

An Edition of the Letters S and T
of the
Medulla Grammaticae
Stonyhurst MS. (A. 1. 10)

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The Letter S

13011 *Saba interpretatur venerari*¹

13012 *Saba or interpretatur captiui
regio et nomen proprium*¹

13013 *Sabanum et rium mappa vel
facitergium*

13014 *Sabatum requies in septimana*

13015 *Saboth interpretatur requies
vel deus exercituum* [ms.
excer-]

13016 *Saburrea a bernet* [ms.
bernek] of brenke²

¹ 13011 *Saba* and 13012 *Saba*. The *or* is the English conjunction, placed out of order, amidst two completely Latin items. Note the Lincoln 88 reading “*Saba interpretatur venerari*,” then the next item “*Saba interpretatur captiui est regio vel nomen proprium*.” Saint John’s rests upon one item equivalent to Stonyhurst’s first item: “*Saba e .i. venerari*.” Hrl. 2257 reads “*Saba est quedam ciuitas vel regio*.” Then follows */s*—probably an abbreviation for *Saba* (second entry): “*Arabia vel dicitur quidam fluuius vel interpretatur venerari*.” Historically, cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Saba*, “a town of Arabia, famous for frankincense, myrrh, and aromatic

plants, and then probably its name arose (α σάβειν, *adorare*). The inhabitants were called Sabaei.” Citations are helpful at the bottom of segment. Finally, see *AMD*, p. 79, for a pointed description: “*Hec Saba est quedam ciuitas in finibus Ethiopie vel tota regio Arabie vel fluius a quo nuncupatur tota regio et tunc est masculini generis*.”

² 13016 *Saburrea*. This slight variation of the Stonyhurst ms. is a likely candidate for the proper reading based on the *Cursor* item in (b) of the entry *brinke*: “*þe burnes over þe brink*,” in the *MED*. The *MED* entry, *bernet*, the correction from

- 13017 *Sabatismus* requies in
obseruacione sabati
- 13018 *Sabelliani* heretici³
- 13019 *Sabratera* nauis⁴
- 13020 *Saber* frauel
- 13021 *Saber a um* asper vel nodosus
[ms. -esus]
- 13022 *Sabatizo* as requiescere vel
sabatum obseruare
- 13023 *Sabulum* sond
- 13024 *Saburra* grecium vel
multitudo lapidūm⁵
- 13025 *Sacellus* li a lytelle sak
- 13026 *Saceus* men of arabye⁶
- 13027 *Sacco* as to sake⁷
- 13028 *Saculus* diminutium
- 13029 *Saccatum* [ms. *Sacoratum*]
lycor aque⁸
- 13030 *Sacellum* a llytel temple
- 13031 *Sacer* [ms. *Sicer*] a um holy
- 13032 *Sacrarium* locus templi vbi
sacra ponuntur⁹
- 13033 *Sacerdos* sacra dans vel
docen[s] a prest
- 13034 *Sacerdocium* presthede
- 13035 *Sacerdotalis* [ms. *Sacerdotale*]
et le pertinens
- 13036 *Sacerdulus* a lytel preste
- 13037 *Sacer[n]us* .i. exce[lle]ncior
pars anime [ms. amen]
- 13038 *Sacramentum* wed of hetynge
[ms. etynge]¹⁰

the error *bernek*, seems a very keen reading, based upon segment (c): “a place cleared by burning, burnt-over ground, a waste.” The two working mss. which might have been taken under consideration here reveal glosses of little help and possibly greater confusion. Saint John’s reads “a barnak or brynke,” Lincoln 88: “a bernak,” and Hrl. 2257: “a bernak of a brynke.” Cf. *MED*, s.v. *bernet* n. and *brinke* n. 1(b).

³ 13018 *Sabelliani*. Cf. *Isid.* 8.5.42: “Hi unam personam Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti astruunt.”

⁴ 13019 *Sabratera*. This item is found only in three of the working mss: Saint John’s, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257, not in *DFC* or *FVD*.

⁵ 13024 *Saburra*. Cf. Gr. *σάβουρος*, “without ballast.” Latin offers *Saburra*, “sand, esp. in ships as ballast.” All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst. The word *grecium* in Stonyhurst or *grecia* in Hrl. 2257, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 88, when balanced by “arena littoris” of Hrl. 2270 and *FVD*, might put it in perspective as a kind of grass (wickedly mistreated) or sand. Note the variant spelling *grece* under the entry *gras* in the *MED*.

⁶ 13026 *Saceus*. Cf. *Lemprière*, s.v. *Sacae*.

⁷ 13027 *Sacco*. The glosses within the working mss. vary considerably: Lincoln 88 offers *secke*; Hrl. 2257: “in saccum mittere”; Hrl. 2270: “saccum

facere”; Saint John’s: *sekkyn*. Lincoln 111 omits the item.

⁸ 13029 *Saccatum*. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 read *sacratum*; Hrl. 2270 reads *saccatum*; Saint John’s offers *sacaratum*. *DFC* and *FVD* read *saccatum* and define it as “liquor aque feci (abl. of *faex*) vini admixtus et sacco expressus.”

⁹ 13032 *Sacrarium*. Cf., *Salinum*, l. 13088, and *Salina*, l. 13091. Expect simply *ubi* or *quo*, not both.

¹⁰ 13038 *Sacramentum*. Hrl. 2270 and Saint John’s read “*sacramentum* a sacrament,” while Lincoln 88 elaborates: “Wedde of heting est visibilis rei inuisibilis gratia est sacramentum.” *Isid.* at 5.24.31 defines the concept effectively: “*Sacramentum* est pignus sponsionis; vocatum autem sacramentum, quia violare quod quisque promittit perfidiae est.” *AMD* offers something slightly different: “quasi sacre rei signum vel sacrum secretum, et est idem quod pignus sponsionis sive iuramentum.” *Wed* (n) in the *MED* is defined, among many other concepts as “security ... pledge or contract.” It is seen clearly as a “pignus sponsionis.” *Hetynge* [ms. *etynge*] is found as *hething* in the form section of *hethen* adj. & n. in the *MED* and has the meaning “not Christian or Jewish; pagan, heathen.” An excellent treatment of *Sacramentum* is found in Lewis and Short. The Stonyhurst reading

- 13039 *Sacramentarius* ris et re
pertinens
- 13040 *Sacrifico* as to sacryfyce
- 13041 *Sacristulus* facien[s]
sacrificia
- 13042 *Sacrilegus* a stelare of holy
þynge
- 13043 *Sacrilegium* stelynge of holy
þynge
- 13044 *Sacrista et tarius* a sexteyne
- 13045 *Sacro* as make holi
- 13046 *Sacrum* holy place
- 13047 *Zatheos* [ms. *Sadax*] grece
omnipotens latine¹¹
- 13048 *Sadoc* nomen proprium
i[n]terpretatur iustus
- 13049 *Saducen* quidam hereticus
- 13050 *Saphon* funis ponitus in prora
nauis
- 13051 *Saforium* aula templi
- 13052 *Saga* incantatrix
- 13053 *Sagana* genus gummi
- 13054 *Sagax* queynt lytul slyz &
swyfte
- 13055 *Sagena* a net¹²
- 13056 *Sagina* grece fathede
- 13057 *Saginum* idem
- 13058 *Sagimen* mamentum et
mentum ti [pinguedo]
- 13059 *Sagino* as impinguare [ms.
inpugnare]
- 13060 *Sagio* is do wyttily
- 13061 *Sagma* [ms. *Sagina*] cella
pondus vel pingwedo
- 13062 *Saguncula* diminutiuum
- 13063 *Sagitta* an arewe
- 13064 *Sagittella* diminutiuum
- 13065 *Sagittifer* berare of arewes
- 13066 *Sagitto* as shute
- 13067 *Sagum* saga [ms. say] vel
indumentum [ms.
instrumentum] militare¹³

etynge, an error for *hetynge*, should be added in the *MED* to the form section of *hethen* adj. & n. and to the appropriate cross references. For an explanation of “legal and military sacramentum,” cf. *OCD*(3), p. 1343, col. 1.

¹¹ 13047 *Zatheos*. [corr. to *Zatheos omnipotens* le.] *Zatheos* is the transliteration of the Gr. ζάθεος, “very divine, sacred” (*LSJ*). Consider the similarity in sound of both words: *S*→*Z*, *d*→*th*.

¹² 13055 *Sagena*. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 87, l. 1752: “Piscandi rarum sit rete sagena vocatum.” Cf. Gr. σαγήνη, “large dragnet for taking fish” (*LSJ*).

¹³ 13067 *Sagum*. Of the working mss. Lincoln 88 reads “Sagum gi neutri generis saye vel instrumentum militare”; Saint John’s offers “Sagum gi saye vel instrumentum militare”; Hrl. 2207 provides “Sagum saye indumentum militare”; Hrl.

2257 omits the item. *DFC* and *AMD* offer some background. *DFC* reads “Sagum gi quoddam genus panni vel vestis tenuis et abrasa. Papias dicit: sagum .i. vestimentum cilicinum (goat’s hair).” *AMD* reads “Sagum est quodam (sic) genus panis [read: panni] tenuis quod abrasa.” Two problems emerge from the evidence for *sagum*. First, issue must be taken with *say(e)*. Stonyhurst reads *say*, perhaps due to confusion over the word, whereas Lincoln 88 and Saint John’s as well as Hrl. 2270 reads *saye*, which might have been construed by them as *saga* which is explained in Lewis and Short as “saga is a sign of war (as toga is a sign of peace).” The second point focuses upon the phrase “instrumentum militare.” Stonyhurst, Lincoln 88, and Saint John’s read it, leaving the solitary, yet convincing, item *indumentum* from Hrl. 2270, meaning “garment or cloak.” All of the meanings of

- 13068 *Sagulum idem*
 13069 *Sal is salte*
 13070 *Salaria vnda*
 13071 *Sal[a]mandra a creket*
 13072 *Salaria [ms. Salamia] a waw
 or [ms. wal of] flouwyng of þe
 see¹⁴*
 13073 *Salaman nomen proprium
 ciuitatis*
 13074 *Salamum et ma quedam
 ciuitas*
 13075 *Salarium rente*
 13076 *Salathiel interpretatur
 solucio mea deus*
- 13077 *Salax luxuriosus*
 13078 *Salebra asperitas viarum¹⁵*
 13079 *Salebrosus asper durus
 amarus*
 13080 *Sa interpretatur pax¹⁶*
 13081 *Sales sauour wysdom¹⁷*
 13082 *Sale[n]tinum quidam[ms.
 quidem] mons¹⁸*
 13083 *Salaris et re iocosus
 psalmus¹⁹*
 13084 *Salgamum a quylte made of
 leþer*
 13085 *Saligo nis wely²⁰*

sagum pertain to a thin, abrasive garment or coarse woolen blanket or soldier's cloak (Gr. σάγος). A cloak does not satisfy the word *instrumentum*, but all the above meanings fit well with *indumentum*. It should also be mentioned that in the case of the word *saye* in Hrl. 2270, the hand lends itself to the confusion between *g* and *y*.

¹⁴ 13072 *Salaria*. Saint John's reads "Salamina, a waw or fflouwyng of þe se." Lincoln 88 reads "Salaria qual." Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2270 omit the item. However, under *Salaria* Hrl. 2270 reads "vnda vel estuatio maris an ebbing," which is agreed upon by *DFC*: "Salaria, a salum, quod est mare dicitur -.i. unda vel estuatio maris que ad mare redit." *FVD* reads "unda vel estuatio maris." The readings *wal* (Stonyhurst) and *qual* (Lincoln 88) might be mollified by the variant form *wawlis* (error) listed under *wau(e n. in the MED form section as a plural of wau(e*. Also cf. l. 13070, *Salaria*, registering one sense of *Salaria* to be filled out by *Salaria* of l. 13072.

¹⁵ 13078 *Salebra*. Cf. *OLD*, s.v.

¹⁶ 13080 *Sa*. From the transliteration of the Arabic "salaam aleikum," the working mss. reveal a recessive presentation from Hrl. 2270: "Salamalac dicitur pax tecum" through Lincoln 88 and Saint John's "salem pax" to Stonyhurst "Sa pax."

¹⁷ 13081 *Sales*. St. John's and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 elaborates convincingly: "Sales, ium verba aspera vel iocosa." The entry word

is the plural nominative form of *sal*, "salt; wit." For the meanings of this plural entry cf. Lewis and Short, *sal* II A "intellectual acuteness, witty sayings." Also cf. *OLD*, s.v. 6 (fig.) (b) pl., "examples of wit, jokes, witticisms."

¹⁸ 13082 *Sale[n]tinum*. A spelling supported by Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's; the gloss is agreed upon by Hrl. 2270, St. John's, Lincoln 88, Lewis and Short, and Lemprière. Hrl. 2270 adds "opidum Italie" which is supported by Lewis and Short and Lemprière. The Salentini are the people of Calabria. As well the name reflects a promontory at the southeastern point of Italy.

¹⁹ 13083 *Salaris*. Both Saint John's and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst's entry word, whereas CL reads *Saliaris*, emphasizing that which belongs to the Salian priesthood. For this cf. *OCD*(3), s.v. *Salii*. There is also general agreement among these three mss. regarding the gloss. See *Salius*, l. 13094, for object of worship.

²⁰ 13085 *Saligo*. Saint John's offers "Saligo wylow"; Lincoln 88 provides "Saligo weloo." Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 omit the item. There are two important points to make regarding this item. First, the *Medulla* quote supports reading "for wely" in the *MED* under *wilwe n., i. e.* Hrl. 2257: "a welowe tre" does not exist and must be dropped from the quote. Second, the Latin entry word *Saligo* seems not to exist in the language outside of the three quotes above; it is found only among mss. editions and lexica used for

- 13086 *Salix cis* saly²¹
 13087 *Salinator ris* a salt makere
 13088 *Salinum* vas quo ponitur sal
 13089 *Salio is* lepe
 13090 *Saliua* spotel
 13091 *Salina* vbi sal reficitur
 13092 *Saliunca* [ms. *Saliumca*] a quynne
 13093 *Saliuncula* diminutiuum
 13094 *Salius* prest or god of batayle
 13095 *Sallio is* to salte²²
 13096 *Salmentum* sawse & confeccio piscis
 13097 *Salamen nomen proprium* interpretatur pacificus²³
 13098 *Salicia* a saustre
 13099 *Salo is* [to salt]²⁴
 13100 *Salpiga* g[en]us serpentis²⁵
 13101 *Salsugia* a saustre
 13102 *Salsugo nis* bryne
 13103 *Salsus a um* salt²⁶
 13104 *Saltem coniunccio* nomelyche
 13105 *Saltim idem*
 13106 *Salamon nomen proprium* interpretatur pacificus²⁷
 13107 *Saltricala* a tumbere²⁸

this edition. *Saligo* is found in Latham as a variant of *Siligo* meaning *rye*, not *willow*. Judging from examples such as *saligneus*, “of willow,” in Lewis and Short, and *salignosus*, “where willows grow,” in Souter, might *saligo* be a back-formation from these two examples and possibly an *hapax legomenon*.

²¹ 13086 *Salix*. Cf. *Isid.* 17.7.47: “*Salix dicta quod celeriter saliat, hoc est velociter crescat, arbor lenta, vitibus habilis vincendis.*” All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst regarding the entry word. However the glosses are a variety. Saint John’s reads *salow*; Hrl. 2270 offers “a voithyn or a salyhn”; Lincoln 88 reads “welyn or wethyn.” Hrl. 2257 omits the item. Cf. in *MED* s.v. *salix*, “simple and direct item”; also *salou(e* n. and *wilwe* n. Also cf. *Cath. Angl.*: “Hylwe, tre *Salix cis*, fem”; and *P. Parv.*: “Wylowe, tree *Salix*.” Under *wilwe* (a) in the *MED*, a1425 Roy. 17.C.17. Nominale 646/33: “*Silex: wyllotre,*” there is a difficulty. Reviewing all the items in *Wright-Wülker*, the spelling *salix* alone deals with the willow in the following glosses: “salk, wipig (withy), welig, wipi, wythy and a welogh.” The exceptional item *Silex* seems misplaced. The spelling *silex* does not coincide with *wyllotre* and must be corrected in the *MED* to “*salix wyllotre.*” This correction is supported by the fact that all entries of *silex* in *Wright-Wülker* coordinate with the gloss *flint* and *flyntstone* except for the item on 646/33. *Silex* cannot stand for both *wyllotre* and *flint*.

²² 13095 *Sallio*. Cf. 13099, *Salo*, n. 24.

²³ 13097 *Salamen*. Cf. l. 13106, *Salamon*.

²⁴ 13099 *Salo*. Perhaps from “sallo, ere, to salt.” Lewis and Short offers “salio, sallio, and sallo” as variants of *salo*, “to salt down.” Note l. 13095, *Sallio*, “to salt,” for which not infrequently the scribe will later provide a variant, as here, *salo*. Hrl. 2270, Lincoln 88, and Saint John’s provide the following pattern: “sallio to salt ... salo to salte.”

²⁵ 13100 *Salpiga*. Saint John’s and Lincoln 88 are identical to Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 is as well, but also adds another characteristic: “cecula, blind,” which *Isid.* capitalizes upon in 12.4.33: “*Salpuga serpens est quae non videtur. Caecula dicta, propter quod parva sit et non habeat oculos.*” *OLD* offers “*Salpuga* a venomous ant.”

²⁶ 13103 *Salsus*. There is a range of glossarial variants: Stonyhurst and Saint John’s read *salt*. Lincoln 88 reads *salte*. Hrl. 2270 offers *salted*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *salt* adj. for a more detailed appreciation.

²⁷ 13106 *Salamon*. Cf. l. 13097, *Salamen*.

²⁸ 13107 *Saltricala*. Saint John’s offers “saltricala saltnes”; Hrl. 2270: “saltracula dim.idem” (quod saltrix a tumbere); and Lincoln 88 offers “saltricala le a salaresse a tumlere.” Cf. *MED* s.v. *tumbere* n. (a) “an acrobatic dancer.” The only quote justifying this segment belongs to the Stonyhurst entry, followed by a supportive reading from Hrl. 2257: “a tumbelere.” This supporting quote is non-existent and should be

- 13108 Saltatrix et trix *idem*
 13109 Salubris et bre *helpful*
 13110 Saltus tus *a lupe*
 13111 Saltus ti *a launde*
 13112 Saluber *salus*
 13113 Salunca *quedam herba*
 13114 Saluifico as *saluum facere*
 13115 Saluio is *make holy*
 13116 Salum li *mare*
 13117 Saluo as *to saue*
 13118 Salus tis *helpe*
 13119 Salue vete mini tote *god þe saue*
 13120 Salutacio *gretynge*
 13121 Salutigerulus *helpe berere*
 13122 Saluto as *to greten*
 13123 Samotracia *quedam terra cuius incole conmixti sunt cum traciis*
 13124 Samarica *vnus ex v libris moysi*
 13125 Sambuca et cus *an ellarne tree*
 13126 Sambucetum *locus vbi crescunt*
 13127 Samaria *quedam ciuitas*
 13128 Samia *dicitur insula*²⁹
 13129 Samia orum *pluraliter sunt vasa fictilia*
 13130 Sanneus a um *pertinens ad sannam*
 13131 Samariste *qui legem solam custodiunt*
 13132 Sambusta *sambucetum*³⁰
 13133 Sambulus *saltator*
 13134 Samus *nomen proprium ciuitatis*³¹
 13135 Samula *a lytel vessel or almayne*

deleted from the *MED*. It can well be replaced by the Lincoln 88 reading *tumlere*. The other gloss given by Lincoln 88 is *salaresse*. It has no support anywhere else among the mss. and lexica used in this edition. Yet it is emphatic and reads very clearly. It is a supporting gloss to *tumlere* in the Lincoln 88 reading and is equated to the Stonyhurst item. It also can stand with the somewhat less emphatic reading of Hrl. 2270. *Salaresse* might suggest “a woman of the room,” “a female entertainer,” and might well be accepted as a *hapax legomenon*.

²⁹ 13128 Samia. Supported by Stonyhurst, Hrl. 2270, Lincoln 88, and Saint John’s possibly to be equivalent to *Same*, a small island in the Ionian sea. Cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Same*.

³⁰ 13132 Sambusta. The words of Stonyhurst are indeed equivalents, but appear somewhat unexpected in their placement. Note the elaboration of the Saint

John’s presentation: “Sambucetum locus ubi crescunt” and “Sambusta locus crescunt” as well as separate even though identical definitions. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 are even more elaborately presentable. Hrl. 2270 offers “Sambuca an ellerne tree or ellere; Sambucetum est locus ubi crescunt,” concluded with “Sambustria [read -ta] .i. sambucetum.” Then the most informative, Lincoln 88: “Sambucus et ca quedam arbor parva an eller; Sambucetum locus ubi crescit; Sambusta .i. sambucetum.” The Stonyhurst equivalency of l. 13132 requires something of a *sub* search to find *Sambuca*, l. 13125, and *Sambucetum*, l. 13126. Style upon different style, in this case it came forth clearly.

³¹ 13134 Samus. Agreed upon by Stonyhurst, Hrl. 2270, Lincoln 88, and Saint John’s, and perhaps reflective of city, i.e. capital of the renowned island Samos in the Aegean sea.

- 13136 *Sampsoun interpretatur sol eorum et solis fortitudo*³²
- 13137 *Samos* [ms. -osa] *nomen proprium insule*³³
- 13138 *Samuel nomen proprium*
- 13139 *Sanxio is xi confirmare sacrificare*
- 13139a *Sanctimonia holinesse*
- 13140 *Sanctimonialis et le pertinens*
- 13141 *Sanctuarium locus quo sancta ponuntur*
- 13142 *Sanctus holy*
- 13142a *Sanies putredo*
- 13143 *Sandix g[en]us rubee herbe*
- 13144 *Sandarica g[en]us coloris*
- 13145 *Sandalia orum sunt sotulares episcopi vel pannus qui ponitur super mortuos vel super equos*
- 13146 *Sandalum an hors house*
- 13147 *Sandapula* [ms. *Sandaplua*] *rybaudrie et feretrum*³⁴
- 13148 *Sandicus ci madur*³⁵
- 13149 *Sanguino as blede*
- 13150 *Sanguinarius a mon sleare et quedam herba*
- 13151 *Sanguinetum locus vbi crescit*
- 13152 *Sanguis blode*
- 13153 *Sanguissuga a water leche*
- 13154 *Sanguismos* [ms. *Sanguinos*] *idem*³⁶
- 13155 *Sanson nomen proprium*³⁷
- 13156 *Sano as to hele*
- 13157 *Santonicus zelwe colour*³⁸
- 13158 *Sanus a um hel*

³² 13136 *Sampsoun*. The two elements of the gloss “sol eorum” and “solis fortitudo” are pointedly explained within the first sentence of the paragraph pertaining to Samson in OCB, p. 673: “Samson (whose name is derived from the word for ‘sun’) was the twelfth and last judge of Israel ...” and “With his powerful libido, Samson resembles other judges who fell outside the behavioral norms of Israelite society.” The complete entry is important to the understanding of this major biblical figure.

³³ 13137 *Samos*. Hrl. 2270 alone reads *Samos*, the well-recognized island in the Aegean Sea, on the coast of Asia Minor, well-known for its being the birthplace of Pythagoras.

³⁴ 13147 *Sandapula*. The spelling is sustained by Lincoln 88 whereas the traditional *sandapila* is documented in Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270. The glossarial reading of Stonyhurst is agreed upon by St. John’s, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257; *rybaudrie* is replaced by *scurra* in Hrl. 2270. A detailed account of the entry word is found in *DFC* s.v. “Sandapila le

i.scurra a samna, quod est derisio, vel dicitur etiam feretrum in quo mortui portantur et maxime plebei gladiatores, et dicitur tunc a sandalium, quod est pannus quo operiebantur vulnera vel corpora mortuorum.” Hrl. 2257 offers this latter reading as spelled *Sandalum* as the entry word for this item.

³⁵ 13148 *Sandicus*. Saint John’s, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257 agree with the item as it stands in Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 reads *Sandix*, differing only with the entry word.

³⁶ 13154 *Sanguismos*. This is the prevailing orthography for the entry word in Lincoln 88, Saint John’s, and Hrl. 2257. Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 111 omit the item.

³⁷ 13155 *Sanson*. Cf. *Sampsoun*, l. 13136.

³⁸ 13157 *Santonicus*. Cf. *DFC* for a well-rounded explanation: “fuscus color et vilissimus quo inficiebant se qui nolebant agnosci.” With the exception of Lincoln 111 which omits the item, all working mss. read with Stonyhurst.

- 13159 Sanna fruncacio [ms. frunciacio] naris vel os distortum cum vultu³⁹
- 13160 Sapa dulce acetum⁴⁰
- 13161 Saphirus a saphyr et nitrum et it media corripitur⁴¹
- 13162 Sapidus a um sauerye
- 13163 Sapiencia wysdom
- 13164 Sapiens tis wys
- 13165 Sapinus maner of fire⁴²
- 13166 Sapio is to saueren & vndurstonde
- 13167 Sapo is to saueren
- 13168 Sapo nis sope
- 13169 Sapor as dare saporem
- 13170 Sapor oris sauour
- 13171 Saraballa pluraliter sunt crura vel bracce
- 13172 Sarabellum li[n]gua caldaica vocatur
- 13173 Sarabara orum sunt vestim[e]nta cumosa vel tegmina capitum
- 13174 Sarabra tecches of maystres⁴³
- 13175 Saracenus a sarcyne
- 13176 Saraath nomen proprium principis [ms. princepis]
- 13177 Saray interpretatur princeps
- 13178 Sarcia corciushed [ms. cro] of bodi⁴⁴
- 13179 Sagimen [ms. Sarcimen] fathede⁴⁵

³⁹ 13159 Sanna. Lewis and Short defines *sanna* as “a mimicking grimace, esp. in mockery, derision” used particularly by Persius and Juvenal. *FVD* reads “samna [sic] derisio, scilicet fruncatio, fruncatio naris et os distortum cum vultu.” As *OLD* refers “fruns: see frons,” then *fruncatio* might be understood as the “touching of” or “skinning off” the nose, indicating a vile, impudent gesture. Cf. Lewis and Short (end of entry.) This, in conjunction with the “distorted facial features” creates quite an image. St. John’s, alone of the working mss., has the proper spelling, *fruncacio*, whereas Lincoln 88 reads *frunitacio*.

⁴⁰ 13160 Sapa. There is complete agreement by all working mss. *DFC* offers a touch of diversity: “dulce acetum vel dulce acidum vinum, quasi saporis parum habens.”

⁴¹ 13161 Saphirus: *it* reflects the accent within the word *nitrum*. *Media corripitur* is the type of accent: acute.

⁴² 13165 Sapinus. Cf. both *OLD* and Lewis and Short for full description of this “type of fir or pine tree.”

⁴³ 13174 Sarabra. For *tecches*, cf. *MED*: *tach(e n.)(3)*.

⁴⁴ 13178 Sarcia. This gloss is an *hapax legomenon* supported by Lincoln 111, *corcyushed*, and by Saint John’s, *coryoushede*. In addition, *sarcia* is glossed by Hrl. 2270: *corciuousnesse*, and by Hrl. 2257: *corsynes*,

both of which spellings with their entries might be added to the *hapax legomenon*, *corciuousnesse*, already found in the *MED* as orthographical support. Also further reflection might be had regarding whether *corciuousnesse* = *corpulence*, placed as an *hapax legomenon* in the *MED*, might not belong under *corciuousnesse* = *corpulence*, since *f* and *s* are often confused in mss. of this period. This would depend upon the ms. of Lydgate. It should be added that it might not affect the seemingly proper entry of *corcif*, adj.

⁴⁵ 13179 Sagimen. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst in reading *sarcimen* as the entry word. All but Hrl. 2270 (*clowtyng*) read either *fatnes* or *fathede* as gloss. It seems with one major change the problem might be resolved, i.e. in all readings except Hrl. 2270, the entry *sarcimen* be replaced with *sagimen*, repeating the entry of l. 13058 with gloss *pinguedo* supported by St. John’s, Hrl. 2270, and Lincoln 88. With that change the glosses, either *fatnes* or *fathede*, are justified. The odd reading of Hrl. 2270: “sarcimen clowtyng,” on its own, is a correct and balanced reading since the gloss emphasizes the idea of reparation and the entry fulfills that notion with the meaning *stitching*.

- 13180 Sarcina a charge of fleshe or
a borþen
- 13181 Sarcio cis to clowte
- 13182 Sarcitector oris a clowter
- 13183 Sarcophagus quidam lapis vel
sepulcrum
- 13184 Sarcos grece caro latine⁴⁶
- 13185 Sarcio as onerare
- 13186 Sarcasmicos [ms. Sarcimus] .i.
irrisorius⁴⁷
- 13187 Sarcasmos [ms. Sarcosmos]
modus loquendi⁴⁸
- 13188 Sarc[u]lum a wedehoke or a
kuttynge knyfe
- 13189 Sarculo as to wede or kutte
- 13190 Sardin[i]a nomen proprium
insule & a maner of fyshe
- 13191 Sardis quedam ciuitas et
insula⁴⁹
- 13192 Sardius g[en]us preciosi [ms.
-us] lapidis rebey⁵⁰
- 13193 Sardo as vnderstonde
- 13194 Cardamon [ms. Sardomon] a
carsce⁵¹

However, the sheer abundance of glosses of *fatnes* and *fathede* requires the greater attention.

⁴⁶ 13184 Sarcos. *Sarcos* is the genitive form (σαρκός) of σάρξ = *flesh*, accurately paralleling in sense, “caro, carnis,” Latin.

⁴⁷ 13186 Sarcasmicos. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst, meaning “in mocking manner.” Yet, the entry words vary considerably. Saint John’s: *Sarconicus*; Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111: *Sarcosnicus*; Lincoln 88: *Sarcosmicus*. *DFC* and *FVD* both read “Sarcosmicus: irrisorius vel hostilis vel amarus.”

⁴⁸ 13187 Sarcasmos. Cf. Gr. σαρκασμός, “mockery, sarcasm.” All working mss. agree with the gloss. However, regarding the entry word, variety prevails at the expense of virtue. Witness Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 reading *Sarcosmos* along with Stonyhurst; Saint John’s: *Sarcocmas*; Hrl. 2270: *Sarthasmos*. Cf. also *Isid.* 1.37.29: “Sarcasmos est hostilis inrisio cum amaritudine.”

⁴⁹ 13191 Sardis. Cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Sardis*, pertaining to “quedam civitas.” Regarding the reference to *insula*, perhaps consider the quote from *Isid.* 14.6.39: “Sardus Hercule procreatus cum magna multitudine a Libya profectus Sardiniam occupavit, et ex suo vocabulo insulae nomen dedit.”

⁵⁰ 13192 Sardius. Cf. *Isid.* 16.18.2: “Sardius dicta eo quod reperta sit primum a Sardis: haec rubrum habet colorem marmoribus praestans, sed inter gemmas vilissima.”

⁵¹ 13194 Cardamon. The readings of the working mss. speak for themselves. Saint John’s reads “Sardoma narstucium [read: nasturcium] genus herbe”; Hrl. 2257: “Sardomon nasturcium”;

Lincoln 88: “Sardomon: narsticium”; Lincoln 111: “Sardona .i. genus herbe”; Hrl. 2270 omits the item. All the working mss. entries begin with S which is unique to the *Medulla*. In none of the lexica or mss. used in this edition is this the case. Also the Stonyhurst spelling of the gloss, *carsce*, belongs in the form section of *resse* n. in the *MED*. The *MED* under *resse* n.(b) reads “Dur -C.Gloss. 125(d): Cardamon: cearse.” Throughout the entry, *resse*, there is the interchange among *nasturtium*, *water-resse*, and *cardomum*. Cf. *Alphita* 123/1. *Cardamomum* is found in The Stonyhurst *Medulla Grammaticae: C* (1st Part), University of Michigan Library, <https://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/143140>, as “quedam species.” *DFC* reads “Cardomomum quedam herba.” *Isid.* 17.9.10 mentions the word *Cardamomum*. As well Lewis and Short supports this reading adding the Gr. “καρδάμομον, a spice, cardamon.” Lewis and Short further details the entry “cardamum (καρδάμων) a kind of cress (*nasturtium*).” Cf. *MED*, s.v. *cardamone* n. and general facets throughout the item: “The spice cardamon; also, the plant yielding this spice”; “cardomomum is double ... tame ... and wilde”; “the seed of cardimum”; “wilde cardamum.” The “S factor” cannot be denied, yet it simply does not exist, but for an odd, consistent appearance in the *Medulla*. *Sardamon* is a ghost word which here

- 13195 Sardona genus herbe
 13196 Sardonix quedam gemma tricoloris
 13197 Sardonicus a um ad Sa[r]donem pertinens
 13198 Sardus maner of fysh or a shoyng horne
 13199 Sarepta [ms. Sarepte] ciuitas⁵²
 13200 Sarra olym vocabatur que minctyrus dicitur et dicitur ab illo pisse
 13201 Sarrio is to cleue cutte or sawe or wede
 13202 Sarmata maner of folke
 13203 Sarmaticus a um pertinens
 13204 Sarranum .i. purpura vestis
 13205 Sarissa g[en]us armorum
 13206 Sarmento as amputare
 13207 Sarmentum cuttyng of vynes
 13208 Sarpa sarculum⁵³
 13209 Sarpo is euellere herbas seminare⁵⁴
 13210 Sartago onis a frynynge ponne
 13211 Sartatectum a mendyng of house
 13212 Sartor oris a souere
 13213 Sartatorium a sowyng place
 13214 Sartura et torium idem
 13215 Sartrix a tayloures wyfe
 13216 Sartago is et satago is be bysy
 13217 Satis ynou3
 13218 Sat ydem
 13219 Satago nis mucche strengpe⁵⁵
 13220 Satelles minister crudelitatis or a kynges wardecors
 13221 Satellicium officium vel stipendium satellitis
 13222 Satanas interpretatur aduersarius
 13223 Satietas fulsumhede
 13224 Sacio as to fulle

only explains the features of *Cardamon*, found within most lexicographical resources and mss.

⁵² 13199 Sarepta. From the paucity of Stonyhurst, Lincoln 111 (*civitas*), and Lincoln 88 (“ciuitas et vicus”) to the descriptive fullness of Hrl. 2270, Saint John’s, and Hrl. 2257, reading the last as representative of the three: “Sarepta est vrbs modica inter Tyrum et Sydonem et silua iuxta vrbem dicitur Sarepta,” Strong’s *Concordance* cites Sarepta as a city near Sidon (*N.T.* Luke 4.26); also cf. Zarephath, a city in Phoenicia (O.T. 1 Kings 17.9-10: “God speaks to Elijah”).

⁵³ 13208 Sarpa. *Sarpa* is well-described in *DFC* as “*sarculum*: quod est purgare, circumfodere herbas et nocivas evellere, et est instrumentum cum manubrio

culturis agrorum vel ortorum necessarium .i. fossorium duos dentes habens.”

⁵⁴ 13209 Sarpo. The working mss. reveal two phases covering the understanding of the verb. Stonyhurst, Saint John’s, Lincoln 111, and Lincoln 88 agree upon “euellere herbas *seminare*”; Hrl. 2270 and Hrl. 2257 stand firm with “euellere herbas *sarire*”; Hrl. 2257 adds *amputare* and Hrl. 2270 adds *extirpare*. One might say it represents a struggle between the optimists and the pessimists.

⁵⁵ 13219 Satago. This noun is found only in three of the working mss.: Saint John’s, Lincoln 88 and 111, as well as Stonyhurst. It is not found in any of the other mss. or lexica used in this edition. Its gloss can be seen as conveying some of the meaning under *MED*, *satis* II 3: “bustle about,” “be full of business.” The entry is a composite of *satis* and *agere*.

