

LEBOR GABÁLA ÉRENN
The Book of the Taking of Ireland

PART VI

Index

T-Z

EDITED AND TRANSLATED WITH NOTES, ETC.

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Index Compiled

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T

Ta-wosret (See: Tuir) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Tabarn [Tabairn] – Tabarn was the son of Enda [Enna] son of Baath son of Ibath; his son was Tat. “At Tat son of Taburn the choice of the Túatha Dé Danann unite.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 4, p. 98, 127, 131, 133, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 187, 191, 195, 197)

Table of Nations (See: Authors, Anonymous)

Taboo [Tabu]- “These people [Fer Caille and Cicul] meet king Conaire when on his way to the hostel of Da Derga, and, fatally in opposition to a *tabu* laid on the king, they subsequently occupy an *imda* or cubicle in the Hostel.” Conaire Mór died in Bruiden Dá Derga “at the hands of the Bandits of Ireland and of Ingcél Cáech of the Britons,” “greedy for plunder.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Drinking – Bres son of Elada was under a *geis* to drink anything that should be milked in a certain place. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 99, 100)

Eating

Cannibalism – “The earlier texts say merely that the Sirens caused the mariners to sleep; that they subsequently devoured them is left to be understood, but is set forth in black and white by K and Kg.” during the reign of Loingsech, the 137th king of Ireland, there was “a very great famine for three years in Ireland, so that man would eat man.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 7; Vol. 5, p. 383)

Flesh and Blood - God forbade to Noe and his sons the eating of “flesh with the blood thereof.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 135)

Forbidden Tree - In Paradise there was one tree which Adam and Eve were forbidden to eat the fruit of. Were they to eat that fruit they would never die, but have health and ease of mind. Lucifer tempted them to taste the fruit, for which they were expelled by God from the Garden. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 27, 67, 69)

Marriage - God forbade the descendents of Seth to mingle friendship with those of Cain, or to beget children by them, or to take wives from them.” “The Flood is here a punishment for the *children* of Cain [and their union with the Sethites] not for the crime of Cain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 107, 218)

Nudity - Fíal saw her husband naked and died of shame, or because her chastity overcame her. “The *tabu* on nudity, which is prominent in this story, also appears in certain well-known stories of Cu 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. 9, 33, 61, 75, 95, 123)

Source of – “Six men of them (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)

Taboo and the Peril of the Soul (See: Author; Frazer)

Tabu (See: Taboo)

Tacitus (See: Authors)

Tadg¹ – Tadg¹ of the White Horse was the son of Cathal son of Conchobor son of Tadg son of Cathal. His son was Áed of the Gapped Javelin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tadg² – Tadg² was the son of Cathal son of Tadg Mor son of Muirges son of Tomaltach. His son was Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tadg mac Cein – “The identity of Cessair with Ēriu is underlined in the story of the Adventures of Tadg mac Cēin (Silva Gaedelica, I, 348, ii, 391) where that personage is greeted by Cessair (who here shares the immortality of Fintān) with precisely the same sentence, “it is long since thy coming was prophesied”, with which Ēriu greets the arriving Milesians in a later section of LG.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 173)

Tadg Mór¹ – He may be the son of Muirges son of Tomaltach son of Murgal son of Innrechtach. His son may be Cathal. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tadg Mór² [Tadg the Great] – “Nuadu Argetlamh had four sons, Tadg the Great, father of Uillend ...” “The interpolative material in R³ makes Uillend to be a son of Tadg Mór², an otherwise unrecorded son of Nuadu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 104, 187)

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

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

Taidg – Taidg was the son of Brian Boroma; his son was Tairdelbach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Taig – Taig was one of the three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201)

Tailc¹ – Tailc¹ was one of the three attendants of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199,)

Tailc² – Tailc² was one of the three seers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Tailltiu [Taillte, Taltiu] – Tailltiu was the daughter of Mag Mór the king of Spain and wife of Eochu son of Erc, king of the Fir Bolg. After the first battle of Mag Tuired she (queen of the Fir Bolg) came to Coill Cuan and the wood was cut down within one year to make a clover-plain. She slept with Eochu Garb son of Dui Dal of the Túatha Dé Danann and was the foster-mother of Lug son of Dian Cecht [Scál-Balb]. She died in Tailltiu and her grave is north-east of there. Her games were celebrated each year and her lamentation sung by Lug a fortnight before Lughnasad and a fortnight after. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59, 115, 117, 149, 177, 179) (See Also: Alliances, Marriage)

Tailltiu [Seat of Tailltiu, Taltiu]

Assembly of – “Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland, fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife, “as he was going to the Assembly of Tailltiu.” “The Assembly of Tailltiu was renewed by Níall Glundub, the 153rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 399)

Battles of - “It was the sons of Míl who gave the battle of Tailltiu to the Túatha Dé Danann, so that the three kings of Ireland, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht and Mac Greine (and their three queens, Banba, Fofla and Ériu) fell there.” Cuailnge and Fúat, of the Milesians, were slain in this battle. This was during the reign of Mitreus, king of Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 209, 211; Vol. 5, p. 49, 59, 61, 63, 87, 95,

97, 139, 155, 165, 167, 495)

Cult Center – “The *Dindsenchus* material regarding Tailltiu, interpolated in all three redactions of LG (§§ 311, 330, 363), is essentially an account of the traditional origin of his (Lug) cult, and of its chief center.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101, 296)

Death at – “Threescore years with renown had Óengus Turmech in Temair; a grief for the companies of Cnoc Breg was the death of the king of the North and of Tailltiu.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 517)

Lia Fail – The Lia Fail “refused to shriek under Cu Chulaind or his fosterling; whereupon Cu Chulaind struck it, and it never shrieked again except under Conn, when its heart burst forth from Temair to Tailltiu.” “Presumably there was a stone called “Fal’s Heart” at the sanctuary of Tailltiu, an erratic boulder perhaps, not necessarily a pillar-stone, which became the centre of analogous legends. This seems to indicate some sort of connexion between Temair and Tailltiu, but that is all that can be said about it. Practically nothing remains, above ground at least, at Tailltiu, and there is certainly no stone there now which could reasonably be identified with “Fal’s Heart.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 113, 145, 175, 295) (See Also: Magic Objects)

Naming of – “Tailltiu died in Tailltiu, and her name clave thereto and her grave is from the Seat of Tailltiu north-eastward.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 117, 149, 179)

Táin Bó Cúailgne – The event of the cattle-raid of Cúailgne took place during the reign of Conaire Mór, the 86th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 301) (See Also: Authors, Anonymous)

Tain Bo Flidais (See: Authors; Anonymous)

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

Tairchell – Tairchell was one of the three hounds of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 135, 201)

Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor [Toirdelbach] – “A joint kingship over Ireland for a space of thirty-six years; but Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor was king of Ireland with opposition.” Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí of the Yellow Hound was the son of Aed of the Gapped Javelin, son of Tadhg of the White Horse son of Cathal son of Conchobor; his son was Rúaidrí. Tairdelbach ruled for 20 years over Ireland and for 40 years over Connachta and during his reign were the deaths of Cellach, Máel-Isu ua Ainmere, Cormac mac Carthaig, Énna son of Domnall, king of Laigin. The Synod of Cenannas was held in 1152. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 411, 413, 563)

Tairdelbach mac Taidg – Tairdelbach mac Taidg son of Brian Boroma, was a king with opposition, who ruled for 12 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 411) (See Also: Tairdelbach ua Briain)

Tairdelbach ua Briain – Tairdelbach ua Briain was king with opposition who ruled for 12 years. During his reign Donnchad mac Briain went to Rome and there were the battles of Odba, Moin Cruinneóce, and the battle with the Saxons. The battle of Moin Mór was fought with the Laigin and Connachta against Tairdelbach ua Briain. In his reign also there was a harvest of nuts and Dub dá Lethi died. Tairdelbach ua Briain died a natural death. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409, 411, 413)

Tairle (See: Tairrle)

Tairr – Tairr was the son of Ugoine Mór who settled in Mag Tharra. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 467,)

Tairrle [Tairle] – Tairrle was the head-ploughman of the Partholon expedition. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 27, 61)

Tait (**See:** Tat)

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

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

Tales of King Solomon (**See:** Authors; Seymour¹)

Talisman (**See:** Magic Objects) (**See Also:** Amulet, Charm, Incantation, Spell)

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

Tallaght (**See:** Tamlachta)

Taltiu (**See:** Tailltiu)

Tam – Tam 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, 247)

Tama [Tanna] – Tama 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, 247)

Tamain (**See:** Taman)

Tamall¹ – Tamall¹ 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, 247)

Tamall² – Tamall² was a woman of the Cessair company that went with Bith in the first division of the women. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 209, 227, 247)

Taman¹ [Tamain] – Taman¹ was one of thirty Nemedian warriors to survive the battle of Conaing's Tower. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 143, 185, 196, 197, 205)

Taman² – Taman² was the son of Umor from whom the Point of Taman [Rind Taman] in Medraige is named. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 25, 37, 69, 111, 175)

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

Tamlachta [Tallaght] – “If “Tamlachta” was in it (The Old Plain of Edar), and if this is to be identified with the present village of Tallaght a short distance south of Dublin (a mere unproven assumption or etymological guess, for which writers like O' Clery and O' Flaherty are responsible), the plain must have extended south of the Liffey.” “There are glosses on this passage (§311) explaining “Nassad, Beōān, Mellān” as three saints, from Britain, in Tamlachta near Loch Bricrenn (Loch Brickland, Co. Down).” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 85, 86; **Vol. 4**, p. 297)

Tamnach – Fergal son of Eochu Lemna was king of Tamnach who fell in the battle of Almu. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

Tanaide (**See:** Authors; o Dubsaillech)

Tanna (See: Tama)

Taprobane (See: Islands)

Tara (See: Temair)

Tara, a Pagan Sanctuary of Ancient Ireland (See: Authors, Macalister)

Tarba – Tarba was one of 7 husbandmen or ploughmen of the Partholon expedition to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Tarpes (See: Darius¹)

Tarshish (See: Espanus)

Tarshish (See: Cities)

Tarsus – Tarsus is named from Tharsis son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. Florianus, ruler of the Romans for just three months was slain in Tarsus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155; Vol. 5, p. 575)

Tarthach - Tarthach was the son of Trech son of Trethrach son of Rogoll; his son was Tosc. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Tat¹ – Tat¹ was the son of Beoan son of Mar son of Airthecht; his son was Starn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 153)

Tat² – Tat² was the son of Conatcend son of Ordam; his son was Tuirell. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191, 193)

Tat³ [Tait] – Tat³ was the son of Ogamain son of Boamain. He killed Refill for the kingship of Scythia and was in turn killed by Refloir son of Refill. Tat³ may have had two sons: Agnomain and Eber Echruad. “We can hardly doubt that the name ‘Tat’ has been borrowed from Eusebius. *Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymus as flourishing in the 19th year of the reign of Amintes, (17th) king of Assyria.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 17, 19, 25, 73, 77, 79, 95, 97, 128, 129, 156; Vol. 3, p. 147)

Tat⁴ [Tait] – Tait was the son of Ortat son of Tributat son of Gotorp; his son was Loth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147; Vol. 4, p. 43)

Tat⁵ [Tai, Tait] – Tat⁵ was the son of Sera, son of Sru son of Esru; his son was Pamp (Paim). According to Macalister the name ‘Tat’ has been borrowed from Eusebius. “We can hardly doubt that the name ‘Tat’ has been borrowed from Eusebius. *Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymus as flourishing in the 19th year of the reign of Amintes, king of Assyria ... Our compilers and scribes make extraordinary muddles of the Oriental names which they copy from Eusebius or his editor; and it would, for them, be a very trivial blunder to turn *Tat mac Herme(ti)s Trismegist* into *Tat mac Her m Estris m Egist*, and this, when the influence of analogical formation got to work upon it, would slip with very little difficulty into *Tat mac Sera mic Sru mic Esru*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 23, 157, 163, 167, 173, 129; Vol. 2, p. 129; Vol. 3, p. 127; Vol. 4, p. 127, 153, 187; Vol. 5, p. 185)

Tat⁶ – Tat⁶ was the son of Tabarn son of Enda [Enna] son of Baath son of I bath; his sons were Allda [Aldui] and Cairbre Caitchend. At Tat⁶ son of Tabarn all the Túatha Dé Danann as an *élite* unite. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 173; Vol. 4, p. 98, 127, 129, 131, 133, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 187, 191, 195, 197)

Tath – Tath was one of the three druids of the Partholon expedition. His name means Consolidation. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11)

Tatoos – “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.” The identification of the Scots with the Picts “is contrary to all the orthodoxy of the LG tradition.” The Cruitne founded the city of Poitiers; “derived from *pictis*, from their tatu marks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165, 256; Vol. 5, p. 179)

Taunt Speech – In ¶270 Morc s. Dela incites the Fomorians to battle with the words “... fight against the children of Nemed, and crush your enemies truly: behead them and scatter their them in revenge for your brethren and friends all, who have died at their hands.” “There is no parallel elsewhere in the LG canon to the “taunt speech,” inciting a warrior to battle fury.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155, 199)

Taurus, Mount (See: Mountains)

Tautanes [Tutanés] - Tutanés was king of Assyria for 32 years after Mitreus and before Teuteus. “As for Tautanes, we must take him as we find him. It has proved impossible to reconcile the names of Mesopotamian kings, derived by Eusebius from Berossus, with the names recovered from the monuments.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 222; Vol. 3, p. 159)

Synchronisms

Amazons – “If it was Tautanes who was king at the time of the capture of Troy, Penthesilea was contemporary with the Assyrians: or Troy was captured in the time of the Amazons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Assyria - “There were 354 years from the end of the reign of Tautanes to the end of the rule of Assyria.” “It was 874 years from the beginning of the principdom of Ninus to the end of the principdom of Tutanés, king of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 37; Vol. 2, p. 51; Vol. 3, p. 159)

Greece – Agamemnon “according to Eusebius, began to reign in the 11th year of Tautanes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 313)

Ireland

Ethriel – Ethriel was the 5th king of Ireland who assumed the throne during the reign of Tautanes. “And in his time Tautanes king of the world died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197)

Íriel Fáid – “Íriel Fáid reigned for 10 years over Ireland as its 4th king, and it was “in the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians that he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 195)

Muimne, Luigne, Laigne – “Three years had the sons of Éremón in the (2nd) kingship of Ireland, to wit the last year of the reign of Mithraeus and the first two years of the reign of Tautanes king of the Assyrians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 187, 189)

Partholon – Partholon took Ireland 328 years before the taking of Troy, and Tutanés was high king of the world at that time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23)

Troy – Troy was captured during the time of Tutanés. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23, 35, 159)

Tauteus (See: Teuteus)

Tax Collectors (See: Society)

Taxes (See: Economics)

Tea – Tea was the daughter of Lugaid son of Íth. “She it was whom Érimón (her great-uncle) took instead of Odba (his sister/wife); and she was to choose a mound in Ireland as her bridal portion. This is the marriage-price which she chose, Druim Cain, the mound which is Temair; Temair is Tea Múr, “the Wall of Tea (d. Lugaid s. Íth).” “In the year before the setting of that battle (Argetros) by the two sons of Míl, 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 chose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug; and that therein there should be every royal dignity and every assembly that should be convened, of the progeny of Érimón, for ever. This is the mound which she chose, Liath-druim; because it was the fairest sod by far which she saw in Ireland. And therein was the dignity of Ireland; and from her it is named, Temair, from her being their habitually. And she was buried afterwards, and her rampart was raised over her, namely, Múr Tea, Tea-Múr.” “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 Fal.” “Tea of Temair, firm her might, was the famous mother of Irial (Faid).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 331; **Vol. 5**, p. 39, 41, 57, 63, 73, 83, 99, 131, 142, 169, 423n, 431)

Teach Duinn (See: Tech Duinn)

Tech Cleitig [Cletech, House of Cletech] – Tech Cleitig was the place where Cormac ua Cuinn [mac Art], the 104th king of Ireland, choked to death on a salmon bone. “I am afraid of the woman (Sin) about whom many blasts shall play; for the man (Muirchertach mac Erca) who shall be burnt in fire, on the side of Cletech wine shall drown him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 337, 339, 527, 533, 543)

Tech Duinn [Teach Duinn, Tighi Duinn, Sandhills of] – Tech Duinn is in Corcaguiney, Co. Kerry. “And the wind rose against the ship wherein were Donn and Airech, two sons of Míl, and the ship wherein were Bres, Búas and Buaigne; so that they were drowned at the Sandhills at Tech Duinn. The grave-mound of each man is there. And there, as some say, Díl, wife of Donn, was drowned.” “Twenty-four men and twelve women and four hirelings and four attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that ship.” “Tech Duinn of retainers” was named for Donn son of Míl. There was a partition of Ireland “from Teach Duinn to Tuirbe” by Éremón’s sons, Muimne, Luigne and Laigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 59, 267, 332; **Vol. 5**, p. 9, 39, 57, 65, 71, 81, 99, 107, 181)

Tech Giugraind – Congalach mac Máeil-Mithig, the 155th king of Ireland, reigned for ten years, “till he fell at the hands of the Foreigners of Áth Cliath in Tech Giugraind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 401)

Tech Mairisen – “*Tech Marisen* at Tara, situated above the spring called Nemnach, and undoubtedly a sacred building of some kind. Such a building, on an elaborate scale, I take the House of Da Derga to have been.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 262)

Technology (See: Agriculture, Astrology, Astronomy, Education, Health, Structures, Tools, Weapons)

Tedma Trénbuillech – Tedma Trénbuillech of the Fir Bolg was slain in the battle of Tertas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 313)

Tegmannach – Tegmanach was of the progeny of Lugaid Cal; his son was Olar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Teiti (See: Mag Tete)

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

Telle – Telle was the son of Cait Coiditchend. He had three sons: Caither, Nechtan, Enna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 187)

Teltown (See: Oenach Tailten)

Temair [Tara]

Assembly of – “Of assemblies of the king of Temair.” The Assembly of Temair was first convened by Ollom Fotla, the 20th king of Ireland. Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland, also convened the Assembly of Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 117, 235, 295, 309, 311, 327, 455, 501)

Battles of

Aicil – “Túathal Techtmar “came to Temair, to the place where Elim s. Conrai was; and they gave the battle of Aicil, where Elim s. Conrai was slain by Túathal.” “Túathal, lord of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 311, 327, 485)

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

Temair¹ – “Eriu and Fotla with pride, Mac Greine and Banba with victory, Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht with purity in the battle of Temair of clear wave.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 239, 257)

Temair² - Eochu Edgathach, the 8th king of Ireland, was slain in the battle of Temair by Cermna. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 211, 213, 497)

Temair³ – Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland, won the battle of Temair against the Foreigners after a seige of three days and nights. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403, 405)

Borama Tribute – Túathal Techtmar imposed upon Laigen the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 handmaids about each, who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen. The successive 40 kings of Temair received a one third share of the Borama Tribute when they could collect it. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 308, 327, 329) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Families of – “As for Érimón, leader of the expedition, of him is Leth Cuinn, i.e. the four families of Temair: Conall, Colmán, Eogan and Áed Sláine.” “From Éber moreover were ... Dál Mathrach beside Temair ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 43, 89, 103, 323)

Geography of

Inis Fail – Inis Fail and Mag Fail are two names applied to the whole of Ireland and not “merely to the narrow region of the Temair district.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 320)

Odba – Áth Sisi is identified with Assey near Tara . Odba is “probably in Meath, somewhere near Tara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 332)

Ui mac Cuais Breg – “*Ui mac Cuais* (or Uais) *Breg* is the region S.W. of Tara, but it contains no conspicuous lake to be identified with Loch Laiglinne.” “Breg is the plain south of and including Tara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 84)

Kings of – “Ireland with pride, with weapons, hosts spread over her ancient plain, westward to the sunset were they plunderers, her chieftains of destruction around Temair.” “Temair and Ireland of knowledge, a troop of generations divided it.” “Sobairche of hosts, of spears, a foreshadowing of the household of Temair (?)” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 213, 259, 279; **Vol. 5**, p. 407, 441, 581)

Cairbre Nia Fer – “Cairpe Nia Fer was over the province of the Gailian in Temair of Brug Niad. That is why Cairpre Nia Fer is called king of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 301)

Cairpre Cinn-Chait – Cairpre Cinn-Chait was the 90th king of Ireland. “The learned reckon that he was of the the Luaigne of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 305, 523)

Cathair Mór – Cathair Mór was the 98th king of Ireland who ruled for three years till he fell by the Luaigne of Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 331)

Cellach – “On a time when Cellach came from Temair to the Bank of the Brug, he was drowned in the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 379)

Cimbáeth – “Cimbáeth, summit of the (warrior) youths of Emain took the fruitful land of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 461, 465, 513)

Congal Cind Magair – Congal “died in his bed in the house of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 385)

Conmáel – “Conmáel son of the prince Éber, a warrior with a basal love of maintenance, the first prince, with fame, it is said, from Mumu who took Temair.” During his reign, Mag Smethrach and Mag nInir “were separated in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269, 275)

Conn Cét-Cathach – Conn was driven out of Temair and “the king of Laigin remained in Temair till the end of seven years, and the strength of Conn increased again; and he put him out of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333, 483)

Connla – Connla Cóem, the 65th king of Ireland, died in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 283, 515)

Dál nAraide – The Dál nAraide had 30 kings in the kingship of Ireland, in Temair, from the time of Ollom Fotla to the time of Báetán.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 289)

Diarmait mac Cerbaill – “For it is Fintan who arranged the settlement of the household of Temair for Diarmait after a long time following that, and from this it is clear that Fintan was Tuan. And he is Tuan s. Cairell s. Muiredach Muinderg of the Ulaid.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23, 93)

Domnall ua Máil-Sechlainn – King of Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Donnchad mac Domnaill – Donnchad may have died a natural death in Temair, after the expansion of Clann Colmáin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Dui Dallta Degaid – Dui Dallta Degaid the fortunate, in the kingdom over proud Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 521)

Eochu – “It is Eochu son of Erc who was the first king of the Fir Bolg who sat in the beginning in Temair, even though he was their last king.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 179)

Eochu Edgathach – Eochu Edgathach, the 8th king of Ireland, was slain in the battle of Temair by Cermna. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 213)

Eochu Feidlech – Eochu Feidlech ruled for 12 years as the 82nd king of Ireland and died a natural death in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 521)

Eochu Mugmedon – Eochu ruled Ireland for seven years till he died in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 347, 529)

Eochu Mumo – “Eochu the grey, the martial, died in the battle of Cliu, the famous king of Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279)

Ethriel – “Ethriel of the order of every victory-vaunt, he was ever sharp, of a fortress with strife, after his troops were in Temair, he cleared many plains.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 269)

Faildergdóit – Faildergdóit, the 19th king of Ireland, may have been killed in Temair by Ollom Fotla. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233, 501)

Fíachu Finnoilches - Fíachu Finnoilches was slain in his own house in Temair by the provincial kings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325)

Flaithbertach – Flaithbertach, the 142nd king of Ireland, may have died of a disease in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Lugaid – “In the time of Lugaid, the 118th king of Ireland, Patrick went to Temair and cursed Lugaid and his queen for not accepting Patrick’s offerings. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Lugaid Riab nDerg – “Temair the active had five years without a zealous, most prudent prince; until Lugaid Riab nDerg arrived.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 523)

Mac Cuill, Mac Cecht, Mac Greine – “After a colloquy with the kings at Temair, the invaders were obliged, by no obvious constraint, to return to the sea.” Amorgen gave the judgement that the Milesians should return to the sea and attempt a second landing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 3, 37, 39, 47, 55, 59, 69, 79, 81, 95)

Macha – “Macha, who had the Temair house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 463, 465)

Máel-Morda – “Máel-Morda wounded him (Túathal Máel-garb) with his darts, the prince who took white-surfaced Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 543)

Muircertach ua Máil-Sechlainn – King of Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413)

Óengus Tuirmech – “The progeny of the smooth king of a forest of javelins, of Óengus Tuirmech of Temair.” Óengus Tuirmech was “60 years in the 70th kingship of Ireland, till he died in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 259; Vol. 5, p. 285, 473, 517)

Rechtaid Rigderg – After the death of Rechtaid Rigderg “the principdom of the Ulaid was sundered from Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 267)

Rothechtaid – Rothechtaid, the 15th king of Ireland, “died thereafter of wounds in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 231)

Rudraige – “Though they were props of rapine, the progeny of Rudraige king of Temair [they were] the royal kindred of Ir of the weapons, from whom are the true Ulaid of Emain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 259)

Sechnasach – “It was when he was coming to Temair after the battle, which broke upon him, that he met Dub Dúin, king of Ui Coirpre, who slew him as he was returning to his own house.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 381)

Sírna Soegalach - Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland, separated the principdom of the Ulaid from Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 243, 265, 503)

Slánoll - Slánoll, the 22nd king of Ireland, was found dead in Midchuart House in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 237, 501)

Suibne Mend – Suibne Mend fell in the battle of Muirbeg, “or, it was a destruction that he found in Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377)

Names of - “The place-name came first, and the person or thing to account for it was invented by the etymologizer.” “These are the names of Temair under the Takings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 9, 83)

Caindruim (See: Druim Cain)

Cather Croind [Cathar Crofind] – “Cathar Croind” was its name under the Túatha Dé Danann, that is, Croind daughter of Allot was buried therein, *unde dicitur* Cathair Croind.” “Cathair Crofind is familiar as an old name for Temair Breg (Tara).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 4, 15, 83)

