

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN

The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

B-C

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

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Index Compiled

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2008

B

Baad (See: Baath²)

Baath¹ –The *ō* Clérigh version “is unique in supplying the Scythian king with a brother, Baath, who aids him in the fight against the followers of Sru.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Baath² [Baad] – Baath² was the son of Ibath son of Bethach son of Iardan [Iarbonel] son of Nemed; his son was Enda [Enna]. He was one of the thirty warriors who survived the battle at Conaing’s Tower. Afterwards “Ibath and his son Baath went into the north of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 3, p. 125, 143, 145, 153, 196; Vol. 4, p. 98, 127, 153, 155, 187)

Baath³ – Baath³ was the son of Ibath son of Feinius Farsaid. His son was Nenual. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 23, 130)

Baath⁴ – Baath⁴ was the son of Ibath son of Gomer son of Iafeth. His son was Feinius Farsaid. “Of him [Baath⁴] are the Gaedil and the people of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 9, 23, 126, 153, 157, 161, 253)

Baath⁵ [Bathath] – Baath⁵ was the son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe. His sons were Alainus and Feinius Farsaid. “Of him [Baath⁵] are the Gaedil and the people of Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155, 157, 163, 167; Vol. 2, p. 45, 47)

Baath⁶ – Baath⁶ was the son of Nenual son of Feinius Farsaid. His son was also named Nenual. “The redactor ... has introduced a mistake of his own in the Scythian genealogy. Nenual I was *son*, and Nenual II *great-grandson* of Fenius: the *grandson* of that patriarch was Baath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 144)

Baath⁷ – Baath⁷ was the son of Rifath Scot. His son was Esru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 47; Vol. 3, p. 5, 127)

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

Babel (See: Architecture; Tower, Cities)

Bablu – “Among the wonders of Ireland there was a wedded couple living in the east of Clonard called Bablu and Biblu (Irish Nennius ed. Todd, p. 212); but unfortunately the compiler of that exasperatingly summary catalogue has omitted to tell us wherein their singularity consisted. The names are similar to those of Partholon’s merchants [Bibal and Babal] as preserved here and in the later texts, but no other connexion between them can be traced.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 109, 109*n*) (See Also: Babal, Bibal, Eban, Iban)

Babylon (See: Cities)

Babylonia – “The fourth river [of Paradise], Eufates, [southward it goeth straight, so that it floweth through the middle of Babylonia.]” “The legend of the Fall of the Angels ... quite likely has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiāmat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation ... foreshadowing the downfall of the King of Babylon, and addressing him ironically as “Morning Star, has given the name “Lucifer to the leader of the revolting angels.” “The chronology presupposed as between

the Babylonian and Egyptian monarchs mentioned in the narratives is of course ridiculous.” “The synchronism suggested with the last king of Assyria [Tonos Concoleros] (*recte* Babylonia) is quite indefensible.” After Cyrus the son of Darius captured Babylon, “the Captivity was released from the Babylonian bondage.” “It is he [Cyrus] who brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 59, 204; Vol. 2, p. 127; Vol. 3, p. 200; Vol. 4, p. 43; Vol. 5, p. 59, 85)

Bacc (See: Baicid)

Bachra, the (See: Peoples; Barca)

Bacorb Ladra [Bacorp] – “Bacorb Ladra, who was a sound sage, he was Partholon’s man of learning.” However, note that ¶225 has Bacorp and Ladra as two individuals: “Of his companies were his poet and his leech, Bacorp the leech and Ladru the poet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 59, 109)

Bacorp (See: Bacorb Ladra)

Bacra, the (See: Peoples; Barca)

Bacru, the (See: Peoples; Barca)

Badarn – He is the son of Aigetmar and his son is Áed Rúad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261, 267, 511)

Badb¹ [Bodb, Fea] – Badb¹ is one of the three daughters of Delbaeth son of Ogma; her mother was Ernmas the daughter of Etarlam. Badb¹ was a war-fury. Macalister refers to the three sisters – Badb¹, Macha, and Mōr-rīgu – as “the Badb sisterhood.” “Elsewhere Fea and Neman [the wives of Net] appear as Badb and Nemain (¶338); and as Mor-rigu is sometimes called Neman, the identity of these two women with two of the three war-furies, daughters of Delbaeth, is complete.” “The genealogies before us seem to suggest an earlier tradition in which Badb and the variously-named third member of the group formed a dyad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 104, 123, 131, 155, 161, 183, 189, 217, 296, 298, 306)

Badb² – Badb² was one of the two wives of Net son of Indui. She was slain, along with Net and Neman, at Ailech by Nemptuir the Fomorian. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 155, 237)

Badbchad (See: Bodbchad)

Badgna (See: Ros Fraechain)

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

Badna – A battle was fought here by the Connachta against Túathal Techtmar where Brestin son of Bres son of Tres son of Tomán son of Brestni was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319) (See Also: Battles)

Badra¹ – His son was Buidne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

Badra² – His son was Nemed and he was the grand-father of the three sons of Nemed who killed Eochu son of Erc, the last king of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 21, 33, 45, 51, 111, 173; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Báetán¹ – Báetán¹ was the son of Eochu and a king of Ireland from the Dál nAraide. “Dál nAraide had thirty kings in the kingship of Ireland, in Temair, from the time of Ollom Fotla s. Fíachu Finnscothach to the time of Báetán¹ s. Eochu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

Báetán² [Baedán, Baedan Brigi, Baetan Brigi] – Báetán² from Cenél Conaill or Cenél Eogain was the son of Muirchertach. Báetán² 's son was Colmán Rímid. Baetan² was the 123rd king of Ireland with his brother Eochu and they ruled for 2 or 3 years until they were killed in battle in A.D. 580, trying to exact the Boroma Tribute. They were killed by Cronan son of Tigernach king of Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin, or it was that Báetán² fell at the same time in Iardoman at the hands of Colmán Bec son of Dui and Conall son of Comgall. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 368, 369, 373, 543, 557, 559) (**See Also:** Governance; Joint Rule)

Báetán³ [Baedán] – Báetán³ was the son of Ninnid son of Fergus Cennfota. Báetán³ was the 125th king of Ireland, who ruled for just one year. He fought two battles to exact the Boroma Tribute and fell in the battle of Da Chumain at the hands of the two Cumaines – Cumaine son of Colman Becc and Cumaine Librene son of Illadán. “They killed him on the advice of Colmán Becc”. During his reign were the deaths of Ita of Cluain and of Áed son of Suibne, king of Moen-mag. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 545)

Baethgal – Baethgal mortally wounded Áed Slaine, the 127th king of Ireland, at Loch Semdige. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

Baetyl (**See:** Idol)

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

Bai – Bai was the son of Tai son of Barachan son of Magog. Bai's son was Etheor. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Baicid [Bacc] – His son was Findchad {Finnchad}. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297, 463)

Baile – He was the son of Buan. The portion of territory of Rudraige of the Fir Bolg extended from Ess Ruaid to the strand of Baile [son] of Buan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 57)

Baile Breg – “Tuirrill Picreo of Baile Breg [fell] in the first battle of Mag Tuiread.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 227)

Baile an Scáil (**See:** Authors; O'Curry)

Bailius (**See:** Xerxes)

Báine [Báne] – Báine was the daughter of Scál Balb; the wife of Túathal Techtmar; and the mother of Feidlimid Reichtaid. She assisted her son, Feidlimid Reichtaid in killing Mál, son of Rochraide, who was the 96th king of Ireland. The killing was in revenge for Mál's slaying of her husband. She, or Feidlimid Reichtaid, dug Ráith Mór of Mag Lemna [Ráith Mag Lemna] over the Ulaid. Báine is buried at Cnoc Báine in Airgialla which is named for her. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 331) (**See Also:** Revenge)

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

Bairche – His son was Ladcend, who was a pupil of Finnian of Mag Bile and Túán mac Cairill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 27)

Bairche - When the Fir Bolg divided Ireland into five parts, one of the pieces was “From Drobaís swift and fierce ... to the Boyne white and vast south from white Bairche. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 61) (**See Also:** Partition)

Bairnech – He was one of the sons of Umor and was king in Laiginne. “Upon Laiginne, conceal it not, Bairnech of angry mouth was king.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Bairrind [Barrann, Barrfhind]– Bairrind was one of the primary women of the Cessair expedition to Ireland. In the dividing of the women, she went with Bith. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191, 193, 203, 207, 209, 227)

Báithín – Báithín died during the reign of Áed mac Ainmirech. He may have been a prominent ecclesiastical person as his death is recorded along side of that of Colum Cille. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371)

Balancus (**See:** Xerxes)

Balar (**See:** Balor)

Balba [Alba; Balbo, Banba²] – Balba was a woman of the Cessair expedition to Ireland. In the dividing of the women she went with Ladra. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191, 203, 207, 209, 229, 247)

Balearic Islands (**See:** Islands)

Balearic Sea (**See:** Seas)

Baleus (**See:** Xerxes)

Balkan Peninsula – With regard to the name *Narboscorda*, if this is to be treated as a geographical proper name ... it apparently lies between Albanis and the Bosphorus, it is presumably (though not necessarily!) somewhere in the Balkan peninsula.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 131)

Ballastar (**See:** Baltassar)

Ballinskelligs Bay (**See:** Seas; Bays)

Ballyconnell (**See:** Cities)

Ballygar (**See:** Cities)

Ballyquin (**See:** Cities)

Ballysadare Bay (**See:** Seas; Bays)

Balor [Balar, Balar Bailc-beimnech, Balar of the Strong Blows, Balor the Strong Smiter] – Balor was a Fomorian and the grandson of Net. Balor’s daughter was Ethliu, the mother of Lug. Balor was the grandfather of Lug. In the battle of Mag Tuiread Balor killed Nuadu Airgetlam and Macha the daughter of Ernmas. Balor, in his turn, was killed by a sling-stone from his grandson, Lug. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101, 117, 119, 125, 149, 151, 179, 181, 185, 229, 245, 297; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Balsam (**See:** Rivers)

Baltassar [Ballastar, Belshazzar] – Baltassar was the son of Labashi-Marduk and was the last king of the Assyrians, or the Chaldeans. He ruled for 17 years and in his time the Fir Bolg came to Ireland. To him appeared the fist without a wrist writing *Mane*, *Thecel* and *Phares* i.e. “number”, “weight” and “division”. “*Dorn cen rigid* is not accurate; the apparition was of fingers only. It is also contrary to the record in Daniel that the king Baltassar was slain by Cyrus: it was Darius who did so.” Seven years after his death the Sons of Míl landed in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35, 163, 165; **Vol. 4**, p. 41, 83; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 85)

Ban – In the listing of the ten daughters of Partholon and their husbands, it was presumably intended that the sequence of each group would identify the husband of each daughter. However, the sequencing of the

daughters and husbands varies. Ban could possibly have been the husband of either Aine, Adnad, or Etan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Banba¹ – “The Book of Druim Snechta says, that Banba was the name of the first woman who found Ireland before the Flood, and that from her Ireland is called “Banba”. With thrice fifty maidens she came, and with three men. ... Forty years were they in the island: thereafter a disease came upon them, so that they all died in one week. After that Ireland was for two hundred years without a living person, and thereafter came the Flood: forty years and a day was Ireland under the Flood.” Variant readings have Banba arriving 200 years before the Flood and staying in Ireland for 40 years. “This story is thus entirely independent of the Flood-saga, and therefore originally independent of the orthodox Cessair story.” “Banba is a well-known by-name of Ireland.” “Keating knows of the Banba story, and of its origin in the Quire of Druim Snechta.” “Kg [Keating] gives us the stories of the Three Daughters of Cain, of Banba (as in ¶167), and of the Three Fishers, which are ignored by K [ō Cléirigh].” “Banba is virtually identical with *Cessair*. She claims an antediluvian origin – older even than Noe – and to have lived at Tul Tuinne like Fintan, Cessair’s companion.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173, 175, 177, 179, 185, 197, 231, 232, 240; Vol. 5, p. 8)

Banba² (See: Balba)

Banba³ – Banba³ was one of three daughters of Fiachna the son of Delbaeth and Ernmas the daughter of Etarlam. She was a queen of the Túatha Dé Danann; being variously described as the wife of Mac Cecht, Mac Cuill, or Mac Greine. She spoke with the Sons of Mil at Sliab Mis and claimed that from her the island was named Banba’s Island. She requested from them “a gift”, that her name be on the island. Amorgen granted her request. “The Book of Druim Snechta says that Amorgen enquired after her race. ‘Of the progeny of Adam am I, said she. ... I am older than Noe, said she; on a peak of a mountain was I in the Flood; to this present mound the waves of the Flood attained. Therefore it is called Tul Tuinne. ...’ Thereafter they sing spells against her to drive her away from them.” “Banba’s remark, that the invaders have not come with good luck, may contain a protest to whatever powers permitted the landing in the face of the impotent spells of the Túatha Dé Danann; or it may convey a discouraging warning to the incomers that the day of their arrival was an unlucky day.” In the battle of Talltiu or Temair she was slain by Caicher. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 123, 131, 153, 155, 183, 195, 217, 239, 243, 296; Vol. 5, p. 3, 7, 8, 35, 53, 77, 155, 165)

Banba⁴ (See: Ireland; Names for)

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

Bandits (See: Society)

Báne (See: Báine)

Banfindu – He was one of “24 servitors [of the Gaedil], each one having a ship, and 24 servitors with each servitor in his ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99)

Banishment (See: Punishments; Types of; Exile)

Bann (See: Rivers)

Banna (See: Rivers)

Bannow Bay (See: Seas; Bays)

Bansenchus (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Bantry Bay (See: Seas)

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

Barachān¹ – He was the son of Etheor son of Bai son of Tai son of Barachān son of Magog. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157, 253)

Barachān² – He was the son of Magog son of Iafeth son of Noe, and his son was Tai. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155, 157, 253; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Barc (See: Transportation; Water)

Barca, the (See: Peoples)

Barchu, the (See: Peoples, Barca)

Bard – Bard was one of the twenty-five children [a son] of Ugoine, who received as his share of Ireland the harbours of Corcach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467) (See Also: Partition)

Bard (See: Society)

Bardanius (See: Dardan)

Bardes (See: Darius¹)

Barkabba – Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres.* I ii 26) gives us a long and silly story about “Noria wife of Noah” who burnt the Ark while it was a-building. This is irrelevant here; but it may not be a mere accidental coincidence that he makes reference immediately afterwards to a certain prophet, one *Barkabba*, whose name he describes as suitable ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 213)

Barr – Barr was one of the nine farmers of the Túatha Dé Danann. “They were yeomen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 247)

Barrand – Barrand was the daughter of Dana [Danand] “mother of the gods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 183)

Barrann (See: Bairrind)

Barrfhind (See: Bairrind)

Barrow (See: Rivers)

Barter (See: Economics)

Bartholomeus [Bartholomew] – “The name of Partholon still remains unexplained; unsuccessful efforts by Hieronymus and Isidore to find the etymology of the name of the apostle Bartholomew have in one way or another influenced the treatment of the saga in the hands of the native historians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 253; **Vol. 3**, p. 88) (See Also: Apostles)

Baschon – Baschon was a chief or subordinate servitor of the Milesians. As a chief servitor he would have commanded his own ship and had other subordinate servitors reporting to him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 29, 99)

Basrah (See: Cities)

Bath – Bath was the son of Bith. Bath was ‘the child who was not reckoned in the ship ... who was drowned in the well of Dun na mBarc’. His presence in the story is unexplained. “Naturally, a story such as this [Cessair] cannot be torn from its context and forced into its present incongruous situation without leaving many loose ends no longer to be explained. Bath son of Bith, who appears in an interpolation in M [Book of Lecan, second text], is one of these.” “M inserts a note about a son of Bith named Bath, which professes to explain a current [old] saying “Bith leaves not Bath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 171, 173, 205, 241)

Bath-Enos (See: Coba)

Bathath (See: Baath⁵)

Bathurst, W.H. (See: Authors)

Battalion (See: Warfare; Order of Battle)

Battles (See Also: Warfare)

General

Athenians - ¶321 has “a story of battles between Athenians and Philistines, and of the part which the TDD [Túatha Dé Danann] played in them, with their magic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93, 139, 141)

Gaedil

Amazons – The Gaedil “came into the land of the Amazons, who fought a battle with them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71)

Spain - The Gaedil fought 54 battles in Spain; the Gaedil (or the Milesians) fought 3 (or 44, 54 or 74) battles in Spain against the Tuscans, the Langobardi, the Frisians, the Hispani, and the Barchu [Bacra]. “The verse text says forty-four battles”: the prose text says fifty-four. We have evidently two divergent tales of the fighting in Spain, the one a story of three battles, one with each of the Spanish tribes, the other a story of a large number of battles against the whole population.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27, 31, 43, 73, 79, 105, 113, 162)

Scythia – “The progeny of Nel and Nenual, the two sons of Feinius Farsaid, contended in the matter of the principedom of Scythia, from that time till the time of Refloir son of Noemius and of Míl son of Bile ... Many battles and conflicts and wars and kin-murders did they wage between them ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 45, 67, 73)

Nemed – He “won three battles against the Fomoraig [or sea rovers].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 123)

Partholon – He battled the Fomorian in the third year of his occupation of Ireland, or at an unspecified date. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 259)

Persians - Darius Magnus fought three battles against Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207)

Battles of

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

Ai¹ – This battle was a set-back to the Israelites after their successful siege of Jericho (*Joshua vii*). Conceivably the double invasion [of the sons of Míl] was suggested by this story, “but on the whole it is more likely that the story of the two battles is a conflation of two independent versions of what was originally one narrative of one (legendary) event.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 3n)

Ai² – “The battle of bleak Ai” was one of the fifty battles fought by Fergus son of Roig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Ai³ – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Connachta in vengeance for his father. In this battle “the two Amalgaid fell. That is, Amalgaid Menn and Amalgaid Blaithe the two sons of Trog son of Test son of Imchath of Lugaid Cal.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Aicil – The battle of Aicil was fought at Temair by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this battle Elim, the 94th king of Ireland, son of Conrai was slain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 327, 525)

Aidne - The battle of Aidne is mentioned in Verse CXXI, but no other details are given. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 533)

Aillenn (See: Rath Aillenn)

Aircheltra¹ – A battle was fought here by Sírna Sóegalach against the Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245, 459)

Aircheltra² - A battle was fought here by Cenn Fáelad the son of Crundmáel, the 135th king of Ireland. He was slain in this battle by Finnachta Fledach, who took the kingship from him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 381)

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

Alla – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the men of Mumu in vengeance for his father. In this battle Lugaid son of Ros of the progeny of Muimne son of Érimón was slain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Almu [Almon] – The battle of Almu was fought “on the third of the ides of December, a Friday,” in an attempt to exact the Boroma Tribute (“contending for the cattle of Bregmag”). “The number of the Laigenians was nine thousand. These are the kings of the race of Conn who were slain in the battle: Fergal son of Máel-Duin king of Ireland with his 160 followers, Forbasach king of Cenél Boguine, Conall Menn king of Cenél Cairpre, Fergal ua Aithechda, and Fergal son of Eochu Lemna king of Tammach, Connalach son of Conaing, Eicnech son of Colcu king of the Airthera, Coibdebach son of Fiachra, and Muirges son of Conall, Letaitech son of Corcarat, Anmchad son of Orc k. Goll and Iorgoll, and ten grandsons of Máel-Fithrig. Those are the kings of the North; here are the kings of the Southern Ui Néill – Flann son of Rogellach, Ailill son of Feradach, Áed of Laigin ua Cernaich, Suibne son of Congalach, Nia son of Cormac, Dub da Crich son of Dub-da-Inber, Oilill son of Conall Granr, and Flaithemail son of Dluthach, Fergus ua Eogain. This is the whole number of the kings 20,000, with 160 hirelings of Fergal, and others, and nine flying ecstasies.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385, 387, 389, 533, 539, 549)

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

Árd Brestine – A battle was fought here between Dui Dallta Dedad, the 80th king of Ireland, and Fachtna Fathach, Findchad and Conchobor Máel. Dui Dallta Dedad was killed by those three. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

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

Árd Inmaith [Árd Finnmaigh] – In Tethba, in the north, a battle was fought by Írial Faid, the 4th king of Ireland, where he killed Suirge son of Dub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Árd Ladrann – In this battle, the four sons of Éber: Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna - defeated and killed the two sons of Érimón – Laigne and Luigne, the 2nd kings of Ireland, in the 3rd year of their reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187, 495)

Árd Lemnachta – The battle of Árd Lemnachta in Ui Cendselaig was fought between the Túath Fidga, a people of the Britons, and the Cruithne. Crimthann Sciathbél of the Milesians “told them [the Cruithne] that he would make them welcome, in return for their driving out the Túath Fidga.” The Túath Fidga used poisoned weapons and to combat them the Cruithne druid, Drostan, devised a remedy against the poison. “This is the remedy; to pour the milk of six (or seven) score hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle should be fought. All those who were wounded . . . had nothing to do but lie in the milk, and the venom would do them no hurt.” The Túath Fidga were defeated. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175, 177, 179) (See Also: Alliances)

Árd Niad – A battle was fought here in Connachta between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Argatros¹ [Aiget Ros, Silver Wood] – This battle was fought on the plain here, “or it was upon the Tenus, about the two plains of Ui Failge”, between Éber and Érimón, the sons of Míl, who were in contention for Druim Clasaig in Ui Maine, Druim Bethaig in Moenmag and Druim Fingin in Mumu for their fruitfulness. In this conflict Éber was killed. “The Milesian kings claimed to reign by right of conquest, and that all their rivals were cleared out of the way by Érimón.” “With no one being left to fight with, they fought among themselves.” The chieftains Gosten, Sétga, Suirge and Sobairche were killed here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 139, 140, 141, 155, 157, 167, 169, 419)

Argatros² [Aiget Ros, Silver Wood] - “The combat of Érimón against Amorgen at Bile Tened, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between Érimón and Éber at Aiget Ros, the “Silver Wood”; in both events the battle goes against the opponent of Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 140) (See Also: Battles; Bile Tened)

Argatros³ [Aiget Ros, Silver Wood] - Tigernmas fought two battles in Argatros in one hour. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 437)

Áth Buide – “The great outburst of Áth Buide” was fought by Máel-Sechlainn in his restored reign as the 157th king of Ireland, against the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Áth Cliath¹ – A battle was fought here in which Níall Glundub, the 153rd king of Ireland, was killed by the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399, 553)

Áth Cliath² – Two battles were fought here by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Áth Cliath³ – Muirchertach ua Briain fought against the Laigin in this battle. Donnchad mac Muiredaig and Conchobor ua Conchoboir were slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

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

Badbgna (See: Battles; Ros Fraechain)

Badna – A battle was fought here in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland, in which Brestin son of Bres son of Tres son of Tomán son of Brestni was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Belach Oirtbe – Túathal Techtmar fought this battle against the Ulaid, and Finnchad Ulach of the Gaileoin fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Belach Mugna – A battle was fought here in which the men of Mumu were defeated by the Laigin and the Leth Cuinn. Cormac mac Cuillenáin fell in this battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Belgadan – In this battle Fiacha Labrainne was slain by Eochu Mumo. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277) (**See Also:** Battles; Sliab Belgadan Toga; Sliab Belgatain)

Bernas – A battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Domnann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Berre – This was a battle fought by Tigernmas against the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 433, 435)

Bile Tened [Tree of Fire] – This battle was fought in Mide “in the recesses of Breg” one year after the battle of Cúl Caichir. “Amorgen, the poet of the men, died in the battle of Bile Tened” killed by Érimón. “The combat of Érimón against Amorgen at Bile Tened, the “Tree of Fire”, is to all appearance a doublet of that between Érimón and Éber at Airget Ros, the “Silver Wood”; in both events the battle goes against the opponent of Érimón.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 107, 140, 159, 161, 171) (**See Also:** Battles; Argatros)

Bladma – Two battles were fought here by Túathal Techtmar in revenge for his father. In one of these battles Eilidin son of Buan was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Boirenn – “The battle of enduring Boirenn with trophies” was fought by Fergus son of Roig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Both – This conflict was fought by Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland, against Domnall son of Áed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

Brefne – A battle was fought here by the Connachta against Túathal Techtmar. In revenge for his father, Túathal Techtmar killed the four sons of Enna son of Neman. They were Bodb, Gnae, Badna and Connand Cerr. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Breg – Bergal the son of Géide, killed Fiachu Findoilches [Fiachu Cennfinnan] in the battle of Breg in revenge for his father. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 503)

Breogan – Three years after the battle of Bile Tend, Érimón killed Fulmán and Mantán at the battle of Breogan in Mag Femen. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 161, 171)

Bres (**See:** Battles; Mag Tuired)

Bri Molt – A battle was fought here “in the Province of the Gaileoin” by Túathal Techtmar and in it Rere son of Bron son of Cical, fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Calland – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. In that battle Conall Cláen-garb of the Fir Bolg fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Carman¹ – This battle was fought by Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland, against the descendants of Érimón. Eochu Fáebarglas was slain here by Fíacha Labrainne in revenge for his father, Smirgoll.

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5** , p. 215, 217, 265, 451, 499)

Carman² - Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, was killed here by Enna Airgdech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223, 229, 265, 451, 499)

Carn Feradaig – This battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. Feradach son of Rochorb son of Gollán (or Follach) fell there. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Carn Fraich – This battle was fought in Connachta by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Carn Mór – Conmáel fought against the descendants of Érimón in this battle where Follach fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 433)

Carn Richeda [Inchita] – A battle was fought in Connachta by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, against the Martra. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 227, 449)

Carn Ucha – This battle was fought by Cellach and Conall Cáel, the two sons of Máel-Coba Clerech, to collect the Boroma Tribute from the Laigin. Cellach and Conall Cael were in joint rule as the 132nd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379) (See Also: Battles; Ucha; Governance; Joint Rule)

Carraig Eolairg – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Eolang son of Óchán fell here. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Cell Mona – The battle of Cell Mona took place during the reign of Domnall ua Néill, the 156th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403)

Cell Osnad – This battle was fought during the reign of Lugaid Lonn son of Loiguire, the 118th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359)

Cell ui nDaigri – The battle of Cell ui nDaigri was fought by Áed mac Néill during the reign of Áed Finnliath, the 151st king of Ireland. Áed mac Néill won the battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397, 399)

Cenn Delgen – A battle was fought here in which Fogartach, the 140th king of Ireland, was slain by Cinead son of Irgalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Cenn Dúin – This battle was fought in Asal by Sírna Sóegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245, 459)

Cenn-Eich – A battle was fought here in which Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland, was slain by the men of Breg. Or, he died at the battle of Druim Rig; or, he died a natural death in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395, 533)

Cenn Fuait – During the reign of Níall Glundub, the 153rd king of Ireland, there was a “battle-foray on Cenn Fuait by the Foreigners against the Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Cer – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Connachta, “in vengeance for his father”. In this battle Ceidgened son of Dáire and Luachtmemin son of Fer Loga and Cermaid son of Orc were all killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Clere¹ [Clíar] – This battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, in Corco Baiscind, County Clare. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279, 338; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 433, 449)

Clere² [Clíar] – “Ciasarn son of Dorcha with colour; was king of the family of the Fomoraig; he came over Mumu abroad; with Lugar, in five battles. The battle of Luachair, the battle of fair Clíar, the battle

of Samain, the battle of Cnoc Ochair, the fifth battle, without blame; was the battle of Móin Trógaide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Clíu¹ – In this battle Eoch Mumo was slain by Óengus Olmucach in vengeance for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279; **Vol. 5**, p. 221)

Clíu² – The battle of Clíu in Ui Drona was fought here by Nuadu Necht, the 85th king of Ireland, who was slain by Conaire Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 521)

Clíu³ – Túathal Techtmar fought a battle here against “the people of Mumu in revenge for his father”. In this battle Conaire son of Bodb and Numna son of Cermad fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Clíu⁴ – “The ravaging of Clíu over Laigin” was done by Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363, 533)

Clíu⁵ – Seven battles were fought here by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Clóenloch – This battle was fought during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Cluain Cuasa [Casa] – In Tethba, this battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Cluain Fiachna – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. In this battle Fiachna Finn of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Cluain Iráird – A battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Ulaid. Cairpre son of Trén, eponymous of Droichit Cairpre and Dairbre, eponymous of Druimm Dairbrech, fell there. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Cluain Muirisce [Cluain Min of Muirisc] – South of Breifne, the battle of Cluain Muirisce was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cnámcoill [Cnamhchoill] – The battle of Cnamcoill, in Connachta, was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 435)

Cnamros – The battle of Cnamros, in Laigne, was one of three battles fought and won by Nemed against the Fomorians. In this battle “a slaughter of the men of Ireland fell including Artoat son of Nemed and Beoan son of Starn” who were killed by Conand. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173, 191)

Cnoc Ochair – This was one of five battles fought by Ciasarn and Lugair of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Cnucha¹ – The battle of Cnucha of Sliab Betha, was fought by Conmáel son of Éber [Emer]. “Cnucha, Castleknock, County Dublin; “*Slebe Betha* is not a genitive description depending on *Cnucha*, which would wreck this identification, but on an understood repetition of *cath*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 433) (See Also: Battles; Sliab Betha)

Cnucha² – This battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Codnach – This battle, in Túath Eba (in Cairpre Móin of Druim Cliab), was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Comar [Commar] – A battle was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Comair Tri nUisce¹ [Meeting of the Three Waters] A battle was fought and won here by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel against the descendants of Érimón and the men of Breifne. In this battle Cermna and Inboth were slain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215, 445) (**See Also:** Miledach)

Comair Tri nUisce² [Meeting of the Three Waters] A battle was fought here by Elim Olfinechta, the 29th king of Ireland, in which he was killed by Giallachad son of Ailill Olcháin. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247) (**See Also:** Miledach)

Comraire – The battle of Comaire in Mide occurred 4 years after the battle of Cul Caichir. Here fell Ún, Én, Etán by the hand of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 109, 141, 159, 173)

Conaing's Tower – “The progeny of Nemed were under great oppression after his time in Ireland, at the hands of Morc s. Dela and of Conand s. Febar, [from whom is the Tower of Conand named, which is today called Toirinis Cetne].” “Wrath and sadness seized on the men of Ireland for the burden of the tax. They all went to fight against the Fomoraig.” 60,000 assaulted Conaing's Tower by land and sea. During the battle the sea rose up around the combatants and drown many of them. All of the Fomorian were slain (or one ship of them escaped). One ship of the Nemedians holding thirty warriors escaped from the battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250; **Vol. 3**, p. 116, 117, 118, 119, 123, 125, 127, 139, 141, 143, 147, 155, 157, 163, 165, 175, 181, 183, 185)

Cognach – “The cruel battle of Cognach ” was fought by Tigernmas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 435)

Corco Duibne – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father.” In this battle the three Ferguses were slain – Fergus Bodb, Fergus Teimen and Fergus Dub. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Corco Laide – There were two battles fought here against Túathal Techtmar by the men of Mumu. Mochta Manannach of the Absdanaig fell and there was a slaughter of the Corco Laide. “For they were four brothers Lugaid Cal, from whom are the Callraige, Lugaid Oirthé, from whom are Corco Oirthé, Lugaid Ligairne, from whom are the Luaidne of Temair, and Lugaid Laide from whom are Ui Corco Laide.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Craeb [Craeb Ruad] – A battle was fought here in which Rinnail king of the Fir Bolg was killed by Fodbgen son of Sengann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 19, 33)

Craeb Tulcha – The battle was fought here during the reign of Brían mac Ceneidig between Ulaid and Cenél Eogain where the kings of both sides fell, namely Áed ua Néill, king of Ailech and Eochaid mac Árdgail, king of Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405)

Crinach – This battle was fought during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain by Donnchad son of Domnall Remar, and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath against the men of Mide. The battle was won by Donnchad son of Domnall Remar although he was killed in the battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Crinna – A battle was fought here between Fergus Dubdétach, the 103rd king of Ireland, and Cormac ua Cuinn, (or Cormac son of Art son of Conn). Fergus Dubdétach is killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 527)

Cruachan Aigle - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Connachta in vengeance for his father. In this battle Cruachan Garg son of Osa of the progeny of Lugaid Cal was killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Cruachu - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Ulaid in which Conall son of Uga fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Crúachu Claenta – A battle was fought here over the payment of the Boroma Tribute. The battle was waged and won by Labraid son of Bresal Belach against Eochu Mugmedon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 349)

Cua (See: Sliab Cua)

Cúil Coll – “The battle of Cúil Coll was broken for Diarmait [son of Muiredach] at the end of a fortnight against the Men of Mumu, the Osraighe and the Gaill of Port Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Cuilleann – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Ulaid in which Connla son of Inda fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Cuilend – At this battle in Connachta, Manannan was slain by Uillenn Faear-derg “of the red eyebrows”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 157, 193, 237)

Cuirche¹ [Cuince] – “The battle of crooked Cuirche” was fought by Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 227, 449)

Cuirce² – The battle of Cuirce² was one of fifty battles fought by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Cúl¹ – Two battles of Cúl were fought in Airgetros in one day between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl² – The battle of Cúl upon Erbus was fought by Tigernmas against the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Cúl Ard – This battle was fought in Mag Inis between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207, 435)

Cúl Athguirt – Located “westward” in Seimne, a battle was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl Caichir – One year after the slaying of Éber, Caicher was killed by Amorgen in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 159, 161, 171)

Cúl Conaire – Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland, fought the battle of Cúl Conaire in Cera. In this battle Ailill Banda fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Cúl Dremne – A battle was fought here against Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Cúl Fedar – A battle was fought here by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 435)

Cúl Fobair – The battle of Cúl Fobair on Erbus was one of 27 battles fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Cúl Fraocháin [Fraecháin] – A battle was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl Martha – A battle was fought here by Irial, son of Érimón, in which were slain the sons of Éber: Er,

Orba, Ferón, Fergna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 429)

Cúl Ratha¹ – A battle was fought here by Óengus Olmucaid against the Erna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 449)

Cúl Ratha² [Cuil Ratha] – A battle was fought in Desmumu between Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, and the Martra. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227)

Cúl Sibrille – This battle was fought by Fergus son of Roig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Da Chumain – Báetan son of Ninned, the 123rd king of Ireland, fell in this battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 545)

Daball¹ – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. In this battle Dearcaich Dreach-leathan fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Daball² - On the ridge above Daball, Muiredach Tírech, the 110th king of Ireland, was killed by Caelbad son of Crunn Badrai king of the Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345, 529)

Dáire – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In that battle Conall Cenn-aithech of the progeny of Dáire son of Deda, and Caithear son of Uitel of the progeny of Lugaid, son of Ith, fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Dercderc – A battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In that battle Lathar Aphach son of Cerb fell as did Lothar Lethur son of Lapa and Dáire son of Bir. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Detna – This battle was fought in Brega between Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland and Illann king of Laigin to exact the Boroma Tribute. In this battle Argdal son of Conall Earrbreg, and Colcu Mocloithi son of Crunn, king of Airgialla were slain. The Laigin lost the battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Domnach – This battle was fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Druim Almaine [Érimón] – A battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Gaileoin and in it Ailill son of Cical son of Uigne fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Druim Corcain – A battle was fought here in which Cinaed, the 141st king of Ireland, was slain by Flaithbertach son of Loingsech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 389)

Druim Criach – A battle was fought here by the three Finds of Emain – Bres, Nár and Lothar – against their father, Eochu Feidlech. The three Finds were defeated. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Druim Dergaige – This battle took place during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. “Wherefore the plain of Mide was taken away from Laigin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Druim Emna – This battle was fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gáedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Druim Liathain – This battle was fought by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmael, the 10th king of Ireland, against the descendants of Érimón, the Erna and the Mairthine. Smirgoll son of Enboth fell in that battle “in vengeance for his [Eochu Fáebarglas] father and grandfather.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215, 445)

Druim Ligen – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Láegaire son of Inda of the progeny of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Druim Ríg¹ – In this battle Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland, was slain by Áed mac Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Druim Ríg² - A battle was fought here by Áed Oirdnide, the 147th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Dubchomar [Dubchomair] – Fíachu Sroiptine, the 108th king of Ireland, was killed in the battle of Dubchomar in the territory of Ros of Breg “at the hands of the three sons of his brother, that is, the sons of Eochu Doimlen – the Three Collas, Colla Uais, Colla Fó Crich, and Colla Menn. Dubchomar was the name of the druid of Fíachu Sraibtene, and he fell there, so that from him the battle has its name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 529)

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

Duma Aichir – A battle was fought here between the Leth Cuinn under Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, against the Laigin under the leadership of Crimthann son of Enna Ceinselach, to exact the Boroma Tribute. The battle went against Ailill Molt and his people were put to slaughter. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Duma Selga – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Connachta “in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland.” In this battle Sanb son of Cet king of Connachta was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Dún Bolg – Áed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland, was killed in this battle by Brandub son of Eochu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 545)

Dún Cermna – Cermna Finn, son of Ebric and the 9th king of Ireland, was killed here by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213)

Dún Cethirn – This contest was fought during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Dún Masc¹ – A battle was fought here between Diarmait mac Cerbaill and Cormac son of Ailill who refused to pay the Boroma Tribute. Cormac and the Laigin were defeated “and it [Laigen] was empty after the rout of its people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Dún Masc² - A battle was fought here by Cellach and Conall Cáel, the 132nd kings in joint rule over Ireland, to exact the Boroma Tribute from the Laigin “and so exacted the Boroma thereafter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

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

Eibhlinne – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father, and against Elim son of Fergus of the Ligmúine, “and it is there that Annoid son of Tubair, of the Domann” was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Eibliu – This battle was fought during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363)

Éile¹ [Éle] – The battle of Éile¹ was one of five battles fought by Conmáel son of Éber [Emer]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269; Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 433)

Éile² – This battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber, in which Rochorb son of Gollán fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Eolarg – This battle, in Mide, was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Cairbre Garb of the progeny of Sengann was slain here by Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Ercba – The battle of Ercba was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the “Province of the Gaileoin.” and Maine Móir-echtach and Ailill, the two sons of Inda son of Ogaman, fell in this conflict. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Érimón (See: Battles; Druim Almaine)

Ess Ruad – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Domnann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Etar – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Domann. Echraid Gaillesrach of the Domnann fell here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Farach – A battle was fought here between Máel-Sechlainn, the 150th king of Ireland, and the Foreigners in which 600 were slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Fea – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the Province of the Gailoin. In this fight Crimthann Cosrach son of Erge son of Eogan fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Febad – This battle was one of twenty battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Febat – This battle was fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Femin – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar in revenge for his father “where the king of Mumu fell, namely, Foirbri son of Fine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Feorann – This battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In this conflict “the two Dubans fell, Duban Descert and Duban Tuaiscert. They were the two sons of Roth son of Tracda.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Feorna – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father and in which Nuadu Nert-chalma fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Fernmag – “The battle of the three Collas on Fernmag, after their coming into Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 465)

Fethach – This battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. In this fight Fíachna Foilt-lebair of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fidnach – The battle of Fidnach took place during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Finn – The battle of Finn was one of twenty battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Finnabar – Túathal Techtmar fought this battle “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” This was where Daeth Derg of Mochthonna fell. Finnabar was also where Óenach Findabrach was held

among the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fordruim – This battle was one of twenty battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Forna – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this fight Farbiach Fuiltech of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Fortrasc – Fergus son of Roig fought “two battles of Fortrasc, into which kings crowded with great pallor.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 481)

Fossad Dá Gort – This battle was fought and won by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel against the descendants of Érimón and the Laigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275; Vol. 5, p. 213, 215, 445)

Frogs and the Mice – “It is useless to attempt to identify the sites of the battles called Mag Tuired: they are as mythical as the Battle of the Frogs and the Mice.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 119)

Gabar – The battle of Gabar of Aicill was fought by Cairpre Lifechair to exact the Boroma Tribute from the Laigin. In this effort Cairbre Lifechair was killed by Senioth son of Cerb [Cerp] of the Fotharta, or by Ruad of Rairiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 341, 527)

Gabar Life¹ – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the Province of the Gailoin, and in it “Bresal Breogaman of the Gailioin fell, the most comely man of his time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Gabar Life² – Domnall and Fergus, the two sons of Mac Erca, who jointly ruled as the 122nd kings of Ireland, fought and won the battle of Gabar Life². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Geisill [Bri-Dam] – This battle was fought by Conmáel son of Éber against the descendants of Érimón. Palap son of Érimón was killed here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111, 199, 201)

Glas Fráechain [Glaisin] – This battle was fought in Muirisc by Óengus Olmucach and here Fráecháin Fáid fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227)

Glenn Amain – This battle was fought by Fergus son of Roig “against the warriors of Fert, as he attacked the right of Ua Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Glenn Gaimin – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg”. In this contention, Foibni Faen, eponymous of Benn Foibne, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Glenn Máma – During the reign of Brian mac Ceneidig, the 158th king of Ireland, the battle of Glenn Máma was won by Brian mac Ceneidig and Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405)

Glenn Sailech – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this fight Fingin son of Diria of the Fir Bolg fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Gruitine – A battle was fought here between Conaire Cóem, the 100th king of Ireland, and Nemed son of Sroibcenn in which Conaire Cóem was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Iarmbras – The battle of Iarmbras was fought by Túathal Techtmar “against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father.” In this battle Cennluga son of Calc was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Imdan – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Inber Bréna – Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of Inber Bréna in the Province of the Gailoin, where Uga son of Eogan fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Irgoll – Túathal Techtmar fought this battle “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this conflict “the three sons of Gúaile son of Cerb fell: Brian, Dáire and Indaid were their names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Lecc Uatha – This battle “was broken against Diarmait son of Muiredach” during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Rúaidri ui Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Leitir Rúaid – The battle of Leitir Rúaid was fought in Corann, between Fachtna Fathach, the 81st king of Ireland, and Eochu Feidlech. Fachtna Fathach was killed in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

Lemna¹ - Ligair of the Long Hand of the Fir Bolg was slain in the battle of Lemna which was fought by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Lemna² - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father.” In this contention Mairgenid son of Cerb and Finga son of Luamnus and Labraid son of Luithemed Lorc were killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Leth in Chaim – A battle was fought here by Conchobor son of Donnchad, the 148th king of Ireland, against Níall Caille. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Lethet Lachtmuige (See: Battles; Murbolg)

Life¹ – “The Sons of Míl fought the battle of Life; there were monsters in shapes of giants which the Túatha De Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry. The Sons of Míl (Éber, Érimón and Ír), fought the battle valiantly. The horse (*gabar*) of Érimón fell there, *unde Gabar Life nominatur.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 75)

Life² - The battle of Life was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the Province of the Gailoin, where Labraid Lamfhota son of Oirbsen fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Loch Léin – The battle was fought by Conmáel son of Éber, the 6th king of Ireland, against the descendants of Érimón, the Erna and the Muirthine. Mug Roth son of Mofebis fell here. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 433)

Loch Sentuinne – “The first attack on Ireland was made by them [the Fir Bolg] after great fatigue, namely the Battle of Loch Sentuinne which is called Loch Febail now: and there was killed Febal s. Find s. Firmend, and from him is the lake named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157)

Lochmag¹ – The battle of Lochmag¹ was fought by Írial Fáid, son of Érimón and the 4th king of Ireland. In this battle Lug Roith son of Mofemis died. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193, 429)

Lochmag² - This battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. In this fight Daigerne [Dagerne] son of Gall [Coll] son of Gollán fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Luachair¹ [Luachair Dedaid] – “The battle of Luachair¹ [in southern County Kerry] with multitudes of [blood-] drops(?) was fought and won by Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland and son of Conmáel, against the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215)

Luachair² [Luachair Dedad] - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In this contention Corbsen son of Corb Foibes died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317, 445)

Luachair³ – “The heroic battle of Luachair” was one of fifty battles fought by Fergus son of Roig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 479)

Luachair⁴ – Luachair⁴ was a battle fought by Ciasarn, son of Dorca, king of the Fomoraig and Lugair of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Luachair⁵ - This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Luagad – A battle was fought here in the Province of the Gailoin by Túathal Techtmar in which Lugaid Láimderg of the Gailioin fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Luglochta [Loch Luigdech] - Seven battles were fought in Luglochta on Loch Lugdach in one day between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Lus Luigech – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gáedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Macha – Túathal Techtmar fought this battle “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” Mochdaine of the Fir Bolg fell here. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313) (**See Also:** Battles; Óenach Macha)

Mag Bera [Berre] – Three battles were fought at Mag Bera between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201, 433)

Mag Coba¹ - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” In this conflict Crúad-luindi Clíab-remair fell. At that time, “Mag Coba was the territory of the progeny of Carbad Cenn-liath.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mag Coba² - A battle was fought here during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313, 409)

Mag Cuma – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Mag Ele [Mag Eille] - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” Truach of the Fir Bolg fell in this battle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mag Feigi – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg.” Conairi Cerba of the Gailioin fell in this conflict. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mag Femen – Túathal Tectmar fought “seven battles upon Mag Femen against the progeny of Cermna and a slaughter of Caither son of Eterscéil.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317) (**See Also:** Battles; Femen)

Mag Inis¹ – “To hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg”, Túathal Techtmar fought a battle here in which Aimirgin son of Conrai fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mag Inis² - In a second battle “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg” Túathal Techtmar fought this battle in which Óengus Ulachtach son of Sech fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mag Itha – “The first battle of Ireland, which Partholon won in Slemna of Mag Itha against Cichol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig. Men with single arms and single legs were they, who joined in battle against him.” “A week were they fighting it, and not a man was slain there, for it was a magic battle.” “Partholon received a mortal wound. Also it was of the gory darts of those wounds that he died, after a long time following the battle.” “Other versions make him [Partholon] a victim of plague. The harmonists have made no effort to reconcile the plague story with (a) their chronological theories, and (b) the alternative story of the death from wounds inflicted in the battle with Cicul. The latter is hardly consistent with his survival for 27 years after the battle; it is evident that the story comes from a source that knows nothing of the plague.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 13, 15, 73, 75, 92)

Mag Lacha Síleinn – This was one of twenty-five battles fought between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Mag Laigin – Three battles were fought on Mag Laigin by Conmáel son of Éber against the descendants of Érimón, in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Magh Leana – This battle is used by Macalister to cite O’Curry’s belief that Dun na mBarc may be in Ballinskelligs Bay. The reference is to the The Battle of Magh Leana, p. 34-5, footnote. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 234*n*) (See Also: Authors; O’Curry)

Mag Glas – This battle was fought in the land of Bres son of Elada by the Fir Bolg. In the battle of Mag Glas, Glas s. Rigbard, king of the land, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

Mag Mandacht – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Mag Muirthemne¹ – In this battle Foidbgen [Odbgen] was killed by Eochu son of Erc for the kingship of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 51)

Mag Muirthemne² - Three battles were fought here between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón, in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Mag nAilbe¹ –Lugaid Lonn, the 118th king of Ireland, demanded payment of the Boroma Tribute from the Laigen. The battle “broke against Lugaid, and Muirchetach s. Erc and Cairbre Mór s. Níall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Mag nAilbe² – This was a battle fought by Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland, to claim the Boroma Tribute. “It was broken against the Laigen ... and the Boroma was exacted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 533)