- 13225 Satio [ms. Sacio] nis satorum
[ms. -orium] accio⁵⁶
- 13226 Satrapa iudex sapie[n]s vel
scriba
- 13227 Satura dede vndirtakynge⁵⁷
- 13228 Sator oris a sower or a
plonter
- 13229 Satirus an helfe⁵⁸
- 13230 Satiricus a um pertinens
- 13231 Satisfacio is do ynou3
- 13231a Satisfactio doynge ynou3
- 13232 Sacius aduerbium melius
- 13233 Satum g[en]is mesure
- 13234 Satura a spite⁵⁹
- 13235 Saturicia quedam herba
- 13236 Saturnalia sunt festa saturni
- 13237 Saturnius a um sunt
pertinentes saturno
- 13238 Saturnus et satur a planyte
- 13239 Saturo as to ful
- 13240 Saucio as vulnerare
- 13241 Saul nomen proprium
- 13242 Saura g[en]us lacerti⁶⁰
- 13243 Saulus nomen proprium
ebrayce tentacio latine
- 13244 Sauma [ms. Sama] sadel
charge⁶¹
- 13245 Saucius sauciatus
- 13246 Saxus [ms. Sauxeus] a um
stony
- 13247 Saxura [ms. Sauxura]
quedam herba⁶²
- 13248 Saxo onis a stone
- 13249 Saxum idem
- 13250 Saxon a maner of men
- 13251 S[c]abellum a lytelle stole
- 13252 Scabellum a stole
- 13253 Scabia a scabbe
- 13254 Scabies idem
- 13255 Scaber a rum [asper]
- 13256 Scabiosus asper vel nodosus
- 13256a Scabiosus scabbyd

⁵⁶ 13225 Satio. Cf. *Isid.* 17.2.6: “Satio dicta quasi seminis actio, quasi satorum actio.”

⁵⁷ 13227 Satura. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 agree with the Stonyhurst reading. Saint John’s offers *spyt*, and Hrl. 2270 reads “carmen reprehensorium.” The sense of Stonyhurst might be contained in the drama (doing) of the early art form, the Satire. For this cf. *OLD*, s.v. *satura*; also see Lewis and Short.

⁵⁸ 13229 Satirus. Cf. *OLD*, s.v. *satyrus*: “a demigod of wild places.”

⁵⁹ 13234 Satura. The gloss agrees with the Saint John’s reading *spyt* in the item *Satura*, l. 13227. It is the sentiment conveyed by the dramatic and didactic art form.

⁶⁰ 13242 Saura. Cf. *DFC* for a well-rounded description: “lacertus qui quando senescit cecatur et

intrat in foramen parietis aspicientis contra orientem et orto sole intendit et illuminatur.”

⁶¹ 13244 Sauma. The glosses of the working mss. are generally in agreement with Stonyhurst, but the entry words “swagger” a bit. *Sama* is read in Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111. *Saumia* is found in Saint John’s. Hrl. 2270 alone offers the correct reading: *Savma*. Both *DFC* and Lewis and Short read correctly: *Sauma*. *DFC* has “Sauma .i. onus ... vide in Sagma,” which, in turn, remarks “Sagma .i. sauma vel sebla vel pondus et sarcina.”

⁶² 13247 Saxura. All working mss., except Hrl. 2270 which omits the item, read: “Saxura quedam herba.” Stonyhurst alone varies with the reading *Sauxura*.

- 13257 Scabrosus scabrius idem
 13257a S[c]abidus idem
 13258 Scabritudo asperitas [ms. aspiritas] corporis
 13259 Scabio is to scabbe
 13260 Scabio onis a wasp
 13261 S[c]abo is gradare vel fricare
 13262 Scala a laddre or a vessel of tre to drynke of
 13263 Scalaria nauis piratica
 13264 Sclaris et re pertinens scale
 13265 Scalenus [ms. S[c]alereus] maner of speche⁶³
 13266 Scaleo es sordere⁶⁴
 13267 Scalor asperitas [ms. aspiritas] polucio sordidacio scalpulus [ms. scapulus] a pen knyfe
 13268 Sca[l]pulus a pen knyfe
 13269 Sca[l]po is si clawe
 13270 Scalpulum a lytel chisel
 13271 Scalamus nauis alii ligata⁶⁵
 13272 Scalpito as to scrape
 13273 Scalpio is to scracche
 13274 Scalprum a pen knyfe or a chisel or a shavyng knyfe
 13275 Scalprius idem
 13276 Scalpellus et pillum idem
 13277 Scamnum a benche
 13278 Scamnellum a stole
 13279 Scandalizo as sklaundre
 13280 Scandalum sclaudre
 13281 Scandella maner of lyuelod⁶⁶
 13282 Sca[n]do is to styte vp
 13283 Scandile a style
 13284 Scandula g[en]us cibi⁶⁷
 13285 Scama piscium serpentum et lorice⁶⁸

⁶³ 13265 Scalenus. There is consistent agreement in the glossary readings with the Stonyhurst reading; only Lincoln 88 uses the Latin phrase, “modus loquendi.” But the problem rests with the entry words which are inconsistent and completely errant. Witness: Hrl. 2257: *Scalēria*; Saint John’s: *Scalērius*; Lincoln 88: *Scalareus*; Lincoln 111: *Scalereus*. In many mss. of this period the letter *n* is confused with the syllables *ri* and *re*. In this instance five different mss., albeit within the same tradition and country, England, recorded the same mistake: *ri* or *re* in place of *n*. Evidently the scribe of each of these saw, for example in Stonyhurst, *Scalenus* in his copy text and transcribed it as *Scalērius*, and so on with the others. Hrl. 2270 has the item: “Scalenos, Gr., gradatio L, color rethoricus est.” The Gr. word is σκαληνός, *uneven*.

⁶⁴ 13266 Scaleo. All working mss., except Hrl. 2270 which omits the item, are fully in agreement with Stonyhurst. However, the item is not found elsewhere

among the materials used for this edition. Hence, there is reason to believe that *scaleo*, the Latin verb, is found to be an *hapax legomenon*.

⁶⁵ 13271 Scalamus. All working mss. agree with the Stonyhurst entry spelling. However, cf. the CL spelling of *scalmus* in *OLD*, supported by the Gr. σκαλμός.

⁶⁶ 13281 Scandella. All working mss. agree rather precisely with the item as it appears in the Stonyhurst ms. According to *FVD*, *scandella* is the diminutive of *scandula*, “quoddam genus annone.” Also see *OLD*, s.v. “*scandala*, a Gallic variety of *far*.” Generally, cf. *OCD*(3), s.v. “food supply, Roman.” See l. 12384, *Scandula*, n.67.

⁶⁷ 13284 Scandula. Cf. *DFC*: *scandula* of which *scandella* is the diminutive form. See *Scandella*, l. 13281, n. 66

⁶⁸ 13285 Scama. *Scama* equals *squama*. Cf. *FVD*: “scama – non scribitur sic per ‘sc’ sed per ‘sq,’ ut squama, squame – Vide ad Squama.”

- 13286 Scamio as scamas auferre vel dare
- 13287 Scansilis a stirop
- 13288 Scapha a bote vel quedam nauis
- 13289 Scaphus c[er]tus [nu]merus⁶⁹
- 13290 Scaphium locus vbi arma reponuntur
- 13291 Scapula a shuldre
- 13292 Scapularis et re pertinens
- 13293 Scapus helpe of shuldre
- 13294 Scarabeus a scarebot
- 13295 Scaria maner of tre
- 13296 Scariot nomen proprium
- 13297 Scariotus a um pertinens
- 13298 Scatebra [ms. Scata-] vp brushe of water⁷⁰
- 13299 Scatebrosus a um pertinens⁷⁰
- 13300 Sca[b]rosus a um asper et [in]equalis
- 13301 Scateo es breke [ms. broke] vp⁷¹
- 13302 Scaturigo nis scatebra
- 13303 Scatus quidam piscis
- 13304 Scaturio is breke vp
- 13305 Scaurus [ms. Scautus] pat [hap] longe helen⁷²
- 13306 Scazon [ms. Scamson] lame or alte⁷³
- 13307 Sceda carta [ms crata] vel scriptum a scrite or a scrowe
- 13308 S[c]edula a scrowe
- 13309 Scelero as s[c]eleratum facere

⁶⁹ 13289 Scaphus. Cf. *DFC*: “Scaphus phi est certus numerus et navicula parva secundum Papiam.”

⁷⁰ 13298 Scatebra and 13299 Scatebrosus. Although the ms. spelling is *scatabra*, the traditional spelling found in all the working mss. is *scatebra* with the following word *Scatebrosus*. Hence, in the *MED* at *uprushe* n., the reading of the Latin word is properly *scatebra*.

⁷¹ 13301 Scateo. Two of the working mss. serve to explain thoroughly its meaning well beyond the paucity of Stonyhurst. First, Lincoln 111 reads “ebullire, anglice to vpbreken or burbelyn.” Hrl. 2257 follows with a quite inclusive “ebullire et mamare feure erumpere ... sicut faciunt aque in locis angustijs.”

⁷² 13305 Scaurus. There is general agreement among the working mss. concerning the entry word *Scautus*, found in four of the five mss., excepting Hrl. 2270 which alone reads *Scaurus*. Also equivalent agreement among the glosses, some more helpful than others: Lincoln 111: “pat hath longe elys”; Saint John’s: “pat hath a long hele”; Lincoln 88: “pat hath a longe hele.” However, the consistency of the orthography of the entry word, *scautus*, throughout

the working mss. is troublesome. Apparently, the solution turns upon one item found in *Trin-C-LEDict.* 610/18 (*Wright-Wülker*): “Scaurus: anglice longe heles.” *LSJ* offers “σκαῦρος, with deviating hoof”; but, with greater elaboration, Lewis and Short provides “Scaurus, with large and swollen ankles”; “having ankles bunching out.” *FVD* offers “Scaurus qui habet talos extentes et excedentes.” This quote is supported by Hrl. 2270: “Scaurus qui habet talos extantes (sic).” Considering the two functional words presented here, *Scautus* and *Scaurus*, the *t* and the *r* are not usually confused in the hands of this period and surely not so consistently as evidenced in the *Medulla* readings. Was it a case of blind miscopying or perhaps some suggestion that the word is meant to reflect a *skate*, the ray, having a “long tail,” confused with the “swelling heel” of a human or an animal. Neither attempted solution is all that engaging.

⁷³ 13306 Scazon. Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. σκάζω, “limp, halt”: “σκάζων, οντος, ὁ = χωλίαμβος, the iambic trimeter verse of Hipponax, with a spondee in the last place.”

- 13310 Scelo as *et lor aris* to do
fylony
- 13311 Scelestus a *um* cursed
- 13312 Sceleratus [Idem]
- 13312a Scelus leris felonye or synne
- 13313 Scema tis *figura vel ornatus*
- 13314 Scematismos [ms. -es]
defaute of speche⁷⁴
- 13315 Scena *umbrac[um]lum vel*
*teatrum*⁷⁵
- 13316 Scenicus a *um* shadewe or
lypy
- 13317 Scenobates goer in repe⁷⁶
- 13318 Scenobium etyng(e) hous [ms.
hour]⁷⁷
- 13319 Scenofacio *cis* make corde
- 13320 S[c]enofactorium *ars faciendi*
tabernacula vel funes
- 13321 Scenopegia [ms. -fagia] feste
of iewes⁷⁸
- 13322 Scenos *corda vel vmbra*⁷⁹
- 13323 Scenotaphia *a voyde graffe*⁸⁰
- 13324 Sceuus a *um* *malus peruersus*
vel inimicus
- 13325 Sceptiger *ferens [s]ceptrum*
regis
- 13326 Sceptrum *kynges zerde*
- 13327 Sceptron *idem*
- 13328 Sceptor *oris notarius*
- 13329 Sceuius a *um* wrawed
- 13330 Scibilis able to be conned
- 13331 Scientia *connyng(e)*
- 13332 Sciocerus *stilus positus in*
circulo [ms. tribulo] ad
metien[us] horas [ms.
*mescien foras]*⁸¹

⁷⁴ 13314 Schematismos. Cf. Gr. σχηματισμός, “configuration, bearing, attitude; pretense.”

⁷⁵ 13315 Scena. Cf. Gr. σκηνή, “stage-building as background for plays.”

⁷⁶ 13317 Scenobates. Cf. Gr. σκοινοβάτης, “rope dancer.” Also cf. The Stonyhurst *Medulla Grammaticae*: C (1st Part), l. 2885, *Cenobates*, n. 263. University of Michigan Library, <https://hdl.handle.net/2027.42/143140>.

⁷⁷ 13318 Scenobium. There is general agreement among the working mss. Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270 read “an etyng(e) hous.” Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 read “etyng hous or abbay.” (Hrl. 2257 adds *e* to each noun and adjective.) Lincoln 111 reads (with most interest) “a fyrmayre or an etyng hous.” For *fyrmayre* cf. *MED*, s.v. “fermeri(e) (a) a monastic infirmary”; part (b) of the definition: “? a refectory” no longer needs a query since all working mss. refer to “etyng hous.” Also the form section of *fermeri(e)* might include *fyrmayre* and this spelling should be placed in the cross references.

⁷⁸ 13321 Scenopegia. Cf. *LSJ*: σκηνοπηγία, “setting up of tents,” assuming the general meaning of “feast

of tents or tabernacles.” Ult. from Gr. σκηνός, *tent*, and πήγνυμι, “pitch or put together.” σκηνοπηγέω, “put up a tent,” the assumption being that the setting up, -πηγία, takes place before, but not by much, the eating, -φαγία. An additional view comes from Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 89, ll. 1806-11: “Scena sit umbraculum, comedo signat fago grecum; Hinc scenofegia sit edentibus umbra parata, Nam plebs hebraica per desertum fugitiva Scenas tendebat subtusque manebat, edebat; Hinc scenofegie festum solet hoc celebrare, Exilii memores, quod agunt scenis habitantes.”

⁷⁹ 13322 Scenos. Cf. Gr. σχοῖνος, “rope, cord,” and σκηνή, *cover*.

⁸⁰ 13323 Scenotaphia. Cf. Gr. κένος, *empty*, and ταφή, “made of burial, burial place.” This meaning is shared with the plural form τάφια, τά. The composite is well-known: “κενοτάφιον, cenotaph, an empty tomb, the monument of one whose body is elsewhere” (Lewis and Short).

⁸¹ 13332 Sciocerus. Cf. Gr. σκιοθήρης, “sun dial.” Only one of the working mss. contains this item; the others omit it, as do the other mss. used in this

- 13333 Scilla *nomen proprium herbe et grece preda latine vel periculum montruosum in mari*⁸²
- 13334 Scilicet þat ys to wete
- 13335 Scimbola [ms. Scinbala] *stercora*⁸³
- 13336 Scindo is to cutte
- 13337 Scindula a blade or a lape
- 13338 Scinifes a hounde flye
- 13339 Scinodenta þat haþ double teþ⁸⁴
- 13340 Scintilla a sparke brennynge
- 13341 Scio cis to connen
- 13342 Sciolus sumdel connynge
- 13343 Scintillo as *lumen facere*
- 13344 Scius a *um aliquantum sciens*
- 13345 Sciapodes [ms. Sciepades] *maner of folke*⁸⁵
- 13346 Sciphus a kynges coppe
- 13347 Scipio onis *maner of hoked stafe*
- 13348 Scirosis [ms. Scirophis] *duricia*⁸⁶
- 13349 Sciroma a ston⁸⁷
- 13350 Scirpus a russhe
- 13351 Scisma diuisio
- 13352 Sciscito as *et tor aris to ofte enqueren*
- 13353 Scisco cis to ofte wete
- 13354 Scismaticus *diuisus*
- 13355 Scismatico *et cor scisma* [ms. sces-] *facere*
- 13356 Scissura *departyng cuttyng*
- 13357 Scitalis *serpens in yme squamam deponens*⁸⁸

edition. The reading of Hrl. 2270, quite helpful in its elements, is “Sciotercus stilus positus in circulo ad meciendum.” Stonyhurst offers in its reading three substantially misleading elements: *tribulo*, *mescien*, and *foras*. *Circulo* is very helpful; *meciendum* with the frequent correction from *c* to *t* made in the editing, and *horas* with no assistance from either quarter (Hrl. does not include anything here and Stonyhurst offers *foras*) was edited on the basis of the similarity between *f* and *h* in mss. of the period. Generally, cf. *OLD*, s.v. *sciotherum* (Gr. σκιοθήρον) and entry. *LSJ* observes that σκιοθήρον is equivalent to σκιοθήρης.

⁸² 13333 Scilla. Cf. Gr. σκίλλα, *squill*. Σκύλλα, (Aeschylus, *Agamemnon*) and Σκύλλη, *Scylla* (Homer, *Odyssey*).

⁸³ 13335 Scimbola. *Scimbola* is found as entry in three working mss.: Lincoln 111, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257. Saint John’s introduces a singular form: *Scimba*; Hrl. 2270 reads *Scibala*. All offer *stercora* as gloss with Saint John’s providing the singular

stercus. Otherwise, it seems that this entry word is undiscoverable elsewhere in research for this edition.

⁸⁴ 13339 Scinodenta. Cf. Gr. σχίζω, “split, divide”; ὀδοῦς, ὄντος, *tooth*.

⁸⁵ 13345 Sciapodes. Cf. Gr. σκιά, *shadow*, and πούς, ποδός, *foot*; pl. πόδες. The Σκιάποδες were a fabled people of hottest Libya with immense feet which they used as shades (*LSJ*).

⁸⁶ 13348 Scirosis. Cf. Gr. σκίρωσις, “induration, cirrhosis.” “Scirosis = duritia sine dolore, Gloss” (*LSJ*).

⁸⁷ 13349 Sciroma. Cf. Gr. σκίρωμα, alternate reading of σκλήρωμα, *induration*.

⁸⁸ 13357 Scitalis. In addition to Stonyhurst three working mss. agree on winter as the season when a *serpens* sheds its slough: Saint John’s: “in wyntere”; Hrl. 2270: “in hieme”; Lincoln 111: “in wyntyr.” The other camp, Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88, emphasize *water*. A further elaboration comes from *DFC*: “quidam serpens qui pellem suam deponit in hieme, licet ceteri deponant in estate.”

- 13358 Scite maner of folke⁸⁹
 13359 Scitor oris a querour
 13360 Scitor aris enquere
 13361 Scitum decretum iudicium
 13362 Scitus tus scientia
 13363 Scius a um sapiens vel sciens
 13364 Scobo is clense
 13365 Scobs a besin
 13366 Scoba purgamentum domus
 13367 Scocia scotland
 13368 Scola a scole
 13369 Sclaris a scoler
 13370 Scolasticus a um pertinens
 13371 Scopetum place þer scope tre
 waxeþ
 13372 Scopin grece intendere
 latine⁹⁰
 13373 Scopo is pui swepe
 13374 Scopa a besin
 13375 Scopo as purgare
 13376 Scopulus a lytel sharpe tree a
 knage a roche or [ms. of] ston
 or synder
 13377 Scoria purgamentum metally
 13378 Scorio onis stultus⁹¹
 13379 Scorpio onis a scorpion
 13380 Scorpius idem vel Scorpius
 est signum vermis que sagitta
 flagellum⁹²
 13381 Scorpitis est quedam gemma
 & uenemed arowe
 13381a Scorte grece du[l]ce latine⁹³
 13382 Scorte[s] tis .i. pellis arietis⁹⁴
 13383 Scortor aris meretricari
 13384 Scortum meretrix
 13385 Scortulum diminutiuum
 13386 Scortenicus pertinens
 13387 Scorea þe pippe [ms.
 puppe]⁹⁵

⁸⁹ 13358 Scite. There is general agreement among the working mss. Cf. also *DFC*, s.v. “Scitha, nomen gentile, de Scithia.” Also see Lemprière, s.v. “Scythae, the inhabitants of Scythia.”

⁹⁰ 13372 Scopin. From Gr. σκοπεῖν, “examine, inspect, consider, look out for.”

⁹¹ 13378 Scorio. There is general agreement among the working mss. at “stultus, stolidus, fatuus” (Hrl. 2270 and Saint John’s); *stultus* (Lincoln 111, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257). *DFC* reads “stultus, stolidus, fatuus”; *AMD* offers *fatuus*. There is no trace of the word in the Classical and Late Latin lexica.

⁹² 13380 Scorpius. 3 Kings 12.11 (Vulgate) reads “pater meus cecidit vos flagellis, ego autem caedam vos scorpionibus.” This quotation is followed by a particular verse given by *DFC*: “scorpius est signum, vermis, sagitta, flagellum.” Cf. *DFC* s.v. *Scorpius* (the entire entry).

⁹³ 13381a Scorte. This reading is supported by *DFC* but with no explanation, whereas *AMD* does not include this item, but rather another item quite useful: “Scortum meretrix quia scortatoribus est dulcis.” Another item completes the cycle: “Scortator est amicus meretricis,” i.e. “the john.” All working mss. agree with the reading of *dulce*, and Hrl. 2257 supports the *AMD* reading with “scortum meretrix a scorte,” providing an etymological support. According to the lexica the entry is not found as an independent Gr. word.

⁹⁴ 13382 Scorte[s]. Stonyhurst place the entry and gloss in the singular number. See *OLD*, s.v. *scortes*, pl.: “pelles testium arietinorum.”

⁹⁵ 13387 Scorea. Cf. Gr. σκωρέα, s.v. σκωρία, “dross of metal,” further from σκῶρ, “dung, ordure.”

- 13388 *Scortemia* morbus oculi
- 13389 *Screa* spattyng in ord[ure]
fulpe
- 13390 *Scriba* scriptor magister & a
notary
- 13391 *Screo* as to spete
- 13392 *Scribo* is to write
- 13393 *Scrobs* fossa [ms. fessa]⁹⁶
- 13394 *Sciopus* [ms. Sclopus]
inflacio oris⁹⁷
- 13395 *Scrof[i]na* [*Scrosna*]
instrumentum carpentarii
- 13396 *Scrophula* quedam infirmitas
- 13397 *Scrofula* [ms. Scrosula] parua
scrof[i]na
- 13397^a *Scrofulosus* ful of lytel stones
- 13398 *Scrofulus* [ms. Scrosulus] a
lytel ston
- 13399 *Scrophus* a lytel grauel
- 13400 *Scrutabilis* þat may bee sozt
- 13401 *Scrutinium* sechyng
- 13402 *Scruphus* a chisel molestia
solicitudio anxietas dubietas
- 13403 *Scrupulus* idem vel g[en]us
ponderis
- 13404 *Scrupulum* idem
- 13405 *Scrupulare* molestare
solicitare vel scrutari
- 13406 *Scrupolor* [ms. Scripolor] aris
idem
- 13407 *Scrutor* aris to seche
- 13408 *Scrutum* [ms. Scruta] ti vestis
pauperum
- 13409 *Sculpo* is to portraye graue or
shape
- 13410 *Scul[p]tile* grauyng in ston
- 13411 *Scurra* a rybaude an harlot
- 13412 *Scurrulus* pertinens
- 13413 *Scurilitas* harlotrye
- 13414 *Scurror* aris haunten
rybaudrye
- 13415 *Scus* rotundum
- 13416 *Scuta* rounde shap
- 13417 *Scutella* a dysse
- 13418 *Scutellarium* a dyshborde
- 13419 *Scutica* a wyppe other a zerde
- 13420 *Scutiger* a berare of shelde
- 13421 *Scutra* a vessel a shaufour
- 13422 *Scutulatus* a grey pomeled
hors
- 13423 *Scutula* monyle rotundum⁹⁸
- 13424 *Scutulatus* a um scutula
ornatus
- 13425 *Scutulatum* quedam vestis
[ms. questis] preciosa
- 13426 *Scutum* a shelde

⁹⁶ 13393 *Scrobs*. There is general agreement among the working mss. that *fossa* should be the gloss. Cf. *OLD*, s.v. *Scrobs*. *Fessa*, an easy and quick error, means “tired, weary.”

⁹⁷ 13394 *Sciopus*. Cf. *Stiophus*, l. 14115.

⁹⁸ 13423 *Scutula*. *DFC* provides the attraction: “monile rotundum ex auro et argento.” Also, cf. *OLD*, s.v. *monile*.

- 13427 Se *prepositio* byhynde
- 13428 Sex *sunt prepositiones que nisi in compositione inueniuntur scilicet di dis re se an con*
- 13429 Sebastia *quedam ciuitas*
- 13430 Sebastus *augustus*
- 13431 Sebibo is *byhynde drynke*
- 13432 Secedo is *byhynde smyte*
- 13433 Secenty *syx vndred*
- 13434 Sechem *filius fuit emor*⁹⁹
- 13435 Secerno is *to departe*
- 13436 Secessus *latrina*
- 13437 Secus *aduerbium aliter*
- 13438 Seco as *cutte*
- 13439 Secors *dis a cowerde*
- 13440 Secretum *priue*
- 13441 Secularis *et re wordely*
- 13442 Secta *a persaut & purpoyis*
- 13443 Sector *aris folwe*
- 13444 Sectilis *et le pat may be folewed*
- 13445 Secubo as *seorsum cubere*
- 13446 S[e]cunda *happe smarte vicus folliculus et pellis in qua concipitur puer*¹⁰⁰
- 13447 S[e]c[u]lum *spacium C annorum*
- 13448 Secundina *.i. secunda*
- 13449 Secundinus *a um pertinens*
- 13450 Secundus *a um pe secunde et est bonus vel prosper*
- 13451 Seci *vel secius aliter*
- 13452 Secundo *as prosperare*
- 13453 Securis *an eax or an hacchot hewynge hoke*
- 13454 Securicula *diminutium*
- 13455 Securus *a um syker*
- 13456 Secus *prepositio ny3 or byhynde*
- 13457 Sed *but*
- 13458 Secutus *folewed*
- 13459 Secuuus *idem*
- 13460 Sedatus *a um sechyng*
- 13461 Sedicies *xvi tymes*
- 13462 Sedicim *xvi*
- 13463 Sedenus *a um syxtenpe*

⁹⁹ 13434 Sechem. All working mss. agree with this spelling except Saint John's which reads *Setheem*. The gloss (except Hrl. 2270) offers *hemor*. Hrl. 2270 reads, without characterization, "nomen proprium viri." The orthography of the item is rather uncompromising: "Sechem, Setheem, Sichem" (*Isid.*), *Sichen* (*DFC*), "hemor, Emor" (*Isid.*) In all, *Isid.* 15.1.21 provides the narrative: "Sichem Samariae urbem, quae Latine et Graece Sichima vocatur, aedificavit Emor, appellavitque eam nomine

Sichem filii sui. Ipsa est nunc Neapolis, civitas Samaritanorum."

¹⁰⁰ 13446 S[e]cunda. Consider the four principle words in the gloss. For *smarte* cf. *Smert*, adj. 4 (a) in the *MED*. Hrl. 2257 refers to *vicus* as a village "in ierusalem." For *Folliculus* cf. *OLD*, s.v. #3: "folliculus: the envelope or integument of a seed," anticipating *pellis*. *Isid.* 11.1.144 reads "Cuius secundae dicuntur folliculus, qui simul cum infante nascitur continetque eum; dictus quia et cum editur sequitur."

- 13464 Sedes a sete [ms. sege]
 13465 Sedeo es to sytte
 13466 Sedentarius qui facit vel
 ordinat sedes
 13467 Sedo as to pese slake softe
 13468 Sedne for þen
 13469 Seduco cis decipere
 13470 Sedulus ententyf bysy
 13471 Sedum di [ms. Sedundy]
 word space¹⁰¹
 13472 Seges tis sherynge or an here
 13473 Segmentata quedam vestis
 13474 Segmentatus longe cloþyn of
 wymmen
 13475 Segnys et ne piger cum
 igne¹⁰²
 13476 Segnicies lustleshede¹⁰³
 13477 Segor [ms. Seger] locus
 proprius¹⁰⁴
- 13478 Segrego as departe
 13479 Segrex nomen proprium¹⁰⁵
 13480 Seiuga syx zokes
 13481 Seiugo as departe
 13482 Seleucus nomen proprium
 hominis
 13483 Selenos dicitur luna
 13484 Selitus heuenelyche¹⁰⁶
 13485 Seligo gis egi [ms. ixi] to
 clense¹⁰⁷
 13486 Selinum dicitur apium¹⁰⁸
 13487 Sella a sadel
 13488 Sellula diminutium
 13489 Sellarius a sadeler
 13490 Sellio onis an hors
 13491 Sello as to sadele
 13492 Sellum quidam vir¹⁰⁹

¹⁰¹ 13471 Sedum. Lincoln 111 is most clear regarding this item: "Sedum di anglica a word space." Both Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 agree with Lincoln 111. Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's omit the item. Lewis and Short remarks under the beginning of the entry *sed* that *sedum* is the "old and original form of sed."

¹⁰² 13475 Segnys. The entry is not the composite form of *se* + *ignis* which in this scribe's thinking justifies the phrase "cum igne." He is far wide of the mark here. *Sygnys* equals *piger* alone; "cum igne" should be deleted.

¹⁰³ 13476 Segnicies. The gloss *lustleshede* is an *hapax legomenon*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. "lustleshede n. Listlessness."

¹⁰⁴ 13477 Segor. Of the working mss., *Segor* is preferred by Saint John's, Hrl. 2257, and Hrl. 2270. Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 favor *seger* along with Stonyhurst. All but one ms. read "proprius locus" and Hrl. 2270 offers "locus quidam interpretatus loquela invtile." *DFC* adds to Hrl. 2270: "Papias dicit segor locus ubi balsamum gignitur et copia palmarum est."

¹⁰⁵ 13479 Segrex. All working mss. read with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 alone reads *nobilis* as gloss, whereas all others offer the bland "nomen proprium." *FVD* provides what is needed: "Segrex, nobilis quasi seorsum a grege aliorum."

¹⁰⁶ 13484 Selitus. More appropriately found as *celitus*, s.v. *caelum*. Cf. Lewis and Short.

¹⁰⁷ 13485 Seligo. Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 read as gloss *clanse* and *clansen* respectively, supporting Stonyhurst. Saint John's glosses *eligere*; Hrl. 2270 agrees generally with Hrl. 2257 which reads "eligere quasi seorsum ab aliis legere or clense." Regarding the perfect tense, Hrl. 2270 reads *-egi* correctly, whereas both Lincoln 111 and Stonyhurst err with *-xi* and *-ixi*.

¹⁰⁸ 13486 Selinum. All working mss. agree with this reading of Stonyhurst. Cf. *DFC*: "Selinum: herba apium." Also cf. *OLD*, s.v. *apium*, "celery, parsley" for content.

¹⁰⁹ 13492 Sellum. All working mss. agree in both entry and gloss with Stonyhurst. With considerable

- 13493 Sem *nomen proprium* fuit
filius noe
- 13494 Semen nis sede
- 13495 Semino as to sowe
- 13496 Semento as idem
- 13497 Sementis *feminini generis*
semen frugum
- 13498 Semesus half eten [ms.
etynge]¹¹⁰
- 13499 Semianimis [ms. Sememynus]
half of corage
- 13500 Semibos halfe ox
- 13501 Semicecus halfe blynde
- 13502 Semicinctum [ms.
Semicicium] halfe gerdil
- 13503 Semicy[n]ctorium a sm[o]k
or a lace
- 13504 Semicors half hertus
- 13505 Semicingulum halfe gurdel
- 13506 Semideus halfe god
- 13507 Semiermis halfe armed
- 13508 Semifer half wylde beste
- 13509 Semilacer a um half rend
- 13510 Semilongus half long
- 13511 Semilunium half mone
- 13512 Semimaris halfe mon¹¹¹
- 13513 Seminarius [ms. -mar-]
inceptio cuiuslibet rei
- 13514 Seminecis halfe dede half
kwyk¹¹¹
- 13515 Semiuerbius *seminator*
verborum
- 13516 Seminium [ms. *Seminum*]
inceptio alicuius rei
- 13517 Seminudus half naked
- 13518 Semipaganus halfe curteys
- 13519 Semipedalis half fotene
- 13520 Semipes halfe fot
- 13521 Semiplagium halfe wounded
- 13522 Semiplenus a um halfe ful
- 13523 Semipondus halfe burþen
- 13524 Semiputatus halfe cutte
- 13525 Semirutus [ms. *Semiputus*]
halfe fallen¹¹²

interest and some puzzlement to its nondescriptive nature and accessibility, one might cling to the item (only here, as this edition can find) found in Lemprière: “Sellus, the name of the father of Aeschines,” the Greek orator. The source is Aristophanes’ *Vespae* (“The Wasps”).

¹¹⁰ 13498 Semesus. All working mss. read the past participle; Lincoln 111 and Saint John’s: “half etyn”; Hrl. 2257: “halfe eten”; Hrl. 2270: “half eten or gnawen.” This elaboration is all by way of pointing out that Stonyhurst errs with the present participle.

¹¹¹ 13512 Semimaris and 13514 Seminecis. As is the habit or tradition of *Medulla* scribes including Stonyhurst, to provide the Gr. genitive as the transliterated nominative entry as in “Cinos grece

canis latine,” *Cinos* equaling κύνος, the genitive of κύων, so it appears in Latin as well. Note here, *Semimaris*, genitive of *semimas*, equivalent to nominative “halfe mon”; also *Seminecis*, genitive of *semnex*, imbalanced with its glosses “halfe dede half kwyk,” “the dead and the living.”

¹¹² 13525 Semirutus. *Semiputus*, read in Stonyhurst, Saint John’s, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111, is mistakenly formulated as a Latin word. The two examples that flank the work in the working mss. are *semiputatus* and *semirutus*. Those words are formed from the perfect passive participle of *puto* and *ruto* respectively. *Putus* is not a perfect passive participial form. Saint John’s offers *Semiputus* and *Semirutus* (*idem*), but to what end? Hrl. 2257 reads

- 13526 *Semis et me dimidium*
 13527 *Semis masculini generis
 semiobolus*¹¹³
 13528 *Semispatium* halfe a swyrde
 13529 *Semis sis* maner of mesure
 13530 *Semita* half a wey
 13531 *Semitonus* half a tone
 13532 *Semiuir* half a mon
 13533 *Semininus* half lese [ms.
 lesese]¹¹⁴
 13534 *Seminus* lesse¹¹⁴
 13535 *Semitas* vnperfytt [ms. -dhet]
 13536 *Semiucalis* half voweille
 13537 *Semiusculo* as half shelde
 13538 *Semeti segregatim* [ms.
 -tatim]
 13539 *Semiustus* half brend
- 13540 *Semo as* to make vnperfytt
 13541 *Semo onis* half mon
 13542 *Semoueo es* do a wey
 13543 *Sempiternus* [ms.
 Semperiternus] wyputen hend
 13544 *Semus a um imperfectum*
 13545 *Senarius* sex
 13546 *Senecio aliquantulum senex*
 13547 *Senaculum locus vbi senatus
 congregatur*
 13548 *Senatus* dignite of senatour
 13549 *Seneca nomen proprium
 hominis*
 13550 *Senecia pilatura labiorum*
 13551 *Senex* holde¹¹⁵
 13552 *Senectus tutis* old age [ms.
 idem]¹¹⁵
 13553 *Senator oris* a senator

semipactatus [corr. to *semiputatus*], and Hrl. 2270 reads *semirutus* only and is the only ms. to commit to that form. In this and other mss. of this period *r* and *p* can be confused—both vertical strokes with a slight bulge on the right side indicating the *p* which does not appear in this reading. All are in agreement with the gloss of Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 alone (once again) extends the reading to “half fallen or broken.” *FVD*, *DFC* and Lewis and Short offer *semiputatus* and *semirutus* (no *-putus*); Latham and Souter omit any reference.

¹¹³ 13527 *Semis*. Glossed here as a *semiobolus*, Lincoln 88 in an item just below this reads “Semiobolus half a halpeny.”

