

**LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN**  
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

**N**

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

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Index Compiled

by

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**Na Lee** – Fiachra Lonn received the lands of Na Lee and Cairleog which were awarded to him for his help in the battle of Ocha. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359)

**Naamah** (**See:** Coba)

**Nabcadon** – Nabcadon was the first king of the Chaldeans. “In the 10<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Cyaxares, king of the Medes, Nabcadon went from Babylon; in his time the Temple of Solomon was burnt.” During his reign, “Astyages took the kingdom of the Medes. ““It was Nuadu Finn Fáil who was then over Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249) (**See Also:** Cyrus; Nabuchodonosor)

**Nabcadon Cirius** (**See:** Cyrus)

**Nabcodon<sup>1</sup>** – Nabcodon<sup>1</sup> was one of 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. “The list of heroes of Nimrod’s Tower agrees with that in *Auraicept* ... The names are selected, on some random principle which it is futile to try to determine, from a list of the immediate descendants of Noah; with such incongruous additions as Nabcodon, Latinus, and Langobardus. The first of these comes from an Ogham alphabet of names: see Calder’s *Auraicept*, p. 20).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 191, 267))

**Nabcodon<sup>2</sup>** – Nabcodon<sup>2</sup> was a linguist, associated with the school of languages in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar built by Feinius Farsaid after the fall of the Tower on Nemrod. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

**Nabuchodonosor** – Nabuchodonosor was king of the Chaldeans (or the Persians) and he ruled for 7 (or 43) years. The “particulars about Babylonian kings come from a fragment of Alexander Polyhistor, derived from the Babylonian historian Berossus. The figures are quite wrong. Nabuchodonosor should have been credited with 43 years.” Nabuchodonosor was in Babylon during the reign of Cyaxares of the Medes. During the reign of Astyages, Nabuchodonosor burnt the Temple of Solomon after he devastated Jerusalem. “Bres Rí s. Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Nabuchodonosor king of the Persians.” His son was Evil Merodach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 165, 200; **Vol. 5**, p. 249) (**See Also:** Nabcadon)

**Nachor<sup>1</sup>** – Nacor<sup>1</sup> was the son of Saruch son of Reu son of Faleg; Nachor<sup>1</sup> was 29 years old when his son, Thare, was born and he lived for 119 years after Thare was born. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129, 131)

**Nachor<sup>2</sup>** [Nahor] – Nachor<sup>2</sup> was the son of Thare son of Nachor<sup>1</sup> son of Saruch. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 131)

**Nadfraich** – Nadfraich was the king of Mumu; his son was Óengus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

**Nahlat** (**See:** Oliva)

**Nahor** (**See:** Nachor)

**Nails** (**See:** Building Materials, Tools)

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

**Nama** (**See Also:** Nema)

**Nama** [Namadach] – Nama was the son of Eochu Garb son of Dui Temen son of Bress; his sons were Caicher and Nechtan. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 125, 129, 133, 155, 157, 185, 189, 191, 195, 231, 237, 299)

**Namadach** (**See**: Nama)

**Names** - Names are assigned to commemorate or identify animals, people, places, things or events. On the etymology of names, Macalister says “ ...In all these cases, the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xi; **Vol. 2**, p. 239; **Vol. 5**, p. 9)

### **Animals**

**Boars** – **See**: Torc Triath

**Cattle**- **See**: Fea, Femen

**Dogs** – **See**: Aig, Eloir, Saimer, Taig, Taircell

**Horses** – **See**: Attach, Gaeth, Gaine, Rea, Sidhe

**Oxen** – **See**: Etirge, Imaire, Lecmag, Lee

**Sheep** – **See**: Cirb

### **People**

**People Named for an Event** – **See**: Gaedel Glas, Níall Frossach

**People Named for Places** – **See**: Adam, Colptha

### **Peoples**

**Peoples Named for Ancestors** – **See**: Peoples, Albanians, Britons, Cainites, Elamites, Feni, Gaidel, Nemedians, Parthalonians, Scots, Sethites

**Peoples Named for Places** – **See**: Peoples, Fir Domnann, Trojans

**Peoples Named for Things** – **See**: Peoples, Fir Bolg, Gailoin

### **Places**

#### **Places Named for or from People or Animals**

**Cities** – **See**: Cities and Towns, Enoch

**Estuary** – **See**: Inber Cichmuine, Inber Colptha, Inber Domnann, Inber Féile, Inber Scéne, Inber Sláine

**Forts** – **See**: Ailech Neit, Dún Cermna, Dún Crimthann, Dún Óengusa, Dún Sobairche, Dún Truach

**Heights** - **See**: Árd Macha, Árd Ladrann, Árd Nemid

**Islands** – **See**: Saimer’s Island

**Lakes** – **See**: Loch Aille, Loch Annind, Loch Cime, Loch Corrib, Loch Cutra, Loch Febail, Loch Laiglinne, Loch Luigdech, Loch Melge, Loch Orbsen, Loch Rib, Loch Rudraige

**Mountains** – See: Paps of Dana, Sliab Betha, Sliab Bladma, Sliab Cuailnge, Sliab Cualann, Sliab Eiblinne, Sliab Fraech, Sliab Fúait, Sliab na tri nDee, Sliab Slanga

**Nook** – See: Cúl Caichir, Cúl Cessrach

**Plains** – See: Mag Adair, Mag Ai, Mag Aidne, Mag Aife, Mag Airiu, Mag Asail, Mag Broin, Mag Cirba, Mag Clíu, Mag Cuib, Mag Deisi, Mag Dela, Mag Dul, Mag Fea, Mag Femen, Mag Lége, Mag Life, Mag Ligen, Mag Line, Mag Main, Mag Méde, Mag Meidi, Mag Midi, Mag Mórba, Mag Muirisc, Mag Muirthemne, Mag Nairb, Mag Orbsen, Mag Slanga, Mag Tharra, Mag Tibra, Mag Treg, Mag Treitherne

**Regions** – See: Alba

**Ridges** – See: Druim Asal, Druim Dairbrech

**Rivers** – See: Life

**Royal Centers** – See: Emain Macha, Temair

**Stone-heaps** – See: Carn Conall

**Strands** – See: Strand of Eochail

**Places Named from Things** – See: Ireland, Plain of Fal,

## Things

**Goblets** – See: Cumna, Samail, Set

**Spear** – See: Aréadbhair

**Tools** – See: Tools, Coulter, Plough Irons, Share

**Swords** – See: Refill

**Namūs** – According to the Syriac *Cave of Treasures*, Namūs was the daughter of Enoch son of Enoch. Her daughter was Haykel who, according to the *Cave of Treasures*, was the wife of Noah. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 218)

**Nár<sup>1</sup>** – Nár<sup>1</sup> was one of the ten sons of Bregon (or Bíle) and was one of 36 chieftains who came to Ireland with the Gaedil. Ros Náir in Sliab Bladma was named for him. After the invasion, Nár<sup>1</sup> remained in the South as one of Eber's chieftains. He died in Eibliu. Nár<sup>1</sup> had three (unnamed) sons. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 107; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 25, 27, 43, 45, 91, 101, 105, 107, 133)

**Nár<sup>2</sup>** – Nár<sup>2</sup> was one of the three triplet sons of Eochu Fiedlech - Bres, Nár, Lothar - also known as three Finds of Emain. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 88; **Vol. 5**, p. 305, 325) (**See Also**: Triplets)

**Nár<sup>3</sup>** – Nár<sup>3</sup> was the Fairy Woman who went adventuring with Crimthann Nia Nair in Edar. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305)

**Nár** (See: Dún Náir)

**Nar-plain** – Ugoine Mór settled “the Nairne in Nár-plain, sparkling the place.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

**Narb** – Narb was the son of Ugoine Mór. “Narb in Magh Nairb, slain on this side (?)” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

**Narbonne** (**See**: Cities)

**Narboscorda** – “Brath son of Death came out of Eastern Albania to the land of Narboscorda.” For Macalister this was a difficult name to interpret. He says: “As it apparently lies between Albania and the Bosphorus, it is presumably (though not necessarily !) somewhere in the Balkan peninsula. The Scardus Mountains naturally suggest themselves, but there is nothing about them to account for “Narbo”. The city called Sarmizegethusa in Dacia, afterwards more manageably named Colonia Ulpia, could also be behind the word under discussion. A further clue might be offered by Narbo (= Narbonne), forty miles south of which town were people called the Sordones or Sordi; but to call in the aid of these names would make the geography of the passage more unintelligible than ever. Naturally I have considered the possibility of treating the word as predicative, *nar bo scorda* “that was not ...” cut, or enclosed, or delimited, or ploughed, or something of the kind; but this expedient is not satisfactory. There I leave the question; there may be some, perhaps quite simple, explanation which does not happen to have occurred to me.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 131)

**Nassad** – In a gloss on ¶311 indicates that Nassad was a saint from Britian in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down). (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 297)

**Nathí** [Dathí] – Nathí was the son of Fíachra son of Eochu Mugmedon. Nathí was the 115<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland, the last of the Pre-Christian kings, and he ruled for 23, 27 or 33 years. During his reign he exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle. “Till Nathí came the divisions [of Ireland] introduced by Ugoine continued.” His death came when he was struck by lightning at Sliab Elpa as he was attacking the tower of a fortress; or, it was the arrow from the bow of Formenius in the tower that killed him. “The men of Ireland took the body of the king with them to Ireland, with four men of rank beneath it, to carry it: Dungus, Flannngus, Tuathal, and Tomaltach; and he broke ten battles between Sliab Elpa and Ireland, though he was dead and lifeless.” His son was Ailill Molt. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 138, 163, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 469, 469n, 529, 555)

**Nathra** – Nathra was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227)

**National Library, Dublin** - MS #P.10266 was formerly in the Phillips Collection at Cheltenham but was transferred to the National Library, Dublin. Only the first two folios contain LGE material and there does not appear ever to have been any more of the text. It is a single quaternion, 10 x 7.3 inches, prefixed to a fragment from another MS with folios of a larger size. The writing is minute running across the whole page in a single column of 41 lines. Arabic figures are freely used in the text, and this and other indications suggest a date of c. AD 1480 - 1520. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. vi, xv, xvi)

**Navan** (**See**: Cities)

**Navigation** (**See**: Transportation)

**Ne’elatama’uk** (**See**: Oliva)

**Neannel** (**See**: Nenual)

**Nechao** – Nechao was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for eight years after Nechepsos and before Psammeticus. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Nechao II** – Nachao II was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for eight years after Psammeticus and before Psammeticus II. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Nechepsos** – Nechepsos was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for six years after Stefinatis. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Nechtán<sup>1</sup>** – Nechtán<sup>1</sup> was the son of Eochu Garb and the brother of Nama. This character is most likely the same as Nechtán<sup>2</sup>. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 125, 185)

**Nechtán<sup>2</sup>** – Nechtán<sup>2</sup> was the son of Nama and brother of Caicher; his wife was Boand daughter of Delbaeth. “Cairpre fell – remember thou! By the hand of Nechtán son of Nama: Nechtán fell by the poison at the hands of Sigmall, grandson of free Midir.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 133, 155, 189, 191, 195, 231)

**Nechtán<sup>3</sup>** – Nechtán<sup>3</sup> was one of the three sons of Telle son of Cait Conaitchend. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

**Nechtán<sup>4</sup>** [Nectán] – Nechtán<sup>4</sup> was one of six brothers who were chieftains of the Cruithne from Thracia. He was slain in the battle of Ard Lemnachta. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177, 179, 181, 425)

**Nectanebus** [Nechtenibus, Nekht-neb-ef] – Nectanebus was the 35<sup>th</sup> (45<sup>th</sup> or 15<sup>th</sup>) Pharaoh of Egypt after Cincris. His daughter was Scota<sup>2</sup> who was wed to Mil. Mil left him after 8 years “because Nectanebus is too weak, in the face of the conquering Alexander the Great, to be of any service to him as a patron.” Alexander the Great conquered Egypt and drove Nectanebus into Ethiopia. He was actually “Nectanebus II (Nekht-neb-ef in the Egyptian records), the last native king of Egypt. “Nectanebus reigned 1650 – 1667 in the Age of Abraham.” “It is true that he was driven from his kingdom and fled to Eithiopia: his conquerer was not, however, Alexander the Great, but Artaxerxes Ochus, B.C. 350.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 222; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 37, 39, 41, 63, 69, 109, 125, 135; **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 311, 312; **Vol. 5**, p. 33, 49, 51, 65, 71, 75, 127)

**Nechtenibus** (**See:** Nectanebus)

**Needles** (**See:** Tools)

**Neferites** – Neferites was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for six years after Amarteus and before Achoris. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Neglisarus** (**See:** Neriglissor)

**Negua<sup>1</sup>** – Negua<sup>1</sup> was the son of Alainius (Elinus) son of Ibath; he had 4 sons: Vandalus, Saxus, Bogardus, Longbardus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 161, 216, 253)

**Negua<sup>2</sup>** – Negua<sup>2</sup> was the son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb son of Ibath; he had three sons: Saxus, Boarus, Uandalus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23)

**Nehemias** – In the 10<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, “Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

**Neid** (**See:** Net I)

**Néilline** [Nellín] – His son was Fergus, who was responsible for killing Ainmire, the 124<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 369, 545, )

**Neir** – “Lot equalled all her troop in strength, the mother of Cicul son of Gumoir: daughter of Neir rough and hairy, from Mount Caucasus of the crooked top.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 75)

**Neit** (**See:** Net I)

**Nekht-neb-ef** (**See:** Nectanebus)

**Nel** [Nelius, Niuil, Scot]

**Ancestry** – Nel was the son of Feinius Farsaid and he was born at the Tower of Nemrod. His wife was Scota<sup>1</sup>, daughter of Pharaoh Cincris. “Some say that the reason why she was called “Scota” was that “Scot” was her husband’s name, and “Scots” the name of the people from whom he came.” His son was Gædel Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 37, 39, 163, 165, 195, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 5, 11, 25, 33, 39, 49, 53, 59, 65, 91, 123, 127, 129, 141, 156)

**Correspondences** – “Nel corresponded to Terah (to some extent also to Moses).” “The functions of Nel and of Míl became assimilated, so that the two heroes as they are presented in the text before us are virtually doublets of one another.” “Míl = Nel and slays his brother Nenual [= Refloir], and being driven out, flees to Egypt and marries Scota. This fratricide looks like an adaptation of the Cain-Abel episode, but it is a common type of folk tale and may be original.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 3, 157)

**Death of** – “Nel died, after a long space in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 37, 63)

**In Egypt** – “It is the aforesaid Nel son of Feinius Farsaid whom Pharaoh Cincris King of Egypt invited, for the greatness of his skill, his knowledge, and his learning: and Pharaoh granted him an estate (at Capacirunt), and his daughter, Scota her name, was bestowed.” Nel went to Egypt to teach Pharaoh languages. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 4, 39, 197; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 3, 11, 33, 49, 53, 59, 93, 127, 135, 136, 137, 250; **Vol. 5**, p. 1, 121)

**Israelites** – “The children of Nel are delivered by the son-in-law of the Egyptian king. This deliverer meets and almost joins forces with his prototype Moses.” “In R<sup>2</sup> he (Nel) is brought into association with Moses ... Nel gives them supplies, thereby angering Pharaoh.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 3, 5, 33, 35, 37, 59, 61, 63, 134, 141, 143, 147)

**Linguistic Ability** – “Feinius Farsaid [the sage] extracted the speech of the Gaedil out of the seventy-two languages, and gave it afterwards to Nel, his own son.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 147; **Vol. 2**, p. 11, 49, 55)

**In Scythia** – “In Verse XIII, “In the quatrains rejected, 2-8 give us the history of the family of Feinius, with the singular episode of Nel’s slaying Nenual – a Cain and Abel incident ignored by the prose texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 157)

**Nelius** (See: Nel)

**Nellín** (See: Néilline)

**Nem** – Nem was the bishop who died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

**Nema<sup>1</sup>** - His son was Iar, a linguist in the city of Ibitena in the plain of Senar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

**Nema<sup>2</sup>** (Nama) – His sons were Bile and Refloir. “Note that in this version Refloir is not the son of Refill, but of “Nema” or Noemius, who is his grandfather in the other texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73, 136, 144; **Vol. 5**, p. 49) (See Also: Noemius)

**Nemain** (See: Neman)

**Nemaind** (See: Neman)

**Neman<sup>1</sup>** [Nemain, Nemaind] – Neman<sup>1</sup> was the daughter of Elcmar, daughter of Delbaeth son of Ogma. Neman<sup>1</sup> was one of the two wives of Net son of Indui. The war-fury, Mor-rigu, is sometimes called Neman.

She was slain in Ailech by Nemtuir the Red of the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 103n, 104, 123, 131, 155, 161, 183, 189, 195, 217, 237, 306)

**Neman**<sup>2</sup> – Neman<sup>2</sup> was the son of Maduda son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic; his son was Enna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

**Nemed**<sup>1</sup> – “Others of the books say that Nemed was of the family of the son whom Partholon left in the east, Adla s. Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

**Nemed**<sup>2</sup> [Nimeth]

**Ancestry** – Nemed son of Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia. “He is distinguished as “holy”, i.e. in the sense of the Latin *fas*, one privileged to enter religious assemblies.” “Others say that Nemed was of the seed of the son whom Partholon left in the East, namely, of the seed of Agla son of Partholon.” Nemed’s wife was Macha. Nemed had four sons: Starn, Iarbonel the Soothsayer, Fergus Redside, and Annind. A fifth son was possibly Artoat. “Artoat is a misreading for Iarbonel; in Kg it becomes further corrupted to Artur, and explained harmonistically as a son born to Nemed in Ireland: incidentally opening the door to a possibility of linking up, by misapprehension, the Nemed story with the Arthurian legend.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, 5; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 153, 157, 163, 167, 171, 173; Vol. 2, p. 175, 177, 195, 249; Vol. 3, p. 87, 115, 121, 125, 127, 129, 133, 135, 141, 149, 151, 153, 155, 163, 169, 190, 194, 195; Vol. 4, p. 9, 33, 43, 98, 107, 127, 139, 153, 155, 167, 187, 215, 249; Vol. 5, p. 185)

**Árd Nemed** (See: Árd Nemed)

**Arrival in Ireland** – Nemed arrived in Ireland 30 years after (the plaguing of) Partholon (‘s people). “On the fifteenth, I am certain, Nemed reached the land of Ireland: On Wednesday, it was fairer for that, he landed in Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxii, xxv, xxxiv, 3; Vol. 2, p. 177, 185, 195, 213, 249, 250, 251, 252; Vol. 3, p. 33, 35, 37, 83, 121, 127, 131, 165, 169; Vol. 4, p. 43, 205, 255; Vol. 5, p. 489)

### **Battles Fought**

**Fomorians** – Nemed won three battles against the Fomoraig – Badbgná in Connachta, Cnamros in Laigne, Murbolg in Dál Riada. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115, 116, 123, 135, 173)

**Badbgná** – Nemed won the battle of Badbgná in Connachta against the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 173)

**Cnamros** - Nemed won the battle of Cnamros in Laigne against the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 173)

**Conaing’s Tower** – After Nemed’s death his people were oppressed with heavy taxes by the Fomorians, which led them to a final battle at Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 117, 123, 125, 127, 139, 141, 143, 151, 153, 155, 157, 163, 175, 183, 185, 187; Vol. 5, p. 179, 489)

**Golden Tower** – “There appeared to them a tower of gold on the sea, and they all went to capture it: and all were drowned except the Nemed-octad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 129, 131, 194)

**Murbolg** - Nemed won the battle of Murbolg in Dál Riada against the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 173)

**Ros Fraechain** – “It is Nemed who won the battle of Ros Fraechain against Gand and Sengand, two kings of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 135)

**Chieftains of** – “Beothach, Iarbonel, Fergus, Art, Corb, who followed (?) without sin, Sobairche, active Dobairche, were the five chieftains of Nemed, good in strength.” Note that seven are named. (source:



Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 59, 95, 108, 121, 169)

**Death Of** – Nemed died from plague in Oilean Árda Nemed in Ui Liathain in Mumu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 116, 123, 135, 137, 173)

**Forts Dug** – “Two royal forts were dug by Nemed in Ireland, Raith Cimbaith in Semne, Raith Chindech in Ui Niallain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 123, 133, 171)

**Journey of** – According to Nennius, “Nimeth, a certain son of Agnomen, came to Ireland, who is said to have sailed for a year and a half upon the sea: afterwards he took harbour in Ireland, having suffered shipwreck, and he remained there for many years: and once more he put to sea with his followers and returned to Spain.” “forty-four ships had he on the Caspian for a year and a half, but his ship alone reached Ireland.” “He came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north. His tally was 34 ships, with 30 in each ship. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 121, 129, 131)

**Lakebursts** – “There were four lakebursts in Ireland in the time of Nemed: Loch Cal in Ui Niallain, Loch Munremair in Luigne, Loch Dairbrech, Loch Annind in Meath.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 133, 171, 190, 194)

**Language** – “Now the learned count four divisions in the Gaelic language, with four names: The Great Story, the Judgements of Nemed, the Science of Cermna, and the Science of Cano, the fourth.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 55, 119)

**Learned Men** – “Kg, while properly sceptical about the survival of Fintan, quotes an interesting verse naming four learned men in the four quarters of the world at the time of the Flood, to wit Finntān, Ferōn, Fors, Andōid son of Ethor. Ethor reappears as one of the triad which closes the dynastic line of the Túatha Dé Danann: in Ferōn and Andōid we recognize with little difficulty two of the alleged sons of Nemed, called in the present compilation Fergus and Ainnind.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 175)

**Plains Cleared** – Nemed cleared the timber from 12 plains: Mag Cera, Mag Eba, Mag Cuile Tolaid, and Mag Luirg in Connachta; Mag Seired in Tethba; Mag Tochair in Tir Eogain; Mag Seimne in Araide; Mag Macha in Airgialla; Mag Muirthemne in Brega; Mag Bernsa in Laighne; Leccmag and Mag Moda in Mumu.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 116, 123, 133, 135, 171, 173)

## Synchronisms

**Abraham** – “In the 604<sup>th</sup> year of the epoch of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland: and it had dominion 400 years over Ireland.” “640 years from the birth of Abraham to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193; **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 159)

**Assyria** – “Bellepares “had been 9 years in the kingship of the world when Nemed came into Ireland.” “In the time of the latter (Manchaleus) king of Assyria” Nemed came into Ireland. Nemed died during the reign of Astacadis king of Assyria. “470 years from when Nemed came till the end of the rule of Assyria, and they had 17 kings contemporaneously with Nemed.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 35, 37, 137, 159, 161)

**Athens** – “In that time of Nemed began the kingship of Athens, with Cecrops for its first king.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 137)

**Fir Bolg** – The Fir Bolg took Ireland 200 years after Nemed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 179)

**Flood, the** – “Moreover 1562 years from the Flood to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

**Gaedil, the** – “In that time further, Sru s. Esru s. Gaedel Glas was expelled from Egypt.” “Sru son of

Esru was in exile in Scythia at that time, as well as his son, Eber Scot.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137)

**Medes** – In the 140<sup>th</sup> year of the rule of the Medes the seed of Nemed came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

**Moses** – Moses was born around the time of Nemed’s death. “In that same time the ten plagues were brought upon the host of Egypt, and the people of Israel were driven from Egypt into the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 137, 187)

**Partholon** – Nemed arrived in Ireland 30 years after Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 185, 195)

**Troy** - Nemed came to Ireland 2 years after the taking of Troy when Tutanes was high king of the world. Nemed came into Ireland 20 years after Troy was captured for the last time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, 23, 35)

**Temair** – “Liathdruim was its name under the Taking of Nemed, that is, Liath s. Laigne, who cleared the ridge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

**Nemed<sup>3</sup>** – Nemed<sup>3</sup> was the son of Allot son of Ogamain son of Toithecht; his son was Nenual. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 29, 31)

**Nemed<sup>4</sup>** – Nemed<sup>4</sup> was the son of Badra. He had three sons: Cessarb, Luam and Luachra. “Eochu son of Erc fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed s. Badra.” “It is certainly no coincidence that persons described as “three sons of Nemed” appear in ¶289 to slay the last of the Fir Bolg kings. That the names of the father, and of the sons, of this Nemed are different from the corresponding names associated with what we may call the “official” Nemed, is a matter of comparatively small importance in criticizing the identification. And we further note that the names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessarb, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Luigne, and Luasad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3, 11, 21, 33, 35, 45, 51, 53, 55, 111, 173, 295; Vol. 5, p. 493)

**Nemed<sup>5</sup>** – Nemed<sup>5</sup> was the son of Sroibcenn; he killed Conaire Cóem, the 100<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland, at the battle of Gruitine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 525)

**Nemed<sup>6</sup>** – His daughter was Mongfhinn<sup>2</sup>. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 529)

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

**Nemnach** – “The Hostelry of Da Derga ... was essentially no hostelry; indeed no one in his senses would at any time in the world’s history have established a hostelry with a river flowing *through* it, especially a river so liable to spates as the Dodder. But such a place is not at all improbable for the establishment of a worship centre; we may compare *Tech Mairisen* at Tara, situated above the spring called Nemnach, and undoubtedly a sacred building of some kind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 262)

**Nemnius** (See: Authors; Nennius)

**Nemón** – Nemón was the son of Ailchad son of Trogan son of Ogaman son of Tosc; his son was Esced. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

**Nemrod** [Nimrod] – Nemrod was the son of Cush son of Ham son of Noe. “According to the *Cave of Treasures* Nimrod learned wisdom from Yóntôn son of Noah, but the devil afterwards perverted the teaching.” Nemrod was one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower. “Thus was Nemrod, a valourous powerful champion, a haughty oppressive and hard-hearted man, a well-known hunter of high renown in the eastern lands of Asia ... By that man was Babylon founded at the very first, in the middle of

the plain of Senar, with the river Euphrates flowing through its middle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 254; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 47, 51, 126, 139, 140)

**Nemrod’s Tower** [Tower of Babel] – “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod; fifty miles over every side did the royal Tower contain. Thrice four men and three score, tuly, the reckoning of leaders and strong kings by whom the Tower was made in the East, including Nemrod and Nabcodon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37, 147, 149, 191, 193, 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 45, 47, 51) (See Also: Architecture, Tower)

**Nemtuir the Red** – “Net son of Indui and his two wives, Badb and Neman without deceit, were slain in Ailech without blame by Nemtuir the Red, of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 237)

**Nennius** [Nemnius] (See: Authors)

**Nennius: British History and the Welsh Annals** (See: Authors; Morris)

**Nenuail** (See: Nenual)

**Nenual<sup>1</sup>** [Nenuail]– Nenual<sup>1</sup> was the son of Baath son of Nenual<sup>3</sup> (or Ibath) son of Feinius Farsaid. His son was Noemius. He took the principedom of Scythia. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17, 23, 65, 130)

**Nenual<sup>2</sup>** – Nenual<sup>2</sup> was the son of Febri Glas son of Agni Find son of Eber Glunfhind; his son was Nuadu. He ruled the Gaidel jointly with Toithecht son of Tetrech in the Maeotic Marshes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 23, 29, 77, 132, 160) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

**Nenual<sup>3</sup>** [Neannel, Nenuail] – Nenual<sup>3</sup> was born in Scythia and was the son of Feinius Farsaid. Nenual<sup>3</sup> was left behind in the principedom of Scythia when his father went to the Tower of Nemrod. After his father’s death, he inherited the chieftainship. His sons were Baath and Noemius. Nenual<sup>3</sup> died after Sru and the Gaedil reached Scythia. According to Ó Cléirigh he died of plague. Verse XII, “in the quatrains rejected, 2-8 give us the history of the family of Fenius, with the singular episode of Nel’s slaying Nenual – a Cain and Abel incident ignored by the prose texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 11, 17, 39, 49, 65, 67, 91, 93, 95, 144, 157, 158, 168)

**Nenual<sup>4</sup>** [Noenel] – Nenual<sup>4</sup> was the son of Nemed son of Allot son of Ogamain; his son was Allot. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 29, 31, 103; **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 29)

**Nera** – Nera was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227)

**Nerbgén** (See: Nerua)

**Nerbgene** (See: Nerua)

**Nerchon** (See: Nercon)

**Nerchu** (See: Nercon)

**Nercon ua Semeoin** [Nerchon, Nerchu] – “Eidleo s. Alldui, he was the first man of the Túatha Dé Danann who fell in Ireland, by the hand of Nercon ua Semeoin, in the first battle of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 113, 147, 177, 227, 310)

**Neriglissor** [Neglissarus] – Neriglissor was the of son of Evil Merodach of the Chaldeans. He ruled for 30 (or 4) years. His son was Labashi-Marduk. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165, 200, )

**Nero Caesar** – Nero Caesar was ruler of the Romans after Claudius. Nero reigned for 16 years. “By him was Peter crucified and Paul was beheaded, and Rome was burnt. He killed himself thereafter.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573) (**See Also:** Suicide)

**Nerua**<sup>1</sup> [Nerbgen, Nerbgene] – Nerua<sup>1</sup> was a woman of the Partholon expedition. She may have been the wife of Rudraige son of Partholon. “Nerbgen the vehement, a woman’s fight of violence (?)” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 9, 81)

**Nerua**<sup>2</sup> – Fiatach Finn, the 92<sup>nd</sup> king of Ireland, ruled for 3 years during the reign of Nerua<sup>2</sup>, the Roman ruler who reigned for just 1 year and 4 months. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 573)

**Ness** – His (her?) son was Conchobor<sup>5</sup>. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 39; **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 275)

**Nessan** – Nessan is mentioned in the *Feilire of Óengus* as the father of Mellan and of Mo-Choemoc. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 297)

**Net**<sup>1</sup> [Neid, Neit] – Net<sup>1</sup> was the son of Inda [Indui] son of Allda son of Tat. “Fea and Nemaínd (“two daughters of Elcmar of the Brug”) were the two wives of Net, *a quo* Ailech Neit.” His sons were Delbaeth, Edleo, Esairc. In some versions his son is Elada and his grandson is Bres. “Net fell in Carn Ui Neit, by the druidry of Lug Lamfada.” Or, “Neid was burnt in Ailech Neid” during the reign of Acrisius in Assyria. “Net son of Indui and his two wives, Badb and Neman without deceit, were slain in Ailech without blame by Nemtuir the Red, of the Fomoraig.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 171, 173; **Vol. 4**, p. 99, 100, 101, 103, 121, 123, 127, 129, 131, 133, 149, 151, 155, 157, 161, 181, 183, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 211, 237, 296; **Vol. 5**, p. 15, 493)

**Net**<sup>2</sup> – Net<sup>2</sup> was the husband of Elcmar, daughter of Ernmas. “Evidently (this is) Net<sup>2</sup>, great grandson of Net<sup>1</sup>, if we may believe a pedigree included in the interpolation of ¶[368].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103)

**Net**<sup>3</sup> – Net<sup>3</sup> was the son of Ogma son of Elatha son of Delbaeth. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129)

**Net**<sup>4</sup> – Net<sup>4</sup> was the son of Indai son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189, 191)

**Neta-Segamonas** – Neta-Segamonas is a name inscribed on an Ogham stone in the Decies of Waterford, which may be the same as Nia Segamain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 415)

**Nets** (**See:** Tools)

**New Grange** – New Grange is a bronze age burial cairn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 238)

**New Testament** (**See:** Authors, Anonymous)

**Nia** – Nia son of Cormac, a king of the southern Ui Neill was slain in the battle of Almu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

**Nia Segamain** – Nia Segamain was the son of Adamar Foltchain son of Fer Chuirp[Corb] son of Mug Cuirp [Corb]. He killed Conall Collamrach to become the 72<sup>nd</sup> king of Ireland and he ruled for 7 years until he (“the curly chariot-fighter”) was killed by Enna Aignech [Airgdech] son of Óengus Tuirmech. “He it is who drank a draught of herbs of the children of Eochu of Argatros.” His son was Finnáth Mar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 287, 289, 295, 414, 475, 477, 517) (**See Also:** Neta-Segamonas)

**Níall**<sup>1</sup> – Níall<sup>1</sup> was the son of Cernach Sotal son of Diarmait son of Aed Slaine. His son was Fogartach, the 140<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

**Níall<sup>2</sup>** – Níall<sup>2</sup> was the son of Eochaid<sup>3</sup> who was descended from Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 89)

**Níall<sup>3</sup>** – There were three Níalls who were kings of Ireland and came from Cenél Eogain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 559)

**Níall<sup>4</sup>** – His son was Cairbre Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

**Níall<sup>5</sup>** – His son was Conall Crimthann who died during the reign of Ailill Molt, the 117<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357)

**Níall<sup>6</sup>** – His son was Conall Earbreg. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

**Níall Caille** – Níall Caille was the son of Aed Oirdnide. He fought the battle of Leth Chaim against Conchobor son of Donnchad. Níall Caille became the 149<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland and ruled for 13 or 14 years until he was drowned in Callann. During his reign Eogan Mainistrech abbot of Árd Macha died and there was the drowning of Thorkill. However, Thorkill may have been drowned “in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn son of Máel-Ruanaid” during the reign of Conchobor. In his time also, there was a battle against the Foreigners in which 300 died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397, 551)

**Níall Frossach** [Frassach] [Níall the Showery] – Níall Frossach was the son of Fergal son of Máel-Duin. He took his name from the showers that poured by the miracles of the King when he was born. There were 3 showers when he was born (or in his reign): a shower of white silver, a shower of honey (or blood) and a shower of wheat. Níall Frossach was the 145<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland and ruled for seven years until he died in Í of Colum Cille while on a pilgrimage. During his reign were the deaths of: Fer Da Crich abbot of Árd Macha and Flaithri mac Domnall, king of Connacht. His son was Áed Oirdnide. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387, 393, 395, 551)

**Níall Glundub** – Níall Glundub was the son of Áed Finnliath. He became the 153<sup>rd</sup> king of Ireland and ruled for three years until he fell in the battle of Áth Cliath at the hands of the Foreigners. During his reign the assembly of Tailtiu was renewed; there was the hosting of Loch Da Caech; there was a battle by the Foreigners against the Laigin on Cenn-Fuait; and Conchobor ua Máel-Sechlainn, king of Mide, died. His son was Domnall ua Neill (a.k.a. Domnall mac Muircertaigh). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399, 403, 553)

**Níall mac Eochada** – He may have died during the reign of Diarmait mac Máil-na-mBo. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 407, 413)

**Níall mac Máel-Sechlainn** – He may have died during the reign of Diarmait mac Máil-na-mBo. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 407)

**Níall Noi-giallach** [Nai-giallach] – Níall was the son of Eochu Mugmedon and the foster son of Crimthann Mac Fidaig. He was hated by Mongfhinn daughter of Fidach and she tried to kill him with poison, but killed her brother, Crimthann, instead. Níall Noi-giallach became the 114<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland and ruled for 26 or 27 years. He fought many battles to exact the Borama Tribute, including 12 battles against Enna Cennselach and the battle of Cruachu Claenta against Labraid son of Bresal Belach. Thereafter he exacted the Tribute without further battle until he went East to the Sea of Wight and was killed by Eochu son of Enna Cennselaich as he was invading the kingdom of Letha. “His body was brought from the East by the men of Ireland; and whenever the Foreigners would give them battle, they would raise the body of the king aloft, and the battle broke before them thereafter.” His sons may have been Cairbre Mór, Conall Crimthann, Conall Gulban, Eogan, Loiguirí mac Néill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 373, 375, 385, 557)

**Niam** – Niam was a woman (?) of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

**Nicaea** – In the time of Constantine the Great was the Synod of Nicaea. Philippicus was a ruler of the Romans until “Anastasius blinded him at Nicaea.” Anastasius II ruled the Romans for three years until Theodosius deposed him at Nicaea. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577, 579, 581)

**Nich. Ethics** (**See:** Authors, Aristotle)

**Nicolson, Bishop** (**See:** Authors)

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

**Nil** – Nil was the son of Garb son of Tuathach son of Uathmor from Sliab Eموir. He was a Fomorian. His son was Cicul [Cichol]. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 15)

**Nile** (**See:** Rivers; Nile)

**Nilus** (**See:** Rivers; Nile)

**Nimeth** (**See:** Nemed<sup>2</sup>)

**Nimrod** (**See:** Nemrod)

**Nine Waves** (**See:** Measurements; Distance)

**Ninias** [Ninyas, Zaineus, Zameis, Zames] – Ninias was the son of Ninus son of Belus; his mother was Samiramis. Ninias ruled for 35 or 38 years and was high king of the world when Partholon came to Ireland. Noe died when Ninias had reigned for just four years. Partholon died during the 18<sup>th</sup> year (the last year) of Ninias’ reign which was in the 90<sup>th</sup> year of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 241, 242; **Vol. 3**, p. 19, 31, 35, 92, 93, 96)

**Ninnech** (**See:** Hindech)

**Ninnid** – Ninnid was the son of Fergus Cennfota. His two sons were Báetán and Eochu, who ruled jointly as the 123<sup>rd</sup> kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 369, 371) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

**Ninus** – Ninus was the son of Belus and the first king of the Assyrians who reigned (or lived) for 52 years. His wife was Semiramis and his son was Ninias. “No other attempted to exercise authority over the peoples or to bring the multitude of nations under one hand, and under tax and tribute, but he alone.” Babylon was fortified by Ninus. “Orosius (i. 1, ii. 2) stresses the contrast between the peaceful pastoral life of earlier times and the military turmoil which resulted from the ambitions of Ninus.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 13, 47, 51, 127, 209, 232; **Vol. 3**, p. 19, 29, 31, 35, 37, 92, 189; **Vol. 4**, p. 209; **Vol. 5**, p. 414, 567)

### **Synchronisms**

**Abraham** – “In the 42<sup>nd</sup> (or, 23<sup>rd</sup>, 43<sup>rd</sup>) year of the reign of Ninus was Abram born.” In the tenth year of the age of Abram was the death of Ninus.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209; **Vol. 3**, p. 29, 31, 93, 96)

**Aegialeus** – “Ninus began to reign in the 32<sup>nd</sup> year of Aegialeus, king of Sicyon.” The last year of his 52 year reign over Greece was the first year of the reign of Ninus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 29, 96)

**Feinius Farsaid** – “There were two years after the coming of Feinius from the north until Ninus.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 39)

