

POEMA DE HIBERNIA:  
A JACOBITE LATIN EPIC ON  
THE WILLIAMITE WARS

(DUBLIN CITY LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE, GILBERT MS 141)

*Edited by*

PÁDRAIG LENIHAN AND KEITH SIDWELL



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# BOOK 1

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### Book 1

Of arms and men<sup>2</sup> let others sing who tread  
 Their free estates with easy step and walk  
 In open fields, while prison holds me bound  
 By manacles and by shackles, and with cross  
 And hangman does the lictor threaten me. 5  
 These troubles for my exiled King I bear:  
 In his name I delight, nor do regret  
 These sufferings, made acceptable by him.  
 However things turn out, it pleases me  
 With all my voice obedience to confess. 10  
 For I did serve and with my vengeful quill  
 Protect the Stuart Majesty in the Courts,<sup>3</sup>  
 Whenever it did chance that this was harmed  
 Or violated, by a word or deed,  
 Upbraiding crimes like these by means of law,  
 And 'twas *my* quill stood culprits at King's Bench.  
 Hence my disaster's cause: the tables turned  
 I am myself arraigned, of treason fresh  
 Accused (the Fateful Sisters so decreed). 15  
 This Coote would wish, and great gain from it take  
 He who condemns and spurns his father's work,  
 Osborne, and that one I did late replace.  
 Yet why do I these facts replay, since themes  
 Much greater call and minister complaints? 20  
 For neither do I mourn the early deaths  
 In war of my companions, lately ta'en  
 From me, nor twists of circumstance or fate,  
 Nor my own family's groans: to narrow minds,

## [Liber primus]

- [f. 1] Arma virosque canant alij, qui libera laxo  
 Rura terunt gressu, et campis spatiantur apertis,  
 Dum me Carcer habet manicis pedicisque coactum,  
 Carnificem Lictore mihi minitante Crucemque.  
 Quæ profugo pro Rege fero, ejus nomine lætor, 5  
 Nec piget ista pati suntque acceptissima ob ipsum.  
 Res quocunque cadat, pleno juvat ore fateri  
 Obsequium. Famulabar enim calamoque Coronam  
 Vindice ad Acta Fori Majestatemque St.....,  
 Cum violari Illam lædive vel ore vel actu 10  
 Contigit, exagitans ea crimina Jure tuebar  
 Et mea penna reos stitit ad Regale Tribunal.  
 Hinc mihi Causa mali. Versa vice mulctor et Ipse  
 Proditione reus (sic Fata tulere) recenti.  
 Hoc Cotius velit et magno mercetur opellæ 15  
 Contemptor sprætorque paternæ Osb..... et Ille  
 Cui nuper Successor eram. Tamen ista retracto  
 Cur ego, cum majora vocent planctus<que> ministrent  
 Argumenta mihi? Nec enim fleo funera cœtus  
 Præmatura mei bello mihi nuper adempti, 20  
 Nec rerum Sortisve vices gemitusve meorum.

**5** *ejus*] MS 141: written in over an erasure by hand five. **6** *ob ipsum*] MS 141: written in over an erasure by hand five. **9** *St.....*] MS 141: *St* with *uartam* written in (over dots?) by hand five. **12** *penna stitit*] unclear text, first written in above the line by hand five, then overwritten in the line in different ink, probably by the same hand. Gilbert MS 142 has a blank and a note (fn 1) explaining that the text *poena reos (sic)* was erased from the original. **15** *Cotius*] marginal note <Iudex Coote>, in hand four. **16** *sprætorque paternæ*] Unclear text, overwritten in different ink above the line by hand five and then inserted by the same hand within the line. In Gilbert MS 142 the transcriber has a note (fn 2) saying that the original text 'sprætorque paternæ' has been erased in the original. *Os.....*] MS 141: *Osburnus* with *urnus* written in over the original dots in hand five. Marginal note <Phil. Savage>, in hand four. **18** *planctusque*] MS 141: *q* is written in different ink, probably by hand five.

**1** *Arma virosque canant*] Cf. Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.1 *Arma virumque cano. 1–2 libera...Rura*] E.g. Claudian 22.191–2; *Carmina minora* 2.100. **2** *campis...apertis*] E.g. Vergil, *Aeneid* 9.25; Lucan 4.710–11. **3** *Carcer habet*] Ovid, *Amores* 2.2.42; *Heroides* 14.84. **6** *ista pati*] E.g. Ovid, *Amores* 3.11.18. **7** *pleno...ore*] Cf. Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 6.509: *pleno singultibus ore*. **13** *Hinc mihi*] E.g. Vergil, *Aeneid* 2.97. *Causa mali*] E.g. Vergil, *Aeneid* 6.93; Lucan 7.408. *Versa vice*] E.g. Seneca, *Hercules Oetaeus* 470. **14** *Fata tulere*] Statius, *Thebaid* 1.174. *Huc ... opellæ* of Vergil, *Aeneid* 2.104: *Hoc Ithacus velit et magno merceturæ Atridae* (see also 3.80) **18** *Cur ego*] E.g. Ovid, *Amores* 1.3.2. **20** *nuper adempti*] Cf. Ovid, *Heroides* 1.99; Statius, *Thebaid* 7.354: *nuper ademptus*. **21** *rerum...vices*] E.g. Seneca, *Troades* 1145. Cf. Lucan 6.461: *vices rerum. gemitusve meorum*] Cf. Ovid, *Tristia* 1.3.77: *gemitusque meorum*.

