

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

Q-S

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

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Index Compiled

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Q

Quantity (See: Numbers)

Quern (See: Tools)

Quicken (See: Flora; Trees; Hazel)

Quin (See: Cities)

Quire of Druim Snechta (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Quirites, the (See: Peoples)

R

Rabb¹ – Rabb¹ was one of the three druids of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Rabb² – Rabb² was one of the three buffoons, or jesters, of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Rabbonai (See: God)

Rabiath (See: Rifath Scot)

Rachra (See: Islands)

Radarc¹ – Radarc¹ was one of three sentinels of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

Radarc² – Radarc² was one of the three servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

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

Radrap (See: Mountains)

Radruip (See: Mountains; Radrap)

Radub – Radub was one of the five sons of Lotan the Swift of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Ræfil – The name “Ræfil may be of Scandinavian origin: the name appears as that of a sword in *Skáldskaparmál* (Pros. Edda, ed. Wilken, p. 116) and *Ræfils hestr*, “Rævil’s steed”, is a kenning for “a ship” (Ræfil being the name of a sea lord) in the Western Volsung-lay (Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, I, p. 156).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 145)

Rafann (See: Mountains)

Raft (See: Transportation, Water)

Ragallach – Ragallach was the son of Uadach. His son was Cellach of Loch Cimme who killed Loingsech, the 137th king of Ireland, in the battle of the Weir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Raglan, Lord (See: Authors)

Ragua – Ragua was the son of Arfaxad; his son was Faleg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 47)

Raiced (See: Árd Achaid)

Raichne (See: Ruicne)

Raide – The battle of Raide was fought against Túathal Techtmar. In this battle Eochaid son of Luigdech and Fergus son of Cerb died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Raider (See: Society, Plunderer)

Raids

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

Da Derga’s Hostel – “... the quaint creatures seen and described by the spy in the service of the raiders were the images which the shrines contained.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 262)

Scandinavian Raiders – The burial mounds at the Brug na Boinne cemetery “were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 307)

Sírna Sóeglach – “In his reign it was a cause of spoiling (?) and raids ... (?)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 455)

Táin Bo Cúailnge - “The hosting of the Táin Bo Cúailnge took place in the time of Conaire Mór”, the 86th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Raigne (See: Roigne)

Raigne – Énna Airgdech was 27 years in the 14th kingship of Ireland, “till he fell at the hands of Rothechtaid s. Maen s. Óengus Olmucaid in the battle “on the crimson plains of Raigne.” Fergen, son of Ugoine Mór was born in Raigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 229, 265, 451, 467, 499) (See Also: Mag Raigne)

Rain (See: Climate)

Rainbow (See: Climate)

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

Raire – Raire was a chief servitor of Éber son of Míl and may have had his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 91)

Rairiu

Battle of

Gabar – “Cairbre Lifechair was made king for a space of 26 years, till he fell at the hands of Rúad of Rairiu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339)

Rairiu - “In the battle of Rairiu of the warrior-assembly the stately-sided whiteskin died, Ethriel the noble, of manifold rank, who was not sound after Conmáel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197, 497)

Road of – “The building of a causeway of a flood-tower of a creek of a road and of horns: with appearances, south of the road of Rairiu, of Inber Mór in the territory of Cualu.” “We may perhaps preferably read here with the other MSS. *co tibríb*, “with the well-springs south of the road of Rairiu” (the name of two places, one in Ui Failge, the other in the neighbourhood of Athy in Co. Kildare).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330)

Ráith (See: Ráth)

Raithin – Mochutu of Raithin died during the reign of Domnall mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Raithlinn (See: Islands; Rachra)

Rakoti (See: Cities)

Ram (See: Fauna; Mammals, Sheep)

Rameses – “Rameses (the Eusebian Remesses) may be either the first or second of the numerous kings who bore that name.” “Rameses ruled for 60 [*recte* 66] years” before Ammenophis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 135; Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Rampart (See: Architecture)

Raphael (See: Angels, Names of)

Raphoe – Raphoe is a barony in Co. Derry. “We cannot certainly identify the *Slemna* (“smooth lands”) of Mag Itha, for there were several plains so named: in the barony of Raphoe, Co. Derry; to the S. of Arklow; and in the territory of the Dessi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85)

Rat (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Ráth [Ráith] (See Also: Dún)

Ráth Ailig – “He fell on the strand eastward in the trenches of Ráth Ailig, Did Indui the great, son of pleasant Delbaith, at the hands of Gann, a youth bold, white-fisted. Fea, lasting was his fame, died at the end of a month after his slaying at the same stronghold, we think it fitting, for sorrow for Indui the white-haired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 231)

Ráth Aillinne [Aillinn, Alind, Almain] – “Eterscéil Mór maccu Iair was slain in Ráth Aillinne by Nuada Necht.” Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland, fought a battle at Ráth Almain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 289, 301, 363)

Ráth Aindind (See: Ráth Ainninn)

Ráth Ainninn [Aindind] – Ráth Ainninn was built by Éber son of Míl. “Ráth Aindind was apparently in the Cualu territory, but its site is not certainly identified.” “In the time of Érimón ... Dug by him (Érimón ?) were two forts of a great lord, in Airgetros keen and wild: at the Fortress of famous Crofhind, Ráith Ainninn, and Ráith Bethaig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117, 163; Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 421) (See Also: Ráth Oinn)

Ráth Alind (See: Ráth Ailline)

Ráth Almain (See: Ráth Ailline)

Ráth Árda Sailech (See: Ráth Sailech)

Ráth Árda Suird [Ráthurd, Uird]– Ráth Árda Suird was dug by Fulmán (or En, Etán) in Fánat. Ráth Árda Suird has been identified by Hogan as Rathurd, Limerick, O.S. sheet 14. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117, 163; Vol. 5, p. 69 129, 141, 167)

Ráth Bachair [Bachaill, Bachain] – Ráth Bachair in Latharna was dug by Írial Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Bachaill (See: Ráth Bachair)

Ráth Bachain (See: Ráth Bachair)

Ráth Becc – Ráth Becc in Mag Líne is where Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland, was killed by Áed Dub. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Ráth Beoan – “The fort of Beoan on the plain of Laigen” was dug by Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 129)

Ráth Beothaig (See: Ráth Bethaig)

Ráth Bethach (See: Ráth Bethaig)

Ráth Bethaig [Beothaig, Bethach] – Ráth Bethaig at the Eoir of the Guests was dug by Éremón in the year after the battle of Tailltiu and the partition of Ireland.” “This is Rathbeagh (“in Argatros; above the Nore”) on the Nore River in Kilkenny, O.S. 9,10.” “Thereafter Érimón died in Airgetros, and his stone was set up at Ráth Bethaig over the Nore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 117, 163; **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 157, 159, 163, 165, 169, 173, 175, 421)

Ráth Bresail – The Synod of Raith Bresail may have been held during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Ráth Buarach (See: Ráth Buirg)

Ráth Buirech (See: Ráth Buirg)

Ráth Buirg [Buarach, Buirech] – Ráth Buirg in Slechta was dug by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Carmain – The battle of Ráth Carmain was fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Ráth Celtchair – “They made petition for a fair land, the best of Breg, smooth the fortification; Ráith Celtchair, Ráith Comur the fair, Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elcmar.” “*Ráith C(h)eltchair* must be wrong: the only known fort of that name was somewhere in the neighborhood of Downpatrick (but is not to be identified with the large Norman earthwork within the city.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65, 88)

Ráth Chimbaith [Cimbaith, Cimbaeith] – Ráth Chimbaith in Semne [Seimne] was built during Nemd’s time. Ráth Cimbaith in Emain was built by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171; **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Ráth Chindeic [Cindeich] – This fort was in Ui Niallain and is identified with the barony of Oneilland in Co. Armagh. It was built by the 4 sons of Matan Munremar in one day, during the time of Nemed. The sons were slain the next day so that they couldn’t ‘improve upon the digging.’ “Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171, 190)

Ráth Chomair (See: Ráth Comur)

Ráth Chuingeda [Cuincheda, Cuinncedha] – Ráth Chuingeda in Seimne was dug by Írial Fáid, the 6th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Cimbaeith (See: Ráth Chimbaith)

Ráth Cimbaith (See: Ráth Chimbaith)

Ráth Cindeich (See: Ráth Chindeic)

Ráth Clochair [Clochar] – “Lugaid Íardonn s. Énna Derg, was nine years in the 41st kingship of Ireland when he fell at the hands of Sírlám in the battle of Ráth Clochair.” “Rectad Rigderg spent twenty [years] keenly son of fully sharp Lugaid, the animating, king of Clochar and Cenn Maige he fell before Ugoine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255, 507, 513)

Ráth Clochar (See: Ráth Clochair)

Ráth Comur [Chomair] – “They made petition for a fair land, the best of Breg, smooth the fortification; Ráith Celtchair, Ráith Comur the fair, Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elcmar.” “The identification of Ráith Chomair is doubtful.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65, 88)

Ráth Croich [Croichne] – “Ráth Croich in Árd Eitig was built by Ún s. Uicce.” Alternatively, “Ráith Croich in Mag nInis” was built by Íriol Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159, 171, 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Croichne (See: Ráth Croich)

Ráth Cuincheda (See: Ráth Chuingeda)

Ráth Cuinnedha (See: Ráth Chuingeda)

Ráth Fuamain [Uamain] – Ráth Fuamain in Laigin was built by Eber in the year after the Battle of Tailltiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 167)

Ráth Glaisse Cuilg – Ráth Glaisse Cuilg was one of 7 forts dug by Íriol Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 429)

Ráth Lochaid (See: Ráth Loichit)

Ráth Loichit [Lochaid] – Ráth Loichit in Glascharn [Glas Carn] was dug by Íriol Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Mag Lemna – “By him (Feidlimid Rechtmar) was Ráith Mag Lemna dug, over Ulaid.” Or, “By her (Báine d. Scál) was dug the fort of Mag Lemna over Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Ráth Modig [Moidig, Mothaich] – Ráth Modig was dug by Íriol Fáid in Ech Carpad [Eocharba]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Ráth Moidig (See: Ráth Modig)

Ráth Mór – By her (Báine d. Scál Balb) was dug Ráith Mór of Mag Lemna over the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329) (See Also: Ráth Mag Lemna)

Ráth Mothaich (See: Ráth Modig)

Ráth Oind (See: Ráth Oinn)

Ráth Oinn [Oind] – “Ráith Oinn in Laigin (or “in the land of Cualu”) was built by Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 157) (See Also: Ráth Ainninn)

Ráth Rígbaird – Ráth Rígbaird in Murbolg was dug by Etán, and has been “vaguely identified by Hogan with a large fort east of Easky, townland of Carrow Mably, Sligo, O.S. sheet 12.” Or, Ráth Rígbaird was built by Fulmán in Muirisc. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 117, 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 135, 159, 167, 171)

Ráth Sailech [Árda Sailech] – Ráth Sailech in Fánat was built by Fulmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 171)

Ráth Uamain (See: Ráth Fuamain)

Ráth Uird (See: Ráth Árda Suid)

Ráth Umail [Umall] – “The other three were buried in the mounds of Findmagh; thence is the Hillock of the Heads above at firm Ráth Umail.” “This quatrain is not in the Dindsénchus tradition. Umail being the Mayo district now called “The Owles,” the fort and the “pile of heads” was presumably somewhere else.” The battle of Umail was fought by Túathal Techtmar, where Arisa son of Tuama Tened and Cermaid son of Aicle were killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71, 90; Vol. 5, p. 319, 557)

Ráth Umail (See: Ráth Umail)

Rathan – The battle of Rathan was fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Rathbeagh (See: Ráth Bethaig)

Rathconrath – Rathconrath is a barony in County Westmeath which has been identified by Hogan as being the site of Mag Asail. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Ráthurd (See: Ráth Árda Suid)

Ráthlin (See: Islands, Rachra)

Raven (See: Fauna; Birds)

Rea – Rea was one of the two horses of the king of Sicily that were demanded by Lug in recompense for the killing of his father. Neither wounds, waves nor lightning could harm the horse and it was “not subject to the death of Ernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287)

Reading (See: Education)

Reb – The battle of Reb was one of 18 battles fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205)

Rebirth – “There is also a daughter called Elcmar, who marries Net; evidently Net II, great-grandson of Net I, if we may believe a pedigree included in the interpolation of ¶368. But Net I was the eponym of Ailech Neit, and we learn from ¶314 that Fea and Nemaind (*sic*) were his wives, who would thus appear to have been their own great-great-great-great-grandmothers: a complication which could not occur except in an Olympus of *di immortales*, as conceived by some community in which the doctrine of re-birth was a cardinal article of faith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 103*n*) (See Also: Fintan and Tuan)

Reckoning – “As for Óengus Tuirmech, by him was “reckoning” first made in Ireland, wherefore is he called “the Reckoner.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285)

Rechtaid Rígderg [Rectad Rígderg] – Rechtaid Rígderg was the son of Lugaid son of Eochu son of Ailill Find. He killed Macha to become the king of Clochar and Cenn Maige and the 55th king of Ireland which he ruled for 20 years. Rechtaid Rígderg was killed by Ugoine Mór. His son, or grandson. was Mug Corb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 279, 281, 477, 513, 515)

Rectad Rígderg (See: Rechtaid Rígderg)

Red (See: Colours)

Red Branch, the – “Cimbáeth, summit of the (warrior) youths of Emain took the fruitful land of Temair; spouse of Macha, greatness of pride, head of battle of the Red Branch.” “Nine hundred years without trouble, a saying against the reason of the Red Branch (?) till Fergus Foga, who was a warrior, from [the time when] Cimbáeth was king of Coba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461, 465) (See Also: Colours, Red)

Red-Heads, the Three – The Three Red-heads of Laigen may have killed Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303) (See Also: Appearance)

Red Point – “Dún Sobairce, a swift pool of hosts, the sea to the Red Point lies beneath it; a face against the great sea I vaunt, a pleasant protection over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 439) (See Also: Dún Sobairce)

Red Sea (See: Seas)

Redactions – “There are in all five redactions of the Lebor Gabála Érenn text: Min, R¹, R², R³, and K.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xi)

K – This is the modernised version of Micheál o Cléirigh. K is contained in a number of paper MSS., but for purposes of reference the authoritative autograph (23K32 in R.I.A.) has been considered sufficient.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, vi, xi, xxv)

Min – “Min or μ , is the version called *Miniugud*. “Min is suffixed to the copies of R² in A (Book of Lecan, first text), R (Rawl. B.512 in the Bodleian Library), and V (V¹ = Stowe D.5.1.; V² = Stowe D.4.1.; V³ = Stowe D.1.3.). To distinguish the portions of these MSS. containing the Min text from those containing the R² text, the symbols μA , μR , μV are used for the former.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xi)

R¹ – The First Redaction is contained in L (the Book of Leinster) and F¹ (the Book of Fermoy (F¹)). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xi, xii, xiii)

R² – “The majority of the MSS. of LG belong to R². “The Second Redaction is contained in A (Stowe MS. A.2.4); D (Stowe MS. D.4.3); E (Trinity College Dublin MS. E.3.5); A (the Book of Lecan, first text); P (National Library Dublin MS. P.10266); R (Bodleian Library MS. Rawl. B.512); and V (V¹ = Stowe MS D.5.1; V² = Stowe MS D.4.1; V³ = Stowe MS D.1.3).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xi, xiii – xix)

R³ – “The Third Redaction is contained in B (Book of Ballymote), β (H.2.4 in T.C.D.), β^1 (H.1.15 in T.C.D.), β^2 (Stowe D.* 3.2.), H (H.2.15 no. 1 in T.C.D.), and M (Book of Lecan, second text).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xi, xix – xxii)

Reeves (See: Authors)

Refill¹ [Rifill] – Refill¹ son of Noemius took the kingship of the Scythians after Ogamain died and held it until he was killed by Tat son of Ogamain. The name “Refill may be of Scandinavian origin: the name appears as that of a sword in *Skáldskaparmál* (Pros. Edda, ed. Wilken, p. 116) and *Ræfils hestr*, “Rævil’s steed”, is a kenning for “a ship” (Ræfil being the name of a sea lord) in the Western Volsung-lay (Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poet. Boreale*, I, p. 156).” His son was Refloir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 17, 19, 23, 67, 73, 95, 128, 136, 144, 145, 161)

Refill² – Refill² was one of the two sons of Refloir. They drove Agnomain son of Tat out of Scythia. “Noinel and Refill with a [spear-] point two sons of Refloir son of Refill, they drove Agnomain out over the raging sea, great and green.” “The older prose texts have no cognizance of Noinel and Refill, the sons of Refloir who drove the Gaedil out from Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97, 158)

Refloir¹ – Refloir¹ was the son of Nema. “Seng, daughter of Refloir s. Nema was their (Donn and Airech Februa) mother.” “Note that in this version Refloir is not son of Refill, but of “Nema” or Noemius, who is his grandfather in the other texts.” “What is the true story of the Sons of Míl? [Their origin is] a people that is in the mountain of Armenia, called Hiberi. They had a famous king, Míl s. Bile s. Nema. He was holding the kingship against his father’s brother, Refloir s. Nema.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73, 136; **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Refloir² – Refloir² was the son of Noemius. “In the matter of the principedom of Scythia, from that time till the time of Refloir son of Noemius and of Míl son of Bile [whose name was Galam]. Many battles and conflicts and wars and kin-murders did they wage between them during that time, till Míl son of Bile inflicted a mortal wound upon Refloir son of Noemius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 107)

Refloir³ – Refloir³ was the son of Refill. His father, Refill was slain by Tat s. Ogamaín. In revenge, Refloir slew Tat and regained the kingship of Scythia. “There was contention in the matter of the principedom during his time, four years after that, between Refloir s. Refill and Míl s. Bile. Now Refloir had a comely daughter there, whose name was Seng d. Refloir: and Refloir offered that maiden to Míl s. Bile. Míl s. Bile took her, and she was with him in loving wise, till she bore him two children; Airech Februd and Donn were their names. Then it was that Refloir plotted to slay his kinsman, for he feared that he would come against him for the kingship. Tidings thereof came to the son of Bile, [that is to say, of his kinsman’s plotting]. Thereafter he himself went to battle, and he and Refloir fought, and he wounded Refloir severely and painfully through his thigh, a wound of vindictiveness and of death. The hosts of Scythia felt it a great loss that their lord should be hurt and mortally wounded by the son of Bile and he was expelled out of Scythia.” “At last Refloir son of Refill, the Scythian king, is killed: R¹ says by Agno[main], fifth in descent from Sru; R² says by Míl, the father of the “Milesian” leaders. From what source this “Refloir son of Refill” reached the Irish historians is a question that has not yet been answered. In both stories this particular killing is regarded by the Scythians as especially heinous, though why Refloir was more sacrosanct than his ill-fated predecessors does not appear. In expiation for the crime, the Gaedil are exiled from Scythia.” “The story told here may perhaps give us the germ of the Scythian vendetta story. Míl = Nel and slays his brother Nenuál = Refloir, and, being driven out, flees to Egypt and marries Scota. This fratricide looks like an adaptation of the Cain-Abel episode, but it is a common type of folk tale and may be original.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 6, 17, 19, 23, 39, 65, 67, 95, 97, 125, 128, 144, 145, 157, 158, 161; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 121)

Regicide [Killing of a King] – “The agricultural ritual of king-killing is prominently stressed...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3) (See Also: Governance, Regicide; Rituals)

Reichenau Manuscript (See: Authors; Mullenhoff)

Relbeo – “Michéal Ó Cleirigh, the compiler of K, has enlarged upon this tale of the assault on Conaing’s Tower and, apparently *sua sponte*, has introduced an embassy sent for reinforcements to Greece which are obtained. These include a number of wild venomous beasts, and a female spy called Relbeo, who enters the Tower, insinuates herself into the confidence of Conaing by methods similar to those followed by Judith in dealing with Holofernes, and afterwards reports to the Nemedians the conditions inside the Tower, and advises them as to the strategy to be followed in attacking it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 117, 118)

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

Religion

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

Samaliliath – “The connexion of this person (Samaliliath) to religion and divination again, is known only to R².” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 94)

Túatha Dé Dannan - “The Túatha Dé Danann under obscurity, a people without a covenant of religion; whelps of the wood that has not withered, people of the blood of Adam’s flesh.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 221)

Ren – “He (Fergus son of Roig) fought the battle of Ren, in Fertas Mílige, abounding in woods.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Repitition (**See:** Periodicity)

Report on the Excavation of the Prehistoric, Roman, and Post-Roman Sites in Lydney Park, Gloucestershire (**See:** Authors; Wheeler)

Reptiles (**See:** Fauna; Reptiles)

Rere – Rere was the son of Bron son of Cical. He was slain in the battle of Bri Molt against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Resad – The battle of Resad was fought by Túathal Techtmar and in this battle Fithir son of Dot, brother of Sen of the sons of Maga, fell.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Resource Stress (**See:** Health, famine)

Resuscitation (**See:** Health)

Reu – Reu was the son of Faleg son of Eber son of Sale. Reu was 35 (or, 32) years old when his son, Saruch, was born and Reu lived for 204 (or, 207) years after the birth of Saruch. He died during the reign of Arius, 4th king of Assyria. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129, 130, 131)

Revelation (**See:** Authors, Anonumous, Bible, New Testament)

Revelationes (**See:** Authors; Pseudo-Methodius)

Revelations of Methodius (**See:** Authors; Evelyn)

Revenant - During the battles between the Athenians and the Philistines, the Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the slain Athenian warriors so that they could fight again the next day. The Philistines destroyed these demons by plunging a skewer of hazel and quicken behind their necks causing them to become heaps of worms. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 139, 141)

Revenge [Vendetta, Vengeance] (**See Also:** Punishment)

Berngal - Berngal killed Fíachu Findoilches in revenge for his father, Géde. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 239)

Buide Conaill – In the reign of Blathmac and Diarmait “there came the pestilence of vengeance into Ireland at the first, to wit the *Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August it came.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381)

Conmáel – Conmáel killed Ethriel at the battle of Rairu “in vengeance for his father.” “It is Conmáel who broke 25 battles against the children of Érimón, in revenge for his father.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197, 201)

Cormac Ua Cuinn – “This Cormac was the first who exacted women of pedigree in the Boroma, in vengeance for the fifty royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dunlang s. Enna Niad.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339)

Eochu Fáebarglas – In the battle of Druim Liathain, Smirgoll s. Enboth was slain by Eochu Fáebarglas “in vengeance for his father and his grandfather.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215)

Feidlimid Reichtaid - Feidlimid Reichtaid killed Mál son of Rochraide in revenge for his father, Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 323)

Fíacha Labrainne - Eochu Fáebarglas was slain at the battle of Carman by Fíacha Labrainne in revenge for his father, Smirgoll. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 217)

God – God said to Cain “If it be evil that thou doest, vengeance for it shall be nigh unto thee.” “He then who shall slay Cain, it shall be revenged upon him sevenfold.” (source: Macalister, **Vol. 1**, p. 83, 91)

Írial Fáid – Írial Fáid slew the four sons of Éber (Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna) “in revenge for his two brethren.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191)

Labraid Loingsech – “Cobthach Cóel Breg fell in Dinn Rig, with thrity kings around him, on Great Christmas night, at the hands of Labraid Loingsech, in vengeance for his father and grandfather.” “...from that out there was war between Laigin and Leth Cuinn.” And “there was vengeance upon the children of Cobthach ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277, 279)

Lug – “Lug came to avenge his father (Cian) upon them (Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba), or till they should pay the wergild for him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135)

Morc – Morc s. Deled urged the Fomorians to “fight against the children of Nemed, and crush your enemies truly: behead them and scatter them in revenge for your brethren and friends.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155)

Muirchetach – The battle of Mag nAilbe “broke against Lugaid, and Muirchetach s. Erc and Cairbre Mór s. Níall; and in revenge for the above battle Muiredach and Cairbre kept out of Laigen so long as they were alive.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Óengus Olmucach - Eochu Mumu was killed in the battle of Cluain by Óengus Olmucach in vengeance for his father, Fíachu Labrainne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221)

Ogamain – “Noemius took the principedom (of Scythia) till he fell at the hands of Ogamain s. Boamain in vengeance for his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17)

Osiris - “Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265, 266)

Pharaoh – Nel gave supplies to the Israelites and angered Pharaoh, but his fate in the Red Sea averted his vengeance. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 3)

Sírna Soegalach – “This is that Sírna who separated the kingship of Temair from the Ulaid; and it is he who avenged Rothechtaid s. Maen, his own grandfather.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245)

Sons of Míl - The sons of Míl came to Ireland to avenge the death of Íth son of Bregon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 86, 127, 185, 211; **Vol. 5**, p. 3, 21, 23, 29)

Túathal Techtmar – “Túathal broke four score and five battles, securing Ireland, and avenging his father.” Túathal Techtmar fought battles against the people of Mumu and Connachta in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 317, 319)

Ugoine Mór - Reichtaid Rígderg was slain by Ugoine Mór in revenge for his foster-mother, Macha. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267)

Rewards

Education – “The *diana* metres, grouped primarily into *diana senga* and *diana tromma*, were those studied and practised in the first year of bardic education, and rewarded with a fee of the value of a *samaisc* or three-year-old calf. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 106)

Land – “It is then that Na Lee and Cairleog were given to him, Fiachra (Lonn), as a reward in land for (help in) the battle (of Ocha).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359)

Silver Arm – After Miach set Nuadu’s arm with flesh he (Nuadu) gave the silver arm to him as a reward. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 177)

Unspecified – Drostan the druid of the Cruithe offered to devise a remedy against the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga in return for a (unspecified) reward. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 175, 179)

Rhegini, the (See: Peoples)

Rhine (See: Rivers)

Rhodes (See: Islands)

Rhodii, the (See: Peoples)

Rhone (See: Rivers)

Riddle Death (See: Triple Death)

Ridges – The three ridges of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Aine, Indmas, Brugas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135)

Ridgeway (See: Authors)

Rifath Scot [Diphath, Feinius Farsaid, Ibath, Rabiath, Rifatz, Riphath, Riphaz] – Rifath Scot was the son of Gomer son of Iafeth son of Noe. The name “Riphath” “comes from Gen. x. 3. The original meaning of the name is obscure: in 1 Chron. i. 6 it appears as “Diphath” ... The addition “Scot” has of course no Biblical warrant.” Rifaith Scot brought the Scotic language from the Tower of Nemrod, for he was one of the eight chief leaders who were at the building of the Tower. His son was Baath and the Paphlagonians and the Scots descend from him. “The progeny of Rifath Scot is every Taking that took Ireland, except Cessair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37, 153, 221, 251, 252, 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 137, 140; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 127, 129; **Vol. 5**, p. 15, 185) (See Also: Eber Scot, Scota)

Rifatz (See: Rifath Scot)

Rifill (See: Refill)

Rigbard – Rigbard was the son of Fer Bend; his son was Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

Rigeon – Rigeon was the son of Essoman of Emain, son of Blaithecht son of Beothacht son of Labraid; his son was Roth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295)

Righs, the (See: Rivers)

Right (See: Direction)

Rimad (See: Rimead)

Rimead [Rimad] – Rimead was the tail-ploughman of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 61)

Rind¹ [Irrand] – Rind¹ was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 229, 247)

Rind² – Rind² was one of nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 247)

Rind³ – Rind³ was one of the sons of Umor. He was set in battle against Ros mac Dedaid and is buried in the mounds of Findmagh. “Cing, the reading of the Dindsenchas tradition, is preferable to Rind, as the latter name does not appear among the names of the clann Umor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71, 90) (See Also: Cing⁵)

Rind nBera (See: Point of Ber)

Rind Taman (See: Point of Taman)

Rindal (See: Rinnail)

Rindail (See: Rinnail)

Rings (See: Jewelry)

Rinnail [Rindal, Rindail] – Rinnail was the son of Genann. Points (*rindi*) were first put on javelins during his time. “In R¹ Eochu son of Rinnail, who slew his predecessor Foidbgenid, is a different person from Eochu son of Erc: it was the R² school of historians who discovered (or dreamt) that Erc was son of Rinnail, and who thus equated the two persons.” Rindail killed Fiacha Cendfindain and became king of Ireland. His reign lasted for three or six years until he was slain by Fodbgenid in the battle of Craeb. His sons were Eochu and/or Erc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 2, 3, 9, 19, 33, 45, 49, 51)

Rinni (See: Raindi)

Riphath (See: Rifath Scot)

Riphaz (See: Rifath Scot)

Riphi (See: Mountains)

Ritual and Belief (See: Authors; Hartland)

Rituals

Burial (See: Burials)

Circuit of Ireland – “Muirchertach mac Néill circuited around Ireland [with] ten hundreds [of picked men]; his hostages were by him captured and delivered into the hands of Donnchad mac Flaind,” the 154th king of Ireland. “After that stately Sírna took the men of Ireland in one circuit: twenty-four battles, it was just, against the children of king Éremón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 455)

Combat

Marriage – “He is the first man who took his wife in the time of Partholon without falsehood: Fintan, who took the woman through combat – Aife, daughter of Partholon.” It was a religious ceremony which took the form of a sham fight,” see H.J. Rose, “A suggested explanation of ritual combats,” *Folklore*, xxxvi, p. 322. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266n; Vol. 3, p. 63)

Religious - Rose was the author of 'A suggested explanation of ritual combat' in *Folklore*, xxxvi, p. 322. "The ritual combat is very prominent, the hideous Fomoraig being the enemies with whom the vegetation-god has to contend. In one illuminating passage (§216) we are told that no one was killed in the combat, for it was a druidical battle: this is a more or less contemptuous way of saying that it was a religious ceremony which took the form of a sham fight." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266, 266n)

Fertility – "As we have seen in the introduction to this Section (Section IV), the killing of the dog (Delgnat's dog, Saimer) becomes an obvious sacrifice." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Inauguration – The inauguration of the King of Tara follows the oriental pattern that the king (god of the vegetation) dies in the winter and is reborn in the springtime. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 264)

Fal's Heart [Great Fal, Stone of Knowledge] – "It was the Túatha Dé Danann who brought with them the Great Fal, [that is, the Stone of Knowledge], which was in Temair, whence Ireland bears the name of "The Plain of Fal." He under whom it should utter a cry was king of Ireland; until Cu Chulainn smote it, for it uttered no cry under him nor under his fosterling, Lugaid son of the Three Finds of Emain. And from that out the stone uttered no cry save under Conn of Temair. Then its heart flew out from it [from Temair] to Tailltiu, so that is the Heart of Fal which is there." "Presumably there was a stone called "Fal's Heart" at the sanctuary of Tailltiu, an erratic boulder perhaps, not necessarily a pillar-stone, which became the centre of analogous legends. This seems to indicate some sort of connexion between Temair and Tailltiu, but that is all that can be said about it. Practically nothing remains, above ground at least, at Tailltiu, and there is certainly no stone there now which could reasonably be identified with "Fal's Heart." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 111, 113, 295)

Lia Fail – The Lia Fail was brought to Ireland by the Túatha Dé Danann from the city of Failias. "Rightly or wrongly, Lia Fail, the centre of much folklore real and spurious, is identified with a pillar-stone still standing upon Tara Hill." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 94, 107, 143, 145, 169, 175, 251, 293, 305)

Murder

Fea – "Fea's death was due to violence, with the possible implication that he was one more of the succession of king-sacrifices which appears to be behind the Partholon record." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 105)

Fir Bolg – "The perennial contention of good and evil, light and darkness, plenty and famine, follows its normal course, all through the Fir Bolg episode. The agricultural ritual of king-killing is prominently stressed: the golden age of calm weather and blissful fertility presided over by the good king Eochu mac Eirc is intensely primitive." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3)

Royal Maidens – A possible case of ritual murder is that of the "Thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each, who fell in Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night, at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen, along with ten daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

Saimer – "The killing of the dog (Saimer) becomes an obvious sacrifice." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Topa – "The slaying of Topa, who, it will be remembered, is a re-birth of Partholon himself, is quite orthodox in this connexion. It is interesting to note that in the Dindsenchas version (MD iv, p. 209) "he was driven out to flee at random," till he was devoured by dogs and birds. In other words, he became the katharma, the scape-goat of the community, and he met the fate which was the common lot of such unfortunates." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Patterns – Macalister suggests that the story of Partholon is a “ritual-pattern” narrative. S.H. Hooke (*Myth and Ritual*, Oxford, 1933) provides a formula for rituals including a) the death and resurrection of the god, b) the recitation of the myth of creation, c) ritual combat, d) sacred marriage, and e) triumphal procession. The Egyptian story of Osiris follows a similar pattern to that of the story of Partholon’s parricide. Partholon’s claiming and clearing of Ireland and the adultery of his wife follow a “ritual pattern formula.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 263, 264, 265; Vol. 3, p. 98)

Peace – “Irish literature itself preserves various ideas which are probably at least to some extent reflections of pre-Christian doctrine: this seems for instance to be the most plausible interpretation of traditions that the first Gaels in Ireland made peace with the gods of the land in order successfully to raise their crops and herds, or indeed intermarried with the divine race.” “This is explicitly stated in the Old Irish tale “De Gabail in tSida”, ed. and trans. Vernam Hull, *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 19 (1933) 53-8.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 2n)

River Bursts – Note: the “bursting” of rivers in the text may equally well refer to the creation of rivers, or to the flooding of them.