Druim Cain [Caindruim, Druim Chain] - “Ros mac Dedaid from Druim Cain” was one of the sureties of Cairpre Nia Fer for the sons of Umor. “*Coemndruim* as a name for Uisnech (west of Mullingar) appears in Dindsenchas in the form *Caindruim* (MD iv 273) which suggests a confusion with Druim Cain, a by-name of Temair.” “The sons of Míl went on till they were in Druim Chain, that is, Temair.” Tea, wife of Érimón, chose as her dowry “Druim Cain, namely Temair.” “Druim Cáin was its name under the Fir Bolg, that is Cain s. Fíachu Cendfhinnán, after whom it is named, “the Ridge of Cain”. “Art son of Lugaid, heroic his generation, years five in Caindruim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67, 89, 299; Vol. 5, p. 37, 41, 79, 83, 493, 509) (See Also: Uisnech)

Liathdruim - “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.” “The wife of the brown Dagda perished of plague on the slope in Liathdruim.” “Then they came to Liathdruim, that is, to Temair; and Eثور, Cethor and Tethor met them there with their druidic hosts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 237; Vol. 5, p. 53, 83, 437)

Mound of the Three Men, the – “The “Mound of the Three Men” and the “Stone-heap of the Solitary Man,” was it called at the time of Eochaid mac Eirc.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 83)

Temair [Temair Breg] - “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 Fal.” It was called Temair under the sons of Míl, from Tea daughter of Lugaid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 59, 265; Vol. 5, p. 41, 83, 423n, 431)

Plague at - “The wife of the brown Dagda perished of plague on the slope in Liathdruim.” Aed Uairidnach, the 128th king of Ireland, died of plague at Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 237; Vol. 5, p. 375)

Service of – “Then it is that Cairbre Nia Fer demanded of the men from over sea (i.e. the sons of Umor), the service of Temair along with every community if they were to plough Ireland of swift steeds.” “From the day when the companies settled in the east, around Temair of bright surface, Cairpre Nia Fer imposed upon them a tax which they did not tolerate.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 65, 67)

Sterility at – In the reign of Lugaid, the 118th king of Ireland, Patrick went to Temair and made offerings to the king and queen, which were refused. Patrick placed a curse upon them “so that from that out the queens in Temair are sterile, as are the dogs of Temair also.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361)

Structures of

Cloenfertai – Túathal Techtmar imposed the Boroma Tribute and the levy of the bondmaids for the 30 royal maidens with 30 handmaids about each, who fell in the Cloenfertai in Temair on Samhain night at the hands of Dunlang, king of Laigen. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 308, 327, 329)

Foras – “Foras was the “royal seat” or chief royal dwelling of Tara.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 338)

Midchuart House – Slánoll, the 22nd king of Ireland, was found dead in Midchuart House in Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 237)

Lia Fail – “The Lia Fail was in Temair. He under whom it should shriek would be king of Ireland. It refused the shriek under Cu Chulaind or his fosterling: whereupon Cu Chulaind struck it, and it never shrieked again except under Conn, when its heart burst forth from Temair to Tailtiu.” “Rightly or wrongly, Lia Fail, the centre of much folklore real and spurious, is identified with a pillar-stone still standing on Tara Hill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 92, 107, 111, 113, 143, 145, 169, 175, 293, 295)

Mound of the Three Men – “In his time (Eochu son of Erc) the Mound of the Three Men was erected upon Temair.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 179)

Pillarstones – There were two pillarstones at Temair which bore the names of Cu and Cethen, the sons of Dian Cecht. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 298)

Rampart – Tea “had sureties against her husband ... before they came into Ireland, that whatsoever land she should choose, therein should she be buried, and her rampart and her lair dug.” Tea’s burial rampart is called Múr Tea, or Tea-Múr. The Rampart of the Scholars in Temair was built by Ollom Fotla the 20th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 169, 235, 295)

Stone Heap of the One Man – It was in the time of Eochu son of Erc that the Stone Heap of the One Man was erected at Temair. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 179)

Tech Mairisen – “*Tech Marisen* at Tara, situated above the spring called Nemnach, and undoubtedly a sacred building of some kind. Such a building, on an elaborate scale, I take the House of Da Derga to have been.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 262)

Wall – “Temair is *Tea Mur*, “the Wall of Tea (d. Lugaid s. Íth).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 41, 63, 83, 169)

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

Tempest (See: Climate)

Temple (See: Architecture)

Ten Tribes, the (See: Peoples, Israelites)

Tender (See: Transportation, Water)

Tendmag [Tenmaig, Tenmag, Tennmag] – Tendmag was one of six plains cleared by Ethriel, somewhere in Connachta. In the battle of Tendmag, which was fought between Írial Fáid and Eochaid Ehcenn, king of the Fomoir, Eochaid was killed. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 333; **Vol. 5**, p. 193, 195, 429, 431)

Tene - His son was Mor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Tened – His son was Orc. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Tenes – “Though Min was originally an independent text, it has now no formal heading, but follows on immediately after ¶468, with its three synchronisms (*David*, *Tenes*, and *Darcellus*) to which a fourth (*Assyrians*) was added.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 138)

Tenedos (See: Islands)

Tenga Bithnua (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Tenmag (See: Tendmag)

Tenmaig (See: Tendmag)

Tennmag (See: Tendmag)

Tents (See: Architecture)

Tenus [Tenus of the Tribes] – “They (Érimón and Éber) fought a battle between them upon Tenus in Ui Failge, on the brink of Brí Dam at Tóchar-etir-dá-mág, and the battle broke against Eber; also Suirge and Sobairce and Gosten [and Sétga] fell there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 161, 167, 419)

Terah (See: Thare)

Teratology – With regard to Fer Caille and his wife Cichuil, Macalister said: “I have no knowledge of Teratology, so can only hope that I am right in supposing that these horrible monstrosities transcend the limits of physical possibility, and that as descriptions of human beings they are prepos-terous, not to say abominable.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Tertas – The battle of Tertas in the territory of Conall of Muirtemne was fought by Túathal Techtmar to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

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

Test (See: Fetish Test)

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

Tetbinn [Tetbind] – Tetbinn was one of the three harpers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201)

Tete (See: Mag Tete)

Tethba

Battles in

Árd Inmaith [Árd Finnmaige] – The battle of Árd Inmaith in Tethba was fought by Íriél Fáid, wherein Suirge [Stirne] son of Dub of the Fomoiré fell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 189, 191, 193)

Cluain Cuasa – Tigernmas fought the battle of Cluain Cuasa in Tethba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 207)

Sered Mag – Áed Allan, 143rd king of Ireland, fell in “the battle of Sered Mag between the two Tethbas, that is, in Cenannas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 391)

Tethba – The battle of Tethba was fought by Tigernmas. Note that this may be the same as the battle of

Cluain Cuasa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 435)

Plains of – Mag Seired in Tethba was one of the twelve plains cleared by Nemed. Mag Seired 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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 123, 135, 191)

Rivers of – The burst of the river Eithne in Ui Néill between Mide and Tethba happened in the reign of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 163, 173)

Tethor (See: Mac Cecht)

Tethur (See: Mac Cecht)

Tethys – Amorgen’s poem (Verse LXIX) “I am Wind on Sea” has the lines: “Who calleth the cattle from the House of Tethys? On whom do the cattle of Tethys smile? [i.e. the stars rising out of the sea].” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 113) (See Also: Tech)

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

Tetragrammaton (See: God)

Tetrech – Tetrach was the son of Eber Dub son of Allot; his son was Toithecht. “Presumably the name of Tetrach, which in a measure rhymes with the corresponding Febri, is borrowed from that of the usurper Tetricus (267 – 274 A.D.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 29, 77, 132)

Tetricus – Tetricus (267 – 174 A.D) was “an usurper” whose name may have been the basis for the character “Tetrach.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 132)

Teuteus [Tauteus] – Teuteus was an Assyrian king who reigned for 40 years after Tutanes and before Thineus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161)

Teutonic Mythology (See: Authors; Grimm)

Textiles (See: Clothing)

Thare [Terah] – Thare was the son of Nachor son of Saruch son of Reu. Thare was 70 years old when his sons Abram, Nachor and Aram were born. He lived for a total of 205 years and died in Haran in the land of Canaan. He corresponds to Nel in the Milesian history. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxvii, 131; Vol. 2, p. 3)

Tharsis – Tharsis was the son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. Tarsus and the Cilicians descend from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 155)

Thebans, the (See: Peoples)

Theft (See: Crime)

Theodosius¹ – Theodosius¹ was the ruler of Rome for 11 years after Gratianus. “It is he who slew Maximinus in Aquileia, and who had given Italy for his esteem to Gratianus; till Arbogastes slew [Valentinian] and Theodosius¹ put his own son Eugenius in his place – until he in turn was slain in the Alps by Theodosius¹. Theodosius¹ died at Milan in the 18th year of his reign.” Theodosius¹ had two other sons: Honorius and Arcadius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577, 579)

Theodosius² – Theodosius² was the son of Arcadius son of Theodosius¹. He was in joint ruler of the Romans with his uncle Honorius for 12 years. After the death of Honorius, he ruled jointly with

Valentinianus son of Constantine for 25 years. In the 10th year of his reign, Patrick came into Ireland, which is also the 1st year of Sixtus successor of Peter, and the 4th year of Loeguire mac Néill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577, 579)

Theodosius III – He deposed Anastasius II at Nicaea when Loingsech mac Aengusa was in Ireland. Theodosius III ruled for just one year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 581)

Theodotion (See: Authors)

Theogony [Theogonia]

Cessair – Macalister suggests that the Cessair tale “gives us one of the most extensive collections of European pre-Christian theology, ritual and mythology that any non-classical literature can afford.” “It is obvious that the Cessair story stands on a different footing than the subsequent tales of invasion. These are tales of a history, or rather a theogonia, no doubt misinterpreted, but to be accepted and criticised as historical legend. The Cessair tale, however, is essentially cosmogonic.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 166, 167, 171)

Lebor Gabála Éirenn – “We infer that the book originally described only a single “taking”, that of the Celtic Irish, to whom the author himself belonged, and in whom he was chiefly interested. This is why Gabála, in the singular number, still remains the title of the book: it is not the “Book of Takings of I Ireland,” but “The Book of The Taking.” The intruded matter (§§ III-VII) may have had some historical basis, but much of it partakes of the nature of a *Theogonia*.” Macalister designated the invasions after the Flood as *Liber Praecursorum* and described them as “a series of successive variations of a theogony, with ritual elements interspersed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. xxviii; Vol. 2, p. 166)

Túatha Dé Danann – The Túatha Dé Danann story is more of the nature of a theogonia and it refers particularly to the Celtic gods.” The section on the Túatha Dé Danann “is based upon a Theogonia, most likely transmitted orally, less probably in writing, in which the mutual relationships of the members of the pre-Christian pantheon were set forth.” “The Theogonia, despite the condensed and desperately confused form in which it is presented to us, is of such enormous importance, as the most complete documentary account of any European non-classical pantheon, that it calls for a special effort to get it into order.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115; Vol. 4, p. 91, 97)

Theomacia – “The Partholon story, with which the Fir Bolg story is cognate though not identical, seems to be essentially a kind of pre-Celtic *theomachia*. The Nemed story, which is more nearly akin to that of the Túatha Dé Danann, seems to partake of a similar character.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 115)

Thermaic Gulf (See: Seas)

Thespis (See: Authors)

Thessalonica (See: Cities)

Thessalus – Thessalus was the son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. He built the city of Thessalonica and Thessaly was named from him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Thessaly – Thessaly was named from Thessalus son of Gregus son of Iafeth son of Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 153)

Thieves (See: Society)

Thigh – Refloir was wounded through the thigh by Míl and died thereafter. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 67) (See Also: Health, Wounds)

Thineus – Thineus was the Assyrian king who ruled for 31(30, or 40) years after Teuteus and before Eupales (or Dercylas). His reign was contemporary with David in Israel. “In the reign of Conmáel further, Thineus, the 28th king of Assyria, took the kingship of the world.” “Thineus was in the kingship of the world when Tigernmas succeeded (to the throne in Ireland).” Thineus died during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 161, 199; **Vol. 5**, p. 153, 201, 207, 209)

Thiras (See: Tiras)

Thoe – Thoe was the son of Bodb son of Sem son of Mar son of Aurthact; his son was Etheor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 37; **Vol. 2**, p. 47)

Thogorma – Thogorma was the son of Gomer son of Iafethand from him are Phrygia and Ilia. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 153)

Thomas – The apostle, Thomas, was slain during the reign of Feradach Finn-Fechtnach, the 91st king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 305) (See Also: Apostles)

Thorkill – Thorkill was drowned in Loch Uair by Máel-Sechlainn mac Máeil-Rúanaid, during the reign of either Conchobor (the 148th king) or Níall Caille (the 149th king). (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 397)

Thorns (See: Flora)

Thoth – “We can hardly doubt that the name “Tat” has been borrowed from Eusebius. *Tat filius Hermetis Trismegisti* is recorded in the version of Hieronymous as flourishing in the 19th year of Amintes, king of Assyria. We need not here dis-cuss the connexion of this name with that of the Egyptian god Thoth, nor the mass of nebulous philosophy put forth under these pseudonyms: it is unlikely that the Irish histor-ians knew or cared anything about such matters.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 129)

Thousand and One Nights (See: Authors; Anonymous)

Thrace [Thracia]

Cruithne, the – “The Cruithne came from the land of Thracia; they were the children of Gelonus, son of Hercules, and were called Agathyrsi.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 179, 425)

Gaedil, the – The Gaedil fled from Scythia and journeyed “past Germania, alongside Thracia, till they reached Dacia.” “They had a year close by Thracia till they landed in brown Dacia.” “Ír, no warrior was greater, was born on the side of Thracia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 43, 111, 125)

Kings of

Formenius - Formenius the king of Thrace left his kingdom to live a holy life in a tower on Sliab Elpa. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351)

Policornus - “The cause of their (the Cruithne) coming was, that Policornus king of Thrace gave love to their 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)

Soldiers of - 36 soldiers of Thrace joined the Milesian expedition in order to obtain sword-land. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71)

Thracas, the (See: Peoples)

Thracian Sea (See: Seas)

Three Irish Glossaries (See: Authors, Stokes)

Throne (See: Furniture)

Thrones (See: Angels; Classes of; Thrones)

Thuoris (See: Tuir)

Thuores (See: Tuir)

Thuringians, the (See: Peoples)

Thurneysen (See: Authors)

Thursday (See: Measurements; Time)

Tiamat - “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)

Tiber (See: Rivers)

Tiberius Caesar – During the 15th or 18th year of the 33 year reign of Tiberius Caesar, Christ was crucified. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 325, 573, 581)

Tiberius Constantinus – Tiberius Constantinus was ruler of the Romans for 7 years while Áed Slaine³ and Colmán Rímed were kings in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Tiberius III – Tiberius III was the ruler of the Romans for 7 years while Cenn Faelad mac Blathmaic was king in Ireland. Tiberius III was killed by Justinianus Senior. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Tibir – Tibir was the daughter of Cas Clothach of the Túatha Dé Danann and Mag Tibra was named for her. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157) (See Also: Mag Glas)

Tibir Greine – Tibir Greine was of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 191)

Tibraide Tírech – His mother was Aine, daughter of Caidile, the king of the Saxons and the wife of the king of Ulaid. The Freeman of Dál Araide descend from Tibraide Tírech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 483) (See Also: Tipraite Tírech)

Ticcoloth (See: Languages; Gaelic)

Tigernach – His son was Cronan, king of Ciannachta of Glenn Gaimin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369)

Tigernach Tétbannach – Tigernach Tétbannach son of Daire son of Ailill was a provincial king of the Erann “over the other Mumu” during the reigns of Eterscéil, the 84th king of Ireland and Conaire Mór, the 86th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 299, 301)

Tigernan ua Ruairc – Tigernan ua Ruairc, king of Breifne, was slain by Foreigners; “not tender, a wolf violently and vehemently cruel, a cruel leopard, ravager of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 415, 563)

Tigernbard – Tigernbard was the son of Brig son of Breogan; he had three sons: Búas, Bres and Buaigne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 23, 27)

Tigernmas – Tigernmas was the son of Fallach [Follach, Ollach] of the progeny of Éremón and his son was Enboth. In the battle of Óenach Macha, Tigernmas killed Conmáel and became the 7th king of Ireland which he ruled for 77, or 100, years. “In the story called *Baile an Scáil*, Lug introduces himself to Conn as “son of Ethliu son of Tigernmas.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101; Vol. 5, p. 201, 203, 205, 207, 213, 215, 217, 227, 243, 271, 433, 445, 453, 497, 567)

Battles - Tigernmas fought thrice nine battles (or, “four and twenty”) before the end of a year.” “He all but exterminated the progeny of Emer (*sic*. Éber).” In a gloss (2370) we have “I hold,” says Eochaid ua Floind, “that good was the warlike prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins till his death by plague; and it is he who won 27 battles by his correctness of right.” Tigernmas fought the battles of Árd Niad, Carn Feradaig, Cluain Cuasa [Casa], Cluain Muirisce, Cnamcoill, Codnach, Commar [Comar], Congnach, 2 battles of Cúl, Cúl Árd, Cúl Athguirt, Cúl Fedá, Cúl Fobair, Cúl Fraochain [Fraechain], Éile, Lochmag, 7 battles in Luglochta [Luglacht], Mag Techt, Reb, Tethba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271, 334; Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207, 433, 435, 437, 453)

Clothing – Colours (purple, blue and green) were first put upon garments and fringes in the time of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207, 435)

Death – “Good was Tigernmas who suffered plague.” He died of plague at the Assembly of Mag Slecht on Samhain night with ¾ of the men of Ireland in worship of Crom Cruaich, the king-idol of Ireland. In a gloss (2370) we have “I hold,” says Eochaid ua Floind, “that good was the war-like prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins till his death by plague; and it is he who won 27 battles by his correctness of right.” We have here an altogether different story of the death of Tigernmas from that contained in the prose texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271, 334; Vol. 5, p. 203, 207, 209, 437, 453, 497)

Descendants - His descendents are: the progeny of Ugoine Mór, the men of Alba, the Laigne, Conn’s Half, the progeny of Lugaid in Liathdruim, Eogan, the progeny of Conall Cás. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271; Vol. 5, p. 437)

Drinking Horns - Drinking horns were first given in Ireland by Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207) (See Also: Firsts; Tools, Containers)

Gold - A gold mine was discovered in Foithri of Airther Lifi and gold was first smelted in Ireland during his reign. Ornaments and brooches of gold and silver were made during the time of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 335; Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207, 435, 453) (See Also: Metals)

Jewelry – “By him were made ornaments and brooches (a pin) of gold and silver.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207, 453)

Lake Bursts – In the time of Tigernmas was the outburst of 7 or 9 lakes – Dubloch, Linn Tola Tuile Tobair, Loch Ailine [Ailinne, Aille], Loch Cé, Loch Dabal [Daball, Dabuill], Loch Febail [Febal], Loch Gabor [Gabar, Gabair,], Loch Iarainn [Iairn], Loch Silend [Silenn], Loch Uair. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 205, 207, 437, 453)

River Bursts – The outburst of the 3 black rivers Callann, Fubna, Torann happened during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 437)

Silver - Ornaments and brooches of gold and silver and silver vessels were produced in the time of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207) (See Also: Metals)

Social Stratification – During the reign of Tigernmas, “checkerings were first made on garments – 1

colour for a slave, 2 colours for a peasant, 3 colours for a hireling and fighting men, 4 colours for lordings, 5 colours for chieftains, 6 colours for men of learning, 7 colours for kings and queens. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

Synchronisms

Assyria

Dercylas – “It is in the reign of Tigernmas, further, that Dercylas king of the Assyrians died.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

Eupales – Eupales took the kingship of the Assyrians during the reign of Tigernmas. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

Thineus - “Thineus was in the kingship of the world when Tigernmas succeeded.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 207)

Greece – Philopator, the 5th king of the Greeks, “was 5 years contemporary with Tigernmas. This is that Philopator who slaughtered 70,000 Jews in the time of Tigernmas.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 227)

Israel – “In the reign of Tigernmas, further, was the beginning of the 4th Age, and the taking of the kingship by David son of Iase.” David died during the reign of Tigernmas and was succeeded by his son Solomon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 209)

Tighi Duinn (**See:** Tech Duinn)

Tigris (**See:** Rivers)

Timbers (**See:** Building Materials)

Time (**See:** Measurements, Time)

Timothy (**See:** Authors)

Tindi – Tindi was the son of Conri. He was a king from the sept of Sliab Furri. “Tindi s. Conri, Eochu Dala, and Fidheg s. Feg, who is not here mentioned, divided Connacht between them after the coming of the Fir Bolg, taking respectively the East, West, and South of the Province.” *The Genealogical Tracts* (ed. Ó Raithbheartaigh) assign him to the *Fir Taiden*. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 163, 255, 256)

Tinoiltech (**See:** Languages; Gaelic)

Tipper, Richard (**See:** Authors)

Tipperary (**See:** County)

Tipraite Tírech – Tipraite Tírech, king of the Ulaid, was the son of Mál son of Rochraide. He killed Conn Cét-Cathrach, the 99th king of Ireland, in Túaith Amrois. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 333) (**See Also:** Tibraide Tírech)

Tír Cell [Fir Cell] – Tír Cell is north of Éile in eastern Tipperary and southern Offaly. Íth journeyed through this area in his exploration of Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 17)

Tír Conaill - In 1522 the Book of Ballymote appears to have migrated from Sligo to Tír Conaill. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 233)

Tír dá Glas – The battle of Tír dá Glas was fought by Túathal Techtmar “where Óengus Mór son of Tren Edgothach” fell. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Tír Eogain [Eogan] – The river Modorn in Tír Eogain is one of the 9 original rivers found in Ireland by Partholon. Mag Tochair in Tír Eogain was one of 12 plains cleared by Nemed. Loch Febail in Tír Eogain burst over Febal son of Lodan during the reign of Tigernmas. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 17, 123, 135; **Vol. 5**, p. 205, 437)

Tír Find – “Loch Lumnig on Tír Find” was one of the 3 original lakes found in Ireland by Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 271)

Tír Sírláim – “The Marsh or Swamp of Tír Sírláim is unidentified, but presumably north of Sliab Tóád (Bessie Bell Mountain, Co. Tyrone).” Íth traveled through this area in his exploration of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 4, 13, 17)

Tír Tairngiri – “The “Tír Tairngire” here spoken of which the Túatha Dé Danann have, it is the ever-narrow standing wherein is judgement; it is the lowest Hell” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 241)

Tiras [Thiras] – Tiras was one of the 8 sons of Iafeth son of Noe and Olivana his wife. The Thracians are descended from him. *Sex Aetates Mundi* says he had 7 sons. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 153, 155, 252)

Tirawley (See: Cities)

Tithea (See: Coba)

Titus¹ – “Titus and Vespasianus ruled 9 years (over the Romans). By them was Jerusalem ravaged and eleven hundred thousand [prisoners] taken out of it and 900 slain therein”. Lugaid Riab nDerg and his son Crimthann were over Ireland at that time. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Titus² – Titus² was a Roman ruler, “a year after his father.” Possibly the same character as Titus¹. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 573)

Tlachtga – “Óenach 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 (the sons of Umor) petitioned.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 65)

Toad (See: Fauna; Amphibians)

Toba (See: Partholon)

Toba (See: Topa)

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

Tóchar-etir-dá-mág – The battle of Argetros was fought upon the Tenus in Ui Failge, on the brink of Bri Dam at Tóchar-etir-dá-mág. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 161)

Todd (See: Authors)

Todgha (See: Topa)

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

Togher – “*Tōchar Mōr*, or in full *Tōchar Inbhir Mhōir*, the Causeway of the Avoca Estuary at Arklow is identified with Togher, Wicklow, O.S. sheet 36.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 163)

Toicthech – Toicthech, abbot of Ard Macha, died during the reign of Áed Oirdnide, 147th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Toillenn Trechennach – Toillenn Trechennach son of Trithem of the Domnann was killed in the battle of Mag Slecht against Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Toirdelbach ua Conchobair – His son was Rudraige. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 355) (See Also: Tairdelbach mac Rúaidrí ui Conchobor)

Toirrthecht (See: Oirthet)

Toisi, the (See: Peoples)

Toithecht – Toithecht was the son of Tetrech son of Éber Dub (or Eber Donn); his son was Ogamain. Toithecht ruled jointly with Nenual son of Febri Glas over the Gaedil after their exile from Scythia. “The assonantal names, Toithecht and Soithecht (compare Occe and Ucce) were almost certainly intended to be in close association.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 25, 29, 77, 132)

Tola mac Dunchada – Tola mac Dunchada died during the reign of Áed Allan, 143rd king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393)

Toledo (See: Cities)

Tomaltach¹ – Tomaltach¹ was one of four men of rank who carried the body of the 115th king, Nathí, from the battle at Sliab Elpa back to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Tomaltach² – Tomaltach² was the son of Murgal son of Innrechtach son of Muiredach Muillethan. His son was Muirges. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 411)

Tomán – Tomán was the son of Brestni; his son was Tres. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Tomb – “Prince Érimón the youthful warrior, his tomb was dug after a time of death in the silvery land of Ros Airget, on Mag Cetne of charioteers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 423) (See Also: Burials)

Tomb-Robbing – “The tomb-robbing of the three sons of In Dagda is a piece of rationalizing, their names having already become connected to the mounds in the Brug na Boinne cemetery. These were apparently not actually plundered till A.D. 861, when they were entered by Scandinavian raiders, if we may accept the testimony transmitted to us by the “Four Masters.” “Hyrcanus, king of Babylon after Antiochus Sidetes and before Demetrius (restored); it is he who found a casket in the tomb of David with many treasures therein.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 306, 307; Vol. 5, p. 571) (See Also: Burials)