Born for themselves alone I leave these things. 25  
 Though tears perhaps we also shed for them,  
 Lamenting private deaths, 'tis public loss,  
 A monarch's crown fallen and snatched away,  
 The sacred cells defiled by hand profane,  
 The ashes of our land that we bewail, 30  
 Its rooftops levelled to the ground, the Realm's  
 Unsightly corpse, Chaos in law and crime,  
 The consequent disasters, everything  
 To common ruin tending everywhere.  
 Where to begin the preface of my verse  
 I do not know, so copious my complaint.<sup>3a</sup>  
 I seek not the Castalian waters, nor,  
 O Phoebus, do I summon thee away  
 From wordy Cirrha, neither do I strive 35  
 To steal from Nysa Bacchus.<sup>4</sup> These rewards  
 I yield to veteran poets, while our thirst  
 The muddy Liffey from its neighbouring stream  
 Can quench and from its noisome pools provide  
 Vile cups for our imprisoned Muse, who sings  
 Harsh music, strident on discordant string.  
 Suppose I were released and from these bonds 40  
 Which tight have bound my limbs, at growing hot  
 By friction skilled, I were to be set free:  
 I know not where to turn my chain-worn steps:  
 I have no house, no country-seat is left,  
 Th'estate itself is forfeit and no more  
 Its master's titles knows. Here borne, I'm driv'n  
 And pushed from thence. In utter misery  
 I wander. Should I knock upon the door  
 Of hut or cottage, built in time tried style  
 Of willow wicker, roofed with marshy reeds,  
 And belching everywhere its gobs of smoke,

	Ista relinquo arctis animis natisque sibi ipsis.	
	Forsan et his etiam lachrymas impendimus ipsi	
	Funera lugentes privata. At publica tandem	
[f. 2]	Damna monarchalem lapsam ereptamque Tiamam	25
	Et polluta manu Penetralia sacra profanâ	
	Et patrios querimur Cineres et rudera tectis	
	Exæquata suis, Regnique informe cadaver	
	Et juris Scelerisque Chaos Cladesque sequaces	
	Atque in communem vergentia Cuncta Ruinam.	30
	Unde tamen cœpti versus Exordia sumam,	
	Ignoro, mihi tanta redundat copia quæstus.	
	Non peto Castalios Latices, nec, Phœbe, loquaci	
	Provoco Te ex Cyrrha Bacchumve avertere Nysâ	
	Molior. Emeritis ea commoda cedo Poetis,	35
	Quum potis est nostram vicinâ Liffius undâ	
	Cænusus sedare sitim, lutulentaque tetro	
	Gurgite captivæ nostræ dare pocula Musæ,	
	Stridula discordi quæ nunc canit Aspera nervo.	
	Fac modo dimittar vinclisque his eximar artus	40
	Quæ strinxere meos candescere docta terendo,	
	Nescio quo vertam vestigia trita catenis.	
	Namque domi nihil est, nihil est mihi rure relictum;	
	Rus ipsum ablatum est, titulos nec novit heriles.	
	Huc feror, inde abigor trudorque miserrimus Erro.	45
	Sive fores tuguri pulso, seu crate saligna	
	Contextas de more casas ulvaque palustri	
	Contectas fumique globos quocunque vomentes,	

**25** *ereptamque*] MS 141: *q* added in different ink, possibly by hand five. **36** Marginal note (in hand five): <*Carcer ad amnem Liffium*> 'A prison near the River Liffey'. **43** *rure*] MS 141: written in above the line in different ink, by hand one.