Brosnas, the Nine - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the nine (or seven) Brosnas of Eile.” “Probably, “The nine Brosnas of Eile” ... are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 161, 171, 423)

Callann - The burst of the black river Callann happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigernmas, or during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna. If it was an overflow, rather than a creation, it may have occurred all three times. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 205, 213, 437)

Comges, the Three - During the reign of Írial Fáid was the bursting of the three Comges over land. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Daball – The burst of Daball (in Airgialla) occurred during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna, the 9th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 437)

Eocha - During the reign of Írial Fáid was the bursting of the Eocha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Eithne - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of Eithne over the forest of Bith (in Ui Néill, between Mide and Tethba).” “Eithne is the river Inny.” The Eithne “was probably not in the original text of R², but has been added at haphazard.” “In ¶478, “the Eithne is promoted to full status from its precarious glossarial position in R²; evidently they were still marginal notes in the MS. of R² used by the editor of R³.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 141, 143, 159, 163, 173, 423)

Féil Ercre - In the time of Írial Fáid was “the outburst of Féil Ercre in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Finns, the Three – During the reign of Írial Fáid was the bursting of the three Finns over land. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Flesc – The Flesc burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 277, 337; Vol. 5, p. 217, 455)

Fregabail, the Three – “The previously unrecorded burst of “Fregabail” (between Dál nAraide and Dál Riata) “was probably not in the original text of R², but has been added at haphazard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 163, 173)

Fudbna – The burst of the black river Fudbna happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigernmas, or during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna. If it was an overflow, rather than a creation, it may have occurred all three times. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 205, 213, 437)

Labrainn - The Labrainn burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Maine - The Maine burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. This is the river Maine in Killarney. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Nith – “Some say that was in his (Rothechtaid) reign that Nith Nemandach burst forth over the land, in Mag Murthemne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231, 459)

Ollar – “So Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 321, 329)

Ollarba - “So Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 321, 329)

Righs, the Nine – In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the nine (or seven) Righs about Rosmag (Laigin).” “Probably, “The nine Righs of Rosmag ... are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159, 161, 171, 423)

Sucs, the Three - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the three Suc rivers (in Connachta).” “The three Sucs are presumably the River Suck, between Roscommon and Galway, and two unidentifiable tributary streams.” “The Three Sucs “were probably not in the original text of R², but have been added at haphazard.” “In ¶478, “the Three Sucs are promoted to full status from their precarious glossarial position in R²; evidently they were still marginal notes in the MS. of R² used by the editor of R³.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 143, 159, 163, 173, 423)

Suir, the – In the time of Írial Fáid was “the outburst of Suir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 193)

Torann - The burst of the black river Torann happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigrernas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 205, 437)

Uinnsinns, the Three - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the three Uinnsinns of Ui Ailella.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 161, 171)

Rivers

Aba Life (See: Rivers, Life)

Avoca [Ovoca] – The Causeway of the Avoca at Arklow is identified with Togher, Wicklow, O.S. sheet 36. Inber Mór in Cualu is the estuary of this river at Arklow. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163; **Vol. 4**, p. 330)

Bann [Banna] – *Tuad Inbir* is the estuary of the river Bann and the place where the flood drowned the three Spanish fishermen, Capa, Laigne and Lusad, and their wives. “*Li – indber* is the mouth of the Bann.” The Banna between Le and Elle [Eile] was one of the nine rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. The Dagda found gold in the Bann which he used to poison Cridenbel. “Flaithbertach led the fleet of Dál Riada into Ireland, and a great slaughter was made of them in Inishowen, where these men were slain: Conchobor mac Loichine and Branchu mac Brain; and many were drowned in the river called the Bann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 185, 199, 217, 232, 243, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 51, 85; **Vol. 4**, p. 235; **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Barrow – Dún na mBarc, the Fortress of the Ships was “supposed (by the original story tellers) to be somewhere near the confluence of the rivers Barrow, Nore and Suir.” The fifty women of the Cessair company were divided among the three men at “Miledach. At that time Bun Suainme was its name, from the confluence of the Suir, the Nore and the Barrow. That is the Meeting of the Three Waters, from the

mingling of the three rivers.” “*Dind Rig* or *Duma Slainge* is usually identified with an imposing earth-work overlooking the Barrow a short distance south of Leighlin Bridge. It is now commonly called *Burgage Motte*.” Labraid Loingsech “took the province of the Gailiain before he slew Cobthach C  el Breg in Dinn Rig, over the brink of the Barrow, on Great Christmas night.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 191, 207, 238, 239; Vol. 4, p. 77, 337; Vol. 5, p. 277)

Bir [Moyola] – Mag Lii in Ui mac Uais was between Bir and Camus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 85)

Boand [Boinn, Boyne] – “Now this was the third of Beothach, from Torinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where the battle was made, to Boand the female-formed of the hundred harbours. The third of Semeon from Boand to Belach Conglais.” “The Fifth of Gann it is, over which Cairpre Nia Fer was, that is from the Boyne to Comar Tri nUisce.” “*Inber Colptha* = the Boyne Estuary.” “*Brat Bratruad* is identified with Brug na Boinne. Keating tells us that it was at this latter place that Rudraige was slain.”   engus son of the Dagda was drowned at the outlet of the Boinn. Caicher son of Nama was killed at the Boinn by Fiachna son of Delbaeth. The partition share of   rem  n in the north of Ireland was from Srub Brain to the Boinn. In the south,   ber’s share of Ireland was from the Boinn to “the wave of the daughter of Genann.” The triple death of Muirchertach mac Erca took place “on Samhain night in the top of Cletech on the Boyne.” “On a time when Cellach (son of M  el-Coba) came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne; learned men say that he died in bed and it was the Boyne that carried his body to B  l   tha Cuirp at Lind Fheic.” Bodbchad was slain “over the Boyne” by Loiguire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 185; Vol. 4, p. 27, 61, 77, 78, 235, 237; Vol. 5, p. 127, 361, 363, 379, 513, 557)

Boinn (See: Rivers, Boand)

Boria – The Milesians sailed “... past *Ithia*, past the river *Boria*, past western Scythia westward ...” “I (Macalister) can give no reasonable identification for *Ithia* and the river *Boria*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 69, 146)

Boyne (See: Rivers, Boand)

Brosnas, the Nine - In the time of   rim  n was “the bursting of the nine (or seven) Brosnas of Eile.” “Probably, “The nine Brosnas of Eile” ... are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 161, 171, 423)

Buall - The half of Ireland taken by   rem  n was in the north from the Point of Bron to the river Buall; the portion of Ireland taken by   ber was in the south from Tonn Clidna to the river Buall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 165)

Buas [Bush] – The Buas between D  l nAraide and D  l Riata was one of the 9 original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. This is the Bush River. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 51, 85, 92, 106)

Bush (See: Rivers, Buas)

Callann - The burst of the black river Callann happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigernmas, or during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna. If it was an overflow, rather than a creation, it may have occurred in all three times. N  all Caille son of   ed Oirdnide was drowned in Callann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 205, 213, 397, 437, 551)

Camus [Macosquin] – The plain of Mag Li in Ui mic Uais between Bir and Camus was cleared during Partholon’s time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 85)

Clyde – “It is likely that Ara is the Scottish Arran, in the Firth of Clyde.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Comges – The river-burst of the three Comges over land happened during the reign of Írial Fáid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Da Econd [Ess Da Eccond] – “The place where Partholon made his choice (to settle) was at the river Da Econd, for that place is the most fruitful which he found in Ireland.” “Ess Dā Ēccond must be some waterfall or rapid at or near the mouth of the river (Saimer).” The name means ‘of the two fools’ from the adultery of Delgnat and Topa. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 39, 98)

Daball – The burst of Daball (in Airgialla) occurred during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna, the 9th kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 437)

Dael – “Dāil in *Onom. Goed.* (is) regarded as accus. of Dael = the river Deel, Co. Mayo.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 89)

Dee (**See:** Rivers, Nith)

Dodder – Da Derga’s Hostel “was essentially no hostel; indeed no one in his senses would at any time of the world’s history have established a hostelry with a river flowing through it, especially a river so liable to spates as the Dodder.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 262)

Don – “They (the progeny of Iafeth) possessed many territories in Asia, namely from Mount Amanus and Mount Taurus northward to the river Don, and to Northern Scythia.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159)

Douglas – “*Inber Dubglaisi* perhaps = mouth of the Douglas river between Blackrock and Passage, Co. Cork.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 77)

Dour – “Domon and Herdomon” in the north of Scotland are difficult to explain. They appear elsewhere, and probably more accurately, as “Dobar “ and “Iar-Dobar”, Dobar and West Dobar. Skene (*Celtic Church*, I, 166) connects “Dobar” with the river Dour in Aberdeenshire; but it is not clear what brings this comparatively unimportant river (which is not in Northern Scotland) into the picture.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 192)

Drowes – “Tradraige Muigi Inis appears to be the southernmost stretch of sea-coast in Co. Donegal, the plain lying between the Drowes and the Erne rivers.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 99)

Duailt – The river Duailt burst forth during the reign of Sírna Soeglach. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 459)

Eba – The sea-burst between Eba and Roscreite in the territory of Cairpre in Ui Fíachrach in the North happened during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Eithne - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of Eithne over the forest of Bith (in Ui Néill, between Mide and Tethba).” “Eithne is the river Inny.” The Eithne “was probably not in the original text of R², but has been added at haphazard.” “In ¶478, “the Eithne is promoted to full status from its precarious glossarial position in R²; evidently they were still marginal notes in the MS. of R² used by the editor of R³.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 143, 159, 163, 173, 423)

Eocha – During the reign of Írial Fáid there was the out-burst of the river Eocha. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 193)

Eoir (**See:** Rivers, Nore)

Erchra (**See:** Rivers, Féle)

Erne (See: Rivers, Samer)

Ess Da Econd (See: Rivers, Da Econd)

Eufrates (See: Rivers, Euphrates)

Euphrates [Eufrates] - The Euphrates was one of the river branches which flowed through and from Paradise. It flows south through the middle of Babylonia and it is associated with honey. Sem s. Noe settled over the middle of Asia from the Euphrates River to the eastern border of the world. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 57, 59, 151, 197, 228; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Feale – “The lake-estuary in which Fial performed her abultions cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9)

Féil Ercre - In the time of Írial Fáid was “the outburst of Féil Ercre in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 193)

Fergus – “*Loch Luimnig* is apparently the wide part of the Shannon estuary at the mouth of the River Fergus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85)

Find – The Find between Cenél Conaill and Eogain was one of the nine original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 51)

Finns, the Three – In the time of Írial Fáid was the burst over land of the three Finns. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Fison (See: Rivers, Ganges)

Fleisc (See: Rivers, Flesc)

Flesc – The Flesc burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Foyle – Modarn may be “somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and Foyle rivers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Fregabail, the Three – “The previously unrecorded burst of “Fregabail” (between Dál nAraide and Dál Riata) “was probably not in the original text of R², but has been added at haphazard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 163, 173)

Fudbna – The burst of the black river Fudbna happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigrernas, or during the joint reign of Sobairce and Cermna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 205, 213, 437)

Gabar Life (See: Rivers, Life)

Ganges - [Fison, Phison] – The Ganges was one of the river branches which flowed through and from Paradise. It flowed to the east and surrounded all the land of Euilath where is found gold, bdellium, onyx. The river is described as a river of oil. The Milesians sailed “past the estuary of the Ganges, to the island of Tapprobane.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 57, 65, 197, 228; **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 146)

Geon (See: Rivers; Nile)

Ghion (See: Rivers, Nile)

Indus – “*Indniam* (where we once more see a Latin accusative) is presumably India, but it might be the river Indus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 146)

Inny (See: Rivers; Eithne)

Labrainn - The Labrainn burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Lee (See: Rivers, Li)

Li [Lee] – The three Spanish fisherman explored Ireland from “the Li-estuary to Spain.” The estuary of the Li (*Li- indber*) is the mouth of the river Bann. The Li was one of the original nine rivers found by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 217, 243; **Vol. 3**, p. 51, 85)

Life [Aba Life, Gabar Life, Liffey, Ruirthech] – The Life between Ui Néill and Laigen was one of the nine original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. “The Sons of Míl fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in the shape of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry.” *Gabar Life* is the Liffey Watershed, and gets its name from Éremón’s horse [*gabar*] which was killed at the battle of Life. Another battle of Life was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the province of the Gailoin. The battle of Gabar Life was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the province of the Gailoin and in it Bresal Breogaman fell. Yet another battle of Gabar Life was fought and won by Domnall and Fergus sons of Mac Erca, the 122nd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 51, 85, 86, 92; **Vol. 4**, p. 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 35, 75, 77, 203, 205, 207, 315, 367, 467) (See Also: Airthir Life)

Liffey (See: Rivers, Life)

Lui – The Lui in Mumu was one of the nine original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17)

Maine - The Maine burst during the reign of Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland. This is the river Maine in Killarney. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 455)

Meath Blackwater – The Meath Blackwater was one of the “aboriginal pre-Partholonian waters singled out for special mention because they were regarded as of special sanctity, presided over by deities of a cosmic antiquity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85)

Modarn (See: Rivers, Modorn, Mourne)

Modorn [Modurn] – The Modorn in Tír Eogain was one of the nine original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 51)

Modorn (See: Rivers, Modorn)

Mourne – The Mourne was one of the original nine rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. On Íth’s journey through Ireland he passed from the Marsh of Tír Sírláim to “Modarn which may be somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and Foyle rivers. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85; **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Moy – The Moy was one of nine original rivers found by Partholon in Ireland. Partholon searched for fish in vain until he reached *Inber Muada*, the mouth of the River Moy, which he found well stocked. “*Mag Macha* appears to survive in the name of Moy, near Armagh.” “*Mag Glas* = Mag Tibra = the estuary of the River Moy.” “It was on Inis Dornglas on the Moy of Ui Amalgada that the poison was made” that was used by Mongfhinn to accidentally kill her brother, Crimthann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 98, 191, 199; **Vol. 5**, p. 347)

Moyola (See: Rivers, Bir)

Muad – The Muad in Ui Fiachrach was one of original nine rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 51)

Nile - [Geon, Ghion, Nile, Nilus] – The Nile was one of the four river branches which flowed through and from Paradise. “The name Nuchal, given as the fountain-head of the four rivers, can hardly be dissociated from Nuchul, given as the name of an African river in the Geographical Poem of Ros Ailithir (P.R.I.A., xvi, p. 241). Its (probably) erroneous identification with the Nile, and the identification of the latter with Gihon, may have led to the transference of the name to the well-spring of Paradise.” The Nile flowed to the north and surrounded the land of Ethiopia and was associated with milk. “*Aba thīrech*, apparently a kenning for the Nile, which makes the existence of Egypt possible. K, presumably in disapproval of Egypt and the Nile being put into the west, to rhyme with *fīan*, has rewritten the line.” “Cessair set forth from the island of Meroe upon the river Nile in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 57, 59, 197, 228, 268; **Vol. 2**, p. 125, 161, 181, 187, 203)

Nilus (See: Rivers, Nile)

Nith [Dee, Nith Nemandach] – “*Nēmannah* is a stock epithet for the Nith river, now the Dee in County Louth.” The partition of Slanga was from Nith southward to the Meeting of the Three Waters. “Some say that was in his (Rothechtaid) reign that Nith Nemandach burst forth over the land, in Mag Murthemne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 55, 85; **Vol. 5**, p. 231, 459)

Nith Nemannah (See: Rivers, Nith)

Nore [Éóir] –The fifty women of the Cessair company were divided among the three men at Bun Suainme at the confluence of the Nore, Barrow and Suir rivers. “Fintan’s flight is conceived of as starting from the meeting of the three waters, the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir, for the Nore runs into the Barrow about 8 miles above that point.” Raith Bethaig above the Nore was dug by Érimón and his grave stone was erected there. “*Rāith Bethaig ac Eōir* = Rathbeagh on the Nore, Kilkenny, O.S. sheets 9, 10.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163, 172, 191, 207, 238, 239; **Vol. 4**, p. 77, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 157, 159, 173, 175)

Ollar – “So Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 321, 329, 485)

Ollarba - “So Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth.” “Fothad Airgtech, the 107th king of Ireland, fell in Line-mhag in the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of ua Baiscne and the hirelings of Fíachu Sroibtné.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 321, 329, 343, 485, 527)

Ovoca (See: Rivers, Avoca)

Phison (See: Rivers; Ganges)

Rhine – Timagenes said of the peopling of Gaul, “The druids say that a part of the population was in fact autochthonous, but that others streamed in from remote islands and from the regions beyond the Rhine ...” “Now these soldiers came from Thrace into Pict-land. They sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia ...” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Rhône – “*Rodain* I (Macalister) conjecture (with fitting hesitation) to be the Balearic Islands, which were colonized by Rhodians, and are roughly speaking opposite the mouth of the Rhône (*Rhodanus*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 252)

Righs, the Nine – In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the nine (or seven) Righs about Rosmag (Laigin).” “Probably, “The nine Righs of Rosmag ... are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 330; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159, 161, 171, 423)

Ros Ceite (See: Rivers, Rosceite)

Rosceite [Ros Ceite, Roscete] The sea-burst between Eba and Roscreite in the territory of Cairpre in Ui Fiachrach in the North happened during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Roscete (See: Rivers, Rosceite)

Ruirthech (See: Rivers, Life)

Samer [Erne] – When Partholon came to Ireland he “landed, not in Inber Scene, but at Inis Samer, an island unidentified on the Samer (Erne) River.” The river Samer, upon which is Ess Ruaid, was one of nine original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. Partholon’s wife, Delgnat, had a lap-dog named Saimer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 51, 85, 98, 99, 106) (See Also: Saimer)

Scena [Scēne] – “Orosius gave trouble to Irish topographers, ancient and modern, by speaking of an Irish river *Scena*, setting them on a hunt for a non-existent *Inber Scēne*. As *sc* conventionally represents the sound of *sh* (compare the Vulgate Judges, xii, 6, where the Hebrew word *shibbōleth* is rendered scibboleth), we must pronounce this word as *Shena*, and it is then easily recognised as Orosius’ version of *Sinann* (genitive *Sinna*) or “Shannon”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi) (See Also: Rivers, Shannon)

Scēne (See: Rivers, Scena)

Scirthech – The Scirthech burst forth during the reign of Sírna Soeglach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 459)

Severn – The Severn may be equated with Sabrann, the daughter of Abartach son of Lug. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101)

Shannon – Fintan fled from the women of the Cessair company by going “left-hand to the Shannon westward ... then turning northward, striking the Shannon somewhere between Limerick and Killaloe.” The Shannon estuary may be Inber Scene. “*Loch Luimnig* is apparently the wide part of the Shannon estuary at the mouth of the river Fergus.” “The meaning of the marginal *tomaidm Sinna*, “outburst of the Shannon,” in D is not clear unless it be a record of a contemporary event, such as sD was fond of scribbling in his books.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi; Vol. 2, p. 193, 207, 239; Vol. 3, p. 84, 85; Vol. 4, p. 305, 306; Vol. 5, p. 9) (See Also: Scena)

Slaney – Verse XXX, quatrain 17 lists the nine original rivers found by Partholon in Ireland. “L’s reading in 953, *Slāne* for *sluinde*, is probably the result of a recollection of the river Slaney.” *Inber Slaiine* = the Slaney Estuary. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 106; Vol. 4, p. 77)

Slicech [Sligo] – The Slicech was one of original nine rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 51, 85)

Sligo (See: Rivers, Slicech)

Sucs, the Three - The Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta are one of the three communities in Ireland not of Goidelic stock. In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the three Suc rivers (in Connachta).” “The three Sucs are presumably the River Suck, between Roscommon and Galway, and two unidentifiable tributary streams.” “The Three Sucs “were probably not in the original text of R², but have been added at haphazard.” “In ¶478, “the Three Sucs are promoted to full status from their precarious glossarial position in R²; evidently they were still marginal notes in the MS. of R² used by the editor of R³.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37, 82, 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 141, 143, 159, 163, 173, 423)

Suir - At Bun Suainme at the confluence of the rivers Barrow, Nore and Suir the fifty women of the

Cessair company were divided among the three men. The river Suir burst out during the reign of Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 191, 193, 207, 238, 239; Vol. 4, p. 77, 337; Vol. 5, p. 193)

Tiber – “Eua wife of Adam, she it was who first wove an apron for herself and for Adam, on the third day after coming from the river Tiber (*sic: lege Tigris*).” Lampares was the 23rd king of Assyria. “Janus was twenty years before him on the Tiber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159; Vol. 4, p. 211)

Tigris – Tigris, one of the river branches which flowed through and from Paradise, flowed west toward the Assyrian regions and is associated with wine. “Eua wife of Adam, she it was who first wove an apron for herself and for Adam, on the third day after coming from the river Tiber (*sic: lege Tigris*).” “Eve’s penitence in the Tigris is the central incident in the Book of Adam and Eve and related apocryphal documents.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57, 59, 159, 197, 228, 254)

Torann - The burst of the black river Torann happened during the reign of Ethriel, or in the time of Tigrernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 205, 437)

Uinnsinns, the Three - In the time of Érimón was “the bursting of the three Uinnsinns of Ui Ailella.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 161, 171)

Ro-Sín (See: Rosin)

Ro-thrén (See: Rothriar)

Road (See: Architecture)

Róán (See: Ronán)

Robb¹ – Robb¹ was one of the three druids for whom the Túatha Dé Danann were named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Robb² – Robb² was one of the three buffoons of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Robbers (See: Society)

Roboc [Robocc] – “The four sons of Matan Munremar dug Ráith Cindeich in one day: namely Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, Rotan. They were slain before the morrow in Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon the digging.” “Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history. Ptolomy knew of a people somewhere in the north east corner of Ireland called Robogdii, and it was suggested (G.H. Orpen, Journal RSIA, 1894, p. 117) that there may be some connexion with this name and Roboc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 190)

Robogdii, the (See: Peoples)

Roboam – Roboam was the son of Solomon who came to the kingship of the Israelites during the reign of Cermna and Sobairce in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213)

Robud – Robud was one of nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 247)

Roc (See: Fauna; Mythological)

Rochain (See: Mag Rochain)

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

Rochat – Rochat was the son of Fíachu Foltlebar of the Domnann; his son was Cerb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Rochorb¹ – Rochorb¹, the king, was the son of Fallach. He fell in the battle of Éile during the reign of Tigernmas. His son was Feradach. This is the same character as Rocorb² but with a different father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207, 435)

Rochorb² – Rochorb² was the son of Gollán. He fell in the battle of Éile during the reign of Tigernmas. His son was Feradach. This is the same character as Rochorb¹ with a different father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Rochraide – His son was Mál who killed Túathal Techtmar, to become the 96th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 323, 329, 525)

Rod, of Moses – Moses placed his rod on Gaedel Glas to cure him of the bite of a serpent. The people of Israel were driven from Egypt into the Red Sea, Moses preceding them with the rod in his hand; and the sea divided before him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 61; Vol. 3, p. 137)

Rods (See: Building Materials)

Rodan (See: Rotan)

Rodanim (See: Dodanim)

Rodarg (See: Rogairg)

Roes (See: Fauna; Mammals, Deer)

Rogairg [Rodarg] – Rogairg was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Ladra in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 229, 246)

Rogellach – His son was Flann, a king of the Southern Ui Neill who died at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Rogoll – Rogoll, the king (of Mumu?) was of the progeny of Lugaid son of Íth; his son was Trethrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Roig – Roig was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric; his son was Fergus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 67, 89, 291, 293, 481)

Roigne [Raigne, Roigne Roscadach] – Roigne was the son of Ugoine the Great. He was a poet; who sang verse LXXXVI, “Noble son of Ugoine, How does one attain to full know-ledge of Ireland?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69, 95, 103, 121)

Roigne Roscadach (See: Roigne)

Rogen Rúad – His son was Finn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Romair – His daughter was Aillenn over whom broke the lake Linn Tola Tuile Tobair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Roman Antiquities at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire (See: Authors; Bathurst)

Romans, the (See: Peoples)

Romanus¹ – Romanus¹ was the son of Isacon son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161)

Romanus² – Romanus² was the son of Isacon son of Elinus son of Ibath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157, 216, 217)

Romar – Romar of the Túatha Dé Danann had a son named Brec. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Rome (See: Cities)

Rónán¹ [Róán] – Rónán¹ was the king of the Gailenga; his son was Rothechtaid Roth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 247)

Rónán² – Rónán² was the son of Túathal. He died during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Roof (See: Architecture)

Ros¹ – The battle of Dubcomar was fought in the territory of Ros of Breg. Note: this might also be the “headland” of Breg rather than a person. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 343)

Ros² – Ros² was of the progeny of Gúaille son of Cerb of the Fir Bolg; his son was Inda. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Ros³ – Ros³ was of the progeny of Muimne son of Érimón; his son was Lugaid who fell at the battle of Alla. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Ros⁴ – His son was Ailill who was called Ailill Mac Mata of Muireasc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 271, 275)

Ros⁵ – His son was Fachtna Fathach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 521)

Ros⁶ – Ros⁶ was the son of Deda, from Druim Cain, and was one of the four sureties imposed by Cairbre Nia Fer on the sons of Umor to ensure the building of his fort. When the sons of Umor fled, Cairbre called his sureties. “There came to him to the house from the Craeb Ruad the two charioteers, Ross went from the Erna without reproach, Cet came from Connachta.” Ross was opposed by Rind of the sons of Umor. The sons of Umor were defeated by Ros mac Deda, Cet mac Magach, Conall Cernach and Cu Chulaind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67, 71)

Ros⁷ – Ros⁷ was the son of Fergus Fairge son of Nuadu Necht; his son was Cathdub. This may be the same character as Ros⁹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291)

Ros⁸ – Ros⁸ was the son of Glas son of Nuadu Declam son of Eochu Fáebarglas; his son was Rothechtaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Ros⁹ – Ros⁹ was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric; his son was Cathdub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293)

Ros¹⁰ [Ros Rúad, Ross] – His son was Cairbre Nia Fer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 39; Vol. 5, p. 271, 275, 301, 315)

Ros – Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, fought twenty battles against the Gaedil, one of which was the battle of Ros. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Ros Airgit (See: Argatros)

Ros Ceite (See: Rivers)

Ros Derg – Ros Derg son of Forgo son of Fraech son of Fidach was killed at the battle of Ros En in fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Ros En – The battle of Ros En was fought by Túathal Techtmar in Connachta. In this battle Ros Derg son of Forgo was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Ros Fraechain [Badgna] – “It is Nemed who won the battle of Ros Fraechain against Gand and Sengand, the two kings of the Fomoraig, and the twain were slain there.” “*Ros Fraechain*, otherwise Badgna, is placed at or near Slieve Baune in the south of Co. Roscommon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 190, 191, 195; **Vol. 5**, p. 449)

Ros Muinechach – “The scribal note in E is obscure: “the taking of Ros Muinechach has troubled me. I cannot identify either the place or the event indicated.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 325)

Ros Lair – The battle of Ros Lair in Fotharta was fought by Túathal Techtmar. In this battle Laine son of Óengus son of Erge, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Ros Náir – Ros Nair in Sliab Bladma (or in the border of Sliab Mis of Mumu) was named for Nár son of Breogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 45, 91, 133)

Ros Rúad¹ – Ros Rúad¹ of the Laigen; his son was Finn File. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Ros Rúad² (See: Ros¹⁰)

Rosceite (See: Rivers)

Roscher (See: Authors)

Roscommon (See: County)

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

Rose, H.J. (See: Authors)

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

Rosín [Ro-sín]– Rosín of the Erna, of the seed of Fíachu Fer Mara, was the son of Triar [Tren] son of Rothriar son of Ernal; his son was Sin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 307, 471)

Rosmag – “Probably “the nine Rights of Rosmag” are at best mere folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 330) (See Also: Rivers, Rights)

Ross (See: Ros¹⁰)

Rosses, the – “Mr. H. Morris (Journal Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, lxiii, 69 ff.) has argued very persuasively for fixing the site (of Dún na mBarc) on the Sligo coast, north of the Rosses promontory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234)

Rotan [Rodan] - “The four sons of Matan Munremar dug Ráith Cindeich in one day: namely Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, Rotan. They were slain before the morrowin Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon

the digging.” “Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 190)

Roth¹ – Roth¹ was the son of Rigeon son of Essoman son of Blaithecht; his son was Finncholl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Roth² – Roth² was the son of Tracda son of Fergus Dub; his two sons were Duban Descert and Duban Tuaiscert who fell in the battle of Feorann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Rothechtaid¹ [Rotechtaid] – Rothechtaid¹ was the son of Maen [Main, Moen] son of Óengus Olmucaid. He killed Énna Airgdech at the battle of Raigne to become the 15th king of Ireland, at the time that Acrazapes was king of the Assyrians. During his 22 year reign Nith Nemadach burst in his time in Mag Murthemne. Rothechtaid¹ “died of wounds in Temair in the time of Acrazapes”; or “he was treacher-ously killed in combat in Cruachu by Sétna Airt son of Art son of Éber son of Ír, for the protection of his son Fiachu Finnscothach.” His sons may have been Demal [Denol] and Dian. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 231, 241, 245, 265, 271, 451, 499)

Rothechtaid² – Rothechtaid² was the son of Ros son of Glas son of Nuadu Declam; his son was Irard. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Rothechtaid³ – Rothechtaid³ was the son of Sírna son of Dian son of Deman son of Giallachad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 265)

Rothechtaid Roth – Rothechtaid Roth was the son of Ronán. He killed Sírna Soegalach in Ailenn and became the 28th king of Ireland. His rule lasted for 7 years during which he introduced four horse chariots for his queen into Ireland as was described as “king of roads.” Rothechtaid Roth was killed by lightning in Dún Sobairce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 265, 459, 503)

Rothmag (See: Mag Roth)

Rothren (See: Rothriar)

Rothriar [Ro-thrén, Rothren] – Rothriar was the son of Ernal son of Maine Mór son of Forgo; his son was Triar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 471)

Roux, Françoise Le (See: Authors)

Roxana – Roxana was the mother of Hercules. She was slain by Cassander. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Royal Irish Academy – In 1910 Macalister “was elected a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and became editor of the Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 10; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. viii)

MS 23.E.29 – *The Book of Fermoy* is classified as R.I.A. Library, 23.E.29. “The connexion of this copy of LG with the Book of Fermoy is factitious and partial only. It is written upon twenty-two folios of vellum, of which the first eight form a gathering, bound into the front of the Book of Fermoy; the remaining fourteen I (Macalister) had the good fortune to identify in one of the Stowe MSS. (R.I.A. Library D.3.1).” “Dr. Best identifies the handwriting as that of Adam o Cianáin of Lisgoole, County Fermanagh, whose *obit* is recorded in the *Annals of the Four Masters* at A.D. 1373.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xii)

MS 23.K.32 – “In 1884 there also appeared the first translation of LGÉ, a rendering of Ó Cléirigh’s version based on the contemporary copy in Dublin, Royal Irish Academy MS 23.K.32. (Some of the poems had already been translated into English by Owen Connellan in the Transactions of the Ossianic Society 5 (1857) 228-57: they are those numbered LXXI, LXXII, LXIX, LXX, LXXXVII, LXXXVI, and XLVIII in the present edition.)” This MS was used as the source for the French translation of Henri

Lizeray and William O'Dwyer. "A transcript of the first portion of the copy of Ó Clérigh's *Leabhar Gabhala* in R.I.A. 23.K.32, accompanied by a translation but without critical introduction or notes, appeared in 1916 as the joint work of Macalister and Eoin Mac Neill. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8, 8n, 9, 10)

MS 23.P.2 – This MS., abbreviated by Macalister as Λ, is "the first text in the *Book of Lecan*." "This text is at the beginning of the book, and has lost the first nine folios: they were already gone in 1724. In consequence the copy begins abruptly in the section relating to the Fir Bolg." "It endeth. Adam o Cuirnín wrote it, for Gilla Isu mac Fir Bisigh, the man of learning of the Ui Fiachrach, A.D. 1418." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xviii)

MS 23.P.12 – This *The Book of Ballymote*, abbreviated as B by Macalister. "In this codex LG occupies folios 8-34, but folios 9 and 24-30 inclusive are missing. "The latter defect is of long standing; but folio 9 must have been lost after the middle of the 18th century when two transcripts of the text were made from this MS." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xix, xx)

Stowe A.2.4 – The MS, abbreviated as A, class-marked as Stowe A.2.4 has 47 leaves measuring 7.8 x 5.8 inches, some of which are much tattered. This MS is a direct copy of Stowe D.4.3 and belongs to the 17th century AD. "In the present edition of LG, A has been left out of consideration altogether." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xix)

Stowe D.3.1 – *The Book of Fermoy* is classified as R.I.A. Library, 23.E.29. "The connexion of this copy of LG with the Book of Fermoy is factitious and partial only. It is written upon twenty-two folios of vellum, of which the first eight form a gathering, bound into the front of the Book of Fermoy: the remaining fourteen I (Macalister) had the good fortune to identify in one of the Stowe MSS. (R.I.A. Library D.3.1)." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xii)

Stowe D.4.1 – "He (A.G. van Hamel) was less fortunate in his attempts to characterize the exemplar shared by the medieval versions, which he envisaged as a text most closely resembling that which survives in RIA Stowe MSS D.v.1 and D.4.1 (Macalister's V)." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 11)

Stowe D.4.3 - The MS class-marked as Stowe D.4.3 is a vellum MS, the pages being 9 x 7.5 inches with two columns of writing on every page except the recto of folio 7, and the lower part of the recto of folio 21 in which the writing runs across the page with about 56 letters in each line. The book seems to have been exposed to fire at some time. "The scribe was certainly the Muirges mac Páidín ua Maoil-Chonaire who made the transcript of the Book of Fenagh in the R.I.A. Library in 1517, and who died in 1543." "We may infer that this MS. is the same as "The Book of Baile ui Maoil-Chonaire, written by Muirghes mac Paidín ui Maoil-Chonaire out of *Leabhar na Huidri*," which O Clérigh specifies as one of the sources of his own work." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xvii, xviii)

Stowe D.5.1 - "He (A.G. van Hamel) was less fortunate in his attempts to characterize the exemplar shared by the medieval versions, which he envisaged as a text most closely resembling that which survives in RIA Stowe MSS D.v.1 and D.iv.1 (Macalister's V)." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 11)

Ru - Ru was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urfet and before Brude Eru. In the Pictish list, Ru is coupled with Brude E-Ru; in the Irish list we have Bruige Ruaile and Bruigi E-Ro; "Ruaile means Ru aile, "Ru the Second"; it is inferred that there may have been a Brude E-Ru : Brude Ru aile, - [Brude E-ru aile]." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 147, 148, 183)

Ru Aile – Ru Aile was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Eru and before Brude Eru Aile. Ru Aile means Ru the Second. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 147, 148)

Rúad – Rúad of Rairu killed Cairpre Lifechair, the 106th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 339)

Rúaidrí – Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound was the son of Áed of the Gapped Javelin [Spear]; his son was Tairdelbach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair [Rúaidrí, Rudraige] – He was the son of Tairdelbaig son of Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound. During his reign, “Diarmait mac Domnaill meic Muiredaig was sent [expelled] over sea. The Saxons came into Ireland and Ireland was ravaged by them. Gilla-mac-Liac, successor of Patrick, died. Diarmait mac Muiredach died. Diarmait mac Cormaic was slain by the Saxons. Domnall ua Briain, king of north Mumu, rested. Conchobor of Moemmag son of Rúaidrí was slain. Death of that Rúaidrí on his pilgrimage in Cunga.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 355, 409, 411)

Rúaidrí ua Conchobair (See: Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair)

Ruarc – His grandson was Tigernan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 563)

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

Rudder (See: Transportation, Ships)

Rudraige¹ – Rudraige¹ was the son of Dela son of Loth and a chieftain, prince and king of the Fir Bolg who landed in Ireland at Inber Domann. His wife may have been either Cnucha, Liber or Fuat. His son was Starn. Rudraige¹ ruled for two or five years over “the fifth of Conchobor” (Ulaid) until he died in Brug Bratruad. The character of Rudraige is borrowed “straight out of the Partholonian cycle.” “Two of Partholon’s sons, Rudraige and Slange, reappear as leaders of the Fir Bolg. On the other hand, the duality of Gann and Sengann, who appear in the Nemed story as Fomorian enemies, along with a third member of the group, Genann, are associated with Rudraige and Slanga as Fir Bolg leaders.” source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p.257, 258; Vol. 3, p. 35, 125, 147, 179; Vol. 4, p. 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 57, 76, 77, 78; Vol. 5, p. 491)

Rudraige² – Rudraige² was the son of Partholon born during Partholon’s exile. He came to Ireland as one of Partholon’s chieftains. His wife was Nerbgene [Nerbgen]. “When the grave of Rudraige was a-digging, the lake (Loch Rudraige) burst forth over the land.” Or, he was drowned when the lake burst over him. “The Partholon story is *not* independent of the tale of the Fir Bolg. Two of Partholon’s sons, Rudraige and Slanga reappear as leaders of the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 257, 258, 265, 269; Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 17, 47, 49, 92; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Rudraige³ – Rudraige³ was the son of Sitric of the progeny of Éber son of Ír son of Míl and he “was a hundred years in the kingship of Ireland.” Rudraige³ killed Crimthann Coscrach to become the 75th king of Ireland during the reign of Ptolomeus Physcon. “Of him is Dál nAraide, and they are the True Ulaid of Emain.” His sons may have been Amorgen, Bresal Bó-díbad, Congal Cláiringnech and Ros. He was the grand-father of Conall Cernach s. Amorgen. During his reign he cleared twelve plains: Corco Modruad, Corco Auluim, Corco Aland, Cíarraige Luachra, Cíarraige Cuirche, Cíarraige Ai, Cíarraige Airne, Cíarraige Airtigh, Conmaicne Réin, Conmaicne, Conmaicne Cula Talaith and Conmaicne Mara. “Now Rudraige³ had seventy (or seventeen) years, till he died of plague in Airgedglind [Airgetglenn, Argatglenn], in the reign of Ptolomeus Alexander; but other books say that a spectre played death upon him, after he was left in Uaithne Fedna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 259; Vol. 5, p. 43, 67, 89, 291, 293, 295, 297, 414, 457, 479, 519)

Rudraige⁵ – His son was Ailill Éstech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Rudraige⁶ – His son was Fíachu. Aimirgin s. Conrai, who fell in the battle of Mag Inis, was reputed to be “of the progeny of Fíachu s. Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Ruibne - “The four sons of Matan Munremar dug Raith Cindeich in one day: namely Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, Rotan. They were slain before the morrow in Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon the

digging.” “Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 190)

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

Ruirthech (**See**: Rivers, Life)

Ruis [Rus] – Ruis was either a subordinate servitor of the Milesians or a chief servitor with his own ship. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99, 116)

Rulers (**See**: Angels, Classes of, Rulers)

Rus (**See**: Ruis)

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

Rushing-Sticks (**See**: Weapons)