Tonn Clidna – The portion of Ireland taken by Éber was in the south from Tonn Clidna to the river Buall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 165) (See Also: Partition)

Tonos Concoleros [Assur-bani-pal, Sardanapalus] – Tonos Concoleros was the Assyrian king after Ocrzaptes and the last prince of the Assyrians who ruled for twenty years. It is reported that “to the spinning of a distaff he came, and a withered hag was made of him, so that he burnt himself in fire” “The tale of his effeminacy is familiar from Greek sources though it is needless to say that there is no authority for the alleged transformation of the king into a hag; this has probably arisen from a misreading of Orosius I xix 1,2. It hardly requires the testimony of Assyrian documents to show that the whole story is absurdly fictitious from beginning to end.” Fiachu Finscothach reigned in Ireland during his time. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 199, 200; Vol. 5, p. 231)

Tools

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

Bellows – “Above the posts of a compact mansion of combat, long-blasting bags were blown by the famous one, with declining (?) in the Foithre of Airthir Life.” “The “long bags of blasting” are the smith’s bellows, which as they “decline” (collapse) emit their blast.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 336) (See Also: Metals, Gold, Smelting)

Bridles – “The prince of the Fir Bolg, Rudraige the king, landed on the shore of Rudraige; in Inber Slaine of the bridles (landed) Slaine with the Gailioin.” “Sírna spent with bridles a space of thrice seven free years.” “Full of bridles, full of horsewhips was the house where Sechnasach used to be.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 491, 503, 537)

Candles – O’Clery “makes a number of minor verbal alterations” in his work. “Thus, he compares Lamphind’s hands not to candles, but to the more dignified “lamps” (*lochranna*).” “The reason why he was called Lamphind was, because not greater used to be the radiance of a candle than his hands at the rowing.” “The five parts of Ireland between sea and land, I entreat the fair candles of every province among them.” “*Cainle*, here is used in the sense of *saints*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 7, 19, 75, 99; Vol. 4, p. 61, 87)

Containers

Bags

Cu Chulainn – “Cu Chulaind, lord of a bag of tricks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67)

Fir Bolg - “Now they were called Fir Bolg from the bags of clay which they used to place upon the bare rock-flags.” Or, “They were called Fir Bolg because they obtained a noisome territory in Greece from the King of Greeks, full of venomous reptiles, and the protection against the reptiles which they made was to carry with them clay of Ireland in bags.” “It is to be noticed that there is here no explanation of the “bags” out of which they made their boats.” In considering the meaning of the name Fir Bolg, “we need not waste our time over the “bags of earth” about which our historians tell us.” “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. 3, p. 125, 145, 147, 179, 193; Vol. 4, p. 2, 17, 31, 55, 85, 213)

Buckets – “Bres 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)

Cauldron (See Also: Pigs of Essach)

As Payment - Part of the Borama Tribute was the payment of 12 cauldrons and 1 brazen cauldron every second year. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 327)

First Cauldron - The first [flesh] cauldron in Ireland during Partholon’s time was made by Brea son of Senboth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 25)

Inexhaustible Cauldron – “From Muirias was brought the cauldron of the Dagda (“a cauldron of bondmaids”); no company would go from it unsatisfied.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 107, 145, 169, 251) (See Also: Essach, Six Pigs of)

Cups (See: Tools, Containers, Goblets)

Drinking-beakers – “The Túatha Dé Danann, a company like to crystal, though men of false learning

say here that the people of ships and of drinking-beakers are in Tír Tairngire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 241)

Drinking-horns – Drinking-horns were first given in Ireland by Tigernmas, the 7th king. “Finnachta the Feaster of the drinking, seven years about horns of carousal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 203, 207, 547)

Goblets [Cups] – The three goblets of the Túatha Dé Danann were: Cumna [Cumma], Set, Samail; or, Inell, Teti, Rochain. “Of him (Iuchdan the wright of Cuan Claidfind) is every famous wright, who fashions (?) a covering of just purple, who works cups fitting, of wonted beauty, who forms pins of gold and of silver.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 201, 273)

Measures [Vessels] – “Thereafter thirst seized them, and they drank of the measures [vessels] and [suction] -tubes of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39) (See Also: Tools, Containers, Vessels)

Quern – “Under the Taking of Partholon was ... a quern and churning” first used in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27)

Sack

Berngal – “It is in his reign that corn failed from Ireland, for the greatness of war, save a sack and a half.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 455)

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

Trough – “[An] intolerable [famine ?? seized the] men of the world at that time [and there could not be found] a trough of the fruit of the [...] earth in the east where they were.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 141)

Vat

Ale Vat – “Partholon, who was a man of knowledge, had a vat of most sweet ale.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 65)

Wine Vat

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

Muirchertach mac Erca – “Muirchertach “was drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned, on Samhain night on the summit of Cletech on the Boyne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363)

Vessels

Cyrus - Cyrus son of Darius brought 5,000 golden vessels and many thousand silver vessels from Babylon after its capture. “The number of vessels of precious metals are estimated after I Esdras I 11.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 43, 83) (See Also: Tools, Containers, Measures)

Tigernmas – Silver vessels were first made in Ireland during the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 207)

Cooking-spit – As part of the *eric* for the killing of his father, Lug demanded the cooking-spit from the submerged island of Caire Cendfinne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 303)

Coulter – “Of his company were his two irons: Fead [Fetain] 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. Here we are quite definitely in the presence of a rustic pastoral polydaemonism.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 61, 94)

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

Hammer – Iuchdan the wright separated gold with a hammer. “The primitive technique here suggested, of obtaining gold from the ore not by smelting but by hammering (cold), would be interesting if it were not for the probability that statements of the kind are usually made for metrical purposes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 273, 335)

Horsewhips “Full of bridles, full of horsewhips was the house where Sechnasach used to be.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 537)

Ink – The Picts “are marked with an impression of a variety of devices by means of iron needles and ink.” “At *coicedach* (¶291) sD, who has been struggling with very thick ink, has made a new “brew”, which at first sight suggests a change of scribe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165; Vol. 4, p. 82)

Lamp – Having a “subservient slave of the lamp” was often the fetish test of legitimacy and fitness for kingship. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 292) (See Also: Magic Items)

Needles - Iron needles and ink were used to tattoo the bodies of the Picts. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 165)

Nets – “When they (Capa, Laigne, Luasad) reached the pleasant harbour for setting their nets, what a pity! The pleasant wind blew them from Spain to Ireland.” “A fisher took him (a salmon) in his net, and carried him to the queen, the wife of Muiredach Muinderg; so that he was urged of her, and of her was Tuan conceived at last.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 217; Vol. 3, p. 43)

Pin – “The “pin of slumber” so frequent in folk-tales,” was used to hold down corpses to prevent their rising from the dead. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 304) (See Also: Jewelry)

Plough

Adam - God placed Adam in Paradise “that he might plough and reap without sweat and without weariness.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 59)

Noe – “As for Noe, he began to work husbandry in the first year after the Flood. He made ploughing and reaping, and planted a vineyard.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 159)

Share

As a God – “Mac Cecht [Tethor], the ploughshare his god.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 131, 153, 195, 243)

Echetlus – “Compare the mysterious *Echetlus*, apparently a personification of the ploughshare who according to Pausanias appeared on the side of the Greeks at Marathon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 94)

Naming of - “Of his company were his two irons: Fead [Fetain] 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. Here we are quite definitely in the presence of a rustic pastoral polydaemonism.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 61, 94)

Shears – “About Temair the land of the Seat, impetuous were his (Eochu Mumu) shears: he fettered them with a battle, without lapse of time, which broke before the son of Mofebis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 279)

Tubes – “Thereafter thirst seized them (Delgnat and Topa), and they drank of the measures [vessels] and [suction] – tubes (of red gold) of Partholon.” “The golden *cuislenn*, which has had no obvious meaning in the story as we have it, becomes the emblem carried by the φαλλοφόροι at just such (Dionysiac) festivals, the incident in which it figures being a bowlderized description of some fertility-promoting hocus-pocus of which it was the instrument.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 65, 67, 99)

Yoke – “Each of his (Fer Caille) shins [the author has for the moment forgotten that he had only one!] was as long and thick as a yoke.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 261)

Topa [Ita, Íth, Toba, Todgha] – Topa was Partholon’s henchman, hireling or serf. His wife was Crebnad. “That Íth (Topa) cleared Mag nÍtha is new.” While Partholon was away, “the woman (Delgnat, Partholon’s wife) bade the henchman pair with her, in despite of Partholon. The henchman refused, and the woman said that the henchman was a coward. At last the henchman consented to her.” Partholon discovered the adultery and “he came after the henchman and slew him with anger.” “Partholon, according to a glossator, is the same as Íth (for which we may now venture to write (B)ith), who is the same as Topa, in other words, the dead king is re-born as these new personalities.” “None of the LG texts know the Dindsenchas story that he was eaten by dogs and birds (MD, iv, 290).” “In other words, he became the *katharma*, the scape-goat of the community, and he met the fate which was the common lot of such unfortunates.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 266, 267; Vol. 3, p. 7, 9, 39, 63, 65, 67, 71, 89, 90, 91, 99, 109, 111, 112)

Tophet (See: Angels; Names of; Lucifer)

Topografia Hibernia (See: Authors; Giraldus)

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

Torach (See: Torinis)

Torand [Torrian] – Torand was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Fintan in the first division of the women. As ‘Torrian’ the name may mean Tyrrenia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 247)

Torann (See: Rivers)

Torann Brena (See: Traig Brenainn)

Torbach – Torbach, abbot of Árd Macha, died during the reign of Áed Oirdnide. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 395)

Torc Triath [Triath] – “Torc Triath was king of the boars [swine], from whom is named Mag Treitherne. With the two oxen Fea and Femen, “among them were heard three demon voices in Ireland after plunder [rapine], to wit, whistling and outcry [weeping] and groaning [lamentation].” “*Torc triath* cannot be dissociated from the *Twrc trwydd* of Welsh romance.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 123, 133, 159, 197, 299)

Torinis [Island of the Tower; Torach, Tory Island, Torinis Cetne] – “Since the publication of O’Flaherty’s *Ogygia*, it has been a commonplace to identify Torinis, the site of Conaing’s Tower and the scene of the Fomorian defeat, with Tory Island, north of Donegal. The identification was attacked by Mr. Henry Morris (*Journal R.S.A.I.*, lvii, p. 47) in 1927 with great skill, and he brought together a very impressive mass of

evidence, historical and topographical, for identifying it with a small island off the Sligo coast called *Dernish*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 118, 123, 183, 192, 195) (See Also: Islands)

Partition Marker

Nemedians – After the battle at Conaing’s Tower, the surviving three Nemedian chieftains divided Ireland. “Now this was the third of Beothach, from Torinis of Mag Cetne, the place where Conaing’s Tower was captured, and where the battle was made, to Boand the female-formed of the hundred harbours.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 157, 185)

Muimne, Luigne, Laigne – “His (Érimón) sons, it was no weakness, marked limits from strong Torach to Dairbe, from Teach Duinn to Tuirbe, did Muimne, Luigne, Laigne.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 332)

Torque (See: Jewelry)

Torrian (See: Torand)

Torrian Sea (See: Seas)

Tortan – Tortan was the son of Sru son of Esru; his son was Fea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 13)

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

Tory Hill – “*Druim nAsail* is identified by Hogan with Tory Hill near Croom (s.v. Cnoc Droma Asail), and *Mag nAsail* with Rathconrath barony in Co. Westmeath: these identifications are incompatible, though the two geographical terms are used interchangeably.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 81)

Tory Island (See: Torinis)

Tosc – Tosc was the son of Tarthach son of Trech son of Trethrach son of Rogoll; his son was Ogaman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Totacht (See: Tothacht)

Tothacht [Totacht] – Tothacht was one of 7 husbandmen or ploughmen of the Partholon expedition. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 27, 55)

Tountinna (See: Tul Tuinde)

Towan Point (See: Point Taman)

Tower (See: Architecture)

Town (See: Cities)

Tozer (See: Authors)

Tracda – Tracda was the son of Fergus Dub; his son was Roth. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Tracht Eochaille (See: Strand)

Trade (See: Economics)

Tradraige – Cathbad was a druid associated with Tradraige of Mag Inis during the time of Partholon. “Cathbad (in its original form Cathub) the druid is several times spoken of as “Cathbad of Tradraige Muigi Inis.” (See Hogon, *Onomas-ticon*, under the place-name.) This district appears to be the southernmost stretch of sea-coast in Co. Donegal, the plain lying between the Drowes and the Erne rivers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 39, 98)

Traianus – Traianus was a Roman ruler who reigned for 19 years. “By him was crucified Simon son of Cleophas [*sic lege*] abbot (i.e. bishop) of Jerusalem; by him the successor of the Apostle Peter in Antioch, Saint Ignacius, was cast to the lions; and he slew Clemens, successor of Peter, in Rome, in the rocky sea[shore] of Chersona; under him, further, Alexander, successor of Peter, suffered, as well as Matthias the Apostle. Thereafter he died of a flux, and went to Hell.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Traig (See: Traigia)

Traig [Trega] – Traig was a servitor to Éremón who may have had command of his own ship. Traig was credited with clearing Mag Traig and the plain was named after him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 7, 29, 41, 63)

Tráig Brenainn [Brendui Torann Bréna, Tráig Brena, Tráig Brengar] – Fisher-folk at Tráig Brenainn found the boat that had been cast adrift with Fíacha Fer Mara in it. Suibne Mend fell in battle at Tráig Bréna at the hands of Congal Caech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 285, 287, 377, 545)

Tráig Eba – “Eba, was a shee-leech, who rashly went to sleep on the shore called Tráig Eba, and was drowned in the rising tide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 174)

Traig Eothaili (See: Strand)

Tráig Li – Loch Fodremain, upon which is Tráig Li at Sliab Mis in Muma” was one of the 3 lakes that Partholon found in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 17)

Tráig na Trí Liac – “Dergthene took correctly from the ford, over ... (?), from the steading by Tráig na Trí Liac to the Carn of Cairpre Luisc Lethet.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 477)

Traigia [Traig] – Traigia was a woman of the Cessair company who went with Bith in the first division of the women. Her name may mean Thracia. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 227, 247)

Tralee Bay (See: Seas, Bays)

Transformations

Angel to Serpent - Lucifer [Sammael] transformed himself into a serpent to tempt Eve to sin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 19, 27, 67, 233)

Conmáel – “The death of Conmáel under a change of form, he was not silent in the heavy shout of battle: the pride of Tigernmas it was that rent him, in the lofty battle of Óenach Macha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 271)

Demon to Man – “Others say that they were demons, for they knew that human bodies were around them.” “And it is clear that they (the Túatha Dé Danann) are not of the demons or of the *sid*-folk, for every one knew that they took human bodies about them by day.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 203)

Dog to Sheep – “The whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath, (was) a hound by night and a sheep by day. Every water which is cast upon it it becomes wine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287)

Man to Lap-Dog – The sons of Tuirell killed Lug’s father, Cian son of Dian Cecht, when he was in the

form of a lap-dog. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135, 285, 299)

Man to Wolf – “They (the Túatha Dé Danann) “go in wolf-shapes” (*‘conrachaib’*). “With the Túatha Dé Danann were spells of druids and charioteers, of trappers, spencers, werewolves (?), cupbearers, and leeches.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155, 199; Vol. 4, p. 249)

Monsters to Giants – 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. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 35)

Tuan – “God fashioned him in many forms, and that man survived alone from the time of Partholon to the time of Findian and of Colum Cille.” “These are the shapes in which he was: 100 years as a man, 300 years as a wild ox or stag deer, 100 years as a wild boar, 200 years as a wild stallion, 300 years as a solitary bird; 100 years as a salmon.” (sources: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 273; Vol. 3, p. 43, 81, 83, 86, 87)

Túatha Dé Danann – “The Túatha Dé Danann were demons ... who came from heaven; having taken an airy body unto themselves ... these people go in currents of wind. They go under seas, they go in wolf-shapes ...” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155)

Water to Wine – “Every water which is cast upon it (the whelp of the royal smith of Ioruath) becomes wine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137)

Transportation

Air

Flying Ecstatics (See: Ecstatics)

Ships of the Air - “Ships were seen in the air” during the reign of Domnall mac Murchada, the 144th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393)

Túatha Dé Danann – “In this wise they (the Túatha Dé Danann) came, without vessels or barks (Irish: *can eathru can naethi*), in dark clouds over the air, by the might of druidry, and they landed on a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 108, 109, 140, 141, 168, 169, 294, 304)

Land

Chariot

Enna – “Énna (Airdech, the 14th king of Ireland) who was a prince of Fál to the rampart, it is he who apportioned to the Gaedil steeds and chariots.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 451)

Muirchertach mac Erca – “Seven times he took away nine chariots.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 535)

Nia Segamain – “Nia Segamain obtained seven (years) over Ireland without injustice; the curly chariot-fighter fell by insolent Énna Airgdech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 517)

Chariot-land – “The principedom of Éremón 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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 265; Vol. 5, p. 423)

First Chariot – “By him (Rothechtaid, the 28th king of Ireland) were four-horse chariots first introduced into Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245)

Golden Chariot – Crimthann Nia Náir returned from his adventure to Edar with Nár the Fairy Woman, and brought back with him a golden chariot. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 305, 325)

Sea-Going Chariot (See: Water, Chariot)

Charioteers – “There came to him (Cairpe Nia Fer) to the house from the Craeb Ruad the two charioteers, Ross (mac Dedaid) went from the Erna without reproach, Cet (mac Magach) came from Connachta.” Éremón was buried “on Mag Cetne of charioteers.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 69; Vol. 5, p. 423)

Horseback

Egypt – The Egyptians pursued the Isrealites in their flight from Egypt. “Pharaoh (drowned) with his hosts therein (the Red Sea), six score thousand footmen and fifty thousand horsemen.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 63)

Ireland – “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 75)

Rome – Iulianus, ruler of Rome after Constantius was slain by “a horseman with a stroke of a club on the crown of his head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Water

Ark

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

Builders Of – “It was Dia Anarlaoite who mixed these materials (glue, pitch, clay) together, by the revelation of God. He was brother to Epiphenius, the wright of the ark, for they were the two sons of (---)nus.” “I (Macalister) can find no authority for the two persons who altruistically contributed to the success of an enterprise from which they themselves derived no benefit: the carpenter with the improbable name Epiphenius, and the mixer of pitch whose name, in the absence of auxiliary evidence, cannot be certainly read in the text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 109, 117, 242, 243)

Burning Of – “Epiphanius (*Adv. Haeres.* I ii 26) gives us a long and silly story about “Noria wife of Noah” who burnt the Ark while it was a-building.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 213)

Cessair’s Ark – Bith, Fintan and Ladra were refused entry into Noe’s ark. Cessair, daughter of Bith said: “Give submission to me, and I shall give you a manner of counsel. Thou shalt have that, said they. Take then to yourselves an idol, said she: worship it, and sunder you from the God of Noe. So they took a god unto themselves, and this is the counsel that it gave them: Make ye a voyage, and embark upon the sea. But they knew not, nor did their god know, when the Flood should come. Accordingly what they did was to make their Ark, and go into it, seven years and three months before the coming of the Flood.” The ark held fifty women as well as three men. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 191, 203, 219, 237, 243)

Construction Of – “[Moreover God said to Noe:] Make thou, said He, for thyself a broad capacious roomy ark of timbers chipped and smoothed ... with four sides to it ... within it many various chambers, and let the ark be smooth inside and out with pitch ... And make 300 cubits in the length of the ark, and 50 cubits in its breadth, and 30 cubits in its height. And make a window in the ark, and one cubit in its thickness. ... Not a nail of bronze or of iron was put into it ... Make, moreover, the door of

the ark in its side, and make chambers within it, with separating roof-beams between them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 109, 111, 191, 211, 219, 220; **Vol. 2**, p. 189, 199)

Entrance Into – “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.]” Noe was one year and 16 days in the ark. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 117, 125, 199, 219, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 197)

Exit From – “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,] in the six hundred and first year of the age of Noe.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 4, 31, 35, 121, 123, 125, 135, 199, 220, 243, 244)

Occupants of – “For the Flood drowned the whole seed of Adam, except Noe with his three sons, Sem, Ham, Iafeth, and their four wives Coba, Olla, Oliva, Olivana.” Also included in the ark were “pairs of the unclean, triple pairs (or sevens) of the clean” animals. “These were, a couple of every wild creature, whatsoever should be for seeding; to wit four human pairs, fourteen pairs of birds, seven pairs of species of fish, and a pair of every different kind from that onwards.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 6, 21, 31, 33, 111, 115, 117, 121, 125, 210, 219, 243, 244; **Vol. 2**, p. 197; **Vol. 5**, p. 8)

Refusal of Admittance – Bith, Fintan and Ladra are refused admittance into the ark by Noe. “It is not permitted to me, said Noe, for the greatness of thy sinfulness, to suffer thee into the Ark. ... This ship (Irish: *long*) is no ship of robbers and no den of thieves.” “Noah does not counsel their setting forth in an ark of their own: clearly he expects and desires them to drown.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 189, 191, 201, 237)

Barc

Cessair - Cessair’s company lands in Ireland at Dún na mBarc [the Fortress of the Ships]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 167) (**See Also**: Dún na mBarc)

Fir Bolg – “Sad and vexed were they at the servitude, and they came in flight, five thousand upon the sea, and made them barks and ships (Irish: *barcca 7 nōithi*) of their bags.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 144, 145)

Milesians - “Of Míl of ships, of barks” (Irish: *Miled long libern*). “For avenging of Íth, Grouped in their barks (Irish: *na scaphaib*), sixty their number.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 116, 117, 122, 123) (**See Also**: Ship)

Túatha Dé Danann – “In this wise they (the Túatha Dé Danann) came, without vessels or barks (Irish: *can eathru can naethi*), in dark clouds over the air, by the might of druidry, and they landed on a mountain of Conmaicne Rein in Connachta.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 108, 109, 140, 141, 168, 169)

Boat of One Hide – “Óengus Tuirmech begat that Fíacha upon his own daughter in drunkenness, and put him in a boat of one hide (Irish: *in nōid oen-seched*) upon the sea, out from Dún Aighech.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 285) (**See Also**: Coracle)

Canoe

Cessair – “Forty days of the rapid search was Ireland found before the Flood: Cessair found it in its fair shape, the crew of her canoe of clean hide (Irish: *curaig codal- glain*).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 220, 221)

Fir Bolg – “So that they were the Fir Bolg, from the bags of clay which they carried with them in their canoes (Irish: *na curchaib*).” “Those men made them long canoes (Irish: *sithchurchu*) of the bags in which they were wont to carry the clay.” “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. 3, p. 146, 147; Vol. 4, p. 14, 15, 85)

Partholon – “Slanga, Laiglinne the brilliant, boardlike, noble and strong was his canoe (Irish: *curach*); these were his ready trio of chieftains, along with the lordly Rudraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 46, 47)

Sirens – “This is the welcome they (the Sirens) would make: they would chant music around their canoes and their ships (Irish: *im n-a curc [h]aibh 7 im na barcaibh*), and the people could not choose but fall asleep thereat.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 68, 71) (See Also: Barc)

Chariot – “A bronze plaque found at Lydney Park, Gloucestershire depicts a draped divinity riding in a chariot drawn by four (sea-)horses and surrounded by triton and other marine beings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 98) (See Also: Transportation, Land, Chariot)

Coracle - “R² describes the coming of the Fir Bolg in coracles made of the bags with which they had carried out their servile duties.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 1)

Pinnacle

Egyptian – Moses invited Nel and the Gaedil to join with the Israelites in their flight from Pharaoh. “Or, if thou dost prefer, we shall put the pinnaces (Irish: *libearna, liberna*) of Pharaoh at thy disposal: embark ye therein upon the sea, and stand ye by, to know by what means we shall separate us from Pharaoh, and thereafter do thy good pleasure.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 35, 61)

Greek – “The Quire of Druim Snechta says, they (the Fir Bolg) stole the pinnaces (Irish: *libairne*) of the king of Greece.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 145)

Raft – In analyzing the etymology of *Bun Suainme*, Macalister suggests that “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. 245)

Ship

Coupling of Ships – When Agnomain son of Tat was exiled from Scythia he had 3 ships “with a coupling between them, that none of them should move away from the rest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 19, 75)

Fortress of the Ships (See: Dún na mBarc)

Keel - Noe’s ark was “broad-keeled.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 117, 219)

Mast – The Túatha Dé Danann compelled the sons of Míl to retreat from Ireland and created a druidic wind to prevent their landing again. The druid’s wind did not blow above the mast of the ships. Eranann son of Míl climbed the mast of the ship to confirm the height of the wind and fell from the mast into the sea. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 31, 39, 55, 59, 71, 81, 93)

Navigation – Manannán was the famous chapman, ‘who was trading between Ireland and Britain, who used to recognize the dark or bright signs (?) in the air.’ (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 193)

Oar – Ladra the pilot of the Cessair expedition died of excess of women or it was the shaft of the oar that penetrated his buttock. “Partholon the eminent came, a royal course across an oar-beaten sea.” “The sons of Míl made a contention in rowing as they came to Ireland . . . the oar that was in the hand of Ír broke, so that he fell backward and died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 175, 189, 205; Vol. 3, p. 47; Vol. 5, p. 31, 73)

Paddle – Fíacha Fer Mara son of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach was put into a boat of one paddle and one hide upon the sea.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 287)

