

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

L-M

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

BY

R. A. Stewart Macalister, D.Litt.

Index Compiled

by

Michael Murphy

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Laban - Adam's legs were created from the land of Laban. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 175, 261)

Labashi-Marduk – Labashi-Marduk son of Neriglissor was the last king of the Assyrians; or the 4th king of the Chaldeans. His rule lasted for just nine months. His son was Baltassar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163, 165)

Labor Specialization (See: Society)

Labraid¹ – Labraid was the son of Bethach son of Lamech *qui dicitur* Son of Bochra, for Bochra ia *nomen matris eius.*” His son was Finntan [Fintan]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 189; Vol. 5, p. 225)

Labraid² – Labraid² was the son of Bresal Belach. He fought and won the battle of Cruachu Claenta against Eochu Mugmedon in refusal to pay the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

Labraid³ – Labraid³ was the son of Énna Airgdech² son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach; his son was Beothacht. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295)

Labraid⁴ – Labraid⁴ son of Luithemed Lorc of the progeny of Deda son of Sin was killed in the battle of Lemna fought against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Labraid⁵ – “Eochaid of knowledge fell thereafter at the hands of Áed and Labraid: Labraid, Óengus, Áed fell at the hands of Cermat of form all fair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239)

Labraid Condelg – Labraid Condelg was the son of Corpre son of Óllom Fotla; his son was Blath [Bláith]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251, 263)

Labraid Lamfhota – Labraid Lamfhota was the son of Oirbsen son of Aitheman son of Eochu Imfhota. He was killed at the battle of Life which was fought against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Labraid Loingsech [Labraid Lonn, Labraid of Bere] – Labraid Loingsech was the son of Ailill Aine son of Loiguire Lorc. He was exiled overseas for 30 years by Cobthach Cóel Breg until he was granted or took the province of Laigin with the aid of the “Foreigners” with their broad spears. He killed Cobthach Cóel Breg, the 58th king of Ireland, on Christmas night in Dinn Ríg in vengeance for his father and grandfather and thereafter ruled Ireland at its 59th king for 19 or 30 years. During his reign he took revenge on the children of Cobthach until he was killed by Melge Molbthach son of Cobthach. Labraid Loingsech died during the reign of Ptolomeus Euergetes. His grandson was Óengus Ollom. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 275, 277, 279, 281, 414, 457, 467, 515) (See Also: Loingsech)

Labraid Lonn (See: Labraid Loingsech)

Labrainn (See: Rivers)

Lacht – Lacht was the son of Partholon son of Agnon son of Buan son of Mas; his son was Cing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 183)

Ladar – Ladar was a chief servitor of the Milesians who commanded his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99)

Ladcend [Laidgen] – Ladcend was the son of Bairche and a pupil of Findian of Mag Bile and Túán mac Cairill. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol.5**, p. 23, 27)

Ladra¹ – Ladra¹ was one of three men of the Banba company and the only male of that group who was named. Ladra¹ was the first dead man in Ireland and Árd Ladrann was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 197, 231)

Ladra² – Ladra² may have been a son of Bith and possibly a thief. In the time before the universal Flood, Noe refused entrance for him to the ark. He was one of the three men of the Cessair company, the pilot. After the landing in Ireland the fifty women were split up among the three men. In the dividing of the women Ladra² took Banba and 16 women, or 16 women including Banba, and was dissatisfied. “Balbo [Alba], Bona, Allbor [Albor] , Ail, Gothiam, German, Aithne, Inde, Rogairg [Rodarg], Raindi [Rinni], Iacor, Ain, Rind [Irrand], Easpa, Sinde, Samall [Samoll]; those are the women of Ladra.” Ladra² became the the first dead man in Ireland and Árd Ladrann was named for him. It was said that “he died of excess of women or it was the shaft of the oar that penetrated his buttock.” The Book of Fenagh says that Ladra² died of “female persecution.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 171, 174, 175, 183, 189, 191, 193, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 223, 227, 229, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 244, 247, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 45, 167; **Vol. 4**, p. 59; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Ladru – Ladru was the the poet of the Partholon expedition. But, see also “Bacorb Ladra, who was a sound sage, he was Partholon’s man of learning.” 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) (See Also: Bacorb Ladra)

Laebchor – Laebchor was the son of Eochu Ailtlethan; his son was Fer Almaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 287)

Laeg – “Laeg in Line, shining his colour, son of Ugoine son of Eochu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 469)

Láegaire – Láegaire son of Inda son of Ros of the progeny of Gúaile son of Cerb of the Fir Bolg, fell in the battle of Druim Ligen against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Lagus – His son was Ptolomy who ruled for Alexander in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 207)

Laidgen (See: Ladcend)

Laigen – Laigen was the grandson of Loiguire Lorc. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269)

Laigen [Laighne]

Battles

Brían Boroma mac Cenneidig - Brían Boroma mac Cenneidig “fell in Laigin at the hands of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Cluain Tarb.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Cnamros – The battle of Cnamros in Laigne was one of three battles won by Nemed against the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123)

Leth Cuinn – “When Cobthach Cóel Breg fell at the hands of Labraid in vengeance for his father and his grandfather, from that out there was war between Laigin and Leth Cuinn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277)

Rairiu – “The death of Éthriel (the 5th king of Ireland) at the hands of Comáel son of Éber, in the battle of Rairiu in Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197)

Slemne - Partholon fought the battle Slemne of Mag Ítha against the Fomorians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 13, 85)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal Techtmar brought 27 battles against Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 327)

Births

Fea s. Tortan – “Of him is named “the first birth in Laigen” for there he was born, on the hilltop. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 13)

Boroma Tribute – “Túathal Techtmar bound the Boroma upon the Laigen for the crime of the slaying of his two daughters, Fíther and Dairine, by the folly of Eochu s. Eochu king of Laigin.” Congall of Cenn Magair the 138th king of Ireland “destroyed many throughout Laigin, as he could not exact the Boroma ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327, 385) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Forts

Ráith Beoan – Ráith Beoan on the plain of Laigin was dug by Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 129)

Ráith Fuamain [Uamain]– Ráith Fuamain in Laigin was dug by Éber son of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69, 167)

Ráith Oinn – Ráith Oinn in Laigin was dug by Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69)

Kings (See Also: Peoples, Laigin)

Ailill – Ailill s. Dúnlaing king of Laigin fell at the hands of Diarmail mac Cerbaill while resisting the Boroma Tribute. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Cormac – Cormac s. Ailill king of Laigin resisted paying the Boroma Tribute and fought and lost the battle of Dún Masc against Diarmait mac Cerbaill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 367)

Crimthann – Crimthann s. Enna Ceinnselach was the king of Laigin when Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, sought to collect the Boroma Tribute but found only battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359)

Crimthainn Sciathbél – Crimthainn Sciathbél was the provincial king placed over south Laigin by Érimón. “The Cruithne landed in Inber Sláine 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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 140, 171, 175)

Enna mac Murchada – Enna s. Domnall s. Muiredach, king of Laigin rested.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413)

Eochu Anchenn – Eochu Anchenn, king of Laigin, was one of the provincial kings who killed Fíachu Finnoilches, king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

Eochu mac Echach Doimléin – Eochu mac Echach Doimléin of the Domnann was placed as the provincial king over Laigin by Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Labraid Lonn – “And further the same Cobthach (Coel Breg) slew his son (this Loeguire’s), namely Ailill Aine; and he exiled Labraid Lonn s. Ailill s. Loiguire Lorc over sea, till he made peace with him, at the end of thirty years and gave him the province of the Gailian, namely Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 457)

Lakes

Loch Dá Cáech – Loch Dá Cáech in Laigin burst forth during the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 173) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Naming of – “... it was from the broad spears (laigne), which the followers of Labraid brought with them, that “Laigin” is named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 279, 457)

Partition Points

Áth Cliath of Laigen – From Áth Cliath of Laigen to Ailech Neit was the portion of Er son of Partholon. From Áth Cliath of Laigen to the island of Árd Nemed was the share of Orba son of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 77, 87)

Inber Slaine – “*Inber Slaine* = the Slaney Estuary; *Inber Colptha* = the Boyne Estuary; *Comar na dtri nuisce* = the confluence of the Suir, Noir, and Barrow (thus Slanga’s “Fifth” is Laigen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77)

Plains

Mag Bernsa – Mag Bernsa in Laighne was one of 12 plains cleared by Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123)

Mag Éile [Éle] – Mag Éile in Laigin was one of twelve plains cleared during the reign of Íriel Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191)

Mag Ítha – “Mag nÍtha of Laigen is the plain of that name south of Arklow.” One of the four plains cleared by Partholon was Mag Ítha in Laigen. Partholon fought the battle Slemne of Mag Ítha against the Fomorians. “... the pestilence of vengeance came into Ireland at the first, to wit the *Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August in came. It first came to Mag nÍtha of Laigen...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 11, 13, 85; Vol. 5, p. 381)

Mag Ligad – Mag Ligad in Laigin was one of seven plains cleared by Ethriel, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 197)

Mag Luadat – Mag Luadat in Laigin is the place where Dairfine, daughter of Túathal Techtmar, died while lamenting the death of her sister, Fithir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

Mag nÓensciath [Áensciath] – Mag nÓensciath in Laigin was one of seven plains cleared by Óengus Olmucaid, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227)

Mag Ochtair – Mag Ochtair in Laigin was one of seven plains cleared by Ethriel, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, Vol. 5, p. 195, 197)

Mag Rechet [Roichet] – Mag Rechet in Laigin was one of twelve plains cleared during the reign of Íriel Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191)

Peoples (See Also: Peoples)

Gaileoin, the – The Gaileoin of Laigen are one of the three communities in Ireland “not of Goidelic stock.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 27, 37)

Laigin, the – The Laigin are the progeny of Érimón son of Míl. The Laigin are the progeny of Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43, 325)

Laigse, the - The Laigse of Laigin are the progeny of Éber son of Ír. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 43)

Ui Tairsig, the - The Ui Tairsig of Laigen in Ui Failge are one of the three communities in Ireland “not of Goidelic stock.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37)

Pestilence – “... the pestilence of vengeance came into Ireland at the first, to wit *the Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August in came. It first came to Mag nItha of Laigen...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381) (See Also: Health, Pestilence)

Rivers

Lifé – One of the nine rivers that Partholon found in Ireland was “Ruirthech, [the river of Lifé], between Ui Neill and Laigen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 17)

Ríges – “In his (Érimón’s) time was the burst of the seven or nine Ríges of Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 161, 171) (See Also: River Bursts)

Laighne (See: Laigin)

Laigin, the (See: Peoples)

Laiglinde (See: Laiglinne)

Laiglinne [Laiglinde] – Laiglinne was a chieftain and one of the four sons of Partholon. His wife may have been Aife or Cerbnat, although Aife seems the preferred choice. Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg burst forth at the digging of his grave and the lake was therefore named for him. “The appearance of Aife, as daughter of Partholon and wife of (her brother) Laiglinne is a further contribution of value ... On the magical importance of such brother-sister marriages, see Lord Raglan, *Jocasta’s Crime*, passim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 269; Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 17, 47, 90, 91, 92) (See Also: Incest)

Laigne¹ [Luigne] – Laigne¹ was one of three Spanish fishermen who first discovered Ireland. The three fishermen and their wives were drowned at Tuad Inber in the universal Flood. “Howbeit, [the Book] of Taking does not reckon them, for they did not settle the land of Ireland.” “And we further note that the names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessarb, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Luigne and Luasad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232; Vol. 4, p. 3)

Laigne² – His son was Liath. “These are the names of Temair under the Takings. Liathdruim was its name under the Taking of Nemed, that is, Liath s. Laigne, who cleared the ridge, *unde dicitur* “The Ridge of Liath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

Laigne³ – Laigne³ was a chieftain and one of the sons of Érimón. His mother was “Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne, she it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead. But Odba came from the South in a ship, along with her sons, and they maintained her till she died in Odba.” After the death of his father, Érimón, he and his two brothers assumed the joint kingship of Ireland as the 2nd kings. They divided Ireland into three parts and ruled for three or four years. He fell in the battle of Ard Ladrann and was killed by the four sons of Éber eight years after the death of Érimón. Laigne³ left no progeny. His rule coincided with the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 39, 41, 57, 83, 85, 99, 105, 109, 187, 189, 225, 431, 495) (See Also: Incest; Partition)

Laigne, the (See: Peoples)

Laine – “Laine son of Eochu son of Óengus son of Erge son of Eochu fell in the battle of Ros Lair in Fotharta fighting against Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Lairge [Airge] – His son was Ptolomaeus. Note also that Ptolomeus is also a title of the Greek rulers of Egypt after the conquest by Alexander the Great. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 225, 267, 271)

Laigse, the (See: Peoples)

Lake Bursts – “The incident of a lake burst is common in Irish mythology; it is possible that the phenomena of the turlochs, temporary lakes, frequent in some parts of Ireland, may have helped to shape these stories.” The lake bursts seem to have been reported after burials, victorious battles, or unexplainedly in times of certain kings. Cosmologically, the explanation of lake bursts might help to explain the creation of certain topographical features of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84) (See Also: Lochs, River Bursts, Turlochs, Wells)

Dundrum Bay (See: Loch Rudraige)

Linn Tola Tuile Tobair – In the second year of the reign of Tigernmas there were nine lake-bursts, including Linn Tola Tuile Tobair “over Aillenn daughter of Romair, so that she was drowned there, and from her is named Loch Aille in Callraige in Coirpre Mór.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Loch Áenbeithi (See: Loch Óenbeithe)

Loch Aillind [Ailine, Aillinne, Allen] – Loch Aillind in Connachta burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas. “After victory it burst forth” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 336; Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 437)

Loch Ailine (See: Loch Ailind)

Loch Aillinne (See: Loch Ailind)

Loch Allen (See: Loch Ailind)

Loch Aindind (See: Loch Annind)

Loch Aininn (See: Loch Annind)

Loch Áirdcais (See: Loch Cassan)

Loch Annind [Aindind, Aininn] – Loch Annind in Meath [Mide] was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth at the burying of Annind son of Nemed nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. According to another story Tuirill Biccreeo [Delbaeth] of the Túatha Dé Danann, drank an emetic draught prepared by Dian Cecht and “three belches burst forth from his mouth, a cold belch in Loch Uair, an iron belch in Loch Iairn, and a ... belch in Loch Aininn.” “The story of the sickness of Tuirill ... is an independent narrative, told to explain the names and probably also the origins of certain lakes.” Loch Ainnind is identified with Loch Ennell, Co. Westmeath. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 131, 133, 171; Vol. 4, p. 137, 303)

Loch Baadh (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Baath [Baadh, Baga, Bagh] – “Loch Baadh (Loch Bagh, Co. Roscommon) ... is alleged to have burst forth in the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 331; Vol. 5, p. 141, 163, 173)

Loch Baga (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Bagh (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Bren (Loch Cuan, Strangford Loch) – 25 years after Partholon landed in Ireland and 4 years before his death there was the sea-flow of Bren, in Ulaid, over land forming a lake. “Loch Cuan is its other name.” This is now known as Strangford Loch and the Metrical Dindsenchas attributes its origin to Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 19, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Buadach [Buadaig] – Loch Buadach in Cera burst forth in the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Cāl [Lochgall] – Loch Cāl in Ui Niallain was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland and is identified with Lochgall, barony of Oneilland, Co. Armagh. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 171, 190)

Loch Cassan [Loch Áirdcais, Loch na nGasán]– Loch Cassan in Mag Luirg in Connachta was one of three lake bursts during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Cé [Loch Key] – Loch Cé in Connachta was one of seven or nine lake bursts during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 437)

Loch Cime [Cimme, Loch Hacket] – Loch Cime is Loch Hacket in County Galway. One story says that Loch Cimme burst in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Con [Conn] – Loch Con in Connachta was one of seven lake bursts during Partholon’s time. It burst forth in the 12th year after Partholon landed in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92, 105)

Loch Conn (See: Loch Con)

Loch Cuan (See: Loch Bren)

Loch Currane (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Dá Caech [Loch Decet, Loch Gara, Loch Techet, Waterford Harbor] – Loch Dá Caech was one of seven lake bursts in Connachta in the 12th year after Partholon came to Ireland. Another version says that Loch Dá Caech in Laigin was one of seven or eight lake bursts in the time of Érimón. Loch Dá Caech has been variously identified with Loch Gara in Co. Roscommon and with Waterford Harbor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92; **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Dabal [Daball, Dabuill] – Loch Dabal was an unidentified lake somewhere near Armagh or in Airgialla. Supposedly it was one of seven, nine or ten lakes that burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. An alternative story has the lake burst in the time of Cermna and Sobairce, the 9th kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 213, 437)

Loch Daball (See: Loch Dabal)

Loch Dabuill (See: Loch Dabal)

Loch Dairbrech [Loch Derryvaragh] – Loch Dairbrech was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. It has been identified with Loch Derryvaragh, Co. Westmeath. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 133, 171, 190)

Loch Decet (See: Loch DáCaech)

Loch Derryvaragh (See: Loch Dairbrech)

Loch Echtra – Loch Echra “full of swans” in Airgialla between Sliab Modurn and Sliab Fuait burst forth during Partholon’s time. The lake “must have been somewhere near Loch Mucknoe, Co. Monaghan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Erne –The bursting of Loch Erne happened in the time of Fiachu Labraind, the 11th king of Ireland. “He fought a battle against the Erna of the Fir Bolg, in the place where Loch Erne now is. After the breaking of the battle, the lake burst forth, that is, the “Lake over all the Erna.” The Túath Loiguire on Loch Erne, at Daiminis” were descended from Amorgen, son of Mil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 245; **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 87, 217, 455)

Loch Febail [Loch Febuil, Loch Foyle, Loch Sentuinne] – During the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, “Loch Febail in Tir Eogain - over Febal son of Lodan [Lotan] it burst, in a marine sea-burst, and Mag Fuinnsige [Foirinnsi] was the name of the plain over which the lake came.” However, it should be noted that Loch Febail was already reported to have existed when the Fir Bolg came to Ireland and when Ith son of Breogan made his first exploration of the island. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 199; **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 5, 13, 19, 205, 207, 437)

Loch Febuil (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Finnmaige – Loch Finnmaige in Connachta burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Foyle (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Gabair [Gabar, Gabor, Lagore] – Loch Gabair between the Bregas in the south of Breg in Mide or in Cianachta, “now dried”, burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 217, 437)

Loch Gabar (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Gabor (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Gara (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Loch Gréine [Gréne] –Loch Greine in Laigin burst forth during the reign of Érimón, the 1st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Gréne (See: Loch Gréine)

Loch Hacket (See: Loch Cime)

Loch Íairn [Íarainn, Loch Iron] – One story tells of the lake burst in the time of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. However, an earlier tale of the Tuatha De Danann says that the lakes already existed when Tuirell Biccraero “belched” into them and that is how they received their names. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 303; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Loch Íarainn (See: Loch Íairn)

Loch Iron (See: Loch Íairn)

Loch Laig (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laig linne (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laigh (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laiglinne [Belfast Loch, Loch Laig, Loch Laigh, Loch Laig linni] – Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg is named for Laiglinne son of Partholon. The lake burst forth 15 years after Partholon landed in Ireland at the digging of Laiglinne's grave; "*Ui mac Cuaic* (or *Uais*) *Breg* is the region S.W. of Tara, but it contains no conspicuous lake to be identified with *Loch Laiglinne* (but see Gwynn, MD iv 256 and notes thereon)." A later version says that the lake, in Ulaid, burst forth during the reign of Érimón, the 1st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 17, 49, 84; **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 169, 163, 173, 423)

Loch Lugdach (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Loughochta (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Luigdech [Loch Currane, Loch Lugdach, Loch Luglochta] – "The night in which the sons of Míl came into Ireland, was the burst of Loch Luigdech in Iar-Mumu." A somewhat different version says that "Fíal wife of Lugaid died of shame when she saw the nakedness of her husband, as he bathed in Inber Féile ... and in that night Loch Luigdech burst forth over the land." "Loch Luigdech is generally identified with Loch Currane, behind Waterville; if this be right, the lake-estuary in which Fial performed her ablutions cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 33, 61, 75, 95)

Loch Key (See: Loch Cé)

Loch Lagore (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Mask (See: Loch Mesc)

Loch Melge – Loch Melge in Cairpre takes its name from Melge Molbthach, the 60th king of Ireland. "When his grave was dug it is there that the lake burst over the land." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 281)

Loch Mesc [Mask, Mesca] – Loch Mesc "abounding in mead" in Connachta was one of seven lakes that burst forth in Partholon's time. The lake was formed in the 3rd year after the 1st battle waged by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Mesca (See: Loch Mesc)

Loch Munremair [Loch Ramor] – Loch Munremair, "a pleasant sea, of broad-ridged, firm fury" in Ui Luigne of Sliab Guaire was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. The lake has been identified with Loch Ramor, Co. Cavan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 171, 190)

Loch na nGasán (See: Loch Cassan)

Loch nEchach [Pool of Urine] – Loch nEchach burst over Liath Muine during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Loch nUair [Loch Owel, Loch Uair] – Loch nUair already existed in the time of the Túatha Dé Danann when Tuirell Biccero emitted a cold belch into it. Another story alleges that the lake was formed in a burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. Much later, Thorkill was drowned in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn during the reign of Conchobor, the 148th king of Ireland. Loch nUair has been identified with Loch Owel in County Westmeath, but "it may be the lost name of some small lake, turloch or inlet in southwest Galway." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 82, 137, 273, 303, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 397, 437)

Loch Óenbeithe [Áenbeithi] – Loch Oenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn burst forth during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Oirbsen (See: Loch Orbsen)

Loch Orbsen [Oirbsen] – “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) (See Also: Loch Corrib)

Loch Owel (See: Loch nUair)

Loch Ramor (See: Loch Munremair)

Loch Réin [Rén]– Loch Réin “of many salmon” burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. “Loch Rein is in Co. Leitrim near Fenagh: the alternative reading Loch Léin would mean the Killarney lakes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 331; Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173, 423) (See Also: Loch Lein)

Loch Réin (See: Loch Rein)

Loch Riach [Lochrea] – Loch Riach burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. This is Lochrea in Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 331; Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173, 423)

Loch Rib – Loch Rib burst over Mag nAirbthen during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

Loch Rudraige [Dundrum Bay] – 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)

Loch Sailchedáin (See: Loch Sailech)

Loch Sailech [Sailchedáin]– Íth son of Breogan arrived in Ireland and spent his first night here. “[the first night afterwards [when] Íth went into Ireland after his arrival at Loch Sailech], demons slew one of his followers.” Another tale relates that lake burst forth during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 19, 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Sentuinne (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Sheelin (See: Loch Silend)

Loch Silend [Loch Sheelin, Silenn] – Loch Silend burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas in Cairpre in Mide in Brega. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 336; Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 437)

Loch Silenn (See: Loch Silend)

Loch Techet (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Loch Uair (See: Loch nUair)

Lochrea (See: Loch Rein)

Strangford Loch (See: Loch Bren)

Waterford Harbor (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Lake Burst Chronology

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

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

Érimón – There were seven, eight or nine lake bursts in the time of Érimón the first king of Ireland, including: Loch Cimme; Loch Buadaig in Cera; Loch Baga, Loch Rein, Loch Finnmaige in Connachta; Loch Greine, Loch Riach and Dá Caech in Laigin; and Loch Laig in Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Tigernmas – Tigernmas was the 7th king of Ireland and during his reign there were seven or nine lake bursts including: Linn Tola Tuile Tobair, Loch Ailind and Loch Cé in Connachta; Loch Uair in Mide; Loch Febail in Tír Eogain; Loch Silend in Cairpre; Loch Gabor in Brega; Dabal in Airgialla. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 437)

Cermna and Sobairce – Cermna and Sobairce were the 9th kings of Ireland in joint reign. It was during their time that Loch Dabal burst forth near Armagh or in Airgialla. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213, 265, 439, 441, 443, 445, 469, 497, 499)

Fiachu Labraind –The bursting of Loch Erne happened in the time of Fiachu Labraind, the 11th king of Ireland. “He fought a battle against the Erna of the Fir Bolg, in the place where Loch Erne now is. After the breaking of the battle, the lake burst forth, that is, the “Lake over all the Erna.” The Túath Loiguire on Loch Erne, at Daiminis” are descended from Amorgen, son of Mil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 245; **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 87, 217, 455)

Óengus Olmucach - During the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, there were three lake bursts including: Loch Oenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn; Loch Sailech; and Loch Cassan in Mag Luirg in Connachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Melge Molbthach – Loch Melge in Cairpre takes its name from Melge Molbthach, the 60th king of Ireland. “When his grave was dug it is there that the lake burst over the land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 281)

Lugaid Riab nDerg – During the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland, there was “the burst of Loch nEchach (the pool of urine), over Liath Muine, the burst of Loch Rib over Mag nAirthen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Lake Bursts with Double Origins

Loch Annind – This lake burst at the burial of Annind son of Nemed and is also claimed to have burst forth from the belch of Tuirill Biccree of the Túatha Dé Danann.

Loch Bren – This lake is said to have burst in the time of Partholon, but it is also attributed in the Metrical Dindsenchas as having its origins with Manannan.

Loch Cime – Loch Cime is said to have burst forth in the time of Érimón. However, in the tale of the wanderings of the sons of Umor, Loch Cime received its name from Cime Four-heads son of Umor, who

was granted this area by Ailill and Medb in Connachta.

Loch Dá Caech – Loch Dá Caech has been described as having burst forth in the time of Partholon, as well as in the time of Érimón.

Loch Dabal – Loch Dabal, an unidentified lake near Armagh or in Airgialla, reportedly burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, or during the joint reign of Cermna and Sobairce. Possibly this is not a second bursting of the lake, but rather a difference of opinion on when the event happened.

Loch Laiglinne – Loch Laiglinne was said to have burst forth at the burial of Laiglinne son of Partholon, and again during the reign of Érimón, the 1st king of Ireland.

Loch Sailech – Loch Sailech was said to have burst during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland, but it was also said to have existed at the time of Ith's arrival in Ireland.

Lakes (See: Loch)

Lam-Dia (See: Idol)

Lamb (See: Fauna; Mammals, Sheep)

Lamech¹ – Lamech¹ was the son of Mathusahel son of Maviahel son of Irad son of Enoch son of Cain. Lamech¹ was called “the bigamist” because he had two wives: Ada and Sella. Ada bore Iabel and Iubal. Sella bore Tubalcain and his sister, Noemma. he killed a man (Cain ?? - not clear). “He then who shall slay Cain, it shall be revenged upon him sevenfold: but he who shall slay Lamech, shall be punished 70 and 7 times the equivalent.” This character is the same as Lamech², but with a slightly different genealogy. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 89, 91, 183)

Lamech² – Lamech² was the son of Mathusalem son of Enoch son of Jared son of Malalabel son of Cainan. His father, Mathusalam, was 187 years old when Lamech² was born. Lamech² was “the first man who took two wives.” The ages of Lamech's life vary between the Irish translators, the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Bible. “Lamech begat Noe, in the 182 year of his age.” (I.T., Vulgate), or 188 (Septuagint). Lamech² lived for 595 years (I.T., Vulgate), or 565 (Septuagint) after the birth of Noe. Lamech² lived for a total of 777 (I.T.), 677 (I.T.), 753 (Septuagint), or 775 (Poem V) years. Of his son, Noe, Lamech² said: “This boy shall be he who shall comfort and deliver us from labours, from the labours of our hands in the accursed ill-fated earth, which God cursed, for the sin of Adam and Eve, and Cain, the iniquitous, contentious, and deceiving, with his progeny.” His daughter was Coba, who was wed to her brother, Noe. The lost Book of Lamech, told how the blind Lamech, under guidance from his son Tubalcain, shot an arrow at a wild man covered with hair and a horn growing out of his forehead, who turned out to be Cain son of Adam. Lamech was so distressed by the discovery that he killed his son Tubalcain for this deed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 21, 93, 101, 103, 104, 105, 111, 145, 147, 183, 187, 199, 237, 238, 249, 254, 264, 265, 266; **Vol. 2**, p. 169, 183, 185, 189, 199, 201, 205, 209; **Vol. 3**, p. 153; **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Lamfhind¹ [Lamfind] – Lamfhind¹ was the son of Agnomain son of Tat of the Gaedil. He was exiled from Scythia because of his father's murder of Refloir. His hands were compared to candles because of his skill at rowing, although in one verse he is called Lamfhind “of the green hand” (*lam-glas*). After the death of his father, Lamfhind¹ became one of 3 or 4 chieftains of the Gaedhil who led his people to Ireland. His son was Eber Glunfhind. Macalister believed that the reference to Lamfhind's hands was a glossorial interpolation, but that it must be very old as it appears in all MSS. and in the verses. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 7, 19, 21, 23, 25, 29, 75, 77, 97, 99, 101, 103, 130, 132, 156, 159; **Vol. 5**, p. 121)

Lamfhind² – Lamfhind² was the son of Etheor son of Thoe son of Bodb son of Sem. His son was Glunfhind. This is the same character as Lamfhind¹, but with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Lamfind (See: Lamfhind)

Lamglas – “Lamglas disappeared (from the story), his name being taken to be an epithet of Lamfhind, and his personality being sunk in Febri [= Eber] Glas, who is elsewhere represented as a son of “Agni” [=Agnomain = Mil].” Some of this confusion can be seen in Verse XIII, quatrain 18, which reads: “Allot, Lamfhind of the green hand (*lam-glas*), conspicuous.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97, 159)

Lamp (See: Tools)

Lampares – Lampares was the 23rd king of Assyria and king of the world. He ruled for 30 or 38 years after Sosares or Acrisius. “In his day was Picus *primus rex Latinus*. ... The death of Manannan by the hands of Uillend. Death of Midir of Bri Leith. Agamemnon began to reign.” “The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph (§376), are suggested by a note in Eusebius. Under A.A. 839 he notes *Primus rex Latinorum post captam Troiam Aeneas: ante eum Ianus, Saturnus, Picus, Faunus regnauerunt annis circiter 150* – which brings us back to A.A. 689. Lampares, according to the same authority, began to reign A.A. 690, so that he is practically contemporary with the mythical dynasty in question.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159; Vol. 4, p. 211, 313)

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

Lamprides – Lamprides was the 20th king of Assyria and king of the world after Bellepares and before Sosares. He ruled for 32 years. The 3rd year of his reign corresponds to the 640th year of the age of Abraham. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 159, 199; Vol. 4, p. 312)

Lance (See: Weapons, Spear)

Landing Sites

Ailech – “those of the North sought it (the landing place of Íth) in a Northern site, more convenient to Ailech, and where the presence of a “Mag nÍtha” seemed to offer confirmatory evidence.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Brentracht – “In its earliest form the story (of Íth) may have left Ith and his followers at the “Brentracht”, without specifying which of the two or more places of this name was intended.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Conmaicne Rein – “In this wise they (the Túatha Dé Danann) came, in dark clouds over the air, by the might of druidry, and they landed on a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta: that is on the Mountain of the sons of Delgaid in Conmaicne Rein; that is, <Conmaicne> Cuile.” “... the Fir Bolg feared to approach the mountain on which the invaders descended – based, not improbably, on the biblical account of the terrors of the Children of Israel at Mount Sinai (Exodus xix. 9, ff; xx. 18, ff).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93, 109, 213, 309)

Corkaguiney Peninsula – “Southern histories (of the story of Íth) favored a (landing) site, now unidentified, in the Corkaguiney peninsula, familiar to themselves.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Dun na mBarc [Fortress of the Ships]– “The crew of three ships arrived at Dun na mBarc in the territory of Corco Duibne. Two of the ships were wrecked. Cessair with the crew of her ship escaped, fifty women and three men.” “On Saturday she reached Ireland, and that Saturday was dated the fifteenth ... (the fifth unit of the moon).” “Others say that it was the child (Bath s. Bith) who was not reckoned in the ship with them who was drowned in the well of Dun na mBarc on the day when they took harbour ...” “The well of Dun na mBarc does not appear elsewhere” than in §193. “In one (or three) ships they (the Cessair company) escape, and ultimately come to ground on a mythical hill called (from the circumstance) Dun na mBarc, the Fortress of the Ships (in the plural) which corresponds to Noah’s Ararat and to Decalion’s

Parnassus. It is not necessarily a sea-coast eminence: “in Corco Duibne” may be dismissed as an early gloss of no authority: the original story-tellers most probably supposed that it was somewhere near the confluence of the three rivers, Nore, Barrow, and Suir. For unless these three rivers had some correspondence with the three couples who led the expedition, it is difficult to see why they are introduced into the story at all. It is not a fatal objection to this hypothesis that the grounding of Cessair’s ark on *her* Ararat must in that case have been proleptic, preceding the actual event of the Flood: otherwise the ship could not have sailed to an inland Dun na mBarc.” “No place of this name is otherwise recorded in Corco Duibne as 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. This is confirmed by the association with the Skelligs, as was seen long ago by O’Curry; who therefore sought to establish Dun na mBarc in Ballinskelligs Bay. The place-name does not appear to survive there: it is found near Bantry, which is too far to the South. Mr. H. Morris has argued very persuasively for fixing the site on the Sligo coast, north of the Rosses promontory ... but it may also be questioned whether we are justified in looking for it anywhere in the material world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167, 171, 172, 173, 175, 183, 187, 191, 203, 205, 229, 234, 235, 238, 239, 241; **Vol. 3**, p. 45)

Fetid Shore – Íth with thrice thirty (or thrice fifty) warriors came to Ireland and landed on the “Fetid Shore” of the headland of Corcu Duibne. Or, the “Fetid Shore” is at Mag Ítha in northern Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 13)

Fortress of the Ships (See: Dun an mBarc)

Inber Colptha – Inber Colptha is the Boyne Estuary. “... the place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” “Érimón with thirty ships sailed right-hand wise against Ireland to the North-east ... They landed in Inber Colptha; that is, Colptha s. Mil, he it is who landed at first, so it is his name which is on the harbour; *unde* Inber Colptha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 41, 57, 83, 87, 101, 133)

Inber Domnand [Domnann] – “Inber Domnand has been identified with Malahide Bay north of Dublin.” In ¶279, a glossator informs us that the Fir Domnann were so called because they landed in *Inber Domnann*. Some lines lower down, an earlier glossator had stated the exact contrary – that the creek received its name from the men: and he, or another, had explained the name of the Fir Domnann in a totally different way. To attempt to make any reconciliation between these discrepancies would be merely futile. They exist, and their existence must be accepted as evidence of the complex artificiality of our texts, and of nothing more.” Two hundred years before Partholon came to Ireland, the Fomorians landed at Inber Domnand. Genand and Rudraigi of the Fir Bolg landed with 2,000 men on a Friday. Túathal Tectmar and his mother Eithne Imgel land at Inber Domnann after a 20 year absence from Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 15, 35, 73, 91; **Vol. 4**, p. 5, 7, 15, 17, 29, 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 327)

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

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

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

Partholon landed at Inber Scéne on Tuesday the 17th, or May 14th; or, Partholon did not land here at all, but at Inis Saimer. Nemed landed here on Wednesday the 15th. The Sons of Míl landed here on a Tuesday on the Kalends of May. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi; **Vol. 2**, p. 91, 115, 254, 267, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 83, 84, 98; **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 39, 53, 55, 57, 71, 81, 131)

Inber Sláine – Inber Sláine is the Slaney Estuary. Slanga, and his third of the Fir Bolg, landed at Inber Slaine on Saturday, the calends of August. “The expedition of the Sons of Míl came to land in Inber Sláine.” The Cruithne landed in Inber Slaine in Ui Cendselaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35; **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 9, 15, 17, 29, 31, 77; **Vol. 5**, p. 51, 71, 175, 179)

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

Loch Sailech [Sailchedáin]– Íth son of Breogan arrived in Ireland and spent his first night here. “[the first night afterwards [when] Íth went into Ireland after his arrival at Loch Sailech], demons slew one of his followers.” Another tale relates that lake burst forth during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 19, 221, 223, 227, 449)

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

Landnámabók (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Langobardi, the (See: Peoples)

Languages

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

Arabic – “The creation of the angels upon the First Day is usually described in summaries of the Creation such as this: for example, in the Arabic *Book of the Rolls*: The Holy First Day, chief of Days: early in it God created the Upper Heaven and the Worlds, and the highest rank of Angels ... and the Archangels.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 201)

Aramaic – “The gloss *isin Mac*, which has enetered the text of M as an interpretation of *ar tūs* or *in principio* (critical note no. 5), is an exegesis as old as Irenaeus, who saw what he presumably thought was the Hebrew word *bar*, “son” (it is really Aramaic), in the opening words of Genesis, *B’rēshīth barā*, “In the beginning of creating.” “Thurneysen (ZCP xiii 141) has suggested that Partholon may have seemed to the synthetic historians a suitable person for leading the first post-diluvian invasion, by reason of the (rediculous) etymology for the name “Bartholomeus” given by Hieronymus and Isidore – as though meaning, in Aramaic, *filius suspendentis aquas*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 223; **Vol. 3**, p. 88)

Armenian – ¶198 “is the first paragraph of one of several tracts in which Irish “history” is placed in a setting of world chronology, based on the compilation of Eusebius, as it is preserved for us at second-hand in a Latin translation by Hieronymus, and also in an Armenian version (Aucher’s edition of Eusebius in the Armenian translation, Venice, 1818).” The list of Assyrian kings in LGE includes “Mamitus” which is recorded as “Mamighus” in the Armenian version. “Neither the Hieronyman nor the Armenian version (of the Assyrian kings) gives any authority for Ascaidias and Pantacer, interpolated by B after Amintes.” “... according to a calculation in the Armenian Eusebius, (Sale) died 269 years before Abraham.” (source:

Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 241; **Vol. 3**, p.33n, 96, 96n, 97)

Ausonic (See: Latin)

Babel – “Now the earth was in this wise at that time, all men that were on it having one and the same language, and Gorthigern was its name, i.e. the Hebrew language, until the languages were separated at the Tower.” “And God said: Lo, all men are as it were one people, and they have one language; and they will not cease from the purposes which they ave begun, till they have fulfilled them. Let us therefore confuse and crush their smooth, gentle, tuneful speech, that none may understand the voice of another. So that people was confused, maddened, and caused to err, with the multitude of the different unknown languages: and thus they left off from their deeds which they had begun to do. Wherefore the name of that place was called “Babel”, i.e. “confusion”: for there all the languages of the world were confused, to wit the 72 languages.”

The names of the 72 languages are: Achaean, Aethiopian, Alanian, Albanian, Arabic, Arcadian, Armenian, Athenian, Bactrian, Belgian, Bithynian, Boetian, British, Burgundian, Cappadocian, Carian, Caspian, Cilician, Corsican, Cretan, Cycladic, Cyrenean, Daithri, Dalmatian, Dardanian, Egyptian, Frankish, Frisian, Gaelic, Galatian, Gaulish, Germanic, Gothic, Greek, Hebrew, Hellenic, Hispanic, Hyrcanian, Illyrican, Indian, Italian, Lacedemonian, Langobardian, Lombardic, Lycaonian, Macedonian, Mauretanian, Mazacan, Median, Moesian, Moisig, Mygdonian, Narbonian, Numidian, Pamphylian, Parthian, Pelasgian, Pentapolian, Persian, Phoenician, Phrygian, Raetian, Reginian, Rhodian, Roman, Saracenic, Sardinian, Saxon, Scythian, Sicilian, Syrian, Thessalian, Thracian, Tripolitan, Trojan, Zeugian.

“It is obvious on the surface that this so-called list of languages is essentially a much-corrupted list of names of places, or rather of population centres ... The names have all been extracted from the description of the world and its geography in Isidore (Etym., book XIV). ... The original list appears to have been nothing more than a catalogue of the principal countries, for an aid in geographical study, and without any *arriere pensee* of attaching it to the Flood or to the Babel story. There was thus no motive for making the number 73 exactly ... It was only when the grammarians appropriated the lists that the number 73, to correspond with the number of peoples descended from the diluvian patriarchs, and that of the languages dispersed at the Tower of Babel, became indispensable; and it was attained through heroic interpolations.”

In the case of the Cessair story, “We now understand the significance of the fifty women who were in her company. Originally they were the mothers of the various nations of the earth, the list being a LO counter-part of the list of languages in the preceding section.”