Ruth (**See**: Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

S

Saball [Sabhall] – Saball was the son of Manual and the foster-father of Cessair. “It is evidently assumed that the reader knows all about him. The very pointlessness of the allusion suggests that he held some prominent position in the original version of the Cessair saga. In Keating ... he appears ... under the form “Sabhall s. Nionuall.” It is conceivable that this is correct, and that we are to identify Nionuall ... with the *Nenual* of whom we have heard in connexion with the tower of Babel. This would link Cessair’s foster-father with the long chain of enigmatical warring kings of Scythia ...” Macalister suggests that possibly Saball was the ‘Being’ who warned Cessair and Fintan of the coming flood. “The foster Saball s. Manual is unknown: the reference to him must therefore be a later interpolation in C^A. (This does not negate the suggestion made above that Saball was from the beginning an intrinsic element in the tradition: in fact the most reasonable explanation for the interpolation is that the glossator considered him essential to the narrative, and thought that he ought to be mentioned. He knew who Saball was supposed to be: we do not.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 168, 171, 172, 185, 199, 229, 233, 237)

Sabatier (See: Authors)

Sabaoth (See: God)

Sabbath – Cessair arrived in Ireland on the Sabbath, on the unlucky 5th. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 221) (See Also: Measurements, Time)

Sabellianism – “*Mac maith Muire ingine* (an unconscious lapse into the heresy of Sabellianism!) is peculiar to M among the manuscripts here used.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 260)

Sabhall (See: Saball)

Sabrann – “Sabrann daughter of Abartach s. Lug Lamhfada wife of Cail the hundred-wounder s. Lugaid of Leda. Helen of Leda wife of Alexander s. Priam s. Laomedon was mother of Sabrann d. Abartach.” “Sabrann (= if anything, the river Severn).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 189)

Sack (See: Tools, Containers)

Sacred Buildings (See: Architecture)

Sacrifices

Animals – “Noe built an altar unto the Lord [after the Flood] and made acceptable offerings upon it unto God, of all the clean four-footed beasts [and of all birds] and clean fowls.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 131, 133)

Dogs – Macalister sees the killing of the dog, Saimer, as a sacrifice. “Frazer has collected a number of examples of the sacrifice of dogs at such fertility-rituals, and also as surrogates for the king who would otherwise be slaughtered.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Ram – Two rams were offered as sacrifice by Cain and Abel. “The offering of Abel, as it hath been heard, was taken after him into Paradise; that is the very splendid ram which was given in place of the sons (*sic*) of Abram. The hide of that ram came to Abram after Abel: it was seen about Christ without fault as He washed for His disciples.” “I (Macalister) know of no other version of the almost nauseatingly silly story of the subsequent adventures of Abel’s ram.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 181, 183, 185, 265)

Fruits - The fruit offerings of Cain son of Adam were deemed less acceptable to God than the sheep of

his brother. The Fomorian demand sacrifices of the Nemedians. “The produce of the fields, the byres, and even of the human family must be sacrificed to propitiate them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 81; **Vol. 3**, p. 117)

Human (See Also: Rituals, Murder)

Cromm Cruaich – “... on the plain called Mag Slecht, down to the time of St. Patrick, human and other sacrifices were offered (to the god Cromm Cruaich) to assure the continuity of harvest produce ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 117; **Vol. 4**, p. 336)

Fea - In Verse XXX, “after quatrain 11, K interpolates a quatrain referring to Fea, not found in any of the older texts ... which adds the information, for what it may be worth, that Fea’s death was due to violence, with the possible implication that he was one or more of the succession of king-sacrifices which appears to lie behind the Partholon record.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 105)

Nemedians - The Fomorian demanded sacrifices of the Nemedians. “The produce of the fields, the byres, and even of the human family must be sacrificed to propitiate them.” “It is not improbable that the drownings in the rising tide (at the battle of the Tower of Gold) are reminiscent of sacrifices: victims having been bound upon the shore below the tide-mark and left there to be engulfed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 117, 123, 125, 139, 173)

Sadadai (See: God)

Saddai (See: God)

Sæhrimnir – “*Sæhrimnir*, the boar of Valhalla,” is similar to the six pigs of Essach which were slaughtered each night and returned to life the next day. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 302)

Saer [Séir, Ser] – Saer was a servitor to Éremón. Saer may have had his own ship and he is credited with clearing Mag Seir which is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Sail (See: Transportation; Ships)

Saile (See: Sale)

Sailenn Slabradach - Sailenn Slabradach son of Trithem of the Domnann was killed in the battle of Mag Slecht in fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Sailor (See: Society)

Sailten – Domnall mac Áeda, the 121st king of Ireland, fought the battles of Mag Roth and of Sailten in one day; “one of them against Eogan, the other against the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Saime [Same, Seme] – Saime was one of the three foster-mothers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Saimer – Saimer was the name of Delgnat’s lapdog in the Partholon story. Partholon killed the dog in a rage over his wife’s unfaithfulness and Saimer’s Island is named for the dog. Macalister sees the killing of the dog, Saimer, as a sacrifice. “Frazer has collected a number of examples of the sacrifice of dogs at such fertility-rituals, and also as surrogates for the king who would otherwise be slaughtered.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 266; **Vol. 3**, p. 39, 69, 99)

Saint (See: Brendan, Brigid, Cíarán, Comman, Finan, Ignatius, John, Juliana, Patrick)

Saint John’s Day – “The terror of St. John’s Day.” “On these portents see *Annals of Ulster* and the *Four Masters*, anno. 1096.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 409n)

Saints of Laigin – Congal Cind Magair, the 138th king of Ireland, “died in his bed in the house of Temair. Learned men consider that it was the Saints of Laigin who cursed him for his hostility against Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385)

Saith – Saith was one of three apportioners or servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199)

Salary (See: Economics; Wages)

Sale [Saile] – Sale was the son of Arfaxad son of Sem son of Noe. He was 30 years old when his son, Eber, was born and he lived for 403 years after the birth of Eber. Sale died during the reign of Armamitres 7th king of Assyria. Assign-ing his death to this reign seems to be nonsense since according to the Armenian Eusebius he died 269 years before Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129, 130, 193; **Vol. 2**, p. 47; **Vol. 3**, p. 37, 97)

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

Salit (See: Olla)

Salmanazar - Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes during the reign of Medidus of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Salmon (See: Fauna; Fish)

Salomon and Saturnus (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Saltair na Rann (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Samadaig – Samadaig, daughter of Decmann and Gormlinde, was one of the two wives of Oisín son of Find. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Samail – Samail was one of the three goblets [cups] of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Samaile Liath (See: Samaliliath)

Samaile the Grey (See: Samaliliath)

Samaliliath [Malaliach, Maliliath, Samaile Liath, Samaile the Grey, Samaililech] – Samaliliath was a member of the Partholon expedition to Ireland. He is credited with introducing ale-drinking, oblation, adoration, worship, prayer, questioning, sortilege and suretyship to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267, 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 25, 57, 94)

Samaililech (See: Samaliliath)

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

Same (See: Saime)

Same Plain (See: Mag Cetne)

Samer (See: Rivers)

Samhain (See: Measurements, Time, Festivals)

Samiramis (See: Semiramis)

Sammael (See: Angels, Names of, Lucifer)

Sammlung altenglischer Legenden (See: Authors; Horstmann)

Samoll (See: Samall)

Samroth [Semroth] – Samroth son of Inboth [Ionboth] died in the battle of Sliab Modurn in battle against Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 433)

Samson – Samson the son of Manue killed the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass. During the reign of Fleutheus in Assyria “Samson the hairy, son of Manue took the kingship of the tribe of Dan.” Samson died during the reign of Conmáel in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 209; **Vol. 5**, p. 197, 201)

Samthann Ela – Samthann Ela of Bronach died during the reign of Aed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Sanb¹ – Sanb¹ son of Cet king of Connachta was one of the provincial kings who killed Fiachu Finnoilches. Sanb¹ him-self was killed in the battle of Duma Selga against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319, 325)

Sanb² – Sanb², son of Ugoine, settled in Mag Ai. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Sanct Brandan (See: Authors; Schröder)

Sandhills (See: Tech Duinn)

Santals, the (See: Peoples)

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

Sara – “The verso of the folio must have contained, in the first column, a few lines of the story of Abraham hiding his relationship to Sarah in Egypt ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 12)

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

Sardanapalus (See: Tonos Concoleros)

Sardinia (See: Islands)

Sardis (See: Islands)

Sarmizegethusa (See: Cities)

Saruch [Sarug] – Saruch was the son of Reu son of Faleg son of Eber. Saruch was 30 years old when his son, Nachor, was born and Saruch lived for 200 years after the birth of Nachor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 129, 130, 131)

Sarug (See: Saruch)

Satan (See: Angels, Names of, Lucifer)

Satharn [Sdarn, Seithern, Starn] – Satharn was the son of Eidleo son of Allda son of Tat son of Tabarn. His son was Bec-En. “Seithirn, in R¹ Sathirn, is presumably derived from *Saturnus*. Not improbably D is justified in connecting the name further with the Nemedian name *Starn*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 159, 189, 195, 307)

Satirist (See: Society)

Satmon – The battle of Satmon in Ui Bairrche was fought by Túathal Techtmar and in it Scáile son of Eogan fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Saturday (See: Measurements, Time)

Saturn – “In his day was Picus *primus rex Latinus*. But others [say] that Saturn was before him all over Europe.” The city of “Satusina” was built by Saturn on the Tiber. “Satusina” is obviously a miswriting of Saturnia, but the chronicler has sadly misunderstood the legendary fragments that have come to his knowledge . . . he is evidently thinking of the altar of Saturn alleged by some doubtful authorities to have been established on the Capitoline Hill.” His son was Iuppiter. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Satusina (See: Cities)

Saul – “. . . the error has been assisted by the Eusebian tables, which give us *Dercilus* as the name of an Assyrian king who reigned from the 13th year of Saul to the 37th year of David.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 327)

Saxon Chronicle (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Saxon Rampart – The Saxon Rampart was built by Seuerus Afer and it was 132 *millia* in length. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577) (See Also: Architecture)

Saxons, the (See: Peoples)

Saxus¹ – Saxus¹ was the son of Negua son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161)

Saxus² – Saxus² was the son of Negua son of Ibath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Sbernsa (See: Mag Bernsa)

Scabbard (See: Weapons)

Scáile – Scáile son of Eogan fell in the battle of Satmon in Ui Bairrche against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Scál Balb (See: Cian and Dian Cecht)

Scál Balb¹ – His daughter was Báine [Báne] “from whom is named Cnoc Báine in Airgialla, for there was she buried.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 331)

Scál Balb² – Scál Balb² was one of the three sons of Eochu Garb; his “daughter was Finscoth, wife of Conan s. Morna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Scál Balb³ - Scál Balb³ was the son of Gam son of Fiachu of the Gailioin; his son was Uigne. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Scaldcrow (**See:** Fauna; Birds)

Scaliger (**See:** Authors)

Scandal (**See:** Scanlan)

Scandinavia – The name “Refill may be of Scandinavian origin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 145)

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

Scanlan [Scandal, Scannlan] – His son was Congal Cáech, king of Ulaid, who killed Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland, in Traig Bréna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377, 537)

Scannlan (**See:** Scanlan)

Scapegoat – “It is interesting to note that in the Dind-senchas version (MD iv, p. 290) “he (Topa) was driven out to flee at random,” till he was devoured by dogs and birds. In other words, he became the *katharma*, the scape-goat of the community, and he met the fate which was the common lot of such unfortunates.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 99) (**See Also:** Topa)

Scardus (**See:** Mountains)

Scél Tuáin meic Chairill (**See:** Authors; Meyer)

Sceilic [Sceilig] – Ír son of Míl died on Sceilic of the Spectres “and his body was taken to Sceilic, behind [west] the Southern promontory of Corco Duibne.” “[So that thence was Sceilig named “a tale under a flagstone” – M” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 59, 73, 93, 107)

Sceilig (**See:** Sceilic)

Scena (**See:** Inber; Landing Places; Rivers, Shannon)

Scéne [Dellsaire, Scéne Dullsaine] – Scéne was the wife of Amairgen. “She died on the sea at their estuary” and “from her is named Inber Scéne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 31, 61, 71, 73, 93, 99, 111, 131)

Scéne Dullsaine (**See:** Scéne)

Scholars (**See:** Society)

School (**See:** Education)

Schröder (**See:** Authors)

Scirthech (**See:** Rivers)

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

Scoitiziani (**See:** Peoples; Scots)

Score – A ‘*score*’ is a period of twenty years and is often used in the text as a means of calculating. “Worthy of passing notice, possibly of ethnological or psychological interest, is a commentator who was apparently unable to conceive of large numbers except in *scores* and so had to reduce the hundreds to that unit in order to understand them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 240) (See **Also**, for other references to ‘score’: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 99, 147, 191; **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 51, 97, 113, 119; **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 141, 145, 159, 165, 183; **Vol. 5**, p. 175, 177, 227, 311, 455)

Scorpion (See: Fauna; Insects)

Scot (See: Feinius Farsaid, Míl, Nel)

Scota¹ – Scota¹ was the daughter of Pharaoh Cincris of Egypt who was given as wife to Nel son of Feinius Farsaid. Her son was Gaedel Glas. She and her son took the estate of Nel after his death. “War and hostilities were increased (by Pharaoh Tuir) upon the progeny of Nel thereafter, till they were expelled from Egypt.” “Scota¹ accompanied her descendants to Scythia in their flight and died immediately after landing, R² only: K follows, not Kg.” “Some say that the reason she was called “Scota¹” was that “Scot’ was her husband’s name, and “Scots” the name of the people from whom he came.” “Or perhaps “Scota¹” is the name of the community from which they came over to the Tower of Nemrod, from Scythia Petraea, from the east.” “The Scoti are named from Scota¹, daughter of Pharaoh King of Egypt, who was wife to Nelius.” “So from that Scota¹ the Gaedil are called Scots, [and the name *Feni* is given to them from Feinius, and *Gaedil* from Gaidel Glas.]” “The doubled personality of Scota¹ is enough to show that the two Egypt episodes in R² are doublets, which have developed independently, the second being a later interpolation in the text, made when the versions had become so different that the historians supposed them to be different stories.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 39, 165; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 3, 5, 13, 37, 49, 53, 63, 87, 93, 127, 136, 137, 140, 141, 157; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Scota² – Scota² was the daughter of Pharaoh Nectanebus of Egypt (or “Míl was her father – *sic in aliis libris inuenitur*”) and the wife of Míl. “Six of the (eight) sons of Míl were born of Scota², two of them were born in Spain (Éremón and Arandan), Colptha at the Marshes was he born, Ír was born on the Thracian Sea; (the twins) Éber Find and Amorgen in Egypt.” “When Míl perceived that weakness and loss of strength had come upon Pharaoh, he took leave of him ... So Míl came thereafter ... and Scota² daughter of Pharaoh Nectanebus along with him as wife. For this reason she was called Scota², because her husband was called Scot, that is to say according to the origin of the race called “Scots”; and every woman in that country was surnamed according to her husband’s race.” “Scota² d. Pharaoh king of Egypt, also died in that battle (Sliab Mis), the wife of Érimón s. Míl. For Míl s. Bile went a-voyaging into Egypt, four ships’ companies strong, and he took Scota² to wife, and Érimón took her after him.” She was buried in ‘Scota²’s grave’ between Sliab Mis and the sea in the valley of Glenn Faise. “The glossarial addition (in ¶18), explaining the name of Scota¹ has arisen from a later passage in the same redaction (see vol. ii, p. 129, and note thereon). It was primarily an attempt to explain the relation of Scota², daughter of Nectanebus, to the name “Scota,” and to *differentiate* her from Scota¹, daughter of “Cincris.” “It is needless to say that Scota², daughter of Nectanebus, is as mythical, or rather fictitious, for ‘mythical’ implies at least the existence of a tradition, as her namesake and doublet, Scota¹, daughter of Cincris. The word is merely the feminine of *Scotus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 222; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 41, 69, 73, 109, 136, 137, 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 33, 51, 59, 61, 63, 71, 73, 75, 99, 131)

Scota²’s Grave – Scota² was buried in ‘Scota’s grave’ between Sliab Mis and the sea in the valley of Glenn Faise. The site is “now marked by a spurious Ogham inscription ... the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9)

Scotia (See: Ireland)

Scotland (See: Alba)

Scots, the (See: Peoples)

Scottichronicon (See: Authors; Fordun)

Scribes (See: Society)

Sculpture (See: Art)

Scythia

Feinius Farsaid – “Feinius Farsaid came from the north, out of Scythia with his School, to seek for the languages (lost at the Tower of Nemrod).” “Feinius Farsaid had the principedom of Scythia. However, he had not the kingdom of Scythia, but its principedom.” “Feinius had two sons: Nenual, whom he left over the principedom of Scythia behind him; and Nel, the other son, and at the Tower was he born.” “He died in the principedom of Scythia, at the end of forty years, and passed on the chieftainship to his son, Nenual.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 39, 153; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 11, 17, 49, 51, 91, 93, 155; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Kings of – See: Agnomain, Boamain, Breogan, Eber Scott, Feinius Farsaid, Míl, Nel, Nenual, Noemius, Noinel, Ogamain, Refill, Refloir, Tat

Nemed – “Nemed s. Agnomain of the Greeks of Scythia, (took Ireland) at the end of thirty years after Partholon.” “He came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 195; **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 129, 159) (See Also: Scythian Greece)

Saball – In the Cessair tale, Saball s. Manual (or Nionuall) is Cessair’s foster-father. “It is possible ... that we are to identify Nionuall ... with Nenual. This would link Cessair’s foster-father with the long chain of enigmatical warring kings in Scythia ... and leads to the further inference that in their names we may have the skeleton of some unknown saga of a War in Heaven ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 168)

Settled by – “[With regard to] Iafeth [son of Noe], of him is the northern side of Asia, namely Asia Minor, Armenia, Media, the People of Scythia.” “Magog, of him are the men of Scythia and the Goths, that is, the Gaedil.” “Others say that Baath was son of Ibath s. Gomer s. Iafeth, and from him are the Gaedil and the people of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 151, 153, 155, 159; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 45)

Wars in – “There is cross-fighting between the Scythian kings and the Gaedelic leaders, involving the usual royal vendetta, which continues through several generations.” The killing of Refloir “is regarded by the Scythians as especially heinous, though why Refloir was more sacrosanct than his ill-fated predecessors does not appear. In expiation for the crime, the Gaedil are expelled from Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 3, 5, 6, 17, 21, 23, 37, 39, 45, 65, 67, 71, 73, 75, 77, 91, 95, 97, 107, 117, 125, 136, 138, 144, 158; **Vol. 3**, p. 137, 147, 187; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 63, 97, 121, 125)

Scythia Petraea – When Míl and his companions left Egypt, “they rowed to Taprobane Island, and tarried there a month. Then they went around, past India and Asia, and around Scythia Petraea outward, on the Indian Sea northward.” Míl’s wife, Scota, perhaps, “is the name of the community from which they came over to the Tower of Nemrod, from Scythia Petraea, from the east.” “A synchronistic tract in the *Book of Lecan*, which is quoted at ¶230 ... tells us that Partholon, as well as all the subsequent invaders of Ireland, came from “Sociainia” in “Sceithia Clochaid” (Scythia Petraea).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 53, 255n)

Scythian Greece – One of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod was “Grecus s. Gomer s. Iafeth s. Noe, a quo Scythia Greece.” “*Grēc Becc* and *Grēc Scithegda* are mere inventions, suggested by analogy with the name *Graecia Magna* applied to the Grecian colonies in S. Italy.” “As for the Gaedil, it is thus that they took Ireland, after journeying on every way from Scythian Greece to Nemrod’s Tower, and from Nemrod’s Tower to the great kingship of Scythia ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 47; **Vol. 3**, p. 89; **Vol. 5**, p. 97)

Scythians, the (See: Peoples)

Sdarn (See: Satharn)

Sea Birds (See: Fauna; Birds)

Sea-Bursts – During the reign of Óengus Olmucaid, the 13th king of Ireland, there was the sea-burst between Eba and Roscreite [Ros Céite] in Ui Fíachrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Seafaring (See: Transportation, Ships)

Seafarers (See: Society; Sailor)

Sea-Horse (See: Fauna, Fish)

Sea Monsters (See: Fauna; Mythological)

Seas - The seas were created by God on the first Tuesday, April 13th. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 45, 47, 49, 133, 175, 201)

Adriatic Sea – “The Libyan Sea, according to Orosius (I, ii, 97), is an alternative name for the Adriatic; but he extends the meaning of the term so far as to make the sea so designated wash the southern coast of Crete.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 159)

Aegean Sea – The Gaedil “tarried a month in Dacia northward; from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43)

Balearic – The Gaedil traveled “to the island of Sardis, over the Balearic Sea to the surface of the Strait of Gibraltar ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27)

Black Sea – The journey of the Gaedil goes “past the north coast of Africa, through the Black Sea, on to the North Cape, and thence, 300 years thereafter, to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 138)

Bosporus (See: Seas, Euxine)

Caspian Sea - “The author believes with Strabo (VII, ii, 4, etc.) that the Caspian was an inlet of the Northern Ocean, not a closed inland lake. The transference of the Sirens to that sea is a bold stroke of originality!” “Evidently the scholars of the R¹ tradition, followed blindly by R³, held by the ancient idea, perpetuated by Strabo, that the Caspian was an inlet to the northern ocean; those of R² (following the poem) were aware of its true nature as an inland lake, a fact known to Ptolemy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 138, 234)

Cessair – “Twenty (or eighteen) days had she upon the surface of the Caspian Sea.” “Twelve days had she on the Caspian Sea itself, till she reached the Cimmerian Sea.” Verse XXIII “recognises the existence of land between the Caspian and Cimmerian seas, though it does not explain how Cessair navigated her vessel over it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233, 243)

Gaedil, the – Boamain son of Eber Scot “took the (Scythian) kingship by force of combat from Northern Scythia to the shore of the Caspian Sea.” The Gaedil were driven out of Scythia (and Egypt) and sailed upon the Caspian Sea. Agnomain son of Tat died on the Caspian Sea, or “in the islands of the great Caspian Sea.” “They held their peace for three weeks, upon the Caspian Sea, by reason of the crooning of the Sirens, until Caicher the druid delivered them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 19, 41, 43, 67, 69, 95, 99, 138, 150n, 159; Vol. 5, p. 49, 121)

Nemed – “The first Redaction tells of the ancestry of Nemed, his voyage on the Caspian Sea (an open gulf) for a year and a half, and his shipwreck.” “He came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north.” (source: Macalister, LGE,

Vol. 3, p. 115, 129)

Ugoine Mór – “They (Ugoine Mór and his queen Cessair Crothach) took the kingship of all Europe to the Caspian Sea, as others say.” “Now when Ugoine took the kingship of all Europe, to wit from the Meeting of the Three Waters to the Caspian Sea, and to the Tyrrhene Sea as others say; he divided Ireland among his children.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 271)

Cimmerian – Cessair had 20 (or 12 or 20 + 12) days on the Caspian until she reached the Cimmerian. Verse XXIII “recognises the existence of land between the Caspian and Cimmerian seas, though it does not explain how Cessair navigated her vessel over it.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233, 234, 243)

Euxine [Bosporus, Pontic] – “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania to the land of Narboscorda, over the Euxine River ...” The Gaedil “reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina; and upon the surface of the Pontic Sea ...” “...the Pontic Sea is the Euxine.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 43, 131, 138)

Hellespontine Sea – The journey of the Gaedil took them “from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 43)

Hen, Sea of – “She (Cessair) went from the isles of Meroe (In the text “of the Sea of Hen”) upon the river Nile in Egypt.” “The evolution of the sea Mara Hen and of the island Meroen is a good illustration of what was said above, (Vol. 2, p. 175), about the instability of names.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 230, 203*n*, 241)

Indian Sea – The journey of the Gaedil from Egypt took them “around Scythia Petraea outward, on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41)

Ionian Sea – The Ionian Sea is named from Ionan [Gregus] son of Iafeth son of Noe. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155, 250)

Letha – “She (Cessair) leaped (?) over the sea of Letha.” “The sea of Letha may be the sea of Latium or of Armorica, at the reader’s pleasure.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 253, 325, 329)

Libyan Sea – The Gaedil rowed upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina.” “A fair island they found there on the Libyan Sea.” “The Libyan Sea is between Crete and Cyrenaica.” “The Libyan Sea, according to Orosius (I, ii, 97), is an alternate name for the Adriatic; but he extends the meaning of the term so far as to make the sea so designated wash the southern coast of Crete.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 43, 99, 138, 159)

Mare Rubrum (See: Seas, Red Sea)

Mediterranean – “I (Macalister) retain the name Torrian, recognizing its ambiguity (“Tyrrhene” or “Medierranean”) which the context is powerless to resolve.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 131, 138, 234)

Pontic (See: Seas, Euxine)

Red Sea [Mare Rubrum] – Nel’s estate of Capacirunt (the Phi-Hahiroth of Exodus xiv. 2) was on the shores of the Red Sea. Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt and to the shore of the Red Sea where they encountered Nel. The Israelites were pursued by the Egyptian army which drowned, along with Pharaoh Cincris, in the Red Sea. The Milesians began their journey from Egypt to Ireland on the Red Sea. “The Irish people “are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman resident in Egypt, who was banished after the drowning of Pharaoh’s army in the Red Sea.” (**source**: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 5, 15, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 91, 93, 135, 136, 138, 143, 144; **Vol. 3**, p. 21, 93, 137, 195; **Vol. 4**, p. 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 49, 121)

Sea of Icht – “This is that Albanus who first took Albania, with his children, and of him is Alba named: so he drove his brother across the Sea of Icht, and from him are the Albanians of Latium of Italy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

Sea of Wight – “Ugoine the Great s. Eochu Buadach took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba to the Sea of Wight.” “Níall Noí-Giallach, twenty-six [years], till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Enna Cennselaig at the Sea of Wight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 349, 529)

Thracian Sea – “Ír son of Míl in the Sea of Thrace was he born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73; **Vol. 5**, p. 65)

Torrian Sea [Toirrian] - “I (Macalister) retain the name Torrian, recognizing its ambiguity (“Tyrrhene” or “Mediterranean”) which the context is powerless to resolve.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 131, 234)

Cessair – Cessair had “one day in Asia Minor, to the Torrian Sea. A sailing of twenty days had she to the Alpine Mountain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 221)

Fir Bolg – “... the voyage of the Fir Bolg from Greece, *via* the Torrian Sea and Spain, to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 4)

Gaedil, the – “It is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania ... across the Rhipaeen Mountain, to the Maeotic Marshes, to the Torrian Sea ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 43, 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 123)

Islands of - The islands of the Torrian Sea, include the Balearic islands, Carpathos, Cephallenia, Corcyra, Corsicia, Crete, Cytherea, Rhodes, Sardinia, Sardis, Sicily, Tenedos, Tyre. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 27, 43)

Túatha Dé Danann – The children of Tuirenn were to capture “the two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea” as wergild for Cian, the father of Lug. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137)

Tyrrhene – The Tyrrhene Sea may possibly mean the Torrian Sea. The Gaedil traveled from “... the Maeotic Marshes, and along the Tyrrhene Sea to Crete and to Sicily.” Ugoine Mór was king of Ireland and Alba “and to the Sea of Wight and to the Tyrrhene Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 131, 234; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 269, 271, 275, 473)

Western Sea (See: Oceans, Western Ocean)

Seas

Bays

Ballinskelligs Bay – O’Curry (Battle of Magh Leana, p. 34-5, footnote) “sought to establish Dún na mBarc in Ballinskelligs Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234, 234*n*)

Ballysadare Bay – Traig Eoithaile is the strand of Ballysadare Bay where the Túatha Dé Dannann killed 100,000 of the fleeing Fir Bolg in the first battle of Mag Tuired. This site is a couple of miles away from Mag Tuired near Sligo. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 80)

Bannow Bay – “*Cnamros* is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford, and about midway between Wexford Harbour and Bannow Bay.” This is probably the site of the battle of Cnamros. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Bantry Bay – A name like Dún na mBarc is found in the area of Bantry Bay, but it is too far south to be the same as that in the Cessair story. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234)

Bay of Biscay – “This (Hibernia) stretches northward from Africa, and its foremost parts tend toward Iberia, {that is, Spain} and the Bay of Biscay; whence also Hibernia takes its name.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 165)

Clew Bay – “*Mod-linn* is presumably Clew Bay; at least in the Metrical Dindsenchus (ed. Gwynn, iii, p. 442) this name is used in correspondence to Insi Mod (= the Clew Bay Islands) in the prose text.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Dundalk Bay (**See:** Strand of Baile)

Dundrum Bay (**See:** Loch Rudraige)

Dublin Bay – “Cualu is the coast-land south of Dublin Bay.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 325)

Galway Bay – “*Dun Aengusa* is of course the famous fortress of that name on the summit of Aran Mor, Galway Bay.” “Aidne is a district bordering on Galway Bay.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81, 88)

Malahide Bay – Inber Domnann has been identified with Malahide Bay north of Dublin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 91; **Vol. 4**, p. 77)

Murloch Bay – “*Carraic-Bladraide* is apparently in Murloch Bay, Co. Antrim, just south of Fair Head.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 330)

Oranmore Bay – “*Rind Tamain* in Medraige is identified with Towan Point in the Maree peninsula, S. of Oranmore Bay, Co. Galway.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Tralee Bay – The river inlet to the bay was called Loch Fordremain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85)

Whitepark Bay – “*Murbolg* is somewhere in the north of Co. Antrim. According to a passage quoted by Hogan, Dunseverick is in it; it must therefore be what is now called Whitepark Bay, not Murloch as identified by O’Donovan.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Channels - English Channel “Our glossator ... seemingly invented this story of the Britons having driven out the “Albans” across the English Channel, in order to secure the monopoly of the Island of Britain.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 217)

Gulfs

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

Macedonian Gulf – “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania ... to the Hellespont, by the Macedonian Gulf to the Pamphylian Gulf...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25)

Pamphylian Gulf - “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania ... to the Hellespont, by the Macedonian Gulf to the Pamphylian Gulf...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25)

Thermaic Gulf – “*Meigint*, in the R³ version, is doubtless Mydonia, at the head of the Thermaic Gulf.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 89)

Harbours

Corcach – Bard son of Ugoine Mór was given his share of Ireland “in the harbours of Corcach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol.5, p. 467)

Cork Harbour – Ailen Arda Nemid is “the island of Cove in Cork Harbour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87)

Dungarvan Harbour – Fintan’s flight from the women ran “westward through the low-lying seaboard of Co. Waterford as far as Dungarvan Harbour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 239)

Waterford Harbour – Waterford Harbour has been identified by Macalister with identified Loch Dá Caech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 331) (See Also: Loch Dá Caech)

Wexford Harbour – “*Cnamros* is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford, and about midway between Wexford Harbour and Bannow Bay.” This is probably the site of the battle of Cnamros. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Oceans

Fir Bolg - “The Fir Bolg took the tuneful land of Ireland, from the sea-pool of ocean.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 179)

Gaedil – The Gaedil were driven by wind into the ocean. “A great wind came upon them, which carried them eastward in the ocean ...” “They landed in Scéne from the clear sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 21, 69, 75, 91; Vol. 5, p. 125)

Iafeth – The progeny of Iafeth “possessed all Europe to the ocean of sea in the west of the island of Britain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159)

Túatha Dé Danann – “Ten years to vehement Delbaeth till one wise in course and royal (?) arrived, faultless over the “brink of the ocean.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 223)

Atlantic Ocean – The Gaedil journeyed “to the outmost bottomless abyss [the Atlantic Ocean], to Spain, to the Pyrenaean wood-ridges.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27) (See Also: Abyss)

Northern Ocean – The Gaedil traveled “on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean [upon the Outer Sea] ...” “The author believes with Strabo (VII, ii. 4, etc.) that the Caspian was an inlet of the Northern Ocean, not a closed inland lake. “Nemed came out of Scythia westward, voyaging on the Caspian Sea, till he came in his wandering to the great ocean in the north.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 138, 234; Vol. 3, p. 129)

Outer Sea [Ocean] – The Gaedil journeyed “... on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean [upon the Outer Sea] ...” “They went out upon the Caspian Sea, upon the Outer Ocean, and came around Asia south-east ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41; Vol. 5, p. 49)

Western Ocean [Western Sea] – The Gaedil sailed for six summer days upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea.” “And he [Érimón] gave them [the Cruithne] twelve superfluous women that the expedition of the Sons of Míl had in Ireland, for their husbands had been drowned in the Western Sea along with Donn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43; Vol. 5, p. 181)

Straits - Strait of Gibraltar – The Gaedil journeyed “over the Balearic Sea to the surface of the Strait of Gibraltar ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27, 43, 138)

Seasons (See: Measurements, Time)

Seat of Tailltiu – “Thereafter Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name was imposed on the place, and it is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117) (See Also: Tailltiu)

Sebichos – Sebichos ruled for 15 [*recte* 12] years after Aethiops. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Sech – Sech was the son of Senchad son of Ailill Estech son of Rudraige; his son was Óengus Ulachtach who fell in the battle of Mag Inis against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Sechmor – His son was Ichtmor. “Ichtmor was worth his weight in gold; he was born of good Sechmor.” “Ichtmor and Sechmor are here assumed to be personal names though they make no appearance as such in the associated prose text – not so far as I (Macalister) can find in the genealogies. These verses are very obscure by reason of the unexplained allusions with which they abound.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475, 475*n*)

Sechnasach – Sechnasach was the son of Bláthmac. He became the 134th king of Ireland after his father died of pestilence in the *Buide Conaill*. Sechnasach ruled for 6 or 7 years, when Leo II was ruler over Rome, during which he sent messengers to collect the Boroma Tribute but didn't get it. In his time also was the voyage of Columbanus, the bishop, with relics of saints to Inis Bó Finne and Fáelán s. Colmán was king of Laigen. “Full of bridles, full of horse-whips was the house where Sechnasah used to be; there were many relics of ravagings in the house where the son of Bláthmac used to be.” Sechnasach, “the high prince,” was slain by Dub Dúin, king of Uí Coirpre, either in battle, or as he was returning to Temair after a battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381, 537, 547, 557, 579)

Second Battle of Moytura (See: Authors; Stokes)

Secret Languages of Ireland (See: Authors; Macalister)

Secundinus – “Secundinus rested,” “slept in peace” presumably before the arrival of Saint Patrick in Ireland, during the reign of Loiguirí mac Néill, the 116th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353, 355)

Sêdêqêtelêbab (See: Olla)

Sedga (See: Sétga)

Seg (See: Segá)

Sega [Seg] – Segá was either a subordinate servitor of the Milesians, or a chief servitor with command of his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99)

Segamo - “Good whatever judge may satirize was prosperity for king Nia Segamain; for him does were his kine, for the Champion of ghostly Segamo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475)

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

Seige (See: Warfare, Tactics)

Seilgenn [Selgend] – Seilgen was either a subordinate servitor of the Milesians, or a chief servitor in command of his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99)

Seimne (See: Semne)

Séir (See: Saer)

Seithern (See: Sathurn)

Selba [Sella] – Selba was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227, 246)

Seleucus – Seleucus ruled the Macedonians with Lysimachus for 6 years until his followers killed Lysimachus and Phyrus. With Ptolomeus, Seleucus killed Antigonus. Seleucus was killed by Ptolomeus Ceraunus after 9 months. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Seleucus Callinicus – Seleucus Callinicus was the king of Babylon after Antiochus Theos and before Antiochus Magnus. He ruled for 3 [*recte* 20] years till he was slain in Phrygia. “Two Seleuci are combined into one, Callinicus who reigned 20 years; and his successor, not here specified, Ceraunus, who reigned the 3 years credited to his name-sake.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571, 571*n*)

Seleucus Nicanor – Seleucus Nicanor was assigned by Alexander the Great to rule in Asia Minor. He ruled in Babylon for 30 years. The text reads: “Antigonus in Babylon, “Brutus” Seleucus in Asia Minor.” Macalister says that it was “Antigonus in Asia; Seleucus Nicanor in Syria. The process of blundering which has given to the last the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct – possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium, Aeneas of Troy, and the Trojan Brutus who came to Britain, *teste* Geoffrey of Monmouth, to become the eponym of the British people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207, 312; Vol. 5, p. 571)

Seleucus Philopater – Seleucus Philopater was the son of Antiochus Magnus and was king of Babylon after his father and before Antiochus (*magnus*) Epiphanes. He ruled for 12 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Selgend (See: Seilgenn)

Sella – Sella was one of the two wives of Lamech son of Mathusahel. Her two children were Tubalcain and Noemma. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 91)

Sella (See: Selba)

Sem¹ – Sem¹ was the son of Mar son of Aurthacht son of Aboth son of Ara; his son was Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 47)

