corco Aland, Corco Auluim, Corco Baiscinn, Corco Duibne, Corco Laide, Corco Modruad, Corcortri, Corcu Adrach, Corcu Airbi, Corcu Airbinn, Corcu Dalaig, Corcu Laeg, Corcu Oircthi, Corcu Soillcenn, Corpraige, Dál nAraide, Dál Cais, Dál Cen, Dál Coirpre, Dál Fiatach, Dál Mathra, Dál Moga Ruith, Dál Moscorb, Dál Riata, Delbna, Déssi, Eíle, Eogan, Eoganacht, Erainn, Ernai, Feni, Fert, Fir Bolg, Fir Chraibi, Fir Domnann, Fir Fibe, Fir Taiden, Fomoraig, Fotharta, Gabraide, Gaedil, Gailenga, Gaileoin, Laigin, Laigni, Laigne, Leth Cuinn, Leth Moga, Legmuinde, Loarn, Luadine, Luigne, Mairthine, Martra, Muaide, Muaide, Muimnig, Muscraig, Nairne, Nemedians, Odarraige, Oirce, Orbraige, Osraige, Robogdii, Sogains, Toisi, Túath Loiguire, Túath Tuirbe, Túatha Dé Danann, Túatha Taiden, Ua Cuind, Ua Rudraige, Uaine, Ui Aille, Ui Brúin, Ui Cheochain, Ui Crimthann, Ui Derduib, Ui Echach, Ui Enechlais, Ui Fiachrach, Ui Liathain, Ui Muiredaig, Ui Néill, Ui Tharsig, Ui Tuirte, Ulaid

Plains – See: Plains; Mag – Adair, Ai, Aidne, Aife, Aigi, Aine, Airiu, Arcaill, Asail, Belaigh, Bera, Bernsa, Bile, Bolg, Breg, Broin, Brugos, Cera, Cetne, Cirba, Cliu, Coba, Comair, Conn, Corc, Cruachain, Cuib, Cuile Fedá, Cuile Tolaid, Culi Coeil, Cuma, Da Gabal, Dairbrech, Deisi, Dela, Dul, Eba, Ele, Emir, Ethrige, Fail, Faithne, Fea, Feigi, Femen, Fera, Foithin, Fubna, Furnnsige, Geisli, Glas, Glinn Dechon, Indos, Inis, Itha, Lacha Silenn, Ladrann, Laigin, Lege, Lemna, Li, Life, Ligen, Line, Luachra Dedad,

Luadat, Lugad, Lugna, Luing, Luirg, Macha, Maigi, Main, Maireda, Mandacht, Mede, Meidi, Mell, Midi, Mende, Moda, Morba, Muaide, Mucrima, Muirsc, Muirthemne, nAilbe, Nairb, nAirbthen, nDairbrech, nElta, nEni, Niad, nInir, Ochtair, Odba, Oenbeithe, Oensciath, Orbsen, Raigne, Rechet, Riata, Rochain, Roth, Sanais, Seimne, Seired, Sele, Slanga, Slebe, Slecht, Smethrach, Techet, Tete, Tharra, Tibra, Tochair, Treg, Treitherne, Tuired

Rivers – See: Rivers: Avoca, Bann, Barrow, Bir, Boand, Brosnas, Buall, Buas, Callan, Camus, Comges, Da Econd, Dael, Dee, Dodder, Douglas, Drowes, Duailt, Eber, Erne, Eithne, Eocha, Feale, Feile Ercre, Fergus, Find, Finn, Fleisc, Foyle, Fregabail, Fubna, Labrainn, Li, Life, Lui, Main, Meath Blackwater, Modorn, Mourne, Moy, Muad, Nith, Nore, Ollar, Ollarba, Righs, Rosceite, Samer, Scena, Scirthech, Severn, Shannon, Slaney, Slicech, Suc, Suir, Torann, Uinnsinns

Society – See: Society: Abbot, Apportioner, Arbitrator, Archbishop, Attendant, Bandit, Bard, Bishop, Bondmaid, Brewer, Brigand, Buffoon, Carpenter, Champion, Chapman, Charioteer, Chieftain, Chronicler, Clerk, Copyist, Craftsman, Cupbearer, Druid, Earl, Farmer, Fisherman, Foster-Father/Mother, Freeman, Harper, Hewer, High King, High Prince, Hirling, Historian, Hunter, Husbandman, Instructor, Judge, King, Lawyer, Lector, Leech, Lord, Lording, Merchant, Messenger, Noble, Peasant, Pilot, Pirate, Ploughman, Plunderer, Poet, Prince, Queen, Rath Builder, Sage, Sailor, Satirist, Scholar, Scribe, Seer, Sentinel, Serf, Servitor, Skinner, Slave, Smith, Soothsayer, Spell-weaver, Spencer, Steersman, Steward, Tax Collector, Teacher, Thief, Trapper, War-fury, Warrior, Weaver, Wizard, Wright

Irenaeus (See: Authors)

Irereo – Irereo was the son of Melge Molbthach. He killed Óengus Ollom to become the 63rd king of Ireland and then ruled for 7 or 8 or 20 years. Irereo was killed in Ulaid by Fer Corb son of Mug Corb. Irereo's son was Connla Coem. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281, 287, 414, 473, 515)

Irgalach – Irgalach was the son of Conaing son of Congal son of Aed Slaine. His son was Cinaed, the 141st king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Irgoll – The battle of Irgoll was fought by Túathal Techtmar. The three sons of Gúaille son of Cerb fell here: Brian, Daire and Indaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Irgus – Irgus was one of the sons of Umor who settled at Cend Boirne. He was set against Cet mac Magach and was killed by him. Irgus was buried in the mounds of Findmagh in the Hillock of the Heads at Raith Umaill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67, 71)

Írial [Iaréil, Írial Fáid, Íriel Fáid] – Írial was the eldest (or youngest) son of Érimón and Tea and he was born in Ireland. He reigned as the 4th king of Ireland for ten years. His son was Ethriel who succeeded him to the throne. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 267; **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 189, 195, 207, 225, 243, 271, 427, 429, 431, 453, 497)

Battles – Írial fought four battles.

Ard Inmaith - Írial fought the battle of Árd Inmaith in Tethba where he killed Suirge son of Dub. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 109, 189, 191, 193, 429)

Cúl Martha - Íriel killed the four sons of Éber – Éir, Órba, Ferón, and Fergna – in revenge for his two brethren and became the 4th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 189, 191, 429, 497)

Lochmag – He fought the battle of Lochmag where Lug Roith son of Mofemis fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193, 429)

Tenmag - He broke the battle of Tenmag against Eochaid Ehcenn king of the Fomoir. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193, 429)

Comparisons – “Of the interpolations, the most interesting, if not the most comprehensible, is the one

(¶385, just after reference mark (38)) suggesting an identity between Nuadu Airgetlám, the leader of the Túatha Dé Danann, and Írial Fáid, one of the early chieftains of the Milesian expedition. And as it is more than probable that Írial Fáid is primarily the same personage as Íarbonél Fáid, who figures among the Nemedian leaders, we can see with what a complication of cross-currents of tradition the ancient historians were faced – and *a fortiori* we also, when we try to make sense of the material which they have transmitted to us.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 7n) (See Also: Íarbonél Fáid, Írial Fáid, Nuadu Airgetlám)

Death of – Írial died in Edarcu in Mag Maigi [Muaide] of a sudden disease in the 10th year of his reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 195, 497)

Forts – Írial dug seven royal forts during his reign – Rath Bachair [Bachail], Rath Buirg [Buirech], Rath Chuingeda [Cuincheda], Rath Cimbaith, Rath Croich [Croichne], Rath Loichit [Lochaid], Rath Modig [Mothaich], Rath Glaisse Cuilg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 429)

Plains – Írial cleared seven or 12 plains during his time as king of Ireland – Fernmag, Mag Coba, Mag Comair, Mag Cuile Fedá, Mag Cuma [Cuma], Mag Ele[Eile], Mag Faithne [Foithin], Mag Inis, Mag Lugna, Mag Luirg, Mag Mide, Mag nDairbrech [nAirbrech], Mag Rechet [Roichet], Mag Riata [Riada], Mag Sanais, Mag Sele, Mag Slebe, Mag Techet [Techat, Techt] (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 333; Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 429)

River Bursts – In the year after Írial built seven forts there was the burst of the three Finns and the three Comges over land. In the year after the battle of Lochmag there was the outburst of Suir and of Feil Ercre in Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Írial Glúnmár – Írial Glúnmár was the son of Conall Cernach. He was a king of the Ulaid during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg. His son was Fiachu Findamnas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305)

Irish Texts (See: Authors; Thurneysen)