Rowing – Lamfhind son of Agnomain was skilled at rowing. “The reason why he was called Lamfhind was, because not greater used to be the radiance of a candle than his hands at the rowing.” Thereafter they (the Gaedil) came upon the Red Sea. They rowed to Taprobane Island, and tarried there a month.” “Thereafter they rowed, [a sailing of six summer days] upon the Western Ocean, till they reached the Libyan Sea.” “The sons of Míl made a contention in rowing as they came to Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 19, 41, 43; Vol. 5, p. 31, 73)

Rudder – Grammar is spoken of as the rudder of correct speech. History is the rudder of knowledge. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 55, 119, 142)

Sail – The Túatha Dé Danann compelled the sons of Míl to retreat from Ireland and created a druidic wind to prevent their landing again. The druid’s wind did not blow above the sail of the ships. The sons of Míl landed in Ireland at “Inber Scéne of the sails.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 55, 81, 131)

Ships of

Cessair – Cessair and her company came to Ireland in one or three ships. Two ships were wrecked on landing. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 172, 183, 187, 189, 203, 205, 219, 241, 243; Vol. 3, p. 45)

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

Fir Bolg, the – The Fir Bolg made ships of the bags that they used to carry clay, or, according to Keating, they stole the pinnaces of the Greeks, and 5,000 of them escaped from captivity. “Five kings with the great sea-expedition came over the green-pooled ocean in their three fleets, with a tale of children, Gailioin, Fir Bolg, Fir Domnann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 125, 145, 147, 179, 193; Vol. 4, p. 1, 4, 15; Vol. 5, p. 489)

Fomorians, the – “That is called the Seven-Taking, namely the Taking which took under Cichol in Inber Domnann. Fifty men and thrice fifty women was the tally of every ship of theirs.” At Conaing’s Tower “which is today called Torinis Cetne, in it was the great fleet of the Fomoraig.” “After that capture (of Conaing’s Tower), Morc son of Dela came upon them (the Nemedians), with the crews of three score ships.” “Not a man of them escaped except the people of one ship of the Fomoriag.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 15, 123, 125, 139, 141, 157, 183)

Gaedil, the

Agnomain – When Agnomain was exiled from Scythia, “The number of their ships, three ships, coming over heavy waves: three score [the crew] of every ship, a clear saying, and women every third score.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97)

Brath – “Four ships companies strong came the Gaedil to Spain, with 7 unwived hirelings. Brath, a ship’s company. Occe and Ucce, 2 ships’ companies ... Mantán, a ship’s company.” “Fourteen men with their wives made the crew for every ship full of warriors, and six noble hirelings.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 31, 77, 103, 105)

Caicher – “They sail on the sea, a brilliant fact, both by day and by night.” They were assaulted by the singing of the Sirens and Caicher found a remedy for this, “to melt wax in their ears.” “The tale of the Sirens, outwitted by waxing the ears of the ships’ crews, can be nothing more than an adaptation of the familiar Homeric tales of Odysseus.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 1, 99, 101)

Glas – “They reached the full Libyan Sea, a sailing of six complete summer days.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 99)

Íth – Íth son of Bregon sailed to Ireland with 90, or 150, warriors. After being attacked by the Túatha Dé Danann, Íth died in his ship upon the sea, fleeing from Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 13, 19, 21)

Míl – Míl was exiled from Scythia and with him went “4 ships, with 15 wedded couples and 1 hireling in every ship.” “Míl s. Bile went into Egypt a-voyaging with the crew of 7 ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 39, 67, 109; **Vol. 5**, p. 49, 75, 117)

Nel – “As for Pharaoh Tuir thereafter and the host of Egypt, when they attained strength, they called to mind their hereditary hostility against the progeny of Nel and the family of Gaedel: the friendship which these had shown to the Sons of Israel, and Nel’s taking of the ships (Irish: *longa*) of Pharaoh with him, when the Sons of Israel escaped.” “There is a further interpolation at the end of ¶120 in the MSS. of R³, which is an attempt to explain how the ships came to be at the disposal of the Israelites at all: a problem solved otherwise by K, from whom we learn unambiguously that they stole them! This insertion has been further complicated by the taking into the text of a marginal query: “[*cid*] ar na bertais Meic Israhel fēein leo cena na longa sin?” – a reader’s natural question “Why did not the Israelites use these ships themselves?” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 37, 134)

Sons of Míl – “They came into the land of the Amazons. The sons of Míl left the crews of 20 ships of their people there, and 44 companies [from that back] to Scythia.” “Afterwards there came three sons of a Spanish soldier having 30 ships and 30 wedded couples in each ship, and they remained there for a space of one year.” One ship with 30 men and 30 women was shipwrecked in the assault upon the tower of glass. “Thirty-six leaders and nobles strong the Gaedil came. [Each of them had a ship, which makes thirty(-six) ships.] And four and twenty servitors they had, each of whom had a ship; and four and twenty servitors along with every servitor in every ship, again.” “Éremón with 30 ships sailed right-hand wise against Ireland to the North-east.” “Éber remained in the South with 30 (or 18, or 20) ships.” “24 men and 12 women and 4 hirelings and 4 attendants, that is the tally of those who were drowned in that (Donn’s) ship.” “48 wedded couples accompanied the Sons of Míl, and 4 hirelings, as well as Scota daughter of Pharaoh, on the sea, to seek for Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 71, 249; **Vol. 4**, p. 59; **Vol. 5**, p. 6, 9, 21, 23, 39, 41, 43, 57, 59, 71, 73, 81, 91, 99)

Sru – “Sru had 4 ships according to R¹R²R³: K says 50. Kg merely quotes a poetical extract specifying 4.” “Four ships companies strong went Sru out of Egypt, with 24 (or 14) wedded couples and 3 (or 6) hirelings for every ship.” A plague came on to 2 of the ships. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 5, 15, 29, 31, 37, 93)

Luimneach – “Luimnech of the long ships.” “Muircertach of Luimnech of the ships.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 75; **Vol. 5**, p. 561))

Nemed – Nemed “a certain son of Agnomen, came to Ireland, who is said to have sailed for a year and a half upon the sea.” “The first Redaction tells of the ancestry of Nemed, his voyage on the Caspian Sea (an open gulf) (with 34 or 44 ships with 30 in each ship) for a year and a half, and his shipwreck.” 30,000 Nemedians assaulted Conaing’s Tower by sea. After the battle, only one ship of the Nemedians, carrying 30 warriors, escaped. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 249; **Vol. 3**, p. 115, 121, 125, 129, 131, 141, 194)

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

Partholon – Partholon came with one ship’s company to “Bigin (?) of the Greeks” and killed his parents. His journey to Ireland was all done by sailing. “I shall indicate to you well, according to truth,

the tally that was in that ship: a free octad, no false lineage, and two men unfree, without beauty.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 265; Vol. 3, p. 61, 63, 79, 81)

Túatha Dé Danann – “In the book *De Subternis*, others say that the Túatha Dé Danann were poets of the Greeks, and that it was their power that they should sail together on the seas without vessels.” In F there is “an alternative version of their arrival in ships which they burnt, so as to leave themselves no alternative to a policy of “victory or death.” “These are the two reasons why they burnt their ships: that the Fomoraig should not find them, to rob them of them; and that they themselves should have no way of escape from Ireland, even though they should suffer rout before the Fir Bolg.” “The third reason was, lest Lug should find them, to do battle against Nuadu son of Echtach, king of the Túatha Dé Danann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 155; Vol. 4, p. 93, 94, 95, 109, 141, 143, 147, 165, 169, 171, 213, 241, 245, 294, 305, 309)

Wrecks – “It seems to have been a favorite device of our historians to reduce the number of invaders by wrecking all their ships except that containing the leader.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 190)

Trapper (See: Society)

Treachery – “This is that Rothechtaid (s. Maen) whom the Ulaid slew in treachery in Cruachu.” “So Túathal (Techtmar) fell in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery, in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth, at the hands of Mal s. Rochraide king of the province.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 245, 311, 321)

Treb Cermna (See: Dún Cermna)

Trech – Trech was the son of Trethrach son of Rogoll; his son was TARTHACH. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Trees (See: Flora)

Treg – Treg was the son of Cairpre-Cinn-chait; his son was Tregaman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Trega (See: Traig)

Tregaman – Tregaman was the son of Treg; his three sons were Trusc, Lig, Lugaid. Túathal Techtmar broke 7 battles against the progeny of Tregaman. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Treithirne - Triath son of Ugoine Mór was settled in Treithirne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Tren¹ – Tren¹ was one of the three attendants of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Tren² – Tren² one of three henchmen of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

Tren³ – Tren³ was one of the three seers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Tren⁴ – His son was Cairpre, eponymous of Droichit Cairpre in Comar of Ua Faeláin, who fell in the battle of Cluain Iráird. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Tren⁵ (See: Triar)

Tren Edgothach – Tren Edgothach was of the progeny of Dáire son of Eterscéil; his son was Óengus Mór who fell in the battle of Tír dá Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Trenches (See: Architecture)

Tres¹ – Tres¹ was one of the three attendants of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Tres² – Tres² one of three henchmen of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 135)

Tres³ – Tres³ one of the three seers of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 199)

Tres⁴ – Tres⁴ was the son of Tomán son of Brestni; his son was Bres. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Trethrach – Trethrach was the son of Rogoll; his son was Trech. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317)

Triall – Triall son of Bres son of Elada was one of the three gods of the Túatha Dé Danann. Triall may probably be the same as either Iuchar or Iucharba. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 163, 199)

Triar [Trén⁵] – Triar was the son of Rothriar [Ro-thrén] son of Ernál son of Maine Mór; his son was Rosín. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 471)

Triath – Triath son of Ugoine Mór was settled in Treithirne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Tribe of Dan – Samson was king of the tribe of Dan while Fleutheus reigned in Assyria. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 201)

Tribes, Ten (See: Peoples; Israelites)

Tribuat – Tribuat was the son of Athorb [Gothorb, Gotorp] son of Goscen [Goiscen, Gosten] son of Airthecht [Fortech, Oirthecht] son of Semeon; his sons were Tat and Oirthet [Ortat, Toirthecht]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147; Vol. 4, p. 9, 31, 43)

Tribute (See: Economics)

Tricks

Beothach – “Beothach of tricks, he was a hacking warrior, fully active.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 249)

Cu Chulainn - “Cu Chulainn, lord of a bag of tricks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 67)

Eocu mac Echach Doimlein – “The Boroma tribute was imposed upon the province of Leinster by Túathal Techtmar as a recompense for the death of his two daughters, in consequence of the trickery of Eocu mac Echach Doimlein, king of that province.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 308)

Milk Trick - The Story of Árd Lemnachta tells of a milk-trick where milk was either an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, or a means of destroying them because the milk of the sacred cattle was a poison for the foreign enemies. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 143, 144, 175, 177)

Trinity – “I believe in the mighty Trinity, King of every royal road, very divine; Who is, was, and shall be, over every sea, Who is Two, Three, and One Person.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 453)

Trinity College, Dublin

MS # E.3.5, no.2 - “E, a manuscript once bound up in separate folios scattered through a miscellany of scraps class-marked E.3.5 in T.C.D. Library (Gwynn’s *Catalogue* as no. 1433, p.308); now collected once

more into a single volume, and class-marked E.3.5., no. 2. It contains 16 folios measuring 11.4 x 8.25 inches with 4 columns of 48 lines of writing in each. The handwriting was recognized by Eugene O'Curry as belonging to Tórna ó Maeil-Chonaire, poet and historian to the earls of Desmond at the beginning of the 15th century. A note at the bottom of folio 9 claims ownership of the book for Muirges *ruadh* ua Maoil-Chonaire (a different person from the scribe of the MS #Stowe D.4.3.3 in the Royal Irish Academy.) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xv)

MS. # H.1.15 – This manuscript at Trinity College, Dublin, is abbreviated by Macalister as β^1 . “ $\beta \beta^1 \beta^2$ are all derivatives from B (Book of Ballymote), and are thus of no use except to restore one folio, which B lost at some time after they were written.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, ix)

MS #H.2.15, no. 1 – “H is a fragment of five folios, 13.5 x 9.6 inches, with two columns on each page, and 56 lines of writing in each column. It is bound into a volume of miscellaneous fragments (H.2.15, no. 1, in T.C.D., Gwynn's *Catalogue*, 1316).” Four of these folios belong to the first section of LG and contain matter no where else extant. The fifth has a version of the end of the Nemed section, cognate with that of Micheal O' Cleirigh and differing profoundly from every other text of this part of the book. At the end of this folio there is a colophon which would seem to date the MS to some time before 1252, but the interpretation is uncertain and the date seems, if anything, too early for the language and especially the orthography of the MS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, xxi, xxii)

MS # H.2.4 – This Manuscript in Trinity College, Dublin, is abbreviated by Macalister as β . “ $\beta \beta^1 \beta^2$ are all derivatives from B (Book of Ballymote), and are thus of no use except to restore one folio, which B lost at some time after they were written.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. vi, ix)

Tripartite Life of St. Patrick (See: Authors; Stokes)

Triple Death (See Also: Rituals)

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

Muirchertach mac Erca - Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland, “was drowned in a vat of wine, after being burned on Samhain night on the summit of Cletech over the Boyne.” “The fate of Muircertach of the men, wounding, drowning, burning.” Muircertach, valourous was the pillar, twenty-four bright years, In Cletech the sacred, by appointment of God, wine drowned him, fire burned him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 363, 533, 543)

Triplets – Macalister notes the tradition of “three sons” and suggests a “usual custom in naming triplicities, A + B + B’, one of the three names being independent, the others forming a “dioscuric” assonance.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 159) (See Also: Twins)

Abram, Nachor, Aram - “Seventy years were complete for Thare when he begat Abram and Nachor and Aram” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 131)

Brian, Iuchar, Iucharba - “Her (Danand) father (Delbaeth) had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult.” “They are spoken of as “the gods of the TDD.” “These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain (Hill) of the Three Gods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 103, 104, 129, 133, 135, 153, 157, 161, 163, 189, 193, 199, 227, 233, 285, 300, 308, 319, 341)

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

Trithem – Trithem of the Domnann had four sons who were killed in the battle of Mag Slecht. They were Saillenn Slabradach, Toillenn Trechennach, Bruach Abartach, Aer Eolach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Tritons (See: Fauna; Mythological)

Trog – Trog was the son of Test son of Imchath of the progeny of Lugaid Cal; his sons were Amalgaid Blaithe and Amalgaid Menn. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Troga – Troga was the son of Fraech son of Fidach ; his son was Tuana Tened. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

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

Trogus Pompeius (See: Authors)

Trojans, the (See: Peoples)

Trough (See: Tools; Containers)

Troy (See: Cities)

Truach – Truach of the Fir Bolg was killed in the battle of Mag Ele against Túathal Techtmar. Dún Truach was named for him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Trumpet (See: Musical Instruments)

Trusc – Trusc was the son of Tregaman son of Treg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Tuad Inbir (See: Rivers; Bann)

Tuaim Drecon – The battle of Tuaim Drecon in Ui Briuin of Breifne was fought by Eochu Fáebarglas son of Conmáel against the descendants of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 213, 215, 445)

Tuam (See: Cities)

Tuama Tened – Tuama Tened was the son of Troga son of Fraech son of Fidach ; his son was Arisa. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Tuan [Fintan, Fintan Fineolach] – Tuan was the son of Starn son of Sera and a nephew of Partholon. He not only survived the plague that killed all of Partholon's people, but continued on in many forms from the time of Partholon to the time of Findian and Colum Cille. "It has been necessary to invent him in order to explain the preservation of a story about an annihilated community." Tuan spent 100 years as a man, 300 years as a wild ox or stag deer, 100 years as a wild boar, 200 years as a wild stallion, 300 years as a solitary bird, and 100 years as a salmon. As a salmon, Tuan was eaten by the wife of Muiredach Muinderg and later conceived as a man again, as the son of Cairell son of Muiredach Muinderg of the Ulaid. Tuan's pupils were: Ladcend son of Bairche, Colman son of Comgellan, Cenn Faelad son of Ailill, Senchan son of Colman, Cu Alad and Bran of Boirenn, to whom he related the history of Ireland's past. "That this childish story is no part of the original narrative is sufficiently indicated by its insertion at the beginning of the first text and at the end of the second." (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 254, 256, 257, 273; Vol. 3, p. 23, 27, 43, 81, 83, 86, 93, 102; Vol. 4, p. 283, 339; Vol. 5, p. 6, 23, 27, 225)

Tuar – Tuar was the son of Tuirell son of Cait Conaitchend son of Ordam; or, the son of Tuirell son of Tat son of Conatcend. His son was Corpre the poet. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 129, 157, 161, 187, 191)

Túata – Túata was of the progeny of Sengann. In the Battle of Ard Droichit fought with Túathal Techtmar, Túata was slain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Túath Amrois [Túaiith] – Conn Cét-Cathach, 99th king of Ireland, was slain by Tipraite Tírech, king of Ulaid, in Túaiith Amrois.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 333)

Túath Eba – The Battle of Codnach in Túath Eba in Cairpre Moin of Druim Cliab was fought between Tigernmas and the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 205, 20)

Túath Fidga, the (See: Peoples)

Túath Tuirbi, the (See: Peoples)

Túatha Dé Danann, the (See: Peoples)

Túatha Taiden, the (See: Peoples)

Túathach [Tuathmar] – Túathach was the son of Gumor (or Uathmor) from Sliab Eموir; his son was Garb. In the text of *“Tenga Bith-nua*, “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. The name Ithier does not appear in our texts, unless we are to recognize a corruption of it in Túathmar.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 73, 113)

Túathal – Túathal was one of four men of rank who carried the body of the king, Nathí, from the battle at Sliab Elpa back to Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Túathal Máel-Garb – Túathal Máel-Garb was the son of Cormach Cáech son of Cairpre son of Níall Nó-giallach. Tuathal became the 120th king of Ireland and ruled for 11 or 12 years. During his tenure he had to battle the Laigin to exact the Boroma Tribute and he fought the battles of Sligeach Tortan. In his reign also were the deaths of Ailbe of Imlech, Ailill abbot of Árd Macha, Mac Cuilinn, Odran of Ui mac Iair of Leitir and Nem, the bishop. Túathal Máel-Garb was killed in A.D. 565 in Grelach Ellti by the darts of Máel Morda son of Airgetan. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 365, 543)

Túathal Techtmar – Túathal Techtmar was the son of Fíachu Finnoilches, 93rd king of Ireland, and Eithne Imgel, daughter of the king of Alba. His father was slain by Elim son of Conrai, and his mother, while pregnant with him, had to flee over sea to the East. Túathal was born in the East (or Alba) and returned to Ireland at age 20, with his mother. Túathal’s wife was Báne d. Scálb Balb; his son was Feidlimid Rehtaid and his two daughters were Fithir and Dairfine. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 309, 323, 327, 331, 553)

Assembly – “The Assembly of Temair was convened by him thereafter. The men of Ireland came there, with wives, sons, and daughters. Túathal took sureties of sun, moon, and every power in heaven and earth, that though the Provincials of Ireland might be equal in power, they should not be equal in right of Ireland with the progeny of Túathal, but that his progeny should have the kingship forever.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 311, 327)

Battles – Túathal Techtmar “broke 30 (or 25) battles against Mumu, 27 (or 25) against Laigin, 28 against the men of Mumu, and 28 (or 25) against Connachta, 123 in all (and 25 against Ulaid).” “Túathal broke four score and five battles, securing Ireland, and avenging his father.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 311, 327)

Aicill – Túathal “came to Temair, to the place where Elim s. Conrai was; and they gave the battle of Aicill, where Elim was slain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 327)

Aithech Túatha – “The Aithech Túatha of Ireland rose up against them, to drive them out by force; till

Túathal Techtmar s. Fíachu Finnoilches came, after a long time, so that it is he who subdued them (the Ligmuine, and the Gaileoin, and the Fir Bolg).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 323)

Connachta - “Of the battles and fights of Connachta here, as Túathal set them, in vengeance for his father”: Ai, Badna, Brefne, Cer, Cruachan Aigle, Duma Selga, Mag Eni, Mag Slecht, Oirbsen, Ros En, Umall. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Gailioin - The battles Túathal fought against the Gailioin were: Belach Oirtbe, Bri Molt, Cluain Iráird, Cruachu, Cuilleann, Druimm Almaine, Ercba, Etar, Fea, Gabar Life, Inber Bréna, Life, Luagad, Mag nEni, Morba, Oca, Resad, Ros Lair, Satmon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Mumu - He 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, Feorna, Iarmbras, Lemna, Luachair Dedad, Mag Femen, Mag Raigne, Raide, Tír dá Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 317, 319)

Tregaman – “Túathal broke 7 battles against the progeny of Tregaman s. Treg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 315)

Ulaid – Túathal fought the following battles against the Ulaid “to hold Ireland against the Serfs and the Fir Bolg”: Árd Droichit, Bernas, Calland, Carraig Eolairg, Cluain Fiachna, Daball, Druim Ligen, Eolarg, Ess Ruad, Fethach, Finnabar, Forná, Glenn Gaimin, Glenn Sailech, Irgoll, Lemna, Macha, Mag Coba, Mag Eille, Mag Feigi, Mag Inis, Sliab Slanga, Tertas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 313)

Boroma Tribute – Túathal Techtmar had two daughters, Fithir and Dairfine, whose deaths were caused by the trickery of Eochu mac Echach Doimlech, king of Leinster [Laigin]. As a recompense for his daughters, Túathal imposed the Boroma Tribute upon the king of Leinster and his successors which was levied for about 500 years. “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. There were 40 kings by whom this tax was extracted, from the time of Túathal to the time of Finnachta son of Dunchad son of Áed Slaine.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 138, 308, 321, 327, 329, 349) (See Also: Boroma Tribute)

Death - Túathal died “in Dál Araide in the Bog of Battle, through treachery; in the place where Ollar and Ollarba broke forth, at the hands of Mál son of Rochraide, king of the province.” “The man of fair Fremain was wounded on the smooth hill of Glenn in Gobann.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 329, 485, 525)

Importance of - “Very full particulars, with poems, are given about the kings down to Túathal; but after him all is hurried, and the record degenerates into a mere catalogue. After the official beginning of Christianity in the country, dates are added in L, doubtless borrowed from some annalistic compilation. The crucial importance of Túathal Techtmar, as marking the beginning of a new era, is emphasized in Prof. O’Rahilly’s recently published *Early Irish History and Mythology*. Following his guidance we can almost see the genealogies being artificially adapted, to further the interests of the foreign invasion which Gaelicized Ireland, and whose leadership is embodied in the legendary Túathal.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 137, 137n, 138, 139, 153)

Kingship

Creation of Mide - By him “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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Gaining of – Túathal and his mother, Eithne Imgel, landed “at Inber Domnann, and bandits of Ireland came to meet her there ... with a company of 800 (or 600) warriors. They gave him [Túathal] the kingship immediately.” Túathal “came to Temair, to the place where Elim s. Conrai was; and they gave the

battle of Aicill, where Elim was slain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 309, 311, 327, 555, 557)

Length of – Túathal died “after completing 110 years in the kingship. But 30 years was he in the kingship of Ireland.” “Evidently some copyist has misread .xxx. as cx.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311, 321, 321n, 329, 525)

Naming - “This is why he is called Túathal Techtmar, for his “coming over sea” (*techt tar muir*) to Ireland to take it against the Aithech Túatha.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Synchronisms

Antoninus – He (Túathal Techtmar) fell “after completing 30 years in the kingship of Ireland, in the reign of Antoninus, King of the World.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321)

Easter – “In his time the rule of Easter was given to the Christians.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321)

Hadrian – “It was in the reign of Hadrian that Túathal took the kingship of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 311)

Seuerus Afer – “By him was made the Saxon Rampart; 132 millia its length. ... *Contemporary with him was Túathal Techtmar in Ireland.*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Tuathmar (See: Tuathach)

Tubair – Tubair was the son of Cret son of Fergus Fergna of the Domnann; his son was Annoid. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 319)

Tubal – Tubal was the son of Iafeth son of Noe. “From him are the Iberi and the Hispani, and the Celtiberi and the Itali.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 151, 155, 215, 250)

Tubalcain [Tupalcan] – Tubalcain was the son of Lamech son of Mathusahel and his mother was Sella. He was the first wright, first smith and first carpenter. “There is no authority behind the statement in Tr. that he was the *first* craftsman in his trades.” According to the lost *Book of Lamech* ... 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 proved 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. 89, 91, 95, 183, 237, 265)

Tuesday (See: Measurements; Time)

Tuir [[Intuir, Ta-wosret, Thuores, Thurois, Tures] – Tuir succeeded Cincris as Pharaoh of Egypt and he recalled the aid that the Gaedil had given to the Israelites and their theft of Pharaoh’s ships. “War and hostilities were increased upon the progeny of Nel thereafter, till they were expelled from Egypt.” “Tures or Tuir, whom our present narrator apparently supposes to have been the immediate successor of Cincris, was actually the 9th in succession after Smenkh-ka-ra, and was not a king at all, but a queen, the Thuores of Eusebius and the Ta-wosret of the Egyptian records, whose *floruit* was in the last quarter of the 13th century B.C.” “Thurois ruled for 7 years and “in his time Troy was captured and to him came Menelaus and Helen after its capture”; (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 5, 37, 63, 135; Vol. 5, p. 51) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Tuirbe [Turvey] – The sons of Éremón made a partition of Ireland “from strong Torach to Dairbe, from Tech Duinn to Tuirbe.” Tuirbe is Turvey, County Dublin. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267, 332)