Mag nEni¹ –A battle was fought here in Ui Mail by Túathal Techtmar in the Province of the Gailoin, and in this battle Cú Corb fell, with his brethren Cnú, Corba, Bresal, Brian, Innait, Eochu, Fergus and Dáire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Mag nEni² - A battle was fought here in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in revenge for his father and to take Ireland. In this battle “the three bandits of the Domnann fell – Doig, Doigri, and Doiger, the three sons of Briston son of Orc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Mag nÓensciad – This battle was fought in Connachta by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 223)

Mag Raigne¹ – Enna Airgdech, the 14th king of Ireland was slain in this battle “on the red Mag Raigne” by Rothechtaid mac Main. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 265, 499)

Mag Raigne² [Raigne] – A battle was fought here by Túathal Tectmar “against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father.” In this battle Femen son of Fochras was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5,

p. 317)

Mag Roth – Domnall Mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland, fought a battle here against the Eogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 547)

Mag Sered – A battle was fought here in which Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland, was slain by Domnall son of Muiredach. Also killed in this battle were: Cumuscach son of Conchobor king of the three Airthera; Maenach son of Connalach king of the Ui Cremthainn; Muiredach Forcraig king of the Ui Tuitre; Fagall Finn son of Óengus king of Conaille of Muirthemne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391, 393, 549)

Mag Slecht - A battle was fought here in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland. The four sons of Trithem of the Domnann were killed, namely Saillenn Slabradach, Toillenn Trechennach, Bruach Abartach and Aer Eolch. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Mag Techt – The battle of Mag Techt was one of 27 battles fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Mag Tuired – “It is useless to attempt to identify the sites of the battles called Mag Tuired: they are mythical as the Battle of the Frogs and the Mice. Two extensive fields of megalithic monuments, one near Sligo and the other near Cong, have appeared to add local habitations to the name, but this is illusory. These monuments belong to prehistoric cemeteries, and there is every reason against identifying them with battle-memorials.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 119)

Mag Tuired¹ - The first battle of Mag Tuired was fought between the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann. “The usual identification of the site of the first battle of Mag Tuired is in the neighborhood of Cong ... “Such was greatness of their [the Túatha Dé Danann] knowledge that they came without ships or vessels” and landed upon “the hard mountain of Conmaicne Rein.” (or they were “protected by what would now be called a smoke-screen. ... from their “ships which they burnt, so as to leave themselves no alternative to a policy of “victory or death.” “The Túatha Dé Danann offered battle or kingship to the Fir Bolg, and thereafter they joined the great battle of Mag Tuired in Conmacne of Cul Tolad in Connachta.” “The last king [Eochu mac Eirc, of the Fir Bolg] had to meet the invading Túatha Dé Danann, and fell before them.” “The Fir Bolg gave them [the Túatha Dé Danann] battle upon Mag Tuired; they were a long time fighting that battle. At last it broke against the Fir Bolg, and the slaughter pressed northward, and a hundred thousand [or 1,100] of them were slain westward to the strand of Eochaille. There was the king Eochu overtaken, and he fell at the hands of the three sons of Nemed. Yet the Túatha Dé Danann suffered great loss in the battle, and they left the king on the field, with his arm cut from him; the leeches were seven years healing him. The Fir Bolg fell in that battle all but a few, and they went out of Ireland in flight from the Túatha Dé Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra and other islands besides. [It was they who led the Fomoraig to the second battle of Mag Tuired]. It was “Sreng son of Sengand with spears, in the hard battle of wounding, gave a blow to noble Nuadhu, and lopped from his right side his right arm.” “In the eighth year of Cambyses son of Cyrus the Túatha Dé Danann came into Ireland, and they fought the battle of Mag Tuired with the Fir Bolg, and slew Eochaid son of Erc.” (Or, it was in the time of “the Assyrian Belochus”) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155, 157; Vol. 4, p. 1, 11, 21, 23, 35, 43, 57, 63, 80, 81, 82, 93, 98, 109, 111, 113, 115, 143, 147, 149, 163, 173, 177, 201, 215, 221, 227, 294)

Mag Tuired² [Battle of Bres] – “The second battle of Mag Tuired between the Túatha Dé Danann and the invading Fomorians, is alleged to have taken place at Moytirra, near Sligo ... but Traig Eothaile [where Eochu mac Eirc was killed] is the strand of Ballysadare Bay, a couple of miles or so from the Sligo site: which seems to suggest at least an uncertainty as to the respective sites of the battles. The original form of the present story may have localized the battle at the Sligo site: in which case the statement that the slaughter pressed *northward*, which is not appropriate to the Sligo site, may be a harmonistic interpolation, intruded after scholars had agreed to adopt the Cong site as the scene of the first battle.” There were 27 years between the two battles at Mag Tuired. “What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? – Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, seven fifties (fifty): or nine hundreds twenty forties (hundred), ninety (forty), [including the grandson of Net] [that is, including

Ogma son of Elathan son of Net.]” “Bellepares, the 19th king of Assyria, reigned when the second battle of Mag Tuired was fought. Whitley Stokes edited a translation of the Battle of Mag Tuiread in *Revue Celtique*, xii, p. 52; “The grotesque story of the battle, edited by Stokes, appears to be a mere farce designed to bring ridicule upon the ancient gods, and, though using some traditional material, is hardly of as much value for the history of the cult as has been supposed. In fact, all such stories of sanguinary slaughter are to a large extent matters of religious polemic, the gods being represented as mere men, living the lives and dying the deaths of men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 95, 99, 100, 102, 103, 119, 121, 125, 147, 149, 151, 163, 181, 185, 187, 201, 209, 227, 229, 237, 251, 294, 297, 298, 322) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

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

Maistiú – Eochaid son of Erc, king of the Laigin, refused to pay the Boroma Tribute to Conn Cet-Cathrach and the battle of Maistiú was fought. Conn Cet-Cathrach was routed. The king of the Laigin then occupied Temair for the next seven years until the strength of Conn increased again. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Móin Cruinneoc [Crannoichi] – This battle was fought during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Bráin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Móin Foichnig – Móin Foichnig in Ui Failgne was the scene of the battle fought by Sírna Soegalach against the Mairtine and the Erna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 459)

Móin Mór – The battle of Móin Mór was “a devastation (?) of Mumu”, and was fought by the Laigin and Connachta against Tairdelbach ua Bráin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411, 413)

Móin Trógaide – This battle in Cianachta [Connachta] was fought by Sírna Soegalach against the Fomoire. “The Men of Ireland assembled (“at the Bog”) to Móin Trógaide (“in the East”) to fight against the Fomoire. When they were in the thick of battle a plague came over them, so that the Men of Ireland died there, and Lugair and Ciasarn the king of the Fomoire died, as well as Sírna king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459, 461)

Morba – The battle of Morba was fought in Ui Cennselaig by Túathal Techtmar. It was in this battle that Meada son of Óengus Urleathan of the Fir Bolg, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

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

Mucrama – Art Óenfer son of Conn, the 101st king of Ireland, fought a battle here against Mucrama son of Mog Nuadat. In this confrontation, Art Óenfer was killed by Lugaid Lagad and Ligrimne Lagnech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 525)

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

Muine Brocáin – A battle was fought by Congalach, the 155th king of Ireland, against the Foreigners in which 7,000 of them were slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Muirbeg – A battle was fought here at Tráig Bréna in which Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland, was killed by Congal Cáech son of Scannlan king of the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 545)

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

Murbolg [of Lethet Lachtmuige] – The battle of Murbolg in Dál Riata was fought between Nemed and the Fomorians. Starn son of Nemed was killed here by Conann son of Fáebar in Lethet Lachtmaige in Murbolg. The battle was fought in the 32nd year of the reign of Deioces of the Medes, 7 years after the taking of Conaing's Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 163)

Oca – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar in which Eochu Anchenn son of Bran-Dub Brecc, king of Laigin, fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Ocha – A battle was fought here by Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, and he was killed by Lugaid son of Loiguire and Muirchertach son of Erc and Fergus Cerrbél son of Conall Crimthann and Fiachra Lonn son of Cóelbad, king of Dál Araide and by Crimthann son of Énna king of Laigin. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357, 359, 533)

Odba¹ – This battle was fought during the reign of Máel-Coba and in this battle Conall Laeg Breg fell. Óengus mac Colmán was the victor in the battle of Odba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 375)

Odba² - This battle was fought during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Odba³ - This battle of Odba was won by Conchobor ua Máel-Sechlainn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Odba⁴ - Ailill Finn was killed in the battle of Odba by Argatmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 509)

Óenach Macha [Aenach Macha, Emain Macha] – Comáel son of Éber [Emer] fought two battles at Óenach Macha against the progeny of Érimón. In the second battle, Conmáel, “under a change of form,” was killed by Tigernmas son of Fallach in revenge for his father and grandfather. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 271, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201)

Óenach Odba – A battle was fought here, south of Temair, and Conall Cáel son of Máel-Coba, the 132nd king of Ireland, was slain by Diarmait son of Áed Sláine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379) (**See Also:** Battles; Odba)

Oirbsen – Túathal Techtmar fought a battle here against Connachta in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland. In this battle Amirgin son of Echu of the Fir Bolg and Feidlimid Foltnaithech son of Cerb were killed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Ollarba - A battle was fought here in which Fothad Airgthech was killed by the warriors of Finn ua Baiscne and the hirelings of Fíachu Sroibtime. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 343, 527)

Raide – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In this fight Eochaid son of Luigdech and Fergus son of Cerb of the Domnann, died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Raigne (**See:** Battles; Mag Raigne)

Rairiu – In this battle near Athy in Laigin, Ethriel, the 5th king of Ireland, was defeated and killed by Conmáel son of Éber in vengeance for his father. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197, 497)

Rath Aillenn¹ [Aillenn, Alind, Almain, Rath Aillenn] – This battle was fought at Rath Aillenn between Eterscél Mór, the 84th king of Ireland, and Nuadu Necht of the Laigin. Eterscél Mór fell there. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301, 521)

Rath Aillenn² [Almain] - A battle was fought here by Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland.

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Rath Carmain – This battle was one of twenty fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405) (See Also: Battles; Carman)

Rath Clochair [Clochar, Clochrain] - Lugaid Íardonn son of Énna Derg, the 41st king of Ireland, was killed by Sírlám son of Finn in the battle of Rath Clochair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 507)

Rath Umaille [Umall] - A battle was fought here in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in vengeance for his father and to take Ireland. Arisa son of Tuama Tened and Cermaid son of Aicle were killed in this confrontation. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

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

Reb – The battle of Reb was fought between Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, and the descendants of Éber, the Erna and the Mairthine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Ren – The battle of Ren was fought by Fergus son of Roig in Fertas Milige, “abounding in woods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Resad – Túathal Techtmar fought a battle here in the “Province of the Gaileoin” and Fithir son of Dot fell in the fight. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

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

Ros En – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the Connachta in vengeance for his father. Ros Derg son of Forgo was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Ros Fráecháin¹ [Badbna] – “It is Nemed who won the battle of Ros Fráecháin [in Connachta] against Gand and Sengand, two kings of the Fomoraig, and the twain were slain there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 123, 135, 173, 190)

Ros Fráecháin² – Óengus Olmucaid fought “the battle of Ros Fráecháin with points of javelins.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 449)

Ros Lair – In Fotharta; a battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar in which Laine son of Eochu son of Óengus, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Sailten – The battle of Sailten was fought here by Domnall mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland, against the Ulaid. On the same day, he also fought the battle of Mag Roth against Eogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Samain - This battle was one of five fought by Ciasarn and Lugair of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461)

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

Sea, The – A battle was fought on sea by Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland against the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217)

Sered Mag (See: Mag Sered)

Slemain – The battle of Slemain was fought and won by Colmán Rimid, the 127th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373)

Sliab Airbrig – Two battles were fought here by Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland, against the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459)

Sliab Belgadan Toga – In Luigne of Mide, a battle was fought and Máel-Coba the clerk, the 129th king of Ireland, was killed by Suibne Mend. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375) (See Also: Battles; Belgadan)

Sliab Belgatain [Belgadain, Belgatan] – Fíachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland, was killed in this battle by Eochu Mumu son of Mofebis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217, 499) (See Also: Battles; Belgadan)

Sliab Betha – This was one of twenty-five battles fought by Conmáel son of Éber against the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 433)

Sliab Bladma - Two battles were fought here between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Sliab Cailce [Cailge] – This battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, in the territory of Corco Baiscinn against the Mairthine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279; Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 449)

Sliab Crott – This battle may have occurred during the reign of Diarmait mac Máil-na-mBo, who was king with opposition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407)

Sliab Cua [Cua] – This battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, against the Erna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Sliab Cuailnge – Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, fought a battle against the Mairtini in the territory of Corco Baiscinn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 227)

Sliab Eiblinne - Two battles were fought here between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201) (See Also: Battles; Eiblinne)

Sliab Fuad – A battle was fought here between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Sliab Mis¹ – On the third day of their arrival in Ireland, the Sons of Míl fought the battle of Sliab Mis against the Túatha Dé Danann (or, the Fomoraig) and their demons and giants in vengeance for the death of Ith son of Bregon. The battle lasted for 3 days and 3 nights. It was during the reign of Mitreus, the 26th king of Assyria, that the battle of Sliab Mis took place. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211; Vol. 5, p. 3, 33, 59, 61, 75, 127)

Sliab Mis² – A battle was fought at Sliab Mis by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Sliab Moduirn – The battle was fought by Conmáel son of Éber against the descendants of Érimón. Samroth son of Inboth [Ionboth] fell in this confrontation. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 433)

Sliab Slanga - A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. In this fight Goan son of Fergna from Brí Ergí in the North fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Sliab Tóád – Sliab Tóád is “Bessie Bell” Mountain in County Tyrone. A battle was fought here in which

Máel-Coba was slain by Ua Cuin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 545)

Sligech – This battle was fought by Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland, and in this battle Eogan Béal the king of Connachta was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Srath Caruin – Domnall mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland, may have been slain in this battle by Owain, king of the Britons. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 379)

Stone of Comar – This may have been a battle fought by Fergus son of Roig “from the Stone of Comar with 3 battlefields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Swamp, The – The battle of the swamp was fought by Fiachu Labraine, the 11th king of Ireland. In this battle fell Mofemis son of Eochu Fáebarglas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217, 447)

Tailltiu – “Five years had Alexander in the kingship when the sons of Míl came into Ireland, and the Battle of Tailltiu was fought, in which the Túatha Dé Danann fell with their three kings and their three queens.” Or, the battle occurred during the reign of Mitreus, the 26th king of Assyria. The battle was fought on Thursday, the 17th of the moon, the calends of the solar month of May, in vengeance for the slaying of Ith son of Bregon. The Túatha Dé Danann were defeated. After this battle Ireland was divided in two with Erimón in the North and Éber in the South. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209, 211; Vol. 5, p. 59, 61, 87, 95, 97, 139, 155, 165, 167)

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

Temair¹ – The battle of Temair was fought by the Túatha Dé Danann and the Milesians. Most of the text sites this battle at Tailltiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239) (See Also: Battles; Tailltiu)

Temair² – Eochu Edgathach, the 8th king of Ireland, fought the battle of Temair and was slain by Cermna son of Ebric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 403, 497)

Temair³ – This battle of Temair fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Foreigners in a siege of 3 days and 3 nights, after which he took the hostages of Ireland from the Foreigners by force. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405)

Temair Árd – The battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid was fought by Eochu Gunnat, the 105th king of Ireland, who was killed either by Cormac ua Cuinn, Lugaid son of Lugna or Lugaid son of Óengus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Tenmag [Tendmag, Tennmag] – This battle was fought between Írial Faid, the 4th king of Ireland, and Eochaid Ehcenn, king of the Fomoir. Írial Faid won that battle and Eochaid Ehcenn was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 429)

Tenus of the Tribes – “At the end of a year [after the battle of Tailltiu], a battle was fought between Érimón and Éber in the plain of Argetros, in contention for Druim Clasaig in Ui Maine, Druim Betaig in Moenmag, and Druim Fingin in Mumu, for their fruitfulness.” “Over the Tenus, it was, within the two plains of Ui Failge.” “In the battle on Tenus of the Tribes on the plain where Éber fell, they fell together, Gosten, Sétga, and Suirge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109, 155, 167, 419)

Tertas – Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of Tertas, in the territory of Conall of Muirtemne, to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Tedma Trénbuillech of the Fir Bolg was slain here and along with him Finnmall, one of the bandits that were with Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Tethba – The battle of Tethba was fought by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 435)

Tir dá Glas – This battle was fought by Túathal Techtmar against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father. In this fight Óengus Mór son of Trén Edgothach died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Tortan – This battle was fought by Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland, against the Laigin, in which Mac Erca son of Ailill Molt was slain. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)

Tuaim Drecon – fought by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel, the 10th king of Ireland, in Breifne, against the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 213, 215, 445)

Ucha¹ – This battle of Ucha was fought near Kilcullen Bridge in County Kildare by Conmáel son of Eber [Emer], the 6th king of Ireland, against the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 433)

Ucha² - This battle was fought by Aed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland, against the Laigen in which all of the Laigen fell, but a few. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Uchbath – The battle of Uchbath was fought by Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland, in which Bran Bec son of Muiredach and Aed Mend fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Weir, The – The battle of the Weir was fought by Loingsech son of Óengus, the 137th king of Ireland. The battle was fought “on the fourth of the ides of July at the sixth hour, a Sabbath”. “The Four Masters date this battle to the year 701, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday”. The leaders who were killed in that battle include: Loingsech son of Oengus (slain by Cellach of Loch Cimme), Artgal, Connachtach, Flanngerg, the two sons of Colgu, Dub Diberg son of Dungal, Fergus Forcraig, Conall Gabra. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383, 383*n*)

Battles, Reasons for – This section is a best efforts attempt at providing the main reason for a battle. It should be noted that there may be more than one reason for a conflict. There may be more reasons than are listed here. In many instances the reason for a battle is not stated, but implied.

Control of Land – **See:** Ai1, Aicil, Árd Droichit, Árd Lemnachta, Argetros¹, Áth Cliath^{1,2}, Calland, Carraig Eolairg, Cenn Fuait, Clere², Cnamros, Cnoc Ochair, Crinach, Daball¹, Druim Dergaige, Druim Ligen, Eolarg, Farach, Fethach, Finnabar, Forná, Glenn Gaimin, Glenn Máma, Glenn Sailech, Irgoll, Lemna¹, Loch Sentuinne, Luachair⁴, Macha, Mag Coba¹, Mag Ele, Mag Feigi, Mag Inis^{1,2}, Mag Tuired^{1,2}, Moin Trógaide, Muine Brocáin, Murbolg, Ros Fráchain¹, Samain, Sliab Slanga, Tailltiu, Tech Giugraind, Temair^{1,3}, Tenmag

Exactng the Boroma Tribute – **See:** Almu, Carn Ucha, Cruachu Claenta, Detna, Duma Aichir, Dun Masc^{1,2}, Gabar, Mag nAilbe^{1,2}, Maistiu

Pillaging – **See:** Cenn Fuait, Cliu⁴, Conaing’s Tower

Power / Kingship – **See:** Aicil, Aircheltra², Árd Droichit, Árd Ladrann, Argatros², Belach Oirtbe, Berre, Bile Tened, Badna, Breogan, Calland, Carman¹, Carn Feradaig, Carn Mór, Carraig Eolairg, Cenn Fuait, Clere², Cluain Cuasa, Cluain Fiachna, Cluain Iráird, Cluain Muirsce, Cnámcoill, Codnach, Comar, Comair Tri nUisce¹, Comraire, Craeb, Craeb Tulcha, Cruachu, Cuil Coll, Cuilleann, Cúl^{1,2}, Cúl Árd, Cúl Athgurt, Cúl Caicher, Cúl Fobair, Cúl Fobair, Cúl Fraochain, Cúl Martha, Daball¹, Druim Liathain, Druim Ligen, Duma Selga, Eile^{1,2}, Eolarg, Farach, Fethach, Finnabar, Forná, Fossad Dá Gort, Geisill, Glenn Gaimin, Glenn Máma, Glenn Sailech, Irgoll, Lemna¹, Loch Lein, Lochmag², Luachair^{1,3}, Luglochta, Lus Luigech, Macha, Mag Bera, Mag Coba¹, Mag Ele, Mag Feigi, Mag Inis^{1,2}, Mag Muirthemne¹, Mag Techt, Mag Tuired^{1,2}, Óenach Macha, Sliab Betha, Sliab Bladma, Sliab Eiblinne, Sliab Fuad, Sliab Moduirm, Sliab Slanga, Tailltiu, Temair¹, Tenus of the Tribes, Tuain Drecon, Ucha¹

Revenge – **See:** Ai³, Alla, Badna, Bladma, Brefne, Breg, Carman¹, Cer, Cliu^{1,3}, Conaing’s Tower, Corco Duibne, Corco Laide, Cruachan Aigle, Daire, Dercderc, Duma Selga, Eibhlinne, Femín, Feorann, Feorna, Iarmbras, Lemna², Luachair², Mag Loch Silenn, Mag Laigin, Mag Muirthemne², Mag nEni², Mag

Raigne², Mag Slecht, Mag Tuired², Raide, Rairiu, Rath Umaille, Ros En, Sliab Mis¹, Tailltiu, Temair¹, Tir Dá Glas

Unstated – See: Achad Lethderg, Ai², Aidne, Aircheltra¹, Airid Rigfeda, Árd Achaid, Árd Brestine, Árd Inmaith, Árd Niad, Argatros³, Áth Cliath³, Áth Firdiad, Belach Mugna, Belgadan, Bernas, Boirenn, Both, Bri Molt, Carman², Carn Fraich, Carn Richeda, Cell Mona, Cell Osnad, Cell ui nDaigri, Cenn Delgen, Cenn Dúin, Cenn-Eich, Clere¹, Cliu², Clóenloch, Cnucha^{1,2}, Comair Tri nUisce², Cognach, Crinna, Cúil Ratha, Cuillend, Cuirche^{1,2}, Cúl Conaire, Cúl Dremne, Cúl Fedar, Cúl Ratha^{1,2}, Cúl Sibrille, Da Chumin, Daball², Domnach, Druim Almaine, Druim Corcain, Druim Criach, Druim Emna, Druim Rig^{1,2}, Dubchomar, Duma, Dun Bolg, Dun Cermna, Dun Cethirn, Edar, Eibliu, Ercba, Ess Ruad, Etar, Febad, Febat, Fernmag, Fidnach, Finn, Fodruim, Fortrasc, Gabar Life^{1,2}, Glas Fráechain, Glenn Amain, Gruitine, Imdan, Inber Bréna, Lecc Uatha, Leitir Rúaid, Leth in Chaim, Life^{1,2}, Lochmag¹, Luachair⁵, Luagad, Mag Coba², Mag Cuma, Mag Femen, Magh Leana, Mag Glas, Mag Mandacht, Mag nEni¹, Mag nÓensciad, Mag Raigne¹, Mag Roth, Mag Sered, Main, Moin Cruinneoce, Moin Foichnig, Moin Mór, Morba, Mucrama, Muinell, Muirbeg, Mulla, Oca, Ocha, Odba^{1,2,3,4}, Óenach Odba, Oirbsen, Ollarba, Rath Aillenn^{1,2}, Rath Carmain, Rath Clochair, Rathan, Reb, Ren, Resad, Ros, Ros Fráechain, Ros Lair, Sailten, Satmon, Sea, Slemain, Sliab Airbrig, Sliab Belgadan Toga, Sliab Belgatáin, Sliab Cailce, Sliab Crott, Sliab Cua, Sliab Cuailnge, Sliab Eiblinne, Sliab Mis², Sliab Tóad, Sligeach, Srath Caruin, Stone of Comar, Swamp, Temair 2, Temair Árd, Tertas, Tethba, Tortan, Ucha², Uchboth, Weir

Bavarians (See: Peoples; Baioarii)

Bay of Biscay (See: Seas; Bays)

Bdellium (See: Health, Medicine)

Be a Faibethad (See: Health, Pestilence)

Be Chuille – Be Chuille was one of the four daughters of Flidais (or, daughter of Dana) and one of the three she-farmeress, or she-husbandmen (Irish = *ban-túathig*) of the Túatha Dé Danann. She died in the battle of Mag Tuired². (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 123, 133, 151, 159, 183, 197, 217, 231)

Be Theite [Be Tete, Be Thete] – Be Theite was one of the four daughters of Flidais (or, daughter of Dana). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 123, 133, 159, 183, 197)

Béaloideas (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Beasts (See: Fauna; Beasts)

Bec-En [Becen, Beceon, Biceon] – He was of Túatha Dé Danann and the son of Satharn son of Eidleo son of Allda (or, the son of Starn son of Eidleo, son of Aldui). His son was En. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 159, 189, 195)

Bec-Felmas [Becc-Felmas, Bic-felmais, Bicfelmas] Bec-Felmas was the son of Cú [Con] son of Dian Cecht. He was described as “cold Bic-felmais” in Verse LVI. His son was Abcan; the bard or poet (Irish = *file*) of Lug, (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 157, 195, 233)

Beceon (See: Bec-En)

Bechach (See: Bechad)

Bechad [Bechach, Beocan] – Bechad was one of thirty Nemedian warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower and took Ireland again. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 153, 185, 196)

Becsomus – Becsomus was the son of Sru son of Prament and brother of Partholon. “Partholon slew his father and his mother ... seeking kingship for his brother”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265)

Bede (See: Authors)

Bee (See: Fauna; Insects)

Beelzebub - His son was Belial. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 206) (See Also: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Beer (See: Foods; Beverages)

Beheading

Battle of Carman - "... in the battle of Carman, with hundreds of heads" (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 451)

Diarmait mac Cerbaill - "Diarmait fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Líne at the hands of Aed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dál Araide, and his head was carried to Clonmacnois, and his body was buried in Conaire." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Eachlann and Nuadu - Conn Cet-Cathrach "was routed from Maistiú to Temair, and two warriors of the Laigen overtook him (Eachlann and Nuadu were their names), and they pressed upon Conn, and wounded him. But he rounded and beheaded them." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Exhortations to - The Fomorians were advised to 'crush your enemies...behead them and scatter them in revenge for your brethren and friends all, who have died at their hands.' When Cairbre Nia Fer learned of the flight of the sons of Umor he ordered his sureties to either bring them back or to bring back their heads. "Bring to me, said just Coirpre the nomad multitudes of the sons of Umor; or let each man of you bring his head as I pledged you for a season." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 69)

Hillock of the Heads - "The other three were buried in the mounds of Findmagh: thence is the Hillock of the Heads above at firm Raith Umaill." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71)

Muircertach mac Néill - "... on a time, took a chief pledge of Cashel of Cellachan; a pride through rough fame of heads for Donnchad, High King over Ireland." "Does the allusion to "heads" in line 4890 ["a pride through rough fame of heads"] refer to the practice of head-hunting, of which there is ample literary evidence?" (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 565, 565*n*)

Nuadu - Nuadu lost his head in the second battle of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 163, 201)

Paul - The apostle Paul was beheaded by Nero during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303) (See Also: Punishments; Types of)

Beit Abachria (See: Authors, Maimonides)

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

Bēl Ātha Cuirp - "On a time when Cellach [son of Máel-Coba] came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne; learned men say that he died in his bed, and that it was the Boyne that carried his body to Bēl Ātha Cuirp at Lind Fheic." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Belach Conglais (Pass of Cuglas, Pass of the Hound) - Belach Conglais was a boundary marker in the partition of Ireland. In the partition of Ireland by the followers of Nemed, "the third of Semeon (was) from Boand to Belach Conglais: the third of Britan from Belach Conglais to Totinis of Mag Cetne." The Fir Bolg partitioned Ireland into five portions. The fifth of Gann son of Dela stretched from Comar Tri nUisce to

Belach Conglais; the fifth of Sengann son of Dela was from Belach Conglais to Luimneach. At a later time, the fifth of Eocu Abrat-ruad was from the Meeting of the Three Waters to Belach Conglais; the fifth of Curoi mac Daire was from Belach Conglais to Luimnech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 187; Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 29, 55, 63, 75, 87) (See Also: Partition)

Belach Mugna (See: Battles; Belach Mugna)

Belach Oirtbe (See: Battles; Belach Oirtbe)

Belfast Loch (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Belgadan (See: Battles; Belgadan)

Belgaint – Belgaint was a place passed through by the sons of Míl on their journey to Spain. “They stayed a month in coloured Dacia, they went out of it into bright Gothia, into Belgaint, into Bregaint of large companies, into cold Spain of the headlands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113)

Belgia – The Milesians sailed (?) there from Sicily. “They (the Milesians) sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia where there are 18 provinces and 115 cities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43, 71, 73)

Belgic (See: Languages)

Belial (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Bell – “Diarmait mac Murchada, king of Laigin died, in Ireland, of an unknown disease, without bell or *viaticum*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Bellepares [Poliparis] – The synchronism of the reign of Bellepares with events in Ireland is confused in the text. Bellepares was the ruler of the world, and the 19th king of Assyria after Bolochus and before Lamprides. Bellepares ruled for 30 years. In the 8th year of his reign, which is the 615th of the Age of Abraham, came the plagues of Partholon’s people. Or, he had reigned for 9 or 10 years when Nemed came to Ireland and he ruled for 21 years contemporaneously with Nemed. His 10th year corresponded to the 617th year of the age of Abraham and the 15th year of the Hebrew judge Ehud. Or, it may also be that the second battle of Mag Tuired was fought in his time; Lug became king and Bres s. Elada died in his time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 35, 97, 137, 159, 195, 199; Vol. 4, p. 209, 312)

Bello Gallico, De (See: Authors; Caesar)

Bellows (See: Tools)

Belochus [Belocus] – Belochus was the king of the world after Armamitres (or Pantacer) and the 8th (or 18th) king of Assyria. He began to reign in the Age of Abraham 583. According to the text he ruled for 25, 30 or 35 years. Twelve years of his reign were contemporary with Partholon in Ireland and 13 years when Ireland was deserted. Altern-atively, in the 19th year of his reign the Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland and Bolochus was “in the high kingship at the time of the battle of Mag Tuired of Cong.” His daughter was Atossa [Semiramis]. “No certain correlation can be established between these alleged “Assyrian” monarchs and any Mesopotamian line of kings which has been recovered in modern times from contemporary chronicles.” “Belochus is, in fact, the 18th “King of Assyria” in the Eusebian list, and there, as in the document before us, he is said to have reigned 25 years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37, 96, 97; Vol. 4, p. 35, 82, 209, 312, 312n)

Belshazzar (See: Baltassar)

Beltane (See: Measurements; Time; Festivals)

Belus - His son was Ninus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 11, 47, 51, 209, 232; Vol. 3, p. 19, 29, 37, 92; Vol. 4, p. 209; Vol. 5, p. 414, 567)

Benbulbin (See: Mountains)

Benignus – Benigus was the second abbot of Árd Macha and he died during the reign of Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357)

Benjamin – Genesis xliii-xliv shows us Benjamin as a youth of such tender years that his father is unwilling to let him go to Egypt. Chapter xlv describes the happy reunion with Jacob and his family and there we are surprised to find Benjamin the father of no fewer than ten sons. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 102n)

Benn Foibne – In the battle of Glenn Gaimin Foibni Faen, eponymous of Benn Foibne, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Bennan – “The only son of Manannan from the bay, the first love of the aged woman, the tender youth fell in the plain at the hands of idle Bennan, on the plain of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 235)

Bennchor – Comgall of Bennchor died during the joint reign of Colmán Rimid and Aed Slaine, the 127th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373)

Beoan¹ – Beoan¹ was the son of Mar son of Airthecht son of Iartacht son of Iafeth. His son was Tat. This is an alternate genealogy to Beoan³ son of Starn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Beoan² – He was the son of Mellan and was a saint from Britain, in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down). He is mentioned in *Feilire Oengusso* and Gorman’s Martyrology. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 119, 297)

Beoan³ – Beoan³ was the son of Starn son of Nemed. His sons were Erglan, Matach and Iartach. Beoan³ was killed at the battle of Cnamros by Conand son of Febar; or, he was one of 30 warriors to survive the battle at Conaing’s Tower and later fled Ireland. This is an alternate genealogy to Beoan¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 135, 141, 143, 145, 149, 153, 175, 181, 185, 196, 205; Vol. 4, p. 9, 31, 43)

Beocan (See: Bechad)

Beoil (See: Beoir)

Beoir [Beoil, Breoir] – “Beoil the steward of Partholon, he it is who first made a guesting-house” in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 9, 25, 55, 94) (See Also: Brea)

Beothach (See: Bethach)

Beothacht – He was the son of Labraid son of Enna Aigneach son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. His son was Blaithecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

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

Bera – Bera was one of the sons of Umor who settled on a head-land. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67)

Berber - Túathal Techtmar was “Prince of the Plain of Breg on the brink of the Berba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 485)

Bere – Labraid of Bere is an alternative name for Labraid Loingsech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 515, 515n) (See Also: Labraid Loingsech; Mag Bera)

Bergin, Osborn (See: Authors)

Bernas (See: Battles; Bernas)

Berngal – Berngal was the son of Géide Ollgothach and he was the 25th king of Ireland and Alba. Berngal was described as “a fierce prince, battlesome, quarrelsome, turbulent.” He killed Fiachu Findoilches [Fiachu Cennfinnan], the 24th king of Ireland, in the battle of Breg in revenge for his father. He ruled for 12 or 21 years at the same time as Deoices king of the Medes. During his reign corn and milk failed for the greatness of his wars; “only a sack and a half in his time of corn was ransomed in Ireland.” He was killed by Ailill son of Slanoll; or, by Sirna Soegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 241, 245, 295, 455, 457)

Berosus (See: Authors)

Berre (See: Mag Bera)

Berseba (See: Coba)

Bessie Bell Mountain (See: Sliab Tóad)

Best, Richard I. (See: Authors)

Bethach¹ [Beothach] – Bethach¹ was the son of Iarbonel Fäith son of Nemed. He was one of the five chieftains of Nemed and one of the thirty warriors who survived the battle at Conaing’s Tower. After the battle he returned to Ireland which was partitioned into three parts. “The third of Beothach, from Torinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where the battle was made, to Boand the female-formed of the hundred harbors.” Afterwards, “Bethach died in Ireland of plague; his ten wives survived him for a space of twenty-three years.” (or, “three score years”). Alternatively, “He died with his ten men in Ireland, and their ten wives survived after their death 23 years till they all died.” Subsequently, “His seed went into the northern islands of the world i.e. Great Lochlann, to learn “every diabolic art of” druidry, heathenism, prophecy, magic, poetry and devilish knowledge, so they were expert in every art “of pagan cunning.” The Fir Bolg, Fir Domnann, Gaileoin and the Túatha Dé Danann.all descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163, Vol. 3, p. 59, 125, 143, 145, 147, 151, 153, 155, 157, 177, 185, 196, 205; Vol. 4, p. 92, 98, 107, 139, 141, 153, 155, 167, 169, 187, 215, 247, 249, 292, 294) (See Also: Marriage; Polygyny, Partition)

Bethach² – Bethach² was the son of Iardan son of Nemed. His son was I bath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 4, p. 165)

Bethach³ – Bethach³ was the son of Lamech and his son was Labraid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 189)

Bethlehem (See: Cities)

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

Bible (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Bibliography (See: Authors)

Bibliothèque Royal – “The *Book of Fenagh* contains a long poem which *inter alia* recapitulates the legendary history of Ireland (ed. Kelly and Hennessey, pp. 46-111). In a transcript of this compilation by Micheál Ó Cléirigh, now in the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, there is a variant reading of the third quatrain which combines the plague with the forty-day story ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231n)

Biblon - In *Lebor Brecc* (ed. MacCarthy, Todd Lectures, iii, p.48), Biblon is a substitute for Lodain as a source for the clay used in Adam’s creation. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204, 204n)

Biblu – “Among the wonders of Ireland there was a wedded couple living in the east of Clonard called Bablu and Biblu (Irish Nennius ed. Todd, p. 212); but unfortunately the compiler of that exasperatingly summary catalogue has omitted to tell us wherein their singularity consisted. The names are similar to those of Partholon’s merchants [Bibal and Babal] as preserved here and in the later texts, but no other connexion between them can be traced.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 109, 109n,) (See Also: Babal, Bibal, Eban, Iban)

Biceon (See: Bec-En)

Bicfelmas (See: Bec-Felmas)

Bigin (See: Islands; Sicily)

Bile¹ [Galam] – Bile¹ was one of the ten sons of Bregon son of Brath. His son was Míl. After Míl killed Refloir, Bile¹ was exiled from Scythia with his son. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 41, 65, 67, 69, 73, 105, 107; Vol. 4, p. 257, 261; Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 25, 29, 33, 45, 51, 75, 97, 119) (See Also: Punishments)

Bile² – Bile² was the son of Brigi son of Breogan and was one of 36 chieftains and nobles who came to Ireland. He drowned with his wife Búas when Donn’s ship was sunk by druidic winds. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 43, 47, 59, 61, 63, 91, 93, 101, 107, 123)

Bile³ – “or perhaps Brigi s. Brig had a son Bile.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27)

Bile⁴ – Bile⁴ was the son of Nema and brother of Refloir. His son was Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Bimbend (See: Brament)

Bimbind (See: Brament)

Bind – Bind was one of the three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann. Macalister advises that “a careless mistake in the formula of 3 names + definition ... the first three names are left suspended, and the definition has been prefixed to the second list of three names. This makes several incongruities, as when Ceol, Bind and Teitbind become the names of three hounds rather than of three harpers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201, 310)

Binn [Bind] – Binn was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. Macalister advises that “a careless mistake in the formula of 3 names + definition ... the first three names are left suspended, and the definition has been prefixed to the second list of three names. This makes several incongruities, as when Ceol, Bind and Teitbind become the names of three hounds rather than of three harpers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201, 310)

Biobal (See: Bibal)

Bir¹ – He was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

Bir² – Bir² was the son of Adar son of Cirb son of Cas Clothach. Bir's son was Dáire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Bir (**See:** Rivers)

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

Birn – Birn was the son of Bresal Brecc. His son was Buan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Birra – “Brenainn of Birra died in the 300th year of his age” during the reign of Domnall and Fergus the two sons of Mac Erca. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 367)

Bishop (**See:** Society)

Bith – Bith was the son of Noe son of Lamech. His name means “life”, “world”, “universe” “cosmos”. His sons are variously reported as Adna, Bath and Ladra; his daughter is Cessair. “Undoubtedly Adna [= ancient] son of Bith, though he is transferred by historical compilers to a post-diluvian era, was originally of the company of flood-heroes: conceivably he was a doublet of [L]adra.” Bith was refused entrance to the ark by his father, Noe, “for the greatness of thy sinful-ness.” Together with his daughter, Cessair and the two men Fintan and Ladra a journey was made to Ireland to escape the coming Flood. In Ireland the 3 men and 50 women split up. At Miledach, Bith took 17 women including Barrann, Selba [Sella], Della, Duba [Duib], Dos [Addeos], Fothar [Fotra], Traigia [Traig], Nera, Banda [Buana], Tamall, Tama [Tanna], Nathra, Leos, Fodord [Fodarg], Dos, Clos, Las. After the death of Ladra, Bith came back to Miledach where the women were reapportioned. Bith took 25 women and went north again where he died at Sliab Betha which is named for him. “Sliab Betha is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of Counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze-age cairn, on the top of the mountain, is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith.” “Whether Bethach (son of Ebath son of Baath) is in any way to be equated to Cessair's Bith is a question more easily asked than answered.” In the time of Érimón there was “The burst of Eithne over the locks of Bith.” (or, “over the forest of Bith”). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 177, 181, 183, 185, 189, 191, 193, 195, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 223, 227, 229, 232, 235, 241, 246, 248, 264*n*, 266*n*; **Vol. 3**, p. 45, 49, 167; **Vol. 4**, p. 98, 253, 263; **Vol. 5**, p. 423, 487)

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

Black (**See:** Colours)

Black Head (**See:** Cend Boirne)

Black Sea (**See:** Seas)

Blackrock (**See:** Cities)

Blád – Blád was the son of Breogan. He came to Ireland as one of Eber's chieftains and may have received a 12th share of the land. Sliab Bladma is where he died of plague, leaving no progeny. Sliab Bladma is named for him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 25, 43, 45, 47, 91, 97, 101, 107, 119)

Blades (**See:** Weapons; Swords)

Bladma (**See:** Battles)

Bladna mac Con – He was one of the ten chieftains who came to Ireland with the sons of Mil. “Bladna mac Con of red rages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 133)

Blaith (See: Blath)

Blaithecht – He was the son of Beothacht son of Labraid son of Enna Aigneach. His son was Essoman of Emain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Blath [Blaith, Bráth] – Blath was the son of Labraid Condalg son of Corpre. His son was Finn. He is described as “red-cloaked”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251, 255, 263, 505)

Blathmac – Blathmac was the son of Aed Slaine. Together with his brother, Diarmait, he ruled jointly for 6, 8 or 15 years as the 133rd king of Ireland. His sons were Sechnasach and Cenn Fáelad. During his reign the synod of Constantinople was held and he exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle. “In their reign there came the pestilence of vengeance into Ireland at the first, to wit the *Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August it came. It first came in Mag nItha of Laigin; and of that pestilence of vengeance those two kings, Blathmac and Diarmait, died, along with many saints who died of that mortality.” Other deaths by plague during his reign were those of the sages Feichin of Fore, Mainchin of Leth Aireran. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 381, 537, 547, 557) (See Also: Governance; Joint Rule)

Blinding (See: Punishment; Types of)

Blindness (See: Health)

Blue (See: Colours)

Boamain – Boamain was the son of Éber Scot. His son was Ogamain. “There was a contention between Noemius and Boamain s. Éber Scott. Boamain took the kingship (of the Scythians) till he fell at the hands of Noemius.” “Boamain took the kingship by force of combat from Northern Scythia to the shore of the Caspian Sea, till he fell in a battle-ambush at the hands of Noemius son of Nenual.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 25, 67, 77, 95, 128, 129; Vol. 3, p. 147)

Boan [Bomnad, Bronnad]– Boan was possibly the husband of *Aife*, daughter of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 91, 109)

Boand [Boind, Boinn] – Boand was the daughter of Delbaeth son of Elada and the wife of Nechtan son of Nama. “Boind died at the combat at the wellspring of the son of noble Nechtan.” In the partition of Ireland by the followers of Nemed after the battle of Conaing’s Tower “this was the third of Beothach, from Totinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where the battle was made, to Boand the female formed of the hundred harbors. The third of Semeon was from Boand to Belach Conglais.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157; Vol. 4, p. 131, 155, 189, 195, 231) (See Also: Partition)

Boand (See: Rivers)

Boar (See: Animals; Mammals)

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

Boat (See: Transportation, Water)

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

Boc [Bocc] – Boc was one of the four sons of Matan Munremar. He was a rath builder who helped to build Rath Chindeich in one day for Nemed. He was “slain before the morrow in Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon the digging.” “Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 190)

Bocchoris – He was the Pharaoh of Egypt after Psammus and before Aethiops. He reigned for 44 or 47 years and “in his reign the lamb spake, in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51)

Bochra [Bochna] – “Bochra is *nomen matris eius*”. Her name means “ocean.” Her son was Finatn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 33; Vol. 2, p. 169, 172, 183, 189, 205, 215, 225; Vol. 5, p. 23, 225)

Bodb¹ – His son was Conaire who was slain in the battle of Cliu which Túathal Techtmar waged against the men of Mumu in revenge for his father. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Bodb² – Bodb² was one of the four sons of Enna son of Neman son of Maduda son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic, who was killed with his three brothers – Badna, Gnae, and Connad Cerr - in the battle of Brefne against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Bodb³ – Bodb³ of the Mound on Femen [*Side ar Femen*] was the son of Eochu Garb son of Dui Temen; of the Mound on Femen. “His progeny were Ferr Doman and Fiamain. This is that Fiamain who was on a possession above Ae of Find s. Deada.” “Over the sorrow-heaps of Bodb was Óengus Olmucach the glorious.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 133, 157, 189, 195, 279)

Bodb⁴ – Bodb⁴ was one of the two sons of Ibath son of Iafeth son of Noe. His son was Dohe. Bodb⁴ was one of the 72 leaders and kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161, 193)

Bodb⁵ – He was the son of Sem son of Mar son of Aurthacht son of Aboth. His son was Thoe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 47)

Bodb (See: Badb¹)

Bodbchad [Badbchad] – Bobchad was the son of Eochu Buadach. He killed his brother, Ugoine Mór, in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega. He reigned for only a day and a half until he was slain near the Boyne by Loiguire Lorc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 513)

Bodleian Library - The Bodleian Library contains MS. #Rawl. B.512, “the only MS. of the older versions (of the LGE) not in Dublin.” “The text of LGE occupies foll. 76 *recto* - 100 *verso*. The beginning of the book is lost: calculation shows that two leaves are gone, possibly three. This MS is dated to the early 15th century and has been described by Whitley Stokes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, vii, xvi)

Boeotia – Keating establishes the children of Bethach as settling “in Boeotia in the north of Europe” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Bog (See: Flora)

Bogardus – Bogardus was one of the four sons of Negua son of Alainus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Boind (See: Boand)

Boinn (See: Boand)

Boinn (See: Rivers; Boand)

Boirenn [Boirend] – Bran Boirche of Boirenn, a pupil of Tuan mac Cairill and Finnian of Mag Bile was from here. “The battle of enduring Boirenn” was fought by Fergus son of Roig. “Fiachra (Tolgrach) son of great Muiredach, eight years among hours of carousal; till he found his fate in Boirenn at the hands of Ailill son of Mac Lugdach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 27, 479, 509)

Bolochus – Bolochus was the ruler of the world after Pantacer and before Bellepares who ‘ruled for 25 years of which 12 were in contemporary rule with Partholon, that is to the plaguing of his people, and 13 years when Ireland was desert.’ In the 2nd year of his reign as king of the world came the plaguing of Partholon’s people. “Bolochus is, in fact, the 18th “King of Assyria” in the Eusebian list, and there, as in the document before us, he is said to have reigned 25 years.” In another attempt at synchronism Belochus began to reign in the 583rd year of the Age of Abraham which makes him contemporary with the beginning of the Túatha De Danann occupation.” Bolochus had a daughter (Atossa [Semiramis]). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 31, 33, 33*n*; **Vol. 4**, p. 312, 312*n*)

Bomnad (See: Boan)

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

Bondmaid (See: Maiden; Society)

Bonn – Bonn was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 29, 116)

Book of Ballymote (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Book of Baile ui Maoil-Chonaire (See: Authors: Anonymous; Lebor na Huidri)

Book of Enoch (See: Authors; Budge)

Book of Fenagh (See: Authors; Muirges mac Paidin ua Maoil-Chonaire, Hennessey)

Book of Fermoy (See: Authors; Adam o Cianain)

Book of Kells (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Book of Lecan (See: Authors; Adam o Cuirnin)

Book of Leinster (See: Authors; Best)

Book of the Rolls (See: Authors; Gibson)

Book of Ui Maine (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Boomerang (See: Weapons)

Booths (See: Architecture)

Boria (See: Rivers)