Zu irischen Handschriften und Litteraturdenkmälern (See: Authors; Thurneysen)

Irish (See: Language)

Irish, the (See: Peoples, Gaedil)

Irish Historical Library (See: Authors; Nicolson)

Irish Historical Studies (See: Authors, Walsh)

Irish Mythological Cycle and Celtic Mythology (See: Authors, Arbois de Jubanville)

Irish Version of the Historia Brittonum of Nennius (See: Authors; Todd)

Iron (See: Metals)

Irrand (See: Rind¹)

Irrus – Loch Cera in Irrus was one of the three original lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271)

Irrus Domnann – Findloch of Irrus Domnann was one of the three original lakes found by Partholon when he landed in Ireland. Irrus Domnann was the landing place of the Fir Domnann in Ireland. Today this is thought to be Erris in County Mayo. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 242; Vol. 3, p. 17, 49; Vol. 5, p. 491)

Iruaith [Hiruath, Ioruath] – The smith of Iruaith had a whelp in Luachra Lia which was a hound by night and a sheep by day. Lug sent the three sons of Tuireann to capture this whelp as part of the *eric* he demanded of them. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 287, 302, 340)

Ís – His son was Eir [Cir]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 133, 155, 165)

Is Deana (See: Dena)

Isaac – Isaac was the son of Abraham and he was ; born during the reign of Arius, 4th king of Assyria. “Eusebius makes Abraham 100 years old at the birth of Isaac, and prolongs his life for an additional 75 years. This brings us to the 15th year of Xerxes, which is fifteen years before the end of his reign, not in that of Arailius.” The ram caught in the thicket became a surrogate for intended sacrifice of Isaac. He died during the 18th year of the reign of Baleus 9th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37, 96, 97)

Isacon¹ [Isicon] –Isacon¹ was the son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb son of I bath. His sons were Romanus, Francus, Britus, Albanus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161; Vol. 3, p. 198; Vol. 5, p. 179)

Isacon² [Isicon] – Isacon² was the son of Elinus (Alainius) son of I bath. He had four sons: Francus, Romanus, Albanus, Albanactus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157, 216, 217; Vol. 3, p. 198)

Isai – His son was David³. “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland, that is, in the age of David son of Isai, by whom the Temple of Solomon was projected.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 153)

Ishmael – Ishmael died during the reign of Armamitres, 7th king of Assyria. “Assigning his death to this reign seems to be nonsense.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37, 97)

Isaiah (See: Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

Isicon (See: Isacon)

Isidore [Isidorus] (See: Authors)

Isidorus (See: Authors, Isidore)

Islands

Ara – Ara was one of the islands that the surviving Fir Bolg fled to after their defeat by the Túatha Dé Danann at the first battle of Mag Tuired. The Fort of Óengus in Ara is named from Óengus son of Umor. “It is likely that *Ara* is the Scottish Arran, in the Firth of Clyde, in spite of the mention of Dun Aengusa in the *second* list of Fir Bolg settlements.” The Eoganacht of Ara are descended from Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 25, 35, 37, 67, 81, 89, 111, 173, 175; Vol. 5, p. 45, 67)

Aran Mór – “*Dun Aengusa* is of course the famous fortress of that name on the summit of Aran Mór, Galway Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Árd Nemid (See: Árd Nemid)

Arran (See: Islands; Ara)

Balearic Islands – The Balearic Islands are located in the Torrian Sea and were settled by the Rhodii. “*Rodain* I (Macalister) conjecture (with fitting hesitation) to be the Balearic Islands, which were colonized by Rhodians and are roughly speaking opposite the mouth of the Rhône (*Rhodanus*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 252)

Banba (See: Ireland, Names of)

Britain [Brittania] - The Islands of Britain are named from Britus. “Our glossator thought of “Alba” and associated “Britus” with Britain (instead of Brittany).” “Last of all came Damhocht (into Britain) [and dwelt there until this day with his whole progeny].” Fergus Red-side and his son Britain Máel of whom are all the Britons in the world, settled in Moin Conain in Britain. Brutus son of Ascanius settled the rest of Britain until the coming of the Old Saxons. Ara was one of the islands that the surviving Fir Bolg fled to after their defeat by the Túatha Dé Danann at the first battle of Mag Tuired. Manannan traded between Britain and Ireland. There are glosses to ¶311 explaining the names Nassad, Beoan and Mellan as three saints from Britain.” “The process of blundering which has given to the last the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct – possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium, Aeneas of Troy, and the Trojan Brutus who came to Britain *teste* Geoffrey of Monmouth, to become the eponym of the British people.” “Gruibi daughter of brilliant Gartnia, who took Britain with victory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 159, 165, 217; **Vol. 2**, p. 250; **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 149; **Vol. 4**, p. 23, 35, 193, 297, 312; **Vol. 5**, p. 483)

Caire Cendfinne [Findchairi, Inis Finchoire] – The island of Caire Cendfinne was located between Alba and Eire and was under concealment; submerged. Lug demanded as part of his recompense for the killing of his father: “Quest for the apple, most beautiful of colour, which is about Findchairi, it is concealed without – if ye find it not, ye must die!” In the Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann version of the story, Lug demands the cooking-spit of the submerged Inis Finchoire. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 289, 303, 340)

Carpathos – Carpathos was located in the Torrian Sea and was settled by the Rhodii. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Cephalenia – Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled to the island of Corcyra, by the island of Cephalenia, to the island of Crete.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25)

Cercina (See: Islands, Coronis)

Clew Bay Islands – The Clew Bay Islands are identified with Insi Mod in the Metrical Dindsenchas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Corcyra - Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the island of Tyre to the island of Crete, to the island of Corcyra, by the island of Cephalenia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25)

Coronis [Cercina] – Coronis “is the Cyraunis of Herodutus, identified with the little island of Cercina off the Libyan coast” The Gaedil rowed for six summer days upon the Western Ocean till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina. Glas son of Agnomain died in Cercina. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 43, 99, 138, 159)

Corsica – Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the side of the Torrian Sea, to Sardinia, to Corsica, to the island of Sardis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27)

Cove (See: Árd Nemid)

Crete – Crete is located in the Torrian Sea and was settled by the Rhodii. Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the island of Tyre to the island of Crete. “The Libyan Sea is between Crete and Cyrenaica.” “The Libyan Sea, according to Orosius (I, ii, 97), is an alternative name for the Adriatic; but he extends the meaning of the term so far as to make the sea so designated wash the southern coast of Crete.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 43, 77, 103, 131, 138, 159; **Vol. 5**, p. 11)

Cycladic Islands – “*Corbdith* and *Ceithiria* are presumably the Cycladic islands *Carpathos* and

Cytherea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 252)

Cyprus – “*Saraceni* has been influenced by the names of *Cyprus* and *Sicilia*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 152)

Cytherea – The island of Cytherea was located in the Torrian Sea and was settled by the Rhodii. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Daiminis – The Túath Loiguire on Loch Erne, at Daiminis are descended from Amorgen. “Daiminis, the good palace, is a fortress against every evil, against every untruth; it is the Rome-island [i.e. sacred island] of verses, it is the virgin island of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 87, 563)

Dernish – “Since the publication of O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing’s Tower and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris in 1927 with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of evidence, historical and topographical, for identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118, 118n)

Ile [Islay] – Ile was one of the islands that the surviving Fir Bolg fled to after their defeat by the Túatha Dé Danann at the first battle of Mag Tuired. This is the island of Islay. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 81, 111, 173)

Ireland (See: Ireland)

Islay (See: Islands, Ile)

Island Magee (See: Semne)

Island of the Tower (See: Torinis)

Island of the West (See: Ireland, Names of)

Islands of the Caspian Sea – Agnomain died, it was no reproach in the islands of the great Caspian Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 99)

Islands of the Foreigners – After the first battle of Mag Tuired, the defeated and surviving Fir Bolg fled to “the islands of the foreigners.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 23)

Island of the Libyan Sea – “A fair island found they (the Gaedil) there on the Libyan Sea of warrior-blades: a season over a year, with fame, their sojourn in that island.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 99)

Isle of Man [Eubonia Insula, Mana] – “Buile and his followers held *Eubonia Insula* [Isle of Man] and other islands around.” Some of the surviving Fir Bolg fled to the Isle of Man after the victory of the Túatha Dé Danann at the first battle of Mag Tuired. “Brian, Iucharba, and Iuchar there, the three gods of the Túatha Dé Danann were slain at Mana over the bright sea by the hand of Lug son of Ethliu.” “I (Macalister) do not recall any other authority for placing there the scene of the fate of the Brian brethren.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250; Vol. 4, p. 111, 173, 233, 319)