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

Tuirell [Tuirell Piccreo, Tuirend, Tuirenn] – Tuirell was the son of Cait Conaitchend son of Ordam son of Alldui. “Tuirill s. Cait, moreover was grandfather of Coirpre the poet, and Etan daughter of Dian Ceht was mother of that Tuirill.” His son was Tuar. There is some confusion with him and Delbaeth³ and Tuirell Piccreo the son of Cairbre Caitchend. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 129, 131, 133, 161, 187, 191, 193)

Tuirell Bicro (See: Delbaeth³)

Tuirell Piccreo – He was the son of Cairbre Caitchen son of Tat son of Tabarn (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 157) (**See Also:** Tuirell)

Tuirenn (See: Delbaeth³)

Tuirenn Bicro (See: Delbaeth³)

Tuirill Bicro (See: Delbaeth³)

Tuirill Bicro (See: Delbaeth³)

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

Tuis (See: Duis)

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

Tul Tuinde [Tountinna, Tul Tuinne] – “Fintan’s Grave” “in the cave” over Tul Tuinde over Loch Dergdeirc was named for Fintan son of Bochna. “The name survives in Tountinna (Tipperary O.S. map 19) on the shore of Loch Derg, Fintan’s grave, however, does not appear to be now extant in this locality.” In the story of the Tuatha De Danann, Banba “claim an antediluvian origin, older even than Noe, and to have lived at Tul Tuinne.” Banba said “I am older than Noe, on a peak of a mountain was I in the Flood; to this present mound the waves of the Flood attained. Therefore it is called Tul Tuinne.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 183, 189, 193, 195, 205, 211, 225, 235, 239, 242; **Vol. 3**, p. 45; **Vol. 5**, p. 8, 35, 77)

Tul Tuinne (See: Tul Tuinde)

Tulach Tend – Lathrach of the sons of Umor settled here. “A place called Tulach Tend was in the Munster province, in Corca Laige, which, however, would seem to be outside the jurisdiction and gift of the Connacht rulers.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 69, 89)

Tullahog – Mag Da Gebal is near Tullahog in County Tyrone. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 337)

Tunics (See: Clothing)

Tupalcan (See: Tubalcain)

Turell Piccreo (See: Delbaeth³)

Turenn (See: Delbaeth³)

Tures (See: Tuir)

Turf (See: Flora)

Turlach of Inber Mor (See: Structures; Causeway)

Turloch – “The incident of a bursting lake is common in Irish mythology ... It is possible that the phenomena of the *turlochs*, temporary lakes, frequent in some parts of Ireland, may have had a share in shaping these stories.” “It may be suggested that the apparently exaggerated emphasis laid upon lake-bursts throughout the compilation may have been a consequence of a special characteristic of the Physical Geography of the country – the temporary lakes commonly called turlochs, normally drained by subterranean watercourses in the underlying limestone, but often swelled to formidable dimensions, if the channel should happen to become blocked.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 84; **Vol. 4**, p. 82; **Vol. 5**, p. 140, 141) (See Also: Lake Bursts)

Turruc (See: Tuirriuc)

Turvey (See: Tuirbe)

Tuscans, the (See: Peoples)

Tutanes (See: Tautanes)

Tutankhamun [Kherres] – Tutankhamun was the Egyptian king who reigned immediately after Pharaoh Cincris [Akenkheres of Eusebius; Smehkh-ka-ra of modern Egyptology]. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 222; **Vol. 2**, p. 135)

Twins

Amorgen and Éber Finn – “Amorgen and Éber Finn, in Egypt were they born; Scota² daughter of Pharaoh brought them forth in one birth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 63)

Cain and Catafola – “Catafola their (Adan and Eve) daughter, who was born along with Cain.” “The twin sister of Cain is usually (following Pseudo-Methodius) called Calmana. *Is uimpi doronad an t-ed* refers to the story that the real cause of Abel’s murder was the desire of both brethren to marry this sister: a dispute in which Adam took the part of Abel, as he considered that Cain’s twin consanguinity was too close for an admissible marriage.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 159, 254) (See Also: Incest)

Gann and Sengann – “Gann and Sengann are almost certainly a Dioscuric pair; and there can be little doubt that Sengann was originally the father of the twins.” Gann and Sengann jointly ruled Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 3, 5, 5*n*)

Fea and Neman – “Fea and Nemain, here (¶338) become Badb and Nemuin, who elsewhere are two of the Badb sisterhood. We have here apparently a female twin-pair evolving into a triplicity.” Are these two characters biological twins, or just characters that are named together? (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 306)

Iuchar and Iucharba - “Her (Danand) father had by her the three famous sons Brian, Iuchar and Iucharba. The two latter are obviously the objects of a twin-cult.” “These were the three gods of Danu, from whom is named the Mountain (Hill) of the Three Gods.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 104, 129, 133, 135, 153, 157, 161, 163, 189, 193, 199, 227, 233, 285, 299, 300, 303, 308, 319, 341) (See Also: Triplets)

Twins of Macha – The twins of Macha were born after their mother, Macha, raced against the horses of Conchobor. Emain Macha was named from them. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103)

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

Tyre (See: Islands)

Tyrone (See: County)

Tyrrhene (See: Seas)

U

ua Cernaich – Áed of Laigin ua Cernaich was one of the kings of the North slain at the battle of Almu. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 387)

ua Cernin, Eochaid (See: Authors)

ua Cuind (See: Peoples)

Ua Faelain – Droichit Cairpre of Comar of Ua Faelain was named for Cairpre son of Tren. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

ua Flaind (See: Ua Floind)

ua Floind, Eochaid [Ó Floinn, ua Flaind] (See: Authors)

ua Hartacain, Cinaeth (See: Authors)

ua Luigdech – “Good the reign of Feradach Finn, two and twenty his good space; in Conn’s half, be mindful, was the death of Ua Luigdech in Liath-druim.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 523)

ua Maoil-Chonaire, Muirges mac Paidin (See: Authors)

ua Maoil-Chonaire, Muriges ruadh (See: Authors)

ua Maoil-Chonaire, Tanaide (See: Authors, **Tanaide o Dubsaillech ua Maoil-Chonaire**)

Ua Mathgamhna – There was a battle between Mac Duinnsleíbhe and Ua Mathgamhna during the reign of Tairdelbach mac Rúaidri ui Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 409)

Uadach – His son was Ragallach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 383)

Uaine, the (See: Peoples)

Uaine Alaind – Uaine Alaind of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 191)

Uaisnem – Uaisnem was the poet of the Cruithne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144, 179)

Uaithne Fedne - Rudraige son of Sitric may have been killed by a spectre after he was left in Uaithne Fedne. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 293)

Uandalus – Uandalus was one of the three sons of Negua son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

Uathmor – Uathmor from Sliab Eموir was a Fomorian; his son was Tuathach. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 15)

Úcce [Uice, Uicce, Uige] – Úcce was one of the two sons of Allot² son of Nenual son of Nemed; (or son of Allot⁴ son of Ogamain). His sons were Ún and Etán [Edan], although Etán is sometimes known as the son of Occe. Úcce, “a great druid in learning and valour,” was with Míl in Egypt, where he learned to be a “battle-conqueror.” Úcce was the leader of one ship’s company on the Gaedil’s journey to Spain during the reign of Panyas in Assyria. “But there came a plague upon them (after the battle for Spain), and four and

twenty of their number died including Occe and Úcce (two of the three kings of Spain).” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 25, 29, 31, 41, 69, 73, 77, 79, 103, 105, 111, 132; **Vol. 4**, p. 211; **Vol. 5**, p. 25, 27, 29, 33, 47, 49, 59, 61, 75, 95, 103, 109, 131, 135, 157, 159, 165, 167, 171, 173)

Ucha – The battle of Ucha near Kilcullen Bridge, County Kildare was fought by Conmáel son of Éber [Emer]. Another battle at Ucha was “fought by Áed Allan against the Laigen in which all of the Laigen fell, but a few.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 269, 334; **Vol. 5**, p. 199, 201, 393, 433, 539)

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

Uga – Uga son of Eogan Ergnach fell at the battle of Inber Bréna against Tuathal Techtmar. His son Conall fell in the battle of Cruachu. He had another son named Ogaman. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 315)

Ugaine (See: Ugoine)

Ugaire – Ugaire son of Ailill fought and won a battle against Sitric son of Amlef during the reign of Máel-Sechlainn. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 405)

Ugoine [Ugaine, Ugaine Mór] – Ugoine was the son of Eochu Buadach son of Dui. His wife was Cessair Chrothach daughter of the king of the Franks; she bore him 25 children: 22 sons and 3 daughters. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 172; **Vol. 4**, p. 271; **Vol. 5**, p. 265, 267, 269, 271)

Death of - Ugoine was killed by “his own brother, Bodbhad in Telach-in-Choscair in Mag Maireda in Brega.” “Ptolomaeus Philadelphus was king of the World when Ugoine died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 269, 273, 513)

Descendants of – “It is at Ugoine that the Freemen of Ireland unite, Leth Cuinn and the Albanaig ... and of his descendants are the Laigin and the Osraige.” “Of the progeny of Ugoine Mór are the four families of Temair (the seed of Conall, Colmán, Eogan, and Aed Sláine), and the three Connachta, and the nine cantreds of Argialla, and the nine cantreds of the Déssi of Mumu, and Laigin, and Osraige, and Dál Riata, and Dál Fiatach, and the kings of Alba, the people of Óengus and Loarn and Comgél, and Cenél Gabrain, and Fir Fibe, and Áth Odláig, and the Eastern Gaedil, and many other peoples besides, and Corco Duibne, and Corco Baiscinn, and all the Muscraige.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 275, 323, 325)

Daughters of - His 3 daughters were: Aine, Faife, Aille. “Aine, Faife, white her countenance, Muirisc from Mag Muirsce, Aille, very white with colour, were the three daughters of Ugoine.” “Muirisc from Mag Muirsce” may have been their share in the partition of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271, 323, 469)

Sons of - His sons were: Bard, Cobthach Cóel Breg, Cuan, Eochu, Fergen, Fergus Cnai, Fuillne, Laeg, Letha, Loiguire Lorc, Main, Mál, Marc, Muiredach, Narb, Ord, Roigne, Sanb, Sin, Tairr, Triath. None of the progeny of Ugoine left children, except Cobthach Cóel Breg and Loiguire Lorc, and two daughters, whom Fergus Cnai left, namely Maer and Medan.” “But perhaps this cannot be true, owing to the length of time involved.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 47, 69, 95, 103, 121, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 287, 289, 323, 475)

Grandson of - His grandson was Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 327)

Foster Parents of – Ugoine Mór was the foster-son of Cimbáeth and Macha. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 263, 265, 267)

Kingship of – Ugoine Mór killed Rectad Rigderg in vengeance for his foster-mother, Macha and became the 56th “king of Ireland and Alba to the Sea of Wight and to the Tyrrhene Sea ... some say that Ugoine took the kingship of all Europe to the Caspian Sea.” He ruled for 14 years. “Then Ugoine 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. 267, 269, 271, 275, 323, 465, 473, 513)

Partition of Ireland – He divided Ireland into 25 shares among his children and that division of Ireland by Ugoine lasted for 300 years, till the Provincials came.” “This is why he divided it, that *his* descendants should govern Ireland for ever.” Verse CIX details the partition and recipients as Ireland was partitioned into Bregia, Muirthemne, Life, Feb, Nár-plain, Raigne, Magh Nairb, Airget Ros, Mag Tharra, Treithirne, Luachair, Corcach, “south-land”, Aidne, Moen-magh, Magh Ai, Cliu Máil, Seól-mag, Latharna, Mide, Line, Mag Muirisce. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 323, 467, 469, 473)

Synchronisms – “Ugoine the Great took the kingship of Ireland for a year in the reign of Ptolemaeus s. Lairge.” “Ptolomaeus Philadelphus was king of the World when Ugoine died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 271, 273)

Tribute – “There was a tribute imposed upon the progeny of Ugoine Mór s. Eochu Buadach from the time of Enna Aignech s. Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, to the time of Eochu Feidlech and of Eochu Airem.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 295)

Ui Ailella, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Amalgada, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Bairrche, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Briuin, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Ceinselaig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Cendselaig)

Ui Cendselaig, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Cennselaig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Cendselaig)

Ui Cheocháin, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Coirpre, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Corco Laide (See: Peoples, Corco Laide)

Ui Cremthainn, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Derduib, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Echach, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Enechlais, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Failge, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Fiachrach, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Liathain, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Luigne, the (See: Peoples)

Ui mac Iair, the (See: Peoples)

Ui mac Uais of Breg, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Mail, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Maine, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Muiredaig, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Néill, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Tairsig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Thairsig)

Ui Tairrsig, the (See: Peoples, Ui Tharsig)

Ui Thairsig, the (See: Peoples)

Ui Tuirte, the (See: Peoples)

Uici (See: Ucce)

Uicci (See: Ucce)

Uige (See: Ucce)

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

Uileo Ciric (See: Circenn)

Uiligothus¹ [Uiligotus] – Uiligothus¹ was the son of Airmen son of Elinus son of Dohe son of Bodb. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 23, 161)

Uiligothus² [Uiligotus] – Uiligothus² was the son of Airmen son of Ibath. This is the same character as Uiligothus¹ with a different ancestry. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 157)

Uillend of the Red Edge¹ [Uillenn Fáebar-derg] – Uillend of the Red Edge¹, of the red eyebrows, was the son of the Caicher who killed the king Delbaeth. Uillen killed Manannan in the battle of Cuillend, during the reign of Lampares in Assyria. “Uillend with pride fell at the hands of Mac Greine with pure victory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 131, 157, 195, 211, 237)

Uillend of the Red Edge² [Uillenn Fáebar-derg] – Uillend of the Red Edge², of the red eyebrows, was the son of Eochu Garb son of Dui Temen. Uillend killed Manannan in the battle of Cuillen in Connachta. “Uillend with pride fell at the hands of Mac Greine with pure victory.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 193, 211, 237)

Uillend of the Red Edge³ – “The interpolative material in R³ makes Uillend to be a son of Tadhg Mór, an otherwise unrecorded son of Nuadu and his victim is variously styled Gallia, or Gaiar, or Oirbsen, or Manannan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 104, 105, 187, 211, 237)

Uindset – Uindset of the Laigne had a son named Oes. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 21)

Uinnsinns, the (See: Rivers)

Uip – Uip was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Urcinid and before Brude Uruip. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 183)

Uisle – Uisle had a son named Cermaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 319)

Uisnech – Ainnli (son of Lug) was one of the three sons of Uisnech. The other two are not named. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 101)

Uisnech [Caendruim, Cnoc Uachtair Archae, Coem-druim]

Events at

Colloquy with Ériu – The sons of Míl “had colloquy with Ériu (or Fotla) in Uisnech.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 35, 37, 53, 55, 77, 79)

Death of Lug – “Forty years had Lug, till the three sons of Cermat slew him at Coem-druim [Caendruim], that is, in Uisnech.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 102, 125, 185)

Death of Máel-Sechlainn – “Máel-Sechlainn was dead westward in his house, the proud raper of Uisnech.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 555)

Emetic Draught - Dian Cecht made an emetic draught for Tuirill Biccree “so that he vomited forth three belches from his mouth. Where he drank the draught was in Cnoc Uachtair Archae ...” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 137)

Synod of the sons of Óengus – “The great Synod before the two sons of Óengus Tairdelbach ua Conchobair, king with opposition.” “This is apparently the synod held in 1111, at a place called *Fiad mic Óengusso*, somewhere near Uisnech Hill in Co. Westmeath, to make certain regulations concerning public morals. See the *Annals of Ulster* and the *Four Masters*, *ad annum*, though the entries are not very illuminating. They suggest, however, that the reading in our text, “*Fri da mac nÓengusa*”, is a corruption of *Fiad mac nÓengusa*.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 413, 413n)

Names of – “*Coemdrum* as a name for Uisnech (west of Mullingar) appears in *Dindsenchas* in the form of *Cāindruim* (MD iv 273) which suggests a confusion with *Druim Cāin*, a by-name of *Temair*.” “*Cnoc Uachtair Archae* is another name for the Hill of Uisnech (See: Hogan, *Onomasticon*, s.v. *Cnoc uachtair Erca*.)” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 299, 303, 341) (**See Also:** Stones; Stone of Uisnech; *Temair*, Names of)

Partition from – The *Fir Bolg* divided Ireland into five parts from Uisnech. “About the stone in cold Uisnech in the plain of Mide of the horseman-bands, on its top, it is a fair co-division, is the co-division of every province.” “The stone in Uisnech is the famous erratic boulder called *Ail na Mireann*, on the slope of the hill, traditionally the meeting point of all the provincial divisions. See for descriptions and photograph, *Proceedings R.I.A.*, XXXVIII, Section C, p. 78, plate V.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 149, 181; **Vol. 4**, p. 63, 75, 90) (**See Also:** Partition)

Uitel – Uitel was the son of Airdel son of Caither son of Eterscéil son of Iar; his son was Caither. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 317)

Ulaid, the (See: Peoples)

Ullard – “Hogan’s equation of *Oilre* or *Oilri* of Mag Fea with Ullard in County Kilkenny is based on O’Donovan’s erroneous identification of Mag Fea.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 91)

Ulpa – Ulpa was one of six brothers who were chieftains of the *Cruithne* from Thracia. He was slain at the battle of Árd Lemnachta. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 177, 179, 181, 425)

Ultonians, the (See: Peoples, Ulaid)

Ultra-Violet Photographs - Were provided by Professor Ditchburn to assist Macalister in reading badly rubbed pages in the Book of Fermoy and the Book of Leinster. The Royal Irish Academy provided an ultra-violet copy of a slip of vellum which was tipped into Stowe MS D.43 to assist in reading. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 205; **Vol. 3**, p. 108*n*)

Ulysses (**See:** Authors, Meyer, Merugud Uilix)

Umall (**See:** Ráth Umaill)

Umachenn mac Corrain – He was a king of the Ulaid. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 463)

Umor [Gumor] – After the first battle of Mag Tuired, the Fir Bolg dispersed to certain outlying islands and other remote places. Each leader of these fugitives is called a “son of Umor” (The alternative form, *Gumor*, is of course merely a corruption, induced by the *c* of the preceding *mac*.): an this vague personage is connected with the “Sliab Eموir,” from which the Fomorians had set forth on their 200 year voyage to Ireland.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 4, 4*n*, 111)

Sons of - The sons of Umor were: Adar, Aenach, Asal, Bairnech, Bera [Bera], Cime Four-heads, Cing, Conall, Concraide, Cutra, Dalach, Irgus, Lathrach, Math [Mata], Menn [Maen, Main, Mend, Moen], Míl, Mod, Óengus, Taman, Uar (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 13, 25, 37, 65, 67, 69, 71, 111, 123, 133, 161)

Wandering of – The Fir Bolg went in flight from the Túatha Dé Danann, into Ara, and Ile, and Rachra and other islands besides. ... And they were in those islands till the time of the Provincials over Ireland, till the Cruithne drove them out. They came to Cairbre Nia Fer, and he gave them lands; but they were unable to remain with him for the heaviness of the impost which he put upon them. Thereafter they came in flight before Cairbre under the protection of Medb and of Ailill, and these gave them lands. This is the wandering of the sons of Umor.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 11, 23, 25, 27, 35, 37, 65, 67, 89, 111, 173, 175)

Ún – Ún was the son of Occe, or Úcce. He survived the plague after the battles in Spain and was one of 36 leaders and champions who came to Ireland. His wife Fás fell in the battle of Sliab Mis and she was buried “between Sliab Mis and the sea.” When Érimón and Éber divided Ireland, Ún was one of Éber’s chieftains in the south. After Éber’s death, Éremón granted to Ún and to Etán son of Occe the kingship of Connachta. Ún built Ráth Croich in Árd Eitig. “The battle of Comraire broke before Érimón, wherein fell En and Etán, the two sons of Oicce and Ún son of Uicce.” (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 31, 79, 105; **Vol. 5**, p. 7, 23, 27, 33, 43, 47, 59, 61, 75, 91, 95, 101, 103, 105, 109, 127, 131, 141, 157, 159, 163, 171, 173)

United States – “In the course of the past ten years or so, various scholars in Ireland and the United States have returned to the intensive study of LGÉ.” (**source:** Carey, 1993, p. 19) (**See Also:** Authors, Scowcroft)

Urcal – Urcal was a king of the Picts after Brude Cal and before Brude Cint. In the transposition of names Wurgest + Cal = Cal Urgest. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 149, 150)

Urcal Brude Pont (**See:** Pont)

Urcinid – Urcind was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Cinid and before Brude Uip. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148)

Urcint [Brude Uircint] – Urcint was a king of the Picts after Brude Cint and before Brude Fet. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 148, 183)

Urdobur (**See:** Iardobar)

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

Urfecthair (See: Gest Gurchich)

Urfet [Brude Uirfet] – Urfet, in the Pictish list of kings, is coupled with Brude Fet; in the Irish list we have Bruige Fet and Bruigi Ur-Fet. Urfet was a king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Fet and before Brude Ru. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 147, 148, 183)

Urgant [Urgantcait] – Urgant was a king of the Picts who ruled for 30 years after Brude Gant and before Brude Gnith. In the transposition of names Gede Olgudach + Urgant = Urgantcait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192; Vol. 5, p. 148, 150, 183)

Urgantcait (See: Urgant)

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

Urgnith [Urgrith] – Urgnith was a king of the Picts after Brude Gnith and before Brude Fecir. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 183)

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

Urleo [Urleoce] – Urleo was a king of the Picts who ruled for 12 years after Brude Leo and before Brude Gant. In the transposition of names Ce + Leo = Urleoce and Ciric + Urleo = Uileo Ciric. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192; Vol. 5, p. 148, 150)

Urleoce (See: Urleo)

Urluachair (See: Luachair)

Urmund [Urmuin] – Urmund was the last king of the Picts who ruled after Brude Mund. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 148, 183)

Urpant (See: Urpont)

Urpont [Urpant, Urpontcait] – Urpont was a king of the Picts who ruled for 12 or 22 years after Brude Pont and before Brude Leo. In the transposition of names Got + Urpont = Urpontcait. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 192; Vol. 5, p. 148, 149, 150, 183)

Urpontcait (See: Urpont)

Uriago (See: Eve)

Uriel (See: Angels; Names of)

Urine - Loch nEchach [Pool of Urine] burst over Liath Muine during the reign of Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland. “Flaithbertach, son of heroic Loingsech, [he obtained] death from the rough Fátha Fiadnach in Árd Macha of great woods.” “It is Fátha Fiadnach under whom is the death of Flaithbertach son of Loingsech; his water [urine] dripped upon the king so that he found his last day by it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303, 549)

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

Usicias [Arias] – Usicias was the sage and poet in the city of Findias who taught the Túatha Dé Danann. The name of Usicias “has the appearance of being adapted from biblical sources ... Usicias = *Ezechias*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 107, 143, 169, 249, 251, 293)

V

Vaccaei, the (See: Peoples, Barca)

Vafres – Vafres was the Pharaoh of Egypt who ruled for 30 years after Psammeticus II and before Amasis. “The corrup-tion of the name “Vafres” into Hupriphis” [in the transcript of the Colbertine MS]. .. is evidently a combination of “uapris” which the scribe wrote with “uafris” into which a corrector changed it. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 51, 51n) (See Also: Pharaoh)

Valens – Valens was the ruler of the Romans with Valentinianus for 10 years, and then he ruled alone for 4 years “till the Goths burnt him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Valentinian – Valentinian was slain by Arbogastes “and Theodosius put his own son Eugenius in his place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Valentinianus¹ – Valentinianus¹ was the ruler of the Romans with Valens for 10 years. He died of a haemorrhage in Bregetio. His son was Gratianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Valentinianus² – Valentinianus² was the son of Constantine and was the joint ruler of the Romans with Theodosius son of Arcadius for 25 years after the death of Honorius. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Valentinianus³ – Valentinianus³ was ruler of the Romans with Maximianus for 7 years. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 579)

Valerianus – Valerianus was the ruler of Rome with his son Gallienus. “By them was Cyprianus slain in Carthage, and Cornelius successor of Peter in Rome. Valerianus was afterwards punished by Sapor, king of the Persians: he was kept in fetters until he was aged, and from his back Sapor was wont to mount upon his horse. His eyes were plucked from his head, which casued his death.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Valhalla – The six pigs of Essach “had the capacity for enduring alternate butchery and resurrection (which) relates them to *Sæhrimnir*, the boar of Valhalla, which presented the same economical convenience.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302)

Van Hamel (See: Authors)

Vandals, the (See: Peoples)

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

Vascones, the (See: Peoples; Barca)

Vat (See: Tools)

Vatican – “The addition “Scot” (to Riphath) has of course no Biblical warrant, but conceivably it has arisen from some copy of the Latin version in which the name was given as *Riphaz* or *Rifat* (as in two of the MSS. on which the Vatican *variorum* edition is based).” “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. There is not the slightest fear of its ever being confused with the St. Gall MS.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 221, 248)

Vedic (See: Peoples, Indians, Indo-European, Vedic)

Vegetation (See: Flora)

Vendetta (See: Revenge)

Vendryes, Joseph (See: Authors)

Vengeance (See: Revenge)

Vergil (See: Authors)

Verse – “The work (LGE) is primarily paedagogic, for which purpose it is interspersed with mnemonic sets of verses, intended to be learned off by heart. To the modern reader these verses are an unmitigated nuisance, rarely adding anything to what he has already learnt from the prose text; nevertheless it is clear that they are the foundation on which the whole work, *in its present form*, is based. The corpus of historical verse became the common reservoir of knowledge upon which the prose compilers drew; and the selections which they made therefrom dictated the selection of facts which they set forth in the several redactions.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. x)