¹¹⁴ 13533 *Semininus* and 13534 *Seminus*. All working mss., except Hrl. 2270 which omits both items, are accounted for, but rather unconvincingly. Lincoln 111 agrees in all but vocalic variation with Stonyhurst: “Semininus half lasse; Seminus lasse.” There seems no question about agreement with Stonyhurst and Lincoln 111 among Saint John’s, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257 regarding *Semininus*. But

not so with *Seminus*. Saint John’s claims it is the same (*idem*) as *Semininus*. Lincoln 88 offers an excessively “minimed” *Seminus* and leaves the gloss blank. Hrl. 2257 omits it. Perhaps the idea that *semininus* equals “half lesse” warrants *se-minus* as *lesse*. The lexica do not at all help in the matter.

¹¹⁵ 13551 *Senex* and 13552 *Senectus*. Stonyhurst links the gloss of *Senectus* with the previous gloss of *Senex*. Obviously this cannot sustain the balance. *Senex* is an adjective; *Senectus* is a noun which means “old age.” However, if Stonyhurst were prepared to excise the *tutis*, then *Senectus* could be assumed as an adjective and all would be well. That settled, the family linguistics are revealed. Lincoln 88 and 111 agree with “senex nis anglie Olde; Senectus -a -um idem; Senectus -tutis, f.g. elde.” Saint John’s concurs in all but replacing *elde* with “old age.” Hrl. 2257 offers a difference: “Senex a senos; senectate elde f.g.; Senectus tis f.g. idem quod senecta; Senectus -ta -tum olde.” Hrl. 2270 provides “senex olde; senectus tus [sic: tis] gret age; senecta idem.” Quite an interesting expanse.

- 13554 Seneo es to be olde
- 13555 Senethia [ms. Senethus]
modus loquendi¹¹⁶
- 13556 Senilis et le pertinens ad
senem
- 13557 Senino is to elde
- 13558 Senium [ms. Seminum] part
of syx age¹¹⁷
- 13559 Seminalis nomen proprium
turris
- 13560 Senones [ms. Semimos]
maner of folke¹¹⁸
- 13561 Senes idem¹¹⁹
- 13562 Senos interpretatur sensus¹²⁰
- 13563 Sensibilis þat may be felid
- 13564 Sensilis þat ys felid wyþ wyt
to wyt
- 13565 Se[n]sualitas a styl reson
- 13566 Sensus wyt
- 13567 Sentarius a sharp þorn
- 13568 Sentencia sentence
- 13569 Sentenciosus ful of þornes or
sentens¹²¹
- 13570 Sentes þorns [ms. þron] of
trees
- 13571 Sentenciosus ful of þornes
- 13572 Sentus horridus crudus et
asper
- 13573 Sentina locus fetidus in nauī
cui fluunt aque
- 13574 Sentix cis [arbor spinosa]¹²²

¹¹⁶ 13555 Senethia. Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. συνήθεια, “the customary usage of language.” Ironic, with full impact, reflecting upon the extreme variety of orthography, the scribes deal with the spelling of Greek. Saint John’s reads “Senethis [blank]”; “Senthus .i. modus loquendi.” Lincoln 88 and 111 read *Senethus*; Hrl. 2257: *Senetus*; and Hrl. offers *Senectesis* (under the immediate influence of word for *old* and “old age.”

¹¹⁷ 13558 Senium. Stonyhurst alone among the working mss. errs regarding the entry word. All others read *Senium*. The glosses have a common theme, but vary somewhat. Hrl. 2257 reads “partie of six age”; Lincoln 111 offers “party of syx age”; Hrl. 2270 reads “ultima pars senectutis”; and Saint John’s provides “age of vi zere.” *Isid.* 11.2.8 narrates fully: “Senium autem pars est ultima senectutis, dicta quod sit terminus sextae aetatis. In his igitur sex spatiis philosophi vitam discriperunt humanam, in quibus mutatur et currit et ad mortis terminum pervenit.”

¹¹⁸ 13560 Senones. Hrl. 2270, alone of the working mss., reads *Senones* and glosses it quite accurately with “quidam populus or galli.” This is documented in Lemprière by the item under “Senones, an uncivilized nation of Gaul ... who left their native possessions ... invaded Italy and pillaged Rome,” etc. The other working mss. are both far from the mark

regarding the spelling of the entry word and much too general to have the gloss be of any value: Hrl. 2257: “Semimos a maner of folke”; Saint John’s: “Semimes a maner off ffolk”; Lincoln 88: “Seminos quidam populus”; Lincoln 111: “Seminos a maner of folk.”

¹¹⁹ 13561 Senes. *Senes* is a variant of *Senones*. The Stonyhurst entry and gloss are supported by Lincoln 88 and 111, and Hrl. 2257 of the working mss.

¹²⁰ 13562 Senos. *Senos* linked to *Sensus* is found in all working mss. except Hrl. 2257; it is also read in *DFC* and *FVD*. However, it is not contained within the lexica used in this edition. Both *DFC* and *FVD* state that *senos* is a Gr. word. It seems to have gone undiscovered as far as the lexica are concerned. However there is a somewhat humorous riddle in Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 91, l. 1847, which is transcribed but not commented upon by Daly: “A sine sit, sensus senos, hinc asinus tibi dictus.” The play is upon the word *asinus*. Without the *a*, *senos* alone conveys *wit* (*sensus*). With it one is called an ass.

¹²¹ 13569 Sentenciosus. A subtle touch of *Zeugma* in the gloss: “þornes or sentens.”

¹²² 13574 Sentix. *Isid.* at 17.7.6 reads in support of the emendation: “Sentix dicta a situ, quod est terra inculta in qua sentices spinaeque nascuntur. Maiores autem nostri omnem arborem spinosam veprem

13574a *Sentio as aliquod animare
sensim diiudicare*
13575 *Sentio tis fele*
13576 *Seorsum byhynde*
13577 *Sentosus a um porni*
13578 *Sentus a um idem*
13579 *Separ vnlyke*
13580 *Sepe aduerbium ofte*¹²³
13581 *Sepellio is to bery*
13582 *Sepes an hege*
13583 *Sephera nomen proprium*
13584 *Sepia maner of fyshe a codel*
13585 *Sepicula a lytel hege*

13586 *Sepicule sumdel ofte*
13587 *Sepio is sepsi to hegge*
13588 *Sepiola a lytel fyshe*
13589 *Sepissime ful ofte*
13590 *Sepono is to put byhynde*
13591 *Seps [ms. Sepes] a lytel
hedder*¹²⁴
13592 *Septenaryus sum vniuersite
of tyme*¹²⁵
13593 *Septennis of vii zere*
13594 *Septentrio [ms. Septenitrio]
sunt septem stelle coniuncte*
13595 *Septenus a um þe viiteþe*¹²⁶
13596 *Sepcies vii tymes*

dicebant, quod vi prendat.” *FVD* and *DFC* support this with their reading “arbor spinosa.” Among the working mss., Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 and Saint John’s read “Sentix idem.” Hrl. 2270 refers *Sentix* to *sentis*: “arbor spinosa.” Saint John’s less helpfully refers its incorrect reading *sentrix* to *Sentes*: “scharp off the thorn.”

¹²³ 13580 *Sepe*. Such detail in a rather limited glossary.

¹²⁴ 13591 *Seps*. The *MED* directs one from “hedder naddre,” under which there are only two examples in a word of four columns (*naddre*). *Hedder* (2a) reveals this item from the *Medulla*. The other is *heddir* (2b-end) in the phrase “def heddir” (“deaf adder”) from *Wycl. Apol.* 97. “Def heddir” unquestionably confirms its rare spelling as that of a snake. But why is it described as “lytel hedder” in the *Medulla* quote? The reason for this diminutive is included in a rather full description of the *Seps* in *Isid.* 12.4.31: “Seps exiguus serpens, qui non solum corpus sedet ossa veneno consumit. Cuius poeta sic meminit (Lucan, *Pharsalia* 9.723): ‘Ossaque dissolvens cum corpore tabificus seps.’” (And the bones dissolving with the flesh by the infections *seps*.) Note how the (large) bones, broken down and dissolved by the little *seps*, are reflected in the large words being reduced by line’s end to the singular syllabic *seps*—from the dactylic

(-uu) to the merely partial spondee (-), the “little hedder” devouring the large body of man, flesh and bones. Cf. also *Isid.* 12.4.17 for a description of the process. The working mss. support the orthography of *Seps*. Lincoln 88 reads “Seps pis paruus serpens”; Lincoln 111 offers “Seps is anglice a lytyl Eddere”; Hrl. 2257: “Seps pis serpens carnem et ossa veneno consumens.” Hrl. 2270 reads “Seps: a litell eddre”; Saint John’s reads “Seps pis a lytyl nedder.” These *Medulla* readings are further confirmation that *hedder* and *naddre* are taken one and the same.

¹²⁵ 13592 *Septenaryus*. This item is supported by only two of the working mss., but convincingly. Hrl. 2270 reads “Septenarius ... summam vniuersitatis temporis”; and Lincoln 111 offers “Septenarius anglice sum vniuersite of tyme.” For additional perspective, cf. *Isid.* 6.17.17.

¹²⁶ 13595 *Septenus*. This reading coordinates with the *MED* entry *Seventithe* num. There is no single agreement among the working mss. Hrl. 2270 reads “the seuetethe”; Lincoln 111 offers *seuentende* which spelling is found at *MED* s.v. *sevententhe* = *seventeen*; unless this might be a misspelling for *seuentiand* = *seuentithe* meaning *seventy*. Lincoln 88 registers *seuentenuunt* which might correspond to *seventyt* = “a week” (cf. *MED*, s.v. “seven-night.”) Finally, Hrl. 2257 reads “quod continet vii dies”; and Saint John’s offers “vif tyme,” both of which revert to the etyma: *septem* and *annus*.

- 13597 Septiformis vii folde
 13598 Septimana a woke
 13599 Septingenti vii C
 13600 Septifer ferens septrum¹²⁷
 13601 Septuagesima septuages[i]me
 13602 Septuagesies vii tymes
 13603 Septuagynta seuenty
 13604 Septum locus circumclausus
 13605 Septimus þe viiþe
 13606 Septuplo as to seuene folde
 13607 Septus a um hegged abowte
 13608 Septussis vii assium precium
 vel septem asses
 13609 Sepulcrum a graue
 13610 Sepulcralis et le pertinens
 13611 Sepultus a um beryed
 13612 Sequatulus aliquantum
 sequax
 13613 Sequax cis folewere
 13614 Sequela a custume
 13615 Sequestro as depart or areste
 by holy chyrche lawes
 13616 Sequester mediator
 13617 Sequor ris to folewe
 13618 Sera a lok
 13619 Seraf angelus
 13620 Seraphis quilibet ordo
 angelorum
 13621 Sereno as to cleren
 13622 Seres maner of folke
 13622aSeria maner of pot
 13623 Sericum selke
 13624 Sericus quidam populus¹²⁸
 13625 Series quidam ordo
 13626 Serius a um necessarius [ms.
 nesses-] vel utilis
 13626aSerio as ordinare
 13626bSermo onis a worde
 13626cSermunculus diminutium
 [ms. idem]¹²⁹
 13626dSermocinor aris sermonem
 facere
 13626eSero is sowen or setten or
 sende in or merynen
 13626fSero as to lowke
 13626gSoron [ms. Seron]
 [se]pulcrum vel ydolum¹³⁰

¹²⁷ 13600 Septifer. This reading of Stonyhurst is supported by Saint John's. Lincoln 111 reads *Septifer*. The accepted classical spelling is *Sceptrafer*. The slight variations in orthography will not distract the attentive scholar. However, the other three working mss., Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Hrl. 2270, omit this item and in its place prefer "Sceptrafer ferens sceptrum regis," an entirely different entry and gloss.

¹²⁸ 13624 Sericus. Glossed by Lewis and Short as "belonging to the Seres, a people of Eastern Asia

celebrated for their silken fabrics." Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Seres*. Also cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Seres*. This reading of *Sericus* describing the "quidam populus" in preference to *Seres* is commonplace among the working mss.

¹²⁹ 13626c Sermunculus. All working mss. read as gloss *diminutium* putting in perspective the errant reading of Stonyhurst, *idem*. Obviously the scribe misread the abbreviation *dim* as *idm*.

- 13626h *Serotinus* a *um* late
 13626i *Soros* [ms. *Seros*] *grece*
*ydolum latine*¹³⁰
 13626j *Serpedo* nis crepynge
 13626k *Serpens* an edder
 13626l *Serpentigena* borne of eddre
 13626m *Serpentulus* a lytel adde
 13626n *Serpillum* peletre
 13626o *Serpo* is crepe as an eddre
 13626p *Serra* a sawe
 13626q *Serrula parua* serra
 13626r *Sertum* ti a gerlond
 13626s *Serto* tis to route
 13626t *Sertatus* a *um* gerlonded
 13626u *Seruicium* seruise
 13626v *Seruiciolum* *diminutium*
 13626w *Serenus* a *um* glad clere &
 brizt
 13626x *Seruiciosus* plenus seruiciis
 13626y *Seruilis* seruise of cherles
 13626z *Serula* a lytel sawe
 13626a *Seruio* is to serue
 13626b *Seruitus* tutis seruage of
 cherles
 13626c *Seruo* as to kepe
 13626d *Serum* whey
 13626e *Serus* a *um* *tartus*¹³¹
 13627 *Seruulus* a lytel cherle
 13628 *Sese* hymselfe
 13629 *Sespumo* as spumam diuidere
 13630 *Sessis* six halpons
 13630a *Sessilis* optum ad sedendum
 13631 *Sesqui* totum
 13632 *Sesquipes* to[t]us pes
 13633 *Seta* a brustel
 13634 *Setula* *diminutium*
 13635 *Setacio* [ms. *Sat-*] clansynge
 in to mele
 13636 *Setauus* [ms. *Satauus*] a *um*
 cla[n]sed¹³²
 13637 *Setacio* [ms. *Sat-*] as *farinam*
purgare
 13638 *Set* fuit *filius* ade

¹³⁰ 13626g *Soron* and 13626i *Soros*. These are corrected readings based upon the Stonyhurst ms. All of the working mss. agree with the uncorrected readings, *Seron* and *Seros*. Also, Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257 agree with the *pulcrum* of Stonyhurst, representing, perhaps, a most attractive example of haplography, the obvious correction being *sepulcrum*. However, the curious problem is that of the entry words. These words are found in each of the *Medulla* ms. as well as in *DFC* and *FVD*, but the orthography is wrong. These entries do not exist in Greek as both sets of mss. claim. Then by some measured foresight one locates another set of items, this time dealing with *Soros*, not *Seros*, and *Soron* (once only in Hrl.

2270), not *Seron*. These are the correct versions of the items and all of the working mss. except Hrl. 2257, are represented. Four of them and Stonyhurst read “*Soros* ge *sepulcrum* le.” Hrl. 2270 adds “*archa* [in] *qua* *mortuus* *reconditur*”; and it alone reads “*Soron* ge *idem*,” and is the only ms. that labels the *seron*—*seron* items Greek. *FVD* and *DFC* read “*soros* vel *seron* *sepulcrum* vel *archa* in *qua* *mortuus* *fertur*.”

¹³¹ 13626e *Serus*. The easily recognizable spelling of the gloss would be *tardus*.

¹³² 13636 *Setauus*. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst except Saint John’s which offers *colatus*. Hrl. 2270 omits the item.

- 13639 Sethim g[en]us spinarum
 13640 Sathaniani [ms. Sethimiani]
 heretikes¹³³
 13641 Setosus brustly
 13642 Seuero as to dure syker¹³⁴
 13643 Seuicia crudelitas vel insania
 13644 Seuio is to make wode
 13645 Seuus a um cruel¹³⁵
 13646 Seu coniunccio pro vel
 13647 Seuicies .i. seuicia
 13648 Seuerus a um austerus a um
 rigidus discretus et purus
 13649 Sex syx
 13650 Sexagesima sexageme¹³⁶
 13651 Sexangulus sex herved
 13652 Sexcuples a lowse wyþ syx
 fete
 13653 Sextuplus continens totum
 13654 Sexennis six zere
 13655 Sexies syx tyme
 13656 Sexqualiter syx tyme so
 13657 Sexquiplus continens totum
 13658 Se[x]qui totum¹³⁷
 13659 Sextarius quedam mensura
 13660 Sextercium wyyzt of þre
 ponde
 13661 Sextumber þe sexþe moneþ
 from marche
 13662 Sextus a vm þe sexþe
 13663 Siban tercius mensis [-us] a
 marcio
 13664 Sibilla a prophetes
 13665 Sibulum whystlynge or
 hyssynge

¹³³ 13640 Sathaniani. This item found under the entry *heretikel* in the *MED* is steeped in heresy. The only element that might be saved is the stencil: a 1425 *Medulla 60a/b. All else must be purged. To begin with, *Sethimiani* (the mistaken Stonyhurst reading) contains an ironic element. *Seth(e n. (c))* in the *MED* reads “eccl. penance or atonement through deeds, prayer”; the path to heaven is through reparation for sins, not reaction to the status quo. Also, *sethen* v.2 offers “to testify to (sth.), affirm,” positively, and not with opposing forces. Simply put, *Sethimiani* is not properly placed. *Sethiani* has been directly addressed above under the noun *seth(e* and *seþen* (2), the verb. *Sathaniani* is the correct entry word in sense and situation. Heresy is satan-like as the cross references: *sathan-* → *Satan* (-); and *sathenas* → *Satanas* suggest. See *MED* entries under *Satan* n. and *Satanas* n. However, *Sathaniani* was left to fade amidst the queried readings in the *MED* item. Yet, with the entry word explained, attention then falls upon the gloss. Two principal elements, both paleographical, should be mentioned. First, there is a macron above, and slight space between the *h̄e*, which in this hand reads *here-*. There remains *tike* and a final letter. A look

through the very column (60 a/b) in which this item appears proves convincing. The character and size of final letter reveal an *s*. The *s* in this hand can have a curved spine whereas *l* is regularly rigid. The letter *s* varies in size and is at times larger than normal; *l* will keep an average extension usually. An *l* almost always has a very faint extensor from its top right diagonally to its mid. However, there is one simple thought that must not be forgotten: in order to have an item, entry and gloss must be reasonably equivalent. *Sathaniani*, noun, is one side of the equation. *Heretikes*, noun, might be expected on the other side. Balance is all. *Heretikel*, adj., alas, is merely a might have been.

¹³⁴ 13642 Seuero. Lincoln 111 illuminates the gloss somewhat with “to sekeren or duryn,” further agreed to by Saint John’s. Hrl. 2257 reads *perseuero*. Hrl. 2270 offers “to sikkre to dure to laste”; Lincoln 88 reads only “to seker.”

¹³⁵ 13645 Seuus. Cf. CL: *Saevus*.

¹³⁶ 13650 Sexagesima. For full significance, cf. *MED*, s.v. *sexages(i)me*.

¹³⁷ 13658 Se[x]qui. Cf. l. 13631, *Sesqui*.

- 13666 Sibulo as to whystele or
hysse
- 13667 Sica short swyrde
- 13668 Sicarius armed to do harme
vel homicida
- 13669 Sictine sunt due dixonēs
scilicet sic et ne
- 13670 Sicco as to drye
- 13671 Sicera sydur¹³⁸
- 13672 Sicilide longynge sicilies
- 13673 Sicinia nomen proprium
ciuitatis
- 13674 Siche dicitur anima¹³⁹
- 13675 Sichofa[n]ta false pleynour
- 13676 Sichomacia fyzt of sowles¹⁴⁰
- 13677 Sic[l]us quarta pars vncie vel
circulum monete
- 13678 Sicomorus a sycamour tree
or a mulbery tree
- 13679 Sicubi [ms. Sec-] so so
- 13680 Siccus a um drye
- 13681 Siculus longynge to cicilie
- 13682 Sidero as to do fro fyr
- 13683 Sidon [ms. Sidor] nomen
proprium¹⁴¹
- 13684 Sidus ris colleccio stellarum
& a planyte
- 13685 Sifon a pissynge potte¹⁴²
- 13686 Sigalinus sifton¹⁴³
- 13687 Sigalanus idem

¹³⁸ 13671 Sicera. From Gr. σίκερα, from Hebrew, “an intoxicating drink” (Lewis and Short) = *cider*. By way of description, *Isid.* 20.3.16 reveals the full goodness of this refreshment: “Sicera est omnis potio quae extra vinum inebriare potest. Cuius licet nomen Hebraeum est, tamen Latinum sonat pro eo quod ex suco frumenti vel pomorum conficiatur, aut palmarum fructus in liquorem exprimantur, coctisque frugibus aqua pinguior, quasi sucus, colatur, et ipsa potio sicera noncupatur.”

¹³⁹ 13674 Siche. The Gr. is ψυχή.

¹⁴⁰ 13676 Sichomacia. The Gr. is ψυχομαχία, the title of the work by Prudentius, “The Struggle of the Soul.” Cf. *OCD*(3). s.v. *Prudentius*.

¹⁴¹ 13683 Sidon. All working mss. agree upon the gloss, “nomen proprium,” with Hrl. 2270 expanding it to “nomen proprium viri et ciuitas.” This reading is well-documented in Strong’s *Concordance*, s.v. “Sidon: First a son of Canaan; secondly, Phoenician city north of Tyre.”

¹⁴² 13685 Sifon. All working mss. agree with the Stonyhurst entry except Saint John’s which reads *siphon*. All read the gloss with some variation on Stonyhurst’s “a pissyng potte.” However, two mss. provide quite colorful descriptions. Saint John’s reads “a pys pot tuba vel panis cocta”; Hrl. 2270 carries the

day with “tuba vel concha a pispott et sibilatus vrine et bombus.”

¹⁴³ 13686 Sigalinus. All working mss. except Hrl. 2270 agree precisely with the Stonyhurst item. Lincoln 88 reads “a siftoun.” Hrl. 2270 reads “Sigalinus a um pertinens,” referring to the item directly above: “Sigalum Annona vnde fit panis pessimus.” *Sigalinus* is described by Latham as “made of rye.” Cf. “secal/e = rye.” Souter offers “sigala-rye.” The *OED* defines rye as “a food-grain obtained from the plant *secale*.” Regarding *sifton*, *Wright-Wülker* offers two readings. In *Anglo-Saxon Vocabulary*, p. 297, l. 20: “furfures sifeda”; and in *Latin and Anglo-Saxon Glosses*, p. 23, l. 34: “furfures sifidan.” *Furfures* is the Latin word for *bran*, which is defined by *Webster 2* as “The broken coat of the seed of wheat, rye, or other cereal grain, separated from the flour of meal by sifting.” It is likely that Old English *sifidan* serves as the source for Middle English *sifton*. In the *MED*, the cross reference “sisfeþa, -on → sivede” might do well with a slight modification: “sisfeþa → sivede . sifidan → sifton,” thereby justifying *sifton* as an item on its own.

- 13688 *Signum* a token a shewynge
or a baner
- 13689 *Sigallum* rye
- 13690 *Sige* leste¹⁴⁴
- 13691 *Sigillo* as to sele
- 13692 *Sigena* piscis
- 13693 *Sigillatim* manifeste
- 13694 *Sigillum* a sele
- 13695 *Signifer* a berar of tokene
- 13696 *Signanter* apartli
- 13697 *Significo* as et signo as to
tokenen
- 13698 *Signific[ant]ia* tokenynge
- 13699 *Signius* rubigo metallorum
- 13700 *Siler* [ms. -en] arbor
- 13701 *Silencium* lystenynge
- 13702 *Silenciarius* a pes cryare
- 13702a *Silio* es to stille lystenen
- 13703 *Silex* cis a flynt
- 13704 *Silicus et cilicius* pertinens
- 13705 *Silencis* figura est
- 13706 *Siligo* nis rie
- 13707 *Siligenus* a um pertinens
- 13708 *Siliqua* a maner of tree or a
cod or a maner of frut
- 13709 *Sillaba* a silable
- 13710 *Sillabatim* from sylable to
syllable
- 13711 *Silogismus* genus argumenti
- 13712 *Silia* fons¹⁴⁵
- 13713 *Silua* a wode
- 13714 *Silvester* pertinens
- 13715 *Siluius* nomen proprium
- 13716 *Silurus* a lytel fishe
- 13717 *S[i]machus* compugnans¹⁴⁶
- 13718 *Sunbolum* a crede & an ale
scot¹⁴⁷
- 13719 *Simila* flour
- 13720 *Simia* an ape
- 13721 *Similagenus* a maner of corn
- 13722 *Simul* togedre
- 13723 *Similimus* likeste
- 13724 *Simulto* as facere inimicos et
fugare
- 13725 *Simus* a um coked
- 13726 *Simmina* cum duplici m
camera
- 13727 *Simmista* a chaumburlyne

¹⁴⁴ 13690 *Sige*. σιγή is the Gr. word for *silence* or *quiet*, supported by Hrl. 2270: “silentium et silere.” For *leste*, supported by all other working mss., cf. *MED*, s.v. *list* n.(1): “the faculty of hearing.”

¹⁴⁵ 13712 *Silia*. Cf. Hrl. 2270: “Siloa, quidam fons ad radicem montis Syon.” See also *FVD* in agreement with Hrl. 2270.

¹⁴⁶ 13717 *S[i]machus*. The Gr. is σύμμαχος. Between l. 13759, *Singillatim*, and l. 13760, *Sine*, lies an entry

and gloss cancelled by the scribe: “Singraphus lac multetur.” See l. 13762, *Sinum*, and l. 13764, *Singraphus*.

¹⁴⁷ 13718 *Sunbolum*. Cf. Gr. σύμβολον, “religious creed” (*LSJ*, s.v. III.6). For the second part of the gloss cf. OT Proverbs: 23.21, and cf. generally *FVD*, s.v. *Simbolum*.

- 13728 Symon *nomen proprium*
- 13729 Simonya byyng of holy
þyng
- 13730 Simoniacus qui facit
symoniam
- 13731 Simonides [ms. Simoniades]
*nomen poete*¹⁴⁸
- 13732 Simphonia acord of soun
- 13733 Simphonides *nomen
proprium*¹⁴⁹
- 13734 Simphonizo as syng wyþ
symphonie
- 13735 Simplex symple
- 13736 Simplus a um þat haþ al ys
party
- 13737 Simpsalma [ms. -plasma]
acord in psalmis¹⁵⁰
- 13738 Similo as to lykenen
- 13739 Simulta[s] stryf
- 13740 Simultum a worm in
corn[nibus arietum]¹⁵¹
- 13741 Sin *coniunccio* [3yf]
- 13742 Syna preceptum
- 13743 Sinagoga a iewes chyrche
- 13744 Sinalympha *figura est*¹⁵²
- 13745 Sinapi *indeclinabile pro
semine sinapis et pro
confeccione*¹⁵³
- 13746 Sinapis est herba
- 13747 Sinapium mostarde
- 13748 Sinaxis queda[m] hora qua
fratres adimantur a
colacionn[e]¹⁵⁴
- 13748a Sinaxius a um *pertinens*
- 13749 Sincategorema [ms. -zeta]
tokenyng¹⁵⁵
- 13750 Sinautem or ellis
- 13751 Sincerus a um clere
- 13752 Sinceris et re *idem et potest
componi a sine et carie quasi
sinecarie et tunc* [ms. tunct]
corripitur [ms. corrupitur]
*scilicet si componatur a sine et
cera tunc producitur*

¹⁴⁸ 13731 Simonides. Renowned Gr. lyric poet (6th-5th cent. B.C.) Cf. *OCD*(3) for details of life and work.

¹⁴⁹ 13733 Simphonides. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst except Hrl. 2270 which reads “Simphonista a symfonere.” *DFC* identifies the relevance of the item: “Simphonides—dictus est David a musico instrumento, quod est simphonia.” A classic example of the brief but poignant explanation is found throughout many of the books of the Old Testament dealing with David (cf. Strong’s *Concordance*), but very clearly at 2 Samuel 6.5: “And David and all the house of Israel played before the Lord on all manner of instruments made of fir wood, even on harps, and on psalteries, and on timbrels, and on cornets, and on cymbals.”

¹⁵⁰ 13737 Simpsalma. Note dyslexia in the entry but not in the gloss.

¹⁵¹ 13740 Simultum. For whatever reason the gloss is drastically shortened in Stonyhurst. The sense is preserved accurately by Hrl. 2270: “est vermis in cornibus arietum.” Saint John’s reads “a worm in shepys hornys.” *FVD* agrees with Hrl. 2270. See text for addition.

¹⁵² 13744 Sinalympha. Cf. Gr. συναλιφή, *elision*.

¹⁵³ 13745 Sinapi. Cf. Gr. σίναπι, *mustard*.

¹⁵⁴ 13748 Sinaxis. Cf. Gr. σύναξις, “gathering, assembly.” Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 94, l. 1893 reads “Dicitur a Grecis conventus hora *sinaxis*.”

¹⁵⁵ 13749 Sincategorema. Cf. Gr. συν, *with*; κατηγορημα, “accusation, charge”; also, in *LSJ* κατηγορημα takes on the meaning of “sign, indication.”

- 13753 Sinciput forhed
- 13754 Sincopa *figura est*¹⁵⁶
- 13755 Sincreasis [ms. -osus] *maner of speche*¹⁵⁷
- 13756 Sincronon *tempor[an]eus*¹⁵⁸
- 13757 Sinderesis *ouerest part of stole*¹⁵⁹
- 13758 Sindiasmos *maner of speche*¹⁶⁰
- 13759 Singillatim *euerche by hymsilue*¹⁶¹
- 13760 Sine wyputen
- 13761 Sindon *amictorium*
- 13762 Sinum *quoddam vas in quo lac mulcetur*
- 13763 Sinesis *maner of speche*¹⁶²
- 13764 Singraphus *wryter of dedys*
- 13765 Singularis *et re non suche*
- 13766 Singulcio *tis to syke or snobbe*
- 13767 Singultus *tus snubbynge*
- 13768 Singulus *a um vche by hym self*
- 13769 Singulati[m] *fro on to on*
- 13770 Singulto *as frequenter singultire [ms. -are]*
- 13771 Sinister *a um lyft or sherewed*
- 13772 Sinistra *þe lyfte hond*
- 13773 Sinistro *as no[n] proprium facere*
- 13774 Sinistrorsum *by þe lyfte halfe*
- 13775 Siniugus *togeder zoked*
- 13776 Sino *is permitttere cessare*

¹⁵⁶ 13754 Sincopa. Cf. συγκοπή, “cutting a word short by elimination of letters”; from Gr. πόν, and κοπή, *cutting*; also, short vowels are dropped between consonants.

¹⁵⁷ 13755 Sincreasis. Cf. Gr. σύγκρισις, “combination, comparison,” from κρίνω, “to distinguish.”

¹⁵⁸ 13756 Sincronon. Cf. Gr. σύγχρονος, *contemporaneus*.

¹⁵⁹ 13757 Sinderesis. In accord with the *MED* item *sinderesis* n., “the faculty of mind judging moral conduct; and Conscience, The hiher party of Resoun.” See Latham, ML “synderesis, synteresis, perception of moral values, conscience.” Cf. Lampe, s.v. συντήρησις, “conservation (of creation); preservation (of the Eucharist).” Cf. *FVD*, s.v. .i. “sintilla conscientie,” and esp. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 94, l. 1900: “Ad bona sinderesis movet, abstrahit a nocituris.” The note on l. 1900 reads “Sinderesis est naturale iudicatorium quod remonsit in homine etiam post peccatum.” Of the glosses of the working mss., Hrl. 2270 reads “superior pars rationis,” which alone is in line with the description in *FVD* and Daly, *Brito*

Metricus. Hrl. 2257 reads “ouereste partie of a cuppe,” referring to the *MED* entry *scole* n. (1). The Saint John’s reading is “ouerest part off a *stool*”; Lincoln 88: “euerest partie of *scole*”; and Lincoln 111: “þe ouerest partye of a *stole*.” All agree with Stonyhurst’s *stole*. At this point it should be mentioned that the meanings of the five working mss. have nothing to do in sense with the two meanings of *sinderesis* in the *MED*, which concentrates upon moral conduct. One is concerned with a drinking cup, and three can be construed as pertaining to the *stola*, a liturgical vestment worn around the neck of a religious. These three readings support the Stonyhurst gloss.

¹⁶⁰ 13758 Sindiasmos. A mishearing by the scribe of the Gr. word σύνδεσμος, meaning “a bond of union, configuration.”

¹⁶¹ 13759 Singillatim. See l. 13717, *S[i]machus*, n. 146.

¹⁶² 13763 Sinesis. Cf. Gr. σύνεσις, “uniting, union.” More commonly known as *synizesis*, from Gr. συνίησις, “melting of two vowels into one” (*LSJ*).

- 13777 Sinekdoxe (ms. Sinodoge) *est figura*¹⁶³
- 13778 Sinodus *congregacio sacerdotum*
- 13779 Sinon *nomen proprium*¹⁶⁴
- 13780 Sinocopus *rede colour*
- 13781 Sinonimus *a um maner of worde*
- 13782 Sintagma [ms. Sinog-] *doctrina ordinacio*
- 13783 Sinopis *sinopre*¹⁶⁵
- 13784 Sintesis *construccio ubi voces stant*¹⁶⁶
- 13785 Sintesis *est modus loquendi*
- 13786 Sintecio *quando due orationes coniunguntur*
- 13787 Sintonia *hedhache or rennynge of nese*¹⁶⁷
- 13788 Sintomia [ms. Sintonomia] *departynges*¹⁶⁸
- 13788a Sinuo *as to large or wrynges*
- 13789 Sinus *a bosum*
- 13790 Sinosus *a um ful of bosemes*
- 13791 Syon *an Ile in ierusalem*
- 13792 Siparium *g[en]us veli [ms. vili] vel cibus vel precium tinctoris*
- 13793 Sipo *as to stoppe*
- 13794 Siquidem *forsope*
- 13795 Siquis *zyf eni*
- 13796 Siquominus *wyþouten lesse*
- 13797 Siracusa *nomen proprium ciuitatis*
- 13798 Sirion *tractatus*¹⁶⁹
- 13799 Sirastim *dicitur liber cantica ticorum*¹⁷⁰

¹⁶³ 13777 Sinekdoxe. From Gr. συνεκδοχή. *Synecdoche* is “an indirect mode of expression” (*LSJ*), when a part is employed for the whole.

¹⁶⁴ 13779 Sinon. The central figure in the deception of the Trojans by this singular Gr. youth and the astonishing episode involving Laocoon, the Trojan priest, and above all that of the horse of the Greeks welcomed upon their territory by the Trojans: *Aeneid*, bk. 2.40-267.

¹⁶⁵ 13783 Sinopis. For this entry the most descriptive of the working mss. is Hrl. 2257 which offers “quidam color rubeus .i. sanguis nobilis ... a sinope vrbe ponti vbi primum fuit inuenta.” For thorough lexical and historical information, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Sinope*. Also cf. *OCD*(3), s.v. *Sinope*.

¹⁶⁶ 13784 Sintesis. Cf. Gr. σύνθεσις (*LSJ*:2.) Also cf. l. 13785 for *Sintesis*.

¹⁶⁷ 13787 Sintonia. Cf. Gr. συντομία, *tension*.

¹⁶⁸ 13788 Sintomia. Cf. Gr. συντομία, “abridgement, concision.”

¹⁶⁹ 13798 Sirion. All working mss., except Hrl. 2270, which omits this item, read identically with Stonyhurst. No further information is gleaned from

the research materials used in this edition. It might be noted that *DFC* alone introduces the word *Sirina* which is glossed: “longa series orationis tenorem suum usque ad ultimum servans.” As helpful as this might be, so also as puzzling is the observation that Saint John’s glosses both *sirion* and *sirga* as *tractatus*.