Sem² [Shem]

Adam’s Body – “The glossators have apparently never heard the Eastern story, told in the *Cave of Treasures*, that the body of Adam was part of the cargo of the Ark, where it served the useful purpose of keeping the men and women apart; and that it was afterwards buried by Shem in Golgotha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 240)

Blessing of – Sem and his brother Iafeth were blessed by Noe, but Ham was cursed. “And Noe said: Let the Lord bless the aforesaid Sem, and let Ham be in service to him; and let God enlarge Iafeth, and let him dwell in the tents of Sem, and let Ham be in service to Iafeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 137)

Death of – “In the mountain of Radrap the fate of Sem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 189; Vol. 3, p. 37; Vol. 4, p. 41)

Genealogy – Sem² was one of the three sons of Noe. His sister/wife was Olla, or Cata Rechta. “Sem had thirty sons, including Arfaxad, Assur, and Persius. ... and it is of his seed that the Hebrews come. These are the five sons from whom he had descendants, Elam, Assur, Arfaxad, Lud and Aram.” “Or it is twenty-seven sons that Sem had.” “Sem had an hundred years complete when he begat Arfaxad, at the end of two years after the Flood. Five hundred years was he, further, after the birth of Arfaxad, and he begat sons and

daughters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 1, 4, 21, 35, 129, 135, 145, 149, 159, 169, 171, 189, 211, 213, 249, 250, 266; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 209)

Settlements of – Sem² settled in Asia, “over the middle of Asia from the river Euphrates to the eastern border of the world.” “Twenty-seven nations were descended from him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 21, 35, 151, 167, 169, 189)

Skills of – “Sem, son of Noe, the first smith, the first wright, the first carpenter after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159)

Seme (See: Saime)

Seimne (See: Semne)

Semeon [Semianus, Semul]

Battle at Conaing’s Tower – Semeon was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle at Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 141, 143, 153, 157, 181, 185)

Genealogy – The progeny of Semeon were all the Gaileoin and Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 177, 179, 193 ;**Vol. 4**, p. 39) However, the ancestry of Semeon is variously recorded as:

Son of Erglan – Semeon was the son of Erglan s. Beoan s. Starn s. Nemed. His son was Airthecht [Fortech, Oirthecht]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147, 149, 153, 157, 196; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 13, 31, 43, 177, 227)

Son of Iarbonel the Soothsayer – Semeon was the son of Iarbonel [Iardan] s. Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 175)

Son of Starn – Semeon was the son of Starn s. Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

In Greece – “As for Semeon ... he went into the lands of the Greeks. His progeny increased there till they amounted to thousands. Servitude was imposed upon them by the Greeks, carrying of clay onto bare rocks, so that they were all plains under clover-flowers.” “... so that from Semeon were born the Gailioin and the Fir Bolg and the Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 145, 157, 177, 179)

Partition of Ireland – In the partition of Ireland, after the battle of Conaing’s Tower, Semeon was from the Boinn to Belach Conglais. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 187)

Semianes (See: Semeon)

Semias – Semias was the sage and poet in the city of Muirias who taught knowledge and science to the Túatha Dé Danann. The name of Semias “has a superficial appearance of having been adapted from biblical sources ... Semias = [Ne]hemias.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Semiramis [Atossa, Samiramis] – Semiramis was the wife of Ninus son of Belus. After his death she ruled for 42 or 45 years in her own stead. “The reign of Semiramis is wrongly written .xlu; it should be .xlii.” During the last 12 years of her reign Partholon was in Ireland. Eusebius says that she reigned for 12 years in joint rule with her father, but not alone. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 241; **Vol. 3**, p. 19, 31, 33, 35, 37, 92, 93, 96, 96n, 97)

Semne [Island Magee, Seimne] – Ráith Chimbaith in Semne (Island Magee) was dug by Nemed. The Corcu Soillcenn of Semne were descended from Airech Februd s. Míl. Ráith Cimbaeth and Ráith Cuincheda in Seimne were built by Íriel Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland., The battle of Cúl Áthguirt in Seimne was fought by Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171, 190, 191; **Vol. 5**, p. 97, 189, 191, 193, 205, 207)

Semplan – “Semplan (of the Túatha Dé Danann) from the Mounds of Fea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Semroth (See: Samroth)

Semul (See: Semeon)

Sen – Sen was one of the two sons of Maga; his brother was Dot. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Senach – Senach, abbot of Árd Macha, died during the reign of Áed Úairdnach, the 128th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375)

Senar (See: Plain; Senar)

Senboth – Senboth was the son of Partholon. His son was Brea. “The name *Senboth* was presumably, in its original context, the genitive of an earlier **Senub*: it has here developed a secondary genitive *Senbotha*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 25, 57, 88, 90, 94)

Senboth (See: Enboth)

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

Senchan – Senchan was the son of Colmán and was a pupil of Findian and Tuan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Senchán Torpéist (See: Authors)

Seng – Seng was the daughter of Refloir and wife of Míl. Her two sons were Airech Februd and Donn. “The marriage of Míl to the Scythian princess Seng is unknown to ∞R^2 or to any of his interpolators.” “There must have been a large number of such inventions hammered out by the ancient “historians.” The amount of genuine traditional material underlying them was small: they smell of the lamp; perhaps they were never meant to be more than the equivalent of a modern “historical romance” which, however, later uncritical compilers found and took seriously.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 67, 73, 136, 145; Vol. 5, p. 63) (See Also: Alliances)

Sengand (See: Sengann)

Sengann¹ [Old Gann, Sengand] – Sengann¹ was the son of Dela son of Loth. He was one of the five chief leaders of the Fir Bolg who landed in Inber Dubglaisi on a Tuesday. “Gann and Sengann are almost certainly a Dioscuric pair; and there can be little doubt that Sengann was originally the father of the twins, though the fact has become obscured by later speculations in artificial genealogy.” Sengann¹'s wife may have been either Fuat, or Anust. His sons were Fodbgén and Sreng. In the partition of Ireland, he ruled over ‘the Fifth of Mumu’ from Belach Conglais to Luimneach. Sengann¹ ruled for 5 years until he was killed by Fiacha Cendfindan son of Starn son of Rudraige son of Dela. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171; Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 35, 125, 147, 179; Vol. 4, p. 3, 7, 9, 13, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 55, 63, 76, 77; Vol. 5, p. 313, 491, 493)

Sengann² [Old Gann, Sengand] – Sengann² was a Fomorian king in the Nemed story who fought the battle of Ros Fraechain against Nemed and was slain. “The appearance of Gann and Sengann as Fomorian leaders is a valuable illustration of the shifting nature of the traditions ... and is not so surprising as the fact that harmonizing redactors have allowed them to stand without comment.” “The duality of Gann and Sengann, who appear in the Nemed story as Fomorian enemies, along with a third member of the group, Genann, are associated with Rudraige and Slanga as Fir Bolg leaders. ... the line between the Fir Bolg and the

Fomorians is not clearly drawn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 121, 135, 190; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Senioth – Senioth son of Cerb [Cerp] of the Fotharta killed Cairpre Lifechair, the 106th king of Ireland, in the battle of Gabar at Aicill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 341)

Seól-mag – Eochu son of Umor settled “in Séol-mag of free rank.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Septs (See: Peoples, Septs)

Septuagint (See: Authors; Anonymous; Bible)

Sér (See: Saer)

Sera¹ – Sera¹ was the son of Sru son of Esru. His ancestry after that point is variously described. Thurneysen has suggested that Sera = ‘the Syrian.’ “In a remarkable “poem” of historical conundrums, attributed to the obscure Eochaid Ua Cērin (ed. Thurneysen, ZCP xiii 130), this parentage (Sera s. Sru s. Esru) is said to mean “kin-murderous son”; *sera* being equated to *cera* (one of numerous illustrations of the early softening of the Latin *c* before *i* and *e* in Ireland): this is doubtless an adaptation of the Greek κήρ , “fate, doom” as Thurneysen has noted (ZCP xx 378).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 253; Vol. 3, p. 89)

Ancestry

Son of Baath – Sera was the son of Sru s. Esru s. Baath s. Rifath Scot. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5)

Son of Brament [Brament, Bramin, Bimbend, Praitment] Sera was the son of Sru s. Esru s. Bimbend (*sic*) s. of Aithech s. of Magog son of Iafeth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 163, 167, 255; Vol. 3, p. 5, 88, 88n; Vol. 4, p. 127, 153, 187)

Son of Gaidel Glas – Sera was the son of Sru s. Esru s. Gaidel Glas s. Nel s. Feinius Farsaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 161, 163, 255)

Descendants

Partholon – Partholon was the son of Sera. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161, 163, 167; Vol. 2, p. 177, 195, 269; Vol. 3, p. 69, 81, 167; Vol. 5, p. 567)

Tat – Tat was the son of Sera s. Sru s. Braiment. “We can hardly doubt that the name “Tat” has been borrowed from Eusebius. *Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymus as flourishing in the 19th year of the reign of Amintes, king of Assyria ... Our compilers and scribes make extraordinary muddles of the Oriental names which they copy from Eusebius or his editor; and it would, for them, be a very trivial blunder to turn *Tat mac Herme(ti)s Trismegist* into *Tat mac Her m Estris m Egist*, and this, when the influence of analogical formation got to work upon it, would slip with very little difficulty into *Tat mac Sera mic Sru mic Esru*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 2, p. 129; Vol. 3, p. 88, 88n, 127; Vol. 4, p. 127, 153, 187)

Sera² – Sera² was a nephew of Partholon. His son was Starn and his grandson was Tuan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 43)

Seraph (See: Angles; Classes of; Seraphim)

Seraphim (See: Angels; Classes of; Seraphim)

Sered Mag (See: Mag Sered)

Seres, the (See: Peoples)

Serf (See: Society)

Serpent (See: Fauna; Reptiles)

Sersess (See: Xerxes)

Sesonchosis – Sesonchosis ruled Egypt for 21 years after Psusennes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Set – “Set, the enemy, slew his brother Osiris, the king-god; Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Set [Seth] – Set was one of the three goblets [cups] of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Sétga [Sedga, Setge] – Sétga was a champion and one of the chieftains of the Milesian invasion of Ireland. He learned craftsmanship in Egypt. Sétga landed in the north of Ireland with Érimón and built Dún Delginis of Cualu. His brother may have been Goisten. Sétga died in the battle of Tenus of the Tribes and left no progeny that have been recorded. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69, 109, 111, 115, 117; Vol. 5, p. 6, 27, 29, 41, 43, 47, 69, 85, 87, 95, 99, 101, 103, 105, 109, 127, 129, 135, 141, 155, 157, 167, 419)

Setge (See: Setga)

Seth (See: Set)

Seth – Seth was the third son of Adam and was the ancestor of all the men of the world. Seth was born when his father, Adam, was 130 years old. Seth supposedly discovered the murder of Abel by Cain when “Seth set his hand to the jaw-bone, on seeing the blood of the sin.” “No ancient authority known to me (Macalister) explains how Seth was a witness of the murder of Abel (which took place before he was born), why he “put his hand to the jawbone,” or what he did with it.” His wife/sister was Olla. Seth was 105 years old when his son, Enos, was born and he lived 507 years after the birth of Enos. The Septuagint, Vulgate and Irish translations of the bible have different versions of the ages of Seth; at the birth of Enos, Seth was 105 (I.T. and Vulgate) or 205 (Septu-agint); after the birth of Enos, Seth lived for 507 (I.T.), 707 (Septuagint) or 807 (Vulgate) years; Seth’s lifespan was 612 (I.T.) or 912 (Septuagint and Vulgate) years, or 915 years. “God (or Adam) forbade the descendants of Seth to mingle friendship with those of Cain, or to beget children by them. In spite of that, however, when the descendants of Seth saw them, they took the beautiful daughters of the descendants of Cain.” “*The Book of the Rolls* ... makes Adam prophesy to Seth in these words: *Know, my son, that there must come a Flood to wash all the earth, on account of the children of Cain, the wicked man who slew his brother.* But this is not really parallel: the Flood is here a punishment for the *child-ren* of Cain [and their union with the Sethites] not for the crime of Cain.” According to Josephus, it was Seth, not Ham who built two columns (pillars) one of brick and one of stone to record the history of the world before the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 1, 21, 93, 97, 99, 104, 107, 109, 145, 147, 181, 185, 187, 210, 213, 218, 237, 241, 249, 254, 264, 266)

Setheor (See: Mac Cuill)

Sethites, the (See: Peoples)

Sethor (See: Mac Cuill)

Sétna – Sétna was the son of Fergus Cennfota son of Conall Gulban son of Níall Noí-giallach; his son was Ainnire who became the 124th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 535, 545)

Sétna Airt – Sétna Airt was the son of Art [Airtrí] son of Éber son of Ír, of the Ulaid. He killed Rothectaid in Cruachu “for the protection of his son” Fíachu Finnscothach, and became the 16th king of Ireland. Sétna ruled for 5 years until his son, who “forgave not his father for the violation,” and slew him after returning from exile in Ráith Cruachan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 231, 241, 245, 263, 499, 501)

Sétna Finn (See: Sétna Innarraid)

Sétna Innarraid [Sétna Finn, Sétna of the Wages] – Sétna Innarraid was the son of Bres. He killed Finn son of Blath to become the 36th king of Ireland and ruled for 20 years. He was the first to give wages [*innarrad*] to hirelings. He “gave stipends to an hundred hirelings.” During his reign Darius died and Xerxes son of Darius assumed the throne. Sétna was hanged by Siomon Brecc. His son was Dui Finn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251, 253, 505, 507)

Sétna Sithbac – Sétna Sithbac of the Laigin had two sons: Nuadu Necht, who slew Eterscéil Mór, and Eogan Ergnach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 315)

Seuerus Afer – Seuerus Afer killed the Roman ruler, Heluius, at the Mulvian Bridge and succeeded him for 13 years during which he built the Saxon Rampart. “Thereafter Seuerus died in York. Contemporary with him was Túathal Techtmar in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573, 575, 577) (See Also: Afer)

Sex Aetates Mundi (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Seymour, Archdeacon (See: Authors)

Sezen (See: Flora, Tree of Knowledge)

Shaft (See: Weapons; Spear)

Shannon (See: Rivers)

Shapeshifter (See: Transformations)

Share (See: Tools; Share)

Sheep (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Shem (See: Sem²)

Shepherd (See: Society)

Shield (See: Weapons)

Ships (See: Transportation, Water)

Shirt (See: Clothing; Mantle)

Showers (See: Climate; Rain)

Shrines (See: Architecture)

Sibylline Oracles, The (See: Authors; Charles)

Sicily (See: Islands)

Siculi, the (See: Peoples)

Sicyon – “On the data supplied by Eusebius, Ninus began to reign in the 32nd year of Aegialeus, king of Sicyon, and was thus 22 years on the throne when Europs succeeded to Aegialeus, who had reigned for 52 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 96)

Sid [Sidh, Sith] – Sid was one of the three foster-mothers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Sid-folk (See: Peoples)

Sid-mounds – “Though they say here in various ways, false men of history, that the people of the curses, of the dwell-ings, were *sid*-folk, the belief is displeasing to Christ. Whoso believes in his heart that they are thus in *sid*-mounds, he shall not inhabit Heaven of the Powers, for the cause that it is no truth to which he harkeneth.” Sin daughter of Sige of the sidh-mounds of Breg, *cecinit*, repeating her names: “Sighing. Moaning, Blast without reproach, Rough and Wintry Wind, Groaning, Weeping, a saying without falsehood, those are my names on any road.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 241; **Vol. 5**, p. 363, 535)

Sid Bodb (See: Side ar Femen)

Sid Buidb (See: Side ar Femen)

Side ar Femen [Sid Buidb, Sid of Bodb]– Side ar Femen was located on Mag Femen where Bodb of the Túatha Dé Danann resided. “The *Sid* of Bodb has been identified with *Sliab na mBan ffinn* (Slievenaman) near Clonmel: see Hogan’s *Onomasticon*, s.v.v. Sid Buidb, Sid Femen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 133, 157, 189, 195, 300)

Sidh (See: Sid; Sid-mounds)

Sidhe [Sidhi] – Sidhe was one of the three horses of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199) (See Also: Fauna)

Sidhi (See: Sidhe)

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

Sierra Morena (See: Mountains)

Sige – His daughter was Sin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Sigmall (See: Siugmall)

Sign (See: Climate, Rainbow)

Síl nArgetrois (See: Glas²)

Síl Muiredaig – “... of Muiredach Muillethan from whom come Síl Muiredaig ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Sile – Sile was the son of Adam and Eve; his wife/sister was Pip. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 187, 266)

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

Silva Gaedelica (See: Authors, O’Grady)

Silver (See: Metals)

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

Simon¹ - 300 talents of gold were taken from Simon¹ by Antiochus Sidetes, who plundered Jerusalem. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Simon² – Simon² was the son of Cleophas [*sic lege*] and was the abbot (i.e. bishop) of Jerusalem. Simon² was ordered to be crucified by Trainanus, the Roman emperor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Sin¹ – Sin¹ was the daughter of Sige of the sid mounds of Breg who sang verse CXXIII: “Sighing, Moaning, Blast without reproach ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363, 535)

Sin² – Sin² was the son of Dáire son of Ailill son of Eogan; his son was Deda. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 317) (See Also: Sin⁴)

Sin³ – Sin³ was the son of Muiredach Tírech son of Fíachu Sraibtine son of Cairpre Lifechair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Sin⁴ – Sin⁴ was the son of Rosín (son of Triar) of the Erna of the seed of Fíachu Fer Mara; his sons were Dedad [Dega] and Eochu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 39; **Vol. 5**, p. 89, 301, 307, 471)

Sin⁵ – Sin⁵ was the son of Ugoine, who was given Luachair as his share of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Sin⁶ – Fintan fled from the women “over Sliab Cua in the headland of Febra son of Sin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 207)

Sinai (See: Mountains)

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

Sindibad – Sindibad was the sailor in the tales of the Thousand and One Nights. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 118) (See Also: Fauna, Mythological, Roc)

Single Limbs (See: Health)

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

Siomón Brecc – Siomón Brecc, “the earl”, son of Aedán Glas son of Nuadu Finn killed (hanged) Sétna Innarraid and became the 37th king of Ireland. He ruled for 6 years until he was killed (hanged) by Dui Finn son of Sétna Innarraid. During his reign Xerxes s. Darius was king of the world. His son was Muiredach Bolgrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251, 253, 271, 507)

Sirens, the (See: Peoples)

Siret, L. (See: Authors)

Sírlám – Sírlám was the son of Finn son of Blath who killed Lugaid Íardonn in the battle of Clochar to become the 42nd king of Ireland. “His arm would reach the ground when he was standing.” Sírlám reigned for 13 or 16 years and during his reign he drove Eochu Uairches son of Lugaid Iardonn into exile overseas. He was killed in combat by an arrow from Eochu Uairches son of Lugaid. His son was Airgetmar. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 255, 257, 263, 507)

Sirmium – Claudius, ruler of the Romans after Gallienus was slain in Sirmium. Probus ruler of the Romans after Florianus also died here. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Sírna¹ – Sírna¹ son of Dén killed Faildergdóit, the 19th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 233, 451)

Sírna² – Sírna² was the son of Dian son of Deman son of Gállchad; his son was Rothechtaid. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 265)

Sírna Sóegalach [Sáegalach] – Sírna Sóegalach, “the prince,” was the son of Dian [Den] son of Denol [Damal] son of Rothechtaid son of Maen. He avenged the death of Rothechtaid, “his father’s grandfather,” when he killed Ailill son of Slánoll, the 26th king of Ireland, and separated the principedom of Ulaid from Temair. Sírna Sóegalach became the 27th king of Ireland, ruled for 21 years, and was “100 years in battle against the Ulaid.” He fought the battles of Aircheltra, Sliab Airbrig, Cend Dúin, Móin Foichnig, Móin Trógaide. “Seven rivers rose in his reign, it was a cause of spoiling (?) and raids ... (?) and an hundred hostings over Ireland. He cleared six huge plains, and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth].” “The burst of Scirthech in his time and the burst of Duailt; in his time there burst forth Nith, sacred, pearly.” Sírna Sóegalach lived for “150” years until he died of plague during the battle of Móin Trógaide, or he was killed by Rothechtaid Roth son of Ronán in Alinn. His son was Ailill Olchain. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xivn; **Vol. 5**, p. 138, 241, 243, 245, 247, 271, 455, 459, 503)

Sith (See: Sid)

Sitric¹ – Sitric¹ son of Amlef fought and lost a battle against Ugaire son of Ailill during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Sitric² – Sitric² was of the progeny of Ír son of Míl; his son was Rudraige who was the 75th king of Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 67, 291, 293)

Siugmall¹ [Sigmall] – Siugmall¹ was the son of Corpre Crom son of Ercmair [Elcmar] son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 155, 191)

Siugmall² [Sigmall] – Siugmall² was the “grandson of Midir. “Nechtan fell by the poison at the hands of Sigmall, grand-son of free Midir.” “Fuamnach the white (?) who was wife of Midir, Sigmall and Bri without faults, In Bri Leith, it was full vigour, they were burnt by Manannan.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 231, 237)

Siugmall Sithienta – Siugmall Sithienta burnt Eochu Airem, the 83rd king of Ireland, in Fremaind because of the heavy taxes that he imposed. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

Sixtus – In the 1st year of Sixtus, “successor of Peter,” Patrick came into Ireland. This was the 4th year of Loiguire mac Néill in Ireland and the 10th year of the reign of Theodosius over Rome. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579) (See Also: Society, Pope)

Skelligs (See: Islands)

Skene (See: Authors)

Skewer (See: Weapons)

Skinner (See: Authors)

Skinner (See: Society)

Slaine (See: Slanga^{1,2})

Slaine – Erc was the bishop of Slaine during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Slán – Slán was a servitor to the Milesians who had his own ship. He cleared Mag Slán and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Slanga¹ [Slaine] – Slanga¹ was the eldest son of Dela son of Loth. He was one of five chiefs and leaders of the Fir Bolg. His wife may have been Etar [Altar], or Fuat [Fuad]. Slanga's third of the Fir Bolg contingent landed with 1,000 men in Inber Slaine on Saturday, the calends of August. "The Gaileoin, from Slanga were they named." In the partition of Ireland, he ruled over the fifth of the island from Inber Colptha to Comar Tri nUisce [i.e. Laigin]. Slanga¹ was the first king of Ireland among the Fir Bolg. "No king, so called, took the kingship of Ireland till the Fir Bolg came, and they gave the kingship to Slanga son of Dela, for he was the eldest of the sons of Dela. A year at first had Slanga, till he died in Dind Rig." "The character of Slanga¹ is borrowed from the Partholon story." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171; Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 35, 125, 147, 179; Vol. 4, p. 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 27, 29, 31, 33, 39, 45, 47, 49, 55, 77; Vol. 5, p. 491, 529, 541)

Slanga² – Slanga² was the son of Partholon and he was born during Partholon's seven year exile. He was one of four chieftains in the Partholon occupation of Ireland. His wife may have been Cichba. Slanga² died in the 13th year after Partholon landed in Ireland and Sliab Slanga was named for him. Slanga² has also lent his name to the Fir Bolg story in the character of Slanga¹ son of Dela. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 258, 265, 269; Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 15, 47, 91, 92; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Slánoll¹ – Slánoll¹ was the son of Eochaid Ollom. His son was Ailill who slew Berngal, the 25th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239)

Slánoll² – Slánoll² was the son of Ollom Fotla. During his 17 or 30 years reign as the 22nd king of Ireland "there was no disease." Madidus was king of the Medes at that time. Slánoll² apparently died a natural death in the Midchuart House in Temair, but though he was dead "his colour changed not and his body decayed not." After 1 or 40 years of burial his body had still not decayed. His son was Ailill [Oilill]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237, 239, 241, 295, 457, 501, 503)

Slave (See: Society)

Slebe Gam – "Túathal Máel-garb fell in Grellach Eillte, in the territory of Luigni of Connachta, where is Slebe Gam." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Slechta – Ráith Buirg [Buarach, Buirech] in Slechta was built by Íriell Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193) (See Also: Mag Slecht)

Slemain – "The death of Fulmán with men at the hands of Érimón at Slemain." "The Battle of Slemain in which Colmán Rimid was victor." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109, 373)

Slemna [Slemne]– The first battle in Ireland was that of Slemna of Mag Itha which Partholon won against Cichol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig. "We cannot certainly identify the *Slemna* ("smooth lands") of Mag Itha for there were several plains so named – in the barony of Raphoe, Co. Derry; to the south of Arklow; in the territory of the Dessi." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 13, 85)

Slemne (See: Slemna)

Sliab [Slieve] (See Also: Mountains)

Sliab Airbrig – The two battles of Sliab Airbrig were fought by Sírna Soegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459)

Sliab Amor (See: Sliab Emor)

Sliab Armenia – Sliab Armenia is the mountain in Armenia where Iafeth son of Noe died. “Iafeth died on the summit of Sliab Armenia (*Sleibi Formeinia*).” “*Formeinia*, of course, = *Armenia*, and the mountain intended is no doubt. Ararat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 143, 248; Vol. 3, p. 37)

Sliab Baune – “*Ros Froechāin*, otherwise Badgna, is placed at or near Slieve Baune in the S. of Co. Roscommon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 190)

Sliab Beagh (See: Sliab Betha)

Sliab Belgadain (See: Sliab Belgatan)

Sliab Belgadan Toga [Sliab Toad, Sliab Toga] – Sliab Toad was passed by Íth in his exploration of Ireland. This is “Bessie Bell” Mountain in Co. Tyrone. Máel-Coba fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadan Toga in Luigne of Mide at the hands of Suibne Mend. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.4, 13, 17, 375, 545) (See Also: Sliab Belgatan)

Sliab Belgatan [Belgadain] – The battle of Sliab Belgatan in Mumu was fought by Fíachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland, in which he was slain by Eochu Mumu son of Mofebis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217, 499) (See Also: Sliab Belgadan Toga)

Sliab Betha [Beagh, Bethad, Bethach]

Bith – Sliab Betha was named for Bith son of Noe. In the second division of the women of the Cessair expedition, Bith took 25 of the women to Sliab Betha in the north-east of Ireland. “It is straining language to describe “Slieve Beagh” as being in the N.E. of Ireland, nor does it stand above any “stately sea” (Loch Erne is rather too far away). Assuming the correctness of the identification, the geographical indications here must be dictated by metrical exegencies.” Bith died here and was “buried in the great stone-heap of Sliab Betha.” “Sliab Betha is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of Counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze-age cairn on top of the mountain is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith. The cairn was still in existence in O’Donovan’s time, though it has since been much injured by quarrying.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 183, 189, 193, 205, 207, 211, 223, 235, 245; Vol. 3, p. 45)

Conmáel - The battles “of Cnucha of Sliab Betha” were fought by Conmáel son of Éber, however, “*Cnucha*, Castleknock, Co. Dublin. *Slebe Betha* is not a genitive description depending on Cnucha, which would wreck this identification, but on an understood repetition of *cath*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 334; Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 433)

Íth – On his journey through Ireland, Íth crossed Sliab Bethach, “Slieve Beagh, Monaghan barony, Co. Monaghan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17)

Sliab Bethad (See: Sliab Betha)

Sliab Bethach (See: Sliab Betha)

Sliab Bladma – “Warlike Blad from Sliab Bladma” was the son of Breogan and Sliab Bladma was named after him. Blad died here of plague. Ros Náir in Sliab Bladma was named for Nár son of Breogan.

Conmáel son of Éber fought two battles at Sliab Bladma against the descendants of Erimon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 107, 119, 201)

Sliab Cailce [Cailge] – The battle of Sliab Cailce in the territory of Corco Baiscinn was fought by Óengus Ollmucach against the Mairthine. Sliab Cailce is in Co. Clare “whether or not we follow O’Donovan in identifying it with Mount Callan.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279, 338; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 449)

Sliab Cailge (**See:** Sliab Cailce)

Sliab Conmaicne Rein (**See:** Mountains)

Sliab Crott – “The battle of Sliab Crott.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 407)

Sliab Cua [Knockmealdown] – Fintan escaped from the women fleeing “across the Suir, and over Sliab Cua, which is in Cenn Febrat.” That is, “crossing the Knockmealdown Mountains (*Sliab Cua*) into Tipperary.” Óengus Ollmucach fought the battle of Sliab Cua against the Erna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193, 207, 225, 239; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Sliab Cuailnge – Sliab Cuailnge was named for Cuailnge son of Breogan, who died at the battle of Tailtiu. Óengus Ollmucach fought the battle of Sliab Cuailnge against the Mairtini in the territory of Corco Baiscinn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 63, 227)

Sliab Cualann – Sliab Cualann was named for Cualu son of Breogan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23)

Sliab Dee (**See:** Mountains, Three Gods)

Sliab Donard (**See:** Sliab Slanga)

Sliab Eiblinne [Eibliu] – Sliab Eiblinne was named for Ebleo [Eiblinne] son of Breogan. Fotla spoke with the sons of Míl here. Eibliu and Nár died in Sliab Eibliu. Conmáel son of Éber fought two battles of Sliab Eiblinne against the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 35, 53, 77, 107, 201)

Sliab Eibliu (**See:** Sliab Eiblinne)

Sliab Elpa – Nathí son of Fíachra son of Eochu Mugmedon was struck by lightning here as he was attacking the tower of the fortress of Formenius. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351, 353, 529)

Sliab Emoír (**See:** Sliab Emor)

Sliab Emor [Amor, Emoír, Ughmoír] – The place of origin of the Fomorians “is called *Sliab Emor* (*Amor* in Dind-senchus, *Ughmoír* corruptly in Keating). This cannot be anywhere within Ireland: there is nothing to commend the suggestion (in Hogan’s *Onomasticon*) that it was somewhere near Loch Dá Cech, based on a Dindsenchus poem (MD, iii, 184) which the editor of the *Onomasticon* has misunderstood. ... If it be necessary to seek any terrestrial identification for Sliab Emor (as it is envisaged by the Christian historians who have systematized these tales) we might perhaps suggest Mount Hermon; the association of that mountain, in apocryphal literature, with the Biblical Ante-diluvians and with the fallen angels, might indicate it as a suitable place from which to derive the uncanny Fomorians.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258, 259; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 15; **Vol. 4**, p. 4) (**See Also:** Mountains, Caucasus, Hermon)

Sliab Fraech – “*Dindsenchas* (Gwynn, Metrical Dinds, iv. 254) knows of two women, companions of Cessair, Fraechnat who is buried in Sliab Fraech ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 173)

Sliab Fúad (**See:** Sliab Fúait)

Sliab Fúait [Sliab Fúad] – The burst of Loch Echtra between Sliab Modurn and Sliab Fúait took place during the occupation of Partholon. Sliab Fúait was named for Fúat son of Breogan who died at the battle of Tailltiu. The battle of Sliab Fúad was fought between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 17; Vol. 5, p. 23, 63, 201)

Sliab Furri – The progeny of Nemed included “the septs of Sliab Fuirri of whom were the kings .i.e. Tindi son of Conri and Mac Cecht.” “Sliab Fuirri is in Galway, near the Roscommon boundary, and close to Ballygar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163, 256)

Sliab Gorey (See: Sliab Guaire)

Sliab Guaire [Sliab Gorey] – The lake-burst of Loch Munremain in Ui Luigne of Sliab Guaire happened during the time of Nemed. “*Luigne Slēibi Gūairi* = Slieve Gorey, Co. Cavan is so called to distinguish it from the other Luigne (Leyney, Co. Sligo).” On his exploration of Ireland, Íth passed from “Luigne (Lune, Co. Meath) to Sliab Guaire (Slieve Gorey, W. Cavan). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 131, 194; Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17)

Sliab in Iairnn [Iarainn] – “R² tells us that *Sliab an Iarainn*, a mountain in Co. Leitrim which still bears the same name, was the goal of the sea-expedition: this is not mentioned in R¹R³, and in any case it is nowhere stated that this mountain enters into the story of a descent from the air.” “...And they (the Túatha Dé Danann) burn their ships, and advanced unpercieved by the Fir Bolg, till they landed on Sliab in Iairnn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 143, 294)

Sliab mac n-Delgada – “I (Macalister) have found no history attaching to the name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 294)

Sliab Mai – “*Sliab Mai* can be identified with *Amanus* by the help of Comestor (*Filii Iaphet tenuerunt septentrionalem regionem a Tauro et Amanu montibus Ciliciae et Syriae usque ad fluiuium Tanaim*: Hist. Schol. xxxvii.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 253)

Sliab Mis [Sliab Misse] - “The place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” “Sliab Mis, that is the worst mountain which the Sons of Míl found after coming into Ireland, for it is there that they made their first battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 61)

Battles of

Dui – “Twelve years brilliant his favour was Dui son of Den king; the champion of the horny skin died in Sliab Mis, at the hands of great troops.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

Fergus – Fergus son of Roig fought the battle of Sliab Mis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Sons of Míl - The sons of Míl fought the battle of Sliab Mis against the Túatha Dé Danann. The Sons of Míl spoke with Banba, with her druidic and magic hosts in her company, in Sliab Mis, and she asked that her name be on Ireland forever. “The Book of Druim Snechta says that it was in Sliab Mis that Ériu had colloquy with them, and that she formed great hosts to oppose them, so that they were fighting with them. But their druids and poets sang spells to them, and they saw that these were only sods of the mountain peat-mosses. (Thence comes the name Sliab Mis).” “At the end of three days and three nights thereafter the Sons of Míl broke the battle of Sliab Mis against demons and Fomoraig, that is, against the Túatha Dé Danann. It is there that Fás (*sic lege*) fell, the wife of Ún s. Uicce, after whom “the grave of Fás” is named, between Sliab Mis and the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211; Vol. 5, p. 3, 33, 35, 37, 47, 53, 59, 69, 75, 77, 79, 95, 127)

Énna Derg – “Énna Derg, twelve years had he in the (40th) kingship, till he died of plague in Sliab Mis, with great troops in his company.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

Forts – “The building of Nár west of Sliab Mis I celebrate by Goscen, it was not difficult for him.” “Nár, from whom is Ros Náir named, in the border of Sliab Mis of Mumu.” “The founding of a castle of noble strengths in Sliab Mis, which was by Fulmán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 117; **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 133, 135, 167)

Íriel Fáid – “Íriel, youngest of the family, son of the king of Fotla, of curling hair, king of Sliab Mis, king of Macha he broke four severe battles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 427)

Lakes – Loch Fodremain ‘upon which is Traig Li’ in Sliab Mis <of Mumu>” was one of the three lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17)

Sliab Misse (See: Sliab Mis)

Sliab Madoirn (See: Sliab Modurn)

Sliab Moduirn (See: Sliab Modurn)

Sliab Modurn [Madoirn, Moduirn] – Loch Echtra between Sliab Modurn and Sliab Fuait burst forth in the time of Partholon. The fortress of Dún Náir in Sliab Madoirn was built by Goisten. Conmáel son of Éber fought the battle of Sliab Moduirn in which Samroth son of Inboth fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 17; **Vol. 5**, p. 155, 167, 199, 201, 433)

Sliab na mBan ffinn [Sliab Naman, Slievenaman] – “Dindsenchus (MD iii 198) locates *Mag Fea* somewhere in the neighbourhood of Slievenaman. “*Sliab na tri nDee*, if it had any objective existence at all, was doubtless a sacred mountain, haunted by a group of deities (compare *Sliab na mBan ffinn*), but it remains unidentified.” “The *Sid* of Bodb has been identified with *Sliab na mBan ffinn* (Slievenaman) near Clonmel: see Hogan’s *Onomasticon*, s.v.v. *Sid Buidb*, *Sid Femen*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85; **Vol. 4**, p. 300)

Sliab Naman (See: Sliab na mBan ffinn)

Sliab na Tri Dee (See: Mountains, Three Gods)

Sliab Radruip (See: Mountains, Radrap)

Sliab Rafán (See: Mountains; Rafánn)

Sliab Riffe – The Gaedil “journey via Sliab Riffe (and Caicher’s prophecy) to the Maeotic Marshes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5)