First Lines of

“A fishful sea” – This is Verse LXX and is a poem of two stanzas of 6 lines each recited by Amorgen “conjuring fish into the creeks.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 75, 115)

“A great battle of Ocha was fought” – This is numbered as Verse CXVII and is made up of just a single stanza of 4 lines remembering the battle of Ocha in which Ailill Molt, the 117th king of Ireland, fell at the hands of Lugaid s. Loiguire, Fergus Cerrbél s. Conall Crimthann and of Fíachra Lonn s. Cúelbad. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 357, 533)

“A host that a wintry death would not subdue” – This poem briefly tells of Noe and his family and their survival of the biblical flood. “The two quatrains forming this composition are probably, in origin, independent compositions, as is suggested by their diversity of metre.” Designated as Verse I, this verse has 2 quatrains of 4 lines each; “the first quatrain is in *snām sebaic* metre in which the third line ends with a mono-syllable; the second quatrain is in *casbairdne* metre ($7^3 + 7^3$) with trisyllabic rhymes between lines 2 and 4. The text has been greatly corrupted by scribes, who tinkered with it unrestrainedly in the vain hope of extracting more sense out of it than the author or authors ever put into it: as the verses are mere displays of metrical gymnastics, the meaning is of minor importance in an endeavour to restore the text. In addition to the rhymes, there is assonance between the first two lines of each stanza, and an alliteration in every line, which the attentions of the scribes have to some extent suppressed.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 35, 169, 257)

“A just division we shared between us” – This is a poem of 4 quatrains of 4 lines each and is designated as verse XXV in a loose form of the *sētrad mōr* metre in which the internal rhyme is neglected. “The composition is a list of names, compiled for mnemonic purposes. The frequent alliterations and assonances (Sella-Della, Fodarg-Rodarg) show that the list in its present form is artificial; and the numerous variants prove that it is very corrupt. Moreover, some of the words seem to have been adapted from sentences which were embedded in some previous form of the list ... This being so, and no earlier form of the list being available, it would be futile to conjecture ... the shape in which it was first drawn up. But in its original form it was probably as old as the rest of the story, and was an essential part of it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 183, 227, 246, 247)

“A Taking of Ireland, a strength that was not weak” – Designated as verse LX, this composition deals with the taking of Ireland by the Túatha Dé Danann and lists their seven most prominent chieftains. The poem has three quatrains composed in *debide scáilte* metre and is “a mere list of names, though

differing in some slight details from the orthodox prose text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 165, 247, 321)

“**Áed in the clay**” – Verse CXXXIV has 1 stanza of 4 lines which begins: “Áed Allan (the 143rd king of Ireland) himself made this quatrain.” “Áed Allan himself made this quatrain after their (Samthann Ela of Bronach and Tola mac Dunchada) deaths.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393, 539)

“**After the battle of Ucha in glory**” – “The battle of Ucha was fought by Áed Allan (the 143rd king of Ireland) against the Laigin, in which all the Laigen fell, but a few.” The battle was commemorated in verse CXXXIII which has 1 stanza of 4 lines. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 393, 539)

“**All the free peoples of Ireland**” – Elim s. Conrai of the Fir Bolg, the 94th king of Ireland, is remembered in Verse CXIII, with 12 stanzas of 4 lines each, for his slaying of Fíachu Finnoilches and the driving out of Ireland of the 3 pregnant queens. The children of those women returned to Ireland and established, after many battles, the reign of Túathal Techtmar. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 307, 481)

“**Árd Lemnacha, which is a region in the South**” – This is poem LXXXIX and is made up of 6 quatrains telling of the battle of Árd Lemnacha during the reign of Crimthann Sciathbél, king of Laigen, in which the Cruithne helped to defeat the Túath Fidga. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 175, 425)

“**At Buach breaks the wave upon the shore**” – Verse CXXV, with 1 stanza of 4 lines laments the death of Áed mac Ainmirech, the 126th king of Ireland, in the battle of Dún Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 535)

“**Berngal, the warlike (?) fierce prince**” – Verse CIV has just one stanza of 4 lines remembering the famine in Ireland caused by Berngal, 25th king of Ireland. “It is in his reign that corn failed from Ireland, for the greatness of war.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 239, 455)

“**Bishop Erc, everything which he adjudged was right**” Verse CXX with 1 stanza and 4 lines, commemorates Bishop Erc of Slaine. “This is why Muirchertach, the 119th king of Ireland, is called mac Erca, for the love which Bishop Erc of Slaine gave him.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 533)

“**Capa and Laigne and pleasant Luasad**” - This verse, XXII, is composed of 9 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre tells the independent story of the three Spanish fisherman blown by wind to Ireland before the biblical flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 185, 215)

“**Cessair daughter of enduring Bith**” - A poem of 1 quatrain of 4 lines which is designated as verse XXVI and identifies Cessair as the fosterling of the enigmatic Saball. The metre is *debide scáilte*. “This quatrain also appears in Keating (I. v. 1) with slight verbal differences, the most important of which is the substitution of *Nionuail* for *Manuail*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 199, 229, 248)

“**Cessair, whence came she**” - Designated as verse XXIII, this poem consists of 5 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre and tells of Cessair’s journey to Ireland. “The only points to notice about it are that it makes Meroe an archipelago of islands (782): calls the vessel of Cessair an ark (785): and recognizes the existence of land between the Caspian and the Cimmerian seas, though it does not explain how Cessair navigated her vessel over it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 187, 219, 243)

“**Cimbáeth, summit of the (warrior) youths of Emain**” - Verse CVIII with 18 stanzas of 4 lines each details the names of the 15 kings of the Ulaid from Cimbáeth to Conchobor. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 265, 461)

“**Conaire the fair, kinsman of Conn**” – This is verse CX, with 24 stanzas of 4 lines each describing the descendants of Óengus Tuirmech Temrach, the 70th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 287, 471)

“Conmáel, the first prince out of Mumu” – The battles of Conmáel, 6th king of Ireland, are commemorated in verse XCV, with 6 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 201, 431)

“Dún Sobairche, a swift pool of hosts” – The partition of Ireland by Sobairce and Cermna, the sons of Ebric who jointly ruled as the 9th kings of Ireland, is remembered in verse XCVIII which has 18 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 439)

“Each warrior of them burnt his ship” – In this verse of 3 quatrains designated as verse LIX, in *debide scáilte* metre, the poem offers 3 reasons why the Túatha Dé Danann burned their ships on arrival in Ireland. “The first quatrain only is in R²: R³ adds the second, and M alone gives the very obscure third.” “The quatrain seems to indicate a want of solidarity in the TDD company, of which, although it is “officially” ignored in the prose texts, it is here and there possible to detect traces. Undoubtedly the TDD adventure was originally much more picturesque than the comparatively decorous narrative handed down to us would allow us to suspect!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 171, 245, 321)

“Eochaid mac Eirc who had no groaning” – This composition has just a single quatrain and is designated as verse LXIII composed in *Rannaigecht dialtach* metre. This poem on the death of Eochaid mac Eirc of the Fir Bolg is “a commonplace mnemonic quatrain, possibly part of a larger composition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 177, 251, 322)

“Eochu, Edge of the Warrior-band” – The reign of Eochu Fáebarglas, the 10th king of Ireland, with his battles, plain clearings and death is described in Verse XCIX in 7 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 215, 445)

“Ethriel, son of Iriel Faid” – Verse CIII is a recapitulation of the list of kings from Ethriel to Sírna in 12 stanzas of 4 lines each. Included are the exploits of Ethriel, Conmáel, Tigernmas, Eochu Fáebarglas, Fíachu Labrainne, Óengus Olmuccaid, and Sírna Sóegalach. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 233, 453)

“Ethriel son of Íriel, it was heard” – A summary of the 20 year reign of Ethriel, the 5th king of Ireland, is described in verse XCIV in 4 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 197, 431)

“Ethur lofty, who gained dignity” – Designated as verse LVII this poem has 4 quatrains in *sreatha deich solus* metre (3¹ + 3¹ + 3¹ bis, rhyming *aabccb*). “There is an irregularity in the syllabic numeration of the lines, owing probably to textual corruption.” The poem has a quatrain about each of the 3 kings of the Túatha Dé Danann and their wives plus a final quatrain about Manannán. “The chief interest of the poem is the inclusion of Manannán, who is “out of the picture” in the triad with which he is associated: the tradition which it enshrines seems to be rather different from that followed by the compilers, who have adapted it to their purposes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 153, 195, 243, 320)

“Father of all, Master of Heaven” – This long poem is designated as Verse V, with 58 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre. “The versifier began by making alliterative linkages (*conachlann*) between the end of every quatrain and the beginning of the next, but after the 7th quatrain abandoned the effort: no re-arrangement of the quatrains can establish the device after this point, and we can assume that the few cases to be found in the latter part of the poem are accidental.” “There are two versions of this long composition, contained in not a few modern MSS.” Macalister collated several of these in the Royal Irish Academy and amongst other things found that MS 23. A. 40 attributes the verse to Eochaid ua Floind, while MS. F III 2, assigns it to Colum Cille. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 41, 173, 259, 259n)

“Femin, when he was king” – Verse CXXIV contains just 1 stanza of 4 lines and may be speaking of the blood shed in Femin caused by Ainmire, the 124th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 369, 535)

“Feni are named from Feinius” – The very brief Verse X in 1 quatrain of 4 lines in *snedbairdne* metre

simply says that the Feni are named from Feinius and the Gaedil from Gaedel Glas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 53, 87, 155)

“Fergus fought fifty battles” – Verse CXII with 7 stanzas of 2 lines each describes the battles of Fergus son of Roig, grandson of Rudraige, 75th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 293, 479)

“Fiacha Labrainne the warrior” – “Fíachu Labrainne fell in the battle of Sliab Belgadain in Iar-Mumu” and his death is remembered in verse C, with 4 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 219, 447)

“Five battles of the Foreigners, he broke them” – Verse CXXXV, with just 1 stanza of 4 lines commemorates the 20 battles fought against the Gaedil and the 5 battles against the Foreigners fought by Máel-Sechlainn, the 157th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 405, 539)

“Forty and four hundred” - This verse is designated as number XII. It is a verse of one quatrain of 4 lines in *debide scáilte fordalach* metre and provides a synchronism of the Israelite crossing of the Red Sea with the landing of the sons of Míl in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 65, 91, 156)

“Forty days of the rapid search” - This poem is made up of 13 quatrains of 4 lines each and is designated as verse XXIV in *debide scáilte* metre. The poem offers a summary of the tale of Cessair’s coming to Ireland, the division of the women, the death and flight of the men, and the devastation of the flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 209, 221, 244, 245, 246)

“Four sons who were griffen-like of renown” - This poem has 7 quatrains of 4 lines each and is designated as verse XXXIV and is written in *debide scáilte* metre. According to Keating the author was Eochaid ó Floinn. “A poem on the “alternative” family of Partholon and on their division of Ireland. It adds nothing but adjectival exuberance to the prose account.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 25, 77, 113)

“Four who are longest of complete life” - Designated as Verse IX, this is a verse of 3 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre enumerating the lifespans of Adam, Iared, Mathusalám and Noe. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125, 199, 269)

“Fuat wife of Slanga, you do not think it crooked” – This poem of two quatrains is listed as number XLVI and names the sons of Partholon and their wives. The metre is *rannaigeacht mōr* and “the poet’s verses are on the same literary level as rustic tombstone poetry.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 29, 47, 83)

“Full of bridles, full of horsewhips” – Verse CXXX with its 1 stanza of 4 lines describes the plundered booty of Sechnasach, the 134th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.381, 537)

“Gaedel Glas – it is convenient to give the name” - This verse, designated as XVIII, is a poem of 5 quatrains of 4 lines each telling the tale of Moses saving Gaedel Glas from snake-bite. “This poem is not in K, but it is quoted with a different text by Kg (vol. ii, p. 18). The last two quatrains are omitted by Kg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 61, 123, 164)

“Gaedel Glas, of whom are the Gaedil” - Verse XIII is “attributed to Gilla Coemain († 1072) but certainly not all the work of one hand.” This is a long poem of 43 quatrains in *debide scáilte* metre which tells the tale of the Gaedil’s expulsion from Scythia and their long journey to Spain and then to Ireland. “In the poem as originally written there is a *conachland* between the successive quatrains, which is rigidly maintained throughout; and the rupture of this linkage, wherever it occurs, must indicate an interpolation. This reduces the composition to the following quatrains: 1, 9-18, 21-25, 28-39, 43. If these are read continuously, they will be found to give complete sense, and the incidents mentioned in the rejected quatrains (here partly in smaller type) can be omitted without loss or discontinuity. We can also reject quatrain 24, which merely repeats the matter of 18. Thus pruned, the poem is simply a

versification of the story narrated in the R¹ version.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 79, 91, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160)

“Goirtigern was the name of the language” - This poem about the language of Heaven is designated as verse XVII and is a verse of 2 quatrains in “a rather free *debide scáilte*” metre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 123, 164)

“Good was the great company” - Designated as verse XXXI, this composition details the retinue of Partholon in Ireland in 17 quatrains in *debide scáilte* metre. “This poem seems to have stopped short originally at quatrain 11. F does not possess the remaining quatrains 12-17. The first seven quatrains are in a uniform order in all MSS. except that in F no. 4 follows no. 6.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 55, 107, 108, 109)

“Great Ireland which the Gaedil regulate” - Designated as verse XLI, this is a long poem of 36 quatrains of 4 lines each written in *rannaigeht becc* metre with an extremely elaborate system of initial assonances by Eochaid ó Floind. The poem summarizes the conquest of Ireland from the time of Cessair through the Fir Bolg, with most emphasis on the taking of Nemed. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 127, 167, 200)

“Harken ye sages without sorrow” – This is a long poem of 42 quatrains designated as Verse LVI and composed in *debide scáilte* metre possibly by Flann Mainistrech. The many quatrains tell of the deaths of the most prominent members of the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 203, 225, 319)

“Hear the history of hosts” – This is a composition of 25 quatrains which is designated as verse LXVI composed in *debide scáilte* metre and is the story of the tragic fate of the sons of Tuirenn [Tuirill Bicrenn]. “This poem which has only a factitious association with LG, is included for the sake of completeness. It has been edited (from the A text) by Professor Thurneysen in ZCP xii, p. 245 with a German translation. It runs closely parallel to the prose text, which is evidently founded upon it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 283, 339, 340, 341)

“Hengist and Horsa” – This is a poem of just one quatrain which is designated as verse XLIII written in *rindaird* metre. “To endeavour to identify the names in this quatrain is a perilous undertaking, except Hingis and Osro which are, of course, Hengist and Horsa.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 149, 187, 206)

“I am afraid of the woman” – In verse CXVIII with its single stanza Muirchertach mac Erca perhaps forecasts his own death and his fear of Sín daughter of Sige. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 533)

“I am Wind on Sea” – As Amorgen Glúingel s. Míl set his right foot upon Ireland, he said” Verse LXIX, a poem of 21 lines. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111)

“I dread a crimson battle of gore” – “Cu-Bretan mac Óengusa chanted” the one quatrain of verse CXXXI after the battle of Almu during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 539)

“I seek the land of Ireland” – The sons of Míl were compelled to leave Ireland after their first landing and a druidic wind was created to prevent their landing again. “This is a disgrace for our men of craft, said Donn, when they had assembled in one place, that they abate not this wizardry. No disgrace is it, said Amorgen; and he rose up and said,” the 21 lines of Verse LXXII. “There was a calming of the wind upon them immediately.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 81, 115)

“I shall indicate to you well, according to truth,” - A single quatrain of 4 lines makes up this poem which is designated as verse XXXVII. “The metre is a form of *debide*, but too free for classification. A mere mnemonic verse, of no importance” which tells the number of people in Partholon’s ship when he

landed in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 81, 113)

“In the battle over Tenuis of the communities” – This is verse LXXXV and it is composed of just a single quatrain telling of the deaths of Gosten, Sétga and Suirge in the battle “upon the Tenuis.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 167, 419)

“In the time of Éremón the wise” – This is verse LXXXVII and it is made up of 7 quatrains dealing with the reign of Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 173, 421)

“Ireland – whatever is asked of me” – The poem, designated as verse XXI, has 12 quatrains. “This is an anonymous poem, put into the mouth of the antediluvian Fintan. The metre is very faulty, but reckoned as *cro cummaisc etir rindaird ocus lethrannaigeacht*. The formula is $6^2 + 5^1$, the short lines rhyming: but the long lines sometimes end in monosyllables, as in quatrains 3, 12, or in trisyllables, as in 4, 6.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 195, 211, 242)

“Ireland with pride, with weapons” – “The poet Eochaid sang” this poem of 18 quatrains, designated as Verse LIII. “The poem was composed in the *rannaigeacht dialtach* metre and was edited by G. Lehmacher, ZCP, xiv., 174.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 125, 213, 314, 315, 316)

“Íriél, youngest of the family” – The battles of Íriél Fáid, the 4th king of Ireland, are told in verse XCIII in 9 stanzas. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 195, 427)

“It is said that it has four divisions” - Designated as Verse XV, this poem is a verse of 5 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre. “This poem calls for no special notice: it is merely a paraphrase of the prose passage with which it is associated, composed for mnemonic purposes after the prose had evolved into the form in which we have it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 119, 163, 164)

“It is there that they came to harbor” - This is a poem of only one quatrain which is designated as verse XXVIII and tells of the landing of Cessair and her women at Dún na mBarc. The metre form is *debide scáilte*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 205, 229, 248)

“Know ye the history whence it is” – The wanderings of the sons of Umor is commemorated in Verse LI of 27 quatrains. The metre is apparently *debide scáilte*, “but hopelessly corrupt in this version.” The composer was Mac Liag. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 27, 63, 88)

“Let the pleasant company of knowledge harken” – This is a very lengthy composition of 78 quatrains which is designated as verse LXV composed in *rannaigeacht recomarcach* metre (“rhyming, as a rule, *abcd*, though with some irregularity”). “According to the *Annals of Ulster*, the author of the poem, Eochaid ua Floinn, died in the year 1003 at the age of 69. Say that he wrote this poem about the middle of his life, this would give *circa* 968 as the date of its composition. “The poem comes at the end of an interpolated section which ... was originally an independent compilation, here called *Liber Praecursorum*. It would serve admirably as an appendix to *Liber Praecursorum*, acting as a mnemonic digest of the contents of that book, and giving enough of the subsequent events to show the place of those contents in the whole artificially-constructed history of Ireland. It is thus a connecting link between the Precursors and the Milesian occupation.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 203, 253, 322 - 339)

“Lofty Ireland, island of the kings” – “Gilla Cóemáin chanted the following composition.” This is verse CXV with 157 stanzas of 4 lines each telling the history of Ireland from the time of Cessair to the coming of St. Patrick. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 351, 487)

“Loiguire mac Neill died” – This verse, CXVI, has just one quatrain simply stating the death of Loiguire mac Neill. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 357, 531)

“Lug son of Ethliu, a cliff without a wrinkle” – This poem has only a single quatrain and is designated as Verse LV composed in *rannaigeacht dialtach* metre. “The last couplet evidently refers to the well-known artificial legend of the death of King Conchobor mac Nessa as an indirect consequence of the

crucifixion of Christ. Obviously there is no nexus between the two couplets of the quatrain, if we take it, as we find it here, standing alone. It must have been borrowed from a larger composition similar to poem LVI, (“Harken, ye sages without sorrow”) a mnemonic of the names and exploits of various distinguished persons, and inserted here to underline the statements in the prose text regarding the activities of Lug.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 161, 225, 318, 319)

“**Magog son of Iafeth**” – This genealogical poem is designated as Verse IV with 6 quatrains of 4 lines each in Middle Irish. The verse is in *crō cummaisc etir casbairdne 7 lethrannaigecht* metre. “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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 171, 258)

“**Make thou my confutation, my son**” – This is Verse XLVIII which contains 20 quatrains composed by “Colum of Druim Dean” (allegedly, Colum Cille). The metre is *rannaigecht mór*. “The poem is printed in Vol. V of the Ossianic Society’s publications, p. 250 ff., with an English metrical version by Clarence Mangan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 39, 53, 61, 85)

“**Meadon, Meadair, Cach, Dala**” – This verse is designated as LXXIII. “This is merely a *cento* consisting of the three quatrains of poem LXV numbered 31 – 33 (“Let the pleasant company of knowledge harken”). To these M adds a fourth enumerating the subordinate servitors named in ¶385.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 85, 116)

“**Men seeking a possession**” – This is Verse LXXI and has two stanzas. The first stanza is composed of four lines and the second stanza has five lines. In this poem Amorgen judges that the Milesians shall go out from Ireland “over nine waves” and then try to retake the island. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 79, 115)

“**Míl came out of Scythia**” - Designated as Verse XIV, this is a verse of 24 quatrains which tells of the wanderings of Míl. This poem was composed by Cenn Faelad who died in 679. The metre of the poem is *setrad fota*. “The assonantal scheme is elaborate. In the four lines of a quatrain, ABCD, B-D have monosyllabic rhymes, AC end in disyllables. In each couplet there is alliteration, preferably between the last words of B and D. The last word of A generally alliterates with the preceding word, or with the first prominent word of B; when this does not happen, by compensation there is alliteration in the body of A, and/or two pairs of words in alliteration or three words in alliteration in B. The last word of C rhymes with the penultimate word of D. License to break these fetters is permitted in a quatrain containing many proper names, and the poet allows himself an occasional liberty in other cases, though it is quite possible that such lapses are due to corruption in the text.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 107, 160, 161, 162, 163)

“**Míl of good progeny inflicted a death wound**” – This poem of 1 quatrain is designated as verse XIX, tells of Míl’s exile from Scythia and coming to Egypt. The metre is *debide imrind* obscured by a corruption in the LG texts.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 69, 125, 165)

“**Nine farmers these, with floods (?) of descendants**” – This composition, known as Verse LXI, has 3 quatrains and a single prose sentence at the end. The metre is *debide scáilte*. “An intrusive set of three quatrains, with a prose appendix; interpolated in the margin of D, and peculiar to that MS. No indication is offered as to where the scribe intended them to be inserted in the text. They appear to be slightly corrupt, at least they are not perfectly intelligible throughout, but they have at least the interest of recording some matter outside the orthodox tradition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 247, 321)

“**Nine years, fifty, two hundreds**” - This is verse XLV and has just one quatrain in *debide scáilte* metre telling of the length of the rule of the Medes. It is “a chronological mnemonic of no importance, peculiar to the Book of Ballymote.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 163, 189, 206)

“**No prohibition was the counsel**” – “Aed Slaine, 127th king of Ireland, fell at the hands of Conall Guthbind s. Suibne s. Colmán of the men of Breg, at Loch Semdige and Baethgal mortally wounded him; *unde dictum est*,” verse CXXVIII of 1quatrain which presumably advises that no quarter be given in

battle. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 375, 537)

“Noble son of Ugoine” – This poem is designated as Verse LXXVI and is just one stanza of 36 lines. Macalister says: “After a struggle, I have abandoned the time-consuming and probably hopeless task of reducing to order the countless variants in the extant MSS. of this mnemonic rhythm; the chaos is doubtless due to its having been transmitted orally and carelessly. If a critical edition is to be worth the labor involved, it must form the subject of a special study. Meanwhile, if any justification for these remarks be required, I would refer the reader to the version printed in the Ossianic Society’s publications, vol. v, p. 240.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 120, 121)

“Óengus Olmucaid died” – Verse CII tells of the death of Óengus Olmucaid in the battle of Raigne in 7 quatrains. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 451)

“Óengus Olmucaid the glorious” – The reign of Óengus Olmucaid, his battles, plain clearings, and lake bursts are celebrated in Verse CI with 8 quatrains. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 447)

“Of the loss of the day of Almon” – “Nuadu ua Lomthuile chanted poem CXXXII” about the battle of Almu during the reign of Fergal, the 139th king of Ireland. This is a verse of just one quatrain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 132, 539)

“Ollom Fotla, fierce in valour” – Ailill son of Slánoll son of Ollom Fotla killed Berngal, the 25th king of Ireland. “Thereof Fercertne chanted poem CV” with 9 stanzas of 4 lines each, praising the reign of Ollom Fotla and listing the six kings who ruled Ireland after him. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 241, 295, 455)

“On Friday there was the ingoing” - Designated as Verse VIII, this is a verse of just one quatrain in *rannaigeacht becc* metre, which is found in H only. The poem tells us nothing more than that Noe went into the ark on a Friday and came out on a Tuesday. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 125, 199, 269)

“On the fifteenth, I am certain” – All that we learn from this verse is that Nemed landed in Ireland on a Wednesday, the 15th. This poem is designated as no. XL and is a mnemonic quatrain in *debide scáilte* metre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 35, 83, 114)

“On the fifth unit, without advantage” – This is a poem of just one quatrain of 4 lines, designated as verse XXVII, telling us only that Cessair landed on the 5th, while Partholon landed on the 17th. “This quatrain in the form here given is metrically corrupt, but is meant to be *debide scáilte*. A better version is given in M in the Partholon section (poem no. XXXVI, “On the fifth without deceit”).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 205, 229, 248)

“On the fifth without deceit” - This is a composition of a single quatrain designated as verse XXXVI written in *debide scáilte* metre. The poem merely tells us that Cessair reached Ireland on the 5th while Partholon took it on the 16th. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 79, 113)

“On the fourteenth, a Tuesday” - This poem has only a single quatrain of 4 lines and is designated as verse XXXV and the metre is *debide scáilte*. This poem is similar to Verse XXXVI (“On the fifth without deceit”) “but probably *not* parts of one poem on account of their chronological disagreement.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 5, 79, 113)