**Tutanes** – “874 years from the beginning of the principedom of Ninus to the end of the principedom of Tutanes, king of the world.” “The figures of Eusebius are not correctly reproduced. He allows only 853 years between the beginning of the reign of Ninus and the end of that of Tautanes (the Tutanes of our text): whereas R<sup>2</sup> has 874.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, 222)

**Tower of Nemrod** – “It was 42, 52, 62 years from the dispersal of the Tower to the principedom of Ninus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 11, 51)

**Nionuall** (See: Manual)

**Ninyas** (See: Ninias)

**Nith** (See: Rivers)

**Niuil** (See: Nel)

**Noah** (See: Noe)

**Noble Island, the** (See: Ireland)

**Nobles** (See: Society)

**Nodens** (See: Nuadu<sup>3</sup>)

**Nodons** (See: Nuadu<sup>3</sup>)

**Noe** [Arsa, Olybama, Noah]

**Ancestry** – Noe was the son of Lamech son of Mathusalem son of Enoch. “This is the interpretation, and the significant sense of the name Noe; *requies*, or “rest.” “For thus did Lamech speak after the birth of Noe: this boy shall be he who shall comfort and deliver us from labours, from the labours of our hands in the accursed ill-fated earth, which God cursed.” “Noe found favour and honour before God. For this Noe is the one righteous perfect man who was found, of the excellent children of Seth, who had not mingled with the iniquitous children of Cain.” “There is no authority in any of the Versions or MSS. for the emphasis laid upon Noah being the *one* just man of his generation.” “Noe is the second Adam, to whom the men of all the world are traced.” Noe was 600 years old when he went into the ark, and he lived for 350 years after the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 31, 35, 93, 103, 105, 107, 115, 119, 125, 145, 241, 243, 244, 247, 258; Vol. 2, p. 126, 191, 199, 203; Vol. 3, p. 5, 153; Vol. 4, p. 41, 98, 127, 133, 153, 187; Vol. 5, p. 11, 183)

## Children

**Daughters** – The three daughters of Noe, and the wives of his sons, were Olla, Oliva, and Olivana. Alternative names for Noe’s daughters are: ‘Adâtan’êsês, Aholah, Aholibah, Aholibamah, Arisisah, Aurca, Cata Recta [Jatarecta, Laterecta], Cata Casta [Chasta], Cata Flavia [Flauia, Cataflua, Catafluuia], Cataslinna, Nahlat, Nê’êlâtamâ’ûk, Pharpia, Salit, Sêdêqêtêlêbâb. “Note that the discovery that the wives of Noah and his sons were their respective sisters had not been made when the MS. of R<sup>2</sup> used by gF was written.” “The names of the women of Noah’s family were themes for endless vain speculation. According to the *Book of Jubilees* Noah’s wife was called ‘Emzârâ, and the wives of his sons were respectively Sêdêqêtêlêbâb, Nê’êlâtamâ’ûk, and ‘Adâtan’êsês. Various Jewish and other apocryphal authorities name Noah’s wife Noria, Noema, Bath-Enos, Tithea and Haical; Eutyclus names Salit, Nahlat, Arisisah as the wives of his sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 31, 115, 123, 125, 141, 145, 153, 163, 169, 189, 210, 211, 212, 213, 221, 254; Vol. 2, p. 172, 201, 209)

**Sons** – The three sons of Noe were Shem, Ham, and Japhet. “Noe divided the world into three parts among his sons.” “Others say that a son was born to Noe after the Flood, named Ionitus.” “According to

the *Cave of Treasures* Nimrod learned wisdom from Yôntôn, son of Noah.” “The *Book of the Bee* gives Yônatôn as the name of the post-diluvial son, whom Noah loaded with gifts and sent forth “to the fire of the sun” in the east.” In the tale of Cessair, Bith is a son of Noe who is excluded from the ark. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 1, 4, 21, 23, 31, 35, 111, 115, 123, 125, 133, 135, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 157, 159, 163, 167, 169, 171, 189, 210, 212, 213, 217, 221, 243, 253, 254, 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 47, 51, 148, 172, 177, 181, 183, 185, 189, 195, 199, 201, 205, 209, 247n; **Vol. 3**, p. 37, 45; **Vol. 4**, p. 253)

**Wives** – Noe’s wife was Coba, his sister. “Coba, wife of Noe, she it is who wove raiment for everyone after the Flood.” “The *Cave of Treasures* says that Noah married Haykel d. Namus d. Enoch.” Other names that have been attributed to Noe’s wife are: Bath-Enos, Dalila, ‘Emzârâ, Haical, Noema, Noria, Percoba, Phuarpara, Tithea. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 31, 111, 123, 125, 127, 159, 169, 210, 211, 212, 213, 218; **Vol. 2**, p. 201)

**Altar** – “After he emerged from the ark, “Noe caused an altar to be builded to God.” “Mount Moriah is alleged to have been the site of the altars of Solomon, David, Noah, Cain, and Abel as well as Abraham, and is specified by Maimonides (*Beit Abachria*, c. 2) as being the source of the earth from which Adam was made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 131, 204, 221)

**Ark** – Noe was 600 years old when he went into the ark and 601 when he came out. Noe was a year and 16 days in the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 4, 31, 33, 35, 109, 115, 117, 121, 123, 125, 145, 191, 199, 219, 220, 243, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 172, 189, 197, 199, 201) (See Also: Ark)

**Building of** - “There came to Noe the construction and ordering of the ark in accordance with the teaching of God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 33, 109, 111, 191, 219, 220, 242, 243; **Vol. 2**, p. 199) (See Also: Building Materials)

**Banba** – “She claims an antediluvian origin – older even than Noe – and to have lived at Tul Tuinne like Fintan, Cessair’s companion.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 8, 35)

**Cessair** – Noe refused entry into the ark by Bith, Cessair, Fintan and Ladra. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167, 169, 171, 175, 181, 189, 201, 203, 237, 238, 241) (See Also: Cessair)

**Death** – “Nine hundred and fifty years the life of Noe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125, 187, 199)

**Flood** – The Flood drowned the whole of the world except for Noe’s family and the animals that he preserved on the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 4, 21, 31, 33, 111, 115, 117, 121, 123, 125, 133, 135, 145, 219, 220, 243, 244; **Vol. 2**, 172, 173, 197, 199) (See Also: Flood)

**Rainbow** – “... the rainbow, given for a sign of friendship to the progeny of Noe after the Flood, that God shall be united with them so long as the rainbow is seen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 135) (See Also: Climate)

**Skills** – “Now Noe began to work husbandry, made ploughing and reaping, and planted a vineyard.” “In the Pseudo-Berosus of Johannes Annius ... we read how “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of divine origin: therefore he was called *Olybama* and *Arsa*, which mean ‘heaven’ and ‘sun’.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137, 159, 212)

**Noema** (See: Coba)

**Noemius** [Nema] – Noemius was the son of Nenual. “Eber Scot took the kingship of Scythia [by force] from the progeny of Nenual, till he fell at the hands of Noemius s. Nenual.” There was a contention between him and Boamain son of Eber Scot. Noemius killed Boamain and took the leadership of the Scythians until he was killed by Ogamain son of Boamain. His son was Rifill (or, Refloir). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17, 23, 39, 65, 67, 73, 95, 107, 128, 129, 136, 144, 158, 161)



**Noemma** – Noemma was the daughter of Lamech and Sella; sister of Tubalcain. “She was the first weaver, and the first who fashioned raiment for everyone in the beginning.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91)

**Noenel** (See: Nenual; Noinel)

**Noinel** [Noenel] – Noinel was the son of Refloir. He and his brother, Refill, drove Agnomain son of Tat out of Scythia. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97, 128, 158)

**Nook** (See: Cúl Cessrach)

**Nore** (See: Rivers)

**Noria** (See: Coba)

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

**North** (See: Direction)

**North Cape** – The journey of the Gaedil “starts from Egypt, passes through the Red Sea, . . . , through the Black Sea, on the the North Cape, and thence, 300 years thereafter, to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 138)

**Northeast** (See: Direction)

**Northern Ocean** (See: Seas)

**Nuadhu** (See: Nuadu<sup>3</sup>)

**Nuadu<sup>1</sup>**– Nuadu<sup>1</sup> was the abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Áed Oirdnide. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

**Nuadu<sup>2</sup>** – Nuadu<sup>2</sup> was a warrior of the Laigen who wounded Conn Cét-Cathrach in the rout to Temair and was beheaded by him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 333)

**Nuadu<sup>3</sup>** [Írial, Nodens, Nodons, Nuadhu, Nuadu Airgetlámh]

**Ancestry** – Nuadu was the son of Echtach son of Etarlam son of Ordan. His sons were: Caither, Cucharn, Etarlam, Fir Nuadat, Sí nArgetrois, Tadg. “The interpolative material in R<sup>3</sup> makes Uillend to be son of Tadg Mór, an otherwise unrecorded son of Nuadu.” “Of the interpolations, the most interesting, if not the most comprehensible, is one (§385) suggesting an identity between Nuadu Airgetlam, the leader of the Túatha Dé Danann, and Írial Fáid, one of the early chieftains of the Milesian expedition.” “Írial Fáid, the son of Érimón, . . . “is called Nuadu Airgetlam. Nuadu Airgetlam had two sons, Glas *a quo* Sí nArgetrois, and Fir Nuadat; and they took the principedom over Ireland; for Nuadu was not in partnership with them, for he was a youth, and there was no disturbance of division among them, on account of his piety to his brethren; but he used to feed and clothe every child born to him, and he suppressed the children of the one and enlarged those of the other for their piety; for what learned men say is, that every princely family that is in Ireland, save the Eoganacht, is of the seed of Nuadu Airgetlam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 21, 33, 98, 99, 103, 104, 127, 131, 133, 159, 167, 171, 187, 195, 247, 296; **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 25, 27)

## **Battles**

**Mag Tuired 1** – “The Túatha Dé Danann suffered great loss in the battle, and they left the king on the field, with his arm cut from him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 119; **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 57, 63, 98, 113, 147, 177, 201, 221)

**Mag Tuired 2** – Nuadu was slain in the second battle of Mag Tuired by Balor the Strongsmiter. “In that first battle his arm was hewn from Nuadu, and his head in the last battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 119; Vol. 4, p. 98, 100, 103, 119, 125, 149, 163, 181, 185, 201, 229)

**Death** – Nuadu was slain in the second battle of Mag Tuired by Balor the Strongsmiter. He was beheaded. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98, 100, 101, 103, 119, 125, 149, 151, 163, 181, 185, 201, 229; Vol. 5, p. 493)

**Diety** – “This being is doubtless to be identified with Nodons, or Nodens, a diety whose chief sanctuary known to us is the Romano-British temple at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire. ... Theories differ as to the department over which he presided: the sea-monsters depicted in the mosaic pavements at Lydney Park have suggested that he was a sea-god; the “silver arm” conspicuous in his folklore being (rather fancifully) explained as a poetical description of a narrow strait of water between two islands. It has also been suggested that he was a patron of wealth (in cattle).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 97, 98)

**Kingship** – Nuadu was king of the Túatha Dé Danann for seven (or, four) years at the time of their invasion of Ireland. Once his arm was fully healed by Miach, he regained his kingdom and ruled for an additional 20 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 119; Vol. 4, p. 11, 21, 33, 35, 95, 98, 99, 101, 113, 115, 125, 153, 165, 167, 171, 177, 185, 221, 223; Vol. 5, p. 493 )

**Periodicity** – “There is a suggestion of some kind of periodicity in the coincidence that Nuadu’s reign had lasted the for the same length of time before his misfortune (a recurrent feast at which the king-god was replaced?).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99)

**Sword of** – “From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu: no man would escape from it; when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard, there was no resisting it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 145, 169)

### Synchronisms

**Belochus** – Belochus was the 18<sup>th</sup> king of Assyria. “In the 19<sup>th</sup> year of his reign the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland: and Nuadu Airgetlam was king over them after the expulsion of Bres.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

**Bellepares** – Bellepares was the 19<sup>th</sup> king of Assyria. During his reign the second battle of Mag Tuired was fought and Nuadu was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

**Wounding of** – Nuadu, the king of the Túatha Dé Danann, lost his right arm in the first battle of Mag Tuired. “Sreng son of Sengand with spears, in the hard battle of Cunga of wounding, gave a blow to noble Nuadu, and lopped from his right side his right arm.” The loss of his arm apparently “disqualified him from sovereignty ( a fact tacitly assumed, but not categorically stated).” “The leeches were seven years healing him, and an arm of silver was put upon him.” Nuadu was healed “by Creidne the craftsman and Dian Cecht the leech, who with Goibniu the smith and Luichne the wright make up a quaternity of departmental deities ... That Miach, son of Dian Cecht, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver, and that his father slew him in jealousy ... are later embellishments of the tale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 63, 98, 99, 100, 113, 115, 147, 149, 163, 165, 177, 183, 201, 221, 223)

**Nuadu<sup>4</sup>** – Nuadu<sup>4</sup> was the son of Nenual son of Febri Glas; his son was Allot<sup>3</sup>. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 23, 77, 160)

**Nuadu Declam** – Nuadu Declam was the son of Eochu Fáebarglas, son of Conmáel son of Éber son of Míl; his son was Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

**Nuadu Finn Fáil** – Nuadu Finn Fáil was the son of Gíallchad. He killed Art Imlech in battle to become the 32<sup>nd</sup> king of Ireland which he ruled for 40 or 60 years. “Nuada quenched – an unshared strength – the great

authority of the host of Breogan's seed; though evil, sharp and slender and modest his manner, he was king of Ireland alone." "Or it is in the reign of Fraortes king of the Medes that Nuadu took the kingship of Ireland." Nuadu Finn Fáil was killed by Bres Rí, son of Art Imlech. His son was Aedán Glas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247, 249, 253, 265, 271, 443, 451, 465, 505)

**Nuadu Necht** [Nuada Necht] – Nuadu Necht was the son of Sétina Sithbac of the Laigin. He killed Eterscéal Mór in the battle of Aillinn. "Nuadu Necht took the (85<sup>th</sup>) kingship of Ireland for a space of two seasons, in the reign of Octavianus, till he fell at the hands of Conaire Mór son of Eterscéal in the battle of Clíu in Ui Dróna." His son was Fergus Fairge. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 291, 299, 301, 521)

**Nuadu Nert-chalma** – Nuadu Nert-chalma of the progeny of Muimne son of Érimón was slain in the battle of Feorna against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

**Nuadu ua Lomthuile** – "Nuadu ua Lomthuile chanted verse CXXXII", a poem of one quatrain which begins: "Of the loss of the day of Almon." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

**Nuadu Uama** – Nuadu Uama was the son of Calc son of Dergthene. His brother, Cennlunga was slain at the battle of Iarmbras. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

**Nuchal** [Nuchul] – Nuchal is the name of the spring in Paradise from which flow four rivers – Phison, Geon, Tigris and Euphrates. "The name Nuchal here given as the fountainhead of the four rivers, can hardly be dissociated from Nuchul, given as the name of an African river in the Geographical Poem of Ros Ailithir (P.R.I.A., xvi, p. 241). Its (probably erroneous) identification with the Nile, and the identification of the latter with Gihon, may have led to the transference of the name to the well-spring of Paradise." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 197, 268)

**Nuchul** (See: Nuchal)

**Nudd** – The Brythonic Nudd may possibly be compared with the Irish Nuadu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

**Nudity** (See: Taboo)

## Numbers

### 1

#### Arm, Leg, Eye

**Fer Caille** – "Fer Caille is there described in these terms: a man with cropped hair such that if a sack of crab-apples were poured on his head, they would all become transfixed thereon, so that not one would fall to the ground: with a single arm, a single eye, and a single leg." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 261)

**Fomorians** – "The invaders are described as having single arms and single legs (§206, 216) to which R<sup>2</sup> in §216 adds single eyes. These deformities do not appear in §213, 217, but that may be because they had already been specified, and did not need to be repeated." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 259, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 75)

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

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

**Spellcasters** – “Persons casting spells are sometimes represented as putting themselves, so far as possible, into the same state – standing on one foot, gesticulating with one hand, closing one eye, and speaking a formula in one breath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260)

**Colour** – “How gH ascertained that the garments made for Adam and Eve were of one colour does not appear.” In the time of Tigernmas a slave was allowed to wear a single garment with only one colour. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 234; **Vol. 5**, p. 209) (See Also: Colours)

**Cubit** – The window in Noe’s ark, and the ark itself, was one cubit thick. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 191)

**Day** – On her journey to Ireland, Cessair had one day in Asia Minor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233)

**Hireling** – “Thereafter Mil came into exile. They had four ships, with 15 wedded couples, and a hireling, in every ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67, 109; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

**Language** - After the Flood, until the building of the tower of Nemrod, all men had one common language. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 143)

**Man** – “For this Noe is the one righteous man who was found, of the excellent children of Seth, had not mingled with the iniquitous children of Cain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 119)

**Month** – 30,000 martyrs were killed in one month by Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

**Queen** – There were “twelve kings and one queen of the Greeks, from Alexander son of Philip to Cleopatra; 270 years the length of their kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

## Ship

**Cessair** - Cessair and her company came to Ireland in one (or three) ships. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

**Fomorians** – After the battle of Conaing’s Tower, “not a man of them escaped except the people of one ship of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

**Milesians** – “Odba came with her sons in one ship, from the South.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 83)

**Nemed** – “Forty-four ships had he (Nemed) on the Caspian Sea for a year and a half, but his ship alone reached Ireland.” After the battle at Conaing’s Tower, “none escaped but in one ship, in which there were thirty warriors.” At the Tower of Gold, “the eddy took their ships from them except one boat, which carried Nemed and his three sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 125, 131, 143)

**Partholon** – “Then he (Partholon) came into Bigin (?) of the Greeks [with] a ship’s crew, and burnt a house over his father and his mother.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265)

**Son** – “Learned men relate that the Gaedil were conducted to Ireland by 36 leaders”, including one son of Bile (Mil).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 25)

**Tree** - After their expulsion from Paradise, “A space of three months after the transgression, the one palm tree fed and clothed them (Adam and Eve).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 179)

## Week

**Banba** – “Forty years were they in the island: thereafter a disease came upon them, so that they all died in one week.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179)

**Battle** – The first battle fought in Ireland was at Mag Itha between Partholon’s people and the Fomorai. “They were a week fighting it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 13)

**Fir Bolg** – “And in one week they took Ireland, [though the days were different].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 9, 31)

**Partholon** – “Now first came *Partholomus* with 1000 persons, both men and women, and they increased till they were 4000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 53; **Vol. 4**, p. 255)

**Window** - Noe’s ark had just one window. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109)

## Synchronisms

### Battles

**Bile Tened** - The battle of Bile Tened in which Amorgen was slain was one year after the battle of Cúl Caichir. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 171)

**Cúl Caichir** - The battle of Cúl Caichir was one year after the slaying of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 171)

**Burial** – Slánoll, the 22<sup>nd</sup> king of Ireland, died. “And his colour changed not, nor did his body decay; and it was taken from the earth by his son Oilill s. Slánoll, at the end of a year, and it was not decayed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

**Flood** - Noe was one year and 16 (or 17) days in the ark. In the story of Banba, Ireland was 1 year and 40 days under the flood before Partholon came. Fintan son of Bochra was one year under the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197; **Vol. 5**, p. 225)

**Gaedil, the** - The Gaedil were one year in the islands of the Caspian Sea. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 99)

### Kings

#### Alba

**Burgnith Guidid Gadbre** – He ruled the Picts for just one year. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183)

**Gest** [Feth, Ges] – Gest reigned for just one year. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 183)

**Guidid Gaed Brechach** – According to the Paris MS., Guidid Gaed Brechach ruled the Picts for one year instead of 50. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148)

#### Assyria

**Cambyses** - The last year of the reign of Cambyses was the first year of the Túatha Dé Danann in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209)

**Mithreus** – The last year of the reign of Mithreus was the first year of the joint reign of Muimne, Luigne and Laigne as the second kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187, 189)

**Egypt** - Psammuthes ruled for 1 year after Achoris. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

## **Ireland**

**Baetán** - Báetán son of Ninnid ruled for one year as the 125<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 545)

**Cáelbad** – “Cáelbad s. Crunn ruled for one year as the 111<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland till he fell at the hands of Eochu Mugmedon. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345, 529)

**Conchobor Abrat-Ruad** – “Conchobor Abrat-Ruad, a year, (as the 88<sup>th</sup> king) till he fell at the hands of Crimthann.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 523)

**Domnall and Fergus** – Domnall and Fergus the two sons of mac Erca ruled as the 122<sup>nd</sup> kings of Ireland for one year. They died a natural death. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367, 543)

**Elim Olfínechta** – Elim Olfínechta, the 29<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland, “took the kingship of Ireland, one year, till he fell at the hands of Giallachad s. Ailill Olcháin s. Sírna.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247, 505)

**Eochu Apthach** – Eochu Apthach of Corco Laigde s. Lugaid ... one year in the (34<sup>th</sup>) kingship thereafter. There was a plague every month in his reign.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

**Eochu Gunnat** – “Eochu Gunnat, one year, (as the 105<sup>th</sup> king) till he fell at the hands of Lugaid.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339, 527)

**Érimón** – Érimón spent one year in joint sovereignty with Éber. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 161; **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

**Fergus Dubdétach** – Fergus Dubdétach, one year, (as the 103<sup>rd</sup> king) till he fell in the battle of Crinna, at the hands of Cormac s. Art s. Conn.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 527)

**Finnat Már** – Finnat Már s. Nia Segamain ... One year had he (as the 76<sup>th</sup> king), till he fell at the hands of Bresal Bó-díbad s. Rudraige.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295)

**Fogartach** – Fogartach the 140<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland reigned for one year till he fell in the battle of Cenn Delgen at the hands of Cinaed s. Irgalach. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389, 549)

**Fothads, the** – “The Fothads took a year over Banba full of huts.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 527)

**Muireдах Bolgrach** – “Muireдах a month and a year had he in the (39<sup>th</sup>) kingship, till he fell at the hands of Énna Derg s. Dui.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253, 507)

**Slanga** – Slanga son of Dela of the Fir Bolg reigned for just one year. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49; **Vol. 5**, p. 491)

## **Rome**

**Claudius** – Claudius ruled for one year and seven months till he was slain in Sirmium. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

**Decius** – Decius and his son ruled for one year and one month. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

**Iulianus** – “Iulianus ruled for one year and seven months, till a horseman slew him with a stoke of a club on the crown of his head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

**Nerua** - Nerua ruled for one year and four months. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

**Opilius Macrinus** - Opilius Macrinus and his son Diadumenianus ruled for one year till they fell before the Roman soldiers. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

**Titus** – Titus ruled for one year after his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

**Nemed** - Nemed sailed for one and a half years before reaching Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 131)

**Partition** – “In the year after the battle of Tailtiu, the Sons of Míl, namely, Érimón and Éber, divided Ireland, with their twelve heritors after them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 165)

## 2

**Abbots** – “Forannán and Diarmait, two abbots of Árd Macha, rested” during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

### Battles

**Cúl** – Tigernmas fought two battles of Cúl in one day in Airgetros. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207, 437)

**Mag Tuired** – There were two major battles fought at Mag Tuired.

**1<sup>st</sup> Battle** – The first battle of Mag Tuired was fought between the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 259; **Vol. 4**, p. 1, 11, 21, 23, 35, 43, 57, 79, 80, 81, 99, 109, 111, 113, 115, 143, 147, 149, 163, 173, 177, 201, 215, 221, 227)

**2<sup>nd</sup> Battle** – The second battle of Mag Tuired was fought between the Túatha Dé Danann and the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 80, 81, 93, 95, 98, 100, 102, 103, 119, 121, 125, 149, 151, 163, 181, 185, 187, 201, 209, 229, 237, 251, 297, 322)

**Óenach Macha** - Conmáel fought two battles of Óenach Macha against the children of Érimón in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

**Sliab Bladma** - Conmáel fought two battles of Sliab Bladma against the children of Érimón in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

**Sliab Eiblinne** – Conmáel fought two battles of Sliab Eiblinne against the children of Érimón in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

**Borders** – Ireland was partitioned between Sobairche and Cermna. “So that their two trusty forts are a discernment of mysteries with followings of courses over the laughing wave, against its thunder there, on the two borders of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 441)

**Domnalls** – There were two Domnalls of the Cenél Conaill who were kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 559)

**Champions** – The two champions of the Cruithne were: Imm son of Pirn and Cing, or possibly they were the two sages. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144)

**Charioteers** – “There came to him to the house from the Craeb Ruad the two charioteers, Ros went from the Erna without reproach, Cet came from Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 69)

**Chieftains** – “Two of their (Milesian) chieftains fell in the battle, Cuailnge in Sliab Cuailnge and Fúat in Sliab Fúait, at the slaughter of the rout.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 63)

**Colours** - In the time of Tigernmas a peasant was allowed to wear a garment with two colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

**Cows** – Fea and Femen were the two “sacred cattle which were in some way “possessed” by Brigid daughter of In Dagda.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104, )

**Cubits** – “So that two cubits of water would not be excessive between the keel of the ark and the tops of the mountains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33, 219)

**Cumaines** – Báedán, the 125<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland, fell in battle at the hands of the two Cumaines - Cumaine son of Colmán Becc, and Cumaine Librene son of Illadan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371)

### Daughters of

**Decmann** – The two daughters of Decmann were Samadaig and Gemadaig; their mother was Gormlinde daughter of Gormliu of the Túatha Dé Danann. Samadaig and Gemadaig were the two wives of Oisín son of Find. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

**Dian Cecht** – “The two daughters of Dian Cecht were Airmed the she-leech and Etan the poetess.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

**Elcmar** – Fea and Neman were the two daughters of Elcmar of the Brug. They were also the two wives of Net. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131)

**Fergus Cnai** – The two daughters of Fergus Cnai were Maer and Medan. “Maer was the mother of Eochu mac Luchta and Medan nurtured him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 273, 275)

**Túathal Techtmar** – Túathal Techtmar had two daughters – Fithir and Dairfine. Their deaths were caused by the trickery of Eochu mac Echach Doimleín, king of Leinster. As a consequence the Boroma Tribute was imposed upon Leinster for 500 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 308)

**Etan’s** – “Five men including Éber landed in the southern half in strife: two Etans, and Mantán great and pure, Caicher and white Fulmán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 115)

**Fiery Columns** – During the reign of Congalach, the 155<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland, “two fiery columns appeared, a week before Samain, which illuminated the whole world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

### Forts

**Cermna and Sobairche** - “So that their two trusty forts are a discernment of mysteries with followings of courses over the laughing wave, against its thunder there, on the two borders of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 441)

**Érimón** – “By him two forts of a great lord, in Argatros sharp and wild, in the fortress of Crofinn famous, Raith Aindind and Raith Bethaig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 157, 169)

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



**Horses** – “The two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea. Gaine and Rea are their names, and wounds, waves or lightning hurt them not.” “They are not subject to the death of Ernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287)

**Irons** – “Of his (Partholon) company were his two irons: Fead was the name of the coulter and Fodbac of the shares.” The personification of the plough-irons is a very primitive trait, which appears unexpectedly in R<sup>3</sup>.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 94)

## **Kings**

**Fomorians** – Gand and Sengand, the two kings of the Fomoir, fell in the battle of Ros Fraechain in Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135)

## **Ireland**

**Cermna and Sobairche** – “Two steadfast rocks, two enduring gryphons, two brethren with rich virtue, two precious stones with noble strength, chieftains over noble Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 443)

**Donn and Érimón** – “Donn and Érimón were the two kings of that expedition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 65)

**Loiguire** – “Two of the people of wild Loiguire. One of the seed of Coirpre in battle, a man from Mumu, Túathal the strong, and a man from very strong Cruachu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 555)

**Mide, of** – “King(s) of Ireland out from Mide, ... two Donnchads, ... two Mael-Sechlainns ... two Diarmaits ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

**Leaders** – The sons of Mil “had two famous leaders, Uicce and Oicce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

**Lies** – The first two lies were the lie of Lucifer to Eve about the Forbidden Tree, and the lie by Cain son of Abel in denying that he knew where Abel was. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 85)

**Merchants** – “Of his (Partholon) company were his two merchants, Iban and Eban (or, Bibal and Babal). Iban first got gold in Ireland and Eban got cattle and kine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 59)

**Months** – Xerxes reigned over the Persians for just two months after Artaxerxes Longimanus and before Sogdianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209)

**Oxen** – “The two royal oxen (of the Túatha Dé Danann) were Fea and Femen, of whom are the Plain of Fea and the Plain of Femen.” “Brigid the poetess, daughter of The Dagda, she it is who had Fea and Femen, the two oxen of Dil, from whom are named Mag Fea and Mag Femen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 197)

**Paps of Ana** – “Badb and Macha and Anann [i.e. the Morrighu] of whom are the Two Paps of Ana in Luachair, the three daughters of Ernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 161)

**Parts** – Ireland was divided into two parts by Cermna and Sobairce, the 9<sup>th</sup> kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213)

**Persons** – “Wherefore shall the man leave his father and his mother, and shall attach himself to his wife, and they shall be two persons in one flesh.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 63)

**Ploughmen** – “Of his (Partholon) company were his two ploughmen, Rimead the tail-ploughman and

Tairrle the head-ploughman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27)

**Rams** – “They went to offer two rams, Abel, Cain who was not noble; The King did not consider worthy the offering which Cain brought with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 181)

**Sages** – The two sages of the Cruithne were: either Crus and Ciric or Imm and Cing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144)

**Satirists** – Bruidne and Casmael the two satirists fell (in the battle of Mag Tuired) at the hands of Olltríallach son of Indech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 149)

**Sets** - Noe brought two sets of unclean animals and unclean fowls into the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 115)

**Shares** – After the death of Ladra, the women of the Cessair expedition were divided into 2 shares between Bith and Fintan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 207, 223)

**She-farmers** – Be Chuille and Dianann of the Túatha Dé Danann were the two “she-farmers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 159, 183)

### **Ships**

**Cessair** – “The crew of three ships arrived at Dun na mBarc in the territory of Corco Duibne. Two of the ships were wrecked.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 183, 187, 205)

**Gaedil, the** - A plague came on the two ships of Occe and Ucce. “Out of the two ships none escaped, save twice five men, including En s. Occe and Un s. Ucce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 31, 79)

**Old Saxons, the** – “So the progeny of Britan s. Fergus were in Moin Conain, and the progeny of Brutus s. Ascanius were in the Island, until the coming of Horsa and Hengist, the two sons of Guictglis, king of the Old Saxons, with the crew of two ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 149)

**Soldiers** – Two soldiers of the Cruithne were Crus and Ciric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144)

### **Sons of**

**Áed Slaine** – Bláthmac and Diarmait were the two sons of Áed Slaine who became the 133<sup>rd</sup> kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 381)

**Allai** – The two sons of Allai of the Túatha Dé Danann were Edleo and Innai. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

**Allot** – The two sons of Allot were Occe and Ucce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 31; Vol. 5, p. 25, 29)

**Cathluan** – The two sons of Cathluan of the Cruithne were Catanolodar and Catanalachan. They were also champions. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 177, 179)

**Congal** – The two sons of Congal son of Lugaid Cal were Eochu Fiadmuine and Conaing Becceclach. They killed Eochu Uairches, the 43<sup>rd</sup> king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 257)

**Ebric** – The two sons of Ebric son of Éber son of Ír of the Ulaid were Cermna and Sobairce who became the 9<sup>th</sup> kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 497)

**Feinius Farsaid** – “Now Feinius had two sons: Nenual, [one of the two], whom he left in the

princedom of Scythia behind him; Nel, the other son, at the Tower was he born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 11, 39)

**Gomer** – “Gomer son of Iafeth had two sons, Emoth and Ibath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23)

**Ibath** – “Ibath had two sons, Bodb and Baath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161; Vol. 2, p. 9)

**Máel-Coba** – Cellach and Conall Cáel were the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

**Míl** – “Thereafter the two sons of Míl (Érimón and Éber) cast lots upon the artists, a poet and a harper.” “The two sons of Míl were a year after the battle of Tailtiu in joint reign and joint princedom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 155, 165, 167, 469)

**Muirchertach** – Domnall and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach, became the 122<sup>nd</sup> kings of Ireland and reigned for just one year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

**Nama** – Caicher and Nechtan were the two sons of Nama son of Eochu Garb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 133, 155, 189, 191)

**Ninnid** – Báetán and Eochu were the two sons of Ninnid who became the 123<sup>rd</sup> kings of Ireland and ruled for three years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

**Trog** – The two sons of Trog, Amalgaid Blaithe and Amalgaid Menn, fell in the battle of Ai. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

**Ugoine** – “There unites the kinsmen of every company the warriors of Laigin with Leth Cuind, the two sons of Ugaire together, Loiguire Lorc and Cobthach Cáel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475)

**\_\_\_nus** – Noe had help in building the ark. “It was Dia Anarlaoite who mixed these materials together ... He was brother to Epiphenius, the wright of the ark, for they were the two sons of (\_\_\_)nus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109)

**Suns** - During the reign of Flann, the 152<sup>nd</sup> king of Ireland, “two suns were seen to run together in one day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

**Tethbas** – “Áed Allan s. Fergal ... fell in the battle of Sered Mag between the two Tethbas, that is, in Cenannas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

**Unfree men** – “I shall indicate to you well, according to truth, the tally that there was in that (Partholon’s) ship; a free octad, no false lineage, and two men unfree, without beauty.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 81)

**Warriors** – “Two warriors of the Laigen overtook him (Conn Cet-Cathrach) (Eachlann and Nuadu were their names), and they pressed upon Conn, and wounded him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

#### **Wives of**

**Jacob** – “The *History of the Gaedil* is based upon the history of the Children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament ... down to the two wives of Jacob ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii)

**Lamech** – “Now that Lamech took two wives, Ada and Sella their names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 183)

**Míl** - “The *History of the Gaedil* is based upon the history of the Children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament ... down to the two wives and the numerous sons of Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii)

**Net** – “Fea and Neman, the two wives of Net s. Indui, the two daughters of Elcmar of the Brug.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 161, 189, 237)

**Oisin** – The two wives of Oisin son of Find were Samadaig and Gemadaig, the two daughters of Decmann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

## Years

**Birth of Arfaxad** – Arfaxad, son of Sem, was born “at the end of two years after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

**Boroma Tribute** - Every two years the Boroma Tribute was paid consisting of 15,000 each of kine, boars and wethers, 12 cauldrons, 1 brazen cauldron and 50 wedded couples. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

## Invasions of Ireland

**Milesians** – “In the end of the reign of Alexander the sons of Mí came into Ireland, that is, two years after he slew Darius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207, 209)

**Nemed** – “So that at the end of two years thereafter (the taking of Troy) Nemed came to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23)

**Partholon** – Some historians believe that “it was at the end of two years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea” that Partholon came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 21)

## Kings

### Assyria

**Ninus** – “There were two years after the coming of Feinius from the north until Ninus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 39, 222; Vol. 2, p. 49)

**Tautanes** – “Three years had the Sons of Érimón in the kingship of Ireland, to wit the last year of the reign of Mitraeus and the first two years of Tautanes king of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189)

### Babylon

**Antiochus [Eupator]** – “Antiochus [Eupator] ruled for 5 (*lege* 2) years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

**Demetrius** – Demetrius ruled Babylon for two years after Antiochus [Eupator]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

**Philippus** – Philippus, the last king of the Greeks in Babylon, ruled for two years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

### Ireland

**Báetán and Eochu** - Báetán and Eochu “took the kingship of Ireland for a space of two years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 543)

**Fíachu Finn** – “Two years, one year without judgement, had Ireland under the rule of Fíachu; by Fíachu Finn who got renown (?) the king of great Emain perished.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 523)

**Loiguire Lorc** – Loiguire Lorc s. Ugoine took the kingship of Ireland. Two years had he, till he fell at the hands of Cobthach Cóel Breg, his own brother.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 273, 513)

**Rudriage** - Rudraige son of Dela of the Fir Bolg ruled for two years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49; Vol. 5, p. 491)

**Macedonia** - Sosthenes ruled for 2 years after Antipater. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

### **Rome**

**Carus** – Carus ruled over the Romans for two years till lightning burnt him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

**Youngest** – “Born at the tower of Breogan without sorrow were Erannan and Éremón, the two youngest of the warriors without blemish.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 125)

### **3**

**Abbots** – Three abbots of Árd Macha: Máel-Brigte mac Tornain, Ioseph, Máel-Patraic, died during the reign of Donnchad mac Flaind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

**Airthera** – “In that battle (Mag Sered) died Cumuscach son of Conchobor king of the Three Airthera.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

**Apportioners** – The three apportioners of the Túatha Dé Danann were Saith, Leor, Linad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

**Attendants** – The three attendants of the Túatha Dé Danann were Tailc, Tren, Tres. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

### **Battles**

**Conmáel** – Conmáel son of Éber fought three battles at each of Mag Bera, Mag Laigin, Mag Muirthemne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201, 437)

**Darius Magnus** – “He fought three battles against Alexander son of Philip, and Alexander slew him in the last battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207)

**Eochaid** - Eochaid son of Conmáel fought the three battles of Fosad Da Gort, Luachair, and the Meeting of the Three Waters. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275)

**Fíachu Labrainne** - Fíachu Labrainne fought three battles: a battle on sea against the sons of Éber, the battle of the Swamp, and “a battle against the Erna of the Fir Bolg, in the place where Loch Erne now is.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217, 455)

**Gaedil, the** – The Gaedil fought three battles in Spain against the Tuscans, the Langobardi, and the Barchu [Bacra]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 31, 79, 105, 162)

**Nemed** – Nemed won three battles against the Fomorians: the battle of Badbgna (or Ros Fraechain) in Connachta, of Cnamros in Laigne, of Murbolg in Dál Riada. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 139)

**Belches** – Delbaeth vomited three belches from his mouth: a cold one, an iron one and a (?) one; from these belches three lakes were formed: Loch Aininn, Loch Uair and Loch Iairn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 289)

**Brothers of Partholon** – According to some Dindsenchas traditions, “Partholon came from Greece where his parents and brothers had been killed for their inheritance.” “The Lecan story quoted above (notes to ¶230, especially the footnote) agrees with this: ‘Partholon there slew his parents and three of his brethren.’ (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 98, 98*n*)