Sliab Slanga [Sliab Donard] – Sliab Slanga was named for Slanga son of Partholon who was buried in a stone-heap there. “Sliab Slanga has been identified with Slieve Donard in the Mourne Mountains: for an expansion of the story connecting the mountain with its eponym, see MD iv 300.” a battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmair fought the battle of “Sliab Slange where Goan son of Fergna fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 15, 84; **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Sliab Snaght – “*Mag Tochair* (is) at the foot of Sliab Snaght in West Inishowen, Co. Donegal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Sliab Tóád (See: Sliab Belgadan Toga)

Sliab Toga (See: Sliab Belgadan Toga)

Sliab Ughmoir (See: Sliab Emor)

Slicech (See: Rivers)

Slievenaman (See: Sliab na mBan ffinn)

Sligech – The battle of Sligech was fought by Túathal Máel-Garb and in this battle Eogan Béal the king of Connachta was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Sligo (See: County)

Sligo (See: Rivers, Slicech)

Sling-stone (See: Weapons)

Sluasad (See: Luasad)

Smelting (See: Metals, Gold)

Smendis – Smendis ruled Egypt for 26 years after the dynasty of the Diopolitani. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Smenkh-ka-ra – “Tures or Tuir, whom our present narrator apparently supposes to have been the immediate successor of Cincris, was actually the ninth in succession after Smenkh-ka-ra, and was not a king at all, but a queen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 135) (See Also: Cincris; Pharaoh)

Smerdis (See: Darius¹)

Smerthach – Smerthach was the son of Enboth; his son was Smirgoll. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215, 217)

Smethra – Smethra was a king of the Fomoir. His son was Smirgoll³ who fell in the battle of Árd Achaid [Raiced]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Smirgoll¹ – Smirgoll¹ was the son of [S]Enboth [Inboth] son of Tigernmas. He fell in the battle of Druim Liatháin at the hands of Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland. His son was Fíachu Labraind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 277; Vol. 5, p. 5, p. 213, 217, 227, 243, 271, 445)

Smirgoll² – Smirgoll² was the son of Smerthach son of Enboth. Smirgoll³ is probably intended in this context. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215)

Smirgoll³ – Smirgoll³ was the son of Smethra, king of the Fomoir. He was killed at the battle of Árd Achaid against Uí Néill during the reign of Óengus Olmucaid, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Smith (See: Society)

Smoke-Screen – “Another company says that the Túatha Dé Danann came in a sea expedition, and that they burnt their ships thereafter. It was owing to the fog of smoke that rose from them as they were burning that others have said that they came in a fog of smoke.” They were “protected by what would now be called a smoke-screen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93, 109)

Sobairce (See: Sobairche)

Sobairche¹ [Sobairce] – Sobairce’s father is unknown. He learned craftsmanship in Egypt. Sobairce¹ was a champion of the Milesians and one of 36 chieftains (lordings) who led the Gaedil to Ireland. He landed in the north of Ireland with Éremón and built Dún Sobairche in Murbolg in the sea-bight of Dál Riada. “Sobairche the stately fell in his fort, at the hands of Eochu Ehcenn.” “From R² we learn of the death of Sobairche at Airget Ros; he is not among the casualties recorded in any text of R¹, where Sétga takes his

place.” He left no known progeny. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 41, 69, 109, 111, 115, 117; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 27, 41, 43, 47, 69, 85, 87, 95, 101, 103, 105, 107, 127, 129, 133, 141, 161, 165, 167)

Sobairche² – Sobairche² was one of the five chieftains of Nemed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 59)

Sobairce³ – Sobairce³ was the son of Ebric the lording son of Éber son of Ír of the Ulaid. His brother Cermna killed Eochu Edgathach and together they took the 9th kingship of Ireland and ruled jointly. “They were the first kings of Ireland from the Ulaid. They divided Ireland into two, (“between them, from Inber Colptha to Luimneach”) each of them from his fort; Dun Sobairce and Dun Cermna.” “It is in that year that Laosthenes took the kingship of Assyria.” “Others say that it was in their time took place the burst of Daball, Callann and Fubna. In their time moreover Laosthenes, king of Assyria, died and Roboam son of Solomon son of David took the kingship over the Children of Israel.” Sobairce³ ruled for 40 years until he fell at the hands of Eochu Menn, son of the king of the Fomoir. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213, 265, 439, 441, 443, 469, 497, 499) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Social Structure (**See:** Society)

Sociainia – “A synchronistic tract in the *Book of Lecan* ... tells us that Partholon, as well as all the subsequent invaders of Ireland, came from “Sociainia” in “Sceithia Clochaid” (Scythia Petraea).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 255n)

Society

Abbot – **See:** Christ, Cormac

Of Árd Macha – **See:** Ailill, Ainmere mac Sétnai, Amalgaid, Artrach, Benignus, Cellach, Connmach, Diarmait, Domnall mac Aeda, Dub dá Leithe, Dubthach, Dui, Eochu², Eogan Mainistrech, Feidlimid, Fer Dá Chrích, Fethgna, Fiachra¹, Forannán, Gilla mac Liac, Iarlathe, Ioseph, Mac Laisre, Máel-Brigte mac Tornáin, Máel-Coba, Máel-Isu, Máel-Maine, Máel-Maire, Máel-Muire, Máel-Patraic, Muiredach, Nuadu¹, Senach, Suibne¹, Toicthech, Torbach

Of Jerusalem – **See:** Simon²

Apportioner – **See:** Leor, Linad, Saith

Arbitrator – **See:** Amorgen, Donn, Goscen²

Archbishop – **See:** Domnall ua Londgain, Timothy

Artificer (**See:** Society, Wright)

Artist (**See:** Harper, Poet)

Astrologer – **See:** Ionitus, Noe

Attendant – **See:** Lochan Dilmana, Tailc¹, Tren¹, Tres¹

“The list (of TDD triads) suggests comparison with the trains of helping attendants, whose hypertrophied gifts of sight, hearing, marksmanship, and what not, so often come to the aid of heroes of folk-romance.” “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that (Donn’s) ship.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 301; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 83)

Bandit – **See:** Cassan, Doig, Doiger, Doigri, Fiachra, Finnmall

Bard – **See:** Abcan, Bec-Felmas, Casmael, Feinius Farsaid, Ham, Main⁴, Menn,

“Míl came out of Scythia, a tale upon which bards leave a savour.” “The *diana* metres, grouped primarily into *diana senga* and *diana tromma*, were those studied and practised in the first year of bardic education, and rewarded with the fee of the value of a *samaisc* or three year old calf.” “Hear the history of hosts, which the bards of manifold victory sing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 3, p. 106; Vol. 4, p. 283) (See Also: Verses)

Bishop – See: Columbanus, Erc², Ibar, Simon s. Cleophas, Nem, Patrick, Solomon,

In the time of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, a bishop may have held the same social position as poets and “a man of learning” and was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. “In the time of Constantine was the Synod of Nicaea, by 318 bishops.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209, 211, 577)

Boatman (See: Society, Sailor)

Bondmaid

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

Brewer – See: Samalaliach

Brigand – “Macha, with deeds of brigands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513) (See Also: Society, Bandit, Plunderer, Thief)

Brude (See: Society, King, Alba)

Buffoon [Jester] – See: Brott, Rabb², Robb

Cardinal – See: Iohannes

Carpenter – See: Creidne, Epiphenus, Luichne, Sem, Tubalcain (See Also: Society, Wright)

Champion – See: Aibri, Athchosan, Ban, Bres, Bronnad, Buaigne, Búas, Caerthenn, Caicher, Capa, Catalanochan, Catanolodor, Celtchair, Cing¹, Corrcend, Dui, Echtach, Ecnach, En, Eochaid s. Conmáel, Er, Erglan, Étan, Fergna, Fergus Redside, Feron, Findabar, Fulmán, Goscen², Iarbonel, Imm, Laigne, Ligair, Luasad, Luchraid, Lugaid, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine, Mantán, Meran, Milchu, Muinechan, Nemrod, Nuadu, Orba, Palap, Semeon, Setga, Sobairche, Suirge, sons of Cain, Un (See Also: Society, Warrior)

Chapman – See: Manannán

Charioteer – See: Cet mac Magach, Ros mac Dedaid

“Those are the Túath Dea, gods were their men of arts, non-gods their husbandmen. They knew the incantations of druids, and charioteers and trappers, and cupbearers.” “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” “... on Mag Cetne of charioteers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 111, 249; Vol. 5, p. 423)

Chieftain - The title of chieftain is sometimes used interchangeably with that of King and Prince. Notice also the switch from chieftain to king in the later volumes. (See Also: Society, King, Prince)

See: Agnomain⁵, Airech, Allot³, Amorgen, Annind, Arfaxad, Art, Bethach¹, Bile², Blád, Brea, Brego, Bres, Buaigne, Búas, Caicher, Caicher s. Mantán, Cermna, Cing, Cir, Colptha, Corb, Creidne, Cuailnge,

Cualu, Dagda, Dian Cecht, Dobairche, Donn, Drostan, Éber s. Ír, Éber s. Míl, Éber Glunfhind, Éber Scot, Ebleo, Én, Ér, Éránnán, Erglan, Érimón, Étán s. Occe, Feinius Farsaid, Fergna^{1,2}, Fergus Lethderg, Ferón, Fúat, Fulmán, Gann¹, Genand, Goibniu, Goscen², Iarbonel the Soothsayer, Innai, Ír², Írial Fáid, Laigne, Laiglinne, Lamech, Lamfhind, Lethend, Luchne, Lug, Lugaid⁴, Lugaid s. Ith, Lui, Luigne, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine, Mantán, Míl, Muimne, Murthemne, Nár, Nechtán, Nenual, Nuadu Airgetlam, Óengus, Orba, Palap, Partholon, Rifath Scot, Rudraige^{1,2}, Semeon, Sengand, Sétga, Slang^{1,2}, Sobairche, Solen, Sru², Starn¹, Suirge, Tigernmas, Ulpa, Un s. Ucce

In the time of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, “checkerings upon garments” were first made and a chieftain was entitled to wear a garment with five colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Chronicler – “The the reign of Astacadis king of Assyria that (the death of Nemed) took place also, according to the chroniclers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137)

“Scholars and chroniclers reckon that eleven of the kings of Laigen fell at his (Cormac ua Cuinn) hands.” Vol. 5, p. 339) (See Also: Society, Historian, Scribe)

Cleric (See: Society, Clerk)

Clerk – Máel-Coba² son of Áed mac Ainmirech was a clerk (cleric). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 375)

Copyist – “The corresponding Syriac words in their native script have some superficial resemblance, which might mislead a careless or astigmatic copyist.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 254) (See Also: Society, Scribe)

Craftsman – See: Creidne, Dian Cecht, Goibniu, Lug, Luichne, Setga, Sobairce, Suirge

Cupbearer – See: Dobur, Doirche, Dub²

“Those are the Túath Dea, gods were their men of arts, non-gods their husbandmen. They knew the incantations of druids, and charioteers and trappers, and cupbearers.” “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” “... on Mag Cetne of charioteers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 111, 249; Vol. 5, p. 423)

Druid - See: Brian, Brod, Caicher, Cathbad, Cnu Deroil, De Domnann, Drostan, Dubchomar, Eolas, Eolus, Fis, Fochmarc, Fulmán, Indech, Math, Míl, Occe, Rabb², Robb, Tath, Iuchar, Iucharba, Ucce (See Also: Society, Seer, Soothsayer, Spell-weaver, Wizard)

“With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 249)

Earl – “Siomón Brecc, six years, it is exact, the earl was king without injustice.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 507)

Ecstatic – There were nine “flying ecstasies” [*nouem uolatiles* .i. geltaí] at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Elder – See: Fintan, Máel-Isu ua Ainmere, Tuan

“The elders enumerated to the saints before the scholars of the world of fortresses: as it was woven and verified it was written upon their knees.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 281)

Embroideress (See: Society, Weaver)

Emperor – Roman emperors (See: Society, King, Rome)

“Tis no wonder said his mother: whoso is sent between two emperors, except he have parted from the emperor from whom he hath gone, he hath not attained to the emperor to whom he has come.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 71) (**See Also:** Proverbs)

Eunuch – **See:** Persius

Farmer - **See:** Barr, Be Chuille, Buaigne, Caer, Corp, Dianann, Ernmas, Find, Rind, Robud, Tor (**See Also:** Society, Yeoman)

Fisherman [Fisher-folk] – **See:** Capa, Laigne, Luasad

Fíacha Fer Mara - Fisher-folk found the boat with Fíacha Fer Mara which had been cast adrift. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287)

Tuan – “A fisher took him (Tuan, in salmon form) in his net ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 43, 83)

Foster-Father - **See:** Ailill Ólom, Amorgen, Braid, Buaidh, Cimbáeth, Crimthann mac Fidaig, Cú Chulaind, Eochu s. Dui, Feinius Farsaid, Mil, Ordan, Saball, Togad

Foster-Mother – **See:** Macha, Medan, Saime, Sid, Suba, Tailltiu

Freeman – **See:** Er s. Partholon, Erglan, Fergus Redside, Semeon (**See Also:** Peoples, Freeman)

Nemed – “Semeon son of joyful Iardan, Fergus pure and generous, an effort of pride, Erglan son of warlike Beoan, Were the three freemen of their hosts.” “Of men belonging to law (is) the freeborn who has the strong seed.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 175; **Vol. 4**, p. 215)

Partholon – “The tally that there was in that ship, a free octad, no false lineage, and two men unfree, without beauty.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 81)

Ugoine Mór – “It is at Ugoine that the Freeman of Ireland unite, namely Leth Cuinn and the Albanaig.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 275)

Gentles – “It is Patrick at the right hand of the Rewarder who hath in possession our gentles and our simples” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 281)

Handmaiden (**See:** Society, Maiden)

Harper – **See:** Binn, Ceol, Cinenn, Eir [Innai, Onnoi], Glan, Gle, Gleo, Iafeth, Iubal, Tetbinn (**See Also:** Society, Musician)

Henchman [Hireling] – **See:** Talc, Topa, Tren³, Tres³ (**See Also:** Society, Hireling)

Hewer – “An axe ever-sharp, hard to protect, be it not trusted to a hewer!” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 41)

High King – “Though they be high kings of the false world, with poet-power and with treasures, they are dead after the time of its youth, with pride and with trappings.” “Gilla Caemain without niggardliness, son of noble Gilla Samthainne, joy for the hard task (accomplished) is my due for the reckoning of the High Kings of Ireland.” “To Gilla mo Dubda the strong may God vouchsafe every remission! Happiness from the strong King which he promised me for reckoning the High Kings of Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 281; **Vol. 5**, p. 531, 563)

See: Ailill Caisfiach, Alexander the Great, Belochus, Cathluan, Cermna, Conaing Becceclach,

Conchobor ua Bríain, Corb Olom, Cormac mac Carthaig, Donnchad mac Flaind, Énna Airgdech, Eochu Fáebar, Feidlimid Rectaid, Feradach Finn Fechnach, Máel-Sechlainn, Nel, Nenual, Ninyas, Ollom Fotla, Sobairce, Suibne Mend, Tibraide, Tigernmas (**See Also:** Society, Chieftain, King, Prince)

Abbot – “King of the earth and of the lords, the King who prolongeth every life, may He make enduring my form, my body though the abbot and the high king be alike.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 193)

Assyrians – “At that time the Assyrians were all in the high-kingship of the world, till the coming of Nemed into Ireland after Partholon.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35, 37; **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

Chaldeans – “After the lordship of the Medes, the Chaldeans had it, but they are never reckoned as high lords.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 165)

Greeks – “The Gaedil were in Ireland and the Greeks in the High Kingship of the World.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 167, 203)

High Prince - See: Conaire Mór, Eochu Feidlech, Gede Ollgothach, Érimón, Sechnasach (**See Also:** Society: Chieftain, High King, King, Prince)

Hireling [Henchman, Mercenary] – **See:** Topa (**See Also:** Society, Henchman)

Fergal – Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland, fought the battle of Almu in which 160 hirelings were slain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Fíachu Sroiptine – “Fothad Airgthech fell in Line-magh in the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of Finn ua Baiscne and of the hirelings of Fíachu Sraibtime s. Cairpre.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343)

Gaedil, the – “Four ships’ companies strong went Sru out of Egypt, with twenty-four wedded couples and three hirelings for every ship.” “Four ships’ companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain: in every ship fourteen wedded couples and six (or seven) unwived hirelings.” “Thereafter Míl came into exile. They had four ships, with fifteen wedded couples, and a hireling, in every ship.” “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those that were drowned in that (Donn’s) ship.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 29, 39, 65, 67, 77, 109, 115, 148; **Vol. 5**, p. 49, 57, 71, 81)

Partholon – Partholon had one (or two) hirelings with him when he came to Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 39, 65, 71)

Sétna Innarraid – “Sétna Innarraid s. Bres, he is the first who gave wages [“innarrad”] to hirelings in Ireland.” “Sétna of the Wages, the veteran gave stipends to an hundred hirelings.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251, 253, 507)

Tigernmas - During the time of Tigernmas hirelings and fighting men were allowed to wear a garment with three colours. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Historian – **See:** Ammianus Marcellinus ; Authors, Known; Berossus, Eochaid ua Floind, Eusebius, Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn, Gilla Caemain, Gilla Samthainne, Micheál ò Cléirigh, Nennius, Orosius, Pausanias, Ptolomy, Tanaide o Dubsaillech ua Maoil-Chonaire, Torna o Maoil-Chonaire (**See Also:** Society, Poet, Sage, Scholar, Scribe)

Editing by – “But the essentially religious element in the (Nemed) story has unfortunately caused its editors to sharpen their scissors: and so far as possible they have assiduously cut out everything which savoured of the paganism with which the story must have been originally charged.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115)

Knowledge of

Etymology - “Unsuccessful efforts to find the etymology of the name of the apostle Bartholomew have in one way or another influenced the treatment of the (Partholon) saga in the hands of the native historians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 253)

False Knowledge – “Though they say here in various ways, false men of history, that the people of the curses, of the dwellings, were *sid*-folk, the belief is displeasing to Christ.” “... and they show the extraordinary complexity of contradictory traditions and (as it must be recognized quite candidly) artificial “fakes” which the synthetic historians have handed down to us.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 241, 304)

Flood – “The LG editors knew of no great Flood but the Hebrew version, enshrined in the Book of Genesis; and they were obliged therefore to link the Irish “Deucalion and Pyrrha” with the family of Noah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

Genealogy - ¶9 (“With regard to Iafeth son of Noe ...”) “became the common property of early historians.” “We need not here discuss the connexion of this name (Tat) with that of the Egyptian god Thoth ... it is unlikely that the Irish historians knew or cared anything about such matters.” “There must have been a large number of such inventions (re. kinship relations) hammered out by the ancient “historians.” “It is clear that the historians were puzzled by this personage (Manannan), whom, on the evidence of the materials at their disposal, whatever they might have been, they could not accept as a king.” “It shows us our historians dismounting from their scholastic Pegasus, such as it was, and condescending to borrow directly from the popular oral literature of the folk.” “And as it is more than probable that Írial Fáid is primarily the same personage as Iarbonél Fáid, who figures among the Nemedian leaders, we can see with what a complication of cross-currents of tradition the ancient historians were faced.” “It is well to know that other historians have an extract to the effect that every Taking which took Ireland was of the same stock, except the Taking of Cessair; and that they all unite at *Sru*.” “The historians are in doubt about those two, at whose hand Eochu Uairches fell, namely Eochu Fíadmuine and Conaing Becelach.” “This is the opinion of certain historians, that every king, South and North, of the progeny of Éber and Érimón, were contemporaries, till the Ulaid came into the principedom.” “It is he who went forth on the adventure of Crimthann out from Dún Etair, when he took the golden chariot, and the splendid chess-board. It is the belief of certain historians that this was the time when the Son of the Living God, Jesus Christ, was born in Bethlehem of Juda.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 214; **Vol. 2**, p. 129, 145; **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 105, 301; **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 183, 255, 257, 265, 325, 463)

Geography – “The source and extent of the knowledge of the outer world among the native historians of Ireland would offer matter for a separate monograph.” “The author believes with Strabo (VII, ii. 4, etc.) that the Caspian was an inlet of the Northern Ocean, not a closed inland lake.” “If Bregunt in ¶131 is here correctly identified with Burgundia, the authority followed by our historian for the name will scarcely be older than the sixth century.” “Every historian who has named it knows that this is why it is called Conall’s stone-heap.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 138; **Vol. 4**, p. 71)

Imported Learning – “How did Irish historians balance this impressive corpus of imported learning with whatever lore they may have inherited from their forefathers?” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3)

Languages – “It is notable that D here presents the story connecting Manannán with Loch Oirbsen (Loch Corrib) in Latin, doubtless its original form, for, while historians writing in Irish might translate a Latin passage into Irish, there is no apparent reason why they should have taken the trouble to put this sentence into Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 308)

Songs – “Wherefore the historian said the following song thereanent ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 153, 165; **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 37, 39, 127, 131, 185; **Vol. 5**, p. 41, 155, 165, 173, 191, 195, 197, 199, 213, 223, 225, 229, 269, 271, 287, 355, 405) (See Also: Songs; Verse)

Synchronisms – “Other historians believe that it was in the 7th year of the age of Abraham that Partholon took Ireland: for others say that it was at the end of two years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea.” “Now as we have related clearly of Cessair and of Partholon, and of their synchronism, from Adam to the Flood, and from the Flood to Abraham, and from Abraham to Nemed, with a knowledge of the synchronism of every king that took the world during that time ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21, 127) (**See Also:** Synchronisms)

Zoology – “For the sacred historians consider that it was with the shank of a camel-bone that Cain slew his brother.” “Did the old Irish historians fully comprehend the difference between an ass and a camel?” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 85, 209)

Lebor Gabála – “The “Book of Invasions”, the compilation which underlies most of the work of the native Irish historians, is the result of a long process of development.” “The original author of LG was writing a “history” specifically of the Milesians, and their predecessors interested him only in so far as they accounted for the opposition offered, to the Milesian landing, by the aborigines.” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 13; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167)

Status of - In the time of Tigernmas a man of learning was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Hunter – **See:** Nemrod

Hunters – Verse LXXV recounts the judgement of Amorgen on the apportionment of meat to the hunters. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 119)

Husbandman – **See:** Abel, Aitechbel, Be Chuille, Cain, Cuil, Dam, Dianann, Dorcha, Eochair, Ernmas, Ham, Imus, Noe, Tarba, Tothacht

Instructor – **See:** Dobar, Dub³, Eolas, Fis, Fochmarc, Linad

Jester (**See:** Buffoon)

Judge – **See:** Amorgen, Donn, Ehud, Goscen², Íth, Moses

King – In the text, the titles of king, high king, chieftain and prince seem to be used inter-changably. Note also that the title of king becomes much more prominent after the invasion of the Sons of Míl.

Alba – **See:** Berngal, Cal, Cathluan, Cé, Cinaed mac Alpin, Cinid, Cint, Circinn, Conmáel, Constantine, Cú Chuarain, Denbecan, Eru, Eru Aile, Éterscéil Mor, Fecir, Fet, Fib, Fidaich, Findláech mac Rúaidrí, Flocaid, Fortrenn, Gant, Gart, Gede Ollgudach, Gest, Gest Gurcich, Gnith, Got, Grid, Gub, Guidid Gaed Brechnach, Leo, Luath, Máel-Coluim mac Donnchada, Mund, Olfinechta, Pont [Pant], Ru, Ru Aile, Ugoine Mór, Uip, Urcal, Urcind, Urcint, Urfecir, Urfet, Urgant, Urgart, Urgnith, Urgrid, Urleo, Urmund, Urpont [Urpant], Uruip

Asia Minor – **See:** Antigonus, Demetrius⁴

Assyria – **See:** Acrazpes, Acrisius, Altadas, Amintes [Amyntas], Aralius, Arius, Armamitres, Artabanus, Artaxerxes Longimanus, Artaxerxes Memnon, Artaxerxes Ochus, Astacadis [Ascaithius], Baleus, Baltassar, Bellepares, Belochus, Dercillus, Eupales, Fleutheus, Lampares, Lamprides, Laosthenes, Mamitus, Manchaleus, Masperitus, Mitreus, Ninus, Ocrazapes, Ofratalus, Ophrateus, Pantacer, Panyas, Piritiades, Semiramus, Sosarmus, Sosarus, Sparetus, Spherus, Tautanes, Teuteus, Thineus, Tonos Concoleros [Sardanapalus, Assur-banipal, Xerxes

Babylon – **See:** Antiochus Cyzicenus, Antiochus Epiphanes, Antiochus Eupator, Antiochus Magnus, Antiochus Sidetes, Antiochus Soter, Antiochus Theos, Demetrius^{1,2}, Grypus, Hyrcanus, Philippus¹,

Seleucus Callinicus, Seleucus Nicanor, Seleucus Philopater

Britain – See: Gartnia, Owain

Chaldea – See: Baltassar, Evil Merodach, Labashi-Marduk, Nabcadon [Nabuchodonosor], Neriglissor

Cruithne (See: Society, Kings, Alba)

Egypt – The kings of Egypt bore the title of Pharaoh. After the conquest by Alexander the Great, the kings had the title of Ptolomeus.

See: Acherres, Achoris, Aethiops^{1,2}, Alexander, Amarteus, Amasis, Amenemes, Amenomes, Amenosos, Ammenophis, Ammenophitis, Armades, Armais, Bocchoris, Cenches, Cerres, Cherres, Cleopatra, Dionysius, Epiphanes, Euergetes, Merres Aethiops, Nechao, Nechepsos, Nectenebus, Neferites, Osochor, Philometor, Philopater, Psammeticus, Psammeticus II, Psammus, Psammuthes, Psinaces, Psusennes I, Psusennes II, Physcon, Rameses, Sebichos, Sesonchosis, Smendis, Smenkh-kara, Soter, Stefinatis, Tuir, Tutankhamun, Vafres

Epirotae – See: Ianus

Fomoraig – See: Ciasarn, De Domnann, Eochu Ehcenn, Eochu Menn, Gann², Indech, Lugair, Sengand, Smerthra, Smirgoll

Foreigners – See: Albdon

Franks – See: Chlodwig

Greece – See: Aegialus, Agamemnon, Alexander⁴, Alexander⁵ the Great, Antigonus^{1,2,3}, Antipater¹, Cecrops, Dionysius, Epiphanes, Euergetes, Europs, Formenius, Menelaus, Philadelphus, Philip, Philometor, Philopater, Psychon, Soter

Athens – See: Cecrops

Macedonia – See: Alexander, Antigonus, Antipater, Cassander, Demetrius^{3,4}, Demetrius Poliorcetes, Gonatas, Lysimachus, Meleagrus, Perseus, Phillip, Philippus², Philippus Ariadeus, Poliorcetes, Seleucus, Sosthenes

Thessalonica – See: Thessalus

Thrace – See: Formenius, Policornus

Hebrew (See: Society, King, Israel)

Ireland – See: Adamair Flidais Foltchain, Áed, Áed Allan, Áed Finnliath, Áed mac Ainmirech, Áed Oirdnide, Áed Slaine, Áed ua Néill, Áed Uairidnach, Aillil, Ailill Caisfiachlach, Ailill Finn, Ailill mac Feradach, Ailill mac Mata, Ailill Molt, Ailill Olchain, Ainmire mac Sétna, Aigetmar, Amadir, Art Imlech, Art mac Lugaid, Art Óenfer, Báetán^{1,2,3}, Berngal, Bláthmac, Bobchad, Bregon, Bres^{2,3}, Bresal Bó-díbad, Brían mac Ceneidig, Caelbad, Cairbre Lifechair, Cairpre Cinn-Chait, Caithair Mór, Cellach, Cenn Fáelad, Cermna Finn, Cimbáeth, Cinead, Cobtach Coel Breg, Colla Uais, Colmán Rimid, Conaing Bececlach, Conaire Cóem, Conaire Mór, Conall Cael, Conall Collamrach, Conchobor s. Donnchad, Conchobor Abrat-ruad, Congal¹, Congal Cláiringnech, Congalach³, Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, Congall Cind Magair, Conmáel, Conn Cet-cathach, Connla, Connla Cóem, Conrai, Corb Ollom, Cormac ua Cuinn, Crimthann mac Fidaig, Crimthann Nia Náir, Crimthann Sciathbél, Cumuscach, Dagda, Diarmait s. Áed Slaine, Diarmait mac Cerbaill, Diarmait mac Mail na mBó, Dithorba, Donnall⁹, Donnall mac Áeda, Donnall mac Murchada, Donnall ua Néill, Donnchad mac Domnaill, Donnchad mac Flaind, Donnchad mac Muiredaig, Donnall mac Murchada, Dui Dallta Degaid, Dui Finn, Éber s.

Mil, Elim, Elim s. Conrai, Elim Olfínachta, Enna Airgdech, Enna Derg, Eochu s. Ailill Finn, Eochu s. Erc, Eochu s. Ninnid, Eochu Ailtlethan, Eochu Airem, Eochu Apthach, Eochu Édgathach, Eochu Fáebarglas, Eochu Feidlech, Eochu Fiadmuine, Eochu Gunnat, Eochu Mugmedon, Eochu Uairches, Ér, Érimón, Éterscéil Mór, Ethriel, Fachtna Fathach, Fagall Finn, Faildergdóit, Feidlimid Rechtmar, Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, Fergal, Fergna, Fergus s. Muirchertach, Fergus Dubdétach, Fergus Foga, Fergus Fortamail, Ferón, Fiacha s. Delbaeth, Fiacha Cendfindan, Fíachu Findoilches, Fiachu Finnolches, Fiachu Finnscothach, Fiatach Finn, Fíachu Sroiptine, Finn¹, Finnachta Flaithbertach, Finnachta Fledach, Finnat Már, Flann¹, Fobdbgen, Fogartach, Fothad Airgdech, Fothad Cairptech, Fotla, Gann¹, Gede Ollgothach, Genann, Giallach, Írial Fáid, Irereo, Labraid Loingsech, Laigne, Loiguire Lorc, Loiguiri mac Néill, Loingsech mac Aengusa, Lug, Lugaid Iardonn, Lugaid Laigdech, Lugaid Lámderg, Lugaid Lonn, Lugaid Luaigne, Lugaid mac Con, Lugaid Riab nDerg, Luigne, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine, Macha d. Áed Rúad, Máel-Coba, Máel-Sechlainn, Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid, Maenach, Mál², Melge, Mug Corb, Muimne, Muinemón, Muircertach mac Erca, Muiredach Bolgrach, Muiredach Forcraig, Muiredach Tírech, Nathí, Nia Segamain, Níall Caille, Níall Frossach, Níall Glundub, Níall Noí-giallach, Nuadu Airgetlam, Nuadu Finn Fáil, Nuadu Necht, Óengus Ollom, Óengus Olmucach, Óengus Tuirmech, Ollom Fotla, Orba, Rechtaid Rigderg, Rindail, Rothechtaid¹, Rothechtaid Roth, Rudraige s. Dela, Rudraige s. Sitric, Sechnasach, Sengann, Setna Airt, Setna Innarraid, Siomón Brecc, Sírlam, Sírna Sóegalach, Slanga¹, Slánoll, Sobairche³, Suibne Mend, Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri, Tairdelbach ua Briain, Tibraide, Tigernmas, Túathal Máel-Garb, Túathal Techtmar, Ugoine Mór

In the time of Tigernmas kings and queens were entitled to wear garments with seven colours. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Ailech – **See:** Áed ua Néill

Airgialla – **See:** Colcu Mocloithi

Airthera – **See:** Cúmuscach, Eicnech s. Colcu

Breifne – **See:** Suibne Mend, Tigernan ua Ruairc

Caiseal – **See:** Feidlimid, Olchobur

Cenél Boguine – **See:** Forbasach

Cenél Cairpre – **See:** Conall Menn

Cenél Conaill – **See:** Áed, Ainmire, Báedan, Cellach, Conall, Congal, Domnall, Fergus, Flaithbertach, Loingsech, Máel-Coba

Cenél Eogain – **See:** four Áeds, Báedan, Colman, two Domnalls, Eochaid¹, Fergal, Fergus, Fogartach, Muircertach, three Níalls, Suibne

Cenn Maige – **See:** Rectad Rigderg

Cera of the Trenches – **See:** Fíachu Findoilches

Clair – **See:** Dui Finn

Clochar – **See:** Rectad Rigderg

Coba – **See:** Cimbáeth

Coirpre – **See:** Dub Dúin

Conaille – **See:** Fagall Finn, Óengus s. Umor

Connachta – See: Ailill, Cet mac Magach, Conchobor mac Taidg, Conrach mac Derg, Cronán s. Tigernach, Domnall s. Cellach, Eogan Béal, Étan s. Uicce, Flaithri mac Domnaill, Inrechtach s. Muiredach, Muirges mac Tomaltaig, Sanb s. Cet, Scanlan, Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí, Tigernach, Ún s. Uicce

Cuailnge – See: Bresal Bó-díbad

Dairbre – See: Muinemón

Dál nAraide – See: Áed Dub, Báetán, Cóelbad, Domnall Brecc, Fíachra Lonn, Mál s. Rochraide, Ollom Fotla

Dublin – See: Amlaib

Éile – See: Óengus Ollum

Emain Macha – See: Araide, Cimbáeth, Conchobor s. Cathdub, Conchobor Máel s. Futhe, Conchobor Rot mac Cathair, Cormac s. Loichet, Daire mac Forgo, Enna mac Rathai, Eochu of Emain, Eochu s. Daire, Eochu Salbuide s. Loch, Fergus s. Liath, Fergus Foga, Fiacc s. Findchu, Fiacha s. Feidlimid, Fiachu Finn, Fiachu mac Feidlimid, Finn¹, Finnchad s. Bacc, Mochta s. Murchorad, Óengus Tuirmech, Umachenn mac Corrain

Gailenga – See: Rónan, Rothechtaid Roth

Goll – See: Anmchad s. Orc

Laigen – See: Áed ua Cernaich, Ailill s. Dúnlaing, Ailill s. Feradach, Bairnech, Bran Ardchenn, Bran-Dub Brecc, Bresal Belach, Bron, Caelbad, Cairbre Nia Fer, Cerball mac Muiricain, Cormac s. Ailill, Crimthánn s. Enna Ceinselach, Crimthánn Sciathbél, Cú Corb, Diarmait mac Murchada, Dub dá Crích, Dúnlán, Enna Cennselach, Enna mac Murchada, Eochu Anchenn, Eochu mac Echach, Eochu mac Eirc, Fáelán s. Colmán, Fergus Cerrbal, Fergus Foga, Fergus ua Eogain, Finn mac Cumail, Flaithemail, Flann s. Rogellach, Illann, Labraid s. Bresal Belach, Labraid Lonn, Muiredach, Murchad¹, Nia mac Cormac, Nuadu Necht, Oilill s. Conall Grant, Suibne s. Congalach, Tiprate Tírech

Macha – See: Irial

Mag Cetne – See: Aed Ruad

Mide – See: Áed, Blathmac, Cenn Fáelad, Conall, Conchobor⁶ ua Máeil-Sechlainn, Conagalach, two Diarmaits, Diarmait ua Mael-Sechlainn, Domnall, two Donnchads, Finnachta, Flann, two Mael-Sechlainns, Marc s. Ugoine, Sechnasach

Moen-mag – See: Áed s. Suibne²

Mumu – See: Conchobor ua Briain, Conmáel s. Éber, Cormac Mac Carthaig, Deda, Domnall ua Briain, Eochu mac Dairi, Eogan mac Ailella Érann, Ér, Fergus, Ferón, Foibri s. Fine, Muircertach, Nadfraich, Órba, Rogoll, Tairdelbach ua Briain, Tigernach Tétbannach

Sliab Fuirri – See: Tindi s. Conri

Sliab Mis – See: Írial

Tamnach – See: Fergal s. Eochu Lemna

Temair – See: Domnall ua Máel-Sechlainn, Muirchertach ua Máel-Sechlainn

Ui Coirpre – See: Dub Dúin

Ui Crimthainn – See: Maenach s. Connalach

Ui Néill – See: Áed of Laigin ua Cernaich, Ailill s. Feradach, Dub Dá Crich s. Dub Dá Inber, Fergus ua Eogain, Flaithemail s. Dluthach, Flann s. Rogellach, Nia s. Cormac, Oilill s. Connal Grant, Suibne s. Congalach