**22** *Ista relinquo*] Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 4.336. **23** *Forsan et*] E.g. Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.203. *lachrymas impendimus*] Cf. Lucan 7.617: *impendisse...lacrimas*. **24** *Funera lugentes privata*] Cf. Ammianus Marcellinus 21.12.12: *funera lugentium propria*. **24–5** *publica... / Damna*] E.g. Ovid, *Ibis* 220. **26** *manu... profanâ*] Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 2.755–6. *Penetralia sacra*] Calpurnius Siculus, *Eclogues* 4.159. **27** *patrios... cineres*] Horace, *Ars Poetica* 471; Claudian 22.415. **28** *informe cadaver*] Vergil, *Aeneid* 8.264. **30** *communem...Ruinam*] Cf. Livy 45.26.6: *communi ruina*. **31** *Unde tamen*] E.g. Propertius 2.4.10. *Exordia sumam*] Cf. Vergil, *Aeneid* 4.284: *exordia sumat*; Lucretius 1.149; *exordia sumet*. **32** *redundat copia*] Cf. Cicero, *Pro Sestio* 95: *copia redundat*. **33** *Castalios Latices*] Lucan 5.125; Claudian 4.7. **33–4** *Non peto... avertere Nysâ*] cf. Lucan 1.63–5 *nec... / ...Cyrrhaea velim secreta moventem / Sollicitare deum Bacchumque avertere Nysa*. **37** *sedare sitim*] Lucretius 4.850; 5.945. **40** *Fac modo dimittar*] E.g. Ovid, *Epistulae ex Ponto* 2.6.35: *fac modo permanes. vinclis...eximar*] Cf. Plautus, *Captivi* 356: *ex vinclis eximis*. **45** *Huc feror*] Vergil, *Aeneid* 3.78; Ovid, *Heroides* 6.70. **47** *ulvaque palustri*] Cf. Vergil, *Georgics* 3.175: *ulvamque palustremque*; Vitruvius 2.1: *nonnulli ex ulva palustri componunt tuguri tecta*.

# APPENDIX 1

## COMPARISONS AND SIMILES

The comparisons and similes are listed here as a useful point of departure for further study of the poet's poetic invention:

### BOOK 1

1.129–35: comparison of the executioners of Charles I to Persians.

1.307–10: comparison of protestant religion to an invalid.

### BOOK 2

2.466–80: comparison of Louis XIV to an exposed sea rock, battered by the waves, and to an ash tree pygmies are trying to pull down.

2.732–38: comparison of the English to a skittish horse.

### BOOK 3

3.71–5: William's invasion force compared in numbers of vessels to number of Persian ships bridging the Hellespont and number of ships at Aulis.

3.87–94: number of cranes on Rhiphaean mountains, density of starling wedges not greater than Orange invasion forces.

3.138–46: comparison of the merciful executioner of Marius, to the gaoler of James.

3.234–38: comparison of the Jews' greed to the cannibalism of Polyphemus.

3.241–50: comparison of Saturn's attempt to kill all his children to avoid an heir to William's treatment of attainted individuals.

3.280–82: comparison of the Curragh to the sea at rest.

3.345–7: comparison of Delvin's rowing to the flight of a swallow.

3.545–6: comparison of Crofton the elder to a Libyan lion.

3.572–6: comparison of the Westport furnaces to Aetna and to lightning.

3.730: comparison of Riada to the Apennines.

### BOOK 4

4.129: comparison of Derry's cathedral to Troy's citadel.

4.200–01: comparison of the land laws passed at Dublin to the hunter who sells the skin of a bear he then fails to capture.

- 4.377: Roger Ferrall's assault compared to Jove's wrath.  
 4.411: Ferrall's dead face likened to Hyperion's rising.  
 4.436–7: Netterville's fight compared to that of a Libyan lion.  
 4.475–80: the starving poor from Derry likened to bees feeding in summer.  
 4.624–5: comparison of the shout at Derry's relief to that when Osiris was found.  
 4.759–64: Nugent's assault likened to that of a lion looking for the herd's bull.  
 4.774–83: comparison (implied) between Lucullus's and Alexander's actions and those of Nugent.

### BOOK 5

- 5.29–31: the enemy likened to a wave coalescing behind a ship as it sails.  
 5.48–51: the enlarging army of the Williamites likened to a flake of snow, growing larger as it rolls.  
 5.200–06: the lice likened to flies at the butchers' stalls in summer.  
 5.208: the lice grow like toadstools.  
 5.222: the general likened to Mezentius (linking the dead and the living together).  
 5.472–8: Justin MacCarthy likened to a Massylian lion trapped by the hunters.  
 5.490–1: the noise made by the Enniskilleners at MacCarthy's capture likened to that of a war or Maenads worshipping Bacchus.