**Buffoons** – The three buffoons of the Túatha Dé Danann were Rabb, Brott, Robb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

**Cairpres** – Conaire son of Mog Lama, the marriage kinsman of Conn (was the) father of the three Cairpres; Cairpre Musc, from whom are the Muscraig, Cairpre Baschain from whom are the Corco Baiscinn, Cairpre Rigfota from whom is Dál Riata.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 289)

### Champions

**Capa, Laigne, Luasad** – “When they reached Ireland, the three champions without religion, noble Ireland was explored by them from the Li-estuary to Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 217)

**Nemed** – The three champions of Nemed’s people were Semul, Erglan, and Fergus Red-side. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125)

**Partholon** – Partholon’s three champions were Milchu, Meran, Muinechan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57)

### Chieftains

**Gaidel, the** - There were three chieftains after the death of Agnomain son of Tat. They were: Lamfhind, Allot and Caicher the druid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 19)

**Goscen, Setga & Suirge** – At the battle of Tenus in Airgetros the three chieftains Goscen, Setga and Suirge were slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 157)

**Nemed** – “The three venomous chieftains of Nemed” were Starn, Iarbonel the Soothsayer and Ainnind. At the capture of Conaing’s tower there were three chieftains: Erglan, Semeon and Fergus Lethderg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 169, 181)

**Partholon** – The three chieftains of Partholon’s company were his sons Slanga, Laiglinne, and Rudraige. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 47)

**Choices** – “Éber would not accept anything but his three choices in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 103)

**Collas** – “Fíachu Sroibhtine (108<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland) fell ... in the battle of Dubchomar, at the hands of the three sons of his brother, that is, the sons of Eochu Doimlen, the Three Collas, Colla Uais, Colla Fó Crich and Colla Menn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 465)

**Colours** - In the time of Tigernmas a hireling or a fighting man was allowed to wear a garment with three colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

**Columns** - Ham son of Noe made three four-sided columns, one of lime, one of clay, and one of wax, on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 161)

**Comges** – During the reign of Írial Fáid there was the bursting of the three Comges. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

**Communities** – The three communities of the seed of the Fir Bolg in Ireland who were not of Goidelic stock were the Gabraide, the Ui Thairsig, and the Gaileoin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37)

**Connachta** - The original three Connachta were the Domnanaig, the Fir Chraibi, and the Fir Taiden. They were descended from Érimón son of Míl; or from Cobthach Cóel Breg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 256; Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 269, 323)

**Cornered** - Three cornered Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159; Vol. 2, p. 43; Vol. 3, p. 63) (See Also: Spain)

### Cries

**After Ravaging** – “With them (Fe and Menn, the two royal oxen, and Torc Triath, king of the boars) were heard the three demon cries in Ireland after ravaging – whistling, wailing and outcry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 197)

**Shouts on a Hill** – “The enigmatic “three demonic shouts” may perhaps be compared with the “three shouts from the hill of Midchain,” which was the final and fatal item in the eric imposed on the *Children of Tuirenn* in the later version of their tragical story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 308)

**To God** – “There are three cries which made their way to God without delay: the cry of the blood of kin-murder ... the cry of iniquitous sin ... the cry and lamentation of the poor when their goods have been stolen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 85)

**Cupbearers** – The three cupbearers of the Túatha Dé Danann were Dub, Dobur, Doirche. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

### Daughters of

**Cain** – In the Cessair story, “Is it possible that we have lost a story of the appearance of a *piast* which robbed the country of its state of grace? Has Keating’s queer story of the visit of the “three daughters of Cain” got any bearing upon this possibility?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 169, 175, 232)

**Ernmas** – Badb, Macha, and Danand [Morrighu] and/or Fotla, Banba and Eriu “were the three daughters of Ernmas the she-farmer [she-husbandman].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 131, 155, 161, 183, 189, 195, 217)

**Ugoine** – “Aine, Faife, white her countenance, Muirisc from Mag Muirsce, Aille, very white with colour, were the three daughters of Ugoine.” Note that four are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

### Days

**Adam** – “Three days had Adam without life after his formation from earth; because of a Man who was three days without life in His ever-fair body.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 177, 261)

**Gaedil, the** - The Gaedil feasted and slept 3 days and 3 nights at the Rhipaeon Mountain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 21, 75, 101)

**Máel-Sechlainn** - After a siege of 3 days and 3 nights in the battle of Temair, Máel-Sechlainn took the hostages of Ireland from the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

**Partholon** – According to Ó Cléirigh, Partholon traveled from Aladacia (or Cappadocia) to Gothia in 3 days. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 63)

**Sliab Mis** – The Túatha Dé Danann kings “pronounced judgement against the sons of Míl, that they [themselves] should have the island to the end of three days, free from assault.” “At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and Fomoraig, that is, against the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 37, 59, 75, 79, 127)

**Túatha Dé Danann** - A darkness was over the sun for 3 days and 3 nights when the Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 109, 143, 147, 171)

### **Druids of**

**Gaedil, the** - While in Egypt, “Mantán, Caicher and Fulmán learned druidry.” Three kings of the Gaedil who were also druids were: Míl, Occe, and Ucce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69, 111)

**Partholon** – “The three druids of Partholon, Tath, Fis, Fochmarc (“Consolidation, Knowledge, Enquiry”). “The triplicity of druids, with significant names, is in a formula afterwards elaborated into mere childlessness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 11, 27, 57, 90, 91)

**Túatha Dé Danann** – The three druids of the Túatha Dé Danann were Fiss, Fochmarc and Eolas (or, Rabb, Brod, Robb). See the similarity of these names with the druids of Partholon. “The three gods of Dana were Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba, i.e. “the three druids from whom were named the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 199)

**Finds** – The three Finds of Emain were Bres, Nár and Lothar. “The three Finds of Emain were the triplet sons of Eochu Feidlech, and alleged to have been collectively the father of Lugaid Sriab nDerg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88, 175; Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325)

**Finns** – In the time of Irial Faid there was the bursting of the three Finns. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

**Fishermen** – Three fishermen from Spain, Capa, Luasad, Laigne, were blown by wind and discovered Ireland. They may have taken “three handfuls of green grass” “from the soil of Ireland as if in token right of possession.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 171, 174, 175, 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232)

**Fleets** – “Five kings with the great sea-expedition came over the green-pooled ocean in their three fleets, with a tale of children; Gaileion, Fir Bolg, Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 489)

**Forts** - The three forts of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Cain, Alaig [Alaigh], Rochain, or, Ard, Aibind, Radarc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201, 310)

**Foster-Fathers** – The three foster-fathers of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Braid [Bruaid, Buaidh], Ordán, Togad [Doghad, Togadh]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

**Foster-Mothers** – The three foster-mothers of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Sid [Sidh, Sith], Saime [Same, Seme], Suba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163)

**Free Companies** – “Three free (companies) of Ireland, it is sung the hosts of Arad with the beauty of Ulaid; Conn who had a music-pillow of hides, and Eoganacht of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

**Free Men** – “Semeon son of joyful Iardan, Fergus pure and generous, an effort of pride, Erglan son of



warlike Beoan, Were the three freemen for their hosts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 175)

**Free Peoples** – “These are the three free peoples of Ireland, Conn, Araide, Eogan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293)

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

**Goblets [Cups]** – The three goblets of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Cumna [Cuma, Cumma], Set [Seth], Samail; or, Inell, Teti, Rochain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

**Gods** – The three gods of the Túatha Dé Danann were Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba; or, Triall, Brian, Cet. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 133, 135, 161, 163, 193, 199, 233)

**Grandsons** – “The division of the three grandsons (Mac Cuil, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine) of the Dagda wide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

**Harpers** – The three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Ceol, Binn, Tetbinn; or, Gle, Glan, Gleo. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201)

**Henchmen** - The three henchmen of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Talc, Tren, Tres. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

**Hirelings** – There were three hirelings in each of four ships that left Egypt with Sru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 15, 65)

**Horses** – The three horses of the Túatha Dé Danann were Attach, Gaeth, Sidhe; or, Aicc, Taircell, Tuirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

**Hounds** - The three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Aig [Aigh], Taig, Tairchell; or, Ceol, Bind, Tetbind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201, 310)

**Hours** – According to the Syriac *Cave of Treasures*, “Adam and Eve were in Paradise, clothed with glory and shining with praise, for three hours.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 262)

**Instructors** – The three instructors of the Túatha Dé Danann were Dub, Dobar, Linad; or, Fis, Fochmarc and Eolas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199) (See Also: 3, Druids)

**Judgements** – “These are the first three judgements that were given among the sons of Míl in Ireland: the judgement that Amorgen gave in Temair, and that decision in Sliab Mis, and the decision that Amorgen gave in Cenn tSáile in Mumu upon the deer, the roes and the quadrupeds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69, 95)

## **Kings**

**Gaedil, the** – “I mention three kings of the hero band, their faces were familiar there to the sea: great druids in learning and valour, Míl, Occe, noble Ucce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 111, 113; Vol. 5, p. 25, 29)

**Túatha Dé Danann, the** – The last three kings of the Túatha Dé Danann were Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine. They fell at the battle of Tailltiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 104, 209, 211; Vol. 5, p. 15, 17, 37, 61, 63, 79, 87, 155, 165)

**Fir Domnann, the** – “The Fir Domnann with their three kings right-hand wise to Ireland, truly pure, Sengann, Genann and Gann landed in Irrus Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 491)

**Lakes** – Partholon found only three lakes in Ireland when he came: “Loch Fordremain in Sliab Mis <of Mumu>, Loch Lumnig on Tir Find, and Loch Cera in Irrus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 49)

**Lake Bursts** - “A burst of three lakes in his (Óengus Olmucach) time, Loch Oenbeithe in Airgialla, Loch Sailchedáin, Loch Airdcais (which is the same as Loch na nGasán in Mag Luirg in Connachta).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 223)

**Landings** – “Three times was Ireland taken in Inber Scéne.” “The identification of the three landings in the mythical Inber Scéne, which is comparable in name only with the Shannon estuary, is uncertain: the only other recorded in the book is that of the Milesians, so that “three” here is probably a mere mistake of the glossator’s.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269; Vol. 3, p. 84) (See Also: Landing Sites)

**Languages** – The three “chief languages” are Hebrew, Greek and Latin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55)

**Lords** – “Conn, Eogan, noble Araide, these are the kindred of the three lords (Feradach Finn Fechnach, Corb Olom, Tibraide); Araide in Emain without reproach, Conn the Hundred-fighter in Temair, Eogan in Caisel of the kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 483, 485)

**Men** – There were three men on the Cessair journey to Ireland: Bith, Fintan and Ladra. On the Banba voyage to Ireland there was Ladra plus 2 other men. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 169, 177, 183, 187, 189, 191, 197, 205, 211, 219, 221, 223, 237, 247; Vol. 4, p. 253)

## Months

**Adam and Eve** - “After they had sinned, it was not lawful, they were cast into the lofty land of Egypt: A space of three months after the transgression the one plum tree fed and clothed them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 179)

**Milesians, the** - The Milesians stayed 3 months on Taprobane Island and 3 months on the sea from there to Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67, 109; Vol. 5, p. 49)

**Níalls** – “.. three Níalls .. [were] the kings of (Cenel) Eogain over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 559)

**Orders** – “The following enumeration is given by Solomon, bishop of Basrah: “The angels are divided into nine classes and three orders.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205)

**Parts of** (See Also: Partition)

**Connacht** – “Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connacht between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255)

## Ireland

**Fir Bolg, the** - The Fir Bolg divided Ireland into three parts among the chieftains. Slanga had a “Fifth.” Gann and Sengann took the “two Fifths of Mumu.” Genann and Rudraige took the “Fifth” of Ailill and Medb and Rudraige had the “Fifth” of Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 1, 7, 29)

**Muimne, Laigne and Luigne** - Ireland was divided into three parts during the joint rule of Muimne, Laigne and Luigne as the 2<sup>nd</sup> kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187 )

**Nemedians, the** - Ireland was divided into three parts by the surviving Nemedians after the battle at Conaing’s tower. The island was divided between Beothach s. Iarboneil, Semeon s. Starn and Britan

Máel s. Fergus Lethderg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

**Túatha Dé Danann** - Ireland was divided into three parts by the last Túatha Dé Danann kings Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 185)

**World** – “Noe divided the world into three parts among his sons” after the Flood. “Then was the world divided into three divisions, Europe, Africa, Asia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 157)

**Penances** – “through its misery for the song-maker, to wit the poet C. mac E. He submitted to the three fasts or penances: his mouth without food, his side without bed, his feet without washing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 317)

**Peoples** – “An enumeration of the three peoples said to have descended from them (Fir Bolg): the Gabraide by the river Suck, the Ui Tairrsig of Offaly, and the Gaileoin (of whom the Ui Tairrsig seem to have been an offshoot).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 82)

**Persons** - “There were Three Persons who formed his (Adam’s) fair body after he arose alive; sweat from water, it was with his good will, heat of fire, breath of air.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 177, 262; Vol. 5, p. 453)

**Queens** – The three queens of the Túatha Dé Danann fell at the battle of Tailtiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 61, 63, 87, 155, )

**Red-heads** – It may be that Lugaid Riab nDerg was killed by “the Three Red-heads” of Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

### Ridges

**Sons of Míl** – “In contention for the three ridges the Sons of Míl gave battle, namely Druim Bethech in Moemag, Druim Classaig in Ui Maine, Druim Fingin in Mumu, for their fruitfulness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 157, 161, 167, 421)

**Túatha Dé Danann** - The three ridges of the Túatha Dé Danann are: Aine, Indmas [Immar, Indmus], Brugas [Brughas, Brughus]; or, Cain, Alaig, Rochain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

**River bursts** – “The bursting of the three Suc rivers in Connachta.” “The three Uinnsinns of Ui Ailella.” “The three Frega[bha]la between Dál nAraide and Dál Riatai.” “The burst of three black rivers there, Fubna, Torann, Callann, about Mag Slecht in strong Breifne.” “In his time was the burst of the Flesc, the Maine, and the Labrainn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263; Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 161, 163, 171, 173, 197, 205, 217, 437, 455)

**Rivers** – “At that time Bun Suainme was its name, from the confluence of the Suir, the Nore and the Barrow. That is, the Meeting of the Three Waters, from the mingling of the three rivers.” “The plain of Eriu to Slanga, a slice from pearly Nith southward to the Meeting, a secret involved, of the three waters, of the three rapids.” “The Meeting with sound of assembled waves of the cold Three Waters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 191, 207, 238, 239; Vol. 4, p. 55, 61, 75)

**Saints** – The three British saints Nassad, Beoan, Mellan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

**Satirists** – Bruidne, Casmael and Crichinbel were the three satirists of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 151, 159, 183)

**Seers** – The three seers of the Tuatha De Danann were – Tailc, Tren, Tres; or, Feith, Rosg, Radharc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

**Sentinels** – The three sentinels of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Feic, Rusc, Radarc. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135)

**Servitors** – The three servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann were – Fet, Rosc, Radarc; or, Saith, Leor, Linadh; or, Atach, Gaeth, Sidi. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 199)

**Shares** – The fifty women of the Cessair company were divided into three shares among the three men. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191, 207, 223)

### **Ships**

**Gaedil, the** - Agnomain son of Tat had 3 ships when he left in exile from Scythia. “They had three ships with a coupling between them <that they should not separate> from one another.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 19, 75, 97)

**Cessair** - Cessair and her company came to Ireland in one or three ships. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172, 183, 187, 205, 237)

**Shouts** – “Brigit the poetess, daughter of the Dagda, she had Fe and Men, the two royal oxen, from whom Femen is named. She had Triath, king of her boars, from whom is Treithirne is named. With them were, and were heard, the three demoniac shouts after rapine in Ireland, whistling and weeping and lamentation.” The three shouts of the Hill of Midchain in the version of the *Fate of the Children of Tuirenn* (OCT) is not known in the LGE. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 159, 303, 308)

**Showers** – There were three showers at the birth of Níall Frossach – a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, a shower of honey (or blood). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

**Skills** - Tubalcain son of Lamech was the first wright, smith and carpenter. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89, 91)

### **Sons of**

**Adam** – The three sons of Adam were Cain, Abel and Seth. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 21, 145)

**Agnomain** – Allot, Lamfind and Lamglas were the three sons of Agnomain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 158)

**Beoan** – “Matach and Erglan and Iartach, the three sons of Beoan, went to Dobar and Iardobar in the north of Alba.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125)

**Breogan** – Íth, Fuat and Cualgne were the three sons of Breogan. It was to avenge the death of Íth that the Milesians came to Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 127)

**Bress** [Delbaeth, Tuirell Biccree] – The three gods of Danu were the sons of Bress: Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba; or, Triall, Brian and Cet. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 161, 163, 199)

**Cermat Milbel** – “The three sons of Cermat Milbel son of the Dagda were Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine.” They are identified with the gods of the Túatha Dé Danann and regarded as departmental divinities of a simple agricultural community. Lug was slain by the three sons of Cermat. (**sources:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 102, 104, 123, 131, 153, 167, 183, 185, 193, 217; **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

**Constantine** – The three sons of Constantine were Constantius, Constantinus, Constans. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

**Dagda** – The Dagda had three sons Óengus mac ind Oc, Ord [Áed] and Cermat Coem [Cermat

Milbel]]. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 121, 129, 157, 181, 191, 307)

**Danand** [Dana] – Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba were the three sons of Danand and her father Delbaeth. They are also known as the gods of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 133, 135, 161, 163, 199, 227)

**Dian Cecht** – “Dian Cecht had three sons Cu, Cethen and Cian. Miach was the fourth son though many do not reckon him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 121)

**Elinus** [Alainius] – “Elinus son of Dohe had three sons, Airmen, Negua, Isacon.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 161)

**Eochu Garb** – “The three sons of Eochu Garb were Bodb of the Mound of the men of Femen, and Scal Balb and Namadach.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

**Erc** – The progeny of Erc, namely Óengus, Fergus and Loarn, were descended from Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 67)

**Érimón** – Three sons of Érimón were Muimne, Luigne, Laigne. After the death of their father, they ruled jointly as the 2<sup>nd</sup> kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 267; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 25, 57, 83, 85, 187, 189, 495)

**Ernmas** – The three sons of Ernmas were Fiacha, Ollom and Indai; and/or Glon, Gnim, Coscar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 131, 155, 161, 195, 305)

**Lug** – “Lug Lamhfada had three sons, Ainnle and Abartach and Cnu Dereoil.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p.187)

**Mannus** – “The god Tuisto had a son Mannus, from whose three sons are descended the three branches of the Germans, the Herminones, the Istaevones, and the Ingaevones.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)

**Míl** – The *Historia Brittonum* ascribes one of the invasions of Ireland to the “*tres filii militis Hispaniae* (three sons of Míl Espane).” Míl had many sons “but most Irish dynasties continue to trace their ancestry back to one or another of Míl’s three sons Éremón, Éber and Ír.” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 4, 4*n* ; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

**Nár** – The ten champions of the Milesian invasion are listed and then comes the statement “Or they were three sons of Nár s. Breogan, and Gosten was the brother of Setga.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27)

**Negua** – “Negua had three sons, Saxus, Boarus, Uandalus.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

**Nemed**<sup>2</sup> – After attacking the tower of gold on the sea “the eddy took their ships from them except one boat, which carried Nemed and his three sons together with him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 131)

**Nemed**<sup>4</sup> – “The names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessar, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Luigne, and Luasad.” Eochu, king of the Fir Bolg, was slain by the three sons of Nemed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 11, 21, 33, 35, 45, 51, 53, 55, 173; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

**Noe** – Noe had three sons, Shem, Ham, Japhet, that he sent out to colonize the world. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 21, 35, 125, 143, 147, 149, 159, 167,171, 189, 210; **Vol. 2**, p. 148, 247*n*)

**Partholon** – Partholon had three sons, Laiglinne, Slanga, Rudraige. “The Partholon story is *not* independent of the tale of the Fir Bolg. Two of Partholon’s son, Rudraige and Slanga, reappear as leaders of the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, 254, 257, 258; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 7)

**Telle** – “The three sons of Telle s. Cait Coiditcend were Caither and Nechtan and Enna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

**Tigernbard** – Búas, Bres, Buaigne, the three sons of Tigernbard were among the forty chieftains of the Milesians who invaded Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 27)

**Tregaman** – “Túathal (Techtmar) broke seven battles against the progeny of Tregaman s. Treg; the three sons of Tregaman were Trusc, Lig, and Lugaid, who were three brethren to Morann s. Cairpre Cinn-chait.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

**Uisnech** – In Macpherson’s *Ossian* “... Lug is credited with three sons, Ainnli (= one of the three sons of Uisnech) ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101)

**Umor** - “The three men (sons of Umor) who came from the east departed from them in valour of arms, after slaying the four just ones who were the best of the people of Umor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 71)

## Times

**Boroma Tribute** - Cú Corb resisted paying the Boroma Tribute three times. The third time he fell in battle at the hands of Feidlimid Rechtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

**Ireland** - “... three times was Ireland taken in Inber Scéne.” The sons of Míl “skirted around Ireland three times, and landed at last in Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269; **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 53, 71, 73)

**Noe** - Noe sent the dove out from the ark in search of dry land three times. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33, 35, 123)

**Voices** (See: Numbers, 3, Shouts)

**War-furies** – Delbaeth had three daughters, “the famous war-furies Badb, Macha and Mor-rigu, the latter sometimes called Anand or Danand, which is, in fact, her real name, Mor-rigu being merely an epithet (“great queen”).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 104)

**Warriors** – “There were three warriors whom they brought up with them, Semeon s. Iarbonel the Soothsayer s. Nemed, and Erglan s. Beoan s. Starn s. Nemed, and Fergus Red-side s. Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 141)

**Weeks** – The Milesians were belayed for three weeks on the Caspian Sea because of the crooning of the Sirens. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 43, 69, 71)

**Well-springs** – The three well-springs of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Gle, Glan, Gleo; or, Buaid, Ordan, Tocad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

## Wives

**Noe’s sons** – Noe’s three daughters, Olla, Oliva, Olivana, were also the three wives of Noe’s sons. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 35)

**Spanish Fishermen** – “Others say that there was a taking in Ireland before Cessair, to wit Capa, Laigne, and Luasat, three fishermen of the folk of Spain, who came together to Ireland: they saw its

fertility, and decided to come back for their three wives.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 185, 199)

**Women** – “Here and there extraneous incidents, easily detachable interpolations, interrupt the story: such are the interviews with the three women Ériu, Banba and Fofla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 7)

## Years

### Battles

**Breogan** – Three years after the battle of Bile Tened “Fulmán and Mantán fell in the battle of Breogan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 171)

**Comraire** - Three years after the lakebursts in the time of Éremón, “Ún and Én and Etán fell in the battle of Comraire in Mide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 173)

**Slemna** – Three years after Partholon’s occupation of Ireland, he fought the battle of Slemna of Mag Itha with the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 259, 271)

### Kings

#### Assyria

**Lamprides** – “The 640<sup>th</sup> year of the era of Abraham corresponds to the third year of Lamprides.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 199)

**Pantacer** - Pantacer ruled for three years after Ascaidias. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

**Babylon** - “Seleucus Callinicus, 3 years (*recte* 20) till he was slain in Phrygia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

#### Ireland

**Áed Slaine and Colman Rimid** – “Áed Slaine and Colman Rimid three years to the upright pair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 545)

**Ainmire** – Ainmire mac Sétna ruled as the 124<sup>th</sup> king for three years till he fell at the hands of Fergus s. Néilline. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 545)

**Báetán and Eochu** – Báetán and Eochu, the two sons of Ninnid, jointly ruled Ireland for three years as the 123<sup>rd</sup> kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

**Cathair Mór** – “Cathair ua Cormaic took the (98<sup>th</sup>) kingship of Ireland for a space of three years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331)

**Cinaeth** – “One year, Fogartach the prince, till Cinaeth of the fair grace slew him; Flathbertach with many ... (?) slew Cinaeth, the three years’ [king].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 549)

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

**Fíatach Finn** – Fíatach Finn, the 92<sup>nd</sup> king of Ireland, ruled for three years till Fíachu Finnóilches slew him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307)

**Finnat Már** – Finnat Már ruled for three years as the 76<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

**Fir Bolg Kings** – “Rindail three years, till he fell at the hands of Foidbgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 45)

**Loiguirí mac Néill** – “Loiguirí mac Néill took the (116<sup>th</sup>) kingship of Ireland for a space of three years, and he sent messengers to demand the Boroma and obtained it not.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

**Máel-Coba** – Máel-Coba the clerk “three years till he fell in the battle of Sliab Toad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375)

**Muimne, Luigne, Laigne** - The three sons of Érimon ruled jointly for three years as the second kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187, 495)

**Níall Glundub** – Níall Glundub, the 153<sup>rd</sup> king of Ireland, ruled for three years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399, 553)

**Tigernmas** – “Three years, a contest with vigour; afterwards Ireland without a High King till he took it, a course with contest, Eochu Fáebar son of Conmáel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 453)

**Rome** - Galba, Piso, Vitellius and Otho [*sic lege*]; three half years among the four. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

#### 4

**Áeds** – There were four Áeds who were kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 559)

**Angels** – Four angels were sent in search of a name for Adam. They were Michael, Gabriel, Raphael and Uriel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55, 57)

**Attendants** – Four attendants on Donn’s ship were drowned at the Sandhills. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 57, 83)

#### Battles

**Íriel** – “Íriel, youngest of the family, son of the king of Fotla of curling hair, king of Sliab Mis, king of Macha he broke four severe battles”: Cul Martha, Ard Inmaith, Lochmag, and Tenmag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 427, 429)

**Óengus Olmucaich** – Óengus Olmucaid, the 13<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland, fought four battles against the Colosi [Caisili]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 449)

**Brothers** – Túathal Techtmar fought two battles in Corco Laide. “For they were four brothers, Lugaid Cal, from whom are the Calraige, Lugaid Oircthe, from whom are the Lugaid Oircthe, Lugaid Ligairne, from whom are the Luaidne of Temair, and Lugaid Laide from whom are the Ui Corco Laide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

#### Chieftains

**Gaedil, the** – “Four chieftains had they who were not despicable, after coming over the Libyan Sea; Allot, Lamfhind swift over the ocean, Cing and his brother Caicher.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 99)

**Partholon** – “Four chieftains strong came Partholon: himself, and Laiglinne his son ...Slanga and



Rudraige, the two other sons of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269; Vol. 3, p. 15, 17)

**Craftsmen** – The four craftsmen of the Túatha Dé Danann were Goibniu, Creidne, Luichne, and Dian Cecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 157, 159, 161, 183, 229)

**Cities** – The four cities where the Túatha Dé Danann learned their arts were Failias, Goirias, Findias [Finnias], and Muirias. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251, 293, 304)

**Colours** - In the time of Tigernmas a lording was allowed to wear a garment with four colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

**Cruithne** – Four of the Cruithne were slain in the battle of Árd Lemnacha: Drostan, Solen, Nechtan, Ulpa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177, 181)

**Daughters** – “Flidais, of whom is the “Cattle of Flidais”; her four daughters were Argoen [Ardan] and Be Chuille and Dinand [Danann]; and Be Theite [Be Tete].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 197, 299)

**Directions** – God sent His angels to the north, south, east, west to search for a name for the man he had created. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55, 226)

**Divisions** – The four divisions of the Gaelic language include: the Great Story, the Judgements of Nemed, the Science of Cermna, the Science of Cano; they are Canons, Grammar, History and Prosody. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 57, 119, 141)

**Elements** – God created man from earth, air, fire and water. In the names of the Túatha Dé Danann cities Goirias (from *gor*, “fire”) and Muirias (from *muir* “sea”) “we might see a reference to two of the four elements of ancient philosophical speculation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 49, 203; Vol. 4, p. 293)

**Evangelists** - There were four rivers that flowed from Paradise – Phison (a river of oil), Geon (a river of milk), Tigris (a river of wine), and Euphrates (a river of honey). “These ideas are forced, in Christian tradition, into an analogy between the four streams and the four evangelists: *Cursor Mundi* at line 21,293, likens the words of the Evangelists to water, wine, milk and honey respectively.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 197, 228)

**Families** – “As for Érimón, the leader of the expedition, of him is Leth Cuinn, i.e. the four families of Temair – Conall, Colmán, Eogan and Aed Sláine.” Or, “It is from Cobthach (Cóel Breg) that there come the four families of Temair, Colmán, Aed Sláine, Conall and Eogan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 269, 323)

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

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

**Gods** – “Meanwhile Nuadu had been healed by Creidne the craftsman, and Dian Cecht the leech, who with Goibniu the smith, and Luichne the wright make a quaternity of departmental deities usually grouped together.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100)

**Groups** – Four groups of three each of the Milesians were educated in Egypt. Craftsmanship was learned by Sétga, Sobairce and Suirge. Druidry was learned by Mantán, Caicher and Fulmán. Arbitration was studied by Goscen, Amorgen and Donn. Míl, Occe and Ucce were battle-conquerors. (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41)

**Hides** - The pigskin of Duis was as great as four hides of old oxen. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137)

**Hirelings** – “Four hirelings, as they assert to me, they (the Milesians) had, in parting from virgin Spain.” Four hirelings on Donn’s ship were drowned at the Sandhills. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 115; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 71, 81)

**Horses** – Four-horse chariots were first introduced by Rothechtaid, the 28<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 245)

**Kindred** – “After Nemed, the fame of every steading, There was a strong host on the road; the land on which their troops multiplied, four kindreds divided it. The Fir Bolg, the Fir Domnann of earth, the Túath Dé of the heavy chambers of darkness, the Gaileoin with assemblies of law, They were of the noble kindred of Nemed.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 255)

**Kings** – “Then Rothechtaid took the kingship thereafter, and he is one of the four kings of the progeny of Érimón from Óengus down to Nuadu Finn Fáil.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 265)

#### **Lake bursts**

**Nemed** – “There were four lake-bursts in the time of Nemed: Loch Cal in Ui Niallain, Loch Munremain in Luigne, Loch Dairbrech, Loch Annind in Meath.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 121, 131, 171)

**Óengus Olmucaid** – “In his time was the burst of Loch Óenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn, and of Loch Sailech, and of Loch Cassan, and the sea-burst between Eba and Rosceite in Ui Ffachrach.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223)

**Sírna Sóegelach** – “He cleared six huge plains, and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth] until the stubborn plague came by which the men of Ireland died.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 455)

**Leaders** – “Occe and Ucce without blemish, the two sons of Allot son of Nenual; Mantán son of Caicher, faithful Brath, they were the four leaders.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 103)

#### **Men**

**Learned Men** – “Kg, while properly sceptical about the survival of Fintán, quotes an interesting verse naming four learned men in the four quarters of the world at the time of the Flood, to wit, Finntán, Ferōn, Fors, Andōid son of Ethōr.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 175; **Vol. 3**, p. 87)

**Longest Lived** – “For Noe is one of the four men of the seed of Adam, of whom the Canon telleth that had longest life – namely Adam, Iared, Mathusalam, and Noe.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125, 199)

**Men of Rank** – “The men of Ireland took the body of the king (Nathí) with them to Ireland, with four men of rank beneath it, to carry it: Dungus, Flannngus, Tuathal and Tomaltach.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353)

**Poets** – “The many versions of LGE contain a multitude of poems from many periods. However, nearly all of those on which the original version appears to have been based were the work of four men. These were Eochaid ua Flainn (936-1004) ... Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn (died 1056) ... Tanaide (died c. 1075?) ... Gilla Coemain mac Gilla Shamthainne (flourished 1072).” (**source**: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

**Names** – The four names of the Gaelic language are Ticcolath, Moloth, Legulus, Tinoiltech. (**source**:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 119, 142)

**Oxen** – Partholon had four oxen: Liac, Lecmag, Imar, and Etrigi. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 25, 27, 55, 94)

**Pairs** - There were four pairs of humans on Noe’s ark. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125)

**Parts** – “The principedom of Alexander was divided into thirty-three divisions after him, and four of them had preeminence”: Egypt, Babylon, Macedonia and Asia Minor. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207)

**Plains** – “Four plains were cleared by Partholon in Ireland: Mag Itha in Laigen, Mag Tuired in Connachta, Mag Li in Ui mac Uais, Mag Ladrand in Dal nAraide.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 254, 255, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11)

**Rivers** - There were four rivers that flowed from Paradise, Phison (a river of oil), Geon (a river of milk), Tigris (a river of wine), and Euphrates (a river of honey). “These ideas are forced, in Christian tradition, into an analogy between the four streams and the four evangelists: *Cursor Mundi* at line 21,293, likens the words of the Evangelists to water, wine, milk and honey respectively.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 197, 228)

**Sages** – “There four sages in those cities: Morfesa, who was in Failias, Esrus in Goirias, Usicias in Findias, Semias in Muirias. Those are the four poets, with whom the Túatha Dé Danann acquired knowledge and science.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251)

**Sea-horses** – A bronze plaque found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire depicts “a draped divinity riding a chariot pulled by four sea-horses and surrounded by tritons and other marine beings; this may (or may not) be a representation of” Nuadu. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

## **Ships**

**Gaedil, the** – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 29, 39, 65, 77, 103)

**Míl** – Míl was expelled out of Scythia. “So Míl went thereafter, and took his children with him. Four ships were their sea-fleet.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 67, 109; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

**Sru** – “Sru had four ships R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>: K says 50. Kg merely quotes a poetical extract specifying four.” “Four ships’ companies strong went Sru out of Egypt.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 15, 93)

**Sides** - Noe’s ark was made with four sides to it. Ham son of Noe “made three four-sided columns, one of lime, one of clay, and one of wax.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 161)

## **Sons of**

**Brig** – Éir, Orba, Ferón, Fergna were the four sons of Brig son of Breogan. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23)

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

**Cian Ciall** – “The four sons of Cian Ciall were Morann and Merad and Calad and Tallad: that is one of the two Moranns of the Túatha Dé Danann, Morand s. Cian Ciall and Morand s. Lodan.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

**Dian Cecht** – “Dian Cecht had four sons, Cu, Cian, Cethen and Miach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 151, 183, 187)

**Éber** – The four sons of Éber were Éir, Orba, Ferón, Fergna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 27, 29, 91, 109, 171, 187, 191, 497)

**Enna** – Bodb, Gnae, Badna, Connand Cerr, the four sons of Enna s. Neman were slain at the battle of Brefne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

**Esairc** – Creidne the craftsman, Dian Cecht the leech, Goibniu the smith, and Luichne the wright were the four sons of Esairc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 157, 183, 187)

**Gomer** – “Gomer had four sons, Rifath Scot from whom are the Scots ... The three other sons of Gomer were Aschenez, of whom are the Rhegini, Rifath of whom are the Paphlagonians, Thogorma of whom are Phrygia and Ilia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

**Isacon** – “Isacon, moreover, one of the three sons of Elenus, he had four sons, Romanus, Francus, Britus, Albanus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 157, 161)

**Matan Munremar** – “The four sons of Matan Munremar, of the Fomoraig, dug Raith Cindeich in one day: Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, and Rodan were their names. And they were slain in Daire Lige by Nemed before morning, before they should improve upon their digging.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 133)

**Negua** – “Negua had four sons, Vandalus, Saxus, Bogardus, Longbardus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

**Nemed**<sup>2</sup> – “These are the four chieftains, Starn, Iarbonel the Soothsayer, Annind, and Fergus Red-side: they were the four sons of Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115, 121, 190; Vol. 5, p. 489, 491)

**Nuadu** – “Nuadu Argetlamh had four sons: Tadhg the Great ... Nuadu’s other three sons were Caithen, Cucharn, and Etarlam the poet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

**Partholon** – “The four “unorthodox” sons of Partholon are enumerated by Kg, not by K, along with their division of Ireland.” “It was the four sons of Partholon who made the first division of Ireland in the beginning, Éir, Orba, Fergna, Ferón. There were four men, namesake to them, among the sons of Mil, but they were not the same.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267, 273; Vol. 3, p. 21, 23, 47, 77, 79, 87, 93)

**Trithem** – “The four sons of Trithem of the Domnann, that is, of the progeny of Simon s. Starn, (namely) Saillenn Slabradach, Toillenn Trechennach, Bruach Abartach, and Aer Eolach” fell in the battle of Mag Slecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

**Stars** – Four stars contributed the first letters of their names to the naming of Adam. They were Anatole, Dusis, Arctos, Mesembria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 55, 57, 226, 227)

**Suretias** – “They accepted four sureties Neither more nor less; he (Cairbre Nia Fer) accepted four sureties on his part in the matter of the great preparation of his great fort. Cet mac Magach from Mag Main, Ros mac Dedaid from Druim Cain, Conall Cernach, a solidity skinned over, Cu Chulainn, lord of a bag of tricks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 69)

**Women** – The four women on Noe’s ark were his sister/wife Coba, and their three daughters Olla, Oliva, Olivana. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 125, 145, 169)

## Years

**Battles** - Four years after the battle of Cul Caichir was the battle of Comraire in which Ún and Etán fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 163)

**Ireland** – “Thereafter Ireland was for two hundred years desert, and then the epoch of Abraham was completed, save four years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193)

## Kings

**Assyria** - “Hercules’ ravaging of Troy (is dated) to the 4<sup>th</sup> year of Sosarmus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 313)

**Babylon** - Demetrius (restored) ruled for 4 years after Antiochus (*magnus*) Epiphanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

## Ireland

**Cenn Faelad** – “Cenn Faelad s. Crund-máel, four years, till he fell at the hands of Finnachta Fledach in the battle of Aircheltra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381)

**Cinaed** – “Cinaed s. Irgalach, four years, till he fell in the battle of Druim Corcain at the hands of Flaithbertach s. Loingsech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

**Colla Uais** – “Colla Uais, four years till Muiredach Tírech drave him out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343, 529)

**Colmán Rímid and Áed Sláine** – “Colmán Rímid and Áed Sláine, four [years], till Áed Sláine fell at the hands of Conall Guthbind s. Suibne; Colmán Rímid fell at the hands of Locan Dilmana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

**Connla Coem** – “Connla took the (65<sup>th</sup>) kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, till he fell in Temair, in the reign of Philopater.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283)

**Crimthann Coscrach** – “Crimthann Coscrach, four years, till he fell at the hands of Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 291, 519)

**Eochu Edgathach** – Eochu Edgathach ruled for four years as the 8<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 437)