Ui Tuirte – See: Muiredach Focraig

Ulaid – See : Áed, Báedán, Caelbad s.Crunn Badrai, Cairell, Cermna, Cerman Finn s. Ebric, Conchobor s. Cathub, Conchobor s. Ness, Conchobor Máel, Conchobor Rot, Congal Cáech, Cormac s. Liathech, Cú Chuarain, Cú Ulad mac Conchoboir, Daire mac Forgo, Éber s. Ír, Elim s. Conrai, Enna mac Rathai, Eochaid Iarbithe, Eochaid mac Árdgail, Eochu³, Eochu s.Dairi, Eochu Airem, Eochu mac Conrac, Eochu Sálbuide, Febal, Fergus s. Leite, Fergus Foga, Fiacc s. Fiadchu, Fiacha mac Feidlimid, Fiachra³, Fiachu Findamnas, Fiatach Finn, Fiad, Finnchad son of Bacc, Írial Glúnmár, Macha, Mochta s. Murchad, Muiredach Muinderg, Rechtaid Rigderg, Sobairce s.Ebric, Tipraite Tírech, Umanchenn mac Corrain, Urcal Brude Pont

Israel - See: Assur, David, Éber³, Roboam, Samson, Solomon

Lochlann – See: Magnus

Macedonia (See: Society, King, Greece)

Medes, the – See: Arbaces, Astyages, Cardiceas, Cyaxarses, Deioces, Medidus, Phraortes [Fraorates], Sosarmus²

Persians, the – See: Arias Ochi, Artaxerxes Longimanus, Artaxerxes Memnon, Artaxerxes Ochus, Cambyses, Cyrus, Darius the Great, Darius Nothus, Mardochius, Nabuchodonosor, Pisear, Sapor, Sogdianus, Xerxes

Picts (See: Kings, Alba)

Rome – See: Adrianus, Alanus, Alexander², Anastasius I, Anastasius II, Antoninus, Antoninus Commodus, Antoninus Pius, Aurelianus, Arcadius, Carus, Claudius^{1,2,3}, Constans, Constantine, Constantine III, Constantinus^{1,2}, Constantius, Decius, Diadumenianus, Diocletianus, Domitian, Domitanus, Florianus, Gaius Caligula, Galba, Galerius, Gallienus, Gallus, Gordianus Gratianus, Hadrian, Heluius, Heracleon, Heraclius, Herculanus, Honorus, Ianus, Ionitis, Iouianus, Iulianus^{1,2}, Iulius Caesar, Iustinus Minor, Iustinus Senior, Iustinianus, Iustinianus Minor, Leo, Leo II, Leo III, Lucius Commodus, Marcus Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, Martina, Mauricius, Maximianus, Maximinus^{1,2,3}, Nero, Nerua, Octavianus Augustus, Opilius Macrimus, Otho, Philippicus, Philippus³, Phocas, Picus, Piso, Probus, Saturn, Seuerus Afer, Tacitus, Theodosius^{1,2,3}, Theodosius III, Tiberius III, Tiberius Caesar, Tiberius Constantinus, Titus^{1,2}, Traianus, Valens, Valentinianus, Valerianus, Vitellius, Volusianus, Zeno

Saxons, the – See: Caindle, Guictlis, Henry

Saxony – See: Caindle

Scythia – See: Agnomain, Boamain, Breogan, Eber Scott, Feinius Farsaid, Míl, Nel, Nenual, Noemius, Noinel, Ogamain, Refill, Refloir, Tat

Sicily – See: Dobar²

Spain – See: Breogan, Donn, Míl, Occe, Ucce

Thessalonica (See: Society, King, Greece)

Thrace (See: Society, King, Greece)

Troy – See: Laomedon, Priam

Knight – “They came thence back to Lug to his knightly fortress.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 291)

Lawyer – See: Amorgen, Donn, Goscen, Íth, Moses

In the time of Tigernmas a man of learning was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209, 211)

Lector – See: Authors, Known, Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn (See Also: Authors; Society, Historian, Scholar)

Leech - See: Aesculapius, Airmed, Bacorb Ladra, Dian Cecht, Eba, Laigni, Miach, Oirmiach (See Also: Peoples, Dioscuri)

Healing of Nuadu - It took seven years for the leeches to heal Nuadu’s arm after it had been cut from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 23, 35, 100, 177, 183)

Spells of – “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spensers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 249)

Linguist – See: Achab, Affraim, Bel, Bobel, Cai, Cainan², Caleph, David, Etrochius, Feinius Farsaid, Forand, Gad, Gaedel, Gomer, Gregus, Hidomus, Hiruath, Humelchus, Iar⁴, Iessu, Iochim, Loth, Míl, Mored, Nabcodon, Nenual, Ordmor, Ossi, Ruben, Saliath, Sru¹, Talemon

Lord – See: Bres, Corb Ollam, Dagda, Delbaeth, Elloth, Eochu¹, Eochu Edgathach, Érimón, Feradach Finn Fechnach, Gann, Genann, Óengus Olmucaid, Ogma, Rudraige, Sengann, Slanga, Tibraide, Túathal Techtmar

Lord of the Túath – “And a lack of recognition of [his] (Áed mac Ainmirech) pryncedom came over the men of Ireland, so that the *tuath* in which he should be in the night, the wife of the lord of the *túath* would not be there in the night.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Lording - See: Amorgen, Caicher, Cermna, Ebric, En, Étán, Fulmán, Goscen, Mantán, Setga, Sobairce^{1,3}, Suirge, Un

In the time of Tigernmas a lording was entitled to wear a garment with four colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209, 211)

Magician – “Cambyes son of Cyrus thereafter. Eight years, till his own magicians slew him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43) (See Also: Society, Druid, Seer, Soothsayer, Wizard)

Maiden (See Also: Society, Bondmaiden)

Boroma Tribute – “Every battle and every conflict which Conn’s Half and Laigen gave from Túathal to Finnachta s. Dunchad, was against the Boroma, and against the (levy of) bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 handmaids about each, who fell in the Clóenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen, along with 10 daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn, refusing the eric of Níall Nói-giallach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

Cessair- “From Adam the truly tuneful, the ruthless, to the Flood, a tumult was prepared, none warmed her very powerful household except Cessair of the fifty maidens.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 167)

Nemed - “Others say, [the Túatha Dé Danann] that they were of the seed of Beothach son of “Iardannaines,” that is of the people of Nemed belonging to the party that went east to seek the maiden: for they captured her, and made a great feast in the east.” “¶267 is unintelligible to me (Macalister), nor can I identify the book called *De Subternis* in any bibliography of catalogue of medieval literature that I have consulted.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155, 198)

Mercenary (**See**: Hireling)

Merchant – **See**: Babal, Bibal, Eban, Iban

Messenger - “Prophets [of God] and His messenger had said unto Noe s. Lamech: Make thee an ark.” After the death of Ladra, “Messengers were sent from Cessair to Bith.” “He (Cirb king of the wethers) is the same whom speech-messengers (?) summoned (?) into the mounds of Flidais.” “Loiguirí mac Néill took the kingship of Ireland for a space of three years, and he sent messengers to demand the Boroma.” “Ailill Molt ... sent messengers to seek the Boroma from Crimthann son of Énna.” Lugaid Lonn “sent messengers to demand the Boroma, but he obtained it not without battle.” Muirchertach “sent messengers to demand the Boroma.” Sechnasach “sent messengers to demand the Boroma.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193, 199, 207; **Vol. 4**, p. 159; **Vol. 5**, p. 353, 359, 361, 363, 381)

Musician - Iubal (**See Also**: Society, Harper)

Noble – **See**: Ainmire mac Sétna, Airech Febria, Bile², Bres⁵, Brían Boroma, Buaigne, Búas, Cuailnge, Donn, Éranánn, Éremón, Fodbgén, Fúat, Ír, Máel-Sechlainn, Roigne (**See Also**: Peoples, Leth Cuinn, Nemedians, Túatha Dé Danann)

The Irish people “are held to be descended from a Scythian nobleman.” (**source**: Carey, 1993, p. 4)

Over-King (**See**: Society, High King)

Peasant – In the time of Tigrénmas, peasants were allowed to wear a garment with two colours. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209) (**See Also**: Society, Serf)

Pharaoh (**See**: Society, King, Egypt)

Physician (**See**: Society, Leech)

Pilot – **See**: Ladra (**See Also**: Society, Sailor)

Pirate – In the Nemed story the Fomoiré “have none of the monstrous nature credited to them in the Partholonian section, but (as the glossator tells us) they have become mere sea-pirates.” Túathal Techtmar “took a strong, powerful hold over Ireland after destroying her pirates and her bandits.” “The Danes of Áth Cliath of the Families, the warlike pirates of Lochlann.” “... the kings of Dublin named Amlaib, who, as being pirates from oversea, might well be called *eatrach* and *ri cercach*.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191; **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 555, 565) (**See Also**: Peoples; Danes, Formoraig)

Ploughman – **See**: Aitechbel, Cuil, Dam, Dorcha, Eochar, Rimead, Tarba, Tairrle, Totacht.

Plunderer [Raider] – **See**: Antiochus Sidentes, Congalach, Fíachu Finnscothach, Ingcel, Luichne, Túathal Ua Cuind (**See Also**: Society, Bandit, Brigand, Thief)

Chieftains – “Ireland with pride, with weapons, hosts spread over her ancient plain, westward to the sunset were they plunderers, her chieftains of destruction around Temair.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE,

Vol. 4, p. 213)

Elada – “The sons of Elada, glory of weapons, a wolf of division against a man of plunder.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 215)

Poet – **See**: Abcan, Adar, Amorgen, Bec-Felmas, Brigid, Cend Fáelad, Cinead, Cinenn [Cir], Coirpre, Colum of Druim Dean, Colum Cille, Corpre, Cu-Bretan mac Óengusa, Dui Dal, Eir, Eochaid ua Cērin, Eochaid ua Floind, Eochu, Esrus, Étan, Etarlam, Fer Certne, Ferches s. Comman, Fintan⁴, Flann mac Máel-Sechlainn, Flann Mainistrech, Gilla Coemáin, Gilla-mo-Dubda, Ham, Ladru, Lugaid, Mac Liag, Máel-Muru Othna, Main⁴, Moling, Morfesa, Nuadu ua Lomthuile, Óengus Olmucach, Ollom Fotla, Roigne, Semias, Senchán Torpéist, Sin d. Sige, Tanaide o Dubsaillech ua Maoil-Chonaire, Uaisnem, Usicias (**See Also**: Society, Satirist)

Poet-Power – “Though they be high kings of the false world, with poet-power and with treasures, they are dead after the time of its youth, with pride and with trappings.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 281)

Songs – “Of those the poet sang ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 35, 39, 125, 131, 161, 183, 195, 317; **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 37, 39, 47, 53, 59, 77, 79, 81, 95, 103, 155, 157, 159, 161, 167, 169, 185, 195, 209, 241, 243, 245, 307, 321, 327, 329, 361, 371) (**See Also**: Songs; Verse)

Spells – The Milesians met and spoke with Banba in Ireland. “Thereafter they sing spells against her, and drive her away from them.” Eriu formed hosts to oppose the Milesians, “but their druids and poets sang spells to them, and they saw that they were only sods of the mountain peat-mosses.” “The druids of Ireland and the poets sang spells behind them (the Milesians) so that they were carried far from Ireland.” Amorgen also sang at that time to drive fishes into creeks.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 37, 39, 53, 59, 77, 79, 81)

Status of – “*Raind fri rīgu*, in line 986, (quatrain 25, verse XXX), if it means anything, probably refers to the quasi-royal rank of the highest class of poets.” In the time of Tigernmas a man of learning was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 107; **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Túatha Dé Danann – “But in the book *De Subternis*, others say that the Túatha Dé Danann were poets of the Greeks.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155)

Pope - **See**: Alexander³, Chersona, Clemens, Clement, Cornelius, Fabianus, Gregorius, Ignatius, Peter, Sixtus

Priest – **See**: Corcran, Marcus Antoninus

Prince - In the text, the titles of king, high king, high prince, chieftain and prince seem to be used interchangeably. In addition, the word “princedom” is used to describe the rule of a people, as in “the princedom of the Fir Bolg,” or “the princedom of the Ulaid.”

Assyria – **See**: Belochus, Dercilus, Ninus, Tonos Concoleros

Chaldea – **See**: Baltassar

Christianity – **See**: Christ

Egypt – **See**: Cincris

Europe – **See**: Iafeth

Greece – **See**: Alexander

Ireland – **See:** Áed mac Ainmirech, Ailill Finn, Berngal, Bres, Cermna, Cimbáeth, Conaire Cóem, Conmáel, Domnall mac Áeda, Éber s. Míl, Enna Airgdech^{1,2}, Eochu Fáebarglas, Eochu mac Eirc, Eochu Mumo, Érimón, Ethriel, Feradach Fechnach, Fergus Foga, Fergus Lethderg, Fíachu Finnscothach, Fiachra Labrainne, Fir Nuadat, Fogartach, Fulmán, Géide Ollgothach, Glas Sil nArgetrois, Írial Fáid, Lugaid Lonn, Lugaid Riab nDerg, Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, Mac Greine, Máel-Morda, Máel-Sechlainn³, Nuadu Airgetlam, Óengus Olmucaid, Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, Ogamain, Ollom Fotla, Partholon, Rudraige s. Dela, Síil nArgetrois, Sírna Soegalach, Sobairche, Tigernmas, Túathal Máel-garb, Túathal Techtmar, Ugoine Mór (**See Also:** Peoples, Assyrians, Fir Bolg, Gaedil, Picts, Ulaid)

Macedon – **See:** Perses

Persia – **See:** Darius, Dercilus

Scythia – **See:** Feinius Farsaid, Nenual³, Noemius

Princess – **See:** Scota^{1,2}, Seng

Prophet – **See:** Barkabba, Iarbonel, Peoples: Túatha Dé Danann

Flood – “... the prophets were foretelling that a destruction of the progeny of Adam should come ...” “A prophet of God and His messenger had said to Noe s. Lamech: Make thee an ark ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159; **Vol. 2**, p. 189, 199)

Ptolomy (**See:** Society, King, Egypt)

Queen

Amazons – **See:** Antiope, Lampeto, Marpesia, Orithyia, Penthesilea, Sinope

Egypt – **See:** Cleopatra

Greece – **See:** Cleopatra

Ireland – **See:** Aillinn d. Óengus, Báine, Banba³, Buan, Búas, Cessair Chrothach, Díl, Eithne, Ériu, Fás, Fíal, Findabar, Fotla, Liben, Macha, Medb, Odba, Scéne, Scota^{1,2}, Tailltiu, Tea

Mumu – **See:** Gruibne

Status of - In the time of Tigernmas kings and queens were entitled to wear garments with seven colours. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Sterility of – “Patrick cursed him (Lugaid) and his queen Aillinn ... So that from that out queens in Temair are sterile ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Tuan – The wife of king Muiredach Muinderg ate a salmon and from it became pregnant “and thence was Tuan conceived.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 43, 83, 102)

Ulaid – **See:** Aine, Macha

Rome – **See:** Martina

Raider (**See:** Society, Plunderer)

Ráth Builder – **See:** Boc, Roboc, Rotan, Ruibne

Retainer – “The first man of the seed of tuneful Bregon belonging to them, who died in great Ireland, was Dond son of Míl, setting aside Ír, From whom is the name of Tech Duinn of retainers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59)

Robber (See: Society, Thief)

Sage – See: Bacorb Ladra, Cing, Ciric, Crus, Eochu ua Floinn, Esrus, Feichín, Feinius Farsaid, Fintan⁴, Imm, Mainchín, Morfesa, Semias, Usicias

Sailor [Boatman, Mariner, Pilot, Sea-farer, Seaman, Steersman] – See: Airech, Amlaib, Erannan, Fíachu Fer Mara, Ladra, Raefil, Sindibad

Mariner – “*Muiriuicht*, “a company of mariners.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 85)

Sea-farer – “Great the sea-farers about the season of sunrise.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 55)

Saint - See: Brendan, Brigid, Ciaran, Comman, Finan, Ignatius, John, Juliana, Moling, Patrick

Satirist – See: Bruidne, Casmael, Crichinbel (See Also: Society, Poet)

Scholar (See Also: Society, Historian, Poet, Sage, Scribe)

Address to Scholars – Verse XXX, speaks directly to scholars in several places: “Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn.” “Silent was his (Partholon’s) sleep under resting places which are no pilgrimage-way for our scholars.” “I am Ua Flaínd who scatters truths; an apportionment with kings hath he chosen; may everything whatsoever he may say be a speech of grace, may it accord with holiness, ye scholars!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43, 51, 53)

Battle of Mag Tuired – “The original form of the present story may have localized the battle at the Sligo site: in which case the statement that the slaughter pressed *northward*, which is not appropriate to the Sligo site, may be a harmonistic interpolation, intruded after scholars had agreed to adopt the Cong site as the scene of the first battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Colla Uais – “Scholars reckon that Colla Uais visited the kingdom of Ireland after Muiredach Tírech fell at the hands of Caelbad s. Crunn Badrai king of Ulaid, at the ridge over Daball.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345)

Conn-icht – “Conn-icht from the progeny (*icht*) of Conn of the Battles, the height which every scholar knows.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 459)

Cormac ua Cuinn – “Scholars and chroniclers reckon that eleven of the kings of Laigen fell at his hands, till at last he took the Boroma with addition of interest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Differences of Opinion

Nathí – Nathí, the 115th king of Ireland may have died after being struck by lightning, , but other “Scholars suppose that it was Formenius himself who shot an arrow from a bow, and that it was thus that the king died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Nuadu Finn Fáil – Nuadu Finn Fáil took the 32nd kingship of Ireland, or “Scholars reckon that Eochaid Apthach of the seed of Éber took it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

Sírna Soegalach – Sírna may have died of plague during the battle of Moin Trogaide. “But other scholars say that it was in Alinn that he fell, at the hands of Rothechtaid Roth s. Ronán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245)

Imported Learning – “How did Irish historians balance this impressive corpus of imported learning with whatever lore they may have inherited from their forefathers? Modern scholarship has given sharply varying answers to this question.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3)

Lebor Gabála Éirenn – “Late in the eleventh century, an Irish scholar brought together a collection of poems by several authors, dealing with different periods and aspects of his country’s legendary history.” Of Macalister’s translation of LGE, Carey has said: “This is less than what many had hoped for, but we are fortunate to possess it; and even scholars working closely with the primary sources will keep this work at their elbows for a considerable time to come. Macalister had dominated the study of LGÉ throughout most of his lifetime, and the period following his death has until recently lain under his edition’s problematical shadow. For a long time no scholar ventured back into the bewildering intricacies of LGÉ’s textual history.” “The elders enumerated to the saints before the scholars of the world of fortresses: as it was woven and verified it was written upon their knees.” “Not till after a lapse of many years would the substance of the story be written down, in the vernacular of the writers, again carrying on the Druidic tradition of oral as opposed to written instruction, and then by different scholars, brought up in the divergent traditions of different schools.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1, 16, 17, 19; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 281; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Lugaid – “Scholars reckon that Lugaid (118th king of Ireland) did not exact the Boroma but once, and that imperfectly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Rampart of the Scholars – “By him (Ollom Fotla, 20th king of Ireland) was the Rampart of the Scholars made in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 295, 455)

Translations – In ¶318 there is the phrase *o lodin as firu* which Macalister was uncertain how to translate, but Prof. Bergin identified as a “corruption of *olsodain as firu* “which is truer.” “It is consoling to observe that, to judge from the variae lectiones, the native scribes and scholars were equally bewildered!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 301)

Túatha Dé Danann – The scholars of the Túatha Dé Danann studied under four sages in four cities and took away with them four magical objects. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93)

Scribe – **See:** Authors, Known: Adam o Cianāin, Adam o Ciurnin, Micheal o Cléirigh, Muirges mac Paidin ua Maoil-Chonaire, Muriges o Maoil-Chonaire, Muirges ruad ua Maoil-Chonaire, Nennius, Richard Tipper, Torna o Maoil-Chonaire (**See Also:** Society, Historian, Poet, Sage, Scholar)

Errors of – “Our compilers and scribes make extraordinary muddles of the Oriental names which they copy from Eusebius or his editor.” “In F, ¶316, Elloth (also spelt Ellohd, Alloth) is called Delbaeth, a third Delbaeth, and a second in the brotherhood; but this is doubtless a scribe’s mistake.” Elsewhere we read of a single person, Ai son of Ogma, and we infer that some scribe has misread this name as a numeral, “ui.” “The following numerals are variously stated, and must have suffered modification at the hands of copyists, a frequent fate of numbers, especially when expressed in Roman notation.” “We cannot blame the scribes for losing their way in a text which had become so confused, and which was available to them in clumsy MSS. only.” “... the words *trí ríig* ... had been interlined, and were taken into the text, before the word *ann* in *Q ... and after it in L. This must have been still in the form of a minute and scarcely legible interlineation in the exemplar before the scribe of F, for he took the initial *t* for *c*, and the final *g* for *z* (*us*), and guessed the whole to be *cetus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 129; Vol. 4, p. 98, 100, 109n, 322; Vol. 5, p. 6, 139)

Pictish Chronicle – “The form in which it has reached our scribes is an interesting example of progressive corruption.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 148, 149)

Preferences of – “R² ... has a number of unusual words for which easier synonyms are substituted in F*Q: these are almost certainly glosses in the source text, which the scribes of those MSS. have adopted in preference to their respective lemmata.” “The long poem (Verse LXV) ... Most likely the scribe of L left it out because of its tedious length.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 79, 322)

Sources for - “Our compilers and scribes make extraordinary muddles of the Oriental names which they copy from Eusebius or his editor.” “Clearly the eclectic scribe of this MS. took the paragraph, not from his R² exemplar, but from a text of the R¹ group, almost certainly the copy which in his time was contained in *Lebor na Huidri*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 129; Vol. 4, p. 94)

Translations - In ¶318 there is the phrase *o lodin as firu* which Macalister was uncertain how to translate, but Prof. Bergin identified as a “corruption of *olsodain as firu* “which is truer.” “It is consoling to observe that, to judge from the *variae lectiones*, the native scribes and scholars were equally bewildered!” “*Damraide* looks like a scribal effort to extract something intelligible out of the obscure *dam Dile* of the other versions (¶¶ 314, 317).” “The scribal note in E is obscure: “the taking of Ros Muinechach has troubled me.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 301, 307, 325)

Working Methods – “At *coicedach* (¶291), sD, who has been struggling with very thick ink, has made a new “brew”, which at first sight suggests a change of scribe.” “The opening paragraphs, relating to Erimon, are collectively of considerable length, no so much because of his especial importance, as the founder of the “Milesian” monarchy, as because officious scribes could not leave them alone, and crammed them with interpolations.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 82; Vol. 5, p. 137, 140)

Sea-Farer (See: Society, Sailor)

Sea Lord – See: Ræfil

Seaman (See: Society, Sailor)

Seer – See: Calchas, Feith, Radharc, Rosg, Tailc², Tren³, Tres³

Sentinels – See: Feic, Radarc¹, Rusc

Serf – See: Topa (See Also: Society, Peasant)

Cultivation by - “The serfs of the right lawful king cultivated upon the deep land on which was division: a road of a royal company over which they scatter, twenty-four chief plains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265)

Husbandmen – The husbandmen of the Túatha Dé Danann were “non-gods.” The Milesian conquerors “a haughty aristocracy, despising the cults of its serfs, might very well brush aside contemptuously as “non-gods. There are not a few traces of *odium theologicum* between ruler and serf to be detected between the lines of Irish literature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 294, 195)

Kingship Awarded by – “They took a fair resolve, the serfs of Ireland in their time; for corn, milk, harvest, and sea-produce failed them in every way. The decision on which they resolved, being penitent for what they had done, was to summon the youths (Feradach Finn Fechnach, Corb Aulom and Tibraide), a shining undertaking, to establish them in the high-kingship. They gave sureties firmly, they, the serfs of Ireland, to be submissive to the youths who were in the East; only let them come from Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 483)

Scribal Error and – “It is possible that the compiler misread the word *mag*, “plain”, written with an open-topped *a*, for *mug*, “serf.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal Techtmar fought twenty-five battles “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 313)

Servitor – Servitors appear to be of two grades, the highest of which might have command of a ship and a crew of lower ranking servitors.

See: Adal, Adar, Ai, Aidne, Aig, Ailim, Aire, Assal, Atach, Auilim, Banfindu, Baschon, Ber, Bir, Bonn, Buada, Cacha, Cailna, Cath, Cer, Cera, Cerccorne, Clú, Coirche, Cuanna, Cuib, Dela¹, Dena, Dése, Draig, Dul, Fea, Femen, Fera, Fet, Finnu, Forccne, Gaeth, Ladar, Leor, Life, Ligen, Linadh, Line, Lotan, Lugba, Mad, Magdene, Mar³, Meadba, Medar, Méde, Medina, Medon, Mide, Morba, Pida, Pidacat, Radarc², Rairc, Rairu, Rosc, Ruis, Rus, Saer, Saith, Seg, Sega, Segmaraig, Seilgenn, Selgend, Seqmaraig, Séra, Sidi, Slán, Traig

“The first list of servitors appears to be a disarrangement of an alphabetical list of plains, derived from some document of a geographical nature. It is possible that the compiler misread the word *mag*, “plain”, written with an open-topped *a*, for *mug*, “serf”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7)

Shepherd – See: Abel, Iabel

Íth and – “Now others say that it was shepherds who first met him (Íth), and gave him tidings.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 15)

Shepherd Kings – “Nothing that can reasonably be identified with this name (Pharaoh Istoiges) can be found among the perversions of Pharaonic names recorded by Manetho and Eusebius; it must be a vague recollection of *Pastores*, the “Shepard Kings,” to whom Eusebius assigns 103 years (30th year of Jacob to 12th year of Joseph), ending 212 years before the Red Sea catastrophe.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 140)

Simples – “It is Patrick at the right hand of the Rewarder who hath in possession our gentles and our simples” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 281)

Skinner – In the hunt, the skinner is entitled to “a gulp of the short brief neck.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 119)

Slave – See: Bocc, Ham, Robocc, Rodan, Ruibne (**See Also:** Peoples, Fir Bolg, Israelites)

Killing of – “Killing of slaves to prevent the leakage of technical military, or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190)

Slave of the Lamp – The “slave of the lamp” was one of the “fetish tests of legitimacy and fitness for kingship.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 292)

Status of - In the time of Tigernmas a slave was entitled to wear a garment of only one colour. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 211)

Smith – See: Gobniu, Sem, Tubalcain

Bellows – “Above the posts of a compact mansion of combat long-blasting bags were blown.” “The long bags of blasting are the smith’s bellows, which as they “decline” (collapse) emit their blast.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336) (**See Also:** Tools)

Smith of Iruaith – “The One Smith of Hiruath” seems to be Gobniu. In the tale of Lug’s revenge upon the children of Tuirenn, they are required to obtain “The whelp – a brilliant assembling – of the royal smith of Iruaith, wine would be every water, a foundation of pledges, which is put upon its skin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187, 287)

Smelting – “Tuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” “The primitive technique here suggested, of obtaining gold from the ore not by smelting but by hammering (cold), would be interesting if it were not for the probability that statements of the kind are usually made for metrical purposes.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 335) (**See Also:** Metals)

Soldier – See: Ciric, Crus (**See Also**: Society, Warrior)

Soothsayer – See: Iarbonel (**See Also**: Druid, Seer, Spell-weaver, Wizard)

Prophecy of - Eriu said to the sons of Míl “Long have soothsayers had [knowledge of] your coming.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 53, 55, 77)

Status of - In the time of Tigernmas a man of learning was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 209, 211)

Sorceress – See: Circe

Spell-weaver – See: Cridinbel (**See Also**: Society, Druid, Seer, Soothsayer, Wizard)

Spencer – “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 249)

Spy – See: Cichuil, Fer Caille, Íth, Relbeo

Da Derga’s Hostel – “These people (Cichuil and Fer Caille) meet king Conaire when on his way to the Hostel of Da Derga, and, fatally in opposition to a tabu laid on the king, they subsequently occupy an *imda* or cubicle in the Hostel, where they are seen and are once more described by the spy of the raiders as they come to attack the building.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261, 262)

Steersman (See: Society, Sailor)

Steward – See: Beoir

Tax Collector – See: Liag

Teacher – See: Feinius Farsaid, Míl, Óengus Ollmucaid (**See Also**: Education; Society, Druid, Historian, Linguist, Sage)

Status of - In the time of Tigernmas a man of learning was entitled to wear a garment with six colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209, 211)

Thief [Robber] – See: Bith, Cessair, Fintan, Ladra (**See Also**: Society, Bandit, Brigand, Plunderer)

Trapper – The men of arts of the Túatha Dé Danann “knew the incantations of druids, and charioteers, and trappers, and cupbearers.” “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 111, 249)

Unfree Men - “The tally that there was in that ship, a free octad, no false lineage, and two men unfree, without beauty.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 81) (**See Also**: Society, Freeman)

War-fury – See: Anand, Badb, Danand, Fea, Macha, Neman, Mōr-rīgu

Warrior [Battle-conqueror, Champion, Chariot Fighter, Fighting Man] – Note that anyone, male or female, of any role in society, who fought or died in a battle may be considered a “warrior.” Those characters listed below are those who were specifically identified as “warriors” in the text. (**See Also**: Deaths, Battles, Killed; Society, Champion, Hireling; Weapons)

See: Airech, Amorgen, Artach, Baad, Baath², Bechad, Beoan, Beothach, Bergal, Bethach¹, Bile, Bith, Blad, Brego, Britain, Bronal, Caicher, Caman, Ceran, Cetlenn, Cimbáeth, Ciric, Colptha, Conmáel, Cormac ua Cuinn, Crus, Cuailgne, Dam, Dial, Ding, Donn, Eachlann, Éber s. Ir, Éber s. Mí, Eibliu, En,

Eochaid s. Conmáel, Eochu Fidmuine, Er s. Éber, Erannan, Erglan, Érimón, Ernmas, Étan, Fás, Feb, Feran, Fergna, Fergus¹⁴, Fíachu Labrainn, Findabar, Fintan, Fortach, Fúat, Fulmán, Gabran, Gailluic, Gam, German², Glas⁵, Glassan, Gortigern, Goscen^{1,2}, Gothiam², Grenan, Griman, Guilluic, Iartach, Ibad, Ibadh¹, Ír, Iriel Fáid, Íth, Ladra, Laigne, Lamfhind, Luigne, Lug, Lugaid⁴, Lugair, Mantán, Mathach, Mil¹, Murthemne, Nár, Nia Segamain, Nuadu, Occe, Orba, Pal, Scots¹, Semeon, Sétga, Sobairche, Suirge, Tarman¹, Tuirriuc, Ucce, Un

Bandits – “She (Eithne Imgel) landed at Inber Domnann, and bandits of Ireland came to meet her there, to wit, Fíachra, Cassán, and Finnmall, with a company of (six or) eight hundred warriors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 327)

Battle of

Fossad Dá Gort – “The battle of Fossad Dá Gort of warriors” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 445)

Rairiu – “In the battle of Rairiu of the warrior-assembly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269)

Egyptians, the – “After that they reached the land of Egypt, to the court of Pharaoh of the warriors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 109)

Finn ua Baiscne – “The Fothad Airgthech fell in the battle of Ollarba at the hands of the warriors of Finn ua Baiscne and of the hirelings of Fíachu Sraibtime.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343)

Fomorians, the – “The routs, a work to recount them, which he (Nemed) broke against the warriors of Fomoire of much sharpness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 173)

Gaidel, the – “Fourteen men with their wives made the crew for every ship full of warriors, and six noble hirelings.” “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle-plain of warrior men.” “... the ancestors of the warriors upon the seas ...” “Íth with thrice thirty warriors came to Ireland.” “Érimón with thirty warriors, sailed North-eastward.” “Éber with thirty warriors remained in the South.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 105, 109; **Vol. 4**, p. 257, 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 13, 35, 53, 93, 99, 101, 117)

Laigin, the – “There unites the kinship of every company the warriors of Laigin with Leth Cuinn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 475)

Luaigne, the – “Cathair Mór s. Feidlimid, fifty [or three] years till he fell by the hands of the warriors of Luaigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Nel – “Now when Nel saw Pharaoh with his hosts drowned, he remained upon the same estate, for he had no fear there: and his progeny and seed increased in Egypt thereafter, so that his progeny were warriors of great valour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 37)

Nemed – “This was their tally at that time, as they went a-hosting, thirty thousand on sea and thirty thousand on land.” “In the end only one ship escaped, in which were thirty warriors.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 108, 141, 143, 175, 177; **Vol. 4**, p. 55)

Óengus Tuirmech – “Those are the children of Óengus Tuirbech, son of lofty Eochu the wide-jointed; princes over the warriors to the rampart, sons of Ailill Crooked-tooth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 473)

Partholon – “He died after pride, with warriors, Partholon, of the hundredfold troop.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 51)

Sírna – “Temair of Fal found a beautiful friend when Sírna the fair rod arrived; with his thirty hundred warriors, after the day when he sundered the kingship from the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**,

p. 503)

Status of - In the time of Tigrernas a fighting man was allowed to wear a garment with three colours. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Tuath Tuirbe, the – “No prohibition was the counsel for the warriors of Tuath Tuirbe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 537)

Túatha Dé Danann – “But knowledge of the warriors when he (Eochu) relates it, though he enumerates them, he adores them not.” “Each warrior of them burnt his ship when he reached Ireland in a fog.” “Ten thousand, good was the host, above forty great thousands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 219, 245, 249)

Weaver [Embroideress] – **See:** Catafolá, Cóbá, Eib, Noemha, Olivána

Wizard – **See:** Mantán, Caicher (**See Also:** Druid, Seer, Soothsayer)

Wright (Artificer) – **See:** Capa, Creidne, Cruithne, Eothail, Iuchdán, Luicne, Sem, Tubalcain (**See Also:** Peoples, Dioscuri; Society, Carpenter, Smith)

Risk With – “Honey with a woman, milk with a cat, food with one generous, meat with a child, a wright within and an edge[d tool], one before one, ‘tis a great risk.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 69, 71, 110)

Work of - “Of him (Tigrernas) is every famous wright, who fashions (?) a covering of purple, who works cups fitting, of wonted beauty, who forms pins of gold and silver. Iuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 335; **Vol. 5**, p. 205)

Yeoman – **See:** Barr, Buaigne, Caer, Corp, Find, Rind, Robud, Tor (**See Also:** Farmer) **Vol. 4**, p. 247

Society, Stratification In – Visual stratification according to rank was introduced when checkerings were first put on clothing during the reign of Tigrernas, and reaffirmed by Eochu Edgathach – one colour for slaves, two colours for peasants, three colours for hirelings and fighting men, four colours for lordings, five colours for chieftains, six colours for men of learning, and seven colours for kings and queens.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209, 211)

Sod (**See:** Flora, Peat Moss)

Sodom (**See:** Cities)

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

Soethecht [Soithecht, Sothecht] – Soethecht was the son of Mantán son of Caicher, the druid. His son was Coemthecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 77, 79, 132)

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

Sogdianus [Sogodianus] – Sogdianus reigned over the Persians for just seven months after Xerxes and before Darius Nothus. Sogdianus came to the throne during the reign of Lugaid Lamderg, the 45th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205, 209, 311; **Vol. 5**, p. 257)

Sogdianus (**See:** Sogdianus)

Soithecht (**See:** Soethecht)

Solar Calendar (See: Measurements, Time, Calendar)

Solen – Solen was one of six brothers who were chieftains of the Cruithne, originally from Thracia. He was slain at the battle of Árd Lemnachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177, 179, 181, 425)

Solinus (See: Authors)

Solomon¹ – Solomon¹ was the son of David and he became king of the Israelites when Tigernmas reigned as the 7th king of Ireland and “Eupales took the kingship of the Assyrians.” Or, “Dercylas (of Assyria) and Solomon were contemporaries of the Sons of Míl.” “Mount Moriah is alleged to have been the site of the altars of Solomon, David, Noah, Cain, and Abel as well as of Abraham, and is specified by Maimonidea (*Beit Abachrais*, c. 2) as being the source of the earth from which Adam was made.” Solomon built the Temple of Solomon. The burning of the Temple took place during the reign of Cyaxares, king of the Medes, and when either Nuadu Finn Fail, 32nd king of Ireland), or Bres (the 33rd king of Ireland) reigned. His son was Roboam. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204; **Vol. 5**, p. 153, 209, 213, 249)