Bōroma Tribute [Borama Tribute] (See Also: Economics – Tribute; Laws - Honour Price; Punishments - Tribute)

Collection of

Kings Collecting – “There were forty kings by whom this tax was exacted, from the time of Túathal to the time of Finnachta s. Dunchad s. Aed Slaine.” Mál s. Rochraide, the 96th king of Ireland “exacted the

Borama, in the reign of Antoninus.” Feidlimid Rechtmar the 97th king of Ireland, “extorted the Boroma against Cú Corb twice.” “Conn Cet-cathach the 99th king of Ireland, “exacted the Boroma twice without battle from Eochaid s. Erc s. Eochu, but the third time Eochaid gave battle and routed Conn. Conn Cet-cathach regained the throne and collected the Boroama from Finn mac Cumail without battle. Conaire Cóm the 100th king of Ireland “exacted the Boroma without battle.” Art Oenfer the 101st king of Ireland “broke many battles for the Boroma and thereafter exacted it without battle so long as he lived.” Fergus Dubdétach the 103rd king of Ireland “exacted the Boroma without a battle.” Cormac ua Cuinn the 104th king of Ireland “exacted the Borama by force against the Laigen. Eleven of the kings of Laigen fell at his hands, till at last he took the Borama with addition of interest.” “Cairbre Lifechair collected the Boroma after battle with Bresal Belach. Fíachu Sraibtime, the 108th king of Ireland “fought many battles to secure the Boroma, and caused terror throughout the province; and at last he took it without battle in Cnamros.” Colla Uais, the 109th king of Ireland, “exacted the Boroma by right of battle.” Muiredach Tírech the 110th king of Ireland, “exacted the Boroma without a battle” and allied with the Collas from Alba in battle with the Ulaid. “After that battle Muiredach endowed the progeny of the Collas with the Ulidian share of the Boroma forever.” Cáelbad the 111th king “exacted the Boroma without battle.” “Eochu Mugmedon the 112th king of Ireland exacted the Boroma without battle.” Níall Noí-giallach the 114th king of Ireland “exacted the Boroma without a battle.” “Nathi the 115th king of Ireland exacted the Boroma without a battle for 27 years.” “Loiguire mac Níall the 116th king of Ireland “demanded the Boroma and obtained it not. He gave sureties to the Laigen “that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him.” He violated those sureties and was slain. Ailill Molt the 117th king of Ireland fought and lost the battle of Duma Aichir and failed to collect the Boroma. “There was a year after that without exacting the Boroma.” Thereafter there was the “fist-fight of Bri Leith” which went against the Laigen and Ailill Molt put the Laigen under servitude and exacted the Boroma without battle. Lugaid son of Loiguire the 118th king of Ireland “did not exact the Boroma but once, and that imperfectly.” Muirchertach mac Erca the 119th king of Ireland fought the battle of Detna and many others to exact the Boroma which was “exacted so long as he was alive thereafter.” Túathal Máel-Garb the 120th king of Ireland fought a battle against the Laigen and thereafter collected the tribute for as long as he lived. Diarmait mac Cerbaill the 121st king of Ireland fought Ailill s. Dunlaing and Cormac s. Ailill to exact the Boroma. Domnall and Fergus the 122nd joint kings of Ireland exacted the Boroma for 12 years without battle. Baetan and Eochu the 123rd kings of Ireland collected the Boroma without battle for one year and were slain in their second attempt. Ainmire s. Sétna fought many battles to collect the tribute. Colman Rimid and Áed Slaine the joint kings (127th) of Ireland “took the Boroma without battle every year for six years.” Áed Uairidnach the 128th king exacted the Boroma for 7 years without battle. Máel-Coba the 129th king exacted the Boroma without battle for 4 years. Suibne Mend the 130th king collected the Boroma for 13 years without battle. Domnall mac Áeda the 131st king exacted the tribute without battle for 9 years. Cellach and Conall Cáel the joint kings (132nd) collected the tribute for 6 years without battle and then waged the battles of Carn Ucha and Dún Masca to collect thereafter. Sechnasach the 134th king sent messengers to demand the tribute, but “he received it not.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 323, 327, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 351, 355, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381)

Resistance to – “Every battle and every conflict which Conn’s Half and Laigen gave, from Túathal to Finnachta s. Dunchad, was against the Boroma, and against the (levy of) bondmaids for the thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each, who fell in Cloenfertai in Temair on Samain night, at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen, along with ten daughters of Cormac ua Cuinn, refusing the *eric* of Níall Noí-giallach, whom Eochu s. Enna Ceinnselaich slew.” Cú Corb fell in battle resisting the Boroma for the third time against Feidlimid Rechtmar. Eochaid s. Erc s. Eochu defied the Boroma and fought against Conn Cet-cathach and routed him from Temair. Eleven kings of the Laigen fell at the hands of Cormac ua Cuinn till he took the Boroma with addition of interest.” Bresal Belach refused to pay the tribute until defeated by Cairbre Lifechair at the battle of Dubchomar. Enna Cennselach fought and won 12 battles against Níall Noí-giallach in opposition to the tribute. The battle of Crúachu Claenta was waged by Labraid s. Bresal Belach against Níall Noí-giallach in opposition to the Boroma. Illann opposed Muirchertach at the battle of Detna. Diarmait mac Cerbaill the 121st king of Ireland fought Ailill s. Dúnlaing and Cormac s. Ailill to exact the Boroma. Cronán king of Cinnachta slew Baetan and Eochu the 123rd kings of Ireland in their attempt to collect the Boroma tribute. Murchad s. Bron king of Laigen slew Níall Frossach “in the counter-attack of the Boroma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329,

331, 333, 339, 341, 349, 361, 367, 369, 385, 387)

Division of – The tribute “used to be divided into three parts, a third for the Connachta, a third for the king of Temair and a third for Airgialla.” Muiredach Tírech the 120th king of Ireland, “exacted the Boroma without a battle” and allied with the Collas from Alba in battle with the Ulaid. “After that battle Muiredach endowed the progeny of the Collas with the Ulidian share of the Boroma forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 345)

Imposition of – “This is that Túathal (Techtmar) who bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the crime of the slaying of his two daughters, Fithir and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin. Fithir died of shame, and Dairine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin.” Cormac ua Cuinn added to the Borama “women of pedigree” in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dúnlán son of Enna Niad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 321, 327, 329, 339)

Recording of – After §593 “follows an abstract of the Boroma story, beginning with the tragedy of Túathal’s daughters – erroneously interchanging the parts allotted to each in the narrative: a brief account of the nature of the Tribute, its exaction by a succession of forty kings, its division among the interested recipients, and its final remission, at the intercession of St. Moling.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxi; **Vol. 5**, p. 138, 308, 309, 320, 372)

Remission of – “... its final remission, at the intercession of St. Moling.” “Finnachta [Fledach], he it is who remitted the Boroma, after forcing it into one place, for Moling of Luachair, on account of the song that he made for him; or perhaps it was to gain Heaven that he remitted it.” “But Adamnán found fault with Finnachta for remitting the Boroma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 308, 329, 383)

Value of – “This is the tax – thrice fifty hundred kine, thrice fifty hundred boars, thrice fifty hundred wethers, 12 cauldrons, along with a brazen cauldron into which would go 12 beeves – and 50 wedded couples to ward them perpetually. Each one of these things was to be paid perpetually, every second year. Cormac ua Cuinn added to the Borama “women of pedigree” in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dúnlán son of Enna Niad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327, 339)

Bosporus (See: Seas; Euxine)

Both (See: Battles)

Boundaries (See: Partition)

Bow (See: Weapons)

Boylan, Very Reverend Canon – Canon Boylan assisted Macalister by making available a copy of the Genesis volume of the Vatican edition of the Vulgate text of the Bible. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxiv)

Boyne (See: Rivers)

Braganza (See: Cities)

Brahmans – In the list of 72 kings at the building of the Tower of Nemrod, number 37 “Burgan” has a variant spelling of Bramain which Macalister suggests might be “possibly influenced by the name of the Brahams, if we could assume that the Irish compilers had ever heard of them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 152n)

Braid [Bruaid, Buaidh] – Braid was one of the three foster-fathers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Braimend (See: Brament)

Braiment (See: Brament)

Brament [Bimbend, Bimbind, Braimend, Braiment] – Brament was the son of Aithechda [Echat, Fathacht] son of Magog son of Iafeth. His son was Esru (or, Sru). “Sera-Sru-Esru are fixed by the “Trismegistus” etymology already indicated (vol. 11, p. 129). After this the pedigree diverges. If we might connect Brament in some way with *‘frumentum’*, one of the alternatives would point us back once more to the corn spirit.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 163, 173, 255; **Vol. 3**, p. 88*n*; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 187) (See Also: Praiment)

Bran (See: Bron)

Bran Ardchenn – He was the king of Laigen died during the reign of Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

Bran Bec – He was the son of Muiredach and he died in the battle of Uchbath during the reign of Aed Allan the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Bran Boirche – Bran Boirche of Boirenn, was a pupil of Tuan mac Cairill and Finnian of Mag Bile. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 27)

Branchú mac Brain – He was slain in Inishowen in the battle between Dál Riada and Flaithbertach the 142nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Brandub – Brandub was the son of Eochu. He killed Aed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland at the battle of Dún Bolg; he himself died during the reign of Aed Uairidnach, the 128th king. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 371, 375)

Bran-Dub Brecc – His son is Eochu Anchenn who was slain at the battle of Oca. He may have been a king of the Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Brath – Brath was the son of Deäth son of Ercha. His son was Breogan. Brath came out of the Maeotic Marshes in eastern Albania and led one ship’s company of the Gaedil to Spain during the reign of Panyas the 24th king of Assyria. Brath was in dual leadership with his son Bregon and they fought 54 battles to take Spain by force. “Keating was “puzzled by the double leadership of Brath and Breogan and thus duplicates the city founded in Spain – Braganza is founded by Brath and Brigansia by Bregon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 6, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 43, 77, 79, 103, 107; **Vol. 4**, p. 211)

Bráth (See: Blath)

Bráth – Cobthach Cóel-Breg, the 58th king of Ireland, was killed on Christmas night in the house of Brath in Dinn Rig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279)

Brea [Aibri, Aidbli] – Brea was the son of Senboth, “the eldest of the chieftains of Partholon.” His wife may have been Aidne, the daughter of Partholon. Brea was the first of the Partholon expedition to build a guesting-house, make a cauldron for cooking flesh, and dueling. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 9, 11, 25, 57, 94, 109) (See Also: Beoir)

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

Breccān – “None of our texts recognize Breccān, eponym of Coire Breccāin, as a son of Partholon, though he is so described in Metrical Dindsenchas iv 82.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 90)

Breeches (See: Clothing)

Brefne [Breifne] – “Of him [Érimón] also are the three Connachta, that is Ui Briun of Brefne.” The battle of Brefne was fought in Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in revenge for his father. Tigernan ua Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain by the Foreigners. There was “the burst of three black rivers there, Fubna, Torann, and Callann, about Mag Slecht in strong Breifne.” In the time of Tigernmas “the plague in which his time came was in Mag Slecht in the land of Brefne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 61, 273; Vol. 5, p. 89, 205, 207, 209, 213, 215, 319, 415, 437, 453)

Breg – He was the “son of Brego in Breg-mag” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 133) (See Also: Mag Breg)

Breg (See: Mag Breg)

Bregmag (See: Mag Breg)

Brega [Brego] – Brega was the son of Bregon and was one of Érimón’s chieftains. His son was Lui. Brega tried to persuade Ith that he had not seen Ireland, but only a cloud in the sky, and prevailed upon him not to go. After the death of Ith, Brega went to Ireland to seek vengeance. In the partition of Ireland, Brega received a 12th share. He died in Brega and Mag Breg is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 5, p. 6, 13, 21, 23, 25, 41, 47, 85, 97, 99, 105, 117, 123, 133)

Bregaint – On their journey to Ireland, the Milesians went “into Belgaint, into Bregaint of large companies, into cold Spain of the headlands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113)

Brego [Breogu] – “Brego who settled over Brega.” “Brego died in tuneful Brega.” This may be the same person as Brega son of Bregon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 107, 117)

Bregon [Breogain, Breogan] – Bregon was the son of Brath. He is said to have had 10 sons and among them have been named: Bile, Blad, Brega, Brig, Cuala, Cualgna, Ebleo, Fúat, Ith, Míl, Murthemne, Nar. His sons left no descend-ants, only their names upon fortresses. Bregon and Brath fought 54 battles to take Spain by force. Bregon founded the city of Braganza or Brigantia where he built a tower from which Ireland was seen on a winter evening by his son Ith. “Keating was puzzled by the double leadership of Brath and of Bregon, and thus duplicates the city founded in Spain – Braganza is founded by Brath and Brigantia by Bregon.” Bregon may have died in the battle of Cúl Caichir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 27, 31, 43, 73, 79, 105, 107, 157; Vol. 3, p. 129; Vol. 4, p. 57, 59, 127, 185, 211, 257, 261; Vol. 5, p. 6, 11, 13, 15, 17, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 37, 41, 47, 55, 59, 61, 79, 85, 87, 97, 101, 117, 141, 185, 451,) (See Also: Architecture; Tower of Bregon)

Breifne (See: Brefne)

Bren [Brena] (See: Loch Bren)

Brenainn - “Brenainn of Birra died in the 300th year of his age” during the reign of Domnall and Fergus the two sons of Mac Erca. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Brendan – “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the (Gaedil’s) ships’ crews, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus.” “A biographer of St. Brendan has borrowed it: the saint, having had a revelation about the music of Heaven, ever afterwards found earthly music disagreeable, and so he plugged his ears not to hear it.” “The soporific fountain (well of wine found by the Gaedil at the Rhipaeon Mountain) is certainly borrowed from an incident in the legend of the Voyage of Brendan: see Schröder, Sanct Brendan, p. 18; Waters, Anglo-Norman Voyage of St. Brendan, p. 42.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1n, 130) (See Also: Saints)

Brentracht – Regarding Ith’s landing in Ireland, “In its earliest form the story may have left Ith and his followers at the “Bréntracht”, without specifying which of the two or more places of this name was

intended. Southern histories favored a site, now unidentified, in the Corkaguiney peninsula, familiar to themselves; those of the North sought it in a Northern site, more convenient to Ailech, and where the presence of a “Mag nItha” seemed to offer confirmatory evidence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Breogan (See: Bregon)

Breoir (See: Beoir)

Bres¹ [Bres Rí] – Bres was the son of Art Imlech. He killed Nuadu Finn Fail, the 32nd king of Ireland, in revenge for his father and to gain the kingship. Bres ruled as the 33rd king of Ireland for 9 years and fought many battles against the Fomoir. He died in Carn Conluain. Bres “took the kingship in the reign of Nabuchodonosor king of the Persians; and Cambyses son of Cyrus was king at the same time as Bres.” His son was Sétna Art Innarraid (Setna Finn). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247, 249, 251, 265, 505)

Bres² – Bres was the son of Delbaeth son of Net. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 95, 99, 100, 113, 119, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 149, 153, 155, 157, 161, 163, 165, 177, 181, 185, 189, 191, 195, 199, 209, 215, 223, 296, 317) (See Also: Bres³)

Bres³ [Bress, Bresal, Bresal Brathbemnech] – “Bres comes of an important family” although his ancestry and descent are sometimes confused. Bres was one of the five sons of Elada son of Delbaeth son of Nét; or, son of Elathan son of Nét; or, son of Delbaeth son of Nét. His wife is not named, but his sons are variously referred to as: Dui Temen, Brian, Triall, Cet, or Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. The latter three are most often referred to as the sons of Delbaeth. Bres became king of the Túatha Dé Danann for a period of 7 years after Nuadu lost his arm and until the arm was healed. The first satire in Ireland was composed against him by Cairpre mac Etaine for his stinginess. Bres fought in the battle of Mag Tuired against the Fomorians. His death is described in two ways: (a) There was “a contest in magic between Bress and Lug, as narrated in Dindsenchus of Carn ui Neit (*Revue Celtique*, xv, p. 438; Gwynn, Metrical *Dindsenchas*, iii, p. 46). Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died.”; or (b) Bres was killed in the 2nd battle of Mag Tuired and died during the reign of Bellepares the 19th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171; Vol. 3, p. 155, 157; Vol. 4, p. 95, 99, 100, 113, 119, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 149, 153, 155, 157, 161, 163, 165, 177, 181, 185, 189, 191, 195, 199, 209, 215, 223, 296, 317; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Bres⁴ – Bres was one of the three triplet sons of Eochu Feidlech - Bres, Nár and Lothar – also known as one of the three Finds of Emain. With his two brothers, he begat a son – Lugaid Riab nDerg – upon his sister, Clothra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88; Vol. 5, p. 305, 325) (See Also: Incest; Triplets)

Bres⁵ – Bres was one of the three sons of Tigernbard; a champion of the Milesians; and one of 36 leaders who led the Gaedil to Ireland. He and his brothers were drowned when Donn’s ship was sunk by druidic winds at the Sand-hills at Tech Duinn. He may have had several wives, as cited in Verse LXXII “The great cunning of the wives of Bres.” Later, his wife (or wives) were given to the Cruithne by Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 27, 39, 59, 63, 81, 93, 99, 105, 107, 117, 181) (See Also: Marriage; Polygny)

Bres⁶ – He was the son of Tres son of Tomán son of Brestni. His son was Brestin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

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

Bresal Belach – He was the son of Fiachu Baiced who “took the kingship of the Laigen, in the reign of Cairpre Lifechair, the 106th king of Ireland, and who refused to pay the Borama Tribute. His son was Labraid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 349)

Bresal Bó-díbad [Bódíbad] – He was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric. He killed Finn timer Máir; the 76th king of Ireland and assumed the throne from him. As the 77th king of Ireland, Bresal ruled for 9 or 11 years. “There came a pest-ilence upon the cattle of Ireland in his reign, so that there escaped none save a bull and a heifer, in Glenn Samaisce.” Bresal Bó-díbad got his name from the account of the cattle mortality. He was killed by Lugaid Luaigne son of Finn timer Máir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295, 414, 519)

Bresal Brathbemnech (See: Bres²)

Bresal Brecc – His son was Birn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Bresal Breogaman – Bresal Breogaman of the Gailioin, “the most comely man of his time”, fell in the battle of Gabar Life against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Bress (See: Bres)

Brestin – Brestin was the son of Bres son of Tres son of Tomán son of Brestni and he was killed in the battle of Badna fighting against Túathal Techtmar. Óenach Brestine is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Brestni - His son was Tomán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Brí – Bri was burnt at Bri Leith by Manannan along with Fuamnach and Siugmall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 237)

Brí-dam [Geisill] – Brí-Dam is identified with Geashill in Offaly. Mag nGeisli is located here. The sons of Umor petitioned for this place, among others, from Cairbre Nia Fer. The battle of Argetros was fought upon the Tenuis in Ui Failge, on the brink of Brí Dam at Tóchar-etir-dá-mág. The battle of Geisill was fought between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón and Palap the proud found (spear-) points in the sad battle of Geisill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88, 333; Vol. 5, p. 111, 161, 199, 201)

Brí Ergi – Brí Ergi was located in the North. Goan son of Fergna son of Fergus was from there. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Brí Leith – Midir of Brí Leith son of Indui was from here. “Fuamnach the white (?) who was wife of Midir, Sigmall and Brí without faults, In Brí Leith, it was full vigor, they were burnt by Manannan.” “At the end of a year the nobles of Leth Cuinn assembled to exact the Boroma, and the fist-fight of Brí Leith was set against the Laigin before Aillil Molt, so that he put the Laigin under servitude thereafter and exacted the Boroma without battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 133, 161, 191, 211, 237; Vol. 5, p. 359)

Brí meic Taidg – The Synod at Brí meic Taidg was held during the reign of Muircertach mac Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Bri Molt (See: Battles)

Brian¹ – Brian was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Ui Máil, along with his brethren: Cnú, Cú Corb, Corba, Bresal, Innait, Eochu, Fergus, Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Brian² – Brian was the son of Danand and her father, Delbaeth son of Elada (or, Bres son of Elada). “Her (Danand) father had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult.” “These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain (Hill) of the Three Gods.” “Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine ... These “gods of gods” are doubtless to be ultimately equated with the Brian triad, whose divinity is of the same transcendent order.” Brian and his brothers were druids who killed Cian, the father of Lug. “So Lug came to avenge his father upon them, or till they should pay him the *wergild* for him.” Lug sent them on a quest saying “That I may bear you no ill-

will propitiate me with gifts.” Brian and his brothers were killed by Lug “at Mana over the bright sea.” “The present version does not know of the “Three shouts of the Hill of Midchain which makes an eighth *eric* in the OCT list, and through which the brethren meet their death.” “The subliminated divinity of the gods-of-gods, Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba, however it may be underlined by their dioscuric nomenclature and by their closely knit parentage (their mother being their father’s daughter), is inconsistent with everything recorded of them in *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann*, our chief source of information about them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 104, 129, 133, 135, 153, 157, 161, 163, 189, 193, 199, 227, 233, 285, 299, 300, 303, 308, 319, 341) (See Also: Gods; Incest; Triplets)

Brian³ – Brian was one of the five sons of Eochu Mugmedon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 331)

Brian⁴ – Brian the son of Eochaid Menn was descended from Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89)

Brian⁵ – Brian was one of the three sons of Gúaille who were killed at the battle of Irgoll against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Brían mac Ceneidig [Brían Boroma] – He was the son of Lorcan amc Lachtna, son of Corc mac Anluain and was the 158th king of Ireland who ruled for 12 years. His son was Tairdelbach mac Taidg. A battle was fought between Brían and Máel-Muad during the reign of Domnall ua Néill. Brían fought along with Máel-Sechlainn in the battle of Glenn Máma against the Foreigners. During his reign the battle of Craeb Tulcha between Eogan and Cenél Eogan was fought. Brian was killed at the hands of the Laigin and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Cluan Tarb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403, 405, 411, 555)

Brick (See: Building Materials)

Bride Price (See: Marriage Price)

Bridles (See: Tools)

Brig¹ [Brige, Brigi] – Brig¹ was the son of Breogan. His sons were Tigernbard, Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna. His may also have had a son named Bíle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 25, 27, 93)

Brig² – Brig² was the son of Brego son of Breogan and his son was Lui. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23)

Brig³ [Brigi] – Brig³ was the son of Brigi son of Breogan and he may have had a son named Bíle. Brig³ may be the same character as Brig¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27, 93)

Brigansia (See: Cities)

Brigantes, the (See: Peoples)

Brigantia (See: Architecture, Towers; Cities)

Brige (See: Brig)

Brigi (See: Brig)

Brigid¹ [Brigit] – Brigid was the daughter of the Dagda; a poetess; and possibly a fire-goddess. “She it is who had (two sacred cattle named) Fea [Fe] and Femen [Men] the two oxen of Dil, from whom are named Mag Fea and Mag Femen. With them was Triath, king of the swine (boars), from whom is Tretherne. Among them were heard three demon voices in Ireland after plunder, to wit, whistling, outcry (weeping) and groaning (lamentation),” and “she had Cirb, king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirb named.” “The enigmatic “three demonic shouts” may perhaps be compared with the “three shouts from the hill of

Midchain,” which was the final and fatal item in the *eric* imposed on the *Children of Tuirenn* in the later version of their tragical story.” Note that “else-where Fea and Neman appear as Badb and Nemain (¶ 338); and as Mor-rigu is sometimes called Neman, the identity of these two women with two of the three war-furies, daughters of Delbaeth, is complete. Moreover, they can hardly be dissociated from Fea and Femen, the sacred cattle which were in some way “possessed” by Brigid daughter of In Dagda: and we must not forget that Fea has already appeared in the book in connexion with Partholon.” She is a “universal deity found everywhere in Celtic countries - as *Brigindo*, as the eponymous deity of the *Brigantes*, and in other connexions which need not here be enumerated: and here also we find evidence of a plurality of Brigids, analogous to the plurality of Lugs.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 102, 104, 133, 159, 197, 308) (See Also: Gods)

Brigid² – Bridgid died during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. There was scarcity at the Feast of Brigid ? during the reign of Domnall ua Máil-Sechlainn ? (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 413) (See Also: Saints)

Brigid³ [Brigit] – Brigid of the Fotharta who was descended from Érimón. This may be the same person as Brigid². (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 101)

Brigindo – Brigindo was the eponymous deity of the Brigantes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102) (See Also: Gods)

Brigit (See: Brigid)

Briston – Briston was the son of Orc son of Tened. He had three sons: Doig, Doigri, and Doiger. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Britain (See: Islands)

Britain Máel [Britan] – Britan Máel was the son of Fergus Red-side and one of 30 warriors who survived the battle of Conaing’s Tower. After the assault on Conaing’s Tower Britain Máel received 1/3 of Ireland from Belach Conglais to Torinis of Mag Cetne. He and his progeny took and settled Moin Conain until Hengist and Horsa of the Old Saxons “drove the Britons on to the borders of the island, and they pressed in on the seed of Britan in Moin Conain: and it is there that Britan left his progeny.” The Britons are descended from Britain Máel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 143, 149, 153, 157, 177, 187, 196) (See Also: Partition)

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

Brith – His son was Mide from whom is named the province of Mide (Meath). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

British Museum – “The last degeneration of the text (O’Clery’s Redaction) is found in two 19th century MSS. in the British Museum (Egerton, 101, 105), which give us O’Clery’s version with some of the difficulties cut out and easy bits of Keating’s History substituted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxv)

Britones (See: Britus)

Britons, the (See: Peoples)

Brittania (See: Islands; Britain)

Brittany – Brittany was named from Britus son of Isacon. In the 6th century AD the Britons of Brittany were under the domination of the Frankish King Chlodwig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216, 217)

Britus¹ [Britones, Brutus] – Britus was one of the four sons of Isacon son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. “Britus mac Issicoin is Brutus son of Ascanius (son of Aeneas), the ancestor of the British people as set forth by Geoffrey of Monmouth.” Britus was one of the 72 kings who built the Tower of Nemrod. The Islands of Britain are named from him and the Britons are his descendants. Macalister suggests that “our glossator thought of “Alba” and associated “Britus” with Britain (instead of Brittany). “The process of blundering which has given to the last (Seleucus Nicanor, one of the four followers of Alexander the Great) the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct – possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium, Aeneas of Try, and the Trojan Brutus who came to Britain, *teste* Geoffrey of Monmouth, to become the eponym of the British people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 157, 161, 193, 216, 217; **Vol. 3**, p. 149, 151, 198; **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 312) (See Also: Britan)

Britus² – “Domnall son of Ailpin was their (the Cruithne) leader till Britus s. Isicon slew [him].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 179)

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

Brod (See: Brott)

Bron¹ [Bran] – His son was Murchad, who killed Fergal the 139th king of Ireland at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385, 387, 389)

Bron² – Bron² was the son of Cica. His son was Rere who died in the battle of Brí Molt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Bron³ – Bron³ was the son of Elloth [Allot]. Mag Broin in Ui Amalgada is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 193)

Brón⁴ – Bron⁴ was the son of Febal and his son was Forgo. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

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

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

Brondul (See: Bronal)

Bronnad (See: Boan)

Bronze (See: Metals)

Bronze Age (See: Ages of the World)

Brooch (See: Jewelry; Pins)

Brosmag – “... the burst of the nine Riges about Brosmag.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 423) (See Also: River Bursts)

Brosnas (See: Rivers)

Brott [Brod] – Brott was one of the three buffoons of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 199)

Bruach Abartach – He was one of the four sons of Trithem of the Domnann and was killed in the battle of Mag Slecht against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Bruaid (See: Braid)

Brude – “... presumably Pictish title Brude, whatever it may mean”. It may be the equivalent of chieftain or king. For the Pictish Brudes **see**: Cal, Cinid, Cint, Eru, Eru Aile, Fecir, Fet, Gant, Gart, Gnith, Grid, Leo, Mund, Pont, Ru, Ru Aile, Uip, Urcal, Urcind, Urcint, Urfecir, Urfet, Urgant, Urgnith, Urgrid, Urleo, Urmund, Urpont, Uruip. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 147)

Brug – “Noble Irereo son of Melge a space of eight years ever full; by Fer Corb son of Mog Corb fell the king of Brug of the speckled fist.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 515)

Brug Bratruad (See: Brug na Bóinne)

Brug of Banba (See: Ireland)

Brug na Bóinne [Brug Brat-ruaid, Brug Bratruad, Brug of Mac ind Oc, Palace of the Red Cloaks] – “Brug Bratruad is identified with Brug na Bóinne - Keating tells us that it was at the latter place that Rudraige was slain: but I [Macalister] have found no story to account for the name of the “Palace of the Red Cloaks.” “The important cemetery called Brug na Bóinne near Drogheda, [is] persistently associated in tradition with In Dagda and his family.” “Over him (Dagda) did the men of Ireland make the mound of the Brug, and (over) his three sons: Aed, Cermat Coem, and Óengus mac ind Oc.” “The tomb-robbing attributed to the three sons of In Dagda is a piece of rationalizing, their names having already become connected with the mounds in the Brug na Bóinne cemetery. These were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders, if we may accept testimony transmitted to us by the ‘Four Masters’.” Cellach son of Máel-Coba “came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 49, 78, 102, 121, 151, 181, 307; **Vol. 5**, p. 379)

Brug Niad [Brug Nia] –In the time of Conaire the Great, Cairbre Nia Fer was the provincial king “over the province of the Gaillian in Temair of Brug Niad. That is why Cairpre Nia Fer is called king of Temair.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 301)

Brug nma Elcmair – The palace of the wife of Elcmar “was somewhere in the same neighborhood (as Cnodba, the mound of Knowth) (not necessarily any mound now in existence)”. Elcmar is often described as “of the Brug”. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65, 88, 131, 155, 189, 195)

Bruiden Dá Derga – “Conaire Mór s. Etarscéil, seventy years in the kingship of Ireland, till he fell in Bruiden Dá Derga.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Bruidne [Bruigne] – Bruidne was one of three satirists of the Túatha Dé Danann. He was killed at the battle of Mag Tuired by Oilltríallach son of Indech, the Fomorian. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 119, 123, 149, 151, 159, 181, 183, 217, 298, 305)

Bruigi [Bruige] (See: Brude)

Bruigne (See: Bruidne)

Brushwood (See: Flora)

Brutus (See: Britan; Britus)

Brutus – He was one of two slayers of Iulius Caesar named Brutus. “Cassius and the two Bruti slew him in his own Assembly.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Brutus Seleucus (See: Seleucus Nicanor)

Buach – “At Buach, breaks the wave upon the shore; it tells tidings, though it be a weariness, that Aed son of Ainmire is dead.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 535)

Buada – Buada was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 116)

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

Buaidh (**See:** Braid)

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

Buaigne - Buaigne was one of the three sons of Tigernbard; a champion of the Milesians; and one of 36 leaders who led the Gaedil to Ireland. He and his brothers were drowned when Donn’s ship was sunk by druidic winds at the Sand-hills at Tech Duinn. He may have had several wives, as cited in Verse LXXII “the wives of Buaigne.” Later, his wife (or wives) were given to the Cruithne by Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 27, 39, 59, 63, 81, 93, 99, 105, 107, 117, 181) (**See Also:** Marriage; Polygny)

Buan¹ – Buan¹ was the son of Birn son of Bresal Brecc. His son was Eilidin who was slain in Bladma in battle against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Buan² – Buan² was the son of Mas son of Fathacht son of Iafeth son of Noe. His son was Agnón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183)

Buan – “...the strand of Baile [son] of Buan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 57)

Buan (**See:** Búas)

Buana (**See:** Banda)

Búas¹ – Búas¹ was one of the three sons of Tigernbard; a champion of the Milesians; and one of 36 leaders who led the Gaedil to Ireland. He and his brothers were drowned when Donn’s ship was sunk by druidic winds at the Sand-hills at Tech Duinn. Later, his wife was given to the Cruithne by Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 27, 39, 59, 63, 81, 93, 99, 105, 107, 117, 181)

Búas² [Buan] – Búas² was the wife of Bíle son of Brige son of Breogan. She was drowned when druidic winds sunk Donn’s ship on its approach to Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 59, 61, 93, 107)

Búas (**See:** Rivers)

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

Budge (**See:** Authors)

BuideConaill (**See:** Health; Diseases)

Buidne – Buidne was the son of Badra. His son was Áed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 511)

Builc – The Fir Bolg “appear among a list of subsequent settlers in the person of the colonist *Builc*, whose name is evidently a reinterpretation of the collective designation *Builg* (= *Fir Bolg*).” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 4)

Buile – “Buile and his followers held Eubonia Insula [Isle of Man] and other islands around.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 250)

Building Materials (See Also: Architecture)

Brick - Ham the son of Noe made 3 four-sided columns on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood. The columns were made of either lime, clay or wax. The columns of lime and clay were destroyed, but the column of wax survived. The source of this story is apparently Josephus who said that there were two pillars, built by Seth, one of brick, one of stone. If the destruction of the world came by water, the stone pillar would survive, if by fire, the pillar of brick. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161, 254, 255)

Clay

Burial – “Aed in the clay, the king in the graveyard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 539)

Fir Bolg - The Fir Bolg were so named from the bags that they used to carry clay in bags to make fertile plains on rough mountains in Greece. The Fir Domnann were named from the deepening of the clay upon the bare rock-flags. Or, “they used to carry clay with them from Ireland to sell to the Greeks for gold and for silver, in order to roof the cities. “The agricultural operation described seems to be the manufacture of cultivation-terraces: a succession of walls being built, following the contours of the hills, the spaces between them and the hillside are filled up with clay carried up for the purpose from the underlying valley.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 145, 147, 153, 179, 193, 198; **Vol. 4**, p. 15, 31)

Ham’s Column - Ham son of Noe built a 4-sided column of clay on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood; it was destroyed in the Flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161, 254, 255)

Noe’s Ark – Clay was used in the mix of glue and pitch to seal Noe’s ark. “These are its materials, glue and pitch and clay, [that is, mould from the land of Syria]. It was Dia Anarlaoite who mixed these materials together, by the revelation of God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109)

Tower of Babel – “And each said to the other [go to,] that we may dry the very red, very stiff ... bright heated clay, that it may be as solid as hard ... rough rocks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Glass

Tower of Glass – In the *Historia Brittonum* of Nennius it is said about the Milesians: “Afterwards they behold a tower of glass in mid-sea, and they were beholding men on the tower, and were seeking to speak with them, but these would never answer: so in one year they set out to assault the tower with all their ships and all their women.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249)

Wine Vat – During the reign of Fiachi Finscothach, the 17th king of Ireland, “there were flowers of wine in his reign, which they used to press in glass vats.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231)

Glue - Clay was used in the mix of glue and pitch to seal Noe’s ark. “These are its materials, glue and pitch and clay, [that is, mould from the land of Syria]. It was Dia Anarlaoite who mixed these materials together, by the revelation of God.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p.109)

Hides

Pillow - “Conn who had a music-pillow of hides” [*Conn dian ceoladart codal*]. Macalister acknowledges that the translation of this line is uncertain, and that Hennessey in his translation of the *Book of Fenagh* (p.30) translates the line as “for whom assemblies are dear”; “but no book of reference at my [Macalister] disposal provides me with any justification for such a translation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 477)

Ships

“Cessair found it (Ireland) in its fair shape, the crew of her canoe of clean hide.” [*lucht a curaig codal-glain*] (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 221)

“It is not unlikely that this expression [*Fir ImBolgaib*] led to the evolution of the idea that men in *braccae* = Men in Bags = Men in (leather) Bags = Men in hide-covered canoes.” “For another view see T. Lewis, *Bolg, Fir Bolg, Caladbolg in Féilsgríbhinn E. mhic Néill*, p. 46.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 85)

“It is Óengus Tuirmech who begat Fíacha Fer-Mara upon his own daughter in drunkenness, so that he set him on the sea out from Dún Aighech in a boat of one hide, with the trappings of a king’s son upon him – a purple robe with a golden fringe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285)

Lime

Ham’s Columns - Ham the son of Noe made 3 four-sided columns on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood. The columns were made of either lime, clay or wax. The columns of lime and clay were destroyed, but the column of wax survived. The source of this story is apparently Josephus who said that there were two pillars, built by Seth, one of brick, one of stone. If the destruction of the world came by water, the stone pillar would survive, if by fire, the pillar of brick. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 161, 254, 255)

Tower of Babel – “Let there also be made by us the smooth ever-[stiff] pitch: for their beautiful lime of uniform colour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Masonry – Dathí son of Fíachra “went eastward on the track of Níall, and came to Sliab Elpa, and there arrived at the tower in which was Formenius king of Thrace, who had left his kingdom and chosen the holy life in that tower. There were seventeen cubits [of masonry] between him and the light.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351)

Nails - No nails of bronze or iron were used in building Noe’s ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 111) (See Also: Tools)

Pitch

Noe’s Ark – “Let the ark be smooth inside and out with pitch. Now this is the nature that pitch possesses, that no worms, nor winds, nor water, nor sun-heat destroys the timbers that have been placed in it.” “Not a nail of bronze or of iron was put into it: with pitch was its timber secured together.” “I (Macalister) can find no authority for the two persons who altruistically contributed to the success of an enterprise from which they themselves derived no benefit: the carpenter with the improbable name of Epiphenius, and the mixer of pitch whose name, in the absence of auxillary evidence, cannot be certainly read in the text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 111, 191, 242, 245)

Sirens – On their journey to Ireland the Milesians encountered the Sirens. “He who was most cunning among them would place molten pitch in their ears, so that they should hear naught of the music.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71) (See Also: Wax)

Tower of Babel – “Let there also be made by us the smooth ever-[stiff] pitch: for their beautiful lime of uniform colour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Rods

“Over Bun Suainme with weaving of rods” [*dar Bun Sūainme re snīm slat*] “*Snīm* means (1) trouble, (2) spinning, wrenching, creaking; *slat* means a rod, branch, reed, or the like. The expression may be either descriptive of the site, as a place “of creaking of branches” or else a suggestion of the way in which

Fintan crossed the waters of Bun Suainme “with [a raft of] weaving of rods.” “Such an operation would be familiar in Ireland: rods were woven to form the wattle structure of the walls of huts, and also to provide the footings of crannog-structures.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 245, 246)

“Straight as rods, everyone went forth from the land of Mide against the race of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 459)

Timbers

Irish Timber – “Till well into the Middle Ages it apparently was believed that no spider would spin its web in a roof composed of Irish timber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 198)

Knots in Timber – ““knots” (*fuidb*) first appeared in timber (or trees) in the reign of Foidbgenid.” “The woods of Ireland down till then were smooth and very straight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 2, 19, 33, 51)

Noe’s Ark - “Timbers (wood) chipped and smoothed” were used to build Noe’s ark. The timbers were held together by pitch, not nails. Cessair’s ark was made of “light timbers.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 1, p. 109, 111, 191; Vol. 2, p. 189, 199)

Tigernmas – “Good was Tigernmas who suffered plague, he was a prince, wood-hard, warlike.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271)

Wax

Ham’s Columns - Ham the son of Noe made 3 four-sided columns on which he wrote the history of the world before the Flood. The columns were made of either lime, clay or wax. The columns of lime and clay were destroyed, but the column of wax survived. The source of this story is apparently Josephus who said that there were two pillars, built by Seth, one of brick, one of stone. If the destruction of the world came by water, the stone pillar would survive, if by fire, the pillar of brick. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 161, 254, 255)

Sirens – “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crews, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus: the druid Caicher, who invents this precautionary expedient, is merely a compound of the seer Calchas of Troy and the sorceress Circe, to whose suggestion it is ascribed by Homer.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1, 21, 43, 75, 101)

Wood (See: Timber)

Buinne – “Ugoine, a great prince of pure fame, a prince of fourteen good years, it was not long, over Buinne in Brega.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

Bulls (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Bun Suainme (See: Miledach)

Burgage Motte (See: Dinn Rig)

Burgess, C.H. (See: Authors)

Burnith Guid Gadbra (See: Guidid Gaed Brechach)

Burgundia – On their journey to Ireland the Milesians went “upon the Torrian Sea westward, to Crete, to Sicily, to Belgia and Burgundia (?), to the Columns of Hercules ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 43)

Burgundians, the (See: Peoples)

Burgundus¹ [Burgandus] – Burgundus was the son of Airmen son of Elinus, son of Dohe, son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161)

Burgundus² [Burgandus] – He was the son of Airmen son of Ibath. This is most likely the same character as Burgundus¹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Burial

Adam – “And he (Adam) was buried in the city which is called Hebron, so that his body was in that place till the Flood came over the world: and the waves of the Flood sundered his body and his head each from the other, and the waves carried the head with them from Hebron to Golgotha. It abode in Golgotha till the Crucifixion of Christ.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97, 239)

Adamair – “This is probably a more correct form of the name. It approximates more closely to CATABAR on the Ogham monument at Ballyquin, Co. Waterford, which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283*n*)

Aed – Áed the son of the Dagda: “Corrcend from Cruach fell, that harsh very swift champion, by the stone which he raised on the strand over the grave of shamefaced Áed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 235)

Áed Allan – “Áed in the clay, the king in the graveyard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

Áed Oirdnide - “He found the cause of his burial – a great price (?) – in cold Áth Dá Ferta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 551)

Airech - “And the wind rose against the ship wherein were Donn and Airech, the two sons of Mil, and the ship wherein were Bres, Búas, and Buaigne; so that they were drowned at the Sandhills at Tech Duinn. The grave-mound of each man is there. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 81)

Báine – Báine the daughter of Scál Balb from whom is Cnoc Báine in Airgialla. For there was she buried, in her hill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 331)

Bres, Buaigne and Búas - “And the wind rose against the ship wherein were Donn and Airech, the two sons of Míl, and the ship wherein were Bres, Búas, and Buaigne; so that they were drowned at the Sandhills at Tech Duinn. The grave-mound of each man is there. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 81)

Conairi Cerba - Ferta Conairi in Mag Feigi is named for Conairi Cerba of the Gailioin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Conmáel – The son of Éber, “his grave was dug in the South of Óenach Macha, namely, “The Graves of Conmáel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Croind – “Cathair Croind” was its (Temair’s) name under the Túatha Dé Danann, that is, Croind daughter of Allot⁵ was buried therein, *unde dicitur* Cathair Croind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

Dagda – “Over him did the men of Ireland make the mound of the Brug, and (over) his three sons, Óengus, Áed, and Cermad Cóem “ (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121)

Diarmait mac Cerbaill – “Diarmait fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Líne at the hands of Aed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dál Araide, and his head was carried to Clonmacnoise, and his body was buried in Conaire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367) (See Also: Burning; Triple Death)

Díl – “And there (the Sandhills at Tech Duinn), as some say, Díl, wife of Donn, was drowned. She was a daughter of Míl, and Érimón himself laid a sod upon her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39)

Donn – “And the wind rose against the ship wherein were Donn and Airech, the two sons of Mil, and the ship wherein were Bres, Búas, and Buaigne; so that they were drowned at the Sandhills at Tech Duinn. The grave-mound of each man is there. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 81)

Eochaid mac Erc – “And out of the battle (of Mag Tuired) did the three sons of Nemed follow him (Eochaid mac Erc), Luan, Cesarb and Luachra, and they slew him, and buried the king in the stone-heap of the Strand of Eothail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 173)

Erannán – “One of the eight sons of Míl, Erannán, the youngest of the family, he it was who went up the mast to spy out Ireland, and fell from the mast into the sea [on to the rock, F.]. And his grave is in Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 33, 111)

Érimón – “Thereafter Érimón died in Argatros. His grave was dug and his stone set up, in Raith Bethaig above the Nore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265; Vol. 5, p. 159, 175, 423)

Etán – In the fourth year thereafter there fell Ún and Etán in the battle of Comraire in Mide at the hands of Érimón, and their graves were there cast up.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 163, 173)

Fás – “from her are named “The Grave of Fás” and “Glenn Fáise” between Sliab Mis and the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 59)

Fea⁴ - He was buried in Mag Fea and Mag Fea in Oilre is named from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 255, 257, 269; Vol. 3, p. 13, 105)

Fraechnat – Fraechnat was a companion of Cessair and was buried at Sliab Fraech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173)

Ír – “Then the oar that was in the hand of Ír broke, so that he fell backward, and died in the following night; and his body was taken to Sceilic, behind the Southern promontory of Corco Duibne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 59)

Íriel Fáid – “The death of Íriel in Mag Muaide; and his grave was dug there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Manannan – “Orbsen was the name of Manannan at first, and from him is named Loch Orbsen in Connachta. When Manannan was being buried, it is then that the lake burst over the land, [through the burial].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 153, 193, 308)

Melge – “When his grave was dug, and at his burial, then it was that the lake (Loch Melge) burst forth over the land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279, 281)

Rudraige – Loch Rudraigh in Ulaid was named for Rudraige son of Partholon. “When the grave of Rudraige was a-digging the lake there burst forth over the land” 25 years after Partholon landed in Ireland. “Loch Rudraige has been identified with Dundrum Bay, but if this be sound it was a mere name to the writer of the narrative before us, for that sea-bight could hardly have suggested to anyone the notion of a lake-burst at the digging of a grave. See Gwynn’s comments, MD iv, p. 455.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269, 271; Vol. 3, p. 7, 17, 49, 84, 92, 105)

Scéne – “She died on the sea at their estuary” and is buried at Inber Scéne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 33, 111)

Slanga – Slanga the eldest son of Dela of the Fir Bolg died and was buried in Dinn Rig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 19, 33, 45, 77, 78)

Slánoll – “He was taken from the earth by his son, Ailill, to find out [how he was], at the end of forty years; [and his body was not decayed].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

Tailltiu – “So she died thereafter in Tailltiu, and her name was given thereto, and that is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu, so that her games were celebrated every year by Lug, a fortnight before Samain (*read* Lughnasad) and a fortnight after.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117, 119, 149, 179)

Tea – “She had sureties against her husband (Érimón), namely Amorgen Glúingel and Éber, before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should chose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug; and that therein there should be every royal dignity and every assembly should be convened, of the progeny of Érimón, for ever. This is the mound which she chose, Liath-druim; because it was the fairest sod by far which she saw in Ireland. And therein was the dignity of Ireland; and from her it is named, Temair, from her being there habitually. And she was buried afterwards, and her rampart was raised over her, namely, *Múr Tea*, Tea-Múr.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169)

Ún - In the fourth year thereafter there fell Ún and Etán in the battle of Comraire in Mide at the hands of Érimón, and their graves were there cast up.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 163, 173)

Burial Practices

Building a Rampart – “And she (Tea) was buried afterwards, and her rampart was raised over her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169)

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

Laying a Sod - “And there (the Sandhills at Tech Duinn), as some say, Díl, wife of Donn, was drowned. She was a daughter of Míl, and Érimón himself laid a sod upon her.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39)

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

Raising a Stone - His (Érimón) grave was dug and his stone set up, in Raith Bethaig above the Nore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175)

Separating Head from Body - “Diarmait mac Cerbaill fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Líne at the hands of Áed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dál Araide, and his head was carried to Clonmacnoise, and his body was buried in Conaire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Burning

Amazons - “They [the Milesians] came into the land of the Amazons, who fought battles in multitudes like unto men with them. This is why they were wont to burn their right breasts that their archery should not be interfered with thereby. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71)