**Fodbgen** – “Fodbgen, four years till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Erc s. Rindail s. Genand, in Mag Muirthemne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 51; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

**Gann and Genann** – Gann and Genann, four years, till they died of plague in Fremaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49; **Vol. 5**, p. 491)

**Loiguiri mac Néill** – “Loiguire s. Níall, four years in the kingship of Ireland, before the coming of the Faith into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353, 531)

**Máel-Coba** – “Thereafter Máel-Coba the clerk, s. Áed s. Ainmire took the (129<sup>th</sup>) kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, and exacted the Boroma of each year without battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375, 545)

**Mál** – “Mál s. Rochraide took the (96<sup>th</sup>) kingship of Ireland for a space of four years, till he fell at the hands of Feidlimid Reichtaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 323, 329, 525)

**Muimne, Luigne, Laigne** – “Four years had the three sons of Érimón in the kingship, and they left no progeny.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 187)

**Nuadu** - Nuadu ruled the Túatha Dé Danann for four years in the north of Alba before they came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 167, 309)

**Persian Kings** - Arius Ochi ruled for four years after Mardochius and Artaxerxes Ochus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 209, 311)

## Rome

**Antoninus** – “Antoninus his son (son of Seuerus Afer) thereafter, four (*lege* 18) years till he fell before the Parthians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

**Gaius Caligula** – Gaius Caligula ruled for four years after Tiberius Caesar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

**Iulius Caesar** – “Iulius Caesar, the first king of the Romans, had four years and six months.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

**Marcus Antoninus** – “Marcus Antoninus, priest of Eliogabalus, four years till he fell before the same (Roman) soldiers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

**Valens** – “Valens, four years afterwards, till the Goths burnt him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

**Lake-bursts** – “Four years before the death of Partholon, the burst of Brena over the land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271)

**Scythia** – “Ogamain took the kingship thereafter till he died in it ... There was contention in the matter of the principdom during his time, four years after that, between Refloir s. Refill and Míl s. Bile.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 67)

## 5

**Ages** - The fives ages of the world were those of Adam, Abraham, Enoch, Noe, and Christ. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125)

## Battles

**Ciasarn** – “Ciasarn son of Dorcha with colour was king of the family of the Fomoraig; he came over Mumu abroad with Lugair in five battles. The battle of Luachair, the battle of fair Clíar, the battle of Samain, the battle of Cnoc Ochair, the fifth battle, without blame, was the battle of Móin Trógaide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

**Conmáel** – Conmáel son of Éber fought and won five battles including those of Macha, Ele, Ucha, and Cnucha of Sliab Betha. Note that only four battles are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269)

**Eochu Fáberglas** – “He cleared seven great plains, and [fought] five equally great battles; he fell in the fourth, whence came his epidemic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

**Máel-Sechlainn** – “Five battles of the Foreigners, he broke them surely no adventure of ignorance; Lifi perished by him without death (?) Twenty battles against the Goidels.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 539)

## Chieftains

**Fir Bolg** – “These are their five chiefs, Gand, Genand, Rudraige, Sengand, Slaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 147; Vol. 4, p. 7, 27, 29, 47)

**Nemed** - Beothach, Iarbonel, Fergus, Art, Corb, who followed (?) without sin, Sobairche, active Dobairche, were the five chieftains of Nemed, good in strength. Note that seven are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 59)

**Colours** - In the time of Tigernmas a chieftain was allowed to wear a garment with five colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

**Elders** – “He (Tuan) reappears as an arbitrator among the “five elders” of Ireland who were called to establish the affairs of Tara (*Ériu*, iv, 126).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87)

### Kings

**Assyria** - “Abram survived over the reigns of five kings of the world, Ninus, Semiramis, Ninyas, Arius, Aralius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31)

**Chaldeans, the** - Nabuchodonosor, Evil Merodach, Neriglissor, Labashi-Marduk, Baltassar, “Those are the five kings of the Chaldeans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165)

**Egypt** – “In R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup> Tuir follows Cincris immediately as king of Egypt. K agrees. Kg (who calls Tuir “Intuir”) interpolates five kings.” “A list of Egyptian kings will be found in Section VIII. This enumerates five kings between “Cincres” and Tures or “Tuir,” in order Cerres, Armades, Rameses, Amenoses, Amenomes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 135)

**Fir Bolg** – “These were their names of pride, of the kings, spirited, with agility, Gann, Genann with choice men of good divisions, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 179; Vol. 4, p. 9, 31, 45; Vol. 5, p. 489)

**Languages** – “From him (Gregus son of Iafeth) is named one of the five languages of the Greeks, the Aeolic, and from him the Greeks are named authentically.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

**Lords** – “In R<sup>1</sup> the five lords (of the Fir Bolg) and their five wives arrive (§278).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 1)

**Luguids** – “Lugaid son of Íth, five peoples came of him, to wit the family of Dáire Doimthech, namely the five Luguids: Lugaid Cal, *a quo* the Calraige of Connachta, Lugaid Corr *a quo* the Corpraige, Lugaid Corp *a quo* Dál Coirpre of Clíu *ut alii dicunt*, Lugaid Oircthe *a quo* Corcu Oircthi, Lugaid Láeg, *a quo* Corcu Laegde.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 91)

### Men

**Milesians** – “Five men including Éber landed in the southern half in strife: two Etan’s, and Mantán great and pure, Caicher and white Fulmán.” “These are the five men who established authority, who yielded to his (Érimón’s) companionship; Amorgen and bright Goscen, Sétga, Suirge, Sobairche.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 5, p. 127)

**Provincials** – “Three hundred years, lasting the partition, till the Provincials came, five men without Faith in Christ divided the Ireland of Ugoine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

### Parts

**Ireland** – “The five parts of Ireland between sea and land, I entreat the fair candles of every province among them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 61)

**Fir Bolg** - “Their (the Fir Bolg) sending, their measuring out, endures; they divided into five, without religion, without a falling for their slender-sided sept, pleasant Ireland, from Uisnech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 181; **Vol. 4**, p. 13)

**Five Fifths, the** - “... the “Five Fifths,” the Pentarchy of independent kingdoms, into which we find Ireland divided when the uncertain rays of dawning history first shine upon her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 5, 7, 13, 73 )

**Peoples** - “They (the brothers Alwyn and Brainly Rees) went on to propose that the five peoples held to have settled Ireland before the coming of the sons of Mil were “archetypal” forerunners of the Gaels, comparing the “Five Kindreds” who first occupied India in Vedic tradition and suggesting that the Irish invasions could be correlated with a five-fold model of Indo-European society derivable from the tri-functional scheme proposed by Dumézil.” The five peoples deemed to have settled Ireland before the Gaedil were Cessair, Partholon, Nemed, the Fir Bolg, and the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 18; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 183, 185)

### Sons of

**Airmen** - Airmen was the son of Elinus son f Dohe. “As for Airmen, he had five sons, Gutus, Cebidus, Uiligothus, Burgundus, Longbardus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

**Dela** - “They (the Fir Bolg) brought five leaders with them, Gann, Genann, Rudraige, Sengann and Slaine, the five sons of Dela son of Loth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147; **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 9, 17, 27, 29, 31, 43, 45)

**Elada** - “The five sons are enumerated thus: Eochu Ollathair, Ogma, Elloth, Bress, Delbaeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 99, 104, 161, 191)

**Érimón** - “The five sons of Érimón, Muimne, Luigne, Laigne; Palap, Írial Fáid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 29)

**Lotan** - “The five sons of Lotan the Swift were Morann the Great and Cairpre, Cal-riarach and Radub and Ollom: that is one of the two Ollams ascribed to the Túatha Dé Danann, Ollam s. Lotan the Swift and Ollan s. Delbaeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

**Magog** - “Magog, of him are the men of Scythia and the Goths, that is, the Gaedil. Magog had five sons, Baath, Ibath, Barachan, Emoth, Aithechta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155)

**Sem** - Sem son of Noe had five sons from whom he had descendants, Elam, Assur, Arfaxad, Lud, and Aram.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 149)

**Takings** - “We shall break off now from the narratives of the Gaedil, and turn back to a renewed explanation of the first five Takings that took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43)

**Wives** - The five wives of the Fir Bolg chieftains were Anust, Liber, Cnucha, Fuat, Etar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 27, 29)

**Women** - “The five women of Partholon son of Sera, Aifi, Elgnad, Nerbgen the vehement, a woman’s fight of violence (?) Cichban, Cerbnat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 81)

### Years

#### Kings

**Babylon** - “Antiochus [Eupator] 5 (*lege* 2) years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)



**Egypt** - Armais ruled for five years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

## Greece

**Alexander** - Alexander had five years in his kingship when the sons of Míl came to Ireland. "Alexander took the high-kingship of the world, and slew Darius the Great s. Arsabes, at the end of five years." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 225)

**Philopater** – Philopator, the fifth king of the Greeks, contemporary with Conmáel; and he was five years contemporary with Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

## Ireland

**Amadir Flidais Foltchain** – "Amadir s. Fer Cuirb, five years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Eochu Ailtlethan." (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 283)

**Art** – "Art son of Lugaid, heroic his generation, years five in Caindrúim." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 509)

**Cairpre Cinn-Cait** – "Cairpre Catchenn took the kingship of Ireland (the father of Morann) for five years, till he died." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

**Conall Collamrach** – "Conall Collamrach ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years, in the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes, till he fell at the hands of Nia Segamain in battle." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289, 517)

**Domnall** - Mide was desert for 5 years during the reign of Domnall ua Néill until it was taken by Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 403)

**Eochu Fiadmuine and Conaing Bececlach** – "Eochu and Conaing, five years in joint rule, one half to Eochu, the other to Conaing; the northern half to Conaing." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257, 509)

**Érimón** - Érimón was king for five years when Alexander died in Babylon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

**Etarscéil Mór** – Etarscéil Mór ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years, in the reign of Octavianus Augustus." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 521)

**Fiacha Cendfindan** - Fiacha Cendfindan ruled for five years until he was killed by Rindail (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49)

**Lugaid Riab nDerg** – "Ireland was five years without a king over her after Conaire, till the coming of Lugaid Riab nDerg." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 523)

**Muinemón** – "Muinemón took the (18<sup>th</sup>) kingship of Ireland for a space of five years." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

**Rudraige** - Rudraige son of Dela of the Fir Bolg "had five [or two] years, till he died in the Brug." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 33)

**Sengann** - Sengann son of Dela of the Fir Bolg ruled for five years until he was killed by Fiacha Cendfindan (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49; Vol. 5, p. 493)

**Sétna** – "Sétna was five years in the kingship of Ireland, till his son slew him after returning from

exile, in Ráith Cruachan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231, 501)

**Pictish Kings** - Denbecan [Grant Anbecan] ruled the Picts for 5 years after Ciric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 183)

## Rome

**Aurelianus** – “Aurelianus, 5 years and 6 months, till he was slain by the Roman soldiers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

**Gratianus** – “Gratianus, 5 years, till Maximinus slew him in Lugdunum.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

**Heracleon** – “Heracleon with his mother, 5 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Iustinus Minor** – Iustinus Minor, 5 years. *Aed mac Ainmirech in Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Iustinianus Minor** - Iustinianus Minor [*sic lege*], 5 years” after Constans son of Constantinus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Volusianus and Gallus** – “Volusianus and Gallus his son, 5 years, till Iulianus slew them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

## 6

### Chieftains

**Cruithne, the**- “There were six chieftains (of the Cruithne) [who came to Ireland], namely six brethren, Solen, Ulpa, Nechtán, Drostan, Óengus, Lethend.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179)

**Milesians, the** – “In the end there were six chieftains southward ... The six in the South were Éber himself, Lugaid son of Íth, Etán son of Oicce, Ún son of Uicce, Caicher, Fulmán.” “The six in the North were Érimón, Éber s. Ír, Amorgen, Goscen, Sétga, and Sobairce, and Suirge a seventh, as we have said.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 95, 97, 103)

**Tower of Nemrod** – “Now it is Rifath Scot who brought the Scotie language from the Tower, for he was one of the six principal chieftains who were at the building of the Tower of Nemrod.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, 39; Vol. 2, p. 140)

**Colours** - In the time of Tighernmas a man of learning was allowed to wear a garment with six colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

### Days

**Cessair** – “In the last year before the Flood Cessair came into Ireland: for the learned men of the Chronicles reckon that Cessair was not alive in Ireland save only six days before the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209)

**Creation** - God created the world in six days. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17)

**Gaedil, the** – “Thereafter they rowed, [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean.” “They reached the full Libyan Sea, a sailing of six complete summer days.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43, 99)

**Descendants** – “Six of his (Ollom Fotla) descendants took the kingship of Ireland, with no one between

them.” “... two hundred and nine years had they in that kingship. These are their names: Finnachta, Slánoll, Géde Ollgothach, Fiacc, Ailill, and Berngal.” “This succession of six kings is the dynasty referred to, *ante* p... It would be impossible to discuss its historical or cultural importance here, but I (Macalister) may refer the reader to my *Tara*, chapter III, where the whole complex matter is set forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 235n, 295)

**Divisions** – “There were six divisions of Ireland hither which the Túatha Dé Danann had; thereafter the surface of Fál was reckoned [surveyed] by the sons of Míl of Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

**Hirelings** – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and six unwived hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 29, 105)

## Kings

**Éber** – “Then six kings of the progeny of Éber succeeded, from Énna Airgdech to Bress Rí – Muinemón, Aildergdóit, Rotechtaid Rotha, Elim Olfinechta, Art Imlech and Bress Rí himself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 265)

**Ollom Fotla** – “Six of his (Ollom Fotla) descendants took the kingship of Ireland, with no one between them.” “... two hundred and nine years had they in that kingship. These are their names: Finnachta, Slánoll, Géde Ollgothach, Fiacc, Ailill, and Berngal.” “This succession of six kings is the dynasty referred to, *ante* p... It would be impossible to discuss its historical or cultural importance here, but I (Macalister) may refer the reader to my *Tara*, chapter III, where the whole complex matter is set forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 235n, 295, 457)

**Men** – “Six men of them (the Cruithne) remained over Bregmag, and they are the origin of every tabu, every luck-sign, every casting, (?) bird-voices, every presage and every amulet.” “Six men of the Cruithne whom God appointed came from the land of Thracia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177, 425)

**Pigs** – “The six pigs of Essach ([Esal], king of the Golden Columns). They were slaughtered every night, and if their bones were kept without breaking or gnawing, they would survive every day.” “Their capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection relates them to *Sæhrímnir*, the boar of Valhalla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

## Plains

**Ethriel** - Six plains were cleared by Ethriel. They were Tendmag, Mag Lugaid, Mag Geisli, Lochmag, Mag Roth, Mag Belaigh. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269; Vol. 5, p. 195)

**Sirna Soegelach** – “He cleared six huge plains, and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth] until the stubborn plague came by which the men of Ireland died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 455)

## Queens

**Amazons** - “After the rule of Assyria, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years, and they had six queens during that time, Marpesia, Lampeto, Sinope, Orithyia, <Antiope>, Penthesilea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 163)

**Milesians** – Six queens of the Milesians died at the battle of Tailltiu: Búas, Díl, Fás, Fíal, Scéne, Scota<sup>2</sup>. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 59, 61, 93, 95)

## Sons of

**Breogan** – “The six sons of Breogan were Brego, Bile, Fuat, Blad, Cualu, [Cualnge].” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 97)

**Delbaeth** – “The six sons of Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth s. Net, were Fiachra, Ollam, Indui, Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 133, 157, 161, 193)

**Éber** – “And learned men reckon that he had children in Ireland, to wit Conmáel s. Éber, who took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba, and Caur, Corand, Edar [Etor], Airb, Airbe.” “They say that the sons of Eber were as follows – Caur, Capa, Coronn, Etor, Airb, Airrbi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 99)

**Érimón** – “Another family is reckoned to have been born to Érimón in Ireland, namely Alan [Aan], Eidenn [Etd], Aine, Caithair [Cathiar], Caithear [Caicher], Cerna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 99)

**Míl** – “The six sons of Míl, Érimon, Éber, Airech, Aimirgen, Colptha, Ír.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 97, 417)

**Ollom** – “... the six sons of Ollam fell at the hands of Eogan of Inber Mór.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 125)

**Scota**<sup>2</sup> – “Amorgen and Eber Finn, in Egypt were they born; Scota<sup>2</sup> daughter of Pharaoh brought them forth in one birth. Ír, in the Sea of Thrace was he born. Colptha, at the Marshes was he born. Érimón and Erannan, in Spain were they born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65)

## Years

### Kings

#### Egypt

**Amarteus** – Amarteus ruled for 6 years before Neferites. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Nechepsos** – Nechepsos ruled for 6 years after Stefinatis. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Neferites** – Neferites ruled for 6 years after Amarteus and before Achoris. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Osochor** - Osochor ruled for 7 [*recte* 6] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

#### Ireland

**Art** – “Art son of Lugaid (Lamderg) s. Eochu, six years was he in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Dui Ladgrach s. Fíachu Tolgrach, and of Fíachu himself.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259)

**Cellach and Conall Cáel** - Cellach and Conall Cáel exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle for six years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379)

**Colmán Rimid and Aed Sláine** – “They were in joint rule together for a space of six years, and took the Boroma without battle every year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

**Diarmait and Blathmac** – “Diarmait son of Áed of the Companies and his brother Blathmac the ever noble, six years over Banba with fame, till they died of epidemic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 547)

**Fíacha Cendfindan** – “Six years had Fíacha (Cend)findach till red Rindail slew him.” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

**Mug Corb** – “Six years to Mug Corb till he fell at the hands of Óengus Ollam, grandson of Labraid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

**Rindail** – “Rindail, six years, till he fell at the hands of Fodbgenid s. Sengann s. Dela in Eba Coirpre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 49; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

**Sechnasach** – “Sechnasach s. Bláthmac, six years, till he fell at the hands of Dub Dúin king of Coirpre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381)

**Siomón Brecc** – “Siomón Brecc s. Aedán Glas s. Nuadu Finn, six years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Dui Finn s. Sétna Innarrad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 253, 507)

**Macedonia** – “Seleucus and Lysimachus, 6 years afterwards, till Pyrrhus and Lysimachus fell at the hands of the followers of Seleucus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

**Persia** - Darius Magnus son of Arsames, 6 years. He was the last prince of the Persians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 209, 311)

### **Rome**

**Gordianus** – “Gordianus had 6 years till he fell before Philippus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

**Iustinianus Major** – “Iustinianus Major again, 6 years. He slew Leontius and Tiberius, and Philippicus slew him afterwards.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

**Maximinus** – “Maximus, 6 years, till he fell before Pupienus in Aquileia [*sic lege*].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

**Probus** – “Probus, 6 years and 4 months, till he died in Sirmium.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

## **7**

### **Battles**

**Conmáel** – “Conmáel, of the children of Éber, took Ireland promptly; it is he who fought seven battles nimbly till he fell before Tigernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

**Luglochta** – Tigernmas fought seven battles in Luglochta on Loch Lugdach in one day. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

**Mag Femen** – “Seven battles (were fought by Túathal Techtmar) upon Mag Femen against the progeny of Cermna, and a slaughter of the progeny of Caithir s. Eterscéil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

**Tregaman** – “Túathal broke seven battles against the progeny of Tregaman s. Treg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

### **Chieftains**

**Túatha Dé Danann** – “It is said that Bethach s. Iardan was the chieftain of that Taking and of the arts, and that seven chieftains followed him - Dagda, Dian Cecht, Creidne, Luchne, Nuadu Airgetlam, Lug s. Cian, Goibniu s. Ethliu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 165)

**Milesians** - In the division of Ireland there were seven chieftains in the north: Érimón, Éber s. Ír, Amorgen, Gosten, Sétga, Sobairche and Suirge. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 95)

**Colours** - In the time of Tigernmas a king or queen was entitled to wear a garment with seven colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

### Days

**Ark** - The ark was completed just seven days before the Flood began. Noe first released the dove seven days after the raven did not come back. But the dove came back to the ark. Noe waited seven days again before sending the dove out from the ark, and again seven days before it did not come back. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 111, 121, 123, 220, 243)

**Cessair** – “Cessair came to Cúl Cessrach in Connachta, and her women with her; and her heart brake within her for the absence of her husband and for the death of her father. Then was completed the time from Adam to the Flood, save seven days *tantum*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193)

**Fights** – In verse LXIX, Amorgen sang, “I am Bull of Seven Fights.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111)

### Forts

**Art Imlech** – “Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland for twelve years; and seven forts were dug by him, till Nuadu Finn Fáil s. Gíallchad slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

**Írial Fáid** - “Seven royal forts were dug by Írial Fáid; Ráth Bachair [Bachail] , Ráth Buirg [Buarach, Buirech], Ráth Chuingeda [Cuincheda] , Ráth Cimbaith, Ráth Croich [Croichne] , Ráth Loichit [Lochaid], Ráth Modig [Moidig, Mothaich]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

**Generations** – “Thereafter was the principedom of the Ulaid, for a space of seven generations, from Nuadu to Ugaine the Great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 265)

**Heavens** – “He formed the seven heavens on the Monday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 175)

**Hirelings** – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and seven unwived hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 29, 77, 148)

**Hours** – “According to a belief recorded by Comestor, Adam was only seven hours in Paradise.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 239)

**Husbandmen** - Partholon had seven husbandmen or ploughmen – Tothacht, Tarba, Imus [Eochair], Aitechbel [Eatachbel], Cuil [Cuaille], Dorca, Dam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

**Laigse** – The seven Laigse in Laigin descended from Éber son of Ír; or Airech Februd; or Ír son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89, 97)

### Lake-bursts

**Partholon** – “There were seven lake-bursts in Ireland in the time of Partholon: Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg, Loch Cuan and Loch Rudraige in Ulaid, Loch Dechet and Loch Mesc and Loch Con in Connachta, and Loch Echtra in Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 271; Vol. 3, p. 15, 17, 49)

**Sons of Míl** – In their time was “the bursting of seven lakes. Loch Laiglinne, Loch Baath, Loch Cimme with hundreds of mists; Loch Da Caech, fair without plunder, Loch Ren of many salmon, Loch Riach.”

Note that only six lakes are actually named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 423)

**Tigernmas** – “In his time was the outburst of seven lakes: Loch Ailine and Loch Ce in Connachta, Loch Uair in Mide, Loch Febail in Tír Eogain, Loch Silend in Cairpre, Loch Gabor in Brega, Dabal in Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 437, 453)

**Lumps** – “God set Cain in a sign, so that no man should slay him: a lump upon his forehead [and a lump (on) each of his cheeks, and a lump on each foot and on each hand].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 87, 183, 237)

### Months

**Ark** – “Twenty-seven days and seven months was the ark (moving) from wave to wave, till it settled on a mountain in Armenia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 121, 220)

**Artabanus** – Artabanus was slain seven months after he killed Xerxes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

**Sogdianus** – Sogdianus reigned for seven months after Xerxes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209)

**Pairs** - There were seven pairs of species of fish on Noe’s ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125)

**Peoples** – “Let us cease [at this point] from the stories of the Gaedil, that we may tell of the seven peoples who took Ireland before them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 195)

### Plains

**Eochu Fáebarglas** – “Seven plains were cleared by him: Mag Smerthach in Ui Failge, Mag nAidne and Mag Luirg in Connachta, Mag Emir and Mag Lemna and Mag Fubna and Mag Dá Gabal; in Airgialla they are.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 215)

**Ethriel** – “He smoothed ... the seven plains of great beauty. Mag Belaig, which was never soft, Mag nGeisille in the land of the Gailioin, Tennmag, for its establishment without sorrow, Glenmag, Lugair broad and great. In the province of the Ulaid firmly he smoothed a wood and a sloping valley; Rothmag in the distant land of Coba, Lochmag did Ethriel smooth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 431, 453)

**Írial Fáid** – “By him were seven plains cleared. Mag Rechet with truth of knowledge, Mag Comair, a fine sweet profit, Mag Slebe and Mag Sanais, Mag Ele and Mag Inis.” Note that only six plains are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267)

**Óengus Olmucach** – “Seven plains were cleared by him: Mag nÓensciath in Laigin, Mag Glinni Dechon in Cenél Conaill, Mag Cúli Coel in Cenél Bogaine, Ailmag in Callraige, Mag Mucrima and Mag Luirg in Connachta, Mag, Luachra Dedad, Mag Arcaill in Cíarraige Luachra.” Note that eight plains are named. An alternative version includes: “Mag Áensciath in Laigen, Mag Glinne Drecon in Mag Mucruma, Aelmag in Callraige, Mag Luachra Dedad and Mag Luirg in Connachta, and Mag Archoill, the seventh in Cíarraige Luachra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 229, 449)

**River bursts** – “In his (Érimón) time was the burst of the seven Riges of Laigin, of the seven Brosnas of Éile ...” “The “Seven Riges” and the “Seven Brosnas” have become nine apiece.” “Seven rivers rose in his (Sirna) reign ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263; Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 455)

**Sets** – God said to Noe “Thou shalt take with thee moreover sets of seven of the clean birds of heaven,

male and female.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 115)

**Seven-fold** - God commanded that anyone who should kill Cain son of Adam shall be punished seven fold. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 87, 91)

**Ships** – “For Míl s. Bíle went into Egypt a-voyaging, with the crew of seven ships ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 75)

**Sogains** – “The seven Sogains wherever they are” are of the progeny of Éber son of Ír. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89)

### Sons of

**Cruithne** – “The seven sons of Cruithne here: Fib, Fedach, Fotla, Fortrenn, Cait, Cé, Ciric; and in seven divisions they shared their heritage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

**Delbaeth** – “The seven sons of Delbaeth son of Ogma Grianainech were Fiachra, Ollom, Indui, Brian, Iucharba, Iuchair and Elmar of the Brug.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

**Ethliu** – “Dagda, Dian Cecht, Creidne, Luchne, Nuadu Airgetlam, Lug son of Cian, Goibniu son of Ethliu; *de quibus* the seven sons of Ethliu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 165, 247)

**Manannan** – “The seven sons of Manannan were Ilbreac, Illanach, Cairpre Condualach, Failbi Findbuide, Gaiar, Goth Gaithi, and Gaela s. Oirbsen and Echdonn the Great s. Manannan, eldest of the children.” Note that eight are named and that Oirbsen is another name for Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

**Míl** – “The seven sons of Míl, good their host, including Éber and Érimón. Along with Dond, and Airech with battle, including Ír, along with Arannan, including Amorgen with bright countenance, and along with Colptha of the sword.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107)

**Thiras** – “It (SAM) gives us the extra-biblical information that Thiras had seven sons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 252)

**Times** – “Seven times he (Muirchertach mac Erca) took away nine chariots, and long shall it be remembered! He took hostages of Uí Neill, and hostages of the Plain of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 535)

**Wives** – “She (Scéne [Dellsaire]) is one of the seven wives of the Sons of Mil, and these are their names: Tea, Fíal, Fás, Líben, Odba, Scota<sup>2</sup>, Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 73, 131)

### Years

**Adam** – “According to a belief recorded in the *Master of Oxford*, Adam was seven years in Paradise.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 239)

**Cessair** – Cessair and her company built their ark and went into it “seven years and three months before the coming of the Flood.” On her journey to Ireland, Cessair’s company spent seven years in the territory of Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 187, 191, 203, 233, 238)

**Fintan** – Fintan “was born seven years before the Flood; till seven years of the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill, that was his [Fintan’s] life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23)

**Gaedil, the** – “For that reason was the seed of Gaedel driven forth upon the sea, to wit Agnomain and Lamfhind his son, so that they were seven years upon the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 19, 75)



## Kings

**Assyria** - The Túatha Dé Danann reigned for seven years of the principdom of Belochus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

**Chaldea** - Nabuchodonosor ruled for seven years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

## Egypt

**Osochor** – Osochor ruled for seven [*recte* 6] years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Psychon** – “Physcon son of Cleopatra, seven years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

**Stefinatis** – Stefinatis ruled for seven years after Merres Aethiops and before Nechepsos. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Thuoris** – Thuoris ruled for seven years and “in his time Troy was captured, and to him came Menelaus and Helen after its capture.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

## Ireland

**Áed Uairidnach** – “He took the kingship of Ireland for a space of seven years, and exacted the Boroma of each year without battle, till he died of plague in Temair.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375, 545)

**Airgetmar** – Airgetmar was driven overseas for seven years during the reign of Ailill Finn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259, 261, 511)

**Bress** – Bress became king of the Túatha Dé Danann after Nuadu’s disfigurement and reigned for seven years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 99, 113, 115, 165, 177, 223, 493)

**Colmán Rimid and Aed Sláine** - Colmán Rimid and Áed Sláine in joint rule “seven years, till they fell at the hands of Conall Cuthbind s. Suibne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

**Conaire Cóem** – “Conaire s. Mog Lama, marriage-kinsman of Conn took the kingship of Ireland for seven years, till he fell at the hands of Nemed s. Sroibcenn.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335)

**Conchobor** – “It is the belief of certain historians that ... Jesus Christ was born ... in the seventh year of the reign of Conchobor.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

**Conmáel** - Euergetes was king for 7 years at the same time as Conmáel. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

**Domnall mac Áeda** – “Seven (years) on a hard path was his body till he died on pilgrimage.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 547)

**Eochu** – “Eochu son of Oiloll Finn, a space of seven years was his good time; he slew the king of Cermna, Clair, and Cliu, in Aine of yew-shields.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 511)

**Eochu Mugmedon** – “Eochu Mugmedon, seven years till he died [of a disease] in Temair.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 347)

**Erimón** – Érimón died seven years after the battle of Comraire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 163, 173)

**Finnachta** – “Finnachta the Feaster of the drinking, seven years about horns of carousal; the wolf fell in his hiding place before Áed and Congalach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 547)

**Flaithbertach** – “Flaithbertach s. Loingsech, seven years, till he died in Árd Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

**Inter-regnum** – “For a space of seven years Ireland was without a king of administration of the laws of anyone.” “There were seven years with no king in Ireland after Tigernmas, till Eochu Fáebuir son of Conmáel took it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275; Vol. 5, p. 215)

**Irereo** – “Irereo s. Melge took the kingship for a space of seven years, till he fell in Ulaid at the hands of Fer Corb s. Mug Corb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

**Laigin, of** – “The king of Laigin remained in Temair till the end of seven years, and the strength of Conn (Cét-Cathach) increased again.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

**Lugaid Laigdech** – “Lugaid Laigdech, seven years had he in the kingship till he fell at the hands of Áed Rúad s. Badarn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261, 509)

**Macha** – “Now Macha was seven years in the regality after Cimbáeth, till she fell at the hands of Rechtda Rigderg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

**Nia Segamain** – “Nia Segamain, seven years in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Enna Aigneach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289, 517)

**Níall Frossach** – “Níall Frossach s. Fergal, seven years, till he died in Í, on pilgrimage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393, 551)

**Nuadu Airgetlam** - Nuadu was king of the Túatha Dé Danann for seven years in Dobar and Iardobar before their coming to Ireland. It took the physicians seven years to heal Nuadu of his amputated arm. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 98, 99, 113, 141, 147, 165, 177, 221, 309)

**Rothechtaid** – “Rothechtaid Rotha was seven years in the kingship of Ireland, till lightning burnt him in Dún Sobairce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245, 503)

**Sechnasach** – “Sechnasach s. Blathmac s. Áed Sláine, seven years, till he fell at the hands of Dub Dúin king of Coirpre.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

## Macedonia

**Alexander** - Alexander son of Philip ruled the Macedonians for seven years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

**Poliorcetes** – “Poliorcetes, seven years, till Pyrrhus slew him in Sicily.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

## Rome

**Galerius and Constantinus** – “Galerius and Constantinus, seven years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

**Octavianus Augustus** – “And in the seventh year of the reign of Octavianus Augustus Christ was born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

**Philippus** – “Philippus and his sons, seven years. Those are the first kings of the Romans who

believed on the Lord.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

**Tiberius III** – “Tiberius III, seven years. *Cennfaelad mac Blathmaic over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Tiberius Constantinius** – “Tiberius Constantinius, seven years. *Áed Sláine and Colmán Rimed over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Valentinianus and Maximianus** – “Valentinianus and Maximianus, seven years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Persia** - In the 7<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus Esdras came to renew the Law. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

**Partholon** – Partholon was in exile for seven years after slaying his parents. Some historians believe that “it was in the seventh year of the age of Abraham that Partholon took Ireland.” “Seven years had Partholon in Ireland when the first man of his people died.” “There were seven years from the plaguing of the people of Partholon to the end of the rule of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265, 269; Vol. 3, p. 13, 21, 159)

**Scythia** – “Refloir and Agnomain without blemish. Seven years were they in contention, till Refloir fell with tumult by the victorious hand of Agnomain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97)

**Sons of Míl, the** - The Sons of Míl landed in Ireland seven years after the slaying of Belshazzar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 85)

**Troy** – “... Troy was taken for the last time. There were seven years after that capture, till Aeneas [son of Anchises] took [Lavinia] daughter of Latinus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 51)

## 8

**Battles** – Eight battles were fought by Óengus Olmucaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 223)

**Chieftains** – “Eight of their (the sons of Míl) chieftains accompanying the king, Donn, as well as Bile s. Brige s. Breogan, and Airech Februa, Búas, Bres, and Buaigne, who were drowned in the same ship along with Donn, [and Cuailnge and Fuat, who were slain in battle of Tailtiu].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 59, 93)

**Kings** – “Madai or Meda, son of Iafeth, *a quo* the Medes; and eight men of the Medes took the kingship of the world.” “The rule of the Medes was the high-princedom after the Assyrians: they had eight kings, and 255 (or 259) years was the length of their reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 251; Vol. 3, p. 163, 189)

**Lake-bursts** – “Eight lake-bursts broke forth over the land of Ireland in the time of Érimón, namely Lochs Cimme, Buadaig, Baga, Réin, Finnmaige, Gréine, Riach, and Dá Cach in Laigin, and Loch Láig in Ulaid.” Note that nine lake-bursts are listed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 163, 173)

**Leaders** – “Now it is Rifaith Scot who brought the Scotie language from the Tower. For he was one of the eight chief leaders who were at the building of the Tower of Nemrod.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 47, 139)

**Men** – “Sixteen kings from great Eogan and ten from good Conall, nine men of Breg from the Boinn, eight men over Mide of mead-drinking.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

## Persons

**Damhoctor** – In the *Historia Brittonum*, Nennius writes of the *tres filii militis Hispaniae* (three sons of Míl Espáne), and a *Damhoctor* whose name is simply the Irish phrase *dám ochtair* “a company of eight.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxix, xxxi)

**Fir Bolg** – “There are nine kings in all; but one, Eochu mac Eirc, seems to stand outside the family succession, so that we have here as elsewhere the *damh ochtair*, though it is not so expressed in this case (§280).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 1)

**Nemed** – “In the six hundred and fourth year of the epoch of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland.” “In §248 we find *Nemed-ochtar*; and other examples, will meet us from time to time. Remembering that these tales are theological rather than historical, we seem here to be on the track of a primary group of eight deities, comparable with the central ennead of Egypt or the *di consentes* of Rome.” On Nemed’s journey to Ireland, “there appeared to them a tower of gold on the sea, and they all went to capture it: and all were drowned except the Nemed-octad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 251; Vol. 3, p. 129, 194)

**Noe** – “Noe, his company of eight persons went into the ark.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 117, 125, 197)

**Partholon** – “Eight persons were his tally, four men and four women.” “... one octad took Ireland.” “The *Damh ochtair* formula reappears at the beginning of §232, showing the affinity of the text with the LG tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 39, 63, 81, 89, 98, 111)

**Plains** – “Cleared (by Eochu son of Conmáel) in the fastnesses of the world, no strength of a mean warrior or of one unworthy, after they were separated in Temair, were Mag Smethrach and Mag nInis. Mag nAidne, Mag nOdba of order, bare Mag Luing, Mag Lemna, Mag Da Gabal, of the regions of Connla, Mag Fubna in the land of Mide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275)

**Pounds** – “According to *The Dialogue of Salomon and Saturnus*, Adam was created from eight pounds weight of materials, which are specified, but here irrelevant.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

## Sons of

**Iafeth** – “Of the children of Iafeth here now. Iafeth son of Noe and Olivana his wife, they had eight sons, Gomer, Magog, Madai, Iabal or Iavan, [the eldest], Tubal, Mosoch, Thiras, Maisegda.” Magog may have been the eighth son. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153, 167)

**Míl** – “Most of the eight sons of Míl form duplicate pairs. Colptha and Donn are eponymous intrusions, designed to explain certain place-names: but for the rest, Éber and Éremón, Amairgen [Amorgen] and Ír, (F)ebrua and Érannán [Erennan] pair off together, and the pairs are all variants of a single pair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 107, 125; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 29, 31, 125)

**Survivors** – “For the Flood drowned the whole seed of Adam, except Noe with his three sons, Sem, Ham, Iafeth, and their four wives Coba, Olla, Oliva, Olivana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 31, 117, 123)

## Years

### Kings

#### Assyria

**Amintes** – “The death of Aaron is recorded in the eighth year of Amintes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 198)

**Bellepares** - “In the eight year of the reign of Bellepares there came the plague of Partholon’s people. It is then that Hercules captured Troy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35)

**Mitreus** - The Túatha Dé Danann reigned in Ireland for eight years of the principdom of Mitreus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211)

## **Egypt**

**Acherres** – The eight year reign of Pharaoh Acherres was omitted from the list of Egyptian kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

**Cincris** - Pharaoh Cincres reigned “eight [*recte* 16] years over Egypt till he was drowned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

**Nechao** - Nechao ruled for eight years after Nechepsos and before Psammeticus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

## **Ireland**

**Áed Úairidnach** – “Áed Úairidnach eight years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375)

**Bláthmac and Diarmait** – “Thereafter Diarmait and Bláthmac, the two sons of Áed Sláine s. Diarmait, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of eight years, and exacted the Boroma without a battle in each of those years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

**Conaire Cóem** – “Conaire Cóem, eight years, till he fell at the hands of Nemed s. Sroibcenn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 525)

**Eochu Mugmedon** – “Eochu Mugmedon took the kingship of Ireland for eight years, till he died in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347, 529)

**Fiachra** – “Fiachra son of great Muiredach, eight years among hours of carousal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 509)

**Géde Ollgothach** – “Then Géde Ollgothach took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Madidus king of the Medes. Eight years had he in the principdom of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