### BOOK 6

- 6.37–41: the noise of battle likened to Cithaeron when the Maenads worship Bacchus.  
 6.71–6: O'Meara's charge likened to that of Hippomedon in the Asopus River at Thebes (in Statius' *Thebaid*).  
 6.79: bullets likened to winter hail.  
 6.113–25: Talbot's charge likened to a storm coming from Wicklow onto the sea.  
 6.133–41: Talbot's search for William likened to that of a lion seeking the champion of the herd.  
 6.170–1: a cowardly dragoon regiment likened to a sheep's neck painted with a human head.  
 6.215–18: James likened to Pompey at Pharsalus.  
 6.238–40: the scene among Catholics in Dublin after the Boyne likened to Troy after defeat and the cries to those of drowning sailors.  
 6.271–81: the movement of citizens likened to that of a colony of ants disturbed by a shepherd's crook.  
 6.453 and 6.457: Adam Loftus compared to Cerberus.  
 6.505–7: Grace's behaviour likened to Fabricius' in rejecting Pyrrhus' bribe.  
 6.510–16: Douglas' retreat likened to that of a beast driven from the sheepfold by shepherds and their dogs.  
 6.523–31: the rebel Irish nobles likened to Laelaps fawning on his returning master in their attitude to William.  
 6.685: the Williamite wagons at Ballyneety likened to a rampart.

*Metamorphoses* 3.233 [Therodamas in modern editions]; **Pamphagus** 4.553: Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 3.210).

**Adrastus** (6.1209): led the expedition of the ‘Seven against Thebes’. See further **Amphiarus**, **Polynices**, **Thiodamas**.

**Advatic** (2.869, 3.24): the adjective *Advaticus* is derived from Caesar’s mentions of a tribe called the *Advatici* (e.g. *Gallic War* 2.4), who lived in Gallia Belgica. The adjective is used by the poet, then, to refer to the Spanish Netherlands, perhaps to specific places which bore this as part of their name (see note 76 at 2.869). Elsewhere he prefers to use for this various words with the root *Belg-* (see **Belgic/Belgae**) or **Morini**. For other classical ethnics used to denote contemporary peoples, see also **Atrebatian**, **Batavia/Batavian**, **Cimbrians**, **Nervian**, **Senones**, **Toxandrite**, **Tungrian**.

**Aeacus** (1.470, 5.259): king of Aegina, though the poet locates him in Thessaly in northern Greece (5.259, 5.267), probably by confusion with the home of the **Myrmidons** in Homer. In the *Iliad* (e.g. 1.180) the **Myrmidons** were the people of **Achilles**, son of Peleus, son of **Aeacus**, who came from Phthia in Thessaly. **Aeacus** had his island repopulated when **Zeus** metamorphosed ants (*myrmekes*) into men, who were thus called *Myrmidones* (Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 7.517–660). His reputation for justice was so great that after his death he was appointed one of the judges of the Underworld (1.470). See also **Rhadamathys**.

**Aeacus** (6.506): father of king **Pyrrhus** of Epirus (q.v.).

**Aeolian** (2.469, 6.1559): relating to Aeolia, the island of **Aeolus**. The ‘confrères/Aeolian’ at 2.469 are the winds controlled by **Aeolus**. It was identified with **Lipara/Lipari**, where **Vulcan** was said to have his forge (6.1559).

**Aeolus** (2.959, 3.69, 3.281; cf. 2.469): controller of the winds (called ‘the Aeolian brothers’ at 2.469) from the floating island of Aeolia (Homer, *Odyssey* 10.1 ff; Vergil, *Aeneid* 1.52 ff). Later geographers identified his home with **Lipara/Lipari** (q.v.). He is also referred to as **Hippotades** (2.959, 3.69), that is, son of Hippotas.

**Aeson** (2.764): the father of Jason, leader of the Argonauts. **Medea** (q.v.) restored his lost youth by boiling him in a pot with magical herbs (Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 7.162 ff).

**Aethon** (6.1068): one of the horses who pulled the sun-chariot of **Phoebus** (Ovid, *Metamorphoses* 2.153).

**Alba** (6.537): the city of Alba Longa in Latium. See also **Mettius**.

**Alcinous** (6.27): king of the Phaeacians. His astonishing gardens on the island of Scherie are described in Homer, *Odyssey* 7.112–32. The fruitfulness of these orchards was also proverbial in Roman literature (e.g. Vergil, *Georgics* 2.87).

**Alcmena** (6.5): the wife of Amphitruo, king of Thebes and mortal mother of **Hercules** by **Jupiter**, who was so smitten by her that he doubled the length of the night he spent with her (see Plautus, *Amphitruo*).

**Alexander** (2.877): **Alexander the Great**. See **Macedonian king**.

**Allia** (6.15): the name of a stream flowing into the Tiber a few miles north of Rome where **Brennus** defeated the Romans in July 390 (or 387) BC. See also **Senones**.

**Amphiarus** (6.1211): Apollo's priest and prophet, accompanied the 'Seven against Thebes' expedition led by **Adrastus**, king of Argos, to help **Polynices**, exiled brother of Eteocles, to regain his rights (this is why the battle-line is called 'fraternal'). In battle, **Amphiarus** and his chariot were swallowed up by the earth. The story is mentioned in several sources, but it is likeliest that the poet was thinking of the account in Statius, *Thebaid* 7. 794–823. See also **Thiodamas**.