Solomon² – Solomon² was the Bishop of Basrah, who enumerated the nine orders and three classes on angels “as quoted by Budge, *Cave of Treasures*, p. 45.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 205)

Solomon’s Temple (See: Architecture)

Solstices (See: Astronomy; Solstices)

Son of God (See: Christ)

Song of Lamech (See: Authors; Anonymous; Bible; Apocrypha)

Songs [Chants] (See Also: Music, Musical Instruments)

Singers of – See: Amorgen, Cenn Féelad, Colum Cille, Cu-Bretan mac Óengusa, Eochaid ua Floind, Fercertne, Fland, Flann Mainistrech, Gilla Caemain [Samthainn], Gilla-mo-Dubda, Lug, Moling, Nuadu ua Lomthuile, Roigne, Senchán Torpeist, Sin, Tanaide ó Dubsaillech [Tanaide ua Maoil-Chonaire]

Historians – “Wherefore the historian said the following song thereanent ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 153, 165; **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 37, 39, 127, 131, 185; **Vol. 5**, p. 41, 155, 165, 173, 191, 195, 197, 199, 213, 223, 225, 229, 269, 271, 287, 355, 405) (See Also: Society, Historian)

Poets – “Of those the poet sang ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 35, 39, 125, 131, 161, 183, 195, 317; **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 37, 39, 47, 53, 59, 77, 79, 81, 95, 103, 155, 157, 159, 161, 167, 169, 185, 195, 209, 241, 243, 245, 307, 321, 327, 329, 361, 371) (See Also: Society, Poet)

Singing of - “Sweet as the strings of a zither was the voice and singing of every man in his (Géde Ollgothach) reign.” “Three free (companies) of Ireland, it is sung the hosts of Arad with the beauty of Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237, 477)

Lamentations – “Her (Tailltiu) games were performed every year and her song of lament-ation, by Lug.” “Of her (Fíal) did her husband (Lugaid) make the lament, which is the first lament of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 117; **Vol. 5**, p. 95)

Poems – (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 37, 39, 73, 125, 127, 131, 135, 161, 171, 183, 185, 195, 203, 317; **Vol. 5**, p. 37, 41, 47, 59, 95, 103, 155, 159, 165, 173, 175, 185, 195, 197, 199, 209, 213, 223, 225, 229, 241, 243, 245, 265, 269, 271, 287, 293, 295, 321, 329, 355, 361, 363, 371, 389, 413) (See Also: Verses)

Spells of (See Also: Spell)

Attraction – “Amorgen also sang at that time to drive fishes into creeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 59)

Expulsion - The sons of Míl spoke with Banba (or Eriu) and “thereafter they sing spells against her, and drive her away from them.” “They (the sons of Mil) went out over nine waves. The druids and poets of Ireland sang spells against them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35, 53, 77, 81)

Revelation – “She (Eriu) formed great hosts to oppose them (the sons of Mil), so that they were fighting with them. But their poets and druids sang spells to them, so that they saw that these were only sods of the mountain peat-mosses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 37, 79)

Song-Abbot – “Seven years of Bres, which was not a white space, through its fair prospect for the song-abbot.” This verse is glossed, “through its misery for the song-maker, to wit the poet C. mac E. He submitted to the three fasts or penances: his mouth without food, his side without bed, his feet without washing.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 223, 317)

Sons of God (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Sons of Israel (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Sons of Míl – (See: Peoples, Gaedil)

Soothsayer (See: Society)

Sorcerer (See: Society)

Sordi, the (See: Peoples, Sordones)

Sordones, the (See: Peoples)

Sosares – Sosares was the 21st king of the Assyrians after Lamprides and before Lampares. He ruled for 20 or 21 years. During his reign was the “death of Lug at the hands of Mac Cuill son of Cermna. Eochaid Ollathair, i.e. The Dagda, took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159; Vol. 4, p. 209, 312, 313)

Sosarmus¹ – Sosarmus¹ was the 25th king of the Assyrians who reigned after Panyas and before Mitreus. He ruled for 29 (or 19, or 22) years. “In his time Troy was captured by Hercules.” In Ireland there was the “death of Fíachna s. Delbaeth and the progeny of Cermat took the kingship.” “It is not difficult to see how “Sosarmus” could, by a succession of careless copyings of an unfamiliar word, become “Sopandius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 159, 199, 199*n*; Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Sosarmus² – Sosarmus² was the 2nd king of the Medes who ruled for 30 years after Arbaces and before Medidus. “In his reign was the last king of Assyria, Baltassar son of Labashi-Marduk.” Ollom Fotla was the 20th king of Ireland at that time. Sosarmus² died during the reign of Finnachta, the 21st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163; Vol. 5, p. 235, 237)

Sosthenes – Sosthenes was king of the Macedonians after Antipater and before Gonatas. He ruled for 2 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Sothecht (See: Soethecht)

Soul

Of Man - God created men “with beginning and with termination and without termination ... a beginning to their bodily birth and a termination to their bodies, and no termination to their souls.” Adam’s soul was created from God’s own breath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 25, 27, 41, 49, 55)

Of Osiris – “Osiris was reborn as Horus, who avenged his father’s murder upon Set, in which fight he, Horus, lost an eye; the eye was given to the dead Osiris to eat, and the latter was thereby equipped with a soul.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265)

South (See: Direction)

South-east (See: Direction)

Sovereignty (See: Governance)

Spain [Astures, Iberia]

Battles in – The Gaels fought 54 (or 3) battles against the Barcu, Frisians, Hispani, Langobardi and Tuscans to “take Spain by force.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 43, 73, 77, 105, 113, 132, 133, 138, 162; **Vol. 4**, p. 207; **Vol. 5**, p. 11)

Births in – “Érimón and Érannán, in Spain were they born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 123, 125)

Boundary – “*Rodarg Rinne Iachor Ain Irrand Espa* (the names of women on the Cessair expedition) ... with a little adjustment it could be made to mean “Rodarg who made a noble boundary in a part of Spa[in].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 247)

Cities of – See: Cities, Brigantia, Tarshish

Gold in – “Creidne the pleasant artificer was drowned on the lake-sea, the sinister pool, fetching treasures of gold to Ireland from Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 229) (See Also: Metals)

Governance of – “Míl obtained the principedom of Spain by force.” Mag Mór (‘big plain’), king of Spain. “Éber Donn s. Míl and Éremón, who were two in joint rule over Spain at the time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 73; **Vol. 4**, p. 115, 117, 149, 177, 179, 297; **Vol. 5**, p. 21)

Location of - The progeny of Iafeth occupied “three-cornered Spain in the south.” “*Tre-uillech*, the stock epithet for Spain, comes from the *Hispania trigona* of Orosius (I, ii. 69).” Regarding the journey of Partholon from Gothia to Spain, “need nothing more than the obvious comment that the compiler neither knew nor cared anything about the relative position of those regions in terrestrial geography.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159, 165, 167, 253; **Vol. 2**, p. 138; **Vol. 3**, p. 89)

Peoples of – See: Peoples, Barcu, Celtiberi, Frisians, Hispani, Langobardi, Oretani, Toiseno, Tuscans, Vaccaei, Vascones

Plague in – “There came a plague upon them so that four and twenty of their number died, including Occe and Ucce. Out of the two ships none escaped, save twice five men.” “It was after the sinister battle that there came to them a plague of one day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 79, 105, 113; **Vol. 5**, p. 25) (See Also: Health, Plague)

Travel from Spain - Nennius “lists a series of settlements of Ireland from Spain, several of which can be equated with the settlements in LGÉ.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4)

Cessair – The Cessair company had a sailing of nine days from Spain to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 191, 203, 221, 233)

Gaels, the – “Ireland was first seen from Brigantia in Spain where there was a very lofty watch-tower.” “Four good tens and five of wedded couples they brought with them, of the great company: four hirelings, as they assert to me, they had, in parting from virgin Spain.” “Afterwards there came three

sons of a Spanish soldier (*militis Hispaniac*) ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi; **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 45, 79, 115, 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 129; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 185, 203, 225; **Vol. 5**, p. 2, 11, 25, 39, 57, 83, 93, 97, 125, 127, 133, 163, 169, 469)

Others – According to Nennius, “Afterwards people came, little by little, from regions of Spain, and occupied many territories.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Partholon – “A voyage of nine days had he (Partholon) from Spain to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 27, 63)

Spanish Fishermen – Capa, Laigne and Luasad, fishermen from Spain, were blown by wind to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 185, 199, 217, 232)

Travel to Spain

Cessair – “... a-sailing to the glorious Alps: for a space of nine days she went hither, to the lofty corner of Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 219)

Gaels, the - “Mael Muru’s poem covers the ... adventures of the Gaels between their departure from Egypt and their arrival in Spain ...” The Gaels “proceed to the Maeotic Marshes, where they remain for nine generations, after which they set out for Spain.” After Íth was killed in Ireland by the Túatha Dé Dannan, his body was carried back to Spain. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 6, 25, 27, 43, 73, 77, 103, 113, 213; **Vol. 4**, p. 207, 209; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 21, 97, 123)

Nel – “He wandered through northern Africa for forty-two years and at last crossed over into Spain.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 3, 5, 6)

Nemed – According to Nennius’ *Historia Brittonum*, “Nimeth ... afterwards he took harbour in Ireland, having suffered shipwreck, and he remained there for many years: and once more he put to sea with his followers and returned to Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Partholon – “A voyage of another month had he (Partholon) from Gothia (or Mydonia) to Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 27, 63, 89)

Spanish Fishermen – The three Spanish fishermen sailed back to Spain to gather their wives before returning to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 185, 199, 217, 243)

Sparetus – Sparetus was the king of Assyria after Mamitus² and before Astacadis. He ruled for 40 years. Eusebius dates the end of his reign in the 497th year of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 93) (See Also: Maspertius)

Sparsadidis Afferus (See: Artaxerxes Memnon)

Spear (See: Weapons)

Spectres (See: Demons)

Spell-Weaver (See: Cridenbel)

Spells (See Also: Incantation)

Book of – “These paragraphs have the further interest of giving us some extracts from what we might describe as a “book of spells,” including the famous verses of Amorgen. Here we need only refer to the apparently proverbial rhyme, or jingle, *nír fóilíth*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9)

Casting of – “Persons casting spells are sometimes represented as putting themselves, so far as possible,

into the same state, standing on one foot, gesticulating with one hand, closing one eye and speaking a formula in one breath.” Verse LIII, quatrain 17 reads: “It is Eochu without enchantment of leapings who fashions the distinction of his good quatrains; but knowledge of the warriors when he relates it, though he enumerates them, he adores them not.” “The beginning of this quatrain seems to suggest a remembrance of ceremonies of dancing performed while weaving spells, still living when the verses were being written, but forgotten when they were glossed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260; Vol. 4, p. 219, 316)

Spells of

Attraction – “Amorgen also sang at that time to drive fishes into creeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 59)

Expulsion – “Banba’s remark, that the invaders have not come with good luck, may contain a protest to whatever powers permitted the landing in the face of the impotent spells of the Túatha Dé Danann.” The sons of Míl spoke with Banba (or Eriu) and “thereafter they sing spells against her, and drive her away from them.” “They (the sons of Míl) went out over nine waves. The druids and poets of Ireland sang spells against them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8, 35, 53, 77, 81)

Fertility – “It is obvious that the *retoricc* attributed to (D)elgnat in ¶234 (“See thy speckle-coloured cattle-herds”) was primarily a fertility-spell, like the fishing-spell put into the mouth of Amorgen at a later stage of LG.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41, 99)

Healing – “The disease which laid hold of Tuirell it was a difficulty for his fair seed, until Dian Cecht cured him by firm troops of good spells.” “In the interpolation which F adds to the end of this paragraph in the R¹ text, the formula *alt fri halt 7 feith fri feith* has all the appearance of being a fragment of some old healing spell.” In Verse LXIX (“I am Wind on Sea”), the next to last line reads: “Who is the troop, who the god who fashioneth edges in a fortress of gangrene?” may be a spell for the healing of poisoned wounds. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 289; Vol. 5, p. 113, 113n)

Invisibility – “Óengus [the Mac Oc] Aed and Cermat, three sons of the Dagda [s. Elada are they]. It is these men who first explored a mound: druids placed a *feth fio* about their men so that they should not be put down, except on every Samhain, for it was not possible to hide them on the night of Samhain.” “The expression *Fēth Fio*, otherwise (and more correctly) spelt *Fēth fiada*, appears to mean “a god’s hedge”; *fēth* is explained as meaning “hedge” in O’Davoren’s *Glossary*. It is the spell (or perhaps the instrument, corresponding to the *tarnkappe* of Teutonic mythology) whereby such beings made themselves invisible. The note, therefore, is to the effect that these persons, about to plunder a burial-mound, suborned certain druids to render them invisible by such magical means and, therefore, inaccessible to the supernatural beings, spirits of the dead, or what not, who might otherwise give practical expression to their resentment. We may compare the *airbe drūad*, the “druid’s fence”, an invisible screen which protected certain privileged persons against wounding in battle. The impotence of such protectors on Samhain is suggestive, as well as the necessity of magical protection for one who engages in such sacrilegious but profitable enterprises.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 157, 306, 317)

Revelation – “She (Eriu) formed great hosts to oppose them (the sons of Mil), so that they were fighting with them. But their poets and druids sang spells to them, so that they saw that these were only sods of the mountain peat-mosses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 37, 79)

Spherus – Spherus was king of the Assyrians after Mamitus¹ and before Manchaleus. He ruled for 20 years. An error in the listing of Assyrian kings has “a transposition of Manchaleus and Spherus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 96)

Spider (See: Fauna; Insects)

Spring (See: Measurements; Time)

Spring of Nuchal – “The spring of Paradise, lasting its renown, whose name is Nuchal of clear brilliancy; there extend out from it, not miserable is its strength, four rivers (Phison, Geon, Tigris and Euphrates) of free nature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 197)

Spy (See: Crimes, Espionage; Society, Spy)

Srath Caruin – Domnall Brecc was slain in the battle of Srath Caruin by Owain, king of the Britons. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377, 379)

Sreng – “Sreng son of Sengand with spears, in the hard battle of Cunga of wounding, gave a blow to noble Nuadh, and lopped from his right side his right arm.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 63)

Sroibcenn – His son was Nemed who killed Conaire Coem, the 100th king of Ireland in the battle of Gruitine. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335, 525)

Sru¹ – Sru¹ was a linguist, associated with the school of languages in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar built by Feinius Farsaid after the fall of the Tower on Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Sru² – Sru² was born in Egypt, the son of Esru, but before that LGE offers alternative ancestries. “At Sru son of Esru the relationship of Partholon, Nemed, Fir Bolg, Túatha Dé Danann and Sons of Mil unite.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 45, 129, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 129; **Vol. 5**, p. 183)

Ancestry

Baath – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Baath son of Rifath Scot. His son was Sera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 127)

Brament [Bimbend, Bramin, Braimind] – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Bramant [Praiment, Prament] son of Aithechda [Aithacht, Aithechtaig, Echad, Fathacht] son of Magog. His sons were Sera and possibly Becsomus and Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 163, 173, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 265; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 153, 187)

Brament – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Braiment son of Aithech son of Baath son of Magog. His son was Sera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 167)

Brament – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Brament son of Eochu son of Magog. His son was Sera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 5)

Gaidel Glas – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Gaidel Glas son of Nel. His son was Sera. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161, 163, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 15, 25, 37, 63, 65, 77, 93; **Vol. 3**, p. 137)

Rifath Scot – Sru² was the son of Esru son of Rifath Scot. His son was Tai. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 185)

Death – “Sru died immediately after reaching Scythia.” “The simultaneous deaths of Sru and Nenual are attributed to a plague in K (O’Clerigh) only.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 17, 65, 93)

Descent – The sons of Sru² were Becsomus, Eber Scot, Partholon, Sera and Tai. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 37, 157, 163, 167, 173, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 17, 25, 47, 67, 77, 129, 265, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 3, 5, 13, 127, 129, 137; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 153, 187; **Vol. 5**, p. 183, 185)

Flight from Egypt – “The Gaedil left Egypt under Sru, Nel’s great grandson, because the death of Pharaoh had deprived them of royal patronage.” “Four ships companies strong went Sru out of Egypt, with 24 wedded couples and 3 hirelings for every ship.” “In that time (of Nemed in Ireland) further, Sru s. Esru s. Gaedel Glas was expelled from Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 15, 65, 93; **Vol.**

3, p. 137)

Partholon – According to a “brief text, contained in a fragment bound into MS. H. 4 22 (p. 37, col. 2) in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin (there is another, slightly variant, copy in the same library, in H. 3. 18, part I, p. 46): “Partholon slew his father and his mother, namely Sru s. Prament s. Athacht s. Magog s. Iafeth, seeking kingship for his brother, whose name was Becsomus, and he was his senior. Sru drove out Partholon and wounded him, and cut his left eye out from him: and he was seven years in exile. Then he came into Bigin (?) of the Greeks [with] a ship’s crew, and burnt a house over his father and his mother, and burnt them together, and gave the kingship to his brother.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265)

Synchronisms

Flood – It was 470 (or 770) years after the Flood that the Gaedil, under Sru, left Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 15, 37, 65)

Ireland - “It was 440 years from that time when Pharaoh was drowned, and from when Sru son of Esru came out of Egypt, to the time when the sons of Míl came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 37, 65)

Red Sea Parting - “Sru, not Nel, is the contemporary of the Red Sea disaster, and leaves Egypt immediately in R¹. In R²R³ Sru is the fourth descendant from Nel, who is the contemporary of the disaster, also KKg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5; **Vol. 3**, p. 137)

Scythia– At the time that Sru was fleeing from Egypt, Nenual, grandson of Feinius Farsaid, and prince of Scythia, died. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 17)

Srub Brain – In the partition of Ireland, the share of Éremón was from Srub Brain to the Boinn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 127) (See Also: Partition)

Stag Deer (See: Fauna; Mammals, Deer)

Stag Hound (See: Fauna, Mammals, Dog)

Stakes (See: Weapons; Spears)

Stallion (See: Animals; Mammals; Horse)

Stalls (See: Architecture)

Stallybrass (See: Authors)

Starn (See: Sathurn)

Starn¹ – Starn¹ was the son of Nemed and one of the four chieftains of the Nemedian taking of Ireland. His wife was Macha and his son was Beoan and possibly Semeon. Starn¹ was killed in the battle of Murbolg in Lethet Lachtmaige in Murbolg of Dal Riada by Conann son of Faebair seven years after the taking of Conaing’s Tower. Otherwise, “Slain was Starn in the stiff fight by Febal in Ceis Corand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 125, 131, 135, 141, 149, 153, 157, 163, 169, 181, 185, 190; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 31, 43, 307; **Vol. 5**, p. 489)

Starn² – Starn² of the Fir Bolg was the son of Rudraige son of Dela. His son was Fiacha Cendfindan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49)

Starn³ – Starn³ was the son of Sera; his son was Tuan. “Learned men and writers of knowledge reckon that it was after Ireland was taken by Partholon that Starn came into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 43, 87)

Starn⁴ – Starn⁴ was the son of Tat son of Beoan son of Mar son of Airthecht; his son was Agnomain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Starnaines – His son was Semianines. This is possibly meant to be Starn¹ son of Nemed whose son was Semeon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Stars (See: Astronomy, Stars)

Steed (See: Animals, Mammals, Horse)

Stefinatis – Stefinatis ruled Egypt for 7 years after Merres Aethiops and before Nechepsos. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Sterility – “Patrick cursed him (Lugaid Lonn) and his queen, Aillinn daughter of Óengus son of Nadfraich king of Mumu. So from that time out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361) (See Also: Punishments)

Stirne (See: Suirge)

Stockades (See: Architecture)

Stokes, Whitley (See: Authors)

Stoll (See: Authors)

Stone-Heap (See: Carn)

Stones - For a long time after the murder of Abel, “the stones grew not.” “That stones “grow” is still an article of popular belief.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 181, 264)

Bdellium - In the land of Eulath is to be found bdellium, “a stone which receives within itself the figures of flowers. Bdellium, moreover, is a precious, most brilliant stone, which findeth the pearl in its bosom.” “Bdellium was the name of a gum used for medicinal purposes. But Tr. or his copyists having turned the word into *Boellium*, the glossator identified it with the Latin *opalus*. His note is obviously a description of the opal set in the volcanic matrix (andesite or what not) in which it is found in nature. I (Macalister) have not traced the source of his information, but what he says about the stone seems to be a confused recollection of some description of the play of colours seen when it is contemplated from different angles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57, 59, 229)

Crystal – “The Túatha Dé Danann, a company like to crystal ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 241)

Fal’s Heart (See: Stones, Lia Fail)

Lia Fail [Fal’s Heart, Great Fal, Stone of Knowledge] – “It is the Túatha Dé Danann who brought with them the Great Fal, [that is, the Stone of Knowledge], (from the city of Failias) which was in Temair, whence Ireland bears the name of “The Plain of Fal.” He under whom it should utter a cry was king of Ireland; until Cu Chulainn smote it, for it uttered no cry under him nor under his fosterling, Lugaid son of the three Finds of Emain. And from that out the stone uttered no cry save under Conn of Temair. Then its heart flew out from it [from Temair] to Tailltiu, so that is the Heart of Fal which is there.” “Rightly or wrongly, Lia Fail, the centre of much folklore real and spurious, is identified with a pillar-stone still standing upon Tara Hill.” “Presumably there was a stone called “Fal’s Heart” at the sanctuary of Tailltiu, an erratic boulder perhaps, not necessarily a pillar-stone, which became the centre of analogous legends. This seems to indicate some sort of connexion between Temair and Tailltiu, but that is all that can be said about it. Practically nothing remains, above ground at least, at Tailltiu, and there is certainly no stone there

now which could reasonably be identified with “Fal’s Heart.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 95, 107, 111, 113, 143, 145, 169, 175, 251, 293, 295, 305) (See Also: Magic, Items)

Memorial – The burial stone for Éremón was set up at Ráith Bethaig over the Nore. The inscription on the ogham monument at Ballyquinn, County Waterford, “which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king” (Amadir Flidais Foltchain, the 67th king of Ireland), reads ‘CATABAR’. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159,175, 283n)

Onyx - In the land of Euilath is to be found “a precious stone which is called onyx.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57)

Opal – The opal was suggested by Macalister as a correction for the “stone” Bdelium. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 229) (See Also: Stones, Bdelium)

Pearl - Bdelium, moreover, is a precious, most brilliant stone, which findeth the pearl in its bosom.” “The plain of Eriu to Slanga, a slice from pearly Nith southward to the Meeting, a secret involved, of the three waters, of the three rapids.” “In his (Sírna Slegalach) time there burst forth Nith, sacred, pearly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57, 59; Vol. 4, p. 55; Vol. 5, p. 459) (See Also: Stones, Bdelium)

Pillarstones – “Dian Cecht’s sons Cu, Cethen, Cian are conceived of as second cousins of Nuadu ... their alliterative names suggest dioscuric analogies; moreover Cu and Cethen pair off by themselves, there were two pillar-stones at Temair which bore their names ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 298)

Precious – Cermna and Sobairce are described in Verse XCVIII, quatrain 16, as “two precious stones with noble strength.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 443)

Sling-stone (See: Weapons)

Stone of Knowledge (See: Stones, Lia Fail)

Stone of Scone – “The petrological nature of the Scone stone in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey does not encourage us to seek it [Lia Fail] there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 293)

Stone of Uisnech [Aill na Mireann] – “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands, on its top, it is a fair co-division, is the co-division of every province.” “The stone in Uisnech is the famous erratic boulder called Aill na Mireann, on the slope of the hill, traditionally the meeting point of all the provincial divisions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 75, 90)

Storm (See: Climate)

Story of Ard Lemnachta (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Stowe Manuscripts (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Strabo (See: Authors)

Strait of Gibraltar (See: Seas, Straits)

Strand of

Baile son of Buan [Dundalk Bay] – This is Dundalk Bay. The portion of Ireland of Rudraige of the Fir Bolg extended from Ess Ruaid to the strand of Baile son of Buan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 57, 86)

Eochail [Eothail, Tracht Eochaille, Traig Eothaili] – 100,000 Fir Bolg were slain westward, or northward, to the strand during the first battle of Mag Tuiread. It was here that Eochaid mac Eirc, king of

the Fir Bolg, was slain. This is the strand of Ballysadare Bay which is a couple of miles from the presumed Sligo site of the battle of Mag Tuiread. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 21, 35, 80, 111, 173)

Strangford Loch (See: Loch Bren)

Strangulation (See Also: Deaths, Choking, Hanging)

Abel - Abel was slain by the jaw bone of a camel, “or, as others say, after the likeness of the slaying of the sacrifices, it was his (Cain) grasp which he closed around his neck.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 236)

Eochu Gunnat – “Submission was paid to Eochu Gunnat in Ireland for a space of one year; a grasp quenched the strong one, (of) Lugaid grandson of Oengus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 527)

Lugaid Luaigne – Lugaid Luaigne, clear his fame, thrice five years untroubled; the grandson of Art Imlech fell by the grasp of Congal the flat-faced.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 519)

Strong Islands (See: Islands)

Structures (See: Architecture)

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

Suc (See: Rivers)

Succession (See: Laws, Governance)

Successor of Patrick (See: Society, Abbot)

Successor of Peter (See: Society, Pope)

Succoth – “But as for Nel, when he came to his own folk, he told them how the Sons of Israel had a camp at Phi-Hahiroth and at Succoth.” “But ‘Succoth’ is perhaps intrusive: this was a camping place *before* the Israelites moved to Pi-Hahiroth (Ex. Xiv. 2), and there is no reason why it should be mentioned here.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 59, 143)

Suggestion und Hypnotismus (See: Authors; Stoll)

Suibne¹ – Suibne¹, abbot of Árd Macha, died during the reign of Flaithbertach, the 142nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Suibne² – Suibne² was king of Moenmag during the reign of Baetan, the 125th king of Ireland. His son was Aed Dub king of Dál Araide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 367, 371)

Suibne³ – Suibne³ was the son of Colmán Mór son of Diarmait son of Fergus Cerrbél of the men of Breg. His son was Conall Guthbind [Cuthbind]. Suibne³ was slain by Áed Slaine. In the time of Suibne³ Mauricius was ruler of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 393, 537, 579)

Suibne⁴ – Suibne⁴ son of Congalach of the southern Ui Néill was slain in the battle of Almu during the reign of Fergal, 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Suibne Mend [Menn] – Suibne Mend son of Fíachra son of Feradach son of Eogan of the Mide-folk killed Máel-Coba in the battle of Sliab Belgadan Toga in Luigne of Mide to become the 130th high king of Ireland. Suibne Mend ruled for 13 or 16 (*sic*) years and exacted the Boroma Tribute every year without

battle. During his reign he fought the battle of Both against Domnall son of Áed and the battle of Dún Cethirn. In his reign were the following deaths: Mac Laisre abbot of Árd Macha, Comgán of Glenn dá Locha, Áed Bennáin, Eochu Buide and Rónán son of Túathal. Suibne Mend was killed by the javelin of Congal Cáech son of Scannlan king of Ulaid in the battle of Muirbeg (*sic*) at Traig Brengar (Brendui). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375, 377, 545, 559)

Suicide (See Also: Deaths)

Lugaid Riab nDerg - “Lugaid Riab nDerg, twenty-five years, till he fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 523)

Nero Caesar – “By him was Peter crucified and Paul was beheaded, and Rome was burnt. He killed himself thereafter. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Tonos Concoleros - “To the spinning of a distaff he came, and a withered hag was made of him, so that he burnt himself in fire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Suirge¹ [Sirge, Stirne, Surge] – Suirge¹ was the son of Caicher. He learned craftsmanship in Egypt. When the Gaels invaded Ireland Suirge¹ was a chieftain and champion who landed with Erimon in the north of Ireland. In the battle of Temair (or, Tailltiu) he killed Ériu, queen of the Tuatha De Danann. He later built Dún Etair. Suirge¹ died in the battle of Tenus of the Tribes (or Ard Inmaith in Tethba) and was killed by Írial Fáid. Suirge¹ left no progeny. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69, 109, 111, 115, 117; Vol. 4, p. 239; Vol. 5, p. 7, 23, 27, 41, 43, 47, 69, 85, 87, 95, 101, 103, 105, 109, 127, 129, 135, 155, 157, 161, 165, 167, 191, 193, 419, 429)

Suirge² – “Suirge² son of Dub of colour fell before Iriel the lofty, the good.” This is the same character as Suirge¹, but with a different father being named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109)

Summer (See: Measurements, Time)

Sun (See: Astronomy)

Sun Stroke (See: Health, Heat Stroke)

Sunday (See: Measurements, Time)

Superstitions of the Scottish Highlands (See: Authors; Campbell)

Sureties (See: Laws; Punishments, Reasons for) (See Also: Hostages)

Suir (See: Rivers)

Surveying – “The surface of Fál was reckoned [surveyed] by the sons of Míl of Spain” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Swamp [Marsh] – The battle of the Swamp was fought by Fiachu Labrainne and in this battle Mofemis son of Eochu Fáebarglas fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217, 447) (See Also: Coir, Flora, Maeotic Marsh)

Swan (See: Fauna; Birds)

Swimming - The first one to attain to swimming after the Flood was Ham son of Noe. Gaedel Glas may have been bitten by a serpent while swimming. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159; Vol. 2, p. 5)

Swine (See: Fauna; Mammals, Boar, Pig)

Sword (See: Weapons)

Syncellus (See: Authors)

Synchronisms - The majority of references to time in LGE are synchronistic in nature. That is, time is calculated in the importance of comparative events in the known world as opposed to specific dates from a calendar. The phrase “in the time of ...” is a common refrain. Many of these synchronisms come from Eusebius’ *Chronicon*. Note, however, that there are discrepancies, differences and confusion among the entries. Not all kings in the ‘Roll of the Kings’ had synchronistic information about them recorded. (See **Also: Chronology; Numbers, Years**)

Irish Event

Banba – Banba and her companions were the first to occupy Ireland, 240 years before the biblical Flood. They were in Ireland for 40 years when they all died of disease. Thereafter, Ireland was desert for 200 years. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 185, 197, 231, 240**)

Capa, Laigne, Luasad – These three Spanish fishermen came to Ireland some brief time before the biblical Flood and were drowned in it. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 185, 199, 215**)

Cessair – Cessair and her companions took Ireland forty days before the biblical Flood. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 181, 183, 187, 195, 199, 209, 221, 229, 236; Vol. 3, p. 45**)

Partholon

Assyrians – “The lifetime of 17 (or 12) kings of the world did the seed of Partholon spend in Ireland.” “No certain correlation can be established between these alleged “Assyrian” monarchs and any Mesopotamian line of kings that has been recovered in modern times from contemporary chronicles.” (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31, 37, 97**)

Ninus – Ninus s. Belus was the 1st king of the Assyrians and reigned for 52 years. “On the data supplied by Eusebius, Ninus began to reign in the 32nd year of Aegialeus, king of Sicyon, and was this 22 years on the throne when Europs succeeded to Aegialeus, who had reigned for 52 years.” (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37, 92, 96**)

Semiramis – Semiramis was the wife of Ninus s. Belus. She assumed the throne (as 2nd ‘king’ of Assyria ?) after the death of her husband. For 12 (or 42) years of the reign of Semiramis, Partholon was in Ireland. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 19, 31, 35, 37, 92**)

Ninias [Ninyas] - “In the 6th year of the reign of Ninias s. Ninus s. Belus, Partholon came into Ireland.” “It was in the 8th year of his principdom that Partholon died.” For 35 (or 38) years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209; Vol. 3, p. 19, 31, 35, 92, 96**)

Arius – “Arius, the 4th king of Assyria, had 30 years, and Ireland was under the children of Partholon during that time. The birth of Isaac s. Abram in his time, and the death of Reu when he was king.” For 33 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31, 37, 96**)

Aralius – “Aralius, the 5th king of Assyria, had 40 years, during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland. Death of Eber s. Sale in his time. For 40 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 31, 37**)

Xerxes – “Xerxes, who was called Bailius, the 6th king of Assyria, had 30 years. In the 13th year of his reign Abram died.” For 30 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (**source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37**)

Armamitres – Armamites, the 7th king of Assyria, had 38 years, during which the children of Partholon were in Ireland. The deaths of Jacob, Ishmael, and of Sale, in that time.” Or 16 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37, 96)

Belochus – Belochus was the 8th king of Assyria. For 30 (or 35) years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37, 96)

Baleus – Baleus was the 9th king of Assyria. For 51 or 52 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. “The death of Isaac in his time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37)

Altadas – Altadas was the 10th king of Assyria. For 32 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37)

Mamitus¹ – Mamitus¹ was the 11th king of Assyria. For 30 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. “Eber Scot was born in Egypt in his time and in the 8th year of his reign came the plaguing of Partholon’s people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37)

Spherus – For 20 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. The position of Spherus should be transposed with Manchaleus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 96)

Manchaleus – For 30 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. The position of Manchaleus should be transposed with Spherus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37, 96)

Mamitus² – For 30 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Sparetus [Masperitus] – Partholon took Ireland during the reign of Masperitus in the high-kingship of the world. For 40 years of his (Sparetus) reign the Partholonians were in Ireland.” Eusebius dates the end of the reign of Sparetus (“Maspertius”) in 497 of the era of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 21, 33, 93)

Astacadis – For 40 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Amintes [Amyntas] – “Amyntas was the 17th king of Assyria. It is in his period that Moses died, as well as Tat son of Ogamain. In his period the Fir Bolg came to Ireland, and in his period the Gaedil were expelled from out of Scythia.” For 45 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 147)

Ascaidias – For 14 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. “Neither the Hieronyman nor the Armenian version (of Eusebius) gives any authority for Ascaidias and Pantacer, interpolated by B after Amintes; I do not know where sB found them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 96)

Pantacer – For 3 years of his reign the Partholonians were in Ireland. “Neither the Hieronyman nor the Armenian version (of Eusebius) gives any authority for Ascaidias and Pantacer, interpolated by B after Amintes; I do not know where sB found them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 96)

Bolochus – Bolochus reigned for “25 years of which 12 were in contemporary rule with Partholon, that is to the plaguing of Partholon’s people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33)

Bellepares – “In the 8th year of the reign of Bellepares there came the plaguing of Partholon’s people.” “The 8th year of Bellepares = 615 of the era of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 97)

Tautanes – Tautanes was king of the world when Nemed came into Ireland. Tautanes reigned for 32

years. In his time Troy was captured for the last time. There were 7 years from the plagues of Partholon's people to the end of the rule of Assyria: 246 years from the plagues to the capture of Troy. There were 354 years from the end of the reign of Tautanes to the end of the rule of Assyria." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23, 159)

Egyptians – Eber Scot was born in Egypt during the reign of Mamitus¹ in Assyria and when the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Flood - Partholon and his expedition took Ireland 300 (or 311, or 312, or 1,002) years after the biblical Flood. Partholon's people lived in Ireland for 550 (or 300) years until they were driven out by the Cynocephali, or died in a plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 179, 185, 193, 195, 197, 269; Vol. 3, p. 3, 27, 31, 47, 53, 84, 88, 167)

Israelites

Abraham - "Abraham was born in the 43rd year of Ninus, and 22nd year of Europs." "In the 60th year of the age of Abraham Partholon came into Ireland. "Other historians believe that it was in the 7th year of the age of Abraham that Partholon took Ireland: for others say that it was at the end of 2 years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea, and that Maspertius was then in the kingship of the world." The birth of Isaac s. Abram in his (Arius, king of Assyria) time, and the death of Reu when he was king." "The 43rd year of Ninus being dated to the 1st year of the era of Abraham." "Eusebius dates the end of the reign of Speretus ("Maspertius") in 497 of the era of Abraham, the crossing of the Red Sea in 505, and the capture of Troy in the year 836 of the era of Abraham." The 8th year of Bellepares = 615 of the era of Abraham." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209; Vol. 3, p. 3, 21, 27, 29, 31, 37, 93, 96, 97)

Eber – Eber s. Sale died during the reign of Xerxes in Assyria when the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Isaac - The birth of Isaac s. Abram in his (Arius, king of Assyria) time when the Partholonians were in Ireland. Isaac died during the reign of Baleus, the 9th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Ishmael – Ishmael died during the reign of Armamitres in Assyria when the Partholonians were in Ireland. "The assignment of the death of Ishmael to the reign of Armamitres seems to be nonsense." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37, 97)