**Irereo** – “Noble Irereo son of Melge a space of eight years ever full; by Fer Corb son of Mog Corb fell the king of the Brug of the speckled fist.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 515)

**Loingsech** – “Loingsech s. Óengus, eight years, till he fell at the hands of Cellach of Loch Cimme in the battle of the Weir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

**Lugaid** – “Lugaid the animating filled a plain, eight years was his fame over wrath; the mindful branch fell in Carn by the hands of Áed son of Buidne son of Badra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

**Macha** – “A space of eight years with fame, after him (Cimbáeth) thereafter, to the queen Macha with deeds of brigands till Recharta Rigderg slew her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

**Muimne, Luigne and Laigne** - Eight years after the death of Érimón was the joint reign of Muimne, Luigne and Laigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 225)

**Medes, the** – “Astyages, eight years, until Cyrus son of Darius, son of his own daughter, deposed

him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

**Persia** – “Cambyses son of Cyrus thereafter. Eight years, till his own magicians slew him: Eochaid son of Erc was in the kingship of Ireland at that time. ... In his eighth year the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland, and they fought the battle of Mag Tuired with the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43)

**Rome** - Justinus Sr. ruled for eight years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

**Míl** – “Now Míl son of Bile tarried eight years in Egypt, and his people learned the principal arts there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 69, 111; **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

## 9

**Cantreds** – “... the three Connachta, with nine cantreds in each division; and the nine cantreds of Airgialla; and the nine cantreds of the Dessi, Fothairt and Eraind and Alban and Dál Riata and Dál Fiatach...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 325)

**Chariots** – “Seven times he (Fergal) took away nine chariots, and long shall it be remembered!” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 535)

### Days

**Cessair** – On her journey to Ireland the Cessair company traveled nine days from the Alpine Mountain to Spain, and then another sailing of nine days from Spain to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 191, 203, 219, 221, 233)

**Partholon** – “K reduces the journey from “Aladacia” to Gothia from nine days to three.” “The nine days from Spain to Ireland make the only point of contact between this itinerary and that of Cessair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 89)

**Farmers** – “Nine farmers these, with floods (?) of descendants who were with the Túatha Dé Danann: they were yeomen, it was a sinister wont, Find and Barr and Buaigne. Tor and Rind, a course that is no falsehood and Robud, ‘tis no untruth, Caer and Corp, fame that is not stingy, in the valourous clash of helmets.” Note that only eight are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 247)

**“Flying Ecstasies”** – Nine “flying ecstasies” were slain at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

**Generations** – The Gaedil spent nine generations in the Maeotic Marshes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2)

**Grades** – “Christ with the power and the renown, strong over every very pure king, Prince of the great Nine Grades of Heaven, King of the Earth with fruitfulness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 437)

### Kings

**Fir Bolg** - There were 9 kings of the Fir Bolg in all: Slanga, Rudraige, Gann, Genann, Sengann, Fiacha, Rindaill, Fodhgen, Eochu son of Erc. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 1, 9, 11, 33, 45)

**Túatha Dé Danann** – There were nine kings of the Túatha Dé Danann: Nuadu, Bress, Nuadu, Lug, Dagda, Delbaeth, Fiachna, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine. Note that Nuadu is counted only once even though he served twice. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 163, 165, 167, 185, 201)

**Lake-bursts** – There were nine lake-bursts in the time of Tigernmas: Loch Cé and Loch Ailinne in Connachta, Loch Iarainn and Loch Uair and Loch Silenn and Loch Gabar in Mide and all in Brega, Loch

Febail in Tír Eogain ... and Dubloch of Árd Ciannachta, and Loch Dabuill in Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

**Men** – “Sixteen kings from great Eogan and ten from good Conall, nine men of Breg from the Boinn, eight men over Mide of mead-drinking.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 557)

### Months

**Adam** – “According to the *Lebor Brecc* homily, Adam was created nine months before Eve.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

**Labashi-Marduk** - Labashi-Marduk of the Medes ruled for just 9 months. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

**Orders of Angels** – “He (God) gave the bailiffry of Heaven to Lucifer, with the nine orders of the Angels of Heaven.” The nine orders of the angels are enumerated by Solomon, bishop of Basrah as: Cherubim, Seraphim, Thrones, Lords, Powers, Rulers, Principalities, Archangels, Angels. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 27, 205)

**Rivers** – Partholon found nine rivers in Ireland when he arrived: Aba Life, Lui, Muad, Slicech, Samer, Find, Modorn, Buas, Banna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49, 51)

**River-bursts** – The bursting of the nine Rights about Rosmag and the nine Brosnas of Eile happened during the reign of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 161, 171, 423)

**Waves** – “The sons of Míl made a contention in rowing as they came to Ireland from the place where they saw Ireland away from them; and Ír son of Míl advanced the length of a *muirchrech* beyond every ship.” “The word *muirchrech* seems to denote a specific distance with a maritime application, like the modern “knot”, but its exact meaning is unknown. See the R.I.A. *Contributions to Irish Lexicography*, s.v., and compare the measurement of marine distance by “nine waves”, frequent in Irish legend.” “How far shall we go? said Éber. Past just nine waves, said Amorgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 31n, 37, 39, 55, 79, 81, 115)

### Years

**Abraham** – “In this epoch moreover, from the Flood to Abraham, and to the ninth year of the reign of Abraham, Ireland was not discovered till Partholon found it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193)

**Gaedil, the** - The Gaedil came to Ireland after nine years of the principedom of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 165)

### Kings

**Assyria** – Bellepares had reigned for nine years before Nemed came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

**Babylon** – “Antiochus Sidetes, nine years. It is he who plundered Jerusalem, and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

### Egypt

**Ammenopthis** - Ammenopthis ruled for nine years after Psusennes and before Osochor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Psammeticus** - Psammeticus ruled for nine [*recte* 44] years after Nechao. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Psinaces** - Psinaces ruled for nine years after Osochor and before Psusennes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

## **Ireland**

**Áed Allan** – “Áed Allan s. Fergal, nine years, till he fell in the battle of Sered Mag at the hands of Domnall s. Muiredach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391, 549)

**Ailill Finn** – “Ailill Finn s. Art, nine years in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Aigetmar and of Fíachu, son of Dui s. Fíachu together.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259)

**Ailill Olchain** – “A reckoning of only nine years was submission paid to Oilill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 505)

**Bresal Bódíbad** – “Bresal Bódíbad perfectly nine years over Ireland was his power.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 519)

**Bress Rí** – “Nine years of Bress of the leaps, great was the force of his strong assaults.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 505)

**Congal Cind Magair** – “Congal of Cind Magair, nine years, till he died of a sudden stroke.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385)

**Domnall mac Áeda** – “Thereafter Domnall s. Áed s. Ainmire took the kingship of Ireland after being chosen to the place of Patrick, and he held the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 547)

**Érimón** - Érimón died nine years after Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 163)

**Feidlimid Rechtmar** – “Feidlimid took the kingship of Ireland for nine years. He died a [natural] death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331, 525)

**Finnait Mar** – “Finnait Mar in good Mumu nine (years) to the hero of even colour; he fell, as was verified, before Bresal Bódíbad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 519)

**Flaithbertach** – “Thereafter Flaithbertach s. Loingsech s. Domnall took the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391, 549)

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

**Loingsech** – “Loingsech s. Óengus s. Áed s. Ainmire etc., took the kingship of Ireland for a space of nine years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 549)

**Lugaid Íardonn** – “Lugaid Íardonn s. Énna, nine years in the kingship till he fell at the hands of Sírlám in Ráith Clochrain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 507)

**Máel-Sechlainn** - Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill again in the kingship of Ireland, nine years, till he died in Cró-Inis of Loch Aindind after a victory of penitence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405, 555)

**Macedonia** - Demetrius son of Antigonus ruled for nine years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)



## Rome

**Phocas** – Phocas ruled for nine years after Mauricius and before Heraclius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Titus and Vespasianus** - “Titus and Vespasianus, nine years. By them was Jerusalem ravaged, and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

**Nemed** - Nine years after Nemed came to Ireland there were four lake-bursts. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 131)

## 10

**Battles** – Nathi “broke ten battles between Sliab Elpa and Ireland, though he was dead and lifeless.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

**Champions** – “Before the end of a year they partitioned Ireland into twelve parts, I hold it for certain, between Éremón, Éber and ten strong champions.” The ten champions were: Bres, Buas, Buaigne, Caicher, Fulmán, Mantán, Sétga, Sobairce, Etan, Goisten; Suirge, Én, Ún. Note that thirteen are named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 5, p. 6, 27, 29)

**Chieftains** – Ten chieftains of the Milesians who died in the invasion of Ireland were: Donn, Bile, Airech Febria, Búas, Bres, Buaigne, Ír, Éranán, Cuailnge, Fúat. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 63, 93)

**Cubits** – “Ten cubits was the ark under water; and twenty above water: and this is why it was ten under water, the Flood had twelve above the highest mountain, for the sake of the ark, for it (the ark) had ten cubits under water.” “There is no biblical warrant for this.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 219, 220)

## Daughters of

**Cormac ua Cuinn** – Ten daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn were slain on Samhain night at Clóenfertai in Temair by Dunlang, king of Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

**Partholon** – The ten daughters of Partholon were: Aidne [Adnad? Ard?], Aife, Aine [Etan?], Fochain, Muchos [Mucha, Macha?], Melepard [Melibard], Glas, Grennach, Ablach [Anach?, Auach?], Gribendach [Achanach?]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 91, 95)

**Grandsons** – The ten grandsons of Máel-Fitric were slain in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

**Husbands** – The ten husbands of Partholon’s daughters were: Brea [Aibri], Boan [Bronnad], Ban, Carthenn [Caerthenn], Ecnach [Echtach], Athcosan [Athchosan], Lucraid, Lugair [Lugard], Liger [Ligair], Greber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 91, 95)

**Kings** – “Sixteen kings from great Eogan and ten from good Conall, nine men of Breg from the Boinn, eight men over Mide of mead-drinking.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 555)

**Lordings** – “The ten lordings who came to white Banba with the sons of Míl of Spain” were: Amorgen, Sobairce, Suirge, Setga, Fulmán, En, Etan, Goscen, Mantán, Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 133, 135)

**Men** – “Out of the two ships (of Occe and Ucce) none escaped, save twice five men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 31, 79, 105)

**Names** – “Now this is that Enoch son of Iared, who invented the ten excellent Hebrew names, by which God was first called, out of the different names of the Hebrews. Isidore (*Etym.* VII.i.1) says that the names were: El, Eloi, Eloie, Sabaoth, Elion, Eie, Adonai, Ia, Tetragrammaton, Saddai. The list given by Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres.* I, iii, 40) is: Sabaoth, Eli, Eloi, Israel, Sadadai, Ellion, Rabboni, Ia, Adonai, Iabe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 101, 240)

**Persons** – Partholon came to Ireland with ten persons. “The glossator’s alternative enumeration of Partholon’s followers, ten persons, is evidently made up by the addition of Topa, the henchman, and the latter’s lawful wife Crebnat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 89)

**Plagues** - “And Aaron told him tidings of the Sons of Israel, and the miracles and marvels of Moses, and how the ten plagues, [a clearness of testimony!] were brought upon the people of Egypt by reason of their enslavement.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 33, 59; Vol. 3, p. 137)

**Servitors** – The ten servitors of Éber who each commanded their own ship were: Adar, Aire, Deisse, Dela, Cliu, Morba, Fea, Life, Femen, Fera. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45)

### Sons of

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

**Bregon** – “The ten sons of Breogan without falsehood, Brega [Brego], Blad, Fúat, and Murthemne [Muirthemne], Cualgna [Cuailnge], Cuala [Cualu], fame though it were, Ebleo [Ebliu], Nár, Íth and Bíle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 29)

**Wives** – After the battle of Conaing’s Tower, “Bethach died in Ireland of plague; his ten wives survived him for a space of twenty-three years.” Or, “Bethach s. Iarboneil the Soothsayer s. Nemed died with his ten men in Ireland, and their ten wives survived after their death twenty-three years till they all died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 145, 151, 177)

### Years

**Cessair** – On her journey to Ireland, Cessair spent ten years in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 181, 203, 219, 233, 238)

### Kings

**Assyria** – “Bellepares was king of the world when Nemed came into Ireland. In his tenth year it was that Nemed came from the east.” “His tenth year would correspond to the 617<sup>th</sup> year of the Era of Abraham (the fifteenth of the Hebrew judge Ehud).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137, 195)

**Egypt** - Psammmus ruled Egypt for 40 [*recte* 10] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

**Greece** – “Alexander ruled for ten years after Ptolomeus Soter and before Physcon son of Cleopatra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

### Ireland

**Áed Allan** – “Áed Allan ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years, till he fell in the battle of Sered Mag in Cenannas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

**Conaning Bececlach** – “Conaning Bececlach, ten years had he in the high kingship of Ireland.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259)

**Congal Cind Magair** – “Congal of Cind Magair ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years and destroyed many throughout Laigin, as he could exact the Boroma against the opposition of the Saints and the fulfilment of the prophecy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385)

**Congalach** – “Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, ten years, till he fell at the hands of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Tech Giugraind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

**Delbaeth** – Delbaeth son of Ogma reigned over the Túatha Dé Danann for ten years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 125, 167, 185, 223; Vol. 5, p. 495)

**Dui Dallta Degaid** – “He was ten years in the kingship, till Fachtna Fathach slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 521)

**Dui Finn** – “Dui Finn, ten years till Muiredach Bolgrach s. Siomon slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253, 507)

**Dui Ladrach** – “Dui Ladrach in the kingship thereafter, ten years, till Lugaid Laidech slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261, 511)

**Eochu** – Eochu son of Erc ruled the Fir Bolg for ten years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 19, 33, 45, 51; Vol. 5, p. 493)

**Érimón** – “Ten years after the death of Alexander, Érimón died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 225)

**Feidlimid Rechtmar** – “Ten years had he in the kingship, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331)

**Fergal** – “Fergal Flaithemda ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of ten years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 549)

**Fiachna** – Fiachna son of Delbaeth reigned over the Túatha Dé Danann for ten years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 125, 167, 185, 223; Vol. 5, p. 495)

**Írial Fáid** – “Írial son of Érimón took the kingship of Ireland thereafter, till he died in Mag Muaide, in the tenth year of his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 195, 225, 429, 497)

**Muiredach Tirech** – “Muiredach Tirech, ten, the good son of Fiachu with true judgement; at Daball by the son of fair Cronn the grandson of Conn of Codal fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 529)

## **Macedonia**

**Demetrius** - Demetrius reigned for ten years after Gonatas [*sic lege*] and before Antigonus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

**Perses** – Perses ruled for ten years after Philippos. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

**Medes, the** – “Cyaxares king of the Medes had thirty-two years, and in the tenth year of his reign Nabcadon went from Babylon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

**Persia** - In the tenth year of the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

## Rome

**Leo II** – “Leo II, ten years. *Sechnasach mac Blathmaic in Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Valentinianus, Valens and Gratianus** – “Valentinianus, Valens and Gratianus son of Valentinianus, ten years. Valentinianus died of a haemorrhage in Bregetio.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

**Nemrod’s Tower** – “And there were 72 languages given to them after the confusion of Nemrod’s Tower; so that in the end of ten years after that, Feinius Farsaid extracted the speech of the Gaedil out of the 72 languages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 149; Vol. 2, p. 55)

**Partholon** – Partholon was in Ireland ten years when he fought and won the battle of Slemna against Cicol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269, 271; Vol. 3, p. 13)

## 11

**Kings** – “Scholars and chroniclers reckon that eleven kings of Laigen fell at his (Cormac ua Cuinn) hands, till at last he took the Boroma with addition of interest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

## Years

### Kings

**Assyria** - In the 11<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Tutanes, according to Eusebius, Agamemnon began his reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

**Egypt** - Merres Aethiops ruled for 12 [*recte* 11] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

### Ireland

**Ailill Find** – “Mac Airt, eleven years famous Oiliol Find, the true prince; he fell in the battle of Odba at the hands of the very valourous Argatmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 509)

**Bresal Bó-díbad** - “Bresal Bó-díbad, 11 years in the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

**Eochu Ailtlethan** - Eochu Ailtlethan, 11 years till he fell at the hands of Fergus Fortamail. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

**Fer Corb** – “Eleven years had Fer Corb till he fell at the hands of Connla Cóem s. Irereo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281, 515)

**Fergus Fortamail** – “Fergus obtained eleven years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 517)

**Túathal Máel-Garb** – “Túathal Máel-garb, 11 years, till he fell in Grellach Elti at the hands of Máel-Mór s. Airgetan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

**Rome** - Theodosius ruled for 11 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

## 12

**Age of** – “In the third hour after the creation of Adam, Eve was drawn out of his side. At the age of thirty years’ space Adam was created, at the age of twelve years Eve was created.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 27)

## Battles

**Óengus Olmucaid** - Óengus Olmucaid fought 12 battles against the Longobardi or the Toisi. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

**Níall Noí-Giallach** - Enna Cennselach fought 12 battles against Níall Noí-Giallach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 349)

**Beeves** - Part of the Boroma Tribute was the payment of 12 beeves every second year. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

**Cauldrons** - Part of the Boroma Tribute was the payment of 12 cauldrons every second year. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327, )

**Chieftains** – “Others say that they had only twelve chieftains, *ut dixit* Roigne s. Ugaine, after inquiry made by Mál s. Ugaine regarding the adventures of the Sons of Míl.” “The men as they returned divided Ireland among twice six chieftains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 97, 103, 123, 165)

**Couples** – “There came a plague, so that twelve wedded couples of his (Míl) people died thereof, including the three kings of Spain, Míl and Occe and Ucce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73)

**Cubits** - During the Flood the water was 12 cubits above the highest mountains. “Twelve cubits,” which is given by all MSS. for the height of the water level above the loftiest mountaintops is an error: the biblical text in all versions says “fifteen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 33, 219)

## Days

**Cessair** - Cessair spent 12 days on the Caspian until she reached the Cimmerian Sea. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 219, 233, 234)

**Nemed** – “But Macha wife of Nemed died earlier than Annind; in the twelfth day [in R<sup>3</sup>, “year”] after they came into Ireland Macha died, and hers is the first death of the people of Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 133)

## Kings

**Assyria** – “Partholon and his progeny spent the time of twelve kings of the Assyrians in Ireland, from Ninus son of Belus to Manchaleus king of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 37)

**Greece** – There were “twelve kings and one queen of the Greeks, from Alexander son of Philip to Cleopatra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

**Persia** – “The lordship of the Persians then, after the Medes: twelve kings had they in the lordship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 41)

**Milesians** – Twelve of the Milesians learned the principal arts in Egypt. “The men as they returned, Divided Ireland, Among twice six chieftains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 69, 109, 111; **Vol. 5**, p. 123)

**Parts** – “Before the end of a year they partitioned Ireland into twelve parts, I hold it for certain, between Éremón, Éber and ten strong champions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 115, 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 123, 127)

**Plagues** – “There was a plague every month in his (Eochu Apthach) reign, that is, twelve plagues in the year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

## Plains

**Írial Fáid** – “Twelve plains were cleared by him: Mag Rechet and Mag Eile in Laigin, Mag Commair, Mag Sleibe in Uí Néill, Mag Sanais in Connachta, Mag nDairbrech in Mide, Mag Techet in Ui Mac Uais, Mag Lugna in Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin, Mag Faithne in the Airtera, Mag nInis in Ulaid, Mag Cuile Fedá in Airgiolla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

**Nemed** – “Twelve plains were cleared by Nemed in Ireland: Mag Cera, Mag Eba, Mag Cuile Tolaid, and Mag Luirg in Connachta; Mag Seired in Tethba; Mag Tochair in Tír Eogain; Mag Seimne in Araide; Mag Macha in Airgiolla; Mag Muirthemne in Brega; Mag Bernsa in Laighne; Leccmag and Mag Moda in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 123, 133, 135, 171)

**Women** – Twelve women of the Milesians on Donn’s ship were drowned. “And he [Érimón] gave them (the Cruithne) twelve superfluous women that the expedition of the Sons of Mil had in Ireland, for their husbands had been drowned in the Western Sea along with Donn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 57, 81, 181, 185)

## Years

### Kings

#### Alba

**Cé** – “Cé has 15 years in the one list, 12 in the other, by the frequent confusion of the Roman numerals .xu. and .xii.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146)

**Got** - “Got, also called Urpont, reigned 22 years (otherwise 12 years).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 149, 150)

**Urleoce** – Urleoce ruled for 12 years after Urponcáit and before Uileo Ciric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

#### Babylon

**Demetrius** – Demetrius ruled Babylon for twelve years after Antiochus [Eupator]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

**Grypus** – Grypus ruled for twelve years before Antiochus Cyzicenus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

**Seleucus Philopater** - Seleucus Philopater son of Antiochus Magnus, ruled for twelve years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

#### Egypt

**Achoris** - Achoris ruled for 12 years after Neferites. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

**Aethiops** – Aethiops ruled for 12 years after Bocchoris and before Sebichos. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

**Merres Aethiops** - Merres Aethiops ruled for 12 [*recte* 11] years before Stefinatis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

**Psammeticus II** - Psammeticus II ruled for 12 years after Nechao II. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

**Sebichos** – Sebichos ruled for 15 [*recte* 12] years after Aethiops. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

## Ireland

**Ailill** – “Thereafter Ailill s. Slánoll ... Twelve years had he, till he fell at the hands of Sirna s. Dian.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

**Art Imlech** – “Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland for twelve years; and seven forts were dug by him, till Nuadu Finn Fáil s. Gíallchad slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

**Berngal** – “Berngal son of Géide, the pleasant branch, twelve years was his good time till he terminated his valour in battle, he, Oilill grandson of Ollaman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 503)

**Brian mac Ceneidig** – “Brian mac Ceneidig, twelve years, till he fell at the hands of the Laigin and of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath, in Cluain Tarb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405, 555)

**Domnall and Fergus** – “Domnall and Fergus, the two sons of Muirchertach ... took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of twelve years, and exacted the Boroma without a battle so long as they lived.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367, 369)

**Dui** – “Twelve years brilliant his favour was Dui son of Dén king; the champion of the horny skin died in Sliab Mís, at the hands of great troops.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

**Énna Derg** – “Énna Derg, twelve years had he in the kingship, till he died of plague in Sliab Mís, with great troops in his company.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

**Eochu Feidlech** – “Eochu Feidlech, twelve years; he died a natural death in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 521)

**Eochu Uairches** – “Eochu Uairches, twelve years had he in exile over sea.” “Thereafter Eochu Uairches took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twelve years ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 257, 509)

**Ethriel** – “In the twelfth year of Ethriel s. Íriel Fáid s. Érimón, the last chieftain of the people of Alexander died, Ptolomaeus s. Airge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 225)

**Fergus Fortamail** – “Fergus Fortamail, twelve [years] till he fell at the hands of Óengus Tuirmech [Temrach].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

**Géide Ollgothach** – “Twelve years, brilliant their favour, was Géide Ollgothach king; Géide of the shouting fell at the hands of Fíachu son of Finnachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 503)

**Tairdelbach mac Taidg** – “Tairdelbach mac Taidg, son of Brian Boroma, twelve years, king with opposition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

**Tairdelbach ua Briain** - Tairdelbach ua Briain ruled for twelve years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

**Tuathal Máel-garb** – “Tuathal Máel-garb, strong in combat twelve years without despite; Máel-Morda wounded him with his darts the prince who took white surfaced Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 543)

## Rome

**Honorius and Theodosius** – “Honorius and Theodosius, his brother’s son, twelve years, till Honorius died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

**Lucius Commodus** – “Commodus 12 years after Marcus Antoninus, till he fell before Helivius [Pertinax].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

## 13

**Chieftains** – “In the end there were six chieftains southward and seven chieftains northward who came there; and Éber had the kingship southward and Érimón the kingship northward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.47, 95)

### Years

#### Kings

**Assyria** - According to Eusebius, Dercilus was the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the 13<sup>th</sup> year of Saul to the 37<sup>th</sup> year of David. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 327)

#### Ireland

**Cellach and Conall Cáel** – “Thereafter Conall Cáel and Cellach, the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech s. Áed s. Ainmire took the (132<sup>nd</sup>) kingship of Ireland for a space of thirteen years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 547)

**Congalach** – “Thirteen full fine years had Congalach, head of the Sons of Míl; the death of the very savage, plundering king by the Foreigners, by the rough Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 553)

**Conmáel** - Conmáel ruled for 13 years after Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227, 497)

**Crimthann Mac Fidaig** – “Crimthann Mór s. Fidach was made (the 113<sup>th</sup>) king, in the kingship of Ireland, for 13 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347, 529)

**Máel-Sechlainn** – Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill son of Donnchad mac Flainn son of Máel-Sechlainn meic Máeil-Ruanaig, thirteen years (as the 157<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

**Muirchertach mac Níall** – “Muirchertach son of Níall son of Mac Lochlainn, thirteen years, till he fell at the hands of the men of Fernmag and of the Uí Briúin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

**Níall Caille** – “Thirteen years in all was submission paid to Níall Caille; from the vigorous Callan which drowned him he found loss of a life of lofty battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 551)

**Sírlám** – “Sírlám s. Finn [s. Blath] thirteen years in the (42<sup>nd</sup>) kingship, till Eochu Uairches s. Lugaid slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

**Suibne Mend** – “Suibne Mend s. Fíachra s. Feradach s. Eogan took the (130<sup>th</sup>) kingship of Ireland for a space of thirteen years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

#### Rome

**Alexander** – Alexander ruled for 13 years after Marcus Antoninus. His own people slew him.”



(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p 575)

**Honorius and Arcadius** – “The two sons of Theodosius afterwards, Honorius and Arcadius, 13 years, till Arcadius died in the 13<sup>th</sup> year of his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

**Seuerus Afer** – “Suerus Afer, 13 years. By him was made the Saxon Rampart; 132 *millia* its length.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

## 14

**Battles** – “Fourteen battles and two score the ample hero-band waged, in truth, about the right to Spain. They broke before Mil the great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113)

**Couples** – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and six unwived hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 29, 148)

**Men** – “Fourteen men with their wives made the crew for every ship full of warriors, and six noble hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 105)

**Pairs** - There were 14 pairs of birds on Noe’s ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125)

**Servitors** – The fourteen servitors of Érimón were: (Note: only 13 are listed) Ai, Aidne, Assal, Mide, Cuib, Cera, Sér, Slán, Ligen, Dul, Adal, Traig, Line. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41)

## Years

### Kings

**Assyria** - Ascaidias ruled for 14 years after Amintes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

### Ireland

**Áed Finnliath** – “Áed Finnliath of martial Ailech, fourteen years before his fate; the death of the king whom spear-point conquered not was in cold Druim Inesclaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 553)

**Cenn Fáelad** – “Fourteen years ... was the share of Cenn Fáelad son of Crunnmael; the tormenting of Cenn Fáelad of the domination was consented to by Finnachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 547)

**Conchobor** – “Conchobor s. Donnchad, fourteen years (as the 148<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland), till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397, 551)

**Eochu Ailtlethan** – “Twenty years short by six in fame was Eochu Ailtlethan king; till he fell in his house in the west before generous Fergus Fortamail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 517)

**Érimón** – Érimón ruled Ireland alone for 14 years after the one year in joint sovereignty with his brother Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 142, 169)

**Muircertach mac Neill** – He ruled for 14 years, “till he fell at the hands of Ui Briuin and the Airgialla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

**Niall Caille** – “Niall Caille, son of Áed Oirdnide, fourteen years (as the 149<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland) till he was drowned in Callann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

**Ugoine Mór** – “Ugoine, a great prince of pure fame, a prince of fourteen good years, it was not long,

over Buinne in Brega, till the blow of Badbchad killed him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

**Medes, the** - Cardiceas of the Medes ruled for 14 years after Medidus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

**Rome** - Claudius ruled for 14 years. “*Hiis contemporary was Conaire Mor over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

## 15

**Chieftains** – The chieftains of Érimón were: Brego, Muirthemne, Fúat, Cuailnge, Érimón, Éber s. Ír, Amorgen, Colptha, Muimne, Luigne, Laigne, Gosten, Sétga, Suirge, Sobairche. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41)

**Couples** – Míl “came with four ships’ companies a-voyaging. There were 15 wedded couples and a hireling in each ship.” Once in Spain, “there came plague into his household, fifteen wedded couples died of it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67, 109, 113; Vol. 5, p. 49)

**Cubits** - During the Flood “the water increased and augmented upon the earth till it reached fifteen cubits above every highest hill that was under the whole heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 117, 219, 220)

**Days** – “Fifteen days, it is no idle tale, had Adam and Eve together, till a demon of misdeeds (?) reached them, on a Friday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 179)

**Descent** – “He (Nectenebus) was the [thirty-fifth – or the fifteenth – king after Pharaoh Cincris who was drowned in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 39, 63)

## Kings

**Medes** – Nemed’s people were in Ireland during the reigns of 16 kings of the Assyrians, 6 queens of the Amazons, and 15 kings of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

**Ulaid** - There were 15 kings of the Ulaid from Cimbáeth to Conchobor. The kings named in Verse CVIII are: Cimbáeth, Eochu, Umachenn mac Corrain, Conchobor Rot mac Cathair, Fíachu mac Feidlimid, Daire mac Forgo, Enna mac Rathai, Fíacc s. Fiachu, Finnchad s. Bacc, Conchobor Máel s. Fute, Cormac s. Loichet, Mochta s. Murchorad, Eochu s. Dáire, Eochu Sálbuide s. Loch, Fergus s. Liath, Conchobor s. Cathub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263, 265, 463)

**Peoples** – Fifteen peoples of the world were descended from Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 159, 189)

## Sons of

**Iafeth** – Iafeth son of Noe had fifteen sons, including Dannai, Gregus, Hispanius, Gomer. “Or perhaps these are the names of the sons of Iafeth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Iavan, Tubal, Mosoch, Tiras, Maisechda.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 151, 167, 171)

**Umor** – The named sons of Umor who were settled in the lands of Ailill and Medb were: Cime, Cutra, Adar, Mil, Dalach, Aenach, Bera, Mod, Irgus, Cing, Bairnech, Concraide, Lathrach, Taman, Conall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67, 69)

## Years

### Kings

**Alba** - Ce of the Picts “ruled for 15 years in the one list, 12 in the other.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146)

**Assyria** - “Poliparis = the Bellepares of Eusebius; his tenth year would correspond to the 617<sup>th</sup> year of the Era of Abraham (the fifteenth of the Hebrew judge Ehud).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 195)

## **Babylon**

**Antiochus (*magnus*) Epiphanes** - Antiochus (*magnus*) Epiphanes ruled for 15 years. “It is he who slew the Maccabees.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

**Antiochus Theos** - Antiochus Theos ruled for 15 years “till his own son and wife slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

## **Egypt**

**Cherres** - Pharaoh Cherres was king after Cincris and reigned for 15 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

**Sebichos** - Sebichos ruled for 15 [*recte* 12] years after Aethiops. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

## **Ireland**

**Ailill** – “Ailill s. Slánoll took the (26<sup>th</sup>) kingship afterwards, 15 [ or 16] years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

**Blathmac and Diarmait** – Blathmac and Diarmait, the two sons of Áed Sláine, fifteen years. They died a natural death from the *Buide Conaill*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

**Cellach and Conall Cáel** – Cellach and Conall Cáel, the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech had joint sovereignty as the 132<sup>nd</sup> kings of Ireland for 15 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

**Cobthach Cóel** – “Cobthach, fifteen lasting years was the very red king served; till fire burned him in the house as he caroused with Labraid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

**Congal** – “Congal, fifteen years certain to the son of very great Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 519)

**Eochu Airem** – Eochu Airem, brother to Eochu Feidlech, fifteen years till Siugmall burnt him in Fremaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 521)

**Érimón** – “R<sup>1</sup> assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimón (18 in  $\mu$ R); but R<sup>2</sup> allows him 15 years only, including the year spent in joint sovereignty with Éber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 142, 169)

**Fíachu Finnoilches** – Fíachu Finnoilches took the (93<sup>rd</sup>) kingship of Ireland for a space of fifteen (or seventeen) years, in the reign of Nerua.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307)

**Lugaid Luaigne** – Lugaid Luaigne ruled for 15 years as the 78<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 519)

**Macedonia** - Antigonus ruled for 15 years after Demetrius and before Philippos. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

## Rome

**Gallienus** - Gallienus ruled for 15 years, till he was slain in Mediolanum. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

**Octavianus Augustus** - Octavianus Augustus was a contemporary of Christ for 15 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

**Tiberius Caesar** - In the 15<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, Christ was crucified. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

## 16

**Days** – “Noe was a year and sixteen < days > in the ark.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125)

**Descent** - Feinius Farsaid was the 16<sup>th</sup> in descent from Rifath Scot. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, 222; Vol. 2, p. 140)

## Kings

**Assyria** – “570 years they (the seed of Nemed) spent of the reign of the Assyrians, and there were sixteen kings of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

**Babylon** – There were sixteen kings of Babylon after Alexander. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

**Ireland** – “Sixteen kings from great Eogan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

**Men** – “But this is how it was, that it is Feinius Farsaid who was one of the sixteen men most learned [and of highest degree] of the seed of Riphath Scot, who brought the Scotie language from the Tower.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 47, 140)

**Women** – “Ladra took sixteen (women) with Banba, and was dissatisfied thereat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 207, 223, 229, 239)

## Years

### Kings

**Assyria** - Armamitres ruled for 16 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

**Egypt** – “Pharao Cenchres, who was drowned in the Red Sea. He had 8 [*recte* 16] years over Egypt till he was drowned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

### Ireland

**Ailill** – “Ailill s. Slanoll took the kingship afterwards fiftenn [or sixteen] years, till he fell at the hands of Sírna s. Dian.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 503)

**Congal Cláiringnech** – “Congal Cláiringnech, sixteen [years], till he fell at the hands of Dui Dallta Degaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

**Crimthann mac Fidaig** – “Crimthann s. Fidach, sixteen [years], till he fell at the hands of Mongfhinn, his own sister.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347)

**Fachtna Fathach** – “Moreover Fachtna Fathnach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of sixteen years in the reign of Cleopatra the queen, who was the last ruler of the Greeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 521)

**Máel-Sechlainn** – “Mael-Sechlainn mac Maeil-Ruanaid, sixteen years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397, 551)

**Sírlám** – “Sírlám, settler of the hosts of Mumu twice eight years varied and crowded, was carried over in the combat with glorious Eochaid Uariches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

**Suibne Mend** – “Suibne Mend, sixteen (*sic*) years, till he fell at the hands of Congal Cáech s. Scanlan in Traig Bréna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

**Rome** - Nero Caesar ruled for 16 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

## 17

**Cubits** – The walls of the tower of Formenius were 17 cubits thick. “There were seventeen cubits [of masonry] between him and the light.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351)

**Kings** – “The lifetime of 17 kings of the world did the seed of Partholon spend in Ireland. Semiramis, Ninyas, Arius, Aralius, Xerxes, Armamitres, Belochus, Baleus, Altadas, Mamitas, Spherus, Manchaleus, Mamitus, Sparetus, Astacadis, Amintes, Ascaidais, Pantacer. Note that 18 are listed. “They (the Assyrians) had 17 kings contemporaneously with Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31, 33, 161)

**Women** – In the story of Cessair, “They divided the fifty women into three shares. Fintan took Cessair for choice, and seventeen (sixteen) women with her: Bith took seventeen woemn including Bairrind: Ladra took sixteen with Banba, and was dissatisfied thereat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 191, 193, 207, 223, 227, 239, 247)

## Years

### Kings

**Greece** - Ptolomaeus Soter ruled for 17 years after Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

### Ireland

**Áed Finnliath** – “Áed Finnliath son of Níall Caille, seventeen years, till he died at Druim in Asclaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

**Conaire** – “Conaire, a high prince over all, seventeen years with good power; the death of the king of heroes in the Hostelry by Ingcel the squinting, greedy for plunder.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 521)

**Crimthann** – “Crimthann spent, we tell no falsehood, seventeen years without sorrow; till he died after his venturing, he, son of Lugaid, the hero of right.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 523)

**Érimón** – “R<sup>1</sup> assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimón (18 in  $\mu$ R).” “Glorious Érimón, without reproach, held Ireland single-handed, seventeen years had the Branch, and died a death in Argatros.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 175, 495)

**Fergal** – “Fergal s. Máel-Dúin, seventeen years, till he fell in the battle of Almu at the hands of Murchad s. Bran.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385)

**Fíachu Finnoilches** – Fíachu Finnoilches, seventeen years, till he fell at the hands of Elim s. Conrai.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

**Melge** – “Melge s. Cobthach took t he kingship of Ireland seventeen [years], till he fell at the hands of Mug Corb s. Rechtaid Rigderg in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 515)

**Rudraige** – “Rudraige the king took Ireland with companies; For seventeen years he was in the kingship over the Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

**Slánoll** – “The son of Ollom, stately Slánoll, ten years and seven on a free circuit; he died without change on his colour on the hero-floor of the house of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 501)

**Medes, the** – Baltassar ruled the Medes for 17 years after Labashi-Marduk. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

**Rome** – Zeno ruled for 17 years after Leo. At that time, “Lugaid son of Loiguire was over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

**Migration** – “Seventeen years before the scattering of the languages there came the first man of the seed of Iafeth into Europe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157)

**Partholon** – “Seventeen years had they thereafter (after the judgement in favor of Delgnat), till there came the death of that man.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 73)

## 18

**Days** - Cessair spent 18 days on the Caspian Sea and 18 days from the Alps to Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 187, 233)

**Kings** – “There were eighteen kings of the Macedonians; 150 years was the whole length of their principdom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

**Provinces** – “They (the Gaedil) sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia, where there are 18 provinces and 115 cities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71, 73)

**Ships** – “Éber remained in the south, thirty ships (or eighteen, *that* number being Érimón’s).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 91)

## Years

### Kings

**Egypt** – The Egyptian Pharaoh who ruled for 18 years was Nectenebus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Greece** – Philopator, the fifth king of the Greeks, ruled for 18 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

### Ireland

**Áed Finnliath** – “Áed Finnliath, eighteen years, till he died at Druim in Asclaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