**Andromache** (6.1847): the wife of **Hector**, the chief warrior of **Troy**, and mother of **Astyanax**, flung to his death by the Greeks from one of **Troy**'s towers. The poet is perhaps thinking of the powerful speech she makes in Euripides's *Trojan Women* (740–779), though this is spoken before Asytanax' death (the lament for his death is made, with memorable pathos, by the child's grandmother, Hecuba, at 1156–1206). It seems possible that he has confused the situation in Euripides's play with that in Seneca's *Troades*, where Andromache is still on stage to hear the news of her son's death, though her speech there is short and not nearly so affecting (1104–10).

**Annius** (1.406): Quintus **Annius**, a senator and a member of the conspiracy of Catiline.

**Antaeus** (4.396): a son of Earth, whose strength was renewed whenever he touched the ground, so that he could only be defeated by being held above it, as he was by **Hercules**.

**Anticyra** (2.761): located in Phocis on the Corinthian Gulf, this place was famous in antiquity for its hellebore, a specific supposed to help in the treatment of madness.

**Anubis** (2.158): an ancient Egyptian god of the dead, represented as a jackal (and not, as the poet has it here, as a crocodile). See **Isis** and **Osiris**.

**Apella** (3.198): a credulous Jew in Horace, *Satires* 1. 5. 100, standing simply for 'Jews' here.

**Apolline** (6.83): related to **Apollo**, here in respect of his patronage of poetry on one side and medicine on the other.

**Apollo** (6.1625): the Greek god of poetry and medicine (cf. 6.83). He was also, like some other gods (notably Zeus), deeply concerned with prophecy. His main prophetic shrine was at Delphi in Boeotia, where a priestess, the Pythia, uttered famously enigmatic statements about present, past and future from a tripod. See also **Paean**, **Phoebus**.

**Arcadian** (4.167): related to Arcadia, a remote region in the central Peloponnese of Greece. On the basis of mentions in Vergil's pastoral poems, the *Eclogues*, it became in early modern Europe a by-word for a world of pastoral bliss. But the word used in the Latin is *Parthenius a um* 'of Mt Parthenius (in Arcadia)'.  
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**Archilochus** (2.947): of Paros (8th or 7th c. BC), a writer of satirical poems.

**Archimedes** (6.911): a Syracusan mathematician and engineer, who famously set fire to the Roman ships besieging his native-city of Syracuse in Sicily with burning-glasses (Livy 24.34). The poet actually uses a periphrasis here, calling him *Syracosius senex* 'the aged Syracusan'

**Archon** (3.302): the Greek word means 'magistrate' and prefixed by *Civicus* or 'municipal' denotes a mayor.

**Argo** (3.66): the ship in which Jason and the Argonauts sailed to Cholcis in their quest for the Golden Fleece. It is used here as a metonym for 'ship', with overtones of the mythical prize William of Orange will collect at the end of his journey. See also **Tiphys**.

## APPENDIX 3

### INDEX AUCTORUM

The *Index Auctorum* represents the material collected in the *conspectus fontium* which accompanies the text of the poem, but reformulated according to author, work, reference and citation in this text. The reference to the ancient work is given first (e.g. *Aetna* 1) and is followed after a colon by the reference to the poem book and line, in bold (e.g. *Aetna* 1: **1.532**, i.e. *Poema*, Book 1, line 532). Quotations have been omitted, as have ‘e.g.’ and ‘cf.’. Full titles have been given instead of numbers here for the works of Ausonius and Claudian. Where a reference occurs twice, but the references to the text are not amalgamated, this means either that there are two different lemmas from the same passage or line or that different parts (or more words) of the same passage have been quoted in each place. Where lemmas are the same, the references to the text are given in book and line order after the reference. Gaps within an author’s works have been left to indicate references to different books. This has not been done within single works.

The reader should be alert to the fact that not all instances of formulations derived by the poet from ancient texts have been given (see the note on the *conspectus fontium* in the Introduction for the coverage and the meaning of ‘e.g.’ and ‘cf.’). To that extent the following gives only a partial, if still useful, overview of his classical reading and learning.