Árd Macha - Árd Macha was first burned during the reign of Cenn Fáelad, the 135th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Bri Leith - Manannan burnt Bri Leith and with it Fuamnach, Siugmall and Bri. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 237)

Cobthach – “... fifteen lasting years was the very red king served; till fire burned him in the house as he caroused with Labraid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

Diarmait mac Cerbaill – “Diarmait, twenty years and one, son of Cerbaill with fair rule; Áed the Black (?) stopped, vexed, slew, burnt and swiftly drowned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 543) (See Also: Triple Death)

Dún Chethirn – The burning of the kings in Dún Chethrin took place during the reign of Finnachta Fledach, the 136th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Eochu Airem - Siugmall Sithienta or the men of Cúl Breg burnt Eochu Airem in Fremaind for the heavy taxes that he imposed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 521)

Lightning

Carus – He was the ruler of Rome for two years till lightning burnt him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Lugaid Lonn – He “fell in Achad Forcha after being struck by a fiery bolt from heaven on his head, after he had refused to hear Saint Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359, 361, 541, 543)

Nathí – “He died at Sliab Elpa, after being struck by a flash of lightning.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351, 529)

Rothechaid Rotha – He “was seven years in the kingship of Ireland, till lightning burnt him in Dún Sobairce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245, 503)

Muirechertach mac Erca – “Now the death of Muiredach was in this manner: he was drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned, on Samhain night on the summit of Cletech over the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363, 533) (See Also: Triple Death)

Neid – “Neid [Net] was burnt at Ailech Neit” during the reign of Acrisius of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211)

Rome – The burning of Rome took place during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg. Rome was burnt by Nero. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 573)

Spear of Pisear – “... the spear stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302n)

Temple of Solomon – In the time of Cyaxares, king of the Medes, the Temple of Solomon was burnt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

Tonos Concoleros – “... to the spinning of a distaff he came, and a withered hag was made of him, so that he burnt himself in fire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Túatha Dé Danann - They burned their ships for three reasons: so that the Fomorians should not steal them, and that they would have no escape if they were routed by the Fir Bolg; and so that Lug would not find them and give battle to Nuadu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 94, 95, 109, 143, 147, 165, 171, 245, 294, 305, 309)

Valens – He was the ruler of Rome for four years, till the Goths burnt him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Burren – Cend mBōirne is identified with Black Head in Burren. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 89)

Bush (See: Rivers; Buas)

Byways of British Archaeology (See: Authors; Johnson)

C

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

Caedmon Genesis (See: Authors; Gollanz)

Cáelbad – Cáelbad was the son of Cronn Badrui king of the Ulaid. He killed Muiredach Tirech at the ridge over Daball and became the 111th king of Ireland. Cáelbad reigned for just one year and exacted the Borama Tribute without battle until he was slain by Eochu Mugmedon son of Muiredach Tirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 345, 529) (See Also: Cólbad)

Caenraige (See: Peoples; Dál Cáin)

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

Caerthenn (See: Carthenn)

Caertín (See: Carthenn)

Caesar, Iulius (See: Authors)

Caesar – “It is well to know that Pharao was the name of every king in Egypt, as every king in Rome is called Caesar, and every king in Alexandria is called Ptolomeus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 49)

Caesarea (See: Cities)

Cai – Cai “of the just judgements” was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. The Gaelic language is said to have four divisions of learning, of which one is Prosody. “This is Rhyme, of which we shall not speak, the Judgements of Cai without error.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195; **Vol. 2**, p. 119)

Cai Cainbrethach – He was the son of Éber son of Sale and one of the eight chief leaders at the building of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Caicer (See: Caicher)

Caicher¹ [Caichear, Caithear] – The ancestry of Caicher¹ is not stated, but his son was Mantan¹ and he may have had another son, Suirge. Caicher¹ was one of the three (or four) chieftains of the Gaedil after the death of Agnomain. Caicher¹ learned druidry in Egypt during the eight years he spent there with Míl son of Bile. “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crews, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus: The druid Caicher, who invents this pre-cautionary expedient, is merely a compound of the seer Calchas of Troy and the sorceress Circe, to whose suggestion it is ascribed by Homer.” On the Gaidel’s journey in exile from Scythia, “Caichear prophesies their future journeys and the postponement of their arrival in the Promised Land,” when he said “Rise, we shall not rest until we reach Ireland. It is further from thee than Scythia, and not we ourselves shall reach it, but our children, at the end of three hundred years.” He killed Banba in the battle of Mag Tuired. He remained in the South afterward with Éber. He may have built Dún Bindi and Ráith Uird and Dún Finne. The battle of Cúl Caichir was fought with Amorgen and Caicher fell there. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xi; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 5, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 41, 43, 69, 71, 75, 79, 97, 99, 101, 103, 109, 111, 115, 117, 132, 137, 156,

162; **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 239; **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 43, 45, 47, 69, 91, 95, 101, 127, 135, 155, 159, 161, 165, 167, 171)
(**See Also**: Caicher^{2,3})

Caicher² – Caicher² was the son of Ercha son of Coemthecht. His son was Mantan² and he may have had another son, Suirge. There is a contradiction in the text when it says that no progeny was recorded of him. Caicher² was a druid and a champion. He killed Banba in the battle of Mag Tuired. He remained in the South afterward with Éber. He may have built Dún Bindi [Inni] and Ráith Uird and Dún Finne. The battle of Cúl Caichir was fought with Amorgen and Caicher fell there. Caicher² may well be the same char-acter as Caicher¹. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 29, 31, 77, 103, 115, 117; **Vol. 4**, p. 239, 299; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 27, 43, 45, 47, 69, 91, 95, 101, 127, 129, 135, 155, 157, 159, 161, 165, 167, 171)

Caicher³ – Caicher³ was the son of Mantan and he was one of 36 leaders who came to Ireland. Caicher³ was one of the six chieftains in the south of Ireland with Eber. He was a warrior who left no progeny. He killed Banba in the battle of Mag Tuired. He remained in the South with Éber. He may have built Dún Bindi [Inni] and Ráith Uird and Dún Finne. The battle of Cúl Caichir was fought with Amorgen and Caicher fell there. Caicher³ seems to be a distinct character, but there are bits of information that could be linked with any of Caicher^{1,2,or3}. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 43, 45, 47, 69, 91, 95, 101, 107, 127, 135, 155, 159, 161, 165, 167, 171)

Caicher⁴ [Caicer, Caither] – Caicher⁴ was the son of Nama son of Eochu Garb son of Dui Temen. His son was Uillend of the Red Edge. Caicher⁴ killed Delbaeth son of Ogma and the six sons of Ollom son of Ogma. Caicher⁴ was killed by Fiachna son of Delbaeth at the Boinn. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 104, 125, 129, 131, 133, 155, 157, 167, 185, 189, 191, 237, 299)

Caicher⁵ [Cathair] – Caicher⁵ was the son of Nuadu Airgetlam. His son was Uillend. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 131, 187, 195)

Cail – Cail was the son of Lugaid of Leda and was called “the hundred-wounder.” His wife was Sabrann, the daughter of Abartach son of Lug. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

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

Cain¹

Cainites – “God forbade the descendants of Seth to mingle friendship with those of Cain, or to beget children by them, or to take wives from them.” Noe and his family were saved from the Flood “for that they mingled no friendship with the progeny of Cain¹.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 107, 109, 218, 237, 241, 254; **Vol. 2**, p. 201)

Death of – Cain¹ was slain by Lamech son of Mathusahel “after he cast the apple upon him.” “The lost *Book of Lamech* “told how Lamech, under the guidance of his son Tubalcain – for he was blind – shot an arrow at a wild man covered with hair, and with a horn growing out of his forehead, who proved to be Cain. Lamech was so distressed by the discovery that he killed Tubalcain.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91, 183, 237, 238)

Genealogy – Cain¹ was the eldest son of Adam and Eve, and the twin brother to Catafolia. “The twin sister of Cain is usually (following Pseudo-Methodius) called Calmana. The name “Cain” means “possession”. Cain was a husbandman. The son of Cain was Enoch. “Cata Folofia, appears in the compilation known as *Banshenchus* as the wife of Cain.” “Pip was Cain’s” wife. Keating has “a queer story of the visit of the “three daughters of Cain” to Ireland. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 19, 81, 89, 159, 179, 187, 211, 234, 241, 264, 266; **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 175, 232)

Punishment

Cain¹ – God cursed Cain¹ to labor without benefit and to be a wanderer and fugitive. To increase the

penalty God declared “everyone who shall slay Cain shall be punished sevenfold. Sudden death is not the remedy for sin ...that thou shalt live long, so that thy punishment may be the greater.” That Cain might be known to all who saw him “God set in Cain a sign ... a lump upon his forehead [and a lump (on) each of his cheeks, and a lump on each foot and on each hand] and his being beardless.” “The perverse notion that the mark of Cain was to secure a prolongation of his punishment is borrowed from Comestor. Comestor theorized that the ‘mark of Cain’ was a “perpetual shaking of the head.” The ‘lump in his forehead’ goes back to a lost *Book of Lamech*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 87, 95, 183, 237, 264)

Mankind - For the slaying of Abel, “God brought a Flood over the whole earth.” “*The Book of the Rolls* makes Adam prophecy to Seth in these words: *Know, my son, that there must come a Flood to wash all the earth, on account of the children of Cain, the wicked man who slew his brother.* But this is not really parallel: the Flood here is a punishment for the children of Cain [and their union with the Sethites] not for the crime of Cain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 19, 31, 145, 218; **Vol. 2**, p. 199)

Sacrifices – “Cain would offer fruits of the earth to God ... but He looked not upon Cain and upon his gifts.” “Mount Moriah is alleged to have been the site of the altars of Solomon, David, Noah, Cain and Abel as well as Abraham.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 81, 83, 181, 204, 264)

Slaying of Abel – Cain killed his brother, Abel, “through his greed and his jealousy (or, envy and haughtiness) with the shaft of a camel-bone.” (or, the cheek-bone of a camel, or, a sharp stone). “Or, as others say, after the likeness of the slaying of sacrifices, it was his grasp which he closed around his neck.” There is a story “that the real cause of Abel’s murder was the desire of both brethren to marry this sister (Calmana): a dispute in which Adam took the part of Abel, as he considered that Cain’s twin consanguinity was too close for an admissible marriage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 1, 4, 19, 29, 31, 83, 85, 93, 95, 103, 143, 145, 181, 208, 209, 236, 254; **Vol. 2**, p. 157, 199)

Slaying of Pandan – “The brother ‘Pandan’ appears in the later redaction of *Tenga Bith-nua (Revue Celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 254)

Cáin² – Cain² was the son of Fiachu Cendfhinnan of the Fir Bolg. Druim Cáin (“The Ridge of Cáin”) is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 83)

Cainan¹ [Kenan] – Cainan¹ was the son of Enos son of Seth son of Adam. He was born when his father, Enos was 190 years old. Cainan was 170 years old when his son, Malalehel was born. Cainan lived for 740 years after the birth of Malalabel so Cainan lived for a total of 910 years. The ages of Cainan differ between the Irish Translators, the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Bible: Cainan was 170 years old when Malalabel was born (I.T., Septuagint), or 70 years old (Vulgate); Cainan lived for 740 years after the birth of Mahalalel (I.T., Septuagint), or it was 840 years (Vulgate); the total life of Cainan was 910 years according to all sources. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 93, 99, 104, 145, 147, 187)

Cainan² – Cainan² was a linguist, associated with the school of languages established by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar after the fall of the Tower of Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 195)

Caindile – Caindile was the king of the Saxons and his daughter was Aine. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 483)

Caindruim (See: Temair)

Cainites, the (See: Peoples)

Cainnech – Cainnech died during the joint reign of Colmán Rimid and Aed Sláine, the 127th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

Cairbre (See Also: Cairpre, Coirpre, Corpre)

Cairbre¹ – Cairbre¹ was a provincial king in the time of Eochu Feidlech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

Cairbre² [Cairpre, Coirpre] – Cairbre² the poet was the son of Ogma Grianainech and Etan, the daughter of Dian Cecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 151, 183, 187)

Cairbre Caitchend (See: Cait Conaitechend)

Cairbre Crom – He was the son of Elcmar son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Cairbre Garb – Cairbre Garb was of the progeny of Sengann. He was slain in the battle of Eolarg in Mide by Túathal Techtmar and Fiachra, Casán and Finnmáel, the two bandits of the people of Fiachu Finnolach who were in the company of Túathal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Cairbre Mór [Cairpre Mór, Coirpre Mór] – He was the son of Níall Noi-Giallach and fought under Lugaid Lonn in the battle of Mag nAilbe against the Laigin to collect to Borama Tribute. The battle was lost and he kept out of Laigen as long as he was alive thereafter. His son was Cormac Cáech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 365)

Cairbre Nia Fer [Cairpre Nia Fer, Coirpre Nia Fer] – Cairbre Nia Fer was the son of Ross [Ross Ruad]. He was a provincial king over the Laigin in the time of Conaire Mór, the 86th king of Ireland, and “it is he who was in Temair of the Brug of Nia, wherefore is he called Cairpre Nia Fer, king of Temair.” Cairbre ruled over “the fifth of Gann”, son of Dela of the Fir Bolg, which was from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais, (or, from the Boyne to Comar na tri nUisce). His son was Eochu Imfhota. Cairbre Nia Fer gave land to the surviving Fir Bolg, after they were driven from the outlying islands by the Cruithne. “Then it is that Coirpre demanded of the men from over sea, the service of Temair along with every community if they were to plough Ireland of swift steeds.” He placed such a heavy tax upon the Fir Bolg that they had to flee. When Cairbre learned of their leaving he sent after them his four sureties – Cet mac Magach, Ros mac Dedaíd, Conall Cernach and Cu Chulainn – “Bring to me, said just Coirpre the nomad multitudes of the sons of Umor: or let each man of you bring his head as I pledged you for a season.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 13, 23, 27, 35, 37, 39, 65, 67, 69, 82, 111, 173, 175; Vol. 5, p. 271, 275, 299, 301, 315)

Caire Cendfinne (See: Islands)

Cairell – Airell was the son of Muiredach Muinderg of the Ulaid. His son was Tuan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 43, 81; Vol. 4, p. 283)

Cairill – Cairill died during the reign of Aed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland. His son was Derg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Cairleog – Fiachra Lonn received the lands of Na Lee and Cairleog for his help in the battle of Ocha; against Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Cairn (See: Carn)

Cairpre (See Also: Cairbre, Coirpre, Corpre)

Cairpre¹ – “Cairpre¹ fell – remember thou! by the hand of Nechtan son of Nama.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 231)

Cairpre² – Cairpre² was the son of Conaire son of Eterscéil. His son was Daire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 471)

Cairpre³ – Cairpre³ “the shapely, of bent head” was the son of Dáire son of Cairpre son of Conaire son of Eterscel. His son was Lugaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 471)

Cairpre Mór (See: Cairbre Mór)

Cairpre⁴ – Cairpre⁴ the son of Trén fell in the battle of Cluain Iraird at the hands of Túathal Techtmar. Droichit Cairpre in Comar of Ua Faelain is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Cairpre [Coirpre] – Loch Silend in Cairpre burst forth during the reign of Tigrernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. In the time of Óengus Olmucach occurred the sea-burst between Eba and Rosciete in the territory of Cairpre in Ui Fiachrach in the North. Loch Melge, named for Melge the 60th king of Ireland, was in Coirpre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 227, 279, 281)

Cairpre Baschain – He was one of the three Cairpres who were sons of Conaire son of Mog Láma. The Corco Baiscinn descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287, 289)

Cairpre Cáel-riarach – He was one of the five sons of Lotan the Swift of the Túatha Dé Danann. Only four sons were named. Possibly Cairbre was meant to be independent of Cáel-riarch. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Cairpre Cinn-Chait [Cairpre Catchenn] – Cairpre Cinn-Chait was the son of Duthach; his wife was Máni, daughter of the king of the Ulaid; his sons were Morann and Treg. “The learned reckon that he was of the Luaigne of Temair, or of the Tuatha Dé Danann, or of the Catraige of Connachta, or that he was of the Corcortri.” Cairpre ruled as the 90th king of Ireland for 5 years during the reign of Domitian and while Fiachu Findamnas was over the Ulaid. Cairpre died a natural death. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305, 315, 523)

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

Cairpre Gabalfada – Cairpre Gabalfada was the son of Daire son of Deda. His son was Ogaman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Cairpre Lifechair [Cairbre Liffechair, Coirpre] – Cairpre Lifechair was the son of Cormac; his sons were Fiachu Sraibtime [Sroibtime] and Eochu Doimlen. “It is at Cairbre Liffechair that Airgialla and Ui Néill and Connachta, *et ali multi*, unite.” Cairpre Lifechair became the 106th king of Ireland and ruled for 17, 26 or 27 years during the reign of Aurelianus. Cairpre exacted the Boroma Tribute from the Laigen until Bresal Belach son of Fiachu Baiced became king of the Laigin. Bresal declared that he would not pay the Tribute and battle ensued. Cairpre Lifechair fell in the battle of Gabar of Aicill at the hands of Senioth son of Cerb [Cerp] of the Fotharta; or, he was killed by Ruard of Rairiu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331, 339, 341, 343, 527) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Cairpre Luisc Lethet – He was the son of Lugaid Laigde son of Enna Munchain; his son was Icht Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475, 477)

Cairpre Lusc – He was the son of Lugaid Luaigne son of Finnath Mar; his son was Dui Dallta Degaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Cairpre Móin – Tigrernmas fought the battle of Cluain Casa in Tethba, of Codnach in Túaith Eba (in Cairpre Moin of Druim Cliab). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Cairpre Musc – He was one of the three Cairpres who were sons of Conaire son of Mog Láma. The Muscraige descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 289)

Cairpre Nia Fer (See: Cairbre Nia Fer)

Cairpre Rogfhota [Cairpre Riada] – He was one of the three Cairpres who were sons of Conaire son of Mog Láma. The Dál Riata descend from him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 289)

Caiseal [Caissel, Cashel] (**See:** Cities; Caiseal)

Caisili, the (**See:** Peoples, Colosi)

Cait – Cait was one of the seven sons of Cruithne who each received 1/7th part of Alba. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183, 427) (**See Also:** Partition)

Cait Conaithend [Cairbre Caitchend, Cait Coiditchend, Cat Conatchend, Conatacend] – The ancestry of Cait is confused. Cait Conaithend was son of Ordam son of Alldui son of Tat; or, alternatively he was the son of Tat son of Tabarn. The son (s) of Cait were one or all of: Tuirell Piccreo [Tuirend]; Telle; Tat. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 131, 133, 157, 161, 187, 191)

Caithear (**See:** Caicher)

Caithear (**See:** Caither)

Caither (**See Also:** Caicher)

Caither¹ [Caicher, Caithear] – Caither¹ was the child of Érimón in his second family, born in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 29, 99)

Caither² – Caither² was the son of Eterscéil son of Iar. His son was Airdel and his progeny were slaughtered by Túathal Techtmar in the battle of Dáire. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317, 525)

Caither³ – Caither³ was one of the three sons of Telle son of Cait Conaithend. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Caither⁴ – Caither⁴ was the son of Uitel son of Airdel son of Caither son of Eterscéil. He was killed in the battle of Dáire against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317, 525)

Cal [Cal Urgest] – Cal was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urfecir and before Brude Urcal. In the trans-position of names in the Pictish list of kings, Wurgest + Cal = Cal Urgest. Cal ruled for 30 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 150, 183)

Cal Urgest (**See:** Cal)

Calad – Calad was one of the four sons of Cian Ciall of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Calb – Calb was the son of Calc. His son was Maduda. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Calc – Calc was the son of Dergtene. His son was Cennluga, who fell in the battle of Iarmbras. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Calchas – Calchas was a seer of Troy, who was possibly used as a source for the character of Caicher, the Milesian druid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 1)

Calder (**See:** Authors)

Calendar (**See:** Measurements; Time)

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

Calf (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Calland – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Conall Cláen-garb of the Fir Bolg fell in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Callann (See: Rivers)

Callraige – Callraige was in Coirpre Mór. Loch Aille was located here and the plain of Ailmag in Callraige was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207, 221, 223, 229)

Calm Weather (See: Climate)

Calmana (See: Catafola)

Calna (See: Cailna)

Calpe (See: Columns of Hercules)

Calpurn – His son was Patrick. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 441)

Calraige, the (See: Peoples)

Cam – “Confusion between Cain and Cam or Ham is not infrequent – as we may see in the *Book of Leinster* facsimile 136 b 32.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 211)

Caman – Caman was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing’s Tower. Caman appears to be a doublet of Taman in the list of warriors. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 143, 153, 196, 197, 205)

Camand – Camand of the Túatha Dé Danann. Note that the name is either a doublet of Tamann or part of a mnemonic rhyme. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Cambyses – Cambyses was the son of Cyrus son of Darius. His son was named Darius. Cambyses ruled the Persians for 8 years from 529 B.C. to 522 B.C., until his own magicians killed him. “That he was killed by his wizards is a blundered version of the episode of the Magian who masqueraded as the murdered Smertis.” In the last year of his reign the Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland. “Eochaid son of Erc was in the kingship of Ireland at that time.” “Cambyses s. Cyrus was king at the same time as Bres Ri son of Art Imlech (the 33rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43, 83, 205, 209; Vol. 5, p. 249)

Camel (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Campbell, J.G. (See: Authors)

Camross (See: Cities)

Camus (See: Rivers)

Canaan – Canaan was the last son of Ham enumerated in Genesis x. 6. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 213)

Canaan – “*Liber Occupationus* is merely a quasi-learned parody of the story of the conquest of Canaan by the Israelites.” “The Canaanites were of the seed of Ham”, “the first man who was cursed after the Flood.” Destruction was brought upon them and “their land given to the sons of Israel, in token of those same curses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxviii, 137, 246; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Canaries, the (See: Islands; Strong)

Candles (See: Tools)

Cannibalism (See: Taboos)

Cano – “The Science of Cano” was one of the divisions in the study of the Gaelic language. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55)

Canoe (See: Transportation, Water)

Canaanites, the (See: Peoples)

Cantred (See: Measurements, Area)

Capa¹ – Capa¹ was one of three Spanish fishermen who discovered Ireland before Cessair. He brought his wife back to Ireland and all were drowned at Tuad Inbir in the Flood. “The three names Capa, Luasat, Laigne, are in the alliterative formula which betrays dioscuric affinities ... the *p* in the first name arouses suspicion of a non-Celtic origin.” “It is shown in the notes to ¶168 that the Capa story is primarily dioscuric. According to poem XXII one of these persons was a wright, and another a leech – two of the chief occupations of the Dioscuri.” “We may further note that the names of the three sons of Nemed before us, Cessarb, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Luigne, and Luasad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174, 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232, 240, 243; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Capa² – Capa² was the son of Éber from his second family born in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99)

Capacirunt (See: Pi-Hahiroth)

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

Cappadoces, the (See: Peoples)

Cappadocia – “By some misunderstanding the city of Mazaca (Caesarea in Cappadocia) has become an additional son, Maisechda, whose descendants a later interpolator naturally sought in vain.” “(Partholon) He came from Sicily to Greece – a year’s journey, with no full falsehood: a month’s sailing from Greece westward to Cappadocia.” “From Cappadocia he journeyed a sailing of three days to Gothia.” “Cappadocia is substituted for the Aladacia of the prose.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 250, 252; Vol. 3, p. 63, 111)

Captives (See Also: Hostages)

Fir Bolg – “They departed with no treacherous covenant upon the wrathful very black sea, out of the captivity of hard fosterage with ships and with bags.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 179)

Ireland

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

When the Foreigners held captives at Temair during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, “that hosting was the Irish “Babylonian Captivity”, second only to the Captivity of Hell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403)

Israelites - In the reign of Medidus, Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes. Babylon was captured by “Cyrus son of Darius, whereby the Captivity was released from the Babylonian bondage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 59, 85, 249)

Carbad Cenn-liath – “Mag Coba was the territory of the progeny of Carbad Cenn-liath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Cardiceas [Cardyceas] – Cardiceas was the king of the Medes after Medidus and before Deioeces. He ruled for 14 years and died during the reign of Fiachu Findoilches in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 239)

Cardinal (See: Society)

Carlow (See: County)

Carman – Eochu son of Conmael was slain “over the hurdle-brow of Carman” (the battle of Carman) by Fiachu son of Smirgoll. “Óengus Olmucach fell at the hands of Enna Airgdech, s. Eochu of Mumu, in the battle of Carman.” “Two years had Loiguire Lorc in kingship over varigated, tender Banba; till the crimeless branch fell before Cobthach Cóel in Carman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 217, 223, 229, 265, 451, 499, 513)

Carmel, Mount (See: Mountains)

Carn – “It is there that they (Cessair *et al*) came to harbour, the woman-crowd, at Dun na mBarc. In the Nook of Cessair, in the lands of Carn, on the fifteenth, on Saturday.” “Lugaid (Laidech) the animating filled a plain, eight years was his fame over wrath; the mindful branch fell in Carn by the hands of Aed son of Buidne son of Badra.” “Four years of curly Crimthann over green-bordered Ireland; the sweet king of the Carn fell by the hand of very rough Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 229; **Vol. 5**, p. 511, 519)

Carn Cessra (See: Cúl Cessrach)

Carn Conall – The Stone-heap of Conall in Aidne is named from Conall son of Umor (or, Conall son of Oengus). “Conall with his father was buried under this stone-heap with its stones: every historian who has named it knows that this is why it is called Conall’s stone-heap.” “Aidne is the district surrounding Kilmacduagh, in the S.W. of Co. Galway, and the name of Ballyconnell near Gort has been supposed by O’Donovan to contain a reference to the name of the carn.” See also the Dindsenchus of Carn Conaill (*Revue Celtique*, xv, p. 478). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 13, 25, 37, 63, 65, 71, 81, 82, 90, 111, 175)

Carn Conluain – Bres son of Art Imlech died here, presumably in battle against the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249, 505)

Carn Fraich – A battle was fought here, in Connachta, by Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Carn Feradaig – Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber fought a battle here and Feradach son of Rochorb son of Gollán was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Carn in Aenfir [The Stone-heap of the One Man] – “The Stone-heap of the Solitary Man,” was it (Temair) called at the time of Eochaid mac Eirc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 179; **Vol. 5**, p. 83) (See Also: Temair)

Carn Mór – “The battles of Cliar, of clear Carn Mór - where Follach the keen fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 433)

Carn Richeda [Inchita] – A battle was fought here, in Connachta, by Óengus Olmucach against the Martra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 227, 449)

Carn Ucha – The battle of Carn Ucha was fought by Cellach and Conall Cáel to collect the Boroma Tribute from the Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Carn ui Neit – This was the site of a magic contest between Bres and Lug, in which “Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk; Bress, who was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in that place, drank off the 300 bucketfuls of bogwater, and, naturally, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 149, 229)

Carpathos (See: Islands)

Carpenter (See: Society)

Carpri (See: Corpre)

Carra [Carragh] – This is the Carragh barony which surrounds Castlebar in Co. Mayo. The plain of Mag Cera is located here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 332)

Carrac Arda Fetaig [Carrag Fethaige, Dún Feda] – This fortress was built by Én son of Occe; or, by Etar [Etan] son of Occe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69, 129, 135)

Carraic-Bladraide [Carrac Bladraige, Carrag Brachaide] – This fortress was built by Mantán son of Caicher; in Murbolg; in the north-east of Ireland. Carraic-Bladraide “is apparently in Murloch Bay, Co. Antrim, just south of Fair Head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 330; Vol. 5, p. 69, 129, 135, 157, 167, 171, 423)

Carrag Eolairg – A battle fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. Eolarg son of Óchán fell in this battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Carrow Mably - This is a townland in Co. Sligo where Rath Ringbaird was “vaguely identified by Hogan with a large fort east of Easky (Ordinance Survey sheet 12). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163)

Carrowkeel (See: Mountains)

Carthage (See: Cities)

Carthenn [Caerthenn, Caertín] – Carthenn’s name appears four times in the listing of Partholon’s sons-in-law. In each situation his name is the fourth in the listing of ten sons-in-law. Presumably the listing was intended to match Partholon’s daughters with their respective husbands, but the arrangement of the daughter’s names is not consistent. Carthenn was possibly the husband of Ard, Fochain, or Macha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Carus – Carus was the ruler of Rome after Probus and before the joint reign of Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. His son was Numerianus. Carus ruled for “two years till lightning burnt him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577) (See Also: Burning)

Cas [Caisse] – Grellach da Phil on the side of Cas [Caisse] in Mag Line between the two hills Eire and Alba, is the place where Loiguirí mac Néill died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353, 355, 531)

Cas Clothach¹ – He was of the Túatha Dé Danann and his daughter was Tibir from whom Mag Tibra is named. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157)

Cas Clothach² – He was the son of Irárd and his sons were Muinemón and Cerb [Cirb]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231, 233, 317, 501)

Cashel (See: Cities; Caiseal)

Cashel Cathedral (See: Cities; Caiseal)

Casmael – Casmael, “with bardism of perfection,” was one of the three satirists of the Túatha Dé Danann. “Breasted Casmael the good fell at the hands of Octriallach son of Indech” at the battle of Mag Tuiread. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 119, 123, 149, 151, 159, 181, 183, 217, 229, 298)

Caspian Sea (See: Seas)

Cass [Cas] – Cass was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric and his son was Fachtna Fathach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Cassán [Casán] – Cassán was a bandit of Ireland, “of the people of Fiachu Finnolach,” “with a company of 800 warriors,” who met with Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba, and her son, Túathal Techtmar, on their arrival at Inber Domnann. “They gave him [Túathal] the kingship immediately.” Cassán participated in the battle of Eolarg in Mide where he was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 313, 327)

Cassander – “Cassander slew Olympias who sought that the kingship (of the Macedonians) should be held by Hercules son of Alexander (the Great); Cassander afterwards slew them all, Olympias, Hercules and Roxana mother of Hercules.” He then became king of the Macedonians after Alexander son of Philip and he ruled for 19 years. His 4 sons were: Antipater, Antigonus, Philip and Alexander. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569, 569*n*)

Cassius – Cassius was one of the slayers of Iulius Caesar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 571)

Casting Adrift (See: Punishments)

Casting to the Lions (See: Punishments)

Castle (See: Architecture)

Castlebar (See: Cities)

Castleknock (See: Cities)

Cat (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Cat Conatchend (See: Cait Conaitchend)

Cata Casta (See: Olivana)

Cata Chasta (See: Olivana)

Cata Flauia (See: Oliva)

Cata Flavia (See: Oliva)

Cata Folofia (See: Oliva)

Cata Rechta (See: Olla)

Catabar (See: Amadir Flidais Foltchain)

Catabar moco Viricorb – This is a name inscribed on an Ogham stone in the Decies of Waterford, which may be the same as Amadir Flidias Foltchain [Adamair son of Ferchorb]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Cataflua (See: Oliva)

Catafluuia (See: Oliva)

Catafola [Calmana]- She was the daughter of Adam and Eve, “born along with Cain, wife of Pandan son of Adam, she it was who wove raiment before anyone else: about her was the jealousy excited.” “The twin sister of Cain is usually (following Pseudo-Methodius) called *Calmana*. *Is uimpi doronad an t-ēd* refers to the story that the real cause of Abel’s murder was the desire of both brethren to marry this sister: a dispute in which Adam took the part of Abel, as he considered that Cain’s twin consanguinity was too close for an admissible marriage. The brother ‘Pendan’ appears in the later redaction of *Tenga Bith-nua (Revue Celtique*, xxviii, p. 300) as a second victim of Cain’s jealousy.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159, 254)

Catanalachan – He was one of the two sons of Cathluan; a Cruithne; and possibly one of their champions. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 177, 179)

Catanolodor – He was one of the two sons of Cathluan; a Cruithne; and possibly one of their champions. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 177, 179)

Cataslinna (See: Olla)

Cath – Cath was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 116)

Catha [Chatha] - Túathal Techtmar was killed in Dál Araide in Moin in Catha. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 329, 485)

Cathair – His son was Conchobor Rot who was king of the Ulaid during the reign of Connla, the 65th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 463)

Cathair Crofind (See: Temair)

Cathair Croind (See: Temair)

Cathair Mór – Cathair Mór was the son of Feidlimid Rechtaid. He became the 98th king of Ireland and ruled for 3, 26 or 50 years until he was killed by the warriors of Luaigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331, 525, 559)

Cathair Náir (See: Dún Náir)

Cathal¹ – Cathal¹ was the son of Conchobor son of Tadhg son of Cathal son of Tadhg Mór. His son was Tadhg of the White Horse. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Cathal² – Cathal² was the son of Tadhg Mór son of Muirges son of Tomaltach son of Murgal. His son was Tadhg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Cathbad – Cathbad was a druid associated with Tradraige of Mag Inis during the time of Partholon. “Cathbad (in its original form Cathub) the druid is several times spoken of as “Cathbad of Tradraige Muigi Inis.” (See Hogan, *Onomasticon*, under the place-name.) This district appears to be the southernmost

stretch of sea-coast in Co. Donegal, the plain lying between the Drowes and the Erne rivers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 98)

Cathluan¹ – Cathluan¹ was the son of Cing of the Cruithne. His two sons were Catanolodor and Catanalachan. “Cathluan was High King over them all, and he was the first king of them (the Cruithne) who took Alba.” “He assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drove him out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 145, 177)

Cathluan² – Cathluan² was the son of Gub and was king of the Cruithne. “He assumed great power over Ireland, till Érimón drove him out.” This is probably the same character as Cathluan¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

Cathraige, the (See: Peoples)

Cathub¹ – Cathub¹ was the son of Congal Cláiringnech. His son was Conchobor, the Provincial king of the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 463)

Cathub² – Cathub² was the son of Ros son of Rudraige son of Sitric. His son was Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293)

Cattle (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Caucasus, Mount (See: Mountains)

Cauldron (See: Tools; Containers)

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

Causeway (See: Architecture)

Cavalry (See: Warfare; Order of Battle)

Cavan (See: County)

Cave – “Howbeit not one of all these escaped, save only Fintan, who was in the cave above Tul Tuinde under the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 195)

Cave of Treasures (See: Authors; Budge)

Cé – Cé was the one of the seven sons of Cruidne. He was a king of the Picts who ruled for 12 or 15 years after Got and before Circinn. In the transposition of names in the MS. Ce + Leo = Urleoce. In the partition, received 1/7th part of Alba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 146, 148, 149, 150, 151, 183, 427)

Ceawlin (See: Olla)

Cebidus [Cebitus] – Cebidus was one of the five sons of Airmen son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 161)

Cebitus [Cebidus] – Cebitus was one of the five sons of Airmen son of Ibath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Cecrops – According to Eusebius, Cecrops was the first king of Athens who reigned in the time of Nemed, in the 458th year of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 137, 195)

Ceidgened – Ceidgened was the son of Daire and was killed at the battle of Cer, in Connachta, against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Ceis Corand – “Slain was Starn (son of Nemed) in the stiff fight by Febal in Ceis Corand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 489)

Cell Mona – The battle of Cell Mona took place during the reign of Domnall ua Néill, the 156th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Cell Muni – David of Cell Muni died during the reign of Aed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Cell Osnad – A battle was fought here during the reign of Lugaid Lonn son of Loiguire, the 118th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Cell ui nDaigri – A battle was fought and won here by Aed mac Néill against Aed Finnliath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397, 399)

Cellach¹ – Cellach¹, the successor of Patrick, died during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri ui Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Cellach² – Cellach² was the son of Máel-Coba son of Aed son of Ainmire. With his brother, Conall Cáel, Cellach assumed the 132nd kingship of Ireland. Cellach and Conall Cáel ruled jointly for 13 or 15 years and during their reign they exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle for 6 years only. They fought the battles of Carn Ucha, Dun Masca and Oenach Odba. During their reign Fursa died and a cow brought forth 4 calves in one day. “On a time when Cellach [son of Máel-Coba] came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne; learned men say that he died in his bed, and that it was the Boyne that carried his body to Bēl Átha Cuirp at Lind Fheic.” Or, “Cellach died a dark evil was there when a sudden chill seized him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 547, 557, 579) (See Also: Drowning; Governance, Joint Rule)

Cellach³ – Cellach³ of Loch Cime was the son of Ragallach son of Uadach. At the battle of the Weir he killed Loingsech, the 137th king of Ireland; or, he killed Loingsech in the struggle for Corann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 549)

Cellach⁴ – His son was Domnall, king of Connachta, who died during the reign of Cinaed, the 141st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Celtchar [Celtchair] – Celtchar was descended from Éber son of Ír. “A place wherein was the queen of a mighty man, of Celtchair of wolf-packs, a prudent champion, Findabar, white was her bright smile, besides being a woman she was a warrior.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 89, 439)

Celtiberi, the (See: Peoples)

Celtic Doctrine of Rebirth (See: Authors; Nutt)

Celtic Heritage: Ancient Tradition in Ireland and Wales (See: Authors; Rees, Alwyn and Brainly Rees)

Celtic Ireland (See: Authors; MacNeill)

Celts, the (See: Peoples)

Cenannas (See: Cúl Sibrille)

Cenchres (See: Cincris)

Cend (See Also: Cenn)

Cend Boirne [Cend mBōirne] – This place is identified with Black Head in Burren. Irgus the son of Umor settled here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67, 89)

Cend Dúin – Cend Dúin is in Asal. A battle was fought here by Sírna Sogalach against the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459)

Cend Fáelad [Cenn Fáelad] (See: Authors)

Cenél Bogaine (See: Peoples)

Cenél Cairpre (See: Peoples)

Cenél Conaill (See: Peoples)

Cenél Eogain (See: Peoples)

Cenél Gabráin (See: Peoples)

Cenn (See Also: Cend)

Cenn Delgen – A battle was fought here in which Fogartach, the 140th king of Ireland, was slain by Cinead son of Irgalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Cenn Dúin (See: Cend Dúin)

Cenn Eich – A battle was fought here in which Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland, may have been slain by the men of Breg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395, 533)

Cenn Fáelad¹ [Cend Fáelad] – He was the son of Ailill and the pupil of Findian [Finnian of Mag Bile] and Tuan son of Cairell. (See: Authors)

Cenn Fáelad² – He was the son of Blathmac, or the son of Crund-mael. Cenn Fáelad from Mide became the the 135th king of Ireland and ruled for 4 or 14 years. During his reign was the first burning of Árd Macha, while Tiberius III was the ruler of the Romans. Cenn Fáelad was killed by Finnachta Fledach in the battle of Aircheltra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381, 547, 557, 579)

Cenn Febrat – Fintan escaped from the women “over Sliab Cua, which is in Cenn Febrat.” Cenn Febrat is near Kilfinnane. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 193, 225, 239)

Cenn Fuait – There was “a battle-foray on Cenn Fuait by the Foreigners against the Laigin” during the reign of Níall Glundub the 153rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Cenn Magair [Cend Magair] – “Congal of Cenn Magair, good in riches, three years over Banba ever fair; without battle, without vexation, on the plain he died of the plague of heavy sickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 549)

Cenn Maige – Rechtad Rigderg was the king of Cenn Maige. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 513)

Cenn Mara – Mug Corb was “the fair branch of Cenn Mara”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 515)

Cenn tSaile – Cenn tSaile was in Mumu where Amairgen gave a judgement on the deer, the roes and the quadrupeds. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69, 95)

Cennguba – Cennguba was the name of the hill in Dal Araide where Túathal Techtmar was killed. “So Tuathal fell in Dal Araide, in Moin in Chatha, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba, the two rivers burst forth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329, 485)

Cennluga – Cennluga the son of Calc was killed in the battle of Iarmbras against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Ceol¹ – Ceol¹ was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201, 310)

Ceol² – Ceol² was one of the three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann. “a careless mistake has been made in M [Book of Lecan, second text]. The formula is 3 names + definition; but in M the first three names are left suspended, and the definition has been prefixed to the second list of three names. This makes several incongruities, as when *Ceol*, *Bind* and *Teitbind* become the names of three hounds rather than of three harpers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201, 310)

Cephalenia (See: Islands)

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

Cer – A battle was fought here against Connachta by Túathal Techtmar in vengeance for his father. In this battle Ceidgened son of Daire and Luachtmemin son of Fer Loga and Cermaid son of Orc were killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cera¹ – Cera¹ was the wife of Annind son of Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 131)

Cera² – Cera² was a chief servitor to Érimón of the Milesians and he had his own ship. He cleared Mag Cera and the plain was named for him. “The first list of servitors appears to be a disarrangement of an alphabetical list of plains, derived from some document of a geographical nature. It is possible that the compiler misread the word *mag*, “plain”, written with an open-topped *a*, for *mug*, “serf”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Cera – Loch Buadach in Cera burst forth in the time of Érimón. “Thirty years, a fame that is not mean, Fiachu Findoilches spent; the king of Cera of the Trenches fell by Berngal in the battle of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 173, 503)

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

Cerb¹ – Cerb¹ was of the Fir Bolg. His son Gúaille fell in the battle of Druimm Ligen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Cerb² [Cerp] – Cerb² was of the Fotharta. His son was Senioth, who killed Cairbre Lifechair, the 106th king of Ireland in the battle of Gabar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 341)

Cerb³ [Cirb] – Cerb³ was the son of Cas Clothach. His sons were Lathar Apthach, Mairgenid and Adar. Lathar Apthach and Adar were killed in the battle of Dercderc. Mairgenid was killed in the battle of Lemna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Cerb⁴ – Cerb⁴ was the son of Donn Nia son of Fer Deoid. His son was Feidlimid Foltnaithech, who died in the battle of Oirbsen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cerb⁵ – Cerb⁵ was the son of Feithmer son of Ogaman son of Cairpre Gabalfada son of Daire. His son was Fochras. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Cerb⁶ – Cerb⁶ was the son of Imchad son of Fíachu Glasgen of the Fir Bolg. His son was Fíachna Foilt-lebair, who was killed in the battle of Fethach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Cerb⁷ – Cerb⁷ was the son of Rochat son of Fiachu Foltlebar of the Domnann. His son was Fergus, who died in the battle of Raide in Corcomruad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cerball – His son was Illadán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Cerball mac Muiricáin – He was the king of Laigin, who died during the reign of Flann, the 152nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Cerbnat – Cerbnat was one of the four, or five, women of the Partholon expedition. “We have seen in the introduction the significance of the equation Partholon = Ith = Topa; equally valuable is the probable equation Delgnat = Elgnat = Cerbnat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 81, 90)

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

Cercina (See: Islands; Coronis)

Cermad Coem (See: Cermat Milbel)

Cermaid¹ – Cermaid¹ was the son of Aicle son of Idach son of Fraech son of Fidach. He was killed at the battle of Rath Umaille in the fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cermaid² – Cermaid² was the son of Mor son of Tene. He was killed at the battle of Rath Umaille in the fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cermaid³ – Cermaid³ was the son of Orc and he was killed at the battle of Cer which was fought against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cermaid⁴ – Cermaid⁴ was the son of Uisle and he was killed at the battle of Cer in the fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cermad Cestach – “The fetish known as *Cermad Cestach* at Clogher, appear to have been used (as here) for oracular purposes, but the method of their use is not known.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 238) (See Also: Idol, Lam-Dia)

Cermat¹ (See: Mac Cuill)

Cermat² – “Labraid, Óengus, Aed fell at the hands of Cermat of form all fair.” This Cermat is possibly the same as Mac Cuill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239)

Cermat Coem (See: Cermat Milbel)

Cermat Milbel [Cermad Coem, Cermaid, Cermait Milbel, Cerman, Cermat Caem, Cermat Coem,] – Cermat Milbil the fair, of Cualu, is one of the three sons of the Dagda. Cermat, himself had three or four sons: Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine and Numna. He may also have had unnamed female children as the text of LG states: “That is the Taking of the Túatha Dé Danann with their synchronism from beginning to end, omitting the deaths of the female children of Cermat after them.” With his two brothers he was the first to explore a mound; “It is these men who first explored a mound: druids placed a *feth fio* about their men so that they should not be put down, except on every Samain, for it was not possible to hide them on the night of Samain.” Also with his brothers, Cermat was wounded by Lug: “Cermait son of the divine Dagda, Lug ... (?) wounded him, it was a sorrow of grief upon the plain, in the reign of Eochu Ollathair. Cermat Milbel the mighty fell, at the hands of harsh Lug son of Ethliu, in jealousy about his wife, great the fashion, concerning whom the druid lied unto him.” “Upon those four [Dagda, Oengus, Aed and Cermat]

did the men of Ireland make the Mound of the Brug.” Cermat died during the reign of Lamprides, the 20th king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 102, 121, 123, 125, 129, 151, 153, 157, 159, 167, 181, 183, 191, 193, 197, 209, 211, 217, 233, 291; Vol. 5, p. 37, 79, 317, 495)

Cermna¹ – His progeny fought 7 battles against Túathal Techtmar on Mag Femen. This Cermna may be the same as Cermna³ the son of Ebric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Cermna² – “Darfine withdrew from every family of the descendants of Ailill Aulom, Cermna, Curcach ... (?) the foundation of the family of Lugaid mac Con.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Cermna³ [Cermna Finn] – Cermna³ was the son of Ebric son of Éber son of Ír son of Míl. “They [Cermna and Sobairce] were of lording stock, being the two sons of Ebric the lording.” Cermna killed Eochu Édgathach the 8th king of Ireland, at the battle of Temair, which happened during the reign of Eupales, king of the Assyrians and then he and his brother, Sobairce, took the kingship of Ireland. They were the first kings of Ireland from the Ulaid and they divided Ireland into two parts, from Inber Colptha to Luimnech. Ireland remained under that division for 100 years. Cermna and Sobairce ruled for 40 years, each from his fort. Dún Cermna was Cermna’s fort. Cermna is called “High King”. In his time was the bursting of Daball, Callann and Fubna; Laosthenes, king of Assyria, died and Roboam son of Solomon became king of the Israelites. Cermna fell at the hand of Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel in the battle of Dún Cermna, or possibly at the battle of the Meeting of Three Waters. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213, 265, 439, 441, 443, 445, 469, 497, 499) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule; Partition)

Cermna⁴ – Cermna⁴ was the son of Umor and he had a homestead called Oenach Taillten or Treb Cermna, in Breg. Macalister notes that *Treb Cermna*, which we may best render “the steading (or plough-lands) of Cermna” is unknown in Breg: the places or places called Dún Cermna were far distant.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88)

Cermna – “Eochu son of Oilíoll Finn, a space of seven years was his good time; he slew the king of Cermna, Clair, and Cliu, in Aine of the yew-shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

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

Cermna Brecach – “Círb king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Círb. With them was Cermna Brecach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 133)

Cerna [Cernda] – Cerna was the son of Érimón son of Míl and was 6th child of Érimón in his second family, born in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 27, 29, 99)

Cernach Sotal – He was the son of Diarmait son of Áed Slaine; his son was Níall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Cerp (See: Cerb²)

Cerres [Akherres, Cherres] – According to Macalister “The names [of the Egyptian kings] are borrowed (and mutilated) from Eusebius. Cerres = Akherres.” According to LGE Cerres ruled for 15 years immediately after Cincris. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 135; Vol. 5, p. 49)

Cesair (See: Cessair)

Cesarb (See: Cessarb)

Cessair¹ [Cesair]

Death of – There are four versions of her death: (a) Cessair drowns in the Flood with her 50 fifty women

at Cúl Cessrach in Connachta; (b) Cessair died of a broken heart for the absence of her husband (Fintan) and the death of her father (Bith); (c) Cessair died “of a swift plague”; or (d) “a disease came upon them and they all died in one week”. The death by plague or disease may be confused with the demise of the people of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 183, 193, 205, 211, 225, 235, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 45, 84; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Dismissal by Noe - Cessair and her companions Bith, Fintan and Ladra were refused entrance to the ark by Noe. To escape the prophesied flood Cessair provided advice and assumed leadership of the voyage to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167, 171, 175, 181, 189, 191, 201, 237, 240, 241)

Division of the Women – After landing in Ireland, the troop of fifty women and three men went to Bun Suainme, *i.e.* the Meeting of the Three Waters, at the confluence of the Suir, the Nore and the Barrow. The fifty women were divided into three groups each being led by a man: 17 women went with Bith; 17 went with Fintan; 16 went with Ladra. After the death of Bith the fifty women were divided into 2 divisions of 25 each, assigned to either Fintan or Ladra. After the death of Ladra, all women were left with Fintan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 191, 193, 207, 223, 225, 227, 229, 237, 239, 247)

Genealogy of – Cessair was the daughter of Bith (*i.e.* “life”, “world”, “universe”); Adna may have been her brother; her foster-father was Saball; her companion / husband was Fintan. Macalister suggested that Cessair and Fintan “together they form a “sort of Deucalion – and – Pyrrha couple”; and that Cessair “is the *Magna Mater* of the Irish people.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 171, 172, 177, 181, 185, 195, 199, 211, 229, 233, 236, 237, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 45; **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

Journey of – In their flight from the flood there were 50 (or 150) women and 3 men and they embarked on 1 or 3 ships. There are three versions of her journey to Ireland (**See**: Journey); the first version of the voyage is they left the island of Meroe, then to Egypt, the Caspian Sea, the Cimmerian Sea, Asia Minor, the Torrian Sea, the Alpine Mountain, Spain, Ireland. The company landed at Dun na mBarc in Ireland on the 5th (or 15th) unit of the moon of May. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167, 169, 172, 173, 175, 177, 181, 185, 187, 191, 203, 205, 209, 219, 221, 229, 233, 234, 236, 237, 238, 241, 243, 244, 247; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 79; **Vol. 4**, p. 253)

General - Macalister has offered a number of suggestions about the invasion of Cessair, including:

- (a) originally Cessair may not have been included in the listing of pre-Milesian invasions of Ireland.
- (b) Cessair’s story developed independently of the Partholon story.
- (c) that Cessair’s story is essentially cosmogonic.
- (d) the Cessair narrative was an old flood-myth mixed up with some *Dindsenchas* material.
- (e) that in the original (pagan) version of the story that Cessair survived the flood.
- (f) the Cessair narrative was committed to writing at about the same time as the composing of the proposed *Liber Occupationis*.
- (g) that Cessair = Bairrfhind = Banba = Fotla = Eriu; and that Banba is virtually identical with Cessair.
- (h) that in the Adventures of Tadg mac Cein she greets him [Tadg] with the same words that Eriu uses to greet the Milesians “It is long since thy coming was prophesied.”