**Art Imlech** – “A reckoning of twice nine years to Art thereafter, it is no falsehood; by Nuadu of Fál,

with twentyfold fame Art Imlech fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 505)

**Érimón** – “R<sup>1</sup> assigns a reign of 17 years to Érimón (18 in  $\mu$ R); but R<sup>2</sup> allows him 15 years only.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141)

**Ethriel** – “Eighteen years was Ethriel ruling at the same time as Philodelphus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

**Óengus Ollom** – “Óengus Ollom, eighteen [years] in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Irereo s. Melge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281, 515)

**Óengus Olmucaid** – “Thrice six years, ye understand, was Óengus Olmucaid king; in Carman fell the prop by huge Énna Airgthech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 499)

**Rotechtaid** – “A space of twice nine famous years was submission paid to Rotechtaid, till he fell by Sétna Airt on the same Cruachan of Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 499)

**Medes, the** - Evil Merodach ruled for 18 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165)

## Rome

**Antoninus** – Antoninus son of Seuerus, 4 (*lege* 18) years till he fell before the Parthians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

**Leo** – “Leo, 18 years. *Oilioll Molt was then over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Philippicus** – “Philippicus, 18 (years) and 3 months, till Anastasius blinded him at Nicaea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Theodosius** – Theodosius reigned for eighteen years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

## 19

**Kings** – “Nineteen kings, niggard in hospitality, died upon their pillows.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

## Years

### Kings

#### Assyria

**Belochus** - In the 19<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of Belochus the Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

**Sosarmus** - Sosarmus ruled for 19 years, not 29. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

**Babylonia** – Antiochus Soter ruled for 19 years after Seleucus Nicanor. Antiochus Cyzicenus ruled for 19 years after Grypus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

#### Ireland

**Inter-regnum** – “Two, and seventeen years thereafter from the death of Máel-Sechlainn the famous, it was not an untuneful order for their kinsfolk the fortress of Ireland without a high-king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 561)

**Labraid Loingsech** - “Labraid Loingsech took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of nineteen [*aliter* thirty] years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 515)

**Macedonia** – “Cassander afterwards slew them all, Olympias, Hercules, and Roxana mother of Hercules. Afterwards Cassander, 19 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

**Persia** – Darius Nothus ruled for 19 years after Sogdianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205, 311)

## Rome

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

**Traianus** – “Traianus, 19. By him was crucified Simon son of Cleophas [*sic lege*] abbot (i.e. bishop) of Jerusalem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

## 20

**Cubits** - Noe’s ark was 20 cubits above water during the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33)

**Days** – Cessair spent 20 days on the Caspian Sea, and sailed for 20 days on the Torrian Sea to reach the Alpine Mountain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 203, 219, 233, 234)

**Ships** – “The sons of Míl left the crews of twenty ships of their people there (in the land of the Amazons).” “Éber Finn s. Míl went with twenty ships into the Southern half of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71; **Vol. 5**, p. 91)

## Years

**Eithne Imgel** – “Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba, escaped over sea. She was pregnant, and in the East she brought forth Túathal s. Fiachu. She nurtured him for twenty years in the East, and his mother came back with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 327)

**Gaedil, the** – “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland, that is, ... in the twentieth year of the principdom *imperii regis Assyriorum*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 153)

## Kings

### Assyria

**Ophrateus** – Ophrateus rules for 20 years after Pyritiades and before Ophratanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

**Sosares** – Sosares ruled for 20 years after Lamprides and before Lampares. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

**Sosarmus** - The Túatha Dé Danann reigned for 20 years of the principdom of Sosarmus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

**Tonos Concoleros** – He ruled for 20 years after Ocrzapas. “He is the last prince of the Assyrians: Sardanapalus was his Greek name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 161)

**Babylonia** – “Seleucus Callinicus, 3 years [*recte* 20] till he was slain in Phrygia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)



## Egypt

**Aethiops** - Aethiops ruled for 20 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

**Philodelphus** - "Twenty years was Philodelphus ruling at the same time as Conmáel." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

## Ireland

**Ailill Molt** – "Ailill s. Dathí, twenty years till he fell in the battle of Ocha." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 359, 543)

**Art Óenfer** – "Art s. Conn, twenty years in the kingship of Ireland till he fell in the battle of Mucrama, at the hands of Lugaid mac Con." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

**Cimbáeth** – Cimbáeth s. Fintan took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty years after Dithorba s. Deman." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 263)

**Conaing** – "Conaing son of Congal, the pure prop, never feared any person; twenty (years) he spent on every side, till Art son of Lugaid slew him." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 509)

**Conn Cet-Cathach** – "Conn Cet-Cathach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Tipraite s. Mál s. Rochaide." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333, 525)

**Domnall mac Murchada** – "Domnall mac Murchada, twenty years, till he died." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393)

**Donnchad mac Flaínd** – "Donnchad mac Flaínd, son of Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Ruanaid ... twenty years, till he died." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

**Elim** – "A space of twice ten, for noble Ireland, did perfect Elim watch over; the king of stern Cnucha in the battle of Aicill obtained death-doom and a heavy decline." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 525)

**Énna Airgdech** – "Énna Airgdech, high his fame, spent four terms of five years; the king of Banba fell in battle before Crimthann brave, victorious." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 519)

**Eochu Fáebarglas** – "Eochu, Edge of the Warrior-band, was no danger to his generation; the grandson of Éber spent afterwards twenty years in the kingship." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 445, 499)

**Ethriel** – "Twenty years was Ethriel king over Ireland." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 431, 497)

**Feradach Finn-Fechtnach** – "Feradach [Finn]-Fechtnach s. Crimthann, twenty years in the kingship of Ireland; he died a [natural] death." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

**Fíachu Finscothach** – "Fíachu was twenty years in the kingdom." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231, 501)

**Finn** – "Finn s. Blath took the kingship for a space of twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Setna Art Inarraid s. Bres, in Mumu." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

**Fínnachta** – "Fínnachta s. Ollom ... Twenty years had he in the kingdom." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 501)

**Finnachta Fledach** – “Finnachta Fledach, twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Áed s. Dluthach in Grellach Dollaith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

**Irereo** – “Five times four unclouded the glorious space of Irereo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 515)

**Muirchertach ua Briain** – “Muirchertach ua Briain, twenty years, till he died of a heavy sickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 413)

**Nuadu Airgetlam** – Nuadu Airgetlam was restored to the kingship after the healing of his arm and he reigned for 20 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98, 101, 115, 125, 149, 165, 177, 185, 223, 493)

**Rechtaid Rígderg** – Rechtaid Rígderg took the kingship of Ireland twenty years, till Ugoine Mór, foster-son of Cimbáeth and Macha slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 513)

**Sétna Art Innarraid** – “He was twenty years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Siomon Brecc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251, 253, 507)

**Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí** – “Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound son of Aed of the Gapped Javelin ... twenty years had he in the kingship of Ireland and forty years in the kingship of Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

**Tairdelbach ua Conchobair** – “Tairdelbach ua Conchobair, king with opposition, twenty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

**Medes, the** – “Medidus, 20 years. In his reign Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

**Persia** – Xerxes ruled for 20 years after Darius. “It is he who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205, 209, 311)

## Rome

**Anastasius** – “Anastasius, 20 years. *Muircertach mac Erca was then over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

**Diocletianus, Maximinus, Herculianus** – “Diocletianus, Maximinus, Herculianus, 20 years had they. They killed 30,000 martyrs, including the holy martyr Georgius, in one month. *Art mac Cuinn was over Ireland at this time.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

**Mauricius** – “Mauricius, 20 years. *Áed Uairidnach and Suibne mac Colmain over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

## 21

**Chieftains** – “Eber remained in the South ... with (21 chieftains): Bile, Míl, Cualu, Blád, Ebliu, Nár, Éber Donn, Éber Finn, Airech, Éranann, Lugaid, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, Én, Ún, Etán, Caicher, Mantán, and Fulmán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43)

## Years

### Kings

**Assyria** – Sosares was the 21<sup>st</sup> king of the Assyrians and he ruled for 21 years. The Túatha Dé Danann reigned for 21 years during the principdom of Sosares in Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p.

209, 211, 312)

**Egypt** - Sesonchosis ruled for 21 years after Psusennes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

## **Ireland**

**Áed Ruad** – “Áed son of Badarn over Banba a reckoning of thrice seven, free-valourous; the death of the king of cruel Mag Cétne; in Eas Ruaid of royal wisdom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

**Berngal** – “He had twenty-one years. In his reign corn and milk failed from Ireland, for the abundance of his warfare.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

**Diarmait mac Cerbaill** – “Diarmait mac Cerbaill, twenty-one, till he fell at the hands of Áed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dál Araide in Raith Becc in Mag Line.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 367, 543)

**Dithorba** – “Brown Dithorba fell by the creeks in Corann; twenty-one years clear and bright was he king over the Fíana of Inis Fáil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

**Domnall mac Murchada** – “Domnall son of Murchad thereafter, twice ten years and one year; without injury or crime in his lifetime, till he met death, alone.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 551)

**Eochu Mumu** – “He was twenty-one years in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Óengus Olmucach son of Fíachu Labrainne, in a fair fight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 219, 221, 499)

**Find Formail** – “A space of thrice seven years the length of the reign of Find Formail; the death of the same glorious Finn at the hands of Sétna Finn son of Bres.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 505)

**Óengus Olmucaid** – “Óengus Olmucaid the glorious was king for great Banba thrice seven years, without jealousy after slaying Eochu Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 447)

**Sírna** – “Sírna spent with bridals a space of seven free years; the death of Sírna with fame for love in Aillen by Rotechtaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 503)

**Rome** – The Roman emperor who ruled for 21 years was Adrianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

## **22**

**Sons** – Cessair Chrothach, daughter of the king of the Franks, bore 25 children to Ugoine Mór - 22 sons and 3 daughters. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 323, 467, 469)

## **Years**

### **Kings**

**Alba - Got** [Brude Urpont, Urponcait] – Got, king of the Picts, may have reigned for 12 or 22 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 149, 183)

**Assyria** - Ninus was on the throne 22 years when Europs succeeded Aegialeus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 96)

**Greece** - Abraham was born in the 22nd year of the reign of Europs, king of Greece. (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 96)

## **Ireland**

**Diarmait Mac Cerbaill** – “Diarmair s. Fergus Cerrbél ... took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-two years, and set many battles for the sake of the Boroma.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

**Donnchad** – “Resounding the fame of brown Donnchad twenty-two to the true grandson of Conn; a crime clave to fair Cruachu after death for the grandson of Túathal Techtmar.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 553)

**Feradach Finn** – “Good the reign of Feradach Finn two and twenty his good space.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 523)

**Rothechtaid.** – “Rothechtaid was king moreover for a space of twenty-two years, till Sétna Art, s. Art, s. Éber, s. Ír, of the Ulaid, slew him in Cruachu, for the protection of his son Fíachu Finnscothach.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 229)

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

## **23**

### **Years**

#### **Kings**

**Assyria** - “In the 23<sup>rd</sup> year of his (Ninus) reign was Abram born.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 29, 31)

#### **Ireland**

**Áed mac Ainmirech** – “Áed s. Ainmire s. Sétna, twenty-three years, till he fell at the hands of Brandub s. Eochu in the battle of Dún Bolg.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 545)

**Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill** – “Máel-Sechlainn mac Domnaill, twenty-three years.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 553)

**Muircertach** – “Muircertach of Luimnech of the ships, Domnall of Ailech of the lofty deeds, we have [a record of] twenty-three [years], empty days! In joint rule over Ireland.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 561)

**Nathí** – “Nathí, twenty-three (years), till he died at Sliab Elpa, after being struck by a flash of lightning.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351, 529)

**Wives of Bethach** – “Bethach died in Ireland of plague; his ten wives survived him for a space of twenty-three years.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 151, 177)

## **24**

### **Battles**

**Sírna Sóeglach** – “After that stately Sírna took the men of Ireland in one circuit: twenty-four battles, it was just, against the children of king Éremón.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 455 )

**Tigernmas** – “Tigernmas, strong was the chief, he took Ireland of the golden shields; rusefully he fought, against the children of Éber, four and twenty battles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

**Couples** – “Four ships’ companies strong went Sru out of Egypt. There were twenty-four wedded couples and three hirelings for every ship.” “Thereafter the progeny of Nel, and Scota daughter of Pharao, collected in four ships, with twenty-four wedded couples in each ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 37, 65, 93)

**People** – In Spain, after battles against the Tuscans, Bacra and Longobardi, “there came a plague upon them (the Milesians), and four and twenty of their number died thereof.” “There came a plague, so that twelve wedded couples of his people died thereof.” In the invasion of Ireland, Donn’s ship was sunk. “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 31, 73, 79; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 81)

**Plains** – “The serfs of the right lawful king cultivated upon the deep land on which was division: a road of a royal company over which they scatter, twenty-four chief plains.” The names of the plains were: Aidne, Ai, Odba, Aigi, Meidi, Morba, Midi, Cuib, Cera, Cliu, Life, Ligen, Line, Asal, Adar, Deisi, Dul, Dela, Slanga, Sered, Treg, Femen, Fea, Fera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265)

**Servitors** – The Milesian chieftains who invaded Ireland brought with them servitors. “four and twenty servitors had they, each of whom had a ship; and four and twenty servitors along with every servitor in every ship.” The names of the chief servitors were: Aidne, Ai, Assal, Mede, Morba, Mide, Cuib, Clíu, Cera, Saer [Seir], Slán, Lege, Life [Liphe], Line, Ligen, Traig [Trega], Dul [Dula], Adal [Adar], Aire [Airiú], Dése [Deisse], Dela, Fea, Femen, Fera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 21, 23, 29, 63, 99)

**Ships** – “Four and twenty servitors had they (the Milesian chieftains), each of whom had a ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 21, 23, 29, 63, 99)

## Years

### Kings

**Alba** – Fib ruled the Picts for 24 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 183)

### Ireland

**Conchobor** – “Conchobor s. Donnchad, twenty-four years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

**Domnall ua Néill** – “Domnall ua Néill took power twenty-four white years; the famous fashioner of right answers (?) died in Árd Macha of great knowledge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 553)

**Fiachu Labrainn** – “By Mumo who was not gentle the grey warrior fell; thrice eight of illustrious years was submission paid to Fiach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 447, 499)

**Muirchertach mac Erca** – “Muirchertach mac Erca, twenty-four years, till he was drowned in a vat of wine on Samhain night in the top of Cletech on the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 363, 543)

**Medes, the** - Phraortes of the Medes ruled for 24 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

25

### Battles

**Connáel** – “Connáel son of Éber, the first king of Ireland from Mumu, broke 25 battles against the

seed of Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201)

**Máel-Sechlainn** - Máel-Sechlainn fought 25 battles – 20 against the Gaedil and 5 against the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405, 539)

**Túathal Techtmar** - Túathal Techtmar fought 25 battles against each of the Ulaid, Laigin, Connachta and Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

**Children** – Cessair Chrothach, daughter of the king of the Franks, bore 25 children to Ugoine Mór - 22 sons and 3 daughters. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 323, 467)

**Kings** – Twenty-five of the Ulaid took the kingship of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293)

**Parts** – “He (Ugoine Mór) divided Ireland into twenty-five shares among his children.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 269, 271, 275, 323, 467) (See Also: Partition)

**Servitors** – “These are the names of the subordinate servitors (of the Milesians) below, who are not very prominent in the books: Medar, Ladar, Medon, Pida, Cath, Ruis, Cailna, Mad, Dena, Cacha, Bonn, Finnu, Cer, Coirche, Meadba, Ailim, Bir, Baschon, Forcna, Lugba, Segá, Seilgenn, Seg, Mar, Aig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

**Women** – After the death of Ladra, “Bith came to the place where Fintan was, and they divided the fifty women into two shares, and Bith took twenty-five women of them to the north of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 207, 223)

## Years

### Kings

#### Assyrian Kings

**Belochus** – “Belochus, the 18<sup>th</sup> king of Assyria, twenty-five years had he in the kingship of the world. In the 19<sup>th</sup> year of his reign it is, that the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209, 312)

**Bolochus** – Bolochus ruled for 25 years after Pantacer, “of which 12 were in contemporary rule with Partholon, that is to the plaguing of Partholon’s people; and 13 when Ireland was desert.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

**Panyas** – Panyas ruled for 25 years after Lampares and before Sosarmus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159)

**Egypt** – Psusennes ruled for 25 years [*recte* 35]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

**Greece** - Philometor ruled for 25 years after Epiphanes and before Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

### Ireland

**Ailill Caisfiach** – “Ailill Caisfiach s. Connla, twenty-five years in the kingship of Ireland, till Amadir Flidais Foltchain slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 517)

**Domnall ua Néill** – “Domnall ua Néill, twenty-five years, till he died in Árd Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

**Donnchad mac Domnaill** – “Donnchad mac Domnaill, twenty-five years, till he fell at the hands of Áed mac Néill in the battle of Druim Rig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

**Donnchad mac Flaind** – “Donnchad mac Flainn, twenty-five years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

**Fachtna Fathach** – “Fachtna Fathach, twenty-five years, till he fell at the hands of Eochu Feidlech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

**Lugaid** – “Lugaid s. Loiguire, twenty-five (years) till he fell in Achad Forca by a miracle of Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359, 543)

**Lugaid Riab nDerg** – “Lugaid Riab nDerg, twenty-five years, till he fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

**Rome** – “Theodosius son of Arcadius and Valentinianus son of Constantine after the death of Honorius, 25 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

**Loch Rudraige** - Loch Rudraige burst forth 25 years after Partholon landed in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 15, 17)

## 26

**Battles** – Túathal Techtmar fought 26 battles against the Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

## Years

### Kings

### Egypt

**Amenemes** – “Amenemes 28 [recte 26].” After Ammenophis and before Thuoris. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

**Smedis** – Smednis ruled for 26 years before Psusennes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

### Ireland

**Cairpre Lifechair** – “Cairpre Lifechair, twenty-seven (or twenty-six) years, till he fell in the battle of Gabar at the hands of Senioth s. Cerb of the Fotharta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

**Cathair** – “Six and twenty, without a prompt reproach did Cathair grandson of Cormac spend; the king of the North fell in the West by Loiguire of swift ruses (?)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 525)

**Coirpre** – “A reckoning of twenty-six years was Coirpre of the Seeking served; in Gabar, sad though we think it, great red points quenched him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 527)

**Lugaid Riab nDerg** – “Twenty-six to Lugaid till he died of heavy sorrow.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 523)

**Níall Noí-Giallach** – “Níall Noí-Giallach, twenty-six [years], till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Enna Cennselaig at the Sea of Wight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

## Battles

**Tigernmas** – “Good was Tigernmas who suffered plague, he was a prince, wood-hard, warlike: a man who won, it was a royal grace, thrice nine battles before the end of a year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271, 334; Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207)

**Túathal Techtmar** - Túathal Techtmar fought 27 battles against Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 435)

## Days

**Noe** – “Twenty-seven days and seven months was the ark (moving) from wave to wave.” “On the twenty-seventh day of the first month God came to speak with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 123, 220)

**Nuadu** – “But Miach son of Dian Cecht fixed joint to joint and vein to vein of his own hand, and it (the arm of Nuadu) was healed in thrice nine days.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 115, 149, 177)

**Peoples** – “Now thus were the peoples born and scattered: twenty-seven of them from Sem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 189)

**Sons** - Sem son of Noe “had thirty [or twenty-seven] sons, including Arfaxad, Assur, and Persius.” “Twenty-seven nations were descended from him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 149, 151, 167, 171)

## Years

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

**Battles** – There were twenty-seven years between the two battles of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121, 151, 181)

## Kings

**Assyria** – Mitreus reigned for 27 years after Sosarmus and before Tautanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159; Vol. 4, p. 313)

**Greece** – Epiphanes son of Philopater was the 6<sup>th</sup> king of the Greeks and he reigned for 27 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

## Ireland

**Áed Oirdnide** – “Áed Oirdnide, twenty-seven years, till he fell at Ath DáFerta at the hands of Máel-Canaig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395, 551)

**Cairbre Lifechair** - “Cairbre Lifechair, twenty-seven (or twenty-six) years, till he fell in the battle of Gabar at the hands of Senioth s. Cerb of the Fotharta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

**Cimbáeth** – “Thereafter twenty and seven to the great Cimbáeth son of Fintan; Cimbáeth the fair, first prince of Emain the king of great Temair died a (natural) death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

**Conchobor** - “It was in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Conchobor He (Jesus Christ) was born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)



**Donnchad Mac Domnaill** – “Donnchad with darkening of colour, son of Domnall son of Diarmait, after thrice nine years he died a king with rules [*i.e.* “principles”] and great favour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395, 551)

**Énna Airgdech** – “He was twenty-seven years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Rothechtaid s. Maen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 229, 499)

**Flann** – “Flann s. Máel-Sechlainn, twenty-seven years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

**Mac Cuill, Mac Cécht, Mac Gréine** – “Twenty-seven years together Mac Cuill, Mac Cécht, Mac Gréine; the three sons of Cermat with victory in the kingdom over red-cloaked Banba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

**Nathí** – “Afterwards Dathí [Nathí] s. Fiachra s. Eochu Mugmedon took the kingship of Ireland for a space of twenty-seven years, and exacted the Boroma without battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351)

**Níall Noí-Giallach** – “Níall Noí-Giallach took the kingship of Ireland and of the Western World for a space of twenty-seven years, till Eochu s. Enna Cennselach slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 349, 529)

**Rome** – “Herculius, 27 years; or Heracleon with his mother, 5 years.” “Heraclius and Hercuulius are obviously doublets of one personality.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579, 579*n*)

**Partholon** – Partholon survived for 27 years after the battle of Mag Itha (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 92)

## 28

**Battles** – Túathal Techtmar fought 28 battles against the men of Mumu and 28 against Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309)

## Years

### Kings

**Assyria** – “Mitreus thereafter, the twenty-sixth king of Assyria. Twenty-eight years had he in the principedom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 313)

**Egypt** – “Amenemes ruled for 28 [*recte* 26] years” after Ammenophis. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Greece** – Euergetes reigned for 28 years after Philometor and before Ptolomeus Soter. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

### Ireland

**Áed mac Ainmirech** – “Áed s. Ainmire, twenty-eight years, till he fell at the hands of Brandub s. Eochu in the battle of Dún Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371)

**Cimbáeth** – “Now Cimbáeth, the first prince of Emain Macha, twenty-eight years was his reign in Emain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 263)

**Énna Aigneach** – “Énna Aigneach, twenty-eight [years] in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the

hands of Crimthann Coscrach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

**Énna Airgdech** – “So he was twenty-eight years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell at the hands of Rothechtaid in the battle of Raigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229)

### **Medes, the**

**Arbaces** – Arbaces, the first king of the Meses, reigned for twenty-eight years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

**Cyaxares** – Cyaxares ruled the Medes for twenty-eight years. “It is in his reign that Nabuchodonosor was in Babylon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

### **Rome**

**Constans** – “Constans son of Constantinus, 28 years; *The sons of Áed Slaine on Ireland at that time.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Heraclius** – “Heraclius, 28 years. *Domnall mac Áeda.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

## **29**

**Kings** – “Four and five fives of the kings went to evil destinies.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

### **Years**

#### **Kings**

##### **Assyria**

**Ninus** – “Twenty-nine years was Ninus in joint rule with Abram.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31)

**Sosarmus** – “Sosarmus thereafter, the twenty-fifth king of Assyria. Twenty-nine years had he.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

**Ireland** - “Twenty-nine years had the grandsons of The Dagda in the kingship of Ireland, to wit Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, and Mac Greine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 125, 127, 185, 223)

**Nachor** - Nachor son of Saruch was 29 years old when his son, Thare, was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 131)

## **30**

**Battles** – “They gave him [Túathal Techtmar] the kingship immediately, and he broke thirty battles against Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309)

**Couples** – “Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier (*militia Hispaniae*) having thirty ships and thirty wedded couples in each ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 249)

**Cubits** – “And make three hundred cubits in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits in its breadth, and thirty cubits in its height.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33, 109, 191, 220)

**Handmaids** - Part of the Boroma Tribute was “the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 hand-maids about each, (= 900), who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands

of Dunlang, king of Laigen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

**Homesteads** – The Gaedil came to “the city of Breogan. It was empty before them, and there remained within it thirty of their homesteads.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73)

## Kings

**Cobthach Cóel Breg** - “Then Cobthach Cóel Breg (the 58<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland) fell in Dinn Ríg, with thirty kings around him, on Great Christmas night, at the hands of Labraid Loingsech, in vengeance for his father and grandfather.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277)

**Dál nAraide, the** – “Dál nAraide had thirty kings in the kingship of Ireland, in Temair, from the time of Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Finnscóthach to the time of Báetán s. Eochu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

**Maidens** – Part of the Boroma Tribute was “the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 hand-maids about each, who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

**People** – “He (Nemed) came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north. His tally was thirty-four ships, with thirty in each ship.”  $34 \times 30 = 1,020$  people. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 129)

**Peoples** – Thirty peoples of the world were descended from Ham son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 189)

## Ships

**Éber** – Éber remained in the South [with] thirty ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 91)

**Érimón** – “Érimón with thirty ships sailed right-hand-wise against Ireland to the North-east.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 83)

**Gaedil, the** – In Verse XIII, quatrain 19, the Gaedil leave Scythia in three ships, however “K (Keating) has a reading which gives 30, not 3, as the number of ships.” “Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier (*militia Hispaniae*) having thirty ships and thirty wedded couples in each ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97, 159, 249)

## Sons of

**Ham** – “Ham had thirty sons, including Chus, Mesraim, Fut, Chanaan.” Ham settled in Africa and thirty nations descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 149, 151, 167, 171)

**Sem** – “Sem had thirty [or twenty-seven] sons including Arfaxad, Assur, Persius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 149, 15)

**Stories** – “The Sciences, moreover, and the additional sciences, and the captures, and the thirty stories, and the sixty subordinate stories, and whatever is related to them, are therein.” “This is History, it was a rudder of knowledge, the sciences, the extra sciences, forays, captures, thirty sagas, and three score subordinate sagas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 119)

## Warriors

**Conaing’s Tower** – Nemed’s people attacked Conaing’s Tower, but “The sea came up over the people of Ireland, and not one of them fled from another, so severe was the battling: none escaped but one ship, in which there were thirty warriors.” “But as for the thirty warriors who escaped of the children of

Nemed, they divided Ireland into three parts.” The thirty warriors were: Erglan, Mathach, Artach [Iardacht], Beoan, Bethach [Beotach], Semeon, Fergus Red-side, Britan [Britan Mael], Baad [Baath], Ibad [Ibath], Bechad [Beocan], Bronal [Brondul], Pal [Fal], Gortigern [Gorthigern], Grenan, Glassan, Ceran [Ceram], Gabran [Cobran], Fortach [Fortecht], Goscen [Gosten], Guilluc [Guilliuch], Caman, Griman, Taman, Tuirriuc [Eriuc], Glas, Feb, Feran [Forand], Conothan, Gam, Dam [Eadam], Ding, Dial [Dael]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 143, 153, 157, 175, 177, 183)

**Éber** – “Éber with thirty warriors remained in the south; namely Bile, Míl, Cualu [*lege* Cuailnge], Blad, Eibliu, Nár, Éber Donn, Éber Finn, Airech, Erandan, Lugaid, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, Én, Ún, Étan, Caicher, Mantán, Fulmán, [also the servitors Adar, Aire, Deise, Dela, Clú, Morba, Fea, Life, Femen, Fera].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 101)

**Érimón** - “Éremón with thirty warriors sailed North-eastward. They were Brego, Murthemne, Fuat, Cuailnge, Érimón, Éber mac Ír, Amorgen, Colptha, Luigne, Laigne, Goscen, Setga, Suirge, Sobairche; also the servitors, Aidne, Ai, etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99, 101)

## Years

**Adam, age of** - “At the age of thirty years’ space Adam was created.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 27)

**Faleg** - Faleg was 30 years old when his son, Reu, was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

## Kings

### Alba

**Brude Pont** – “In addition to these misunderstandings, “*a quo* XXX B.” = “from whom are the 30 *Brudes*” was understood to mean that Brude Pont reigned 30 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 149)

**Cal Urgest** – Cal Urgest was in the kingship of Alba for 30 years after Urfechthair Gest Guirid and before Urcal Brude Pont. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

**Gede Ollgudach** – Gede Ollgudach may have ruled the Picts for 30 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148)

**Flocaid** - “Though Flocaid (in the form “Fotla”) is enumerated among the sons, he has dropped out of the king-list, and the thirty regnal years attributed to him are used for augmenting the reigns of Ciric (*sic*, not “Circenn” as in the Scottish list), and of Got, by 20 and 10 years respectively.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146)

**Urcal Brude Pont** – “Urcal Brude Pont was 30 years in the kingship of Ulaid; from him is every man of them [...] named Brude.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

**Urgancait** – Urgancait was in the kingship of Alba for 30 years after Grant Aenbecan and before Gnithfinnechta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

**Wurgest** – Wurgest may have ruled the Picts for 30 years after Gest Gurcich. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 148)

### Assyria

**Arius** – “Arius, the fourth king of Assyria, had thirty years, and Ireland was under the children of Partholon at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

**Belleparus** – “Bellepares, 30 years, and he had been 9 years in the kingship of the world when Nemed came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 312)

**Belochus** – Belochus ruled the Assyrians for 30 years after Armamitres and before Baleus. “Belochus, the eighth king of Assyria, had thirty years, during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37)

**Lampares** – Lampares was 30 years in the kingship of Assyria after Sosares and before Panyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

**Mamitus<sup>1</sup>** – Mamitus<sup>1</sup> ruled Assyria for 30 years after Altadas and before Spherus. “Mamitus, the 11<sup>th</sup> king of Assyria, had thirty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37)

**Mamitus<sup>2</sup>** – Mamitus<sup>2</sup> ruled over the Assyrians for 30 years after Manchaleus and before Sparetus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

**Manchaleus** – Manchaleus reigned for 30 years after Spherus and before Mamitus<sup>2</sup>. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

**Pyritiades** – Pyritiades reigned for 30 years after Laosthenes and before Ophrateus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

**Xerxes** – Xerxes reigned for 30 years after Aralius and before Armamitres. “Xerxes, who was called Bailius, the sixth king of Assyria, had thirty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37)

## **Babylon**

**Antiochus Magnus** – Antiochus Magnus reigned over Babylon for 30 years after Seleucus Callinicus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

**Seleucus Nicanor** – Seleucus Nicanor ruled Babylon for 30 years after Alexander and before Antiochus Soter. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

**Chaldea** – Neriglissor, grandson of Nabuchodonosor reigned over the Mesed for 30 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

## **Egypt**

**Cleopatra and Dionysius** – “Cleopatra and Dionysius her husband” reigned over Egypt for 30 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 567)

**Vafres** – Vafres was Pharaoh of Egypt for 30 years after Psammeticus II. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

## **Ireland**

**Adamair Flidais** – “Thrice ten years ... (?) was the son of Fer Chorb in a fair kingship; he fell by Eochu with beauty did Adamair Flidais of handsome hair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 517)

**Airgetmar** – “Airgetmar, thirty years thereafter in the kingship, till he fell at the hands of Dui Ladrach and of Lugaid Laidech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261, 511)

**Art Óenfer** – “Art s. Conn, thirty years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell in the battle of Mucrama.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335)

**Conmáel** – “Conmáel son of Éber, the first king of Ireland from Mumu ... was thirty years in the

kingship of Ireland, till Tigernmas slew him, in the battle of Óenach Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 227, 433)

**Domnall mac Áeda** – “Domnall s. Áed, thirty years; he died a natural death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

**Fíachu Findoilches** - Fíachu Findoilches had 30 years as the 24<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 503)

**Labraid Loingsech** - “Labraid Loingsech took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of nineteen [*aliter* thirty] years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279)

**Loiguire** – “A correct thirty years of fame was the full term of Loiguire; his death by the sun with pleasant rays was by the strong word of the “Adzehead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

**Loiguirí Mac Néill** – “Loiguirí Mac Néill held the kingdom of Ireland 30 years before the coming of Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353, 355)

**Lugaid Mac Con** – “Lugaid mac Con took the kingship of Ireland thirty years, till he fell at the hands of Ferches s. Comman, the poet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237, 527)

**Muinemón** – “A just thirty years without sorrow, to the son of pure renown, Muinemón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 501)

**Muiredach Tírech** – “Muiredach Tírech, thirty years till he fell at the hands of Caelbad s. Cronn Badruí above Daball.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345)

**Slánoll** – Slánoll son of Ollom “had thirty years in the kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

**Túathal Techtmar** – “It was in the reign of Hadrian that Túathal took the kingship of Ireland, and he was thirty years in the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 329, 525)

**Medes, the** – Sosarmus was the 2<sup>nd</sup> king of the Medes and he reigned for 30 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163)

**Persia** - Mardochius and Artaxerxes Ochus ruled for thirty years after Artaxerxes Memnon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207, 209, 311)

**Labraid Lonn** – Labraid Lonn was exiled over sea for thirty years. “Labraid Loingsech took the kingdom of Ireland for a space of nineteen [*aliter* thirty] years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 279)

**Nemed** – “Nemed s. Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia, (took Ireland) at the end of thirty years after Partholon.” “Six fives of years without increase, without a guard, it was dark obscurity, Desert was every side to the proud sea; Not a person took it (Ireland) save Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 185, 195; Vol. 3, p. 35, 53, 121, 127, 169; Vol. 5, p. 489)

**Partholon** – After Partholon’s people were driven out by the Cynocephali, Ireland remained empty for thirty years. “Partholon died at the end of thirty years after his coming to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 197; Vol. 3, p. 19, 35, 92)

**Sale** - Sale son of Arfaxad was 30 years old when his son, Eber, was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

**Saruch** - Saruch was 30 years old when his son, Nachor, was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1,

p. 129)

**Túatha Dé Danann** – “Thirty years after Genann and Rudraige, the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland.” “Thirty years to the three sons of Cermat, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine, till they fell at the hands of Éber and Éremón and Amorgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 195; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 27, 29, 39, 167, 213)

**Virgins** – “According to the Syriac *Book of the Bee*, Adam and Eve remained virgins for 30 years after their expulsion” (from Paradise). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 234)

## 31

**People** – Míl had 4 ships with 15 wedded couples and 1 hireling in each ship for a total of 31 people per ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67)

### Years

**Acrisius** – “Acrisius, thereafter, the twenty-second king of Assyria. Thirty-one years had he.” “But Acrisius was not an Assyrian king: he began to reign *over Argos* in the fifth year of Sosares, and reigned there for the 31 years which our chronicler assigns to him in Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 312, 313)

**Fíachu Sroibtine** – “Fíachu Sroibtine 31 or 36 years, till he fell at the hands of the Three Collas in the battle of Dubchomair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343)

**Thineus** - Thineus ruled over the Assyrians for 31 years after Teuteus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

## 32

**Tribes** – “They came into the land of the Amazons ... Thirty-two tribes were their tally.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

### Years

**Aegialeus** – “On the data supplied by Eusebius, Ninus began to reign in the 32<sup>nd</sup> year of Aegialeus, king of Sicyon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 96)

### Kings

#### Assyria

**Altadas** – Altadas ruled as the tenth king of the Assyrians for 32 years after Baleus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37)

**Deioces** – “In the thirty-second year of his reign, of Deioces, the battle of Lethet Lachtmuige in Dál Riata.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

**Lamprides** – Lamprides ruled over the Assyrians for 32 years after Bellepares. The Túatha Dé Danann reigned for 32 years of the principdom of Lamprides. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 211, 312)

**Tautanes** - Tautanes ruled for 32 years over the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

**Medes, the** – “Cyaxares king of the Medes ruled for 32 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249)

**Rome** - “Constantine the Great, son of Helena, (ruled for) 32 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

**Reu** - Reu was 32 years old when Saruch was born according to the Vulgate (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 130)

### 33

**Partition** – “The prunedom of Alexander was divided into 33 divisions after him, and four of them had pre-eminence: Ptolomeus s. Lagus in Egypt, Philippus Aridaeus in Macedonia, Antigonus in Babylon, “Brutus” Seleucus in Asia Minor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207)

**Wounds** – “Julius Caesar, the first king of the Romans, had four years and six months. Cassius and the two Bruti slew him in his own Assembly. They inflicted 33 wounds upon him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571, 573)

#### Years

**Arius** - Arius ruled the Assyrians for 33 years after Ninyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31)

**Dathi** – “Dathi s. Fíachra took the kingship of Ireland, thirty-three years, till fire burnt him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351)

**Tiberius Caesar** – Tiberius Caesar ruled for 33 years. In his 18<sup>th</sup> year Christ was crucified. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

### 34

**People** – There were 34 people in each of 4 ships that left with Sru from Scythia; 14 wedded couples and 6 unwedded hirelings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 29, 105)

**Ships** – Nemed sailed 34 ships on the Caspian Sea; each ship held 30 people. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 129)

**Years** - Eber was 34 years old when Faleg was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

### 35

**Descent** – “He was the [thirty-fifth – or the fifteenth – king after Pharaoh Cincris who was drowned in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 39, 63)

**People** – There were 35 people in each of 4 ships that left with Sru from Scythia; 14 wedded couples and 7 unwedded hirelings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 29)

#### Years

**Arfaxad** - Arfaxad son of Sem son of Noe was 35 years old when his son, Sale, was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

#### Kings

**Assyria** - Ninyas ruled over the Assyrians for 35 years after Semiramis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31)

**Egypt** - Psusenne ruled the Egyptians for 25 [*recte*35] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)



**Ireland** – “Conn Cét-cathach, years five and thirty (or twenty, *ut alii aiunt*) till he fell at the hands of Tipraite Tírech, king of Ulaid, in Túaith Amrois.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 333)

### **Macedonia**

**Gonatas** – Gonatas [*sic lege*], ruled the Macedonians for 35 years after Sosthenes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

**Philippus** - Philippus ruled the Macedonians for 35[*recte* 42] years after Antigonus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

**Reu** - Reu was 35 years old when Saruch was born. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129)

## **36**

**Kings** – “The length of their rule was 1240 years, and they (the Assyrians) had 36 kings during that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

**Leaders** – “Learned men relate that the Gaedil were conducted to Ireland by 36 leaders (and nobles, chieftains).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 21, 23, 99)

**Ships** – “Learned men relate that thirty-six chieftains (of the Gaedil) came to Ireland, having thirty-six ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 21, 99)