Meroe – Cessair “set forth from the island of Meroe on the river Nile.” Or, she set forth from the ‘isles of Meroe’ ‘of the Sea of Hen.’ “The evolution of the sea of Mara Hen and of the island of Meroen is a good illustration of what was said above, p. 175, about the instability of proper names.” Meroe is alternately treated as ‘an island’ as well as ‘an archipelago of islands’. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 181, 185, 187, 203, 219, 221, 233, 241, 243, 244)

Rachra [Ráithlinn, Ráthlin] - Rachra was one of the islands that the surviving Fir Bolg fled to after their

defeat by the Túatha Dé Danann in the first battle of Mag Tuired. This is the island of Ráthlin. The Eoganacht of Ráithlinn are descended from Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 81, 111, 173; Vol. 5, p. 45, 67)

Ráthlin (See: Islands, Rachra)

Rhodes – The island of Rhodes was located in the Torrian Sea and was settled by the Rhodii. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Saimer's Island [Inis Saimera] – Partholon “killed his wife’s lap-dog, which was called Saimer; whence Saimer’s Island has its name.” According to some Dindsenchas traditions Partholon “landed at Inis Saimer, an island unidentified on the Saimer [Erne]River.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 71, 98)

Sardinia - Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the side of the Torrian Sea, to Sardinia, to Corsica, to the island of Sardis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27)

Sardis - Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the side of the Torrian Sea, to Sardinia, to Corsica, to the island of Sardis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27)

Sicily [Bigin, Micil] – The island of Sicily was located in the Torrian Sea and was settled by the Rhodii. Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled to the shore of the Pelorians, to the island of Sicily. In an “expanded account of Partholon’s genealogy, his origin in Sicily was changed to ‘Micil’ by a confusion.” Partholon “came from ‘Micil’ [Sicily] of the Greeks.” Lug demanded as recompense for the killing of his father “the two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea. Gaine and Rea are their names, and wounds, waves, or lightning hurt them not.” “For the burning of the TDD ships compare the action of the women of the followers of Aeneas (Aeneid v 604 ff), who by a similar device endeavour to compel their leader to remain in Sicily.” “Polioretetes was king of the Macedonians for seven years until Pyrrhus slew him in Sicily.” Demetrius son of Antigonus was king of Asia Minor for 18 years until he was killed in Sicily.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155; Vol. 2, p. 25, 27, 43, 77, 103, 152n, 255, 265n; Vol. 3, p. 5, 63, 89; Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 294, 302; Vol. 5, p. 11, 569)

Skelligs – O’Curry suggested that Corco Duibne, the landing place of Cessair, may be associated with the Skelligs and “therefore sought to establish Dun na mBarc in Ballinskelligs Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 234)

Strong Islands – Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled “over the Balearic Sea to the surface of the Strait of Gibraltar, to the Strong Islands.” “The *Sab* (‘strong’) islands are the Fortunate Islands (= Canaries); the name has arisen from a confusion between *fortis* and *fortunatus*, encountered in some Latin text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27, 131)

Taprobane [Ceylon] – With Nel and Scota and 15 or 24 wedded couples in each of 4 ships, the Gaedil left Egypt and sailed upon the Red Sea to Taprobane Island on their way to Scythia. Another version has the Gaedil expelled from Scythia and traveling to Egypt via Taprobane Island. Taprobane = Ceylon. (source: Macalister; LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 39, 41, 65, 67, 109, 111, 136; Vol. 5, p. 49)

Tenedos – After being expelled from Scythia, the Gaedil sailed “past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos upon the Torrian Sea westward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43)

Tory (See: Torinis)

Tyre - Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania and traveled by the Macedonian Gulf to the Pamphylian Gulf, by the island of Tyre to the island of Crete, to the island of Corcyra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25)

Valencia [Dairbre] – There was a partition of Ireland from Torach to Dairbre by the sons of Érimón.

Muinemón was king of Dairbre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 332; Vol. 5, p. 501)

Islay (See: Islands, Ile)

Israel (See: God)

Israel – “The *History of the Gaedil* is based upon the history of the children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament, or (perhaps more probably) in some consecutive history paraphrased therefrom.” In the Old Testament “the children of Israel are delivered by the adopted son of an Egyptian princess.” “Rabbi ‘Oshaya declares that the body of the first man came from Babel, his head from the land of Israel, his limbs from the other countries.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii, xxxiii, 203)

Israelites, the (See: Peoples)

Istaevoines, the (See: Peoples)

Istio – Istio is a name recorded in the Frankish “Table of Nations” intended to explain the name Istaevoines from Tacitus, and linked to the Irish Isicon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Istoiges (See: Cincris)

Istoreth – “Istoreth son of Istornus with his followers held Dalrieta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250)

Istornus – His son was Istoreth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250)

Íta (See: Topa)

Íta – Íta the wise of Cluain died during the reign of Baetan, the 125th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Itali, the (See: Peoples)

Italus (See: Elinus²)

Italy – The Albanians of Latium of Italy are descended from Albanus son of Isacon. One of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod was “Latinus s. Faunus s. Italus, that is, Alainus s. Iboth s. Magog s. Iafeth s. Noe, *a quo* Italy.” *Gr̄c Becc* and *Gr̄c Scitheada* are mere inventions, suggested by analogy with the name *Graecia Magna* applied to the Greek colonies in southern Italy.” Óengus Olmucaid fought twelve battles against the Lombards in Italy. The Roman ruler, Theodosius gave Italy to Gratianus for his esteem of him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161; Vol. 2, p. 47; Vol. 3, p. 89; Vol. 5, p. 449, 577)

Íth – Íth was one of the ten sons of Breogan son of Brath. His son was Lugaid. “The learned reckon that Ír s. Íth s. Breogan came into Ireland with Lugaid s. Íth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107, 195; Vol. 4, p. 59, 86, 127, 185, 261; Vol. 5, p. 6, 9, 23, 25, 29, 31, 33, 41, 45, 47, 61, 63, 67, 73, 75, 83, 91, 95, 97, 99, 119, 133, 169, 185, 209, 251, 317)

Avenging Íth – To avenge the death of Íth, the Sons of Míl invaded Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 21, 23, 99, 103, 107, 123)

Death of – In settling the dispute between the Túatha Dé Danann kings Íth “rashly pronounced a eulogy on the country: the inhabitants, fearful lest he should carry back this good report to potential invaders, put him to death.” The eulogy declared by Íth was: “Good is this your island, plenteous its honey, its harvest, and its wheat, its fish and its corn. Moderate its heat and cold. Within it is all that ye need.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 5, 7, 17)

First of the Gaedil - “Íth son of Breogan with tuneful fame came at the first into Ireland: he is the first of men who inhabited it, of the noble seed of the powerful Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107)

Landfall of Íth – According to the southern historians Íth landed at Corco Duibne with 90 or 150 warriors and was obliged to follow a lengthy journey to the kings of the Túatha Dé Danann at Ailech. Íth’s journey took him from Corco Duibne to Cíarraige Luachra to Luachair Dedad, to Mag Clíach, to Éile, to Tír Cell, to Mide, to Luigne, to Sliab Guaire, to Feda Fernmaige, to Fossad Cláir, to Sliab Bethach to Sliab Tóad to the Marsh of Tír Sírláim, to Modarn into Mag Itha, across the head of Loch Febail and finally to Ailech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 15, 17)

Language – “When Íth son of Breogan came into Ireland, and he and the Túatha Dé Danann conversed, it is through Scotie he conversed with them and they with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 129; Vol. 5, p. 15, 185)

Sighting Ireland – “From Brogan’s Tower it was that Ireland was seen; an evening of a day of winter (possibly on Samhain evening) Íth s. Breogan saw it.” “Íth espied Ireland from the top of Brogan’s Tower, as Moses espied the Promised Land from the summit called “Pisgah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 33, 45, 79; Vol. 5, p. 2, 11)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Íth s. Breogan came to Ireland in the days of the sons of Cermat, and the sons of Cermat worked treachery upon him, as he was returning: and that is the cause of the [coming] of the Sons of Míl to Ireland, to take vengeance for Íth upon the Túatha Dé Danann.” “Íth, being (like Moses) famous as a judge and a lawgiver, was able to settle” the dispute among the Túatha Dé Danann kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211; Vol. 5, p. 3, 15, 17)

Íth (See: Topa)

Ithia – The Gaedil when they left Egypt sailed “past India, past Mount Caucasus from the west, past *Ithia* ...” Macalister could offer no explanation for the name Ithia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 69, 146)

Ithier, Tribes of (See: Peoples)

Iubal – Iubal was the son of Lamech son of Mathusahel. His mother was Ada. Iubal “was the father of those who would handle harps and organs.” “Iubal invented harps of music.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 183) (See Also: Musical Instruments)

Iuchar [Iuchair] - Iuchar was the son of Danand and her father, Delbaeth son of Elada (or, Bres son of Elada). “Her (Danand) father had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult.” “These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain (Hill) of the Three Gods.” “Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine ... These “gods of gods” are doubtless to be ultimately equated with the Brian triad, whose divinity is of the same transcendent order.” Iuchar and his brothers were druids who killed Cian, the father of Lug. “So Lug came to avenge his father upon them, or till they should pay him the *wergild* for him.” Lug sent them on a quest saying “That I may bear you no ill-will propitiate me with gifts.” Brian and his brothers were killed by Lug “at Mana over the bright sea.” “The present version does not know of the “Three shouts of the Hill of Midchain which makes an eighth *eric* in the OCT list, and through which the brethren meet their death.” “The sublimated divinity of the gods-of-gods, Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba, however it may be underlined by their dioscuric nomenclature and by their closely knit parentage (their mother being their father’s daughter), is inconsistent with everything recorded of them in *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann*, our chief source of information about them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 104, 129, 133, 135, 153, 157, 161, 163, 189, 193, 199, 227, 233, 285, 299, 300, 303, 308, 319, 341) (See Also: Gods; Incest; Triplets)

Iucharba – Iucharba was the twin brother of Iuchar and is always mentioned together with him. (See: Iuchar for details.)