#### LATIN AUTHORS

##### *AEGRITUDO PERDICAE*

1: **2.581**

205: **5.135**

277: **6.197**

##### *AETNA*

1: **1.532**

70: **2.71**

607: **1.532**

641: **6.1836**

##### AMMIANUS MARCELLINUS

14.6.25: **1.416**

15.2.1: **1.122**

15.5.2: **3.415**

15.6.3: **6.628**

15.11.5: **2.148**

18.2.5: **3.183**

18.2.10: **4.824**

18.10.2: **6.1716**

19.8.1: **6.1413**

20.5.7: **3.415**

20.11.1: **6.425**

21.11.2: **6.914**

21.12.12: **1.24**

22.15.21: **6.565**

23.3.1: **4.602–3**

23.5.20: **1.717**

23.6.7: **1.647**

25.1.2: **6.62–3**

25.1.19: **6.943**

26.4.1: **3.415**

- 27.1.5: **6.1108–9**
- 28.2.4: **4.747**
- 29.2.15: **1.147, 1.509**
- 29.6.14: **3.47**
- 30.4.18: **6.1413**
- 31.4.1: **6.1430**
- APULEIUS  
*Metamorphoses*
- 1.25: **6.206**
- 2.30: **6.787–8**
- 4.11: **6.168**
- 5.13: **6.1060**
- 5.15: **1. 123**
- 5.26: **5.132**
- 8.19: **6.1474**
- ARATUS TR. CICERO
- 100: **6.1068**
- ARATUS TR. GERMANICUS
- 100: **2.740**
- 111: **1.282**
- 150: **6.968**
- 348–9: **2.231**
- 409: : **3.222**
- 464: **5.48**
- 518: **2.511**
- AULUS GELLIUS (see also ENNIUS)
- 12.4.4 line 15: **6.521**
- 17.5.3: **2.162–3**
- 19.1.20: **6.1402**
- 19.7.5: **6.460**
- AURELIUS VICTOR  
*Epitome de Caesaribus*
- 10.4: **2.350**
- AUSONIUS  
*Commemoratio Professorum  
Burdigalensium* (Book 5)
- 6.1: **3.318**
- 6.6–7: **6.1269**
- 22.9: **2.788**
- De XII Caesaribus* (Book 14)
- 2.12: **6.621**
- 13.53: **2.371**
- Eclogae* (Book 7)
- 1.38: **3.418**
- 2.2: **6.1625**
- 2.18: **1.465**
- 10.2: **3.1**
- 10.4: **4.332**
- 24.12: **1.355**
- Ephemeris* (Book 2)
- 7.38: **4.73**
- Epigrammata* (Book 19)
- 24.7: **6.214**
- 33.8: **1.700**
- Epistulae* (Book 18)
- 4.29: **2.465**
- 13.2: **6.1287**
- 17.12: **6.1606–7**
- 18.16: **5.169**
- 18.3.35: **3.663**
- 22.29: **2.83**
- 22.56: **6.1748**
- 22.83: **3.418**
- 23.4: **2.595**
- 23.52: **4.575**
- 25.6: **4.455**
- Epitaphia Heroum* (Book 6)
- 27.6: **6.1744**
- Ludus Septem Sapientium* (Book 13)
- 10.224: **1.289**
- Mosella* (Book 10)
14. 228: **4.219**
- 71: **3.559**
- 116: **5.411**
- 182: **6.1802**
- 314: **6.1431**
- 351: **6.1288**
- 413: **1.641–2**
- 469: **1.199**

## APPENDIX 4

### INDEX OF LATIN NAMES

The following index lists the names of modern individuals, nationalities, religious sects, political associations, pieces of legislation and places only. Classical personal names (such as *Marius* at 3.139) and place-names (like *Tempe* at 3.295) are not given, as they can easily be found in classical dictionaries (e.g. LS), and neither are biblical names, which can be found in a concordance to the Bible. In any case, these two types of name are also listed in the *Glossary of biblical and classical allusions*. The only exceptions are where such a name has been used as a sobriquet for a real individual (e.g. *Met(t)ius* at 6.536) or when it is used in place of a person's name to indicate profession (e.g. *Corydon* 2.605 'shepherd'). Where the name was indicated in the original text only by one or two letters, the lemma is given as the supplement offered in the *Apparatus criticus* in brackets and the word 'conjectural' is written in brackets after it. The nominative singular form is given for nouns (or nominative plural where it is a plural noun) and the adjectival form is marked by *-us -a -um* or *-is e*. References are to book and line number of the Latin text. For further information about personal and place names, consult the Index on page 545.

