

GLOSSARY

THE PAIR DADENI – BOOK 2 OF THE MAQLÛ

Real places, people, and history in the book.

“Tis strange – but true; for truth is always strange; stranger than fiction.”

Lord Byron, in his poem *Don Juan*

I never planned for the books in this series to become so tied with reality and history. But in my research for book 2 – *The Pair Dadeni*, I found it was even more fun and interesting to incorporate historical characters and events into the storyline than in book one. Some of the facts are so bizarre, though, that I thought the reader might wonder what is fantasy and what is fact in this book. Below are some of the more interesting facts and history I’ve incorporated. Enjoy.

Acatenango is an active volcano near Antigua, Guatemala, that rises over 13,000 feet high.

Afterlife - my book’s afterlife is loosely based on ancient Greek mythology’s afterlife, which had four levels:

- The first ‘level’ is the Entrance to the Underworld. In Greek mythology, a soul must cross either the river Acheron or the more well-known Styx by paying the ferryman Charon with a gold coin. Once they cross the river, they are judged and sent to one of three places:
- Tartarus was the lowest and darkest where those who had been evil, cruel, or offended the gods went.
- The Plains of Asphodel were for those who had been ordinary people. It wasn’t as nice as living, but neither was it as bad as Tartarus.
- The Plains of Elysium were for heroes and those who had pleased the gods.

Ankh is the ancient Egyptian hieroglyphic character for life. Its first known use was about 5,000 years ago. The Egyptians believed that living was only part of life and that the ankh symbolized our mortal existence and the afterlife.

Arawak Indians are a group of indigenous peoples – the Lokono of South America and the Taíno of the Caribbean. The Taíno were the Indians that Christopher Columbus met on his voyages. Unfortunately, the Taíno were almost completely wiped out by the Spaniards due to diseases, especially smallpox, as well as slavery and battles.

Aspasia (470 to 400 BCE) was the lover and partner of Pericles, the Greek leader during the Golden Age of Athens. Her house became one of the intellectual centers of Greece. It is believed that she influenced Socrates and Plato.

Belize is located on the eastern coast of Central America and is the only country in Central America whose official language is English. Belize is a popular tourist destination known for its numerous Mayan ruins and because it has the second-longest barrier reef in the world.

Bermuda Triangle is generally considered the area between Miami, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and Bermuda. A number of aircraft and ships have disappeared under mysterious circumstances. The U.S. Government does not believe it exists, but popular culture has attributed many of the disappearances to paranormal or extraterrestrial being activity.

Bimini is a chain of islands about 50 miles east of Miami, in the westernmost district of the Bahamas. It is one of numerous spots believed to be where the Fountain of Youth can be found.

Dutty Boukman (? - 1791) was one of the early leaders of the Haitian Revolution. According to some accounts, Boukman conducted a religious ceremony that was a catalyst for the slave uprising that marked the beginning of the Haitian Revolution.

Tools used in firing a cannon

- **Linstock** is a long pole used to hold a match to light the cannon
- **Primer** is a fine grade of gunpowder that burns faster and is used to prime the cannon.
- **Rammer** is a long stick with a round piece of wood attached at the end and is used to drive the powder and ball home to the breech.
- **Swabbing** sailors would use a long staff with a piece of fleece wound about its end to scour the cannon to remove sparks and dirt after it was fired. Failure to do this could cause an explosion.
- **Tompion** is a plug for the muzzle of a cannon to keep out dust and moisture.
- **Wadding** was used to hold loose powder in the cannon and keep the cannonball from rolling out if the gun were to be angled downward.

Cap-Haïtien is a city of 250,000 people on the north coast of Haiti and is the gateway to the Citadelle Laferrière.

Chilean Warship – we did see a large Chilean warship in Cap-Haïtien's bay. It looked out of place, but was probably there as part of Chile's ongoing work to help Haiti maintain peace.

Chiton is a square piece of cloth held in place by pins at the shoulders and a belt around the waist. It was worn by both sexes in ancient Greece as a gown or tunic, with or without sleeves.

Citadelle Laferrière is a UNESCO World Heritage Site and the largest fort in the Americas. It sits atop a 3000-foot-high mountain south of Cap-Haïtien. Sans Souci is part of the same UNESCO site as the Citadelle but is located further down the mountain outside Milot.