¹⁷⁰ 13799 Sirastim. The text of *Isid.* 6.1.7 (OCT Lindsay) points out in the *apparatus criticus* to “Sir hassirim” the variants to this phrase: “sirasirin, sirasirim.” These match quite closely the readings of the working mss.: *Siraserim* (Hrl. 2270), *Sirasirim* (Saint John’s), and also from Saint John’s, *Sirastim*. This reading is also found in Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 as well as Stonyhurst. For the “Canticle of Canticles,” cf. *Oxford Companion to the Bible*, s.v. “Song of Solomon,” pp. 708-10. *Isid.* 6.1.7 provides the historical and literary significance of the “Song of Songs”: “Tertius [est] ordo Hagiographorum, id est sancta scribentium, in quo sunt libri novem quorum ... quintus *Sir hassirim*, quod est Canticum canticorum.” He continues at 62.20: “Tertium librum *Sir hassirim* praenotavit, qui

- 13800 Sirena a maner mayden & a
serpens cum alis et piscis¹⁷¹
- 13801 Siren idem
- 13802 Siria nomen proprium
- 13803 Sirga tractus¹⁷²
- 13804 Sirma a treyne¹⁷³
- 13805 Siromastes [ms. Syromachus]
gladius¹⁷⁴
- 13806 Sirophenistra [ms. -phon-]
nomen proprium mulieris
- 13807 Sirophenix idem

- 13807a Sirophin pallium virginale
- 13808 Sirane pluraliter sunt
demones aut magni dracones
et alati¹⁷⁵
- 13809 Sirpe .i. sarpa¹⁷⁶
- 13810 Sirsis periculum maris¹⁷⁷
- 13811 Sirtis a swelewe of þe see¹⁷⁸
- 13812 Sirtus tractiuus spinosus¹⁷⁹
- 13813 Sircum spinetum¹⁸⁰
- 13814 Sistaricia saccus vel pera¹⁸¹

in Latinam linguam vertitur Canticum canticorum, ubi per epithalamium carmen coniunctionem Christi et Ecclesiae mystice canit. Dictum autem Canticum canticorum, eo quod omnibus canticis praeferatur, quae in Scripturis sacris habentur.” Note throughout Lindsay prefers *Canticum* to the other variant readings of *Cantica* in the Isidorean tradition as well as to the unanimous *Cantica* reading of all working mss. *Cantica* = *Canticum*. Cf. Souter, s.v. *Cantica* (6th A.D.)

¹⁷¹ 13800 Sirena. This item is construed as the singular form of the plural *Sirane*, l. 13808. The subject matter is generally known. However, for thorough details, cf. *OCD*(3), s.v. *Sirens*, p. 1413; also see Lemprière, s.v. *Sirenes*, p. 632. *Isid.* at 9.3.30-31 offers an account as well. Somewhat more specialized would be the treatment in Daly, *Brito Metricus*, s.v. *Sirenes*, p. 96, ll. 1925-38.

¹⁷² 13803 Sirga. Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 read identically with Stonyhurst. Saint John’s reads “Sirga ... tractatus”; Hrl. 2270 reads “Siren ... tractus.” There is an attempt at associating *sirena* and *sirtes* with *tractus* in the sense that the Sirens attracted wanderers to their deaths. The full reading of Hrl. 2270 is “Siren .i. tractus et monstrum maris a myrmaide.” Also cf. *DFC*: “Siren grece tractus latine,” assuming *tractus* is the perfect passive participle of *traho*, meaning “having been drawn to.” It also stresses *Sirtes* as being “loca periculosa in mari.”

¹⁷³ 13804 Sirma. Cf. Gr. σύρμα, “trail; robe with long train.”

¹⁷⁴ 13805 Siromastes. All but one (Hrl. 2270) of the working mss. read *Syromachus*, perhaps attracted to μάχη, *battle*, due to the gloss, *gladius*. Saint John’s

delicately and quite knowledgeably reads “Siromachus .i. gladius,” and immediately following offers “Siromates tis idem,” which comes a bit closer to *Siromastes*, from the Gr. σιρομάστης, “pit searcher,” as well as “barbed lance” (*LSJ*); from σιρός, *pit*, and μαστήρ, *searcher*.

¹⁷⁵ 13808 Sirane. See l. 13800, *Sirena*, n. 171.

¹⁷⁶ 13809 Sirpe. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst on this item. For its meaning cf. Latham, s.v. *sarpa*, “a hoe.”

¹⁷⁷ 13810 Sirsis. = *Circe*. Cf., for the main story line, Homer’s *Odyssey*, 10.148, etc. Also, for a succinct summary, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Circe*. For additional details cf. *OCD*(3), p. 332, and Lemprière, p. 168.

¹⁷⁸ 13811 Sirtis. With mere variations in spelling, all working mss. agree with the Stonyhurst gloss, except Lincoln 111 which is corrupt: “?sowe?” Lincoln 88 reads “a squalow”; Saint John’s offers *swelow* along with Hrl. 2270. Hrl. 2257 reads “a swolgh.” Cf. *Isid.* 13.18.6 for the late Latin impression. Lexicologists might find interesting both Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 96, and *DFC* s.v. *Sirtes*. For a clear, modern interpretation, cf. Lemprière, p. 652.

¹⁷⁹ 13812 Sirtus. All working mss. except Hrl. 2270 (*attractiuus*) along with *FVD* agree with Stonyhurst.

¹⁸⁰ 13813 Sircum. There are *Sircum* - *Sirtum* variations (Saint John’s: *sirtim*) in the working mss. entries, but complete agreement with the gloss: *spinetum*.

¹⁸¹ 13814 Sistaricia. Cf. Gr. σιταρχία, “provisions in money, provisions in kind”; also see Lewis and Short: “provisions for a journey; receptacle for such provisions.” The gloss is agreed upon by all working mss. However, there is little agreement regarding the

- 13815 Sisara iugement to comen¹⁸²
 13816 Sito is to dwelle
 13816a Sistole corrupcio sillabe¹⁸³
 13817 Sistrum .i. tube
 13818 Sitella a lytel boket
 13819 Sitibundus similis sicienti
 13820 Sitis þurst
 13821 Sitrepodes [ms. -ides] vessel
 of vrþe¹⁸⁴
 13822 Situla a boket or a serpent
 13823 Siticula parua citis
 13824 Situs a um ponitus
 13824a Situs tus ackynge¹⁸⁵

- 13825 Smaragdes interpretatur viror
 [ms. veror]
 13826 Smaragdus gemma viridis
 [ms. viridus]
 13827 Smaragdo onis idem
 13828 Smigma matis [ms. matus]
 sope¹⁸⁶
 13829 Smirma canticum
 13830 Sobria nomen proprium
 13831 Soboles progenies vel filius
 13832 Sobrinus filius sororis
 13833 Sobrina filia sororis
 13834 Sobrius a um sobre

entry word. Lincoln 88 reads *Sistaria*; Saint John's offers *Sitarcia*; Hrl. 2257 offers *Saricia*; Hrl. 2270 reads *Sistarcia* and *Sitarcia*; Lincoln 111: *Sistarchia*. Gr. words most often cause confusion. For a precise explanation, cf. *DFC*: "Sistarcia vas est repositorium, sicut saccus vel pera et sunt sistarcie nautarum vel vascula ubi portantur cibi."

¹⁸² 13815 Sisara. Cf. *OT* Judges 4.2 to 4.22 for his being on the wrong side of the Lord and the Israelites and his resultant death. All working mss. read *Sisara*, except Hrl. 2257: *Sisera*. Also cf. Strong's *Concordance*, s.v. *Sisera*, for the narrative. The glosses agree with Stonyhurst, but Saint John's offers "a iugement to men."

¹⁸³ 13816a Sistole. Cf. Gr. συστολή, "a drawing together, contraction; pronouncing as short a syllable that is strictly long" (*LSJ*).

¹⁸⁴ 13821 Sitrepodes. A combinatory form from σύν, *with*; τρεῖς, *three*; and πόδες, *feet*; "an urn with three feet."

¹⁸⁵ 13824a Situs. There is complete agreement regarding the entry word in all the working mss. as well as *DFC*, *FVD*, and *AMD*. Regarding the glosses, four of the five working mss. read *askyng* or *-ge*. Hrl. 2270 is the exception. Hrl. 2257 reads "askynge repausacio [re]poci[ti]o ordinscio natura vetustus." Hrl. 2270 omits *askynge* but adds "humor, modus, and negligencia" to the list found in Hrl. 2257. Not *AMD*, nor *FVD*, nor *DFC* include *askynge*, but follow the profusity of Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270. *FVD*

glosses *situs* as "repausatio vel repositio vel eciam odinatio vel humor vel modus vel natura vel vetustas et longitudo temporis." *DFC* agrees with *FVD* and adds "vel negligentia, nam negligentia ex vetustate sequitur." The definition of *situs* (-*ta* -*tum*) by *AMD* is "idem est quod positus vel sepultus." It passes over the definitions above with "ordinatio, modus representatio" and returns to its principal theme: "Dico situm positum, pariter tibi dico sepultum." It emphasizes this line with "Estque sitos grece panis, hinc parasitus erit." It seems far from coincidental that the two principal words in the *AMD* segment *positus* and *sepultus* outline the two major segments of the Lewis and Short item: "the site or position of something" at the outset leading to "rust, dust, neglect wasting away, oblivion." *AMD* is the only glossary to introduce the Gr. word σῖτος, (transliterated) *bread*: "I say that *situm* is structured or fixed, I say to you that it is equally buried"; "and the bread which in Gr. is *sitos*, hence will be *para* + *sitos* or 'beyond bread' or the breaking down of the elements into a kind of 'dust, rust, wasting away.'" Might, then, *askynge*, stem from *asshe* n. (2), *passion* and be considered an *hapax legomenon*, *assynge*. Note also the emphasis that might be placed upon "positio, a storing up," and at the opposite pole "pausatio (Post nostram pausationem): after our death."

¹⁸⁶ 13828 Smigma. Cf. Gr. σμῆγμα = σμῆμα, *soap*.

- 13835 *Sobriolus* sumdel sobre
 13836 *Sociare* [ms. *Sobr-*] iungere
 13837 *Soctus* a sok
 13838 *Socellus* shoue [ms. shame]¹⁸⁷
 13839 *Socer* olde fader
 13840 *Socerinus* pertinens
 13841 *Socius* a um fellow
 13842 *Socrus* mater vxoris vel mariti
 13843 *Sodalis* socius
 13844 *Sodalitas* societas
 13844a *Sodalita* amicicia
 13845 *Sodalicius* amicabile [ms. emi-]
 13846 *Sodes* dis zyf þou dore¹⁸⁸
 13847 *Sol* lis þe sonne
 13848 *Solacium* murþe
 13849 *Solarium* a solare
 13850 *Solax* muche fedynge¹⁸⁹
 13851 *Solea* a sole
 13852 *Solempnis* et ne solempne
 13853 *Soleo* es to be wone
 13854 *Soleala* parua solea
 13855 *Solers* tis slyz wytti
 13856 *Solercia* sapiencia
 13857 *Solicito* as to ofte wone
 13858 *Solicitudinarius* longynge to sysynes
 13859 *Solicitudus* nis bysynes
 13860 *Solido* as firmare integrare
 13861 *Soliditas* [ms. *Solicitas*] stiflied saddenes
 13862 *Solidamen* idem est
 13863 *Solidus* quoddam pondus et nom[i]ssma [ms. nomssima]¹⁹⁰
 13864 *Solidus* a um sad or massif
 13865 *Solifuga* animal fugiens solem [ms. *Solen*]
 13866 *Soliloquium* alon speche
 13867 *Solima* dicta sunt et est corrupcio a poetis¹⁹¹
 13868 *Sol[i]sequium* rodewort flos sousekle
 13869 *Solitarius* wonynge

¹⁸⁷ 13838 *Socellus*. The entry is agreed upon by all working mss. However, the glosses are quite varied. Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 111 are incomplete; Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 read “a maner of shoue”; and Saint John’s offers “a mouer off shoun.” These are accurate variants of *sho* n. and support the correct reading. Stonyhurst has confused *shame* under *shoue* n. (1) with *shoue* under *sho* n.

¹⁸⁸ 13846 *Sodes*. Elliptical form for “si audes.”

¹⁸⁹ 13850 *Solax*. Four of the working mss. (except Hrl. 2270 which does not bear upon the point) read quite closely with Stonyhurst. Lincoln 111 reads

“moche fedend[e; Hrl. 2257: *fedande*; Saint John’s offers “moche ffedand”; Lincoln 88: “moche fedend.” *FVD* attempts an interpretation: “*Solax*, a soleo, eciam dicitur peccus quia multum solitum est depascere.”

¹⁹⁰ 13863 *Solidus*. Another dyslexic moment. The scribe writes *-ssi* instead of *-iss*.

¹⁹¹ 13867 *Solima*. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst, but only Hrl. 2270 explains the statement: “*Solime dicta est corruptio Ierosolima a poetis*.” This is further supported by *DFC* and *FVD*: “*Hierosolima dicta est corrupte a poetis Solima*.”

- 13870 *Solitudinarius idem*¹⁹²
 13871 *Solitudo ownehed*¹⁹³
 13872 *Solus* [ms. *Solius*] *wonyng*
 13873 *Soliuagus* þat goþe alon
 13874 *Solium* a kynges sete
 13875 *Soloe nomen proprium*
ciuitatis
 13876 *Soloe[ci]smus*
*solo[e]cismus*¹⁹⁴
 13877 *Solosizo* as *taliter loqui*
 13878 *Olon* [ms. *Solon*]
*interpretatur totum*¹⁹⁵
 13879 *Solor aris prebere solacium*
 13880 *Solsticium stacio solis*
 13881 *Solum terra et planta pedis*
 13882 *Solomodo only*
 13882a *Soluo* is to unbynde or to pay
 13883 *Solus a um alon*
 13884 *Solutor oris a payer*
 13885 *Soma corpus*¹⁹⁶
- 13886 *Sompnio* is dormire
 13887 *Sompnum slepyng*
 13887a *Sompnus idem*
 13888 *Sompnulentus slepyng*
 13889 *Somatopia* [ms. *Somo-*]
*maner of speche*¹⁹⁷
 13890 *Sonipes* [ms. *Sonipos*] *dis a*
*stede hors*¹⁹⁸
 13890a *Sono* as to sonnen
 13891 *Sonorus a um wel sownyng*
 13892 *Sons nocens vel culpabilis*
 13893 *Sonus sown*
 13894 *Sopar nomen proprium*¹⁹⁹
 13895 *Sopio* is iui to bryng o
*bisse*²⁰⁰
 13896 *Sophia wysdom*
 13897 *Sophisma sermo*
*in[u]olutus*²⁰¹
 13898 *Sophista a sophister*

¹⁹² 13870 *Solitudinarius*. The *idem* refers to l. 13871, *Solitudo*, rather than to l. 13869, *Solitarius*.

¹⁹³ 13871 *Solitudo*. *Ownehed* is found in the *MED* under *ounehede*, defined as “the owning of property.” It is supported by two glossaries both of which stress the Latin word *proprietas*. “*Solitudo ownehed*” might best be included in the *MED* as part (b) of this item, since *Solitudo* has an entirely different meaning: “loneliness, a being solitary.”

¹⁹⁴ 13876 *Soloe[ci]smus*. Cf. Gr. *σολοικισμός*, “uncorrectedness in the use of language.”

¹⁹⁵ 13878 *Olon*. From Gr. *ὅλον*, *whole*. *Solon* does not apply. Hence, this item belongs under the letter *O*.

¹⁹⁶ 13885 *Soma*. Cf. Gr. *σῶμα*, “body, corpse.”

¹⁹⁷ 13889 *Somatopia*. Cf. Gr. *σωματοποιία*, *personification*.

¹⁹⁸ 13890 *Sonipes*. Cf. *sonus + pes*, “sound with the foot; a horse.”

¹⁹⁹ 13894 *Sopar*. All working mss. (except Hrl. 2257: *Sophra*) read *Sopar*. All glosses read “*nomen proprium*,” but for Hrl. 2270: “*Sopar: nomen proprium viri interpretatur dissipatio vel speculum dissipans*,” with which reading *DFC* agrees.

²⁰⁰ 13895 *Sopio*. Of the working mss. Lincoln 88 omits the item; Saint John’s reads “to slomyn”; Hrl. 2270 reads with Hrl. 2257: “*facere dormire sedare extinguere quiescere terminare compescere*”; Lincoln 111 offers the important “*sopio to bryngyn on besse*.” This provides support in the *MED* for *bisse* n. (3) as an *hapax legomenon* and should be added within *bisse* n. (3) in the form section and as quote, and added as *besse* to the cross references.

²⁰¹ 13897 *Sophisma*. Cf. Gr. *σόφισμα*, “captious argument, clap-trap, sophism” (*LSJ*).

- 13899 Sophronicus [ms. Sophionicus]
queynt tempred
- 13900 Sophos queynt wyse
- 13901 Sophus sapiens²⁰²
- 13902 Sopor as to slomur
- 13903 Sopor oris slepe
- 13904 Sopor^{us} a um dulcis quietus
[ms. quietis] suavis
- 13905 Sorbeo es to sowpe
- 13906 Sorbo is deglutire
- 13907 Sorbetum a place þer trees
waxep
- 13908 Sorbicies et sorbicio
sowpyng
- 13909 Sorbiuncula a lytel sope
- 13910 Sorbus quedam arbor
- 13911 Sorbum fructus eius
- 13912 Sordes dis fulþe
- 13913 Sordidus a um vnclene
- 13914 Sordido as to make fowle
- 13915 Sordeo es displicere orrere
vel sordidus fieri
- 13916 Soreth [genus vitis]²⁰³
- 13917 Sorex icis a raton
- 13918 Sordecula parua sordes
- 13919 Sorica [ms. Sordica] help of
vche þyng²⁰⁴
- 13920 Soricetum place þer ratones
buþe
- 13921 Soriscula vas aque
- 13922 Soretica ars vel argumentum
[ms. aug-] philosophorum²⁰⁵
- 13923 Sorophagus sepulcrum²⁰⁶
- 13924 Sorops dicitur [cespes]²⁰⁷

²⁰² 13901 Sophus. Cf. Gr. σοφός, “clever; wise.” See l. 13900, *Sophos*.

²⁰³ 13916 Soreth. There is agreement among the working mss., as well as *DFC* and *FVD*, on the reading “genus vitis,” with Hrl. 2270 reaching highest quality in “genus vitis optime.” However, real substance is provided by Saint John’s: “Soreth interpretatur delictum vel genus [corr. from ignis] vitis et locus.”

²⁰⁴ 13919 Sorica. Observing the variety and progression of the language of the working mss. as well as the French mss. *DFC* and *FVD* might help to understand the meaning of the entry word *Sorica*, properly understood as “heap, mound of sand.” To begin, Lincoln 88 reads *helpe*; then Saint John’s: “helpe off eche thyng”; Lincoln 111: “help of ych þyng,” both agreeing with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2257 offers “helpe of hilke a thyng.” Somewhat more elaborate and in approximate sense are Hrl. 2270: “tumulus arenarum et cuiuslibet rei congeries” and the French mss. First, *DFC*: “quilibet acervus arenarum vel translative cuiuslibet rei congeries,” then *FVD*: “quilibet acervus et cuiuscumque rei congeries.”

²⁰⁵ 13922 Soretica. Hrl. 2270, *FVD*, and *DFC* agree with Stonyhurst. However, the remaining four working mss. demand a reading in full. Hrl. 2257 offers “craft of [sic] ekyng of philosophurs”; Lincoln 111 reads “craft of ekyng of phylosopherys”; Saint John’s: “crafty spekyng off fyllysofres”; Lincoln 88: “craft eckyng of filisofurs.” The orthography of philosophers might even serve as a hallmark for the meaning of the entry word *Soretica*. It is from the Gr. σωρίτης, “the fallacy of the heap invented by Eubulides of Miletus” (*LSJ*). Lewis and Short defines it as “a logical sophism formed by an accumulation of arguments”; and *OLD* graphically offers “(a): a series of propositions in which the predicate of one is the subject of the next; (b) a logical trick in which a proposition is added to or whittled away bit by bit.” The orthography of *Philosophers* might well remind one of the heaping upon or whittling away of arguments.

²⁰⁶ 13923 Sorophagus. Cf. Gr. σόρος, “cinerary urn,” and φάγος, *glutton*.

²⁰⁷ 13924 Sorops and 13925 Sorepe. In l. 12924 the gloss of *Sorops* was overlooked after *dicitur*, due to haplography, the eye drawn directly to the next entry

- 13925 *Sorepe* *seespites*²⁰⁷
 13926 *Soror oris* *a suster*
 13926a *Soros grece sepulchrum*
*latine*²⁰⁸
 13927 *Sororcula* *a lytel sustur*
 13928 *Sororus* [ms. -is] *a um*
pertinens
 13929 *Sororizo* *as sequi mores*
sororis
 13930 *Sors tis* *hap chaunce lot or*
wycche crafte or answeere from
gode
 13931 *Sorticula* *diminutiuum*
 13932 *Sorcialis* *et le* *pertinens*
 13933 *Soracte* *nomen montis*
 13934 *Sortilegium* *wycchecraft*
 13935 *Sortilegus* *a sop seyere*
 13936 *Sortiuidus* *qui [videt] per*
sortem
 13937 *Sorcior tiris* *drawe or cutte*
 13938 *Sorcito* *aduerbium per sortes*
 13939 *Sorthea* *quedam herba*
- 13940 *Sospes incolumis* [ms.
incolumus] sanus saluus et
superstes
 13941 *Sospito* *a[s] sanare*
 13942 *Sother grece saluator latine*²⁰⁹
 13943 *Sotularis* *a showe*²¹⁰
 13944 *Spacior aris* *to romen*
 13945 *Spacium* *a space*
 13946 *Spaciosus* *a um large*
 13947 *Spadix* *palma*
 13948 *Spadica* *idem*
 13949 *Spado onis* *a gulded mon*
 13950 *Spargena* *infancia*
 13951 *Spargo gis* *to do sprede or*
sprynge
 13952 *Sparsorium* *a spredeynge place*
 13953 *Spartum* *a maner of clopynge*
 13954 *Spartarius* *pertinens*
 13955 *Sparus* [ch]erles clop²¹¹
 13956 *Spasmus* *þe craumpe*
 13957 *Spata* *a brode swyrde*

word, l. 13925, *Sorepe*. When noticed the scribe then hastily wrote, at the end of the l. 12935 item, “vel cespes.” Copy texts would have circulated from the very early 15th century (a1425) Stonyhurst ms. to the mid and late Saint John’s (1468), Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 111 for the items to have proliferated. The items are found for this edition only in the working mss., *DFC*, and *FVD*. Both of the latter read “Sorops a soros grece quod est acervus ... Soropes dicuntur cespites.” See l. 13926a, *Soros*, and n. 208.

²⁰⁸ 13926a *Soros*. See l. 13923, *Sorophagus*.

²⁰⁹ 13942 *Sother*. Cf. Gr. σωτηρ, “deliverer, savior.”

²¹⁰ 13943 *Sotularis*. The entry word is agreed upon by all the working mss., but the glosses yet reveal the

struggle with the development of the language; Lincoln 88: “a shogh”; Saint John’s and Hrl. 2257 both read “a sho.” Lincoln 111 is broken at the binding: “a s[].”

²¹¹ 13955 *Sparus*. A significant variety prevails amidst the glosses of the working mss. Hrl. 2257 reads *a*; Lincoln 111 offers “hery clope”; Hrl. 2270 and Saint John’s read “telum rusticum”; Lincoln 88 offers “a cherles cloth.” In fact, there is considerably greater clarity until Stonyhurst makes its offering “erles clop.” A fine example of the importance of manuscript support.

- 13958 *Spatula diminutium*
braunche or a spaude or frut of
palme
- 13959 *Spatatus a um* spata armatus
- 13960 *Spatulor aris dilector aris*
- 13961 *Species fayrenes* [ms.
fayrsenes]²¹²
- 13962 *Specifico as* to departe &
make fayre
- 13963 *Specialis et le et osus*
formosus
- 13964 *Specimen fayrnes*
- 13965 *Speciuncula* [ms. -um-] .i.
parua species
- 13966 *Specio cis xi* to go *sed* non
est in vsu
- 13967 *Spectaculum* worde vanyte or
pleyes
- 13968 *Specto as* to see
- 13969 *Specularis* a totynge hul²¹³
- 13970 *Specular idem et la idem*
- 13971 *Speculum* a meror
- 13972 *Speculor aris* to wayten
- 13973 *Spercus frutex virgosus sine*
foliis
- 13974 *Spelia spelunca*²¹⁴
- 13975 *Specus ci cus ris* [ms. *gis*] et
cu indeclinabile est via
s[u]bteranea²¹⁵
- 13976 *Spera rotunditas vel res*
rotunda sicut pila vacua
- 13977 *Sperma semen tam hominum*
quam animalium
- 13978 *Spernologus qui alios*
spernit²¹⁶
- 13979 *Sperno is* dispicere
- 13980 *Sperium spera et rotunditas*
- 13981 *Spero as* to hope
- 13982 *Sperula parua spera*
- 13983 *Spernax qui alios spernit*
- 13984 *Spes hope*
- 13985 *Spica an her of a corne*
- 13986 *Spico as* *emittere*
- 13987 *Spic[u]lum et la* a darte

²¹² 13961 *Species*. Support for the corrected reading is found in Hrl. 2270: *faireness*, and Lincoln 88: *fayrenes*. Lincoln 111 reads differently: *ffayrhed(e)*; Hrl. 2257 reads an entirely Latin context.

²¹³ 13969 *Specularis*. Otiose macron over *g* of *totynge* in ms.

²¹⁴ 13974 *Spelia*. *AMD* defines the item as “spelea vel hoc speleum idem est quod spelunca.” Cf. Gr. σπήλαιον, “a cave, grotto.”

²¹⁵ 13975 *Specus*. All working mss. agree with the entry word. Saint John’s is the clearest example: “Specus, ci cus ris cu indeclinabile sunt via subterranea.” All mss. agree with *-ris* therefore nullifying *-gis*.

²¹⁶ 13978 *Spernologus*. According to the mss. and lexica used for this edition, the entry word appears to be an *hapax legomenon*. Among the working mss. Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Saint John’s agree identically with Stonyhurst. Saint John’s has a dyslexic problem reading *spernologus* as *spernigolus*. Hrl. 2270 reads *spermologus* with gloss *spermiverbius*. *FVD* and *DFC* agree with Hrl. 2270. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 98, l. 1980 reads “Spernologus qui spargunt semina verbi, teste Papias fertur sententia sperma,” with addition of a *G*. source word σπερμιολόγος. Latham reads “spermologus, word-sower C950.” The entry word *spernologus* does not appear in Lewis and Short, *FVD*, *DFC*, *Isid.*, *Cath. Angl.*, Souter, or *AMD*.

- 13988 Spic[u]lor aris Iaculari vel
occidere cum spiculo
- 13989 Spiculator a mon queller
- 13990 Spina a þorne
- 13991 Spid[r]omum locus post
domum secretus²¹⁷
- 13992 Spinax cis table of fylosofre
- 13993 Spinifer ferens spinas
- 13994 spinigena .i. de spina genitus²¹⁸
- 13995 Spino as to prike
- 13996 Spinge lectice in quibus sunt
spingete [ms. spingeote]²¹⁹
- 13997 Spinus a plumtre
- 13998 Spinter indeclinabile a pin or
a broche
- 13999 Spinterulum diminutium
- 14000 Spinula parua spina
- 14001 Spinolentus plenus spinis
- 14002 S[pira] circulus [ms. -is] non
rediens [ad idem punctum]²²⁰
- 14003 Spiraculum aditus vel
foramen vel flatus
- 14004 Spirator oris a spiryt leder
- 14005 Spiramen a blaste
- 14006 Spiritus a gost
- 14007 Spiro as anelare
- 14008 Spissus a um þykke
- 14009 Splen nis a mylte
- 14010 Splendeo es to shyne
- 14011 Splendulus aliquantum
splendens
- 14012 Splendona gladius
splendens²²¹
- 14013 Spl[en]eticus qui morbum in
splene patitur
- 14014 Spoletum quedam ciuitas
- 14015 Spoliatorium locus spoliandi
- 14016 Spolium robbrye
- 14017 Spolio as to robben
- 14018 Sponda exterior [ms.
extercior] pars lecti
- 14019 Spondeo es to byhote [ms.
-bote]
- 14020 sponsa a wyfe
- 14021 Sponsor oris a byhoter

²¹⁷ 13991 Spid[r]omum. According to *DFC* it is “locus post domum secretus, scilicet ad requisita nature.” This full reading is supported by Hrl. 2270 alone of the working mss. The remaining mss. read with Stonyhurst. It is a word of the manuscripts, not of the somewhat conservative 19th and 20th cent. lexica.

²¹⁸ 13994 spinigena. In this instance *genitus* is the 4th declension noun meaning “a begetting.”

²¹⁹ 13996 Spinge. *Isid.* 20.11.3 defines this entry as “Spingae sunt in quibus sunt spingatae effigies, quos nos gryphos dicimus.” Cf. *gryphos* in Lewis and Short. Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 111, and Lincoln 88 agree

with Stonyhurst. In Lewis and Short, part II of *lectica* refers to “that part of a tree from which the branches spring.” Also, Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 98, l. 1982, reads “Crecus lecticas spingas fert effigiatas,” referring to the etymon σφιγγας which is not found in *LSJ*. At best, *LSJ* offers σφιγγω, “to bind tight, tie up in a bundle.” What seems to prevail is the image of a profusity of litters on the streets of Rome compared with the branches of a tree springing forth.

²²⁰ 14002 S[pira]. Cf. *FVD*, p. 471.

²²¹ 14012 Splendona. Delete “quod morbum in splene patitur vel” which more suitably belongs to the following entry, l. 14013, *Spl[en]eticus*.

- 14022 Sporta a berynge kuype²²²
- 14023 Spondyle a ryggebom
- 14024 Spoma dicitur poma
- 14025 Sponte [ms. sponte] vltro
voluntarie
- 14026 Spontaneus voluntarius
- 14027 Spuma a scomur
- 14028 Spumo as to fome or scome
- 14029 Spumosus a um pertinens
- 14030 Spungia a spunge
- 14031 Sponsus an husband
- 14032 Sponsalis et le pertinens
- 14033 Spuo is to spitte
- 14034 Sputus spityng
- 14035 Spurcicia vnclennes
- 14036 Spurcus foule stynkyng
- 14037 Spur[i]dicus sordida dicens
- 14037a Spurificus sordida faciens
- 14038 Spurius a bastard et dicitur
matre nobili patre ignobili
- 14039 Sputo as to spite oft
- 14040 Squaleo es sordere
- 14041 Squalide [i]mmunde
- 14042 Squalor oris asperitas of
fulpe
- 14043 Squalosus asper vel
inequosus²²³
- 14044 Squamatus a um yscaled
- 14045 Squarus g[en]us piscis
- 14046 Squilla g[en]us piscis
diliciosi
- 14047 Squinus arbor vel herba
- 14048 Squina lorica ferrea
- 14049 Stabilis et le stable
- 14050 Stabilire [ms. -iter] firmare
statuere
- 14051 Stabulum a stable
- 14052 Stabularius custos stabuli
- 14053 Stab[u]laria dignitas vel
officium²²⁴
- 14054 Stabulo as stabulum facere
vel equos in stabulum ponere

²²² 14022 Sporta. None of the working mss. read as Stonyhurst. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *coupe* n. (1). All, except Hrl. 2257 which offers “quoddam genus vasis vimineum.” For example, Lincoln 88 reads “a bering lepe.” Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270 offer “a beryng leep”; Lincoln 111: “a beryng lop.” Cf. *MED*, s.v. *lep* n. (2), to which might be added the Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270 reading, to confirm the idea of a basket for carrying items.

²²³ 14043 Squalosus. The Stonyhurst item is agreed upon precisely by Lincoln 111, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257. However, Hrl. 2270 reads quite differently: “squalorosus *inequalis* asper.” Saint John’s defers to the noun offering “squalosus pertinens squalor: asperitas or ffylthe.” There appears at this point reasonable consistency. Yet, the *Medulla* orthography

squalosus is challenged by *squarosus* of *DFC* and *FVD*, as well as Lewis and Short, eliminating the sense of inequality. What remains is *inequ-osus*, an untraceable Latin word, which arguably might be a Late Latin *hapax legomenon*.

²²⁴ 14053 Stab[u]laria. Lincoln 111 and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst. Both Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 omit the item. Saint John’s offers a quite inclusive definition of the entry word: “dignitas eius vel officium eius vel vxor eiusdem.” Of course, “eius ... eius ... eiusdem” refer to the *stabularius* or *inn-keeper*, as Lewis and Short comments: “A host, landlord of the lowest kind of inn,” which rather refocuses attention upon the gloss: “dignitas vel officium.”

- 14055 *Stacte es* genus *preciose*
*resine*²²⁵
- 14056 *Stadium* a forlonge
- 14057 *Stagnum* a pownde
- 14058 *Stagno* [ms. *Stangno*] as
stagnum facere
- 14059 *Stamen* *filum tele* or warpe
- 14060 *Stamino as* *stameni aliquid*
iungere
- 14061 *Stannum* tyn or laton
- 14062 *Stasis grece* *stans latine*
- 14063 *Stater eris* halfe an vnce *vel*
genus *monete*
- 14064 *Statera* *tractina et pondus*
- 14065 *Statim aduerbium* anon .i.
illico
- 14066 *Stacio onis* a sto[n]dyng
place & a stonyng
- 14067 *Statua* *ymago*
- 14068 *Statula* *idem*
- 14069 *Statuo is* *ordinare ponere*
- 14070 *Statu[a]rius* *qui facit*
ymagines
- 14071 *Statura* *qualitas hominis et*
status et circulus in vnda post
iactum lapidis
- 14072 *Status tus* a state
- 14073 *Stellio onis* *quoddam reptile a*
glomur
- 14074 *Stegnopacia* [ms. -ngn-]
*stercus corporis*²²⁶
- 14075 *Stella* a sterre
- 14076 *Stellionatus* *varius*
fraudentus
- 14077 *Stello as* *splendere vt stelle*
- 14078 *Stellula* *parua stella*
- 14079 *Stema matis* *nobilitas dignitas*
ornamentum
- 14080 *Steatoma* [ms. *Stemantor*]
*tumor in molli carne*²²⁷
- 14081 *Stemon litus* [ms.
Stemolitus] *augustus*²²⁸
- 14082 *Stephanus* *nomen proprium*

²²⁵ 14055 *Stacte*. Cf. Gr. *στακτή*, “oil of myrrh.”

²²⁶ 14074 *Stegnopacia*. Cf. Gr. *στεγνοπαθέω*, “suffer from constriction.”

²²⁷ 14080 *Steatoma*. Due to *-tor* ending reflecting agency, the Stonyhurst reading plus those of Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 are most unlikely. *Stemmatus* is uncommendable. But *Stematon* read by Hrl. 2270 and *DFC* resembles a reasonable word as such an entry with a gloss agreed upon by all working mss: “tumor mollis carnis” or as Stonyhurst interprets: “tumor in molli carne.” However these three entries are not in evidence in materials used in this edition. Yet, recalling that Gr. is not the scribes’ “strong suite” and that dyslexia is sometimes a factor, note the focal juxtaposition of *stematon* and *steatoma*

(Gr. *στεάτωμα*, “a sebaceous tumor”) = “tumor in molli carne; a fatty tumor equal to a tumor in soft flesh.” Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *steatoma*.

²²⁸ 14081 *Stemon*. Of the five working mss., only Hrl. 2270 renders the item almost correctly: “*Stemon est litus augustum*.” *Stemon* appears to be an attempt at *normalizing* (Bishoff, *Speculum*, April 1961, p. 215) *stemma*, the Gr. word meaning “wreath, garland.” Also *litus* meaning “an anointing” is masculine. Hence, read *augustus*. The other readings are Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111: “*Stemonlitus augustum*”; Saint John’s is more impressive “*Stemolitus augustus*” (the only working ms. to use *augustus*); and Lincoln 88: “*Stemonticus augustum*.”