Jacob – Jacob died during the reign of Armamitres in Assyria when the Partholonians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Reu – Reu died when Aralius was king of the Assyrians and the children of Partholon were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37)

Sale – Sale died during the reign of Armamitres in Assyria when the Partholonians were in Ireland. "The assignment of the death of Sale to the reign of Armamitres seems to be nonsense." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 37, 97)

Troy - It is then that Hercules captured Troy. That is, 20 years after the coming of Nemed. Sosarmus was king of the world at that time." "Eusebius dates the capture of Troy in the year 836 of the era of Abraham." "The alleged capture of Troy by Hercules is assigned to 766 of the era of Abraham and the final capture of Troy to 856." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 93, 97)

Nemed - Nemed and his companions took Ireland 30 years after the Partholonians left Ireland deserted. They held Ireland for 400 (or 630 or 720) years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 177, 179, 185, 193, 195; Vol. 3, p. 33, 53, 121, 127, 169)

Asia Minor – “Dardanus son of Jove took the kingship of Asia Minor at that time.” According to Eusebius Dardanus reigned in the year 538 of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147, 197, 198)

Amazons – “After the rule of the Assyrians, the Amazons had the rule for 100 years ... If it was Tautanes who was king at the time of the capture of Troy, Penthesilea was contemporary with the Assyrians; or Troy was captured in the time of the Amazons.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Assyrians – “It was 470 years from when Nemed came till the end of the rule of Assyria, and they had 17 kings contemporaneously with Nemed. The length of their rule was 1240 years, and they had 36 kings during that time.” “The synchronisms in these versions are quite irreconcilable.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161, 195)

Manchaleus – Nemed came into Ireland during his reign in Assyria. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 37)

Astacadis – “Astacadis was king of Assyria at that time.” According to Eusebius, Astacadis reigned from 498 to 537 of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 137, 195)

Amintes [Amyntas] - “Amyntas was the 17th king of Assyria. It is in his period that Moses died, as well as Tat son of Ogamain. In his period the Fir Bolg came to Ireland, and in his period the Gaedil were expelled from out of Scythia.” According to Eusebius, Amintes began to reign in the year 538 of the Era of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147, 197)

Bellepares - “Bellepares was 9 years in the kingship of the world when Nemed came into Ireland.” “Thirty years was his space; the 9 years which he spent before Nemed, and 21 years contemporaneously with Nemed.” “Polipares = the Bellepares of Eusebius: his 10th year would correspond to the 617th year of the era of Abraham (the 15th of the Hebrew judge Ehud).” “The 9th year of Bellepares is 616 of the Age of Abraham.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 35, 159, 195, 199)

Lamprides – Reigned for 32 years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. “The 640th year of the era of Abraham corresponds to the 3rd year of Lamprides.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159, 199)

Sosares – Reigned for 20 years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

Lampares – Reigned for 30 years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

Panyas – Reigned for 25 (or 45) years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159, 199)

Sosarmus – Reigned for 29 (or 19) years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. “In his time Troy was captured by Hercules against Laomedon: 60 years from that capture to the last capture, by Agamemnon and Peleus (*sic: read Achilles*) and the Greeks against Priam and his sons.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159, 199)

Mitreus – Reigned for 27 years while the Nemedians were in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159)

Tautanes – Tautanes was king of the world when Nemed came into Ireland. Tautanes reigned for 32 years. In his time Troy was captured for the last time. There were 7 years from the plagues of Partholon’s people to the end of the rule of Assyria: 246 years from the plagues to the capture of Troy. There were 354 years from the end of the reign of Tautanes to the end of the rule of Assyria.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 159)

Teuteus – Reigned for 40 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Thineus – Reigned for 31 (or 30) years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 199)

Eupales – Reigned for 59 (or 38) years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 199)

Laosthenes – Reigned for 42 (or 45) years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 199)

Pyritiades – Reigned for 30 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Ophrateus – Reigned for 20 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Ophratanes – Reigned for 50 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Ocrzaptes – Reigned for 42 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Tonos Concoleros – Reigned for 20 years when the Nemedians were in Ireland. He is the last prince of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Egyptians – “In that time further, Sru s. Esru s. Gaedel Glas was expelled from Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137)

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

Greeks – “In that time of Nemed began the kingship of Athens with Cecrops as its first king.” According to Eusebius, Cecrops was king in the year 458 of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 137, 195)

Israelites

Aaron – The death of Aaron at that time. “The death of Aaron is recorded in the 8th year of Amintes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147, 198)

Abraham - “In the 604th (or, 640th) year of the age of Abraham the Nemed-octad came into Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193; Vol. 3, p. 157)

Moses – “The birth of Moses at that time.” It was also the time of the ten plagues in Egypt, and the parting of the Red Sea. “According to Eusebius, Moses was born in the year 426 of the Age of Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 137, 195)

Ten Tribes – Medidus was the 3rd king of the Medes. In his reign Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Medes – “In the 140th year of the rule of the Medes the seed of Nemed came into Ireland; 570 years they spent of the reign of the Assyrians, and there were 16 kings of the Assyrians, and 6 queens of the Amazons, and 15 kings of the Medes, (whose time) Nemed and his seed spent in Ireland. Those are the

730 years that the seed of Nemed were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 189)

Arbaces – The 1st king of the Medes, had 28 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Sosarmus – The 2nd king of the Medes, reigned for 30 years. In his reign was the last king of Assyria, Baltassar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Medidus – Medidus was the 3rd king of the Medes who ruled for 20 (or 40) years. In his reign Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 200)

Cardiceas – He was the 4th king of the Medes and reigned for 14 (or 13) years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 200)

Deioeces – Deioeces was the 5th king of the Medes and he reigned for 54 years. In the 32nd year of his reign was the battle of Lethey Lachtmuige in Dal Riata, wherein fell Starn s. Nemed at the hands of Conaing s. Faebur, seven years after the taking of Conaing’s Tower; and the expulsion of the Progeny of Nemed from Ireland.” He was also 5 years in the kingship when Ireland was desert. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163)

Scythians – “Sru son of Esru was in exile in Scythia at that time, as well as his son, Eber Scot.” The death of Eber Scot and of Ogamain at that time. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 137, 147)

Troy - Nemed came to Ireland 2 years “after the taking of Troy, and Tutanés was high king of the world at that time.” If it was Tautanes who was king at the time of the capture of Troy, Penthesilea was contemporary with the Assyrians; or Troy was captured in the time of the Amazons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 23, 159, 161)

Fir Bolg The Fir Bolg took Ireland 200 years after Nemed’s people left Ireland empty. “Thirty seven years was the length of their reign over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 185, 195; **Vol. 3**, p. 179; **Vol. 4**, p. 15, 17, 39, 41)

Assyrians – “The lordship of the Assyrians was then over the world, and even afterwards.” “Amyntas was the 17th king of Assyria. It is in his period that Moses died, as well as Tat son of Ogamain. In his period the Fir Bolg came to Ireland, and in his period the Gaedil were expelled from out of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 41, 147)

Chaldeans - “In the end of the rule of the Chaldeans the Fir Bolg came into Ireland: Baltassar, the last ruler of the Chaldeans, was then king of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35; **Vol. 4**, p. 41)

Gaedil - “Amyntas was the 17th king of Assyria. It is in his period that Moses died, as well as Tat son of Ogamain. In his period the Fir Bolg came to Ireland, and in his period the Gaedil were expelled from out of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147)

Israelites – “The Fir Bolg took Ireland in the beginning of the four years of the end of the reign of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193, 195)

Persians

Cyrus – “The Fir Bolg were in Ireland from the first year of the reign of Cyrus son of Darius to the seventh year of the reign of Cambyses son of Cyrus.” “Cyrus began to reign B.C. 559, was defeated in battle and slain by the Scythian Massagetæ in 529.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43, 83)

Cambyses – “Eochaid son of Erc was in the kingship of Ireland at that time.” “Cambyses reigned B.C. 529 – 522.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43, 83)

Túatha Dé Danann – The Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland 36 years after the taking by the Fir Bolg. “Nine kings of the Túatha Dé Danann reigned, and they were in the principedom two hundred years all but three years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 195; **Vol. 4**, p. 29, 163, 201, 213)

1st King - Nuadu³ – He ruled over the Túatha Dé Danann for 7 years before their coming o Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 221)

2nd King – Bres – Bres ruled for 7 years and died during the reign of Bellepares, the 19th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 223)

3rd King - Nuadu³ – Nuadu was king for 20 years during the reign of Belochus the 18th king of Assyria. Nuadu and Ogma died during the reign of Bellepares, the 19th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 223)

4th King – Lug – Lug assumed the kingship for 40 years during the reign of Bellepares, the 19th king of Assyria.” Lug was killed by Mac Cuill during the reign of Sosares, the 21st king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 223)

5th King –Dagda – The Dagda assumed the rule of the Túatha Dé Danann for 80 years during the reign of Sosares, the 21st king of Assyria. The Dagda died during the reign of Panyas, the 24th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 211, 223)

6th King – Delbaeth – Delbaeth succeeded the Dagda over the Túatha Dé Danann for 10 years during the reign of Panyas in Assyria and died during that same reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 223)

7th King – Fiacha – Fiacha assumed the rule of the Túatha Dé Danann for 10 years during the reign, in Assyria, of Panyas the 24th king. Fiacha died during the rule of Sosarmus, the 25th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 223)

8th Kings - Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine – The three kings came to the rule of the Túatha Dé Danann for 29 years during the reign of Sosarmus, the 25th king of Assyria. Íth came to Ireland and was slain by the Túatha Dé Danann. The sons of Míl came to Ireland to avenge Íth and fought the battle of Tailltiu and destroyed the reign of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 223)

Assyrians – “The Assyrians were in the high kingship of the world from Ninus s. Belus till the time of the Túatha Dé Danann and afterward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 290)

Belochus – “Belochus of the Assyrians was in the high kingship at that time of the fighting the battle of Mag Tuired of Cong and of the coming of the Túatha Dé Danann into Ireland.” “This is altogether incompatible with previous material which makes this king contemporary with the extermination of the Partholonians.” “Belochus, the 18th king of Assyria, 25 years had he in the kingship of the world. In the 19th year of his reign it is, that the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland: and Nuadu Airgetlam was king over them after the expulsion of Bres.” Belochus began to reign in the year 583 of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 35, 82, 209, 312)

Bellepares – He was the 19th king of Assyria who reigned for 30 years. In his reign was fought the battle of Mag Tuired of the Fomoraig, where fell Nuadu Airgetlam and Ogma. Lugh took the kingship of Ireland. Death of Bres s. Elada in his time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 290, 312)

Lamprides – Lamprides was the 20th king of Assyria who ruled for 32 years. During his time were the deaths of Cermat s. Dagda, Coirpre the poet, Etan, Cian father of Lug, Allot and Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 209, 312)

Sosares – Sosares, the 21st king of Assyria reigned for 21 years. During his time was the death of Lug

at the hands of Mac Cuill s. Cerma. The Dagda assumed the kingship of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209)

Acrisius – He was the 22nd king of Assyria and he ruled for 31 years. During his reign there were the deaths, in Ireland, of “Creidne the wright, Goibniu the smith, Dian Cecht the leech, Áed s. Dagda, Cridenbel the satirist, and Neid was burnt in Ailech Neid.” “Acrisius was not an Assyrian king: he began to reign *over Argos* in the 5th year of Sosares and reigned there for the 31 years that our chronicler assigns him in Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Lampares – Lampares was the 23rd king of Assyria and reigned for 30 (or 38) years. During his time in Ireland, Manannan was killed by Uillend, and Midir of Bri Leith died. Agamemnon began to reign over the Greeks. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Panyas – Panyas, the 24th king of Assyria, ruled for 42 (or 45) years. In his time The Gaedil journeyed to Spain; in Ireland the Dagda died and was succeeded by Delbaeth and then his son, Fiacha. Among the Greeks, Hercules and Iason went in search of the golden fleece. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Sosarmus – The 25th king of Assyria, Sosarmus, reigned for 29 (or 19) years, during which Fiacha died in Ireland and was succeeded by the progeny of Cermat. “The capture of Troy by Laomedon at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Mitreus – He was the 26th king of Assyria. In his time, Íth came to Ireland and was slain by the Túatha Dé Danann. The sons of Míl came to Ireland to avenge Ith and fought the battle of Tailtiu and destroyed the reign of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Egyptians – Pharaoh Nectenebus was expelled from Egypt by Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Gaedil – Míl and his followers left Egypt when Pharaoh Nectenebus was expelled by Alexander the Great. They went to Spain and took it by force. This may have been during the reign, in Assyria, of Panyas, the 24th king. Íth came to Ireland during the reign of Mitreus, and was slain by the Túatha Dé Danann. The sons of Míl came to Ireland to avenge Ith and fought the battle of Tailtiu and destroyed the reign of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 211)

Greeks

Agamemnon – Agamemnon began to rule over the Greeks when Lampares was the 23rd king of Assyria and Manannan and Midir died in Ireland. “Agamemnon is brought in much too soon: according to Eusebius he began to reign in the 11th year of Tautanes, who followed Mitreus, the last king in the present list.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Alexander - Alexander son of Philip fought 3 battles against Darius Magnus of the Persians and killed Darius in the last battle. Alexander expelled Pharaoh Nectenebus from Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Hercules and Iason – They went in search of the golden fleece during the reign of Panyas, the 24th king of Assyria. This event is dated to the 27th year of Panyas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Israelites – Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem in the 10th year of Artaxerxes Longimanus while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Persians

Cambyses – In the 8th year of the reign of Cambyses, the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland, and

they fought the battle of Mag Tuired with the Fir Bolg, and slew Eochaid son of Erc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43, 209)

Darius – Darius reigned for 36 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland.” Darius began to reign B.C. 521 (year 1496 of the Age of Abraham). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311, 312)

Xerxes - Xerxes reigned for 20 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland.” “It is he who conducted the great hosting into Greece, 200,000 by land and 204,000 by sea. He was killed by Artabanus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Artabanus - Artabanus reigned for just 7 months while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205)

Artaxerxes Longimanus - He reigned for 40 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland.” “In his 10th year Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Xerxes – “Thereafter Xerxes was in the kingship two months. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Sogdianus – Sogdianus reigned for just 7 months while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Darius Nothus – Darius Nothus reigned for 19 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Artaxerxes Memnon – He reigned for 40 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Mardocheus and Artaxerxes Ochus – They reigned for 30 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Arius Ochi – Arius Ochi reigned for 4 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Darius Magnus – He reigned for 6 years while the Túatha Dé Danann were in Ireland. “He was the last prince of the Persians. He fought 3 battles against Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 209, 311)

Gaedil, the

Assyrians

Thineus – “Thineus was King of the World in the time of David. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 153)

Dercylas – “Dercylas, moreover, was prince when the Temple of Solomon was projected. Thus, Dercylas and Solomon were contemporaries of the sons of Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 153)

Egyptians – “Nectenebus “ was king of Egypt, to whom Míl s. Bile came with his expedition: and he [Míl] found a welcome there for a space of 8 years, and he [the king] gave him his daughter Scota².” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Greeks – “In the end of the reign of Alexander, the sons of Míl came into Ireland, that is, two years

after he slew Darius.” “Five years had Alexander in the kingship when the sons of Míl came to Ireland and the battle of Tailltiu was fought.” “The sons of Míl came into Inber Scéne and Inber Féile ... in the year when Alexander broke the great battle in which Darius the Great son of Arsames fell, at the end of 230, save 3 years, after the slaying of Baltassar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 205, 207, 209; Vol. 5, p. 51, 85)

Israelites

Solomon’s Temple - The Gaedil came to Ireland “in the time of the building of Solomon’s Temple.” “In the 4th Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland, that is, in the age of David son of Isai, by whom the Temple of Solomon was projected.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 195; Vol. 5, p. 153, 165)

1st King – Érimón – “Five years had Éremón in the kingship when Alexander died in Babylon.” “Érimón died in the 9th (10th) year after the death of Alexander.” “It was in the last year but one of the reign of Mithraeus king of Assyria that Érimón died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 163, 175, 225)

2nd King – Muimne, Luigne, Laigne – These 3 sons of Érimón had 3 years in the kingship of Ireland, to wit the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187, 189)

4th King – Íriel Fáid – “Ten years was his reign over Ireland, and in the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 195)

5th King – Ethriel – Ethriel took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Tautanes king of Assyria. “The death of Hector and of Achilles in his time.” “In his time Tautanes king of the world died, and in his time further Fleutheus took the kingship of Assyria; and in his reign Samson the hairy, son of Manue took the kingship of the tribe of Dan.” “In the 12th year of the reign of Ethriel the last chieftain of the people of Alexander died, Ptolomeus s. Airge.” “18 years was Ethriel ruling at the same time as Philodelphus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 225, 227)

6th King – Conmáel – Comáel had 30 years in the kingship of Ireland. He came to the throne during the reign of Fleutheus king of Assyria. During his reign was the death of Samson of the tribe of Dan. “In the reign of Conmáel, Fleutheus king of Assyria died ... and further, Thineus, the 28th king of Assyria took the kingship of the world in the last year of Conmáel.” “20 years was Philodelphus ruling at the same time as Conmáel.” “Eugertes was for 7 years king at the same time as Conmáel.” Philopater, the 5th king of the Greeks, had 17 years contemporary with Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201, 227)

7th King - Tigernmas – Tigernmas was the 7th king of Ireland and during his reign Thineus and Dercylas kings of the Assyrians died and Eupales took the kingship of the Assyrians. This was the beginning of the 4th Age in which David took the kingship of the Israelites. After the death of David his son, Solomon, was in the kingship. Tigernmas was five years contemporary with Philopater who slaughtered 70,000 Jews in the time of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207, 209, 227, 239, 567)

8th King – Eochu Edgathach – Eochu Edgathach was slain in battle in the reign of Eupales king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211)

9th King – Sobairche, Cermna – Sobairche and Cermna took the kingship of Ireland in the year that Laosthenes took the kingship of Assyria. “In their time moreover Laosthenes king of Assyria died, and Roboam s. Solomon s. David took the kingship over the Children of Israel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213)

10th King – Eochu Fáebarglas – He took the kingship of Ireland in the year that Piritades took the

kingship of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215)

11th King – Fíachu Labrainne – Fíachu Labrainne took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Piritaiades king of the Assyrians. Piritaiades died during this time and was succeeded by Ofratalus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 219)

12th King – Eochu Mumu – Eochu Mumu took the kingship and died in the battle of Cluain during the reign of Ofratanes king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221)

13th King – Óengus Olmucaid – He took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Ofratalus, king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

14th King – Énna Airgdech – “It is in the reign of Énna Airgdech that Ofratalus king of the Assyrians died, and Acrazapes took the kingship of the Assyrians before the death of Enna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229)

15th King – Rothechtaid – Rothechtaid ruled in Ireland contemporaneously with Acrazapes king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 231)

16th King – Sétna – Sétna was five years in the kingship of Ireland while Acrazapes was king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

17th King – Fíachu Fínscothach - Fíachu Fínscothach took the kingship of Ireland in the time of Sardanapallus, the last king of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

18th King – Muinemón – Muinemón took the 18th kingship of Ireland in the reign of Arbaces, the first king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

19th King – Faildergdóit – Faildergdóit took the 19th kingship of Ireland for 10 years and died during the reign of Arbaces, the 1st king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

20th King – Ollom Fotla – Arbaces was the king of the Medes and was succeeded by Sosarmus during the reign of Ollom Fotla in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235)

21st King – Fínnachta – Fínnachta lived, reigned and died in Ireland, all during the reign of Sosarmus of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 235, 237)

22nd King – Slánoll – Slánoll ruled in Ireland when Madidus was king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

23rd King – Géde Ollgothach - Géde Ollgothach ruled in Ireland when Madidus was king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

24th King – Fíachu Findoilches - Fíachu Findoilches assumed the throne of Ireland when Cardyceas was king of the Medes. It was during the reign of Fíachu Findoilches that Cardyceas died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239)

25th King – Berngal – Berngal took the kingship of Ireland and of Alba during the reign of Deioces, king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

26th King – Ailill - Ailill took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Deioces, king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241)

27th King – Sírna Soegalach – Sírna took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Deioces, king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243)

28th King – Rothechtaid – Rothechtaid took the kingship of Ireland after the slaying of Sirna Soegalach in the reign of Fraortes, king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245)

29th King – Elim – Elim reigned in Ireland for just one year during the reign of Fraortes, king of the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

30th King – Gíallchad - Gíallchad reigned in Ireland for 9 years during the reign of Fraortes, king of the Medes. “It is in the reign of Gíallchad that Fraortes king of the Medes died, and Cyaxares took the kingship of the Medes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

32nd King – Nuadu Finn Fáil – “Or, it is in the reign of Fraortes king of the Medes that Nuadu Finn Fáil took the kingship of Ireland.” “Here is an extract from another scholar, that Astyages took the kingdom of the Medes and that his reign was contemporary with that of Nabcodon, the 1st king of the Chaldeans; and sages of learning reckon that it was Nuadu Finn Fáil who was then over Ireland, when Nabcodon took the kingship.” “Moreover, Cyrus s. Darius, the 1st king of the Persians, he it is who is called “Nabcodon Cirius” the last king of the Chaldeans. He took the Captivity from Babylon and Nuadu Finn Fáil was king of Ireland at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247, 249)

33rd King – Bres – “Bres Ri s. Art Imlech took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Nabuchodonosor king of the Persians; and Cambyses s. Cyrus was king at the same time as Bres. Cyaxares king of the Medes had 32 years, and in the 10th year of his reign Nabcodon went from Babylon; in his time the Temple of Solomon was burnt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

34th King – Eochu Apthach – “Darius the Great s. Hystaspes was in the kingship of the world” during the one year reign of Eochu Apthach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

35th King – Finn – “20 years was his reign, in the reign of Darius, till he fell at the hands of Sétna Innarraid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

36th King – Sétna Innarraid – Sétna Innarraid took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Darius. In his reign Darius died and Xerxes s. Darius began to reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

37th King – Siomon Brecc – His 6 year reign was in the time of Xerxes s. Darius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

38th King – Dui Finn – Dui Finn took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Xerxes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

39th King – Muiredach Bolgrach – “Muiredach Bolgrach took the kingship of Ireland for a month and a year in the reign of Artaxerxes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253)

40th King – Énna Derg - “Énna Derg took the kingship of Ireland for 12 years “in the same reign” (of Artaxerxes).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

41st King – Lugaid Íardonn - “Lugaid Íardonn took the kingship of Ireland for 9 years “in the same reign” (of Artaxerxes).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

42nd King – Sírlám – Sírlám took the kingship of Ireland for 13 years “in the same reign” (of Artaxerxes).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

43rd King – Eochu Uairches – Eochu Uairches took the kingship of Ireland for 12 years “in the same reign” (of Artaxerxes).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257)

44th King – Eochu and Conaing – Eochu and Conaing in joint rule took the kingship of Ireland for 5 years “in the same reign” (of Artaxerxes).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257)

45th King – Lugaid Lámderg – “In his reign died Artaxerxes, and Xerxes took the kingship of the world, in his reign, for a space of 2 months; and in his reign Sogdianus took the kingship of the world for a space of 7 months. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 257)

46th King – Conaing – “In the reign of Conaing, Darius Nothus took the kingship of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 257, 259)

47th King – Art – “Art took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 6 years in the reign of Darius, and in the reign of Art, Darius died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259)

48th King – Ailill Finn – Ailill Finn took the kingship of Ireland for 9 years in the reign of Artaxerxes Memnon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259, 261)

49th King – Eochu – Eochu died during the reign of Artaxerxes Memnon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

50th King – Airgetmar – Airgetmar ruled in Ireland for 30 years in the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

51st King – Dui Ladrach – Dui Ladrach had 10 years in the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

52nd King – Lugaid Laigdech – Lugaid Laigdech had 7 years in the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Artaxerxes Ochus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 261)

53rd King – Cimbáeth – “And it was in the reign of Alexander the Great s. Philip, 1st king of the Greeks, and that Cimbáeth was the 1st king of Ireland in Emain Macha.” Christ was born 450 years after the reign of Cimbáeth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 263, 465)

54th King – Macha – Macha, wife of Cimbáeth, was 7 years in the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Ptolomeus s. Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267)

55th King – Rechtaid Rígderg – Rechraid Rigderg was 20 years in the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Ptolomeus s. Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267)

56th King – Ugoine Mór – Ugoine Mor was king of Ireland and of Alba to the Sea of Wight and to the Tyrrhene Sea ... Some say that Ugoine took the kingship of all of Europe ... to the Caspian Sea.” “Ugoine the Great took the kingship of Ireland for a year in the reign of Ptolomeus s. Lairge.” “Ptolomeus Philadelphus was king of the World when Ugoine died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271, 273)

58th King – Cobthach Cóel Breg – “Cobthach Cóel Breg fell in Dinn Rig, with 30 kings around him, on Great Christmas night ... 307 years from that night to the night when Christ was born in Bethlehem of Juda.” “In the reign of Philadelphus he took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277, 279)

59th King – Labraid Loingsech – Labraid Loingsech “fell at the hands of Melge Molbthach in the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279)

60th King – Melge – Melge held the kingship of Ireland for 17 years “in the same reign” (of Philadelphus Euergetes). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

61st King – Mug Corb – Mug Corb held the kingship of Ireland for 6 years “in the same reign” (of Philadelphus Euergetes). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

62nd King – Óengus Ollom – Óengus Ollom held the kingship of Ireland for 18 years “in the same

reign” (of Philadelphus Euergetes). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

63rd King – Irereo – Irereo held the kingship of Ireland for 7 years “in the same reign” (of Philadelphus Euergetes). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

64th King – Fer Corb – Fer Corb was king of Ireland for 11 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Philopater. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281)

65th King – Connla – Connla reigned for 4 years in the time of Ptolomeus Philopater. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

66th King – Ailill Caisfiach – Ailill took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 25 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Epiphanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

67th King – Amadir – Amadir was king of Ireland for 5 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Epiphanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

68th King – Eochu Ailtlethan – Eochu Ailtlethan was king of Ireland for 11 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Epiphanes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

69th King – Fergus Fortamail – Fergus Fortamail took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 12 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Philometor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283)

70th King – Óengus Tuirmech Temrach – “In the reign of Philometor Óengus Tuirmech took the kingship, and Fiacha s. Feidlimid was in Emain Macha in his time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285)

71st King – Conall Collamrach – He was king of Ireland for 5 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

72nd King – Nia Segamain – Nia Segamain was the king of Ireland for 7 years during the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

73rd King – Énna Aignech – Énna Aignech was in the kingship of Ireland for a space of 28 years “in the same reign” (of Ptolomeus Euergetes). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

74th King – Crimthann Coscrach – Crimthann was king of Ireland for 4 years during the reign of Physcon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291)

75th King – Rudraige – “Rudraige took the kingship of Ireland in the reign of Ptolomeus Physcon (or Ptolomeus Alexander), for a space of 70 (or 100) years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 293)

76th King – Finn timer Má r – Finn timer Mar took the kingship for 3 years “in the same reign” (of Physcon ?, or Alexander ?). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

77th King – Bresal Bó-Díbad - Bresal Bó-Díbad took the kingship for 11 years “in the same reign” (of Physcon ?, or Alexander ?). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

78th King – Lugaid Luaigne – Lugaid Luaigne took the kingship for 15 years “in the same reign” (of Physcon ?, or Alexander ?), and Fiad s. Fiadchu was in the kingship of Ulaid in his time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

79th King – Congal Cláiringnech - Congal Cláiringnech was king of Ireland for 16 years in the reign of Ptolomeus Physcon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

80th King – Dui Dallta Degaid – Dui Dallta Degaid held the kingship of Ireland for 10 years during the

reign of Ptolomeus Dionysus. “In his time was fought the Civil War, between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

81st King – Fachtna Fathach – “Moreover Fachtna Fathach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 16 years in the reign of Cleopatra the queen, who was the last ruler of the Greeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

82nd King – Eochu Feidlech – Eochu Feidlech held the kingdom of Ireland for 12 years during the reign of Iulius Caesar, the 1st king of the Romans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 573)

83rd King – Eochu Airem – Eochu Airem held Ireland for 15 years during the reign of Iulius Caesar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

84th King – Eterscéil – Eterscéil was king of Ireland for 5 years during the reign of Octavianus Augustus. “That was the time in which Christ was born in Bethlehem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

85th King – Nuadu Necht – Nuadu Necht ruled in Ireland for “two seasons” while Octavianus was ruling in Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

86th King – Conaire Mór – “Conaire Mór took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 70 years, in the reign of Octavianus, till he fell in Bruiden Da Derga.” “It was in the time of Conaire that the Virgin Mary was born, and Cú Chulaind died; and the hosting of Táin Bo Cuailnge took place.” “Claudius, king of the Romans, reigned for 14 years. *His contemporary was Conaire Mór over Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 573)

87th King – Lugaid Riab nDerg – “It was not Lugaid’s failure to take the kingship which was the occasion of the breaking of the idols, but Christ’s birth at that time.” Lugaid took the kingship of Ireland for 25 years in the reign of Claudius.” “In the time of Lugaid Riab nDerg Mary Magdalene died. Peter was crucified, and Paul was beheaded ... and the burning of Rome.” Lugaid Riab nDerg and his son Crimthann were over Ireland at the same time as Titus and Vespasianus in Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 145, 175; **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 573)

88th King – Conchobor Abrat-Ruad – “After the coming of Christ, it is no idle proclamation, Conchobor the wise and violent died.” Or, “that in the 7th year of the reign of Conchobor He was born ... or that it was in the 27th year of the reign of Conchobor that He was born, or that it was in the 50th year after the birth of Conchobor that Christ was born. And in the 7th year of Octavianus Augustus, Christ was born, and in the 15th year of Tiberius Caesar, Christ was crucified.” Conchobor reigned for only one year in the time of Vespasianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 225; **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 325)

90th King – Cairpre Cinn-Chait - Cairpre Cinn-Chait took the kingship of Ireland for 5 years in the reign of Domitian. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305)

91st King – Feradach Finn-Fechtnach – He was king of Ireland for 20 years “in the same reign” (i.e. Domitian). “It was in his time that Thomas the Apostle was slain; that John wrote the Gospels, and Pope Clement was drowned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305)

92nd King – Fíatach Finn – Fíatach Finn had the kingdom of Ireland for 3 years in the reign of Nerua. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

93rd King – Fíachu Finnoilches – He was in the kingship of Ireland for a space of 15 or 17 years during the reign of Nerua. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

94th King – Elim – Elim was king of Ireland for 20 years during the reign of Hadrianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307)

95th King – Túathal Techtmar – “It was in the reign of Hadrian (or Antoninus, or Seuerus Afer) that Túathal took the kingship of Ireland, and he was 30 years in the kingship of Ireland.” “In his time the rule of Easter was given to the Christians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 575)

96th King – Mál – Mál took the kingship of Ireland for 4 years during the reign of Antoninus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 323)

97th King – Feidlimid Rechtmar – He took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Marcus Antoninus, or he was contemporary with Philip and Decius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331, 575)

99th King – Conn Cét-Cathach – Conn took the kingship of Ireland during the reign of Marcus Antoninus. Or, Conn was over Ireland at the same time as Claudius who ruled the Romans for just one year and seven months before he was slain in Sirmium. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333, 575)

100th King – Conaire Cóem – Conaire Cóem took the kingship of Ireland for 8 years during the reign of Antoninus Commodus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

101st King – Art Óenfer – Art Óenfer took the kingship of Ireland for 20 or 30 years during the reign of Antoninus Commodus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

103rd King – Fergus Dubdétach – He held the kingship of Ireland for just one year during the reign of Aurelianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 337)

104th King – Cormac ua Cuinn – Cormac ua Cuinn had the kingdom of Ireland for a space of 40 years in the reign of Marcus Aurelius. Or, “Constantine was a contemporary of Cormac mac Airt in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 577)

106th King – Cairbre Lifechair – “In the reign of Aurelianus, Cairbre Lifechair took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341)

115th King – Nathí [Dathi] – Nathí died while assaulting the tower in which was Formenius, king of Thrace. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351)

116th King – Loiguirí mac Néill – He “held the kingdom of Ireland 30 (or 4) years before the coming of Patrick.” “In the 10th year of the reign of Theodosius Patrick came into Ireland: the 1st year of Sixtus successor of Peter. That was the 4th year of Loiguirí mac Neill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353, 579)

117th King – Ailill Molt – “Leo, reigned for 18 years over the Romans. Oilill Molt was then over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

118th King – Lugaid – During his reign “Patrick bishop of the Irish rested.” “Lugaid s. Loiguirí was over Ireland when Zeno ruled the Romans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.359, 579)

119th King – Muirchertach mac Erca – Muirchertach was over Ireland when Anastasius ruled over Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

121st King – Diarmait mac Cerbaill – “Iustinianus [*sic lege*] his sister’s son, 38 years (over Rome). *Diarmait mac Cerbaill over Ireland at that time.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

126th King – Áed mac Ainmirech – During his reign, “The learned reckon that a son of his, Cormac, made sport of Colum Cille in the great assembly of Druim Ceat.” Áed was contemporary with Iustinus Minor in Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 579)

127th King – Colmán Rimid and Áed Slaine – These kings were in joint rule at the same time that

Tiberius Constantinus ruled over Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

128th King – Áed Uairidnach – “Áed Uairidnach and Suibne mac Colmain (were) over Ireland” when Mauricius ruled over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

130th King – Suibne Mend - “Áed Uairidnach and Suibne mac Colmain (were) over Ireland” when Mauricius ruled over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

131st King – Domnall mac Aeda – “Then Domnall s. Áed fell in Ard Fothaid, after coming from Rome, in the end of January in the 14th year of his reign. *Postea* Domnall Brecc was slain in the battle of Srath Caruin.” “*Postea* for the *Peata* of our text, is adopted after *Annals of Ulster*, anno 641.” During Domnall’s reign, Heraclius was king over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 379n, 579)

132nd King – Cellach and Conall Cáel – These two were in joint rule over Ireland when Constantinus son of Heraclius ruled over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

133rd Kings - Bláthmac and Diarmait - The synod of Constantinople took place during the joint reign of Bláthmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. Constans son of Constantinus ruled over Rome during the reign of Bláthmac and Diarmait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 579)

134th King – Sechnasach – During his reign was the “voyage of Columbanus the bishop, with relics of saints, to Inis Bó Finne.” During the reign of Sechnasach, Leo II was ruler over the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381, 579)

135th King – Cenn Fáelad - Tiberius III ruled over the Romans during the reign of Cenn Fáelad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

137th King – Loingsech – During his reign was the battle of the Weir which the Four Masters date to the year 701. “Anastasius II, 3 years, (over the Romans) till Theodosius III deposed him at Nicaea. Loingsech mac Aengusa was then in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 581)

139th King – Fergal – “Leo III, 9 years (over the Romans). Fergal mac Maile-Duin over Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

Synod of Bri meic Taidg – A synod was held at Bri meic Taidg was held during the reign of Muircertach mac Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Synod of Cenannas – The synod of Cenannas was held in A.D. 1152 and was attended by Iohannes, the Cardinal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Synod of Constantinople – The synod of Constantinople took place during the joint reign of Blathmac and Diarmait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Synod of Fiad mic Oengusso – “The great Synod before the two sons of Óengus” “ is apparently the synod held in A.D. 1111, at a place called *Fiad-mic-Oengusso*, somewhere near Uisnech Hill in Co. Westmeath, to make certain regulations concerning public morals. See the *Annals of Ulster* and the Four Masters, *ad annum*, though the entries are not very illuminating. They suggest, however, that the reading in our text, “*Fri da mac nOengusa*”, is a corruption of *Find-mac-nOengusa*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413, 413n)

Synod of Nicaea – The synod of Nicaea was convened in A.D. 318 by Constantine the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Synod of Raith Bresail – The synod of Raith Bresail was held during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Syria

Clay of - Clay from the land of Syria was mixed with glue and pitch in the building of Noe's ark. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109)

Book from - In the Syrian book, *Cave of Treasures*, translated by Budge, the formation of Adam from the four elements is described. This book also says "that Noah married Haykel d. Namus d. Enoch." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 203, 218)

Location of - Cessair had a day "to Asia Minor, between Syria and the Torrian Sea." (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 187)

Ruler of – One of the rulers of Syria was Seleucus Nicanor, a prominent follower of Alexander the Great. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 312)