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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## CONTENTS

**PREFACE AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**  
VII

**ABBREVIATIONS**  
X

**INTRODUCTION**  
XVI  
The poem's date  
The poem's theme  
The poet's perspective  
The poet  
The candidates  
The manuscript  
Poets and poetry in the *Poema*  
The poet as Latinist

**EDITORIAL CONVENTIONS AND GUIDELINES**  
LXXV

**POEMA DE HIBERNIA [ON THE CIVIL WAR]**  
1  
Book 1  
3  
Book 2  
63  
Book 3  
139  
Book 4  
199  
Book 5  
263  
Book 6  
303

**APPENDIX 1:** Comparisons and similes  
443

**APPENDIX 2:** Glossary of biblical and classical allusions  
446

**APPENDIX 3:** Index auctorum  
476

**APPENDIX 4:** Index of Latin names  
513

**APPENDIX 5:** Index of notable Latin words  
537

**INDEX**  
545
BOOK 1
Book 1

Of arms and men 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.
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.
For I did serve and with my vengeful quill
Protect the Stuart Majesty in the Courts,
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).
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?
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,
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.
Quae profugo pro Rege fero, ejus nomine lætor,
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
Contigit, exagitans ea crimina Jure tuebar
Et mea penne reos sttit 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
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 floo funera coerce
Praematura mihi bello mihi nuper adempti,
Nec rerum Sortisve vices gemitusve meorum.
Born for themselves alone I leave these things.
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,
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.3a
I seek not the Castalian waters, nor,
O Phoebus, do I summon thee away
From wordy Cirrha, neither do I strive
To steal from Nysa Bacchus.4 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
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 impedimus ipsi
Funera lugentes privata. At publica tandem
Damna monarchalem lapsam ereptamque Tiaram
Et polluta manu Penetralia sacra profanâ
Et patrios querimur Cineres et rudera tectis
Exæquata suis, Regnique informe cadaver
Et juris Scelereisque Chaos Cladesque sequaces
Atque in communem vergentia Cuncta Ruinam.
Unde tamen coepti 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,
Gurgite captivae nostra dare pocula Musæ,
Stridula discordi quæ nunc canit Aspera nervo.
Fac modo dimittar vincilisque his eximar artus
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.
Sive fores tuguri pulso, seu crate saligna
Contextas de more casas ulvaque palustri
Conpectas fumique globos quoquuncque vomentes,
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.

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.
3.241–50: 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 worshiping 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.
6.505–7: 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.
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 Scheria 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).

Alcmene (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.
Amphiaraus (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, Amphiaraus 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 Astyanax’ 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)’.

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
Burdigalensis (Book 5)
6.1: 3.318
6.6–7: 6.1269

De XII Caesaribus (Book 14)
Eclogae (Book 7)
Ephemeris (Book 2)
Epigrammata (Book 19)
Epitaphia Heroum (Book 6)
Ludus Septem Sapientium (Book 13)
Mosella (Book 10)
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
Adamanus  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 (Comes Aendromiensis = 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
Albertus 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 Fharraga, 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 Shaftsburius) 1.682, 2.265, 4.145

Atherda
Ardee, Co. Louth 5.24, 5.110

Athlonia

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


F *Totius latinitatis lexicon ab Aegidio Forcellini...lucubratum, etc.* (Patavii, 1827) http://hdl.handle.net/2027/uc1.l0059610535


L R. E. Latham, *Revised medieval Latin word-list from British and Irish sources* (London 1965)


O *Ortus Vocabulorum, 1500* (facs. ed., Menston, Yorks., 1968)


abscerpo dismember 2.662 (not listed in dictionaries, but cf., e.g. abscerptum: Acta sanctorum, ed. Gortrefridus Henschenius (1685), May 7th, vol. 7, p. xli)

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 entheus ‘inspired by God’, ‘holy’)

aequangulus -a -um equiangular 4.102 (L, MLBS list as equiangulus)

aestifluus -a -um tidal (F, S) 6.1321

alterutrinque on either side, reciprocally 6.1081, 6.1828 (LS citing a varia lectio Pliny, Natural history 20.26.64 ; Ri 1332.43; R)

amphibius amphibious (i.e. with both religious and secular duties) 2.841 (F amphibianus ‘amphibious’; L, MLBS amphibius ‘amphibious’)

analectis janitor, cleaner 1.453 (F: analecta ‘low-level slave who sweeps up the rubbish; Ri 616.10 analectes; Estienne, Dictionarium Latinogallicum (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, MLBS, O)

Animalculum small animal 5.189 (louse), 6.1814 (snail) (BM, L ‘lowly animal’; H ‘small living being’, ‘small animal’; MLBS ‘wretched animal’)

antimonarchalis e anti-regal, anti-monarchical 4.143

antistes bishop 6.1707 (BC, BM, D, L, MLBS, N, O, Ri, S)

antrorsum towards the front, forwards 6.380 (BC, H antrorsum; L antorsum and antorsum; MLBS; R: antrorsum; Ri, S)

archigraphus chief secretary, chancellor 5.122 (BM, D, O, Ri 248.39)

archithalassa flagship 1.669 (e.g. Summa aurea de laudibus B. V. Mariae, ed. Jean-Jacques Bourassé, 1862, part III, col. 1551, paragraph ii) or perhaps admiral (since the MS clearly reads aspecto qualifying it: cf., L, MLBS archithalassus ‘Lord High Admiral’, R archithalassus ‘Admiral’, HH pp 176–77)

asserto I protect, defend, assert 5.451 (O: frequentative of assero)

bancus the bench (where a judge sits) 3.618 (F, S in CL and LL as bancus or banchus = a type of fish; Ri 1724.12 ‘tortyse’; H ‘bank’, ‘exchange office’; BM, D, L, MLBS ‘bench’)

baro baron 2.841 (F, LS and Ri ‘blockhead’; BC ‘mercenary’; BM, D, H, L, MLBS, O, Ri ‘Baron’)

billa a bill (proposed legislation in the houses of parliament) 1.361 (H, L, N ‘record, schedule, bill’; D, MLBS, R ‘parliamentary Bill’)

bipalmis of two spans, two palms long 2.108 (F, LS, Ri)