- 14083 *Stephadium habitaculum* de
stupidibus [ms. -bit-] *factum*
- 14084 *Sterapellis* qua voluitur puer
in vtero matris
- 14085 *Stericus a um* *pertinens*
- 14086 *Stercoro as* to shyte
- 14087 *Stercus* [ms. *Sterca*] *coris* a
poste
- 14088 *Sterilis et le* *barayne*
- 14089 *Sternax* able to bete doun
- 14090 *Sternacium* *locus sternendi*
- 14091 *Sterno as* to bete down
- 14092 *Sternitur equiuoce* mare
*lectus asellus et hostis*²²⁹
- 14093 *Sternuto as* to fenese²³⁰
- 14094 *Sternutacio sple[n]dor* [ms.
speldor] [*ignis*]²³¹
- 14095 *Sterculinium* a donghul
- 14096 *Sterco cis* caret *suppinis* to
snare
- 14097 *Stibium vngwentum vel*
quidam color a balunche
- 14098 *Sticatrix* *character coctura* que
fit *calido ferro*²³²
- 14099 *Sticos grece v[e]rsus latine*²³³
- 14100 *Stigus stimulus* [ms.
stimulis]²³⁴
- 14101 *Stigo* [ms. *Stiga*] *as* *stimulare*
- 14102 *Stigesco †tristicia†*²³⁵
- 14103 *Stigma signum characteris vel*
*coctura*²³⁶
- 14104 *Stilatus wyþ poyntel wreten*
- 14105 *Stilbon* [ms. *Stilon*] *nomen*
proprium interpretatur
*velox*²³⁷
- 14106 *Stilla* a droppe

²²⁹ 14092 *Sternitur*. See note in *FVD*, p. 474, l. 21, s.v. *Sterno*, “*Grecismus* xvii, 61.”

²³⁰ 14093 *Sternuto*. Cf. *MED*, *fnesen* v. and *Snesen* v. (2).

²³¹ 14094 *Sternutacio*. All five working mss. read the gloss as “splendor ignis.” Hrl. 2270 is slightly more expansive by adding *ffnesyng*. To understand the unanimous “splendor ignis,” consider Hrl. 2257 as it glosses the word above it: “*Sternuto sternumentum facere, scilicet, quando nasus facit impetum, to fnese.*”

²³² 14098 *Sticatrix*. There is little doubt that this entry is the same word as *cicatrix*. Cf. McCarren and Ritter, *Stonyhurst Medulla Grammaticae*, C (1st Part), l. 3131 and n. 406. *Sticatrix* emphasizes the actual scar, whereas *cicatrix* stresses the unhealed portion beneath the burn. With the exception of Hrl. 2270 introducing *stigma* as the entry but applying the same

gloss and Lincoln 88 omitting the item, Hrl. 2257, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst.

²³³ 14099 *Sticos*. Cf. Gr. *στίχος*, “line of poetry.”

²³⁴ 14100 *Stigus*. Cf. Gr. *στίγος*, “a point”; also, see *στυγεύς*, “puncturing needle.”

²³⁵ 14102 *Stigesco*. Entry appears to be an unattested inchoative form from *stigo*, “to stimulate.” The gloss *tristicia* seems not to have any relevance to the entry word. Only two working mss. have a similar entry word: Hrl. 2257 reads “*stigestos tristicia*” along with *DFC*. Lincoln 111 reads “*?stigestosus tristicia?*” vaguely suggesting the readings of Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111. *Tristicia* remains unaccounted for in this context.

²³⁶ 14103 *Stigma*. Cf. Gr. *στίγμα*, “tattoo mark revealing the devotion of those serving in the temple.”

²³⁷ 14105 *Stilbon*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Stilbon*, “name of the planet, Mercury.”

- 14107 *Stilbo* [ms. *Stillo*] n[i]s
mercurius [ms.
mercuricurius]²³⁸
- 14108 *Stillicidium* a gutter or a
droppe
- 14109 *Stillon interpretatur*
*longum*²³⁹
- 14110 *Stilus* a poyntel
- 14111 *Stimacon nomen proprium*
pastoris
- 14112 *Stimulus* a poynt
- 14113 *Stimulo* as to prike to wakene
to gouernen *vigere flammare*
- 14114 *Stingo* gis to tokenen or
quenche
- 14115 *Stiophus* [ms. *Sticiphus*]
*inflacio oris*²⁴⁰
- 14116 *Stipa* quedam *parua arbor* &
stode of a gurdel
- 14117 *Stipatum* quedam herba et
patus a *um* ystoded
- 14118 *Stipadium* maner of grece
- 14119 *Stipendium* hure wages or
mede
- 14120 *Stipendiarius* a *um* *pertinens*
- 14121 *Stipes* tis a stoke
- 14122 *Stipinium* vngwentum
- 14123 *Stipo* as *condensare*
conuellere componere replere
pertingere
- 14124 *Stips* pis genus *ponderis*
- 14125 *Stipula* a stobbul
- 14126 *Stipulor* *interrogare querere*
- 14127 *Stipulus* a *um* *firmus*²⁴¹
- 14128 *Stipus* *mendicus*²⁴²
- 14129 *Storax* cis genus *arboris*
- 14130 *Stiria* gutta *fluens vel cadens*
*congelata*²⁴³

²³⁸ 14107 *Stilbo*. The confusion of the letters *l* and *b* in this hand is not uncommon.

²³⁹ 14109 *Stillon*. Stonyhurst along with Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's agree upon *Stilon* equalling *longum*. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, argues: "Esto stilos longus, stilus unde columpna vocatus." It adds in a note that *stilos* is based upon the Gr. στῦλος, "a pillar." Also see *DFC*, s.v. *stilus*, "quidquid longum est et erectum dicitur stilus."

²⁴⁰ 14115 *Stiophus*. In this hand *o* and *ci* are not infrequently confused. Note the *l* of *Sclopus*, l. 13394, is confused with *i* and in this reading accomodates *Sciopus*. However, in the full panoply of materials used in this edition, neither entry, *Stiophus* or *Sciopus*, can be found. It must be emphasized that all the evident working mss., Hrl. 2270, Hrl. 2257, and Saint John's, plus *DFC* and *FVD* agree upon *stiopus*. Regarding the gloss, "inflatio oris" is unanimous among the working mss. except Hrl. 2257 and *DFC* and *FVD*. Hrl. 2270 adds

to this gloss "a knak," which in the *MED*, s.v. *knak*(*ke* n. means "deception, trick, equivocation, jeers." Also Hrl. 2257 reads "implicatio oris, implication, interweaving," referring to "side-swiping" and nasty, blustery talk. The swelling behind *inflatio* is conceit not disease.

²⁴¹ 14127 *Stipulus*. The gloss, *firmus*, is supported by Hrl. 2270. Cf. also Lewis and Short, s.v.

²⁴² 14128 *Stipus*. The glossarial reading *mendicus* is also read at Saint John's and Hrl. 2270. In addition the entry is glossed as "mendicus qui petit stipem."

²⁴³ 14130 *Stiria*. For meaning and significance, cf. V. P. McCarren, "The Gloucester Manuscript of the *Medulla Grammaticae*: An Edition," *Journal of Medieval Latin*, vol. 10 (2000), Brepols, p. 354, l. 7: "Stirium est gutta cadens congelata an ykkle. Tunc bonus || est ignis dum pendent stiria tignis"; see n. 7, pp. 358-59.

- 14131 *Stiricus* a *um* bareyne²⁴⁴
- 14132 *Stirilla* herba caprina
- 14133 *Stirpo* as euellere eradicare
- 14134 *Stirps* masculini generis radix
- 14134a *Stirps* feminini generis progenies
- 14135 *Stiui*a manica aratri
- 14136 *Stiuiarius* a plowe holder
- 14137 *Stix* cis vel gis pars infernalis
- 14138 *Sto* as to sond
- 14139 *Stoax* ruina
- 14140 *Stoa* [ms. *Stetis*] grece porticus latine²⁴⁵
- 14141 *Stoaycus* quedam gens
- 14142 *Stoaycum* a porche peynted²⁴⁶
- 14143 *Stoicida* femina in stoyca secta valens
- 14144 *Stola* a stole or a maner of clopynge
- 14145 *Stolare* ornare stola
- 14146 *Stolidus* stultus
- 14147 *Stolon* grece missio latine²⁴⁷
- 14148 *Stolus* [ms. *Stolus* grece] magna [ms. *magnum*] [classis nauium] latine²⁴⁸
- 14149 *Stomac*[h]or aris indignari anxari
- 14150 *Stomator* grece hostium ventris latine²⁴⁹
- 14151 *Stomachus* a stomak
- 14152 *Stomos* grece os oris latine²⁵⁰
- 14152a *Storax* genus arboris vel species resine
- 14152b *Storium* ij a matte
- 14153 *Storiare* to matten
- 14154 *Stomatosus* iracundus
- 14155 *Stomacula* [ms. *Stomatilla*] extum interius²⁵¹

²⁴⁴ 14131 *Stiricus*. Cf. McCarren, Gloucester Ms. Edition, p. 354, l. 8: “*Stiricus*, pertinens” and n. 8, p. 359. For *bareyne*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *baraine*.

²⁴⁵ 14140 *Stoa*. Hrl. 2270 correctly reads *Stoa*; Saint John’s offers *Stota* which perhaps provides a vague link to Stonyhurst’s *Stetis*. Note also that *DFC* glosses the word *Stoicus* as *porticus* which might be even more phonetically related to Stonyhurst’s *Stetis*. Cf. for further detail, McCarren, “Gloucester Fragment,” *Journal of Medieval Latin* 10 (2000), p. 354, l. 14, and n. 14, p. 360.

²⁴⁶ 14142 *Stoaycum*. Of the working mss. only Saint John’s enters this item: “*Stoica* a porche peynted.” Cf. McCarren, “Gloucester Fragment,” *Journal of Medieval Latin* 10 (2000), p. 354, l. 15, and p. 360, n. 15. for “*Stoica* a porche peynted.” Note that the Gr. word *στωικός* = *στόα ποικίλη*, “porch of many colors,” is not introduced by any of the working mss.

²⁴⁷ 14147 *Stolon*. Cf. Gr. *στόλος*, “mission, errand.” Cf. McCarren, “Gloucester Fragment,” *Journal of Medieval Latin* 10 (2000), p. 355 and p. 360, n. 18.

²⁴⁸ 14148 *Stolus*. The item refers particularly to the Gr. word *στόλος*, “expedition by sea” (*LSJ*). It is agreed upon by Hrl. 2270 and Saint John’s. Saint John’s errs in reading *magnum*.

²⁴⁹ 14150 *Stomator*. Cf. Gr. *στόμαχος*, *throat*.

²⁵⁰ 14152 *Stomos*. Cf. Gr. *στόμα*, *mouth*.

²⁵¹ 14155 *Stomacula*. Saint John’s reads “*stomacilla* e .i. exitus (sic) [read: *extum*] interius vel *stomacula*.” Hrl. 2270 offers “*Stomacula* extum interius.” *DFC* and *FVD* read *Stomacula*. Otherwise not attested. The slightly greater publicity of *Stomacula*, esp. in the Saint John’s reading, and the normalcy of *-cula* as a diminutive might lead to the preference. *Extum* is the rare singular form from *eta*. All dictionaries include it: “upper internal organs of an animal comprising heart, lungs, liver.” See both *OLD* and Lewis and Short.

- 14156 Strabo [ms. Stralio] onis
wronge lokere²⁵²
- 14157 St[r]ages occisio facta per
ensem
- 14158 St[r]agilis miles²⁵³
- 14159 Stragula ra et latus a um
rayed
- 14160 Stragulum berel
- 14161 Stramen nis strawe
- 14162 Stralata mare vel purpura²⁵⁴
- 14163 Strangulo as to stra[n]gle
- 14164 Strata a strete
- 14165 Strates a meyre²⁵⁵
- 14166 Stracia milicia²⁵⁶
- 14167 Stratilius grece pretor
latine²⁵⁷
- 14168 Stratilates dux milicie²⁵⁸
- 14169 Stratocles [ms. Stratodes]
miles²⁵⁹
- 14170 Stratores dicuntur
compositores²⁶⁰
- 14171 Stratorium stabulum
iumentorum or a bed clop or
an hors house
- 14172 Stratum ti lectus
- 14173 Strena houselen et quedam
mens
- 14174 Strenare strenam dare
- 14175 Strenicus a um couetos of
houselne
- 14176 Strenipula a lytel houselne
- 14177 S[t]renuus largus clarus
- 14178 Stren[u]is et ue [im]piger
fortis
- 14179 Strenuus [ms. -ius] a um qui
facit strenam
- 14180 Strepia cauda serpentis
- 14181 Strepo [ms. -io] is make
noyse
- 14182 Strepor et pitus tus tui noyse

²⁵² 14156 Strabo. Note the very common palaeographical confusion between *b* and *li*. Both Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's have the correct reading "Strabo a wronglolare." Hrl. 2270 offers "Strabo a gleyer a wronglolare." Cf. Lewis and Short for lexical meaning.

²⁵³ 14158 St[r]agilis. Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's support this item which is confirmed by *DFC*: "Stragilis miles" and *FVD* which adds "a sterno .i. miles ... quia sternit in bello."

²⁵⁴ 14162 Stralata. Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's agree precisely with Stonyhurst regarding this item. Photostatic copies of the other working mss. are lost. *DFC* and *FVD* omit the item. Consider the entry in Latham: "Strata alta: highway." Also see *Stratum* in *AMD*: "proprie lectus mare dicitur esse, Stratum quandoque via regis dicitur esse."

²⁵⁵ 14165 Strates. Saint John's reads "Strates tis a meyre"; Hrl. 2270 offers "Strates tis dicitur pretor. a

meyr." Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 101, l. 2037: "stratilus sit tibi pretor" and note στρατηγός and the similar phonetics: *-ilus*: -ηγος, allowing for modern Greek *e* sound and the soft, sliding, non-guttural gamma. Both *DFC* and *FVD* read "Strates pretor."

²⁵⁶ 14166 Stracia. Cf. Gr. στρατιά, "army, land force."

²⁵⁷ 14167 Stratilius. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 2037: "Stratilus sit tibi pretor," Gr. στρατηλάτης.

²⁵⁸ 14168 Stratilates. Cf. Gr. στρατηλάτης, "general, commander."

²⁵⁹ 14169 Stratocles. Palaeographical confusion between *d* and *cl* is not infrequent. The entrant was "an Athenian general at the battle of Cheronaea" (Lemprière). Also cf. *OCD*(3), s.v. *Stratocles*.

²⁶⁰ 14170 Stratores. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 101, l. 2038: "Regis stratores selle sunt compositores." στράτωρ = Latin *strator*, "groom on the staff of a Roman officer" (*LSJ*).

- 14183 *Strideo es* to grenne or gnasshe wyþ teþ
- 14184 *Stridor oris* grennynge or gnasshyng wyt teþ
- 14185 *Strido is .i. strideo es*
- 14186 *Strigilis* an horscomb or a stirop *vel instrumentum ferreum quo pueri furantur vuas*
- 14187 *Strignos* quedam herba
- 14188 *Stringiria et stringuria .i. constructio*
- 14189 *Strigium* g[en]us vestimenti
- 14190 *Strigula* g[en]us piscis
- 14191 *Stringo is* streynen
- 14192 *Stryx* nyzt reuen
- 14193 *Stricta tunica*²⁶¹
- 14194 *St[r]oma opus varie contextum*²⁶²
- 14195 *Stropha subtilis sententia argumentacio*
- 14196 *Stropharius* [ms. *Strepharius*] *subtilis argutor*
- 14197 *Stropheum cingulum*
- 14198 *Strophula parua stropha*
- 14199 *Strophos grece conuersio latine*²⁶³
- 14200 *Strophus deceptor*
- 14201 *Strucio onis* g[en]us *volucris*²⁶⁴
- 14202 *Strues* an hul of trees
- 14203 *Struecula diminutiuum*
- 14204 *St[r]uma* g[en]us *pectoris*²⁶⁵
- 14205 *Strucios* *quedam herba*²⁶⁶
- 14206 *Struo componere ordinare edificare*
- 14207 *Strupus* [ms. *Stuprus*] *sunt vincula*²⁶⁷

²⁶¹ 14193 *Stricta*. Hrl. supports this Stonyhurst reading. However, Saint John's errs with "Strix a nyth rabyñ vel tunica." *DFC*, *FVD*, and *AMD* omit the item. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. "strictim attondere, close to the skin"; also "tunica, an undergarment of the Romans, very close to the skin." Cf. also McCarren, "Gloucester Fragment," *Journal of Medieval Latin* 10 (2000), p. 356 and n. 40, p. 363.

²⁶² 14194 *St[r]oma*. Cf. Gr. στρωμα, "anything spread out or laid out, such as bedclothes, coverings of a dinner couch" (*LSJ*).

²⁶³ 14199 *Strophos*. Cf. Gr. στροφάς, "turning around, revolving." Also see στρόφος, *twisting*. Both nouns are from στρέφω, "turn about, cause to rotate, turn over," from which comes its frequentative, στρωφάω, "turn constantly."

²⁶⁴ 14201 *Strucio*. An ostrich.

²⁶⁵ 14204 *St[r]uma*. To the frequently curt expression of Stonyhurst Saint John's adds "or bolnyng off the brest." Hrl. 2270 offers "gibbus in pectore vel gutture," a spelling not found in the *MED*. Note that

in the ancient world *Struma* was known to be a "swelling of the lymphatic glands" (*OLD*). Cf. also Lewis and Short which defines 1. *Struma* as "a scrofulous tumor" without mention of any bodily system. Cf. McCarren, "Gloucester Fragment," *Journal of Medieval Latin* 10 (2000), p. 356, ll. 46-47, and *app. crit.*, p. 380.

²⁶⁶ 14205 *Strucios*. Both Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's agree with Stonyhurst. However, it is not until Lewis and Short offers "Struthion = στρούθιον, a plant, soapwort" and *Isid.* reads at 17.9.56 "Struthios, quam quidam herbam lanariam vocant, eo quod plerique lanam ex ea lavent," that the word comes clearly.

²⁶⁷ 14207 *Strupus*. Persistent dyslexia prevails. Saint John's errs with *Stupus* but agrees correctly with Stonyhurst's gloss *vincula*. Hrl. 2270 is accurate all around: "Strupus est vinculum quo remus ligatur ad nauem," which pointedly echoes *Isid.* at 19.4.9: "Struppi vincula loro vel lino facta quibus remi ad scalmos alligantur. De quibus Livius: Tumque remos iussit religare struppis."

- 14208 *Studeo* es to studien
 14209 *Studium* a studye
 14210 *Stultiloqus* qui stulta loquitur
 14211 *Stultizo* as stulte [se] habere²⁶⁸
 14212 *Stultus* ti a fole
 14213 *Stupratorium* locus stuprandi
 14214 *Stura* [ms. *Strua*] quidam fluuius hispanie²⁶⁹
 14215 *Stupa* an hemp hurde or flax hurde
 14216 *Stupo* as stop wyþ hurden
 14217 *Stupeo* es to wondren or be agaste
 14218 *Stuphio* is facere stupas
 14219 *Stupor* aris to wondren
 14220 *Stuprum* illicitus concubitus et proprie virginis
 14221 *Stupro* as virginem [ms. virginum] deflorare
 14222 *Stupula* a lytel hurde
 14223 *Svadeo* es to amonesten
 14224 *Suador* oris monestyng
 14225 *Sueuus* mons [ms. mos] est²⁷⁰
- 14226 *Suatus* suauiis
 14227 *Suapte* wone or maner
 14228 *Suarium* locus quo seues stant
 14229 *Suabilis* couenable
 14230 *Suaueum* osculum
 14231 *Suaueo* onis qui suauea facit
 14232 *Suauiis* softe or swete
 14233 *Sub* vnder
 14234 *Subater* niger
 14235 *Subacto* as vnder do
 14236 *Subaro* as vndur here
 14237 *Subbibo* is parum bibere
 14238 *Subasilicanus* [ms. *Subaclicanus*] vnder fote²⁷¹
 14239 *Subcinericius* vnder asshes²⁷¹
 14240 *Subcinerizo* as to bake vnder askes²⁷¹
 14241 *Subdecanus* vnder dene²⁷¹
 14242 *Subdiaconus* sodekene²⁷²
 14243 *Subdiuo* sub tecto vel sub celo þeroute
 14244 *Suber* ris sape of tree
 14245 *Suberies* quedam arbor

²⁶⁸ 14211 *Stultizo*. Cf. McCarren, "Gloucester Fragment," *Journal of Medieval Latin* 10 (2000), p. 356, l. 52, and *app. crit.*, p. 382. The sense of the gloss is "to conduct oneself foolishly," which requires [se].

²⁶⁹ 14214 *Stura*. For historical detail, Cf. McCarren, "Gloucester Fragment," *Journal of Medieval Latin* 10 (2000), p. 356, l. 52, and *app. crit.* with note, p. 380, esp. *Isid.* 9.2.11. Note dyslexia in the entry word.

²⁷⁰ 14225 *Sueuus*. Of the ancient and medieval sources used in this edition, only *Isid.* 9.2.98 provides this information: "Dicti autem Suevi putantur a

monte Sueuo, qui ab ortu initium Germaniae facit, eius loca incoluerunt."

²⁷¹ 14238 *Subasilicanus*, 14329 *Subcinericius*, 14240 *Subcinerizo*, and 14241 *Subdecanus*. For these four items cf. McCarren, "Gloucester Fragment," *Journal of Medieval Latin* 10 (2000), p. 367, n. 69, directing attention to *app. crit.*, and notes to these four words on pp. 387-388: an impressive view of the volatile state of *ME* language into the late 15th century.

²⁷² 14242 *Subdiaconus*. For *sodekene*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *soudeken* n.

- 14246 Subdo is vnder putte
 14247 Subdolus trycherous
 14248 Subduco cis subtrahere
 14249 Subeo is to vndergo
 14250 Subaratus vnder hered
 14251 Subiens maner of tree²⁷³
 14252 Subircus arm hole²⁷⁴
 14253 Subiectus tus
 vndercastynge²⁷⁵
 14254 Subagito as to vnder donn
 14255 Subigo gis vnderputtynge
 14256 Subicio cis vndercast or
 make soget
 14257 Subito aduerbium
 sodeynelyche
 14258 Subiux ox vnder zoke
 14259 Subiugalis et le able to be
 putte vnder zoke
 14260 Subiugo as putte vnder zoke
 or make pral
 14261 Subiectus tristis [ms. tristus]
 infirmus
 14262 Subleuo as subtus leuare
 14263 Subligar a garter
 14264 Subligo as vnder bynde
 14265 Subligo gis to stele
 14266 Sublimis et me hyz
 14267 Sublignum locus sub arbore
 14268 Submoneo es parum
 monere²⁷⁶
 14269 Subnumero as subiduare²⁷⁷
 14270 Subnecto is subdus nectere
 14271 Subnixus a um subpositus
 14272 Subo as to go togedere
 14273 Suboleo es stynke vnder
 14274 Subrideo es parum ridere
 14275 Subsano as to scornen
 14276 Subruo is destruye
 14277 Subsolum ornamentum equi
 14278 Subsideo es to sytte vnder
 14279 Subsistencia shap
 14280 Subsisto is fingere gressum
 14281 Subsilio is vnderlepe²⁷⁸

²⁷³ 14251 Subiens. Saint John's and Lincoln 111 concur with Stonyhurst on both entry and gloss. Lexically, to the extent of this edition, the item is not found.

²⁷⁴ 14252 Subircus. For orthography and meaning, cf. *Isid.* 11.1.65: "Has quidam subhircos vocant, propter quod in plerisque hominibus hircorum foetorem reddant." Stonyhurst comes clearest compared to the working mss. For example, Hrl. 2270 reads "an arme hoole or putt"; Lincoln 111 offers "vndyr þe harmehole"; and Saint John's reads "vndur a male."

²⁷⁵ 14253 Subiectus. The gloss is an *hapax legomenon*. Cf. *MED*.

²⁷⁶ 14268 Submoneo. Identical reading for *submoueo* due to ambiguous reading of *n* and *u* in ms.

²⁷⁷ 14269 Subnumero. Both entry and gloss are unattested lexically and would warrant the label *hapax legomenon*. Lincoln 111 supports the reading of Stonyhurst and is the only working ms. in which this item is found. *DFC* and *FVD* omit the item. Focussing upon the simplex forms, *iduarare* is found through the sources used in this edition as "Iduo as separare, viduarare, dividere" (*Medulla*). In sum, *sub + numero*: "to under numerate" might be seen as somewhat equivalent to *sub + iduarare*, "to divide, separate." However, "skating upon such thin ice" is difficult.

²⁷⁸ 14281 Subsilio. *Vnderlepe* is an *hapax legomenon* not in the *MED*. Enter as *vnderlepen*, a truly remarkable notion.

- 14282 *Subsolanus* wynde of þe este
 14283 *Substa[n]cia* substauce
 14284 *Substantiuus* a substanyf
 14285 *Substantiuare* *substantiuu[m]*
facere
 14286 *Subtego* gis *subtus tegere vel*
offerendo presentare
 14287 *Substitutio* is vnderputte or
 vnderordeynen²⁷⁹
 14288 *Subtegmen* .i. *filum quod inter*
stamen currit of [ms. or] a rof
 14289 *Subtel* pertus on fote²⁸⁰
 14290 *Subtilia* decepcio & a
 trompour
 14291 *Subtellaris* vnder hele
 14292 *Subter* byneþe
 14293 *Subtercus* vnder skyn²⁸¹
 14294 *Subterro* as [to put] vnder
 erþe²⁸²
 14295 *Subtexo* is post *alium texere*
 14296 *Subtruo* is *subtus portare*²⁸³
 14297 *Subticeo* es vnder styllē²⁸⁴
 14298 *Subuenio* is to helpe
 14299 *Subtilis et le* sotyl sharpe
 14300 *Subtraho* is to wyþdrawe
 from
 14301 *Subtularis et re* vnder hele²⁸⁵
 14302 *Subuncula* a shurte
 14303 *Subneruo* as to knette
 senewes
 14304 *Subula* an al²⁸⁶
 14305 *Subuerto* is dystrye
 14306 *Subulcus* a swon²⁸⁷
 14307 *Suburuala* housynge of cyte
 14308 *Subtus* byneþe
 14309 *Suber* is sowkyng chylde
 14310 *Suburbanus* a *um* subarbe
 14311 *Suburbium* þe subarbe
 14312 *Succedo* is come after
 14313 *Succendo* is vnderbrennen

²⁷⁹ 14287 *Substitutio*. *Vnderordeynen* is an *hapax legomenon* not in the *MED*.

²⁸⁰ 14289 *Subtel*. There is general agreement with Stonyhurst regarding the gloss, with Hrl. 2270 and *DFC* stressing “*ima pars pedis*.” However, the entry segment is somewhat scattered. Hrl. 2270: *subtel*, agreeing with Stonyhurst; Hrl. 2257: *subtellis*; and Lincoln 111 with *Subitel*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *subtel*, “the hollow of the foot.” “*Pertus on*” is also a correct use of the language at this time: 14th and early 15th centuries.

²⁸¹ 14293 *Subtercus*. Saint John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst, whereas Hrl. 2270 and *DFC* elaborate: “*res existens sub cute*.”

²⁸² 14294 *Subterro*. Stonyhurst overlooks the part of speech. Saint John’s provides the precise meaning: “to puttyn vnder the erthe.”

²⁸³ 14296 *Subtruo*. On the analogy of *subtraho* = *subtraho* (cf. Souter, s.v. *subtraho*), *Substruo* = *Subtruo*. Also in Souter, cf. *substruo* meaning “add a statement,” which might give the sense “to carry beneath,” meaning *support*. Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257 read “*subtruo is xi .i. subtus porto*” to support Stonyhurst. Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270 omit the item.
²⁸⁴ 14297 *Subticeo*. An *hapax legomenon* in *MED*.
²⁸⁵ 14301 *Subtularis*. See l. 14291, *Subtellaris*.
²⁸⁶ 14304 *Subula*. Cf. *OLD*, s.v. *subula*, “a shoemaker’s awl.”

²⁸⁷ 14306 *Subulcus*. For each working ms. registering a reading a difference prevails (might it be out of respect?) Saint John’s reads “a swynherde”; Hrl. 2257: “*custos porcorum*”; Lincoln 111: “a swyn kepere”; Hrl. 2270: “*pastor porcorum*.”

- 14314 Succenceo es valde iudicare
vel proprie irasci
- 14315 Succentor oris vnder syngare
- 14316 Succibo as vnderfede²⁸⁸
- 14317 Successus prosper bonus
[eventus]²⁸⁹
- 14318 Succido dis vndersmyte²⁹⁰
- 14319 Succidus vnder greyþed²⁹¹
- 14320 Succedanius aptus [ms.
apertus] ad succidendum²⁹²
- 14321 Succino is subtus canere
- 14322 Succinctor oris vnder
gurder²⁹³
- 14323 Succindo is subtus scindere²⁹⁴

- 14324 Succinctorium
vndergurdyng²⁹⁵
- 14325 Succinctus idem
- 14326 Succingo gis vndergurde²⁹⁶
- 14327 Succentorius contrarius²⁹⁷
- 14328 Succentrarius vt quidam
homo currit quidam homo non
currit²⁹⁸
- 14329 Succuba qui vel que succubit
- 14330 Succubus bi quoddam semen
- 14331 Succumbo is certamine vinci
- 14332 Succusso as to trotte
- 14333 Succutaneus vnder skyn
- 14334 Succuticus a um idem

²⁸⁸ 14316 Succibo. An *hapax legomenon* in *MED*.

²⁸⁹ 14317 Successus. The addition of [eventus] in the Stonyhurst gloss is supported by Hrl. 2270 and Hrl. 2257. Saint John's and Lincoln 111 read "prosper uel bonus" and "prosper bonus" respectively. It should be mentioned that all of the working mss., except Lincoln 88 which was not found, consider *successus* as a noun, which fact is clearly witnessed by Lincoln 111 which reads "successus us m" followed by "prosper bonus."

²⁹⁰ 14318 Succido. This item is an *hapax legomenon*. However, there is no *i* in "vnder smyte" as the *MED* has as its reading: "vnder smiye"; cf. *MED*, s.v. *undersmiten*.

²⁹¹ 14319 Succidus. An *hapax legomenon*. In the *MED*, s.v. *undergreithed*.

²⁹² 14320 Succedanius. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *sucedaneus*.

²⁹³ 14322 Succinctor. An *hapax legomenon*; cf. *MED*, s.v. *undergirder(e)*.

²⁹⁴ 14323 Succindo. Cf. Latham, s.v. *succisio*: "succindo for succido, to fell." Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270, and Lincoln 111 agree fully with Stonyhurst. It is not found in *FVD* or *DFC*.

²⁹⁵ 14324 Succinctorium. Cf. *Isid.* 19.33.5: "Subcinctorium autem vocatum quod, ut dictum est, sub brachiis ductum alarum sinum ambit atque hinc inde subcingit."

²⁹⁶ 14326 Succingo. An *hapax legomenon*. Two quotes, both from *Medulla*. One here from Stonyhurst and the other quoted in the *MED* as "a1500 *Medulla (Hrl. 1738) 73a/a: *Subligo*: 'to under gyrdyn.'" All other variants are variant spellings of the gloss. It might have been beneficial for the purpose of precision, to have inserted the substantial Stonyhurst variant into the mix of variants which are given in the *MED*. If just a quick scan of what the main *Medulla* ms. reading (Stonyhurst) is of *subligo*, the entry of Hrl. 1738, one would find the reading at l. 14264, "Subligo as vnder bynde" and above that the item "subligar a garter." The simplex *cingo* and *ligo* are very emphatic, running right through the Latin words and along with "subligar a garter," there is little need for the query before the definition of *undergirden v*.

²⁹⁷ 14327 Succentorius. Saint John's and Lincoln 111 support the Stonyhurst item. For the gloss, *contrarius*, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *contrarius*, meaning "opponent, antagonist." The unexpected orthography of the entry word might suggest a replacement in a centuria in the Roman army. Cf. 1. *succentorio* and 2. *succentorio* in Lewis and Short.

²⁹⁸ 14328 Succentrarius. There is no orthographical agreement regarding the entry word. Hrl 2257 reads *succentarius*, as does Lincoln 111; *succcontrarius* is offered by Hrl. 2270. However, each of these working mss. agree with Stonyhurst, this being a perennial problem within the military.

- 14335 Succiduus ful of juys
 14336 Suctinum quidam piscis
 14337 Succina quedam gemma
 14338 Sucula a lytel sowe
 14339 Suculentus ful of pygges
 14340 Sucus a lytel pugge
 14341 Sucus a pyg
 14342 Succus ci iuys
 14343 Sudarium a swote clope
 14344 Sudatus armatus vel ornatus²⁹⁹
 14345 Sudes a palys swote & a stake³⁰⁰
 14346 Sudor oris idem
 14347 Sudo as to swote trauayle
 14348 Sudus a um serenus vel clarus
 14349 Suo es to wone
 14350 Suffarcino as vnderfulle³⁰¹
- 14351 Suffercus a vm loco aliquo constitutus
 14352 Suffercio tis vnderfulle³⁰²
 14353 Suffibulatorium vnder byndyng³⁰³
 14354 Suffib[u]lum idem
 14355 Sufficio cis to do ynoz
 14356 Sufflo as to vnderblowe
 14357 Suffraganius helpyng
 14358 Suffraginor aris flectere genua³⁰⁴
 14359 Suffragor aris to helpe
 14360 Subfocio cis subfumigare
 14361 Suffoco as to strangle vel exting[u]ere et tunc corripitur³⁰⁵
 14362 Suffumigium [ms. Suffumegium] suffumigacio³⁰⁶

²⁹⁹ 14344 Sudatus. Hrl. 2270 completes the thought: “sudatus armatus vel ornatus sudibus,” thereby highlighting the Roman “pride of perspiration.”

³⁰⁰ 14345 Sudes. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *sudis*. All working mss., except Lincoln 88 with photostatic image lost, agree in sense and most in language. Lincoln 111 reads “a paleys or a stac”; Hrl. 2270: “a paleys stafe or a stake”; Hrl. 2257: “palus lignum acutum quod fingitur in parietibus et in sepibus.” Saint John’s reads “a paleys a stake or sweet.” This final word *sweet* agrees with *swote* of Stonyhurst. Both of these mss. include *sudor* as a following entry, Stonyhurst immediately as “Sudor idem.” There was apparently no thought given to the difference between *sudes* and *sudor*. The text could have simply been corrected as “Sudes a palys & a stake; Sudor oris swote.” In Stonyhurst *swote* does not belong with *Sudes*.

³⁰¹ 14350 Suffarcino. An *hapax legomenon* in the *MED* under the same word *vnderfulle*. There should be no doubt about this definition in the *MED*. For

“stuffing underneath,” cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *suffarcino*.

³⁰² 14352 Suffercio. An *hapax legomenon* in the *MED*. Some hesitation should remain by way of a query in the definition. Pepys is a good reading, however.

³⁰³ 14353 Suffibulatorium. An *hapax legomenon* in the *MED*.

³⁰⁴ 14358 Suffraginor. All working mss., except the lost Lincoln 88, agree with Stonyhurst. *Isid.* 11.1.107 explains the significance of the word: “Suffragines, quia subtu franguntur, id est flectuntur, non supra, sicut in brachiis. Genua sunt commissiones femorum et crurum.”