Abercorna	Abercorn 6.1487
Abercornus	Claud Hamilton (d. 1691), earl of Abercorn, Baron Hamilton of Strabane 6.1473
Accipitrum clivus	Hawks' Hill, Co. Sligo 3.541
Adamans	the Diamond (central square of Derry) 4.111
Advaticus -a -um	of the Spanish Netherlands 2.869, 3.24
Aedilis Luscus	'the one-eyed aedile' (an unnamed French officer, in charge of the gate of Limerick in 1691) 6.1679
Aelia	Éile (Ely) O'Carroll in Co. Offaly 3.705
Aendromia	Antrim 3.494, 5.398
Aendromiensis e	of Antrim ( <i>Comes Aendromiensis</i> = Alexander MacDonnell (d. 1699), 3rd earl of Antrim) 6.1617
Aetolius -a -um	Aetolian 1.676 (conjectural)
Afania	the Fane river, Co. Louth 5.159, 5.510
Aghrimia	Aughrim, Co. Galway 6.998, 6.1259, 6.1576, 6.1695
Aghrimius -a -um	of Aughrim 6.1062
Albanus -a -um	Scottish 6.1174
Albens Aula	Whitehall 2.299

Albertus	Albert Conyngham (d. 1691) of Mountcharles, Co. Donegal 5.357
Albion	England 1.599, 2.41, 2.71, 2.92, 2.205, 6.881
Albis	the river Elbe 3.11
Albius	Ignatius White 2.308, 2.324
Alcmaria (MSS for Alomaria)	Alkmaar 3.31
Alpes	the Alps 2.929
Amstela	Amsterdam 3.16
Anachia	Annagh(beg) 6.1582
Anandalius -a -um	of the earl of Annandale 5.376
Angalia	Angaile (Annaly), Co. Longford 4.415
Anglia	England 1.200, 1.250, 1.650, 2.68, 2.69, 2.172, 2.209, 2.421, 2.621, 2.664, 3.40, 3.96, 3.155, 4.322
Angli	the English 1.672, 2.20, 2.177, 2.454, 3.14, 3.15, 3.196, 3.412, 4.653, 6.726, 6.1182, 6.1426, 6.1756
Angliacus	an Englishman 2.853 (= King James II)
Angliacus -a -um	English 1.63, 1.73, 1.105, 1.151, 1.555, 1.603, 1.661, 1.719, 2.52, 2.133, 2.202, 2.331, 2.613, 3.64, 3.78, 3.388, 4.48, 4.323, 4.339, 4.364, 4.343, 6.799, 6.1586
Angligena	Englishman 1.269, 1.305, 1.316, 1.697, 6.56, 6.1095, 6.1605
Angligenus	Englishman 1.592, 6.307 (conjectural), 6.436, 6.464, 6.1621
Anglus	Englishman 2.767, 6.1171, 6.1181, 6.1589
Anglus -a -um	English 2.713, 3.152, 6.1478
Anna Loghrenia	Anna of Lough Ree, a poetess (probably writing in Irish) 4.335-6
Antiochus	Antioch 2.888
Arctous -a -um	of the North (of Ireland) 6.617, 6.1693
Ardmacha	Armagh 4.821, 5.18
Ardmachius -a -um	of Armagh 5.407
Ar(e)moricus -a -um	of Cois Fharrage, Co. Galway 3.663, 6.1325
Armstrongus	Captain Armstrong 5.416
Arthurus	Colonel Art óg McMahon 6.1039
Ashlaeus/Ashleius	Anthony Ashley Cooper, 1st earl of Shaftesbury (see also <i>Shaftsburius</i> ) 1.682, 2.265, 4.145
Atherda	Ardee, Co. Louth 5.24, 5.110
Athlonia	Athlone, Co. Westmeath 6.486, 6.499, 6.956, 6.964, 9.995, 6.1064
Atrebas	an Atrebatian (from the northern Netherlands) 6.842
Augustus	the Holy Roman Emperor 2.784
Aurensis e	of Orange 5.512

## APPENDIX 5

### INDEX OF NOTABLE LATIN WORDS

The following list collects together some items used by the poet which stem from the late, medieval and neo-Latin stock, previously recorded in diverse places, as well as some novel meanings of CL words and some formulations so far not found elsewhere. The sources consulted, of course, are by no means exhaustive. The sigla for the dictionaries cited here are listed below. Occasionally, further sources are added, details of which are inserted in the entry.

#### SIGLA: LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BC	Albert Blaise, <i>Dictionnaire latin-français des auteurs chrétiens</i> (Turnhout, 1954).
BM	Albert Blaise, <i>Lexicon latinitatis medii aevi</i> (Dictionnaire latin-français des auteurs du Moyen-Age) (Turnhout, 1975)
D	Charles Du Cange, <i>Glossarium mediae et infimae latinitatis</i> (facsimile of the 1883–87 edition: Graz, 1954)
F	<i>Totius latinitatis lexicon ab Aegidio Forcellini... lucubratum, etc.</i> (Patavii, 1827) <a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.l0059610535">http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.l0059610535</a>
H	René Hoven, <i>Lexique de la prose latine de la Renaissance</i> (2nd ed., Leiden and Boston, 2006)
HH	Hans Helander, <i>Neo-Latin literature in Sweden in the period 1620–1720: stylistics, vocabulary and characteristic ideas</i> (Uppsala, 2004)
L	R. E. Latham, <i>Revised medieval Latin word-list from British and Irish sources</i> (London 1965)
LS	C. T. Lewis and C. Short, <i>A Latin dictionary</i> (Oxford, 1879)
MLBS	R. E. Latham <i>et al.</i> , <i>Dictionary of medieval Latin from British sources</i> (London 1975–2013)
N	J. F. Niermeyer, <i>Mediae Latinitatis lexicon minus</i> (Leiden, 1976; 2nd ed., 1984)
O	<i>Ortus Vocabulorum, 1500</i> (facs. ed., Menston, Yorks., 1968)
R	J. Rammingner, <i>Neulateinische Wortliste. Ein Wörterbuch des Lateinischen von Petrarca bis 1700</i> ( <a href="http://rammingner.userweb.mwn.de">http://rammingner.userweb.mwn.de</a> )