Coinage

- **Akce** were silver coins that were the chief monetary unit of the Ottoman Empire.

- **Dobloons** were Spanish coins made of 22-karat gold.
- **Guineas** were British gold coins (1/4 ounce) minted from the mid-17th to early 19th century. The term lingered on after the coins stopped circulating. Eventually, a guinea came to mean 21 shillings.
- **Pieces of Eight** is another Spanish coin but made of silver. It's also known as the Spanish Dollar and was the coin upon which the U.S. dollar was initially based.
- **Rupees** is the name for the Indian currency, as well as many other countries in the region. Historically it was a silver coin.

Corozal is a town of about 10,000 people located on the northern side of Chetumal Bay in eastern Belize. It lies at the mouth of the New River, northeast of Lamanai, and just south of the Belizean/Mexican border.

George Corwin (1666 - 1696) was the sheriff in Salem during the Witch Trials. He signed the arrest warrants and execution orders and, in return, received much of the accused witches' property. Feelings ran so strongly against him that upon his death, he was initially buried in the cellar of his home rather than a cemetery to prevent desecration of his grave.

Creole refers to both the ethnic groups (a mixture of African and non-African peoples) formed during the European colonial era and the languages that sprang up from the forced changes.

Delphi is located on Mt. Parnassus and was an ancient religious sanctuary dedicated to the Greek god Apollo. It was home to the Oracle of Delphi and the priestess Pythia, who was famed throughout the ancient world for divining the future and was consulted before all major undertakings. The ancient Greeks considered Delphi to be the center of the world and marked by the stone monument known as the omphalos (navel). It's now a UNESCO site.

Diogenes (b ~ 404 or 412 BCE, d 323 BC) was a Greek philosopher who criticized the social values and institutions of what he saw as a corrupt Athenian society and believed that virtue was better revealed in action than in theory. He had a reputation of sleeping and eating wherever he chose begging for a living and often sleeping in a large ceramic jar in the marketplace. He became notorious for his philosophical stunts, such as carrying a lamp in the daytime, claiming to be looking for an honest man.

Druids Very little is known about the ancient Druids, but they are believed to have been the educated professional class (religious and judicial leaders) among the Celtic peoples during the Iron Age (roughly 1200 BCE to 1 BCE). Unlike most cultures, female Druids held prominent roles in Celtic society. Unfortunately, the Romans wiped out their culture. Some of the key terms associated with the Druids in this book are:

- **Bandruí** is an Irish word for Female Druids.

- **Gaia** Many pagans (modern and ancient) worship Gaia as the spiritual embodiment of the Earth.
- **Groves** are how Druids organize themselves (just like Wiccans organize by covens). Since the ancient Druids were closely linked to nature, many of their meetings took place in groves of trees.
- **Scrying** is a method of divination that can take many forms (crystal balls and silver dishes being the most common. In my books, it's a secure communication method for the Druids, similar to Skype.
- **The Five Elements** were believed to be the most fundamental parts on which everything is based but varied by belief and tradition. Four are common among most traditions (Earth, wind/air, fire, and water). The fifth element varies (e.g., aether, wood, metal, spirit).
- **The Tree of Life** is believed to connect all life forms and is part of many of the world's religions and mythologies. To the ancient Druids, it symbolized rebirth and harmony and connected the upper and lower worlds.

Duppies is a word of African origin commonly used in various Caribbean islands, including Barbados and Jamaica, meaning ghost or spirit.

Henry Every (1659 - ?) (also known as the King of Pirates) conducted arguably the most profitable pirate raid in history. Though he was the object of the first worldwide manhunt for threatening the lucrative British East India spice trade, neither he nor his treasure was ever found even – one of the few prominent pirate captains ever to do so. Every's pirate career began when he led a mutiny to take over a British privateer ship that he renamed *The Fancy*.

Flying Dutchman is a legendary ghost ship that can never make port and is doomed to sail the oceans forever. It is also considered a portent of doom for those who see it.

Fountain of Youth is a mythical spring that supposedly restores youth to anyone who drinks or bathes in its waters. Tales of it have been around for thousands of years, but they became more prominent in the 16th century when Ponce de Leon looked for it in Florida. Indian legend, though, has it located in Bimini.

Gibbet is an upright post with a projecting arm for hanging the bodies of dead or dying criminals on public display as a warning to other criminals.