(**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 141, 143, 149, 157, 193; **Vol. 2**, p. 45, 47, 79, 81, 82, 84, 83, 85, 87, 89, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 173)

Belgic – “In considering this episode, naturally the first question which arises is the meaning of the name Fir Bolg. We may discard all “Belgic” and similar theories without discussion.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 2)

Berla Fene (See: Gaelic)

Bithynian – “It is Gaedel Glas who fashioned the Gaelic language out of the seventy-two languages: these are their names, Bithynian, Scythian, etc.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 13) (**See Also:** Languages, Seventy-Two Languages)

Brythonic – “... until many more discoveries are made, these objects (a tablet and bronze plaque found at Lydney Park) cannot be made to bear much more weight of hypothesis, nor can we pursue in this place any line of investigation that may be opened up by comparisons between the name of Nuadu and the Brythonic Nudd and Ludd.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

Celtic – “Lug is one of the most familiar of the Celtic divinities, and his cult extended over the whole area dominated by the Celtic languages.” “No doubt there is a folklore basis throughout LG, as throughout

the whole of Romantic elements in Celtic literature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 301)

Elect Language (See: Gaelic)

English – Henri Lizeray in his introduction to *Leabhar Gabála: Livre des invasions, traduit de l'irlandais pour le première fois* said of his effort: “One of the authors, finding himself briefly in Dublin, was struck by what he heard concerning Leabhar Gabhála and resolved to translate the work even though he knew not a word of English or Irish: he planned to learn these languages while engaged in the translation.” “The present edition (of LGÉ) will continue to serve the same invaluable function which it has performed for the past several decades: that of making available to a wide range of readers, in both Irish and English, a generally faithful presentation of all of the medieval versions of LGÉ.” “The poem (Verse XLVIII) is printed in Vol. V of the Ossianic Society’s publications, p. 250 ff., with an English metrical version by Clarence Mangan, the only value of which is to illustrate the uselessness of such literary amusements – except as a cloak under which to shirk linguistic difficulties.” Regarding ¶326, “In E the word *eisti* is abbreviated to “*st*”, showing that the letters were already called by names similar to those used in English, not by the “ogham” named presupposed by the *Duil Laithne* jargon.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8, 16; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 85, 305)

French – “In 1884 there also appeared the first translation of LGÉ, a rendering of Ó Cléirigh’s version based on the contemporary copy in Dublin, RIA MS 23.K.32. This was the French translation of Henri Lizeray and William O’Dwyer (*Leabhar Gabála: Livre des invasions, traduit de l'irlandais pour la première fois*).” “In that queer 18th-century lepado-temacho-selacho called *Eachtra Lomnochtáin an tSléibhe Riffe*, we read of a monstrous bird called “An Liath-charraig”. Obviously this is the old friend of our childhood, the sailor Sindibad’s *roc*: the author, or rather the cook, of *Lomnochtán* must have borrowed it from some vanished chapbook adaptation of Galland’s French version, which first introduced the “Nights” to Europe ...” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 8; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Gaedelic (See: Gaelic)

Gaelic [Berla Fene, Elect, Gaedelic, Goidelic, Legulus, Moloth, Ticcoloth, Tinoiltech]

Divisions – “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. “Canons” is the name of that divisions, for the greatness of its knowledge and its precedents. Thrice fifty are its secret scripts and the courses, the course of nin, the leaves of a forest, and whatever is related to them. The second division, further, Grammar is its name, for the greatness of its excellent knowledge, for this it is which is the rudder for correct speech: the Sciences moreover, and the additional sciences, and the captures, and the thirty stories, and the sixty subordinate stories, and whatever is related to them, are therein. The third division, History is its name, for therein are spoken stories and matters of dispute. The Judgements of Cai, with which the fourth is included, Prosody is its name.” This paragraph “originally began by being an enumeration of the four parts of grammar (orthography, accidence, syntax and prosody): reasonable enough, if elementary. This was overlaid by some glossator, who (impressed by the number “four”) quoted, evidently without knowledge of anything of the nature of their contents, four important but quite irrelevant law tracts. Orthography then suggested a reference to various forms of secret writing, enumerated (but without any illuminating explanations) in *Auraicept na n-Eces*. Of grammar (‘accidence’) we are given puerilities about its being “a rudder of correct speech” and its “excellent knowledge”. Syntax, or composition, suggests a mention of the standard stories which the professional historians were supposed to know; and for prosody another old and apparently lost law tract is quoted, again with no knowledge of its origin, or the nature of its contents.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 4, 55, 57, 119, 141, 142)

Names – “The four names of Gaelic are not so mysterious as they appear to be: they have evidently been adapted unintelligently from some old glossary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142)

Berla Fene – “The latter interpolation emphasises a contrast, not consistently maintained, between Berla Fene, attributed to Feinius, and Gaedelig, constructed by Gaedel Glas. Such contrasts of a current

and a learned language are common ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 126)

Chosen – “Now *Sera* means in the Greek language what *fingalach* (= parricide) means in the Chosen language [Goidelic].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265)

Elect – “--- who formed the Elect Language out of the seventy-two languages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 13)

Gaedelg – “Gaedelg” – they call it so, people who are ignorant and have no knowledge: no nearer to cunning Gaedel than to any conspicuous notable.” “For only the sons of Mil had Gaedilic, and when they became powerful in Ireland, the Gaedilic advanced in strength.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 121; Vol. 5, p. 185)

Gaelic – “Gaelic was, we are told, gleaned or collected from the other languages.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142)

Goidelic [Chosen Language] – “Two successive readers have appended speculations on how the Goidelic language came to be.” “The initial P (of Partholon) shows that the name is not Goidelic; some critics have sought an aboriginal, pre-Goidelic origin for the name and for associated legends, while others favor a late (Christian) origin.” “Now *Sera* means in the Greek language what *fingalach* (= parricide) means in the Chosen language [Goidelic].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 249; Vol. 2, p. 253, 265)

Legulus – “Legulus is its Latin name.” “Legulus is a late Latin word meaning “a gatherer” of fruit, applied especially to one who gleans fallen olives. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 121, 142)

Moloth – “Moloth is its Greek name.” “As for Moloth, the “Greek” name for Gaelic, if we write ... the word ... in capital letters: thus, ΣΥΛΛΟΓΗ: we can see without difficulty how this could evolve into MOLOTH (the first *lambda* being read as A, and the resultant UA reduced to an O).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 121, 142)

Ticcoloth – “Ticcoloth is its Hebrew name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 121)

Tinōiltech – “Tinōiltech was the name that Gaedel had for it.” “*Tionōl* is Irish for “a gathering” or “an assembly”, and *tionōltach* is a factitious adjective derived from this word.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 121, 142)

Origin – “Gaelic is fashioned by Gaedel Glas R¹, by Feinius R²R³. Not in K. Kg ascribes it to a different Gaedel s. Ethor, unknown to LG.” “It is Gaedel Glas who fashioned the Gaelic language out of the seventy-two languages.” “The latter interpolation emphasises a contrast, not consistently maintained, between Berla Fene, attributed to Feinius, and Gaedelg, constructed by Gaedel Glas. Such contrasts of a current and a learned language are common ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 13, 53, 126, 142, 143)

Ossian – “Quite clearly in this interpolation the walls of partition between the various epic cycles are breaking down – a process completed in the rubbish called “Macpherson’s Ossian” where we see the final degradation of Gaelic tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101)

German – Verse LXVI “has been edited (from the Λ text) by Professor Thurneysen, ZCP, xii, p. 245, with a German translation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 340)

Goidelic (See: Gaelic)

Goirthigern

Commentary – “The number “four” reappears in the four principal languages, and in the four names of

Gaelic. These names, along with the incomprehensible “Goirthigern”, applied to antediluvian Hebrew, and indeed, the whole paragraph which contains them, are admirable examples of the artificial pedantry with which these ancient charlatans, unequipped with any real learning, contrived to maintain their prestige.” “Goirthigern, which doubtless has nothing to do with the personal name more familiar in the form *Vortigern*, must be left in obscurity. It suggests vaguely some such meaning as “the call” or “the voice” “of Lords” or “of the Lord” – a name not inappropriate for the speech of Paradise, celestial and terrestrial, in the days of innocence. The name might conceivably have been suggested by the hymn to “The Voice of the Lord” (= thunder), Psalm xxix (Vulgate xxviii). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142, 143)

Origin – “Now the earth was in this wise at that time, all men that were on it having one and the same language, and Gorthigern was its name, i.e. the Hebrew language, until the languages were separated at the Tower.” “Nowhere can the origin of the name *Gorthigern*, given to this primitive language by Irish historians and grammarians, be discerned: we might guess that it is a corruption of some sort of rendering of the *Vox Domini* of the Psalter, the language being assumed to be the speech of Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141, 248; Vol. 2, p. 123)

Greek

Bible – “Reviewing the Biblical excerpt ... The translator expended much trouble over his work; the evidence that he collated the Greek Septuagint with the Vulgate text cannot be set aside ...” “In the cemetery which contains the few remaining relics of the Monastery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab ... On the edge there is an inscription in Greek uncials ... “Glory and Honour to Father and to Son and to Holy Spirit.” ... This is the first versicle of the “Gloria Patri” in a Spanish form, though in the Greek language. ... 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.: and someone else translating into Irish a Biblical text from a Spanish copy, and able to check his work with a copy of the Septuagint.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 6, 10)

Chief Languages – Greek was one of the three chief languages. The other two were: Hebrew and Latin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57)

Classics – “The text (of LGE) does not need to be treated like a Greek classical composition, where it is of the first importance to recover the exact words of the literary master who wrote it. The ideal to which I have set before myself is a humbler one, of making it possible for a scholar to whom the MSS. are inaccessible to reconstruct the text of any one of them, except in the matter of abbreviations and marks of vowel prolongation.” “...the original Greek text (of Eusebius’ Chron.) survives in fragments only.” Regarding the Túatha Dé Danann section of LGE, “... even Hesiod himself, with the mighty literary engine of Greek hexameter verse at his disposal, did not succeed in making a divine genealogy exhilarating!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxiii; Vol. 2, p. 241; Vol. 4, p. 91)

Names

Bolochus – “Scaliger’s distinction between Belochus and Bolochus is not echoed in Arm. Migne emends according to Greek fragments preserved by Syncellus, Belocus (βήλοκος) and Belochus (βήλώχος).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33n)

Feinius Farsaid – “Thence is he named Fenius Farsaid, i.e. “one who has knowledge of ancient things” in Hebrew, in Greek, in Latin, and in all the languages in general.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 53)

Íth – “When Íth son of Breogan came into Ireland and had colloquy with the Túatha Dé Danann, it was through Scotie that he conversed ... If they be not of the same stock, it was through the Grecian tongue that they were wont to converse, each with the other, for it is Greece which was their origin, and their native language was Greek.” “They spake by turns, through the pure Greek language; the Sons of Míl, not withered the progeny, in answer with the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.

185, 427)

Maliliath – “Maliliath or Malialiach has become Samaililech or Samaile Liath, which looks like the result of contamination with the name of the antediluvian *Μαλελεήλ* as written in Greek characters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 94)

Philodelphus – “To him came the Seventy, who first translated the “Canon” from Hebrew into Greek.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Sardanapalus – “Tonos Concoleros, 20 years. He is the last prince of the Assyrians: Sardanapalus was his Greek name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161)

Symbols – “For purposes of reference we shall denote the Latin MS. which lay before the translator by the symbol Δ. (New Testament critics have appropriated this symbol to the 9th century Greco-Latin Codex Sangallensis; but as we shall here have no occasion to refer to that MS., there will be no consequent inconvenience.)” “The following abbreviations are used in these notes ... LXX = The Greek rendering, commonly called the Septuagint.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 6, 51)

Translations

“Hyberoc” in Greek is called “occasum” in Latin; ‘nia’ or ‘nyon’ in Greek is called “insula” in Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 165)

Partholon’s origin in Sicily was “changed to “Micil” by a confusion of Σ and M in some Greek geographical glossary.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 255)

“Now *Sera* means in the Greek language what “fingalach” (= parricide) means in the Chosen language [Goidelic].” “... “kin-murderous son”; *sera* being equated to *cera* (one of numerous illustrations of the early softening of the Latin *c* before *i* and *e* in Ireland): this is doubtless an adaptation of the Greek *κῆρ*, “fate”, doom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 265; **Vol. 3**, p. 89)

Hebrew [Gorthigern]

Flood – “The waters began to dry after 150 days (Gen. viii. 3), but the Ark was floating for 7 months 27 days (Gen. viii. 4, LXX and Vulg.: Hebrew says 17 days.” “The raven was sent out after 40 days (Gen. viii, 6, all versions): the 47 of the Irish text is a mistake. There is no Biblical warrant for sending forth the dove *on the following day*: it is derived from *ὀπίσω αὐτοῦ* (LXX) or *post eum* (Vulg.) which represent a Hebrew original meaning *from him* (i.e. from Noah).” “The LG editors know of no great Flood but the Hebrew version, enshrined in the Book of Genesis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 220; **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

Names

Feinius Farsaid – “Thence is he named Fenius Farsaid, i.e. “one who has knowledge of ancient things,” in Hebrew, in Greek, in Latin, and in all the languages in general; for he continually made progress in them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 53)

Nimrod – “There is an interesting suggestion of a reminiscence of the lost Irish Genesis which we have been endeavouring to reconstruct, in the description of Nimrod as a hunter “opposed to” the Lord. This arises ultimately from the familiar Hebrew idiom which says “a mighty hunter before the Lord”, meaning no more than “a verily mighty hunter indeed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 139)

Riphath – “Riphath, to whom the pedigree in this paragraph (16) is traced, comes from Gen. x. 3. The original meaning of the name is obscure: in 1 Chron. i. 6 it appears as “Diphath”, the discrepancy being due the similarity of the characters for D and R in both the older and the later Hebrew scripts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 221)

Sparsadidis Afferus – This was the Hebrew name of Artaxerxes Memnon. Afferus = Assuerus, which Eusebius declares to be the Hebrew form of his name. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207, 311n)

Yahweh – In ¶96, “these words spell the letters of the Tetragrammaton, the Hebrew divine name *Yahweh*, inaccurately rendered “Jehovah” in European popular speech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 263)

Origin – “Now the earth was in this wise at that time, all men that were on it having one and the same language, and Gorthigern was its name, i.e. the Hebrew language, until the languages were separated at the Tower.” Paragraph 27 “begins the J-source of the Hebrew *Genesis*.” “Hebrew,” says Augustine (Civ. Dei XVI, 2), “was the common language of the race of men till the time of Heber father of Peleg when the earth was divided. Till then it did not require a distinctive name, but after that it was called Hebrew, after Heber.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141, 226, 247, 248)

Paradise

“*Dorad domh do chrann*, omitting the definite article, is a literal translation from the Latin *dedit mihi de ligno*. It adds a subtle point to the story, as suggesting that Adam professed ignorance of the tree from which the fruit had come; but unfortunately the Hebrew text disallows it.”

“Adam’s speech is thus written in *β*: *air Adhamh, /ar/ .i. siol*, etc., indicating that the scribe was puzzled by the word *ar*. It can scarcely be equated with the Irish *ar*, “ploughing”: it is perhaps a degeneration of the Hebrew *zer’a*, “seed” – read backwards, like the Tetragrammaton in poem no. V. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 233, 238)

Translations

“As *sc* conventionally represents the sound of *sh* (compare the Vulgate Judges, xii, 6, where the Hebrew word *shibboleth* is rendered *scibboleth*), we must pronounce this word as *Shena*, and it is then easily recognised as Orosius’ version of *Sinann* (genitive *Simna*) or “Shannon.”

“*Reptile* in ST: *reptilia* in a few MSS. and some quotations. The plural also in LXX. *Volatile* in ST. Vulg. follows Heb. idiom in using a neuter singular collectively, and there is no Latin authority for the plural here.”

“Tr. Has missed the elegant chiasmus of the Latin. *Cum audissent* in ST and Vulg. MSS. Tr. Here follows LXX in making the clause independent (as in Heb.) ... He then began a new sentence with *Ex ligno*, thus accidentally falling into accord with the Hebrew punctuation.”

“This verse (¶38) of which the best commentators can make but little, is baldly paraphrased by Tr., who has omitted the unintelligible last clause altogether. The Irish is closer to LXX ... The original is lost from the Massoretic Hebrew text, but must be supplied ...”

“The distinction between unclean and clean birds is lost not only from Vulg., but even from the current text of Heb.” “*Cataractae* (LXX καταράκται) which may here be translated “sluices” represents the Heb. *‘erubōth*, literally “windows.”

“The gloss *isin Mac*, which has entered the text of M [Book of Lecan, 2nd text] as an interpretation of *ar tūs* or *in principio* (critical note no. 5), is an exegesis as old as Irenaeus, who saw what he presumably thought was the Hebrew word *bar*, “son” (it is really Aramaic), in the opening words of Genesis, *B’rēshūth barā*, “In the beginning of creating. See Also Augustine, *De Civitate Dei*, xi. 32.”

“The subject of *ro fogail* may be either Dia or firmamint, probably the latter, as it carries the command “let it divide ... it divided.” The ambiguity exists even in Heb.” “*Ceneithi* is the Hebrew *qanīthī*, “I have gotten,” *Lamentatio* looks back to the quite independent Hebrew word *qīnāh* “a dirge.” All these

early commentators overlook the fact, which a little knowledge of elementary Hebrew grammar would have taught them, that it was Eve, not Adam, who said *Possedi hominem*.”

“In ¶301, the explanation of the Hebrew words (Mane, Thecel and Phares) probably came from Hieronymus in *Danielem*.”

“To him came the 70, who first translated the “Canon” from Hebrew into Greek.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi, 51, 53, 78, 95, 119, 223, 225, 235; **Vol. 2**, p. 134, 142; **Vol. 4**, p. 83; **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Irish

Abbreviations

Δ - The Ms. of the Vulgate used by the Irish translator.

Tr. – The Irish translator, or his translation.

Book of Genesis – “To supply the deficiency (to the MS. of R¹), ∞ R³ tore the opening leaves out of an Irish translation of the Book of Genesis, thereby killing the translation, of which no other copy survives, and which would have been of enormous linguistic value.” “The raven was sent out (from the Ark) after 40 days (Gen. viii. 6, all versions): the 47 of the Irish text is a mistake.” “It may be worth mentioning that the Welsh antiquary, Edward Lhuyd, according to a letter written by him on 20 December 1702, and printed in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1859, p. 246, was possessed of “an imperfect copy of the B[ook] of Genesis in Irish.” “There is an interesting suggestion of a reminiscence of the lost Irish Genesis which we have been endeavouring to reconstruct, in the description of Nimrod as a hunter “opposed to” the Lord.” “All these six Irish versions of the list (of languages at Nemrod’s Tower) have to be collated to establish the identification of the names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 5, 220, 232; **Vol. 2**, p. 139, 149)

Brude Pont – “The note, in Irish, about “Brude Pont” being the source of the Brudes, was inserted at the head of col. iii, again separated from the person to whom it properly belongs.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 149)

Historia Brittonum – “The only edition (of Mael Muru’s poem, “Can a mbunadas na nGaedel”) is that of J.H. Todd, included as an appendix to his *The Irish Version of the Historia Brittonum of Nennius* (Dublin, 1848), 220-71; a new treatment of this important poem is badly needed.” “Nennius wrongly supposes (the word “Damhoctor”) to be a personal name, denoting the leader of one of the invading troops whose progeny was supposed to be still in Ireland at the time Nennius wrote. But evidently it is nothing but the Irish for “a company of eight persons”: this misunderstood word is a valuable testimony that for *this* part of the history Nennius had a written text in the Irish language at his elbow.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5n; Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxix)

Irish Texts – “... in dealing with an Irish text, the fuller it is of extraneous detail, the more likely it is to be *remote* from the original version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxx)

Lebor Gabála – “The present edition (of Macalister) will continue to serve the same invaluable function which it has performed for the past several decades: that of making available to a wide range of readers, in both Irish and English, a generally faithful presentation of all of the medieval versions of LGÉ.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 16)

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

Partholon – “The name is actually used in Irish Christian literature to represent the ecclesiastical *Bartholomeus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 253)

Túatha Dé Danann – Regarding ¶348, “It is notable that D here presents the story connecting Manannan with Loch Oirbsen (Loch Corrib) in Latin – doubtless its original form, for, while historians writing in Irish might translate a Latin passage into Irish, there is no apparent reason why they should have taken the trouble to put this sentence into Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 308)

Liber Occupationus - “*Liber Occupationus* was originally composed, not in Irish, but in Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi; **Vol. 5**, p. 2)

Monument - “In the cemetery which contains the few remaining relics of the Monastery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab ... On the edge there is an inscription in Greek uncials ... “Glory and Honour to Father and to Son and to Holy Spirit.” ... This is the first versicle of the “Gloria Patri” in a Spanish form, though in the Greek language. ... 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.: and someone else translating into Irish a Biblical text from a Spanish copy, and able to check his work with a copy of the Septuagint.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 10)

Numbers

.xl. – “In the Irish text .xl. has been miswritten for .lx. in the age of Methuselah, and in the age of Lamech a “c” has been omitted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 105)

Script – “In some forms of Irish script capital *M* is not unlike *Ag*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Sex Aetates Mundi – “The glossator has based his interpolation (in ¶53), with which the text resumes after the lacuna, upon the detailed paraphrase of this story in the Irish *Sex Aetates Mundi*.” Regarding the tabular statement of the ages of the Patriarchs in ¶89, “These figures agree with *Sex Aetates* against all versions of the biblical text (except the Irish text printed above) in the case of Seth: against all versions *including* the Irish translation in the case of Mahalaleel: and with all versions against the Irish translation in the cases of Methuselah and Lamech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 241, 249)

Translations

Ab Aquis – “Only one MS. ... has ab aquis. The point is not of much critical importance, as Irish idiom would almost require the repetition of the substantive.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 52, 53)

Ad Auram – “*Ad auram* has been curiously misunderstood by Tr. These words must have been lost from the Irish text at an early date by some carelessness, which in this case it is impossible to explain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 78)

Boellium – “The Irish *boellium* is the pardonable blunder of a copyist.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 65)

Diety – In ¶5, “the renderings into Irish of the words of the Diety are later still.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 207)

Druing – “In Verse XXI, stanza 4, “Though the name Druing appears several times in Irish toponomy, it is not otherwise recorded anywhere that could be described as being underneath Tul Tuinde. We must, therefore, treat the word as dative of *drong*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 242)

Mutatis Mutandis – “The Irish translation there given (in *Auraicept na nEces*) is identical with that found here in *Q” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 206)

No Lamentacio – “We must regard *no lamentacio* (in ¶37) as a gloss, although Isidore gives the alternative interpretation, partly because, though in a Latin context, it is introduced by an Irish conjunction, and partly because it is ignored in the subsequent matter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 235)

Ocus Rug – In ¶41, “there is no authority for the verbose Irish *ocus rug Sella ingen iar sin.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 95)

Sechtoll – “The word *sechtoll* (in ¶42) does not seem to occur elsewhere in Irish literature.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 238)

Latin [Ausonic]

Abbreviations

Δ - “It may be desirable to explain here, in condonation of the use of the symbol Δ for the Latin manuscript which lies at the basis of the biblical text which we have been studying, that it has been chosen simply because it is one of the very few symbols not already pre-empted by the elaborate *apparatus criticus* of the Vatican edition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 248)

Aided Itha meic Bregoin – “The death of Ith (¶384). The three texts tell the same story, but with verbal differences which confirm the thesis that the prose developed in several forms out of a Latin original. The Latin compiler may have borrowed from an independent saga with some such title as *Aided Itha meic Bregoin*; no such tale is enumerated in the official lists, but its existence is suggested by a quotation in the R²R³ versions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 5)

Amazons – “The tale of the Amazons is a fresh importation into the story. It probably existed as a Latin gloss in √MBH, as only independent translation from a common source would account for the essential similarity but verbal divergence between the versions of B and M.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 146)

Bible

Adam and Eve – In ¶5, 5*, “the differences between the texts in the two traditions cannot be explained except on the assumption that when it was in the marginal gloss state it was in Latin throughout, and that what we have are two independent attempts at a translation.” (source: Macalister, Vol. 1, p. 207)

Apocrypha of Enoch – “This paragraph (¶50) has been much worked over by the interpolation and assimilation of details from the apocrypha of Enoch. It has almost parted company with the Latin original.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 105)

Standard Text – “The Standard text, as set forth in the Vatican *variorum* edition of the Vulgate. (For the *apparatus criticus* of the Latin text, reference must be made to this comprehensive work).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 52)

Chronology – “This is the first paragraph (¶198) of one of several tracts in which Irish “history” is placed in a setting of world chronology, based on the compilation of Eusebius, as it is preserved for us at second-hand in a Latin translation by Hieronymus ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 241)

Feinius Farsaid – “Thence is he named Feinius Farsaid, *i.e.* “one who has knowledge of ancient things,” in Hebrew, in Greek, in Latin, and in all the languages in general; for he continually made progress in them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 53)

Hisperica Famina – “Such contrasts of a current and a learned language are common: we find them in *Auraicept na n-Ēces*, in *Maro*, in *Hisperica Famina* (where “Hisperic” and “Ausonic”, *i.e.* normal Latin,

are contrasted, to the disadvantage of the latter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 126)

Liber Occupationis Hiberniae – “*Liber Occupationis Hiberniae*, a sort of quasi-historical romance ... professing to narrate the origin of the Gaedil onward from the Creation of the World (or the Flood), their journeyings, and their settlement in *their* “promised land”, Ireland. ... We must assume that this quasi-Israelite history was written in Latin. A clear proof of translation from Latin is presented by some of the place names, which have been transferred unintelligently into their Irish context in the accusative case.” “... *Liber Occupationis* was originally composed, not in Irish, but in Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi, xxin; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Liber Praecursorum – “*Aladacia* is presumably meant for Dalmatia: the appended m betrays the influence of some Latin text, though there is no reason to suppose that LP was itself originally in Latin: an any case, once forms like “Gothiam” became established in the parts of the compilation derived from Latin, analogy would spread them into the rest of the book.” In Verse XXXII, “in 1067 the Latin accusative Goithiam reappears, once more indicating that the story has been versified unintelligently from a Latin original.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 89, 111)

Life of St. Juliana – “*Tofer Niger*” was derived from the Latin Life of St. Juliana which was composed c. 800 A.D. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 3)

Miniugud Gabal nĒrenn – Paragraph 101 “begins a translation of the early Latin text. It was headed Miniugud Gabal nĒrenn “An explanation (i.e. translation) of the ‘Takings of Ireland’.” The following words were doubtless added when the text (originally independent) was tacked on to R², to supplement the deficiencies of that version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 256)

Nemed – “He is distinguished as “holy” – *i.e.*, in the sense of the Latin *fas*, one privileged to enter religious assemblies.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115)

Pinguis – In Verse XLIII, “it is not even certain whether Pinguis is supposed to be a name, or the ordinary Latin adjective “fat”, introduced to rhyme with Hingis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 206)

Punctuation – “The punctuation of the Latin text (in ¶ 25) presupposed by Tr. is different from that usually followed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 53)

Sex Aetates Mundi – In ¶80, “as in previous passages, glossarial interpolations borrowed from *Sex Aetates Mundi* have here ousted the biblical lemmata; and though the framework of the Latin original is preserved, the words of the text cannot be completely recovered.” “Here again the text has been contaminated by an extract from *Sex Aetates Mundi*. The glosses also come from that work, so that the obvious interruption of the former by the latter is old. R³ interpolates the mutual slaying of “the children of Dardan and Ioph,” which does not refer to the Trojan war, as might appear at first sight, but to the destruction of the Midianites (Judges vii, 19ff): *Dardan* and *Epha* appear in the Latin version of the account of the family from which this people is said to have descended (Gen. xxv. 3,4).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 138, 139, 245)

Synchronisms – “The Latin synchronisms with Lampares, set forth in this paragraph (¶376), are suggested by a note in Eusebius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

Translations

¶311 – “The notably frequent minor verbal differences between the parallel texts in ¶311, while maintaining a uniformity of *sense*, raise the question whether the two versions are not independent translations of a Latin original or independent paraphrases of a versified record.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

A Medhōn Chrainn Pairrthus – “The singular number of *chrainn* reproduces the Latin *ligni*.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 232)

Atque Uersatilem – “*I n-a lāimh* appears to be a gloss that has ousted the Latin *atque uersatilem* (in ¶ 36).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 79)

Cum Audissent – “In ¶32, “Tr. has missed the elegant chiasmus of the Latin. *Cum audissent* in ST and Vulg. MSS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 78)

Dedit mihi de ligno – “*Dorad domh do chrann*, omitting the definite article, is a literal translation from the Latin *dedit mihi de ligno*. It adds a subtle point to the story, as suggesting that Adam professed ignorance of the tree from which the fruit had come; but unfortunately the Hebrew text disallows it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 233)

Deus – “In the Latin MSS., *Deus* is occasionally omitted in the combination *Dominus Deus*, but not *Dominus*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 64, 65)

Ecce Os – “In ¶5A (in R²) I (Macalister) cannot find the reading *Ecce os* in any of the Latin versions, but it is presupposed by all the redactions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 208)

Firmamentum – “Under the influence of the Latin text Tr. has dropped the article before *firmamentum* in the later verses of this ¶ (¶ 20), as in earlier redactions.” “The absence of the definite article shows that the writer took the word, which he found in his Latin Bible, for a proper name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 52, 201)

Fō oen māin – *Fō oen māin* (in ¶105) in L may betray a Latin original, but it is more probably a misreading of *smacht* written in √L in an abbreviated form and slightly injured.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 127)

Forte – In ¶31, “*O thircur*, which means “from a chance, accident,” and in a good sense “from a windfall,” suggests that the translator did not completely understand the Latin *forte*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 77)

Iarsin – “It is uncertain whether *iarsin*, the last word (in ¶52) before the lacuna, belongs to v. 31 (where the Latin does not call for it) or begins the lost v. 32, which enumerated the sons of Noah.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 105)

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

Ireland – “And so Ireland is called “the island of the west”: Hyberoc in Greek is called “occasum” in Latin; ‘nia’ or ‘nyon’ in Greek is called “insula” in Latin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165)

Legulus – Legulus was one of the four names of the Gaelic language. “*Legulus* is a late Latin word meaning “a gatherer” of fruit, applied especially to one who gleans fallen olives.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142)

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

M – “We have already seen other cases of confusion between the Greek Σ and the Latin M.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 94)

No Lamentacio – “We must regard *no lomentacio* as a gloss, although Isidore gives the alternative interpretation, partly because, though in a Latin context, it is introduced by an Irish conjunction, and

partly because it is ignored in the subsequent matter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 235)

Noemius – “In both texts *Noemius* becomes *Nemi* in the genitive case, once more indicating translation from a Latin original.” In quatrain 1 of verse XIV, “through the influence of Latin, *Noemius* becomes *Noemi* in the genitive (with a variety of spellings). This presently becomes nominative, and here develops a new genitive, *Nēmān*, which must be so pronounced to rhyme with *glē-bān*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 129, 161)

Occidi Uirum In Uulnus Meum – In ¶42, “The difficult Song of Lamech has given trouble to the translator, and apparently also to his copyists. The rendering as we have it does not make even reasonable sense, to say nothing of its relation to the original text. *Ro mharbus fer amuigh aniu* seems to have arisen out of *Ro mharbas fer am guinib* (the last word perhaps written *guiniu*), thus representing the Latin *occidi uirum in uulnus meum*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 238)

Ro Dīumsach Intī Lucifer – “Though appearing both in *Q and in LF, (this) is probably an early interpolation, seeing that the words of the Almighty are habitually reported in Latin. It is probably nothing more than some reader’s personal opinion on Lucifer’s proceedings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 205)

Ro Therba 7 Ro Deilig – “One of the commonest mannerisms of TR. (in ¶20) is to render one Latin word by two synonyms, as here, *ro therba 7 ro deilig*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 52)

Sera – “The genealogies agree in making Partholon son of Sera ... *sera* being equated to *cera* (one of numerous illustrations of the early softening of the Latin *c* before *i* and *e* in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 88, 89)

Tancatar Ērinn – “*Tancatar Ērinn*, in which the verb of motion is used without a preposition, is a favorite construction in this text, and may possibly indicate the influence of a text originally in Latin (as in Vergil’s *Italiam uenit*). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 217)

Tenebrae – “The plural *dorchata* (in ¶20), corresponding to the Latin *tenebrae*, is an illustration of TR.’s almost slavish literalness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 52)

Volatile – “*Volatile* in ST. Vulg. follows Heb. Idiom in using a neuter singular collectively, and there is no Latin authority for the plural here (in ¶ 24).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 53)

Legulus (See: Gaelic)

Middle Irish – In 1937 the Irish Texts Society reported that “a hitherto unrecognized fragment of a middle-Irish translation of the Book of Genesis has been isolated and traced to its source in a Spanish MS. Of the Vulgate text.” “The idea that the “pre-Milesian” and “Milesian sections of LGÉ mirror one another was independently put forward by Liam O’Buachalla ... however, his analysis was undermined by its dependence on the structure of the Middle Irish text, and by failure to consider the niceties of LGÉ’s influence and diffusion.” “Like the O’ Clerys and the Four Masters, the translator (of B) affects an archaistic style, which he presumably thought was more consistent with the dignity of the text he was working on. His language, when he is natural, is Middle Irish ...” Regarding Verse IV, “There should be alliterations in the first two lines at least, but in a poem so full of proper names this is impossible to maintain consistently. The language is Middle Irish.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 13, 18 ; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 15, 258)

Moloth (See: Gaelic)

Old English – “And in the Old English *Lyff of Adam and Eve* (ed. Horstmann, *Sammlung altenglischer Legenden*, p. 220 ff.): “God as his wille behite to make liht: and Þo he made angelus.” “There are numerous speculations as to the instrument of Abel’s murder. ... In the Old English versions, it is commonly said that the instrument was an ass-bone: thus, in the *Lyff of Adam and Eve* we read “wiþ þe

cheke-bon of an asse he smot him on þe hed.” Adam’s sleep is described “In the Old English paraphrase of Genesis and Exodus (where) we read –

God dede ðat he on sweuene cam,
And in ðat sweuene he let him sen,
Mikal ðat after sulde ben.

That Adam and Eve remained virgin in Paradise was a notion suggested by the fact that Eve’s name of universal mother is not recorded until after the Fall. ... as the Old English paraphrase expresses it,

3et out of Paradyse when þey paste
Clene vyrgenys were þey both –

There have been many speculations on the mark of Cain. For once Comestor is jettisoned by our glossators, who say nothing about the theory adopted by him, that the mark was a perpetual shaking of the head – that “he wagged alwey forþ wiþ his heued” as the Old English *Lyff of Adam and Eve* puts it.” “It is set forth in the Old English *Lyff of Adam and Eve*, and many other authorities, that the “sons of God” were the Sethities, and the “daughters of men” the Cainites.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 201, 209, 230, 234, 237, 241)

Old Irish – “... that the first Gaels in Ireland made peace with the gods of the land in order to successfully raise their crops and herds” “is stated explicitly in the Old Irish tale “*De Gabail in tSida*”. “parts of LGE’s account of the arrival of the Túatha Dé Donann were added to the Old Irish tale *Cath Maige Tuired* (The Battle of Mag Tuired) in order to anchor it within a larger context.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2n, 6)

Old Latin – “The importation of “Iofer Niger” into ¶4, derived from the Latin Life of St. Juliana, gives us another chronological hint. If the Old Latin Biblical excerpts suggest an 8th century date at least for the compilation, the name of the demon suggests a 9th century date for the beginning of glossation, the date of the Juliana text being about 800 A.D.” “On the whole the texts are Old Latin. *Terra es et in terram ibis* is OL: Vulg. has *Pulus es et in puluerem ibis*. Sabatier’s restoration of the OL of the second quotation is *In sudore faciei tui edes panem tuum*: Vulg. has *In sudore uultus tui uesceris pane*. Our text lies between the two; but Sabatier in his notes quotes an identical version from Hieronymus *In Isaiam*. The OL of the third quotation is *Multiplicans multiplicabo tristitias tuas et gemitum tuum; in tristitiis paries filios*. Vulg. has *Multiplicabo aerumnas tuas et conceptus tuas; in dolore paries filios*.” “*Parrthus na Toile* is a rendering of *Paradisus Voluptatis*, the Vulgate equivalent of the Garden of Eden. OL has simply *Paradisus*, to which the *Parrthus* of R¹ corresponds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 3, 51, 104, 207, 208, 227)

Old Norse – “If the origin of the name Morc, suggested (*ante* p. 117 [that it is Crom spelled backward]) be not considered acceptable, it may possibly be an invention by someone who had picked up the Old Norse *myrkr*, “dark.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192)

Old Saxon – “*Allsaxan*, which some MSS. combine with the *g* of the preceding *rig* to make *Gall-Saxan*, is the *Ald-Seaxum* of the Saxon Chronicle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 193)

School of Languages – “Feinius Farsaid came from the north, out of Scythia with his School, to seek for the languages: for they thought that they would find them there inasmuch as it was from thence that they were dispersed.” A school of languages was built by Feinius Farsaid in the city of Ibitena on the Plain of Senar. Pharaoh Fostoiges summoned Nel son of Feinius Farsaid from Scythia in order to learn languages from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 39, 195; Vol. 2, p. 9, 49)

Scotic – “Now it is Rifath Scot who brought the Scotie Language from the Tower.” “And each of these peoples (Partholon, Nemed, Fir Bolg, Túatha Dé Danann, and the Sons of Míl) had the Scotie language.” When Íth son of Breogan came to Ireland, “People came to hold converse with him on that strand, and each of them told their tidings mutually, through the Scotie language.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37, Vol. 2, p. 47; Vol. 3, p. 129; Vol. 5, p. 15, 185)

Spanish

Bible – The 1937 report of the Irish Texts Society included a notice that Macalister had uncovered “a hitherto unrecognized fragment of a middle-Irish translation of the Book of Genesis has been isolated and traced to its source in a Spanish MS. of the Vulgate text” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 13)

Monument - “In the cemetery which contains the few remaining relics of the Monastery of St. Mura at Fahan, Co. Donegal, there is a large slab ... On the edge there is an inscription in Greek uncials ... “Glory and Honour to Father and to Son and to Holy Spirit.” ... This is the first versicle of the “Gloria Patri” in a Spanish form, though in the Greek language. ... 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.: and someone else translating into Irish a Biblical text from a Spanish copy, and able to check his work with a copy of the Septuagint.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 9, 10)

Ticcoloth (**See:** Gaelic)

Tinoiltech (**See:** Gaelic)

Welsh - “*Torc triath* in (h) cannot be dissociated from the *Twrc trwydd* of Welsh romance.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 299)

Vox Domini – “Nowhere can the origin of the name *Gorthigern*, given to this primitive language by Irish historians and grammarians, be discerned: we might guess that it is a corruption of some sort of rendering of the *Vox Domini* of the Psalter, the language being assumed to be the speech of Heaven.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 248)

Laomedon – During the reign of Sosarmus, the 25th king of Assyria. Laomedon captured Troy and/or Hercules captured Troy from him. His son was Priam and his grandson was Alexander. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 189, 211)

Laosthenes – Laosthenes was the Assyrian king after Eupales and he ruled for 42 (45) years. Laosthenes came to the throne in the same year as Cermna and Sobairce, the 9th kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161, 199; **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213)

Lapa – Lapa was the son of Lugaid Cunga son of Eochu Arthach son of Iar. His son was Lothar Letur who fell in the battle of Dercderc against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Lapdog (**See:** Fauna; Mammals)

Larne – “*Mag Ladrand* in Dāl nAraide is supposed to be the low maritime plain near Larne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85)

Las – Las 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)

Laterecta (**See:** Oliva)

Lathar Apthach – Lathar Apthach was the son of Cerb son of Cas Clothach and he was killed in the battle of Dercderc against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Latharna [Lathairne] – Rath Bachair [Bachail] in Latharna was built by Íriel Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. Letha, one of the sons of Ugoine Mór, settled “aside over Latharna”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 467)

Lathrach – Lathrach, one of the sons of Umor, settled at Tulach Tend. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 69)

Latinus¹ – Latinus¹ was the son of Faunus. “The ancestry given for Latinus¹ is a desperate piece of harmonistic redacting. Faunus was actually son of Picus, and Italus had nothing to do with his ancestry, any more than “Alainus” with whom he is identified.” His daughter was Lavinia. “There were seven years after that capture (of Troy), till Aeneas [son of Anchises] took [lavinia] daughter of Latinus s. Faunus ... and Latinus made his treaties with him.” Latinus¹ is also referred to as having been at the building of Nemrod’s Tower, but this is an error. See Latinus². (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37, 39; **Vol. 2**, p. 47, 51, 139)

Latinus² – Latinus² was one of the seventy-two leaders and kings by whom the Tower of Nemrod was built. “The animdaverion on the Auraicept is a fatuity: on referring to that text (ed. Calder, line 126) we find that the Latinus of the Tower was quite a different person from Latinus son of Faunus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 193, 222, 267; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Latium – The Albanians of Latium of Italy were descended from Albanus. “Ireland of weapons, land of outcry, princes took white plains; there were heard to the hollow of Latium their shrieks from the plain of Macha.” With regard to Seleucus Nicanor in Syria, “The process of blundering which has given to the last the improbable prefix Brutus would be hard to reconstruct – possibly some muddled speculation mixing up Aeneas Silvius of Latium ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161; **Vol. 4**, p. 261, 312)

Latium, Sea of (See: Seas; Letha)

Lavinia – Lavinia, the daughter of Latinus, was abducted by Aeneas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 51)

Laws

Apportionment - On the apportionments of the hunters, Amorgen judged: to the stag-hounds whatever is cast to them; to the skinner a gulp of the neck; to the coursing-dogs the legs of the stag; the inward parts to the man that comes last; then a general distribution to all. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 119, 121)

Divorce – Érimón deserted his wife/sister, Odba in favor of Tea daughter of Lugiad son of Íth. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 41) (See Also: Marriage, Polygyny)

Eric (See: Honour Price)

Honour Price [Eric, Wergild]

Delgnat - Delgnat claimed recompense for Partholon’s accusation of adultery on the grounds that he should not have left her alone with a man. “Though evil thou thinkest my saying it to thee, Partholon, its right shall be mine: I am the ‘one before one’ here, I am innocent, recompense is my due.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 69)

Lug – The three sons of Tuirill Biccreeo – Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba – 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. And this is the wergild which he demanded of them:” the two horses of the king of Sicily; the spear of Assal; the skin of the Pig of Duis; the six pigs of Essach; the whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath; revealing of the hidden island of Caire Cendfinne; the harvest of the undersea apples near that island. In the Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann version of the story, Lug demanded the cooking-spit from the island of Caire Cendfinne and the final eric demanded by Lug was 3 shouts on the Hill of Midchain. This last demand is not known in the LGE version. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 137, 285, 287, 289, 301, 302, 303, 308, 341)

Túathal Techtmar - “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. “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. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 327, 329, 339) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Inheritance

Cruithne, the - "... the surety of sun and moon against them that land should be taken [i.i. inherited] no less from men among the Cruithne-folk than from women forever." The sense intended is evidently the converse – "no less from women ... than from men" (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 181n) (See Also: Sureties)

Érimón - Amorgen judged in the dispute over the kingship of Ireland and said: "The heritage of the chief, Donn, to the second, Érimón; and his heritage to Éber after him. But Éber would not accept that – only a division of Ireland." A somewhat alternate reading says that, "Donn and Érimón were the two kings of that expedition; and Éber Donn was drowned at Tech Duinn and his cadet took his share of the kingdom, that is, Éber Finn. Ireland was divided in two, between Éber and Érimón." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 65, 69, 95, 103)

Gaedel Glas - After the death of Nel, Scota (I), his wife, and Gaedel Glas, his son, inherited the estate in Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 63)

Mac Cuill, Mac Ceccht, Mac Greine – "The three kings [Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine] were dividing the cattle and the treasures of the king of Ailech ... for they said that there was too large a share of the treasures of Fiachna son of Delbaeth, who had died some time before, in his (Mac Cuill's) keeping." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 15)

Kingship with Opposition – "... they are not so unless there be not more than one province lacking to them. Thus are the kings with opposition reckoned in the Roll of the Kings. If the king be of Leth Cuind, and have all of Leth Cuind and one province of Leth Moga he is king of Temair and of Ireland with opposition. But if he be of Leth Moga, he is not so called, unless he have all Leth Moga and Temair with its families, and one of the two provinces of Leth Cuinn." "Probably owing to a deep-seated corruption, the intended sense is expressed unintelligibly in both versions [B, L]. The meaning seems to be, that the possession of Temair was essential to entitle a man to be called "king", even "with opposition". If he had all of Leth Cuind, he would be thus qualified automatically; all he needed was a sufficiency of the other half of the country to entitle him to claim the kingship of the whole. But if his chief claim were founded upon the possession of Leth Moga, he must have Temair and its peoples at least in addition." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 407, 407n)