(source: Carey, 1993, p. 5, ; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxv, xxxii, 153; **Vol. 2**, p. 166, 168, 170, 174, 230, 231, 232, 236, 257, 261, 273; **Vol. 3**, p., 23, 27, 43, 88, 95, 111, 127, 129, 167, 197, 198; **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 205, 306, 323; **Vol. 5**, p. 8, 103, 183, 185, 225, 487) (**See Also**: Banba, Eriu, Fotla)

Cessair² [Cessair Chrothach, Cessair Cruthach] – King Ugoine Mór, the 56th king of Ireland, “took the daughter of the king of the Franks to wife, namely, Cessair Chrothach d. of the king of the Franks. And she bore 25 children to him, 22 sons and 3 daughters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172; **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271)

Cessarib [Cesarib] – Cessarib was the son of Nemed who with his two brothers Luam and Luachra slew the last of the Fir Bolg kings, Eochu mac Erc. “The names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessarib, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the anti-diluvian triad Capa, Luigne, and Luasad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 21, 35, 53, 111, 173; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Cet¹ – Cet¹ was the king of Connachta; his son was Sanb, who fell in the battle of Duma Selga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319, 325)

Cet² – Cet² was the son of Bress son of Elada, who with his brothers Triall and Brian were the three gods of the Túatha Dé Danann. Cet² and Triall are probably the same as Iuchar and Iucharba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 163)

Cet³ – Cet³ was the son of Maga, king of Connachta. Cet³ was one of the 4 sureties that Cairbre Nia Fer imposed on the sons of Umor to ensure the building of his fort. He was a charioteer from Mag Main in Connachta who, with the help of the Ulidians, participated in the defeat of the sons of Umor. In the battle, he was opposed by Irgus of the sons of Umor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67, 69, 71; Vol. 5, p. 325)

Cethen – Cethen was one of the three or four sons of Dian Cecht. “Cethen and Cu died of horror in Aircheltra.” He is a second cousin of Nuadu. With his brother Cu, “their alliter-ative names suggest dioscuric analogies; moreover Cú and Cethen pair off by themselves – there were two pillarstones at Temair which bore their names”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121, 123, 151, 183, 187, 227, 298)

Cetheor (See: Mac Greine)

Cethlenn (See: Cetlenn)

Cethor (See: Mac Greine)

Cethur (See: Mac Greine)

Ceti – Ceti was the son of Allot⁶, or Elloth and he cleared the plain of Mag Cetne. “The alternative story of the clearing of the plain by “Ceti mac Alloit” referred to by gM, does not seem to be elsewhere recorded”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 141, 195; Vol. 4, p. 193)

Cetlenn [Cethlenn] – Cetlenn was a woman of the Fomorians who inflicted a spear-wound, or a dart wound, on the Dagda at the battle of Mag Tuired from which he later died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 125, 185, 237; Vol. 5, p. 495)

Cetthim (See: Iuppiter)

Ceylon (See: Islands; Taprobane)

Chaldeans, the (See: Peoples)

Cham (See: Chanaan)

Chamber (See: Architecture)

Champion (See: God; Society, Warrior)

Chanaan [Cham, Chandan] – Chanaan was one of the thirty sons of Ham son of Noe. “There is slight support in the MSS. of both LXX and Vulg., for the substitution of *Cham* for Chanaan (or Chandan): but (a) such an obvious, if inaccurate, change could have been made at any stage independently, and (b) it must have been made in the H tradition subsequently to the incorporation of the interpolated passages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 139, 149)

Chandan (See: Chanaan)

Chant (See: Song)

Chapman (See: Society)

Chariot (See: Transportation)

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

Cheese (See: Foods, Dairy)

Cherres (See: Cerres)

Chersona – Clemens, successor of Peter in Rome, was slain by the Roman ruler Traianus in the rocky seashore of Chersona. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Cherubim (See: Angels; Classes of; Cherubim)

Chhota Nagpur – The aboriginal Santals of Chhota Nagpur have legends of demons, the Ghormuhas, that are analogous to the Fomoraig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260)

Chief (See: Christ)

Chieftain (See: Society)

Childbirth (See: Health)

Children of Israel (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Chinese, the (See: Peoples; Seres)

Chlodwig – Chlodwig was the Frankish king in the 6th century who held domination over the Romans of central Gaul, the Britons of Brittany, the Franks and the Alemanni. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216)

Choking – Cormac mac Art choked and died “after the bone of a salmon stuck in his throat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 337, 339, 527) (See Also: Deaths, Hanging, Strangulation)

Christ - The Virgin Mary was his mother.

Appellations of – Abbot, Chief, Creator, Father, God, Good One, He, Head, Jesus, Jesus Christ, King, King of Adornments, King of the Earth, King of the World, Prince, Prince of the Nine Grades of Heaven, Son of God (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 191; Vol. 2, p.125, 211; Vol. 3, p. 81, 187; Vol. 4, p. 53, 219, 251, 267, 279, 281; Vol. 5, p. 111, 125, 437, 469, 565) (See Also: Anti-Christ)

Birth of - Christ was born in Bethlehem of Juda:

- . 307 years after Cobthach Cóel Breg fell at the hands of Labraid;
 - . during the reign of Eterscéil Mór, the 84th king of Ireland;
 - . during the reign of Crimthann Nia Nar;
 - . in the 7th or 27th year of the reign of Conchobor; or, in the 50th year after the birth of Conchobor;
 - . in the 7th or 41st year of the reign of Octavianus Augustus;
 - . “450 years ... till Christ was born, after Cimbáeth.”
 - . the birth of Christ caused the Lia Fail and other idols to be silent from then on;
- (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 113, 145, 175; Vol. 5, p. 277, 299, 301, 325, 465)

Cross of – Helena took the Cross from the Jews who had kept it hidden for 230 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Death of – In a reference to Christ, Verse V.8 reads: “Three days had Adam without life after his formation from earth; because of a Man who was three days without life in His ever-fair body.” The head of Adam “abode in Golgotha till the crucifixion of Christ.” Christ had 3 days in the tomb after crucifixion. There is “a well-known legend of the death of King Conchobor mac Nessa as an indirect consequence of the crucifixion of Christ.” “Helena took the Cross of Christ from the Jews after it had been hidden by them 230 (years).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97, 177, 261; Vol. 4, p. 319; Vol. 5, p. 577)

Miracles of - Christ wore the hide of the sacrificial ram of Abel son of Adam. Christ preserved Fintan and Tuan from the flood, plague and through the ages to relate the history of Ireland. He “hath subdued the strongest floods.” The birth of Christ caused the Lia Fail and other idols to be silent from then on. Christ swept the Túatha Dé Danann from Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 185; Vol. 2, p. 211; Vol. 3, p. 81, 181; Vol. 4, p. 113, 145, 175)

Túatha Dé Danann – “All that multitude broke out against the righteousness of the Sons of Míl and against the people of the faith of Christ.” the belief that the Túatha Dé Danann were sid-folk “is displeasing to Christ.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 241)

Synchronisms with

Cimbáeth - “450 years ... till Christ was born, after Cimbáeth.”

Cobthach Cóel Breg - Christ was born 307 years after Cobthach Cóel Breg fell at the hands of Labraid.

Conchobor - Christ died in the 7th or 27th year of the reign of Conchobor; or, in the 50th year after the birth of Conchobor.

Crimthann Nia Nar – Christ was born during the reign of Crimthann Nia Nar.

Eterscéil Mór - Christ was born during the reign of Eterscéil Mór.

Octavius Augustus - Christ was born during the 41st year of his reign and he was contemporary with Christ for 15 years.

Philippus - and his sons were the first kings of the Romans who believed on the Lord.

Tiberius Caesar - In the 15th or 18th year of Tiberius Caesar Christ was crucified.

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 225, 319; Vol. 5, p. 277, 299, 301, 325, 465, 573, 575, 577)

Christianity [Faith]

Pre-Christian Era – “Irish literature itself preserves various ideas which are probably at least to some extent reflections of pre-Christian doctrine ... Whatever the native origin legends may have been, they did not survive the advent of Christianity intact.” “In their chapter, “Coming Into Existence”, the Reeses acknowledged the fundamental importance of Christian attitudes and learning in the formation of LGÉ but argued that the text’s underlying structure was in many respects governed by pre-Christian patterns of thought.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 17, 18)

Cessair - “Though badly messed by uncomprehending redactors, it [the tale of Cessair] gives us one of the most extensive collections of European pre-Christian theology, ritual, and mythology that any non-classical literature can afford.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166, 167)

Túatha Dé Danann - “Beyond all doubt, this section [i.e. Túatha Dé Danann] is based upon a Theogonia, most likely transmitted orally – less probably in writing – in which the mutual relationships

of the members of the pre-Christian pantheon were set forth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 91)

Roll of the Kings – “The Roll of the Kings Before Christianity is in Section IX of the LGE. There were 136 kings before the Faith. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p.xxv; Vol. 5, p. 541)

Christian Era

Adam, Name for - “The story of the finding of a name for Adam, contained in the long interpolation at the end of the paragraph [27], appears first in *The Book of the Secrets of Enoch*, written in Egypt somewhere in the beginning of the Christian Era, and brought to its final form by a Hellenistic Jew. It survives today in a Slavonic version only: but in its time it had a considerable influence upon Early Christian literature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 226)

Angels - “The story [of the Fall of the Angels] was taken over into early Christian tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

Cain, Death of - “The tale of how Lamech accidentally slew Cain is one of the most familiar legends of Apocrypha. It is of Jewish origin, and as stated above, in the notes to ¶39, was probably imported into Christian tradition from a lost “Book of Lamech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 264)

Easter - In the time of Túathal Techtmar “the rule of Easter was given to the Christians”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321)

Fomorians - “If it be necessary to seek any terrestrial identification for Sliab Emor (as it is envisaged by the Christian historians who have systematized these tales) we might suggest Mount Hermon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258)

Paradise - In writing about the four rivers of Paradise, Macalister said “There is a similar passage in *Salomon and Saturnus*. These ideas are forced, in Christian tradition, into an analogy between the four streams and the four evangelists.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 228)

Partholon - With regard to Delgnat’s speech in Partholon, “The *retoricc* itself is laid out on a sort of “parallelism” basis, possibly due to the influence of the Psalter upon early Christian literature in Ireland: for that these scraps of folk-drama have been re-written in Christian times is shown by the “modernization” of some of the verbal forms ... and by the reference to Eve in the third *retoricc*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 100)

Roll of the Kings - The Roll of the Kings After Christianity is in section X of the LGE. “Even before the time of L, the list had already been extended to the end of the record of the Christian kings; but no corresponding change had been made in the heading to the section. F marks an intermediate stage: there the heading indicates an extension to the time of *Dathi*, the last of the pre-Christian kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxv; Vol. 5, p. 137, 138)

Túatha Dé Danann – “... every craft of cunning that is in Ireland, they are of the Túatha Dé Danann by origin, and though the Faith came into Ireland those arts were not abolished, for they are good.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 203)

Verse LIIL.17 – “The beginning of this quatrain seems to suggest a remembrance of ceremonies of dancing performed while weaving spells – still living when the verses were being written, but forgotten when they were glossed. The end of it indicates that the orthodox need for the persons named was a [divine] adoration, though this must be withheld by a Christian.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 316)

Verse LXV.54 - “The assembly is characterized as “feeble” by the Christian glossator on account of its association with pagan worship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 336)

Verse LXVI.17 - “This quatrain is obviously a self-protecting comment of the Christian poet, guarding himself against the possible risk of being accused of attaching too great importance to these vain stories.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 341)

Synchronisms with

Clann Néill - “No family save Clann Néill took Ireland after the even, smooth, Faith” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p., 555)

Collas, Three - “a space of thrice fifty years from the distant battle [of the three Collas on Fern Mag], to the Faith”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 465)

Loiguirí Mac Néill - the kings of Ireland after Christianity begin with Loiguirí Mac Néill the 116th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 353)

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

Christmas (See: Measurements; Time; Festivals)

Chronicle of Eusebius (See: Authors; Eusebius, Aucher, Fotheringham, Hieronymous, Jerome, Scaliger)

Chronicles of the Picts and Scots (See: Authors; Skene)

Chronicum Scotorum (See: Authors; Mac Firbis)

Chronography (See: Authors; Syncellus)

A Chronological Account of Nearly Four Hundred Irish Writers with a Descriptive Catalogue of their Works (See: Authors; O’Reilly)

Chronology – Chronology is a view of time in a linear fashion, as a unique sequence of events, one following another. This is in contrast to the bulk of the LGE text where time is recorded in a synchronistic fashion and where the importance of comparative events and their sequences took precedence over the calendar. Macalister said that the proposed chronology between the Babylonian and Egyptian monarchs is ridiculous. Where a specific year is given in the Roll of the Kings after Christianity the dates are apparently meant to be the dates of the deaths of the kings, but the numbers are much corrupted. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 127; **Vol. 5**, p. 352*n*, 353*n*) (See Also: Measurements, Time; Synchronisms)

B.C. 1360 – At about this time Pharaoh “Cincris” [the *Akenkheres* of Eusebius; the *Smenkh-ka-ra* of modern Egyptology] reigned in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 222)

B.C. 1321 – “Armades = Armais, that is Hor-em-heb, the king with whom the 18th dynasty [in Egypt] came to an end. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 135)

B.C. 350 – “Nekht-neb-ef, the personage called Nectenebus II, was the last native king of Egypt ... It is true that he was driven from his kingdom and fled to Ethiopia: his conqueror was not, however, Alexander the Great, but Artaxerxes Ochus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 136)

B.C. 332 – The founding of Alexandria by Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 136)

A.D. 307 – “In the period of Ogham inscriptions there was in the Decies of Waterford such a succession [of kings], and their monuments remain, bearing names which show a suggestive resemblance to some of the names in the king I list following Cobthach Cóelbreg, no. 58, whose death is dated to 307 A.D.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 414)

- A.D. 413** – Augustine writes his *De civitate Dei* somewhere between A.D. 413 and A.D. 426. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 2)
- A.D. 417** – Orosius writes his book *Historiae adversum paganos*. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 2)
- A.D. 463** – The death of Loiguirí mac Néill the 116th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 352)
- A.D. 483** – The death of Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 356)
- A.D. 508** – The death of Lugaid Lonn son of Loiguire, the 118th king of Ireland. “This date is written thus “dum”, i.e. DVIII; an indication that these dates have been unintelligently copied from some other source.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 358, 358*n*)
- A.D. 520** – The Frankish Table of Nations dates to about this time, “as Müllenhoff has shown – basing his conclusions on the names included and (what is equally important) omitted.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 216)
- A.D. 533** – The death of Muirchertach the 119th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 360)
- A.D. 560** – Isidore of Seville lived circa A.D. 560 – 636. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 3)
- A.D. 565** – The death of Diarmait Mac Cerbaill the 121st king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365)
- A.D. 566** – The death of the two sons of Mac Erca – Domnall and Fergus, the 122nd kings of Ireland in joint rule. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 366, 367)
- A.D. 580** – The death of Báetán and Eochu the 123rd kings of Ireland, in joint rule. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 368)
- A.D. 583** – The death of Ainmire mac Setna, the 124th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 369)
- A.D. 610** – Beginning of the reign of Heraclius; he ruled the Romans until A.D. 640. “Heraclius and Herculius are obviously doublets of one personality. The actual facts in the background are Heraclius, 610-640 ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579*n*)
- A.D. 636** – The death of Isidore of Seville. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 3)
- A.D. 640** – The end of the reign of Heraclius. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579*n*)
- A.D. 641** – The death of Domnall Brecc, king of Dálriada. The beginning of the reign of Constans son of Constantine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 379*n*, 579*n*)
- A.D. 668** – The end of the reign of Constans son of Constantine. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579*n*)
- A.D. 701** – The Four Masters date the battle of the Weir to this year, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383*n*)
- A.D. 800** – The Life of St. Juliana dates from about 800 A.D. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 3)
- A.D. 829** – The *Historia Brittonum* is written by Nennius in Wales in 829-830. (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 3)
- A.D. 861** - The names of the three sons of the Dagda have “become connected with the mounds in the

Brug na Bōinne cemetery. These were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders, if we may accept testimony transmitted to us by the “Four Masters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 307)

A.D. 887 – The death of the Irish poet, Mael Muru Othna. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4)

A.D. 936 – The birth of Eochaid ua Flainn, poet of the Clann Shinaig of Armagh. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

A.D. 1004 – The death of Eochaid ua Flainn, poet. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

A.D. 1056 – The death of Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn, lector and historian of the abbey of Monasterboice. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

A.D. 1072 – Gilla Coemain mac Gilla Shamthainne flourished around this date. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

A.D. 1075 – Possibly around this date was the death of Tanaide the poet. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

A.D. 1111 – “The great Synod before the two sons of Óengus.” “This is apparently the synod held in A.D. 1111, at a place called Find-mic-Óengusso, somewhere near Uisnech Hill in Co. Westmeath, to make certain regulations concerning public morals.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413, 413*n*)

A.D. 1143 – the composition of Verse CXXXVI – “Forty and an hundred years, and three, and a thousand, great rules! From the birth of eternal God, with troops and beauty to the fashioning of the poem of the strong men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 561)

A.D. 1150 – At about this time the *Book of Leinster* was written. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xi)

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

A.D. 1167 – The death of Abraham ibn Ezra was about this date. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 78)

A.D. 1373 – The death of Adam Ó Cianáin of Lisgoole, County Fermanagh, who wrote the Book of Fermoy. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xii)

A.D. 1400 – Manuscript E.3.5 in Trinity College Dublin was written about this time by Tórna Ó Maeil-Chonaire, poet and historian to the earls of Desmond. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xv)

A.D. 1418 – The first text of the *Book of Lecan* was written “by Adam Ó Cuirnín for Gilla Isu mac Firisigh, the man of learning of the Ui Fiachrach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii)

A.D. 1480 – Manuscript P. 10266 in the National Library of Ireland seems to have been written between A.D. 1480 – 1520. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvi)

A.D. 1517 – Muirges mac Páidín ua Maoil-Chonaire made a transcript of the *Book of Fenagh*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvii)

A.D. 1543 – The death of Muirges mac Páidín ua Maoil-Chonaire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xvii)

A.D. 1631 – “Several manuscripts of LGE were used as sources by the Franciscan scribe and historian Míchél Ó Cleirigh when he wrote his own *Leabhar Gabhála* in 1631.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 6)

A.D. 1724 – The LGE text of the first text in the *Book of Lecan* “has lost the first 9 folios; they were

already gone in 1724.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xviii)

A.D. 1728 – A transcript of the *Book of Ballymote* was made by Richard Tipper. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xx)

A.D. 1745 - A transcript of the *Book of Ballymote* was made by Tadhg Ó Neachtain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xx)

A.D. 1852 – Eugene Ó Curry made a transcript of the first 115 pages of the Book of Leinster. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xii)

Churning – Churning was first done in Ireland during the time of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 61)

Chus – Chus was one of the 30 sons of Ham son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 149)

Cian [Ethlend, Ethlenn, Ethliu, Scäl Balb] – Cian was the son of Dian Cecht. “This Cian had another name, Ethlenn s. Dian Cecht, and he had another name, Scäl Balb”. “The interpolation in ¶ 368 tells us another tale – that Ethliu, whose son Lug was, was not his mother but his father, and was identical with Cian son of Dian Cecht, otherwise called Scäl Balb.” His son was Lug who Cian gave in fosterage to Tailtiu and Eochu Garb. Cian was killed by Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba when he transformed himself into a lap-dog or a pig to avoid them. “Once again, we are probably to see *odium theologicum* at work, in the tale of his turning himself into a pig (or a lap-dog), in a vain hope of escaping his destined fate at the hands of the *Children of Tuireann*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 121, 123, 129, 133, 135, 149, 151, 157, 165, 179, 183, 187, 191, 209, 227, 247, 285, 298)

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

Cianachta – The bursting of Loch Erne and Loch Gabair “in Cianachta” happened during the reign of Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland. “Mag Lugna in Cianachta of Glenn Gaimin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193, 217, 429)

Ciannachta, the (See: Peoples)

Cíarán¹ – Ciaran is buried in Cluain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

Cíarán² – Regarding an “unlucky day” a druid issued a warning that it was an unlucky day when Cíarán began to build his church at Clonmacnoise. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8) (See Also: Saints)

Cíarán mac in tSáir – He died during the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Cíarraige, the (See: Peoples)

Cíarraige Ai (See: Peoples)

Cíarraige Airne (See: Peoples)

Cíarraige Cuirche (See: Peoples)

Cíarraige Luachra (See: Peoples)

Ciasarn [Ciasrall] – Ciasarn was the son of Dorcha and he was king of the Fomorians who fought 5 battles in Ireland - the battles of: Luachair, Clíar, Samain, Cnoc Ochair, Móin Trógaide. Ciasarn died of a plague

that came over the battle-field of Móin Trógaide in the fight against Sírna Soegalach; or, perhaps - “Ciasarn, even without fighting” - he died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 245, 459, 461)

Cical – Cical was the son of Uigne son of Scál Balb son of Gam son of Fiachu of the Gailioin. His sons were Ailill and Bron. Ailill was killed in the battle of Druim Almaine. Bron was killed in the battle of Brí Molt. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Cichba [Cichban] – Cichba was one of the five woman of the Partholon expedition and she was the wife of Slanga son of Partholon. Inber Cichmuine is named for her. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 81)

Cichban (**See:** Cichba)

Cichol (**See:** Cicul)

Cicollos – Cicollos was a god of whom several altars have been found in the department of Côte d’Or. He is there equated to Mars which may mean anything or nothing. Whether this Continental god has or has not anything to do with Cicul, we may presume that the actor who represented the latter personage in the drama danced or walked with some kind of limping gait, of which there is a reminiscence in the obscure adjective affixed to the invader’s name in the LG story: and that he wore a grotesque mask, such as have been used all over the world from the Palæolithic period onward, in rites of this kind.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267) (**See Also:** Gods, Celtic)

Cicul¹ [Cichol Clapperleg] – Cicul was the son of Goll son of Garb son of Tuathach and his mother was called Lot the Active (or Loth Luamnach). Cicul was a leader of the Fomorians, who landed at Inber Domnand with 50 men and thrice 50 women in every fourth part of them [800 in all; 200 men and 600 women] “In the third year thereafter, the first battle of Ireland, which Partholon won in Slemna of Mag Itha against Cichol Clapperleg of the Fomoraig. Men with single arms and single legs were they, who joined the battle with him.” “It is said that not a man was slain there, for it was a magic battle.” Or, he was killed there, but the venom from the wounds he inflicted later killed Partholon. “The alternative story of the death from wounds inflicted in the battle with Cicuil ... is hardly consistent with his [Partholon] survival for 27 years after the battle; it is evident that this story comes from a source that knows nothing of the plague.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260, 267, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 13, 21, 73, 92)

Cicul² [Cichol] – Cicul² was the son of Nil son of Garb son of Tuathach son of Uathmor. This is the same character as Cicul¹, but with a different ancestry. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 15)

Cicul³ [Cichuil] – Cicul³ turned feminine appears in the story of Da Derga’s Hostel as the wife of a certain Fer Caille ... she had a big mouth and was great, black, doleful and ugly; her snout would hang on a branch, and she had an underlip which hung down to her knee.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 261)

Cilicia – Cilicia was one of the languages of the world. “The languages of the world, see for yourselves – Bithynia, Scythia, Cilicia, Hyrcania ...” “The names have to be rendered substantively, not adjectively ... to represent them literally.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 87, 155)

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

Cimbáeth – Cimbáeth was the son of Fintan son of Airtgetmar son of Sirlam and he was the 53rd king of Ireland and the first prince of Emain Macha and king of Coba. His wife was Macha and he fostered Ugaine Mór son of Eochu. Cimbáeth was a warrior and the “head of battle of the Red Branch”. Cimbáeth took Temair and ruled Ireland for 20, 27 or 28 years after Dithorba son of Deman and during the reign of Alexander the Great. There were 15 kings from him to Conchobor. It was 450 years from Cimbáeth to the birth of Christ and 900 years from Cimbáeth to Fergus Foga. Cimbáeth died a natural death. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 263, 265, 267, 305, 461, 463, 465, 513)

Cime Four-heads [Cimme the Four-Headed] – He was one of the sons of Uomor and Loch Cime is named for him. In the dispute with Cairpre Nia Fer, he was set against Conall Cernach and was killed by him.

Cimme was buried in the mounds of Findmagh. “*Loch Cimme* is Loch Hacket, Co. Galway; but though the eponymous “Four-headed Cimme” is mentioned in the Dindsenchas texts referred to below, neither there nor in *Coir Anmann* are we told the reason for his peculiar *epiklesis*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 25, 37, 67, 71, 81, 175)

Cimmerian Sea (See: Seas)

Cīn Droma Snechta (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Cinaed¹ (See: Authors)

Cinaed² [Cinaeth] – Cinaed² was the son of Irgalach and he killed Fogartach, the 140th king of Ireland, at the battle of Cenn Delgen. Cinaed² then became the 141st king of Ireland and ruled for 3 or 4 years until he was killed by Flaithbertach son of Loingsech at the battle of Druim Corcain. During his reign were the deaths of Domnall son of Cellach, king of Connachta and of Murchad son of Bran. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389, 549)

Cinaed mac Alpin – He was the king of Alba, who died during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid, the 150th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Cincris [Acencheres, Akencheres, Cenches, Fostoiges, Istoiges, Smenkh-ka-ra] - Cincris was the pharaoh of Egypt at the time of the Israelite captivity, who invited Nel son of Feinius Farsaid to Egypt to learn from him languages. Cincris granted to Nel an estate at Pi-Hahiroth and gave him his daughter, Scota¹, to wed. During the Israelite Exodus, Cincris was angered when Nel gave support to Moses and the fleeing Israelites. He drowned in the Red Sea “with his hosts therein – six score thousand footmen and fifty thousand horsemen, that is the tally which went to meet death, of the people of Pharaoh, in the Red Sea.” “There is no Biblical authority for the numbers of Pharaoh’s army that was drowned. These statistics are most probably glossarial: they vary in different versions.” According to Eusebius, Cincris reigned for 8 or 16 years, somewhere around the Age of Abraham 388, before he was drowned. Cincris was succeeded by Pharaoh Tuir.

According to Macalister, “Cincris is the *Akencheres* of Eusebius, the *Smenkh-ka-ra* of modern Egyptology. He is of no importance in Egyptian history: a mere ghost-king who reigned for a brief space c. 1360 BC immediately before the now famous Tutankhamun.” With regard to the name *Fostoiges* [*Istoiges*], the name “evidently represents a peculiar idea of √M as to the personality of the Pharaoh of the Exodus. Nothing that can be reasonably identified with this name can be found among the perversions of Pharaonic names recorded by Manetho and Eusebius; it must be a vague recollection of *Pastores*, the “Shepherd Kings...”. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 39, 165, 197, 222 Vol. 2, p. 1, 2, 5, 11, 13, 15, 33, 35, 37, 39, 49, 53, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 93, 135, 140; Vol. 3, p. 137; Vol. 4, p. 207, 311, 312; Vol. 5, p. 49, 121) (See Also; Society; Kings, Egypt)

Cind Magir (See: Cenn Magair)

Cinenn (See: Onnoi)

Cing¹ [Ing] – Cing¹ was possibly one of the champions of the Cruithne. His descent is somewhat confused and his sons may include: Cathluan, Cruithne the wright, Cruithnecán, Loichet, and in another version, printed by Skene, Crus was the son of Cing and the only soldier of the Cruithne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 145, 177, 179, 181)

Cing² – Cing² was one of the two sons of Éber Echruad [of the red steed]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97, 99, 156, 159)

Cing³ – Cing³ was the son of Lacht son of Partholón son of Agnón son of Buan; his son was Cruithne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Cing⁴ – Cing⁴ was the son of Loichet; his son was Cruithnechán. This may be the same character as Cing³ with just a spelling variation in the names. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 185)

Cing⁵ – Cing⁵ was one of the sons of Umor who settled in the land of Aigle. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67, 90)

Cinid – He was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urgart and before Brude Urcinid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148)

Cint – Cint was a king of the Picts after Brude Urcal and before Brude Urcint. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 183)

Cipir – Cipir was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. Macalister proposed that “The fifty women were undoubtedly meant to be the mothers of the post-diluvian human communities ...” and her name may mean ‘Cyprus’. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 247)

Cir [Eir] – Cir the son of Ís was the poet who in the casting of lots was sent north with Érimón. An alternative, or confused, version is that Cir was the harper who was sent south with Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 103, 133, 155, 165, 417)

Cirb (**See:** Cerb)

Cirba [Cirb] – “Cirba was king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirba.” He is associated with Brigit, daughter of the Dagda. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 123, 133, 159, 197)

Circe – In the early history of the Gaedil, “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crew, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tale of Odysseus: the druid Caicher, who invents the precautionary expedient, is merely a compound of the seer Calchas of Troy and the sorceress Circe ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 1)

Circenn [Circic, Cirig, Uilio Circic] – Circenn was the son of Cruidne and a king of the Picts who may have ruled for 60 or 80 years after Ce and before Fib or Denbecan. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 145, 146, 148, 183)

Circuit of Ireland (**See:** Rituals)

Ciric – Ciric was a sage or soldier of the Cruithne, or the son of Cruithne. He may also be the same character as Circenn. In the transposition of names in the Pictish Interpolations, Ciric + Urleo = Uileo Circic. In the partition of Alba, Ciric received a 1/7th share. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144, 145, 150, 151, 179, 427) (**See Also:** Partition)

Ciric (**See:** Circenn)

Cirig (**See:** Circenn)

Cirord – The Milesians sailed past here on their journey from Egypt. “In *Cirord*, remembering that *c* before *i* is pronounced soft in such names, I [Macalister] am inclined to identify the land of the Seres or Chinese.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 146)

Citadel (**See:** Architecture)

Cities and Towns

Alexandria [Rakoti] – Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B.C. when he conquered Egypt and since that time every king in Alexandria is called Ptolemaeus. The scholar Timagenes lived

here in first century B.C.. Timothy, was the archbishop of Rakoti (Alexandria) who wrote The Discourse of Abbatōn the Angel of Death. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1, ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 203; Vol. 2, p. 41, 69, 136; Vol. 5, p. 49, 51)

Antioch – Saint Ignatius was the successor to the Apostle Peter in Antioch when he was cast to the lions during the reign of Traianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Arklow – “*Mag nItha* of Laigen is the plain of that name south of Arklow.” “We cannot certainly identify the *Slemna* (“smooth lands”) of Mag Itha, for there were several plains so named – in the barony of Raphoe, Co. Derry; to the S. of Arklow; and in the territory of the Dessi.” “*Inber Mór* in Cualu is the estuary of the Ovoca river at Arklow.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85; Vol. 4, p. 330)

Armagh – *Loch Daball* was an unidentified lake somewhere near Armagh. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 336) (See Also: Árd Macha)

Arsa Ratha - “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of divine origin; therefore he was called *Olybama* and *Arsa*, which means ‘heaven’ and ‘sun’ wherefore the Scythians of Armenia have towns *Olybama* and *Arsa Ratha* and the like.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 212)

Athens – “In that time of Nemed, began the kingship of Athens with Cecrops as its first king.” According to the Eusebian canons Cecrops was king in the 458th year of the Age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 137, 195)

Babel – Babel was the city with the tower built by Nemrod where the languages of men were confused. “Wherefore the name of that place was called “Babel” i.e. “confusion”: for there the languages of the world were confused ...” “Rabbi ‘Oshaya declares that the body of the first man came from Babel ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 11, 141, 143, 149, 203, 205, 206, 247) (See Also: Architecture, Towers)

Babylon - The belly of Adam was created from “ever-fierce Babylon.” “By that man [Nemrod] was Babylon founded at the very first, in the middle of the plain of Senar, with the river Euphrates flowing through its middle.”, during the second age of the world. “Babylon” is the same as confusion, by interpretation, and “mixing”; for in that place were mixed and troubled the construction and identity of the single language.” “Cyaxares was king of the Medes for 28 [or 32] years. It is in his reign that Nabuchodonosor was in Babylon.” “In the tenth year of his [Cyaxares] reign Nabcadon went from Babylon.” “Antigonus, one of the four pre-eminent followers of Alexander the Great, ruled Babylon as part of the Alexandrian empire.” “Five years had Érimón in the kingship [of Ireland] when Alexander died in Babylon.” “Cyrus the son of Darius captured Babylon.” “The kings of Babylon after Alexander were: Seleucus Nicanor, Antiochus Soter, Antiochus Theos, Seleucus Callinicus, Antiochus Magnus, Seleucus Philopater, Antiochus (magnus) Epiphanes, Antiochus [Eupator], Demetrius, another Demetrius, Antiochus Sidetes, Hyrcanus, Demetrius (restored), Grypus, Antiochus Cyzicenus, Philippus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 175, 261; Vol. 2, p. 47; Vol. 3, p. 37, 163; Vol. 4, p. 41, 207, 209; Vol. 5, p. 57, 85, 249, 571) (See Also: Babylonia)

Ballyconnell – “*Cairn Conaill* in Aidne: *Aidne* is the district surrounding Kilmacduagh, in the S.W. of Co. Galway, and the name of Ballyconnell near Gort has been supposed by O’Donovan to contain a reference to the name of the carn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Ballygar - “*Sliab (F)urri* is in Galway, near the Roscommon border, and close to Ballygar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 256)

Ballyquin – Regarding Adamair Flidais Foltchain, “This is most probably a more correct form of the name. It approximates more closely to CATABAR on the Ogham monument at Ballyquin, County Waterford, which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283n)

Basrah – Macalister cites a reference on the enumeration of the angels based on that given by Solomon, the bishop of Basrah. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205)

Bethlehem – Bethlehem in Juda was where Christ was born 307 years after the killing of Cobthach Cóel Breg. “Eterscél Mór fell at the hands of Nuadu Necht s. Sétna Sithbac of the Laigin, in the battle of Aillenn. That was in the time in which Christ Son of the Living God was born of the Virgin Mary, in Bethlehem of Iuda ...” “It is the belief of certain historians that this was the time [during the reign of Crimthann Nia Nar] when the Son of the Living God, Jesus Christ, was born in Bethlehem of Juda ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 301, 325)

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

Boyle – “*Cūl Chesra*, identified by earlier writers with one or other of the carns on Knockma, Co. Galway, has been identified more reasonably by Mr. Morris with a large mound overlooking the town of Boyle, called *Knockadoobrusna*.” “*Mag Luing* = Moylurg near Boyle, Co. Roscommon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235; Vol. 4, p. 337)

Braganza (See: Brigantia)

Brigantia [Braganza, Brigansia] – Ireland was first seen from a tower in Brigantia in Spain on a Samain winter’s evening. “Kg [Keating] follows the same lines as K [Ó Cléirigh] ... In Spain he is puzzled by the duplicate leadership of Brath and of Bregon, and thus duplicates the city founded in Spain – Braganza is founded by Brath and Brigansia by Bregon.” The Sons of Míl came “into Northern Spain, over the Pyrenees (?), till they were in the city of Breogan. It was empty before them, and there remained within it thirty of their homesteads.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi; Vol. 2, p. 6, 27, 31, 33, 43, 73, 79, 105)

Brussels – “*The Book of Fenagh* contains a long poem which *inter alia* recapitulates the legendary history of Ireland (ed. Kelly and Hennessy, p. 46-111). In a transcript of this compilation by Micheál Ó Cléirigh, now in the Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels, there is a variant reading of the third quatrain which combines the plague with the forty-day story – reading *In lucht sin bat mairbh do támh* for the first line of the quatrain. The printed text has *In lucht sin huili ba marb*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 231n)

Caesarea [Mazaca] – “By some misunderstanding the city of Mazaca (Caesarea in Cappadocia) has become an unauthorized additional son, Maisechda, whose descendants a later interpolator naturally sought in vain ...” “The Irish writer does not trouble himself with the Cappadocian city of Mazaca, which as we have already seen, has become “*Maissegda*” son of Japhet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 250, 252)

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

Carthage - Cyprianus was slain in Cartage by Valerianus and his son Gallienus, rulers of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Caiseal [Cashel] – Two kings of Caiseal were Feidlimid and Olchobur, both of whom died during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn. “Muircertach mac Néill, on a time, took a chief pledge of Cashel of Cellachan.” “*Mag Femin* is identified with the plain between Cashel and Clonmel.” The Eoganacht of Caissel are descended from Éber Finn. Corcu Athrach in Eile are descended from Amorgen, “that is the foundation upon which stands Caisil of the Kings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299; Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 87, 397, 485, 565)

Cashel Cathedral – “In Cashel Cathedral there is a quaint carving of an elephant, of a much later date, which reveals a very rudimentary conception of the appearance of an exotic animal: and as in ancient

Ireland the camel and the ass were equally unfamiliar, it is quite possible that they were supposed to be similar or identical.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 209)

Castlebar – “Mag Cera is equated to the barony of Carra, which surrounds Castlebar in Co. Mayo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191)

Castleknock – The site of the battle of *Cnucha* was at Castleknock, Co. Dublin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 334)

Citium – “Cetthim, *a quo* is Iuppiter son of Saturn, as the book of Augustine *De Ciuitate Dei* saith, and of whom are the Citii. From them is named the city of the Cyprii, namely Citium.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Clarinbridge – “The partition contemplated [in Partholon] is by a line east to west, along the gravel-ridge called *Eisgir Riada*, which stretches from *AthCliath Laigen*, the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin, to *A. C. Medraige* (Clarinbridge, Co. Galway).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87) (See Also: Partition)

Clogher – “The fetish known as *Cermand Cestach* at Clogher, appear to have been used (as here) for oracular purposes, but the method of their use is not known.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 238)

Clonard – “Among the wonders of Ireland there was a wedded couple living in the east of Clonard called Bablu and Biblu (Irish Nennius ed. Todd, p. 212); but unfortunately the compiler of that exasperatingly summary catalogue has omitted to tell us wherein their singularity consisted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 109)

Clonmel – “*Mag Femin* is identified with the plain between Cashel and Clonmel.” “The *Sid* of Bodb has been identified with *Sliab na mBan ffinn* (Slievenaman) near Clonmel: See Hogan’s *Onomasticon*, s.v.v. Sid Buidb, Sid Femen). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299, 300, 332)

Colonia Ulpia (See: Cities, Sarmizegethusa)

Constantinople – The synod of Constantinople took place during the joint reign of Bláthmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Croom – “*Druim nAsail* is identified by Hogan with Tory Hill near Croom (s.v. Cnoc Droma Asail).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Dalkey – In “Hogan, *Onom.* s.v. “Delinis” translates *iar suilgi* as “West of Suilge,” but makes no attempt to identify this supposed place. But in fact *suiig* means “easy, gentle” (see *Tecosca Cormaic* ed. Meyer s.v. in vocabulary) and *iar suilgi* is a mere cheville, parallel to *iar n-ol* in the previous quatrain. Delginis is Dalkey, near Dublin, O.S. sheet 23.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163)

Damascus – “After they had gone into the field, Cain rose up against Abel his brother and slew him, in the city which is called Damascus.” “Damascus is named as the scene of Adam’s creation, and of his retreat after the Fall: see Comestor, ch. xiii.” “The family had returned to Damascus where Adam was created – we need not vex the shades of the glossator by insisting that Damascus could hardly have been a *cathair* at this stage of the world’s history, as he conceived it.” “The expulsion of the errant pair to *Egypt* is unorthodox: Damascus is the usual place of their exile.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 83, 229, 235, 236, 264)

Derry (See: Londonderry)

Downpatrick - Verse LI.4 reads “They made petition for a fair land, the best of Breg, smooth the fortification; Raith Celtchair, Raith Comur the fair, Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elcmar.” *Raith C(h)eltchair* must be wrong: the only known fort of that name was somewhere in the neighborhood

of Downpatrick (but it is not to be identified with the large Norman earthwork within the city).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 88)

Dublin – The Royal Irish Academy in Dublin contains MS 23.K.32, Ó Cleirigh’s version of LGE. “In 1909 Macalister returned to Ireland to become the first occupant of the chair of Celtic Archaeology at University College Dublin.” “*Delginis* is Dalkey, near Dublin, O.S. sheet 23.” “The Old Plain of Etar” appears to be, primarily, the isthmus connecting Howth with the mainland, and the lands adjacent to it north of the site of the present city of Dublin; but it is not clear how far it extended northward and southward. If “Tamlachta” was in it, and if this is to be identified with the present village of Tallaght a short distance south of Dublin ... the plain must have extended south of the Liffey.” “The partition contemplated [in Partholon] is by a line east to west, along the gravel-ridge called *Eisgir Riada*, which stretches from *Ath Cliath Laigen*, the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin, to *A. C. Medraige* (Clarinbridge, Co. Galway).” “Inber Domnand has been identified with Malahide Bay north of Dublin.” *Mag Life* is south of Dublin. “...a reminiscence of the kings of Dublin named Amlaib, who, as being pirates from oversea, might well be called *eatrach* and *ri cercach*.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8, 10; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163; **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 86, 87, 91; **Vol. 4**, p. 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 565)

Easky – “*Raith Rigbaird*, vaguely identified by Hogan with a large fort east of Easky, townland of Carrow Mably, Sligo, O.S. sheet 12.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163)

Eathena (See: Ecbatana)

Ebron (See: Cities, Hebron)

Ecbatana – “The city of Ibitēna is apparently an echo of the name of the Median city of Ecbatana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 268) (See Also: Cities, Ibitēna)

Enoch – “Cain knew his wife, and she conceived a son, Enoch; and he founded a city and gave it a name from the name of his son, Enoch.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89)

Fahan – “... the unequivocal cases of reference to the Septuagint strengthen the probability of the use of this authority ... It is at least a coincidence that this combination of a knowledge of Greek, with some Spanish connexion, meets us again, in the North of Ireland. In the cemetery which contains the few remaining relics of the Monastery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab, bearing beautifully designed interlacing crosses on each face.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 10)

Failias – “From Failias was brought the Lia Fail which is in Temair, and which used to utter a cry under every king that should take Ireland.” The sage who lived here was Morfesa. “Failias” is apparently from *fāl*, “hedge”, with a backward glance at the name of *Lia Fáil*, whatever that may signify.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 95, 107, 143, 145, 169, 249, 251, 293, 305)

Findias [Finnias] – “From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu, and no man would escape from it by reason of its venom, and when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard there was no resisting it.” The sage who lived here was Usicias. “Finnias” is derived from *finn*, “white.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 145, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Goirias – “From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in hand.” The sage who lived here was Esrus. “Gorias” is derived from *gor*, “fire”. “In “fire” ... we might see a reference to one of the four elements of ancient philosophical speculation ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 145, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Golgardoma [Palibothra] – When the Milesians left Egypt they sailed “past Circird, past Golgardoma, past the estuary of the Ganges...” “Golgardoma may be the city of Palibothra which is situated on the Ganges (Gaid).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 146)

Hebron [Ebron] – “And all the life of Adam was made nine hundred and thirty years, and Adam died thereafter. And he was buried in the city which is called Hebron, so that his body was in that place till the Flood came over the world: and the waves of the Flood sundered his body and his head from each other, and the waves carried the head from Hebron to Golgotha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97, 239)

Hispanius (See: Cities, Tarshish)

Ibitēna – Feinius Farsaid established a school of languages in the city of Ibitēna on the Plain of Senar. “The city of Ibitēna is apparently an echo of the name of the Median city of Ecbatana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 195, 268) (See Also: Cities, Ecbatana)