Iuda (See: Juda)

Iuchdan [Iuchadán] – “Iuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” to smelt gold in Ireland; he was the wright who first smelted gold in Foithri of Airther Life during the reign of Tigernmas the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273; **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 205, 207)

Iudonius (See: Hidomus)

Iulianus¹ – Iulianus¹ killed the Roman rulers Volusianus and his son Gallus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Iulianus² – Iulianus² was the ruler of Rome after Constantius. He ruled for “one year and seven months until a horseman slew him with a stroke of a club on the crown of his head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Iulius Caesar – The civil war between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar was fought during the reign in Ireland of Dui Dallta Degaid, the 80th king of Ireland. “Iulius Caesar, the first king of the Romans” ruled while Eochu Feidlech was the 82nd king in Ireland. “Eochu Airem, brother to Eochu Fiedlech took the (83rd) kingship of Ireland for a space of fifteen years in the reign of Iulius Caesar.” Iulius Caesar deposed Cleopatra. He ruled for 4 years and 6 months until he was slain by Cassius and the 2 Bruti in the Assembly. They inflicted 33 wounds upon him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297, 299, 567, 571, 573, 581)

Iuppiter [Cetthim] – “Cetthim, *a quo* Iuppiter son of Saturn, as the book of Augustine *De Ciuitate Dei* saith, and of whom are the Citii.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

Iustinianus [*sic lege*] – Iustinianus was the son of the sister of Iustinus Senior. He was the ruler of the Romans for 38 years when Diarmait mac Cerbaill was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Iustinianus Senior (See: Iustinus Senior)

Iustinus Minor – He was the ruler of the Romans for 5 years after Iustinianus [*sic lege*] while Aed mac Ainmirech was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Iustinus Senior [Major] – He was the ruler of the Romans for 8 years after Anastasius. He ruled again for 6 years after Tiberius III and during this reign he killed Leontius and Tiberius. He was killed by Philippicus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Iveragh – “The expression *Irrus Deiscirt Corco Duibne* “Southern Headland of C.D.” suggests that the name of the territory formerly extended over Iveragh as well.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234)

J

Jacob – Jacob had two wives and numerous sons, including Benjamin. Lebor Gabála Éirenn is based partly on the history of the Israelites and in this story Jacob corresponds to Míl in the history of the Milesians. He and his family traveled to Egypt and reunited with Benjamin. Jacob died during the reign of Armamitres the 7th king of Assyria, but “assigning his death to this reign seems to be nonsense.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii; Vol. 2, p. 3, 140; Vol. 3, p. 37, 97; Vol. 4, p. 102*n*)

James, M.R. – Macalister extended his thanks “to the lamented Provost M.R. James of Eton College.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxiv)

Jan, the – “When Allah had formed Adam, He left the figure lying lifeless forty days – some say forty years – while notice was sent to the Angels, the Jinn, and the Jan, to be ready to worship and do him honour as soon as Allah had put breath in his nostrils.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 262)

Japhet (See: Iafeth)

Jared (See: Iared)

Jatarecta (See: Oliva)

Javan (See: Gregus)

Javelin (See: Weapons; Spear)

Jealousy [Envy]

Cain and Abel – “... the story that the real cause of Abel’s murder was the desire of both brethren to marry this sister: a dispute in which Adam took the part of Abel, as he considered that Cain’s twin consanguinity was too close for an admissible marriage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159, 254) (See Also: Twins)

Cain and Pendan – “The brother ‘Pendan’ appears in the later redaction of *Tenga Bith-nua* (*Revue Celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159, 254)

Cermat Milbil and Lug – “Cermat Milbil the mighty fell at the hands of harsh Lug son of Ethliu, in jealousy about his wife, great the fashion, concerning whom the druid lied unto him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 233, 291)

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

Donn and Ír – In the race towards Ireland, Donn envied Ír’s speed and said that it was not lucky that Ír should be ahead of Lugaid son of Íth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 73)

Emain Macha and Temair – “Macha, who had the Temair-house by whom was insufferable* Emain dug, suppressed the generation of the heroes, extended the kingdom, before Cimbáeth.” “* This poem seems to express the jealous mutual rivalry of the lordships of Temair and Emain Macha.” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 463)

Íth – Íth son of Breogan was slain by the Túatha Dé Danann “for his envy of Ireland towards them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 21)

Lucifer and Adam – “The envy of Satan for his supplanter was the reason for the Temptation and the Fall of Man. ... Our text knows nothing of the refusal of Lucifer to do homage to Adam: a very common incident in Creation stories.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 206, 231)

Ollom Fotla – “Six kings ruled, a roll with valour over Ireland after Ollom; two hundred and ten years, strong in jealousy; no one came between them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 457)

Partholon – “Partholon came to his house in the end of the day, and perceived the taste of Topa’s mouth and that of Delgnat upon the (drinking) tube, and so became aware of the misdeed; great wrath seized him, and he killed his wife’s lap-dog, which was called Saimer; whence Saimer’s Island has its name. That, then, is the first jealousy that ever was in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 39, 69)

Jehovah (See: Yahweh)

Jerome (See: Authors)

Jesus (See: Christ)

Jewelry

Ornaments – “By him (Tigernmas) were first made brooches and fringes and ornaments (of gold).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 435)

Pearls - In the land of Eulath is to be found bdellium, “a stone which receives within itself the figures of flowers; it is a precious, most brilliant stone which findeth the pearl in its bosom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 57, 59)

Pins [Brooches] – “Of him (Tigernmas) is every famous wright ... “who forms pins of gold and silver.” “By him (Tigernmas) were made ornaments and brooches of gold and silver.” “Tuchadán was the name of the wright who made it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273; **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 205, 207, 453)

Ring – “A tablet found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire invokes his (Nuadu) aid in recovering a stolen ring (Bathurst, pl. xx). Golden rings were first introduced during the reign of Faildergdóit, the 19th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98; **Vol. 5**, p. 233)

Torque – “By him (Muinemón, the 18th king of Ireland) were given golden neck-torques under the necks of men in Ireland; *muin* is “an ornament”, that is, “an ornament under [= pendant from] necks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233)

Jews, the (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Jinn, the - “When Allah had formed Adam, He left the figure lying lifeless forty days – some say forty years – while notice was sent to the Angels, the Jinn, and the Jan, to be ready to worship and do him honour as soon as Allah had put breath in his nostrils.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 262)

Jocasta’s Crime (See: Authors; Raglan)

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

Johnson, W. (See: Authors)

Joint Rule (See: Governance)

Joseph – “Andind is an adjective applied to Pharaoh by Joseph in *Saltair na Rann* (line 3334) but no one seems to know what it means.” Joseph (*sic*) is described as the father of David “by whom the Temple of Solomon was projected.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 303; **Vol. 5**, p. 165)

Josephus (See: Authors)

Joshua – Macalister suggests that the story of Joshua and the Gibeonites may be the source for the story of the Gaedil and the Cruithne. “The Gaedil were hoodwinked into harbouring the Cruithne, as Joshua was hoodwinked into harbouring the Gibeonites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 147; **Vol. 5**, p. 3)

Journey - Macalister believed that “the geographical notions in ... itineraries are obviously artificial inventions; ... that their inventors borrowed the place-names which they used more or less at random, chiefly if not entirely from the geographical prolegomena to the *History* of Orosius.” In Macalister’s book *Ancient Ireland* (p. 84) he says “I have shown that the fact of a long voyage may be based upon general historical reminiscence, though no importance can be allowed to the details of the narrative.” “The source and extent of the knowledge of the outer world among the native historians of Ireland would offer matter for a separate monograph.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 130, 138)

