

the vanquisher (*extirpator*) of Christ's enemies. These adjectives are frequently used in the *Cronica* which also describes William and Drogo as the *extirpatores* of the church's enemies⁶⁴. Equally, the *Cronica's* use of the adjectives glorious (*gloriosus*) and most glorious (*gloriosissimus*) reflects language that was used in the Sicilian chancery from the late 1120s⁶⁵. Indeed, by drawing on readings given in both

64) V fol. 290r col. I; fol. 291r col. II; fol. 294r col. I; fol. 297v col. II.

65) Malaterra had used the superlative *gloriosissimus* once when describing Count Humphrey. Geoffroi Malaterra, *Histoire du Grand Comte Roger et de son frère Robert Guiscard I: Livres I et II*, éd. par Marie-Agnès LUCAS-AVENEL (2016) I, 18 p. 189. Malaterra had used *gloriosus* twice. In the first instance he used it to describe the capture of Joscelin of Corinth. See *ibid.* II, 43 p. 375. In the second instance, he used it to describe Roger I in the context of King Coleman's (r. as king of Hungary 1095–1116) marriage to his daughter. See *De rebus gestis* (as n. 51) IV, 25 p. 102–104, at p. 102. *Magnificus*, *gloriosus* and *gloriosissimus* were not used to refer to Roger I in his charters. Nonetheless, *gloriosissimus* was probably used for a brief period between January and August 1094 in connection with Robert Guiscard (although evidence for this is largely preserved in later 'forgeries'): *Documenti latini e greci del conte Ruggero I di Calabria e Sicilia*, edizione critica a cura di Julia BECKER (Ricerche dell'Istituto Storico Germanico di Roma 9, 2013) no. 40 (January–6 March 1094) p. 165–168; no. † 41 (1094) p. 169–171; no. † 42 (August 1094) p. 172–177; no. † 43 (August 1094) p. 178–181; no. 47 (1094) p. 190–192. For the use of *magnificus* in the *Cronica*: V fol. 290r col. I. For *gloriosus*, see V fol. 295v col. I; fol. 297r col. I; fol. 297r col. II. For *gloriosissimus*, see V fol. 290r col. II; fol. 291v col. I; fol. 292v col. II; fol. 294v col. I; fol. 294v col. II. The words *magnificus*, *gloriosus* and *gloriosissimus* were frequently used to describe King Roger II within his royal charters. *Rogeri II. Regis Diplomata Latina*, ed. Carl-ricard BRÜHL (Codex Diplomaticus Regni Siciliae 2/1, 1987) no. 10 (Messina) [Savona], May [June] 1128) p. 24–26; no. † 11 (Palermo, 15 May 1129) p. 29–35; no. 12 (Troia, [November] 1129) p. 35–38; no. † 13 (Messina, November–December 1129) p. 38f.; no. 14 (Palermo, 30 December 1129) p. 40–42; no. † 15 (Messina, 5 October 1130), p. 43–45; no. † 18 ([Troia], [15 September] 1131), p. 50f.; no. 20 (Bari, 22 June 1132) p. 54–56; no. 24 (Messina, 26 February 1133) p. 66–68; no. 30 (Gravina, 30 September 1133) p. 84–86; no. 31 (Salerno, 16 October 1133) p. 87–89; no. 32 (Salerno, 24 October 1133) p. 89–91; no. 35 (Palermo, 28 January 1134) p. 98–101; no. 36 (Palermo, 29 April 1134) p. 101–103; no. 37 (Salerno, 21 July 1134) p. 104–106; no. 38 (Salerno, 21 July 1134) p. 106–108; no. 40 (Melfi [?], 24 August 1135) p. 111–113; no. † 41 (Palermo, 10 October 1135) p. 113–115; no. 48 (Palermo, 28 April 1140) p. 133–138; no. 49 (in the area of Chieti, [27] August 1140) p. 139f.; no. † 50 (in the area of Chieti, August 1140) p. 141–143; no. 53 (Ariano, July 1142) p. 148f.; no. 55 (Palermo, April 1143) p. 152f.; no. † 56 (Messina, May 1143) p. 154f.; no. 57 (Messina, July 1143) p. 156–162; no. † 58 (Messina, July 1143) p. 163–166; no. 59 (Capua, November 1143) p. 166–170; no. † 60 (Salerno, November 1143) p. 170–172; no. † 61 (Palermo, March 1144) p. 173–176; no. 64 (Messina, 18 October 1144) p. 183–186; no. 66 (Messina, 3 November 1144) p. 189–192; no. 67 (Messina, 5 November 1144) p. 193–197; no. 68 (Palermo, July 1145) p. 197–200; no. † 70 (Palermo, August 1146) p. 203–205; no. 71 (Palermo,