³⁰⁵ 14361 Suffoco. The final words of the gloss “et tunc corripitur” are likely incomplete and may pertain to accentuation. Uncommon in most *Medulla* mss., it is a frequent reference in Saint John’s. Here, the phrase fails to identify where the accent occurs.

³⁰⁶ 14362 Suffumigium. Amidst the vocalic jumble, Lincoln 11: *Suffimegium*, and Saint John’s:

- 14363 Suffumigo as to smelle
 14364 Suffindo is to shyld³⁰⁷
 14365 Suffosorium vas quo oleum
 ponitur
 14366 Suffulcio tis vnderputte or
 defende
 14367 Suggero is to say manys
 egge³⁰⁸
 14368 Suggestio onis deueles
 consayle
 14369 Suggestus tus idem anglice
 euel playnte
 14370 Suggillo as strangulare
 suffocare vel submittere³⁰⁹
 14371 Suggrunda vnder grunde³¹⁰
 14372 Suggo gis sowke
 14373 Swillus a um et suinus a um
 sowen
 14374 Suillus piscis marinus
 14375 Sulcus a foruz
 14376 Sulco as to make foruz
 14377 Sullmo is regio³¹¹
 14378 Sulfur ris brymston
 14379 Sum es fui to bee
 14380 Sumen nis smale þarm
 14381 Sumanus pluto deus inferni³¹²
 14382 Sumare sumam facere
 14383 Summa a summe
 14384 Summus a um þe heyzeste or
 soueraynest
 14385 Sumministro as vnderserue
 14386 Submitto is vnderputte

Suffumegium, probably Hrl. 2270 and *DFC* are more consistent with the verb *suffumigo*, i.e. *Suffumigium*.³⁰⁷ 14364 *Suffindo*. In the working mss. *Suffindo* appears three times: in Stonyhurst, out of alphabetic order; Hrl. 2257: “*Suffindo* latenter vel paru vel subtus scindere,” a proper balance between *Suffindo* and “*subus* scindere,” both verbs meaning “to separate (within alpha order)”; and Lincoln 111: “*Suffindo* to schylden” = “protect, ward off.” This word is added (out of alphabetic order) immediately after the item “*suffundo* to vndyr schedyn,” which item is part of this complex vocalic moment. Note that *suffindo* appears nowhere but in the *Medulla*. The word which appears after *suffumigo* in the working mss. is *suffundo*, and does so also in *DFC*: “*suffundo*: subtus fundere, spargere.” Hrl. 2257 reads “*suffundo*: to shede”; Saint John’s offers “to sheddyn”; Hrl. 2270: “*parum* vel subtus fundere”; Lincoln 111: “to vndyr schedyn.” In contrast to the rarity of *suffindo*, *suffundo* is found abundantly lexically and in ms. Outside of the *Medulla*, *suffindo* is not found. If for no other reason this elaboration emphasizes the linguistic rumblings taking place beneath the simple item “*Suffindo*: to shyld³⁰⁷” at

MED, s.v. *Shelden*, 2.(c). *Suffindo* also justifies an *add. lex.* as an *hapax legomenon*.

³⁰⁸ 14367 *Suggero*. Saint John’s offers a definition and some verse wisdom: “*suggero*: to seyn monestyn or eggyn. *Versus*: Intimat ad mentem sed suggere spectat ad aurem.”

³⁰⁹ 14370 *Suggillo*. All working mss. except Lincoln 88 offer quite similar readings to Hrl. 2257, a comprehensive account: “*Suggilla*—*suffocare*, *condempnare*, *submittere*, *suggestere*, *strangulare*, *irridere*.”

³¹⁰ 14371 *Suggrunda*. “*Vnder grunde*” is an *hapax legomenon* in the *MED*.

³¹¹ 14377 *Sullmo*. Birthplace of Ovid. Cf. *OCD*(3), s.v. *Sulmo*.

³¹² 14381 *Sumanus*. All working mss. except Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst with the singular misreading of *Pluto* for *Pluto* in Hrl. 2257. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Summanus*, for its uncertain nature, whereas in *DFC* the tradition has suddenly been made clear: “*Pluto* ... *summus manium infernalium*.” The understanding or lack thereof on part of the Ancients was based not upon *summus*, but *submanes*, “lesser deities.” Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Summanes*.

- 14386a Sumo as to hete³¹³
 14387 Sumo is to take
 14388 Sumptuosus spendy
 14389 Sumptus tus spendyng
 14390 Sunamitis et sunamite
 dissona [ms. -us] captiua
 [ms.-us] deserta [ms.
 disertus]³¹⁴
 14391 Suo is to sowe
 14392 Suppellex licis substancia
 domus
 14393 Supellectile instrument of
 hous
 14394 Super apon
 14395 Superbus prowde
 14396 Supercilium a browe & brede
 or heyȝpe of an hulle
 14397 Superbo is to prowden
 14398 Supersiliosus superbus
 arrogans
 14399 Superbus celum [ms. velum]
- 14400 Super[e]mineo [ms. -io] es
 [ms. is] preualere
 14401 Superhumerales clope ouer
 shulder
 14402 Superlatius a um ouer oþer
 boren
 14403 Superluminare lumen
 supernum³¹⁵
 14404 Supernus deus celestis
 14405 Supernas supernus
 14406 Supero as ouercomen
 14407 Supersedeo es to ouer sytten
 14408 Superstes ouer liuare³¹⁶
 14409 Supersticio nis viciosa religio
 vel vana obseruacio
 14410 Supersto as ouerstonde
 14411 Superuolo as ouer fleon
 14412 Suppino as make bowe or
 turne
 14413 Supersticiosus a um vanus
 falsus
 14414 Suppar subiectum ad celum³¹⁷

³¹³ 14386a Sumo. Saint John's reads "to summyn or heynen." None of the other working mss. include the item. Under *heinen* v.(1) in the *MED* is a quote from *P. Parv.*: "Heynyn: exalto, elevo." Under the expectant verb, *heten*, v., *MED* has segment 2.(a) defined as "to inspire, inflame, stimulate." Lexical evidence is supportive. *DFC* offers "Summo, finire, perficere, ad effectum ducere." Souter reads "Summo—bring to the culminating point."

³¹⁴ 14390 Sunamitis. In the *OT* 1 Kings 1 and 2 a Shunamite girl named Abishag appears. Also in 2 Kings 4 an unidentified female appears. Cf. Strong's *Concordance*. For this reason the masculine endings must be changed to feminine in both Stonyhurst and Saint John's which reads "wreched vel captiuus." Hrl. 2270 reads "dissona, captiua, desperata." Hrl.

2257, *DFC*, and *FVD* offer "captiua despecta." Lincoln 111 reads *captiua*.

³¹⁵ 14403 Superluminare. This full item is agreed upon by Lincoln 88, Saint John's, and Lincoln 111. Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 both agree upon the reading *superliminare* with Hrl. 2270 defining the entry as "limen superius, the over floue of a dore." However, not to be undone, Hrl. 2257 returns with "Superfluminare super flumen" all to himself.

³¹⁶ 14408 Superstes. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *overliver(e)*, "a survivor."

³¹⁷ 14414 Suppar. Both Lewis and Short and *OLD* seem to understand this word as a combination of *sub* and *par*. *OLD* defines it as "of almost equal standard in some respect." Lewis and Short offers "nearly equal." Of the working mss., Hrl. 2270 is the only

- 14415 Supparius et pluraliter ria
orum manica³¹⁸
- 14416 Suppedianus sole vnder fote
- 14417 Suppedito as to helpe serue
vel sub pede ponere vel
deprimere
- 14418 Subpedium helpe
- 14419 Suppello is vnderputte
- 14420 Suppecia helpe asked³¹⁹
- 14421 Suppeto is summi[n]ist[r]are
- 14422 Suppilo as contundere [ms.
-are]³²⁰
- 14423 Suppinus a um noselynge or
whalued
- 14424 Supplanto as to vnder sette or
deseiue³²¹
- 14425 Suppleo es to fulfulle
- 14426 Supplicio nis fallynge vnder
mon
- 14427 Supplex cis buxum to
geddere
- 14428 Supplicium tormentrye
- 14429 Supplico as to folde vnder et
humile [ms. humire] precari
- 14430 Supplementum additamentum
- 14431 Suppremo is to vnpreste
- 14432 Suppono nis to vnder sette
- 14433 Suppremus a um heyzest &
souereyneste
- 14434 Supputo as vnderwone³²²
- 14435 Supra abouen
- 14436 Supus suppinus³²³
- 14437 Sur dicitur angustia³²⁴
- 14438 Sura musculus [ms.
muisculus] a calfe of a leg
- 14439 Surculus sape of a tree
- 14440 Surdaster sumdel defe

one which agrees with those above in reading “subiectus pari.” All others agree with Stonyhurst, which might suggest an entry closer to *super*.³¹⁸ 14415 Supparius. All working mss. agree upon the single word gloss, *manica*. Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 vary upon the entry, reading *-us* rather than *-ius*. A full ms. definition is found in both *DFC* and *FVD*: “Camisia, manica mulierum crispa et ponitur sepe pro velo vel replicatione et summitate velorum.” Cf. *Supparus* in *OLD*.

³¹⁹ 14420 Suppecia. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *suppetiae*.

³²⁰ 14422 Suppilo. *Contundere* rather than *contundare* is the correct form. Cf. the elaborate reading of Hrl. 2257: “contundere et latenter pilare vel compellere.” Hrl. 2270 agrees.

³²¹ 14424 Supplanto. Under *undersetten* in *MED* segment 4? “To displace (sb.)” the final word of the gloss is misread as *deseijue*.

³²² 14434 Supputo. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *underwenen*. Most working mss. agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2257 reads “parum vel post putare.” Hrl. 2270 provides further

elaboration: “to vndyr hope to -weyn or to -trowe.” To fit comfortably on one line of ms. the scribe of Hrl. 2270 avoids repeating *vndyr* with *weyn* and *trowe*. The hyphenation marks are added by this editor. For this reason *vndyrtrouen* would be considered an *hapax legomenon* and be *addendum lexicis* with full entry and gloss “vndyrtrouen v. [from trouen v.] to distrust. a 1500 **Medulla* (Hrl. 2270) 183b/b: “Suppoto: to vndyr hope, to -weyn, or to -trowe.”

³²³ 14436 Supus. There is general agreement by the working mss. upon the gloss, *suppinus*, concisely explained by *DFC* as “per sincopam a supinus dicitur.”

³²⁴ 14437 Sur. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 omits *dicitur*. *DFC* explains *sur*: “angustia dicitur secundum Papiam.” Manuscribal in nature. The Gr. word σὺρ is glossed in *LSJ* as φορτίον, “burden, freight, taken in metaphorical sense can produce a strain upon the body; also, distress, difficulty, perplexity can result.”

- 14441 Surdeo es to bee defe
 14442 Surdus a um def
 14443 Surgo gis ryse
 14444 Surregulus vnder kyng
 14445 Surrepo is vnder crepe
 14446 Surrigo is sursum regere
 14446a Surrua .i. vindimia
 14447 Surrimus edus sub mamma
 existens³²⁵
 14448 Surripio is vnderreue³²⁶
 14449 Sursum vel susum abouen
 14450 Sus is a sowe
 14451 Susa a flode
 14452 Susurro onis murmurator
 14453 Susceptaculum a place of
 reseyuynge
 14454 Suscipio is to take
 14455 Suscito as to arere
 14456 Suspecto as to vnderloke³²⁷
 14457 Suspendium eleuacio
 14458 Suspendo is to honge vp
 14459 Suspicio to loke vp
 14460 Suspicio aris suspicere
 arbitrari putare vel estimare
 14461 Suspiriosus syky
 14462 Suspirium sykyng
 14463 Suspiro as to syke
 14464 Sustento as susteinen
 14465 Sustineo es idem or bere vp
 14466 Sustollo is lyft vp or do away
 14467 Susurrium et susursum
 rownyng
 14468 Susurro as to rowne
 14469 Sutilis et le sotel
 14470 Sut[r]icula parua sutrix
 14471 Sutor oris a sowter
 14472 Sutrinum a sowares shoppe
 14473 Sutrix a sower
 14474 Sutura a semee

End of the Letter S

³²⁵ 14447 Surrimus. All working mss., except Hrl. 2270, read with Stonyhurst on the entry word. Hrl. 2270 reads *surrimius* with *DFC* of the French tradition (a frequent occurrence). The gloss is quite similar throughout. For a helpful perspective, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *surrumus*.

³²⁶ 14448 Surripio. The gloss *vnderreue* is an *hapax legomenon* and *addendum lexicis* from *vnder* + *reven*. This compound might best be defined as “to snatch, to take away stealthily.” Hrl. 2257 offers “subtus rapere”; Lincoln 88 reads “take under, latenter

rapere”; Saint John’s provides “latenter rapere subtrahere furari.”

³²⁷ 14456 Suspecto. The word *vnderloke* is an *hapax legomenon*. The question mark in the MED before “to look up at (sb. or sth.)” seems irrelevant. Generally, the working mss. offer “to vndyrloken.” Also, in the MED the query preceding the word *regard* is halting. “To regard with distrust, be suspicious of” seems a substantial part of its definition. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *suspecto*.

The Letter T

- 14475 *Tabanus* a brese³²⁸
 14476 *Tabula* a burde
 14477 *Tab[ell]io onis* a comyn
 wryter³²⁹
 14478 *Tabeo es* to dare³³⁰
 14478a *Tabefio is* idem
 14479 *Taberna* a tauerne
 14480 *Tabernaculum* a tabernacle
 14481 *Tabesco is* rote or stynke
 14482 *Tabulatus a um* tabulus
 coopertus
 14483 *Tabernio onis* a tauernere
 14484 *Tabernula* a lytel tauernere
 14485 *Tabia ebraice* dorcas grece
 puella latine³³¹
- 14486 *Tabies* putredo
 14487 *Tabi .i. idem*³³²
 14488 *Tabita* damula vel caprina
 14489 *Tabitus* piger deficiens
 14490 *Tabularium* a tabeler
 14491 *Taceo es* be styllē
 14492 *Tagma* curia [ms. curea]³³³
 14493 *Tacesco cis* inchoatium
 14494 *Taciani vel tariany* quidam
 heretici³³⁴
 14495 *Tagax* [ms. Tatax]
 furu[n]culus³³⁵
 14496 *Tacitur[n]us* qui cito tacet
 14497 *Taciturnitas* silencium [ms.
 sol-]
 14498 *Taddeus* nomen proprium

³²⁸ 14475 *Tabanus*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. for a well-supported entry: “gad-fly, horse-fly, ox-fly, breese.” Cf. *MED*, s.v. *brese* (n.)

³²⁹ 14477 *Tab[ell]io*. Of the working mss. only Lincoln 111 agrees with Stonyhurst’s *Tabio*. All others read *Tabellio* and it appears from an entry in Souter: “tabellio (sb.) = tabellano, scrivener, notary” that *tabio* might have been construed as an abbreviated form unacknowledged in the two mss. Lincoln 111 reads “comoun wrytere” along with “a comown wrytare” of Saint John’s. Both Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 read *scriptor* preceded by *publicus* and *communis* respectively. Hrl. 2270 reads “portitor tabullorum (sic), scriptor vel scripta,” which is somewhat of an echo of *Isid.* 9.4.27: “Tabellio vocatus eo quod sit portitor tabellarum. Idem exceptor, idem et scriba publicus, quia ea tantum, quae gestis publicantur, scribit.” *DFC* sums up rather well: “Tabellio .i. publicus scriptor, et dicitur a portandis tabulis.”

³³⁰ 14478 *Tabeo*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *daren* 1.(b): “to grow quiet [glossing ML *tabeo*].” Note CL “waste away” tends toward “go still” in ML.

³³¹ 14485 *Tabia*. Regarding “dorcas grece,” cf. *LSJ*, s.v. “δορκαλίς = δορκάς (of a girl); “δορκάας, an

animal of the deer kind (so called from its large bright eyes).”

³³² 14487 *Tabi*. For full explanation, cf. *FVD*, s.v. *Tabidosus*: “Item a tabes: *tabi* genitivus et *tabo* dativus et ablativus in eodem sensu .i. tabes, tabis et est nomen diptote forme; Papias dicit: *tabi* et *tabo* putridus sanguis est.”

³³³ 14492 *Tagma*. Cf. Gr. τάγμα: “division = curia.” Cf. *OLD*, s.v. *curia*: “one of the thirty divisions of the Roman people established by Romulus.”

³³⁴ 14494 *Taciani*. Note the common scribal confusion between *ci* and *ri*. For the significance of the heresy, cf. *Isid.* 8.5.25: “Tatiani a Tatiano quodam vocati, qui et Encratitae dicti, quia carnes abominantur.”

³³⁵ 14495 *Tagax*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Tagax*, “apt to touch, thievish.” The ms. reading *Tatax* is found in Hrl. 2257 and Saint John’s with glosses of *furunculus* and *fforunculus* respectively. Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 88 offer *Tacax* with glosses of *surrunculus* and *furinculus* respectively. Lincoln 111 reads “tacax: furunculus.” Note the phonetic variance common to *g* and *c*, as well as the palaeographic alteration between *c* and *t*.

- 14499 Taphe grece deus latine³³⁶
 14500 Taphos tumulus [ms. tim-]³³⁷
 14501 Taphidus credulus [ms. crudelus]³³⁸
 14502 Taphelas insanus serpens³³⁹
 14503 Talaris et re longynge to þe hele
 14504 Talare instrumentum volandy
 14505a Talamus cubiculum
 14505b Talassum mare [ms. maue]
 14505c Talatrum [ms. -eum] idem
 14505d Talentum a besaunte
 14505e Talia vna musarum
 14505f Talassus vestigium
 14505g Talio onis rewarde vindicta similis [delicto]³⁴⁰
 14505h Tali orum dicuntur vasa ofertoria
 14505i Talpa a wouit or a moldewarpe³⁴¹
 14505j Talus li an hele
 14505k Tam as welle
 14505l Tamar amaritudo pro viris mortuis
 14505m Tamen neuerþeles
 14505n Tamus mensis
 14505 Tamino as deturpare
 14506 Tamensi quamuis [ms. grauis]
 14507 Tango gis to towche
 14508 Tantalus [ms. Tatalis] nomen proprium
 14509 Tantillus a dwerke
 14510 Tantisper [ms. Tatispes] as muche
 14511 Ta[u]tilogia modus loquendi
 14512 Tantundem tantum
 14513 Tantus a u[m] so [ms. as] muche
 14514 †Tanna† [in]deficiens³⁴²

³³⁶ 14499 Taphe. All working mss. read with Stonyhurst except Hrl. 2257 which deletes it. This item, to the extent of this edition's research, is found only within the *Medulla* tradition, not within the French tradition of *FVD* and *DFC*, nor *AMD*; also, not in the lexica. Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. ταφή. Also, s.v. ταπή = ταφή, "mummification, mummy." Perhaps the association between *mummy* and *divinity* can be made.

³³⁷ 14500 Taphos. Cf. Gr. τάφος, "grave, tomb."

³³⁸ 14501 Taphidus. There is general agreement with this item by all working mss. Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 read *f* for *ph*. Saint John's errs with *tacidus*.

There is complete agreement upon *credulus* by the working mss. Stonyhurst alone errs, by way of dyslexia, reading *crudelus* instead of *credulus* (-*ude*- for -*edu*-). This item does not appear in the mss. nor in the modern lexica used in this edition.

³³⁹ 14502 Taphelas. Agreed upon by Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257. Saint John's reads *tafelus*; Lincoln 88 offers *taphelus*, and Hrl. 2270 provides *taphias*. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst on the gloss. Yet, this item is not found within the ms. nor modern lexical range of this edition.

³⁴⁰ 14505g Talio. For [delicto] cf. *FVD*, s.v. *Talio*.

³⁴¹ 14505i Talpa. According to *FVD*: "quoddam parvum animal semper terram fodieris et est absque oculis perpetua dampnatum cecitate."

³⁴² 14514 †Tanna†. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst regarding the entry *Tanna*; and all agree (*indeficiens*) to disagree with Stonyhurst (*deficiens*) over the gloss. *Tanna* is not found elsewhere. Due to the sense of *inevitable* or perhaps even *ineluctable* contained in the gloss, might *Tanna* be a shortened form of an adj. affiliated with *thanatos*?

- 14515 Taneus mensis Iunii
 14516 Tanatos mors
 14517 Tapetum a tapyte
 14518 Tapete a tapyte
 14519 Tapeta idem
 14520 Tapes cis idem
 14521 Tapinosis [ms. Tapinosus]
 humilitas³⁴³
 14522 Tarata[n]tar[a] an herseue or
 þe tree vnder³⁴⁴
 14523 Tardo as to tarien
 14524 Tardus a um slowe
 14525 Tardusc[u]lus diminutuum
 14526 Tarentinus et tum quedam
 ciuitas
 14527 Tarmus [ms. tarinus] a maþe
 of fleshe³⁴⁵
- 14528 Tartarus pfundissimus locus
 inferni
 14529 Tartara orum idem
 14530 Taw signum [ms. signium] in
 fronte³⁴⁶
 14531 Taratantarizo [ms.
 Taratancizo] as et rizo as to
 syfte et tuba clangere³⁴⁷
 14532 Tarassein [ms. Taratarisin]
 grece orrere vel tremere
 latine³⁴⁸
 14533 Tauma miracleour³⁴⁹
 14534 Taumatias reynbowe³⁵⁰
 14535 Taureum flagellum vel plaga
 14536 Taurensus habunda[n]cia
 taurozum
 14537 Taurinum .i. ciuitas
 14538 Taurus .i. a bole

³⁴³ 14521 Tapinosis. Cf. Gr. ταπεινώσις, “humiliation; low condition.” *DFC* reads “Tapinosis grece, latine dicitur humilis actio.”

³⁴⁴ 14522 Tarata[n]tar[a]. Lincoln 88, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst but for the singular choice of *herseue*, replaced by *sife*, *seve*, and *seue* in the above mentioned mss., respectively. Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 include *temse* (Hrl. 2257 reads *temes*). C1450 *Trin-C-LEDict.* 615, 18 provides the full explanation of *taratantara*: “est instrumentum quo farina colatur. Et instrumentum cujus percussione granum defluit inter molas molendini, anglice a clacke et est clangor tubarum.” For this element, see Lewis and Short, s.v. *taratantara*. For the two functional words, *her(e-sive)*, “a sieve or strainer made of woven hair,” and *temse*, “a sieve or strainer,” cf. *MED*, respectively. The *Medulla* quote under *her(e-sive)* in the *MED* should read *Tarata[n]tar[a]*.

³⁴⁵ 14527 Tarmus. For the significance of this creature, cf. *Isid.* 12.5.15: “Tarmus vermis est lardi,” and 12.5.18: “Proprie autem vermis in carne putre nascitur; tinea in vestimentis; eruca in holere; teredo

in ligno; tarmus in lardo.” Under *mathe* n., *maggot*, in the *MED*, the *Medulla* quote “Tarinus [?read: Tarmus]” should delete the query.

³⁴⁶ 14530 Taw. Saint John’s, Hrl. 2270, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst. However, the gloss needs clarification. *FVD* elaborates: “Tau est quedam litera hebraica ... eciam dicitur adverbium admirantis: Ezeckielis 9.4: signa tau super frontes virorum gementium.”

³⁴⁷ 14531 Taratantarizo. See l. 14522, *Tarata[n]tar[a]*, n. 344. Also, for entry word, cf. Latham, s.v. *taratantar/um*. Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Saint John’s agree with corrected entry word; Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst. There is general agreement among the glossary readings.

³⁴⁸ 14532 Tarassein. Cf. Gr. ταρασσειν, “stir up, be in disorder.” Note the dittography in *tara[tari]sin*.

³⁴⁹ 14533 Tauma. Cf. Gr. θαύμα, “wonder, marvel.”

³⁵⁰ 14534 Taumatias. Cf. Gr. θαυμάσιος, adj., from which is formed the noun τὸ θαυμάσιον, “marvel, wonder.”

- 14539 Taurinus a um *pertinens*
- 14540 Tassus *quoddam genus saltacionis*
- 14541 Taxacio *taxynge*
- 14542 Taxenus a um *longynge to broke*
- 14543 Taxillus a *litel brok*
- 14544 Taxo as *to taxe or bargayne*
- 14545 Taxus a *brok*
- 14546 Tectum *parua domus*
- 14547 Teda a *prexfold or a brond*
- 14548 Tedeo es *nocere*
- 14549 Theodotion [ms. Teodorea] *diligens scrutacio verborum*³⁵¹
- 14550 Teosebia [ms. Teosobia] *cultus dei*³⁵²
- 14551 Teosmeus *deus meus*³⁵³
- 14552 Tedericus *nomen proprium*
- 14553 Tedium *tegna* [ms. tene]³⁵⁴
- 14554 [Tegula]rius a *tilare*³⁵⁴
- 14555 Tegularis [ms. -ius] *idem*
- 14555a Tegellaria et teglaria *idem*
- 14556 Tegulare *facere tegulas*
- 14557 Tegna *dolus fraus*³⁵⁵
- 14558 Teges tis a *lytel cote in shyp*
- 14559 Tegula a *tyle or a sclat*
- 14560 Tego gis *to hele*
- 14561 Tegmentum *helynge*
- 14562 Tela a *web*
- 14563 Tellus luris [ms. lurus] *fruytful lond*
- 14564 Tellus dis [ms. dus] *nomen proprium loci rome et quidam ludus*³⁵⁶
- 14565 Tellurus *deus telluris*
- 14566 Telo as *elongare*
- 14567 Telou grece *longum latine*³⁵⁷
- 14568 Teloneum [ms. Teleneum] a *tolhous*
- 14569 Tolenarius a *tollerre*
- 14570 Temerarius [ms. Tenrearius] a *folehardi mon*

³⁵¹ 14549 Theodotion. The working mss. agree with the spelling *Theodacia* or *-docia*, revealing the attempt to normalize into Latin a Greek word. For this, cf. Bishoff, *Speculum*, April 1961, p. 215. There is general agreement with Stonyhurst by the working mss. regarding the gloss. *Isid.* 6.4.3 provides some historical perspective: “Fuerunt et alii interpretes, qui ex Hebraea lingua in Graecum sacra eloquia transtulerunt, sicut Aquila, Symmachus et Theodotion, sicut etiam et vulgaris illa interpretatio, cuius auctor non apparet et ob hoc sine nomine interpretis Quinta Editio nuncupatur.”

³⁵² 14550 Teosebia. Cf. Gr. θεοσεβεία, “reverence of God.”

³⁵³ 14551 Teosmeus. A solemn example of macaronic usage.

³⁵⁴ 14553 Tedium and 14554 [Tegula]rius. Ms. reads “Tedium tenerius a tilare.”

³⁵⁵ 14557 Tegna. Cf. l. 14553, *Tedium*.

³⁵⁶ 14564 Tellus. Precisely the same language as Stonyhurst is used by the working mss. regarding the gloss. This item is found only in this working group to the extent of the research used in this edition.

³⁵⁷ 14567 Telou. Cf. Gr. τηλοῦ, “long ago; far away.” Daly, *Brito Metricus*, offers Gr. τῆλε, identical in meaning, but not nearly as direct orthographically. (See *LSJ*, s.v. τῆλε.) The working mss. in accord with *FVD* and *DFC* all read “Telon grece longum latine,” which bears no plausible result.

- 14571 *Temero* as *corumpere violare*
- 14572 *Temere* follyche
- 14573 *Temeritas* folhardynes
- 14574 *Temesis* *modus loquendi*³⁵⁸
- 14575 *Temetum* stronge wyne [ms. wynd]³⁵⁹
- 14576 *Tempno* is *dispicere*
- 14577 *Tempe* *indeclinabile dulcis platea*
- 14578 *Temperamentum* temprynge
- 14579 *Temperancia* sobernesse mesure
- 14580 *Temperac[i]o nis* temprynge
- 14581 *Tempestas* tempeste
- 14582 *Tempestius a um* couenable
- 14583 *Tempeustus a um congruus vtilis conueniens*
- 14584 *Tempularius* *pertinens ad templum*
- 14585 *Templum* a temple
- 14586 *Temporaneus* *siue tempore or tymelych*
- 14587 *Temporeus* [ms. -ius] a *um* comynge in on tyme [ms. vntyme]³⁶⁰
- 14588 *Temporaneum* [ms. -ium] .i. *primaturum*³⁶¹
- 14589 *Tempus* oris tyme
- 14590 *Tempusculum* *diminutiuum*
- 14591 *Temelicus* *musicus* [ms. *muisicus*]³⁶²
- 14592 *Temporo* as to tymen or *temperen*
- 14593 *Temulentus* ful of wyne [ms. wynde]³⁶³
- 14594 *Teutonia* est terra *istius gentis*³⁶⁴
- 14595 *Tena* þe laste end of bonde³⁶⁵

³⁵⁸ 14574 *Temesis*. Cf. Gr. τμήσις, “a cutting; a logical division.”

³⁵⁹ 14575 *Temetum*. The gloss correctly reads “stronge wyne,” not *wynd*. Cf. *Isid.* 10.271, and see l. 14593, *Temulentus*.

³⁶⁰ 14587 *Temporeus*. *Temporeus* is read at Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, Saint John’s, and Hrl. 2270. Lincoln 111 alone agrees with Stonyhurst in the full item: “Temporius: comand in vn tyme.” Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 use the Latin phrase “in tempore veniens”; whereas Lincoln 88 offers “comynge in tyme”; Saint John’s reads “in on time.” The negative *vntyme* cannot work here; hence, one might consider *vn* as variant of *on*. Saint John’s supports this outright.

³⁶¹ 14588 *Temporaneum*. Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst. *AMD* supports Stonyhurst further with “temporaneus primaturus”; and *DFC* provides a definition: “Temporaneum prope maturam .i. ante maturitatem autumpni.”

³⁶² 14591 *Temelicus*. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 105, l. 2117: “Pulque pitum temeie, temelicos musicus inde.” Daly notes at l. 2119: “Temelici erant qui super (supra B) pulpitem canebant.” Cf. Gr. θυμελικός, “theatrical, musical,” referring to those who performed in the orchestra which enclosed the sacred altar, θυμέλη, of a God. General agreement is had by the working mss. excepting Lincoln 88 which reads “Temelicus viuificus of life.”

³⁶³ 14593 *Temulentus*. The gloss as corrected reads “ful of wyne,” not *wynde*. Cf. *Isid.* 10.271: “Temulentus a temeto, id est vino, dictus.”

³⁶⁴ 14594 *Teutonia*. For specific reference to entry word *Teutonia*, cf. *DFC*, s.v. *Teutonius*. Otherwise cf. Lewis and Short.

³⁶⁵ 14595 *Tena*. There is general agreement among the working mss. A pointed description is found in Hrl. 2270: “Tena – extrema pars vitte qua dependent corone. Tena tenet crines.”

- 14596 *Tenabula* [blank]³⁶⁶
 14597 *Tenax cis* clenchyngge touz
 14598 *Tendicula* a net to take
 bryddes
 14599 *Tendo is* to trap or brede or
 go or bende
 14600 *Tenea* an here bond
 14600a *Tenebre* derkenesse
 14601 *Tenebro as* to derken
 14602 *Tenellus aliquant[u]lum*
 tenax .i. touz & tender
 14603 *Teneo es* to holde
 14604 *Tener a um* tender
 14605 *Tenates* [ms. *Tencates*] *deus*
*mortis*³⁶⁷
 14606 *Tenor oris status pactum*
attentus
 14607 *Tensilis et le defendilis*
 14608 *Tenso as* to defende
 14609 *Tensorium* a teyntour
 14610 *Tendicula tenticula*³⁶⁸
 14611 *Tento as* aspyen [ms. -yp-]³⁶⁹
 14612 *Tentorium* a paulon or a
 teyntour
 14613 *Tenuus a um* þynne
 14614 *Tenuo as* make þynne or
 bryngge to nozt
 14615 *Tenus prepositio prope vel*
iuxta
 14616 *Tepefacio is* to make
 vulache³⁷⁰
 14617 *Tepeo es* to wlache
 14618 *Tipice figuratiue*
 14619 *Tepor oris* wlachyngge
 14620 *Tercius a um* þe þrydde
 14621 *Teraphyn g[en]us vestis*
sacerdotalis
 14622 *Terebyntus* a brere
 14623 *Terebrum* a wymbel
 14624 *Terebellum idem*
 14625 *Terebro as* perforare
 14626 *Teredo nis* a tre worm³⁷¹
 14627 *Teres tis* rownde as a stafe
 14627a *Tergiversator* a gylour
 14628 *Tergiuersor aris* to bybyle
 14629 *Tergo gis* to wype
 14630 *Tergesus* ful of wypyngge
 14631 *Tergulum paruum tergum*

³⁶⁶ 14596 *Tenabula*. Cf. *DFC*: “*Tenabulum venabulum quia retinet aprum venientem.*”

³⁶⁷ 14605 *Tenates*. Each of the working mss., as evidenced below, has a different spelling for the entry word, which undoubtedly has more than a little to do with the lack of an understanding of Greek; yet, each one has a phonetic ring to it resembling *thanatos*.

Stonyhurst reads *Tencates*; Saint John’s reads *Tenates*; Lincoln 88: *thencatos*; Hrl. 2257: *Thenchetis*; Lincoln 111 *Themates*, the only spelling without a conjunctive consonant. The others have a *c*,

t, or *ch* in the middle of the word. Each gloss is “*deus mortis.*”

³⁶⁸ 14610 *Tendicula*. See l. 14598, *Tendicula*.

³⁶⁹ 14611 *Tento*. The *aspyen* corrected to *aspyen* is a further example of dyslexia. All working mss. read *explorare*.

³⁷⁰ 14616 *Tepefacio*. For variant, *vulache*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *wlak* adj.

³⁷¹ 14626 *Teredo*. Cf. *Isid.* 12.5.10: “*Teredonas Graeci vocant lignorum vermes, quod terendo edant. Hos nos termites dicimus.*”

- 14632 *Tergum* a rygge
 14633 *Tergus* gi a rygge of a beste
 14634 *Teristrum* a roket or a mantel
 or sclerye
 14635 T[h]erme et mon grece calor
 [ms. color] latine³⁷²
 14636 T[h]erme arum pluraliter
 bapes of stines³⁷³
 14637 Terme metis [ms. Teryne
 netis] a worm of [a] tree³⁷⁴
 14638 *Terminalis* et le .i. festiualis
 14639 *Terminalia* dicuntur festa
 14640 *Ternio* onis qui habet tres
 milites sub se
 14641 *Terminus* a terme or an ende
 14642 *Termus* a tree worm
 14643 *Ternus* a um þe þryd or þe
 treble
 14644 Tero is to defoule
 14645 Terra erþe
 14646 *Terribilis* dredeful
 14647 *Teribulosus* ful of drede
 14648 *Teribulum* vche maner
 torment
 14649 *Tericola* telynge þe erþe
 14650 *Terrigena* boren of erþe
 14651 *Territo* as frequenter terrere
 14652 *Territorium* a tylynge pla[ce]
 or a fraunchyse
 14653 *Terrosus* a um ful of vrþe
 14654 *Tertulus* nomen proprium
 oratoris³⁷⁵
 14655 *Terulentus* terrosus
 14656 *Tersus* a um wyped clene
 14657 *Tersullus* nomen proprium³⁷⁶
 14658 *Testicula* a pynfold
 14659 *Tescua* orum idem
 14660 *Tesca* loca aspera
 14661 *Tessera* [ms. -cera] grece
 quatuor latine³⁷⁷
 14662 *Tesius* mensis octobris
 14663 *Tessareskaideca* [ms.
 Tesseressedecas] fourtene
 14664 *Testa* a shelle
 14665 *Testabilis* et le quod potest
 testari
 14666 *Testacium* testimonium³⁷⁸
 14666a *Testamentum* a testament
 14667 *Testamentor* aris to make
 testament [ms. testement]

³⁷² 14635 T[h]erme. Cf. Gr. θερμη, *heat*. Cf. the couplet in Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 103, ll. 2077-78: "Fert thermon Grecus quod nos calidum vocitamus; Hinc calidos stupas vel balnes dicito thermas."