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

Brendan – *The Voyage of Brendan* may have provided the incident of the well of wine that the Gaedil found at the Rhipaeon Mountain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 130)

Cessair – “R² has re-written the story presumably under the influence of other sources. In both R¹ and R² the purpose of the voyage is to escape the Flood: but in R¹ the suggestion comes from Noah, in R² from druids; in R¹ the destination is vague, in R² Ireland is specifically mentioned; and in R² the absence of serpents in Ireland, thus ensuring a continuation of Eden-purity, is given as a reason for expecting a sanctuary there.” “As in the previous sections, the Third Redaction is a pastepot-and-scissors combination of R¹ and R², almost its only value being that it gives us independent texts of both the preceding version.” Cessair’s journey “is obviously a mere promenade through a dreamland, the landmarks of which may bear terrestrial names, but have no relation to terrestrial geography.” “R¹ and R³ follow the poem (Verse XXIII) the most closely: but in one important point R² agrees with it as against the others. R¹ R³ give the travelers a journey of 12 days *on* the Caspian to the Cimmerian Sea, in addition to the previous 20 days *on* the Caspian. R² and the poem make 20 (or 12) days *from* the Caspian to the Cimmerian. Evidently the scholars of the R¹ tradition, followed blindly by R³, held by the ancient idea, perpetuated by Strabo, that the Caspian was an inlet of the northern ocean; those of R² (following the poem) were aware of its true nature as an inland lake, a fact known to Ptolemy: recognizing that a long *overland* trek would be necessary to pass from one sea to the other.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 233, 235, 236, 237, 238)

Version 1 – “Thereafter, on Tuesday, dated the fifteenth, she set forth from the island of Meroe upon the river Nile in Egypt. She was 10 years in Egypt. Twenty days had she upon the surface of the Caspian Sea. Twelve days had she on the Caspian Sea till she reached the Cimmerian Sea. One day had she in Asia Minor, to the Torrian Sea. A sailing of twenty days had she to the Alpine Mountain: for a space of nine days had she thence Spain. A sailing of nine days had she from Spain to Ireland. A unitary five [= the fifth day of the month], on Saturday [she landed].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 203, 219, 233, 234, 236) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

Version 2 – “On Tuesday, from the island of Meroe, along the river Nile. Seven years had she alongside the territory of Egypt. Eighteen days had she upon the surface of the Caspian Sea. Twenty days had she from the Caspian to the Cimmerian Sea. A day had she to Asia Minor, between Syria and the Torrian

Sea. Twenty days from Asia Minor, sailing to the Alps. Eighteen [days] from the Alps to Spain. Nine days had she from Spain to Ireland. On Saturday she reached Ireland, and that Saturday was dated the fifteenth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 187, 233) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

Collas, the – “... The Collas journeyed from Alba to Muiredach (the 110th king of Ireland), after the slaying of his father, and after the banishment of Colla Uais from the kingship of Ireland, on the instructions of the druids.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345) (See Also: Punishments, Types of, Exile)

Columbanus – “The voyage of Columbanus the bishop, with relics of saints, to Inis Bó Finne” took place during the reign of Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Crimthann Nia Náir – Crimthann Nia Náir was the 89th king of Ireland. “It was he who went adventuring [to Edar] from Dún Crimthann along with Nár the Fairy Woman, so that he was a fortnight over a month there, and brought away with him many treasures, including the gilded chariot, and the golden checker-board, and the mantle of Crimthann. He died after coming out, at the end of a fortnight over a month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305)

Cruithne, the – “The Cruithne came from the land of Thracia ... they went afterwards over Roman territory to Frankish territory, and founded a city there, called Poitiers ... then on the sea. ... The Cruithne landed at Inber Sláine in Ireland” ... where they acquired power until Érimón drove them out to Alba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 181)

Eithne Imgel – Eithne Imgel was the daughter of the king of Alba, the wife of the king of Ireland, and the mother of Túathal Techtmar. “Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba, escaped over sea. She was pregnant, and in the East brought forth Túathal s. Fíachu. She nurtured him for twenty years in the East, and his mother came back with him. She landed at Inber Domnann.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 307, 309)

Fintan – Fintan’s journey is part of the story of Cessair’s occupation of Ireland. After the deaths Ladra and of Bith, “Then Fintan escapes, a-fleeing before all the women, across Bun Suainme, that is, across the Suir, and over Sliab Cua, which is in Cenn Febrat: left-hand to the Shannon eastward, to Tul Tuinde over Loch Dergdeirc.” The flight of Fintan “looks like a popular “droll” which the scholastic compilers have condescended to include.” “Fintan’s flight is conceived of as starting from the meeting of the 3 waters: the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir, for the Nore runs into the Barrow about 8 miles above that point – westward through the low-lying seaboard of Co. Wexford as far as Dungarvan Harbor, then, turning northward, crossing the Knockmealdown Mountains (*Sliab Cua*) into Tipperary; then west by north, into Limerick as far as Kilfinnane (near which is *Cenn Febrat*); then turning northward striking the Shannon somewhere between Limerick and Killaloe, and following it upstream, left-hand to the river, to the goal at *Tul Tuinde*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 207, 225, 237, 239)

Fir Bolg, the – Keating provides an outline of the journey from Greece, via the Torrian Sea and Spain to Ireland but otherwise the tale of the Fir Bolg deals mostly with their landing in Ireland, the partition of the country and their battle with the Túatha Dé Danann. After the first battle of Mag Tuired the survivors fled to Ara, Britain, Ile, Rachra and the islands of the foreigners and they remained there until the Cruithne drove them out. The Fir Bolg then came to Ireland under the protection of Corpre Nia Fer. But Corpre imposed harsh conditions on them and they fled to the protection of Medb and Ailill who gave them lands at Loch Cime, the Point of Taman in Medraige, Loch Cutra, the Point of Ber, Modlinn, Dun Oengusa in Ara, Carn Conall in the territory of Aidne, the Plain of Adar, the ridge of Sala, the Plain of Main and the lake of Uar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 4, 23, 25, 35, 37) (See Also: Journey, Umor, Sons of)

Fomorians, the – The Fomorians came from “over sea to the east ... from the lands of Emor.” “Their voyage to Ireland lasted 200 years, during which time they had nothing to eat but birds and fish.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 73, 75)

Gaedil, the – The journey of the Gaedil from Egypt to Ireland “seems to show an attempt to lay down a

route in the shape of a vast spiral. It starts from Egypt, passes through the Red Sea, round Asia, south, east, and north, into and out of the Caspian Sea, on through the Straits of Gibraltar, past the north coast of Africa, through the Black Sea, on to the North Cape, and thence, 300 years thereafter to Ireland: in a further random wandering, through Southern Europe and the Mediterranean Islands. ... There may be some idea of “luck” underlying this round-about course, but the left-hand-wise direction is not favorable to any such esoteric explanation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 138)

To Egypt

Version 1 – After Míl and his followers were expelled from Scythia, “R², however, conducts them back to Egypt ... He then leaves and he sets forth on the long voyage to by the Rhipcean Mountain ... and so on to Spain. The protracted sojourn at the Maeotic Marshes is unknown to this version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 3, 5, 6, 162)

Version 2 - “Thereafter Míl came into exile. They had four ships, with 15 wedded couples, and a hireling, in every ship. They went south-east around Asia to Taprobane Island. They stayed three months therein. Three other months they had on the sea, till they reached Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67, 109; Vol 5, p. 75)

To Ireland

Version 1 - “As for the Gaedil, it is thus that they took Ireland, after journeying on every way from Scythian Greece to Nemrod’s Tower, and from Nemrod’s Tower to the great kingship of Scythia, and from Scythia, after being in many other places, to Spain, and from Spain to Ireland thereafter. They landed in Tailtiu, and gave battle in Tailtiu to the Túatha Dé Danann.” “The sons of Míl came to Ireland to avenge Ith son of Bregon.” “they skirted around Ireland three times, and landed at last in Inber Scéne (or Sláine).” After the complaint of the Túatha Dé Danann and the judgement of Amorgen, they left Ireland for 3 days intending to go out 9 waves. Their assault on Ireland was hindered by the spells of druids. “Éremón with 30 ships sailed right- hand-wise against Ireland to the North-east ... They landed at Inber Colptha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211; Vol. 5, p. 31, 33, 39, 41, 51, 97)

Version 2 – Verse LXXVI describes the journey of the Gaedil in partially this way: “He arose from Scythia ... Nel reached Egypt ... Arrived at Scythia ... They sailed over Caspian, Entered on Liuis, Made for Torrian, Followed on past Africa, Arrived at Spain ... Divided Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 121, 123)