Judgement

Adultery – Partholon's wife, Delgnat, committed adultery with Topa. "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." Nevertheless, Delgnat claimed that the fault lay with Partholon for not protecting his wife. "And that, without deceit, is the first judgement in Ireland: so that thence, with very noble judgement, is "the right of his wife against Partholon." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 69, 71, 73)

Amorgen – "Now those are the first three judgements given among the Sons of Míl in Ireland; the judgement that Amorgen gave in Temair; and that judgement, in Sliab Mis; and the judgement that Amorgen gave in Cenn tSáile, over wild deer and quadrupeds." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 95)

Apportionment - On the apportionments of the hunters, Amorgen judged: to the stag-hounds whatever is cast to them; to the skinner a gulp of the neck; to the coursing-dogs the legs of the stag; the inward parts to the man that comes last; then a general distribution to all. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 119, 121)

Christ – “Christ, [who art] above the clans, remember the grandson of Flann, from heroic Luigne; King of adornments and of judgements, Thou art the Abbot, Thou the Chief.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111)

Inheritance

Estate – “Thereafter Nel died, after a long space in Egypt. Gaedel Glas and his mother took the estate (Capacirunt).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 37, 63)

Land - “Sorrowful were Éber Finn and Érimón and Amorgen after the loss of their brother (Donn), and they said that it were right that Éber Donn should have no share of the land about which he had envied his brother, Ír s. Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 73)

Invasion - The three kings of the Túatha Dé Danann “pronounced judgement against the Sons of Mil, that they [themselves] should have the island to the end of three days, free from assault, from assembly of battle, or from giving of hostages; for they were assured that they (the invaders) would not return, because druids would make spells behind them, so that they should not be able to come again.” Amorgen acquiesced in this judgement. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 37, 53, 55, 59, 79)

Justice – The law of justice in Ireland was executed for the first time under Eochu son of Erc, king of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 11, 21, 33, 45, 215)

Marriage-Price – Érimón deserted his wife/sister, Odba in favor of Tea daughter of Lugiad son of Íth. “She it was whom Érimón took instead of Odba; and she was to choose a mound in Ireland as her bridal portion. This is the marriage-price which she chose, Druim Chain, the mound which is Temair.” Policornus, king of Thrace, “gave love to their [the Cruithne] sister, and sought to carry her off without a bride-price.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 179) (See Also: Marriage)

Sureties – (See Also: Hostages; Punishments, Reasons for)

Boroma Tribute – “The sureties that he (Loiguirí mac Néill) gave to the Laigen that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him when plundering them – he gave sun and moon that he would not press upon them any longer. Thereafter they – sun and moon and the elements in general – slew him for violating them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 355)

Burial – “Tea the daughter of Lugaid mac Ítha died – the wife of Érimón son of Míl of Spain. She had sureties against her husband, namely Amorgen Glúingel and Éber, before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug; and that therein there should be every royal dignity and every assembly that should be convened of the progeny of Érimón, for ever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169)

Construction – “He (Cairpre Nia Fer) accepted four sureties on his part in the matter of the great preparation of his great fort. Cet Mac Magach from Mag Main, Ros mac Dedaid from Druim Cain, Conall Cernach – a solidity skinned over – Cu Chulaind, lord of a bag of tricks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 67)

Inheritance - “the surety of sun and moon against them that land should be taken [i.i. inherited] no less from men among the Cruithne-folk than from women forever.” The sense intended is evidently the converse – “no less from women ... than from men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 181n, 185)

Introduction of – “Of his (Partholon) company was Samailiath, by whom were ale-drinking and suretyship first made in Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273)

Kingship of Ireland

Túathal Techtmar - “Túathal (Techtmar) took sureties of sun, moon, sea, land, dew, light and every power in heaven and earth that though the Provincials of Ireland might be equal in power, they should not be equal in right of Ireland with the progeny of Túathal, but that his progeny should have the kingship forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 311, 327)

Ugoine Mór – “Then Ugainé imposed the surety of all creatures, visible and invisible, upon the men of Ireland that his children should have the kingship, without contention, forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 323)

Plowing – “Then it is that Coirpre (Nia Fer) demanded of the men from over sea (the sons of Uomor), the service of Temair along with every community if they were to plough Ireland of the steeds. They accepted four sureties, neither more nor less.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65)

Submission – “They took a fair resolve, the serfs of Ireland in their time; for corn, milk, harvest, and sea-produce failed them in every way.: “The decision on which they resolved, being penitent for what they had done, was to summon the youths (Feradach Finn Fechnach, Corb Olom and Tibraide), a shining undertaking, to establish them in the high-kingship.” “They gave sureties firmly, they, the serfs of Ireland, to be submissive to the youths who were in the East; only let them come from Alba.” “These are the sureties which they gave them, earth, moon, and pleasant sun, about their submission from hill to hill so long as sea should be about Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 483)

“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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 565)

Wergild (See: Honour Price)

Lawyers (See: Society)

Le (See: Lee)

Leabar Gabála: Livre des invasions (See: Authors; Lizeray)

Leabhar na Huidhri (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Léachtaí Cholm Cilli (See: Authors, Scowcroft)

Leather

Bags – “It is not unlikely that this expression (*Fir I mBolgaib*) led to the evolution of the idea that men in *braccae* = Men in Bags = Men in (leather), Bags = Men in hide-covered canoes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 85)

Fetters – “Starn, who fell at the hands of Mac Faebuir, Iarboneil the Soothsayer, who was joyous, Ainnind with fetters of leather, were the three venomous chieftains of Nemed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 169)

Sheath – “If ‘Athibar’ be said to it (the spear of Assal) it returns into its leather sheath.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 287, 340)

Lebarthuind – Lebarthuind was of the Túatha Dé Danann; his son was Enan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Lebor Brecc (See: Authors; MacCarthy)

Lebor Gabála Éirenn (See: Authors; Keating, Macalister, Ó Cléirigh)

Lecad (See: Lecmag)

Lecale (See: Cities)

Lecc Uatha – The battle of Lecc Uatha was broken against Diarmait son of Muiredach during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri ui Conchocor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Leccmag – Leccmag in Mumu was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed's time. "Britan Máel son of the prince free the multitude of tracks over streams, son of Lethderg from Lecmag from whom are the Britons of the world." Leccmag was not identified by Macalister. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 171, 177, 191)

Lecmag [Lecad] – Lecmag was the name of one of the four oxen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55) (See Also: Mag; Plains)

Leda – "Helen of Leda wife of Alexander s. Priam s. Laomedon was mother of Sabrann d. Abartach." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Lee [Leic, Liac]- Lee was the name of one of the four oxen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Lee [Le] – Between Le and Elle is the Banna river, which was one of the nine rivers found by Partholon in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 51)

Leech (See: Society)

Left (See: Directions; Left)

Lége – Lege was a Milesian servitor who cleared Mag Lege and the plain is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 63)

Lege (See: Liag)

Légende Arthurienne, La (See: Authors; Faral)

Legulus (See: Languages; Gaelic)

Lehmacher, G. (See: Authors)

Leic (See: Lee)

Leighlin Bridge – "*Dind Rig* or *Duma Slainge* is usually identified with an imposing earthwork overlooking the Barrow a short distance south of Leighlin Bridge." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 77)

Leinster – The Boroma Tribute was levied on this province by Túathal Techtmar as "a recompense for the death of his two daughters, in consequence of the trickery of Eochu mac Echach Doimleín king of that province, and levied by his successors in Temair for some 500 years." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 308) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Leite [Liath] – His son was Fergus who was king over Ulaid during the reign of Octavianus Augustus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 301, 463)

Leitir - Odrán of Leitir or of Ui mac Iair died during the reign of Túathal Máel-Garb;. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Leitir Rúaid – “So Fachtna Fathach, the 81st king of Ireland, fell at the hands of Eochu Feidlech s. Finn s. Rogen Rúad, in the battle of Leitir Rúaid in Corann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299)

Leitrim (See: County)

Leix (See: County)

Lemna – There were two battles fought at Lemna by Túathal Techtmar. In the first battle Ligair of the Long Hand of the Fir Bolg was slain. In the second battle Mairgenid son of Cerb and Finga son of Luamnus and Labraid son of Luithemed Lorc were killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313, 317)

Lemnaig, the (See: Peoples)

Leo – Leo was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urpont and before Brude Urleo; in the transposition of names Ce + Leo = Urleoce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192; Vol. 5, p. 148, 150)

Leo I – Leo I was the ruler of the Romans for 18 years, after Valentinianus and Maximianus, when Ailill Molt was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Leo II – Leo II was the ruler of the Romans for 10 years, after Iustinianus minor, while Sechnasach mac Blathmaic was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Leo III – Leo III was the ruler of the Romans for 9 years, after Theodosius III. During his reign Fergal mac Mael-Duin was king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

Leontius – Leontius was killed by Iustinianus Senior. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Leopard (See: Fauna; Mammals, Cat)

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

Leos – Leos 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)

Letaitech – Letaitech son of Corcorat was one of many kings who died in the battle of Almu during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

Letenn (See: Lethend)

Leth Airerán - Mainchín the sage of Leth Airerán died of the *Buide Conaill* during the reign of Blathmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Leth Cuind [Cuinn] – One of the plains cleared by Íriel Fáid was “Mag nAirbrech in Fotharta Airbrech. [This is a section of “Mumu” and of “Leth Cuind,” and all that is best and most certain of them both is here].” “For those are the descendants of Ugoine in Leth Cuinn; and of his descendants are the Laigin and the Osraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 271, 273, 275)

Leth Cuinn (See: Peoples)

Leth in Chaim – The battle of Leth in Chaim was fought by Concobor, the 148th king of Ireland, against Níall Caille. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 397)

Leth Moga (See: Peoples)

Letha – Letha, one of the sons of Ugoine, settled “aside over Latharna”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Letha – “Niall Noí-giallach (the 114th king of Ireland) s. Eochu Muigmedon, twenty-six years, till he fell at the hands of Eochu s. Enna Cennselach at the Sea of Wight, as he was invading the kingdom of Letha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 349)

Letha (See: Seas)

Lethderg (See: Fergus¹⁴)

Lethend [Letenn, Lethenn] –Lethend, son of Gelonus, from Thracia, was one of six brothers who were chieftains of the Cruithne. His other brothers “went forth on the sea, after the death of their sixth brother, Lethenn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 425)

Lethet Lachtmaige [Lachtmuige] – In the battle of Murbolg in Dal Riada Starn son of Nemed was slain by Conan son of Faear in “Lethet Lachtmaige in Murbolg of Dal Riata.” This battle took place in the 32nd year of the reign of Deioces. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 163)

Lethglenn - Molaise of Lethglenn died during the reign of Domnall son of Áed, the 131st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Lewis, T. (See: Authors)

Leyney – “*Luigne Slēibi Gūairi* (Slieve Gorey, Co. Cavan) is so called to distinguish it from the other Luigne (Leyney, Co. Sligo). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 194)

Lhuyd, Edward – “It may be worth mentioning that the Welsh antiquary, Edward Lhuyd, according to a letter written by him on 20 December 1702 and printed in *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1859, p. 246, was possessed of “an imperfect copy of the B[ook] of Genesis in Irish” bestowed upon him by a priest near Sligo, who told him that “in the opinion of one of their chiefest antiquits [sic]” it “was very little later than the first planting of Christianity” in Ireland. This fragment does not seem to be preserved among Lhuyd’s MSS. in Oxford; and as one or more of the fragments bound up in the miscellany which includes our manuscript H were at one time in Lhuyd’s possession and bear his autograph, I (Macalister) am inclined to suspect that this “fragment of the book of Genesis” was no other than H.” (MS. #H.2.15 no. 1 in Trinity College, Dublin). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 232, 233)

Li (See: Rivers)

Lia Fail (See: Stones; See Also: Tailisman)

Liac (See: Lee)

Liag – Liag was a Fomorian, the daughter of Dela and sister of Morc. She aided in collecting the taxes imposed on the Nemedians and was the first one killed on the Fomorian side. “It is probable, as Dr. Gwynn remarks, that she (Liag, the Fomorian tax collector) was invented to account for the place-name Lege, the subject of the poem in question: but it is remarkable that Lege, a place lying between the counties of Kildare and Leix, should thus be associated with a narrative essentially localized in the West of the country.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118)

Liath (See: Leite)

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

Liath Muine – Loch nEchach burst over Liath Muine during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Liathan – “Nemed went to death by plague, twenty hundreds in the land of Liathan” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 489)

Liathech [Loichet] – “Cormac son of Laithech was in the kingship of Ulaid in the time of Dionysus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297, 463)

Liathdruim (See: Temair)

Líben [Liber] – Líben was one of the 7 wives of the Sons of Míl, possibly the wife of Fúat [Fúad]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 73, 99, 131)

Liber – Liber was the wife of Genann son of Dela, of the Fir Bolg; or possibly the wife of Rudraige son of Dela. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 27, 47)

Liber Occupationis Hiberniae (See: Authors; Macalister)

Liber Flavus Fergusiorum (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Liber Originum (See: Authors; Macalister)

Liber Praecursorum (See: Authors; Macalister)

Liber Querulus (See: Authors; Gildas)

Librene – Librene may have been the son of Illadán son of Cerball. His son was Cumaine. However, his name is also recorded as “Cumaine Librene.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371)

Libyan Sea (See: Seas)

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

Life [Liphe] – Life was a servitor of Éber, of the Milesians. He may have had his own ship to command and he is credited with clearing the plain of Mag Life which is named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 45, 63, 91, 101)

Life – At the battle of Life, “the steed [*gabbar*] of Érimón fell there. [Hence is the name *Gabar Life*: or Life was the name of his horse.]” Túathal Techtmar broke the battle of Life in the province of the Gailoin “where Labraid Lamfhota s. Oirbsen fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 77, 315)

Life (See: Rivers; Aba Life)

Life of St. Juliana (See: Authors, Anonymous, Vita Iulianae)

Liffey (See: Rivers; Aba Life)

Lifi – “Lifi perished by him (slain by Máel-Sechlainn) without death”; In the line “Liphi leis adbath cen bu”, “bu” is translated *death* in K. Meyer, Coutiss., but queried by Hassen. McCarthy renders this line “by him perished its sway”, which appears equally unsatisfactory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539, 539n.)

Lig – Lig was one of the three sons of Tregaman son of Treg. “Túathal Techtmar boke seven battles against the progeny of Tregaman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ligair - There were two battles fought at Lemna by Túathal Techtmar. In the first battle Ligair of the Long Hand of the Fir Bolg was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)
(See Also: Liger)

Ligen - Ligen was a servitor to Érimón of the Milesians. He cleared Mag Ligen and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Liger [Ligair] – Liger was a champion and possibly the husband of Ablach [Anach] or Grenach, daughter of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Light

Creation of - “He (God) made first the formless mass, and the light of angels, [on the first Sunday].” “And God [the Heavenly Father] said: Let the Light be made. And the light was made. God separated and divided the light from the darknesses. And He gave the name ‘Day’ to the light.” “Moreover God said: Let brightly shining lights be made in the firmament of Heaven.” “And God made two bright and great lights: He made the greater light [the sun] that it might rule over the day, and the lesser light in the night [the moon].” “*Soillsi aingel* is an attempt at a solution of the old puzzle, as to how light could have been created before the luminaries.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 45, 47, 201)

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

Ligirne Lagnech – Ligirne Lagnech fought at the battle of Mucrama and was one of those who killed Art Óenfer, the 101st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Ligmuine, the (See: Peoples)

Lightning (See: Climate)

Lime (See: Building Materials)

Limerick (See: Cities and County)

Linad [Linadh] – Linad was one of three apportioners, instructors or servitors of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 199)

Lind Fheic – “On a time when Cellach (son of Máel-Coba and the 132nd king of Ireland) 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 Bel Atha Cuirp at Lind Fheic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Lind na nĒces (See: Poet’s Pool)

Lindsay (See: Authors)

Line – Line was a servitor to Érimón of the Milesians. He cleared Mag Line and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Line – Laeg son of Ugoine ruled in Line. “In the contest over the middle of Line, Mál son of Rochraide slew him” (Túathal Tectmar). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469, 525) (See Also: Mag Line)

Linguist (See: Society)

Linn Tola Tuile Tobair – This was a lake-burst “over Aillenn daughter of Romair, so that she was drowned there, and from her is named Loch Aille in Callraige in Coirpre Mor”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207) (**See Also:** Lake Bursts and Loch Aille)

Linos – Linos was the Argive vegetation daemon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 266)

Lion (**See:** Fauna; Mammals, Cat)

Liphe (**See:** Life)

Lir – His son may be Manannan. “Manannan mac Lir from the lake.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 243)

Literary History of Ireland (**See:** Authors; Hyde)

Liuis – On their flight from Scythia the Gaedil “sailed over Caspian, Entered on Liuis, Made for Toirrian ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 123)

Llew – Lug “appears in Welsh literature as *Llew*.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101)

Loarn¹ – His daughter was Earc mother of Muirchertach Mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 363)

Loarn² – Loarn² was the son of Erc and was descended from Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 89)

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

Locan Dilmana [Degerne, Lochan Dilmana, Lochlan Dilmann, Logan Dilmana] – “Colmán Rimid was slain by his attendant Degerne, who is called Lochan Dilmana.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373, 537, 545)

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

Loch (**See Also:** Lake Bursts)

Loch Áenbeithi (**See:** Loch Óenbeithe)

Loch Aille [Linn Tola Tuile Tobair] – In the second year of the reign of Tigernmas there was a lake-burst “over Aillenn daughter of Romair, so that she was drowned there, and from her is named Loch Aille in Callraige in Coirpre Mór”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Loch Aillind [Ailine, Aillinne, Allen] – Loch Aillind in Connachta burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas. “After victory it burst forth” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 205, 437)

Loch Ailine (**See:** Loch Ailind)

Loch Aillinne (**See:** Loch Ailind)

Loch Aindind (**See:** Loch Annind)

Loch Aininn (**See:** Loch Ainnind)

Loch Áirdcais (See: Loch Cassan)

Loch Allen (See: Loch Ailind)

Loch Annind [Aindind, Aininn, Ennell] – Loch Annind in Meath [Mide] was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth at the burying of Annind son of Nemed nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. According to another story Tuirill Biccreo [Delbaeth] of the Túatha Dé Danann, drank an emetic draught prepared by Dian Cecht and “three belches burst forth from his mouth, a cold belch in Loch Uair, an iron belch in Loch Iairn, and a ... belch in Loch Aininn.” “The story of the sickness of Tuirill ... is an independent narrative, told to explain the names and probably also the origins of certain lakes.” Loch Ainnind is identified with Loch Ennell, Co. Westmeath. Máel-Sechlainn son of Domnall in his restored kingship as the 152nd king of Ireland died on Cró-Inis of Loch Aindind. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 131, 133, 171; Vol. 4, p. 137, 303; Vol. 5, p. 405) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Loch Áirdcais (See: Loch Cassan)

Loch Baadh (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Baath [Baadh, Baga, Bagh] – “Loch Baadh (Loch Bagh, Co. Roscommon) ... is alleged to have burst forth in the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 263, 331; Vol. 5, p. 141, 163, 173)

Loch Baga (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Bagh (See: Loch Baath)

Loch Bren (Loch Cuan, Strangford Loch) – 25 years after Partholon landed in Ireland and 4 years before his death there was the sea-flow of Bren, in Ulaid, over land forming a lake. “Loch Cuan is its other name.” This is now known as Strangford Loch and the Metrical Dindsenchas attributes its origin to Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271; Vol. 3, p. 17, 19, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Brickland (See: Loch Bricrenn)

Loch Bricrenn [Loch Brickland] – ¶311 discusses the *dindsenchas* of Tailltiu and the festival of Lughnasad. “The allusion at the end of the Min text of this ¶ to “Óengus” refers to the Feilire Óengusso, 26 Oct., where we read *Nassad, Beōān, Mellān, nach mod ata-sníaim* (H. Bradshaw Soc. edn., p. 218). There are glosses on this passage ... explaining these as three saints from Britain, in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down): in these glosses an alternative reading *Nassan* is adopted for the first of these names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

Loch Buadach [Buadaig] – Loch Buadach in Cera burst forth in the time of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Buadaig (See: Loch Buadach)

Loch Cāl [Lochgall] – Loch Cāl in Ui Niallain was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland and is identified with Lochgall, barony of Oneilland, Co. Armagh. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 121, 131, 171, 190)

Loch Carra (See: Loch Cera)

Loch Cassan [Loch Áirdcais, Loch na nGasán] – Loch Cassan in Mag Luirg in Connachta was one of three lake bursts during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Cé [Loch Key] – Loch Cé in Connachta was one of seven or nine lake bursts during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 336; Vol. 5, p. 205, 207, 437)

Loch Cera [Carra, Findloch] – Loch Cera in Irrus, north west of Loch Mask, was one of three lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 92)

Loch Cime [Cimme, Loch Hacket] – Loch Cime “with hundreds of mists” received its name from Cime Four-heads son of Umor. This is Loch Hacket in County Galway. Another story says that Loch Cimme burst in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. Much later, Loingsech son of Óengus, the 137th king of Ireland was slain by Cellach of Loch Cimme son of Ragallach in the battle of the Weir. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 25, 37, 67, 81, 111, 175, 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173, 383, 423)

Loch Cimme (See: Loch Cime)

Loch Con [Conn] – Loch Con in Connachta was one of seven lake bursts during Partholon’s time. It burst forth in the 12th year after Partholon landed in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92, 105)

Loch Conn (See: Loch Con)

Loch Corrib – “Manannan “is identified with Oirbsiu, genitive Oirbsen, the eponym of the lake now called Loch Corrib: and he is regarded as son of Allot, the most obscure of all the five sons of Elada.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 308) (**See Also:** Loch Orbsen)

Loch Cuan (See: Loch Bren)

Loch Currane (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Cutra [Cutloch] – Loch Cutra was named for Cutra son of Umor. “*Loch Cuthra* is doubtless the lake in County Galway which still retains a recognizable form of the ancient name.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 25, 67, 80, 81, 89)

Loch Dá Caech [Loch Decet, Loch Gara, Loch Techet, Waterford Harbor] – Loch Dá Caech was one of seven lake bursts in Connachta in the 12th year after Partholon came to Ireland. Another version says that Loch Dá Caech in Laigin was one of seven or eight lake bursts in the time of Érimón. Hogan in his Onomasticon suggests that the origin of the Fomorians at Sliab Emor “was somewhere near Loch Dá Caech, based on a Dindsenchas poem (MD, iii, 184) which was ... misunderstood.” Macalister suggests that the Fomorians came to the lake from somewhere else. Loch Dá Caech has been variously identified with Loch Gara in Co. Roscommon and with Waterford Harbor. During the reign of Niall Glundub the 143rd king of Ireland there was a hosting at Loch Dá Caech. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 258, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92; **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173, 399, 423)

Loch Dabal [Daball, Dabuill] – Loch Dabal was an unidentified lake somewhere near Armagh or in Airgialla. Supposedly it was one of seven, nine or ten lakes that burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. An alternative story has the lake burst in the time of Cermna and Sobairce, the 9th kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 213, 437)

Loch Daball (See: Lake Dabal)

Loch Dabuill (See: Loch Dabal)

Loch Dairbrech [Loch Derryvaragh] – Loch Dairbrech was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. It has been identified with Loch Derryvaragh, Co. Westmeath. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 133, 171, 190)

Loch Decet (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Loch Derg (See: Loch Dergdeirc)

Loch Dergdeirc [Loch Derg, Dergderc] – In escaping from the fifty women, Fintan came “left-hand to the Shannon eastward, to Tul Tuindi over Loch Dergdeirc.” At a later time, “The Sons of Mil fought the battle of Life ... They came thereafter till they were in the mountain over against [Loch] Dergderc” in southern Loch Derg. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 193, 207, 225; **Vol. 5**, p. 8, 35, 77)

Loch Dergderc (See: Loch Dergdeirc)

Loch Derryvaragh (See: Loch Dairbrech)

Loch Echtra – Loch Echra “full of swans” in Airgialla between Sliab Modurn and Sliab Fuait burst forth during Partholon’s time. The lake “must have been somewhere near Loch Mucknoe, Co. Monaghan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Ennell (See: Loch Aninnd)

Loch Erne –The bursting of Loch Erne happened in the time of Fiachu Labraind, the 11th king of Ireland. “He fought a battle against the Erna of the Fir Bolg, in the place where Loch Erne now is. After the breaking of the battle, the lake burst forth, that is, the “Lake over all the Erna.” The Túath Loiguire on Loch Erne, at Daiminis” are descended from Amorgen, son of Mil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 245; **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 87, 217, 455)

Loch Febail [Loch Febuil, Loch Foyle, 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 the lake is named.” When Íth son of Breogan first came to Ireland part of his journey took him “into Mag Ítha, across the head of Loch Febail, into the Land of Nét, to Ailech of Nét.” “Every harbour whereto Íth would come in Ireland, after coasting every territory where it was, Mag Ítha is its name.” There is a Mag Ítha at Loch Febail. During the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, “Loch Febail in Tir Eogain - over Febal son of Lodan [Lotan] it burst, in a marine sea-burst, and Mag Fuinnsige [Foirinnsi] was the name of the plain over which the lake came.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157, 199; **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 5, 13, 19, 205, 207, 437)

Loch Febuil (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Finnmaige – Loch Finnmaige in Connachta burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Fordremain [Fodremain] – Loch Fordremain upon which is Traig Li at Sliab Mis in Mumu was one of the three lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. This is the river inlet of Tralee Bay. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49, 85)

Loch Foyle (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Gabair [Gabar, Gabor, Lagore] – Loch Gabair between the Bregas in the south of Breg in Mide or in Cianachta, “now dried”, burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 217, 437)

Loch Gabar (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Gabor (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Gara (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Loch Gréine [Gréne] – Loch Greine in Laigin burst forth during the reign of Érimón, the 1st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173)

Loch Gréne (See: Loch Gréine)

Loch Hacket (See: Loch Cime)

Loch Íairn [Íarainn, Loch Iron] – Loch Iairn in Mide in Brega was formed by the iron belch made by Delbaeth in response to an emetic draught prepared by Dian Cecht. Another story tells of the lake burst in the time of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 303; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Loch Íarainn (See: Loch Íairn)

Loch Iron (See: Loch Íairn)

Loch Key (See: Loch Cé)

Loch Lagore (See: Loch Gabair)

Loch Laig (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laig linne (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laigh (See: Loch Laiglinne)

Loch Laiglinne [Belfast Loch, Loch Laig, Loch Laigh, Loch Laig linni] – Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg was named for Laiglinne son of Partholon. The lake burst forth 15 years after Partholon landed in Ireland at the digging of Laigne’s grave. “*Ui mac Cuaic (or Uais) Breg* is the region S.W. of Tara, but it contains no conspicuous lake to be identified with *Loch Laiglinne* (but see Gwynn, MD iv 256 and notes thereon).” “Upon Laiglinne, conceal it not, Bairnech of angry mouth was king.” A later version says that the lake, in Ulaid, burst forth during the reign of Érimón, the 1st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 7, 17, 49, 84; **Vol. 4**, p. 67, 89, 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 169, 163, 173, 423)

Loch Leibind – During the reign of Áed Finnliath, the 151st king of Ireland, “Loch Leibend was turned to blood, so that its gouts of gore were found like a scum on the surface.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Loch Léin – The Eoganacht of Loch Léin are descended from Éber son of Míl. “Conmáel son of Éber then took the kingship of Ireland and broke 25 battles against the sons of Érimón including the battle of Loch Léin against the Erna and the Mairthine where Mug Roith fell. “A possible alternative reading for Loch Léin is Loch Réin; if this is so then it would mean the Killarney lakes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 45, 67, 199, 201, 433) (See Also: Loch Rein)

Loch Lugdach (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Luglochta (See: Loch Luigdech)

Loch Luigdech [Loch Currane, Loch Lugdach, Loch Luglochta] – “The night in which the sons of Míl came into Ireland, was the burst of Loch Luigdech in Iar-Mumu.” A somewhat different version says that “Fíal wife of Lugaid died of shame when she saw the nakedness of her husband, as he bathed in Inber Féile ... and in that night Loch Luigdech burst forth over the land.” “Loch Luigdech is generally identified with Loch Currane, behind Waterville; if this be right, the lake-estuary in which Fial performed her ablutions cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry.” It is also said that seven battles were fought in Luglochta on Loch Lugdach in one day between Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland, and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 33, 61, 75, 95, 205, 207, 435)

Loch Luimnig (See: Loch Lumnig)

Loch Lumnig [Luimnig] – Loch Lumnig on Tír Find was one of the three lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. This “is apparently the wide part of the Shannon estuary at the mouth of the river Fergus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 49, 85)

Loch Mask (See: Loch Mesc)

Loch Melge – Loch Melge in Cairpre takes its name from Melge Molbthach, the 60th king of Ireland. “When his grave was dug it is there that the lake burst over the land.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 279, 281)

Loch Mesc [Mask, Mesca] – Loch Mesc “abounding in mead” in Connachta was one of seven lakes that burst forth in Partholon’s time. The lake was formed in the 3rd year after the 1st battle waged by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 15, 49, 85, 92)

Loch Mesca (See: Loch Mesc)

Loch Mucknoe - Loch Echtra “must have been somewhere near Loch Mucknoe, Co. Monaghan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85) (See Also: Loch Echtra)

Loch Munremair [Loch Ramor] – Loch Munremair, “a pleasant sea, of broad-ridged, firm fury” in Ui Luigne of Sliab Guaire was one of four lake bursts in the time of Nemed. The lake burst forth nine years after Nemed came to Ireland. The lake has been identified with Loch Ramor, Co. Cavan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 121, 131, 171, 190)

Loch na nGasán (See: Loch Cassan)

Loch Neagh – “Mag Lugad in Ui Tuirtre (the region to the west of Loch Neagh) corresponds to the unidentified Mag Moda of the R¹ list.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 195)

Loch nEchach [Pool of Urine] – Loch nEchach burst over Liath Muine during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Loch nEchtra (See: Loch Echtra)

Loch nUair [Loch Owel, Loch Uair] – Loch nUair already existed in the time of the Túatha Dé Danann when Tuirell Biccrero emitted a cold belch into it. Another story alleges that the lake was formed in a burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. Much later, Thorkill was drowned in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn during the reign of Conchobor, the 148th king of Ireland. Loch nUair has been identified with Loch Owel in County Westmeath, but “it may be the lost name of some small lake, turloch or inlet in southwest Galway.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 82, 137, 273, 303, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 397, 437)

Loch Óenbeithe [Áenbeithi] – Loch Oenbeithe in Ui Cremthainn burst forth during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Oirbsen (See: Loch Orbsen)

Loch Orbsen [Oirbsen] – “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) (See Also: Loch Corrib)

Loch Owel (See: Loch nUair)

Loch Ramor (See: Loch Munremair)

Loch Réin [Rén]– Loch Réin “of many salmon” burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. “Loch Rein is in Co. Leitrim near Fenagh: the alternative reading Loch Léin would mean the Killarney lakes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173, 423) (See Also: Loch Lein)

Loch Réin (See: Loch Rein)

Loch Riach [Lochrea] – Loch Riach burst forth in the time of Érimón, the first king of Ireland. This is Lochrea in Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 263, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 159, 163, 173, 423)

Loch Rib – Loch Rib burst over Mag nAirbthen during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Loch Rudraige [Dundrum Bay] – 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)

Loch Sailchedáin (See: Loch Sailech)

Loch Sailech [Sailchedáin]– Íth son of Breogan arrived in Ireland and spent his first night here. “[the first night afterwards [when] Íth went into Ireland after his arrival at Loch Sailech], demons slew one of his followers.” Another tale relates that lake burst forth during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 19, 221, 223, 227, 449)

Loch Semdige – “Aed Slaine son of Diarmait (the 127th king of Ireland) fell at the hands of Conall Guthbind son of Suibne son of Colmán of the men of Breg, at Loch Semdige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373, 545)

Loch Sentuinne (See: Loch Febail)

Loch Sheelin (See: Loch Silend)

Loch Silend [Loch Sheelin, Silenn] – Loch Silend burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas in Cairpre in Mide in Brega. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273, 336; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207, 437)

Loch Silenn (See: Loch Silend)

Loch Swilly – §§383, 384 contain “a list of four places, known to the glossator, bearing the name of *Mag nÍtha*, and explaining it in the manner of *Dinnsenchas*. Of these places there is nothing to say more than what the paragraph contains, that they were respectively in the neighbourhood of Loch Foyle, Loch Swilly, Limerick and the territory of the Déssi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 5)

Loch Techet (See: Loch Dá Caech)

Loch Uair (See: Loch nUair)

Lochan Dilmana (See: Locan Dilmana)

Lochgall (See: Loch Cāl)

Lochlan Dilmann (See: Locan Dilmana)

Lochland (See: Lochlann)

Lochlann, Great [Lochland] – “Beothach was the first to empty Ireland, and the land, where they came in the world first, is in the north east of Great Lochlann.” Derbforgaill, wife of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland, was the daughter of the king of Lochlann. Magnus, king of Lochlann was slain in Ulaid during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. “The Danes of Ath Cliath of the Families, the warlike pirates of Lochlann, long after they assumed deeds of valour, they slew Brían Boroma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157; Vol. 4, p. 249; Vol. 5, p. 303, 409, 555)

Lochmag – Lochmag in Conaille was one of six plains cleared by Ethriel. Lochmag has been identified as Lochmoy in County Tipperary. Iriel Fáid fought the battle of Lochmag in which Lug Roith son of Mofemis fell. Tigernmas also fought a battle at Lochmag with the descendants of Eber. In that battle, Daigerne son of Goll son of Gollán fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 333; Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 195, 197, 205, 207, 429, 431, 435) (See Also: Mag; Plains)

Lochrea (See: Loch Riach)

Lochtach – His daughter was Delgnat, wife of Partholon. “Delgnat is again called “ingen Lochtaig” in MD iv 256.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 99)

Lodain - God created Adam’s belly from the land of Lodain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 27, 49, 204, 261)

Lodan (See: Lotan the Swift)

Lodan [Lotan] – His son was Febal over whom Loch Febail burst during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Logan Dilmana (See: Locan Dilmana)

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

Loichet (See: Liathech)

Loiguire – “Loiguire of the swift ruses” killed Cathair, grandson of Cormac. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 525)

Loiguire Lorc – Loiguiri Lorc was one of the twenty-five children of Ugoine Mór and as his share of Ireland he was granted the area of Life. Loiguire Lorc was “the ancestor of the Laigen with their subordinate peoples.” After killing his uncle, Bodbchad “over the Boyne” he took the kingship after the death of Ugoine Mór and ruled as the 57th king of Ireland for two years until he was killed by his brother, Cobthach Cóel Breg in Carman. His son was Labraid Lonn; or his son was Ailill whose son was Labraid Lonn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 273, 275, 277, 467, 469, 475, 513)

Loiguiri mac Néill – Loiguiri was the son of Níall Noi-Giallach and he was the 116th king of Ireland and the first king of Ireland after Christianity. Loiguiri held the kingship for 3, 4 or 30 years before the coming of Patrick and the Faith. During his reign Árd Macha was founded and Loiguiri sent messengers to collect the Borama but didn’t get it. He died in Grelach da Phil on the side of Cas [Caisse] in Mag Lifi (Line) between the two hills (Éiru [Éire] and Alba). Loiguiri reportedly died about A.D. 463 and his death is ascribed to two reasons. Firstly, “The sureties that he gave to the Laigen that he would not demand the Boroma of them after they had captured him when plundering them – he gave sun and moon that he would not press upon them any longer. Thereafter they – sun and moon and the elements in general – slew him for violating them.” The alternative reason for Loiguiri’s death was caused by St. Patrick: “his death by the sun with pleasant rays was by the strong word of the “Adzehead.”” Loiguiri’s son was Lugaid Lonn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 352, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 531, 541, 555, 557, 579)

Loingsech¹ – Loingsech¹ was the son of Domnall. This is the character Loingsech² with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Loingsech² [Loingsech Longhand] – Loingsech² from Cenél Conaill was the son of Óengus son of Aed son of Ainmire. He became the 137th king of Ireland and ruled for 8 or 9 years. During his reign Moling of Luachra died and there was a three year famine, so that man would eat man. The death of Loingsech² has two possibilities. Either he fell without battle in” the struggle of Corann” at the hands of Cellach; or, he fell in the battle of the Weir at the hands of Cellach of Loch Cimme son of Ragallach. It is recorded that the battle of the Weir took place “on the 4th of the ides of July at the 6th 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.” Loingsech² had one son, Flaithbertach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 389, 391, 549, 557)

Loingsech³ – Loingsech³ was the son of Oengus son of Domnall son of Aed. This is the same person as Loingsech² with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Londonderry (See: Cities)

Longbardus¹ – Longbardus¹ was the son of Airmen son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 157, 161, 193, 253)

Longbardus² – Longbardus² was the son of Airmen son of Ibath. This is most likely the same person as Longbardus¹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157)

Longbardus³ – Longbardus³ was the son of Negua son of Ibath. This is probably the same person as Longbardus¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 157, 193, 253)

Longford (See: County)

Lorcan mac Lachtna – Lorcan mac Lachtna was the son of Corc mac Anluain; his son was Brian mac Ceneidig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Lord, The (See: God)

Lordings (See: Society)

Lords (See: Angels; Classes of; Lords)

Lot¹ – “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 ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 12)

Lot² [Loth] –Lot² was the son of Tat [Tait, Toirthecht] son of Tribuat son of Athorb [Gothorb, Gotorp]; his son was Dela. The Fir Bolg were descended from him. “The line between the Fir Bolg and the Fomorians is not clearly drawn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258, 260; Vol. 3, p. 147; Vol. 4, p. 7, 29, 31, 43) (See Also: Lot the Active)

Lot³ – Lot was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. Note that in each case her name is immediately followed by that of another woman, Luam. Might there be any connexion between the names Lot, Luam and Lot Luamnach [Lot the Active], the monstrous Fomorian? (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227, 261)

Lot the Active [Lot Luanmach, Loth Luamnach] – Lot the Active was a Fomorian and the daughter of Neir; wife of Gumoir and mother of Cicul. “Lot, turned masculine, is the father of Dela, who is the father of the Fir Bolg leaders. Cicul, turned feminine, appears in the story of Da Derga’s Hostel as the wife of a certain Fer Caille.”

Lot Luamnech was his comely mother
From Mount Caucasus pious and comely:
Out of her breasts her bloated lips,
Four eyes out of her back.

For this came the ample Lot
From the east, from the lands of Emor,
with her son – saving thy presence –
To contest for the land of Ireland.

Men with single noble legs,
And with single full hands:
Against them was broken a fair battle,
And against Cichal of the Fomoraig.

Lot equalled all her troop in strength,
The mother of Cicul son of Gumoír:
Daughter of Neir rough and hairy,
From Mount Caucasus of the crooked top.