“Partholon, whence he came” - This composition is designated as verse XXXII and contains 27 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scáilte* metre. The poem tells of Partholon’s origins, his journey to Ireland and the Delgnat/ Topa story. “The order of the quatrains varies considerably in the latter part of the poem and the variations are no doubt of critical importance. Another copy is found in K, swelled by additions from other poems into a composite “epic” of Partholon’s occupation. The quatrains of the present poem follow on in a continuous series, when the interpolations are excised, in the order 1-11 (12 omitted), 13 (14 omitted), 15a, 16, 18, 20-22, 19, 23, 26, 17, 24, 25.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 7, 27, 61, 109, 110, 111, 112)

“Prince Érimón the youthful warrior” – This verse, no. LXXXVIII, contains only a single quatrain telling of Érimón’s tomb on Mag Cetne in Ros Airget. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 159, 423)

“Sem settled in pleasant Asia” - Designated as Verse II, this is a verse of 1 quatrain of 4 lines in *debide imrind* metre. This is “apparently a variant of Verse V, quatrain 40, not found in any complete text of the poem, or more probably from another poem on similar lines, as V is in *debide scáilte*, and has only 2 quatrains (23, 49) in *debide imrind*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 21, 169, 258)

“Seven men, seven score, seven hundreds” – This poem is designated as verse LXIV and has just a single quatrain composed in *debide guilbnech dialtach* metre giving the number of casualties in the battle of Mag Tuired. “This contains the simplest statement of the arithmetical puzzle of Indech (see prose texts ¶¶ 312, 332, 364).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 151, 181, 251, 322) (See Also: Numerical Strings)

“Seven sons of Cruithne thereafter” – The tale of the partition of Alba into seven parts by the Cruithne is told in Verse XCI in just one quatrain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 427)

“Seven times he took away nine chariots” – “Cenn Fáelad *cecinit*” verse CXXII, of the exploits of Muirchertach mac Erca, the 119th king of Ireland. This poem has just 1 stanza of 4 lines. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 535)

“Seven wives of the Sons of Míl, a brilliant honour,” – Verse LXXX with its 5 quatrains identifies the wives of the sons of Míl: Tea, Fial, Fás, Libén, Odba, Scota, Scéne. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 73, 99, 131)

“Sighing, Moaning, Blast without reproach” – “Sín d. Sige of the Sid-mounds of Breg, *cecinit*, repeating her names,” sang Verse CXXIII of just one quatrain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 535)

“Sírna Soeglach, free the prince” – Verse CVI has 6 stanzas of 4 lines each commemorating the reign of Sírna Soeglach, the 27th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245, 459)

“Sit we there over the strand” – This lament is known as Verse LXXVII and has three quatrains. The poem was supposedly composed by Lugaid son of Íth after the death of his wife, Fial. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 61, 123)

“Sreng son of Sengand with spears” – This poem of just one quatrain has been designated as Verse L and tells of how Nuadu lost his arm at the hands of Sreng. “The metre was presumably meant for *rannaigeacht becc*, but as the third line ends with a monosyllable the last couplet is in *rannaigeacht chummaisc*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 23, 35, 63, 87)

“Suibne with hosts surrounding him” – The one quatrain of Verse CXXIX deals with the death of Suibne Mend the 130th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 377, 537)

“The battle of Cenn Eich, the battle of Almon” – The poet’s single quatrain of Verse CXXI celebrates the “brilliant glorious time” of the battles fought by Muirchertach mac Erca. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 363, 533)

“The battle of Móin Trógaide in the East” – The battle of Móin Trógaide described in Verse CVII, in 5 quatrains, occurred during the reign of Sírna Soeglach, the 27th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 245, 461)

“The capture of Conaing’s tower with valour” - This is verse XLII and has 15 quatrains written in *debide scáilte* metre by Eochaid ua Floinn. It is “a composition less complex in metre and in consequence more comprehensible in sense than most of the writer’s productions.” “The list of the

chieftains in quatrains 8-10 has a sufficiently close resemblance to that of the prose versions to show that they are not mutually independent. This (or some other) versified list must be the original form, for the prose text would not have so completely accommodated itself to metrical limitations.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 127, 145, 153, 181, 205)

“**The chiefs of the expedition oversea**” - This is Verse LXVII and it has 18 quatrains giving the names and deaths of the leaders of the Milesian invasion of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 6, 27, 105)

“**The children of Aed son of Ainmire**” – The prose text says that Áed s. Ainmire “had four sons, Domnall king of Ireland, Máel-Coba the clerk, Garbán, and Cúmascach.” The single quatrain of Verse CXXVI lists five sons: Máel-Coba, Cúmascach, Domnall, Conall, Cu. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 371, 535)

“**The Cruithne, what assembled them**” – Verse XC has just one quatrain and asks what brought the Cruithne to Alba and where did they come from? (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 179, 427)

“**The death of Éber through an hour of weakness**” – This is verse LXXXIV and is made up of just one quatrain telling of the death of Éber at the hands of his brother, Érimón. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p.167, 419)

“**The death of Sobairche in his fort**” – The deaths of Sobairce and Cermna the 9th kings of Ireland are remembered in the one quatrain of Verse XCVII. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 211, 439)

“**The eight sons of Golam of the laughings**” – Designated as verse XX, this is a poem of 4 quatrains in *debide scāilte* metre composed by someone named “Conaing” according to K. “The poem calls for no special comments, being merely a list of names alternating with rhyming chevilles.” Interestingly, this poem with slightly different wording also appears as Verse LXXVIII. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 125, 165; Vol. 5, p. 65, 125)

“**The fate of Muircertach of the men**” – The triple death of Muirchertach mac Erca from wounding, drowning and burning is recorded in Verse CXIX with 1 stanza of 4 lines. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 361, 533)

“**The Fir Bolg were here for a season**” – This poem of 13 quatrains is designated as Verse XLVII and was written in *debide scāilte* metre by Tanaide o’ Maoil-Chonaire. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 23, 27, 37, 45, 47, 84)

“**The first age of the tuneful world**” - Designated as Verses VII, this is a verse of one quatrain in *debide scāilte* metre. It is the same as Verse XXIX. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 123, 197, 269; Vol. 2, p. 207, 229, 248)

“**The Five Fifths of noble Ireland**” – This is a verse of seven quatrains designated as poem number LII composed in “a rather free *debide scāilte* (*ōglachas*)” which describes the five-fold partition of Ireland by the Fir Bolg. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 27, 39, 73, 90)

“**The five parts of Ireland**” – “Fintan *cecinit* of the division of the five Provinces” poem number XLIX, which contains seven quatrains and is composed in *cro cummaisc etir rindaird ocus lethrannaigeacht* metre. “This poem appears in L only: in other MSS. poem no. LII (‘The five fifths of noble Ireland’), which covers the same ground, takes its place.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 13, 61, 87)

“**The five women of Partholon son of Sera**” - A poem of just one quatrain, it is designated as verse XXXVIII and names the five principal women of the Partholon expedition: Aifi, Elgnad, Nerbgén, Cichban and Cerbnat. This verse is “an obscure mnemonic quatrain in *snedbairdne* ($8^2 + 4^2$) metre. The third line lacks a syllable; the reading Nerbgine is an attempt to emend this.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 9, 81, 113)

“The languages of the world, see for yourselves” – This poem is designated as Verse XI and has 6 quatrains in *debide scāilte* metre. “This poem is primarily a mnemonic list of places, extracted from Isidore, and put into verse form with especial attention to alliteration. It is independent of the prose list associated with it, which seems to come from some other source; the two lists do not completely correspond.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 13, 55, 87, 155, 156)

“The names of the chieftains – a firm report.” This poem, LXXXII, has 12 quatrains listing the “names of the chieftains ... and the ten lordings who came to” Ireland with the sons of Míl. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 103, 133)

“The retinue of the Sons of Míl across the sea” – This is poem LXXIX and has 19 quatrains telling of the Milesian invasion, the battle of Sliab Mis, the partition of Ireland, and the building of forts. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 69, 125)

“The select vivacious language” - Designated as verse XVI, this is a poem of 5 quatrains in the *debide scāilte* metre, “with concessions to *ōglachas* in the end rhymes of quatrains 3, 5.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 57, 121, 164)

“The seventh taking took it” - Verse XXXIII has 7 quatrains in *debide scāilte* metre and tells of the Fomorians in Ireland during the time of Partholon. “Parts of this poem also have been worked into the composite “epic” of Partholon by K. He has used quatrains 2-6, and has combined some quatrains from another source along with them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 11, 15, 73, 112)

“The six sons of Míl, an honour of dignity” – This is Verse LXXXIII and has 6 quatrains telling of how the lots were cast for the poet and the harper. “To Éber fell the harper, so that from the South there ever cometh tunefulness of music; but to Érimón fell the poet, so that from the North are master-arts from that out.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 165, 417)

“The son of Breogan, flower of our stock” – This is a poem of just two quatrains designated as Verse LXXIV naming the sons of Breogan who “left no descendants, only their names on the noble royal fortresses of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 41, 87, 117)

“The spring of Paradise, lasting its renown” – Designated as Verse VI, this is a verse of 3 quatrains of 4 lines each in *debide scāilte* metre which names the source of the four rivers of Paradise. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 59, 197, 268)

“The stone on which my heels are standing” – This is a composition composed in *debide guilbnech dialtach* metre of just a single quatrain and is designated as verse LVIII ascribed to Cinaeth ua Hartacain. “This is a quatrain frequently quoted, to account for the names *Inis Fáil*, *Mag Fáil*, applied to the whole of Ireland, not merely to the narrow region of the Temair district. The “two strands” are the eastern and western shores of the country. There is nothing to remark about the quatrain, save that our hypercritics may be reminded that it is not scholarly to translate the dual literally in such an expression as *mo dī sail!*” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 143, 145, 169, 245, 320, 321)

“The Túatha Dé Danann of the rich treasures” – This is Verse LXII of 11 mnemonic quatrains in *debide scāilte* metre upon the magical cities, their teachers and treasures, offering nothing a any special interest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 169, 249, 321)

“The Túatha Dé Danann under obscurity” – This is a poem of 11 quatrains designated as Verse LIV composed in *dechnad fota* metre by Tanaide ua Maoil-Chonaire. “The intention of this poem is evidently to stress the human character of the TDD, as children of Adam, subject to the ordinary vicissitudes of human life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 127, 185, 221, 317)

“There did Amorgen give the judgement” – In this poem, no. LXXV, which has six quatrains, Amorgen gave judgement “in Cenn tSáile, over wild deer and quadrupeds” as to how the meat was to be

shared. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 47, 95, 119)

“They spake by turns” – In the single quatrain of Verse XCII it is said that the sons of Míl spoke Greek to the Túatha Dé Danann. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 185, 427)

“Thirty sleek sons, a brilliant fact” - Designated as Verse III, this is a verse of just one quatrain in *debide scáilte* metre, and is a variant of Verse V (‘Father of all, Master of Heaven’), quatrain 41. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 151, 167, 171, 189, 258)

“Though he be in kingship, though he be in right” – Verse CXXVII in its one quatrain tells of the slaying of Colmán Rimid, the 127th king of Ireland, by his attendant, Lochan Dilmana. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 373, 537)

“Though it be the grave of Scéne” – After the deaths of Erannán and Scéne, Amorgen recited Verse LXVIII, a poem of just one quatrain. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 33, 111)

“Tigernmas son of lofty Follach” – Verse XCVI, with 15 quatrains, was composed to celebrate the reign of Tigernmas, the 7th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 209, 433)

“Three free (companies) of Ireland, it is sung” – Verse CXI has just one quatrain and mentions “the three free peoples of Ireland, namely Conn, Araide, Eogan, *ut* Eochaid *cecinit*.” “This to me (Macalister) incomprehensible quatrain is also to be found in the *Book of Fenagh*; Hennessy, on p. 30 of his edition of that book, renders the third line “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. 293, 477)

“Tuan son of Cairell was heard” - This poem of five quatrains is designated as verse XXXIX composed in *debide scáilte* metre and tells of the long life of Tuan and his physical transformations through the ages. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 27, 43, 81, 114)

“Túathal, whose was the kindred of Fremain” – The death of Túathal Techtmar, the 95th king of Ireland is told in the 5 quatrains of Verse CXIV. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 321, 485)

“Two score, two hundred without blame” - Designated as verse XLIV, this poem has two quatrains in *debide scáilte* metre summarizing the 1,240 year reign of the 38 kings of the Assyrians. It is a poem of “chronological mnemonics of no importance, peculiar to the Book of Ballymote. The second quatrain of XLIV is obscure and probably corrupt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 161, 189, 206)

“Ugoine proud and glorious” – Verse CIX tells of the partition of Ireland among the 25 children of Ugoine Mór in 14 stanzas of 4 lines each. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 275, 467)

“Virgin Ireland, island of the saints” – “Of the reigns of those kings and of their fates the poet Gilla-mo-Dubda chanted this lay. He was blind and flat-faced, and he never chanted falsehood or a crooked history.” Verse CXXXVI is a very long poem of 87 quatrains composed in A.D. 1143. “Forty and an hundred years, and three, and a thousand, great rules! From the birth of eternal God, with troops and beauty to the fashioning of the poem of the strong men.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 413, 415, 541, 561)

“Ye sages of Banba with fame” – This is verse LXXXVI and has 3 quatrains explaining why the brothers, Éber and Érimón, became enemies in Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 169, 419)

“Ye scholars of the Plain of fair, white Conn” - This composition which was composed by Ua Flaínd is designated as Verse XXX and contains 25 quatrains in *rannaigeacht becc* metre telling of the conquests of Ireland by Cessair and Partholon. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 23, 43, 102 - 107)

Metre

Casbairne Metre – Verse I has two quatrains. “The second is in *casbairne* ($7^3 + 7^3$) with trisyllabic rhymes between lines 2 and 4.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 257)

Crō Cummaisc Etir Casbairne ⁊ Lethrannaigeacht Metre – Verse IV is in this metre. “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.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 258)

Crō Cummaisc Etir Rindaird Ocus Lethrannaigeacht – The metre of Verse XXI is “very faulty, but reckoned as *crō cummaisc etir rindaird ocus lethrannaigeacht*. The formula is $6^2 + 5^1$, the short lines rhyming; but the long lines sometimes end in monosyllables, or in trisyllables.” In Verse XLIX “the metre is rather loose; some lines end in trisyllables while other ends in monosyllables.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 242; **Vol. 4**, p. 87)

Debide Guilbnech Dialectach – This metre is used in Verses LVIII and LXIV. No further description of the metre is provided. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 320, 321, 322)

Debide Imrind Metre – Verse II is in *debide imrind* metre. Verse V is in a different metre but has two quatrains (23, 49) in *debide imrind*. Verse XIX is also in this metre. No further description of the characteristics of this metre is provided. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 258; **Vol. 2**, p. 165)

Debide Scāilte Metre – *Debide scāilte* appears to be the most popular of the poetic metres used in LGÉ. Verses in this metre are: III, V, VI, VII, IX, XI, XIII, XV, XVI, XVII, XX, XXII, XXIII, XXVI, XXVII, XXVIII, XXIX, XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, XXXVI, XXXIX, XL, XLIV, XLV, XLVII, LI, LII, LVI, LIX, LX, LXI, LXII, LXVI.

Verse V - In Verse V, “the versifier began by making alliterative linkages between the end of every quatrain and the beginning of the next, but after the 7th quatrain abandoned the effort.”

Verse XIII - In poem XIII, “there is a *conachland* between the successive quatrains, which is rigidly maintained throughout.”

Verse XVI - Verse XVI is in *debide scāilte*, with concessions to *ōglachas* in the end rhymes of quatrains 3, 5.”

Verse XXII - Verse XXII is *debide scāilte*, with the loose construction of *ōglachas* in which the number of syllables in the rhyming words is not strictly regulated.”

Verse LII - Verse LII is “a rather free *debide scāilte* (*ōglachas*).”

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 258, 259, 268, 269; **Vol. 2**, p. 155, 156, 163, 164, 165, 243, 248; **Vol. 3**, p. 107, 109, 112, 113, 114, 206; **Vol. 4**, p. 84, 88, 90, 319, 321, 339)

Debide Scāilte Fordalach - Verse XII is an example of this style. No further details are provided about this metre. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 156)

Dechnad Fota – This metre is used in Verse LIV by Tanaide ua Maoil-Chonaire, but no details are provided about the metre’s characteristics. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 317)

Diana Senga – “The *diana* metres, grouped primarily into *diana senga* and *diana tromma*, were those studied and practised in the first year of bardic education, and rewarded with a fee of the value of a *samaisc* or three-year-old calf. The suggestion in the verse is, that every literary tiro writes in honour of the rivers specified. The *diana senga* are classed as *diana airseng* ($7^1 + 7^3$), i.e. alternations of lines of seven syllables each, ending respectively in a word of one and a word of three syllables; *diana iarseng* ($7^2 + 3^2$), i.e. alterations of lines of seven and three syllables each, ending respectively in a word of two syllables; *diana midseng* ($8^2 + 7^3$), i.e. alternations of lines of and and seven syllables each, ending respectively in a word of two and three syllables.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 106)

Diana Tromma - “The *diana* metres, grouped primarily into *diana senga* and *diana tromma*, were those studied and practised in the first year of bardic education, and rewarded with a fee of the value of a *samaisc* or three-year-old calf. For the corresponding subdivisions of the *diana tromma*, reference may be made to Thurneysen’s *Mittelirische Verslehre* (Irische Texte III, p. 1 ff.)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 106)

Óglachas – *Óglachas* appears to be the *debidé scáilte* metre but with a loose construction in which the number of syllables in the rhyming words is not strictly regulated. Verses XVI, XXII, LII are examples of this form. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 164, 243; Vol. 4, p. 90)

Rannaigecht Becc Metre - Verse VIII is in this metre. Eochaid O’ Floind composed verses XXX and XLI. XLI has “an extremely elaborate system of initial assonances.” Verse L was “presumably meant for *rannaigecht becc*, but as the third line ends with a monosyllable the last couplet is in *rannaigecht chummaisc*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 269; Vol. 3, p. 102, 200; Vol. 4, p. 87)

Rannaigecht Chummaisc – Verse L was “presumably meant for *rannaigecht becc*, but as the third line ends with a monosyllable the last couplet is in *rannaigecht chummaisc*.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 87)

Rannaigecht Dialtech – Verses LIII, LV and LXIII were composed in this metre. No further details are provided about the metre’s characteristics. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 314, 318, 322)

Rannaigecht Mōr – Verses XLVI and XLVIII are examples of *rannaigecht mōr* metre, but no other details are provided about it. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 83, 85)

Rannaigecht Recomarcach – This metre exhibits “rhyming, as a rule, *abcd*, though with some irregularity.” An example of this style is Verse LXV. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 322)

Rindaird - Verse XLIII is an example of the *rindaird* metre. There are no further details provided. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 206)

Setrad Fotla - “The assonantal scheme is elaborate. In the four lines of a quatrain, ABCD, B-D have monosyllabic rhymes, AC end in disyllables. In each couplet there is alliteration, preferably between the last words of B and D. The last word of A generally alliterates with the preceding word, or with the first prominent word of B; when this does not happen, by compensation there is alliteration in the body of A, and/or two pairs of words in alliteration or three words in alliteration in B. The last word of C rhymes with the penultimate word of D. License to break these fetters is permitted in a quatrain containing many proper names, and the poet allows himself an occasional liberty in other cases, though it is quite possible that such lapses are due to corruption in the text.” Verse XIV, which begins “Mil came out of Scythia”, is an example of this style. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 73, 107, 160, 161, 162, 163)

Setrad Mōr – Verse XXV is in “a loose form of *setrad mōr* metre, in which the internal rhyme is neglected. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 246)

Snēdbairdne - Verses X and XXXVIII are examples of the *snēdbairdne* ($8^2 + 4^2$) metre. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 155; Vol. 3, p. 113)

Snām Sebaic Metre – Verse I has two quatrains. The first quatrain “is in *snām sebaic*, a variety in which the third line ends with a monosyllable.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 257)

Sreatha Deich Solus Metre – In the *sreatha deich solus* metre ($3^1 + 3^1 + 3^1$ bis, rhyming *aabccb*) of Verse LVII, “there is an irregularity in the syllabic numeration of the lines, owing probably to textual corruption: e.g. 2079 (where we must assume drastic elisions); 2083. (perhaps omit *ba*), 2087, 2089, 2091, where the couplets have seven syllables instead of the orthodox six.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 320)

Mnemonics - The text of LGE is interspersed with mnemonic sets of verses intended to be learned by heart. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. x; **Vol. 5**, p. 2)

Verse XI – This poem “is primarily a mnemonic list of places, extracted from Isidore, and put into verse form with especial attention to alliteration.” For example, “Bithynia, Scythia, Cilicia, Hyrcania, Gothia, Graecia, Germania, Gallia” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 87, 155)

Verse XV - “This poem calls for no special notice: it is merely a paraphrase of the prose passage with which it is associated, composed for mnemonic purposes after the prose had evolved into the form in which we have it.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 119, 163, 164)

Verse XXV – “The composition is a list of names, compiled for mnemonic purposes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 246)

Verse XXXVIII – “An obscure mnemonic quatrain in *snēdbairdne* ($8^2 + 4^2$). “The verse begins “The five women of Partholon.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 113)

Verses XLIV and XLV – “Two chronological mnemonics of no importance, peculiar to the Book of Ballymote.” Verse XLIV begins “Two score, two hundred without blame.” Verse XLV begins with “Nine years, fifty, two hundreds.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 206)

Verse LV – “The last couplet evidently refers to the well-known artificial “legend” of the death of King Conchobor mac Nessa as an indirect consequence of the crucifixion of Christ. ... It must have been borrowed from a larger composition similar to poem LVI, a mnemonic of the names and exploits of various distinguished persons.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 319)

Verse LXII – “A set of mnemonic verses upon the magical cities, their teachers and treasures, offering nothing of special interest.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 321)

Verse LXIII – “A commonplace mnemonic quatrain, possibly part of a larger composition.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 322)

Verse LXV – “It would serve admirably as an appendix to *Liber Praecursorum*, acting as a mnemonic digest of the contents of that book.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 323)

Vespasianus – During the reign of Vespasianus over the Romans, Conchobor Abrat-Ruad was the 88th king in Ireland. “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 son of the three Finds of Emain and his son Crimthann were over Ireland at the same time.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 303, 573)

Vessels (See: Tools, Containers)

Victory-hall (See: Architecture)

Vigfusson (See: Authors)

Vineyard - Noe worked at husbandry, made ploughing and reaping and planted a vineyard after the flood. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 137, 159)

Virgins

Adam and Eve - While Adam and Eve were in Paradise, they were virgins. “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 till after the Fall.” “According to the Syriac *Book of the Bee*, Adam and Eve remained virgins for

30 years after their expulsion (ed. Budge, chap. xviii).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 81, 205, 234)

Ireland – “Edleo son of Alldai yonder, the first man of the Túatha Dé Danann who fell in virgin Ireland, by the hand of Nerchon grandson of Semeon.” “Virgin Ireland, island of the saints with many very fair [monastic] rules, rough peoples possessed it, without relics, with no great profit.” “Daiminis, the good palace, is a fortress against every evil, against every untruth; it is the Rome-island [*i.e.* sacred island] of verses, it is the virgin island of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 227; Vol. 5, p. 541, 563)

Mary – “Three hundred and seven years from that night (when Cobthach Cóel Breg, 58th king of Ireland, was slain) to the night in which Christ was born of the Virgin Mary in Bethlehem of Juda.” “That was the time (the battle of Ailenn, in which Eterscéil, the 84th king of Ireland, was slain) in which Christ Son of the Living God was born of the Virgin Mary, in Bethlehem of Iuda, to ransom the human race.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 301)

Scota² - “Liben, wife of Fúad (it was a fair fame); Scota the virginal, and Odba, those were the wives (it is not insane), who went with the Sons of Míl.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 131)

Vitellius – Vitellius was the Roman ruler after Piso. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 573)

Volusianus – Volusianus was ruler of the Romans with his son Gallus for 5 years until they were slain by Iulianus. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 575)

Vortigern – “Goirthigern (antediluvian Hebrew), which doubtless has nothing to do with the personal name more familiar in the form *Vortigern*, must be left in its obscurity.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 142, 143)

Vox Domini (See: Languages)

Voyage (See: Journey)

Voyage of Bran (See: Authors; Meyer)

Voyage of Brendan (See: Authors; Schröder)

Vulgate (See: Authors; Anonymous; Bible)

Vulture (See: Fauna; Birds)

W

Wages (See: Economics)

Walagoths, the (See: Peoples)

Wales – “Nemed’s father, Pamp or Pam, is a purely artificial adaptation of the Roman name *Pompeius*. A person, presumably one of the Irish colonists in Wales, or more likely a Briton who had associations with those colonists, and who bore this exotic name, was commemorated by an Ogham-inscribed monument at Kenfig, Glamorganshire.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 115)

War, Civil – The civil war between Pompeius Magnus and Iulius Caesar was fought during the reign of Dui Dallta Degaid, the 80th king of Ireland. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 297)

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

War-furies – Delbaeth “has three daughters, the famous war-furies Badb, Macha and Mór-rígu, the latter sometimes called Anand or Danand, which is, in fact, her real name, Mór-rígu being merely an epithet (‘great queen’).” “Elsewhere Fea and Neman appear as Badb and Nemain (§338); and as Mór-rígu is sometimes called Neman, the identity of these two women with two of the three war-furies, daughters of Delbaeth, is complete.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 103, 104)