To Scythia

Version 1 - “In R¹ ... the Gaedil left Egypt under Sru, Nel’s great grandson, because the death of Pharaoh had deprived them of royal patronage. In R² an outburst of Egyptian hostility in a later generation is the cause of their exodus.” “War and hostilities were increased upon the progeny of Nel thereafter, till they were expelled from Egypt. ... Thereafter the progeny of Nel, and Scota daughter of Pharaoh, collected in four ships, with twenty-four wedded couples in each ship, upon the Red Sea to Taprobane Island, around the Rhipcean Mountain northward, till they reached Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 3, 5, 6, 37, 65; Vol. 3, p. 187; Vol. 5, p. 121)

To Spain

Version 1 – After being expelled from Scythia, “R¹ takes them north to the Rhipcean Mountain ... they then proceed to the Maeotic Marshes where they remain for nine generations, after which they set out for Spain, their last halt on their trek to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 6)

Version 2 – After being expelled from Scythia, “R², however, conducts them back to Egypt ... He then leaves, and he sets forth on the long voyage to by the Rhipcean Mountain ... and so on to Spain. The protracted sojourn at the Maeotic Marshes is unknown to this version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 6, 162)

Version 3 – “Nel leaves Egypt with his wife and family: they wander far, hear the prophecy as to the duration of their voyage, set forth again and ultimately reach Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 3)

Version 4 – “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania to the land of Narboscorda, over the Euxine River, across the Rhipaeian Mountain, to the Maeotic Marshes, to the Torrian Sea, by the long straits of the Torrian Sea to the Hellespont, by the Macedonian Gulf to the Pamphylian Gulf, by the island of Tyre to the island of Crete, to the island of Corcyra, by the island of Cephallenia, to the island of Crete, to the shore of the Pelorians, to the island of Sicily, across the top of Mount Etna, by the side of the Torrian Sea, to Sardinia, to Corsica, to the island of Sardis, over the Balearic Sea to the surface of the Strait of Gibraltar, to the Strong islands, to the Columns of Hercules, (Calpe [and] Abyla are their names) to the swamp called Coir, to the outmost bottomless abyss [the Atlantic Ocean], to Spain, to the Pyrenaean wood-ridges.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 27)

Version 5 – “It is that Brath who came out of the Marshes along the Torrian Sea to Crete and to Sicily. They reached Spain thereafter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 77; **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Version 6 – Míl stayed for eight years in Egypt and then “they came upon the Red Sea. They rowed to Taprobane Island, and tarried there a month. Then they went around, past India and Asia, and around Scythia Petraea outward, on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean [upon the Outer Sea], to the estuary of the Caspian Sea. They held their peace for three weeks upon the Caspian Sea ... Thereafter they rowed [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina; and upon the Pontic Sea; and they rowed past the promontory of the Rhipaeian Mountain northward. ... Thereafter they rowed to the end of a year upon the Western Ocean till they reached the Maeotic Marshes in the north: past Germania, alongside Thracia, till they reached Dacia. They tarried a month in Dacia northward; from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos upon the Torrian Sea westward, to Crete, to Sicily, to Belgia and Burgundia (?), to the Columns of Hercules, to the surface of (the Strait of) Gibraltar, in three-cornered Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 43)

Version 7 - “Míl stayed for eight years in Egypt. “Thereafter Míl went [upon the Red Sea] ... A great wind came upon them, which carried them eastward in the ocean, past India, past *Circord*, past *Golgardoma*, past the estuary of the Ganges, to the island of Taprobane, and they landed therein. [They remain within it a month]. Thereafter they voyaged past India, past Mount Caucasus from the west, past *Ithia*, past the river *Boria*, past western Scythia westward, to the estuary of the Caspian Sea. They were in silence for three weeks upon the Caspian Sea ... They came into the land of the Amazons ... They came past Albania westward, past the Rhipaeian Mountain in the north, past Alania, till they settled in Asia. They stayed a month there. ... Thereafter they journeyed past Gothia to Germania ... and they settled in Germania in the East ... They sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia ... past the Gulf of Lyons, past Gallia Aquitanica, into southern Spain: over Druim Sait into Northern Spain, over the Pyrenees (?) till they were in the city of Breogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 71, 73)

Version 8 - “They went out in the end of eight years; ... they spent a month in Taprobane, ... They steered past the headland of the Rhipaeian Mountain; ... they had a year close by Thracia, till they landed in brown Dacia. They stayed a month in coloured Dacia, they went out of it into bright Gothia, into Belgaint, into Bregaint of large companies, into cold Spain of the headlands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 111, 113, 162)

Version 9 – “... they came from Egypt, and out of Scythia to the Maeotic Marshes, and along the Tyrherene Sea to Crete and to Sicily; and we have further related how they took Spain by force.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 11)

Israelites, the – The Israelites, led by Moses, fled from Egypt and journeyed to the Promised Land. No details of the journey are provided other than the Israelites encounter with the Gaedil at Pi-Hahiroth.

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 33, 35, 37, 59, 61, 134,147; **Vol. 3**, p. 187)

Íth – Íth was the first of the Gaedil to visit Ireland after having seen it from the Tower of Breogan in Spain.

Version 1 – “Southern histories favored a site, now unidentified, in the Corkaguiney peninsula, familiar to themselves.” “The Southern landing obliged Íth to pursue the following lengthy itinerary “according to the Munster authorities” : Corco Duibne – Corkaguiney, Co. Kerry; to Cíarraige Luachra – North Kerry; to Luachair Dedad – the southern part of the same region; to Mag Clíach [the plain of Clíu] – S.E. Limerick; to Éile – E. Tipperary and S. Offaly; to Tír Cell – north of the same region; to Mide – Meath; to Luigne – Lune, Co. Meath; to Sliab Guaire – Slieve Gorey, to W. Cavan; to Feda Fernmaige, the woods of Farney, Co. Monaghan; to Fossad Cláir Fernmaige – North of the last station; to Sliab Bethach – Slieve Beagh, Monaghan barony, Co. Monaghan; to Sliab Tóad – “Bessie Bell” Mountain, Co. Tyrone; to the Marsh [swamp] of Tir Sírláim – unidentified, presumably North of the last station; to Modarn – somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and Foyle rivers; to Mag Ítha; to Loch Febail; and to Ailech – the well-known hilltop fort west of Londonderry. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 5, 13, 17)

Version 2 – “Historians of the North sought the landfall of Íth in a northern site, “more convenient to Ailech, and where the presence of a “Mag nÍtha” seemed to offer confirmatory evidence.” “They landed on the “Fetid Shore” of Mag Ítha on the Northern side of Ireland.”(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13)

Nemed – “He came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came to the great ocean in the north.” With a complement of 34 or 44 ships they encountered a Tower of gold upon the sea and attempted to capture it. Everyone except for the Nemed octad were drowned. For one and a half years the survivors wandered until they reached Ireland. After the defeat of the Nemedians at the battle of Conaing’s Tower some fled to Lochland and their descendants became the Túatha Dé Danann. Others went to Greece and their descendants became the Fir Bolg. According to Nennius, “Nimeth, a certain son of Agnomen, came to Ireland, who is said to have sailed for a year and a half upon the sea: afterwards he took harbour in Ireland, having suffered shipwreck, and he remained there for many years: and once more he put to sea with his followers and returned to Spain.” source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 121, 129; **Vol. 4**, p. 249)

Partholon – Partholon fled from Grecian Sicily or Mygdonia after killing both his parents. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267) (See Also: Kin-Murder)

Version 1 – “He came thereafter out of Mygdonia, that is, out of Graecia Parva (or, from “Micil” [Sicily] of the Greeks). He had a journey of one month to Aladacia. A voyage of nine days from Aladacia to Gothia. A voyage of another month had he from Gothia to Spain. A voyage of nine days had he from Spain to Ireland. On a Tuesday he reached Ireland upon the 17th of the moon, on the calends of May.” “K reduces the journey from “Aladacia” to Gothia from nine days to three, and dates the arrival at Inber Scéne to Tuesday the 17th of an unspecified moon: Kg says the 14th of May.” “Aladacia is presumably meant for Dalmatia ... The remaining stages in the journey, Gothia and Spain, need nothing more than the obvious comment that the compiler neither knew nor cared anything about the relative position of those regions in terrestrial geography. The stages of the journey are of artificial length, being alternatives of a month and nine days.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 27, 39, 41, 89)

Version 2 – “He came from Sicily to Greece –a year’s journey, with no full falsehood: a month’s sailing from Greece westward, to Cappadocia. From Cappadocia he journeyed, a sailing of three days to Gothia, a sailing of a month from white Gothia, to three-cornered Spain. After that he reached Inis Fail, to Ireland from Spain: on Monday, the tenth without blemish one octad took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 63)