“This account of Lot, and her origin in the Caucasus, reappear, in the list of monsters descended from Adam’s race, in that weird monument of human folly called *Tenga Bith-nua*. There we read of the Tribes of Ithier, north of Mount Caucasus, whose mouths are in their breasts, who have four eyes in their backs, and who are so lustful and hot in their bodies that no other race can endure them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260, 261; Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 75, 113; Vol. 4, p. 305)

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

Lotan the Swift [Lodan] – Lotan the Swift of the Túatha Dé Danann had five sons: Morann the Great, Cairpre, Cael-riarach, Radub, Ollam. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

Loth¹ – Loth of the blades 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)

Loth² – Loth² was the son of Artuat; his son was Dela. This is likely to be the same person as Lot². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 17)

Loth³ [Lot] – Loth³ was the son of Oirthet son of Tribuat son of Gothorb; his son was Dela. This is probably the same character as Lot². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 15, 31)

Loth Luamnach (See: Lot the Active)

Lothar – Lothar was one of the triplet sons of Eochu Fiedlech and was known as one of the three Finds of Emain. His brothers were Bres and Nár. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88; Vol. 5, p. 305, 325) (See Also: Triplets)

Lothar Letur – Lothar Letur was the son of Lapa son of Lugaid Cunga. He was killed in the battle of Dercderc which was fought against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lots, Casting of – Éber and Érimón cast lots to decide who would get the poet or the harper. The poet, Cinenn went north with Érimón and the harper, Eir, went south with Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 103, 155, 165,417)

Loughinsholin – Loughinsholin is a barony in Co. Derry. Mag Li may have been located in the northern part of the barony. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85)

Loughrea - Mag Main is the plain surrounding Loughrea in Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 82, 89)

Louth (See: County)

Luach (See: Luam²)

Luachair [Urluachair] – “Luachair is S. Kerry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 336)

Battle

Luachair¹ - The battle of Luachair¹ was fought by Eochu son of Conmáel son of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275)

Luachair² – The battle of Luachair² was fought here by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Luachair³ – The battle of Luachair³ was waged by Ciasarn and Lugair of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461)

Luachair⁴ - A battle was fought here by Fergus son of Roig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 479)

Deaths - Moling of Luachair died during the reign of Loingsech, the 137th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

Mountains - The Paps of Ana [Anu, Danand] are located here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 155, 161, 183, 189)

Partitions – Ugoine Mór divided Ireland into 25 shares among his children. Sin son of Ugoine Mór was granted the land of Luachair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467) (See Also: Partitions)

Luachair Dedad – “Ciarraige Luachra is North Kerry. Luachair Dedad is the southern part of the same region.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4)

Battles

Luachair Dedad¹ – “It was he (Eochu Fáberglas son of Conmáel) who broke the battles of Luachair Dedaíd and Fossad Dá Gort against the children of Érimón.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 215, 445)

Luachair Dedad² - A battle was fought here against Túathal Techtmar in which Corbsen son of Corb Foibes died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Íth’s Journey – When Íth landed in Ireland he traveled through Ciarraige Luachra and through Luachair Dedad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17)

Luachra – Luachra was the son of Nemed son of Badra, who with his brothers Cessarb and Luam slew the last of the Fir Bolg kings, Eochu mac Erc. “The names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessarb, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Laigne and Luasad.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 3, 21, 35, 53, 111, 173; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Luachra Lia – Luachra Lia was in the region of Iruaith where the royal smith kept a hound which was “a hound by night, a sheep by day. “Luachra Lia, which has evaded Hogan’s *Onomasticon*, is probably a place as mythical as Iruaith, or Inis Findchairi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 287, 340)

Luachtmemin – Luachtmemin was the son of Fer Loga. He was killed in the battle of Cer which was fought against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

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

Luagad – The battle of Luagad was fought against Túathal Techtmar and “Lugaid Laimderg of the Gailioin fell.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Luam¹– Luam was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. Note that in each case her name is immediately preceded by that of another woman, Lot. Might there be any connexion between the names Lot, Luam and Lot Luamnach [Lot the Active], the monstrous Fomorian? (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 261)

Luam² [Luach, Luan] – Luam was the son of Nemed son of Badra, who with his brothers Cessarb and Luachra slew the last of the Fir Bolg kings, Eochu mac Erc. “The names of the sons of Nemed before us, Cessarb, Luam, Luachra, are suggestively reminiscent of the antediluvian triad Capa, Laigne and Luasad.” “The variant form given here for the name of the second son of Nemed (*Luach* as against *Luam*) is most likely correct – *Luach* corresponds to his colleague *Luachra* as, in another triplicity, *Iuchair* corresponds to *Iucharba*.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 21, 35, 53, 111, 173, 295; **Vol. 5**, p. 493)

Luamnus – Luamnus was of the progeny of Cermed. His son was Finga who was slain in the battle of Lemna in fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Luasad [Luasat, Sluasad] – Luasad was one of three Spanish fishermen who discovered Ireland before Cessair. He drowned at Tuad Inbir in the universal Flood. His name is suggestively similar to Luachra son of Nemed. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 179, 185, 199, 215, 217, 232.; **Vol. 4**, p. 3) (**See Also:** Capa, Laigne)

Luasat (**See:** Luasad)

Luath – Luath was the son of Derman, king of Alba. His daughter was Eithne Imgel. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 481)

Luchne (**See:** Luichne)

Luchraid (**See:** Luichne)

Luchta [Lucht] – His wife was Maer, daughter of Fergus Cnai. His son was Eochu [Eochaid], a provincial king, who ruled over “the Fifth of Sengann.” (Mumu). (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 39; **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 271, 273, 275, 325)

Lucian (**See:** Authors)

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

Lucius Commodus – Lucius Commodus was the son of Antoninus Pius, and he ruled the Romans for 19 years with his father and brother, Marcus Antoninus. Later, he ruled alone for “12 years after Marcus Antoninus, till he fell before Heluius [Pertinax].” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Luck-sign - Six men of the Cruithne “remained over Mag Breg and they are the origin of every tabu, every luck-sign, every casting (?), bird voices, every presage, and every amulet.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177)

Lucky Day (**See:** Measurements; Time)

Lucraid – Lucraid was a son-in-law of Partholon. He may possibly have been the husband of Glas, daughter of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Lud – Lud was the son of Sem son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 149)

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

Lug – Lug was of the Fomoiré; his son was Lugair. He may be the same person as Lugidoth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243)

Lug Lamfhada [Ildanach, Lamfada]

Alliances – Lug was the child of Cian, of the Túatha Dé Danann and Ethliu, of the Fomorians. Lug's foster-mother was Tailltiu of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 57, 59) (See Also: Alliances)

Ancestry – Lug was the son of Ethliu, daughter of Balor, and of Cian [Scal Balb], son of Dian Cecht. The foster-mother of Lug was Tailltiu of the Fir Bolg. “The story of the birth of Lug from Balor's daughter, a folktale of the Danae and Perseus type, is well known; and it is familiar to our compilers ... But 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 Scal Balb. ... In this interpolation, further, Lug is credited with three sons, Ainnli (= one of the three sons of Uisnech), Cnu Deroil (= Crom Deroil, a druid appearing in the tale called *Mesca Ulad*), and Abartach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 57, 101, 131, 133, 149, 157, 165, 179, 187, 191, 195, 217, 247, 296, 299, 300)

Assembly – “Thereafter Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name was imposed on the place, and it is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu: and the games were made every year by Lug, a fortnight before Lugnasad and a fortnight after Lugnasad. Lugnasad, the “assembly” (?) of Lug son of Eithne, is the name of the games.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117, 119, 149, 179, 297)

Battle of Mag Tuired – In the battle, Lug killed his maternal grand-father, Balor, with a sling-stone. “Lug went to Hindech [Indech] to gain particulars as to the number of casualties in the battle.” “Lug asked of him: What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? – Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, seven fifties: or nine hundreds, twenty forties, ninety, [including the grandson of Net] [that is, including Ogma son of Elathan son of Net].” “The mathematical puzzle set to Lug by Indech was in metrical form, but has become badly corrupted in all the texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 57, 100, 101, 121, 151, 181, 233, 298) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

Children of Tuirenn – “Now Delbaeth s. Ogma had the name of Tuirill Piccreo, and it is his sons (Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba) who slew Ethlend father of Lug, whose name was Cian ... So Lug came to avenge his father upon them, or till they should pay him the wergild for him. And this is the wergild which he demanded of them: the two horses of the king of the island of Sicily, ... wounds, waves or lightning hurt them not; the spear of Assal ... he lives not whose blood it shedeth; the skin of the Pig of Duis, every one whose side should come upon it was healed of his wound and of his sickness; the six pigs of Essach that were slaughtered every night and survived alive every day; the whelp of the smith of Ioruath, a hound by night and a sheep by day. Every water which is cast upon it becomes wine.; the revealing of the island of Caire Cendfinne; and the harvest of apples that are under the sea near to that island.” “Brian, Iucharba, and Iuchar there, the three gods of the Túatha Dé Danann were slain at Mana over the bright sea by the hand of Lug son of Ethliu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 137, 233, 285, 287, 289, 291, 299, 308, 319, 341) (See Also: Laws, Honour Price)

Death – The death of Lug is somewhat confused as there are several versions. Lug was killed by “the three sons of Cermat Coem at Coem-druim, that is, in Uisnech.” The death of Lug took place “at the hands of Mac Cuill son of Cermna” during the reign of Sosares in Assyria. “Moreover Lug fell over the wave, by the hand of Mac Cuill son of Cermat.” “The spear of Mac Cuill leapt without concealment and

broke his back.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 102, 125, 185, 209, 233, 291)

Divinity – “Lug is one of the most familiar of the Celtic divinities, and his cult extended over the whole area dominated by the Celtic languages. There is some reason to believe that he was a solar deity: he appears in Welsh literature as *Llew*, on votive inscriptions in the plural form *Lugoves*, and his name enters as an element in place names (*Lugudunum*, *Luguselva*) and in personal names (*Trenalugos*, *Luguaedon*, *Lugu-dex*). The *Dindsenchus* material regarding Tailtiu, interpolated in all three redactions of LG (§§311, 330, 363), is essentially an account of the traditional origin of his cult, and of its chief center.” “The plurality of Lug attested by certain continental inscriptions seems to suggest the development of one entity out of an indefinite number of elemental beings, analogous to the *Matres*, or to the fairies of modern tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 97, 101, 102n, 307)

Innovations – Lug “is the first who brought chess-play and ball-play and horse-racing and assembling into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 135, 161, 197, 225, 316)

Invasion of Ireland – The Túatha Dé Danann came to Ireland and burned their ships. There are three reasons for the burning of the ships: (1) “that the Fomoraign should not find them to rob them of them,” (2) “that they themselves should not find them to flee from Ireland, even though the rout should fall upon them at the hands of the Fir Bolg,” and (3) “lest Lug should find them, to do battle against Nuadu son of Ectach, king of the Tuatha De Danann.”, or (3a) “that Lug should not leave the expedition to get ... without treachery that he should not come into the land of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 171, 245)

Jealousy

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 Milbil the mighty fell
At the hands of harsh Lug son of Ethliu
In jealousy about his wife, great the fashion,
Concerning whom the druid lied unto him.
(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 233)

Kingship – Lug assumed the kingship of the Túatha Dé Danann after his predecessor, Nuadu, was killed in the second battle of Mag Tuired. Lug took the kingship during the reign of Bellepires in Assyria. Lug then ruled for 40 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 95, 101, 119, 121, 125, 151, 153, 165, 181, 185, 209, 223; Vol. 5, p. 493)

Magic – There was “a contest in magic between Bress and Lug, as narrated in *Dindsenchus* of Carn ui Neit (R.C., xv, p. 438; Gwynn, MD, iii, p. 46). Lug prepared in a certain place 300 wooden cows full of red bog water 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 bog water, and, naturally, died. The event is mentioned in R² (§§329) and by K, though for full details we must go to *Dindsenchus*: R¹ and R² ignore the tragedy and tell us (§§312, 364) that Bress was killed in the second battle of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100, 149, 229)

Weapons – “From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in hand.” “The sword of Lug’s hand which came from Goirias, choice, very hard. From Findias far over sea was brought the spear of Lug who was not insignificant.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 143, 145, 169, 251) (See Also: Weapons)

Lug Roith – Lug Roith was the son of Morfemis and he was killed in the battle of Lochmag fighting against Íriél Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193)

Lugaid¹ – “Lugaid¹, renowned and white, son of Cairpre the shapely, of bent head.” His son was “Mog Lama the fierce hero.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 471)

Lugaid² – Lugaid² was the son of Eochu son of Ailill Finn. His son was Rehtad Rígderg who killed Macha, the 54th ruler of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Lugaid³ – Lugaid³ was the son of Eochu Fíadmuine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261)

Lugaid⁴

Ancestry - Lugaid⁴ was the son of Íth. “Lugaid means *Lug Íth*, that is, “Lug, who was less than his father.” Fíal was the wife of Lugaid⁴. Tea was their daughter “whom Érimón took instead of Odba.”(source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 195; Vol. 5, p. 9, 41, 63, 83, 99, 131, 169)

Death – “Lugaid of the spears fell in battle, at the hands of the Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109)

Descendants – “Lugaid⁴ s. Íth, five peoples came of him, to wit the family of Dáire Doimthech, namely the five Luguids: Lugaid Cal, *a quo* the Calraige of Connachta, Lugaid Corr *a quo* the Copraige, Lugaid Corp *a quo* Dál Coirpre of Clú *ut alii dicunt*, Lugaid Oirthe *a quo* Corcu Oirthi, Lugaid Láeg, *a quo* Corcu Láegde.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 91, 101, 209, 251, 317)

Fíal – “Lugaid s. Íth was bathing in Loch Luigdech; Fíal, wife of Lugaid, bathed in the river that flows out of the lake. Her husband went to her naked, and she saw the nakedness of her husband, and died for shame.” The first lay of Ireland was sung after the death of Fíal by Lugaid son of Íth is Verse LXXVII:

Sit we there over the strand
Stormy the cold;
Chattering in teeth, great the tragedy,
The tragedy which reached me.

I tell you, a woman died,
Whom fame magnifies,
Fíal her name, from a warrior's nakedness,
Upon the clean gravel.

Great the tidings, harshly it has heard me (?)
The nakedness of a man,
She looked upon while she sat there,
[Sit we there.]

“More interesting is the story to account for Loch Luigdech and Inber Feile. Loch Luigdech is generally identified with Loch Currane, behind Waterville; if this be right, the lake-estuary in which Fíal performed her abultions cannot have anything to do with the river Feale in North Kerry. The tabu on nudity, which is prominent in this story, also appears in certain well known stories of Cú Chulaind; a comparison of the versions reveals a difference of opinion as to whether Fíal's emotions were excited at seeing her husband, or being herself seen, in that condition. The fatal consequence shows that the trouble was actually a breach of a tabu, not a mere sense of embarrassment.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 9, 33, 61, 75, 95)

Invasion of Ireland – Lugaid⁴, “the hard valourous warrior with the strength of a hundred”, was one of the chieftains and warriors who came to Ireland to avenge his father, Íth. In the race to reach Ireland “Ír son of Míl advanced the length of a muirchrech beyond every ship. Éber Donn, the eldest of the family was envious and he said: It is not lucky that Ír leapeth beyond Íth, that is, beyond Lugaid son of Íth.” Lugaid remained in the south with Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 9, 23, 29, 31, 47, 73, 91, 95, 99, 101, 103, 105, 133)

Loch Luigdech – Loch Luigdech was named for Lugaid⁴ son of Íth. “In that night on which the sons of Míl came into Ireland, was the burst of Loch Luigdech in Iar-Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 33, 61, 75, 95)

Lugaid⁵ – Lugaid⁵ of Leda was of the Túatha Dé Danann. His son was “Cail the hundred-wounder.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 189)

Lugaid⁶ – Lugaid⁶ was the son of Loiguire. He killed Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, at the battle of Ocha with the assistance of Muirchertech son of Erc and Fergus Cerrbél son of Conall Crimthann and by Fíachra Lonn son of Cóelbad and by Crimthann son of Enna. Lugaid⁶ was king of Ireland when Zeno was the ruler of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 579)

Lugaid⁷ – “The battle of Moin Trogaide in the East, where the Fomoraig fell, he it is who gave it, at the strong mound, Lugaid son of Lugaid, the white-handed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461)

Lugaid⁸ – Lugaid⁸ was the “son of Lugaid Laige son of Daire, the constant wounder, who could not sleep with any save with Elóir, the hound of Ailill.” He is the same person as Lugaid mac Con. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 93)

Lugaid⁹ – Lugaid⁹ was the son of Lugna. He killed Eochu Gunnat, the 115th king of Ireland, at the battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid. He is the same person as Lugaid¹¹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Lugaid¹⁰ – “Lugaid¹⁰ (or Airech)” was one of the six sons of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 97) (See Also: Airech)

Lugaid¹¹ – Lugaid¹¹ was the son or grandson of Óengus. He killed Eochu Gunnat, the 115th king of Ireland, with “a grasp” (strangulation?) at the battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339, 527) (See Also: Lugaid⁹)

Lugaid¹² – Lugaid¹² was the son of Ros of the progeny of Muimne son of Érimón who was slain in the battle of Alla in the fight against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid¹³ – Lugaid¹³ was one of the three sons of Tregaman son of Treg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Lugaid¹⁴ – His son was Eochu Aphach, the 34th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251)

Lugaid¹⁵ – His son was Lugaid mac Con. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 527) (See Also: Lugaid Laige)

Lugaid Cal – Lugaid Cal had three sons: Eber Brecc, Congal and Conaing Bececlach. Lugaid Cal was slain in the battle of Corco Laide against Túathal Techtmar. The Calraige descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 251, 255, 257, 317, 319)

Lugaid Cal (See: Peoples; Calraige, the)

Lugaid Corp (See: Peoples; Dál Coirpre, the)

Lugaid Corr (See: Peoples; Corpraige, the)

Lugaid Cunga – Lugaid Cunga was the son of Eochu Arthach son of Iar; his son was Lapa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid Íardonn – Lugaid Íardonn was the son of Énna Derg and became the 41st king of Ireland. He ruled for 9 years until he was killed by Sírlám in the battle of Rath Clochair. Lugaid's son was Eochu Uairches. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255, 257, 507)

Lugaid Láeg (See: Peoples, Corcu Láegde, the)

Lugaid Lagad [Lugaid Laga] – Lugaid Lagad fought in the battle of Mucrama and was one of those who killed Art Óenfer, the 101st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

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

Lugaid Laide – Lugaid Laide he was slain at the battle of Corco Laide in the fight against Túathal Techtmar. The Uí Corco Laide were descended from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid Laidech –Lugaid Laidech allied with Dui Ladrach to kill Airgetmar, the 50th king of Ireland. He then killed Dui Ladrach to become the 52nd king of Ireland. He ruled for 7 or 8 years until he was killed by Aed Rúad son of Badarn son of Aigetmar; or by Áed son of Buidne son of Badra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 261, 511)

Lugaid Laige – Lugaid Laige was the son of Daire; his son was Lugaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 93)

Lugaid Láimderg – Lugaid Láimderg of the Gailioin fell in the battle of Luagad against Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Lugaid Lámderg – Lugaid Lámderg “of the Red Hand” was the son of Eochu Uairches. He killed Eochu Fiadmuine, took possession of southern Ireland and ruled “jointly” as the 44th king with Conaing Bececlach of the north. Lugaid Lámderg ruled as the 45th king of Ireland, for 7 years until he was killed by Conaing Bececlach. During his reign Artaxerxes died and Xerxes took the throne for only 2 months. Sogdianus then took the throne for only 7 months. His son was Art. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 257, 259, 267, 509)

Lugaid Ligairne – Lugaid Ligairne was slain at the battle of Corco Laide battling against Túathal Techtmar. The Luaidne of Temair were descended from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid Lonn – Lugaid Lonn was the son of Loiguri son of Nfall and one of those who killed Ailill Molt. He became the 118th king of Ireland and sent messengers to collect the Borama but didn't get it without battle. The battle of Mag nAilbe was fought and Lugaid lost. “Scholars reckon that Lugaid did not exact the Boroma but once, and that imperfectly.” Lugaid Lonn ruled for 25 years and during his reign Muiredach son of Eogan died; there was the battle of Cell Osnad; Cormac the first abbot died; Ibar the bishop died. During his reign also, St. Patrick came to Ireland and promised Lugaid “wheat without ploughing, and constant milk with the kine so long as he lived and heaven at the end of his life, and blessing of fruitfulness of hounds and wheat and the queen. Lugaid refused this offer. Patrick cursed him and his queen, Aillinn daughter of Oengus son of Nadfraich king of Mumu. “So from that out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also.” Lugaid Lonn fell in Achad Forcha (Áth Farcha) by a miracle (a fiery bolt from heaven) of Saint Patrick. “A strong flash of fire crushed the prince of the sacred groves and of the holy shrines.” “He died in A.D. 508, but this date is written “dum”, i.e. DVIII; an indication that this date has been unintelligently copied from some other source.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 358, 358n, 359, 361, 543, 557)

Lugaid Luaigne – Lugaid Luaigne was the son of Finnát Már. He killed Bresal Bó-dibad to become the 78th king of Ireland. During his reign Fiad son of Fiadchu was king of Ulaid. Lugaid Luaigne ruled for 15 years until he was killed by “the grasp” of Congal Clairingnech son of Rudraige. His son was Cairpre Lusc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 295, 297, 414, 519)

Lugaid mac Con¹ – Lugaid mac Con was the son of Dairine. He was nurtured [fostered] by Ailill Ólom, and he could not sleep with any save Elóir, a hound which Ailill possessed. This may be the same person as Lugaid mac Con². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 45, 67, 93, 101)

Lugaid mac Con² – Lugaid mac Con² was the son of Lugaid. He fought in the battle of Mucrama and was one of those who killed Art Óenfer to become the 102nd king of Ireland. He ruled for 30 years until “Cormac ua Cuinn drove him out, and he fell thereafter by the dart, at the hands of Ferches [Ferchar] son of Coman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335, 337, 477, 525, 527)

Lugaid mac Echach Fiadmuine – Lugaid mac Echach Fiadmuine, together with Eochu son of Ailill Finn and Dui Ladrach and the men of Mumu, drove Airgetmar out of the country. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259, 511)

Lugaid Oircthe – Lugaid Oircthe was slain at the battle of Corcu Laide against Túathal Techtmar. The Corco Oircthe are descended from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Lugaid Oircthe (See: Peoples; Corcu Oircthi)

Lugaid Riab nDerg [Lugaid Sriab nDerg] – Lugaid Riab nDerg was the son of the three Finds of Emain, the triplet sons of Eochu Feidlech, who begat him upon their own sister, Clothrann. Lugaid Riab nDerg was the fosterling of CúChulainn. Ireland was 5 years without a king after Conaire Mór until Lugaid Riab nDerg became the 87th king of Ireland. His wife was Derbforgaille, daughter of the king of Lochlann. It is said in one place that his son, Crimthann Nia Nair, was begotten upon Lugaid’s own mother, Clothrann, but that may be a confusion with Lugaid’s own birth story. Lugaid Riab nDerg ruled for 5 or 25, 26 years when Claudius was in Rome and Írial Glúnmár was king in Ulaid. During his time Mary Magdalene died, Peter was crucified, Paul was beheaded, the lakes of Loch nEchach and Loch Rib burst forth and Rome was burned. “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.” There are three versions of the death of Lugaid Riab nDerg: (a) that “he fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife”; (b) he fell on his sword while going to the Assembly of Tailtiu; (c) he was killed by the 3 Red-heads of Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88, 113, 145, 175; Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325, 523, 573, 581) (See Also: Incest)

Lugaid Sriab nDerg (See: Lugaid Riab nDerg)

Lugair¹ [Lugard] – Luagir the warrior was possibly the husband of Grennach, daughter of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 59, 109)

Lugair² – Lugair² was the son of Lug of the Fomoir. Very likely this is the same character as Lugair³. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243)

Lugair³ – Lugair³ was the son of Lugidoth [Lugroth] of the Fomoir. He brought the Fomoir to Ireland and waged the battle of Móin Trógaide against Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland. He died of a plague that came over the battlefield. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245, 459, 461)

Lugair – The plain of Luagir was cleared by Ethriel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 431)

Lugard (See: Lugair¹)

Lugba – Lugba was a chief or subordinate servitor of the Milesians. As a chief servitor he would have commanded his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 99)

Lugdunum (See: Cities)

Lughnasad (See: Time; Festivals)

Lugidoth [Lugroth] – His son was Lugair who brought the Fomoiré over Ireland with him to the battle of Móin Trógaide in Cianachta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 243, 245)

Luglochta (See: Loch Luigdech)

Lugna – His son was Lugaid. “Lugaid s. Lugna was the man through whom Eochu (Gunnat, 105th king of Ireland) fell, in the battle of Temair Árd of Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Lugroth (See: Lugidoth)

Lugudeccas – Lugudeccas is a name inscribed on an Ogham stone in the Decies of Waterford, which may be the same as Lugaid. Lugudeccas is the old genitive of Lugaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Lui – Lui son of Brig son of Bregó son of Breogan was one of 36 chieftains of the Milesians who came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23)

Lui (See: Rivers)

Luichne [Luchne, Luchraid, Luichtne, Luighne] – Luichne was the son of Esairc [Esarg] son of Net. He is described as the wright of the Túatha Dé Danann and/or carpenter and “an enduring consummate plunderer.” Luichne died “by a strong fiery dart.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 100, 125, 157, 159, 161, 165, 183, 187, 217, 229, 247)

Luichtne (See: Luichne)

Luigdech – Luigdech was the son of Iar son of Dergthene of the Fir Bolg. His son was Eochaid who was slain at the battle of Raide in Corcomruad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Luighne (See: Luichne)

Luigne (See: Laigne¹)

Luigne – Luigne was one of the sons of Érimón and a chieftain. His mother was “Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne, she it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead. But Odba came from the South in a ship, along with her sons, and they maintained her till she died in Odba.” After the death of his father, Érimón, he and his two brothers assumed the joint kingship of Ireland as the 2nd kings. They divided Ireland into three parts and ruled for three or four years. He fell in the battle of Árd Ladrann and was killed by the four sons of Éber eight years after the death of Érimón. Luigne left no progeny. His rule coincided with the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 39, 41, 57, 83, 85, 99, 105, 109, 187, 189, 225, 431, 495) (See Also: Incest; Partition)

Luigne, the (See: Peoples)

Luigne [Lune]– Luigne is Lune in County Meath. On his journey through Ireland, Íth came into Luigne after Mide and before Sliab Guaire. Mag Lugair in Luigne was cleared by Ethriel, the 5th king of Ireland. The battle of Sliab Belgadan Toga in Luigni of Mide was fought during the reign of Máel-Coba, the 129th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17, 195, 197, 375)

Luimneach – Luimneach “of huge ships” is the region where the city of Limerick now stands. The fifth of Sengann (or Curoi mac Daire) stretched from Belach Conglais to Luimneach; the fifth of Genann (or Medb) from Luimneach to Ess Ruaid (or Dub and Drobais). In his journey through Ireland, Íth passed through Mag Itha at Luimneach. Cermna and Sobairche partitioned Ireland from Inber Colptha to Luimnech. “Muircertach of Luimnech of the ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 7, 15, 29, 55, 57, 63, 73, 75, 77; Vol. 5, p. 19, 265, 561)

Luithemed Lorc – Luithemed Lorc was of the progeny of Deda son of Sin. His son was Labraid who was slain in the battle of Lemna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Luke (See: Authors, Anonymous, Bible)

Lunar Calendar (See: Measurements, Time, Calendar)

Lune (See: Luigne)

Lus Luigech – The battle of Lus Luigech was fought by Máel-Sechlainn in his restored reign as the 157th king of Ireland against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Lycanthropy (See: Transformations, Man to Wolf)

Lydney Park – Lydney Park in Gloucestershire, is the site of a Romano-British temple possibly dedicated to Nuadu [Nodens, Nodons]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 97, 97n, 98)

Lyff of Adam and Eve (See: Authors; Horstmann)

Lysimachus – Lysimachus ruled the Macedonians with Seleucus for six years until he was killed by the followers of Seleucus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

M

Maberley, Dr. F.H. – Dr. Maberley brought to Macalister’s attention the article by Capt. William Hichens, “Demon dances in E. Africa” in the journal *Discovery*, vol. xvii (1936), p. 185, that cites the one armed, one legged and one eyed milhoi of East Africa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 260n) (See Also: Peoples, Fomoraig)

Mac I – Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland, “fell in Grellach Ellti at the hands of Máel Mór s. Airgetán grandson of Mac I.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365)

Macalister, R.A. Stewart (See: Authors)

Mac Braein – “By him (Diarmait mac Máil-na-mBo) was Mac Braein sent over sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Maccabbees, the (See: Peoples)

Mac Cailig – “Mac Cailig fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Mac Cecht¹ – Mac Cecht¹ was a king from the sept of Sliab Fuirr. He may possibly be the same as Mac Cecht². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 163)

Mac Cecht² [Dermait, Tetheor, Tethor, Tethur] – Mac Cecht² was a chieftain and champion of the Túatha Dé Danann, and was one of the three sons of Cermat Milbel son of the Dagda. His wife was Fodla [Fotla]. “They (Mac Cecht² and his brothers) divided Ireland into three parts between them, and left no sons at all.” Mac Cecht² came to the throne during the reign of Sosarmus in Assyria and ruled 1/3 of Ireland for 27 or 29 years. “The ploughshare was his god”, or “the air was his god with its luminaries, the moon and the sun.” Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine were disputing the division of the treasure of Fíachna son of Delbaeth when Íth of the Milesians came to them and resolved the problem. Íth foolishly declared the benefits of Ireland and took his leave to return to Spain. Fearing an invasion, Mac Cecht² and his brothers killed Íth. Never-theless, the Milesians did invade Ireland, to avenge the death of Íth, and at the battle of Temair Mac Cecht² was slain by Érimón. “The trio of Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine are unquestionably to be identified with the beings alleged to be their (the Túatha Dé Danann) “gods”, from whom they derived their names, and thus be regarded as departmental divinities of a simple agricultural community.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 104, 123, 127, 131, 153, 167, 183, 185, 193, 195, 211, 219, 223, 233, 239, 243; Vol. 5, p. 15, 17, 19, 37, 53, 79, 138, 155, 165, 495)

Mac Corb (See: Mug Corb)

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

Mac Cuill [Cermat, Ermat, Ermit, Ethur, Setheor, Sethor] -

Mac Cuill was a chieftain and champion of the Túatha Dé Danann, and was one of the three sons of Cermat Milbel son of the Dagda. His wife was Banba². “They (Mac Cuill and his brothers) divided Ireland into three parts between them, and left no sons at all.” Mac Cuill came to the throne during the reign of Sosarmus in Assyria and ruled 1/3 of Ireland for 27 or 29 years. “The hazel was his god.” Or, “the sea was his god.” Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine killed Lug son of Cian. “Lug though ... by the spear of Cermat in mutual jealousy, the spear of Mac Cuill leapt without concealment and broke his back, though ye hear it!” Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine were disputing the division of the treasure of Fíachna son of Delbaeth. Mac Cuill was accused by his brothers of having “too large a share of the treasure.” Íth of the Milesians came to them and resolved the problem. Íth foolishly declared the benefits of Ireland and took his leave to return to Spain. Fearing an invasion, Mac Cecht² and his brothers killed Íth. When the sons of Mil

made their first landing and appearance at Temair, Mac Cuill and his brothers “pronounced judgement against the sons of Mil, that they [themselves] should have the island to the end of three days, free from assault, from assembly of battle, or from giving of hostages; for they were assured that they (the invaders) would not return, because druids would make spells behind them, so that they should not be able to come again.” At the battle of Temair, Mac Cuill was slain by Éber in revenge for Ith son of Bregon. “The trio of Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine are unquestionably to be identified with the beings alleged to be their (the Túatha Dé Danann) “gods”, from whom they derived their names, and thus be regarded as departmental divinities of a simple agricultural community.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 104, 123, 127, 131, 153, 167, 183, 185, 193, 195, 209, 211, 219, 223, 233, 239, 243, 291; Vol. 5, p. 15, 17, 19, 37, 53, 79, 155, 165, 495)

Mac Duinnsleíbhe – There was a battle between Mac Duinnsleíbhe and Ua Mathgamhna during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor when he was king of Ireland with opposition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409) (See Also: Laws, Kingship with Opposition)

Mac Erca – Mac Erca was the son of Ailill Molt. He was slain at the battle of Tortan which was fought against the Laigen during the reign of Tuathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland. His son was Muirchertach. Or, his two sons were Domnall and Fergus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 367)

Mac Firbis (See: Authors)

Mac Greine [Áed, Áed Don, Cetheor, Cethor, Cethurm, Mac Grene] – Mac Greine was a chieftain and champion of the Túatha Dé Danann, and was one of the three sons of Cermat Milbel son of the Dagda. His wife was Eriu. “They (Mac Greine and his brothers) divided Ireland into three parts between them, and left no sons at all.” Mac Greine came to the throne during the reign of Sosarmus in Assyria and ruled 1/3 of Ireland for 27 or 29 years. “The sun and the earth were his gods. Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine were disputing the division of the treasure of Fíachna son of Delbaeth when Íth of the Milesians came to them and resolved the problem. Íth foolishly declared the benefits of Ireland and took his leave to return to Spain. Fearing an invasion, Mac Cecht² and his brothers killed Íth. Never-theless, the Milesians did invade Ireland, to avenge the death of Ith, and at the battle of Temair Mac Cecht² was slain by Armorgen. “The trio of Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht² and Mac Greine are unquestionably to be identified with the beings alleged to be their (the Túatha Dé Danann) “gods”, from whom they derived their names, and thus be regarded as departmental divinities of a simple agricultural community.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 104, 123, 127, 131, 153, 167, 183, 185, 193, 195, 211, 219, 223, 237, 239, 243; Vol. 5, p. 15, 17, 19, 37, 53, 79, 155, 165, 495)

Mac Grene (See: Mac Greine)

Mac ind Oc (See: Óengus mac ind Oc)

Mac Laisre – Mac Laisre, the abbot of Árd Macha died during the reign of Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Mac Liag (See: Authors)

Mac Lochlainn – His son was Níall. His grandson was Muircertach, king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Mac Neill, Eoin (See: Authors)

Mac Oc (See: Óengus mac ind Oc)

Macedonia –Philippus Aridaeus ruled the Macedonian portion of the Alexandrian empire. “Possibly “Policornus king of Thrace” is a transformation of [Demetrius] Poliorcetes king of Macedonia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 179)

Macedonians, the (See: Peoples)

Macedonian Gulf (See: Seas)

Macha¹ – Macha¹ Red-hair was the daughter of Áed Rúad son of Badarn. Her husband was Cimbaeth, the 53rd king of Ireland. Macha¹ was responsible for the digging of Emain Macha. “Though it was dug by noble Macha – by the lofty daughter of Áed Rúad – Emain of lustfulness (?), a heritage of heroes it was Cimbaeth who was its first prince.” After the death of her husband, she ruled for 7 or 8 years as the 54th “king” until she was killed by Rectad Rígderg son of Lugaid. Macha¹ ruled when Ptolomeus son of Lairge was king. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267, 461, 463, 465, 513)

Macha² – Macha² was the daughter of Delbaeth son of Ogma; her mother was Ernmas. Macha² was a war-fury of the Túatha Dé Danann and was killed in the second battle of Mag Tuired by Balor. “It is she who had the Gray of Macha.” “It is reasonable to equate her with the Macha of Árd Macha, who died after the race in which she gave birth to the “twins of Macha” from which Emain Macha takes its name.” “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. Her intrusion into the Badb sisterhood may be a subsequent development, for 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, 119, 123, 131, 149, 155, 161, 181, 183, 189, 217, 229, 296, 298)

Macha³ – Macha³ was the wife of Nemed. She died on the 12th day of the year after her arrival in Ireland and “hers is the first death of the people of Nemed. [And from her is Ard Macha named.]” “The identification of Macha³ with Árd Macha = Armagh is important as it equates her with the tutelary goddess of that place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 133, 133n, 194)

Macha⁴ – Macha⁴ was a goddess and the wife of Starn son of Nemed. She may be the same as Macha³ with a different marriage relationship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 116, 131, 194)

Macha⁵ – This is the “Macha of Árd Macha, who died after the race in which she gave birth to the “twins of Macha” from which *Emain Macha* takes its name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103)

Macha – The battle of Macha [Aenach Macha] was fought by Conmáel son of Éber. Íriol Fáid was described as “king of Macha”. “By Óengus of Macha, without folly, four battles against the Colais.” Finnachta “the sweet king of Macha found destruction.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 271; Vol. 5, p. 427, 449, 501) (See Also: Árd Macha, Emain Macha)

Machaleus (See: Manchaleus)

Macorbo – Macorbo was an ancestral name found inscribed on an Ogham stone in the Decies of Waterford, which may be the same as Mug Corb. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 414, 415)

Macosquin (See: Rivers, Camus)

Macpherson (See: Authors)

Mad [Mag] – Mad was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29, 116)

Madai [Meda] – Madai was the son of Iafeth son of Noe. From him are the Medes. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 151, 153, 155, 250)

Madidus – Madisus was the king of the Medes after Sosarmus. During his reign Slánoll was the 22nd king of Ireland and then Géde Ollgothach followed him as the 23rd king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237)

Madrid (See: Cities)

Maduda¹ – Maduda¹ was the son of Calb son of Calc. His two brothers were Nuadu Uama and Cennluga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Maduda² – Maduda² was the son of Igniad son of Goll Eilic; his son was Neman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Maegla (See: Pella)

Máel-Brigte mac Tornáin – Máel-Brigte mac Tornáin was one of three abbots of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Donnchad mac Flaind, the 154th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Máel-Canaig – Máel-Canaig killed Áed Oirdnide, the 147th king of Ireland, at Áth Dá Ferta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Máel-Cenn – Máel-Cenn placed a curse on Cormac ua Cuinn, the 104th king of Ireland, which may have been the cause of his death by phantoms. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 337, 339)

Máel-Coba¹ – Máel-Coba¹ abbot of Árd Macha died during the reign of Flann son of Máel-Sechlainn, the 152nd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 399)

Máel-Coba² [Máel-Coba Clerech] – Máel-Coba² the clerk, was one of the four sons of Áed mac Ainmirech. He became the 129th king of Ireland and ruled for 3 or 4 years. During his reign he exacted the Boroma Tribute each year without battle. Máel-Coba² fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadan Toga [Toad] in Luigne of Mide, at the hands of Suibne Mend [Menn] of the Ua Cuind. Or he died of the plague. Máel-Coba² had two sons – Cellach and Conall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 375, 379, 535, 545, 547, 557, 579)

Máel-Coluim mac Donnchada – Máel-Coluim mac Donnchada was the king of Alba, who died during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Máel-Duin¹ – Máel-Duin¹ was the son of Áed Allan who died during the reign of Donnchad mac Domnaill, the 146th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Máel-Duin² – Máel-Duin² was the son of Máel-Fithri; his son was Fergal (Flaitthemda). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 391, 581)

Máel-Fithri [Fithrich] – Máel-Fithri was the son of Áed Uairidnach; his son was Máel-Duin². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 391)

Máel-Ísu – Máel-Ísu, successor to Patrick, died during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Máel-Ísu ua Ainmere – Máel-Ísu ua Ainmere, chief elder of Ireland, died during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Ruaidri ui Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Máel-Maine – Máel-Maine, successor of Patrick, died during the restored reign of Máel-Sechlainn as the 157th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Máel-Mithig – Máel-Mithig was the son of Flannacan mac Cellaig son of Congalach mac Conaing Currig; his son was Congalach, the 155th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Máel-Morda – The prince, Máel-Morda was the son of Airgetan (“the mother’s son of Diarmait mac Cerbaill”), who killed Túathal Máel-Garb, the 120th king of Ireland, in Grellach Ellti and was, himself,

immediately slain. Whence is said “a feat of Máel-Morda”. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 365, 543)
(**See Also:** Proverbs)

Máel-Muad – A battle was fought between Brian and Máel-Muad during the reign of Domnall ua Neill, the 156th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403)

Máel-Muire – Máel-Muire, successor of Patrick died. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Máel-Mura Othna (**See:** Authors)

Máel-Patraic – Máel-Patraic was one of three abbots of Árd Macha who died during the reign of Donnchad mac Flaind, the 154th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Máel-Ruanaid – Máel-Ruanaid, “of the royal roads”, was the son of Donnchad mac Domnaill son of Murchad. His son was Máel-Sechlainn, the 150th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397, 399, 403, 551)

Máel-Sechlainn¹ – Máel-Sechlainn¹ was the son of Conchobor. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Máel-Sechlainn² - Máel-Sechlainn² was the son of Domnall son of Donnchad son of Flann son of Máel-Sechlainn. He became the 157th king of Ireland and ruled for 9, 13, or 23 years. Máel-Sechlainn² fought the battle of Temair against the Foreigners during a siege of 3 days and 3 nights so that he took the hostages of Ireland by force from them. Thereafter he issued a proclamation, “Let every one of the Gaedil who is in the land of the Foreigners in bondage and affliction, come thence to his own land.” “That hosting was the Irish “Babylonian Captivity”, second only to the Captivity of Hell.” During his reign, Dub Dá Leithe, successor of Patrick died. Máel-Sechlainn² joined with Brian mac Ceneidig, the 158th king of Ireland, to wage and win the battle of Glenn Mama against the Foreigners. After the death of Brian mac Ceneidig, Máel-Sechlainn² was restored as the king of Ireland and ruled for an additional 9 years. He was the last king of Ireland. 25 battles broke before him, 20 of them against the Gaedil and 5 of them against the Foreigners. These were the battles of: Eadar, Imdan, Ros, Rathán, Luachair, Lus Luigrech, Mortán, Muincell, Mulla, Finn, Fordruim, Febat, Febad, Druim Emna, Raith Carmen, Main, Mag Mandacht, Domnach, Duma, Mag Cuma, Temair, two in Ath Cliath, Ath Buide. During his last reign the comet appeared for a fortnight; there was a shower of wheat; a battle was won by Ugaire against Sitric; there were the deaths of: Máel-Maire, Findlaech mac Ruaidri. “He died in Cro-Inis of Loch Aindind after a victory of penitence.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405, 539, 541, 553, 555, 561, 563)

Máel-Sechlainn³ – Máel-Sechlainn³ was the son of Máel-Ruanaid. Thorkill was drowned in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn³ during the reign of Conchobor, the 148th king of Ireland. Máel-Sechlainn³ became the 150th king of Ireland and ruled for 16 years until he died. During his reign he fought the battle of Farach against the Foreigners where 600 of them fell. During his reign also were the deaths of: Feidlimid, king of Caiseal; Olchobur king of Caiseal; the two abbots of Árd Macha: Forannán and Diarmait; Cinaed mac Alpin king of Alba. His son was Flann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327, 397, 399, 403, 551)

Maen (**See:** Main)

Maenach – Maenach, the son of Connalach, king of Ui Crimthainn died in the battle of Sered Mag during the reign of Áed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 391)

Maeotic Marshes – The Gaedil came out of “eastern Albania to the land of Narboscorda, over the Euxine River, across the Rhipaeon Mountain, to the Maeotic Marshes.” “They rowed to the end of a year upon the Western Ocean till they reached the Maeotic Marshes in the north.” They spent nine generations here (or 300 years) before moving on to Spain. Éber Glunfhind was born in the Marshes as was Colptha son of Míl. “According to Isidore (*Etym.*, XIV, iii, 3) Alania was the territory between the Maeotic Marshes and Dacia.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 3, 5, 6, 23, 25, 29, 43, 73, 77, 103, 125, 147, 160; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 65, 125)

Maer – Maer was the daughter of Fergus Cnai son of Ugoine Mór and she was the mother of Eochu mac Luchta. Her sister, Medan, was foster-mother to Eochu mac Luchta. “But perhaps this cannot be true because of the length of the times involved.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 273, 275)

Mafemis (See: Mofibus)

Mag (See: Mad)

Mag Mór – Mag Mór the Slow was the king of Spain and his daughter was Tailltiu. Mag Mór means the “big plain”. “It is possible that the compiler misread the word *mag* “plain”, written with an open topped *a*, for *mug*, “serf”. Perhaps Mag Mór, king of Spain,... owed his existence to a similar oversight.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59, 115, 117, 149, 177, 179, 297; Vol. 5, p. 7)

Mag [Magh] (See Also: Plains)

Mag Adair [Adar] – Medb and Ailill gave the sons of Uomor lands to settle upon. Mag Adar was cleared by and named for “Adar son of Uomor the poet.” An alternative story says that Mag Adar was named for a Milesian servitor, Adar. “*Mag nAdair* is presumably the Dalcassian inauguration site near Quin, County Clare.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37, 81, 175, 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Adar (See: Mag Adair)

Mag Áensciath (See: Mag Óensciath)

Mag Ai [Mag nAi]– Mag Ai is in central County Roscommon. The plain was cleared by Ai, the Milesian servitor and was named for him. Sanb the son of Uomor settled here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85, 467)

Mag Aidne [Mag nAidne] – “*Aidne* is (Kiltartan barony) the district surrounding Kilmacduagh, in the S.W. of Co. Galway”, bordering on Galway Bay. This land was given to Conall son of Óengus son of Uomor by Medb and his burial place, Carn Conall, is located here. Alternatively, the plain was cleared by Aidne, a Milesian servitor and named for him. Or, it was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel, the 10th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 25, 37, 65, 69, 81, 88, 111, 175, 265, 275, 332, 337; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85, 215, 445)

Mag Aife [Mag nAife] – “Aife, the wife of Laiglinne (son of Partholon), from whom is Mag Aife in Osraige.” “*Mag nAife* is somewhere in Offaly near Portarlinton.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 90)