Gilgamesh was a king of Uruk, Mesopotamia, who lived between 2800 and 2500 BCE. The *Epic of Gilgamesh* is considered the first great piece of literature. It was carved onto stone tablets long before the Old Testament but had some of the same stories and themes (e.g., the great flood garden of Eden).

Haiti is the western portion of the island of Hispaniola. At one time, it was considered the most profitable part of the French Colonial Empire. It became the country of Haiti in 1804 after the slave revolution of the late 18th century.

- **The Gulf of Gonâve** is a bay on the western side of Haiti, across the Windward Straight from Cuba.
- **Tortuga** is an island off the northwest coast of Hispaniola and is part of Haiti. It was a pirate stronghold in the 17th century.

Hispaniola is the second largest island in the Caribbean (after Cuba). Haiti occupies the western half of the island, while the Dominican Republic eastern portion.

Illyrian helmet is an open-faced bronze helmet originally worn in ancient Greece.

Cup of Jamshid in Persian mythology is a divination (scrying) cup that also contains an elixir of immortality. Many Persian authors have credited the cup with the Persian Empire's successes.

Lamanai (translated from Mayan means Submerged Crocodile) is located in Belize and was one of the longest inhabited cities in the Western World (1500 BCE to 1600 CE). It's different from many other Mayan cities in that it lies on a river, its temple designs and layout are somewhat different from other Mayan cities, and it didn't collapse like many others at the end of the Classic era.

Marie Laveau (c. 1794 – 1888) was a renowned practitioner of Voodoo in New Orleans. She and her daughter, Marie Laveau II, had a large multiracial following of their Voodoo practices.

Kingston, Jamaica, is the capital of Jamaica with over a million residents and is located on the southeastern coast of the island.

- **Port Royal** lies on a spit of land across the harbor from Kingston. It once was called 'The Richest and Wickedest City in the World' as was a home base for many of the pirates in the Caribbean until an earthquake and tsunami nearly wiped it from existence in 1692.
 - o **Lewis Galdy** (1659 – 1739) was a French merchant who got swallowed by the tsunami and then spit back out. Thinking it was a divine judgment on his 'wicked ways,' he turned his life around and became a much-respected man in his later life.
 - o **The children's spirits** in Port Royal are based on a gravestone in St. Peter's Church in Port Royal. They were found by a Texas A&M archeological dig team and buried in the 1990s.
- **Blue Mountain Peak** is the 3rd highest mountain in the Caribbean. It lies east of Kingston.

Magic can be anything from extraordinary supernatural powers to illusion, certain religious practices, and even advanced technology. The word magic comes from the Persian word maguš

(magician). In many ancient Mesopotamian societies, magic was an everyday event used for a wide array of purposes, from understanding omens to protecting oneself against spells cast by some witch. It was not only accepted; it was embraced. The concept of magic started taking on negative connotations in Greece, where it was thought to be used mostly by frauds. It wasn't until the Christian churches began preaching that magic was the work of demons and such that witchcraft became a hazardous occupation.

Manatees are large aquatic mammals. They're also known as sea cows and are thought to be the basis for early seafarers' mermaid tales. They can grow up to 1300 pounds and can be quite curious. They inhabit the shallow, marshy coastal areas and rivers of the Caribbean Sea, the Gulf of Mexico, and parts of the Amazon and West African coastline.

Marduk was the Babylonian king of the gods. His famous ziggurat temple is considered the model for the biblical Tower of Babel.

McKim Building is part of the Boston Public Library system (the third largest library in the country). It houses the research collection, administrative offices, and the huge ornate Bates Reading Hall.

Micro-loans are the extension of small loans to impoverished borrowers who typically lack collateral, steady employment, and verifiable credit history. They are designed not only to support entrepreneurship and alleviate poverty but also to empower women and uplift entire communities. In many communities, women lack the highly stable employment histories that traditional lenders tend to require. Many are illiterate and, therefore, unable to complete the necessary paperwork to get conventional loans.

Monstrance is a vessel used by churches to exhibit some object of piety (e.g., the sacrament). It is also used as a reliquary for the public display of relics of some saints.

Sylvanus Griswold Morley (1883-1948) was an American Archeologist and Mayan scholar who wrote about the Mesoamerican culture and directed extensive excavations at the Chichen Itza Mexico Mayan site. He was also a spy for the U.S. during WWI. Some believe that Sylvanus Morley was the archeologist, after which the movie character Indiana Jones was patterned.