Mil, the sons of (See: Journey, Gaedil)

Tuirenn, the sons of – Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba were the sons of Tuirenn who killed Cian, the father of Lug. In recompense Lug demanded that they obtain specific treasures from around the ancient world. The three brothers were required to journey to Sicily, Persia, the Golden Columns, Ioruath, the Island of Caire Cendfinne, (possibly) Mana, and finally to the Hill of Midchain where they met their deaths. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 285, 287, 289, 302, 303, 308)

Umor, the sons of – The sons of Umor were among the Fir Bolg survivors of the first battle of Mag Tuired who had settled in Ara, Ile, Rachra and the islands around Ireland. When the Cruithne drove them out, they went over the sea to Ireland to Corpre Nia Fer in Mide. But Corpre imposed harsh conditions on them and they fled to the protection of Medb and Ailill who gave them lands at Loch Cime, the Point of Taman in Medraige, Loch Cutra, the Point of Ber, Modlinn, Dun Oengusa in Ara, Carn Conall in the territory of Aidne, the Plain of Adar, the ridge of Sala, the Plain of Main and the lake of Uar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 23, 25, 35, 37, 65, 111, 175) (**See Also:** Journey, Fir Bolg)

Túatha Dé Danann, the

Version 1 – “We see them in flight from Greece to the mysterious “Dobur and Urdobur” in Alba; thence they come to Ireland in ships.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 94, 141, 167)

Version 2 – They were in “the northern islands of the world” living in four cities: Failias, Goirias, Findias, and Muirias. They came from the northern islands of the world to Ireland by a sea-expedition, or in dark clouds over the air without vessels or barks, and they landed on “a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 109, 139, 143, 147, 165, 169, 171, 294)

Jove [Zeus] – His sons were Dardanus and Perseus. Note that Perseus is also known as the son of Zeus and Danae. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147, 198; **Vol. 4**, p. 41, 83)

Joynt, M. – Macalister expressed his indebtedness to “Miss M. Joynt” for permitting him to consult her on “various linguistic and other questions that arose during the progress of the work.” “I am also indebted to Miss M. Joynt for some references to passages containing the word “forte.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxiv, 77)

Juda (Iuda) – Bethlehem is in Juda where Christ was born 307 years after the killing of Cobthach Cóel Breg, the 58th king of Ireland; or during the Eterscéil, the 84th king of Ireland; or during the reign of Crimthann Nia Nar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277, 301, 325)

Judaism – “The legend of the Fall of the Angels, here introduced as a necessary preliminary to the Fall of Man, is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Taïamat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Judgement Day – God said to Noe “And I shall not bring a Flood over the world again, except when the common end of every man shall come about in the Day of Judgement.” “Comestor says (on earlier authority) that the rainbow shall cease to appear 40 years before the Last Judgement. ... The absence from Sex Aetates of the anticipation that the bow will not appear before the Judgement indicates that this is a later intrusive gloss on the LG text.” “String-sweetness of music, a steadfast beauty, southward, in the South part of Ireland; thus shall it be till the mighty Judgement – this is what the history relates.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 135, 245; **Vol. 5**, p. 419) (**See Also:** Climate, Rainbow)

Judgements (See: Laws, Judgements; Punishments, Types of)

Judith (See: Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

Julian Calendar (See: Measurements, Time, Calendar)

Juliana – Juliana was a saint of the 4th century AD, about whom was written The Life of Saint Juliana. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 206) (See Also: Saints)

Justin – Justin was the summarizer of Trogus Pompeius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 127) (See Also: Authors, Trogus Pompeius)

K

Keating, Geoffrey (See: Authors)

Keel (See: Ships)

Kelleher, John V. (See: Authors)

Kells (See: Cities)

Kelly (See: Authors)

Kembel (See: Authors)

Kenan (See: Cainan¹)

Kenfig – Kenfig is in Glamorganshire, Wales. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115)

Kennings – A kenning is a poetic phrase which is used in place of the usual name for a person or thing. The following are some kennings found in LGE.

Creation – “the fashioning of the Elements” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 565)

Death – “last liability” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 223, 245)

Ireland – “the fortress of Bith”; “the high ship Eriu”; “a protection of laws, well-guarding, shapely, a wall which the paths of the great sea used to serve, a fort where the warriors of Emain used to be.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 49; Vol. 5, p. 117, 439)

Nile River – Verse XIV, quatrain 4, reads, “Scota is given to Míl at the land-river in the west.” “*Aba thīrech*, apparently a kenning for the Nile, which makes the existence of Egypt possible. K, presumably in disapproval of Egypt and the Nile being put into the west, to rhyme with *fiān*, has rewritten the line.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 109, 161)

Ocean – “lake-sea” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 229)

Sea – “a plain of sea-birds”; “floor of many ducks” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113, 162)

Ship – “a house of planks”; “Raevil’s steed”. “*Ræfils hestr* = “Raevil’s steed” – is a kenning for “a ship” (Ræfil being the name of a sea-lord) in the Western Volsung-lay (Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, I, p. 156).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 93, 145)

Stars – “the cattle of Tethys” (i.e. the stars rising out of the sea). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 113)

Waves – “Folt, ‘a head of hair’ used in the gen. pl. of the foam crestings of the individual waves.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 161)

Kerry (See: County)

Kheper-kheperu-ari-maat-ra – He was the Egyptian pharaoh who succeeded Tutankhamun. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 135)

Kherres (See: Tutankhamun)

Kildare (See: County)

Kilfinnane – Part of Fintan’s flight from the women took him “into Limerick as far as Kilfinnane (near which is *Cenn Febrat*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 239)

Kilkenny (See: County)

Killaloe (See: Cities)

Killarney (See: Cities)

Killarney Lakes (See: Loch Lein)

Kilmacduagh (See: Cities)

Kilmaine – Kilmaine is the barony south of Co. Mayo; where *Mag Cuili Tolaid* is located. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Kilmainham (See: Cities)

Kiltartan – Kiltartan is the barony in County Galway where *Mag Aidne* is located. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 332)

Kin –The text of LGÉ is not at all clear on the definition of “kin.”

Kin-Murder – The LGÉ text is not very clear that kin-murder is a crime. Not all killings that would seem to be “kin-murder” are so described. Not all killings clearly identify the relationship of the individuals involved and it is often necessary to construct a genealogical chart to see the relationships. The following listing might be expanded with a clearer definition of “kin.”

Filicide [Parent kills own Child]

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

Lamech and Tubalcain - The lost *Book of Lamech*, told how the blind Lamech, under guidance from his son Tubalcain, shot an arrow at a wild man covered with hair and a horn growing out of his forehead, who turned out to be Cain son of Adam. Lamech was so distressed by the discovery that he killed his son Tubalcain for this deed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 237)

Theodosius and Eugenius - “Theodosius put his own son Eugenius in his (Arbogastes) place – until he in his turn was slain in the Alps by Theodosius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Fratricide [Brother/Sister kills Brother/Sister]

Bodbchad and Ugoine Mór – “Ugoine fell at the hands of his own brother, Bodbchad s. Eochu, in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269)

Cain and Abel – “But thereafter the progeny of Adam wrought treachery, by way of pride, of haughtiness, of sin, of **kin-murder** – Cain son of Adam, the elder, he slew his brother Abel through his

greed and jealousy, with the shaft of a camel-bone.” “[That was the first **kin-murder** in the world].” “There are three cries which made their way to God without delay: the cry of the blood of **kin-murder**, as the cry of the blood of Abel after it was shed by Cain his brother ...” “...the prophets were foretelling that a destruction of the progeny of Adam should come, by reason of Cain’s **kin-murder** against his brethren ...” “...the Flood shall come, and every living thing shall be submerged by reason of the great **kin-murder** which Cain s. Adam wrought upon his own brother, Abel s. Adam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 29, 85, 159; Vol. 2, p. 199) (See Also: Cain)

Cain and Pendan – “The twin sister of Cain is usually (following Pseudo-Methodius) called Calmana. *Is uimpi doronad an t-ed* refers to the story that the real cause of Abel’s murder was the desire of both brethren to marry this sister ... The brother ‘Pendan’ appears in the later redaction of *Tenga Bith-nua* (*Revue Celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254)