Mag Aigi [Mag nAigi] – “The serfs of the right lawful king cultivated upon the deep land on which was division: a road of a royal company over which they scatter – twenty-four chief plains ... Aigi ...” The identification of *Mag nAigi* is uncertain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332)

Mag Aine – Mag Aine was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Mag Airiu – Mag Airiu was cleared by Airiu, a servitor to the Milesians, and it was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Archaille (See: Mag Arcaill)

Mag Arcaill [Archaille, Archoill] – Mag Arcaill “of the ramparts” in Cíarraige Luachra [Irluachra] was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 229, 449)

Mag Archoill (See: Mag Arcaill)

Mag Asail [Asal, Assal, nAsail] – “*Mag nAsail* is the name of several plains; the principal one in County Meath.” Mag Asail in Mumu was named for Asal son of Umor. “*Druim nAsail* has become *Mag nAsail* in R¹R³, presumably by the influence of the two plains by which it is flanked.” “*Druim nAsail* is identified by Hogan with Tory Hill near Croom (s.v. Cnoc Droma Asail), and *Mag nAsail* with Rathconrath barony in County Westmeath; these identifications are incompatible, though the geographical terms are used interchangeably. The majority of these Fir Bolg sites being in and about County Galway, Rathconrath seems too far to the east to be grouped with them; a site in that neighborhood would hardly be within the gift of Ailill and Medb.” According to another story, Mag Asail was cleared by Asal, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 37, 80, 81, 82, 111, 175, 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85)

Mag Asal (See: Mag Asail)

Mag Assal (See: Mag Asail)

Mag Belaigh [Belaig]– Mag Belaigh in Ui Tuirte was one of six plains cleared by Éthriél son of Íriél Fáid, the 5th king of Ireland. There are two plains of this name, in Counties Antrim and Galway respectively.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 333; Vol. 5, p. 195, 197, 431)

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

Mag Bernsa [Sbernsa] – Mag Bernsa in Laighne was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “The location of Mag Bernsa is doubtful, but is possibly on the border between Carlow and Kildare.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 171, 191)

Mag Berre (See: Mag Bera)

Mag Bile – Findian of Mag Bile preserved the stories of Fintan son of Bochra about the Takings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23; Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Mag Bolg – Fíachu Finnoilches, the 93rd king of Ireland, was killed “in green-topped Mag Bolg” by Elim son of Conrai of the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 523)

Mag Breg [Bregmag] – “Breg is the plain south of and including Tara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 88)

Battles

Almu - The battle of Almu was fought “contending for the cattle of Bregmag.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

Bile Tened – “Amorgen fell in the battle of Bile Tened in the recesses of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 161, 171)

Brega – “A battle was fought between them (Airgetmar and Fíachu Tolgrach) in Brega.” Fíachu Finnoilches “fell by Berngal in the battle of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 259, 503)

Cenn-eich – Donnchad mac Domnaill “fell in the battle of Cenn-eich at the hands of the men of Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Det[n]a – “The battle of Det[n]a was set between them (Leth Cuinn and the Laigin) in Brega.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Dudchomair – “Fíachu Sroiptine ... fell at the hands of the Three Collas in the battle of Dubchomair, [in the territory of Ros of Breg].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 343)

Loch Semdige – “Áed Slaine fell at the hands of ... the men of Breg, at Loch Semdige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 373)

Kings – “Nine men of Breg from the Boinn” were kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 557)

Landmarks

Loch Gabair – “Loch Gabair between the Bregas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Loch Laiglinne – Loch Laiglinne in Ui mac Uais of Breg was named for Laiglinne son of Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 269, 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 7)

Loch Silenn – Loch Silenn in Brega burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 207)

Loch Uair – Loch Uair in Brega burst forth during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 205)

Mag Muirthemne – “Mag Muirthemne in Brega” was one of 12 plains cleared by Nemed. The plain was named for Muirthemne son of Breogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123; **Vol. 5**, p. 23)

People

Brego – “Brego (son of Breogan) who settled over Brega.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 261; **Vol. 5**, p. 21, 23, 107, 117)

Cobthach Cóel-Breg – “Cobthach Cóel-Breg over Bregia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

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

Enna Munchain – Enna Munchain over Mag Breg took hostages of the white Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 475)

Manannan – “The only son (unidentified) 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)

Tea – “The first woman who went into cold earth of the company from the Tower of white Bregon, Tea of Breg, wife of the king, of whom is the name of Temair of the man of Fál.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 265)

Túathal Techtmar - Túathal Techtmar was prince of the Plain of Breg on the brink of the Berba. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 485)

Ugoine Mór – “Ugoine fell at the hands of his own brother, Bodbchad s. Eochu, in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega.” “Ugoine ... it was not long, over Buinne in Brega, till the blow of Badbchad killed him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269)

Umor – “They made a petition for a fair land, the best of Breg, smooth the fortification; Raith Celchair, Raith Comur the fair, Cnodba of Breg, the Palace of the wife of Elcmar, Oenach Taillten, the homestead of Cermna, Tlachtga of the three Finds of Emain, Áth Sidi in Mide, Bri-dam; that is the land for which

they petitioned.” The sons of Umor petitioned Cairbre Nia Fer for “the best of Breg.” It will be noted that the modest demand of these immigrants included every important sanctuary in the district; this can hardly be an accident that all are located here. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 88)

Plague – There was “the plaguing of Partholon in Mag Breg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 53)

Mag Broin – Mag Broin in Ui Amalgada was named for Bron son of Allot (Elloth). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 193)

Mag Brugos – Mag Brugnos was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 201)

Mag Cera – Mag Cera in Connachta was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “*Mag Cera* is equated to the barony of Carra, which surrounds Castlebar in Co. Mayo.” An alternate tale says that the plain was cleared by Cera, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 171, 191; Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85)

Mag Cetne [Same Plain] – On the plain of Mag Cetne each year on Samhain night the Nemedians paid tribute to the Fomorians in equal assessments of 2/3 of their people and produce, including: progeny, corn, wheat and milk. “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.” “This is why it was called Mag Cetne, for everyone used to say, each to the other: Is it to the Same Plain that the tribute is to be bourne? [Or it was Ceti son of Allot who cleared the plain (in the territory of Cairpre), a long time thereafter.]” After the battle with the Fomorians at Conaing’s Tower, the three surviving chieftains partitioned Ireland. “Now this was the third of Beothach, from Toirinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where that battle was made, to Boand the female formed of the hundred harbours. ... The third of Britan from Belach Conglais to Torinis of Mag Cetne, in the north of Ireland.” “The R² version appears to favour the identification of Torinis with Tory Island. The puerile etymology of Mag Cetne is unknown to R¹. The alternative story of the clearing of the plain by “Ceti mac Alloit” referred to by gM, does not seem to be elsewhere recorded.” “Cetnai (in 2324) is not to be taken as a place name (cf. Mag Cetna), as no such name appears to be associated with Argetros in County Kilkenny.” “Aed (Ruad) son of Badarn over Banba a reckoning of thrice seven, free-valourous; the death of the king of cruel Mag Cetne; in Ess Ruaid of royal wisdom.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117, 125, 139, 141, 157, 175, 195; Vol. 4, p. 193, 332; Vol. 5, p. 423, 511)

Mag Cirba – “Cirba was king of the wethers, from whom is Mag Cirba.” Cirba is associated with Brigit, the poetess, daughter of the Dagda. Mag Cirba “does not appear to have been identified ... is not mentioned in *Dindsenchas* ... may be quite mythical.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 159, 197, 299)

Mag Clíach (See: Mag Clíu)

Mag Clíu [Mag Clíach] – On Íth’s journey into Ireland he passed through Luachair Dedad into Mag Clíach in south-east Limerick. The plain was cleared by Clíu, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17, 63)

Mag Coba – Mag Coba in Ui Echnach was one of 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid. The battle of Mag Coba was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the territory of the progeny of Carbad Cenn-liath. It was in this battle that Crúad-luindi Clíab-remain fell. Another battle was fought here during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 313, 409)

Mag Comair [Commair, Cuma, Cumma] – Mag Comair in Ui Néill, or in Ui Mac Uais, was one of seven or twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. Mag Comair was “one of two plains so called, in Counties Antrim and Meath respectively.” A battle was fought here during the restored reign of Máel-Sechlainn as the 157th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 333; Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 405)

Mag Commair (See: Mag Comair)

Mag Cruachain [Cruachan] – Muimne son of Érimón “died of plague in Cruachu.” “The death of Muimne in Mag Cruachan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 109, 187, 495)

Mag Cruachan (See: Mag Cruachain)

Mag Cuib – Mag Cuib was cleared by Cuib, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. The identity of this plain is uncertain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 85)

Mag Cúile Feda – Mag Cúile Feda in Airgialla, in Fotharta, or in Fernmag was one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Mag Cúile Tolaid – Mag Cúile Tolaid was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. The plain “is in the barony of Kilmaine south of Co. Mayo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171, 191)

Mag Cúle Cáel (See: Mag Cúli Coeil)

Mag Cúli Coeil [Cáel, Coel] – Mag Cúle Coeil in Cenél Bogaine was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 449)

Mag Cúle Coel (See: Mag Cúli Coeil)

Mag Cuma [Cumma] (See: Mag Comair)

Mag Dá Gabal [Mag Dá Gabul] – Mag Dá Gabal, in Airgialla, “near Tullahog in County Tyrone” was cleared by Éochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 217, 445)

Mag Dá Gabul (See: Mag Dá Gabal)

Mag Dairbrech – “Mag Dairbrech in Mide of horses” was cleared by Íriel, son of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 429)

Mag Deisi – Mag Deisi was cleared by Déisse, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. This is “probably southern County Waterford.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63)

Mag Dela – Mag Dela was cleared by Dela, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. Its exact identity is unknown. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63)

Mag Dul – Mag Dul was cleared by Dula, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. The identity of the plain is unknown. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 85)

Mag Eba [Mag nEba] – Mag Eba in Connachta was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “*Mag nEba* is the maritime plain west of Benbulbin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 171, 191)

Mag Éle [Éile, Éille, nÉle] – Mag Éle in Laigin was one of seven or twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. “There are several plains with this name, all of them are difficult to identify.” The battle of Mag Éille was fought by Túathal Techtmar and in it “Truach of the Fir Bolg fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 267, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 313, 429)

Mag Éile [Éille] (See: Mag Éle)

Mag Emir (See: Mag nEnir)

Mag Ethrige [nEthrige] – Mag Ethrige in Connachta was one of 4 plains cleared by Partholon. “Mag nEthrige corresponds to, and is identical with, ... Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 91, 104)

Mag Fail (See: Ireland)

Mag Faithne [Mag Foithin] – Mag Faithne in the Airtera was one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Mag Fea – Mag Fea in Oilre was named for Fea, the first man to die in Ireland after Partholon came. “Of him is named “the first birth in Laigen”, for there was he born, on the hilltop.” “There is no justification for O’Donovan’s identification of Mag Fea with the barony of Forth, Co. Carlow. Dindsenchas transfers it further west, apparently to somewhere in the neighbourhood of Slievenaman, and tells an entirely different story of the origin of the name (MD iii 198).” “*Oilre* or *Oilri* of Mag Fea is not identified.” Another story says that Mag Fea was named for Fea, one of the royal oxen of the Túatha Dé Danann. Semplan from the Mounds of Fea is named as one of the Túatha Dé Danann. Brigit, the poetess, daughter of the Dagda is associated with the oxen Fea and Femen. “With them (the oxen and Triath, king of the boars) were, and were heard, the three demoniac shouts after rapine in Ireland, whistling and weeping and lamentation.” Or, Mag Fea was cleared by Fea, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 269; Vol. 3, p. 13, 84, 85, 91; Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 189, 265, 299, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Feigi – The battle of Mag Feigi was fought against Túathal Techtmar and it is where “Conairi Cerba of the Gailioin, eponymous of Ferta Conairi in Mag Feig, fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Mag Femen [Mag Fera] – Mag Femen, east of Clonmel, was named for one of the royal oxen of the Túatha Dé Danann. Bodb of the Mound on Femen [*Side ar Femen*] was named as one of the Túatha Dé Danann. Brigit, the poetess, daughter of the Dagda was associated with the oxen Fea and Femen. “With them (the oxen and Triath, king of the boars) were, and were heard, the three demoniac shouts after rapine in Ireland, whistling and weeping and lamentation.” Alternatively, Mag Femen was cleared by Femen or Fera, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. “*Mag Femen* is identified with the plain between Cashel and Clonmel.” “*Femen* is understood to be identical with the baronies of Iffa and Offa in Co. Tipperary.” The battle of Breogan was fought here and Fulmán and Mantán fell at the hands of Érimón. Túathal Techtmar fought “seven battles upon Mag Femen against the progeny of Cermna, and a slaughter of the progeny of Caither s. Eterscél.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 131, 133, 159, 189, 197, 265, 299, 328, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 171, 317)

Mag Fera (See: Mag Femen)

Mag Foirinnsi (See: Mag Fuinnsige)

Mag Foithin (See: Mag Faithne)

Mag Fubna – Mag Fubna in the land of Mide was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. Mag Fubna is near Tullahog in County Tyrone. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275, 337; Vol. 5, p. 215, 445)

Mag Fuinnsige [Foirinnsi] – Mag Fuinnsige is the name of the plain over which that lake (Loch Febail) burst. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Mag Geisli [Geisille, nGeisille]– Mag Geisli in Ui Failgne in the land of the Gailioin was one of six plains cleared by Ethriel. Mag Geisli is around Geashill, Offaly. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 333; Vol. 5, p. 195, 197, 431)

Mag Glas (See: Mag Tibra)

Mag Glinni Dechon [Dercdon] – Mag Glinni Dechon in Cenél Conaill (in Mag Mucruma) was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 229, 449)

Mag Indos – Mag Indos was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 201)

Mag Inis [nInis] – When Partholon came to Ireland the place he “made his choice (to settle) was at the river Da Econd, for that place is the most fruitful which he found in Ireland. The learned consider that the plain upon which that place is situated was not shared among the children of Partholon. Mag Inis was its name, and it is called Tradraige of Mag Inis.” “This district appears to be the southernmost stretch of sea coast in Co. Donegal, the plain lying between the Drowes and the Erne rivers.” Or, it is in Lecale, County Down. Later on, Mag Inis in Ulaid was one of 7 or 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. Ráith Croich in Mag nInis was one of seven royal forts built by Írial Fáid. Tigernmas fought the battle of Cúl Árd in Mag Inis against the progeny of Éber. Fínnachta, the 21st king of Ireland, died of plague in Mag Inis in Ulaid. Two battles were fought here by Túathal Techtmar. In the first battle, Aimirgin son of Conrai fell. In the second battle Óengus Ulachtach son of Sech fell. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 39, 98, 99; **Vol. 4**, p. 267, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 207, 237, 313, 429, 501)

Mag Ítha [nÍtha] – Mag Ítha in Laigen was one of four plains cleared by Partholon. “That Íth cleared Mag nÍtha is new: it is to be remembered that Íth, like Topa, is a sort of re-birth of Partholon.” “The first battle of Ireland was in the principedom of Partholon, in Slemne of Mag Ítha, against Cichol Clapperleg, of the Fomoraig.” *Mag nÍtha* is the name of the plain of that name south of Arklow. Northern historians in writing of the landing of Íth son of Breogan in Ireland “sought it in a Northern site, more convenient to Ailech, and where the presence of a “Mag nÍtha” seemed to offer confirmatory evidence.” “Íth launched his ship on the sea and sailed to Ireland with thrice fifty warriors; till they landed in the “Fetid Shore” of Mag Ítha, on the Northern side of Ireland.” “Every harbour whereto Íth would come in Ireland, after coasting every territory where it was, Mag Ítha is its name; Mag Ítha at Loch Febail, the Lands of Íth at Loch Sailech, Mag Ítha among the Dessi, Mag Ítha at Luimnech.” The pestilence of vengeance, the *Buide Conaill*, first came in Mag Ítha in the calends of August during the reign of Bláthmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 13, 49, 73, 85, 91; **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 5, 13, 17, 19, 21, 381)

Mag Lacha Síleinn – Conmáel son of Éber fought the battle of Mag Lacha Síleinn against the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

Mag Ladrاند [Latharna, Lathraind] – Mag Ladrاند in Dál nAraide was one of four plains cleared during Partholon’s time. “Mag Ladrاند in Dál nAraide is supposed to be the low maritime plain near Larne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 49, 85)

Mag Laigin – Three battles were fought on Mag Laigin between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 201)

Mag Latharna (See: Mag Ladrاند)

Mag Lathraind (See: Mag Ladrاند)

Mag Lége – Mag Lége was cleared by Lége, a Milesian servitor and the plain was named for him. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 63)

Mag Lemna – Mag Lemna was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. Mag Lemna is Malone in County Antrim. Báine daughter of Scál Balb “was buried in her hill, and by her was dug Raith Mór of Mag Lemna over Ulaid.” Ráith Maige Lemna was dug by Feidlimid Rechtmar, the 97th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 337; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 329, 331, 445)

Mag Li [Lii] – Mag Li in Ui mac Uais between Bir and Camus was one of four plains cleared during Partholon’s time. Mag Li bordered on the west bank of the Bann, probably in the northern part of Loughinsholin barony, Co. Derry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 11, 49, 85)

Mag Life [Liphe] – Mag Life, south of Dublin was cleared by Life [Liphe], a Milesian servitor and was named for him. “Where Loiguirí (mac Néill, the 96th king of Ireland) died was in Mag Lifi between two hills, Eriu and Alba.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 355)

Mag Ligad [Ligat] (See: Mag Lugad)

Mag Ligen –Mag Ligen was cleared by Ligen, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. The identity of the plain is uncertain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 85)

Mag Line [Moylinny] – Mag Line is Moylinny in County Antrim. Mag Line was cleared by Line, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. Loiguirí mac Néill, the 96th king of Ireland, “died thereafter in Grellach da Phil, on the side of Cas [Caisse], in Mag Line between the two hills; Eire and Alba were their names.” Diarmait mac Cerbaill, the 121st king of Ireland, fell in Ráith Becc in Mag Line. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 63, 85, 355, 367) (See Also: Mag Life)

Mag Liphe (See: Mag Life)

Mag Luachra Dedad – Mag Luchra Dedad was one of seven plains cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 229, 449)

Mag Luadat – “Fithir died of shame, and Dairfine died of lamenting her, on Mag Luadat in Laigin.” Fithir and Dairfine were the daughters of Túathal Tectmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

Mag Lugad [Ligad, Ligat, Lugaid, Lugair,] – Mag Lugad in Ui Tuirte (in the region to the west of Loch Neagh; corresponds to the unidentified Mag Moda of the R¹ list), or in Luigne, was one of twelve plains cleared in Nemed’s time. In another story, Mag Lugaid, apparently in County Antrim, was one of six plains cleared by Éthriel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 171, 195; **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197)

Mag Lugaid [Lugair] (See: Mag Lugad)

Mag Lugna – Mag Lugna in Connachta of Glenn Gaimin was one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 193, 429)

Mag Luing – Mag Luing was cleared by Eochu son of Conmáel. This is Moylurg near Boyle in County Roscommon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275, 337)

Mag Luirg – Mag Luirg in Connachta was one of twelve plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “*Mag Luirg* stretches south of the Curlew mountains in Co. Sligo.” Another tale says that Mag Luirg was one of seven plains cleared by Eochu Fáberglas son of Conmáel. A third version says that Mag Luirg was one of seven plains cleared by Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133, 173, 191; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 221, 223, 229, 445)

Mag Macha – Mag Macha in Airgialla was one of twelve plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “*Mag Macha* appears to survive in the name of Moy, near Armagh.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173, 191)

Mag Maigi (See: Mag Muadi)

Mag Main – Mag Main (“aliter *Moén-mag*, is the plain surrounding Loughrea in Galway) and is named for Main son of Umor. “The eponym of Mag Main is preserved by R¹R³ hanging in the air so to speak, as the

place to which his name is attached has dropped out from those texts.” “Cet mac Magach from Mag Main” was one of the sureties of Cairbre Nia Fer. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67, 80, 82, 89)

Mag Maireda - Bodbchad killed Ugoine Mór in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269)

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

Mag Méde – Mag Méde was cleared by Méde, a Milesian servitor and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Meidi – Mag Meidi was a plain cleared by and named for Meidi, a servitor to the Milesians. This plain has been “doubtfully identified by Hogan with Forth Barony (hardly to be called a *Mag*.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332) (See Also: Mag Fea)

Mag Mell – Mag Mell was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 163, 201)

Mag Midi [Mide] – Mag Midi was cleared by Midi, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. Another version of the story says that Mag Midi in Fotharta was one of 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid. The plain of Mide was taken away from Laigin after the battle of Druim Dergaige during the reign of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. Mag Midi may be “Meath or a part thereof.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85, 191, 193, 361)

Mag Mende – Mag Mende in Cenél Conaill was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 217)

Mag Moda – Mag Moda in Mumu was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. Mag Moda was not identified by Macalister. “Mag Lugad in Ui Tuirte (the region to the west of Loch Neagh) corresponds with the unidentified Mag Moda in the R¹ list.” “There was a Mag Modna in the north of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 171, 191, 195; Vol. 4, p. 329) (See Also: Mag Lugad)

Mag Mórba – Mag Mórba was cleared by Mórba, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. The identification of the plain is uncertain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Muaide [Edareu, Maigi] – Írial Fáid died in Mag Muaide in the 10th year of his reign. Gíallchad, the 30th king of Ireland, died here. “There are two plains called *Mag Muaide*: one in Tirawley, the other near Tuam in Galway.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 333; Vol. 5, p. 191, 193, 195, 247, 497)

Mag Muccrama (See: Mag Mucrima)

Mag Mucrima [Muccrama, Muccrima, Mucruma] – Mag Mucrima in Connachta and “Mag Glinne Drecon in Mag Mucruma” were plains cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach, the 13th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 221, 223, 229, 449)

Mag Muirisc – Muirisc from Mag Muirisce was one of the three daughters of Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469)

Mag Muirthemne [Murthemne] – Mag Muirthemne “in Brega” or “in Conaille” was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “Mag Muirthemne is the maritime plain of Co. Louth.” Fodbgen, king of the Fir Bolg, was slain on Mag Muirthemne. The plain, Mag Muirthemne, was named for Muirthemne son of Breogan one of the chieftains of the Milesians. Three battles were fought here between Conmáel son of Éber and the descendants of Érimón. The river Nith Nemandach burst over the land of Mag Muirthemne during the reign of Rothechtaid, the 15th king of Ireland. Óengus king of Conaille of Muirthemne died in the battle of Mag Sered. Cobthach, son of Ugoine Mór, was granted as his share of Ireland “Muirthemne,

rich in mead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173, 191; **Vol. 4**, p. 9, 19, 33, 45, 51, 78; **Vol. 5**, p. 23, 119, 201, 231, 393, 467)

Mag nAi (See: Mag Ai)

Mag nAidne (See: Mag Aidne)

Mag nAife (See: Mag Aifi)

Mag nAigi (See: Mag Aigi)

Mag nAilbe – The battle of Mag nAilbe was fought over the Boroma Tribute between Lugaid Lonn and the Laigen. Muirchertach mac Erca also fought a battle here against the Laigin to enforce the Boroma Tribute. Muinemón died here of plague. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361, 363, 501, 533)

Mag Nairb – Narb , son of Umor, was slain in Mag Nairb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467)

Mag nAirbrech (See: Mag nDairbrech)

Mag nAirbthen – Loch Rib burst over Mag nAirbthen during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Mag nAsail (See: Mag Asail)

Mag nDairbrech [Mag nAirbrech] – Mag nDairbrech “in Mide”, or “in Fotharta Airbrech” was one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193)

Mag nEba (See: Mag Eba)

Mag nÉle (See: Mag Éle)

Mag nElta (See: Plain, Old Plain of Elta)

Mag nEni – The battle of Mag nEni in Ui Mail was fought against Túathal Techtmar and in it Cu Corb and his brethren Cnu, Corba, Bresal, Brian, Innait, Eochu, Fergus and Dáire were all slain. In another battle fought here, the three bandits of the Domnann fell – Doig, Doigri, and Doiger. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315, 319)

Mag nEnir [Emir, nInair] – Mag nEnir was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 275; **Vol. 5**, p. 215, 445)

Mag nEthrige (See: Mag Ethrige)

Mag nGeisille (See: Mag Geisli)

Mag Niad (See: Mag Aidne)

Mag nInir (See: Mag nEnir)

Mag nInis (See: Mag Inis)

Mag nÓensciath (See: Mag Óensciath)

Mag Ochtair – Mag Ochtair in Laigin was one of 6 or 7 plains cleared by Éthriel. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197)

Mag Odba – Mag Odba was cleared during the reign of Eochu son of Conmáel. This is probably in Meath near Tara; or, the region around the town of Navan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 265, 275, 332, 337)

Mag Óenbeithe – Mag Óenbeithe was one of seven plains cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Mag Óensciath [Áensciath, nÓensciath, Oensciad] – Mag Óensciath in Laigin, was cleared during the reign of Óengus Olmucach. The battle of Mag Óensciad in Connachta was fought by Óengus Olmucach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 221, 223, 227, 449)

Mag Orbsen – “Orbsen was a name for Manannan himself. Mag Orbsen was named after him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 193)

Mag Raigne – The battle of Mag Raigne was fought against Túathal Tectmar and in it fell Femen son of Fochras. Enna Airgdech the high king, was killed “on the red Mag Raigne very fair” by Rotechtaid mac Main. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317, 499)

Mag Raith [Rath] (See: Mag Roth)

Mag Rechet [Roichet]– Mag Rechet “in Laigin” or “in Ui Failgne” or “near Portlaoigse” was one of seven or twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 267, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Mag Ríada (See: Mag Ríata)

Mag Ríata [Ríada] – Mag Riata in Fotharta was one of 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Mag Rocain (See: Mag Rochain)

Mag Rochain [Rocain] – Mag Rochain was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 163, 201)

Mag Roichet (See: Mag Rechet)

Mag Roth [Mag Raith, Mag Rath, Rothmag] – Mag Roth in Ui Echach Coba was one of six plains cleared by Ethriel. This is the plain at Moira in County Down. The battle of Mag Roth was fought by Domnall mac Aeda, the 131st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 195, 197, 377, 431, 463, 547)

Mag Saer (See: Mag Seirid)

Mag Sanais – During Partholon’s time “they grazed grass of resting in the east of Mag Sanais.” Mag Sanais in Connachta was one of seven or twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 59; **Vol. 4**, p. 267, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 189, 191, 193, 429)

Mag Seimne [Semne] – Mag Seimne in Dál Araide was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. “Mag Seimne is Island Magee or somewhere near it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 135, 173, 191)

Mag Seired [Saer, Seir, Sered Mag] – Mag Seired “of drying up of a river,” in Tethba was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. Mag Seirid is the plain surrounding the town of Kells, Tethba being the name of the district which included parts of the modern counties of Meath, Westmeath, Longford and Offaly.” “Ancient Sered” was cleared by Séir [Ser], a Milesian servitor and was named for him. The battle of Sered Mag was fought “between the two Tethbas, that is, in Cenannas” in which Aed Allan, the 143rd king of

Ireland, was slain by Domnall mac Murchada. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 173, 191; Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85, 391, 549)

Mag Séle – Mag Séle in Ui Néill was one of 12 plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189n, 191, 193, 429)

Mag Slanga [Sláine, Slan] – Mag Slanga (Sláine) in Co. Offaly was cleared by Slán, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63, 85)

Mag Slébe [Mag Sléibe] – Mag Slébe in County Meath or in Ui Néill was one of seven or twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 333; Vol. 5, p. 189)

Mag Slecht – “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, written backward, spells Crom, the alleged name of the god of Mag Slecht?” Tigranmas died “In Mag Slecht (“in Slechta of Breifne”) on Samhain night in the great Assembly thereof, with three-fourths of the men of Ireland in his company, in worship of Crom Cruaich, the king-idol of Ireland; so that there escaped thence, in that fashion, not more than one-fourth of the men of Ireland.” “The plague in which his (Tigranmas) came was in Mag Slecht in the land of Breifne.” The battle of Mag Slecht was fought against Túathal Techtmar and in it “there fell the four sons of Trithem of the Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 117; Vol. 4, p. 273, 336; Vol. 5, p. 203, 207, 209, 319, 437, 453) (See Also: Sacrifice; Slechta)

Mag Smethrach – Mag Smethrach at Temair , or “in Ui Failge” was cleared by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275; Vol. 5, p. 215, 445)

Mag Techat (See: Mag Techet)

Mag Techet [Techat, Techt] – Mag Techet in Ui Mac Uais was one of twelve plains cleared by Írial Fáid. The battle of Mag Techt was fought between Tigranmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193, 205, 207, 429, 435)

Mag Techt (See: Mag Techet)

Mag Teidi (See: Mag Tete)

Mag Teiti (See: Mag Tete)

Mag Tete [Teidi, Teiti] – Mag Tete was one of three game-fields of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201)

Mag Tharra - Tairr the son of Umor was settled on Mag Tharra. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Mag Tibra [Mag Glas] – “Mag Glas = Mag Tibra = the estuary of the River Moy.” The Fir Bolg launched “the battle of Mag Glas in the land of Bres son of Eladan, which is called Mag Tibra today; from Tibit d. Clas Clothach of the Túatha Dé Danann is Mag Tibra named - where Glas son of Rigbard son of Fer Bend fell, king of the land, from whom is Mag Glas named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 199)

Mag Tochair [Tochar] – Mag Tochair in Tir Eogain was one of 12 plains cleared in Nemed’s time. Mag Tochair is “at the foot of Slieve Snaght in West Inishowen, Co. Donegal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 133, 171, 191)

Mag Treg – “Mag Treg is in the barony and county of Longford.” The plain was cleared by Trega, a Milesian servitor and was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265, 332; Vol. 5, p. 63)

Mag Treitherne [Tretherne, Trithairne] – Mag Treitherne was named from Torc Triath, king of the boars. Brigit the daughter of the Dagda is associated with Torc Triath. *Mag Treitherne* “does not appear to have been identified ... is not mentioned in *Dindsenchas* ... may be quite mythical.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 159, 197, 299) (See Also: Brigit)

Mag Tretherne (See: Mag Treitherne)

Mag Trithairne (See: Mag Treitherne)

Mag Tuired [Moytura] – Mag Tuired in Conmaicne of Cul Tolad in Connachta was one of four plains cleared during Partholon’s time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 271)

Battle – “The Nemedian story begins and ends with an assault upon a tower. Now the parallel Túatha Dé Danann story shows us the reign of Nuadu, the great god who was their leader, beginning and ending with a battle on a place or places called Mag Tuired, “the Plain of the Towers.” This cannot be an accident: the two stories must be different aspects of the same body of folklore.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 119)

Battle Sites – “*Mag Tuired* is probably the so-called Southern Moytura near Cong.” “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. Individual burial even of the most important of the victims of a battle, with great stone monuments for each one separately, would clearly be impracticable.” Note that “*Mag nEthrige* corresponds to and is identical with ... Mag Tuired.” “*Mag nEitirchi* is an erroneous identification (*Mag nEitirche* = Mag Tuired) which has arisen from the alternative name of the Raphoe Mag nItha, Machaire Itha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 85, 91, 104, 119; Vol. 4, p. 294)

First Battle – The first battle of Mag Tuired (of Cong) was 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 neighbourhood of Cong.” The Túatha Dé Danann landed on the mountain of Conmaicne Rein. “The Fir Bolg gave them [the Túatha Dé Danann] battle upon Mag Tuired ... At last it broke upon the Fir Bolg. ... 100,000 (or 1,100) of them were slain ...” Eochu son of Erc, king of the Fir Bolg was slain. “The Fir Bolg went out of Ireland in flight from the Túatha Dé Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra, and other islands besides.” “Eidleo s. Alldai, he was the first man of the Túatha Dé Danann who fell in Ireland, by the hand of Nercon ua Semeoin, in the first battle of Mag Tuired. Ernmas and Echtach, and Etargal, and Fiachra, and Tuirill Piccreo fell in the same battle.” Nuadu, king of the Túatha Dé Danann had his arm cut from him. “Nuadu’s forced retirement, the result of his mutilation at Mag Tuired – an event of significance of which could be made the theme of endless more or less unprofitable speculation – leaves the throne vacant for Bress, in some texts called *Bresal*, who holds the office for a term of seven years. There is a suggestion of some kind of periodicity in the coincidence that Nuadu’s reign had lasted for the same length of time before his misfortune (a recurrent feast at which the king-god was replaced?).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 259; Vol. 4, p. 1, 11, 21, 23, 35, 43, 57, 79, 80, 81, 99, 109, 111, 113, 115, 143, 147, 149, 163, 173, 177, 201, 215, 221, 227)

Second Battle – The second battle of Mag Tuired was between the Túatha Dé Danann and the Fomorians. “The second battle ... is alleged to have taken place at Moytirra, near Sligo.” In this battle Ogma was slain by Hindech mac De Domnann. Nuadu was slain by Balor. Dagda later died of wounds received in the battle of Mag Tuired 120 years before. Macha was killed by Balor. Bruidne and Casmael fell at the hands of Ochtriallach s. Indech. Lug asked of Indech: “What is the tally of those who fell in that battle of Mag Tuired? – Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds, seven fifties: or nine hundreds, twenty forties, ninety, [including the grandson of Net].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 80, 81, 93, 95, 98, 100, 102, 103, 119, 121, 125, 149, 151, 163, 181, 185, 187, 201, 209, 229, 237, 251, 297, 322)

Maga – Maga had sons Ailill, Anluan and Cet who were killed in the battle of Resad fighting against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 67; Vol. 5, p. 315, 325)

Magdene - Magdene was a chief servitor to the Milesians who commanded his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 99)

Magian – “That Cambyses, son of Cyrus, was killed by his wizards is a blundered version of the episode of the Magian who masqueraded as the murdered Smertis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83)

Magic

Battle

Athenians – ¶321 is “a story of battles between Athenians and Philistines, and of the part which the TDD played in them, with their magic.” “All the MSS. say [Athenians], but the original text must surely have said *Philistines*. K [O’Clerigh] while retaining the Athenians, rewrites the passage to make the reader understand that the friendly aid of the TDD was not forthcoming till the Athenians were nearly extinguished.” The Túatha Dé Danann fashioned demons in the bodies of the dead Athenians so that they could fight again the next day. To kill these demons the Philistines drove skewers of hazel and quicken behind the necks of the Athenians so that they became heaps of worms. ¶320 – 322 “record incompatible traditions: they must come ultimately from as many different sources: and they show the extraordinary complexity of contradictory traditions and (it must be recognized quite candidly) artificial; “fakes”, which the synthetic historians have handed down to us.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 93, 94, 139, 139n, 141, 304, 305)

Carn ui Neit – “...the wild tale of the contest in magic between Bress and Lug, as narrated in *Dindsenchus* of Carn uin Neit (R.C., xv, p. 438; Gwynn, MD, 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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100)

Slemne – “The first battle of Ireland was in the principedom of Partholon, at the end of three years after the death of Fea. Where it was fought was in Slemne of Mag Itha, against Cichol Clapperleg. On single legs and with single arms and single eyes was that battle fought, and it broke before Partholon. They were a week in fighting it. It is said that not a man was slain there, for it was a magic battle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 13)

Deception – “Every time that the Sons of Míl came up with Ireland, the demons would frame that the port was, as it were, a hog’s back; whence Ireland is called “Hog Island.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31)

Invisibility - “The expression *Fēth Fio*, otherwise (and more correctly) spelt *Fēth fiada*, appears to mean “a god’s hedge” – *fēth* is explained as meaning “hedge” in O’Davoren’s Glossary. It is the spell (or perhaps the instrument, corresponding to the *tarnkappe* of Teutonic mythology) whereby such beings made themselves invisible. The note, therefore, is to the effect that these persons, about to plunder a burial-mound, suborned certain druids to render them invisible by such magical means and, therefore, inaccessible to the supernatural beings, spirits of the dead, or what not, who might otherwise give practical expression to their resentment. We may compare the *airbe drūad*, the “druid’s fence”, an invisible screen which protected certain privileged persons against wounding in battle. The impotence of such protectors on Samhain is suggestive, as well as the necessity of magical protection for one who engages in such sacrilegious but profitable enterprises.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 306)

Items

Apples of Caire Cendfinne – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn, “the harvest of apples that are under the sea near to” the hidden island of Caire Cendfinne. “Under classical influence these apples have

become the golden apples of the Hesperides in OCT.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 289, 303)

Cauldron of the Dagda – “From Muirias was brought the cauldron of The Dagda; no company would go from it unsatisfied.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 145, 169, 251, 292)

Cloak of Invisibility – The Cloak of Invisibility may be seen “as a fetish test of the legitimacy and fitness for kingship, an important consideration when the king was a god upon earth, ... is a short cut in the struggle for existence or for domination which from the beginning of time has obsessed the dreams of mankind all the world over.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Cooking-spit from Caire Cennfinne – In LGE Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn “the revelation of the submerged island called Caire Cendfinne. In OCT this has become the cooking-spit of the submerged Inis Finchoire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 303)

Horses of the King of Sicily – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn “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.” “This is no. 4 in the OCT list; their names are not given, but the king is called *Dobar* (borrowed from the tale of the sojourn of the TDD in Alba).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Invincible Weapons – Possession of invincible weapons may be seen “as a fetish test of the legitimacy and fitness for kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Lia Fail – “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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 92, 94, 107, 111, 113, 143, 145, 169, 175, 245, 251)

Pigs of Essach – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn, “the six pigs of Essach. They were slaughtered every night, and if their bones were kept without breaking or gnawing, they would survive a alive every day.” In OCT these are “the seven pigs of “Esal king of the Golden Columns.” Their capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection relates them to *Sæhrimnir*, the boar of Valhalla.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Pigskin of Duis – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn, “the skin of the pig of Duis: every one whose side should come upon it was healed of his wound and of his sickness; and it had the greatness of four hides of old oxen.” In OCT this is item no. 2 and the pigskin belonged to Tuis. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Shoes of Swiftness – Having the shoes of swiftness may be seen “as a fetish test of the legitimacy and fitness for kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Slave of the Lamp – Possession of a magic lamp from which a slave would appear to do one’s bidding may be seen “as a fetish test of the legitimacy and fitness for kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292)

Spear of Assal – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn “the spear of Assal of ridgy red gold: he lives not whose blood it sheddeth: and no cast goes amiss so long as one saith “Yew!” of it; but when one saith “Re-Yew!” it goes backward forthwith.” “In OCT, where it is no. 3, ascribed to Pisear, King of Persia (an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend). The words of power which caused the spear to advance and retreat are lost from OCT, though they are echoed in the name *Aréadbhair*, which the spear of Pisear is said to bear.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287)

Spear of Lug – “From Goirias was brought the spear which Lug had: battle would never go against him who had it in hand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 143, 145, 169, 251)

Sword of Nuadu – “From Findias was brought the sword of Nuadu: no man would escape from it; when it was drawn from its battle-scabbard, there was no resisting it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 145, 169, 251)

Whelp of Ioruath – Lug demanded of the children of Tuirenn “the whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath, a hound by night and a sheep by day. Every water which is cast upon it becomes wine.” This is “the whelp of the King of Hiruath in OCT, where it is no. 6, and is called Fail-inis – which sounds like an extraordinary mythological mix-up, but is at least as old as the eleventh century. ... There are no such properties attributed to it in OCT as are stated here.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137, 287, 302, 303)

Learning of

Beothach – “Beothach (son of Iarbonel the Soothsayer) was the first to empty Ireland, and the land, where they came in the world first, is in the north east of Great Lochlann, and therein they learned prophecy and druidry and magic and knowledge of every poetic art that was in the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 157; **Vol. 4**, p. 107)

Cruithne, the – “The continuation, ¶¶ 493, 495, displays the Cruithne profiting from their assistance to the Gaedil, increasing in power, and becoming a source of magical knowledge and practice.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144)

Nimrod – “According to the *Cave of Treasures* Nimrod learned wisdom from Yôntôn son of Noah, but the devil afterwards perverted the teaching, which accounts for the mixture of good and evil in astrology, magic, etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 254)

Túatha Dé Danann – The Túatha Dé Danann learned druidry, magic, etc. in the cities of Failias, Goirias, Findias and Muirias. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 93, 94, 107)

Resuscitation – “The Túatha Dé Danann used to fashion demons in the bodies of the Athenians, so that they used to come every day to battle. To the Philistines that seemed a marvel, and they came to the druid who was in the land, and they said unto him: We marvel, that the men whom we slay every day [and every night] should [be the first to] come to battle with us on the morrow.” “Folklore has contributed the idea of resuscitation by means of “demons” (i.e., projected souls).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 139, 304)

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

Wood – “Folklore has contributed such details as the magical properties of hazel and quicken wood, the use of pins (compare the “pin of slumber”, so frequent in folk tales).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 304)

Magnentius – Magnentiu killed Constans, son of Constantine the Great, in Illyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Magnus - Magnus, king of Lochlann, was slain in Ulaid during the reign of Muirchertach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Magog [Magoth] – Magog was the son of Iafeth and “of his progeny are the people who came to Ireland before the Gaedil, “and the men of Scythia and the Goths, that is, the Gaedil.” Magog had 5 sons: Baath, Ibath, Barachan, Emoth, Aithechta. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 4, 23, 151, 153, 155, 157, 161, 163, 167, 171, 173, 210, 215, 217, 250, 252, 255; **Vol. 2**, p. 4, 5, 45, 47, 139, 265, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 5; **Vol. 4**, p. 127, 153, 187)

Magoth (See: Magog)

Mahalalel (See: Malalabel)

Mahalaleel (See: Malalabel)

Maiden (See: Society, Bondmaid, Maiden)

Mail (See: Míl)

Maimonides (See: Authors)

Main¹ [Moen] – Main¹ was the son of Fergus; his son was Rothechtaid. This character is most likely a confusion with Main². (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 451, 499)

Main² [Maen] – Main² was the son of Óengus Olmucaid; his son was Rothechtaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 241, 245, 265, 271)

Main³ [Moen] – Main³ was one of the 25 children of Ugoine Mór. His father partitioned Ireland among all his children and Main³ received the land of Moen-mag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Main⁴ [Maen] – Main⁴, the poet or bard, was the son of Umor and he was settled upon Mag Main. Main⁴ may be the same as Menn son of Umor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 25, 111) (See Also: Menn)