Jerusalem – “It is in his reign Nabuchodonosor burnt the Temple of Solomon, after he previously devastated Jerusalem.” Cyrus son of Darius “released the captivity to Jerusalem, after they had been seventy years in captivity.” “In his [Artaxerxes Longimanus] 7th year Esdras came to renew the Law, and in his 10th year Nehemias came to build the wall of Jerusalem.” “Antiochus Sidetes “plundered Jerusalem, and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.” “Titus and Vespasianus ravaged Jerusalem “and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein.” Simon son of Cleophas abbot (i.e. bishop) of Jerusalem was crucified by Traianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163; Vol. 4, p. 41, 43, 205; Vol. 5, p. 571, 573)

Kells – *Mag Sered* was the plain which surrounds the town of Kells, Co. Meath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 332)

Kilcullen Bridge - The battle of Ucha was fought near Kilcullen Bridge in Co. Kildare. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 334)

Killaloe – In Fintan’s flight from the women, he turned “northward, striking the Shannon somewhere between Limerick and Killaloe, and following it upstream, left-hand to the river, to the goal at *TullTuinde*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 239)

Killarney – *Dā Chīch Anann* are the Paps mountains, south of Killarney. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299) (See Also: County, Killarney)

Kilmacduagh – *Mag Aidne* was located at Kilmacduagh, Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 337)

Kilmainham – *Ath Cliath Laigen* was “the ford near Kilmainham where the Norsemen established the nucleus of the city of Dublin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 87)

Kinvarra – *Rind na mBera* is identified with the Point of Ber, Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81, 89)

Lecale – *Mag Inis* is identified with Lecale in Co. Down. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 333)

Limerick – “*Luimneach* is the region where now stands the city of Limerick (so that the “Fifth” of Gann was East Muma, and that of Sengann was West Muma).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77)

Londonderry [Derry] – *Ailech* is “the well-known hilltop fort west of Londonderry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Lugdunum – Gratianus ruled for 5 years over Rome, until he was slain here by Maximinus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Madrid – “... we now arrange the Vulgate MSS. in the order of their frequency in the foregoing table ... Σ^0 , which heads the list, is a Madrid MS. of the eleventh century.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 8)

Mazaca (See: Caesarea)

Milan – Theodosius died at Milan in the 18th year of his reign. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Moira – *Mag Roth* (= *Mag Rath*) is identified with Moira, Co. Down. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 333)

Muirias – “From Muirias was brought the cauldron of The Dagda; no company would go from it unsatisfied.” Muirias is described as “a fortress of sword-points” and the sage who lived here was Semias. The name “Muirias” comes from *muir*, “sea”. “In “sea” (= water) we might see a reference to one of the four elements of ancient philosophical speculation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 143, 145, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Mullingar – “*Coemdrúim* as a name for Uisnech (west of Mullingar) appears in *Dindsenchas* in the form of *Cāindruim* (MD iv 273) which suggests a confusion with *Druim Cāin*, a by-name of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 299)

Narbonne – Regarding the name *Narboscorda*, “The Scardus Mountains naturally suggest themselves, but there is nothing about them to account for “Narbo.” The city called Sarmizegethusa in Dacia, afterwards more manageably named Colonia Ulpia, could also conceivably lie behind the word under discussion. A further clue might be offered by Narbo (= Narbonne), forty miles south of which town were people called Sordones or Sordi: but to call in the aid of these names would make the geography of the passage more unintelligible than ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 131)

Navan – “*Mag Odba* is the region around the town of Navan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 337)

Olybama - “Noah taught astronomy, division of time, and astrological predictions, and he was considered as being of divine origin: therefore he was called *Olybama* and *Arsa*, which means ‘heaven’ and ‘sun’ wherefore the Scythians of Armenia have towns Olybama and Arsa Ratha and the like.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 212)

Palibothra (See: Cities, Golgardoma)

Paris – The first translation of LGE was made in 1884 by Henri Lizeray and William O’Dwyer while Lizeray was living in Paris. In discussing the Vulgate MSS., Macalister suggested that “We may leave the Ω group out of account; it consists of three MSS. of French origin, now at Paris, and of the 13-14 century.” Interpolation D is a catalogue of the Pictish kings excerpted from the *Pictish Chronicle*, edited from a Paris MS. by Skene. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 9.; Vol. 5, p. 145, 148)

Poitiers – “They [the Cruithne] went afterwards over Roman territory to Frankish territory, and founded a city there, called Poitiers; derived from *pictis*, from their tatu marks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179)

Port Lairge – “The battle of Cúil Coll was broken for Diarmait at the end of a fortnight against the men of Mumu, the Osraighe, and the the Gaill of Port Lairge.” “The Foreigners of Ireland adventured to Port Lairge and against Áth Cliath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 411, 415)

Portlaoigse – *Mag Rechet* is near Portlaoigse. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 333)

Quin – *Mag nAdar* was the inauguration place of the Dál gCais [Dalcassian], near Quin, Co. Clare. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81, 332)

Rakoti (See: Alexandria)

Rome - According to the Frankish “Table of Nations” Alanus was the first king of Rome. “Ionitus, the

fourth son of Noah, has obviously reached our text through Comestor ... Comestor here follows Pseudo-Methodius, whose alleged "Revelations" popularized this personage in Europe. He passed into the traditions of the founding of Rome ... With regard to the use of the word "Damhoctor [*damh ochtair*; a troop of eight persons] in the Partholon and Nemed stories, Macalister said, "Remembering that these tales are theological rather than historical, we seem here to be on the track of a primary group of eight deities, comparable with the central ennead of Egypt or the *di consentes* of Rome." "There is done in Brefne the enduring a deed which shall cause much sorrow, a sorrow ... at last, the destruction of the pilgrim from Rome." "It is well-known that Pharaoh was the name of every king in Egypt, as every king in Rome is called Caesar ..." Rome was burned during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. "Domnall son of Áed fell in Árd Fothaid, after coming from Rome, in the end of January in the 14th year of his reign." Donnchad mac Briain went to Rome during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. "Daiminis, the good palace, is a fortress against every evil, against every untruth; it is the "Rome-island [i.e. sacred island] of verses, it is the virgin island of Ireland." Rome was burned by Nero. Clemens successor to Peter was slain in Rome by the Roman ruler Traianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 216, 254; Vol. 2, p. 251; Vol. 4, p. 61; Vol. 5, p. 49, 303, 377, 409, 563, 573)

Sarmizegethusa [Colonia Ulpia] – Regarding the geographical name *Narboscorda*, "The city called Sarmizegethusa in Dacia, afterwards more manageably named Colonia Ulpia, could also conceivably lie behind the word under discussion." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 131)

Satusina – Satusina was built by Saturn on the side of the Tiber River. "Satusina" is obviously a miswriting of *Saturnia*, but the chronicler has sadly misunderstood the legendary fragments that have come to his knowledge: the Ianiculum has for him become a man, and as for the "opposition" city, he is evidently thinking of the altar of Saturn alleged by some doubtful authorities to have been established on the Capitoline Hill." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

Sodom "The verso of the folio must have contained, in the first column, a few lines of the story of Abraham hiding his relationship to Sarah in Egypt, and in the second column the end of the story of Lot in Sodom and the beginning of the Battle of the Four Kings with the Five." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 12)

Tarshish [Hispanius]- The leading town in southern Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 213)

Teltown (See: Óenach Taillten)

Thessalonica – "Thessalus son of Gregus [son of Iafeth son of Noe] built the city of Thessalonica, and therein he ruled his kingdom." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Tirawley – "There are two plains called *Mag Muaide*: one in Tirawley, the other near Tuam in Galway." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 333)

Toledo – "The formula "Glory and Honour", without the second versicle (*sicut erat*, etc.), was sanctioned by the Council of Toledo, and adopted in the Mozarabic liturgy." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 10)

Troy – Troy was captured for the last time towards the time of Tutanes in the 856th year of Abraham, which was 328 years after Partholon came to Ireland. Eusebius dates the capture of Troy to the 856th year of Abraham. Hercules captured Troy during the 8th year of the reign of Bellepares which is the 766th year of Abraham. ... during the 4th year of the reign of Sosarmus, 25th king of Assyria, Troy was captured by Laomedon. ... in the 615th year of the age of Abraham. ... 60 years from the capture of Hercules to that of Agememnon ... 246 years after Partholon's plague Troy was captured ... captured during the reign of Pharaoh Thuoris.

"The druid Caicher ... is merely a compound of the seer Calchas of Troy and the sorceress Circe ..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 1, 51; Vol. 3, p. 23, 35, 93, 97, 159, 161; Vol. 4, p. 211, 312, 313; Vol. 5, p. 51)

Tuam – “There are two plains called *Mag Muaide*: one in Tirawley, the other near Tuam in Galway.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 333)

Waterville - Loch Luigdech is “generally identified with Loch Currane, behind Waterville. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9)

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

Citii, the (See: Peoples)

Citium (See: Cities)

Civil War (See: War, Civil)

Civitate Dei (See: Authors; Augustine)

Clair (See: Clere)

Clan (See: Peoples)

Clann (See: Peoples)

Clare (See: County)

Clarinbridge (See: Cities)

Clark, A.C. (See: Authors)

Claudius¹ – Claudius¹ was ruling in Rome when Lugaid Riab nDerg was king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

Claudius² – Claudius² ruled for 14 years after Gaius Caligula; his contemporary was Conaire Mór in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573, 581)

Claudius³ – After Gallienus, Claudius³ was the ruler of Rome for just one year and 7 months until he was slain in Sirmium. Conn Cet-cathach was ruling in Ireland at this time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Clay (See: Building Materials)

Cleitech [Cletech] – Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland, “was drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned on Samhain night on the summit of Cletech over the Boyne.” “The fate of Muircertach of the men, wounding, drowning, burning.” Muircertach, valourous was the pillar, twenty-four bright years, In Cletech the sacred, by appointment of God, wine drowned him, fire burned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363, 533, 543) (See Also: Triple Death)

Clemens – Clemens successor of Peter in Rome was slain by the Roman ruler Traianus in the rocky seashore of Chersona. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Clement – Pope Clement was drowned during the reign of Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, the 91st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305)

Cleopatra – “Fachtna Fathach took the kingship of Ireland for a space of 16 years in the reign of Cleopatra the queen, who was the last ruler of the Greeks.” She and her husband, Dionysius, ruled for 30 years after

her son Psychon, then she ruled alone until she was deposed by Iulius Caesar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 567)

Cleophas – His son was Simon, the abbot [bishop] of Jerusalem. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Clere [Clair, Clíar] – Óengus Ollmucach fought the battle of Clere in Corco Baiscind, County Clare. A battle was fought by Ciasarn and Lugair of the Fomoraig at Clíar against the men of Ireland. “A space of ten years with fame Dui son of [Setna] Inarrad spent; the king of Clair fell in battle on the plain by the son of Muiredach. Eochu son of Ailill Finn “slew the king of Cermna, Clair and Cliu.” “Melge spent – good his colour – seventeen years as a good king; he fell overboard (i.e. died) however it was in the battle with Mog Cuirb of Clair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279, 338 ; Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449, 461, 507, 511, 515)

Cletech (See: Tech Cletech)

Clew Bay (See: Seas, Bays)

Clew Bay Islands (See: Islands)

Clíar (See: Clere)

Climate

Calm – “The golden age of calm weather and blissful fertility presided over by the good king Eochu son of Eirc is intensely primitive.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3)

Clouds - God created clouds on the first Thursday. “The “clouds” (*neōil*) are introduced to make an assonance with *eōin*.” “...the King of Heaven of clouds.” The Túatha Dé Danann came in dark clouds [of fog] over the air. “The version of L is doubtless the original story – a company of supernatural beings descending from the sky in a cloud of darkness.” Bregó son of Bregon said that Ith had seen only a cloud in the sky and not Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 175, 260; Vol. 2, p. 213; Vol. 4, p. 109, 141, 165, 171, 201, 213, 293; Vol. 5, p. 13)

Cold – The Milesians went “into cold Spain of the headlands.” Capa, Laigni and Luasad came to Ireland “for setting nets into cold water.” “The first woman [Tea] who went into cold earth.” “To the Meeting with sound of assembled waves of the cold Three Waters.” The Milesians “who burst out of Spain without growing cold.” “As he [Óengus s. Dagda] came from cold Alba” he was drowned “at the outlet of Boinn.” “Eogan of the cold Creek fell.” “The sunless north, out of which come the cold blasts of boreal winds, is credited with a nature demonic and uncanny.” Ith declared of Ireland “moderate is it in heat and cold.” “Sit we there over the strand, stormy the cold; chattering in teeth.” Áed Oirdnide was buried in “cold Áth Dá Ferta.” Aed Finnliath was killed in “cold Druim Inesclaind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 113, 215; Vol. 4, p. 59, 61, 75, 225, 235, 239, 292; Vol. 5, p. 17, 19, 123, 551, 553)

Fog – “Thereafter the Túath Dé came, in their masses of fog.” “It was owing to the fog of smoke that rose from them [the ships] as they were burying that others have said that they came in a fog of smoke.” “In this wise they came, without ships or barks, in clouds of fog ... And they formed a fog for 3 days and 3 nights over sun and the moon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 213; Vol. 4, p. 109, 141, 143, 147, 171, 245)

Heat - Noe’s ark was covered with pitch to protect it from the heat of the sun. Ham son of Noe died in Sliab Rafan from the heat of the sun. Ith declared of Ireland “moderate is it in heat and cold.” “...the heat of battle ...” There was a “plague of heat” during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109; Vol. 3, p. 37; Vol. 5, p. 17, 245, 409) (See Also: Health, Heat Stroke)

Lightning – “The two horses of the king of the Island of Sicily on the Torrian Sea. Gaine and Rea are their names, and wounds, waves or lightning hurt them not.” Rothechtaid Rotha was seven years in the

kingship of Ireland, till lightning burnt him in Dún Sobairce.” Nathí was struck by lightning at Sliab Elpa. Lugaid Lonn s. Loiguire was killed by a fiery lightning bolt from heaven for refusing the offerings of Saint Patrick. Lightning burnt Carus the Roman ruler. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137; **Vol. 5**, p. 245, 351, 359, 361, 503, 529, 577) (See Also: Burning)

Mist – “Mag Cera in Connachta of mists” was cleared by Nemed. “The Fir Bolg were there, and they saw a great cloud of mist upon the Mountain of Conmaicne.” “Loch Cimme with hundreds of mists.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 171; **Vol. 4**, p. 171, 263; **Vol. 5**, p. 423)

Rain – “God made not rain upon the earth ...” “I shall bring, said God unto Noe, the end upon the seventh day from today, a strong showering deluge upon the earth, for the space of 40 days and 40 nights.” In the time of Eochu son of Erc there was no “wetting” but only dew. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 55, 115, 117, 121; **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 21, 33, 45)

Rainbow – “Therefore for that purpose is the rainbow, given for a sign of friendship to the progeny of Noe after the Flood, that God shall be united with them so long as the rainbow is seen. Howbeit it is clear from this that the rainbow did not exist before the Flood.” “Comestor says (on an earlier authority) that the rainbow shall cease to appear 40 years before the Last Judgement.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 135, 245)

Showers - It was in the time of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland, that the showers poured. There were three showers at the birth of Níall Frossach – a shower of white silver, a shower of wheat, a shower of honey (or blood). During the reign of Áed Finnliath, the 151st king of Ireland, “showers of blood were poured so that it was found in gouts of gore.” In the re-stored reign of Máel-Sechlainn as the 157th king of Ireland, there was a shower of wheat. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385, 387, 393, 399, 405)

Snow – There was “snow of wine” during the reign of Fínnachta son of Ollom Fotla, the 21st king of Ireland and during the reign of Elim Olfinechta, the 29th king of Ireland. “A great snow” during the reign of “Kings with Opposition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 235, 237, 247, 407, 413)

Storm – “storm and tempest drave them [the Cessair company] to Ireland.” “The party [Cessair] is driven to Ireland by a storm. This is apparently borrowed from the tale of the Spanish fishers.” Regarding the Nemedian assault on Conaing’s Tower, “the rushing rough flooding of high tide, the wave-breast of the blue-topped stormy flood-tide came over them.” “Most likely In Dagda himself was a fire-, or perhaps a storm-divinity.” “Adore ye the name of the King ... who hath released every storm which we expect ...” The tempest singled out Donn’s ship and caused it to sink. “Sit we there over the strand, stormy the cold ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 191, 237; **Vol. 3**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 219; **Vol. 5**, p. 71, 81, 123)

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

Wind – “Adam and Eve heard the voice of the Lord [God] a-walking [in the form of an angel] in Paradise in the sound of a violent wind.” “In the noise of a mighty wind” is a curious misinterpretation of the Latin *ad auram*. Noe’s ark was covered with pitch to protect it from winds. God sent a wind to suck up the waters of the Flood. “The great wind” drove the Gaedil into the Ocean. “Now this is what brought them [Capa, Laigne and Luasad] into Ireland; their coming upon the sea for fishing, so that the wind blew them from Spain to Ireland.” “A wind drave them [the Cessair company], pleasant the fashion, to Ireland a-wandering.” The Túatha Dé Danann “go in currents of wind.” “The sunless north, out of which come the cold blasts of boreal winds, is credited with a nature demonic and uncanny.” “A wind of wizards” kept the sons of Mil from Ireland; the wind did not blow above the ship’s mast. Amorgen calmed the wind, but the wind rose again against the threats of Donn. Amorgen chanted “I am wind on sea. ... Enchantments of Wind.” “Sighing, Moaning, Blast without reproach, Rough and Wintry Wind, Groaning, Weeping, a saying without falsehood – those are my names on any road.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 69, 109, 121, 232; **Vol. 2**, p. 21, 69, 75, 179, 197, 217, 221; **Vol. 3**, p. 155; **Vol. 4**, p. 292; **Vol. 5**, p. 39, 55,

59, 81, 111, 113, 113n, 535)

Clíu – Clíu was a servitor of Éber son of Mil. He had his own ship and cleared Mag Clíu, the plain which is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 45, 63, 91, 101)

Clíu [Cluain] – Eochu Mumu, the 12th king of Ireland, was slain by Óengus Olmucach in the battle of Clíu. The Dál Coirpre of Clíu were descended from Lugaid the son of Ith. At the battle of Clíu in Ui Drona Nuadu Necht, the 85th king of Ireland, was slain by Conaire Mór. Túathal Techtmar waged a battle in Clíu in which Conaire son of Bodb and Numna son of Cermad fell. The ravaging of Clíu was caused by Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. Ita the wise of Cluain, rested, during the reign of Baetán, the 125th king of Ireland. Seven battles were fought in Clíu by Fergus son of Roig. The king of Clíu was slain by Eochu son of Ailill Finn. Áed Allan and Ciaran are buried in Cluain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279; Vol. 5, p. 45, 221, 301, 317, 363, 371, 479, 511, 521, 533, 539)

Cliu Máil - Muiredach Mál settled in Cliu Máil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Cloaks (See: Clothing)

Clochair (See: Rath Clochair)

Clóenfertai – On Samhain night “Thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each” of them were slain in the Clóenfertai in Temair by Dúnlang, king of Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329) (See Also: Rituals, Murder)

Clóenloch – A battle was fought at Clóenloch by Túathal Mael-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Clogher (See: Cities)

Clonard (See: Cities)

Clonmacnoise – The church here was built by Saint Cíarán. “Diarmait [mac Cerbaill] fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Líne at the hands of Aed Dub s. Suibne, king of Dál Araide, and his head was carried to Clonmacnoise, and his body was buried in Conaire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8, 367)

Clonmel (See: Cities)

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

Clothing

Aprons – “Eua wife of Adam, she it was who first wove an apron for herself and for Adam, on the third day after coming from the river Tiber (*sic*).” “...and as they realized that they were naked, they sewed the leaves of a fig-tree and made them aprons ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 69, 159)

Breeches – Regarding the Fir Bolg, Kuno Meyer’s explanation ... is by far the most reasonable: that Fir Bolg = *Fir i mBolgaib* ... = *bracati* or breeches-wearers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 2)

Cloaks – “*Brug Bratruad* is identified with Brug na Bóinne and Keating tells us that it was at the latter place that Rudraige was slain: but I [Macalister] have found no story to account for the name of the “Palace of the Red Cloaks.” “If it [the Túatha Dé Danann invasion] were of diabolic demons, the black-cloaked agitating expedition.” “The fetish test of legitimacy and fitness for kingship – an important consideration when the king was a god upon earth; the inexhaustible cauldron; the invincible weapons: such conveniences, along with the shoes of swiftness, the cloak of invisibility, the omnipotent but subservient slave of the lamp, are short cuts in the struggle for existence or for domination which from the

beginning of time have obsessed the dreams of mankind all over the world.” “Eochu of Ath Luain fell at the hands of Finn son of red-cloaked Bráth.” “Kings of stern Cenel Conaill, took red-cloaked Banba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 78, 215, 292; **Vol. 5**, p. 505, 557)

Clothing [Garments] – “Noemma [daughter of Sella], sister of Tubalcain (or, Coba, wife of Noe)... she was the first weaver who fashioned raiment for everyone in the beginning.” Catafolá ... wove raiment before anyone else.” In the time of Tígerenmas, “the reddening of a red garment.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 91, 159; **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

Colours – “In the time of Tígerenmas [or Eochu Edgathach] were purple and blue and green first put on a garment in Ireland.” “By Tígerenmas were first made checkerings upon garments in Ireland – 1 colour in the [single] garment of slaves, 2 colours in the garb of peasants, 3 in the garments of hirelings and fighting men, 4 in those of lordings, 5 in those of chieftains, 6 in those of men of learning, 7 in those of kings and queens.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 209, 211, 435) (See Also: Colours)

Embroidery (See: Fringes)

Fringes – Fringes were first introduced on clothing during the reign of Tígerenmas. “Óengus Tuirmech begat that Fiacha [Fer Mara] upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dún Aighech, with the trappings of a king’s son - a purple robe with a golden fringe (embroidery).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 205, 207, 285, 287)

Girdle – “... the three sons of Beoan son of Starn, white his girdle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 185)

Helmet – “From the strand of Inber Colptha thence to the Meeting of the Three Waters, - be a full-generous enclosure of lands named by you, the fifth of the helmeted Gaileoin.” “Caer and Corp, fame that is not stingy, in the valourous clash of helmets.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 75, 247) (See Also: Weapons)

Hides – “Moreover God made for Adam and for his wife tunics and mantles of hides, and clothed them.” “The hide formerly of that ram [from the sacrificial ram of Abel son of Adam] came to Abram after Abel: and it was seen about Christ without fault as He washed for His disciples.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 75, 185)

Mantles - “Moreover God made for Adam and for his wife tunics and mantles of hides, and clothed them.” Crimthann Nia Nair went adventuring with Nár the Fairy Woman and brought back many treasures including “the mantle of Crimthann – that is, “Crimthann’s shirt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 75; **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305)

Robe – “Óengus Tuirmech begat that Fiacha [Fer Mara] upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide upon the sea, out from Dún Aighech, with the trappings of a king’s son - a purple robe with a golden fringe (embroidery).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287)

Shirt (See: Mantles)

Shoes – “The fetish test of legitimacy and fitness for kingship – an important consideration when the king was a god upon earth; the inexhaustible cauldron; the invincible weapons: such conveniences, along with the shoes of swiftness, the cloak of invisibility, the omnipotent but subservient slave of the lamp, are short cuts in the struggle for existence or for domination which from the beginning of time have obsessed the dreams of mankind all over the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 292)

Tunics - “Moreover God made for Adam and for his wife tunics and mantles of hides, and clothed them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 75)

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

Clouds (**See:** Climate)

Cluain (**See:** Clíu)

Cluain Cuasa [Casa] – The battle of Cluain Cuasa was fought in Tethba between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Cluain Eidnech – Fintan of the Fotharta is from Cluain Eidnech. Fintan of Cluain Eidnech died during the joint reign of Colmán Rimid and Aed Slaine, the 127th kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 373) (**See Also:** Governance, Joint Rule)

Cluain Fiachna – A battle was fought here by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the serfs and the Fir Bolg. In this battle, “Fiachna Finn of the Fir Bolg fell; from him is named Cluain Fiachna.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Cluain Iraird – A battle was fought here in the Province of the Gailoin against Túathal Techtmar and Cairpre son of Tren and Dáirbre fell there. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Cluain Muirisce [Cluain Min] – Cluain Muirisce is located south of Breifne where a battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cluain Tarb – Brian mac Ceneidig fell here “at the hands of the Laigen and of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405)

Club (**See:** Weapons)

Clyde (**See:** Rivers)

Cnámcoill [Cnamhchoill] – At this place in Connachta a battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 435)

Cnamros – Nemed won a battle against the Fomoraig in Cnamros in Laigne. “*Cnamros* is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford and about midway between Wexford Harbor and Bannow Bay.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 173, 191)

Cnoc Uachtar Archae (**See:** Uisnech)

Cnodba [Cnogba] – Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elcmar” is of course the mound of Knowth, and Brug mna Elcmair was somewhere in the same neighborhood (not necessarily any mound now in existence).” “Congalach of Cnogba.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65, 88; **Vol. 5**, p. 557)

Cnoc Báine [Báine] – Cnoc Báine in Airgialla was the burial place of Báine daughter of Scál Balb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 331)

Cnoc Breg – “Threescore years with renown had Óengus Turmech in Temair; a grief for the companies of Cnoc Breg was the death of the king of the North and of Taitiu.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 517)

Cnoc Ochair - A battle was fought here by Ciasarn and Lugaír of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Cnoc Uachtair Archae (**See:** Uisnech)

Cnogba (See: Cnodba)

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

Cnu Deroil – In Macpherson's *Ossian*, "Lug is credited with three sons ... Cnu Deroil (= Crom Deroil, a druid appearing in the tale called Mesca Ulad) ..." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 187)

Cnucha – Cnucha was the wife of Rudraige son of Dela of the Fir Bolg; or the wife of Genann son of Dela. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 27, 29, 47)

Cnucha – Cnucha of Sliab Betha was where Conmáel son of Éber [Emer] fought a battle. Cnucha is Castleknock, Co. Dublin. Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, fought a battle here. Elim, "the king of stern Cnucha." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 334; Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 223, 525)

Coal-drink (See: Foods, Beverages)

Coba [Bath-Enos, Cophā, Dalida, Dalila, 'Emzara, Haical, Naamah, Noria, Noema, Percoba, Phuarpara, Tithea] – Coba was the daughter of Lamech; sister and wife of Noe; her 3 sons were Sem (Shem), Ham, Iafeth (Japhet). "she it was who wove raiment for everyone after the Flood." "That Naamah [another name for Coba] was a weaver or embroid-eress was a common-place of medieval apocryphal speculation. Probably our glossator borrowed the fact from Comestor." Coba is described in Verse I as "Coba, vigorous was the white swan". The name is possibly a corruption of "Berseba." Percoba is another name for Coba, the wife of Noe according to the Caedmon Genesis. Percoba features in the *Bansenchus* as "Percoba the wife of Noe with shame, without weeping, without laughter – how dull !" "Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres.* I ii 26) gives us a long and silly story about "Noria the wife of Noah" who burnt the Ark while it was a-building." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 31, 111, 145, 159, 169, 211, 212, 213, 237) (See Also: Incest)

Coba – "Rothmag in the distant land of Coba" was cleared by Ethriel son of Iriel. "Cimbáeth was king of Coba." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 431, 465)

Cobran (See: Gabran)

Cobthach Cól Breg [Cobthach Cáel]– He was the eldest son of Ugoine Mór and "from him descend the four families of Temair: Colman, Áed Slaine, Conall and Eogan, and the three Connachta with nine cantreds in each division; and the nine cantreds of Airgialla, and the nine cantreds of the Dessi, Fothairt and Eraind and Alban and Dál Riata and Dál Fiatach, that is, the kings of the Ulaid." Leth Cuinn and its subordinate peoples also descend from him. Cobthach Cól-Breg killed his brother, Loiguire Lorc, the 57th king of Ireland and then became king himself. He ruled for 15, 50 or 100 years as the 58th king of Ireland during the time of Philadelphus. During his reign Cobthach killed Ailill Aine son of Loiguire Lorc and he exiled Labraid Lonn son of Loiguire Lorc overseas for 30 years and then granted him the province of Laigin. Cobthach Cól-Breg fell at the hands of his nephew Labraid Lonn [Labraid Loinsech] in vengeance for his father and grandfather, in the house of Brath in Dinn Rig over the brink of the Barrow with 30 kings around him on Christmas Night. He was burned by fire in the house as he caroused with Labraid. This was 307 years after the birth of Christ and 50 years from Cimbáeth to the slaying of Cobthach. His son is Melge Molbthach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 287, 289, 323, 414, 457, 467, 469, 471, 473, 475, 513, 515) (See Also: Crimes, Kin-Murder)

Codal – "the grandson of Conn of Codal fell." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 529)

Codex Palatino-Vaticanus (See: Authors; Mac Carthy)

Codex Pseudepigraphus Vet. Test. (See: Authors; Fabricius)

Codex Sangallensis (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Codnach – The battle of Codnach in Túath Eba was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Cóelbad – Cóelbad was the king of Dál Araide and his son was Fiachra Lonn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357) (**See Also:** Cáelbad)

Coem-druim (**See:** Uisnech)

Coemthecht – He was the son of Soethecht son of Mantan; his son was Ercha. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 31, 79)

Coibdebach – Coibdebach the son of Fiachra died in the battle of Almu during the reign of Fergal son of Máel-Dúin, the 139th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Coill Cuan – “... the wood [of Coill Cuan] was cut down by her [Tailltiu], so it was a plain under clover-flower before the end of a year.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 115, 149, 177)

Coimgellán (**See:** Comgellán)

Coir – The Gaedil traveled “to the Columns of Hercules, (Calpe [and] Abyla are their names) to the swamp called Coir.” “I [Macalister] have failed to hit upon an identification for “the swamp called Coir.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 131)

Coir Anmann (**See:** Authors, Anonymous)

Coir Breccáin – “None of our texts recognize Breccān, eponym of Coir Breccáin, as a son of Partholon, though he is so described in MD iv 82.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 90)

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

Coirpre (**See Also:** Cairbre, Cairpre)

Coirpre (**See:** Peoples, Corpraige)

Coirpre Mór (**See:** Cairpre)

Coirpre Mór – “Loch Aille in Callraige in Coirpre Mór.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Coirpre Nia Fer (**See:** Cairbre Nia Fer)

Colais (Colaisi), the (**See:** Peoples, Colosi)

Colbertine Manuscript (**See:** Authors; Anonymous)

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

Colcu – His son was Eicnech, king of the Airthera. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Colcu Mocloithi – He was the “son of Crunn son of Feidlimid son of Colla Dá Crích, king of Airgialla” and was slain in the battle of Detna. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Cold (**See:** Climate)

Coligny Calendar (**See:** Measurements, Time, Calendar)

Coll (See: Goll)

Coll – “...the division of the Provincials, sons of Coll” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Colla Dá Crích – His son was Feidlimid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Colla Fó Crích – He was one of the three sons of Eochu Doimlen son of Cairpre Lifechair, who were known as the three Collas – Colla Fó Crích, Colla Menn and Colla Uais. With his two other brothers, he killed his uncle, Fíachu Sroibtine, the 108th king of Ireland, in the battle of Dubchomar. “... the Collas journeyed from Alba to Muiredach ... on the instructions of the druids. They then attacked him [Muiredach Tírech] with evil and inciting words, so that he should come against them; in order that the kingship should end with him, and that they should have purgation of the kin-slaughter which they had wrought upon his father. Not thus, however, did Muiredach deal with them; but he gave them a great and honourable welcome, and a partnership in battle with the Ulaid. So that they slew Fergus Foga, son of (F)raeche Forthren in the battle of Achad Lethderg in Airgialla ... After that battle Muiredach endowed the progeny of the Collas with the Ulidian share of the Boroma for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 345)

Colla Menn – He was one of the three sons of Eochu Doimlen son of Cairpre Lifechair, who were known as the three Collas – Colla Fó Crích, Colla Menn and Colla Uais. With his two other brothers, he killed his uncle, Fíachu Sroibtine, the 108th king of Ireland, in the battle of Dubchomar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 345) (See Also: Colla Fo Crích)

Colla Uais – He was one of the three sons of Eochu Doimlen son of Cairpre Lifechair, who were known as the three Collas – Colla Fó Crích, Colla Menn and Colla Uais. With his two other brothers, he killed his uncle, Fíachu Sroibtine, the 108th king of Ireland, in the battle of Dubchomar. Colla Uais became the 109th king of Ireland and ruled for 4 years. During his reign he exacted the Borama Tribute by right of battle. He was driven from the kingship by Muiredach Tírech son of Fíachu Sroibtine; or he was slain by Muiredach. “Scholars reckon that Colla Uais visited the kingdom of Ireland after Muiredach Tírech fell at the hands of Caelbad s. Crunn Badrai king of Ulaid, at the ridge over Daball.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 341, 343, 345, 529, 561) (See Also: Colla Fó Crích)

Collas, the (See: Peoples)

Colgu – His two sons, Connachtach and Flannberg, were killed at the battle of the Weir during the reign of Loingsech son of Óengus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Colloquy of Adrian and Ritheus (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Colmán¹ – Colmán¹ was the son of Comgellán and a pupil of Findian and of Tuan; his son was Senchan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Colmán² [Colmán Mór] – Colmán² was the son of Diarmait son of Fergus Cerrbel; his son was Suibne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 393)

Colmán³ – Colmán³ was the son of Fiachu Finnscothach. “The children of Comán s. Fiachu Finnscothach are the True Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291)

Colmán, the (See: Peoples)

Colmán Bec [Colmán Becc] – Colmán Bec was the son of Dui. He killed Baetán son of Ninnid, the 123rd king of Ireland; or, on his advice the two Cumaines killed Baetán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 371)

Colmán mac Duach – He died during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Colmán Rimid [Rimeda] – Colmán Rimid was the son of Báedan Brigi son of Muirchertach son of Muiredach from Cenel Eogain. He ruled jointly with Áed Slaine as the 127th king of Ireland for 3, 4, 6, or 7 years when Tiberius Constantinus was ruler of the Romans. He took the Boroma Tribute every year without battle and victoriously fought the battle of Slemain. During his reign were the deaths of: Cainnech, Fintan of Cluain Eidnech, Comgall of Bennchor; and Conall Cú ran away. Colmán Rimid was slain by Degerne [Lochan Dilman, Lochan Dilmana, Logan Dilmana] his attendant or by Conall Cuthbind son of Suibne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 537, 545, 559, 579) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Colonia Ulpia (See: Cities, Sarmizegethusa)

Colonists – “*Lebor Gabála Éirenn*, a title which we can best translate literally, “the Book of the Taking of Ireland,” is a compilation which professes to narrate the history of the successive colonists of that country.” Regarding Nennius’ *Historia Britonum*, “It does not appear to have contained the stories of Cessair and the other antediluvian colonists.” “From Iafeth is the north east, Scythians, Armenians, and the people of Asia Minor, and the colonists and nations of all Europe ...” “*Grēc Becc* and *Grēc Scit hegda* are mere inventions, suggested by analogy with the name *Graecia Magna* applied to the Grecian colonies in S. Italy.” Regarding Pamp ...” a purely artificial adaptation of the Roman name *Pompeius* ... A person, presumably one of the Irish colonist in Wales, or more likely a Briton who had associations with these colonists, and who bore the exotic name, was commemorated by an Ogham-inscribed monument at Kenfig, Glamorganshire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. ix, xxviii, xxxii, 167; Vol. 3, p. 89, 115)

Colophons and Marginalia of Irish Scribes (See: Authors; Plummer)

Colloquy of Adrian and Ritheus (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Colours

Bad – “There reached it before the froathing flood – a collection without bad colour, unmeasured.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 253)

Black

Animals – “God gave the colour of the former [the dove] to the raven, and the sheen of the raven to the other, for the insubordination of the raven.” The original implied colour of the dove was black. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 123)

Clothing – “If it were of diabolic demons the black-cloaked agitating expedition,” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 215)

Geography - the Black Sea (See: Seas). “They departed with no treacherous covenant upon the wrathful very black sea.” “The burst of the 3 black rivers, namely, Fudbna, Torann and Callann,” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261; Vol. 3, p. 179; Vol. 5, p. 197, 205, 437)

People – The possible Hebrew meaning of Iofer Niger is *šahōr*, “black”. Fer Caille was “a man with black cropped hair such that if a sack of crab-apples were poured on his head, they would all become transfixed thereon.” His wife Cichuil “had a big mouth, and was great, black, doleful, and ugly.” “A black surly demon revealed the bad, false, unpleasant deed.” “the Dagda who was not black.” “Fergus Black-tooth without lasting fame.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 206; Vol. 2, p.261; Vol. 3, p. 67; Vol. 4, p. 243; Vol. 5, p. 527)

Blue

Clothing – “In the time of Tigrernmas were ... blue ... first put upon a garment in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Geography – “In the clear-landed blue brilliant harbour.” “the wave-breast of the blue-topped stormy flood-tide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 79, 157)

Brown

Geography – “They had a year close by Thracia, till they landed in brown Dacia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 111)

People – “The Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobor.” “The wife of brown Dagda perished of plague.” “Brown Dithorba fell by the creeks in Corann.” “Resounding the fame of brown Donnchad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 73, 237; Vol. 5, p. 511, 553)

Crimson

Battle - “I dread a crimson battle of gore” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

Geography - “Let us speak of his fate after victory on the crimson plains of Raigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 451)

Evil

People - “Women without evil colour, great excellences, above the Flood without extinctions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 169)

Golden

Clothing - Fíacha Fer Mara’s purple robe had a golden fringe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287) (See Also: Metals, Gold)

Weapons – “he took Ireland of the golden shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 453)

Gray

Animals - “Macha daughter of Delbaeth, it is she who had the Gray of Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

People – “And of the company of Partholon was Samaile the Grey, by whom was first made beer and ale in Ireland and suretyship first in Ireland.” “Be Chuille and faithful Dianann, both the farmeresses died, an evening with druidry, at the last, by gray demons of air.” “Eochu the grey, the martial, died in the battle of Cliu.” “By Mumo who was not gentle the gray warrior fell.” “A woe was his death-wound to the Grey Foreigners.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 25; Vol. 4, p. 231, 279; Vol. 5, p. 447, 553)

Green

Flora – “And God said: Let the earth bring forth green grass, and grass that shall make seed.” “... and every beast that moveth and that hath life in itself: and ye shall eat of those all, as of every green thing.” “The statement that they [the three fisher-men from Spain] took away “three handfuls of green grass” ... does not help much.” “Eriu ... very green.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 45, 135; Vol. 2, p. 174)

Clothing - “Gaedel Glas was the name of the man – green were his arms and his vesture.” “In the time of Tigenmas were ... green first put upon a garment in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 93; Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Geography – “they drove Agnomain out over the raging sea, great and green.” “Eriu lofty, very green.” “He cleared six huge plains, and four green-pooled lakes [burst forth].” “Four years of Crimthann over green-bordered Ireland.” “He fell in green-topped Mag Bolg.” “Loiguire mac Néill died, on the side of

Cas, green its land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97; **Vol. 5**, p. 117, 455, 519, 523, 531)

People – “the serpent does not bite, but winds itself around Gaedel, and the green mark is made by the coils, not by the bite.” “The green spot would not depart from him till Moses gave him good assistance.” “Gaedel Glas was the name of the man – green were his arms and his vesture.” Ladra was “The first man who was buried without a green point in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 93, 123; **Vol. 4**, p. 59)

Many Colours

Clothing - “He broke a great number of fights and battles against the many-coloured host of Spain” “En and Etán of many colours.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 105; **Vol. 5**, p. 109)

Geography - “Ethriel, son of Iriel Faid, took Ireland of many colours.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 453)

Purple

Clothing - “Of him is every wright, who fashions (?) a covering of just purple.” “In the time of Tigernmas were purple ... first put upon a garment in Ireland.” Fiacha Fer Mara was cast adrift with a purple robe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 285, 287, 435)

Red

Animals – “The two good sons of Éber of the red steed.” “a red-mouthed sharp-beaked scaldcrow sang a warning about Fergal’s head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 97; **Vol. 5**, p. 539)

Astronomy - The moon was coloured blood during the reign of Áed Oirdnide. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395)

Building Materials – “And each said to the other [go to,] that we may dry the very red, very stiff ... bright heated clay that it may be as solid as hard ... rough rocks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141)

Clothing – “I [Macalister] have found no story to account for the name of the “Palace of the Red Cloaks.” “the reddening of a red garment.” “Eochu of Áth Luain fell at the hands of Finn son of red-cloaked Bráth.” “Kings of stern Cenél Conaill, took red-cloaked Banba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 78; **Vol. 5**, p. 453, 505, 557)

Geography - Red Sea (**See:** Seas). “Dún Sobairce, a swift pool of hosts, the sea to the Red Point lies beneath it.” “Ethriel son of Iriel of the steeds twenty years, very crowded; till he fell in red Rairiu.” “Femin, when he was king, was not a place that was not bold; to-day deep red is its colour thanks to Ainmire son of Setna.” “Kings of stern Cenél Conaill, took red-cloaked Banba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 5, 15, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 91, 93; **Vol. 5**, p. 121, 439, 497, 535, 557)

Metals – “a vat of most sweet ale: out of which none could drink aught save through a tube of red gold.” “the spear of Assal of ridgy red gold.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 65; **Vol. 4**, p. 137)

People - Fergus Red-side was the son of Nemed. “Two years of Rudraige the Red.” “he was killed by Uillend of the Red Edge son of Caicher.” “Uillend Fáebarderg s. Eochu Garb.” “Badb and Neman without deceit, were slain in Ailech without blame by Nemtuir the Red, of the Fomoraig.” “Bladna mac Con of red rages.” “Macha Red-Hair d. Aed Rúad s. Badarn, seven years in the regality of Ireland after Cimbáeth.” “the Three Red-Heads of Laigen” may have killed Lugaid Riab nDerg. “Cimbáeth ... spouse of Macha – greatness of pride – head of battle of the Red Branch.” “Morc son of Dela, the red-faced” “Six years had Fiacha (Cend) findach till red Rindal slew him.” “the death of the red Dagda of the hosts.” “Fiachu Labrainne of the battle-fields slew Eochu of the Red Edge.” “Múiredach suffered

treachery in battle by Enna the red, son of Dui.” “Eochu Fidmuine of the warriors, fell before Lugaid of the Red Hand.” “Cobthach, fifteen lasting years was the very red king served.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 125, 127, 131, 141, 153; Vol. 4, p. 49, 104, 193, 237; Vol. 5, p. 133, 267, 303, 461, 465, 489, 493, 495, 499, 507, 509, 513)

Poison – “Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bogwater instead of milk.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Warfare – “From that out, we may be certain they reddened points on every plain.” “Thereafter the sons of Míl came, they arrived to redden them.” “Ye sages of Banba with fame, do ye discover or have ye known about what did they wage the red battle, they, Éber and Érimón?” “He smoothed, great was the victory – he, grandson of Érimón of red arms.” “The reddening of a red garment.” “The king died by a red point.” “Great red points quenched him.” “They took Ireland of red weapons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 4, p. 225; Vol. 5, p. 419, 431, 453, 521, 527, 541)

Speckle-coloured

Animals - “See thy speckle-coloured cattle-herds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41)

Geography - “the battles of Eile, of speckled Berre, and of Sliab Betha of speckled booths.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 433)

People – “Noble Irereo son of Melge a space of eight years ever full; by Fer Corb son of Mog Corb fell the king of the Brug of the speckled fist.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 515)

White

Animals – “See white sheep, when their heat comes, they go into the authority of any ram that is first in the stalls.” “All the cows of Ireland had white heads in his [Fiacha Cendfindain] presence.” “The interpolation after the name of Fiacha, that “Cows were white-headed in his time” is repeated on almost every occasion when we encounter one of the fairly numerous kings of that name. What its ultimate meaning may be, or if it has any ultimate meaning at all, are questions for which it is possible to give conjectural answers, without, however, any expectation of being able to verify them.” “... pour the milk of six (or seven) score hornless white kine into the trenches where the battle should be fought ...” “Tadg of the White Horse.” Slaine “was the first king of Ireland of white steeds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 41; Vol. 4, p. 9, 19, 33, 49, 78; Vol. 5, p. 175, 239, 325, 411, 491)

Astronomy – “... a generous son, festive, under a white sun.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 471)

Clothing – “... the three sons of Beoan son of Sarn, white his girdle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 185)

Geography - “Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn.” “A sailing of a month from white Gothia.” “that man is the first king of Ireland, who was wounded in white Inis Fail.” “From Drobaís swift and fierce, is the holy first division to the Boyne white and vast south from white Bairche. From the Boyne, tuneful and whitely-glowing.” “Pleasant Ireland after ages about Temair white-sided, abounding in troops.” “Ireland of weapons, land of outcry, princes took white plains.” “They landed in a noble estuary which is called “The White Wall.” “From the day when she died on white Banba – Fial, daughter of Mil of Spain.” “the battle on white-topped Banba.” “the ten lordings who came to white Banba.” “Her [Temair] white lawns were shared between Sobairce and Cermna.” “in white-bordered Mag nAilbe.” “there was a havoc of the men of the Fene, over the white sandy shore.” “the prince who took white-surfaced Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 43, 63; Vol. 4, p. 53, 61, 257, 261; Vol. 5, p. 125, 127, 133, 443, 501, 539, 543)

Metals – “Three showers in his [Níal Frossach] reign, a shower of white silver ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393)

People - Coba, the wife / sister of Noe is described in Verse I as “the white swan.” “Pamp s. Tat s. Sera s. Sru s. white Braiment.” “a son was born to Lamfhind, Eber Glunfhind: [white marks which were on his knees].” “The family of Gaedel, the brisk and white.” “law-craft by the white-kneed one [Amorgen].” “Druidry by Mantan, and Caicher by Fulman with the white hospitality.” “Dun Sobairche there after repose, by Sobairce the white-sided and strong.” “I am Fintan the white son of Bochna, I shall not conceal it.” “Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn.” “Ireland before the swift Flood, as I reckon her courses, knowing, pure-white kemps found her, including Cessair daughter of Bith.” “And may He leave (?) him who has returned (?) the white Lord, whom they found (?)” “from the white defender of the world – his arm of princedom was lopped off.” “Etan died over the pool of sorrow for white-headed Cairpre.” “at the hands of Gann, a youth bold, white-fisted.” “Fuamnach the white (?) who was the wife of Midir.” “I [Macalister] do not understand *fuam*: O’Clery’s glossary gives us *Fuaman* .i. *gile*, “whiteness,” which may possibly be relevant.” “Iarbonel the white, a prophet with excellence.” “Uscias the white poet (in) Findias.” “In the battle of Rairiu of the warrior-assembly the stately white-sided whiteskin died, Ethriel the noble, of manifold rank.” “Sun of the Gaedil, brightness of our progeny, the famous white Colum Cille, Patrick for the attainment of heaven, the apostle of our white family.” “there passed the mouth of the white man [Tuirell Biccree] a cold belch, an iron belch, and a belch ...” “where Fás – a pointed (?) share – died, the lofty very white daughter of Pharao.” “The Turlach of Inber Mór, a greatness of seas, dug by Amorgen White-Knee.” “Tadg of the White Horse.” “Findabar, white was her bright smile.” “Lugaid son of Lugaid the white-handed.” “Aine, Faife, white her countenance.” “Conaire the fair, kinsman of Conn, son of Mog Lama the fierce hero, son of Lugaid, renowned and white.” “son he of Cairpre, white and great.” “Dál Fiatach, choice their shining whiteness.” “Enna Munchain over Mag Breg took hostages of the white Gaedil.” “Ten years to Fiachu the white.” “Mac Greine the white fell in Tailltiu before Amorgen.” “the fate of Cermna in the crooked battle by white Eochu Fáebarglas.” “Nia Segamain quenched him, a man manly, white-skinned.” “Fothad Cairptech fell by white Fothad Airgdech.” “the king of prosperity died in noble Mide prince of truth and of the white hosts.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 169, 173; **Vol. 2**, p. 23, 77, 103, 109, 111, 115, 117, 215; **Vol. 3**, p. 43, 45; **Vol. 4**, p. 73, 221, 227, 231, 237, 249, 251, 269, 281, 289, 320; **Vol. 5**, p. 127, 129, 411, 439, 461, 469, 471, 473, 475, 495, 499, 517, 527, 551)