**Soldiers** – “Twice eighteen of the soldiers of Thrace came on an expedition to the sons of Mil, that is, inspired by the fame of the glory of the expedition: so that they came into a league with the sons of Mil: and elders had promised them that they should attain to a territory along with them, if they themselves should take land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

### **Years**

#### **Kings**

##### **Assyria**

**Darius** - Darius son of Cambyses son of Cyrus reigned for 36 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

**Tarpes** – Tarpes ruled the Assyrians for 36 years. Tarpes 36 years = Darius (began to reign 521 B.C.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 311)

##### **Ireland**

**Fíachu Sroibtine** – “Fíachu Sroibtine s. Coirpre took the kingship of Ireland thirty-six years, till he fell at the hands of the Collas, in the battle of Dubcomar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343)

**Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor** – “A joint kingship over Ireland for a space of thirty-six years; but Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor was king of Ireland with opposition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

**Túatha Dé Danann** – “A series of thirty-six years after the taking by the Fir Bolg, till the Túatha Dé Danann came, who took it over the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 195)

## Years

### Kings

**Assyria** - “Doubtless the error has been assisted by the Eusebian tables, which give us Dercilus as the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the 13<sup>th</sup> year of Saul to the 37<sup>th</sup> year of David.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 327)

**Rome** – Constantius ruled the Romans for 37 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

### Ireland

**Fiachu** – “Fiachu after Fothad, take thou heed, thirty-seven years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 527)

**Fir Bolg** – “For they are all called Fir Bolg, and thirty-seven years was the length of their lordship over Ireland.” “Those are the thirty-seven years that the Fir Bolg were in Ireland – from the first year of the reign of Cyrus son of Darius to the seventh year of Cambyses son of Cyrus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 17, 19, 43, 76)

**Flann** – “Thirty-seven years strongly was Flann of Fotla without perplexity; he died yonder, in Tailtiu, of plague among friends, Clann Colmáin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 553)

**Partholon** – “A space of 37 [years] did Partholon spend with his children in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35)

## 38

**Kings** – “Two score, two hundred without blame, a thousand, no lie, of years was the length of their (the Assyrians) rule, it was brave fame for the time of the thirty-eight kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 189)

## Years

### Kings

#### Assyria

**Armamitres** – “Armamitres, the seventh king of Assyria, had thirty-eight years during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

**Lampares** – “Lampares followed Sosares for 38 years” in the Assyrian kingship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

**Ninias** – Zaneus, that is, Ninias s. Belus, and Semiramis was his mother, 38 years had he: and only four years of his reign are reckoned when Noe s. Lamech died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209)

**Greece** – “Eighteen years was Ethriel ruling at the same time as Philadelphus. After that there were thirty-eight years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

**Ireland** – “Flann s. Máel-Sechlainn s. Máel-Ruanaid, thirty-eight years, till he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

**Rome** – “Justinianus [*sic lege*] his sister’s son, for 38 years. *Diarmait mac Cerbaill over Ireland at that time.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

**Chieftains** – “They (the Milesians) had 40 chieftains”: Éber Donn, Éremón, Brego, Cualu, Cuailnge, Blad, Fúat, Muirthemne, Lugaid, Eiblinne, Búas, Bres, Buaigne, Nár, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, Fulmán, Mantán, Caicher, Suirge, Én, Ún, Etán, Lui, Sobairche, Bile, Míl with his eight sons.” Poem LXVII names: Ebleo, Fúat, Brego, Lugaid, Muirthemne, Búas, Bres, Buaigne, Donn, Ír, Éber, Érimón, Amorgen, Colptha, Éber, Airech, Erannán, Cuailgne, Cualu, Nár, Muimne, Luigne, Laigne, Fulmán, Mantán, Suirge, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna, Én, Ún, Etán, Gosten, Sétga, Suirge, Sobairche, Palap, Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 21, 23, 25, 107)

### Days

**Adam** – “When Allah had formed Adam, He left the figure lying lifeless forty days – some say forty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 261)

**Cessair** – Cessair came to Ireland forty days before the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 177, 181, 183, 187, 195, 199, 221, 225; **Vol. 3**, p. 45; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

**Flood** – “Forty days was the Flood a-raining.” “I shall bring, said God unto Noe, the end upon the seventh day from today, a strong showering deluge upon the earth, for the space of forty days and forty nights.” “At the end of forty days thereafter Noe opened the window of the ark and let out the raven and it came not again.” “The forty days of downpour, and the 600 years of Noah’s life, come from Genesis vii. 12, 11.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 115, 117, 121, 219, 220; **Vol. 2**, p. 197, 240)

**Kings** – “There were forty kings by whom this tax (the Boroma Tribute) was exacted, from the time of Tuathal to the time of Finnachtas. Dunchad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

**People** – There were 40 people on Donn’s ship when it sank: 24 men, 4 hirelings, 12 women. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 71, 81)

### Years

**Banba** – “Forty years were they in the island; thereafter a disease came upon them, so that they all died in one week.” “Banba and her friends were in the country 40 years, two centuries before the Flood, and, therefore, could have had nothing to do with it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197, 231, 240)

**Feinius Farsaid** – It was “forty years, from the dispersal of the Tower till Feinius Farsaid came out of the north, out of Scythia with his School, to seek for the languages.” “The interpolator in this paragraph reckons 40 years from the Tower to Feinius Farsaid: he must therefore be a different person from the author of the otherwise very similar interpolation in ¶16, who makes Feinius the sixteenth in descent from Rifath of the Tower.” “He died in the principedom of Scythia, at the end of forty years, and passed the chieftainship to his son, Nenual.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 39, 222; **Vol. 2**, p. 11, 49, 51)

### Kings

#### Alba

**Fidaich** - Fidaich ruled the Picts for 40 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 183)

**Gest Gurcich** - According to the Scottish list Gest Gurcich [Urfecthair Gest Guirid] ruled the Picts for 40 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 183)

## Assyria

**Aralius** – Aralius ruled over the Assyrians for forty years after Arius. “Aralius, the fifth king of Assyria, had forty years, during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 31, 37)

**Astacadis** – Astacadis was ruler over the Assyrians for forty years after Sparetus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

**Sparetus** – Sparetus was ruler over the Assyrians for forty years after Mamitus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

**Teuteus** – Teuteus was ruler of the Assyrians for forty years after Tautanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

## Egypt

**Ammenophis** - Ammenophis ruled over Egypt for forty years after Ramses. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Psammus** - Psusennes ruled the Egyptians for forty [*recte* 10] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Psusennes** - Psusennes ruled over the Egyptians for forty years after Smendis. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Ptolomy** - Ptolomy ruled the Egyptian portion of the Alexandrian empire for 40 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 312)

**Greece** - “Thereafter Alexander died, and his chieftains took the World after him for forty years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 225)

## Ireland

**Cermna and Sobairche** – “They were forty years in the kingship (as the 9<sup>th</sup> kings of Ireland).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213, 497)

**Cormac mac Art** – “Cormac, thereafter, forty years in the kingship of Ireland till the bones of a salmon caused his death in Tech Cleitig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 527)

**Lug** – Lug reigned over the Túatha Dé Danann for 40 years after Nuadu’s second term. “Lug was forty years in the kingship of Ireland after the last battle of Mag Tuired.” “Forty years had Lug, till the three sons of Cermat slew him at Coem-Druim, that is, in Uisnech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101, 119, 125, 151, 165, 181, 185, 223; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

**Nuadu Finn Fail** – “The death of Nuadu, well known to you, by Bress Rí son of Art Imlech; forty years of might spent Nuadu, a powerful kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 505)

**Ollom Fotla** – “Forty years was he (Ollom Fotla) in the kingship of Ireland, and from him is Ulaid named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 235, 501)

**Slánoll** – “He (Slánoll) was taken from the earth by his son, Ailill, to find out [how he was], at the end of forty years; [and his body was not decayed].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

**Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri** – “Twenty years had he in the kingship of Ireland and forty years in the kingship of Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

## **Persia**

**Artaxerxes** – Artaxerxes ruled over the Persians for forty years. It is not clear which “Artaxerxes” is referred to. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209)

**Artaxerxes Longimanus** – Artaxerxes Longimanus ruled over the Persians for forty years after Xerxes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205, 311)

**Artaxerxes Memnon** – Artaxerxes Memnon s. Darius ruled for forty years over the Persians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 311)

**Rainbow** – “Comestor says (on earlier authority) that the rainbow shall cease to appear forty years before the Last Judgement.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 245)

## **41**

**Years** – Psusennes ruled for 40 [*recte* 41] years in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

## **42**

### **Years**

### **Kings**

#### **Assyria**

**Amasis** – Amasis ruled the Assyrians for 42 years after Vafres. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Laosthenes** – Laosthenes ruled the Assyrians for 42 years after Eupales. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

**Ninas** – “At the end of forty and two years after the cessation of [work on] the Tower, Ninus son of Belus took the kingship of the world.” “In the forty-second year of the reign of Ninus was Abram born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 11, 209)

**Ocrzaptes** – Ocrzaptes ruled the Assyrians for 42 years after Ophratanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

**Panyas** – Panyas ruled in Assyria for 45 years, not the 42 assigned to him. The Túatha Dé Danann reigned in Ireland for the 42 years of the principdom of Panyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 313)

**Semiramis** – Semiramis ruled the Assyrians for 42 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 31, 92)

**Macedonia** – Phillipus ruled the Macedonians for 42 years after Antigonus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 569)

**Milesians** – “They (the Irish people) are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman resident in Egypt, who was banished after the drowning of Pharaoh’s army in the Red Sea. He wandered through northern Africa for forty-two years and at last crossed over into Spain, where his descendants flourished and multiplied.” (Carey, 1993, p. 4)

## **43**

**Kings** – “The number of Egyptian kings provided is reckoned (inaccurately) after Eusebius. He gives 43 names between and including Cenchres and Nectenebus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 311)

**Years** – “The 43<sup>rd</sup> year of the reign of Ninus being dated to the first year of the era of Abraham.” “Abraham was born in the 43<sup>rd</sup> year of Ninus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 93, 96)

#### 44

**Companies** – “The sons of Míl left the crews of twenty ships of their people there, and forty-four companies [from that back] to Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71)

**People** – “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that ship (Donn’s).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 57)

**Ships** – “Forty-four ships had he (Nemed) on the Caspian Sea for a year and a half, but his ship alone reached Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 194)

#### Years

**Bocchoris** – “Bocchoris ruled for 47 [*recte* 44] years and in his reign the lamb spake in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

**Psammeticus** – Psammeticus ruled for 9 [*recte* 44] years in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

#### 45

**Couples** – “Four tens and five of wedded couples they brought with them of the great company.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115)

#### Years

##### Kings

##### Assyria

**Amintes** – Amintes ruled the Assyrians for 45 years after Astacadis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

**Panyas** – Panyas ruled in Assyria for 45 years, not the 42 assigned to him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

**Samiramis** - Samiramis wife of Ninus son of Belus reigned for 45 years after his death. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209)

**Greece** – “Europs thereafter, 45 years in the kingship of Greece.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 29)

**Medes, the** – “Now this is the principdom of the Medes: 45 years, and Ireland was desert during their lordship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165)

#### 47

**Days** – “At the end of forty-seven days thereafter, Noe opened a window of the ark, and he sent the raven forth.” “The raven was sent out after 40 days (Gen. viii. 6, all versions): the 47 of the Irish text is a

mistake.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33, 220)

## Years

**Bocchoris** – Bocchoris ruled for 47 [*recte* 44] years and in his reign the lamb spake in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**Clann Néill** - “A chaste forty-seven of the Clann Néill strongly enduring; not every kindred dared [to touch] the company who took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 561)

## 48

**Couples** – “Forty-eight wedded couples accompanied the sons of Mil ... to seek for Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 71, 125)

**Kings** – “From Loiguire, heroic his exploits, to pleasure-loving Máel-Sechlainn, there took Banba of plunderings, forty-eight valourous kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 541)

## 49

**Punishment** – “He then who shall slay Cain (son of Adam), it shall be revenged upon him sevenfold.” (7 x 7 = 49) (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91)

## 50

### Battles

**Fergus** – “Fergus (son of Roig) fought fifty battles with memory (= memorable), Against the warriors of Fert, as he attacked the right of Ua Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

**Óengus Olmucaid** – “Also he (Óengus Olmucaid) broke fifty battles against the Cruithentúath, and against the Fir Bolg and the Oirce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223)

**Couples** - Part of the Boroma Tribute was the payment of 50 wedded couples every second year to maintain the 15,000 kine, boars and wethers that were also part of the tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

**Cubits** – “And make three hundred cubits in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits in its breadth, and thirty cubits in its height.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 191)

**Fomorians** – “Here is related the Seven-Taking, namely the Taking which took under Cichol Clapperleg in Inber Domnand. Fifty men and thrice fifty women was the tally of every fourth part of them (50 + 150 = 200 x 4 = 800).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 15)

**Miles** – “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod; fifty miles over every side did the strong Tower contain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 191)

**Ships** – “Sru had 4 ships in R<sup>1</sup>R<sup>2</sup>R<sup>3</sup>: K (O’Clereigh’s version) says 50.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5)

### Women

**Cessair’s Company** - There were 50 (or 150) women on the Cessair journey to Ireland, possibly in 3 ships. “Two of the ships were wrecked, so that there escaped none of them save Cessair, with the crew of her ship.” After the landing in Ireland the 50 women were divided into 3 shares among the 3 men. The names of the 50 women were: Cessair, Lot, Luam, Mil, Marr, Feochair, Femair, Failbi, Forall,

Cipir, Torand, Tamall, Tam, Abba, Ella, Ruicne, Sille; those are the women of Fintan. Barrann, Selba, Della, Duba, Dos, Fothar, Traigia, Nera, Banda, Tamall, Tama, Nathra, Leos, Fodord, Dos, Clos, Las; those are the women of Bith. Balbo, Bona, Allbor, Ail, Gothiam, German, Aithne, Inde, Rogairg, Raindi, Iacor, Ain, Rind, Easpa, Sinde, Samall; those are the women of Ladra.” “Cessair died in Cul Cessrach in Connachta with her fifty maidens.” “We now understand the significance of the fifty women who were in her (Cessair’s) company. Originally they were the mothers of the various nations of the earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 173, 183, 187, 189, 191, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 219, 221, 223, 227, 247, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 167; **Vol. 4**, p. 253; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

**Maidens** – “This Cormac (ua Cuinn) was the first who extracted women of pedigree in the Boroma, in vengeance for the fifty royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dunlang son of Enna Niad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339)

## Years

### Kings

**Alba** - According to the Scottish list Guidid Gaed Brechach ruled for 50 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, 146)

**Assyria** – Ophratanes ruled the Assyrians for 50 years after Ophrateus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

### Ireland

**Cathair Mór** – According to R<sup>1</sup>, “Cathair Mór s. Feidlimid, fifty [or three] years till he fell by the warriors of Luaigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

**Cobthach Cól Breg** – “Cobthach was fifty years in the kingship of Ireland and his brother’s son slew him, namely Labraid Lonn.” “From when Labraid, of swiftness of spears, slew Cobthach Cól in Dinn Rig, fifty years, it is no empty judgement, was the step of length after Cimbáeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 275, 467)

**Conchobor** – “It was in the fiftieth year after the birth of Conchobor that Christ was born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

**Ollom Fotla** – “Fifty years, it was tuneful fame, was he in the High-kingship over Ireland; so that from him, with fortunate freedom, the Ulaid received naming.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 457)

## 51

**People** – Each ship of Sru’s company that left Egypt contained “twenty-four wedded couples and three hirelings for every ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 65)

**Years** – “Baleus, moreover, the ninth king of Assyria, had fifty-one years during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 37) (**See Also**: Numbers, 52)

## 52

### Years

#### Kings

##### Assyria



**Baleus** – Baleus ruled the Assyrians for 52 years after Belochus and before Altadas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33)

**Ninus** – “Now at the end of two score and twelve years after the building of the Tower, Ninus son of Belus took the kingship of the world.” “Ninus son of Belus, first king of the Assyrians, 52 [years].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 51, 209)

**Greece** – “Aegialus first took the kingship of Greece; he was of the Sicyonians. Fifty-two years was the length of his reign.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 29, 96)

**Ireland** – “A joint rule over Ireland for a space of fifty-two years.” The rulers are not named. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

## 54

**Battles** – “And they (the Gaedil) fought fifty and four battles there (in Spain) first and last.” “Fifty-four battles did they win before them against the Frisians (or, Hispani), and the Langobardi, and the Barchu, and they took Spain by force.” “We have evidently two divergent tales of the fighting in Spain, the one a story of three battles, one with each of the Spanish tribes, the other a story of a large number of battles against the whole population.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 43, 73, 162)

**Tribes** – “Thereafter they (the Gaedil) journeyed past Gothia to Germania: fifty-four tribes was their tally when the expedition of the sons of Míl came, and they settled in Germania in the East.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

**Years** – Deioces of the Medes ruled for 54 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

## 55

**Kings** – “The Min versions of the *Roll* introduce us to a stage in the development in which the list ended with Sírna Sóegalach, fifty-five kings before Túathal Techtmar.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 138)

## 56

**Years** – Octavianus Augustus ruled the Romans for 56 years and 6 months. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

## 59

**Years** – Eupales ruled Assyria for 59 years after Thineus and before Laosthenes. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

## 60

**People** – “The number of their ships, three ships, coming over heavy waves: three score [the crew] of every ship, a clear saying, and women every third score.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97)

### **Ships**

**Fomorians** – “So, after that capture, Morc son of Dela came upon them, with the crews of three score ships, and they fell in a mutual slaughter.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 141, 183)

**Gaedil, the** – “Learned men relate that thirty-six chieftains came to Ireland, having thirty-six ships; and twenty-four servitors were with them, each one having a ship.” “For avenging of Ith, Grouped in their

barks, Sixty their number.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99, 123)

**Stories** – “The Sciences, moreover, and the additional sciences, and the captures, and the thirty stories, and the sixty subordinate stories, and whatever is related to them, are therein.” “This is History, it was a rudder of knowledge, the sciences, the extra sciences, forays, captures, thirty sagas, and three score subordinate sagas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 119)

## Years

**Beothach** – “Beothach died of plague in Ireland: his ten wives survived him for a space of three score years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 145)

## Kings

### Alba

**Circin** – Circin [Circic] ruled the Picts for 60 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 148)

**Gnithfinnechta** – Gnithfinnechta ruled the Picts for 60 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

**Egypt** - Ramses ruled Egypt for 60 [*recte* 66] years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

**Ireland** - Óengus Tuirmech was sixty years in the kingship of Ireland, till he died in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 517)

**Partholon** – “In the 60<sup>th</sup> year of the age of Abraham came Partholon into Ireland.” “[208 tells us that Partholon came to Ireland in the 60<sup>th</sup> year of Abraham, which according to the Eusebian Canons would be the 8<sup>th</sup> year of Zameis or Ninyas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 269; Vol. 3, p. 3, 29, 31, 93, 159)

**Troy** – “It is then that Hercules captured Troy. Sosarmus was king of the world at that time. Sixty years between the two Takings, that is 30 years after the plague till Nemed came, and 20 years after the coming of Nemed, till Troy was captured for the last time.” Note that in this statement that while “sixty years” is stated, only fifty years are accounted for. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 159)

## 62

### Years

**Ninus** – “Sixty-two years from the dispersal of the Tower to the principedom of Ninus son of Belus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37)

## 65

### Years

**Enoch** - Enoch was 65 years old at the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

**Mahalalel** - Mahalalel was 65 years old at the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

## 66

**Years** – Ramses 60 [*recte* 66] years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

67

**Years** – “Four kings passed over, covering 67 years” between Sesonchosis and Psammus in the list of Egyptian kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

70

**Kings** – “They had seventy kings over Alba, from Cathluan to Constantine, who was the last of the Cruithnech of them who took Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

**Translators** – “To him came the Seventy, who first translated the “Canon” from Hebrew into Greek.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

**Years**

**Cainan** - Cainan [Kenan] son of Enos was 70 years old at the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

**Kings**

**Alba** - According to the Pictish Chronicle, Fortrenn ruled the Picts for 70 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 183)

**Ireland**

**Conaire Mór** – “Conaire Mór s. Eterscéil, seventy years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell in Bruiden Dá Derga.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 301)

**Rudraige** – “Now Rudraige (son of Sitric) had seventy years, till he died of plague in Airgedglind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293, 519)

**Persia** – “This is that Cyrus (son of Darius) who released the captivity to Jerusalem, after they had been seventy years in captivity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 41)

72

**Languages** – “Wherefore the name of that place was called “Babel,” i.e. “confusion”: for there all the languages of the world were confused, to wit the seventy-two languages, from the three sons of Noe.” “... seventy-two peoples. And there were seventy-two languages given to them after the confusion of Nemrod’s Tower: so that in the end of ten years after that, Feinius Farsaid extracted the speech of the Gaedil out of the seventy-two languages, and set it forth to his fosterling, the son of Agnomain, Gaedil.” “The world was supposed, on the basis of the data supplied in Genesis x, to have been divided into 72 nations or linguistic groups.” “It is Gaedel Glas who fashioned the Gaelic language out of the seventy-two languages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 143, 147, 149, 213; Vol. 2, p. 13, 55) (See Also: Languages)

**Leaders** – “Thrice four men and three score, truly, the reckoning of leaders and strong kings by whom the Tower was made in the East, including Nemrod and Nabcodon.” “[It is he (Feinius Farsaid) who was one of the seventy-two chieftains who went for the building of Nemrod’s Tower.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 191; Vol. 2, p. 9, 45)

**Peoples** – “Now those three sons of Noe, Sem, Ham, Iafeth, begat and fathered many numerous and various nations, and progenies, to wit, seventy-two peoples [i.e. three score and twelve peoples].” “There were only seventy-two peoples yonder at the Tower, when the languages were separated.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 147, 149)

74

**Battles** – “Fourteen battles and two score the ample hero-band waged, in truth, about the right to Spain. They broke before Míl the great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113)

75

**Kings** – “F marks an intermediate stage; there the heading indicates an extension to the time of *Dathí*, the last of the Pre-Christian kings; we cannot say whether this version went any further, for the list ends abruptly at Eochaid Uaircheas, when 75 kings, not counting “kings in joint sovereignty”, had still to pass by before Dathí should come on the scene.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 138)

77

**Days** – “Seventy and seven days and seven months was the ark from wave to wave.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 121)

**Times** – “He then who shall slay Cain, it shall be revenged upon him sevenfold: but he who shall slay Lamech, shall be punished seventy and seven times the equivalent.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 91)

80

**Books** – “There are eighty books in the Scripture.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

#### Years

**Gaedel Glas** – “In Kg the serpent attacked Gaedel when swimming (a detail borrowed from Poem no. XVIII): and a chronological disquisition assumes that Gaedel was not a young boy, but was eighty years of age.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

#### Kings

##### Alba

**Ciric** - Ciric ruled the Picts for 80 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 183)

**Gede Ollgudach** - According to the Scottish list Gede Ollgudach ruled for 80 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146)

**Ireland** - The Daga ruled the Túatha Dé Danann for 80 years. “Eochu Ollathair, that is, the great Dagda, son of Elada, eighty years in the kingship of Ireland.” “Eochu thereafter, the Great Father, four score white years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 121, 125, 151, 165, 181, 223; Vol. 5, p. 495)

85

**Battles** – “And Túathal (Techtmar) broke four score and five battles, securing Ireland, and avenging his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

**Years** – “The four score and five years that the Medes were in the kingship while Ireland was desert.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165)

90

## Men

**Íth** – “Íth, with thrice thirty warriors, came to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 13)

**Ogma** – “The ninety that fell in Ogma’s company (in the battle of Mag Tuired) are apparently a separate reckoning, not counted in either total.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 322) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

## Years

**Enos** - Enos son of Seth was 90 years old at the birth of his firstborn according to the Vulgate. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

**Zameis** – “The 43<sup>rd</sup> year of Ninus being dated to the first year of the era of Abraham, and the end of the reign of Zameis being in the 90<sup>th</sup> year of the same reckoning.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 93)

## 95

**Years** – “Four score and fifteen years was Tigernmas in the kingship afterwards” (i.e. after Philopator slaughtered 70,000 Jews). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

## 100

### Battles

**Conn of the Hundred Battles** – “Conn of the Hundred Battles, who lived, if he lived at all, at a date considerably later than Cu Chulaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 295; Vol. 5, p. 333) (See Also: Conn)

**Óengus Olmucaid** - “Good was the king (Óengus Olmucaid), a choice of a prince by whom an hundred cruel battles were broken; along with the fit, with fortune, which he broke against the men of Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 449)

**Harbours** – “Now this was the third of Beothach, from Toirinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where that battle was made, to Boand the female formed of the hundred harbours.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

**Hirelings** – “Sétina of the Wages, the veteran gave stipends to an hundred hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

**Hostings** – “Seven rivers rose in his (Sírna Sóeglach) reign, it was a cause of spoiling (?) and raids ... (?) and an hundred hostings over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 455)

**Mysteries** – “Let us adore the White King of the Sun, guide of my reason to an hundred mysteries.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 443)

**Strength of** – “Moreover Lugaid son of Íth came also, the hard valourous warrior with the strength of an hundred, to avenge his father along with them all.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

## Years

### Kings

#### Alba

**Cruithne** – “Cruithne son of Cing ... had an hundred years in kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE,

Vol. 5, p. 183)

**Denbecan** - According to the Scottish lists Denbecan ruled for 100 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146)

**Amazons, the** – “After the rule of Assyria, the Amazons had the rule for a hundred years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

## **Ireland**

**Cobthach C  el Breg** – “Cobthach was an hundred years over Ireland till Labraid Loingsech s. Ailill Aine s. Loiguire Lorc slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277)

**Eochu Feidlech** – “There were 100 years from the ninth year of Eochu Feidlech to the fifth year of Lugaid Riab nDerg.” (source: LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

**Rudraige** – “  r s. M  l, of his progeny are Rudraige s. Sitric, who was an hundred years in the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 67, 293)

**S  rna S  galach** – “This is that S  rna who was an hundred years in battle against the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 245)

**Tigernmas** – “And it is Tigernmas who was an hundred years in the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207, 567)

**Rome** – “There were 100 (years) from the first year of Iulius Caesar to the twelfth year of Claudius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

**Partition** – Ireland was divided between Sobairce and Cermna, the 9<sup>th</sup> kings of Ireland. “Ireland was an hundred years under that division.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 265, 469)

**Sem** – “Sem (son of Noe) had an hundred years complete when he begat Arfaxad, at the end of two years after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

**Tuan** – “These are the shapes in which he was: an hundred years had he in the form of a man ... an hundred years in the form of a salmon.” “He spent an hundred good years in the form of a wild boar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43, 81, 83) (See Also: Transformations)

## **105**

### **Years**

**Chaldeans, the** – The Chaldeans ruled for 105 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 165)

**Seth** - Seth son of Adam was 105 years old when his son, Enos, was born according to the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97, 104)

## **110**

**Years** – “So T  athal (Techtmar) fell in D  l Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth, at the hands of M  l s. Rochraide king of the province, after completing an hundred and ten years in the kingship.” “Evidently some copyist has misread .xxx. as cx).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 321n)

## **111**

**Years** – “The Persian dynasty passed over, covering 111 years” between Amasis and Amateus in the Egyptian king list. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

## 115

**Cities** – “They sailed thereafter across the Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia, where there are eighteen provinces and a hundred and fifteen cities.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71, 73)

## 119

**Years** - Nachor son of Saruch lived for 199 years after the birth of his son Thare. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 131)

## 120

**Kine** – “At that time came the Cruithne ... Crimthann suffered them to come to him, for the remedy which a druid of the Cruithne found for him, for fighting against the Túath Fidga ... This is the remedy; to pour the milk of six score of hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle should be fought.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 175) (**See Also:** Numbers, 140)

### Years

**Dagda** – “The Dagda dies of wounds that have been inflicted on him in the second battle of Mag Tuired 120 years before.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102)

**Man** – “And God said ... “ the days of man shall be brought to a close at the end of 120 years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 107)

## 123

**Battles** – “They gave him (Túathal Techtmar) the kingship immediately, and he broke thirty battles against Mumu, twenty-seven against Laigin, twenty-eight against the men of Mumu, and twenty-eight against Connachta – an hundred and twenty three in all.” Note that these numbers only add up to 113. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309)

## 124

**People** – “Thereafter Míl came into exile. They had four ships, with fifteen wedded couples, and a hireling, in every ship.” ( $15 \times 2 = 30 + 1 = 31 \times 4 = 124$ ). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67) (**See Also:** Numbers, 136, 140)

## 130

### Years

**Adam** – “An hundred and thirty years had Adam complete when Seth was born to him.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97)

**Eber** – “An hundred and thirty years was he (Eber) alive after the birth of Faleg to him, and he begat sons and daughters.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129)

## 136

**Kings** – “Sixteen and six score kings before the coming of Patrick truly, after Slaine of the pleasant valour, that is the number who took Ireland.” “Thirty kings and ten, tenfold, and six, with free judgement, before the Faith, without Faith, cruel they took Ireland of red weapons.” (**source:** Macalister,

LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 529, 541)

**People** – “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and six unwived hirelings. ( $14 \times 2 = 28 + 6 = 34 \times 4 = 136$ ). (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 29) (**See Also**: Numbers, 124, 140)

#### 140

**Kine** – “Drostan, a druid of the Cruithne, told them he would help them in return for obtaining a reward. This is the remedy – to pour the milk of seven score (*sic lege*) white hornless kine on the place where the battle should be fought by them.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 175)

**People** - “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and seven unwived hirelings. ( $14 \times 2 = 28 + 7 = 35 \times 4 = 140$ ). (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 29) (**See Also**: Numbers, 124, 136)

**Years** – in the 140<sup>th</sup> year of the reign of the Medes the seed of Nemed came to Ireland.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

#### 146

**Kings** – “Thirty kings and ten, ten fold, and six, with free judgement, before the Faith, without faith, cruel they took Ireland of red weapons.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 541)

#### 150

**Battles** – “Good was the king (Óengus Olmucaid), a choice of a prince by whom an hundred cruel battles were broken; along with the fity, with fortune, which he broke against the men of Alba.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 449)

**Days** – “At the end of a hundred and fifty days the waters began to dry up.” (Gen. viii. 3) “The Flood lasts 150 days = 5 months of 30 days each.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 33, 117, 121, 220, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 197)

**Kine** – “This is the knowledge which he found for them, he, druid of the Cruithne, it was not unjust, thrice fifty hornless kine from the plain to milk for him into one trench.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 425)

**Miles** – “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 191)

**Scripts** – “Thrice fifty are its (the Gaelic language) secret scripts.” “This is Grammar of the achievements, the thrice fifty branching Oghams.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 55, 119, 141)

**Warriors** – “Íth, with thrice fifty warriors, came to Ireland.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 13)

#### Women

**Banba** – “Now, who (was the first who) took Ireland after the creation of the world? This is what the Book of Druim Snechta says, that Banba was the name of the first woman who found Ireland before the Flood ... With thrice fifty maidens she came ...” “We now understand the significance of the fifty women (or thrice fifty, according to the Druim Sneachta *Banba* story) who were in her company.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 173, 173n, 177, 197, 231)

**Cessair** – “We now understand the significance of the fifty women (or thrice fifty, according to the Druim Sneachta *Banba* story) who were in her company.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 173,



173n) (See Also: Numbers, 50)

**Fomorians** – “Here is related the Seven-Taking, namely the Taking which took under Cichol Clapperleg in Inber Domnand. Fifty men and thrice fifty women was the tally of every fourth part of them (50 + 150 = 200 x 4 = 800).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 15)

## Years

**Brudes** – “The text originally stated that ‘Brude Pont reigned 48 years, after which there were 30 Brudes who ruled Ireland and ‘Albania’ (Scotland) for 150 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148)

**Fergus Foga** – “Empty is Emain of a hedge that polluted it not (?) slain the king of divisions of royal castles, a space of thrice fifty years from the distant battle, to the Faith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 465)

**Macedonians** – “There were eighteen kings of the Macedonians; 150 years was the whole length of their principedom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

**Sírna Sóeglach** – “Sírna Sóeglach, free the prince, an hundred and fifty years ever good, was his life, under a fair border till he fell before Rothechtaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 459)

## 157

**Kings** – “Seven divisions, seven score smooth divisions, and ten with good intention, this is their fullness which I have the Roll of the Kings of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 531)

## 158

**Monarchs** – “That such a list, of 158 monarchs, extending from the misty past when “Ninus son of Belus” flourished in Mesopotamia, down to the later Roman emperors, could have been preserved in Ireland as a historical record, is obviously inconceivable. At best it must be an artificial compilation, woven out of fragments of genealogies and lists of the chieftains of various localities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 414)

## 160

**Hirelings** – 160 of followers of Fergal were slain at the battle of Almu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387, 389)

## 162

**Years** - Iared son of Malalahel was 162 years old when his son, Enoch, was born according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 99, 104)

## 163

**Years** – “Here a long gap passed over, from Ramesses through 163 years” in the list of Egyptian Pharaohs after Armais and before Ramses. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

## 165

### Years

**Enoch** - Enoch was 165 years old when Mathusalam was born according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, 99, 101, 104)

**Malalabel** - Malalabel son of Cainan was 165 years old when his son Iared was born according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, 99, 101, 104)

**167**

**Years** - Methusalem was 167 years old at the birth of his first born according to the Septuagint. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

**170**

**Years** - Cainan son of Enos was 170 years old when his son Malalabel was born, according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104)

**178**

**Years** – “Here the dynasty of the Diopolitani, 178 years, passed over” between Thuoris and Smendis in the list of Pharaohs. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 51)

**182**

**Years** - Lamech son of Mathusalam was 182 years old when his son, Noe, was born according to the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 103, 104)

**186**

**Kings** – “Nine score and six (I am correct) the reckoning of the very pure kings; all, through the course of enumeration, in the High Kingship over Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 563)

**187**

**Years** - Mathusalam was 187 years old when his firstborn was born according to the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 101, 104)

**188**

**Years** - Lamech was 188 years old at the birth of his first born according to the Septuagint. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

**190**

**Years** - Enos son of Seth son of Adam was 190 years old when his son Cainan was born, according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104)

**197**

**Years** – “Nine kings of the Túatha Dé Danann reigned, and they were in the principedom two hundred years all but three years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 163, 201, 209)

**200**

**Years**

**Babylon** – “That makes sixteen kings (of Babylon), 200 years lacking a month the length of their rule.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

**Banba** - The Quire of Druim Snechta “dates her (Banba) arrival 200 years before the Flood.” “The Banba story, as we have already seen, was independent of Noah and the Flood. The discrepancy has puzzled the scribes of the R<sup>3</sup> tradition; Banba and her friends were in the country 40 years, two centuries before the Flood, and, therefore could have had nothing to do with it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231, 240)

**Enoch** - Enoch lived for 200 years after the birth of Mathusalam according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 101, 104)

**Fir Bolg** – “The Fir Bolg (took Ireland) thereafter, [after two hundred years].” “Two hundred years, a fame for the company, from that rout of Conaing’s Tower, till the children of Starn came, out of Greece, hateful and rough.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 185; Vol. 3, p. 147, 179; Vol. 5, p. 489)

**Fomorians** – “They were of foreign origin; they came from a land so far (§213) that their voyage to Ireland lasted 200 years.” “Keating has misunderstood the story, and has supposed that the Fomorians arrived 200 years before Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258, 259, 267; Vol. 3, p. 11, 15; Vol. 4, p. 4)

**Ireland** – “Thereafter (after Banba) Ireland was for two hundred years without a living person and thereafter came the Flood.” “Thereafter (after Nemed) Ireland was for two hundred years desert.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 193, 197; Vol. 3, p. 165; Vol. 4, p. 15, 41)

**Saruch** - Saruch lived for 200 years after the birth of Nachor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

**Tuan** – Tuan survived for two hundred years in the form of a wild stallion.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43)

## 204

**People** – “Four ships’ companies strong went Sru out of Egypt, with twenty-four wedded couples and three hirelings for every ship.” That is,  $24 \times 2 = 48 + 3 = 51 \times 4 = 204$  people. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 15, 65)

**Years** - Reu lived for 204 years after the birth of Saruch. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

## 205

**Years** - Seth was 205 years old at the birth of his first born, according to the Septuagint. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, 104)

## 207

**Years** - Reu lived for 207 years after the birth of Saruch according to the Vulgate. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 130)

## 209

### Years

**Faleg** - Faleg lived for 209 years after the birth of Reu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

**Ollom Fotla** - “Six of his (Ollom Fotla) descendants took the kingship of Ireland with none between them, and two hundred and nine years had they in that kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

**210**

**Years** – “Six kings ruled, a roll of valour over Ireland after Ollom; two hundred and ten years, strong in jealousy; no one came between them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 457)

**216**

**Years** – “Sixteen years and two hundred by reckoning, it is no falsehood, did Nemed with his children spend until the Tower of Conaing was captured.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

**221**

**Years** – “This is a reckoning of the length of the pryncedom of the Túatha Dé Danann: 7 years of the pryncedom of Belochus, and 30 years of Bellepares, 32 years to Lamprides, 21 to Sosares, 31 to Acrisius, Lampres 30 years, Panyas 42 years, Sosarmus 20 years, and 8 years to Mitreus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

**230**

**Years**

**Fir Bolg** – “Thereafter they (the Fir Bolg) came again into Ireland, their land of origin: that was at the end of two hundred and thirty years after Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 147, 151)

**Helena** - “This is that Helena who took the Cross of Christ from the Jews after it had been kept hidden by them 230 (years).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

**Persians** – “The lordship of the Persians then, after the Medes: twelve kings had they in the lordship. They spent 230 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 41)

**234**

**Years** – “The Sons of Míl came into Inber Scéne ... That was in the year when Alexander broke the great battle in which Darius the Great son of Arsames fell, at the end of two hundred thirty and seven years, save three years ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 57)

**246**

**Years** – “246 years from the plaguing of the (Partholon’s) people to the capture of Troy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

**255**

**Years** – “The rule of the Medes was the high pryncedom after the Assyrians: they had eight kings, and 255 years was the length of their reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

**259**

**Years** – “Nine years, fifty, two hundreds for ruling, it is no falsehood, was the length of the rule of the Medes, fame with renown, for a time of eight of the kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 189)