Main (See: Rivers)

Main – The battle of Main was one of 25 battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn against the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405)

Mainchín – Mainchín the sage of Leth Airerán died of the *Buide Conaill* during the reign of Blathmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Maine Móir-echtach – Maine Móir-echtach was the son of Inda son of Ogaman. He fell in the battle of Ercba against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Maine Mór – Maine Mór was the son of Forgo son of Ferdach son of Ailill Erann son of Fíachu Fer Mara. His son was Ernal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 471)

Mairgenid – There were two battles fought at Lemna by Túathal Techtmar. In the second battle Mairgenid son of Cerb and Finga son of Luamnus and Labraid son of Luithemed Lorc were killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Mairthine, the (See: Peoples)

Maisechda [Maisegda, Maissegda, Maseca] – Maisechda was the son of Iafeth son of Noe. “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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 151, 250, 251, 252)

Maisegda (See: Maisechda)

Maissegda (See: Maisechda)

Maistiu – The battle of Maistiu was fought against Conn Cét-Cathrach, the 99th king of Ireland, by Eochaid son of Erc of the Laigen, who refused to pay the Borama Tribute. Conn Cét-Cathrach was defeated and routed back to Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Mál¹ – Mál¹ was the son of Ailill son of Iar; his son was Eogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 471)

Mál² – Mál² was the son of Rochraide. Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland, “fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth, at the hands of Mál s. Rochraide king of the province.” Mál² then became the 96th king of Ireland ruled for 4 years and “exacted the Boroma, in the reign of Antoninus.” Mal² was killed by Feidlimid Rehtaid son of Túathal Techtmar and Báine daughter of Scál Balb in revenge for his father. His son was Tipraite Tirech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 323, 329, 333, 485, 525)

Mál³ – Mál³ was the son of Ugoine Mór. “Of these matters (the time of Érimón and Éber) did Roigne the poet speak, the son of Ugoine the Great, to Mál son of Ugoine his brother, when Mál asked him: Sing of thine expedition. Then it is that Raigne said - Verse LXXVI: “Noble son of Ugoine, How attains one to full knowledge of Ireland?” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 69, 95, 103)

Malahide Bay (See: Seas)

Malalabel [Mahalalel, Mahalaleel, Malalehel, Malaleth] – Malalabel was the son of Cainan son of Enos son of Seth son of Adam. His father Cainan was 170 years old when Malalabel was born; Malalabel was 165 years old when his son, Iared, was born. He lived for 730 years after the birth of Iared; Malalabel lived for a total of 895 years. The ages of Malalabel vary according to the Irish translators, the Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Bible. Malalabel was 165 years old when his son, Iared, was born (I.T., Septuagint), or 65 years old (Vulgate); Malalabel lived for 730 years (I.T., Septuagint), or 830 years (Vulgate), or 800 years after the birth of Iared. Malalabel’s total life was 895 years according to all sources. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 93, 99, 145, 147, 187, 249)

Malalehel (See: Malalabel)

Malaleth (See: Malalabel)

Malaliach (See: Samaliliath)

Malaliath (See: Samaliaiath)

Malon – “The head of renown Adam perfectly was taken from the good land of Malon: through which go forth the rivers of Paradise famously.” In *Lebor Brecc* Malon is a substitute for Garad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 175, 204)

Malone (See: Mag Lemna)

Mamitus I – Mamitus I, the 11th king of Assyria, was the ruler of the world after Altadas and before Spherus. He ruled for 30 years and during his reign Éber Scot was born in Egypt. In the 8th year of his reign came the plaguing of Partholon’s people. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 37)

Mamitus II – Mamitus II (Mamighus in the Armenian version) was the ruler of the world (Assyria) after Manchaleus and before Sparetus. He ruled for 30 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 33, 33n)

Man Octipartite (See: Authors; Stokes)

Mana – (See: Islands, Isle of Man)

Manall (See: Manual)

Manannan¹ [Gaiar, Gaillia, Gallia, Mac Lir, Oirbsen, Oirbsiu, Orbsen]

Ancestry - Manannan “is regarded as son of Allot, the most obscure of all the five sons of Elada.” “Or perhaps this is the genealogy of Manannan: Manannan s. Elcmar s. Delbaeth s. Ogma s. Elada s. Delbaeth

s. Net.” “Manannan mac Lir from the lake.” “The name “Manannan mac Lir, though found in Poem no. LVII, does not occur anywhere in the prose texts of LG.” “It is clear that the historians were puzzled by this personage, whom, on the evidence of the materials at their disposal, whatever those might have been, they could not accept as a king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 157, 193, 227, 243, 300, 320)

Battles

Bri Leith – “Fuamnach the white (?) who was wife of Midir, Sigmall and Bri without faults, In Bri Leith, it was full vigour, they were burnt by Manannan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 237)

Cuillend - Manannan fought and died in the battle of Cuillend. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 157, 193, 237)

Children – “Gaiar or Gael [son of] Oirbsen [which] was the personal name of Manannan.” “Gaela s. Orbsen.” “The seven sons of Manannan were Ilbreac, Illanach, Cairpre Condualach, Failbi Findbuide, Gaiar, Goth Gaithi, and Gaela s. Oirbsen and Echdonn the Great s. Manannan, eldest of the children.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 153, 161, 191, 193, 235, 307)

Death – “According to ¶339 he was killed by Uillend of the Red Edge son of Caicher (or Eochu Garb) “in the battle of Cuillend”.” “When Manannan was being buried it is then that the lake (Loch Orbsen) burst over the land, [through the burial].” The death of Manannan occurred during the reign of Lampares in Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 129, 153, 157, 193, 211, 237, 243)

Lakes

Loch Corrib – “He is identified with Oirbsiu, genitive Oirbsen, the eponym of the lake now called Loch Corrib.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104)

Loch Cūān – “*Loch Cūān* (aliter Brēna lower down) = Strangford Loch: MD iv 146 attributes its origin to Manannān.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85)

Loch Orbsen – “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)

Names

Gaiar - “Uillend ... who slew ...Gaiar ... i.e. Manannan the Great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Gaillia - “Uillend ... who slew ...Gaillia ... i.e. Manannan the Great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Orbsen - “Orbsen was the (personal) name of Manannan at first.” “Uillend ... who slew ...Oirbsen, i.e. Manannan the Great.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 153, 187, 193, 243, 305, 307)

Plains – Mag Orbsen was named after him. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 193)

Role – “Manannan the Great s. Allot the famous chapman.” “Manannan the chapman who was [trading] between Ireland and Britain, who used to recognise the dark or the bright signs (?) in the air.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187, 193)

Manannan² – Manannan² was the son of Elcmar son of Delbaeth son of Ogma. This is one of several possible ancestries for Manannan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 193)

Manannan³ – “Manannan mac Lir from the lake, eagerly he sought for an abundance (?). Oirbsen his name, after hundreds of battles death snatched him.” “The name “Manannan mac Lir,” though found in Poem LVII, does not occur anywhere in the prose texts of LG.” This is the same character as Manannan¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 243, 300)

Manchaleus [Machaleus] – Manchaleus was ruler of the world (Assyria) after Spherus and before Mamitus II. He ruled for 30 years and during his reign Nemed came to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37, 96, 96n)

Manetho (See: Authors)

Mangan, Clarence (See: Authors)

Mani – Mani was the daughter of the king of the Ulaid and the wife of Cairpre Cinn-Chait, the 90th king of Ireland. She was mother of Morann mac Máin. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305)

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

Mansion (See: Architecture)

Mantan¹ – “Mantan¹ was the son of Caicher the druid. His son was Soethecht. When he was in Egypt he learned druidry along with Caicher and Fulmán. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 29, 41, 69, 77, 79, 103, 109, 111, 132)

Mantán² – “Mantan² was the son of Caicher son of Ercha son of Coemthecht s. Soethecht son of Mantan son of Caicher the druid.” His son may have been Caicher, although “no progeny of the warriors is recorded, that is, of Éir, Étan, Caicher, Fulmán, Mantán.” He was the leader of one ship’s company on the Gaedil’s journey to Spain during the reign of Panyas in Assyria. Mantán² was one of Éber’s chieftains and warriors who landed in the south of Ireland. Mantán² built Carrac Bladraige in north-east of Ireland. “In R² we hear for the first time of battles at Cúl Caichir (where Caicher fell), and Breogan, where Fulmán and Mantán perished.” “Mantán and Caicher of the woundings fell at the hands of Amorgen (or Érimón).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 31, 77, 79, 103, 115; **Vol. 4**, p. 211; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 23, 27, 43, 45, 69, 91, 101, 105, 107, 127, 129, 135, 141, 157, 161, 165, 167, 171)

Mantles (See: Clothing)

Manuail (See: Manual)

Manual [Manall, Manuail, Nionuall] – His son was Saball. “In Keating, at least in the MSS. followed in the printed text, he (Saball) appears, in a quatrain here quoted as poem XXVI, under the form “Saball s. Nionuall.” It is conceivable that this is correct, and that we are to identify Nionuall, in spite of the double *l* (which, however, is not written uniformly) with the Nenuall of whom we have heard in connexion with the tower of Babel.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 168, 172, 185, 199, 229, 233, 237)

Manue – During the reign of Ethriel son of Írial Fáid “Samson the hairy, son of Manue took the kingship of the tribe of Dan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 197)

Manuscript Materials (See: Authors; O’ Curry)

Mar¹ – Mar¹ was the son of Aurthacht son of Aboth son of Ara son of Iara; his son was Sem. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Mar² – Mar² was the son of Airthecht son of Iarthecht son of Iafeth son of Noe; his son was Beoan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 153)

Mar³ - Mar³ was a subordinate servitor of the Milesians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 29)

Mar⁴ [Marr] – Mar was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227)

Marathon – “Compare the mysterious *Echetlus*, apparently a personification of the ploughshare (εχέτη) who according to Pausanias (Description of Greece I; 15, 4: 32, 4.) appeared on the side of the Greeks at Marathon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 94)

Marc – Marc was the son of Ugoine, who settled over Mide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Marcian – “In Gorman’s *Martyrology* only Beoan and Mellan are mentioned, and Marcian (a saint from Britain), who apparently has no direct connexion with them, takes the place of Nassad or Nassan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

Marcus Antoninus [Antoninus] – Marcus Antoninus was “king of the world” (Rome) during the reign of Túathal Techtmar and Mál and Feidlimid Reichtaid and Conn Cet-Cathrach in Ireland. He was the son of Antoninus Pius who ruled with his father and brother, Lucius Commodus, for 19 years. He was the ruler of Rome after Opilius Macrinus and before Alexander. “Marcus Antoninus, priest of Eliogabalus” ruled the Romans for 4 years until the Roman soldiers killed him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 323, 331, 333, 573, 575)

Marcus Aurelius – Marcus Aurelius was ruler of the Romans when Cormac ua Cuinn was the 104th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 339)

Mardochius (See: Artaxerxes Ochus)

Marduk – “The legend of the Fall of the Angels, here introduced as a necessary preliminary to the Fall of Man, is part of the complicated angel-demon mythology that was absorbed from Persian sources and developed in post-exilic Judaism: quite likely it has its roots in the myth of the combat of Marduk and Tiamat, which is the prologue to the Babylonian legend of Creation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204) (See Also: Gods)

Mariners (See: Society, Sailor)

Maro (See: Authors)

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

Marr (See: Mar⁴)

Marriage

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.” If this might be “a religious ceremony which took the form of a sham fight,” see H.J. Rose, “A suggested explanation of ritual combats,” *Folklore*, xxxvi, p. 322. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266n; Vol. 3, p. 63) (See Also: Rituals)

Divorce – “Howbeit, Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne, she it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39)

Exchange – It was Cruithne son of Loichet son of Cing, of the Cruithne, “who came to ask for women of

Érimón, (“For they had no wives, because the women of Alba had died of diseases.”) and that to him Érimón gave (“twelve superfluous women”) the wives of the men who were drowned along with Donn”. “And they took heaven and earth, sun and moon, sea and land [as sureties], that principedom over them should come of women forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 181) (See Also: Alliances)

Extended Affinal

Scota² and Érimón – After Míl died, his wife Scota² was married by her son Érimón. “Scota d. Pharaoh king of Egypt, also died in that battle (Sliab Mis) – the wife of Érimón s. Míl. For Míl s. Bile went a-voyaging into Egypt, four ships’ companies strong, and he took Scota to wife, and Érimón took her after him.” This arrangement may mean nothing more than an extension of protection and a continuation of Scota²’s status after the death of her husband. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 75)

Incest (See: Incest)

Polygamy – Polygamy is a marriage in which a member of either sex has more than one spouse. Polyandry is a marriage in which a woman can have more than one husband at the same time. Polygyny is a marriage in which a man may have more than one wife at the same time.

Polygyny

Bethach – Bethach son of Iarbonel the Soothsayer “died in Ireland of plague; his ten wives survived him for a space of twenty-three years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125)

Bres – “The great cunning of the wives of Bres.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 117)

Buaigne – “Of Bres, of the wives of Buaigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 117)

Érimón – Érimón the son of Míl had three wives. His first wife was Odba, his sister, with whom he had three children. He abandoned Odba in favor of Tea, his niece. After the death of his father, Érimón took Scota², his mother, as a wife. These marriages do not necessarily imply having three simultaneous wives. Odba may be seen as having been set aside. The arrangement with Scota² may simply have been a means of providing protection and continued status for his mother. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 39, 41, 75) (See Also: Marriage, Extended Affinal)

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

Jacob – “The two wives and the numerous sons of Jacob.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii)

Lamech – “Matusahel begat Lamech [the bigamist, i.e. (so called) from the two wives]” . “Lamech the two-spoused, without falsehood, he is the first man who took two wives. His two wives were Ada and Sella. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 183)

Míl– “The two wives and the numerous sons of Míl.” Míl had two wives, Scota² and Seng, but it is not clear if they were simultaneous wives. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii)

Scota² – “Now Pharaoh [Nectanebus, then King of Egypt] had a daughter named Scota, and Míl asked for that maiden, and Pharaoh gave her to him: and that Scota bore two [six] sons to him, Amorgen Glungel and Éber their names.” In Egypt were they born. “Colptha, at the Marshes was he born; Ír was born on the Thracian Sea. Éremón and Arandan were born in Spain.” “In Spain were the two sons of Míl born, Éremón and Arandan, the two youngest.” “Míl ... took Scota to wife, and Érimón took her a after him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 41, 69, 73, 109, 137, 157; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 33, 51, 59, 61, 75, 121)

Seng - "Míl marries Seng." "Refloir has a comely daughter whose name was Seng d. Refloir: and Refloir offered that maiden to Mil s. Bile. Mil s. Bile took her, and she was with him in loving wise till she bore him two children; Airech Februd and Donn were their names." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 67, 73)

Net¹ - "Net¹ was the eponym of Ailech Neit, and we learn from ¶314 that Fea and Nemaind (*sic*) were his wives." Or, "Badb and Neman were the two wives Net." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 131, 155, 161, 183, 189, 195, 237)

Oisin - Osin the son of Find had two wives. They were the sisters, Samadaig and Gemadaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Nuptial Agreement - Tea "had sureties against her husband, namely Amorgen Gluingel and Éber, before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug: and that therein there should be every royal dignity and every assembly that should be convened, of the progeny of Érimón forever." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169)

Marriage-Price [Bride Price, Dowery]

Cruithne, the - Policornus king of Thrace "gave love to their [the Cruithne's] sister, and sought to carry her off without a bride-price." "It would be idle to seek for any historical basis for this story. Possibly "Policornus king of Thrace" is a transformation of [Demetrius] Poliorcetes king of Macedonia: but this gets us no further." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 179n)

Tea - "As for Tea daughter of Lugiad son of Íth, she it was whom Érimón took instead of Odba; and she was to choose a mound in Ireland as her bridal portion." "This is the dowry which she chose, Druim Cain is that mound, namely Temair." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 83)

Sacred Marriage - The sacred marriage is "part of a ritual pattern narrative" as discussed by S.H. Hooke, *Myth and Ritual* (Oxford, 1933). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 263)

Gaels - "Irish literature itself preserves various ideas which are probably at least to some extent reflections of pre-Christian doctrine: this seems for instance to be the most plausible interpretation of traditions that the first Gaels in Ireland made peace with the gods of the land in order successfully to raise their crops and herds, or indeed intermarried with the divine race." "Thus it is stated that "they became the in-laws of the Túath Dé" in Máel Muru's poem "Can a mbunadas" ...; ed. R.I. Best and M.A. O'Brien in *The Book of Leinster*, vol. 3 (Dublin, 1957), line 16098. cf. the enumeration of the women of the Tuath Dé who took Gaelic husbands in "Das Gedicht der vierzig Fragen von Eochaid ua Cerin", ed. and trans. Rudolph Thurneysen, *Zeitschrift für celtische Philologie* 13 (1921) 130-6: 132-3, 135-6." (source: Carey, 1993, p. 2, 2n)

Partholon - "The sacred marriage is conspicuous also (in the Partholon story), though it has degenerated into the unpleasant story of Topa (=Partholon) and Delgnat." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266)

Marsh (See Also: Coir; Maeotic Marshes; Swamp)

Marsh of Tír Sírláim [Swamp] - On his journey through Ireland, Íth passed through the Marsh of Tír Sírláim after crossing Sliab Toad and before reaching Modarn. The Marsh of Tír Sírláim is "unidentified, presumably north of Sliab Tóád." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 13, 17)

Martina - Martina was the step-mother of Constantine III. Her own son was Heracleon. She poisoned Constantine III after he had reigned for just four months, and assumed the rulership of the Romans with her son. They were deposed after just six months and driven into exile - he with his nose cut off and she with her tongue cut off." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579n) (See Also: Punishments)

Martra, the (See: Peoples)

Martyr

Abel – “Now Abel was the first dead man of the world, and he was the first martyr that ever was.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 83)

Georgius – Georgius and 30,000 martyrs were killed in one month during the reign of Diocletianus, Maximinus and Herculianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Martyrology (See: Authors; Gorman)

Martyrology of Óengus (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Mary – The Virgin Mary was the mother of Christ. “Three hundred and seven years from that night (the death of Cobthach Cól Breg, the 58th king of Ireland) to the night in which Christ was born of the Virgin Mary in Bethlehem of Juda.” Or, Christ was born of Mary during the reign of Eterscél, the 84th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 277, 301, 539) (See Also: Virgin)

Mary Magdalene – Mary Magdalene died during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303)

Mas – Mas was the son of Fathacht son of Iafeth son of Noe; his son was Buan. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 183)

Masonry (See: Building Materials)

Maspertius – “Other historians believe that it was in the seventh year of the age of Abraham that Partholon took Ireland: for others say that it was at the end of two years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea, and that Maspertius was then in the high-kingship of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21) (See Also: Sparetus)

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

Masseca (See: Maisechda)

Mast (See: Foods; Meat)

Mast (See: Transportation; Ships)

Master of Heaven (See: God)

Master of Oxford’s Catechism (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Mata – His, or her, son was Ailell, a provincial king in Connachta. “The Fifth of Genann it is, over which was Ailell son of Mata.” “Ailill son of Ros who was called the son of Mata of Muiresc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 13, 27, 39; **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 271, 275, 299, 301)

Matach [Mathach] – Matach was one of the three sons of Beoan son of Starn. After the battle at Conaing’s Tower he fled to Dobar and Iardobar in the north of Alba. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 143, 145, 153, 185, 196, 197)

Matan Munremar – “The four sons of Matan Munremar dug Raith Cindeich in one day: namely Boc, Roboc, Ruibne, Rotan. They were slain before the morrowin Daire Lige by Nemed, lest they should improve upon the digging.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 123, 133)

Math [Matha] – “Math son of Umor was the druid of the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 161, 197)

Mathach (See: Matach)

Mathusahel – Mathusahel was the son of Maviahel son of Irad son of Enoch son of Cain. His son was Lamech. This is the same character as Mathusalem, but with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89)

Mathusalam (See: Mathusalem)

Mathusalem [Mathusalam, Methuselah] – Mathusalem was the son of Enoch son of Iared son of Malalahel son of Cainan. His father, Enoch, was 165 years old when Mathusalam was born; his son, Lamech, was born when Mathusalam was 187 years old (I.T., Vulgate), or 167 years (Septuagint). Mathusalam was alive for 782 years after the birth of Lamech (I.T., Vulgate), or 802 years (Septuagint) and he lived for a total of 949 (I.T.), 945 (I.T.), 969 (Septuagint, Vulgate) years, or 980 years (Poem V). The ages of Mathusalem vary between the Irish translators, Septuagint and Vulgate versions of the Bible. He was one of 4 men with the longest lives (See Also: Adam, Iared, Noe). According to The Cave of Treasures, he had a brother Enoch. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 93, 101, 104, 105, 125, 145, 147, 187, 199, 218, 249)

Matres, the (See: Peoples)

Matrilineal Descent – “Interpolation C [of the Pictish Interpolations] is an aetiological myth, designed to explain the matriarchal basis of Pictish society, while at the same time claiming for the Gaedil an ancestral hold over Pictland.” The women of Alba had all died of diseases and Érimón gave wives to the Cruithne “that principedom over them should come from the women forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 145, 181, 185)

Matthias - Matthias the Apostle suffered under Traianus, the ruler of the Romans. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573) (See Also: Apostles)

Mauricius – Mauricius was the ruler of the Romans for 20 years after Tiberius Constantinus and before Phocas. During his reign Áed Uairdnach and Suibne mac Colmain were kings in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Maviahel – Maviahel was the son of Irad son of Enoch son of Cain; his son was Mathusahel. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89)

Mayo (See: County)

Maximianus – Maximianus was the ruler of the Romans with Valentinianus. Together they ruled for 7 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579) (See Also: Governance, Joint Rule)

Maximinus¹ – Maximinus¹ was the Roman ruler after Alexander and before Gordianus. He ruled for 6 years until he was killed by Pupienus at Aquileia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Maximinus² – Maximinus² was joint ruler of Rome after Carus. Together with Herculianus and Diocletianus they ruled for 20 years and were responsible for the killing of 30,000 martyrs including the holy martyr Georgius, in one month. Art mac Cuinn was over Ireland at the time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Maximinus³ – Maximinus³ slew Gratianus, ruler of Rome, in Lugdunum. He was slain by Theodosius in Aquileia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Mazaca (See: Cities, Caesarea)

Mead (See: Foods; Beverages)

Meada – Meada was the son of Óengus Urleathan of the Fir Bolg who fell in the battle of Morba against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Meadair (See: Medar)

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

Meadon (See: Medon)

Measurements

Area

Cantred - “It is from Cobthach that there come the four families of Temair, Colmán, Áed Sláine, 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.” Or it is, “Of the progeny of Ugaine Mór are the four families of Temair (the seed of Conall, Colmán, Eogan and Áed Sláine), and the three Connachta, and nine cantreds of Argialla, and nine cantreds of the Déssi of Mumu, and Laigen, and the Osraige, and Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach, and the kings of Alba, the people of Óengus and Loarn and Comgél, and Cenél Gabráin, and Fir Fibe, and Áth Ódlaig, and the Eastern Gaedil, and many other peoples beside, and Corco Duibne, and Corco Baiscinn, and all the Muscraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 325)

Calendar (See: Measurements, Time, Calendar)

Distance

Mile

Saxon Rampart – “The Saxon Rampart was built by the Roman ruler, Seuerus Afer and it was 132 *millia* in length. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Tower of Nemrod - “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod; fifty miles every side did the strong royal Tower contain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 191)

Nine Waves

Definition - “The word *muirchrech* seems to denote a specific distance with a maritime application, like the modern “knot”, but its exact meaning is not known. See the R.I.A. Contributions to Irish Lexicography, s.v., and compare the measurement of maritime distance by “nine waves”, frequent in Irish legend.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 31n)

Amorgen – The kings of the Túatha Dé Danann pronounced a judgement against the sons of Míl that Ireland should be left to them for a period of three days. “Said Amorgen. Let this island be left to them. How far shall we go? said Éber. Past just nine waves, said Amorgen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 55, 79, 81, 115)

Ír son of Míl – “The sons of Míl made a contention in rowing as they came to Ireland from the place where they saw Ireland away from them; and Ír son of Míl advanced the length of a *murchrech* beyond every ship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 73)

Height

Conn-icht - “Conn-icht from the progeny (*icht*) of Conn of the Battles, the height of which every scholar knows.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 459)

Noe’s Ark – “And make three hundred cubits (450 – 525 feet) in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits (75 – 87.5 feet) in its breadth, and thirty cubits (45 – 52.5 feet) in its height. And make a window in the ark, and one cubit (18 to 21 inches) in its thickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109, 191)

Tower of Nemrod - “Thrice fifty miles with victory was the height of the famous Tower of Nemrod; fifty miles overy every side did the strong royal Tower contain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 191)

Length

Cubit

Definition – “A cubit is any of various ancient units of length based on the length of the forearm from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger and usually equal to about 18 inches, but sometimes to 21 inches or more.” (source: Webster’s Ninth New Collegiate Dictionary, Merriam-Webster Inc., Springfield, Massachusetts, 1990, p. 313)

Flood – “Twelve cubits [was the water] above the highest mountains.” “Ten cubits was the ark under water, and twenty above water: and this is why it was ten under water – the Flood had twelve above the highest mountain, for the sake of the ark, for it (the ark) had ten cubits under water. So that two cubits of water would not be excessive between the keel of the ark and the tops of the mountains. Therefore the waters were twelve cubits in depth above every lofty mountain.” “Twelve cubits,” which is given by all MSS. for the height of the water level above the loftiest mountain-tops, is an error: the biblical text in all versions says “fifteen” ... The Ark we are told drew ten cubits (there is no biblical warrant for this): its keel was two cubits above the highest summit: therefore the water level was twelve cubits above them. This note further contradicts the orthodox version of the height of the Ark (30 cubits, Gen. vi. 15): ten cubits below water and fifteen above make only twenty-five.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 33, 117, 219, 220)

Formenius’s Tower – “Formenius king of Thrace 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)

Noe’s Ark – “And make three hundred cubits (450 – 525 feet) in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits (75 – 87.5 feet) in its breadth, and thirty cubits (45 – 52.5 feet) in its height. And make a window in the ark, and one cubit (18 – 21 inches) in its thickness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109, 191)

Quantity (See: Numbers)

Thickness

Formenius’s Tower – “Formenius king of Thrace 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)

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Time (See Also: Astronomy, Chronology, Synchronisms)

Calendar

Coligny Calendar - “The interpolators (or one of them) apparently supposed that the expression “second month” implies that the May in which Noah entered the ark was an intercalary May (*Mai atharrach*). This is interesting, as it seems to indicate the recollection of a lunar calendar like that of Coligny. The calculation that he entered the ark on a Friday and left it on a Tuesday presupposes a lunar calendar with 12 months of 30 days: $12 \times 30 + 16 = 376 = 7 \times 53 + 5$. The first of these five extra days being Friday, the last would be Tuesday: on this assumption therefore the calendar works.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 123, 125, 199, 244)

Julian Calendar – For the landing of the Fir Bolg in Ireland, “Once again we find a vague date – Saturday the kalends of August – but no year number. But the date is not arbitrary: it has been calculated, apparently on the basis of the Julian calendar. For R², in ¶ 322, informs us that the Túatha Dé Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday: (if the last year be leap-year, the day will be Tuesday). Once more we see evidence that these dates were computed, and we infer that the year numbers were entered in the margins of the earlier MSS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 76)

Lunar Calendar

Cessair – “Thereafter on Tuesday, the fifteenth of the Moon, she (Cessair) went from the isles of Meroe upon the river of Nile in Egypt.” “On the fifth unit of the moon, on a Saturday to be precise, she (Cessair) took port in Ireland, as the learned saith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 203, 205)

Milesians – “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 165)

Nemed - Nemed came into Ireland on Wednesday on the fifteenth day of the moon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 35)

Noe – “ So Noe went with his sons [and with his daughters] and with their wives, into his ark, on the seventeenth day of the moon of May.” “The interpolators (or one of them) apparently supposed that the expression “second month” implies that the May in which Noah entered the ark was an intercalary May (*Mai atharrach*). This is interesting, as it seems to indicate the recollection of a lunar calendar like that of Coligny. The calculation that he entered the ark on a Friday and left it on a Tuesday presupposes a lunar calendar with 12 months of 30 days: $12 \times 30 + 16 = 376 = 7 \times 53 + 5$. The first of these five extra days being Friday, the last would be Tuesday: on this assumption therefore the calendar works out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 244)

Partholon – “He (Partholon) is the first who took Ireland after the Flood, on a Tuesday, on the fourteenth of the moon, in Inber Scene.” “On a Tuesday he reached Ireland, upon the seventeenth of the moon, on the kalands of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267, 269; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 35)

Solar Calendar

Creation – “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)

Milesians - “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle-plain of warrior men, they took, in an attack on the land, on the kalends of May in the solar month.” “It was in the Third Age of the World that the Sons of Míl came into Ireland, a Thursday according to the day of the week, on the seventeenth day of the moon, on the kalends of May according to the day of the solar month.” “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland ... On Thursday, as regards the day of the week,

on the Kalends of May, as regards the day of the solar month.” “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 257; Vol. 5, p. 59, 153, 165)

Noe – “The date of the exodus from the Ark, in all the Biblical versions, is given as “The twenty-seventh day of the second month” (Gen. viii. 14). *For pridnoin Mai* must be due to the same glossator as the author of the similar gloss in ¶12, who believed that the voyage occupied exactly a solar year, which, in fact, was approximately true.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 220, 244n)

Days

Artificial – “K again follows R². Glosses: 909. *Mar as iomlan is na haisdedaibh. Lāinell .i. lanoll no lainfillti .i. lā 7 oidhchi, ar as radh sin an la aicceanta. Lā saordha .i. lā nō oidhchi, conadh fillti an la saordha isin lā aigeanta. Lain-eallach .i. lān āiste.* (This distinction between a “natural day” and an “artificial day” is more interesting than most of K’s glosses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 104)

Lucky and Unlucky

Cessair – “Thence had she into noble Ireland a sailing of nine days from Spain: on Sabbath, on the unlucky fifth, there came the conquering of our country.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 221)

Túatha Dé Danann - “Banba’s remark (to the sons of Míl), 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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8)

Natural – “K again follows R². Glosses: 909. *Mar as iomlan is na haisdedaibh. Lāinell .i. lanoll no lainfillti .i. lā 7 oidhchi, ar as radh sin an la aicceanta. Lā saordha .i. lā nō oidhchi, conadh fillti an la saordha isin lā aigeanta. Lain-eallach .i. lān āiste.* (This distinction between a “natural day” and an “artificial day” is more interesting than most of K’s glosses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 104)

Days of the Week

Sunday

Creation – “He (God) made first the formless mass, and the light of angels, [on the first Sunday].” “On the Sunday God made the immense formless mass, [the materials of the corporeal creatures, fire and air, earth and water, upon the fifteenth of the kalends of April according to the Hebrews and Latins, although no sun was set upon its course as yet.]” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 41, 43, 175)

Monday

Creation - “He (God) made the Firmament[on the Monday].” “On the Monday, [on the fourteenth of the kalends of April,] God made Heaven.” “He formed the seven heavens on Monday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 175)

Partholon – “On a Monday plague took them, and the plague killed them all except one man *tantum* – Tuan son of Starn son of Sera nephew of Partholon.” “There came a plague upon them on the kalends of May, the Monday of Beltane; nine thousand died of that plague until the following Monday, upon Mag Elta, five thousand and four men and four thousand women, who were dead between the two Mondays.” “On Monday, the tenth without blemish one octad took Ireland.” Partholon died on Monday, the 1st of May. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 21, 63, 86)

Túatha Dé Danann – “And they came to Ireland, on Monday, the kalends of May, in ships [and

vessels].” “For R², in ¶ 322, informs us that the Túatha Dé Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday.” “And the invasion of the Túatha Dé Danann has been down to this: and on Monday in the beginning of the month of May, to be exact, they took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 76, 141, 203)

Tuesday

Cessair – “Thereafter, on Tuesday, dated the fifteenth, she set forth from the island of Meroe upon the river Nile in Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233)

Creation – “He (God) made the earth and the seas [on the Tuesday].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25)

Fir Bolg – “On Tuesday Gann and Sengann landed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 9, 17, 31, 77)

Milesians – “After that they (the sons of Míl) landed in Inber Scéne a Tuesday, on the exact kalends of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115)

Noe – It was on a Tuesday that Noe and the other occupants came out of the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125, 199)

Partholon – “K ... dates the arrival at Inber Scéne to Tuesday the 17th of an unspecified moon.” “On a Tuesday he reached Ireland, upon the seventeenth of the moon, on the kalends of May.” According to Kg, he arrived on “Tuesday, the 14th of the month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267, 269; Vol. 3, p. 5, 35, 79, 86)

Wednesday

Creation – “He (God) made sun and moon and the stars of Heaven [on the Wednesday].” “On the Wednesday, [on the twelfth of the kalends of April,] God made sun and moon and stars and heavenly bodies.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 175)

Nemed – Nemed came into Ireland on Wednesday on the fifteenth day of the moon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 83)

Thursday

Creation – “He (God) made birds [of the air] and reptiles [of the sea on the Thursday].” “On the Thursday, [on the eleventh of the kalends of April] God made the marine beasts and the birds of the air.” “Clouds and birds on Thursday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 175)

Milesians – “Míl out of shield-like Scythia upon Thursday, it is no sound of falsehoods, took Spain in half a day.” “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle-plain of warrior men, they took, in an attack on the land, on the kalends of May in the solar month.” “It was in the Third Age of the World that the Sons of Míl came into Ireland, a Thursday according to the day of the week, on the seventeenth day of the moon, on the kalends of May according to the day of the solar month.” “A Thursday, on the kalends of May, the Sons of Míl came into Ireland in Inber Scéne; they had sent out their fleet on the seventeenth of the moon.” “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland ... On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, on the Kalends of May, as regards the day of the solar month.” “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 117; Vol. 4, p. 257; Vol. 5, p. 59, 71, 153, 165)

Friday

Battle of Almu – The battle of Almu was fought “on the third of the ides of December, a Friday” during the reign of Fergal son of Máel-Dúin, the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385)

Creation – “He (God) made beasts [of the earth] in general, and Adam to rule over them, [on the Friday].” “On the Friday, moreover, [on the tenth of the kalends of April,] God made Adam and all the terrestrial beasts.” “Fifteen days, it is no idle tale, had Adam and Eve together, till a demon of misdeeds (?) reached them, on a Friday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43, 175, 179)

Fir Bolg – “A Friday Genand and Rudraigi landed in Inber Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35; Vol. 4, p. 9, 17, 31)

Noe – “On the twenty-seventh day of the same secondary month (of May), he (Noe) came out of it (the ark): as regards the day of the week, on Friday.” “On Friday there was the ingoing into the ark complete, appointed.” “The interpolators (or one of them) apparently supposed that the expression “second month” implies that the May in which Noah entered the ark was an intercalary May (*Mai atharrach*). This is interesting, as it seems to indicate the recollection of a lunar calendar like that of Coligny. The calculation that he entered the ark on a Friday and left it on a Tuesday presupposes a lunar calendar with 12 months of 30 days: $12 \times 30 + 16 = 376 = 7 \times 53 + 5$. The first of these five extra days being Friday, the last would be Tuesday: on this assumption therefore the calendar works.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 123, 125, 199, 244)

Saturday

Battle of the Weir – “On the fourth of the ides of July at the sixth hour, a Sabbath, was this battle accomplished.” “The Four Masters date this battle to the year 701, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 383n)

Cessair – “A sailing of nine days had she from Spain to Ireland. A unitary five [= the fifth day of the month], on Saturday [she landed].” “On Saturday she reached Ireland, and that Saturday was dated the fifteenth.” “On Sabbath, on the unlucky fifth, there came the conquering of our country.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 181, 187, 205, 221, 229, 233)

Creation – “Thereafter God rested [on the Saturday] from the accomplishment of a new Creation, [but by no means from its governance].” “Moreover God ceased on the Saturday, [the ninth of the kalends of April,] from the work of a new creation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 17, 25, 43)

Fir Bolg – “A Saturday, on the kalends of August, Slanga landed in Inber Slaine.” “Once again we find a vague date – Saturday the kalends of August – but no year number. But the date is not arbitrary: it has been calculated, apparently on the basis of the Julian calendar. For R², in ¶ 322, informs us that the Túatha Dé Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday: (if the last year be leap-year, the day will be Tuesday). Once more we see evidence that these dates were computed, and we infer that the year numbers were entered in the margins of the earlier MSS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35; Vol. 4, p. 9, 17, 31, 76)

Festivals (See Also: Assembly)

Beltane - “In view of the probable meaning of the Partholon story, the date of his landing – Beltane, the first day of summer – may not be without significance.” “There came a plague upon them on the kalends (the 1st) of May, the Monday of Beltane; nine thousand died of that plague until the following Monday, upon Mag Elta, five thousand and four men and four thousand women, who were dead

between the two Mondays.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 21, 89)

Christmas – “Then Cobthach C6el Breg (the 58th king of Ireland) fell in Dinn Rig, with thirty kings around him, on Great Christmas night, at the hands of Labraid Loingsech, in vengeance for his father and grandfather.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277)

Dionysiac – “The difficult retoriccs put into the mouth of the chief actors (in the story of Partholon and Delgnat), and preserved with greater or less accuracy by both M and K, look like excerpts from a rudimentary drama such as some Thespis might produce ἐξ ἀμάξης at a Dionysiac festival.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 99)

Easter – “In his (Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland) time the rule of Easter was given to the Christians, and in his time the Boroma was extorted.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321)

Feast of Brigid – “Scarcity at the Feast of Brigid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Fēilire Oengusso – “The allusion at the end of the Min text of this ¶ (311 – “Unde Oengus *post multum tempus dicebat*, “the *nasad* of Lug, or the *nasad* of Beoan [son] of Mellan.”) to “Oengus” refers to *Fēilire Oengusso*, 26 Oct., where we read *Nassad, Beōān, Mellān, nach mod ata-snāim* (H. Bradshaw Soc. edn., p. 218).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 297)

Lugnasad - “Thereafter Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name was imposed on the place, and it is her grave which is north-east from the Seat of Tailltiu: and the games were made every year by Lug, a fortnight before Lugnasad and a fortnight after Lugnasad. Lugnasad, the “assembly” (?) of Lug son of Eithne, is the name of the games.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 117, 119, 149, 179, 297)

Samhain – “Samhain = November 1, the beginning of winter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192)

Astronomy - “Two fiery columns appeared, a week before Samain, which illuminated the whole world” during the reign of Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, the 155th king of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Battles

Mag Tuired – “In Mag Tuired, it was through battle Nuadu Airgetlam fell: and Macha, that was after Samhain, by the hand of Balar the strong smiter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 229)

Samhain – The battle of Samhain was fought by Ciasarn and Lugair of the Fomoraig against the men of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461)

Deaths

Boroma Tribute – “Every battle and every conflict which Conn’s Half and Laigen gave, from Túathal to Finnachta s. Dunchad, was against the Boroma, and against the (levy of) bondmaids for the thirty royal maidens with thirty handmaids about each, who fell in Clóenfertai in Temair on Samhain night, at the hands of Dunland, king of Laigen, along with ten daughters of Cormac us Cuinn, refusing the eric of Níall N6i-giallach, whom Eochu s. Enna Ceinnselaich slew.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 329)

Muirchertach mac Erca – “He (Muirchertach mac Erca) was drowned in a vat of wine of Samain night in the top of Cletech on the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363) (See Also: Triple Death)

Tigernmas – “And he (Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland) 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. And there escaped not thence save one quarter of the men of Ireland. And from those prostrations Mag Slecht takes its name.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203)

Discovery – “From Breogan’s Tower was Ireland seen on a winter evening, to wit, on Samhain evening.” “The dating of the discovery of Ireland to Samhain eve is a new interpolation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 79, 148)

Funeral Games – “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* Lugnasad) and a fortnight after, so that thence comes [the word] Lugnasad, i.e. the *nasad* of Lug s. Ethliu [is] the name of that festivity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 179) (See Also: Lugnasad)

Protection – “Óengus [the Mac Oc] Aed and Cermat, three sons of the Dagda [s. Elada are they]. It is these men who first explored a mound: druids placed a *feth fio* about their men so that they should not be put down, except on every Samhain, for it was not possible to hide them on the night of Samhain.” “The impotence of such protectors on Samhain is suggestive, as well as the necessity of magical protection for one who engages in such sacrilegious but profitable enterprises.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 157, 306)

Sacrifice - “Two thirds of the progeny, the wheat, and the milk of the people of Ireland (had to be brought) every Samhain to Mag Cetne.” “There was a great oppression upon the children of Nemed ... “This was the oppression: they made a sheep-land of Ireland, and none would dare to let smoke be seen from a house in Ireland by day, at that time: also two thirds of their corn, their milk, and their progeny to be brought to them in taxation. The men of Ireland had to convey this every Samhain night to the Fomorair, to Mag Cetne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 125, 139, 175) (See Also: Sacrifice)

Separation – “To Dun na mBarc for a separation festival faring without scale of reckoning brought them.” “The “separation festival” of line 905 (Verse XXX) was the partition of wives (and territory) assumed to take place when after their limitless journey they (the Cessair company) landed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 45, 103)

Temair – “Ollom Fotla, fierce in valour, marked out the Scholars’ Rampart; the first mighty king, with grace, by whom the Festival of Temair was convened.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 455, 501)

Hours

6:00AM - on the Sabbath, “On the fourth of the ides of July, at the sixth hour, a Sabbath, was this battle (of the Weir) accomplished.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383)

6:30 AM - “At the end of six hours and a half of the day did Adam and Eve commit the sin, namely the eating of the Tree of Knowledge, by the incitement of the serpent.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 97)

Months - “At ¶ 205, “we here notice the first of a singular series of datings which are to be found throughout the compilation – a meaningless mixture of exactitude and incompleteness. The day of the week and the day of the month are specified, but not the essential number of the year. It is most probable that these week and month datings were not mere arbitrary impertinences, but that they were arrived at by some kind of calculation; we need have no difficulty in supposing that some historian devoted his life to determining, at least to his own satisfaction, the week and month days on which different events took place. It is, however, impossible to verify his calculations. ... In any case, numbers expressed in Roman figures are so liable to corruption that no reliance can be placed upon them: and in fact, R² gives different figures (¶ 209). In order to give any sense to these chronological data, we must assume that the year figures, by whatever era calculated, or however expressed, were specified in the margins of ∞ LG, in

quasi-annalistic form, and that at an early stage in the transmission of the text they were discarded by the carelessness of copyists.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 86)