³⁷³ 14636 T[h]erme. Cf. Gr. θερμαι, αί, "hot springs."

³⁷⁴ 14637 Terme. Cf. *Isid.* 12.5.10. Also cf. l. 14642, *Termus*.

³⁷⁵ 14654 *Tertulus*. i.e. *Tertullianus*.

³⁷⁶ 14657 *Tersullus*. Perhaps a variant spelling of *Tertulus*, l. 14654.

³⁷⁷ 14661 *Tessera*. The Gr. is τέσσερα.

³⁷⁸ 14666 *Testacium*. All, except Hrl. 2270, of the working mss. agree with Stonyhurst in reading *testimonium*. Hrl. 2270 offers "multe teste." *DFC* offers coherence: "testacium – locus ubi multe teste simul congeruntur."

- 14668 *Testiculo* as to gelden
- 14669 *Testificor aris* make
wyttensse
- 14670 *Testu* [ms. -um] *indeclinabile*
*testa*³⁷⁹
- 14671 *Testuare* castrare
- 14672 *Testudo dinis* a snayle
- 14673 *Testudinetum* [ms. -ien-]
locus vbi testudines [ms. -iens]
sunt
- 14674 *Testula* a lytel shelle or a
sherde
- 14675 *Teter tra rum* blacke
- 14676 *Tetranus a um* *idem*
- 14677 *Tetrabucolica* [ms.
Ttratebucolica] genus
*cesure*³⁸⁰
- 14678 *Tetratides* shap of foure
- 14679 *Tetrameter* of iiii metres
- 14680 *Tetranepos* a neue³⁸¹
- 14681 *Tetrap[to]tos* of iiii cases³⁸²
- 14682 *Tetrarcha qui habet iiii*
homines sub se
- 14683 *Tetrarchia potestas illius*
- 14684 *Tetras grece* *quatuor latine*
- 14685 *Tetrasilaba* of iiii silabes
- 14686 *Tetricus nomen proprium*
montis
- 14687 *Tetricus a um asper* [ms.
asper .a.] *austerus obscurus*
*tristis*³⁸³
- 14688 *Tetritudo* blakhede
- 14689 *Teucos volumen*³⁸⁴
- 14690 *Texellula* [ms. *Texessula*] a
lytel calle³⁸⁵
- 14691 *Texera vas vel mensura*
- 14692 *Texerimus* a narwe felde³⁸⁶
- 14693 *Texibilis et le* webly
- 14694 *Texus a um* *idem*

³⁷⁹ 14670 *Testu*. All working mss. read “*Testu* indeclinabile *testa*.” Lincoln 111 expands the understanding: “*Testu* indeclinabile .i. *testa* vel iste homo est mortuus ab intestato .i. sine testamento.” However, the lexis provide a different track by citing in Lewis and Short: “*testu* or *testum*, i n. [*testa*] ... an earthenware vessel, earthen pot”; or “a lid placed over food.”

³⁸⁰ 14677 *Tetrabucolica*. Stonyhurst glosses this entry as “genus cesure,” a “kind of cutting” referring to the τὸμῆ *bucolic* caesura found regularly in Pastoral verse (*LSJ*). The diaeresis (when verse-foot and word-foot coincide) at the end of the fourth foot of an hexameter is called a Bucolic Caesura (Gildersleeve-Lodge, *A Latin Grammar*, p. 462).

³⁸¹ 14680 *Tetranepos*. Cf. *DFC*: “quartus a nepotis [sic].” “a neue” = “a neve” (*MED*).

³⁸² 14681 *Tetrap[to]tos*. Cf. Gr. τετράπρωτος, “with four cases.” Note here the haplography on the part of the scribe.

³⁸³ 14687 *Tetricus*. The scribe adds feminine adjectival ending *.a.* after *asper*, and then, with a vertical mark, mistakenly tries to delete it.

³⁸⁴ 14689 *Teucos*. Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. τεῦχος, “volumen, gloss.” Also cf. Lewis and Short, “volumen: a roll, book, volume.” All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst.

³⁸⁵ 14690 *Texellula*. Although only Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 88 of the working mss. read *-ell-* rather than *-ess-*, the lexical evidence for *texell-*, and the natural consonantal variation between *l* and *r* would emphasize *texella* from *texera* rather than *texessula*. The glosses provide a considerable variety. Lincoln 111: *keyle*; Hrl. 2257: *Kayle*; Hrl. 2270: “*idem* parua *texera*”; Saint John’s: *chesel*; Lincoln 88: *lace*.

³⁸⁶ 14692 *Texerimus*. With only slight spelling variations, all but Hrl. 2270 agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 reads “a square crofte.”

- 14695 *Texeranus et rius prepositus curie*³⁸⁷
- 14696 *Texilis et le texibilis*
- 14697 *Texto as frequenter wouen*
- 14698 *Texo is to wouen*
- 14699 *Textrinum locus texencium*
- 14700 *Textrina idem et locus vbi naue[s] stant*
- 14701 *Textus liber doctoris*
- 14702 *Thabor et hermon sunt duos [ms. due] montes interuenien[te]s lumen*
- 14703 *Thalamus bedde of maryage*
- 14704 *Thalasa nomen proprium ciuitatis*
- 14705 *Thamar interpretatur amaritudo*³⁸⁸
- 14706 *Thaminus clopynge or þyngge to comyng*³⁸⁹
- 14707 *Thanatos mors*³⁹⁰
- 14708 *Thanatus a um mortuus*
- 14709 *Thare interpretatur actor vel depulsor*³⁹¹
- 14710 *Tharsis nomen proprium ciuitatis*³⁹²
- 14711 *Tharsus mon of tharse*³⁹³
- 14712 *Theo[re]sis longynge to lokynge place*³⁹⁴
- 14713 *Theatrum comyn place to loke inne*
- 14714 *Thebet Ianuarius*
- 14715 *Theca puttyngge vel repositorium*³⁹⁵
- 14716 *Thema tis si[mi]litudo vel forma*
- 14717 *Thea[ro]docia [ms. -dicia] bysy sykyngge et tran[s]lator diuersorum lybrorum*³⁹⁶

³⁸⁷ 14695 *Texeranus*. Only Stonyhurst and two of the working mss., Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111, agree. Lincoln 88, Saint John's, and Hrl. 2270 omit the item. "Prepositus curie" is the bishop of the church.

³⁸⁸ 14705 *Thamar*. Cf. *Isid.* 7.6.39: "Thamar amaritudo pro viris mortuis."

³⁸⁹ 14706 *Thaminus*. This item does not seem strange or awkward to these scribes. Lincoln 111 reads "Thaminus clopyng or þyng or a comoun"; Lincoln 88 offers "Thamnus clotyng or thing to come"; Hrl. 2257 reads "Thaminus clothyng." They agree generally with Stonyhurst. For the sense of the gloss, cf. *MED*, s.v. *clothing* n. 1.(b) and 2.(a); also s.v. *commune* adj. #8. Yet the entry, *thaminus*, is very much the mystery. Gr. offers θαμινός, "crowded, close-set." Nothing further from this edition's resources other than that the entry is found only among the working mss. of the *Medulla*.

³⁹⁰ 14707 *Thanatos*. Cf. l. 14516, *Tanatos*.

³⁹¹ 14709 *Thare*. According to Strong's *Concordance*, *NT* Luke 3.34 is found to say "Abraham, which was

the son of Thara." *Isid.* 5.39.7 supports this: "Thara ann. LXX genuit Abraham." In addition to Stonyhurst, Lincoln 111, Saint John's, and Lincoln 88 read "actor vel depulsor." Hrl. 2257 varies slightly with "actor vel depulsator"; Hrl. 2270 curiously offers "abactor vel depulsor." Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *abactor*.

³⁹² 14710 *Tharsis*. Cf. *Isid.* 9.2.35: "Tharsis, a quo Cilices, ut Iosephus arbitratur. Vnde et metropolis civitas eorum Tharsus dicitur."

³⁹³ 14711 *Tharsus*. Paul, the apostle, perhaps.

³⁹⁴ 14712 *Theo[re]sis*. This entry seems to approximate the sense of the gloss; yet neither *theoresis*, *viewing*, nor *theosis*, *dimming*, appears in any of the working mss.

³⁹⁵ 14715 *Theca*. Cf. Gr. θήκη, "case, money chest."

³⁹⁶ 14717 *Thea[ro]docia*. Cf. Gr. θεα[ρο]δοκία, s.v. "θεωροδοκῶ, to act as θεωροδόκος, one who receives the θεωροί, those sent to consult the oracles" (*LSJ*). Note once again, as with *Theot[ot]os*, l. 14729, there is an incidence of haplography.

- 14718 *Theologus* [ms. -dolus] est
liber gramadicalis et *nomen*
proprium Spekyngē of
diuinite³⁹⁷
- 14719 *Theologus* a diuine
- 14720 *Theoni[n]us* cursed³⁹⁸
- 14721 *Teophilus* dei [a]mator [ms.
deus [a]moris]³⁹⁹
- 14722 *Theorema* diligens *verborum*
apta [ms. aptata] *discrīpcio*⁴⁰⁰
- 14723 *Theologia* sermo dei dyuinite
- 14724 *Theologizare* de deo loqui
- 14725 *Theoro* as *videre*⁴⁰¹
- 14726 *Theos grece* *deus latine*
- 14727 *Theophania* e[pi]phania
- 14728 *Theorisma* *regula*⁴⁰²
- 14729 *Theot[ot]os* dei *genitrix*⁴⁰³
- 14730 *Theozebia* [ms. There-] *deus*
*pietatis*⁴⁰⁴
- 14731 *Theoticus* [ms. Thero-] *et ca*
diuine
- 14732 *Thesaurizo* as *to tresoren*
- 14733 *Thesaurus* *tresour*
- 14734 *Thesbites* *interpretatur*
*conuertens*⁴⁰⁵
- 14735 *Thesis grece* *positio latine*
- 14736 *Thessalonica* [ms. -enica]
*nomen proprium ciuitatis*⁴⁰⁶

³⁹⁷ 14718 *Theologus*. Cf. Gr. θεολόγος.

³⁹⁸ 14720 *Theoni[n]us*. Entry is the adjectival form from the proper name *Theon*. Hrl. 2270's gloss is the generally accepted one: "maledicus reprehensorius." Lincoln 88 reads *cursut*. Saint John's offers an errant *Theotimus*, but reads the gloss correctly as *maledicus*. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111 omit the item. *FVD* and *DFC* agree with Hrl. 2270. Lemprière offers "an infamous reviler"; cf. Horace, *Epistles*, 1.18.82: "dente Theonino cum circumroditur" (when he is nibbled about with Theonine teeth).

³⁹⁹ 14721 *Teophilus*. From θεός, *God*, and φίλος, "lover of"; opposite in sense to ms. reading.

⁴⁰⁰ 14722 *Theorema*. Cf. Gr. θεωρημα, "speculation, vision" (Lampe); "object of contemplation; intuition; scheme, plan" (*LSJ*). Essentially all working mss. agree with Stonyhurst's reading but for Lincoln 111 which omits the item. Also Stonyhurst indulges in dittography with *aptata*.

⁴⁰¹ 14725 *Theoro*. Cf. Gr. θεωρέω, "look at; perceive."

⁴⁰² 14728 *Theorisma*. Glossed as *regula* by Stonyhurst, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88, it is expanded by Saint John's as "regula vel scripcio theorematis." It is subsumed under *Theorema* by *FVD*, *DFC*, and Hrl. 2270 as *idem*; and omitted by Lincoln 111. *Theorizo* is found in Latham, s.v. *theoria*, given the meaning "to engage in speculation, contemplate,"

dated 870. The extremely curious feature of *theorisma* is that it does not appear in any of the materials, mss., or lexica used in this edition as a word in the Gr. language. As a proper item comprised of entry word and gloss, *theorisma* is found only among the working mss. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 103, drawing upon Papias, concludes that "Theorema est speculatio vel inspectio," whereas "Theorisma diligens verborum conscriptio." One might think the *speculative* as opposed to the *practical*.

⁴⁰³ 14729 *Theot[ot]os*. A case of haplography similar to l. 14681, *Tetrap[to]tos*.

⁴⁰⁴ 14730 *Theozebia*. Cf. Gr. θεοσεβεία, "fear of God" (*LSJ*). The gloss of this entry does not quite fit this definition, "fear of god." *Pietas* carries the sense *respect*, but the entry would not be taken as a personification.

⁴⁰⁵ 14734 *Thesbites*. All of the working mss. agree precisely with Stonyhurst except Lincoln 111 which omits the item. This entry word is based upon the gloss in Hesychius. Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. θέσις, "filled with the words of God, inspired; θεσπιδες; θυσία, θεοσέβεια." θυσία are "burnt offerings in honor of the gods"; θεοσέβεια are seen to be "the religious, those who fear and serve God." So contains the spirit of the *convert* (*conuertens*).

⁴⁰⁶ 14736 *Thessalonica*. The second city of Greece, after Athens.

14737 Thessoles *quedam ciuitas*⁴⁰⁷

14738 Thessola *quedam regio*⁴⁰⁷

14739 Thetis [ms. *Thetus*] *vel* cos
mare [ms. *maritus*] *vel* vxor
[occeani]⁴⁰⁸

14740 Thetis di[s] *mater achillis*

14741 Thetis [ms. *Thetus*] [grece]
aqua *latine*⁴⁰⁹

14742 †Thiriatria *i[n]terpretatur
illuminatus*†⁴¹⁰

14743 †Thoriatria† *interpretatur
timens deum*⁴¹¹

14744 Thessia *idem*⁴¹²

14745 Thomaculum *boweles*⁴¹³

14746 Thomos *grece* *diseccio* [ms.
dicessio] *latine*⁴¹⁴

14747 Thomus .i. *idem*

14748 Thonomaida [ms.
Thonamarum da]
*interpretatur ad mensuram
deducens*⁴¹⁵

⁴⁰⁷ 14737 Thessoles and 14738 Thessola. Hrl. 2257, Saint John's, and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 reads *Thessalos* and *Thessala*; and Lincoln 111 omits the item. (From this point to *tr* the photostat of Lincoln 111 is lost.) *Thessoles*, it seems, refers to Thessaly as its principal city, Thessalonica. Cf. l. 14736, *Thessalonica*. *Thessola* identifies Thessalia as the region. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Thessalia*.

⁴⁰⁸ 14739 Thetis. The glossarial reading of both Hrl. 2257 and Saint John's: "maritus vel vxor," along with Stonyhurst, is erroneous. There are a considerable number of misleadings in Stonyhurst; however, it might be said that the stress upon the masculine *-cos* of these three mss. could have led to *maritus* which has no basis. *Mare* as in Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 accurately reflects what Lewis and Short stresses, s.v. *Thetis*, the metaphorical reference to "the sea." This item pertains to *Thetis* alone. She is the *mare* as well as the "vxor oceani." Cf. also Lemprière, s.v. *Thetis*.

⁴⁰⁹ 14741 Thetis. As *Theta* was referred to as *mare* in the figurative, so *aqua*: *water* can as well.

⁴¹⁰ 14742 †Thiriatria†. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 agree precisely with Stonyhurst. Saint John's offers *Therateria*. Hrl. 2270 reads "thiriatria illuminata vel illuminans" with which *DFC* agrees. Might the entry word refer to θηράτεια, "a huntress," thereby putting into perspective the reading of Hrl. 2270 and *DFC*.

⁴¹¹ 14743 †Thoriatria†. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst as does Saint John's with slight variation of the entry word: *Theratria*. Hrl. 2270 omits the item. Perhaps this entry might read *Thusiasterion*, from Gr. θυσιαστήριον, *altar*; as adj. *sacrificial*.

⁴¹² 14744 Thessia. Hrl. 2257, Saint John's, and Lincoln 88 read *Thossia* and the *idem* refers to *Thoriatria*. Hrl. 2270 omits *thoriatria* and attributes "timens deum" to *Thicia*, the equivalent of *Thessia* or *Thossia*. It is unlikely that this entry word is based upon the Gr. θυσία, "offering or sacrifice to the gods."

⁴¹³ 14745 Thomaculum. There is general agreement upon both entry and gloss of Stonyhurst by Hrl. 2257, Saint John's, and Lincoln 88, whereas Hrl. 2270 introduces the gloss *intestinum*. Cf. *DFC* for the explanation: "thomacula dicuntur intestina propter divisiones et sectiones."

⁴¹⁴ 14746 Thomos. Cf. Gr. τόμος, "cut, slice, pierce." The glosses of the working mss. are Lincoln 88: *discessio*; Hrl. 2257: *dissescio*; Saint John's: "discescio vel diuisio"; Hrl. 2270: "diuisio sectio incisio." Lincoln 111 omits the item. Not one of these readings agrees with another, demonstrating how fluid the language is at this stage of the later Middle Ages. The sense is clear but the orthography continues to challenge. Dyslexia might have played a part in the Stonyhurst offering *dicessio* instead of *diseccio*. Perhaps the clearest of the readings of this word, reflected in unfrequented use, is in Latham: *dissectio*.

⁴¹⁵ 14748 Thonomaida. Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, Saint John's, and Hrl. 2270 agree with this entry word. *DFC* reads *Tholo-*. Regarding the gloss, Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2270, and *DFC* agree with Stonyhurst. Saint John's alone reads "diuidens mensuram." "Ad mensuram," as gloss, might suggest τόμος, "pitch, accent, measure, key."

- 14749 Thophet long an brode⁴¹⁶
- 14750 Thronizare [ms. Thoron-] to sette in trone
- 14751 Thronus [ms. Thoron-] sedes regalis
- 14752 Torus [ms. Thorus] ri a bed⁴¹⁷
- 14753 Thronus a um qui ullam partem habet regni⁴¹⁸
- 14754 Thurribulum a senser
- 14755 Thuricremum brennynge of ensense
- 14756 Thuridus a um pertinens
- 14757 Thurificina locus in quo ensens effoditur
- 14758 Thurificare to ensensen
- 14759 Thurifex sacerdos
- 14760 Thus ris ensens
- 14761 Thus feminini generis arbor arabie
- 14762 Thusculus lytel ensens
- 14763 Tiara .i. pilium [ms. Tiarapilium] sacerdotale vel genus pallii⁴¹⁹
- 14764 Tias dis sacratissa bachi⁴²⁰
- 14765 Thibios nomen proprium ciuitatis⁴²¹
- 14766 Tiburtus nomen proprium hominis
- 14767 Tibernius nomen proprium ciuitatis
- 14768 Tibitillum filum putridum
- 14769 Tibia a leg or a pype
- 14770 Tibialis et le pertinens
- 14771 Tibicen [ms. Tibicon] singer in ribibe⁴²²
- 14772 Tibicina idem
- 14773 Tibin maner of forser⁴²³
- 14774 Tibur nomen proprium ciuitatis

⁴¹⁶ 14749 Thophet. In this hand and those of the period, *h* and *l* are often confused. There is general agreement with Stonyhurst by Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88. Hrl. 2270 omits the item; Saint John's reads "longand to brod weye." Strong's *Concordance* refers to *OT*, Isaiah 30:33: "For Tophet is ordained of old; yea for the king it is prepared; he hath made it deep and large." *DFC* offers "lata et spaciosa via - gehenna pavoris interpretatur."

⁴¹⁷ 14752 Torus. For full lexical development, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Torus*.

⁴¹⁸ 14753 Thronus. A curious lexical item with a variety of glosses possessing political if not historical dimensions. *DFC* reads "qui nullam partem regni habet: Hec lanuensis." *Ianuensis* refers to Johannes de Janua, a native of Genoa (13th cent.) He precedes the *Medulla* and *AMD*, *DFC*, and *FVD* within the French tradition. So, the variety that is witnessed in the following items might be thought of as a *spinoff* from him. Lincoln 88 reads "qui nullam partem habet

regni." Hrl. 2270 offers "qui *ullam* regni potestatem habet"; and Hrl. 2257 reads "qui *multam* partem habet regni." Not a difficult political scene to appreciate, at any period.

⁴¹⁹ 14763 Tiara. Cf. Lincoln 88: "Tiara .i. pilium sacerdotale vel genus pallij." As usual *Isid.* offers a neat summary at 19.21.3: "Pilleum est ex bysso rotundum quasi sphaera media, caput tegens sacerdotale et in occipitio vitta constrictum. Hoc Graeci et nostri tiaram vel galerum vocant."

⁴²⁰ 14764 Tias. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Thyas*.

⁴²¹ 14765 Thibios. i.e. *Thebes*.

⁴²² 14771 Tibicen. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *ribib(e) n. (a)*, "a kind of fiddle or lute."

⁴²³ 14773 Tibin. Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 88 both agree with Stonyhurst, which is a precise phonetic transliteration of the Gr. τιβήν = τρίπους, *tripod*, = λέβης, "casket = forcer, casket." Note the gloss of Hesychius, s.v. τιβήν: "τιβήνος, λέβης, τρίπους."

- 14775 Ticio onis a brond
- 14776 Ticionarium locus ignis
- 14777 Tici[on]or aris ticiones
mittere in ignem⁴²⁴
- 14778 Ticon [ms. Ticor] modium⁴²⁵
- 14779 Tigillum paruum tignum
- 14780 Tignarius est ille qui facit vel
vendit tigna
- 14781 Tignosus ful of sparres
- 14782 Tignum a sparre of an house
- 14783 Tigris nomen proprium
serpentis bestie vel fluuii
- 14784 Tilia a wodebynde
- 14785 Tiliatus [t]a tum pertinens
- 14786 Tiliosus iracundiosus
- 14787 Timalis nomen proprium
piscis
- 14788 Timauus [ms. Timaruus]
fluuius⁴²⁶
- 14789 Timbra herba⁴²⁷
- 14790 Tenuis [ms. Tinies] decens
[ms. decē]⁴²⁸
- 14791 Time grece anima [ms. jam]
latine⁴²⁹
- 14792 Time[us] quidam liber
platonis⁴³⁰
- 14792a Timiana nomen proprium
herbe

⁴²⁴ 14777 Tici[on]or. The working mss. agree with Stonyhurst on both the entry and gloss. Hrl. 2270 adds “et eos spargere.” For *ticiones*, see Lewis and Short, s.v. *titio*, “a firebrand.” Also see l. 14775, *Ticio*.

⁴²⁵ 14778 Ticon. Due to the impenetrable gibberish of the working mss.: Saint Johns: “Ticionor – modicum,” and Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257: “Ticior – modicum,” one feels compelled toward the neatly detailed reading of *AMD*: “Hic ticon conis est media par sinfonie similis cribro.” Daly, *Brito Metricus*, follows briefly at p. 106, l. 2136: “Est ticon medium.”

⁴²⁶ 14788 Timauus. A broad river in Italy. Cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Timavus*.

⁴²⁷ 14789 Timbra. From the Gr. θύμβρα, *savory*: “an aromatic European mint, much used in cooking” (Webster’s 2nd International).

⁴²⁸ 14790 Tenuis. Two elements should be emphasized here. First, the legitimate entry reading, *tenuis*, is a reflection of a dyslexic spelling *teniis*, of the ms. form *tinies*: the first letter *i* and the letter *e* are interchanged. Dyslexia is a common problem with this scribe and those within this period due to the weakness in the fundamentals of language training, particularly in Greek and Latin. Second, the ms. reading *decē* usually reads *decem* and, in fact, does at Hrl. 2257. However, a macron over a final vowel can sometimes simply represent an abbreviation, and

perhaps here, suitably, *ns*. Of the working mss. only three offer this item; Saint John’s: “Times, ei decē”; Hrl. 2257: “Timens (or -eus) decem”; Lincoln 88: “times decē.” Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 111 omit this item. These entries seem to be confused in spelling with the entry *Timeus* in these mss. to the extent that Saint John’s links the clause “vel quidam liber platonis” to it. But this in no way seems to help, only to further confuse.

⁴²⁹ 14791 Time. Clearly the macron between the *m* and *e* of *Time* is otiose, not directly over the *e* to suggest *n*, and not the proper marking for *i*; so neither *timie* nor *timen* should be read. *T* = θ, *i* = υ; *m* is agreed upon; *e* is an alternate ending for ος; hence, *time* = θυμός, meaning “soul, spirit, principle of life” (*LSJ*). Hrl. 2270 reads “Timo vel timos ge mens le.” Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 106, l. 2137, reads “Mens time tribuit.” Hrl. 2257: “Timens ge iam le”; Lincoln 88: “Timen ge iam le”; *AMD*, s.v. *Timen*, “animus dicunt.” DFC reads “Time ge anima le.” On the Latin side, if one accepts the two *iam* readings of Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 as somewhat of an abbreviated jumble of letters pointing to *anima*, and that *mens* of Hrl. 2270 is a synonym for *anima*, then the solution might be within grasp.

⁴³⁰ 14792 Time[us]. The medieval spelling for the *Timaeus* of Plato. Cf. DFC: “Timeus ei liber Platonis quasi floridus.”

- 14793 *Timiama tis* species redolens
et ge[n]us floris vel radicis et
ponitur pro thure
- 14794 *Timiamitum* a se[n]ser⁴³¹
- 14795 *Timiamitus* [ms. -nitus] a um
of sense
- 14796 *Timiaterium* [ms. -orium]
turrib[u]lum⁴³²
- 14797 *Timidus* dredful
- 14798 *Timinus* a um floridus dulcis
et suauiis
- 14799 *Timo grece* flos latine⁴³³
- 14800 *Timor oris* drede
- 14801 *Timoratus* ful of drede
- 14802 *Timirum* mel suaue et
odoriferum
- 14803 *Timetitas* dampnynge⁴³⁴
- 14804 *Timos* nomen proprium
montis
- 14805 *Timotheus* discipulus [ms.
discipulis] pauli
- 14806 *Timpanistra* [ms.
Timpanistria] a singare in
trompe or a tymber or a tabre
- 14807 *Timpanotria* dicitur
planctus⁴³⁵
- 14808 *Timpanum* a tymber or a
tabur
- 14809 *Timpanizo* as to tymbrin or
tabren or syngre þer wyþ
- 14810 *Timus* .i. quidam flos⁴³⁶

⁴³¹ 14794 *Timiamitum*. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 support both the entry and gloss of Stonyhurst for this item. Hrl. 2257 offers “Thymianitum [read:-mitum] a censour”; Lincoln reads “Timiamicum a sensure.” The item is not found elsewhere.

⁴³² 14796 *Timiaterium*. The *-erium* ending is agreed upon by all working mss. in addition to *DFC* and *FVD*. From Gr. θυμιατήριον, “a censer.” Hrl. 2270 and *DFC* and *FVD* expand the midportion of the word with *ma* emphasizing the Gr. word θυμιάμα, *incense*, and stressing *thymiamaterium* illiciting the comment by Souter: “perhaps, sometimes at least, wrong expansion of thymiaterivm.”

⁴³³ 14799 *Timo*. Cf. Gr. θύμος, “Cretan thyme.”

⁴³⁴ 14803 *Timetitas*. Saint John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88 agree with the Stonyhurst gloss. However, complications arise with the entry word, and here mere orthography is not solely the problem. Saint John’s reads *Timetica*, Lincoln 88 offers *Timicitas*, and Hrl. 2257 agrees in spelling with Stonyhurst. It might be noted that not only do the readings of Saint John’s and Lincoln 88 sound like the textual entry, but there is an additional English ms. tradition: c1450 *Trin-C-LEDict*. 616/27, which introduces a reading identical to Stonyhurst and Hrl. 2257: “Timetitas, anglice, a dampnygge.” For the citation cf. *Wright-Wülker*, vol. 1, p. 616, l. 27. This reading, then,

provides three identical readings of *Timetitas* and two very similar ones. Hrl. 2270 omits the reading along with Lincoln 111. In the French ms. tradition, *FVD* and *DFC*, this item does not appear. What does appear here and in Hrl. 2270 is the entry *timiditas*. This word means “dredfulness, cowardice, fearfulness, timidity,” not what is associated with *timetitas*, which is “a dampnynge: judicial condemnation sentencing, damnation.” *Timetitas* is the condemnation, not the fear on the part of the one sentenced (*timiditas*). Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. τιμάω III, “to estimate the amount of punishment due the criminal.” Note the blindingly brilliant ὡς ἐγὼ τιμᾶν βλέπω: “I carry penalty in my eyes”; “give sentence of death against a man, condemn him to death.” Also consider τιμήμα, “an estimate of damages done; penalty, punishment.” The word *timetitas* is composed of *time* (root), *t* (conjunctive consonant), and *itas* (suffix). If this item can be argued as such then *add. lex.* would be appropriate for this word; indeed, an *hapax legomenon*.

⁴³⁵ 14807 *Timpanotria*. This item is supported by Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Saint John’s. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *planctus* for full description of the gloss.

⁴³⁶ 14810 *Timus*. Cf. l. 14799, *Timo*.

- 14811 *Tinea orum* sunt ligna de quibus salamon fecit gradus in domo dei⁴³⁷
- 14812 *Tincto* [ms. *Tinito*] as to lyt ofte
- 14813 *Tinctor* [ms. *Tinitor*] oris lytester
- 14814 *Tinctrix* [ms. *Tinitrix*] icis idem feminini generis
- 14815 *Tinea* a moþe
- 14816 *Tingo* to lyt or coleren or infundere
- 14817 *Tinn[i]o* is to gyngle as brasce
- 14818 *Tingibilis* quod leuiter potest tingi
- 14819 *Tingito* as oft gyngle
- 14820 *Tinul[u]s* aliquantulum sonans
- 14821 *Tyntinabulum* a childes bel or a sacrynge belle
- 14822 *Tipho* figura forma ratio⁴³⁸
- 14823 *Tiphonicus* wynd tempest or norþe west wynd
- 14824 *Tipicus* a um tokne figure
- 14825 *Tipsana* ordeum decorticatis vel cortis anglice thysane
- 14826 *Tipus* superbia et herba que in aqua nascitur⁴³⁹
- 14827 *Tipsana* succus ordei
- 14828 *Tirannicida* qui tyrannum occidit
- 14829 *Tirannis* dis cruelte of tyraunt
- 14830 *Tirannicidium* occisio tyranni
- 14830a *Tirannus* a terannte
- 14831 *Tiranulus* diminutiuum
- 14832 *Tiracla* tacle
- 14833 *Tirius* a um of tyre cyte
- 14834 *Tiro* fortis miles et nouus miles
- 14835 *Tirunculus* idem
- 14836 *Tirocinium* a turnement

⁴³⁷ 14811 *Tinea*. *salamon* = *Solomon*.

⁴³⁸ 14822 *Tipho*. Cf. Gr. τύπος. The glosses of Stonyhurst are supported fully under τύπος in *LSJ*. The Stonyhurst reading is well-supported by Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 106, l. 2140: “Forma, figura, status tipus est.”

⁴³⁹ 14826 *Tipus*. From Gr. τύπος. Cf. l. 14822, *Tipho*, n. 438. Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257 skip from *ti* to *tr*. Hrl. 2270 reads “Tipus .i. superbia est herba que in aqua nascitur; figura forma status falsa opinio similitudo.” Saint John’s offers “Tipus – superbia vel herba que in aqua nascitur vel febris frigida vel signum siue ffigura.” Lincoln 88 reads “Tipus pi – figura herba que in aqua nascitur [delete *vel*] febris frigida.” *Superbia*, left unexplained, is brought into dazzling focus by Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 107, ll. 2140-42: “Forma, figura, status tipus est, herbaque

vocatus/ Sit que crescit aqua crescens inflatur ab ipsa/ Et timor inflati sic dicitur inde superbi/ Atque paroxismus febris tipus esto vocatus.” Although the message of hubris cannot be missed, it is perhaps more likely that this *tipus* or, as Gr. τύπος, is confused with the mythological character in l. 2139: “Tippo draco dictus sit tiponque superbus.” *DFC* comments that as the *herba* is inflated by the water, “Tipus etiam dicitur tumor, superbia.” It is also worth noting that the reference to “febris frigida” in Saint John’s and Lincoln 88 and “paroxismus febris” of Daly, *Brito Metricus*, is highlighted in *LSJ*, s.v. τῦφος as τῦφοι, “frigidae, febres, Gloss.”
^{439a} 14857 *Tophus*. Cf. l. 14854, “Todus lapis asper et preciosus.”

- 14837 Tirocinor [ms. Tiriocinor] aris
turnen azene
- 14838 Tircus a stalk of grasse or a
busshe or a cimbale
- 14839 Tirus *nomen proprium*
ciuitatis
- 14840 Tisicus qui habet tyssim
- 14841 Tisis a tysyk
- 14842 Titan *interpretatur*
illum[i]natus vel naus vel sol
vel vir fortis
- 14843 Titan[i]s *nomen proprium*
ciuitatis
- 14844 Titanus a um *pertinens*
- 14845 Titilo [ms. -ul-] as luxuriam
mortalis [ms. motarilis]
titubare
- 14846 Titinia luna
- 14847 Titimallus *quedam herba*
spurge
- 14848 Titubo as to stumble et
vibrare
- 14849 Titulo as to tyle
- 14850 Titulus a title
- 14851 Titus *nomen proprium*
- 14852 Tobias *nomen proprium*
- 14853 Toda a brid þat haþe no bon
in þe rygge
- 14854 Todus lapis asper et
preciosus
- 14855 Todeo es mouere ad modum
tode
- 14856 Toga a kuuerlyte or a gowne
- 14857 Tophus lapis asper^{439a}
- 14858 Togistrum locus quo
scolares disputant
- 14859 Toguperium coopertorium
- 14860 Togilla idem
- 14861 Togula idem
- 14862 Tollerabilis et le þat be
suffered
- 14863 Tollero as to suffre
- 14864 Tolos *dicitur tumor circa*
vuam
- 14865 Tollinum lignum puteorum
quo hauritur aqua a tumbrel
- 14866 Tolloneum a tolhous
- 14867 Tollit alit remouet erigit gerit
accipit aufert
- 14868 Tolus bolle⁴⁴⁰
- 14869 †Toy† grece altitudo latine⁴⁴¹
- 14870 Tonab[u]lum a lytel belle

⁴⁴⁰ 14868 Tolus. Hrl. 2270 offers “a bolle a top of a toret a pomell a virole”; Saint John’s reads “the bolle of a stepyl”; Lincoln 88 reads “a bell of stepul or a cop or a pomel.” AMD reads “pomellus supra domum existens.”

⁴⁴¹ 14869 †Toy†. A tantalizing item and persistently puzzling in its tradition. On the surface, the evidence seems repetitiously compelling. Of the working mss.,

Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111 omit the item. The other three agree in disagreeing with the *toy* of Stonyhurst (evidently a mistake) and offer *ton*, as do FVD and DFC. The glosses are only a little less consistent. Saint John’s reads *altitudo*; Lincoln 88 provides *latitudo*; and Hrl. 2270 offers “altitudo et totum.” DFC and FVD agree with Hrl. 2270.

- 14871 Thomas *nomen proprium interpretatur abissus*
- 14872 Tondeo es to shere hedes or shepe
- 14873 Tonitruus ponder
- 14874 Tonitruum *extinccio [ignis] in nube*⁴⁴²
- 14875 Tono as to sounen
- 14876 Tonsilla a lytel sesour
- 14877 Tonsorium a sherynge place
- 14878 Tonstricula a lytel sherer
- 14879 Tonsito as to of[te] shere
- 14880 To[n]sus *et sa remus [ms. romus]*⁴⁴³
- 14881 Tonstrina a sherynge house
- 14882 Tonstrix a clyppare
- 14883 Tonsula a lytel shere
- 14884 Tonsura a sherynge
- 14885 Tonus [ms. Tonusus] *sonus*
- 14886 Topasius *et on gemma preciosa*
- 14887 Toparca *princeps loci*⁴⁴⁴
- 14888 Toparchia *principatus [ms. princeps] illius [principis]*⁴⁴⁴
- 14889 Topica *quidam liber*⁴⁴⁵
- 14890 Topicus a um of studye⁴⁴⁶
- 14891 Topos *dicitur totum*⁴⁴⁷
- 14892 Toral lis a cuerlyte⁴⁴⁸
- 14893 Toragium *ornatus munitus [ms. inimicus]*⁴⁴⁹
- 14894 Torax a brest bon or a brest plate or an hauberck
- 14895 Torcio onis greuance
- 14896 Torcular a pressour of grapes

⁴⁴² 14874 Tonitruum. Lincoln 88, Saint John's, and Hrl. 2270 have *ignis* as a natural part of their reading.