**269**

**Years** – According to the Armenian version of Eusebius, Sale died 269 years before Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 97)

## 270

**Years** – The reign of the Greeks from Alexander son of Philip to Cleopatra extended for 270 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 567)

## 278

**Years** – “In the later texts, K gives yet another estimate of the length of time between the Flood and Partholon – 278 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267)

## 287

**Days** – “Seventy and seven days and seven months was the ark from wave to wave, till it took rest in a mountain of Armenia.” Assuming a 30 day month, this would be a period of about 287 days. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 121)

## 292

**Years** – “The beginning of the second age of the world. To the birth of Abram it reached, two hundred ninety and two years according to the Hebrew verity, but according to the Septuagint it is eight hundred forty and two years.” “The figures are not accurate: the Hebrew reckoning should be 390, not 292; the Septuagint reckoning 1170, not 842.” “From the flood to Abraham are two hundred ninety and two years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 220; Vol. 2, p. 209; Vol. 3, p. 29, 37)

## 293

**Years** – “Eusebius also observes that the Second Age, from the Flood to the Birth of Abraham, according to Hebrew time reckoning by “Jubilees” was 293 years, but by calculations from biblical data he prolongs this to 942 years – a discrepancy sufficient to confuse any chronologer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 95)

## 300

**Cubits** – “And make three hundred cubits in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits in its breadth, and thirty cubits in its height.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109, 191)

**Men** – “Three hundred men (of the Fomorians) was the tally of the troop who came from the lands of Emor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 75)

**Slain** – Niall Caille, the 149<sup>th</sup> king of Ireland, fought “a battle against the Foreigners, in which three hundred fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

**Talents of Gold** – “Antiochus Sidetes ... It is he who plundered Jerusalem, and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

**Wooden Cows** – “Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100)

## Years

**Brenainn of Birra** – “The resting of Brenainn of Birra, in the 300<sup>th</sup> year of his age” during the reign of Domnall and Fergus the two sons of Mac Erca. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

**Enoch** - Enoch lived for 300 years after the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

**Gaedil, the** - Caicher prophesied that the Gaedil would reach Ireland in 300 years. The Gaedil spent 300 years in the Maeotic Marshes. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 21, 23, 75, 103, 138)

**Ireland** – “Three hundred years, I boast of it, I speak through the rules which I reckon, pleasant Ireland, I proclaim it against the soothsayers, was waste, after the Flood.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 47)

**Partholon** - “Now Ireland was waste [thereafter], for a space of three hundred years, [or three hundred and twelve, *quod uerius est*] till Partholon s. Sera s. Sru came to it.” “The interval between the disappearance of Cessair and the coming of Partholon gave the synchronists much trouble. Here (§199) and in §208 we have four different estimates, of 300, 311, 312, and 1002 years respectively. Partholon “was three hundred years over Ireland till the pestilence quenched him.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 177, 179, 193, 195, 197, 267, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 53, 84, 88, 167; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

**Partition** – “Some say that Ugoine took the kingship of all Europe, and divided Ireland into twenty-five shares (*as under*). Ireland was thus divided for three hundred years.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 271, 275, 469)

**Tuan** – Tuan had “three hundred years in the form of a wild ox over waste places ... three hundred years in the form of a solitary bird.” “Three hundred years had he, in the form of a stag deer on the deserts.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 43, 81, 83) (**See Also**: Transformations)

### 303

**Years** - Arfaxad lived for 303 years after the birth of Sale. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129)

### 307

**Years** – “Three hundred and seven years from that night (from the night when Cobthach C6el Breg was slain) to the night when Christ was born in Bethlehem of Juda.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277)

### 311

**Years** – Partholon took it (Ireland), at the end of three hundred and eleven years thereafter.” “Now Ireland was waste after the Flood for a space of three hundred and eleven years, [or perhaps one thousand and two years as others say].” “The interval between the disappearance of Cessair and the coming of Partholon gave the synchronists much trouble. Here (§199) and in §208 we have four different estimates, of 300, 311, 312, and 1002 years respectively.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 185; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 84; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

### 312

**Years** – “Now Ireland was waste [thereafter], for a space of three hundred years, [or three hundred and twelve, *quod uerius est*] till Partholon s. Sera s. Sru came to it.” “The interval between the disappearance of Cessair and the coming of Partholon gave the synchronists much trouble. Here (§199) and in §208 we have four different estimates, of 300, 311, 312, and 1002 years respectively.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 84)

### 327

**Years** – “Three hundred twenty and eight [seven, B] years from then (the time that Partholon came to Ireland) till the taking of Troy.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21)

328

**Years** – “Three hundred twenty and eight [seven, B] years from then (the time that Partholon came to Ireland) till the taking of Troy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 21)

350

**Years** – “Three hundred and fifty years was Noe alive after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 125)

354

**Years** – “There were 354 years from the end of the reign of Tautanes to the end of the rule of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159)

361

**Years** – According to Eusebius year 361 of the Age of Abraham was the beginning of the Israelite servitude (in Egypt). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 195)

365

**Years** - The lifespan of Enoch son of Jared was 365 years according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 101, 104, 147, 187)

369

**Years** – in the 369<sup>th</sup> year of the Age of Abraham Acenceres began to reign in Egypt, according to Eusebius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 312)

373

**Years** – “This is the length of the Fourth Age of the World, four hundred seventy and three years – other reckoners say that there were not more than three hundred seventy and three years in it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

388

**Years** – According to Eusebius in the 388<sup>th</sup> year of the Age of Abraham Cenchres began to reign in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 312)

400

**Years**

**Kings of Ulaid** – “Four hundred mighty years, every sage of history relates it, was the length of their dominion, of the wise men, from Conchobor to Cimbáeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 463)

**Nemed** – “In the 604<sup>th</sup> year of the epoch of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland: and it had dominion four hundred years over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193)

403

**Years** - Sale lived for 403 years after the birth of his son, Eber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 129)

426

**Years** – According to Eusebius, Moses was born in the 426<sup>th</sup> year of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

**430**

**Years** – In the LGE text, Eber lived for 130 years after the birth of his son, Faleg. “The only deviations in Tr. from ST are the age of Eber (130 instead of 430).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 130)

**440**

**Years** – “Four hundred and forty years from that time in which Pharaoh was drowned, and after Sru s. Esru came out of Egypt, till the time when the sons of Míl came into Ireland.” “Forty and four hundred of years, it is no falsehood, from when the people of God came, be ye certain over the surface of *Mare Rubrum*, till they landed in Scéne from the clear sea, they, the Sons of Míl, in the land of Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 37, 65, 91)

**450**

**Years** – “Four hundred and fifty years, every sage of free intellect relates it, (though he see it contrary to the fact of wisdom) till Christ was born, after Cimbáeth.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 465)

**458**

**Years** – According to Eusebius, Cecrops was king in Athens in the 458<sup>th</sup> year of the age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

**470**

**Years**

**Gaedil, the** – “Now Sru s. Esru s. Gaedel, he it is who was chieftain of the Gaedil who went from Egypt until (*sic*) Pharaoh was drowned. Four hundred and seventy years from the Flood till then.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15)

**Nemed** – “470 years from when Nemed came till the end of the rule of Assyria, and they had 17 kings contemporary with Nemed.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

**473**

**Years** – “This is the length of the Fourth Age of the World, four hundred seventy and three years.” “The Fourth Age of the World . . . from David to the Babylonian Captivity, its length in years being 473.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 249)

**475**

**Years** – “Beginning of the Israelite reign in Egypt (!) . . .Possibly meaning “*Primus annus Mosis*,” Age of Abraham 475.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195, 195*n*)

**497**

**Years** – “Eusebius dates the end of the reign of Sparetus (“Maspertius”) in 497 of the era of Abraham.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 93)

**498**



**Years** – The year 498 of the Age of Abraham was the beginning of the reign of “Ascaithus” (= Astacades) King of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195, 195*n*)

## 500

### Years

**Borama Tribute** - The Borama Tribute was “the tribute imposed upon the province of Leinster by Túathal Techtmar as a recompense for the death of his two daughters, in consequence of the trickery of Eochu mac Echach Doimlēin, king of that province, and levied by his successors in Temair for some 500 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 308)

**Partholon** – “So that the seed of Partholon was 500 years in Ireland from the 60<sup>th</sup> year of the age of Abram, and the 31<sup>st</sup> year of Semiramis, to the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of the reign of Bolochus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 31)

**Sem** - Sem son of Noe lived for 500 years after the birth of his son, Arfaxad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129)

## 505

**Years** – “Eusebius dates ... the crossing of the Red Sea in 505 ...” of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 93, 195)

## 507

**Years** - Seth son of Adam lived for 507 years after the birth of his son Enos according to the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97, 104)

## 520

**Years** – “Five hundred and twenty years from the death of Partholon to the plaguing of his people. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 19)

## 522

**Years** – Cambyses son of Cyrus ends his reign. “That he was killed by his wizards is a blundered version of the episode of the Magian who masqueraded as the murdered Smerdis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 83)

## 529

**Years** – “Cyrus was defeated in battle and slain by the Scythian Massagetae in (B.C.) 529.” His son Cambyses son of Cyrus began his reign B.C. 529. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 83)

## 537

**Years** – According to Eusebius, 537 of the Age of Abraham is the end of the reign of “Ascaithus” = Astacades King of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

## 538

**Years** – “According to Eusebius, Amintes began to reign in the year 538 of the Era of Abraham, and in the same year “Dardanus condidit Dardaniam.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 197, 198)

## 550

**Years** – “Partholon took Ireland: he dwelt there five hundred and fifty years, till the Cynocephali drave him out, and there escaped [survived] not one of his children alive.” “For it is five hundred and fifty from the coming of Partholon to the plaguing of his people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197; **Vol. 3**, p. 19, 27, 29)

**559**

**Years** – “Cyrus began to reign B.C. 559.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 83)

**565**

**Years** - Lamech lived for 565 years after the birth of his first born according to the Septuagint. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

**570**

**Years** – “570 years they (the Nemedians) spent of the reign of the Assyrians, and there were sixteen kings of the Assyrians, and six queens of the Amazons, and fifteen kings of the Medes, (whose time Nemed and his seed spent in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

**576**

**Servitors** – “Twenty-four servitors were with them, each one having a ship, and twenty-four servitors with each servitor in his ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 99)

**577**

**Years** – “Seventy-seven great years and five hundred, without error, without fault, from the kings before the division to the death of ever pure Máel-Sechlainn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 563)

**583**

**Years** – “There is no use in endeavouring to reconcile this chronology with that of the first synchronism. There is a discrepancy of 913 years between them: they represent the calculations of different schools of theorists. Belochus, whom this system makes contemporary with the beginning of the TDD occupation, began to reign A.A. 583.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

**595**

**Years** - Lamech son of Mathusalam lived for 595 years after the birth of Noe according to the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 103, 104)

**600**

**Slain** – “The battle of Farach (was) fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners, where six hundred fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

**Warriors** – “There, in Inber Domnann, she (Eithne Imgel) met the bandits that were there of the Laigin, with six hundred warriors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

**Years** – “Six hundred years was the age of Noe when he went into his ark.” “Now six hundred years were complete for Noe when the Flood came over the earth.” “The six hundred years of Noe’s life comes from Genesis vii. 12, 11.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 115, 123, 125, 219, 244)

**601**

**Years** – “God said unto Noe to come out of the Ark ... in the six hundred and first year of the age of Noe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 244)

#### 604

**Years** – “In the six hundred and fourth year of the epoch of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193)

#### 612

**Years** - The total life of Seth son of Adam was 612 years according to the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104, 147)

#### 615

**Years** – “The 8<sup>th</sup> year of Bellepares = 615 of the era of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 97)

#### 617

**Years** – “Poliparis = the Bellepares of Eusebius; his tenth year would correspond to the 617<sup>th</sup> year of the Era of Abraham (the fifteenth of the Hebrew judge Ehud).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

#### 630

**Years** - “720 or 630 years the seed of Nemed were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35)

#### 640

##### **Years**

**Lamprides** – “The 640<sup>th</sup> year of the era of Abraham corresponds to the third year of Lamprides.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 199)

**Nemed** – Six hundred and forty years from the birth of Abraham to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 159)

#### 677

**Years** - The lifespan of Lamech according to the Irish translators was 677 (*sic*) years. “The 677 years of Lamech’s age is a mere copyist’s mistake which has been corrected in the text, .dc. having been written instead of .dcc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104, 105)

#### 689

**Years** – “The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph (§376) are suggested by a note in Eusebius. Under A.A. 839 he notes *Primus rex Latinorum post captum Troiam Aeneas: ante eum Ianus, Saturnus, Picus, Faunus regnauerunt annis circiter 150*, which brings us back to A.A. 689.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 313)

#### 690

**Years** – “Lampares, according to the same authority (Eusebius), began to reign A.A. 690, so that he is practically contemporary with the mythical dynasty in question.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 313)

**707**

**Years** - Seth lived for 707 years after the birth of his first born according to the Septuagint. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

**715**

**Years** - Enos son of Seth son of Adam lived for 715 years after the birth of his son, Cainan according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104)

**720**

**Years** – “720 or 630 years the seed of Nemed were in Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35)

**730**

**Years**

**Malalahel** - Malalahel son of Cainan lived for 730 years after the birth of his son, Iared according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104)

**Nemed** – “730 years from the arrival of Nemed in Ireland to the capture of Conaing’s Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159, 163)

**740**

**Years** - Cainan son of Enos lived for 740 years after the birth of his son, Malalahel according to the Septuagint and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104)

**753**

**Years** - The lifespan of Lamech according to the Septuagint was 753 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

**766**

**Years** – “The alleged capture of Troy by Hercules is assigned to 766 of the same era (Age of Abraham) and the final capture of Troy to 856. No jugglery will reconcile these dates with the statements in the text.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 97)

**770**

**Years** – It was 770 years from the Flood to the parting of the Red Sea and the drowning of the Egyptian host. It was 770 years from the Flood to the expulsion of the Gaedil from Egypt. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 37, 65)

**775**

**Years** – 775 years was the lifespan of Lamech son of Mathusalem, according to Poem V, quatrain 36. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 187)

**777**

**Years** - Lamech son of Mathusalam lived for a total of 777 years according to the Vulgate. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 103, 104, 147)

## 782

**Years** - Mathusalam son of Enoch lived for 782 years after the birth of Lamech according to the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 101, 104)

## 800

**Fomorians** – “Here is related the Seven-Taking, namely the Taking which took under Cichol Clapperleg in Inber Domnand. Fifty men and thrice fifty women was the tally of every fourth part of them (50 + 150 = 200 x 4 = 800).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11)

**Warriors** – “She (Eithne Imgel) landed at Inber Domnann, and bandits of Ireland came to meet her there, to wit, Fiachra, Casan, and Finnmall, with a company of eight hundred warriors.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309)

## Years

**Adam** – “And the days of Adam after the birth of Seth to him were made eight hundred years, and he begat sons and daughters.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97)

**Iared** – Iared son of Malalabel lived for 800 years after the birth of his son, Enoch, according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, 99, 101, 104)

**Malalabel** – Malalabel lived for 800 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 147)

## 802

**Years** - Matusalem lived for 802 years after the birth of his first born according to the Septuagint. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

## 807

**Years** - Seth lived for 807 years after the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

## 815

**Years** - Enos lived for 815 years after the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

## 830

**Years** - Mahalalel lived for 830 years after the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

## 836

**Years** – “Eusebius dates ... the capture of Troy in the year 836 of the era of Abraham.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 93)

## 839

**Years** – “The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph (§376) are suggested by a note in Eusebius. Under A.A. 839 he notes *Primus rex Latinorum post captum Troiam Aeneas: ante eum Ianus, Saturnus, Picus, Faunus regnauerunt annis circiter 150*, which brings us back to A.A. 689.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

#### 840

**Years** - Cainan lived for 840 years after the birth of his first born according to the Vulgate version. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 104)

#### 842

**Years** - The beginning of the second age of the world. To the birth of Abram it reached, two hundred ninety and two years according to the Hebrew verity, but according to the Septuagint it is eight hundred forty and two years." "The double article NA *haeisse* IN *domain* may be accounted for by "age of the world" having come to be regarded as an indivisible technical term. The figures are not accurate: the Hebrew reckoning should be 390, not 292; the Septuagint reckoning 1170, not 842)." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 220, 221)

#### 853

**Years** - "The figures of Eusebius are not correctly reproduced. He allows only 853 years between the beginning of the reign of Ninus and the end of that of Tuatanes (the Tutanen of our text): whereas R<sup>2</sup> has 874." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 222)

#### 856

**Years** - "The alleged capture of Troy by Hercules is assigned to 766 of the same era (Age of Abraham) and the final capture of Troy to 856. No jugglery will reconcile these dates with the statements in the text." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 97)

#### 874

**Years** - "Eight hundred seventy and four years from the beginning of the principedom of Ninus to the end of the principedom of Tutanen, king of the world." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, 222; Vol. 2, p. 51)

#### 895

**Years** - Malalabel son of Cainan lived for a total of 895 years according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 99, 104, 187)

#### 900

**Couples** - "Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier (*militia Hispaniae*) having thirty ships and thirty wedded couples in each ship." 30 x 30 = 900. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 249)

**Maidens** - Part of the Boroma Tribute was "the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 hand-maids about each, (= 900), who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

#### 905

**Years** - Enos son of Seth son of Adam lived for a total of 905 years according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 99, 104, 147, 185)

#### 910

**Years** - "And all the days of Cainan (son of Enos) were made nine hundred and ten years, and he died

thereafter.” Cainan lived for a total of 910 years according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 104, 147, 187)

## 912

### Years

**Gaedil, the** – “The progeny of Nel and of Nenual, the two sons of Feinius Farsaid, contended in the matter of the principedom of Scythia. ... Nine Hundred and twelve years did that contention last.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 45)

**Seth** - Seth lived for a total of 912 years according to the Septuagint and the Vulgate versions. source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

## 914

**Years** – “They (the Milesians) reached Egypt at the end of nine hundred and fourteen years after the drowning of Pharaoh (Cincris) in the Red Sea.” “This Pharaoh Nectenebus is the forty fifth king after Pharaoh Cenchres who was drowned in the Red Sea: 914 years was the length of their reign from Pharaoh Cenchres to Pharaoh Nectenebus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67; **Vol. 4**, p. 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

## 915

**Years** – “The life of Seth, I have that knowledge, fifteen over nine hundreds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 185)

## 930

**Years** – “And all the life of Adam was made nine hundred and thirty years, and Adam died thereafter.” “Thirty and nine hundred clear years was the life of Adam with its fame; ten years, with all of those, was the wife of his yellow-haired wife.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 97, 125, 147, 185, 199, 229)

## 940

**Years** - “Thirty and nine hundred clear years was the life of Adam with its fame; ten years, with all of those, was the wife of his yellow-haired wife.” “That Eve survived Adam is generally agreed in apocryphal literature, but the length of her widowhood is variously stated.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 185, 266)

## 942

**Years** – “It was nine hundred forty and two years from Abraham back to the Flood.” “The Second Age, from the Flood to Abraham, nine hundred forty and two years is its length.” “Eusebius also observes that the Second Age, from the Flood to the birth of Abraham, according to the Hebrew time reckoning by “Jubilees” was 293 years, but by calculations from biblical data he prolongs this to 942 years, a discrepancy sufficient to confuse any chronologer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 27, 31, 95)

## 943

**Years** – “So that there are nine hundred forty and three years from the dispersal of Tower till Aeneas took Lavinia daughter of Latinus, and Latinus made his treaties with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 39; **Vol. 2**, p. 51)

## 945

**Years** - The lifespan of Mathuselah was 945 (*sic*) years according to the Irish translators. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104)

**949**

**Years** – “And all the days of Mathusalam were made nine hundred forty and nine years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 101)

**950**

**Years** – “Six hundred years were complete for Noe when the Flood came over the world: three hundred and fifty years was Noe in life after the Flood: so all that makes nine hundred and fifty years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 125, 187, 199)

**962**

**Years** - The lifespan of Iared son of Malalabel was 962 years according to the Septuagint, the Vulgate and the Irish translators. “Nine hundred sixty and two fair, the life of Iared of the fair brows.” “From Abraham to David, however, there are nine hundred sixty and two years: then it is that synchronism begins.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 101, 104, 125, 199; **Vol. 2**, p. 209)

**965**

**Years** - Iared (Iareth) lived for 965 years. “Sixty five years, nine hundred to Iareth before going to death.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 147, 187)

**969**

**Years** - The lifespan of Mathusalam according to the Septuagint and the Vulgate versions was 969 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 104, 125, 147, 199)

**980**

**Years** – “Eighty years with fame and nine hundreds of years, that is the stately life which was given to Mathusalem.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 187)

**992**

**Years** – “And that Abram is the head rest of the Third Age of the world: nine hundred ninety and two years from the Flood to the birth of Abram in the land of the Chaldeans.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 131)

**1,000**

**Men**

**Fir Bolg** - Slanga son of Dela of the Fir Bolg landed with 1,000 men in Inber Slaine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 15, 29)

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

**Partholon’s People** - “Now first came Partholomus with 1000 persons, both men and women, and they increased until they were 4000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249, 267)



**Túathal Techtmar** – Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of “Eolarg in Mide, where Cairbre Garb of the progeny of Sengann was slain by Túathal and by Fiachra, Casán, and Finnmaél, the two bandits of the people of Fíachu Finnolach who were in the company of Túathal: ten hundred was their company.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

**Plains** – “The eight sons of Golam of the laughings, whose name was Míl of Spain, they cleared a thousand plains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 125; **Vol. 5**, p. 125)

## 1,002

**Years** – “One thousand and two years after leaving Egypt they (the Gaedil) conquered Ireland.” “In the later texts, K gives yet another estimate of the length of time between the Flood and Partholon – 278 years; Keating accepts the 300, and specifically rejects the 1002 of previous authorities.” “Now Ireland was waste after the Flood for a space of three hundred and eleven years, [or perhaps one thousand and two years as others say] till Partholon reached it.” “The Second Age, from the Flood to Abraham, nine hundred forty and two years is its length. At the end of sixty years after that, Partholon took Ireland.” (942 + 60 = 1,002). “The interval between the disappearance of Cessair and the coming of Partholon gave the synchronists much trouble. Here (§199) and in §208 we have four different estimates, of 300, 311, 312, and 1,002 years respectively.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 27, 84)

## 1,020

**People** – “He (Nemed) came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north. His tally was thirty-four ships, with thirty in each ship.” 34 x 30 = 1,020 people. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 129)

## 1,100

**Fir Bolg** - The battle of Mag Tuired “broke upon the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter was pressed northward, and eleven hundred of them were slain from Mag Tuired to Tracht Eochaille.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 21)

## 1,143

**Years** – “Forty and an hundred years, and three, and a thousand – great rules! From the birth of eternal God, with troops and beauty to the fashioning of the poem of the strong men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 561)

## 1,170

**Years** - “The double article NA *haeisse* IN *domain* may be accounted for by “age of the world” having come to be regarded as an indivisible technical term. The figures are not accurate: the Hebrew reckoning should be 390, not 292; the Septuagint reckoning 1170, not 842).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 220, 221)

## 1,240

**Years** – “The length of their (the Assyrians) rule was 1240 years, and they had 36 (or 38) kings during that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161, 189)

## 1,354

**Years** – “At the end of one thousand three hundred fifty and four years after the first Taking of Ireland by Partholon” the Milesians reached Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

## 1,496

**Years** – In the 1,496<sup>th</sup> year of the Age of Abraham Darius succeeded to the throne of Persia. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

## 1,552

**Years** - “The Second Age, from the Flood to Abraham, nine hundred forty and two years is its length. At the end of sixty years after that, Partholon took Ireland: five hundred and fifty years from the coming of Partholon into Ireland to the plaguing of his people.” (942 + 60 + 550 = 1,552). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27)

## 1,562

**Years** – “Moreover 1562 years from the Flood to the coming of Nemed into Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

## 1,650

**Years** – According to Eusebian chronology, the beginning of the reign of Nectanebus of Egypt was in the 1,650<sup>th</sup> year of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

## 1,656

**Years** – It was 1,656 years from the creation of Adam to the time when Noe came out of the ark after the Flood. “From Adam to the Flood is the First Age. This is the tally of the years that are in it first, one thousand six hundred fifty and six years.” “A.M. 1656 (diverging from the annalistic calculation, A.M. 2242).” “Eusebius gives alternate durations for the First Age of the world (2242, but according to the Hebrew calculation 1656).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 123, 147, 197; **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 187, 207, 229; **Vol. 3**, p. 29, 95)

## 1,667

**Years** – According to Eusebian chronology, the end of the reign of Nectanebus in Egypt was in the 1,667<sup>th</sup> year of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)

## 1,745

**Years** – “Five years and forty fair, a thousand seven hundreds of years, from the superb beginning of the world, till the Tower of Nemrod fell.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 193)

## 1,800

**People** – “Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier (*militia Hispaniae*) having thirty ships and thirty wedded couples in each ship.”  $30 \times 2 = 60 \times 30 = 1,800$ . (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

## 1,948

**Years** – “Eight and forty, nine hundreds and a thousand, it is no fiction, from the time of that same fair Adam to Abram, to the father.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 185)

## 2,000

**Fir Bolg** – “The second third (of the Fir Bolg) landed in Inber Dubglaisi with Gann and Sengann: two

thousand was their tally ... Genann over the Fifth of Medb and Ailill, Rudraige over the Fifth of Conchobor, other two thousand were their tally.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 15, 29)

**Nemedians** – “Thereafter Nemed died in Oilean Árda Nemid in the territory of Ui Liathain in Mumu, of a plague [that carried off] two thousand.” “Nemed went to death by plague twenty hundreds in the land of Liathain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 137; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

## **2,242**

**Years** - According to the annalistic calculations it was 2,242 years from the Creation of Adam to the time of the Flood. “Eusebius gives alternate durations for the First Age of the world (2242, but according to the Hebrew calculation 1656).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169; **Vol. 3**, p. 95)

## **2,598**

**Years** – “Two thousand six hundred years, lacking two years, from Adam to Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 31)

## **2,608**

**Years** – “Moreover there were two thousand six hundred and eight years from the beginning of the world to the coming of Partholon into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 3)

## **2,628**

**Years** – “Two thousand six hundred twenty and eight years from the beginning of the world to the death of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 19)

## **3,000**

**Israelites** – “Then they sent with Nel three thousand men armed and fit for combat, to the place where the ships were, and they were given to Nel, so that they were at his disposal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 61)

**Nemedians** – “Thereafter Nemed died of plague in Oilean Árda Nemid in Ui Liathain, and three thousand of the men of Ireland along with him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 137)

**Warriors** – “Temair of Fál found a beautiful friend when Sírna the fair rod arrived; with his thirty hundred warriors, after the day when he sundered the kingship from Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 503)

## **3,148**

**Years** - “Two thousand six hundred twenty and eight years from the beginning of the world to the death of Partholon, and five hundred and twenty years from the death of Partholon to the plaguing of his people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 19)

## **4,000**

**People** – “Now first came Partholomus with 1000 persons, both men and women, and they increased until they were 4000: and an epidemic came upon them, and in one week they all died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

**Women** – 4,000 women of Partholon’s people died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 21)

## 5,000

**Fir Bolg** – “Thereafter they were weary of their servitude, and they went in flight, five thousand strong, and made them ships of their bags.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145; **Vol. 4**, p.7)

**Partholon’s People** – 5,000 men of Partholon’s people died of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol.2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p.21)

**Vessels** – Cyrus son of Darius brought 5,000 golden vessels from Babylon after its capture. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43)

## 6,280

**Years** – “Six thousand years, no falsehood, twice forty and two hundred, from the fashioning of the Elements, I believe till the secret [fate] of the kings of Ireland was revealed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 565)

## 7,000

**Foreigners** – The battle of Muine Brocáin won by Congalach against the Foreigners, where seven thousand fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

## 9,000

**Partholon’s People** – Partholon’s people had increased to 9,000 when the plague took them. “And it is there that Partholon died, five thousand men and four thousand women, of a week’s plague on the kalends of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 254, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 21; **Vol. 4**, p. 255; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

**Lagenians** - There were 9,000 Laigenians slain in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

## 15,000

**Animals** – “This is the tax (the Boroma Tribute), thrice fifty hundred kine, thrice fifty hundred boars, thrice fifty hundred wethers ... to be paid perpetually, every second year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

## 20,000

**Kings** – The number of kings who were slain in the battle of Almu was 20,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

## 20,169

**Slain** – The number of people slain in the battle of Almu included “the whole number of the kings, 20,000, with 160 of the hirelings of Fergus, and others, and nine flying ecstasies (*nouem uolatiles*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

## 30,000

**Martyrs** - 30,000 martyrs were killed in 1 month by Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

**Nemedians** - “Thirty thousand on sea, other thirty thousand on land, they (the Nemedians) assaulted the tower.” “Three score thousands in brilliant wise over land and over water, that is the tally who went from

home, the children of Nemed, to the capture.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 141, 183)

### **50,000**

**Horsemen** – “Six score thousand footmen and fifty thousand horsemen, that is the tally which went to meet death, of the people of Pharaoh, in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 63)

**Israelites** – “It is he (Cyrus son of Darius) who brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon.” “The fifty thousand men returned from the captivity is an approximate estimate in Eus. Chron., A.A. 1457, based on the detailed figures, I Esdras ii 64.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43, 83)

**Túatha Dé Danann** – “Ten thousand, good was the host, above forty great thousands: cunning is the knowledge, no weak cause, of the number of the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 249)

### **60,000**

**Nemedians** – “Thirty thousand on sea, other thirty thousand on land, they (the Nemedians) assaulted the tower.” “Three score thousands in brilliant wise over land and over water, that is the tally who went from home, the children of Nemed, to the capture.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 141, 183)

### **70,000**

**Jews** – “This is that Philopater who slaughtered 70,000 Jews in the time of Tigernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

### **100,000**

**Fir Bolg** – “A hundred thousand of them (the Fir Bolg) were slain westward from Mag Tuired to the strand of Eochaill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 35, 109, 111, 143, 173, 215)

### **120,000**

**Footmen** – “Six score thousand footmen and fifty thousand horsemen, that is the tally which went to meet death, of the people of Pharaoh, in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 63)

### **170,000**

**Men** - “Six score thousand footmen and fifty thousand horsemen, that is the tally which went to meet death, of the people of Pharaoh, in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 63)

### **200,000**

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

### **204,000**

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

### **300,000**

**Men** – Cyrus son of Darius “fell at the hands of the Scythians, surrounded by three hundred thousand men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43)

## 404,000

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

## Percentages

**20%** - The "fifths" of Ireland were created by the Fir Bolg partition of the island. Each province represents 20% of the total. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 13, 15)

## 25%

**Eochu Édgathach** – "The fourth of the men who escaped (after the death of Tigernmas) gave the kingship of [*recte* to]Eochu Édgathach son of Daire Doimthech ..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

**Tigernmas** – After the death of Tigernmas, "For a space of seven years Ireland was without a king of administration of the laws of anyone: there was not ... (?) more than a fourth of the people." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275)

## 33%

**Angels** - Lucifer was the leader of a third of the host of angels all of whom God confined in Hell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 19, 27)

**Boroma Tribute** - "As for the Boroma, it used to be divided into three parts, a third for the Connachta, and a third for the king of Temair, and a third for Airgialla." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

**Fir Bolg** – The Fir Bolg separated into three. The third of Slanga landed at Inber Slaine. The second third landed in Inber Dubglaisi with Gann and Sengann. Genann and Rudraige with a third of the host landed in Inber Domnann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 17, 29; Vol. 4, p. 17)

## 66%

**Íth** – "Íth arrived thereafter at Ailech, surrounded by two thirds of his company." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 17)

**Nemed** – "The progeny of Nemed were under great oppression." Two thirds of the progeny, corn, wheat and milk was paid in tribute by the Nemedians to the Fomorians each year at Samhain on Mag Cetne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117, 123, 125, 139, 173)

**75%** - Tigernmas "died in Mag Slecht, with three fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, on Samhain night to be particular, a-worshipping of Crom Cruaich." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207, 209)

**Numerianus** – Numerianus the son of Carus, was slain by Afer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

**Numerical Progressions** (See: Periodicity)

## Numerical Strings

### Battle Deaths

**Almu** - "This is the whole number of the kings 20,000, with 160 hirelings of Fergal, and others, and nine flying ecstasies."  $20,000 + 160 + 9 = 20,169$ . If these numbers are multiplied instead, the result is

28,800,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

**Mag Tuired** - “The mathematical puzzle set to Lug by Indech was in metrical form, but has become badly corrupted in all the texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 298)

**Version 1,  $7 + 7 \text{ 20's} + 700 = 847$**  – Verse LXIV says, “Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, that is the truth and no lie, Who fell in the hard battle in Mag Tuired with strong victory.” “This contains the simplest statement of the arithmetical puzzle of Indech (see prose texts ¶ 312, 332, 364. It gives the number of casualties in the battle of Mag Tuired as seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, 847. To these the prose texts add seven fifties, which would bring the total up to 1,197. But glossators have interpolated alternative version, introduced by l (= no, “or”), which in most of the extant MSS. has become a second .l. following the last numerical item, .uii.l., “seven fifties.” In  $\Lambda$  this has become .i., “that is.” The following numerals are variously stated, and must have suffered modification at the hands of copyists, a frequent fate of numbers, especially when expressed in Roman notation.” If the numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the total is 686,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 251, 310, 322)

**Version 2,  $7 + 7 \text{ 20's} + 700 + 7 \text{ 50's} = 1,197$**  – ¶312 says, “What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, seven fifties.” If the numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the total is 343,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121)

**Version 3,  $7 + 7 \text{ 20's} + 700 + 750 + 50 + 900 + 2,000 + 40 + 90 = 4,677$**  – ¶364 says, “How many were there who fell in the battle of Mag Tuired? Seven men, seven score, seven hundred, seven fifty, fifty, nine hundred, twenty hundred, forty with Net, ninety, that is, with Ogma s. Elathan s. Net.” If this series of numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the total would be a huge 166,698,000,000,000,000,000. However, if “seven fifty” was meant to be “seven fifties” then the total would be 4,277. If the numbers in this variation were multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 77,792,400,000,000,000,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 181)

**Version 4, Numerical Strings;  $900 + 20 \text{ 40's} + 90 = 1,790$**  - “What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? ... or nine hundreds, twenty forties, ninety [including the grandson of Net] [that is, including Ogma son of Elathan son of Net].” If this series of numbers were multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 64,800,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121)

**Version 5,  $900 + 120 + 160 = 1,180$**  – Macalister’s proposal suggests that “Putting these all together and comparing them, the most probable reconstruction would appear to be *ixc cxx clx*, the items of which have become dismembered, and regrouped in the form *ix.c.c.xx.c.lx*, in which the second .c. has dropped out. This gives us  $900 + 120 + 160 = 1180$ , which is just seventeen short of the first estimate. The ninety that fell in Ogma’s company are apparently a separate reckoning, not counted in either total. This is the nearest that we can get to a solution of the puzzle.” If these numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 17,280,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 322)

## Cessair

**Division of the Women,  $17 + 17 + 16 = 50$**  – After arriving in Ireland, the fifty woemn were divided among the three men. Fifty went with Bith. Fifty went with Fintan, and 16 went with Ladra. “The numbers of  $17 + 17 + 16$  have been made up by repetitions. *Tamall*, *Tam* in the “Fintan” group corresponds to *Tamall*, *Tanna* (which is so printed here, after L, but in other versions appears as *Tamall*, *Tama*) in the “Bith” group’ *Rodarg* appears both in the “Bith” and in the “Ladra” group; and *Aba* at the head of the “Ladra” group (which certainly ought to be *Balba* or *Banba*) corresponds to *Aba* or *Abla* in the “Fintan” group.” If these three numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 4,624. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 247)

**Journey** – Note that in the itinerary of Cessair’s journey, the number of years spent in Egypt (7 or 10) is expressed in the sequences that follow as a whole number (7 or 10) and not the number of possible number of days, however calculated, that might appear in those years. Also, the itinerary does not

include the 40 days spent in Ireland before the Flood.

**Version 1**,  $10 + 20 + 12 + 1 + 20 + 9 + 9 = 81$ - “She was ten years in Egypt. Twenty days had she upon the surface of the Caspian Sea. Twelve days had she on the Caspian Sea till she reached the Cimmerian Sea. One day had she in Asia Minor, to the Torrian Sea. A sailing of twenty days had she to the Alpine Mountain: for a space of nine days had she thence to Spain. A sailing of nine days had she from Spain to Ireland.” If this series of numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 3,888,000. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 203, 219, 221, 233, 234, 236)

**Version 2**,  $7 + 20 + 12 + 1 + 20 + 9 + 9 = 78$  – This version of Cessair’s journey differs from Version 1 only in the amount of time spent in Egypt, seven years instead of ten. If this series of numbers are multiplied, rather than added, the result would be 2,721,600. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 203)

**Version 3** -  $7 + 18 + 20 + 1 + 20 + 18 + 9 + 9 = 102$  – This version of Cessair’s journey has her spending 7 years in Egypt (like Version 2) but 18 days upon the Caspian Sea and 18 days from the Alps to Spain. All of the other numbers are consistent with Versions 1 and 2. “This ... contains  $18 + 20 + 1 + 20 + 18 + 9 = 86$  days, which is exactly three lunar months of 28-29 days each, a strong argument for the originality of this distribution of the time; a conclusion further corroborated by the symmetry of the numbers. (The calculator has, however, forgotten the 40 days, said to have been spent in Ireland before the Flood.” If these numbers are multiplied, instead of added, the result would be 73,483,200. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 187, 233 )

**Nations**,  $30 + 30 + 15 = 75$  – Noe had three sons, Sem, Ham and Iafeth. Sem had 30 sons. Ham had 30 sons and Iafeth 15 sons. “The world was supposed, on the basis of data supplied in Genesis x, to have been divided into 72 nations or linguistic groups: see for instance Isidore, *Etym.* IX ii. The total of (sons of Noe)  $30 + 30 + 15$  is 75, which is three too many.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 213)

**Numna** – Numna was the son of Cermad son of Dagda. He was slain in the battle of Cliu against Túathal Tectmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

**Nutt** (See: Authors)