January – “Ianus, king of the Epirotae. He is the first king who took over the Romans. From him is named the month of January.” Donnall son of Áed fell in Árd Fothaid, after coming from Rome, in the end of January in the 14th year of his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 155; **Vol. 5**, p. 377)

March 18th – “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)

April – “On the hypothesis that the Creation took place at the Vernal Equinox, April would be the first complete month.” Notice that “the statements (about the Creation) are inverted, each day being named before its work.” “All the dates are interpolations. They precede the works in *X, but follow them in the other MSS. The original text was therefore a bald list of the works of creation ... The names of the days were interlined as glosses, and taken in at different times and in different places.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 201, 202, 219)

April 9th - “Moreover God ceased on the Saturday, [the ninth of the kalends of April,] from the work of a new creation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43)

April 10th - “On the Friday, moreover, [on the tenth of the kalends of April,] God made Adam and all the terrestrial beasts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43)

April 11th - “On the Thursday, [on the eleventh of the kalends of April] God made the marine beasts and the birds of the air.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43)

April 12th - “On the Wednesday, [on the twelfth of the kalends of April,] God made sun and moon and stars and heavenly bodies.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43)

April 13th - “On the Tuesday, [on the thirteenth of the kalends of April,] God made the earth, and brought Sea around it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43)

April 14th - “On the Monday, [on the fourteenth of the kalends of April,] God made Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 43)

April 15th - “On the Sunday God made the immense formless mass, [the materials of the corporeal creatures, fire and air, earth and water, upon the fifteenth of the kalends of April according to the Hebrews and Latins, although no sun was set upon its course as yet.]” “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. 41, 43, 224)

May 1st [Kalends of May] (See Also: Festivals, Beltane)

Creation - On the Creation, “the month of May is named in the Irish texts: the Hebrew and all other texts say “the second month.” On the hypothesis that the Creation took place at the Vernal Equinox, April would be the first complete month, and so May would be the second. That the biblical months were lunar was hidden from the compilers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 219)

Milesians - “After that they (the sons of Míl) landed in Inber Scéne a Tuesday, on the exact kalends of May.” “A Thursday, on the kalends of May, the Sons of Míl came into Ireland in Inber Scéne; they had sent out their fleet on the seventeenth of the moon.” “In the Fourth Age of the World the Gaedil came into Ireland ... On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, on the Kalends of May, as regards the day of the solar month.” “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of

the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 115; Vol. 5, p. 71, 153, 165)

Partholon - “There came a plague upon them on the kalends of May, the Monday of Beltane; nine thousand died of that plague until the following Monday, upon Mag Elta, five thousand and four men and four thousand women, who were dead between the two Mondays.” “The 1st of May of the year of his (Partholon) death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 21, 53, 86, 273)

Túatha Dé Danann - “And the invasion of the Túatha Dé Danann has been down to this: and on a Monday in the beginning of the month of May, to be exact, they took Ireland.” “And they came to Ireland, on Monday, the kalends of May, in ships [and vessels].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 203, 141)

May 5th - “In the fifth unit of the moon of the same month (May) that Cessair took Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 79)

May 7th [Nones] - “So Noe went with his sons [and with his daughters] and with their wives, into his ark, on the seventeenth day of the moon of May. [On the nones of May they went into the Ark.]” “A careless glossator seems to have misread the date as “seventh”, and to have rushed in with the information that the embarkation took place on the nones (seventh) of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 219)

May 10th - “On the tenth of the moon [of the second month] of the month Noe went into the ark.” “On the tenth of the unit of the moon, in the month of May, Noe went into the Ark.” On the Creation, “the month of May is named in the Irish texts: the Hebrew and all other texts say “the second month”. On the hypothesis that the Creation took place at the Vernal Equinox, April would be the first complete month, and so May would be the second. That the biblical months were lunar was hidden from the compilers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125, 219; Vol. 2, p. 197)

May 14th - Partholon landed at Inber Scéne on May 14th according to Kg. “On the fourteenth, a Tuesday, they parted from their free ship: in the clear-landed blue brilliant harbour, in shield-bright Inber Scéne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 267; Vol. 3, p. 5, 79)

May 16th - “It is on the sixteenth of the age of the moon in the month of May that Partholon took Ireland.” “On the sixteenth without sorrow Partholon took it in a harbour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 79)

May 17th

Battle of Tailltiu - “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle-plain of warrior men, they took, in an attack on the land, on the kalends of May in the solar month.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 257)

Flood - “On the seventeenth day of the second month [the month of May] the Flood began to pour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 117, 125; Vol. 2, p. 197)

Noe - “So Noe went with his sons [and with his daughters] and with their wives, into his ark, on the seventeenth day of the moon of May. [On the nones of May they went into the Ark.]” “A careless glossator seems to have misread the date as “seventh”, and to have rushed in with the information that the embarkation took place on the nones (seventh) of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 31, 117, 219, 244)

Milesians - “The seventeenth, a Thursday, was found the battle-plain of warrior men, they took, in an attack on the land, on the kalends of May in the solar month.” “It was in the Third Age of the World that the Sons of Míl came into Ireland, a Thursday according to the day of the week, on the

seventeenth day of the moon, on the kalends of May according to the day of the solar month.” “A Thursday, on the kalends of May, the Sons of Míl came into Ireland in Inber Scéne; they had sent out their fleet on the seventeenth of the moon.” “On Thursday, as regards the day of the week, the seventeenth of the moon, the kalends of May [in that] solar month, the battle of Tailltiu is joined between them, that is, between the Sons of Míl and the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 257; Vol. 5, p. 59, 71, 153, 165)

Partholon - “On a Tuesday he (Partholon) reached Ireland, upon the seventeenth of the moon, on the kalends of May.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 35)

May 27th - “God said unto Noe to come out of the Ark, on the twenty-seventh day of the moon of May, [on the day before the nones of May].” “On the twenty-seventh day of the same secondary month (of May), he (Noe) came out of it (the ark): as regards the day of the week, on Friday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 35, 123)

July 4th - “On the fourth of the ides of July at the sixth hour, a Sabbath, was this battle accomplished.” “The Four Masters date this battle to the year 701, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 383*n*)

August 1st [Kalends]

Buide Conaill - During the reign of Blathmac and Diarmait, the 133rd kings of Ireland, “there came the pestilence of vengeance into Ireland at the first, to with the *Buide Conaill*, and in the calends of August it came.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Fir Bolg - “A Saturday, on the kalends of August, Slanga landed in Inber Slaine.” “Once again we find a vague date – Saturday the kalends of August – but no year number. But the date is not arbitrary: it has been calculated, apparently on the basis of the Julian calendar. For R², in ¶ 322, informs us that the Túatha Dé Danann landed on Monday, the kalends of May. This was 37 years after the Fir Bolg invasion: and if the first year of a stretch of 37 years, reckoned by the Julian calendar, has its first of August on Saturday, there are three chances to one that the last year will have its first of May on Monday: (if the last year be leap-year, the day will be Tuesday). Once more we see evidence that these dates were computed, and we infer that the year numbers were entered in the margins of the earlier MSS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35; Vol. 4, p. 9, 17, 31, 76)

October 26th (See: Festivals, Fēilire Oengusso)

November 1st (See: Festivals, Samhain)

December 3rd - Fergal son of Máel-Dúin, the 139th king of Ireland “fell in the battle of Almu in the counter-attack of the Boroma at the hands of Murchad s. Bron king of Laigen, on the third of the ides of December, a Friday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387)

December 25th (See: Festivals, Christmas)

Seasons

Autumn - “And God said unto Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again ... But all the days of the earth there shall be spring and summer and autumn and winter without cessation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 133)

Spring - “And God said unto Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again ... But all the days of the earth there shall be spring and summer and autumn and winter without cessation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 133)

Summer

Beltane - "In view of the probable meaning of the Partholon story, the date of his landing – Beltane, the first day of summer – may not be without significance." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 89) (See Also: Festivals, Beltane)

Flood - "And God said unto Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again ... But all the days of the earth there shall be spring and summer and autumn and winter without cessation." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 133)

Gaedil – "Thereafter they rowed, [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 43)

Partholon – Men, women, boys, and girls, on the calends of May, a great hindrance, the plaguing of Partholon in Mag Breg was no unbroken summer-apportionment of peace." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 53)

Winter

Climate – "A host that a wintry wind would not subdue." "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. 169; **Vol. 5**, p. 535)

Flood - "And God said unto Noe: I shall not curse [i.e. I shall not bring a Flood upon] the world again ... But all the days of the earth there shall be spring and summer and autumn and winter without cessation." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 133)

Samhain - "Samhain = November 1, the beginning of winter." "From Breogan's Tower was Ireland seen on a winter evening, to wit, on Samhain evening." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27, 33, 45, 79; **Vol. 3**, p. 192; **Vol. 5**, p. 11, 13) (See Also: Festivals, Samhain)

Week

Gaedil – "So the wind took them into the great Ocean, and they suffered much of hunger and thirst; till at the end of a week they reached the great promontory out northward from the Rhipaeen Mountain." "They held their peace for three weeks, upon the Caspian Sea, by reason of the crooning of the Sirens." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 21, 41, 69, 75)

Partholon – "It was thirty lean years that she was empty in the face of war champions, after the death of her host throughout a week, in their troops upon Mag Elta." Partholon fought the Fomorians in a battle. "A week were they fighting it." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 273; **Vol. 3**, p. 13, 53)

Year (See: Time, Calendar)

Width - "And make three hundred cubits (450 – 525 feet) in the length of the ark, and fifty cubits (75 – 87.5 feet) in its breadth, and thirty cubits (45 – 52.5 feet) in its height. And make a window in the ark, and one cubit (18 – 21 inches) in its thickness." (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 191)

Measures (See: Tools)

Meath (See: County)

Meath Blackwater (See: Rivers)

Meda (See: Madai)

Meda – Meda was the wife of Iarbonel the Soothsayer, son of Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 131)

Medan – Medan was the daughter of Fergus Cnai son of Ugoine Mór. She was the foster-mother to her sister's (Maer's) son, Eochu mac Luchta. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 269, 273, 275)

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

Medb – Medb was the daughter of Eochu Feidlech and her husband was Ailill. Genann of the Fir Domnann ruled over the Fifth of Medb and Ailell. “The Fifth of Medb which deeds [of valour] ennoble so that every capacity should be manly: from Luimnech, a leap of death, reaching to Dub and Drobais.” She and her husband offered land and protection to the sons of Umor, the surviving Fir Bolg who fled from Cairbre Nia Fer. “Óengus son of Umor from over yonder, he had Conall as a son; to Conall did Medb give beautiful Aidne, it is not uncertain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 5, 7, 11, 15, 25, 29, 37, 65, 67, 73, 81, 82, 111, 175; Vol. 5, p. 301, 325)

Méde – Méde was a servitor of the Milesians who commanded his own ship. He cleared Mag Mede and the plain was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 63)

Medes, the (See: Peoples)

Media - “[With regard to] Iafeth [son of Noe], of him is the northern side of Asia – namely Asia Minor, Armenia, Media, the People of Scythia; and of him are the inhabitants of all Europe.” “The city of Ibitēna is apparently an echo of the name of the Median city of Ecbatana.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 268)

Medicine (See: Health)

Medidus – Medidus was king of the Medes after Sosarmus. He ruled for 20 (40) years and during his reign Salmanazar took the first captivity of the Ten Tribes. “The reign of Medidus is given by Eusebius at 40, not 20 years; the captivity is assigned to the 15th year of his reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163, 200)

Medieval Panorama (See: Authors; Coulton)

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

Mediolanum – Mediolanum was the place where Gallienus, ruler of the Romans, was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Mediterranean (See: Seas)

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

Medraige – “From Ailen Arda Nemid to Áth Cliath Medraige, that is the share of Feron (son of Partholon).” “The Point of Taman in Medraige” is named “from Taman son of Umor.” “Rind Tamain in Medraige is identified with Towan Point, is located here in the Maree peninsula, south of Oranmore Bay, in County Galway.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 25, 77, 79; Vol. 4, p. 11, 25, 37, 81, 111, 175)

Meeting of the Three Waters, the (See: Miledach)

Melagia – *Melagia* is a name inscribed on an Ogham stone in the Decies of Waterford, which may be the same as Melge Molbthach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 414, 415)

Meleagrus – Meleagrus was king of the Macedonians after Seleucus and before Antipater. He ruled for just 2 months. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 569)

Melepard [Melepart, Melibard] – Melepard was the daughter of Partholon; her husband may have been Athcosan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57, 109)

Melepart (See: Melepard)

Melge Molbthach [Meilge] – Melge Molbthach was the son of Cobthach C el Breg. He killed Labraid Loingsech, the 59th king of Ireland and then ruled as the 60th king of Ireland for 17 years. Melge Molbthach was killed in battle by Mug Corb son of Rechtaid R gderg in Mumu; or, “he fell overboard (i.e. died).” When his grave was dug, Loch Melge burst over the land. MacCarthy (Codex Palatino-Vaticanus, p. 187), translated *darbord cia be* as “haughty though he was”, but I cannot find any justification for this rendering.” His son was Irereo. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279, 281, 287, 289, 414, 415, 473, 515, 515n)

Melibard (See: Melepard)

Mell (See: Mag Mell)

Mellan – Mellan was “a saint from Britain, in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland), Co. Down.” “In Gorman’s *Martyrology* ... Be an and Mell n are mentioned.” “These names are associated again in the *F ilire of  engus* (Bradshaw edn., p. 96): a gloss there printed makes “Be an son of Mell n son of Ness n” father of Mo-Choem c.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 119, 297)

Memorization (See Also: Verses, Mnemonics)

Cain – “The poet, writing presumably from memory, has forgotten that Cain’s offering was “of the fruits of the earth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 264)

Conm el – “To memorize these battles of Conm el one said, Poem XCV.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201)

Kings of Ireland – “I reckon the space of every brilliant king, his name and his terrible death, as companies narrate our relation, it remains with equal strength in my memory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

Languages – “To memorize those the poet said these words: Poem XI – “The languages of the world, see for yourselves – Bithynia, Scythia, Cilicia, Hyrcania, etc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 87)

Milesians – “The chiefs of the expedition oversea when the Sons of M l came, their names and their fates shall be a memory with me for many days.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 105)

Nennius – “He must have been able to refer to a literary source of information about the Pre-Milesian invasions: but for the history of the Milesians themselves he apparently had to depend on the oral information conveyed to him by persons described as peritissimi Scottorum.” “The fore-going extract shows that Liber Praecursorum, by the time of Nennius, was taking shape much as we have it; though Nennius evidently quotes some of it from memory, and has confused certain of the details.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxix; Vol. 2, p. 250)

Partition – Verse LII deals with the “Fifths of Ireland.” “The sense of this couplet (1763) seems to be: “I shall tell you by verses which will remain in your memory the stakes around which they meet,” that is the line of boundary stockades.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 90)

Popular Memory – “This ritual (of the death and resurrection of the god) is performed afresh each year,

and so becomes familiar. It gradually crystallizes into a story, and the story becomes stereotyped by the perpetual repetition of the ritual and is fixed immovably in the popular memory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 264)

Prose Compositions – “It is probable, indeed, that this is a return to the practice of the original prose redactors; that they did not write out the verse compositions in full, but merely jotted down as cues the opening words of each in the margins of their MSS., in the confidence that their readers would already have these texts securely in their heads, as they themselves had.” “Beyond all doubt, this section (Section VII, Tuatha De 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. 1, p. x; Vol. 4, p. 91)

Sirens – “The interpolator had a capricious memory, which played him false in three respects. He imagined that the device of stopping the ears was a usual custom; he forgot the name of the man who suggested it . . . ; and he made an odd mistake about the material to be used to shut out the music.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 146)

Tigernmas – “To memorize these things (the events of the reign of Tigernmas) was this song chanted, poem XCVI.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209)

Túatha Dé Danann – “To memorize that (the listing of the TDD), the poet Eochaid sang the following composition, Poem LIII.) “To memorize the above (the reigns of the TDD kings) the historian, Tanaide o Dubsaillech, sang the poem, LIV.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 125, 183, 185)

Men (See: Femen)

Mend (See: Menn)

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

Menn [Mend, Moen] – Menn, son of Umor was a poet or a bard. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 37, 175)

Menophes (See: Amenoses)

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

Meran – Meran was one of the 3 champions of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57)

Merneptah (See: Amenoses)

Meroe (See: Islands)

Merres Aethiops – Merres Aethiops was Pharaoh of Egypt after Aethiops and before Stefinatis. He ruled for 11 or 12 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh; Society, Kings, Egypt)

Merugud Uilix (See: Authors; Meyer)

Mesca Ulad (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Mesembria (See: Astronomy; Stars; Mesembria)

Mesopotamia – “Ninus son of Belus flourished in Mesopotamia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 414)

Mesraim – Mesraim was one of the thirty sons of Ham son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 149)

Messenger (See: Society)

Metals

Brass – “He (Micheal Ó Cléirigh) lived too early to become acquainted with the Thousand and One Nights, else might we suspect that the story of “The City of Brass” (Nights 566-578) had provided him with the venomous fighting beasts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 117)

Bronze

Cauldron – “A brazen cauldron” was part of the Borama Tribute that was “to be paid perpetually, every second year.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

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

Plaque - A bronze plaque found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire depicts “a draped divinity riding a chariot drawn by four sea-horses and surrounded by tritons and other marine beings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 98)

Shields – Eochaid Apthach made silver or bronze shields for the Gaedil. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249)

Gold

Apples – “*The apples under-wave in the neighbourhood of the same island* (Caire Cendfinne) have, under classical influence, become the golden apples of the Hesperides in OCT.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 303)

Brooch – “By Tigernmas was a brooch first made, that is, a pin of gold and silver; Iuchadán was the name of the wright who made it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 203, 207)

Chariot - Crimthann Nia Náir brought back a golden chariot from his adventure with Nár the Fairy Woman. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305, 325)

Checker-Board – Crimthann Nia Náir brought back a golden checker board from his adventure with Nár the Fairy Woman. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 305, 325)

Commerce

Antiochus Sidetes – “It is he who plundered Jerusalem, and took 300 talents of gold from Simon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 571)

Fir Bolg – “This is why they are called Fir Bolg, for they used to carry clay with them from Ireland to sell to the Greeks for gold and for silver, in order to roof the cities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 153)

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

Túatha Dé Danann – “Creidne the pleasant artificer was drowned on the lake-sea, the sinister pool, fetching treasures of noble gold to Ireland from Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 229)

Descriptions – “Éber s. Ír, the man of gold.” “The son of Calpurn, gold of our sainthood.” “Níall Glúndub son of Áed of the gold [*aliter*, of the drinking].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 109, 441, 553)

Drinking Tube – “Partholon, who was a man of knowledge, had a vat of most sweet ale: out of which none could drink aught save through a tube of red gold.” “The golden *cuislenn*, which has no obvious meaning in the story as we have it, becomes the emblem carried by the *φαλλοφόροι* at just such festivals, the incident in which it figures being a bowlderised description of some fertility promoting hocus pocus of which it was the instrument.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 65, 99)

Mine – “In the time of Tigernmas, further, was a gold mine first found in Ireland, and in Foithri of Airther Lifi was it found.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Ore

Location

Bann – “Cridinbel squinting and crooked fell, the chief spell-weaver of the Túatha Dé Danann, of the gold which he found in the idle Bann, by the hand of The Dagda, grandson of Delbaeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 235)

Euilath - “The land of Euilath, that place where gold is generated, precious and most beautiful.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 57)

Pins – “Of him is every famous wright, who fashions (?) a covering of just purple, who works cups fitting, of wonted beauty, who forms pins of gold and silver.” “By Tigernmas was a brooch first made, that is, a pin of gold and silver; Iuchadán was the name of the wright who made it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273; Vol. 5, p. 207)

Rings – “In his (Faildergdóit) time there were golden rings about hands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Shields – “Tigernmas, strong was the chief, he took Ireland of the golden shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 453)

Smelting – Iuchadán the wright of Cuan Claidfind, the first who separated with a hammer, I relate; by his pure pleasant dexterity was gold smelted in Ireland.” “The primitive technique here suggested, of obtaining gold from ore not by smelting but by hammering (cold), would be interesting if it were not for the probability that statements of the kind are usually made for metrical purposes.” “By him (Tigernmas) was gold first smelted in Ireland.” “By him (Tigernmas) was gold first smelted in Ireland – Iuchadán was the name of the wright who smelted the gold, and in Fotharta of Aither Life did he smelt it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 335; Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 435, 453)

Spear – “The spear of Assal of ridgy red gold: he lives not whose blood it sheddeth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302)

Torques – “By him (Muinemón) were given golden neck torques under the necks of men in Ireland; *muin* is “an ornament”, that is “an ornament under [= pendent from] necks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233)

Tower – “The incident of the Tower of Glass is a mixture of the two doublet stories, of the Tower of Gold and the Tower of Conaing, which appear in the Nemed section.” “There appeared to them a tower

of gold on the sea, and they all went to capture it: and all were drowned except the Nemed-octad.” “Such was the greed for the gold that took hold of them that they did not perceive the sea raging around them.” “The story of the golden tower is unknown to, or at least omitted by R¹. It is, however, in some forms as old as Nennius.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 250; Vol. 3, p. 116, 129, 131, 194)

Vessels – Cyrus son of Darius “brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.” “The vessels of precious metals are estimated after I Esdr. I 11.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43, 83)

Iron

Belch - Delbaeth emitted an iron belch in Loch Iairn (Loch Iron). (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 289, 303)

Description – “Eogan of the cold Creek fell before Eochaid the knowing, hard as iron.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 239)

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

Needles – “The Scots are the same as the Picts, so called from their painted body, { as though *scissi* {, inasmuch as they are marked with an impression of a variety of devices by means of iron needles and ink.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165)

Plough Irons – “Of his (Partholon) company were the two irons: Fead was the name of the coulter and Fodbac of the share.” “The personification of the plough irons is a very primitive trait, which appears unexpectedly in R³: see also poem XXXI, quatrain 16.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 94)

Poisoned Irons – In the Pictish Interpolations, “we mark the “poisoned irons” of the Túath Fidga as likewise glossarial; they are unknown to Min.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 144)

Pole – “He (Fer Caille) had an iron forked pole in his hand.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Silver

Arm – In the first battle of Mag Tuired, Nuadu, king of the Túatha Dé Danann, had his arm cut from him. “Leeches were seven years working his cure, [an arm of silver was put upon him].” “That Miach, son of Dian Cecht the leech, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver, and that his father slew him in jealousy (as Apollo slew Aesculapius), are later embellishments of the tale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 23, 57, 80, 97, 98, 100, 113, 115, 149, 177, 247)

Brooches - “By Tigernmas was a brooch first made, that is, a pin of gold and silver; Iuchadán was the name of the wright who made it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207)

Commerce - “This is why they are called Fir Bolg, for they used to carry clay with them from Ireland to sell to the Greeks for gold and for silver, in order to roof the cities.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Land – “The principedom of Érimón the perfect, the youthful, dug was his grave after the time of (his) death, in the land of silvery Argatros, on the same chariot land.” “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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265; Vol. 5, p. 140, 423)

Pins – “Of him is every famous wright, who fashions (?) a covering of just purple, who works cups fitting, of wonted beauty, who forms pins of gold and silver.” “By Tigernmas was a brooch first made, that is, a pin of gold and silver; Iuchadán was the name of the wright who made it.” (source: Macalister,

LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 273; **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Shields – “Scholars reckon that Eochaid Apthach of the seed of Éber took it, and by him were made silver or brazen shields for the Gaedil.” “By him (Óengus Olmuccaid) were silver shields made in Argatros, and he gave them to the men of Ireland.” “Enna who was a prince of Fál to the rampart, it is he who apportioned to the Gaedhil steeds and chariots, it was heard, [and] silver shields in Argatros.” “Tigernmas, strong was the chief, he took Ireland of the golden shields.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 249, 265, 451, 453)

Showers – “Níall Frossach s. Fergal, seven years, till he died in Í, on pilgrimage. Three showers in his reign, a shower of white silver, a shower of honey and a shower of wheat.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 393) (**See Also**: Anomalies)

Vessels – Cyrus son of Darius “brought the fifty thousand of the captivity of Jerusalem from Babylon, and five thousand golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels.” “The vessels of precious metals are estimated after I Esdr. I 11.” “By Tigernmas also were first made horns and silver vessels in Ireland.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 43, 83; **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Metamorphosis (**See**: Transformations)

Methuselah (**See**: Mathusalem)

Metrical Dindsenchas (**See**: Authors; Gwynn)

Meyer, Kuno (**See**: Authors)

Miach – Miach was fourth son of Dian Cecht and, like his father, was a physician of the Túatha Dé Danann. “Miach holds a rather precarious place among the sons of Dian Cecht: frequently only the other three are mentioned.” His father fashioned an arm of silver for Nuadu, “but Miach ... fixed joint to joint and vein to vein of his own hand, and it was healed in thrice nine days.” “That Miach, son of Dian Cecht, substituted an arm of flesh for the arm of silver (on Nuadu), and that his father slew him in jealousy (as Apollo slew Aesculapius), are later embellishments of the tale.” “In *Oidheadh Cloinne Tuireann* the physician Miach is fitted with a doublet Oirmiach, whose name is formed in an analogous manner.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 192; **Vol. 4**, p. 100, 115, 123, 149, 151, 159, 177, 183, 187, 298)

Michael (**See**: Angels; Names of)

Micil (**See**: Islands, Sicily)

Midchuart House (**See**: Architecture; House)

Mide¹ – Mide¹ was a servitor of the Milesians. He cleared Mag Mide and the plain was named for him. (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 29, 41, 63, 85)

Mide² – Mide² was the son of Brith. “By Túathal 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.” (**source**: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Mide (**See**: County; Meath)

Mider (**See**: Midir)

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

Midir [Mider] – “Midir of Bri Leith son of Indui son of Ectach son of Etarlam.” His wife was Fuamnach who was burnt at Bri Leith by Manannan. His grandson was Siugmall. “Midir son of Indui yonder fell by

the hand of Elcmar” during the reign of Lampares in Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 133, 159, 161, 191, 211, 231, 233, 237)

Migrations (See: Journeys)

Míl¹ [Galām, Golām(h), Mail, Milid, Scot] – The history of the Gáedil as presented in the exploits of Míl and his descendants is “based upon the history of the Children of Israel as it is set forth in the Old Testament, or (perhaps more probably) in some conservative history paraphrased therefrom.” “In the [O’ Clery] text before us he [O’ Clery] regularly changes “Milid” back to “Golāmh.” “This name [Míl] when written in full, usually appears as *Milid*, in the Nominative; proper names preserved orally have a tendency to become perpetuated in one of the oblique cases. The form Míl, here used, is rather a theoretical reconstruction than a form actually sanctioned by the MSS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii; Vol. 2, p. 7, 147, 257; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 1, 1n, 125)

Ancestry of – Míl was the son of Bile [Galām], son of Brigi son of Breogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 65; Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 23, 45, 51, 75, 91, 101)

Birth of – (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5)

Death of – Míl died of the plague in Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 113; Vol. 5, p. 7, 29)

Family of – Míl had two wives and numerous sons, just as the Old Testament Jacob had. “As the tale passed from redactor to redactor it had parted company with its original form, and had indeed become distorted beyond recognition. The functions of Nel and of Míl became assimilated, so that the two heroes as they are presented in the text before us are virtually doublets of one another.” “In LGÉ Míl Espáne has many sons, his progeny having proliferated as their tradition became more elaborate; but most Irish dynasties continue to trace their ancestry back to one or another of Míl’s three sons Éremón, Éber, and Ír. See e.g. M.A. O’Brien, *Corpus Genealogiarum Hiberniae*, vol. 1 (Dublin, 1976), 192.” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 4; Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii; Vol. 2, p. 3)

Daughters of – “Díl, wife of Donn, was drowned. She was a daughter of Mil ...” “Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón ...” “Fial, daughter of Míl of Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 39, 57, 61, 83, 93, 99, 127)

Sons of¹ – In this section are listed the named sons of Míl found in various contexts. For more detailed information about each son see the entry under each of their names. “Most of the eight sons of Míl form duplicate pairs. Colptha and Donn are eponymous intrusions, designed to explain certain place names: but for the rest, Éber [Éber Finn] and Éremón, Amorgen and Ír, (F)ebrua [Airech Februd] and Erannán [Arandan] pair off together, and the pairs are all variants of a single pair.” “The two eldest, Donn and Airech Februa, in Scythia were they born and Seng daughter of Refloir s. Nema was their mother. Colptha, at the Marshes was he born; Ír was born on the Thracian Sea; Éber and Amorgen in Egypt. Six of the sons of Míl were born of Scota, two of them in Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 6, 67, 73, 125, 157; Vol. 3, p. 94; Vol. 4, p. 55, 59, 86, 259; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 29, 31, 33, 41, 47, 57, 63, 67, 69, 73, 75, 81, 85, 87, 91, 93, 95, 97, 101, 107, 123, 125, 127, 131, 133, 157, 159, 165, 167, 169, 171, 201, 207, 211, 215, 231, 233, 241, 243, 245, 271, 291, 305, 417, 457)

Sons of² – In many places throughout LGE Míl’s name is used solely in connexion with the phrase “the sons of Mil”, describing their collective actions. The following are references to where that situation occurs. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxv; Vol. 2, p. 15, 65, 91, 113, 144, 177, 195, 215; Vol. 3, p. 129, 155; Vol. 4, p. 47, 57, 59, 127, 203, 205, 209, 211, 225, 257; Vol. 5, p. 21, 29, 31, 47, 51, 57, 59, 63, 69, 73, 75, 77, 79, 85, 87, 95, 97, 99, 103, 105, 119, 125, 127, 131, 161, 163, 469)

Wives of

Scota² – “Now Pharaoh [Nectanebus, then King of Egypt] had a daughter named Scota, and Míl asked for that maiden, and Pharaoh gave her to him: and that Scota bore two [six] sons to him, Amorgen

Glungel and Éber their names.” In Egypt were they born. “Colptha, at the Marshes was he born; Ír was born on the Thracian Sea. Éremón and Arandan were born in Spain.” “In Spain were the two sons of Míl born, Éremón and Arandan, the two youngest.” “Míl ... took Scota to wife, and Érimón took her after him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 41, 69, 73, 109, 137, 157; Vol. 4, p. 207; Vol. 5, p. 33, 51, 59, 61, 75, 121)

Seng - “Míl marries Seng.” “Refloir has a comely daughter whose name was Seng d. Refloir: and Refloir offered that maiden to Míl s. Bile. Míl s. Bile took her, and she was with him in loving wise till she bore him two children; Airech Februd and Donn were their names.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 67, 73)

Spanish Woman – “Míl had six sons of Scota², and two sons of the Spanish woman.” This entry may possibly be a confusion with the Scythian woman, Seng. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 65)

In Egypt – Míl fled to Egypt after being exiled from Scythia. “Míl marries Scota², daughter of Nectanebus, then King of Egypt” And Míl stayed for eight years in Egypt. “When Míl perceived that weakness and loss of strength had come upon Pharaoh, he took leave of him: [by no means from fear, but because his druids had promised to obtain kingship and territory for him.]” In Egypt, Míl learned to be a “battle-conqueror.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 41, 69)

In Scythia – Redaction 2 [R²] says that “Refloir son of Refill, the Scythian king is killed ... by Míl, the father of the “Milesian” leaders.” “Míl is banished from Scythia after slaying Refloir.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 6, 39, 65, 67, 107, 145, 157, 159)

In Spain – “Míl out of shield-like Scythia upon Thursday, it is no sound of falsehoods, took Spain in half a day ...” Míl fought 54 battles in Spain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 6, 113, 117)

Journeys of

Version 1 – “Thereafter Míl came into exile. They had four ships, with 15 wedded couples, and a hireling, in every ship. They went south-east around Asia to Taprobane Island. They stayed three months therein. Three other months they had on the sea, till they reached Egypt. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67, 109)

Version 2 – Míl stayed for eight years in Egypt and then “they came upon the Red Sea. They rowed to Taprobane Island, and tarried there a month. Then they went around, past India and Asia, and around Scythia Petraea outward, on the Indian Sea northward, till they reached the Northern Ocean [upon the Outer Sea], to the estuary of the Caspian Sea. They held their peace for three weeks upon the Caspian Sea ... Thereafter they rowed [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea and Cercina; and upon the Pontic Sea; and they rowed past the promontory of the Rhipaeon Mountain northward. ... Thereafter they rowed to the end of a year upon the Western Ocean till they reached the Maeotic Marshes in the north: past Germania, alongside Thracia, till they reached Dacia. They tarried a month in Dacia northward; from the Aegean Sea, past Gothia, upon the Hellespontine Sea, to the island of Tenedos upon the Torrian Sea westward, to Crete, to Sicily, to Belgia and Burgundia (?), to the Columns of Hercules, to the surface of (the Strait of) Gibraltar, in three-cornered Spain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 43)

Version 3 - “Míl stayed for eight years in Egypt. “Thereafter Míl went [upon the Red Sea] ... A great wind came upon them, which carried them eastward in the ocean, past India, past *Circord*, past *Golgardoma*, past the estuary of the Ganges, to the island of Taprobane, and they landed therein. [The remain within it a month]. Thereafter they voyaged past India, past Mount Caucasus from the west, past *Ithia*, past the river *Boria*, past western Scythia westward, to the estuary of the Caspian Sea. They were in silence for three weeks upon the Caspian Sea ... They came into the land of the Amazons ... They came past Albania westward, past the Rhipaeon Mountain in the north, past Alania, till they settled in Asia. They stayed a month there. ... Thereafter they journeyed past Gothia to Germania and they settled in Germania in the East ... They sailed thereafter across the river Rhine, past Gallia to Belgia ...

past the Gulf of Lyons, past Gallia Aquitanica, into southern Spain: over Druim Sait into Northern Spain, over the Pyrenees (?) till they were in the city of Breogan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 69, 71, 73)

Version 4 - “They went out in the end of eight years; ... they spent a month in Taprobane, ... They steered past the headland of the Rhipaeon Mountain; ... they had a year close by Thracia, till they landed in brown Dacia. They stayed a month in coloured Dacia, they went out of it into bright Gothia, into Belgaint, into Bregaint of large companies, into cold Spain of the headlands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 111, 113)

Version R¹ – After being expelled from Scythia, “R¹ takes them north to the Rhipaeon Mountain ... they then proceed to the Maeotic Marshes ... after which they set out from Spain, their last halt on their trek to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 6)

Version R² – After being expelled from Scythia, “R², however, conducts them back to Egypt ... He then leaves, and he sets forth on the long voyage to the Rhipaeon Mountain ... and so on to Spain. The protracted sojourn at the Maeotic Marshes is unknown to this version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 5, 6, 162)

Roles of

Druid – “Great druids in learning and valour, Míl, Occe, noble Ucce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 111)

King – “There came a plague, so that ... died thereof, including the three kings of Spain, Míl, and Occe and Ucce.” “I mention three kings of the hero band ... Mil, Occe, noble Ucce.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 111, 128)

Warrior – In Egypt, Míl learned to be a “battle-conqueror”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 41, 69)

Synchronisms with

Partholon – Míl reached Egypt “at the end of 1,354 years after the first Taking of Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67)

Red Sea Crossing – Míl reached Egypt “914 years after the drowning of Pharaoh in the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 39, 67)

Míl² – Míl² was the son of Bregon and was one of the chieftains of Éber who remained in the south. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 5, p. 43)

Míl³ – Míl³ was a son of Umor who “was established on Murbech”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67)

Míl⁴ [Mail] – Míl⁴ was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227)

Milan (See: Cities)

Milch-cow (See: Fauna; Mammals, Cattle)

Milchu – Milchu was one of 3 champions of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57)

Miledach [Bun Suainme, Comar tri nUisce, the Meeting of the Three Waters]

Battles

Eochu Fáberglas - The battle of the Meeting of the Three Waters [Comair Tri nUisci] was fought by Eochu Fáberglas son of Conmáel against the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 275, 337; Vol. 5, p. 213, 215, 445)

Elim Olfínechta – A battle was fought at Miledach between Elim Olfínechta, the 23rd king of Ireland and Giallachad. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 247)

Boundary Marker

Cessair - Cessair and her people traveled from Dun na mBarc to Miledach where the division of the women took place. Later, “Fintan escapes, a-fleeing before all the women, across Bun Suainme ...” “Miledach, Bun Suanme, and Comar na ttri nuisce, all denote the place of confluence of the Barrow, Noir and Suir and the territory around it. What mythological connexion there may be between the three rivers and the three heroes (or heroines) it is useless to try to guess.” “*Snim* 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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 191, 193, 207, 225, 238, 245)

Fir Bolg – The Meeting of the Three Rivers was a boundary marker in the partition of Ireland. The fifth of Ireland ruled by Slanga son of Dela of the Fir Bolg was from Inber Colptha to Comar Tri nUisce. The fifth of Gann was from Boyne to Comar Tri nUisce. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, 7, 15, 27, 29, 61, 63, 75, 77)

Ugoine Mór - Ugoine Mór was king of all Europe from the Meeting of the Three Waters to the Caspian Sea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 271)

Milesians, the (See: Peoples, Gaedil)

Milhoi, the (See: Peoples)

Milid (See: Míl)

Milk (See: Foods; Beverages)

Minsymbic (See: Astronomy; Stars; Mesembria)

Miracles (See Also: Anomalies, Amulet, Charm, Druidry, Incantation, Magic, Talisman)

King (God) – “It was in his (Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland) that the showers (of white silver, honey and wheat) poured from which Níall Frossach s. Fergal took his name. When the showers were poured by the miracles of the King it is then that Níall Frossach was born.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 387, 393)

Moses

Cures – “And the lad (Gaedel Glas) was carried to Moses, and Moses made fervent prayer before God, and put the noble rod upon the place where the serpent had stung him, so that the lad was cured.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35 59, 61)

Plagues - “Aaron told him (Nel) tidings of the Sons of Israel, and the miracles and marvels of Moses, and how the ten plagues ... were brought upon the people of Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 33, 59)

Patrick

Fiery Bolt – “Lugaid s. Loiguire s. Niall, twenty-five years, till he fell in Achad Forcha (by a miracle of Patrick) after being struck by a fiery bolt from heaven on his head, after he refused to hear Patrick.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 359, 361)

Sterility – For refusing to accept his offer Patrick cursed Lugaid and his queen “Aillinn d. Oengus s. Nadfraich king of Mumu. So that from that out queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 361)

Mist (See: Climate)

Mithraeus (See: Mitreus)

Mitreus [Mithraeus] – Mitreus was the 26th king of Assyria and king of the world after Sosarmus and before Tuatanes. He ruled for 27 or 28 years and during his reign the sons of Míl came to Ireland and fought the battles of Sliab Mis and Tailltiu. “It was in the last year but one of his reign that Érimón died.” “Mitreus = Metarailius is not so self-evident, but it may have arisen out of a hazy recollection of the two names *Arius* and *Arailius*, which came together earlier in the Eusebian list of Assyrian monarchs.” “Three years had the Sons of Érimón in the kingship of Ireland, to wit the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 159; **Vol. 4**, p. 211, 313; **Vol. 5**, p. 175, 189)

Mnemonics (See: Verses, Mnemonics)

Mo-Choemōc – Mo-Choemōc was the son of Nessān. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 297)

Mochdaine – Mochdaine of the Fir Bolg was slain in the battle of Macha against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Mochta – Mochta son of Murchad [Murchorad] was a joint king of the Ulaid during the reign of Dui Dallta Degaid, the 80th king of Ireland. “In his time was fought the Civil War, between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297, 463)

Mochta Manannach – Mochta Manannach of the Absdanaig fell in the battle of Corco Laide against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Mochthonna – Daeth Derg of Mochthonna fell in the battle of Finnabar against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

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

Mod – “Mod (son of Umor) was settled on Modlinn.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 67)

Modlind (See: Modlinn)

Modlinn [Modlind] – “Mod (son of Umor) was settled on Modlind.” “*Mod-linn* is presumably Clew Bay; at least in the Metrical Dindsenchas (ed. Gwynn, iii, p. 442) this name is used in correspondence to Insi Mod (= the Clew Bay Islands) in the prose text.” *Modlind* is in the same neighbourhood as *Rind mBera*: Kinvarra, Co. Galway. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 25, 67, 80, 81, 89)

Modarn [Modorn] – “Modarn was somewhere about the confluence of the Mourne and Foyle rivers.” On Ith’s journey through Ireland, he passed through Modarn after the Marsh of Tír Sirláim and before Ailech. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 17) (See Also: Rivers, Modorn)

Modesty (See: Fial)

Modorn (See: Modarn)

Modorn (See: Rivers)

Moen (See: Main, Menn)

Moenmag – Druim Bethaig in Moenmag was one of the points of contention between Érimón and Éber. The “death of Aed son of Suibne, king of Moenmag” was in the reign of Báetán, the 125th king of Ireland. “Conchobor of Moenmag, son of Ruaidri was slain.” “Moen (son of Umor, was settled in) Moen-magh with abundance of strength.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 155, 157, 161, 169, 371, 411, 467)

Mofebis [Mafemis, Mofemis] – Mofebis was the son of Eochu Fáberglas. “He (Fíachu Labrainne, the 6th king of Ireland) fought the battle of the Swamp in which Mofemis s. Eochu Fáebarglas fell.” His son was Eochu Mumu “from whom is Mumu named.” His other son was Mogaeth Mór-Ólach (the great drinker). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 279; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 219, 221, 229, 429, 447, 457)

Mofemis¹ – “He (Íriel Fáid) broke the battle of Lochmag, where Lug Roith [Lug Roth] son of Mofemis fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Mofemis² - Túathal Techtmar fought the battle of “Luachair Dedad, where Corbsen s. Corb Foibes s. Mofemis fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Mog Cuirb (See: Mug Corb)

Mog Láma – “Mog Láma the fierce hero, son of Lugaid, renowned and white, son of Cairpre the shapely, of bent head.” His son was Conaire Coem, who was a marriage kinsman of Conn Cet-Cathach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285, 287, 335, 471)

Mog Nuadat – His son may have been Mucrama. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 335) (See Also: Mug Nuadat)

Mog Ruith (See: Mug Roith)

Mogaeth Mór-Ólach – Mogaeth Mór-Ólach (the great drinker) was the son of Mofebis. His daughter was wife to Fíachu Labrainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 219)