Ri	John Rider, <i>Bibliotheca scholastica</i> (Oxford 1589; facs. ed. Menston, Yorks., 1970)
S	A. Souter, <i>A glossary of later Latin to 600 A.D.</i> (Oxford, 1949; repr. 1997)
abscerpo	dismember 2.662 (not listed in dictionaries, but cf., e.g. <i>abscerptum: Acta sanctorum</i> , ed. Gottefridus Henschenius (1685), May 7th, vol. 7, p. xlvi)
acus nautica	compass 3.339 (L)
aentheus -a -um	pious, holy, with divine right/sanction, religious 2.857, 2.895, 3.451, 6.305, 6.588 (BC, F, LS <i>entheus</i> ‘inspired by God’, ‘holy’)
aequangulus -a -um	equiangular 4.102 (L, <i>MLBS</i> list as <i>equiangularus</i> )
aestifluus -a -um	tidal (F, S) 6.1321
alterutrinque	on either side, reciprocally 6.1081, 6.1828 (LS citing a <i>varia lectio</i> Pliny, <i>Natural history</i> 20.26.64 ; Ri 1332.43; R)
amphibius	amphibious (i.e. with both religious and secular duties) 2.841 (F <i>amphibianus</i> ‘amphibious’; L, <i>MLBS</i> <i>amphibius</i> ‘amphibious’)
analectis	janitor, cleaner 1.453 (F: <i>analecta</i> ‘low-level slave who sweeps up the rubbish’; Ri 616.10 <i>analectes</i> ; Estienne, <i>Dictionarium Latinogallicum</i> (1552)
angellus	a small bend or corner 4.212 (LS, F, BC, Ri 343.7)
Angligenus -a -um	English 1.592, 6.307 (conjectural), 6.436, 6.464, 6.1621 (L, <i>MLBS</i> , O)
Animalculum	small animal 5.189 (louse), 6.1814 (snail) (BM, L ‘lowly animal’; H ‘small living being’, ‘small animal’; <i>MLBS</i> ‘wretched animal’)
antimonarchalis e	anti-regal, anti-monarchical 4.143
antistes	bishop 6.1707 (BC, BM, D, L, <i>MLBS</i> , N, O, Ri, S)
antrorsum	towards the front, forwards 6.380 (BC, H <i>antrorsus</i> ; L <i>antorsum</i> and <i>antrorsum</i> ; <i>MLBS</i> ; R: <i>antrorsum</i> ; Ri, S)
archigraphus	chief secretary, chancellor 5.122 (BM, D, O, Ri 248.39)
archithalassa	flagship 1.669 (e.g. <i>Summa aurea de laudibus B.V. Mariae</i> , ed. Jean-Jacques Bourassé, 1862, part III, col. 1551, paragraph ii) or perhaps admiral (since the MS clearly reads <i>aspecto</i> qualifying it: cf., L, <i>MLBS</i> <i>archithalassus</i> ‘Lord High Admiral’, R <i>archithalassus</i> ‘Admiral’, HH pp 176–77)
asserto	I protect, defend, assert 5.451 (O: frequentative of <i>asserto</i> )
bancus	the bench (where a judge sits) 3.618 (F, S in CL and LL as <i>bancus</i> or <i>banchus</i> = a type of fish; Ri 1724.12 ‘tortyse’; H ‘bank’, ‘exchange office’; BM, D, L, <i>MLBS</i> ‘bench’)
baro	baron 2.841 (F, LS and Ri ‘blockhead’; BC ‘mercenary’; BM, D, H, L, <i>MLBS</i> , O, Ri ‘Baron’)
billa	a bill (proposed legislation in the houses of parliament) 1.361 (H, L, N ‘record, schedule, bill’; D, <i>MLBS</i> , R ‘parliamentary Bill’)
bipalmis	of two spans, two palms long 2.108 (F, LS, Ri)