Grand Mughal is a title coined by Europeans for the ruler of the Mughal Empire of India. The Mughals themselves used the title Padishah.

Murphy's Law states that 'What can go wrong, will go wrong, at the worst possible time.' The origin of the statement is unknown, although there are lots of different theories floating around.

Lord Nelson (1758- 1805) was an Admiral in the British Navy and one of the most famous figures in British history for his naval victories during the Napoleonic Wars. He died at Trafalgar, his greatest success. He really did get seasick before going to sea, and in his words, "every time it blows hard."

Toussaint L'Overture (1743-1803) was born into slavery but was eventually freed and rose to become the leader of the 1791 slave rebellion in Saint-Domingue. He was unique in that his armies defeated the French – which eventually resulted in the independence of Haiti, the Spanish – which eventually led to the establishment of the Dominican Republic and the British. In 1801 he became governor for life of St. Dominique but was ultimately betrayed and was deported to France, where he died in 1803.

Pair Dadeni in Welsh Mythology is a magical cauldron able to revive the dead.

Pericles (495 – 429 BCE) was a Greek general and populist politician during the Golden Age of Athens. He was known for promoting arts and literature causing Athens to acquire the reputation of being the educational and cultural center of the ancient Greek world.

Periwig was a style of wigs popular between the 17th and 19th centuries.

Pirate Ships ranged from canoes to frigates. Pirates would obtain their ships by various means, including mutiny (Henry Every), raiding, buying (Thomas Tew), and stealing. The sloop was one of the favorite pirate ships as it was fast and could duck into shallow hiding places around islands. Most pirate ships would cram as many pirates on board and overwhelm their targets by sheer numbers.

Privateer is different than a pirate because they operate under a **letter of marque** from a government that authorizes them to use force to raid other ships/cities during times of war.

The Pythia was also known as the Oracle of Delphi (the most prestigious and authoritative oracle among the Greeks). The Pythia was always a woman and had to give up their family life, if they had one, to become the Pythia.

Supplicants had to pay for the opportunity to ask the Oracle a question. The Oracle would then answer, often in a frenzied state, possibly due to the vapors rising into the temple or perhaps because the priestess used a poppy leaf (opium) on the fire to help induce a dazed state for both the priestess and the supplicants. They were also believed to use a network of spies to gather information on the supplicants, making their predictions seem more real.

Rolling Calf according to Jamaican folklore, is a huge creature with blazing red eyes that spew fire. They are believed to be the spirits of people (particularly butchers) and drag chains around, making an unnerving clanking noise as it searches for night-time travelers with the intent of chasing them. To escape a rolling calf, the victim can drop objects for it to count, or get to a crossroads, open a pen knife, and stick it in the ground.

Rum Trade was the transatlantic slave trade that operated from the late 16th to early 19th centuries, carrying slaves, cash crops, and manufactured goods between West Africa, the Caribbean and American colonies, and the European colonial powers. The first leg of the triangle was from a European port to Africa, in which ships carried supplies for sale and trade, such as copper, cloth, trinkets, guns, and ammunition. When the ship arrived, its cargo would be sold or bartered for slaves. On the second leg, ships journeyed from Africa to the New World. Once the

ship reached the Americas, enslaved survivors were sold in the Caribbean or the American colonies. The ships were then cleaned and loaded with export goods such as sugar, rum, tobacco, hemp, and molasses for a return voyage to their home port.

Runes – the Elder Futhark runes I used in the book are thought to be the oldest version of the Runic alphabet and were used in the parts of Europe which were home to Germanic peoples, including Scandinavia. Other versions probably developed from it. They were used to write various Germanic and Scandinavian languages before the adoption of the Latin alphabet. Later on, Norse mythology attributed runes with divine origin. This gave way to later beliefs that runes could foretell the future.