Other – “after the death-wound of Refloir son of Noemius with his javelin, it was no bright white fetter.” “Seven years of Bres, which was not a white space.” “Pleasant were it for me, O God, could I expect – white the rewards!” “Eochu thereafter, the Great Father fourscore white years.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 107; **Vol. 4**, p. 223, 291; **Vol. 5**, p. 495)

Yellow

Animals - Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Book Covers – The Yellow Book of Lecan. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 149)

People – Eve, wife of Adam, is described as being “yellow-haired”. “the kingship of yellow-haired Fotla.” “Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 185; **Vol. 5**, p. 411, 491)

Colosi, the (See: Peoples)

Colpa (See: Colptha)

Colptha [Colpa]– Colptha “of the sword” was one of the eight sons of Míl. He was born in Glenn Gam at the Maeotic Marshes; or in the valley of Colpa (Gampa, R²) in the Marshes. Colptha took part in the Milesian invasion of Ireland as one of Érimón’s chieftains. “They landed there-after in Inber Colptha, i.e. Colptha s. Míl it is who took harbor there first, so that is the name which should be on the harbor, Inber Colptha.” “Most of the eight sons of Míl form duplicate pairs. Colptha and Donn are eponymous intrusions, designed to explain certain place names.” In the partition of Ireland, Colptha received a 12th share. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 6, 73, 107, 125; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 25, 41, 47, 65, 85, 87, 97, 99, 101, 105, 125, 133)

Colum of Druim Dean (See: Authors)

Colum Cille (See: Authors)

Colum mac Crimthainn – He died during the reign of Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Columbanus – “The voyage of Columbanus the bishop, with relics of saints, to Inis Bó Finne” took place during the reign of Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381) (See Also: Journeys)

Columns (See: Architecture)

Columns of Hercules – The Gaedil sailed “to the Strong Islands, to the Columns of Hercules, (Calpe [and] Abyla are their names)” or from “Belgia and Burgundia (?) to the Columns of Hercules.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27, 43) (See Also: Journeys)

Coman [Comman] – His son was Ferches [Ferchar], who killed Lugaid mac Con, the 102nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 337, 527)

Comar – A battle was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. Droichit Cairpre in Comar of Ua Faeláin was the site of the battle of Cluain Iráird. Fergus son of Roig fought “from the Stone of Comar with three battle-fields very great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 315, 435, 479) (See Also: Battles)

Comar Tri nUisce (See: Confluence of Rivers; Miledach)

Combat – “He is the first man who took his wife in the time of Partholon without falsehood: Fintan who took the woman through combat – Aife, daughter of Partholon.” “Lug son of Ethliu, he is the first one who invented assembly and horse-racing and combat of horses.” “Boand died at the combat at the wellspring of the son of noble Nechtan.” “Above the posts of a compact mansion of combat long-blasting bags were blown.” “Or it was Sétina Art s. Airtri s. Éber s. Ír, of the Ulaid, who slew him [Rothechtaid] in Cruachu in combat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 63; Vol. 4, p. 135, 197, 231, 273; Vol. 5, p. 231) (See Also: Battles; Rituals; Warfare)

Comestor, Petrus (See: Authors)

Comet (See: Astronomy)

Comgal¹ – He had a son named Conall, who participated in the killing of Báetán, the 123rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Comgall² – Túan Mac Cairill was still alive in his time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 225)

Comgall³ – Comgall of Bennchor died during the joint reign of Colmán Rímid and Áed Slaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373)

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

Comgél (See: Peoples)

Comgellán [Coimgellán] – His son was Colmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Comges (See: Rivers)

Comman - Saint Comman died during the reign of Domnall mac Murchada, the 144th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393) (See Also: Saint)

Commerce (See: Economics)

Common Brother – Connla son of Inda fell in the battle of Cuilleann. He was a common brother to Ailill and Maine Moir-echtach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Comraire - The battle of Comaire in Mide occurred 4 years after the battle of Cúl Caichir. Here fell Ún, Én, Etán by the hand of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109, 141, 159, 173) (See Also: Battles)

Con (See: Cú)

Conaille [Conall] – “Mag Muirtemne in Conaille.” “Lochmag in Conaille.” “Óengus king of Conaille of Muirthemne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135; Vol. 5, p. 195, 197, 313, 393)

Conaing¹ (See: Authors)

Conaing² – He was the son of Congal son of Áed Slaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Conaing³ (See: Conand s. Fáebar)

Conaing⁴ – His son was Connalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Conaing Bececlach – The ancestry of Conaing Bececlach (his name means “of little fear”; alliteratively, *Becfhiacloch* means “of little teeth”) is somewhat confused. He was one of the two sons of Congal son of Lugaid Cal; or, he may have been the son of Dui son of Muiredach son of Siomón. Conaing may have had the same mother as Eochu Uairches, who would then have been his brother. Conaing and his brother (or his son) Eochu Fíadmuine killed Eochu Uairches, the 43rd king of Ireland, and then together they ruled jointly” as the 44th kings over Ireland, but each in his own area. Conaing ruled in the north while Eochu Fíadmuine ruled in the south. They had ruled for 5 years when Eochu Fíadmuine was killed by Lugaid Lámderg the son of Eochu Uairches. Conaing may have ruled “jointly” with Lugaid Lámderg son of Eochu Uairches as the 45th king, or else he, too, was deposed by Lugaid Lámderg. After 7 years Conaing killed Lugaid Lámderg and then ruled as the 46th high king for 10 (or 20) years. During his reign Darius Nothus took the kingship of the world. Conaing Bececlach was killed by Art son of Lugaid Lámderg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 255n, 257, 259, 509)

Conaire – Conaire the son of Bodb was slain in the battle of Clíu against Túathal Tectmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Conaire – “Moreover Diarmait [mac Cerbaill] fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Líne ... and his head was carried to Clonmacnoise, and his body was buried in Conaire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Conaire Cóem – Conaire Cóem was the son of Mog Lama and the “marriage-kinsman” of Conn Cét-Cathach is described as “prince of white Femen.” Conaire became the 100th king of Ireland during the reign of Antoninus Commodus and he reigned for 7 or 8 years. He exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle until he was killed by Nemed son of Sroibcenn in the battle of Gruitine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287, 335, 471, 525)

Conaire Mór [Conaire the Great] – Conaire Mór was the son of Eterscéil son of Eogan of the Ernai of Mumu and he was descended from Érimón. “Or he was of the Domnann, the daughter of the king of the Britons being his mother.” Conaire Mór ruled as the 86th king of Ireland for 17 or 70 years, when Octavianus was king in Rome. Or, he was a contemporary of Claudius in Rome. In his time there were the provincial kings of Ireland Conchobor, Curoi, Eochu mac Luchta, Ailill Mac Mata and Cairbre Nia Fer.

During his time also, “the Virgin Mary was born and Cú Chulaind died and the hosting of the Táin Bo Cúailnge took place.” Conaire killed Nuadu Necht in the battle of Cliu in Ui Drona. “These people [Fer Caille and Cicul] meet king Conaire when on his way to the hostel of Da Derga, and, fatally in opposition to a *tabu* laid on the king, they subsequently occupy an *imda* or cubicle in the Hostel.” Conaire Mór died in Bruiden Dá Derga “at the hands of the Bandits of Ireland and of Ingcél Cáech of the Britons,” “greedy for plunder.” After his death Ireland was without a king for 5 years. His son was Cairpre and his progeny are the men of Alba and Dál Riata. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 43, 65, 89, 271, 287, 301, 303, 441, 471, 521, 573, 581) (See Also: Taboo)

Conairi Cerba – “Conrai Cerba of the Gailioin, eponymous of Ferta Conairi in Mag Feig, fell” in the battle of Mag Feigi against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Conall¹ – “Kings of stern Cenél Conaill took red-cloaked Banba ... Conall ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Conall² – “King(s) of Ireland out from Mide ... Conall ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Conall³ – “The families of the progeny of Bethach s. Iarbonel Faith s. Nemed, i.e. the Túatha Taiden and the Domnannaig, of whom was Conall Of Cruachu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163)

Conall⁴ – The family of Conall is “one of the four families of Temair that are descended from Érimón son of Míl”; or from Cobthach Cóel Breg son of Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 89, 269, 323) (See Also: Peoples)

Conall⁵ – Conall⁵ was the son of Aed son of Ainmire son of Sétna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 535)

Conall⁶ – Conall⁶ was the son of Comgall. He killed Báetán son of Ninnid, the 123rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Conall⁷ – Conall⁷ was the son of Óengus son of Umor. “To Conall did Medb give beautiful Aidne.” In resisting their pledge to Cairpri Nia Fer, Óengus “set the best of his progeny Conall against Cú Culaind.” “Conall with his father was buried under the stone-heap with its stones: every historian who has named it knows that this is why it is called Conall’s stone-heap.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 37, 63, 65, 69, 71, 111, 175)

Conall⁸ – Conall⁸ was the son of Uga and he fell in the battle of Cruachu against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Conall⁹ – His son was Muirges who fell in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Conall (See Also: Conaille)

Conall Cáel – Conall Cáel was “the squinting” son of Máel-Coba son of Áed son of Ainmire. With his brother, Cellach, he assumed the 132nd kingship of Ireland which they ruled jointly for 13 or 15 years. During their reign Constantinus son of Heraclius was ruler of the Romans for a period of just 3 months; Fursa died; and a cow brought forth 4 calves in one day. During their reign they exacted the Boroma Tribute without battle for 6 years only. They fought the battles of Carn Ucha, Dún Masca and Óenach Odba in which Conall Cáel fell at the hands of Diarmait son of Áed Slaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379, 547, 579) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Conall Cas – His progeny are descended from Tigeromas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 437)

Conall Cenn-aithech – He was of the progeny of Dáire son of Deda and he was killed in the battle of Daire against Túathal Tectmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Conall Cernach – Conal Cernach was the son of Amorgen Iarguindach son of Rudraige son of Sitric. Conall was one of the 4 sureties imposed by Cairbre Nia Fer on the sons of Umor to ensure the building of his fort. With the Ulidians he helped to defeat the sons of Umor. He was set against Cimme Four-heads in the battle and killed him. His son was Írial Glúnmár. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67, 71; Vol. 5, p. 67, 89, 291, 293, 303)

Conall Cláen-garb – Conall Cláen-garb of the Fir Bolg fell in the battle of Calland against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Conall Collamrach – He was the son of Etersécl son of Eochu Ailtlethan. Conall Collamrach was the 71st king of Ireland who ruled for 5 years at the time of Ptolomeus Euergetes. He was killed in battle by Nia Segamain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 287, 289, 414, 517)

Conall Crimthann¹ [Crimthann] – He was the son of Énna Cennselach; his son was Fergus Cerrbel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 359)

Conall Crimthann² – He was the son of Níall Noí-giallach; his son was Fergus Cerrbel. This is a confusion of ancestry. Níall Noí-giallach was the 114th king of Ireland who sought to impose the Boroma Tribute on Énna Cennselach, king of Laigin. Conall Crimthann was the son of Énna Cennselach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 365, 367, 373)

Conall Cú – He ran away during the joint reign of Colmán Rimid and Áed Slaine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373)

Conall Earrbreg [Conaill Earrbreg] – Conall Earrbreg was the son of Níall. He fought with Muirchertach against the Laigin to collect the Boroma Tribute. Conall's son is Ardgál. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

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

Conall Grant – His son was Oilill, one of the kings of the southern Ui Neill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Conall Gulbán – He was the son of Níall Noi-giallach; his son was Fergus Cennfota. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Conall Guthbind [Cuthbind] – Conall Guthbind was the son of Suibne son of Colmán Mór son of Diarmait son of Fergus Cerrbél. He killed Áed Slaine at Loch Semdige. Conall's son was Airmedach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 393, 537, 545)

Conall Laeg Breg – Conall Laeg Breg fell in the battle of Odba during the reign of Máel-Coba the 129th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 375)

Conall Menn – He was the king of Cenél Cairpre who died in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Conan – Conan was the son of Morna; his wife was Finscoth daughter of Scál Balb son of Eochu Garb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Conand [Conaínd, Conaíng, Conann] – Conand was the son of Febar, “from whom is the Tower of Conand named, which today is called Torinis Cetne, over against Ireland in the north-west.” He was a leader of the Fomorians, who with Morc son of Dela oppressed the Nemedians. Conand imposed a tax on the Nemedians of 2/3 of their progeny, wheat and milk which had to be paid every Samhain on Mag Cetne. At the battle of Murbolg Starn the son of Nemed was killed by him, and at the battle of Cnamros, Conand killed Artoat son of Nemed and Beoan son of Starn. 60,000 Nemedians assaulted Conand's Tower and killed him in battle.

“The Fomoiré here appear in quite a different character. They have none of the monstrous nature credited to them in the Partholonian section, but (as the glossator tells us) they have become mere sea-pirates. It may be presumed that this transformation is due to the actual sea-pirates who about the time when this book was taking shape were harrying Ireland. In accordance with this, the leader is given what appears to be a Teutonic name (Conand or Conaing = Konung, “King”) in the appended account of the battle-struggle.” Deioeces was the ruler of the Medes at the time of the battle of Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250; Vol. 3, p. 117, 123, 125, 135, 139, 141, 157, 163, 169, 173, 181, 183, 191; Vol. 4, p. 15; Vol. 5, p. 489) (See Also: Architecture, Tower)

Conang mac Congail – He was the son of Áed Slaine; his son is Amalgaid mac Congalaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Conatacend (See: Cait Conaitchend)

Conchobor¹ – Conchobor¹ was a king of Ireland who came from Mide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Conchobor² – Conchobor² was the son of Cathdub son of Congal Cláiringnech was a provincial king over the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301)

Conchobor³ – Conchobor³, who “appropriated Ireland” was the son of Cathdub son of Ros son of Rudraige. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291, 293, 463, 465)

Conchobor⁴ – Conchobor⁴ was the son of Donnchad son of Domnall son of Murchad. He was the 148th king of Ireland who ruled for 14 or 24 years until he died. Conchobor⁴ fought “the battle of Leth in Chaim against Níall Caille.” During his reign was the first ravaging of Árd Macha by Foreigners and in his time were the following deaths: Eogan Mainistrech and Artrach abbots of Árd Macha; Diarmait ua Áeda Róin; the “drowning of Thorkill in Loch Uair by Máel-Seclainn son of Máel-Ruanaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397, 551)

Conchobor⁵ [Conchobar] – Conchobor⁵ was the son of Fachtna, or the son of Ness. He was sometimes called Mac Nessa. Possibly his father was Fachtna and his mother was Ness? He was descended from Éber son of Ír and was a provincial king over Ulaid. There were 15 kings (of the Ulaid) from Cimbáeth to Conchobar. Rudraige of the Fir Domnann ruled over “the Fifth of Conchobar”, “From Drobaís eastward, pleasant the recital, the Fifth of brown-fisted Conchobar; to Inber Colptha of the battles the Fifth of the very boastful Ulaid.” “After the coming of Christ, it is no idle proclamation Conchobar the wise and violent died.” The last couplet in Verse LV “evidently refers to the well-known artificial “legend” of the death of King Conchobar mac Nessa as an indirect consequence of the crucifixion of Christ.” “It is the belief of certain historians that this was the time when the Son of the Living God, Jesus Christ, was born in Bethlehem of Juda; or that in the seventh year of the reign of Conchobar He was born, *et quod est verius*, or that it was in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Conchobar that He was born, or that it was in the fiftieth year after the birth of Conchobar that Christ was born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 5, 7, 13, 15, 27, 29, 39, 73, 225, 319; Vol. 5, p. 89, 263, 265, 269, 271, 275, 299, 325, 463)

Conchobor⁶ – Conchobor⁶ ua Máel-Seclainn was the king of Mide who died during the reign of Níall Glundub, the 153rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Conchobor⁷ – He was the son of Rúiadrí of Moenmag, who was slain during the reign of Rúaidrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Conchobor⁸ – His son was Cumusach king of the Three Airthera. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Conchobor⁹ – His son was Máel-Seclainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Conchobor Abrat-Ruad – He was the son of Finn File son of Ros Ruad and was the 88th king of Ireland, who ruled for just one year until he was killed by Crimthann Nia Náir. During his time Vespasianus ruled in Rome. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 523)

Conchobor mac Loichine – He was slain in Inishowen in the battle between Dál Riada and Flaithbertach, the 142nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Conchobor mac Taidg – Conchobor mac Taidg the son of Cathal son of Tadhg Mór son of Muirges was the king of Connacht, who died during the reign of Domnall ua Neill, the 156th king of Ireland. His son was Cathal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 403, 411)

Conchobor Máel – Conchobor Máel was the son of Foth [Futhe]. At the battle of Árd Brestine he and Fachta Fathach and Findchad killed Dui Dallta Dedad, the 80th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 463)

Conchobor Rot – Conchobor Rot was the son of Caithair and was the king of the Ulaid during the reign of Connla Cóem, the 65th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 463)

Conchobor ua Briain – He was a king of Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Conchobor ua Conchoboir – He was slain in the battle of Áth Cliath during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

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

Confluence of Rivers

Mourne, the and the Foyle – The journey of Ith may have taken him to Modarn – somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and the Foyle rivers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Nore, the, the Barrow and the Suir [Bun Suainme, Comar Trí nUisce, Miledach, and the Meeting of the Three Waters] In the Cessair story, “the original story-tellers most probably supposed that it [Dun na mBarc] was somewhere near the confluence of the three rivers, Nore, Barrow and Suir.” “The writer is at the stage of cultural development which regards a name as an intrinsic and essential part of the thing named. “Bun Suainme” was at the time the name of a certain place, although by hypothesis there were no people in the country to bestow the name upon it.” This was the place where the company of fifty women was divided among the 3 men. “What mythological connexion there may be between the 3 rivers and the 3 heros (or heroines) it is useless to try to guess: but such a place liable at times to excess of waters might very well be connected with a localized flood legend.” This place was a boundary marker in the partition of Ireland, as for example in “From the Boyne, tuneful and whitely-glowing with hundreds of harbours, To the Meeting with sound of assembled waves of the cold Three Waters.” “From the strand of Inber Colptha thence to the Meeting of the Three Waters, - be a full-generous enclosure of lands named by you, the fifth of the helmeted Gaileoin.” “Thus Slanga’s “Fifth” is Laigen.” Eochu the son of Conmael son of Éber fought and won the battle of the Meeting of the Three Waters. Elim Olfínechta, the 29th king of I Ireland, “fell at the hands of Giallach s. Ailill Olcháin in the battle of Comair Trí nUisce southward.” “Now when Ugoine took the kingship of all Europe, to wit from the Meeting of the Three Waters to the Caspian Sea, and to the Tyrrhene Sea as others say; he divided Ireland among his children.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 191, 207, 238, 239; Vol. 4, p. 61, 63, 75, 77, 275; Vol. 5, p. 247, 271) (See Also: Battles of Comair Trí nUisce; Miledach)

Confusion of Tongues (See: Architecture, Tower of Nemrod)

Cong (Cunga) – “Mag Tuired is probably the so-called Southern Moytura, near Cong.” This may be the site of the first battle of Mag Tuired between the Fir Bolg and the Túatha Dé Danann. “It is useless to

attempt to identify the sites of the battles called Mag Tuired: they are as mythical as the Battle of the Frogs and the Mice. Two extensive fields of megalithic monuments, one near Sligo and the other near Cong, have appeared to add local habitations to the name; but this is illusory. These monuments belong to prehistoric cemeteries, and there is every reason against identifying them with battle-memorials.” Rúadrí mac Toirdelbaig ui Conchobair died on pilgrimage in Cunga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85, 119; Vol. 4, p. 35, 63, 80, 81; Vol. 5, p. 411)

Congal¹ – Congal¹ was king of Ireland who came from Cenél Conaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557)

Congal² – Congal² was the son of Áed Slaine; his son was Conaing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Congal³ [Congal Cind Magair] – Congal³ of Cind Magair was the son of Fergus of Fanad son of Domnall son of Aed son of Ainmire. He was the 138th king of Ireland and he ruled for 3, 9 or 10 years. During his reign he tried unsuccessfully to exact the Boroma Tribute against the opposition of the saints and the fulfillment of the prophecy. The saints of Laigin cursed him for his hatred of the Laigin. Congal³ died of “a sudden stroke” in Temair; or, he died of the plague. “Congal of Cenn Magair, good in riches, three years over Banba ever fair; without battle, without vexation, on the plain he died of the plague of heavy sickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 549)

Congal⁴ – Congal⁴ was the son of Lugaid Cal; his sons were Eochu Fiadmuine and Conaing Bececlach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 257, 509)

Congal Caech – “Squinting” Congal was the son of Scanlan [Scandal], king of Ulaid. He killed Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland, with a javelin at the battle of Muirbeg at Tráig Bréngar [Bréna, Brendui]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 537, 545)

Congal Cláiringnech – Congal Cláiringnech, “the flat-faced”, was the son of Rudraige son of Sitric. He killed Lugaid Luaigne to become the 79th king of Ireland which he ruled for 15 or 16 years at the same time as Ptolomeus Physcon. Congal was killed by Dui Dallta Degaid son of Cairpre Lusc son of Lugaid Luaigne. His son is Cathdub. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 301, 519)

Congalach¹ – Congalach¹ may have assisted Aed son of Dluthach in the killing of Finnachta Fledach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 547)

Congalach² – His son was Suibne, a king of the southern Ui Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Congalach³ – Congalach³ of Cnogba was the son of Máel-Mithig, son of Flannacán mac Cellaig, son of Congalach mac Conaing Currig. He was the 155th king of Ireland and he ruled for 10 or 13 years. Congalach³ fought and won the battle of Muine Brocain where 7,000 of the Foreigners fell. During his reign “two fiery columns appeared, a week before Samhain, which illuminated the whole world.” Congalach³ was killed at the battle of Áth Cliath in Tech Giugraind at the hands of the Foreigners. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 553, 557)

Congalach mac Conaing Currig - He was the son of Amalgaid mac Congalaid son of Conang mac Congail son of Aed Slaine; his son was Flannacán mac Cellaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Congbail – Domnall Brecc may have died of plague in Congbail when he was opposing Colum Cille. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Congnach – “The cruel battle of Congnach” was fought here by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 435)

Conmacne (See: Mountains, Conmaicne)

Conmacne Cuile (See: Mountains)

Conmaicne (See: Peoples)

Conmáel [Conmal]– Conmáel was the son of Éber son of Míl, from Éber’s second family born in Ireland. Conmáel’s sons were Gollán and Eochu Fáebarglas. He killed Ethriel son of Irial Faid, the 5th king of Ireland, in the battle of Ráiriú in Laigin “in vengeance for his father” and became the 6th king of Ireland and the first king of Ireland from Mumu. Conmáel ruled Ireland and Alba for 13 or 30 years and fought 25 battles against the descendants of Érimón including: 3 battles at Berre [Mag Bera], Cnucha of Sliab Betha, Eile, Geisill (where Palap son of Érimón fell), Loch Lein (fought against the Erna and the Mairthine; where Mug Roth fell), Mag Lacha Silenn, 3 battles at Mag Laigin, 3 battles at Mag Muirthemne, 2 battles at Oenach Macha, Sliab Betha, 2 battles at Sliab Bladma, 2 battles at Sliab Eiblinne, Sliab Fuad, Sliab Moduirm (where Samroth son of Inboth fell), Ucha. “The death of Conmáel under a change of form” was by Tigernmas in the last battle of Óenach Macha and his grave was dug in the south of Óenach Macha. During his reign Euergetes was king of Egypt for 7 years and/or Philadelphus was ruling Egypt for 20 years and Thineus, the 28th king of Assyria began his reign. Also in his time were the deaths of Fleutheus, king of Assyria and the death of Samson of the children of Israel. Conmáel’s descendents are: the Eoganachta, Cianachta, Gailenga, Luigne, Dal Cais, Ui Echach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 271, 275, 333, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 27, 195, 197, 199, 201, 207, 213, 215, 227, 233, 431, 433, 435, 445, 453, 497, 499)

Conmaicne (See: Peoples)

Conmaicne Cula Talaith (See: Peoples)

Conmaicne Mara (See: Peoples)

Conmaicne Rein (See: Mountains; Peoples)

Conn [Conn of the Hundred Battles; Conn Cet-cathach] – Conn was the son of Enna Airgnech son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach. Conn was the last king under whom the Stone of Fal shrieked to proclaim him king of Ireland. He became the 99th king of Ireland and ruled for 20, 25, 35 or 50 years during the reign of Antoninus in Rome. “Every battle which Conn’s Half gave” from Túathal to Finnachta was against the Boroma Tribute and against the (levy of) bondmaids for the thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each, who fell in the Clóenfertai in Temair on Samain night ...” Conn fought 100 battles and exacted the Boroma Tribute twice without battle from Eochaid son of Erc son of Eochu, but the 3rd time the Laigen gave battle at Maistiu and Conn was routed back to Temair. In the flight, Conn was wounded by two warriors of the Laigen – Eachlann and Nuadu – but he turned and beheaded them. For 7 years Conn was driven out of Temair by the king of Laigin. When he finally regained Temair Conn re-imposed the Boroma Tribute which was paid subsequently without further battle by the Laigen and by Finn mac Cumail. During his reign Claudius, king of the Romans was slain in Sirmium. Conn was killed in Túath Amrois by Tipraite Tirech, king of the Ulaid son of Mal. His son is Art Oenfer; his grandson is Cormac mac Art. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 101, 113, 145, 175, 265, 295; **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 329, 333, 335, 337, 387, 459, 473, 477, 483, 525, 529, 553)

Connacht (See: Connachta)

Connachta [Connacht] –

Battles – Nemed fought the battles of Badbgna and Ros Fraechain in Connachta against the Fomorians. The first battle of Mag Tuired was fought “in Conmaicne of Cúl Tolad in Connacht.” “Manannan was “slain in the battle of Cuillenn in Connachta.” Tigernmas fought the battles of Árd Niad and Cnámcoill in Connachta. Óengus Olmucaid fought the battles of “Airid Rigfeda”, “Carn Fraich”, “Carn Inchita (*sic*)” and “Mag nOenscaid in Connachta.” “The battle of Móin Trógaide in Connachta” was fought by Sírna Soegalach. Túathal Techtmar waged 25 or 28 battles against the Connachta including the battles of:

Oirbsen, Duma Selga, Ai, Badna, Brefne, Cruachan Aigle, Umall, Cer, Mag Slecht, Mag Eni. “The battle of Moin Mór broke with the Laigin and Connachta against Toirdelbach ua Bríain.” “The battle of Áth Firdiad, which broke before Muichertach mac Néill against the Connachta and Ui Briain.” “Connachta of battles.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135; Vol. 4, p. 21; Vol. 5, p. 193, 205, 223, 227, 243, 245, 309, 319, 327, 411, 435, 499, 555) (See Also: Peoples, the Connachta)

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

Lakes - Loch Con and Loch Dechet in Connachta burst forth during the time of Partholon. Loch Orbsen in Connachta burst over the land at the burial of Manannan. In the time of Érimón was the bursting of the “three Sucs in Connachta.” And “Lochs Baga, Réin, Finnmaige in Connachta.” Lochs Ailine and Ce burst forth in the time of Tigernmas. “Loch Áirdcais (which is the same as Loch na nGasán in Mag Luirg in Connachta)” burst forth in the time of Óengus Olmucaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 15; Vol. 4, p. 129; Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173, 203, 205, 223)

Mountains – The Túatha Dé Danann “came without ships or vessels, and lighted upon the mountains of Connaicne Rein in Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 21, 86, 109, 141, 171, 213)

People - The Aithech-Túatha lived in Connachta. “Cessair died in Cul Cessrach in Connachta, with her fifty maidens.” The Gabraide of the Suc in Connachta are descended from the Fir Bolg. “Cet came from Connachta.” “Genann’s ‘Fifth’ was Connachta.” “The Calraige of Connachta are descended from Lugaid s. Ith.” Ailill mac Mata was the provincial king in Connachta. Cairpre Cinn-Chait may have been of the Catraige of Connachta. “It is at Cairbre Lifechair that Airgialla and Ui Néill and Connachta, *et alii multi*, unite.” Mac Mail-na-mBo was king of Ireland with opposition partly because he had the support of Connachta. Eochaid and Baetán took Cianacht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 255; Vol. 2, p. 183, 193, 205; Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37, 69, 77; Vol. 5, p. 45, 305, 309, 327, 331, 409, 543)

Plague – Muinemón, the 18th king of Ireland, “died of plague in Aidne of Connachta.” At the battle of Móin Trógaide in Connachta “a plague broke out over them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233, 243, 245) (See Also: Health, Plague)

Plains – Mag Ethrige and Mag Tuired in Connachta was cleared by Partholon. Mag Cera, Mag Cuile Tolaid, Mag Eba, Mag Luirg and Mag Moda in Connachta were cleared by Nemed. Írial s. Érimón cleared Mag Sanais in Connachta. Ethriel son of Íriel Fáid cleared “Tenmag in Connachta.” Eochu Fáebarglas cleared “Mag nAidne and Mag Luirg in Connachta.” Óengus Olmucaid cleared Mag Luirg and Mag Luachra Dedad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 123, 133, 171; Vol. 4, p. 333; Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 215, 221, 223)

Ridge – “Druim Bethech in Connachta” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 421)

Connachta, the (See: Peoples)

Connachtach – He was one of “the men of rank” killed at the battle of the Weir during the reign of Loingsech son of Óengus, the 137th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Connalach¹ – Connalach¹ the son of Conaing died in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Connalach² – His son was Maenach the king of Ui Crimthainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

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

Connellan, Owen (See: Authors)

Connla – Connla was the son of Inda son of Ogaman and the “common brother” of Ailill and Maine Moir-echtach. Connla fell in the battle of Cuilleann against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Connla – “Mag Da Gabal, of the regions of Connla” “near Tullahog in County Tyrone.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275, 337)

Connla Cóem [Connla Caem, Connla Cruaid-chelgach, Connla of the Rough Ruses] – Connla Cóem was the son of Irereo. He killed Fer Corb, the 64th king of Ireland and then ruled for 4 years as the 65th king of Ireland until he died in Temair. During his reign Philopator was the ruler in Alexandria and Conchobor Rot son of Cathair was over the Ulaid. His son was Ailill Caisfiachlach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 281, 283, 287, 414, 473, 515)

Connmach – He was an abbot of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Aed Oirdnide, the 147th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Conothan – Conothan was one of the thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the assault on Conaing’s Tower. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Conrach – His son was Eochu of the Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Conrach mac Derg – Conrac was the son of Derg and was a provincial king over the Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Conrai – His sons were Elim, who was the 94th king of Ireland, and Aimirgin who was slain in the battle of Mag Inis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 311, 313, 325)

Conri - His son was Tindi, who was king of the sept of Sliab Fuirri. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163, 255, 256)

Constans¹ – Constans¹ was one of the three sons of Constantine the Great. He was slain by Magnentius in Illyria [*sic lege*]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Constans² – Constans² the son of Constantinus was ruler of the Romans for 28 years from A.D. 641 – A.D. 668. During his reign the sons of Áed Slaine ruled in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579, 579n)

Constantine – The Cruithne “had seventy kings over Alba, from Cathluan to Constantine, who was the last Cruithneech of them who took Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

Constantine the Great – He was the son of Constantinus¹ and Helena. He ruled the Romans for 32 years. He had three sons - Constantius, Constantinus and Constans. During his reign he held the Synod of Nicaea in A.D. 318. “He fell in Nicomedia striving for the kingship of Persia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577, 579n)

Constantine III (See: Constantinus³)

Constantinople (See: Cities)

Constantinus¹ – Constantinus¹ was the joint ruler of Rome with Galerius. Together they ruled for 7 years. His wife was Helena; his son was Constantine the Great. Constantinus¹ died in York. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Constantinus² – Constantinus² was the son of Constantine the Great. He was slain by the followers of his brother Constans. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Constantinus³ [Constantine III] – Constantinus³ was the son of Heraclius and was ruler of the Romans for only 3 or 4 months. During his reign Conal Cáel and Cellach son of Máel-Coba were kings in Ireland. He was poisoned by Martina, his stepmother. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579, 579n)

Constantius – He was the son of Constantine the Great and ruler of the Romans for 37 years. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Construction (**See:** Architecture; Building Materials)

Containers (**See:** Tools)

Contributions to Irish Lexicography (**See:** Authors; Meyer)

Convention (**See:** Assembly)

Coomaraswamy, Ananda (**See:** Authors)

Copha (**See:** Coba)

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

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

Corann – “Fachtna Fathach fell at the hands of Eochu Feidlech ... in the battle of Leitir Rúaid in Corann.” “Brown Dithorba fell by the creeks in Corann.” Loingsiach may have fallen in the struggle of Corann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299, 511, 549)

Corb Aulom [Corb Olom] – His mother was “Gruibne the daughter of Gartnia, king of the Britons, wife of the king of Mumu. “He was one of 3 youths who escaped from Elim son of Conrai (or, “from Cairpre”) while his mother was pregnant with him. The freemen of Mumu descend from him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 481, 483)

Corb Foibes – Corb Foibes was the son of Mofemis. His son was Corbsen who fell in the battle of Luachair Dedad. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

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

Corbsen – Corbsen was the son of Corb Foibes son of Mofemis. He was slain in the battle of Luachair Dedad against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Corc (**See:** Plain, Core)

Corc mac Anluain - His son was Lorcan mac Lachtna; his grandson was Brían Boroma mac Cennedaig. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Corca Laige (**See:** Corco Laide)

Corcach (**See:** Seas; Harbours)

Corco Aland (**See:** Peoples)

Corco Auluim (See: Peoples)

Corco Baiscind – At Clere in County Clare the battle of Clere was fought; the battle of Sliab Cailge [Cuailnge] was fought by Óengus Olmucach against the Mairthine here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, . 338; Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227)

Corco Basicinn, the (See: Peoples)

Corco Duibne, the (See: Peoples)

Corco Duibne – In the Cessair tale, Dun na mBarc “in Corco Duibne” “is not necessarily a sea-coast eminence: “in Corco Duibne” may be dismissed as an early gloss of no authority; the original story-tellers most probably supposed that it was somewhere near the confluence of the three rivers, Nore, Barrow, and Suir.” Corco Duibne is “usually defined (Corkaguiney, the northern promontory of Kerry); but the Corco Duibne originally extended beyond that barony, and the expression *Irrus Deiscirt Corco Duibne* “Southern Headland of C.D.” suggests that the name of the territory formerly extended over Iveragh as well “*Tech Duinn* in Corcaguiney, Co. Kerry.” “Íth, with thrice thirty warriors, came to Ireland, and they landed on the “Fetid Shore” of the Headland of Corcu Duibne.” “Íth son of Breogan came from Corco Duibne, into Cíarraige ...” Ír is buried at Sceilic behind the southern promontory of Corco Duibne. A battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmar. The two Dubans – Duban Descert and Duban Tuaiscert – “eponymous of Corco Duibne” fell in the battle of Feorann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 183, 187, 205, 234, 235; Vol. 4, p. 332; Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 15, 31, 43, 73, 317)

Corco Laide (See: Peoples)

Corco Laide [Corco Laigde]– “A place called Tulach Tend was in the Munster province, in Corca Laige ...” “Two battles in Corco Laide, where Mochta Manannach of the Absdanaig fell, and a slaughter of Corco Laide. For they were four brothers, Lugaid Cal, from whom are the Callraige, Lugaid Oirthé, from whom are Corco Oirthé, Lugaid Ligairne, from whom are the Luaidne of Temair, and Lugaid Laide from are Ui Corco Laide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 89; Vol. 5, p. 317)

Corco Modruad (See: Peoples)

Corcomruad (See: Peoples)

Corcomruad – The battle of “Raide in Corcomruad, where Eochaid s. Luigdech, s. Iar, s. Dergthene, of the Fir Bolg fell ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Corcorat – His son was Letaitech, who was slain in the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Corcortri, the (See: Peoples)

Corcran – “Corcran the priest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407)

Corcu Achrach (See: Peoples)

Corcu Acrad (See: Peoples; Corcu Achrach)

Corcu Airtbi (See: Peoples)

Corcu Airtbinn (See: Peoples)

Corcu Dalaig (See: Peoples)

Corcu Láegde, the (See: Peoples)

Corcu Oirthi, the (See: Peoples)

Corcu Soillcenn (See: Peoples)

Corcyra (See: Islands)

Corinthians (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Cork (See: County)

Cork Harbour (See: Seas, Harbour)

Corkaguiney (See: Corco Duibne)

Cormac¹ – Cormac¹ the first abbot died during the reign of Lugaid Lonn, the 118th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Cormac² – “Art is presumably the grandfather of Cormac, the founder of the only dynasty which pretended to reign over a united Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 85)

Cormac³ – His son was Nia who was one of the kings of the southern Ui Neill who were slain at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Cormac⁴ – “The learned reckon that a son of his (Aed mac Ainmirech? or, Cúmasach s. Aed mac Ainmirech?) made sport of Colum Cille in the great assembly of Druim Ceat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Cormac⁵ – Cormac was the son of Ailill king of Laigen. “He said that he would not pay the Boroma but would give battle. Thereafter Diarmait [s. Fergus Cerrbel] convened an assembly on Leth Cuinn with him against the Laigen, and the battle of Dún Masc was waged against the Laigen and it was empty after the rout of its people. The king of Laigen went out from the battle. So Diarmait exacted the Boroma so long as he lived without a battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Cormac⁶ – Cormac⁶ the son of Laithech [Loichet] was in kingship of the Ulaid in the time of Dionysus and during the reign of Dui Dallta Degaid over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 463)

Cormac⁷ – His grandson was Cathair Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 525, 559)

Cormac Cáech – Cormac Cáech was the son of Cairpre [Coirpre Mór] son of Níall Noí-giallach; his son was Túathal Máel-Garb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Cormac mac Carthaig – He was a high king of Mumu and was slain during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor (?) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411, 413)

Cormac mac Cuillenáin – He was killed in the battle of Belach Mugna during the reign of Flann the son of Mael-Sechlainn the 152nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Cormac ua Cuinn [Cormac mac Art] – Cormac ua Cuinn was the son of Art son of Conn Cét-Cathach. His 10 daughters were slain on Samhain night at Cloenfertai in Temair by Dunlang, king of Laigin. He drove Lugaid mac Con from the 102nd kingship of Ireland and killed his replacement, Fergus Dubdétach, the 103rd king of Ireland, at the battle of Crinna. Cormac ua Cuinn became the 104th king of Ireland during the reign of Marcus Aurelius and he was contemporary with Constantine the Great. Cormac ruled for 40 years and had to kill 11 kings of the Laigen to exact the Borama Tribute, with interest, by force. “Cormac was the first who exacted “women of pedigree” in the Boroma, in vengeance for the 50 royal maidens who fell among the daughters of Temair at the hands of Dunlang son of Enna Niad.” Cormac may have arranged for

Eochu Gunnat, the 105th king of Ireland, to be killed by Lugaid s. Óengus. Cormac's death is variously described as being from choking on salmon bones at Tech Cleitig [Cletech]; or, perhaps he died by phantoms from a curse by Máel-Cenn. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 329, 337, 339, 527, 577)

Corn (**See:** Foods; Grains)

Corn Spirit – “The genealogies agree in making Partholon son of Sera: the discrepancies which follow matter little... If we might connect Brament in some way with *frumentum*, one of the alternatives would point us back once more to the corn-spirit.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 88, 88*n*)

Cornelius – Cornelius, the successor of Peter, was slain in Rome by the Roman rulers Valerianus and his son Gallienus. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Coronation Chair (**See:** Furniture)

Coronis (**See:** Islands)

Coronn (**See:** Corand)

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

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

Corpre (**See Also:** Cairbre, Cairpre, Coirpre)

Corpre¹ [Cairpre] – Corpre¹ was the son of Ollom Fotla; his son was Labraid Condalg. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251, 263)

Corpre² [Cairpre, Carpre, Coirpre] – Corpre² was the son of Tuar son of Tuirell Piccreo; his mother was Etan daughter of Dian Cecht. Corpre was a poet who supposedly composed the first satire in Ireland against Bres - “through its misery for the song-maker, to wit the poet C. mac E. He submitted to the three fasts or penances: his mouth without food, his side without bed, his feet without washing.” The gloss probably refers to what professes to be the first satire written in Ireland, apparently upon Bress's unpardonable sin of stinginess, and attributed to this probably mythical poet; quoted by the glossator in Amra Choluim Chille and set forth in LU (facs.) 8 a 24.” “Of a stroke of the pure sun died Cairpre the great, son of Etan.” during the reign of Lamprides, the 20th king of Assyria. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 131, 133, 157, 161, 187, 191, 193, 209, 217, 227, 317)

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

Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae (**See:** Authors; O'Brien)

Corpus Inscriptionum Insularum Celticarum (**See:** Authors; Macalister)

Corpus Poet. Boreale (**See:** Authors; Powell, Vigfusson)

Corrchend – “Áed son of the Dagda fell at the hands of Corrchend the fair, of equal valour; without deceit, it was a desire of strictness, after he had gone to his wife iniquitously. Corrchend from Cruach fell – the harsh very swift champion, by the stone which he raised on the strand over the grave of shamefaced Áed.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 235)

Corsica (**See:** Islands)

Corunn (**See:** Corand)

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

Cosmogony – Macalister suggests that the first part of what he calls Pericope Antediluvianorum is a cosmogony. “It is obvious that the Cessair story stands on a different footing from the subsequent tales of invasion. These are tales of history, or rather of a theogonia – no doubt misinterpreted, but to be accepted and criticised as historical legend. The Cessair tale, however, is essentially cosmogonic.” The Quire of Druim Snechta suggests that Cessair was the name, or one of the names, of the Irish Magna Mater and that Banba and Cessair are virtually identical characters. “This corroborates the explanation of the Cessair story as a cosmogonic myth”. Cessair “is the daughter of Bith, that is of “life”, “world”, or “universe”; and her companion Fintán is the deathless son of Bochna or “ocean”. They form a sort of Deucalion-and-Pyrrha couple, and, like their prototypes, they are associated with a great Flood.” Probably the 9 aboriginal pre-Partholonian rivers (Life, Lee, Moy, Sligo, Erne, Meath Blackwater, Mourne, Bush and Bann) “were singled for special mention because they were regarded as of special sanctity, presided over by deities of a cosmic antiquity.” The story of the Nemedians fleeing Ireland after the assault on Conaing’s Tower is “a semi-cosmogonic story of dispersal, apparently based on the dispersal of the nations from the Tower of Babel.” If Agla and Adna may be the same person, then Partholon will be a doublet for Bith and would bring Partholon into a cosmogonic scheme. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 166, 171, 172; **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 192, 194; **Vol. 5**, p. 1, 8)

Coulter (**See**: Tools; Coulter)

Coulton, G.G. (**See**: Authors)

Council of Toledo – “The formula “Glory and Honour”, without the second versicle (*sicut erat*, etc.), was sanctioned by the Council of Toledo, and adopted in the Mozarabic liturgy. Thus we find someone who was at least a superficial Greek scholar, cutting on an Irish tombstone, a Spanish liturgical formula, in letters resembling those of a Greek uncial MS.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 10)

County

Antrim

Battles – “The battle of Murbolg in Dál Riada, where fell Starn son of Nemed ... in Lethet Lachtmaige in Murbolg of Dál Riata.” Murbolg “is somewhere in the north of Co. Antrim. According to a passage quoted by Hogan, Dunseverick is in it; it must therefore be what is now called Whitepark Bay, not Murloch as identified by O’Donovan. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 173, 191)

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

Forts - Dún Sobairci located at Dunseverick; county Antrim, O.S. sheet 3.” In the time of Érimón, Ráith Rígbaird in Murbolg [Muiresc] was dug by Étan son of Uicce. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163; **Vol. 5**, p. 167, 171)

Plains – “Mag Line is Moylinny, Co. Antrim” “Mag Comair is “one of two plains so called, in Cos. Antrim and Meath respectively.” Mag Lugaid is “apparently in Antrim.” Mag mBelaigh is “one of two plains of this name, in Cos. Antrim and Galway respectively.” “Mag Lemna is identified as Malone in Co. Antrim.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 332, 333,337)

Armagh

Árd Macha – (**See**: Árd Macha)

Forts - Rath Chindeic [Cindeich] in Ui Niallain is identified with the barony of Oneilland in Co.

Armagh. The fort was built by the 4 sons of Matan Munremar in one day in the time of Nemed. The sons were slain the next day so that they couldn't 'improve upon the digging.' "Killing slaves to prevent the leakage of technical, military or economic secrets is a commonplace of human history." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171, 190)

Lakes – "Loch Cal in Ui Niallain is Lochgall, barony of Oneilland, Co. Armagh." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190)

People – "The many versions of LGÉ contain a multitude of poems from many periods. However, nearly all of those on which the original version appears to have been based were the work of four men. (One of these was) Eochaid ua Flainn (936-1004), an important member of the Clann Shinaig of Armagh..." "Macha, one of the Badb sisterhood, has a certain individuality of her own, and enjoyed a special cult, probably centered at Armagh (Árd Macha), to which she has bequeathed her name." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 298)

Plains – "Mag Macha appears to survive in the name of Moy, near Armagh." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Carlow – "There is no justification for O'Donovan's identification of Mag Fea with the barony of Forth, Co. Carlow." Mag Bernsa is doubtful, but is probably on the border between Carlow and Kildare." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 84, 191)

Cavan – Loch Munremair is Loch Ramor, Co. Cavan." "Luige Sleibi Guairi (Sliab Gorey, Co. Cavan) so called to distinguish it from the other Luigne (Leyney, Co. Sligo)." "The Southern landing obliged Íth to pursue the following lengthy itinerary ... (passing through) Sliab Guaire." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190, 194; **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Clare – "Mag nAdair is presumably the Dalcassian [Dál gCais] inauguration site near Quin, Co. Clare." "Clere in Corco Baiscind (Co. Clare): Cuince, Quin, also in Co. Clare: Sliab Cailce is in the same district, whether or not we follow O'Donovan in identifying it with Mount Callan." Corco Baiscind at Clere in County Clare the battle of Clere was fought; Mount Callan is identified by O'Donovan with Sliab Cailce." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81, 332, 338)

Battles

Clere¹ [Clíar] – This battle was fought by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, in Corco Baiscind, County Clare. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279, 338; **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 433, 449)

Clere² [Clíar] – "Ciasarn son of Dorcha with colour; was king of the family of the Fomoraig; he came over Mumu abroad; with Lugar, in five battles. The battle of Luachair, the battle of fair Clíar, the battle of Samain, the battle of Cnoc Ochair, the fifth battle, without blame; was the battle of Móin Trógaide." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

Cork – *Inber Dubglaisi* is "perhaps the mouth of the Douglas River between Blackrock and Passage, Co. Cork." Belach Conglais is a pass running through the neighborhood of Cork." "Every plain which Rudraige stretched on Ireland, Fergus (son of Roig) established his progeny thereupon, by force of arms – Corc and Ciarraige and Conmaicne." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Derry – "We cannot certainly identify the *Slemna* ("smooth lands") of Mag Itha, for there were several plains so named – in the barony of Raphoe, Co. Derry; to the S. of Arklow; and in the territory of the Dessi." The partition line of Ireland in the time of Partholon running north to south was "from *Ailech Nēit*, the hill near Derry on which stands the imposing fortress called *Grianān Ailig*, to *Ailēn Arda Nemid*, the island of Cove in Cork Harbour." "Ailech Neit is identified with the great hill-top fort called Grianan Ailigh, near Derry." "The Southern landing obliged Íth to pursue the following lengthy itinerary (which ended at) Ailech – the well-known hilltop fort west of Londonderry." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p.