Cobthach C  el Breg and Loiguir   Lorc – “Ptolomaeus Philadelphus was king of the World when Ugoine died, and when that division of the progeny of Ugoine was made; and it is in his reign that Loiguir   Lorc s. Ugoine took the kingship of Ireland. Two years had he, till he fell at the hands of Cobthach C  el Breg, his own brother.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 273)

  rim  n and Amorgen – “The combat of   rim  n against Amorgen at *Bile Tened*, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between   rim  n and   ber at *Airget Ros*, the “Silver Wood”; in both events, the battle goes against the opponent of   rim  n.” “A battle is fought between   rim  n and Amorgen, namely the battle of Bile Tened in Mide, and Amorgen, the judge and poet, fell there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 140, 159)

  rim  n and   ber – “The death of   ber through an hour of weakness by   rim  n resplendent, brightly-expert, By the lofty lord, very expert, In the glorious battle of Argatros.” “A year later a battle was fought between   ber and   rim  n in *Airget Ros*, where Eber fell.” “The combat of   rim  n against Amorgen at *Bile Tened*, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between   rim  n and   ber at *Airget Ros*, the “Silver Wood”; in both events, the battle goes against the opponent of   rim  n.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 139, 140)

Fothad Airgdech and Fothad Cairptech - Fothad Airgdech ruled jointly as the 107th king of Ireland with (his brother?) Fothad Cairptech for one year until he killed Fothad Cairptech. This was “a **kin-slaughter**.” Fothad Airgdech was killed afterwards in Line at the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of ua Baiscne and the hirelings of Fiachu Sroib  tine. “The death of Fothad after **kin-slaughter**, in the battle of Ollarba, apt for combat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 527)

Mongfhinn and Crimthainn M  r – “Crimthainn M  r s. Fidach was made king, in the kingship of Ireland, for thirteen years; till he died of a deadly drink from his sister, Moingfhinn d. Fidach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347)

Set and Osiris – “Not to enter here into more than necessary details, Set, the enemy, slew Osiris, his brother, the king-god; Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Mariticide [Wife kills Husband]

Antiochus Theos - Antiochus Theos, king of Babylon after Antiochus Soter and before Seleucus Callinicus, was slain by his own wife and son. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Parenticide [Killing of the Parents]

Partholon – “Partholon slew his father and his mother, namely Sru s. Prament ... seeking kingship for his brother.” “... he came into Bigin (?) of the Greeks [with] a ship’s crew, and burnt a house over his father and his mother, and burnt them together, and gave the kingship to his brother.” Other inter-

pretations say that Partholon killed his parent to take the kingship *from* his brother. Another interpretation is that he killed his parents and his brother. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 255, 257, 265, 267; Vol. 3, p. 9, 89, 90, 98)

Parricide [Killing of a Parent or Close Relative]

Cousins

Foidbgenid and Rinnail – “Rindail, six years, till he fell at the hands of Foidbgenid s. Sengann s. Dela in Eba Coirpre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33)

Íriel Fáid and the Sons of Éber – “Two seasons (or one season) were the four sons of Éber in the kingship of Ireland ... till Íriel Fáid son of Érimón slew them in revenge for his brethren.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189)

Noemius and Boamain - Noemius son of Nenual killed Boamain son of Eber Scot for the kingship of the Scythians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 45, 95)

Noemius and Eber Scot - Noemius son of Nenual killed Eber Scot son of Sru for the kingship of the Scythians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 45, 95)

Ogamain and Noemius - Ogamain son of Boamain killed Noemius for the kingship of the Scythians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 45, 95)

Refloir and Tat - Refloir son of Refill killed Tat son of Ogamain for the kingship of the Scythians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 45, 95)

Sons of Éber and Érimón – “Luigne and Laigne (two sons of Érimón) fell in the battle of Ard Ladrann at the hands of the sons of Éber, Ér, Orba, Ferón and Fergna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187)

Tat and Refill - Tat son of Ogamain killed Refill son of Noemius for the kingship of the Scythians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 45, 95)

Father-in-Law

Míl and Refloir – “Now Refloir had a comely daughter there, whose name was Seng d. Refloir: and Refloir offered that maiden to Míl s. Bile. Míl s. Bile took her, and she was with him in loving wise, till she bore him two children ... Then it was that Refloir plotted to slay his kinsman, for he feared that he would come against him for the kingship. Tidings thereof came to the son of Bile ... Thereafter he himself went to battle, and he and Refloir fought, and he wounded Refloir severely and painfully through his thigh – a wound of vindictiveness and death.” “Míl came out of Scythia, a tale upon which bards leave a sovour, after the death-wound of Refloir son of Noemius with his javelin, it was no bright white fetter.” “Míl = Nel and slays his brother Nenual [= Refloir], and, being driven out, flees to Egypt and marries Scota. This fratricide looks like an adaptation of the Cain-Abel episode, but it is a common type of folk-tale and may be original.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 67, 107, 157)

Grandfather

Lug and Balar – “The Túatha Dé Danann gave the kingship to Lug, and his grandfather [Balar] fell at his hands with a stone from his sling.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 119, 151, 181)

Nephew

Cobthach Cóel Breg and Ailill Aine – “...it is even he who slew the son of his own brother, Ailill Aine, son of Loiguire Lorc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277)

Conmael and Ethriel – Ethriel son of Írial Fáid “fell in the battle of Rairu, at the hands of Comáel son of Éber, in vengeance for his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 195, 197)

Melge Molbthach and Labraid Loingsech – “There was moreover a vengeance upon the children of Cobthach Cóel Breg in the time of Labraid Loingsech, till Labraid fell at the hands of Melge Molbthach s. Cobthach Cóel Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279)

Rindail and Fiacha Cendfindan – “Fiacha, five years ... till he fell at the hands of Rindail s. Genann s. Dela (his uncle).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33)

Step-son

Martina and Constantine III – Constantine III son of Heraclius was poisoned by Martina, his step-mother, after a reign of 4 months; Martina and her own son Heracleon deposed after six months and driven into exile – he with his nose and she with her tongue cut off.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579n)

Uncle

Eochu and Foidbgenid – “Foidbgenid, four years, till he fell in Mag Muirthemne at the hands of Eochu s. Rindail s. Genann s. Dela.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 33)

Fiacha Cendfindan and Sengann – “Sengann (great uncle), five years, till he fell at the hands of Fiacha Cendfindan s. Starn [s. Rudraige s. Dela].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33)

Labraid Loingsech and Cobthach Cóel Breg – “Labraid Loingsech, son of Ailill Aine, son of Loiguire Lorc, killed Cobthach Cóel Breg (his great uncle), after coming across over sea.” He was lain “in the house of Brath in Dinn Rig on Christmas night.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 279)

Set and Osiris – “Not to enter here into more than necessary details, Set, the enemy, slew Osiris, his brother, the king-god; Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Three Collas and Fíachu Sroibtime – “Though it is said that Fíachu Sroibtime fell in that battle, it was not there that he fell, but in the battle of Dubchomar, at the hands of the three sons of his brother, that is, the sons of Eochu Doimlen – the Three Collas, Colla Uais, Colla Fó Crich, and Colla Menn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 345)

Patricide [Killing of the Father]

Antiochus Theos - Antiochus Theos, king of Babylon after Antiochus Soter and before Seleucus Callinicus, was slain by his own wife and son. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Fiachu Finscothach and Sétna Airt – “Fiachu Finscothach s. Sétna Airt s. Art s. Éber s. Ír s. Míl took the kingship of Ireland after the slaying of his own father by him, and by Muinemón s. Cas Clothach, in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

Uncertain

Partholon and Topa – Verse XXXII, quatrain 24, reads: “He (Partholon) came after the henchman and slew him with anger: to him there came not the help of God upon the Weir of the Kin-Murder.” The original line “*for Caraid na Finghaile*” (“the Weir (fishing place) of the Kin-Murder”) does not appear to be identified. The name implies kinship between Partholon and Topa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 71, 111)

Kine (See: Fauna; Mammals)

King (See: Society, King)

King, The (See: Christ, God)

King of Adornments, The (See: Christ)

King of Grace, The (See: God)

King of Heavens, The (See: God)

King of Suns, The (See: God)

King of the Elements, The (See: God)

King of the World, the (See: Christ, God)

King of the World (See: Society, King, Assyria)

Kings with Opposition – “This is the definition of a “King with Opposition”, given in the *Roll of the Kings*. If the king be of Leth Cuinn, and have the whole of Leth Cuinn and one province of Leth Moga in addition, he is called “King with Opposition.” But if he be of Leth Moga, he is not called “King of Ireland”, until all Leth Moga, and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn are with them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407, 409) (See Also: Governance)

Kinvarra (See: Cities)

Kitten (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Knockadoobrusna (See: Cities; Boyle)

Knockma (See: Mountains)

Knockmealdown Mountains (See: Sliab Cua)

Knott, Miss E. – She helped Macalister to decipher the line “*is olc m’aindi in dar l(eam)* I consider my [writing] implements bad” in Verse XLVI. “This is now with difficulty legible: I have to thank Miss E. Knott for helping me to decipher it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83)

Knowth (See: Cnodba)