Sailing terms:

- **Bosun** was in charge of the ship's maintenance and was usually the third in command.
- **Broaching** is an abrupt loss of control of a ship due to wind and/or wave action.
- **Capstan** is a vertical-axle rotating device on sailing ships used to apply force to ropes, cables, etc.
- **Directions** are given relative to the direction the ship is facing.
 - o Port is on the left side of the ship
 - o Starboard is on the right side
- **Dinghy** is a small boat used for various purposes on a larger ship.
- **First Mate** was second in command on a pirate ship. Their duties included managing the books, deciding on payout to the crewmembers, and leading boarding parties.
- **Forecastle** (also known as the fo'c'sle) is on the upper deck of a sailing ship, forward of the foremast (bow area).
- **Furling** a sail is to wrap it so it has no wind surface.
- **Girtline** is a rope strung through a grooved wheel or pulley to help sailors hoist objects.
- **Longboat** was one of the boats a sailing ship would carry. Eight or ten oarsmen usually rowed it. The longboat could be used in steep waves such as surf or wind against tide where need be. It could also be rigged for sailing but was primarily a pulling boat. The longboat was generally the most seaworthy boat on a sailing ship.
- **Masts** on a sailing ship were named the foremast, mainmast, and the mizzenmast in order from bow to stern.

- **Quarterdeck** is the area of the ship between the last mast astern and the wheel. Officers used it to control the ship since it gave them the best vantage point to see the sails and activity.
- **Tiller** is a lever to steer a ship by pushing it in one direction, which turns the ship in the opposite direction. It's directly linked to the rudder.
- **Ship's Wheel** was invented in the 18th century as sailing ships became bigger. It's linked to the rudder via a mechanical system. The ship turns in the same direction the wheel is turned. It

Samaná Bay is a large bay on the north eastern part of the Dominican Republic.

William Stoughton (1631 – 1701) was a magistrate and administrator in the Province of Massachusetts Bay and oversaw much of the Salem Witch Trials. He accepted the use of spectral evidence (demonic visions) and, unlike the other magistrates, never admitted that he was wrong.

Windward Passage is situated between the eastern coast of Cuba and the western coast of Hispaniola (specifically Haiti). The Bahamas and Tortuga lie to the north while Jamaica lies to the south end of the passage. It's known as the Windward Passage as it was a shortcut from Central and South America to Europe. It has the unique characteristic of the winds flowing generally southward during the day and reversing during the night. Ships would take advantage of these conditions to move through the Passage more quickly.

Thomas Tew (? – 1695) (also known as the Rhode Island Pirate) was a privateer turned, pirate. Tew pioneered the Pirate Round route (from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean). His first cruise was highly successful, returning his financial backers fourteen times their original investment and making him the wealthiest and most famous mariner in America. On his second and last pirate cruise, he attacked the *Fatmeh Mohammed*, the Grand Mughal of India's ship, and was killed by a cannonball to the gut. Henry Every attacked the *Fatmeh Mohammed* and captured the ship shortly after Tew's death. Tew's first ship was named the *Amity*, while his second ship was named the *Liberty*.

Quantum Mechanics is a theory in physics that describes nature's physical properties at atomic and subatomic particle levels. It attempts to explain observations that classical physics cannot adequately explain. However, quantum mechanics usually cannot predict with certainty what will happen but only give probabilities.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization) is an agency of the United Nations aimed at promoting world peace and security through international cooperation in education, arts, sciences and culture. World Heritage Sites are those sites considered to be of outstanding value to humanity.

Ute Indians are an American Indian tribe that historically lived in the Rocky Mountains of Colorado and Utah but hunted over a much broader area. They currently have three reservations in southwestern Colorado and northeastern Utah.

Anne Dieu-Le-Veut (1661 – 1710) was a famous French buccaneer who operated mostly out of Tortuga.

Vodou is a mixture of African (Western and Central Africa specifically) religions and Catholicism that developed in Haiti between the 16th and 19th centuries. The monotheistic religion revolves around Bondye (God) and Iwa (spirits).

- **Fet Ghede** is the Vodou feast of the ancestors running from late October through November.

Tilley Hat is a versatile and durable hat made in Canada. They enjoy a cult-like following among some people.

Tonsure is the practice of cutting or shaving some or all of the hair on the scalp as a sign of religious devotion or humility. It is most often associated with specific Roman Catholic monastic orders.

Verum Fulsi is a Latin phrase meaning ‘The truth shines.’

Windward Passage is a body of water connecting the Caribbean Ocean to the Atlantic and is situated between the eastern coast of Cuba and the western coast of Haiti. It’s a shortcut from Central and South America to Europe and has the unique characteristic of the winds generally flowing southward during the day and reversing during the night.