Warfare

Order of Battle

Battalion – “They advanced in their battalion with venom, southward past the Rhipaen headlands; the progeny of Gaedel, with purity, they landed at the Marshes.” “A great battle of Ocha was fought where many battalions were laid low.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 103; **Vol. 5**, p. 533)

Cavalry – The Egyptian army lost 50,000 horsemen pursuing the fleeing Israelites in the parting of the Red Sea. Iulianus, ruler of Rome after Constantius was slain by a horseman with a stroke of a club on the crown of his head. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 63; **Vol. 5**, p. 577)

Infantry – The Egyptian army lost 120,000 footmen at the parting of the Red Sea. 30,000 Nemedians attacked Conaing’s Tower on land. Xerxes led a Persian invasion against the Greeks with 200,000 by land. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 35, 63; **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 141; **Vol. 4**, p. 205)

Navy – 30,000 Nemedians assaulted Conaing’s Tower by sea while Morc son of Dela provided the Fomorians with reinforcements of 60 ships. Xerxes led an invasion from Persia against the Greeks with 204,000 by sea. The Battle of the Sea was fought by Fiachu Labrainne, the 11th king of Ireland, against the descendants of Éber. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 125, 141, 183; **Vol. 4**, p. 205; **Vol. 5**, p. 217, 219)

Rules of Engagement – When the sons of Míl landed in Ireland, apparently unseen, and confronted the kings of the Túatha Dé Danann, the kings demanded that the sons of Míl leave Ireland to the TDD for 3 days without hostages, rapine, submission or sureties and go back out to sea to land again, if they could. Presumably, within those 3 days the TDD would prepare for battle. “Conceivably the double invasion,

which seems quite pointless, was suggested by the Israelite set-back in the battle of Ai, after their successful siege of Jericho (*Joshua* vii); but on the whole it is more likely that the story of the two battles is a conflation of two independent versions of what was originally one narrative of one (legendary) event.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 3, 3n, 55, 79)

Tactics

Ambush – “Boamain took the kingship by force of combat from Northern Scythia to the shore of the Caspian Sea, till he fell in a battle ambush at the hands of Noemius son of Nenual.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 67)

Espionage

Íth – “This is what the Túatha Dé Danann said behind his back; That he was a son of one of the kings of the world, come to spy out land or territory in the outer islands of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 19)

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

Seige

Formenius – Formenius was the king of Thrace who left his kingdom and chose to live a holy life in a tower, the walls of which 17 cubits thick between him and the light. The tower was breached and captured by Nathí son of Fíachra. Formenius prayed that God would kill Nathí and a bolt of lightning did just that; or, Formenius shot an arrow and killed Nathí. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 351, 353)

Máel-Sechlainn – “The battle of Temair, won by Máel-Sechlainn against the Foreigners. A siege of 3 days and 3 nights by him against the Foreigners, so that he took the hostages of Ireland by force from them.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 403)

Warrior (See: Society)

Watchdogs (See: Fauna; Dog)

Water (See Also: Lakes, Rivers, Seas, Well)

Creation - God created the materials of living creatures: earth, air, fire and water. God created the ‘firmament’ (earth) in the midst of the waters “and let it divide the waters from the waters.” God created the Firmament (Heaven) to separate the waters that were above and below Heaven. God created Adam’s blood and sweat from the water of the air. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 27, 41, 45, 47, 49, 177)

Flood - During the Flood the water was twelve, or fifteen, cubits above the highest mountains. “Ten cubits was the ark under water, and twenty above water.” The Flood waters began to dry up after 150 days. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 31, 33, 111, 115, 117, 121, 123, 220, 255)

Waterford (See: County)

Waterville (See: Cities)

Waters (See: Authors)

Wax (See: Building Materials)

Weapons

Arrow (See Also: Weapons, Darts)

Cain – According to a lost *Book of Lamech*, Lamech, under the guidance of his son Tubalcain, for he was blind, shot an arrow at a wild man, covered with hair, and with a horn growing out of his forehead, who proved to be Cain. Lamech was so distressed by the discovery that he killed Tubalcain.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 237, 265)

Nathí – Nathí, the 115th king of Ireland, died in Sliab Elpa. “Scholars suppose that it was Formenius himself who shot an arrow from a bow, and that it was thus that the king died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Sírlám – Sírlám, the 42nd king of Ireland, was killed by an arrow shot by Eochu Uairches. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 255)

Boomerang – In the discussion of the powers of the spear of Assal, Macalister writes “it is difficult to resist the temptation to toy with the idea that the peculiar properties of the spear conceal a faraway reminiscence of the boomerang; which although now confined to Australia, was certainly at one time a weapon used in Europe, and might have survived in backward regions to a comparatively later date.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302)

Bow

Amazons - The Amazons burned their right breast so it would not interfere with their archery. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 71)

Formenius - Nathí, the 115th king of Ireland, died in Sliab Elpa. “Scholars suppose that it was Formenius himself who shot an arrow from a bow, and that it was thus that the king died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 353)

Rainbow – God said, “Moreover, I shall put a sign of my friendship to you in the Heaven, and so long as that sign shall be seen from Heaven there shall be no end nor common death upon men. This is my sign, My bow arching in the Heaven.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 135) (See Also: Climate)

Club – Iulianus was the ruler of the Romans for “a year and 7 months until a horseman slew him with a stroke of a club on the crown of his head.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 577)

Darts (See Also: Weapons, Arrows)

Dagda – “The Dagda died of a dart of gore in the Brug, it is no falsehood, wherewith the woman Cethlenn gave him mortal hurt, in the great battle of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 237) (See Also: Weapons, Spear, Deaths by)

Írial Fáid – “The death of Írial in Mag Maigi every generation thought it beyond calculation: pure was his hand around a sunny dart, his good son took the kingship.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 267)

Lugaid mac Con – “Lugaid mac Con (102nd king of Ireland), thirty years, till Cormac ua Cuinn drave him out, and he fell thereafter by the dart, at the hands of Ferches son of Coman.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 337)

Luicne – In the battle of Mag Tuired, “Luicne the wright fell along with them by a strong fiery dart.”

(source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 229)

Partholon - In the Battle of Mag Itha “Partholon received a mortal wound. Also that it was of the gory darts of those wounds that he died.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 15)

Sírna Soegalach – During the reign of Sírna Soegalach, the 27th king of Ireland, “the men of Ireland assembled to Móin Trógaide to fight against the Fomoiré.” “The host which came to the unlucky battle each of them on the two sides; darts of valour did not wound them, they were dead on Móin Trógaide.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 461)

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

Helmets (See: Clothing)

Irons – “We mark “the ‘poisoned irons’ of the Túath Fidga as likewise glossarial; they are unknown to Min.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 144)

Lance (See: Spear)

Poisoned – “According to the version of the *Story of Árd Lemnachta* in R¹, the milk-trick was not an antidote to the poisoned weapons of the Túath Fidga, but a means of destroying them.” “We mark “the ‘poisoned irons’ of the Túath Fidga as likewise glossarial; they are unknown to Min.” “Everyone on whom they would inflict a wound was doomed, and they would handle nothing but poisoned weapons.” “Crimthann Sciathbél, it is he who undertook to save them from hard battle, to protect them from the venoms of their weapons, weapons of the terrible bitter giants.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 143, 144, 175, 177, 425)

Rushing-Sticks (See: Spears)

Scabbard – “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)

Shield – “The death of Nuadu in the battle of Cliu at the hands of Conaire of the fair shield.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 521)

Comparisons with – “*Brecc* is a stock epithet for shields; see *Fled Bricrend* 45. Thus a shield becomes a standard of comparison for the quality expressed by the word.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 158)

Cremthann – “Cualu fell, I conceal it not, before Cremthann Shield-mouth.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 107)

Inber Scene – “On the 14th, a Tuesday, they parted from their free ship: in the clear-landed blue brilliant harbour, in shield-bright Inber Scene.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 79)

Scythia

Míl – “Míl out of shield-like Scythia.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 117)

Nenual – “Nenual in Scythia, bright as a shield.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 91)

Noemius – “Noemius son of Nenual of strength settled in Scythia, chequered like a shield.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 95)

Materials of

Bronze - Eochaid Apathach made “silver or brazen shields for the Gaedil.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 249)

Gold – “Tigernmas, strong was the chief, he took Ireland of the golden shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 453)

Silver – “By him (Enna Airgdech, 114th king of Ireland) were made silver shields in Argatros, and he gave them to the leaders of Ireland.” Eochaid Apathach, 34th king of Ireland, made “silver or brazen shields for the Gaedil.” Óengus Olmucaid, 13th king of Ireland, had “silver shields made in Argatros, and he gave them to the men of Ireland.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 229, 249, 265, 451)

Yew – “Eochu son of Oilill Finn, a space of seven years was his good time; he slew the king of Cermna, Clair and Cliu, in Aine of the yew-shields.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 511)

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

Sling-stone – Lug used a sling-stone to kill his grand-father, Balor, in the battle of Mag Tuired. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 101, 119, 151, 181)

Spear [Javelin, Lance, Rushing Stick, Shaft, Stake]

Armed with – “Great Ireland which the Gaedil regulate, I tell some of her concerns: Great chiefs spear-armed took her, of the proud race of Adam.” “Sengann of the spears.” “Lug the spear-slaughterous was made king.” “Breogan who was a king, let us reckon, and his seed great in spears, erect and stately.” “The progeny of the smooth king of a forest of javelins, of Óengus Tuirmech of Temair.” “I hold,” says Eochaid ua Floind, “that good was the war-like prince Tigernmas, and that he was proud, threatening, sharp, hard, by reason of his shafts and javelins.” “Said Donn: I shall now, said he, put under the edge of spear and sword all that are in Ireland.” “Aed of the Gapped Javelin.” “Sobairce of hosts, of spears.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 167; Vol. 4, p. 47, 223, 257, 259, 334; Vol. 5, p. 39, 57, 81, 411, 441, 443)

Battles with – “The battle of Sliab Cailce of great stakes, the battle of Ros Fráecháin with points of javelins.” “Sírna fought with ranks of spears the battle of Cenn Duin, the battle of Airceltra, the battle of Móin Foichnig, a lucky cause, and two battles in Aliab Airbrig.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 449, 459)

Bleeding Lance – “The spear of Pisear stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house: as the bleeding lance in the palace of *Le Riche Pecheoir* stood in the Holy Grail. See Bealoideas, I, p. 13, where the subject is worked out in detail.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302n)

Deaths by

Cobthach Cóel Breg – “From when Labraid, of swiftness of spears, slew Cobthach Cóel in Dinn Ríg.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 467)

Dagda – “He died of the gory javelin wherewith Cetlenn gave him a mortal wound in the great battle of Mag Tuired.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 125, 185) (See Also: Weapons, Darts)

Enna Munchain – “Enna Munchain over Mag Breg took hostages of the white Gaedil, till a grasp was taken about a spear.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 475)

Eochu mac Eric – “The three sons of Nemed of battles slew him: of the progeny of Nemed do they name warriors: they planted stakes of anguish through him, so that they put him under squalid heaps.” Eochu mac Eric “is the first king who got his death-wound with a point.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 55, 251, 493)

Lug – “Lug, though ... by the son of Cermat in mutual jealousy, the spear of Mac Cuill leapt without concealment and broke his back, though ye hear it!” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 291)

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

Palap – “Palap the proud found (spear-) points in the sad battle of Geisill.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 111)

Refloir – “Míl came out of Scythia, a tale upon which bards leave a savour, after the death-wound of Refloir son of Noemius with his javelin, it was no bright white fetter.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107)

Suibne Mend – “Thirteen years had Suibne the slender in the high kingship of Ireland; without a javelin was the wise man made complete by Congal the squinting at Brendui.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 545)

Magic Spears

Assal's Spear - The spear of Assal (or of Pisear) was made of “ridgy red gold: he lives not whose blood it sheddeth: and no cast goes amiss so long as one saith “Yew!”(or “Iubar!”) of it; but when one saith “Re-Yew!” (or “Athibar!”) it goeth backward forthwith. .. into its leather sheath” “In OCT the spear is ascribed to Pisear, King of Persia (an adaptation of the Fisher-king in the Grail legend). “There are other Grail analogies in the OCT version. The spear of Pisear stood in a vessel of water to prevent it from burning the house: as the bleeding lance in the palace of Le Riche Pecheoir stood in the Holy Grail. See Bealoideas, I, p. 13, where the subject is worked out in detail.” “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. This looks like a fragment of popular rather than of artificial history: but it is difficult to resist the temptation to toy with the idea that the peculiar properties of the spear conceal a faraway reminiscence of the boomerang; which, although now confined to Australia, was certainly at one time a weapon used in Europe, and might have survived in backward regions to a comparatively later date.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 137, 287, 302, 302n)

Lug's Spear – “From Goirias (or Findias) 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)

Naming from

Gaileoin - “The Gaileoin (were named) from the javelins of wounding that they had, as they were digging the clay.” “The seed of Semeon of a row of spear-divisions, a deed of pure will of purity of action-deeds.” “The Gaileoin, from the multitude of their javelins were they named.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 147, 179; Vol. 4, p. 7, 17, 31)

Laigen - Laigin is named from the broad spears (*laigne*) that the Foreigners brought with them under Labraid Loingsech [Lonn]. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 277, 279, 457)

Naming of – The spear of Pisear (Assal) was named *Aréadbhair*. (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 302)

Points of – “Noinel and Refill with a [spear-] point, two sons of Refloir son of Refill, they drove

Agnomain out over the raging sea, great and green.” “Points were first put upon javelins in the days of Rinnail.” Eochu mac Erc “is the first king who got his death-wound with a point.” “Spearpoints, used figuratively, seems to be the only meaning for *dessi* which would accord with the *deroile* of the gloss” used in Verse LIV, quatrain 5. “Palap the proud found (spear-) points in the sad battle of Geisill.” In Verse LXIX, Amorgen said “I am the Point of a Weapon (that poureth forth combat).” “The death of the king (Áed Finnliath) whom spear-point conquered not.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 97; Vol. 4, p. 2, 33, 51, 251, 317; Vol. 5, p. 111, 113, 553)

Poisoned – The Túath Fidga used poison on their weapons. “All those who were wounded with their javelins in the battle had nothing to do but lie in the milk, and the venom would do them no hurt.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 177)

Rushing Sticks – “Upon harsh javelins there was no fair covering, but their being rushing-sticks.” “*Rith-chrann* (R¹) appears to mean a sort of (pointed?) throwing stick, cast like a javelin and *rushing* through the air. The copyists of R² R³ have emended this to *sithchrann* (long pole) or *fid-chrann* (wooden pole).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 51, 84)

Sword [Blade]

Armed with – “Colptha of the sword.” “Said Donn: I shall now, said he, put under the edge of spear and sword all that are in Ireland.” “He (Conmáel) broke, by force of gory sword, upon the noble seed of Érimón.” “Luigne and Laigne of the blades” “Conmáel of the red sword.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 107; Vol. 5, p. 39, 57, 81, 125, 433, 495, 497)

Comparisons with – The river “Find with fashion of a sword-blade (?)” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 51)

Deaths by

Lugaid Riab nDerg - Lugaid Riab nDerg, the 87th king of Ireland, “fell upon his own sword for sorrow after his wife.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 303)

Níall Glundub – “Níall Glundub son of Áed of the gold [*aliter*, of the drinking], three years had Ua Néill of great strength; in Áth Cliath he went under blades.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 553)

Firey Sword – “And God ordained a Seraph in the forefront of Paradise, with a fiery sword in his hand, to guard Paradise and the way of the Tree of Life.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 75)

Magic Sword – “From Findias (or from Goirias) was brought the sword of Nuadu (or of Lug): 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)

Names of – “Refill may be of Scandinavian origin: the name appears as that of a sword in *Skáldskaparmál* (Pros. Edda, ed. Wilken, p. 116).” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 145)

Sword-land – “Or it is out of the sons of Míl themselves that Cruithnechán son of Ing (*sic*) went with the Britons of Fortrenn to fight against the Saxons, and his children and his sword-land appertained to them, that is the Cruithne folk.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 181, 303, 433, 495, 497, 553)

Weather (See: Climate)

Weaver (See: Society)

Weddings (See: Marriage)

Wednesday (See: Measurements, Time)

Week (See: Measurements, Time)

Weir, the – The battle of the weir was fought by Loingsech son of Óengus. The battle was fought “on the fourth of the ides of July at the sixth hour, a Sabbath”. “The Four Masters date this battle to the year 701, but the “fourth of the ides of July” in that year was a Tuesday.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 5, p. 383, 383n)

Well [Well-Spring] (See Also: Water)

Deaths at

Bath – “Others say that it was the child who was not reckoned in the ship with them who was drowned in the well of Dún na mBarc on the day when they took harbour, Bath s. Bith.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 205, 241)

Boand – “Boind died at the combat at the wellspring of the son of noble Nechtan.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 231)

Flood – “And the well-spring of the deep and the sluices of Heaven were closed, and the showers from Heaven were withheld.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 1, p. 121)

Location – Verse LXXV, quatrain 26, line 3, is translated as “with appearances, south of the road of Rairiu.” “We may perhaps preferably read here with the other MSS. *co tibríb*, “with the well-springs south of the road of Rairiu.” Verse LXXII, recited by Amorgen (“I seek the land of Ireland”) contains the line “Of pools the hill of a well.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 330; Vol. 5, p. 117)

Names of

Nemnach – “*Tech Mairisen* at Tara, situated above the spring called Nemnach, and undoubtedly a sacred building of some kind.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 262)

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

Wine in – After the Gaedil were expelled from Scythia, they traveled to the Rhipaeen Mountain where they found a well with the taste of wine. “The soporific fountain is certainly borrowed from an incident in the legend of the *Voyage of Brendan*: see Schröder, *Sanct Brandan*, p. 18; Waters, *Anglo-Norman Voyage of St. Brendan*, p. 42) (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 2, p. 2, 21, 75, 101, 130, 157)

Werewolves (See: Transformations)

Wergild (See: Laws; Honour Price)

West (See: Direction)

West Inishowen (See: Cities)

West Muma (See: Mumu)

Western Ocean (See: Seas)

Western Sea (See: Seas)

Westmeath (See: County)

Westminster Abbey – “The petrological nature of the Scone stone in the Coronation Chair in Westminster Abbey does not encourage us to seek it [Lia Fail] there.” (source: Macalister, LGE, Vol. 4, p. 293)

Wether (See: Cirba; Fauna, Mammals, Sheep)

Wexford (See: County)

Wexford Harbor (See: Seas)

Whale (See: Fauna; Mammals)

Wheat (See: Foods; Grains)

Wheeler, T.V. (See: Authors)

Whelp (See: Fauna, Mammals, Dog)

White (See: Colours)

White Wall, The (See: Inber Feile)

Whitepark Bay (See: Seas)

Wicklow (See: County)

Wight, Sea of (See: Seas)

Wilken (See: Authors)

Wind (See: Climate)

Windisch (See: Authors)

Window (See: Architecture)

Wine (See: Foods; Beverages)

Winter (See: Measurements, Time)

Wizard (See: Society)

Wolf (See: Fauna; Mammals, Dog)

Women – See: Abba, Ablach, Ada, Adnad, Aidne, Aife, Ail, Aille, Aillenn, Ain, Aine, Aine Find, Airmid, Aithne, Allbor, Amazons, Ana, Anand, Antiope, Anust, Árd, Argoen, Badb, Báine, Bairrind, Balba, Ban, Banba, Banda, Barrand, Be Chuille, Be Theite, Boand, Bochra, Bona, Brigid, Buas, Camand, Catafolá, Cerbnat, Cessair, Cetlenn, Chichban, Cichmuine, Cipir, Circe, Cleopatra, Clos, Clothrann, Cnucha, Coba, Crebnad, Crofind, Croind, Curchog in Churaig, Dairfine, Dairine, Danae, Danand, Danann, Delgnat, Della, Derbforgaill, Dianann, Díl, Dos, Duba, Earc, Easpa, Eba, Eithne d. Luath, Eithne Imgel, Elcmar, Elgnad, Ella, Eriu, Ernmas, Esther, Étan, Etar, Eve, Faife, Failbe, Fás, Fea, Femair, Feochair, Fíal, Findabar, Finscoth, Fithir², Flidais, Fochain, Fodord, Forall, Fothar, Fotla, Fraechnat, Fuamnach, Fuat, Gemadaig, German, Glas¹, Gormlinda, Gothiam, Grennach, Grian Grissolus, Gribendach, Gruibi, Gruibne, Helen^{1,2}, Helena, Iacor, Inde, Judith, Lampeto, Las, Lavinia, Leos, Liag, Liben, Liber, Lot, Lot Luamnech, Luam, Macha, Maer, Mani, Marpesia, Mar⁴, Martina, Mary, Mary Magdalene, Mata, Meda, Medan, Medb, Meleopard, Mil, Mongfhinn, Muchos, Muinfind, Muirisc, Nár, Nathra, Neman, Nera, Nerbgene, Ness(?), Niam, Noemma, Odba, Olivana, Olympias, Orithyia, Parysatidies, Penteseilea, Pip, Pithip, Pyrrha, Raindi,

Relbeo, Rind, Rogairg, Roxanna, Ruicne, Sabrann, Saime, Samadaig, Samall, Scéne, Scotas^{1,2}, Selba, Sella, Semiramis, Seng, Semiramis, Sille, Sin¹, Sinde, Sinope, Sith, Suba, Tailltiu, Tam, Tama, Tamall, Tamann, Tea, Tibir Greine, Torand, Traigia, Uaine Alaind (**See Also:** Maidens)

Women, Roles of

Brigand – See: Macha

Champion – See: Findabar

Farmer – See: Be Chuille, Dianann

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

Goddess – See: Macha

Husbandman – See: Dianann, Ernmas

Leader – See: Banba, Bairrind, Cessair

Leech – See: Airmed, Eba

Mother of God(s) – See: Danand, Mary, Roxanna

Murderer – See: Martina, Mongfhinn

Poet – See: Brigid, Étan, Sin¹

Princess – See: Scotas, Seng

Queen – See: Aillinn, Aine⁴, Antiope, Báine, Banba, Buan, Búas, Cleopatra, Danand, Dil, Eithne, Eithne Imgel, Ériu, Fás, Fial, Findabar, Fotla, Gruibne, Lampeto, Macha, Marpesia, Martina, Medb, Mor-rigu, Orithyia, Penthesilea, Scéne, Scotas, Semiramis, Sinope, Tailltiu, Tea

Sorceress – See: Circe

Spy – See: Judith, Relbeo

Tax Collector – See: Liag

War-Fury – See: Anand, Badb, Danand, Fea, Macha, Mor-rigu, Neman

Warrior – See: Antiope, Báine, Banba, Be Chuille, Boand, Buas, Cetlenn, Danand, Dil, Earc, Eriu, Ernmas, Fás, Findabar, Fotla, Macha, Scene, Scotas²

Weaver – See: Catafolas, Coba, Eve, Noemma, Olivanna

Wood (See: Building Materials)

Worms (See: Fauna; Reptiles)

Worship – Worship was introduced in Ireland by Samaliliath in the time of Partholon. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, Vol. 3, p. 57)

Wright (See: Society)

Writing (See: Education)

Wurgest – According to the Scottish list, Wurgest was a king of the Picts who ruled for 30 years after Gest Gurcich and before Brude Pont. In the transposition of names Wurgest + Cal = Cal Urgest. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 146, 148, 150)

X

Xerxes¹ [Bailius, Balancus, Baleus] – Xerxes¹ was 6th king of the Assyrians after Aralius and before Armamitres. He reigned for 30 years and in the 13th year of his rule, Abram died. “Eusebius makes Abraham 100 years old at the birth of Isaac, and prolongs his life for an additional 75 years. This brings us to the 15th year of Xerxes.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 3**, p. 33, 37, 96, 97, 97*n*)

Xerxes² [Sersess] – Xerxes² was king of the Persians after Tarpes [Darius] and he ruled for 20 years. During the reign of Sétna Innarraid, the 36th king of Ireland, “Darius died, and in his reign Xerxes s. Darius began to reign.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 311; **Vol. 5**, p. 253)

Xerxes³ [Sersess] – Xerxes³ was king of the Persians after Artaxerxes Longimanus and before Sogdianus. His reign lasted for just two months. During the reign of Lugaid Lámderg, 45th king of Ireland, “Artaxerxes died and Xerxes took the kingship of the world.” (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 4**, p. 205, 209, 311; **Vol. 5**, p. 257)

Y

Yahweh (See: God)

Year (See: Measurements; Time)

Yellow (See: Colours)

Yew (See: Flora; Trees, Incantations)

Yoke (See: Tools)

Yônatôn (See: Yôntôn)

Yôntôn [Yônatôn] - According to the *Cave of Treasures* and the *Book of the Bee*, Yôntôn was a son of Noah who was sent with gifts to the land of the East and who taught wisdom to Nemrod. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 1**, p. 254)

York – The Roman rulers Seuerus Afer and Constantinus died in York. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 575, 577)

Z

Zaineus (See: Ninias)

Zameis (See: Ninias)

Zames (See: Ninias)

Zanzibar – “The inhabitants of the neighborhood of Mombasa and Zanzibar [in East Africa] live in a life-long terror of many kinds of demons ...”. (source: Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 2**, p. 260*n*) (See Also: Peoples, Milhoi)

Zeno – Zeno was ruler of the Romans for 17 years after Leo and before Anastasius, when Lugaid son of Loiguire was king in Ireland. (**source:** Macalister, LGE, **Vol. 5**, p. 579)

Zeus (**See:** Jove) (**See Also:** Gods; Greek)

Zimmer (**See:** Authors)

Zither (**See:** Musical Instruments)