Móin – Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide, in Móin in Catha [Chatha].” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 321, 329, 485)

Móin Conain [Móin Conain meic Faebar] – “As for Fergus Red-side and his son, Britain Máel of whom are all the Britons in the world, they took Móin Conain and filled with their progeny the great island, *Britannia Insula*.” “The identification of Móin Conain with Anglesey seems to be a mere guess of O’Donovan’s (*Annals of the Four Masters*, Index). There is no record known to me (Macalister) of any eponymous “Conan” connected with the island: so in that assuming it some caution has to be observed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 127, 149, 153, 157, 177, 193)

Móin Cruinneóce [Crannóichi] – The battle of Móin Cruinneóce was fought during the reign of Tairdelbach ua Briain. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 413)

Móin Foichnig – “The battle of Móin Foichnig in Ui Failgne (was fought) against the Mairtine and the Erna” by Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 243, 459)

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

Móin Trógaide [Mon] –The battle of Móin Trógaide, in Cianachta [Connachta], was fought by Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland, 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)

Moingfhind [Moingfhinn] (See: Mongfhinn)

Moirá (See: Cities)

Moirfesa (See: Morfessa)

Molaise – Molaise of Lethglenn died during the reign of Domnall mac Áeda, the 131st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Moling (See: Authors)

Moloth (See: Languages; Gaelic)

Molyneux (See: Authors)

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

Momfumbres (See: Astronomy; Stars; Mesembria)

Monaghan (See: County)

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

Monasterboice – “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 those men was Flann Mainistrech mac Echthigirn (died 1056), lector and historian of the abbey of Monasterboice. (source: Carey, 1993, p. 5)

Monastery of St. Mura – “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)

Monastic Rules – “Virgin Ireland, island of the saints with many very fair [monastic] rules, rough peoples possessed it, without relics, with no great profit.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 541)

Monday (See: Measurements; Time)

Mongfhinn¹ [Moingfhinn, Moingfhind] – Mongfhinn¹ was the daughter of Fidach of Mumu. Her brother Crimthann, the 113th king of Ireland, “died of the drink of venom which was apportioned to him by his sister, Moingfhind d. Fidach, of the poison that was set apart for Niall s. Eochu Muigmedon on account of her hatred.” Crimthainn Mór s. Fidach was made king, in the kingship of Ireland, for thirteen years; till he died of a deadly drink from his sister, Moingfhinn d. Fidach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347, 529)

Mongfhinn² – Mongfhinn² was “daughter of Nemed.” This is the same character as Mongfhinn¹ daughter of Fidach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 529)

Monsters – At the Battle of Life, the Sons of Míl fought against monsters in the shapes of giants which the Túatha Dé Danann had summoned to themselves by druidry. “We may compare the monsters summoned in an earlier (?) narrative (interpolated from an unknown source into O’Clery’s version of L.G.), to defend Conaing’s Tower against the Túatha Dé Danann themselves.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 8, 35,)

Month (See: Measurements; Time)

Montibus Sina et Syon, De (See: Authors; Pseudo-Cyprian)

Moon (See: Astronomy; Moon)

Mór – Mór was the son of Tene. His son was Cermaid, who fell in the battle of Umall against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Mōr-rīgu – Mōr-rīgu, the war-fury, is sometimes called Anand or Danand. “In ¶338, perhaps by inadvertence, Anand and Mōr-rīgu are treated as separate persons.” In ¶366, “Note how a mistake (7 for .i.) has given Morrigu an independent existence (entry *k*)”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103*n*, 131, 310) (See Also: Anand, Danand)

Morann¹ [Morann mac Máin]– Morann¹ was the son of Cairpre Cinn-Cait and Mani, the daughter of the king of the Ulaid. His inheritance was given to Feradach Fechnach “to preserve the truth (= legitimacy) of a prince.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305, 315, 325, 523)

Morann² – Morann² was one of the four sons of Cian Ciall of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 187)

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

Mórba – Mórba was a servitor of Éber, of the Milesians. He commanded his own ship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 45, 91, 101)

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

Morbolc (See: Murbolg)

Morc mac Deled – Morc was the son of Dela of the Fomorians. The name may possibly be an invention by someone who picked up the Old Norse *myrkr* “dark.” After Nemed’s death, Morc and Conand oppressed the Nemedians with tribute requiring 2/3 of their progeny, wheat, and milk every year. “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 coincidence that, in this artificially manipulated history, Morc the Fomorian leader, is labelled with a name which, written backward, spells Crom, the alleged name of the god of Mag Slecht?” In the battle at Conaing’s Tower, “belated reinforcements under an unexplained leader, Morc son of Dela,” defeated the Nemedians and drove them from Ireland. “As we shall see . . . , the line between the Fir Bolg and the Fomorians is not clearly drawn. The former are the children of Dela son of Lot: Morc mac Delad (the difference of declension must be acknowledged, but it does not present an insuperable difficulty in the way of an ultimate identification) fights with the Fomorians against the Nemedians, and the name of Lot is prominent among the Fomorian opponents of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 258; Vol. 3, p. 116, 117, 123, 125, 139, 141, 155, 173, 183, 192; Vol. 5, p. 489)

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

Morfessa [Moirfesa, Morfhis, Morias] – Morfessa was the sage and poet in the city of Failias who instructed the Túatha Dé Danann. The name “has the appearance of being adapted from biblical sources; Moirfesa = [Liber] *Sapientis*.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251, 293)

Morfhis (**See:** Morfessa)

Moria - Macalister suggests that “Moria” may have been misread as “Agoria” since in some forms of Irish script the capital “M” is not unlike “Ag.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204) (**See Also:** Agoria)

Moriah, Mount (**See:** Mountains)

Morias (**See:** Morfessa)

Moriath (**See:** Mored)

Morna – Morna was of the Túatha Dé Danann. His son was Conan whose wife was Finscoth daughter of Scal Balb. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 189)

Morning Star – “The story (of the Fall of the Angels) was taken over into early Christian tradition. The first of these passages, 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.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 204)

Morris, H. (**See:** Authors)

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

Mortan – The battle of Mortan was one of 20 battles fought by Mael-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Moses

Birth – Moses was born in the time of Nemed in Ireland. Moses was born in year 416 of the Age of Abraham. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 195)

Cruithne – “This much expanded story of the wanderings of Míl comes from a source other than the previous redactions. Most noteworthy is the episode of the Cruithne, told to account for the Gaedil and Cruithne living together in the same country. It might be an adaptation of the story of Moses and Nel (or *vice versa*?).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 147)

Death – “It is in his (Amyntas, the 17th king of Assyria) period that Moses died.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147)

Gaedil – “The children of Nel are delivered by the son-in-law of the Egyptian king. This deliverer meets and almost joins forces with his prototype Moses. Some portions of this incident are probably due to later interpolation: it is in essence, however, at least as old as Nennius.” “In R² he (Nel) is brought into association with Moses, who has encamped with his followers at “Capacirunt”, the Pi-Hahiroth of Exodus xiv. 2, where Nel has an estate.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xvi, xxvii; **Vol. 2**, p. 1, 3, 5, 33, 35, 59, 134, 136, 141; **Vol. 5**, p. 2)

Liber Occupationis Hiberniae – “This production was a slavish copy, we might almost say a parody, of the Biblical story of the Children of Israel. The germ which suggested the idea to the writer was undoubtedly the passage of Orosius (I.2.81), wrongly understood as meaning that Ireland was first seen from Brigantia in Spain, where there was a very lofty watch tower. This suggested a reminiscence of Moses, overlooking the Land of Promise from Mount Pisgah; and the author set himself to work out the parallel, forward and backward.” “It is a scholastic invention, designed to glorify the Gaelic ancestry by bringing them more closely into connexion with Moses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxxi; **Vol. 2**, p. 133)

Miracles

Cures – “And the lad (Gaedel Glas) was carried to Moses, and Moses made fervent prayer before God, and put the noble rod upon the place where the serpent had stung him, so that the lad was cured.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35 59, 61, 123, 143; **Vol. 3**, p. 198)

Plagues - “Aaron told him (Nel) tidings of the Sons of Israel, and the miracles and marvels of Moses, and how the ten plagues ... were brought upon the people of Egypt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 33, 59)

Role – Íth, like Moses, was famous as a judge and lawgiver. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 3)

Saint Patrick - D’Arbois de Jubainville long ago pointed out that much of the legendary biography of St. Patrick is a mere adaptation of the history of Moses (R.C. ix, p. 111 ff.)” D’Arbois de Jubainville discerned how the story of Moses inspired many of the legendary details in the medieval lives of St. Patrick (see *Revue Celtique* ix, 111).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 293; **Vol. 5**, p. 2*n*)

Synchronisms

Amyntas - “It is in his (Amyntas, the 17th king of Assyria) period that Moses died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 147)

Cenchres – “The synchronist has inadvertently prefixed Acenceres and Achoris, confusing the first of these with Cenchres, the successor of Achoris, and the contemporary of Moses.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 311, 312)

Partholon – The plaguing of Partholon’s people “was at the end of two years after the passing of Moses over the Red Sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21)

Nemed – “The birth of Moses at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135)

Mosoch – Mosoch was the son of Iafeth son of Noe. “Mosoch, from him are the Cappadoces.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 151, 153, 155)

Mound (See Also: Sid-mounds)

Mound of the Three Men – The Mound of the Three Men was erected at Temair during the reign of Eochu son of Erc of the Fir Bolg. “The “Mound of the Three Men”, and 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)

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

Mounds of Flidais – “These are the first who ... into the mounds of Flidais, of whom is the cattle of Flidais named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 197)

Mountains (See Also: Sliab)

Alpine [Alps] – Cessair had “a sailing of twenty days to the Alpine Mountain: for a space of nine (or 18) days had she thence to Spain.” Theodosius killed his son Eugenius in the Alps. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 181, 187, 203, 219, 233; **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Amanus, Mount – The progeny of Iafeth “possessed many territories in Asia, namely from Mount Amanus and Mount Taurus northward to the river Don, and to Northern Scythia.” “Sliab Mai” can be identified with *Amanus* by the help of Comestor (*Filii Iaphet tenuerunt septentrionalem regionem a Tauro et Amano montibus Ciliciae et Syriae usque ad fluium Tanaim* – Hist. Schol. xxxvii). Isidore testifies to the same distribution.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159, 253)

Ararat, Mount – “Iafeth died on the summit of Sliab Armenia (*Sleibi Formeinia*).” “*Formeinia*, of course, = *Armenia*, and the mountain intended is no doubt. Ararat.” Mount Ararat was the place where Noe’s ark landed after the Flood and corresponds to Dun na mBarc in Cessair’s flood, and to Mount Parnassus in Deucalion’s flood. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 143, 248; **Vol. 2**, p. 172)

Ben Bulbin – “*Mag nEba* is the maritime plain west of Benbulbin.” “*Eba Coirpre* is the plain north of Ben Bulbin.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191; **Vol. 4**, p. 78)

Callan, Mount – O’Donovan identified Sliab Cailce with Mount Callan in the region of Corco Bascind in County Clare. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 338)

Carrowkeel – Carrowkeel has a bronze age burial cairn in which was found “a lam-dia ... a portable object, possibly an elongated water-worn stone, more or less flattened, a rounded oval in shape.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 238)

Caucasus, Mount – When the Milesians left Pharaoh Nechtenibus in Egypt they sailed “past India, past Mount Caucasus (*Sliab Coguaist*) from the west, past *Ithia* ...” Sliab Coguaist is usually identified with the Caucasus, but here it may conceivably mean the Hindukush Mountains.” The Fomorians came from here. “Lot Luamnech was his comely mother from Mount Caucasus pious and comely.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 69, 146; **Vol. 3**, p. 75, 113)

Carmel, Mount – “The idea “that the acceptance of Abel’s offering was indicated by fire from heaven seems to go back to Theodotion ... It is, of course, developed under the influence of the narrative in I (III) Kings xviii (Elijah on Carmel).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 235)

Conmaicne Cūile – Conmaicne Cūile in southern Mayo has been misidentified in ¶306 with Conmaicne Rēin. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 294)

Conmaicne Rein [Conmacne Cuile]– “Now such was the greatness of their knowledge, that they (TDD) came without ships or vessels, and lighted upon the mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.” The first battle of Mag Tuired was fought in “Conmacne of Cul Tolad in Connachta.” “That is, The Mountain of the sons of Delgaid in Conmaicne Rein, or Conmacne Cuile.” “Conmaicne Rein is a region in what is now southern Leitrim.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 155; **Vol. 4**, p. 21, 57, 86, 109, 141, 171, 213, 293, 294)

Curlew Mountains – “*Mag Luirg* stretches south of the urlew Mountains, Co. Sligo.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 191)

Etna, Mount – “This is that Brath s. Death who came out of Eastern Albania ... to the island of Sicily, across the top of Mount Etna, by the side of the Torrian Sea ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 27)

Hermon, Mount – “The story, as related in The Cave of Treasures, is to the effect that Adam, when dying, had commanded Seth and his descendants to remain on the holy mountain of Hermon, apart from the offspring of Cain, and that this injunction was repeated by each succeeding patriarch till the days of

Yârêd (Jared, which means “descent”), when the Sethites broke their oaths and went down to the encampment of iniquity of the Cainites.” “If it be necessary to seek any terrestrial identification for Sliab Emor (as it is envisaged by the Christian historians who have systematized these tales) we might perhaps suggest Mount Hermon; the association of that mountain, in apocryphal literature, with the Biblical Antediluvians and with the fallen angels, might indicate it as a suitable place from which to derive the uncanny Fomorians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 241; Vol. 2, p. 258, 259) (See Also: Mount Caucasus, Sliab Emor)

Hiberi – “What is the true story of the Sons of Mil? [Their origin is] a people that is in the mountain of Armenia, called Hiberi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 49)

Hindukush (See: Mount Caucasus)

Knockma – “*Cûl Chesra*, 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*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 235)

Moriah, Mount – “Mount Moria is alleged to have been the site of the altars of Solomon, David, Noah, Cain and Abel as well as of Abraham, and is specified by Maimonides (*Beit Abachria*, c. 2) as being the source of the earth from which Adam was made.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 204)

Mourne – “*Sliab Slanga* has been identified with Slieve Donard in the Mourne Mountains: for an expansion of the story connecting the mountain with its eponym, see MD iv 300.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 84)

Pairtech – “The night of Adam, generous the repose, eastward upon Pairtech Mountain of Paradise.” “His first walk – beauty of strength – to the Spring of Partech of Paradise.” “Pairtech, the “great mountain” of Paradise is new: it appears again in the form of *Pariath* in the *Lebor Brecc* history of the creation (Todd Lectures, III, p. 48).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 177, 262)

Paps of Dana [Paps of Ana, Paps of Anu] – “Danand or Dana is the eponym of the two remarkable mountains called “the Paps of Dana” in Co. Kerry.” “Anand of whom are the Paps of Anu in Luachair (or, Urluachair).” “*Dā Chīch Anann*, the Paps mountains, south of Killarney.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 123, 155, 161, 183, 189, 299)

Parnassus – Parnassus was the place of landing for Deucalion and Phyrre in the Greek flood story. It corresponds to Mount Ararat from the Hebrew Genesis, and to Dun na nBarc in Cessair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172)

Pisgah - “Ireland was first seen from Brigantia in Spain, where there was a very lofty watch tower. This suggested a reminiscence of Moses overlooking the Land of Promise from Mount Pisgah; and the author set himself to work out the parallel, forward and backward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxxi; Vol. 5, p. 2)

Pyrenees – The Gaedil journeyed “to the outmost bottomless abyss [the Atlantic Ocean], to Spain, to the Pyrenaean wood ridges.” “... over Druim Sait into Northern Spain, over the Pyrenees (?), till they were in the city of Breogan.” “The situation attributed to *Farus* (aliter *Forus*) suggests identification with the Pyrenees.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 27, 73, 147)

Radrap [Sliab Radruip] – “In the mountain of Radrap the fate of Sem” (son of Noe). “The particulars as to the place of death of the patriarchs are doubtless taken primarily from poem no. V, quantrain 42: but from what source it reached that authority I (Macalister) have not discovered, and until it is found attempts at explaining Rafán and Radruip would be mere guesswork.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 189, 248; Vol. 3, p. 37)

Rafann [Sliab Rafán] – “In the mountain of Rafann, a pure, clear saying, the great sleep of Ham son of

Noe.” “The particulars as to the place of death of the patriarchs are doubtless taken primarily from poem no. V, quatrain 42: but from what source it reached that authority I (Macalister) have not discovered, and until it is found attempts at explaining Rafán and Radruip would be mere guesswork.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 189, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 37)

Riphean [Rhipaeon, Ríphi] – The Gaedil “sojourn at a mountain (Ríphi) where they receive the doom that not they but their children shall reach the Promised Land.” The Gaedil traveled “from the Riphean Mountain out of the north to the shore of Spain.” There they discover “a well with the taste of wine.” Their landing place is sometimes described as a headland or the promontory of the Rhipaeon Mountain. “... at the end of a week they reached the great promontory which is northward from the Rhipaeon Mountain, and in that promontory they found a spring with the taste of wine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii, 167; **Vol. 2**, p. 2, 21, 25, 37, 43, 65, 71, 75, 101, 111,137)

Ríphi (See: Mountain, Riphean)

Scardus – “The Scardus Mountains naturally suggest themselves, but there is nothing about them to account for “Narbo.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 131)

Sierra Morena – “Druim Sait” is *Saltus Castulonensis*, the eastern part of the Sierra Morena.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 147)

Sinai – Mount Sinai was the mountain where the children of Israel “received the doom that not they but their children shall reach the Promised Land.” “... describing how the Fir Bolg feared to approach the mountain on which the invaders descended – based, not improbably, on the biblical account of the terrors of the Children of Israel at Mount Sinai.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. xxvii; **Vol. 4**, p. 309)

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

Three Gods [Slīab na trí nDēe] – “Brian, Iucharba and Iuchar. These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain of the Three Gods.” “*Slīab na trí nDēe*, if it had any objective existence at all, was doubtless a sacred mountain, haunted by a group of deities (compare *Slīab na mBan ffinn*) but it remains unidentified.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 300)

Mourne (See: Rivers)

Moy (See: Rivers, Modorn)

Moylinny (See: Mag Line)

Moylurg (See: Mag Luing)

Moyola (See: Rivers; Bir)

Moytura (See: Mag Tuired)

Muad (See: Rivers)

Muaid, the (See: Peoples)

Mucha (See: Muchos)

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

Mucrama – Mucrama may have been the son of Mog Nuadat who fought in the battle of Mucrama. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Mucrama – The battle of Mucrama was fought between Art Óenfer son of Conn, the 101st king of Ireland, and Mucrama son of Mog Nuadat. Art Óenfer was killed by Lugaid mac Con, Lugaid Lagad and Ligrne Lagnech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 335)

Mug Corb [Mac Corb, Mog Cuirb] – Mug Corb of Clair was the son of Mac Rechtada Rígderg. He killed Melge the 60th king of Ireland in Mumu. Mug Corb reigned as the 61st king of Ireland for six years until he was killed by Óengus Ollam, grandson of Labraid Loingsech. His son was Fer Corb [Fer Chuirp]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 279, 281, 289, 414, 515)

Mug Nuadat – “The division of the Provincials, sons of Coll, the division of Mug Nuadat and of Conn, more noble than all the divisions, for he was king, the sons of Ugoine divided it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 469) (See Also: Mog Nuadat; Partition)

Mug Roith [Mog Ruith] – Mug Roith was the son of Mofebis. He died in the battle of Loch Léin during the reign of Conmáel, the 6th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 199, 201, 433)

Muimne – Muimne was one of the sons of Érimón and a chieftain. His mother was “Odba d. Míl, mother of the three sons of Érimón, of Muimne, Luigne, and Laigne, she it is whom Érimón deserted in Spain, taking Tea in her stead. But Odba came from the South in a ship, along with her sons, and they maintained her till she died in Odba.” After the death of his father, Érimón, he and his two brothers assumed the joint kingship of Ireland as the 2nd kings. They divided Ireland into three parts and ruled for three or four years. He died of plague in Cruachu, or Mag Cruachan and left no progeny. His rule coincided with the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267; Vol. 5, p. 6, 25, 39, 41, 57, 83, 85, 99, 105, 109, 187, 189, 225, 431, 495) (See Also: Incest; Partition)

Muimnig, the (See: Peoples)

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

Muine Brocain – “The battle of Muine Brocain won by Congalach (the 155th king of Ireland), against the Foreigners, where 7,000 fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401)

Muinechan – Muinechan was one of the 3 champions of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 27, 57)

Muinemón – Muinemón, king of Dairbre, the son of Cas Clothach, was associated with Fíachu Fínscothach in the killing of Sétna Airt, the 16th king of Ireland. He later killed Fíachu Fínscothach and became the 18th king of Ireland and ruled for five years during the reign of Arbaces, first king of the Medes. “By him were given golden neck-torques under the necks of men in Ireland; *muin* is “an ornament”, that is “an ornament under [= pendent from] necks. He died of plague in Aidne (or Mag nAilbe).” His son was Faildergdóit. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231, 233, 265, 501)

Muinfind – Muinfind was of the Túatha Dé Danann and possibly the daughter of Gormlinde. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Muirbeg – “Suibne Mend, the 130th king of Ireland fell in the battle of Muirbeg (*sic*) at Tráig Bréna.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Muirchertach

Ancestry

Son of Erc – “This is why Muirchertach is called mac Erca, for the love which bishop Erc of Slaine gave him ... Or Earc d. Loarn was his mother and that is why he is called mac Erca.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 359, 361, 363)

Son of Muiredach⁵ - Muirchertach mac Erca, *i.e.* Muirchertach s. Muiredach s. Eogan s. Niall Naigiallach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363, 367, 369, 373, 375, 385)

Battles

Almain – “The battle of Cenn Eich, the battle of Almon, it was a brilliant glorious time! The ravaging of Cliu, the battle of Aidne, and the battle of Mag nAilbe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 533)

Detna – Muirchertach, the 119th king of Ireland fought the battle of Detna in Brega against the Laigin to collect the Boroma Tribute. The battle was broken against the Laigin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363)

Druimm Dergaige – As a result of the battle of Druimm Dergaige, “the plaine of Mide was taken away from Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Mag nAilbe – Lugaid s. Loiguire, the 118th king of Ireland, attempted to enforce the Boroma Tribute against Laigin. “The Laigen came to Mag nAilbe and the battle of Mag nAilbe was set between them. It broke against Lugaid, and Muircertach s. Erc and Cairbe Mór s. Níall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Ocha – “Ailill Molt, s. Dathí, (117th king of Ireland) twenty years till he fell in the battle of Ocha at the hands of Lugaid s. Loiguire, and of Muircertach s. Erc, of Fergus Cerrbél s. Conall Crimthann, of Fíachra Lonn s. Cólbad, king of Dál Araide, and of Crimthann s. Enna king of Laigin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 359)

Children – The two sons of Muirchertach were Fergus and Domnall. He may also have had a son, Báetan Brigi. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 367, 369, 373, 375, 385)

Death – “He was drowned in a vat of wine, (after being burned,) on Samhain night in the top of Cletech on the Boyne.” “I am afraid of the woman about whom many blasts shall play; for the man who shall be burnt in fire, on the side of Cletech wine shall drown him.” “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.” Muirchertach mac Erca died about 533 AD. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 360, 361, 363, 533, 543) (See Also: Triple Death)

Reign of – Muirchertach from Cenél Eogain was the 119th king of Ireland and he ruled for 24 years. During his reign the following people of note died: Ailill abbot of Árd Macha, Colmán mac Duach, Saint Brigid (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 559)

Synchronisms – Anastasius was ruler of the Romans when Muirchertach mac Erca was over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Muirchertach mac Néill – Muirchertach mac Néill was the Níall son of Mac Lochlainn; During the reign of Donnchad mac Flaínd, the 154th king of Ireland, Muirchertach fought and won a battle against the Foreigners in which Albdon son of Gothfráid, king of the Foreigners was killed. He also “circuited around Ireland [with] ten hundreds [of picked men]; his hostages were by him captured and delivered into the hands of Donnchad mac Flaínd.” Muirchertach mac Néill became king with opposition and ruled for 13 or 14 years till he fell at the hands of Uí Briáin and the Airgialla (and “the men of Fernmag”). During his reign was the death of Domnall ua Londgáin, archbishop of Mumú; Muirchertach “took a chief pledge of Cashel of Cellachán”; and there was the Synod of Bri meic Taidg. “The battle of Áth Firdiáid broke before

Muirchertach mac Néill against the Connachta and ui Briuin.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 401, 411, 413, 565)

Muircertach mac Tairdelbaig – A notice only of the death of Muircertach mac Tairdelbaig. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415)

Muirchertach ua Briain – Muirchertach ua Briain was king with opposition and ruled for 20 years until he died of a heavy sickness. During his reign was the battle of Crinach, a battle between the descendant of Eogan and the Ulaid, a mutual battle within Uí Ceinnselaig, the battle of Fidnach, the battle of Mag Coba, the battle of Áth Cliath, and a battle between Donnchad mac Muiredaig and Clann Domnaill. There was the blinding of Rúaidrí ua Conchobair; the plague of heat; the terror of St. John’s Day; the Synod of Ráith Bresail; and the death of Máel-Isu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 413, 561)

Muirchertach ua Máel-Sechlainn – A notice only that Muirchertach ua Máel-Sechlainn, king of Temair, died. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Muirchertaigh – Muirchertaigh may have been the son of Níall Glúndub; his son was Domnall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 403)

Muiredach¹ – His son was Bran Bec who fell in the battle of Uchbath during the reign of Aed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Muiredach² – “The battle of Lecc Uatha was broken against Domnall son of Muiredach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409)

Muiredach³ – His son was Domnall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 409, 411)

Muiredach⁴ [Muiredach Muillethan] – His son was Inrechtach king of Connachta who died during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. Síl Muiredaig is named from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 411)

Muiredach⁵ – Muiredach⁵ son of Eogan died during the reign of Lugaid Lonn, the 118th king of Ireland. His son was Muirchertach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 359, 361, 363, 367, 369, 373, 385)

Muiredach Bolgrach – Muiredach Bolgrach was the son of Siomón Brecc. He killed Dui Finn, the 38th king of Ireland, when Artaxerxes Longimanus was king of the world. In his role as the 39th king of Ireland he ruled for only 1 year and 1 month until he was killed by Énna Derg son of Dui Finn. “Muiredach, a month over a year was king with great hostages; Muiredach suffered treachery in battle by Enna the Red, son of Dui.” The sons of Muiredach Bolgrach were Dui and Fíachu Tolgrach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 253, 257, 271, 507, 509)

Muiredach Forcraig – Muiredach Forcraig, king of Ui Tuirte, died in the battle of Sered Mag during the reign of Aed Allan, the 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Muiredach Mál – “Muiredach Mál (son of Ugoine Mor (settled) in Cliu Mail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Muiredach Muillethan (See: Muiredach⁴)

Muiredach Muinderg – Muiredach Muinderg was the king of the Ultonians of Ulaid. His son was Cairell and his grandson was the famous Tuan who passed through many transformations to tell the story of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 43, 86; Vol. 5, p. 225)

Muiredach Tírech – Muiredach Tírech was the son of Fíachu Sraibtime son of Cairpre Liffechair. His sons were Sin and Eochu Mugmedon. He drove Colla Uais from the kingship of Ireland to become the 110th king of Ireland. Muiredach Tírech ruled for 10 or 30 years “and exacted the Borama without battle; till the

Collas journeyed from Alba to Muiredach, after slaying his father, and after the banishment of Colla Uais from the kingship of Ireland, on the instructions of the druids. Then they attacked him with evil and inciting words, so that he should come against them.” However, Muiredach gave them an honourable welcome and a partnership in the battle with the Ulaid. After that battle he granted them the Ulidian share of the Borama Tribute for ever. Muiredach Tírech was killed by Caelbad son of Cronn Badraí above Daball. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 331, 343, 345, 529)

Muirges – Muirges son of Conall died in the battle of Almu “on the third of the ides of December, a Friday” during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Muirges mac Tomaltaig – Muirges mac Tomaltaig, king of Connachta, died during the reign of Aed Oirdnide, the 147th king of Ireland. His son may have been Tadhg Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 395, 411)

Muirisc – “Muirisc from from Mag Muirisc” was one of the daughters of Ugoine Mór. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 469)

Muirisc – Rath Rigbaird in Muirisc was built by Fulmán, or by Etán. The battle of Glas Fráecháin in Muirisc was fought by Oengus Olmucaid in which Fráechan Fáid fell. The provincial king, Ailill Mac Mata of Muirisc. The battle of Cluain Mín of Muirisc was fought by Conmáel. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 69, 129, 159, 171, 223, 271, 275, 435)

Muirtemne – The battle of Tertas was fought by Túathal Techtmar in the territory of Conall [Conaill] of Muirtemne. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Muirthemne (See: Murthemne)

Mulla – The battle of Mulla was one of 20 battles fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, against the Gaedil. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Müllenhoff (See: Authors)

Mullingar (See: Cities)

Mulvian Bridge - Seuerus Afer killed the Roman ruler, Heluius, at the Mulvian Bridge. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Muma (See: Mumu)

Mumu [Muma]

Battles

Belach Mugna – The battle of Belach Mugna was “won by the Laigin against the Men of Mumu, in which Cormac mac Cuillenáin fell.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 399)

Brega – “A battle was fought between them (Airgetmar and Fíachu Tolgrach) in Brega, and Fíachu Tolgrach fell in that battle. The men of Mumu assembled thereafter, in the company of Eochu s. Ailill Finn, of Lugaid mac Echach Fíadmuine, and of Dui Ladrach, with the descendants of Érimón, and they drove out Airgetmar oversea for a space of seven years.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 259, 261)

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

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, 411)

Móin Mór – “The battle of Móin Mór, a devastation (?) of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Sliab Belgadain – “Fíachu Labrainne fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadain in Iar-Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 219)

Túathal Techtmar – “They gave him [Túathal] the kingship immediately, and he broke thirty battles against Mumu.” Túathal Tectmar fought the following battles against the people of Mumu in revenge for his father: Alla, Bladma, Cliu, Corco Duibne, Corco Laide, Daire, Dercderc, Eibhlinne, Femin, Feorann, Íarmbras, Lemna, Luachair Dedad, Mag Femen, Mag Raigne, Raide, Tir dá Glas (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 309, 317, 319, 327, 555)

Bishop – “Domnall ua Londgain, archbishop of Mumu, rested” during the reign of Muircertach mac Néill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Fort - “Dun Cermna, which is not narrow, is concealed southward on the lively sea of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 443)

Headland - “Ros Náir ... in the border of Sliab Mis of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 133)

Hostages - “Gíallchad took the kingship for a space of nine years. He took a hostage from every five men in Mumu.” “Dairfhine and Dergthene the swift to the rampart of Mumu with thousands of hostages.” seven times he took away nine chariots, and long shall it be remembered! He took hostages of Ui Néill and stages of the Plain of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 247, 475, 535)

Judgement – “The decision that Amorgen gave in Cenn tSáile in Mumu upon the deer and roes and quadrupeds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 47, 69)

Kings

Adamair Flidais – “Adamair Flidais of Mumu, son of Fer Corb, took the kingship of Ireland for a space of five years.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 283)

Conaire Mór – “Conaire the Great s. Eterscél of Mumu” was of the progeny of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 89)

Conchobor ua Briain – “Conchobor ua Briain, king of Mumu, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Conmáel – “Conmáel ... the first prince, with fame, it is said, from Mumu who took Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 431, 435, 497)

Corb Aulom – “Gruibne daughter of Gartnia, king of the Britons, wife of the king of Mumu, mother of Corb Aulom, from whom are the freemen of Mumu” escaped from Elim, the 94th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 307, 483)

Cormac mac Carthaig – “Cormac mac Carthaig, high king of Mumu was slain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411, 413)

Cúroí and Eochu mac Luchta – Cúroí and Eochu mac Luchta were provincial kings over Mumu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271)

Deda – Deda s. Sin was the provincial king over Mumu during the reign of Conaire Mór over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Domnall ua Briain – “Domnall ua Briain, king of North Mumu, rested.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411)

Eochu mac Dairi – Eochu mac Dairi was the provincial king over Greater Mumu during the reign of Túathal Techtmar over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Eochu Mumo – “Eochu Mumo from Mumu.” “Eochu Mumo son of Mefebis, from whom is Mumu named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 277; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 219, 221, 223, 457)

Eogan mac Ailella Érann – Eogan mac Ailella Erann was the provincial king over South Mumu during the reign of Túathal Techtmar over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311)

Ér, Orba, Fergna, Ferón – “He (Érimón) gave the kingship of Mumu” to the four sons of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 157, 171)

Eterscéil Mór - “Eterscéil Mór maccu Iair, of the Erna of Mumu, (was king of Ireland for) five years, till he fell at the hands of Nuadu Necht.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 299)

Fíachu Finscothach – “Fíachu Finscothach s. Sétna Airt s. Art s. Éber s. Ír s. Míl took the kingship of Ireland after the slaying of his own father by him, and by Muinemón s. Cas Clothach, in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231)

Finn – “Finn s. Bláth took the kingship (of Ireland) for a space of twenty years, till he fell at the hands of Sétna Art Inarraid s. Bres, in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 251)

Finnit Mar – “Finnit Mar in good Mumu nine (years) to the hero of even colour.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 519)

Forbri – Forbri s. Finn was the provincial king of Mumu who participated with his counterparts in the killing of Feradach Finn Factnach, king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 325)

Melge – “Melge s. Cobthach fell at the hands of Mac Corb s. Mac Rechtada Rígderg in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 281)

Mog Corb - “Mog Corb in Mumu without sorrow, grandson of Rechtaid Rígderg, the fair branch of Cenn Mara fell before Óengus son of Labraid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 515)

Muinemón – “Muinemón s. Cas Clothach of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 231)

Muircertach – “Muircertach the good king of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 561)

Óengus Olmucach – “Óengus Olmucach fell in Argatros at the hands of Énna s. Eoch of the men of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 223)

Rechtaid Rígderg – “Macha Red-hair d. Áed Ruad ... fell at the hands of Rechtaid Rígderg of Great Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267)

Sírlám – “Sírlam, settler of the hosts of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 507)

Tairdelbach ua Briain – “Tairdelbach ua Briain, king of Mumu, died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413)

Tigernach Tétbannach – Tigernach Tétbannach was the provincial king over “the other Mumu” during

the reign of Conaire Mór over Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301)

Lakes

Loch Fordremain – “Loch Fordremain upon which is Traig Li at Sliab Mis in Mumu” was one of the three lakes that Partholon found in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17)

Loch Luigdech – “In that night on which the sons of Míl came into Ireland, was the burst of Loch Luigdech in Iar-Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 33, 61, 75)

Mountains – Sliab Mis - “Loch Fordremain upon which is Traig Li at Sliab Mis in Mumu” was one of the three lakes that Partholon found in Ireland. “Ros Náir ... in the border of Sliab Mis of Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271; **Vol. 3**, p. 17; **Vol. 5**, p. 133)

Partition

Fir Bolg - Gann and Sengann of the Fir Bolg occupied the two Fifths of Mumu, that is, from Comar Tri nUisce to Belach Conglais (Gann’s Fifth) and from Belach Conglais to Luimneach (Sengann’s Fifth). “The Fifth of Gann was East Muma, and that of Sengann West Muma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 7, 15, 29, 77)

Milesians – “Éremón took territory the exact middle of Ireland, except Muma ...” Éber the youngest ... the land which he chose with its homesteads, he took it, over the balances of Muma.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 259)

Peoples

Cessair Company – “Fintan died, it is a subject of truth, in Mumu, of slow decay.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 487)

Déssi – “The Déssi of Mumu are the progeny of Érimón. “The nine cantreds of the Déssi of Mumu” are descended from Ugoine Mór. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65, 89, 325)

Eoganacht – The Eoganacht of Mumu were one of the “three free (companies) of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 477)

Erainn – “The Erainn of Mumu, of whom were the progeny of Dega” are descended from Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 65)

Erna – “The Erna of Muma, noble and joyous.” “The Erna of Mumu, of whom were the Clanna Dedaid” were descended from Érimón. “Eterscéil Mór maccu Iair, of the Erna of Mumu, (was king of Ireland for) five years, till he fell at the hands of Nuadu Necht.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 259; **Vol. 5**, p. 89, 299)

Plains

Leccmag – “Leccmag in Muma” was one of twelve plains cleared by Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 135, 171)

Mag nAirbrech – “Mag nAirbrech in Fotharta Airbrech [This is a section of “Mumu” and of “Leth Cuind” and all that is best and most certain of them both is here]. This plain was cleared by Íriel Fáid. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 191, 193)

Mag Assal – “Mag Assal in Mumu” was settled by Assal son of Umor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 111, 175)

Mag Cuile Feda - Mag Cuile Feda in Fotharta was one of twelve plains cleared by Íriél Fáid. “[A section of “Mumu” and of Leth Cuind” is this].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Mag Mide – Mag Mide in Fotharta was one of twelve plains cleared by Íriél Fáid. “[A section of “Mumu” and of Leth Cuind” is this].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Mag Moda – “Mag Moda in Mumu” was one of twelve plains cleared by Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123)

Mag Riada - Mag Riada in Fotharta was one of twelve plains cleared by Íriél Fáid. “[A section of “Mumu” and of Leth Cuind” is this].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Ridges - The fruitfulness of Druim Fingin in Mumu was a cause of the battle between Érimón and Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 155, 157, 161, 169)

Rivers

Eocha – The Eocha burst forth in the year after the battle of Lochmag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Féil Ercre - “In the year after that (the battle of Lochmag), the outburst of Suir and of Féil Ercre in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Suir – “In the year after that (the battle of Lochmag), the outburst of Suir and of Féil Ercre in Mumu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 193)

Territory – “In the territory of Liathan of Muma, the dark lord of slaughter died of plague.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 173)

Mund [Muind] – Mund was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urgrid and before Brude Urmund. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 183)

Munster – “A place called Tulach Tend was in the Munster province, in Corco Laige.” Munster authorities describe Ith’s journey through Ireland somewhat differently than those of the North. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 89; Vol. 5, p. 13)

Murbech – “Mil (son of Umor) was settled on Murbech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67)

Murbolg [Morbolg] – The battle of Murbolg in Dál Riata was one of three battles Nemed waged against the Fomorians. “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.” Etán built Rath Rigbaird in Murbolg. “Sobairce built his fort in Murbolg of Dál Riata.” “Moreover, in the time of Erimon, was the building of Dun Sobairce, and Dun Cermna, and Dun Binne, and Carraig Bladraige in Murbolg, by Mantán son of Caicher.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 135, 173, 191; Vol. 5, p. 167, 171)

Murchad¹ – Murchad¹ king of Laigen was the son of Bran [Bron] and he killed Fergal the 139th king of Ireland in the battle of Almu. Murchad¹ died during the reign of Cinaed, the 141st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385, 387, 389)

Murchad² – Murchad² “of the men of Tethba” was the son of Diarmait son of Airmedach son of Conall Guthbind son of Suibne; his son was Domnall, the 144th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391, 393, 395, 549)

Murchad³ [Murchorad] – His son was Mochta who was in joint rule over the Ulaid with Cormac son of Laithech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 297)

Murchorad (See: Murchad³)

Murgal - He is the son of Innrechtach son of Muiredach Muillethan. His son is Tomaltach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Muriel (See: Angels; Names of)

Murloch Bay (See: Seas, Bays)

Murthemne [Muirthemne] – Murthemne “who had the plain of salmon” was one of the ten sons of Bregon. He was one of the 36 chieftains who came to Ireland to avenge Íth. Mag Muirthemne was named for him. His wife (unnamed) was one of the queens of the Milesians who died at the landing in Ireland. “Murthemne died at the Great Pool.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 4, p. 261; Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 25, 41, 61, 85, 93, 99, 105, 107, 119, 133, 393, 467) (See Also: Mag Muirthemne)

Muscraige, the (See: Peoples)

Music – St. Brendan “having had a revelation of the music of Heaven, ever afterwards found earthly music disagreeable, and plugged his ears so as not to hear it.” The music of the Sirens lulled sailors to sleep. “String-sweetness of music, a steadfast beauty, southward, in the South part of Ireland.” “The battle of the three Collas on Fernmag, after their coming into Temair; the prudent one after the honours of their music ?) Fergus son of Fraochar Fortrán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1n, 21, 71, 75; Vol. 5, p. 419, 465) (See Also: Songs)

Music-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 disposal provides me with any justification for such a translation”. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Musical Instruments

Bugle-horn – “The grandsons of the Dagda, who had a triple division (?) divided Banba of the bugle-horns.” “The founding of the Causeway of the Flood-tower no tuneful road and bugle.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 217; Vol. 5, p. 421)

Harps

“Tubal, moreover, was the name of his brother: he it is who was father [and leader] of those who would handle harps and organs.” “Tubal invented harps of music (?)” “Iafeth son of Noe, it is he who first sounded a harp and an organ after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 159, 183)

“... the two men of cunning, a poet and a harper: Eir [Cir] and Cinenn [Innai, Onnai] were their names. A lot was cast upon them: the harper went to Éber, southward, and the poet to Érimón, northward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 103, 133, 155, 165, 417)

Organs – “Tubal, moreover, was the name of his brother: he it is who was father [and leader] of those who would handle harps and organs.” “Iafeth son of Noe, it is he who first sounded a harp and an organ after the Flood.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 89, 159)

Trumpet – Verse LXV, quatrain 26 reads in part: “The building of a causeway of a flood-tower of a creek of a road and of horns.” “The other MSS. give us, with various spellings, *ni bern-bōthair acht būaball* “no gap of a road but a trumpet”: the last word being further changed to *būadall* meaning, apparently “a victory hall.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p.263, 330)

Zither – During the reign of Géde Ollgothach, the 23rd king of Ireland, “sweet as the strings of a zither was the voice and singing of every man during his reign.”(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Mygdonia – Keating has Partholon come from Mygdonia. “He (Partholon) came thereafter out of Mygdonia, that is, out of Graecia Parva.” Mydonia is either in, or another name for, Graecia Parva. “*Meigint*, in the R³ version, is doubtless Mygdonia, at the head of the Thermaic Gulf.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 267; **Vol. 3**, p. 5, 27, 39, 89)

Myth and Ritual (See: Authors; Hooke)

Myths – “Henri d’Arbois de Jubanville saw all of Irish pseudohistory as an essentially unmodified repository of Celtic myth” (source: Carey, 1993, p. 3)