85, 87; **Vol. 4**, p. 299; **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Donegal

Games – “Persons casting spells are sometimes represented as putting themselves, so far as possible, into the same state – standing on one foot, gesticulating with one hand, closing one eye, and speaking a formula in one breath.” “The games of children sometimes reproduce the serious pursuits of their elders of former generations, so it may be just worthwhile to remark in passing that I have seen, in Donegal, children amusing themselves by challenging one of their companions to repeat a rhyme or a jingle a certain number of times without drawing a breath.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260, 260*n*)

Islands – “Since the publication of O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing’s Tower and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris in 1927 with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of evidence, historical and topographical, identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 118)

Monastery – “In the cemetery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab, bearing beautifully-designed interlacing crosses on each face. On one side there is a pair of human figures, standing with the cross between them, and bearing on their vesture an Irish inscription which does not concern us here. On the edge there is an inscription in Greek uncials – (translated as) ‘Glory and Honour to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Spirit.’” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 10)

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

Down – “Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down).” “*Mag Inis* is Lecale, Co. Down.” “*Mag Roth* is Moira, Co. Down.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 297, 333)

Dublin – “*Tuirbe* is Turvey, Co. Dublin.” The battle of *Cnucha* was fought at Castleknock, Co. Dublin. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 332, 334)

Fermanagh – “*Slīab Betha* is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze age cairn, on top of the mountain, is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 235)

Galway

Carns – “*Cūl Cessra*, identified by earlier writers with one or other of the cairns on Knockma, Co. Galway, has been identified more reasonably by Mr. Morris with a large mound overlooking the town of Boyle, called *Knockadoobrusna*. “*Carn Conaill* in *Aidne*: *Aidne* is the district surrounding Kilmacduagh, in the S.W. of Co. Galway, and the name of Ballyconnell near Gort has been supposed by O’Donovan to contain a reference to the name of the cairn.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 235; **Vol. 4**, p. 81, 88)

Forts – “*Dún Aengusa* is of course the famous fortress of that name on the summit of Aran Mór, Galway Bay.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Lakes – “*Loch Cimme* is Loch Hacket, Co. Galway.” “*Loch Cuthra* is doubtless the lake in Galway which still retains a recognizable form of the ancient name.” “*Loch nUair* ... may be the lost name of some small lake, turloch, or inlet in S. W. Galway.” “The adjective *reach* is analysed into *ro- eo-ach* “very salmony”, “full of salmon.” *Loch Riach* = Lochrea, Co. Galway.” “Turlochs are “the temporary lakes ... normally drained by subterranean watercourses in the underlying limestone, but often swelled to formidable dimensions, if the channel should become blocked ... I (Macalister) myself have been obliged to take a long detour, while driving through Co. Galway with a friend, a local resident, well acquainted with the district – owing to a sudden encounter with a considerable lake which had not been there when my friend passed over the same ground, not very long before.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81,

82, 89, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 141, 141*n*)

Points – “*Rind Tamain* in Medraige is identified with Towan Point in the Maree peninsula, S. of Oranmore Bay, Co. Galway.” *Rind na mBera* (Kinvarra) is in the same locality (of Loch Cuthra) (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81, 89)

Mountains – “*Sliab (F)uirri* is in Galway, near the Roscommon boundary, and close to Ballygar.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 256)

People – “The majority of these Fir Bolg sites being in and about Co. Galway ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 81)

Plains – “*Mag Main*, aliter Moen-mag, is the plain surrounding Loughrea in Galway.” “*Mag Aidne* = Kiltartan barony, Co. Galway.”, or “*Mag Aidne* is Kilmacduagh in Co. Galway.” “There are two plains called *Mag Muaide*: one in Tirawley, the other near Tuam in Galway.” “*Mag mBelaig*, two plains of this name, in Cos. Antrim and Galway respectively.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 82, 332, 333, 337)

Rivers – “The three Sucs are presumably the River Suck, between Roscommon and Galway, and two unidentifiable tributary streams.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 330)

Towns - Clarinbridge in Co. Galway is identified with *Áth Cliath Medraige*. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 87, 89)

Kerry

Battles – “Luachair is in S. Kerry” The battle of Luachair Dedad, where Corbsen s. Corb Foibes s. Mofemis fell.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Districts – “The Southern landing obliged Ith” to travel through ... Corco Duibne – Corkaguiney, Co. Kerry, Ciarraige Luachra – North Kerry, Luachair Dedad – Southern part of the same region.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Headlands – “Dun na mBarc in Corco Duibne. ... Corco Duibne is usually defined (Corkaguiney, the northern promontory of Kerry). (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 234, 235)

Mountains – “Danand or Dana is the eponym of the two remarkable mountains called “the Paps of Dana” in Co. Kerry.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103)

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

Strands - Tech Duinn is in Corcaguiney, Co. Kerry. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 332)

Kildare

Battles - The battle of Ucha was fought near Kilcullen Bridge in County Kildare. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 334)

District – “It is probable, as Dr. Gwynn remarks, that she (Liag) was invented to account for the place-name Lēge ... a place lying between the counties of Kildare and Leix ...” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 118)

Plains – “*Mag mBernsa* is doubtful, but is probably on the border between Carlow and Kildare.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Roads – “... with the well-springs south of the road of Rairiu” (the name of two places, one in Ui Failge,

the other in the neighborhood of Athy in Co. Kildare).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 330)

Kilkenny

Forts – “*Rāith Bethaig ac Eōir* = Rathbeagh on the Nore, Kilkenny, O.S. sheets 9, 10.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163)

Plains – “*Oilre* or Oilri of Mag Fea is not identified: Hogan’s equation to Ullard, Co. Kilkenny, is based on O’Donovan’s erroneous identification of Mag Fea ...” “*Cetnai* (in 2324) is not to be taken as a place-name (cf. Mag Cetna), as no such name appears to be associated with Argatros in Co. Kilkenny.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 91; Vol. 4, p. 332)

Killarney - The bursting of the rivers Fleisc and Main occurred in Co. Killarney. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 337)

Leitrim – The Túatha Dé Danann descended in a cloud of darkness on “Conmaicne Rein (which) is a region in what is now southern Leitrim.” “Sliab an Iarainn [Iarainn] – a mountain in County Leitrim, which still bears the same name, was the goal of the sea-expedition” of the Túatha Dé Danann according to the second redaction. “Loch Rein is in Co. Leitrim near Fenagh.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 293, 294, 331)

Leix – “It is probable, as Dr. Gwynn remarks, that she (Liag) was invented to account for the place-name Lēge ... a place lying between the counties of Kildare and Leix ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Limerick – *Rāith Arda Suird* has been identified by Hogan as Rathurd, Limerick, O.S. sheet 14. Fintan’s flight from the woman brought him “into Limerick as far as Kilfinnane (near which is *Cenn Febrat*).” Mag Cliach (Cliu) is in east Limerick. “The Southern landing of Ith obliged him to pass through *Mag Cliach* – S.E. Limerick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163, 239; Vol. 4, p. 332; Vol. 5, p. 4, 5)

Longford - “Tethba being the name of district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” *Mag Treg* is in the barony and county of Longford. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 332)

Louth - *Mag Muirthemne* is the maritime plain of Co. Louth. “*Nēmannah* is a stock epithet for the River Nith, now the Dee in Co. Louth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 78, 85)

Mayo – “*Irrus thīar*, that is Irrus Domnann (Erris, Co. Mayo)” is where the Fir Domnann landed in Ireland. “*Mag Cuili Tolaid* is in the barony of Kilmaine, S. of Co. Mayo.” *Dail in Onom. Goed.* regarded as accus. of Dael = the river Deel, Co. Mayo.” “... a second glossarial (in ¶306), attempting to specify the mountain upon which the invaders alighted, and identifying (erroneously) “Conmaicne Rēin” with *Conmaicne Cūile* in southern Mayo.” *Mag Cera* is identified with the barony of Carragh in Co. Mayo. Regarding Verse LI, quatrain 26 “is not in the Dindsenchas tradition. Umall being the Mayo district now called “the Owles”, the fort and “the pile of heads” was presumably somewhere near there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 242; Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 89, 294, 332)

Meath [Mide]

Battles – “A battle is fought between Érimón and Amorgen, namely the battle of Bile Tened in Mide, and Amorgen, the judge and poet, fell there.” “In the fourth year thereafter there fell Ún and Étan in the battle of Comraire in Mide at the hands of Érimón.” The battle of “Eolarg in Mide, where Cairbre Garb of the progeny of Sengann was slain by Túathal ...” Máel-Coba, the 129th king of Ireland, “fell in the battle of Sliab Toga in Luigne of Mide.” “The battle of Crinach won by the son of Domnall Remar and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath against the Men of Mide.” “everyone went forth from the land of Mide against the race of the Fomoraig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173, 313, 375, 409, 459)

Desertion of – “Mide was desert for five years till Máel-Sechlainn took it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Districts – “Tethba is the “name of the district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” “Áth Sidi in Mide” “Óenach Taillten: the name remains at Teltown, Co. Meath, but there is little remaining to tell of its former importance.” “The expression *itir Bregaib* (not in all MSS.) seems to refer to the subdivisions of this Co. Meath territory, not very clearly defined.” The southern landing of Íth obliged him to travel through Mide – Meath; Luigne Lune, Co. Meath.” “They (the sons of Míl) came to Uisnech of Mide, and there found Ériu ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 191; Vol. 4, p. 65, 88, 336; Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17, 53)

Kings – “Conchobor ua Maeil-Sechlainn king of Mide.” “Diarmait ua Mail-Sechlainn, king of Mide, was slain.” “Marc (son of Ugoine) over Mide of the Sons of Mil.” “Túathal ... prince of Mide.” “Conn of the plain of Mide fell.” “Máel-Sechlainn ... the king of prosperity died in noble Mide.” The kings of Ireland from Mide are: Domnall, 2 Donnchads, Flann from Cremhcholl, 2 Máel-Sechlainns, Conchobor, 2 Diarmaits, Sechnasach, Aed and Blathmac, Cenn Faelad, Finnachta, Conall, Congalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399, 415, 485, 525, 551, 557)

Lakes – “There were four lake-bursts in Ireland in the time of Nemed: ... Loch Dairbrech, Loch Annind in Meath.” “The burst of Eithne in Ui Neill between Mide and Tethba.” In the time of Tigernmas was the outburst of “Loch Iarainn and Loch Uair and Loch Silenn and Loch Gabar in Mide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121; Vol. 5, p. 163, 173, 205, 437)

Naming of – “By Túathal (Techtmar) was each province in Ireland lopped of its head, and so “Mide” was the name given to them, that is “the neck” of every province. Or it is from Mide s. Brith the name comes, *unde dicitur* “Mide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Peoples – “... the territory of the Dessi – presumably Decies in Waterford, not Deece in Meath ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 5)

Plains – “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands, on its top – it is a fair co-division – is the co-division of every province.” “Mag Fubna in the land of Mide” was cleared by Eochaid son of Conmáel. *Mag Odba* is “probably in Meath, somewhere near Tara.” *Mag Midi* may be Meath or a part thereof. “*Mag nAsail* is the name of several plains; the principal one in Co. Meath.” *Mag Sered* surrounding Kells, Co. Meath.” Of the plains cleared by Iriel, one was “*Mag Comair*, one of two plains so called in Cos. Antrim and Meath, respectively.” “*Mag nDairbrech* in Mide” was cleared by Iriel Faid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 75, 275, 332, 333; Vol. 5, p. 189, 193, 429)

Monaghan – “*Sliab Betha* is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze age cairn, on top of the mountain, is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith.” *Loch nEchtra* must have been somewhere near Loch Mucknoe, Co. Monaghan.” With the southern landing Íth was obliged to pass through “Feda Fernmaige - the woods of Farney, Co. Monaghan; Fossad Clair Fernmaige - north of there; and Sliab Bethach - Sliab Beagh in Monaghan baroney, Co. Monaghan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235; Vol. 3, p. 85; Vol. 5, p. 4)

Offaly – *Mag nAife* is somewhere in Offaly, near Portlington.” “Tethba is the name of the district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” the Ui Tairrsig of Offaly descend from the Fir Bolg. Geashill in Offaly is identified with Bri Dam. *Mag Slanga* in Offaly. *Mag nGeisli* is around Geashill, Offaly. On his southern landing Íth was obliged to pass through Éile – south Offaly and east Tipperary. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 90, 191; Vol. 4, p. 82, 88, 332, 333; Vol. 5, p. 4)

Roscommon – “Sliab (F)uirri is in Galway, near the Roscommon boundary, and close to Ballygar.” “Loch Dechet = Gara, Co. Roscommon.” “*Ros Froechāin*, otherwise Badgna, is placed at or near Slieve

Baune in the S. of Co. Roscommon.” “The three *Sucs* are presumably the River Suck, between Roscommon and Galway, and two unidentifiable tributary streams.” “...K, has *las mBaath* “with which is Baath,” i.e. Loch Baadh (Loch Bagh, Co. Roscommon). Loch Laiglinne is here; *Mag nAi* is in central Co. Roscommon. “Mag Luing = Moylurg near Boyle, Co. Roscommon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 256; **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 190; **Vol. 4**, p. 330, 331, 332, 337)

Sligo - The Book of Ballymote owes its provenance to Sligo. “Raith Rigbaird, vaguely identified by Hogan with a large fort east of Easky, townland of Carrow Mably, Sligo, O.S. 12.” “Mr. H. Morris has argued very persuasively for fixing the site (of *Dun na mBarc*) on the Sligo coast, north of the Rosses promontory.” “Since the publication of O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing’s Tower and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris in 1927 with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of evidence, historical and topographical, identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” Sligo may be the location of one of the battles (2nd) of Mag Tuired. “Two extensive fields of megalithic monuments, one near Sligo and the other near Cong, have appeared to add local habitations to the name; but this is illusory.” Curlew Mountains in Co. Sligo; Mag Luirg stretches south of the Curlew mountains, Co. Sligo.” “Luigne Sleibi Guairi (Slieve Gorey, Co. Cavan) so called to distinguish it from the other Luigne (Leyney, Co. Sligo).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 233; **Vol. 2**, p. 163, 234; **Vol. 3**, p. 118, 119, 191, 194; **Vol. 4**, p. 80, 81)

Tipperary – Fert Fintain over Tul Tuinde. The latter name survives in Tountinna (Tipperary O.S. map 19) on the shore of Loch Derg.” In his flight from the women Fintan crossed “the Knockmealdown Mountains (Sliab Cua) into Tipperary.” Mag Femen “is understood to be identical with the baronies of Iffa and Offa in Co. Tipperary.” “*Lochmag* is Lochmoy in County Tipperary.” On Íth’s southern landing he was obliged to pass through Éile in east Tipperary and south Offaly. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 235, 239; **Vol. 4**, p. 328, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Tyrone – “*Sliab Betha* is identified with “Slieve Beagh” at the junction of counties Fermanagh, Tyrone and Monaghan. A presumably bronze age cairn, on top of the mountain, is referred to by the Four Masters (A.M. 2242) as the grave of Bith.” *Mag Da Gabal* near Tullahog, in Co. Tyrone. *Cich Connla* in the same region, as is also *Mag Fubna*.” On the southern landing Íth was obliged to pass through “Siab Tóád – “Bessie Bell” Mountain, Co. Tyrone. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 235; **Vol. 4**, p. 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 4)

Waterford - “Fintan’s flight is conceived of as starting from the meeting of the three waters – the confluence of the Barrow and the Suir, for the Nore runs into the Barrow about 8 miles above that point – westward through the low-lying seaboard of Co. Waterford as far as Dungarvan Harbour ...” Mag Deisi is probably southern Co. Waterford. “the territory of the Dessi – presumably Decies in Waterford, not Deece in Meath, as the narrative implies a maritime region” Of the name “on the ogham monument at Ballyquinn, County Waterford, which there is good reason to regard as the gravestone of the king” (Amadir Flidais Foltchain). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 239; **Vol. 4**, p. 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 5, 283n, 414)

Westmeath – “Loch nAnnind = Loch Ennell, Co. Westmeath. Probably this lake name has induced the substitution of Annind among the sons of Nemed for whatever originally corresponded to the Feron list in ¶206.” Tethba is the name of the district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” “Fremaind is Frewin Hill, Co. Westmeath.” Mag nAsail is identified with Rathconrath barony in Co. Westmeath.” “*Loch nUair* is Loch Owel in County Westmeath.” “Cnoc Uachtair Archae is another name for the Hill of Uisnech: the lakes mentioned are all in the Westmeath area (now Loch Owel, Loch Iron, Loch Ennell).” “The great Synod before the two sons of Óengus Tairdelbach ua Conchobair “is apparently the synod held in A.D. 1111, at a place called *Fiad-mic-Óengusso*, somewhere near Uisnech Hill in Co. Westmeath, to make certain regulations concerning public morals.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 190, 191; **Vol. 4**, p. 78, 81, 82, 303; **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Wexford – “Árd Ladrann is usually identified with Ardamine on the Wexford coast.” Cnamros is probably, as Hogan suggests, Camross near Taghmon, Co. Wexford, and about midway between Wexford

Harbour and Bannow Bay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 231, 232; **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Wicklow - “*Tōchar Mōr*, or in full *Tōchar Inbir Mhōir*, the Causeway of the Avoca Estuary at Arklow; identified with Togher, Wicklow, O.S. sheet 36.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163)

Couplets (See: Formulae)

Courtship of Momera, The (See: Authors; O’ Curry)

Cove (See: Islands; Árd Nemid)

Cow (See: Fauna; Mammals, Cattle)

Coward – Delgnat, Partholon’s wife, accused Topa of being a coward for refusing to sleep with her. “The woman bade the henchman to pair with her, in despite of Partholon. The henchman refused, and the woman said that the henchman was a coward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 39)

Crab-Apples (See: Foods; Fruit)

Craeb [Craeb Ruad] – “There are several places called Craeb, and a battle fought at any one of them would not be impossible.” A battle was fought here in which Rinnail king of the Fir Bolg was killed by Fodbgen son of Sengann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 19, 33, 69, 78; **Vol. 5**, p. 457)

Cráeb Tulcha – “The battle of Cráeb Tulcha (was fought) between Ulaid and Cenél Eogain, where the kings of both sides fell, namely Áed and Eochaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405)

Craft Specialization (See: Society)

Craftsmen (See: Society)

Crannog (See: Architecture)

Crannóiche (See: Moin Cruinneóce)

Creation

Adam – Adam was created on the Friday [on the tenth of the kalends of April] to rule over the beasts of the earth. “Now this is the book [of Genesis, or of the Old Testament canon] of the creation of Adam.” “For Garad, Arabia, Lodain, Agoria the homily on Creation in *Lebor Brecc* substitutes Malon, Arton, Biblon, Agore respectively.” “The same authority agrees with y³ in saying that Adam was created as at the age of thirty ... According to the *LeborBrecc* homily, Adam was created nine months before Eve.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43, 97, 204, 263) (See Also: Adam; Eve)

Babylonian Creation Legend – “The legend of the Fall of the Angels, here introduced as a preliminary to the Fall of Man, is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiāmat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Beasts – Beasts of the earth were made on the Friday [on the tenth of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Fauna)

Birds – Birds of the air were created on the Thursday [on the eleventh of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Fauna)

Date of – “The date assigned to the *beginning* of Creation – fifteenth of the Kalends of April, i.e., 18th

March – is obviously determined by the Vernal Equinox. The *completed* Universe is set upon its course on that day, the natural beginning of the year, solar and agricultural.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 224) (See Also: Measurements; Time)

Earth – God created the earth on the Monday; or, “On the Tuesday, [on the thirteenth of the kalends of April] God made the earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43)

Evening – “And He gave the name ‘Day’ to the light, and the name ‘Night’ to the darknesses. And thus were made evening and morning, the first day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 43)

Heaven - “On the Monday [on the fourteenth of the kalends of April] God made Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43)

Light of Angels – The light of Angels was created on the Sunday. “God [the Heavenly Father] said: Let the Light be made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Angels)

Marine Beasts – God created marine beasts on the Thursday [on the eleventh of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 43) (See Also: Fauna)

Moon – The moon was created on the Wednesday [on the twelfth of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Astronomy)

Morning - “And He gave the name ‘Day’ to the light, and the name ‘Night’ to the darknesses. And thus were made evening and morning, the first day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 43)

Reptiles – Reptiles of the sea were created on the Thursday. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25) (See Also: Fauna)

Seas – The seas were created on the Tuesday [on the thirteenth of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Seas)

Stars – God created the stars on the Wednesday [on the twelfth of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Astronomy)

Sun – The sun was created on the Wednesday [on the twelfth of the kalends of April]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43) (See Also: Astronomy)

World – “Late in the 11th century, an Irish scholar brought together a collection of poems by several authors, dealing with different periods and aspects of his country’s legendary history. Fitting these compositions into a prose framework which paraphrased and elaborated upon the verse, he created a sweeping, unified account of the origins of Ireland and of the Gaels, extending from the creation of the world down to the time of writing.” “Whatever native origin legends may have been, they did not survive the advent of Christianity intact. The new religion not only repudiated the old gods, but also had its own myth of origins to propound: the account of the creation of the world and the ancestry of mankind contained in the first chapters of the book of Genesis.” “We start with a *Liber Occupationis Hiberniae*, a sort of quasi-historical romance, with no backing either of history or tradition; an artificial composition, professing to narrate the origin of the Gaedil onward from the Creation of the World (or the Flood) ...” “Who first took Ireland in the beginning, after the Creation of the World?” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 1, 2; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii, xxxi, 1, 4, 223; Vol. 2, p. 185, 199)

Creator (See: God; Christ)

Crebnad [Credbnat] – She was the wife of Ith (Topa), ‘the serf’. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 89)

Creidne [Credne] – Creidne was the son of Esairc son of Net; and/or the son of Ethliu. Creidne was one of the four craftsmen of the Túatha Dé Danann and was skilled as either a wright or a carpenter who helped to cure Nuadu, the king, by making a silver arm. During the reign of Acrisius, the 22nd king of Assyria, “Creidne the pleasant artificer was drowned on the “lake-sea”, the sinister pool, fetching treasures of noble gold to Ireland from Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 115, 125, 149, 157, 159, 161, 165, 177, 183, 187, 211, 217, 229, 247)

Cremation (See: Burning)

Cremhcholl – “Flann from Cremhcholl” is recorded as one of the kings of Ireland from Mide. “MacCarthy (*Cod. Pal. Vat.*, p. 428) prints the reading ‘*s a cadhail* “and his fame”, for which I can find no justification in any book or refer-ence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 557, 557n)

Cremthann Shield-mouth (See: Crimthann Sciathbél)

Cret – Cret was the son of Fergus Fergna of the Domnann; his son was Tubair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Crete (See: Islands)

Cridenbel [Crichinbel] – Cridenbel was one of the three satirists of the Túatha Dé Danann and their “chief spell-weaver”. He has been described as “squinting and crooked”. Cridenbel died during the reign of Acrisius by the hand of the Dagda from the gold which he found. “A glossator ... has been reminded by the collocation [Criden] – *bel* and *Bruidne* of the physical peculiarity attached to the Fomorian Lot, for which see vol. 2, p. 261.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 151, 159, 183, 211, 217, 235, 298, 305)

Crime – Only those acts which are specifically described as “crimes” in LGÉ are listed below. This is to avoid imposing a modern and perhaps alien sense of what is a “crime” onto the text of an earlier culture. (But, **See Also**: Adultery; Espionage; Kin-Murder; Murder; Regicide, Theft, Treachery)

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

Death

Cathair Mór - “A **crime** clave to fair Cruachu after death for the grandson (Cathair Mór) of Túathal Techtmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 553)

Dairfine and Fithir – Túathal Techtmar “bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the **crime** of the slaying of his two daughters, Fithir and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin. Fithir died of shame, and Dairfine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

Plundering – “Conaing’s Tower with store of plunder of a union of the **crimes** of hundreds of rapine, A fortress of assembly of the art of the rage of the Fomoir of the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 175)

Crimthann (See: Conall Crimthann)

Crimthann Cosrach¹ – Crimthann Cosrach¹ son of Erge son of Eogan, fell in the battle of Fea against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Crimthann Coscrach² – Crimthann Cosrach² was the son of Feidlimid Fortren son of Fergus Fortamail. Crimthann killed Enna Aigneach [Airgdech] and became 74th king of Ireland, who ruled for 4 or 5 years until he himself was killed by Rudraige son of Sitric during the reign of Physcon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 289, 291, 414, 519)

Crimthann mac Fidaig [Crimthainn Mór]– Crimthann was the son of Fidaig and became the 113th king of Ireland. He ruled for 13 or 16 years until he was killed by a deadly drink of venom prepared by Mongfhinn [Moingfhinn] , his own sister. The poison may have been intended for Níall son of Eochu Muigmedon, the foster son of Crimthann, who Mongfhinn hated. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 347, 529)

Crimthann Nia Nair – Crimthann Nia Nar was the son of Lugaid Riab nDerg and his mother, Clothrann, was his father’s mother. His son was Feradach Finn-Fechtnach. He killed Conchobor Abrat-Ruad to become the 139th king of Ireland and he ruled for 17 years. Crimthann went adventuring to Edar for a fortnight over a month from Dún Crimthann with Nar the Fairy Woman and brought back a gilded chariot, a golden checker-board, and the mantle of Crimthann. He died after this adventure. “It is the belief of certain historians that this was the time when the Son of the Living God, Jesus Christ, was born in Bethlehen of Juda.” “Titus and Vespasianus ruled 9 years. By them was Jerusalem ravaged and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein. Lugaid Riab nDerg and his son Crimthann were over Ireland at that time.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305, 325, 523, 573)

Crimthann Sciathbél [Crimthann Shield-mouth] –Crimthann Sciathbél was the king appointed over S. Laigin. “He (Érimón) gave the kingship of the province of the Gailioin to Crimthann Sciathbél of the Domnann.” “The Cruithne landed in Inber Slaine in Ui Ceinselaig. Crimthann Sciathbél, king of Laigin, told them that he would make them welcome, in return for their driving out the Túath Fidga. “Cualu fell, I conceal it not, before Crimthann Shield-mouth, rich in herds.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 107, 140, 157, 171, 175, 179, 425)

Crinach – During the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain “The battle of Crinach won by the son of Domnall Remar and the Foreigners of Áth Cliath against the Men of Mide.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Crinna – A battle was fought here between Fergus Dubdétach and Cormac ua Cuinn (Cormac son of Art son of Conn Cétchathach). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 527)

Cró-Inis – Máel-sechlainn son of Domnall died here on Cró-Inis of Loch Aindind. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Croagh Patrick (**See:** Cruachan Aigle)

Crofind – Crofind the fair-formed, of the Túatha Dé Danann was the wife of Enan son of Lebarthuind. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Crofinn [Crofhind] – “Dug by him two forts of a great lord, in Argatros sharp and wild, in the fortress of Crofinn famous, Raith Aindind and Raith Bethaig.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 421)

Croind – “Cathair Croind” was its (Temair’s) name under the Tuatha De Danann, that is, Croind daughter of Allot⁵ was buried therein, *unde dicitur* Cathair Croind.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 83)

Crom [Cromm Cruaich] – “Just as on the plain called Mag Slecht, down to the time of St. Patrick, human and other sacrifices were offered to secure the continuity of harvest produce, so on the plain called Mag Cetne a similar tribute was paid, and in an equal assessment of two-thirds. And is it a mere coincidence that, in this artificially manipulated history, Morc, the Fomorian leader, is labelled with a name which, when written backward, spells Crom, the alleged name of the god of Mag Slecht?” Tigernmas “died in Mag Slecht, with three fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, on Samhain night to be particular, a-

worshipping of Crom Cruaich; for he was the king-idol of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117; Vol. 4, p. 336; Vol. 5, p. 203) (See Also: Gods)

Crom Deroil – (See: Cnu Deroil)

Cronán – Conán was the son of Tigernach, king of Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin who in A.D. 580 killed Eochu son of Ninnid, or Eochu son of Domanll son of Muirchertach, and Báetán son of Muirchertach. “Eochaid and Báetán of strength, two years in a famous kingship; the king who took Cianacht, Cronán slew the company godlessly.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 368, 369, 543)

Cronn Badrui [Crunn Badrai] – He was king of Ulaid; his son was Caelbad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 345, 529)

Croom (See: Cities)

Crops (See: Agriculture)

Cruach – Cruach in Árd Fethaig was built by Én son of Ucce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 167)

Cruacha (See: Cruachu)

Cruachan Aigle [Aigli, Cruachan Oigli] – Cing of the sons of Uomor settled in this land. A battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmar where Cruachan Garg son of Osa was killed. Gwynn suggests that this is the territory surrounding Cruachan Oigli (Croagh Patrick). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67, 89)

Cruachan Garg – Cruachan Garg was the son of Osa son of Olar son of Tegmannach of the progeny of Lugaid Cal who was killed in the battle of Aigle against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Cruachu [Cruacha]

Battle – At the battle of “Cruachu, where Conall s. Uga s. Eogan fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Location – “Should he go back to the east, Or should he remain in the west, in Cruachu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 71)

People – “...the Domnannaig, of whom was Conall of Cruach.” “Cu Alad from Cruachu of Cú Alad.” “Muimne died of plague in Cruachu.” “Rothechtaid was king moreover for a space of 22 years, till Sétna Airt, s. Art, s. Eber, s. Ir, of the Ulaid, slew him in Cruachu, for the protection of his son Fiachu Finnsothach.” “A crime clave to fair Cruachu after death for the grandson (Cathair Mór) of Túathal Techtmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163; Vol. 5, p. 23, 27, 187, 229, 231, 241, 245, 499, 553, 555)

Cruachu Claenta – A battle was fought here over the payment of the Boroma Tribute. “Of those battles was the battle of Cruachu Claenta, won by Labraid son of Bresal Belach against Eochu Mugmedon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

Crúad-luindi Clíab-remain – He fell in the battle of Mag Coba against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Crucifixion (See: Punishment)

Cruidne (See: Cruithne)

Cruithne¹ – Cruithne¹ was the son of Cing son of Lacht son of Partholon son of Agnon. He was the wright of the Cruithne. “He was the father of Cruithne² and he had an hundred years in kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 179, 183)

Cruithne² [Cruidne] – Cruithne² was the son of Cruithne¹ son of Cing son of Lacht son of Partholon; he had seven sons – Fib, Fedach, Fotla, Fortrenn, Cait, Ce, Ciric. a Pict; his sons are all kings of the Picts. They are Ce, Circinn [Ciric], Fib [Fibaid], Fidaich [Fedach, Fidach], Flocaid [Fotla], Fortrenn, Got; Cait; “It will be seen that in our text the bare list of the sons of Cruidne is repeated, with the regnal years attributed to each; but in the Scottish list the order is disturbed.” “In due course we shall see that the foregoing group of kings, six in all, interposed between the Sons of Cruidne and the Brudes, is actually an Irish dynasty of considerable mythological importance, which the Pictish Chronicler has borrowed and adapted for his own purposes.” “At the top are the names of the sons of Cruidne, written across the page as in the Paris MS. The scribe may have intended to continue this arrangement, but changed his mind after writing the name of Fortrenn. He then wrote the remaining names in a vertical column, ending with Brude Pont (as he spelt it) following the changed order of the sons of Cruidne, as described above.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 146, 147, 148, 149, 183)

Cruithne³ – Cruithne³ was the son of Loichet son of Cing “who came to ask for women of Érimón, and that to him Érimón gave the wives of the men who were drowned along with Donn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179)

Cruithne, the (See: Peoples)

Cruithnecán – “Cruithnecán son of Cing son of Loichet went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons, and he cut out land for them, namely the Cruithne-folk. And their land was established, but they had no women, for the women of Alba had died. So Cruithnecán came back to the Sons of Míl, and gave heaven and earth, sun and moon, sea and land, dew and light, [as pledges] that pryncedom over them should be of women for ever.” Érimón gave them the wives of the men who had drowned with Donn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 185) (See Also: Cruithne³)

Crund-máel [Crunmáel] – His son was Cenn Fáelad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381, 547)

Crunn – Crunn was the son of Feidlimid son of Colla Dá Crích; his son was Colcu Mocloithi. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Crus – In the confused text of LGE, Crus was a sage or soldier or warrior of the Cruithne. In another version, printed by Skene, Crus was the son of Cing and the *only* soldier of the Cruithne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144, 145, 179)

Crystal (See: Stones)

Cú – Cú was one of the five sons of Áed son of Ainmire son of Sétna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 535)

Cú [Con] – Cú was one of the sons of Dian Cecht and his son was Bec-Felmas. Cú was a second cousin of Nuadu Airgetlam, and with his brother Cethen “their alliterative names suggest dioscuric analogies; moreover Cú and Cethen pair off by themselves – there were two pillarstones at Temair which bore their names.” Cú died in Aircheltra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 121, 123, 131, 151, 157, 183, 187, 195, 227, 298)

Cú Alad – Cú Alad from the Cruachans was a pupil of Findian of Mag Bile and Tuan mac Cairill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Cú-Bretan mac Óengusa – He is cited as having chanted verse CXXXI: “I dread a crimson battle of gore thou man of Fergal, thou whom we deem good; sorrowful is the people of Mary for it after his house was taken from him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 389)

Cú Chuarain – Cú Chuarain king of the Ulaid and of the Cruithne died during the reign of Congal Cind Magir. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 385)

Cú Chuimne – He died during the reign of Domnall mac Murchada, the 144th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393)

Cú Chulaind [Cú Chulainn] – Cú Chulaind was born and died during the reign of Conaire Mór. Cú Chulaind with the aid of other Ulidian warriors defeated the sons of Úmor and drove them from the islands surrounding Ireland. He was one of the 4 sureties imposed by Cairbre Nia Fer on the sons of Úmor to ensure the building of his fort. When the sons of Úmor fled from the oppression of Cairbre Nia Fer, Cú Chulaind and the other sureties were dispatched to bring them back or to kill them. Cú Chulaind was opposed by Conall son of Úmor in the ensuing battle and Conall was killed. The *Lia Fail* would not shriek under him or his fosterling, Lugaid son of the three Finds of Emain, to proclaim either of them king of Ireland, so he struck it with his sword and it never shrieked again except under Conn. “The tale of Cú Chulaind’s action is obviously a mere ætiological myth, to account for the alleged transference of the stone from one place to another.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 25, 37, 67, 71, 80, 92, 111, 113, 145, 175, 295)

Cú Corb¹ – Cú Corb¹ was slain in the battle of Mag nEni in Úi Máil, fought against Túathal Techtmar, along with his brethren: Cnú, Corba, Bresal, Brían, Innait, Eochu, Fergus, Dáire. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Cú Corb² - “Thereafter Feidlimid Rechtmar took the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Marcus Antoninus, against Cú Corb, twice; Cú Corb fell the third time in battle, resisting the Boroma, at the hands of Feidlimid Rechtmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331)

Cú Roí (See: Curoi)

Cú Ulad mac Conchobair – He was a king of Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Cua (See: Sliab Cua)

Cuaille (See: Cuil)

Cuailnge (See: Cualgne)

Cuailnge – “The burst of Labrainn of sorrow (?) a wood over Cuailnge without sesertion.” Bresal Bódíbad was king of Cualigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 519)

Cuala [Cualu] – He was one of the 10 sons of Bregon and one of 36 chieftains who came to Ireland. Cualu was one of Éber’s chieftains in the south. Sliab Cualann is named for him. “Cualu fell, I conceal it not, before Crimthann Shieldmouth, rich in herds.” He left no progeny. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 107; **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 25, 43, 45, 47, 91, 105, 107, 119, 133)

Cualu – “*Raith Aindind* was apparently in the Cualu territory, but its site is not certainly identified.” “the three sons of Cermat of Cualu.” Partholon was a prince of Ireland “behind the borders of Cualu.” “The building of a causeway of a flood-tower ... of Inber Mór in the territory of Cualu.” “Cualu is the coast-land south of Dublin Bay.” Rath Oinn in the land of Cualu was dug by Érimón. Setga built the fort of Delginis of Cualu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 163; **Vol. 4**, p. 217 255, 263, 325; **Vol. 5**, p. 157, 167, 169, 171, 421)

Cualgne [Cuailnge]– Cualgne was one of the 10 sons of Bregon and one of 36 chieftains who came to Ireland. He was one of Érimón’s chieftains in the north and was killed by the Túatha Dé Danann phantoms at the battle of Tailtiu. Sliab Cuailnge was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 107; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 185, 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 25, 41, 47, 59, 63, 85, 93, 97, 99, 101, 105, 107, 119, 133)

Cuan – Cuan was one of the 25 children of Ugoine, who received a 1/25th share of the land of Ireland, in Airgetros. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Cuan Claidfind - Iuchdan “the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” “The place-name *Cuan Claidfinn* does not seem to be recorded else-where.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 335)

Cuan hua Lothchain – This name seems to be a record of a death, but no other details are provided. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407)

Cuanna – Cuanna was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 116)

Cubicles (See: Architecture)

Cucharn – Cucharn was one of the 4 sons of Nuadu Airgetlam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

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

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

Cuil Coll – “The battle of Cuil Coll was broken for Diarmait [son of Muiredach] against the Men of Mumu, the Osraige and the Gaill of Port Lairge.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Cuil Ratha [Cúl Ratha] –The battle of Cuil Ratha in Desmumu was fought between Óengus Olmucach and the Martra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227)

Cuile Cessrach (See: Cúl Cessrach)

Cuilleann – The battle of Cuilleann was fought against Túathal Techtmar in the province of the Gaileoin and Connla son of Inda fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Cuillend [Cuillenn] – Manannan was killed in the battle of Cuillend in Connachta by Uillenn Faebarderg s. Caicher s. Nama (or, Uillenn Faebarderg s. Eochu Garb s. Dui Temen). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 157, 193, 237)

Cuinche (See: Curiche)

Cuir – Cuir was the plain on which Fergus son of Roig established his progeny by force of arms. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 291)

Cuirche [Cuince] – A battle was fought here by Óengus Olmucach and another by Fergus son of Roig. No details are given about either battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279; Vol. 5, p. 221, 227, 449, 479)

Cúl –Tigernmas fought two battles of Cul [*sic lege*] in one day in Airgetros against the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl Árd – Cúl Árd in Mag Inis was where a battle was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207, 435)

Cúl Athguirt – The battle of Cúl Athguirt in Seimne was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl Breg – The men of Cúl Breg may have been responsible for burning Eochu Airem, the 83rd king of Ireland, because of the heavy taxes he imposed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Cúl Caichir – “In R² we hear for the first time of battles at Cúl Caicher (where Caicher fell).” “A battle is fought between Amorgen and Caicher in Cúl Caicher, and Caicher fell there.” “at the end of a year from the slaying of Éber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 141, 159, 161, 171)

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

Cúl Cessrach [Carn Cessra, Cuile Cessrach, Cúl Chesra, Nook] – “... they came to harbor ... In the Nook [Cúil Ceasra] of Cessair, in the lands of Carn ...” “Cessair died in Cúl Cessrach in Connachta, with her fifty maidens.” Cúl Cessrach is named for Cessair. “Cúl Chesra identified by earlier writers with one or another of the carns on Knockma, Co. Galway has been identified more reasonably by Mr. Morris with a large mound overlooking the town of Boyle called Knockadoobrusna.” “Carn Cessra is sometimes used, as more or less synonymous, for Cúl Cessrach, see Hogan, *Onomasticon*, s.v. Carn Cesra. Carn is such a common placename in Ireland that it gives no real help in the discussion of the topography of the story.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 183, 193, 205, 207, 211, 225, 229, 235, 248; Vol. 3, p. 45)

Cúl Dremne – A battle was fought here against Diarmait mac Cerbaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Cúl Fedar – “The battle of Cúl Fedar of clear causes” was fought by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 435)

Cúl Fobair – The battle of Cúl Fobair on Erbus was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Cúl Fraocháin [Cúl Fraecháin] – A battle was fought here between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 435)

Cúl Martha – “The battle of Cúl Martha, good is that, wherein were slain the sons of Éber; renowned for battle, for overcoming, had Ér, Orba, Ferón, Fergna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 429)

Cúl Ratha – A battle was fought here by Óengus Olmucaid against the Erna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 449)

Cul Sibrille [Cenannas] – “By him [Fiachu Findoilches] was built the fortress of Cul Sibrille, that is, Cenannas.” The name Cenannas comes from the tribute of white-headed cattle that he took to this fortress. The battle of Sered Mag was fought between the two Tethbas, that is, in Cenannas. “The Synod of Cenannas, where Iohannes the Cardinal was president; that noble Synod was held in the year 1152.” was held here in the year A.D. 1152; The battle of Cul Sibrille was fought by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 391, 411, 479)

Cúl Tolad – The great battle of Mag Tuired in Conmaicne of Cúl Tolad in Connachta was fought here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 21)

Cultivation Terraces (See: Architecture)

Cults – “... an admission of the divine nature of the TDD. They were in fact the gods of the “Milesian” conquerors. Gods are of two classes, corresponding roughly to the di consentes, the state gods invoked by persons and on occasions of importance: and the numina, presiding over the individual crises of human life, which were of prehistoric origin, and chiefly received the cult and homage of the lower orders of society. These a haughty aristocracy, despising the cults of its serfs, might very well brush aside contemptuously as “non-gods”. ” “The grotesque story of the battle [the second battle of Mag Tuired], edited by Stokes (*Rev. Celtique* xii, p. 52), appears to be a mere farce, designed to bring ridicule upon the ancient gods, and,

though using some traditional materials, is hardly of as much value for the history of cult as has been supposed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 294, 295, 298) (See Also: Ritual)

Cumaine – Cumaine was the son of Colman Bec, who with the help of Cumaine Librene, killed Báetán son of Ninnid, the 125th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Cumaine Librene – He was the son of Illadán son of Cerball, who with the help of Cumaine son of Colman Bec, killed Báetán son of Ninnid, the 125th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Cúmascach – He was one of the 5 sons of Aed mac Ainmirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 535)

Cumna [Cuma, Cumma] – Cumna was the name of one of the three goblets [cups] of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201) (See Also: Tools, Containers)

Cúmuscach – Cúmuscach the son of Conchobor, king of the Three Airthera, died in the battle of Sered Mag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

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

Cunga (See: Cong)

Cupbearer (See: Society)

Cups (See: Tools; Containers; Goblets)

Curcach – “Darfine withdrew from every family of the descendants of Ailill Aulom, Cermna, Curcach ... (?) the foundation of the family of Lugaid mac Con.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Curchog in Churaig – She (?) was of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Cures (See: Health)

Curlew Mountains (See: Mountains)

Cúroi [Cú Roi] – Cúroi was the son of Daire and he was a provincial king who was king over a part of Mumu. His ‘fifth’ of Ireland was from Belach Conglais to Luimneach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 75; Vol. 5, p. 269, 271, 275, 299, 325)

Curse – Noe cursed the raven when it did not return to the ark. “And God said to Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again ...” Noe cursed his son Ham “to be as it were a slave of slaves for his brethren.” It was “through that same curse (of Noe against his son Ham) that there was the destruction of the children of Dardan and Ioph, so that each of them slew his fellow.” “To withered Cain of the shackle the deed of the curse adhered.” Comac ua Cuinn was cursed by Máel-Cenn and it may have been phantoms that slew Cormac ua Cuinn. For the refusal of Lugaid Lonn to accept his promises, Saint Patrick cursed all the dogs and queens of Temair to be sterile. The saints of Laigin cursed Congal Cind Magir for his hostility against Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 121, 133, 137, 179; Vol. 5, p. 337, 339, 361, 385)

Cursor Mundi (See: Authors; Morris)

Cus (See: Cush)

Cush [Cus] – Cush was the first son of Ham, enumerated in Genesis,x.6. His son was Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 213; **Vol. 2**, p. 9, 51)

Cutloch (See: Loch Cutra)

Cutra – Cutra was a son of Umor. “Cutra was established on Loch Cutra.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Cyaxares – Cyaxares was king of the Medes after Phraortes and before Astyages. Or, “It is in the reign of Giallachad that Fraortes king of the Medes died, and Cyaxares took the king-ship of the Medes.” He ruled for 28 (or, 32) years. “The reign of Cyaxares was 32 years according to Eusebius, not 28.” In the 10th year of his reign Nabcadon [Nabuchodonosor] went from Babylonia and the Temple of Solomon was burnt. He died during the reign of Art Imlech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163, 200; **Vol. 5**, p. 247, 249)

Cycladic Islands (See: Islands)

Le Cycle mythologique irlandais et la mythologie celtique (See: Authors, Arbois de Jubanville)

Cynocephali (See: Peoples)

Cyprianus – He was slain in Carthage by Valerianus and his son Gallienus, rulers of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575)

Cyprii, the (See: Peoples)

Cyprus (See: Islands)

Cyrenaica (See: Islands; Coronis)

Cyrus [Nabcadon Cirus] – Cyrus was the son of Darius and the daughter of Astyages; his son is Cambyses. Cyrus deposed Astyages of the Medes to become the first king of the Persians. Cyrus captured Babylon and slew Baltassar. However, “It is contrary to the record in Daniel that the king Baltassar was slain by Cyrus: it was Darius who did do.” “This is that Cyrus who released the captivity to Jerusalem, after they had been seventy years in captivity.” “Thirty years had he till he fell at the hands of the Scythians, surrounded by three hundred thousand men. It is he who brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.” “Cyrus began to reign in 559 B.C. and was defeated in battle and slain by the Scythian Massagetæ in 529 B.C.” “Moreover, Cyrus son of Darius, the first king of the Persians, he it is who is called “Nabcadon Cirus” the last king of the Chaldeans.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 163; **Vol. 4**, p. 41, 43, 83, 205, 209; **Vol. 5**, p. 57, 85, 249)

Cytherea (See: Islands)