⁴⁴³ 14880 To[n]sus. Saint John's and Hrl. 2270 introduce the gloss *clipped* based upon the past participial form of *tondeo*, "to cut hair or beard." Lincoln 88 alone glosses it as *remus*, supporting Stonyhurst. *DFC* enters *tonsus*: "idem est quod tonsa .i. remus vel potius palmula remi."

⁴⁴⁴ 14887 Toparca and 14888 Toparchia. *DFC* defines *Toparcha* as "princeps super totum, super aliquem locum, secundum Papiam princeps"; *Toparchia* as "eius potestas vel loci principatus vel principatus universalis." The significance of these two titles in their proper historical perspective can be found in the classic work by Naphtali Lewis, *Life in Egypt Under Roman Rule*, Oxford University Press 1985, pp.211-12 [Glossary]: "Toparchy – an administrative division of a nome, serving chiefly for tax-collecting purposes." A *Nome*, from Gr. νόμος, is anyone of some thirty administrative divisions of Egypt, each headed by a *strategos* [chief officer of a nome], where he exercised judicial and administrative authority but had no military commission and commanded no troops."

⁴⁴⁵ 14889 Topica. Cf. *OLD*(3) s.v. *Aristotle*, p. 167 #12: "The topics and the Sophistici Elenchi show Aristotle's keen interest in methods of dialectical argumentation and in the analysis of common fallacies and paradoxes."

⁴⁴⁶ 14890 Topicus. Saint John's agrees with Stonyhurst here. *LSJ*, s.v. τοπικοί, remarks that it was in respect to place or local. Hrl. 2270 reads "Topicus -a -um localis totalis" because what is local translates into that which is total.

⁴⁴⁷ 14891 Topos. The comprehensiveness of the study leads three working mss. to conclude along with Stonyhurst: "Topos dicitur totum." Witness Hrl. 2270: "topos dicitur locus vel totum"; followed by Saint John's: "topos ge totum le vel locus"; and finally quite emphatically, Lincoln 88: "Topos ge totum le." The local place becomes the common place or "the whole."

⁴⁴⁸ 14892 Toral. For the gloss cf. *MED*, s.v. "coverlite, bedspread"; interesting phonetics in form section.

⁴⁴⁹ 14893 Toragium. θωράκιον, "a cuirass, a defense or protection."

- 14897 *Toreum lectus regalis* or
turnynge⁴⁵⁰
- 14898 *Toridus velox*
- 14899 *Tormen tormentum*
- 14900 *Tormentum peynyngē*
- 14901 *Torno as* to *turne* or drawe
- 14902 *Tornus* a *turnynge* yre of a
turnour
- 14903 *Torosus a um* fat
- 14904 *Torpedo nis* slowþe
- 14904a *Torpeo es* be slowe
- 14904b *Torpidus* slowe
- 14905 *Torris* a bronde
- 14906 *Tortor oris* a *turmentour*
- 14907 *Torquatus torque ligatus*⁴⁵¹
- 14908 *Torqueo es* to tormenten wyþ
caste of darte
- 14909 *Torquis* a guld colere
- 14910 *Torrens tis* a streme
- 14911 *Torreo es assare cremare*
voluere vertere
- 14912 *Torresco cis inchoatium*
- 14913 *Torridus assus* [ms. *arsus*]
- 14914 *Torta* a kake
- 14915 *Tortilis et le þat* may [be]
suffred or peyned
- 14916 *Tortula* a lytel cake
- 14917 *Tortuosus a um* wryþen
- 14918 *Tortus* wronge pyny[n]ge
- 14919 *Torus reflectio vel exstancia*
[ms. *excausio*] or a spowse
bed⁴⁵²
- 14920 *Toruus a um crudelis*
terribilis
- 14921 *Tostus a um* rosted brend
- 14922 *Tot* as mony
- 14923 *Totalis et le alle*
- 14924 *Totus a um* [blank]
- 14925 *Totiens* as mony tyme
- 14926 *Toxico as* to venemen or
poysen [ms. -snen]
- 14927 *Toxicus venenosus*
- 14928 *Trabilis et le pertinens ad*
trabem
- 14929 *Trabaria* a galey
- 14930 *Trabea g[en]us vestis*
imperatoris et porticus
- 14931 *Trabeatus trabea coopertus*
- 14932 *Tra[be]cula* a lytel bem
- 14933 *Trabs is* a beme

⁴⁵⁰ 14897 *Toreum*. From Gr. τόρευμα, “embossed work.” For the gloss *turnynge*, cf. Gr. τóρνευμα, “whirling motion (as of a lathe)” (*LSJ*).

⁴⁵¹ 14907 *Torquatus*. Saint John’s, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2270 agree with Stonyhurst; Hrl. 2270 extends the gloss with “vel ornatus” in agreement with *DFC*: “torque vel ornatus vel ligatus.” For *torque* cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *torquis*.

⁴⁵² 14919 *Torus*. There is general agreement among the working mss. The reading of *excausio* found in Stonyhurst and Saint John’s appears an error for *exstancia* (*c = st; u = n*) as read in Hrl. 2270: “lectus vel reflectio et pulposa exstancia carnis ut circa collum vel [in] brachijs.” Also cf. *AMD* s.v.

- 14934 Tracea *nomen proprium terre*
 14935 Traco nis *meatus vel via sub terra*⁴⁵³
 14936 Tractabilis *et le quod potest tractare*
 14937 Tracto as *to drawe*

- 14938 Tractatus *tus drawynge*
 14939 Tradicio onis *takyng*
 14940 Traditor oris *a traytour*
 14941 Traducio [ms. -icio] onis *ouerletynge swellynge*⁴⁵⁴

⁴⁵³ 14935 Traco. The working tradition of the *Medulla* is in agreement with the Stonyhurst item. An elaboration is seen in *DFC* s.v. *Tracon*: “meatus subterraneus – unde quidam putant debere dici in Psalmo 148: tracones et omnes abyssi, sed dracones dicitur communiter-versus: terrarum tracones, animalia dico dracones.”

⁴⁵⁴ 14941 Traducio. This entry is identical to l. 14939, *Tradicio*, the gloss of which is *takyng* and, hence, clarifies and completes that item. However l. 14941 contains serious problems. *Tradicio* might have been envisioned as *traduc(c)io*; *ouerletynge* might be merely a mistake for *overledynge*; and *swellynge*, apart from the expected sense of increase and “puffing up with pride” (*MED*, s.v. *swelling(e)* ger.) might be construed as the ppl. of *swelen* v. “burn, be consumed by fire” (*MED*); or *swolwen*, taken as an error for *swellen*, properly classified as *swolwen*, “to swallow.” *Tradicio* does not equate with any of these senses, hence, the probability that this word is a misspelling for *traduc(c)io* is keen. Support for this within the working mss. is found in Hrl. 2270 and Saint John’s where *traducio* is seen a couple of entries beneath *traditio* and is glossed *ultradiccio*. It is also glossed by *DFC* as “propalatio, manifestacio.” Within this cognitive grouping of five items: “trado, tradicio, traditor, traductio, and traduco,” Lincoln 88 glosses *traduco* as “to lede over,” the only reference to “leading over” in the working Stonyhurst mss. of the *Medulla*. Unfortunately, the major item (the second *tradicio* or *traductio*) is missing in Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111; the remaining *Medulla* mss. are outside of this edition’s purview. Turning attention to the glosses, palaeographically, the *t* of *ouerletynge* is printed more emphatically by the scribe than any of the other letters of the word, almost as if to stress that this is the intended word. But neither *ouerletynge* nor *ouerlet(t)en* is attested in any of the mss. or lexicis used for this edition. Between *ouerletynge* and *swellynge* there is a punkt which for this scribe would argue for individual nouns each in their own way explaining the entry, i.e. a grammatical separation leading to an obvious sense constraint. If the dot is thought to be a print defect, or error, then *swellynge*

might be thought an object of *ouerletynge*. Either way, clarity does not conform. Of the various simplex and composites which seemed necessary for scrutiny, *overleden* in the *MED* seems to focus upon military terminology. *Ouerleding(e)* emphasizes oppression and *ouerledere* represents the tyrant. *Leden* has a variety of expected senses including a segment (11c) in *MED*: “lede ouer,” meaning “dishonor (sb.), defile.” *Leten* affords several meanings: “allow, permit; remove blood; stop, cease; refrain from having a high opinion of oneself.” Most of the segments of *letten* deal with types of hindrance and prevention, a number of which admit of physical illnesses and imperfections of the body, well-suited to the following *Swellynge*, which is, according to the *MED*, “a morbid growth of body and mind: the gross enlargement of various parts of the body on the one hand and the blistering haughtiness of a single man on the other.” *Swelling(e)* suggest *increase* of whatever kind. The possible variants, *swelen* and *swolwen*, after all, do not belong to this inquiry. *Swellen* (*MED* 6(c)) conveys the sense: “to swell with pride, be overweening”; *swelling(e)* (*MED* 5) means “haughtiness or envy” as well as its general meaning: “increase in size and intensity.” In sum, *Tradicio* does not equate with either *ouerletynge* or *swellunge*. If *tradicio* is altered to *traduccio* still no difference can be observed in its relation to *ouerletynge* or *swellynge*. Should *ouerletynge* be replaced with *ouerledynge* then, as noted above in the segment referring to *leden* (*MED* 11(c)), there is dishonor and defilement, but it does not put *swellynge* in perspective. A very important element in this investigation is the word *ouerletynge* and particularly the highlighted letter *t*. Note that *ouerleten* does not appear in the literature and yet this scribe is stressing the letter *t* of the word *ouerletynge*. *Letten* admits of a number of quotations involving physical illnesses and imperfections of the body, which can connect or equate with the infirmity of *swellynge*. Yet, *ouerletynge* equating with *swellynge* will not readily cohere to *traduccio*. Was the scribe, in a very unusual and unexpected treatment, showing that *traduccion* equates with *ouerledynge*, but then (and with

- 14942 Trado is to take or bytrayen
 14943 Traduco cis to wreþþe or
 bytraye or lede forþe
 14944 Tradux cis a bowe *et*
 originale peccatum
 14945 Tragedia cantus vel laus or a
 zyste⁴⁵⁵
 14946 Tragelaphus an hert or halfe
 herte halfe got⁴⁵⁶
 14947 Tragicus pertinens ad
 tragediam
 14948 Tragopa [ms. Tragepa] [a]uis
 maior [ms. magis] aquila⁴⁵⁷
 14949 Tragos grece hircus latine
 14950 Tragula maner of wepen [ms.
 webbe]⁴⁵⁸
 14951 Traha an harewe or a slede⁴⁵⁹
 14952 Traho is to drawe
 14953 †Tractero† as abscondere⁴⁶⁰
 14954 Traieccio onis ouer castynge
 14955 Traicio cis ouer caste
 14956 †Tralgina† g[en]us telli⁴⁶¹
 14957 Trama .i. filum discurrens per
 telam
 14958 Tramarica g[en]us arboris
 14959 Trames tis [ms. a] fox⁴⁶²

emphasis upon the *t*) stresses a second point: *ouerletynge* equating with *swellynge*. However, it must be noted that no single word within this item seems capable of equating with the other two. So, an earnest, but rather limp attempt at reading this scribe's mind: "Traducio [ms. -icio] onis [ouerledynge] ouerletynge swellynge."

⁴⁵⁵ 14945 Tragedia. "Cantus vel laus" is the working mss. agreed upon reading. Hrl. 2270 adds "a gest" to secure the Stonyhurst reading of *zyste*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *gest(e n.1)*.

⁴⁵⁶ 14946 Tragelaphus. For character cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.

⁴⁵⁷ 14948 Tragopa. Hrl. 2270 offers the correct reading among the working mss., whereas Lincoln 88 and Saint John's read *Tragepa*. Hrl. 2257 errs with *Tragota*. All mss. agree with the gloss "auis maior aquila." *Tragopa* is based on the Gr. *τραγοπάβ*, "an Ethiopian bird, a large hornbill." Cf. also, Lewis and Short, s.v. *tragopan*.

⁴⁵⁸ 14950 Tragula. Perhaps a momentary mishearing as the scribe turned from copy text to making the entry in his own volume led to the error. Note *Tralgina* at l. 14956. This word does not appear anywhere but in the working mss. Its gloss fits well as a meaning for *tragula*: "genus telli." Note how the possible dyslexic spelling might occur: interchange *g* and *l* and easily one comes to *tralg* and two minims plus *a* = *tralg(i)na*. There is also some confusion between the mss. glosses of "tragula webbe," the

Latin for which is *tela* and †*tralgina*† which is glossed as "genus telli," meaning *weapon*. Hrl. 2257, Saint John's, and Lincoln 88 all agree with Stonyhurst regarding *tragula* = *web*. Only Hrl. 2270 reads correctly "tragula: genus teli." Concerning †*tralgina*† Hrl. 2257 reads "genus teli (weapon)," Saint John's: "genus celi (sky)," and Lincoln 88: "genus tele (web)," a considerable disparity based upon a non-existent lexis.

⁴⁵⁹ 14951 Traha. Cf. distinct definition in *DFC*: "Traha .i. genus vehiculi a trahendo quia rotas non habet." Also, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.

⁴⁶⁰ 14953 †Tractero†. *Tractero* is found only in the working mss. In fact, the Stonyhurst reading is the only one of its kind among the working mss. The other reading, *traicero*, found in Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 might be read as a confused version in that *ct* and *ic* are sometimes interchanged. The reading of Saint John's, *trahistero*, is indeed a miscalibration, yet emphasizes the root *trah-* which directs one to *traho* II 5 in *OLD*, and B.5 in Lewis and Short, which indisputably supports the gloss *abscondere*. Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 111 omit the item.

⁴⁶¹ 14956 †Tralgina†. See *Tragula*, l. 14950, n. 458.

⁴⁶² 14959 Trames. The gloss *fox* is intended as a variant spelling of the Latin word *faux* meaning *throat* – just a "slip" in between languages. However *a* should be deleted. For further clarity, cf. l. 15041, *Trifax*.

- 14960 *Tramis* [ms. -is] .i. extrema
pars vestimenti
- 14961 *Tramocerita* quedam vestis
lineo [ms. -io] stamine
confecta
- 14962 *Trano* [ms. -mo] as .i. vltra
mare no
- 14963 *Tranquillus* a *um* pesable or
style
- 14964 *Tramocericus* .i. tramoceritam
habens
- 14965 *Transaccio* onis ouerdoynge
- 14966 *Transalpinus* ouer hyze hul
of alpes
- 14967 *Tra[n]scendo* is to ouermount
- 14968 *Transfigo* gis to styke
- 14969 *Transeo* is to passe
- 14970 *Transfero* ers to ouer bere
- 14971 *Transfingo* gis .i. vltra
componere vel agere
- 14972 *Transfreto* as .i. mare transire
- 14973 *Transfuga* qui de exercitu
[ms. -cer-] fugit in alium
- 14974 *Transgredior* eris to ouergo
or trespas
- 14975 *Transgulo* as .i. vltra gulare
- 14976 *Transigo* is to ouer lede
- 14977 *Transicio* [ms. -cicio] ouer
goynge
- 14978 *Transitorius* cito transiens
- 14979 *Transitus* goynge
- 14980 *Translacio* ouer berynge
- 14981 *Translator* oris ouer berare
- 14982 *Transgleco* as .i. absorbere
- 14983 *Transmigo* as to ouerpasse
- 14984 *Transtra* .i. sedes nautarum in
nauis
- 14985 *Transuado* dis to ouergo
- 14986 *Transuerbero* as .i. vltra
modum verberare
- 14987 *Trapeta* [ms. *Transpeta*] .i.
mola [ms. mora] uuata
- 14988 *Trapetum* idem
- 14989 *Trapezetum* [ms. -poz-] a
moneyoures [ms. -ref] bord⁴⁶³
- 14990 *Trax* cis crudelis[i]mus latro
- 14991 *Traicius* [ms. *Treicius*]
aliquis [ms. *aliquid*] de tracia
[ms. trana]⁴⁶⁴
- 14992 *Tresdecim* xiii
- 14993 *Tresdecius* a *um* þe þrettenþe
- 14994 *Tredenar[i]us* idem
- 14995 *Tremessis* tertia pars oboli
- 14996 *Tremesco* cis to bygyne to
quake⁴⁶⁵
- 14997 *Tremo* is to quake
- 14998 *Tremulentus* ful of quakyng

⁴⁶³ 14989 *Trapezetum*. All working mss. agree in general with Stonyhurst. For details cf. *MED*, s.v. *moneier* n.

⁴⁶⁴ 14991 *Traicius*. The working mss. all agree with the corrected reading of Stonyhurst; yet for *Treicius*

as accepted lexical spelling cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Thracia*.

⁴⁶⁵ 14996 *Tremesco*. The scribe here truly captured the inchoative sense.

- 14999 Tremulus a *um* qwakynge
 15000 Tremulus li an aspe
 15001 Trena *cantus doloris*
 15002 Trenus a *vm nus et nus et nosus lamentabilis luctuosus*
 15003 Trenarus [ms. Trenarius] *nomen proprium montis vbi deceñsus est ad inferos*⁴⁶⁶
 15004 Trenosus [ms. Trinotus] a *um* sorwfol
 15005 Tripalium *g[en]us tormenti*
 15006 Trepido [ms. Trip-] as to make a ferde or qwake
 15007 Tressis þre halpons
 15008 Treuga trewes
 15009 Trewgarius þat makeþ trewes
 15010 Triangulus þat haþ þre corneres
 15011 Triarius ouer þre
 15012 Tribacus *pes versificandi*
 15013 Tribula a shouel
 15014 Tribulum a pestel
 15015 Tribulus li a brere
 15016 Tribulo as enuwyen⁴⁶⁷
 15017 Tribunal *sedes iudicis*
 15018 Tribunus a gaderere of trewage
 15019 Tribus bus kynde or peple of kynde
 15020 Tributarius *pertinens*
 15021 Tributum trewage
 15022 Trica *decepcio et meretrix*⁴⁶⁸
 15023 Triceps *qui habet tria capita*
 15024 Trisesimus þre hundrede
 15025 Tricos *et corium locus iuxta ignem*⁴⁶⁹
 15026 Tricies þre tyme
 15027 Triclinium a bed
 15028 Triclinium *cum trina cescione ordinacio*
 15029 Trico as to fowle trappe or snarle
 15030 Tricolor oris of þre coloures
 15031 Truculentus a *um crudelis*
 15032 Tricuspis pidis of þre poyntes
 15033 Tridens *tis* a fysshe hoke of þre teþ
 15034 Tridental *quoddam vas*
 15035 Tridie þe þrid day
 15036 Triduum space of þre dayes
 15037 Triennis þre zere

⁴⁶⁶ 15003 Trenarus. Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270, and Saint John's agree precisely with the Stonyhurst reading. Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 omit this item. For a detailed summary cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Taenarus*. Also, cf. H. J. Rose, *A Handbook of Greek Mythology*, p. 79. Note the otiose macron over deceñsus.

⁴⁶⁷ 15016 Tribulo. The gloss stands alone among the working mss. Saint John's reads *angwysshēn*; Hrl.

2257 offers "tribulacionem inferre"; Lincoln 88 reads "to greue"; and Hrl. 2270 reads "to angwyssh to trouble." For *enuwyen* cf. *MED*, s.v. *anoiēn*, under which *enuwyen* might be added within the form section.

⁴⁶⁸ 15022 Trica. All working mss. agree with this reading and add to it *impedimentum*.

⁴⁶⁹ 15025 Tricos. Cf. l. 15095, *Tritorium*.

- 15038 *Triennium idem*
- 15039 *Triens* [tercia] *pars assis*
- 15040 *Trieris magna nauis quam greci druotomos* [ms. diatonon] *vocant*⁴⁷⁰
- 15041 *Trifax qui habet tres fauces*
- 15042 *Trifidus* of þre feyes
- 15043 *Trifolium* of þre leues
- 15044 *Triforis et triformis* of þre shappes
- 15045 *Trifurterfer qui h[abe]t vel portat tria furta*
- 15046 *Triga* a carte of platon⁴⁷¹
- 15047 *Trigamus qui habet tres vxores*
- 15048 *Trigenarius pertinens ad triginta*
- 15049 *Trigesimus þritty*
- 15050 *Trigesyes þritty tymes*
- 15051 *Triginta þrytty*
- 15052 *Trigonum* [ms. -gun-] *quod* [ms. qui] *in tres angulos ducitur*
- 15053 *Trilibris þre pounce*
- 15054 *Trilinguis þre tonged*
- 15055 *Trimatus spacium trium annorum*⁴⁷²
- 15056 *Trimegistus* [ms. trimugestus] *grete power*

⁴⁷⁰ 15040 *Trieris*. The Stonyhurst reading of this item is, no doubt, meant to be taken from *Isid.* 19.1.10: “*Trieris navis magna quam Graeci durconem vocant.*” However, Stonyhurst reads *diatonon* instead of *durconem*. Into the mix is tossed a variant reading within the Isidorean tradition: *dulconem*, supported by the Hrl. 2270 reading “*Trieris est magna nauis quam Greci dulconem vocant.*” All other working mss. read only “*magna nauis.*” *Durconem*, as far as can be determined by this edition, is a corrupt reading, even though it appears as a lexical reading in *Isid.* and its variant is read in both the Isidorean and *Medulla* (Hrl. 2257) traditions. Lindsay inserts in the index to his edition on p. 392: “*durco* 19.1.10,” as if it were an acceptable nominative form. But to what end? Neither *durconem* nor *dulconem* (how often *r* and *l* are confused!) will help in the solution of this problem, i.e. how to resolve the Stonyhurst reading *diatonon*. A volume of notes add to the two volume masterful edition of *Isidore* would have been invaluable. Even the Stonyhurst scribe struggled attempting to make sense of *durconem* or its like, and his conclusion, *diatonon*, is far from shameful. Their segments are not far apart: *dia* – *dur*, *i* and *u*, and in some cases a suppressed *r* similar to *a*; *tonen* – *conem*, *t = c*; *on*, a Gr. ending = *en*, a Latin one. However, the problem is no closer to resolution until

durconem reveals its phonetic entanglement by showing its similarity with the phrase “*navis remigium*” from *Isaias* 33.21: “*Non transibit per eum navis remigum, Neque trieris magna transgredietur eum.*” Cf. *Isid.* 19.1.10. *Trieris* is referred to as “a ship of oars,” “a trireme,” a massive wooden structure upon the sea. Affected by a propensity towards dyslexia, the Stonyhurst scribe might not have seen a difficulty in initially settling upon *durconem* when the word sought should have been *dru-o-tom-os*, or *-ia*. *Isid.*, Hrl. 2270, and Stonyhurst emphasize that “*Greci vocant durconem,*” *dulconem*, *diatonon*. None of these apply, but it is claimed that the Greeks call them such. In this phonetic breakdown these words are not far off from *dru-o-tom-os*, or *-ia*. The Gr. word *δρυτόμος* has the meaning “wood-cutter.” The word *δρυτομία* carries the sense “felling of trees timber,” which is the method by which triremes were made and thought of in action: by the cutting *τόμος* of trees *δρῦς*, *δία-δρυ*; *tonon-tóμος*.

⁴⁷¹ 15046 *Triga*. All working mss. agree with the Stonyhurst reading, but for Hrl. 2270 which chooses Latin: “*currus plutonis.*”

⁴⁷² 15055 *Trimatus*. Its gloss is identical to that of *Trimus*, l. 15058.

- 15057 *Trimensis* þre so grete an þre moneþes⁴⁷³
- 15058 *Trimus a um* spacium trium annorum
- 15059 *Trimenstris et tre* g[en]us orde⁴⁷⁴
- 15060 *Trimatria* þre halle [ms. halfe]⁴⁷⁵
- 15061 *Trinoccium* spacium trium noctium
- 15062 *Trinoctis* idem
- 15063 *Trinus a um* þrene⁴⁷⁶
- 15064 *Trinodus* of þre knottes
- 15065 *Trio onis* a bullok
- 15066 *Triparcior tiris* to parte in þre
- 15067 *Typhon* [ms. *Triphon*] nomen proprium⁴⁷⁷
- 15068 *Tufonicus* [ms. *Trifonicus*] lowed⁴⁷⁸
- 15069 *Triplex* þre folde
- 15070 *Tripolis* nomen proprium ciuitatis
- 15071 *Triplare* to trebelen
- 15072 *Tripolitus* [ms. *Tripoleus*] nomen proprium hominis⁴⁷⁹
- 15073 *Tripolitanus* dominus vel [episcopus] ciuitatis
- 15074 *Tripos dis* a trestel or a brandyren
- 15075 *Triptotus* quasi habens tres casus dissimiles
- 15076 *Tripudio* as to dauncen
- 15076a *Tripudium* a daunce
- 15077 *Triennis* of þre 3er
- 15078 *Tri[r]emis et me* quasi habens tres ordines remorum
- 15079 *Tris grece* tres latine
- 15080 *Tristegum* domus habens tres cameras
- 15081 *Tristicia* sorwe

⁴⁷³ 15057 *Trimensis*. Lincoln 88 agrees with Stonyhurst in this double-segmented gloss. Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257 allow for only “thre so grete.” The scribe has subsumed *tremendus* under *Trimensis*.

⁴⁷⁴ 15059 *Trimenstris*. Lincoln 111 and Lincoln 88 agree orthographically with Stonyhurst. However, Saint John’s and Hrl. 2257 read *trimestris*, with Hrl. 2270 offering *trimense*. All working mss. agree with the glossary reading of Stonyhurst. For an elaborate explanation, cf. *OLD*, s.v. *Trime(n)stris*, “crops ripening in three months,” in this instance *hordeum*, *barley*.

⁴⁷⁵ 15060 *Trimatria*. Witness a variety of confusion. Hrl. 2270 reads with Stonyhurst, but, in fact, misspells the intended word *Trinatria*. This is known by the solitary choice of gloss: *sicilia* (*Trinacris*). From *trim-* attention falls upon *trin-*: Lincoln 111, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257 all read *trinatria*. Lincoln glosses “þre allys”; Lincoln 88: “thre halles.” Then,

finally, Saint John’s reads *Triatria*, “thre hallys”; a final phonetic impact by the Hrl. 2257 gloss “tria atria” puts matters into perspective.

⁴⁷⁶ 15063 *Trinus*. For *þrene*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *threnen*, *threefold*. Perhaps the gloss might be added to the form section, as well as adding this quote to the entry supporting its legitimacy.

⁴⁷⁷ 15067 *Typhon*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Typhon*, and *LSJ*, s.v. τυφών.

⁴⁷⁸ 15068 *Tufonicus*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Typhonicus*, s.v. 1 *typhon*, and *LSJ*, s.v. τυφωνικός. *NT Acts*: (Gr.) άνεμος τυφωνικός; (Latin) “Ventus typhonicus”; (Anglice) “tempestuous wind.” Saint John’s reads as gloss *lewde*; Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln offer *lewed*.

⁴⁷⁹ 15072 *Tripolitus*. All working mss. read *Tripolitus*.

- 15082 *Tristis et triste* soroful
- 15083 *Tristisonus* [ms. -sto-] of
[soroful] [ms. þre] sounes⁴⁸⁰
- 15084 *Tristo* as *et tor aris* to sorwen
- 15085 *Tri[t]auus* est *pater* [ms. pater
mei] *attai mei*⁴⁸¹
- 15086 †*Tricocte*† *maner* of heresy⁴⁸²
- 15087 *Triauia* vxor *triaui*
- 15088 *Triticum* clene whete
- 15089 *Tritilis et le* þat may be made
clene
- 15090 *Tri[t]o* is to foule
- 15091 *Tritar aris* defoulyng⁴⁸³
- 15092 *Tritura* þresshyng
- 15093 *Trituro* as to þresshe
- 15094 *Tritus a um* defouled
- 15095 *Tritorium* locus *iuxta*
*ignem*⁴⁸⁴
- 15096 *Triuia* þre weyes
- 15097 *Triuium* *idem*
- 15098 *Tritonis* [ms. *Tritorius*]
palladius [ms. *pallidus*]⁴⁸⁵
- 15099 *Triumphus* ouercomynge
- 15100 *Triumphare* vincere exultare
- 15101 *Trumbus* globus sanguinis
[ms. *vel sanguis*]⁴⁸⁶
- 15102 *Troas* *nomen proprium*⁴⁸⁷
- 15103 *Trochea* a pressour a trendul
a wyndlesse
- 15104 *Trocheus* pes versificandi⁴⁸⁸
- 15105 *Trochos grece* est fons *et rota*
*latine*⁴⁸⁹

⁴⁸⁰ 15083 *Tristisonus*. This reading is found in Hrl. 2270, Lincoln 88, and Saint John's. *Tristonus* is found in Stonyhurst and Lincoln 111; Hrl. 2257 reads *trissonis*. All working mss. except Saint John's read, with slight orthographic variance, "of þre sounnes." Saint John's reads "an hevy sound." Given the breakdown *tri-sti-sonus* one cannot overlook the root *tristi*. *Tri + sonus* would read "of thre sound." Also, the entry word in each ms. has before and after some form of the word *tristis*, *tristor*, or the like.

⁴⁸¹ 15085 *Tri[t]auus*. Cf. *Isid.* 9.5.10: "Tritavus atavi pater."

⁴⁸² 15086 †*Tricocte*†. This item is not found among the working mss. nor, in fact, anywhere with the extent of the research for this edition. There is no support at all for it.

⁴⁸³ 15091 *Tritar*. This entry is found in Lincoln 111, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257, in addition to Stonyhurst. Saint John's offers "tritas, tis." Hrl. 2270 omits the item. The gloss is agreed upon by all the above mss. However, neither *tritar* nor *tritas* is found lexically. *Trin-C-LEDict.* 617. 34 offers some assistance in a parallel *tritor*, "a defouler," supported by Lewis and Short: "tritor, oris, a grinder or rubber." Perhaps the

nearest to the entry word found lexically would be "tritura, ae, a wearing off; a threshing." Cf. l. 15092 "Tritura þresshyng."

⁴⁸⁴ 15095 *Tritorium*. Cf. l. 15025, "Tricos et corium."

⁴⁸⁵ 15098 *Tritonis*. Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257 precisely support the corrected reading of this item. The other working mss. are as confused as the Stonyhurst. For historical background cf. Lewis and Short 3. *Tritonis*, s.v. *Triton*.

⁴⁸⁶ 15101 *Trumbus*. From Gr. θρόμβος, "lump, clot of blood." Being a Gr. source word, all except Saint John's stumble over the orthography: Lincoln 111 reads *trunbus*; Hrl. 2270 offers *triumbus*; Lincoln 88 gives *Trobus*; and Hrl. 2257 omits the item. "Globus vel sanguis" is the standard reading of the gloss.

⁴⁸⁷ 15102 *Troas*. From Gr. τρωάς, s.v. τρωάϊς, *Trojan*. Cf., for historical dimension, Lewis and Short, s.v. 1. *Tros*; also Lemprière, s.v. *Troas* and *Troja*.

⁴⁸⁸ 15104 *Trocheus*. Cf. Gr. τροχαῖος (πούς), "a trochee or foot consisting of a long and a short syllable" (*LSJ*).

⁴⁸⁹ 15105 *Trochos*. Cf. Gr. τροχός, "wheel, water-wheel, rotating wheels" (*LSJ*). See Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 111, l. 2209: "trochos est greca rota sive volutio dicta."

- 15106 Trocus a toppe
- 15107 Trochmius [ms. Trochimus]
nomen proprium [gentis]⁴⁹⁰
- 15108 Trogetice nomen proprium
gentis
- 15109 Troya nomen proprium ville
- 15110 Troygena boren in troye
- 15111 Tronus sedes regalis
- 15112 Tropheum victoria
- 15113 Trophos grece conuersio
latine⁴⁹¹
- 15114 Trophus cantus⁴⁹²
- 15115 Tropicus [ms. -ficus]
figuratiuus
- 15116 Tropologia [ms. -pi-] maner
of longe speche
- 15117 Tropologus [ms. -pi-]
turninge of worde
- 15118 Tropus quedam figura
- 15119 Tros nomen proprium
- 15120 Truellum a truel
- 15121 Trucido as occidere iugulare
- 15122 Truculentus cruel in sleynge
- 15123 Truculo as to slee
- 15124 Trudes dicuntur fustes feraty
[ms. fostes feratry]
- 15125 Trudo is impellere vel in
custodiam trahere
- 15126 Trulla a lytel fart or a lytel
fyst or a truel or a vesselle
- 15127 Truncus ci a stok
- 15128 Truta piscis a trouzt
- 15129 Trutannus a trewaunt
- 15130 Trutanitus trewauntyse
- 15131 Trutino as to weyen
- 15132 Trutina a balaunce or a tonge
of a balaunce or þe þred þat þe
balaunce hongep by
- 15133 Trux crudelis latro
- 15134 Trudum modus loquendy⁴⁹³
- 15135 Tvba a trompe
- 15136 Tuber eris swellynge of erþe
- 15137 Tubero as to swellen
- 15138 Tuberosus ful of swellynge

⁴⁹⁰ 15107 Trochmius. Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 agree with the corrected Stonyhurst entry. Stonyhurst inverts the *-mi-* to *-im-* stressing his propensity towards dyslexia. Saint John's offers *Trochmeus*. Based upon the Lemprière reading of "Trocmi, a people of Galatia," Saint John's alone provides the correct gloss: "nomen proprium gentis." Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 omit the item.

⁴⁹¹ 15113 Trophos. Cf. Gr. τροπή, "turning, change; a change by figures or tropes; a turning about" (*LSJ*). Although τροπός has the sense of turning, it is more metaphorical: "fashion, custom, manner." Daly, *Brito Metricus*, might have given some critical support to

the statement on p. 112, l. 2216: "Sit tropos atque trope conversio dicta latine."

⁴⁹² 15114 Trophus. The complete item is agreed upon by all of the working mss. Hrl. 2257 omits the item. Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. τρόπος IV. "in Music, like ἀρμονία, a particular mode."

⁴⁹³ 15134 Trudum. Saint John's, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 read *trutum*; Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 omit the item. Perhaps it is related to the Gr. τρύζω, "make a low, murmuring sound; mutter, murmur." This entry is not found as a noun in either Greek or Latin.

- 15139 Tubiani *nomen proprium*
gentis⁴⁹⁴
- 15140 Tubicen a synger in tromp
- 15141 Tubicina *feminini generis*
idem
- 15142 Tucetarius a poddyngge maker
- 15143 Tucetum a poddyngge
- 15144 Tuchides happy⁴⁹⁵
- 15145 Tucus g[en]us auis
- 15146 Tudatus an homur⁴⁹⁶
- 15147 Tudedes idem
- 15148 Tudito as to smyte
- 15149 Tueor eris defende
- 15150 Tugurrium a lytel cyte or a
sheperdes logge
- 15151 Tutus lokyngge
- 15152 Tullius *nomen proprium*⁴⁹⁷
- 15153 Tulo is to suffre
- 15154 Tultus a um sumþyngge þat ys
herde⁴⁹⁸
- 15155 Tume[n]tum a biryeles⁴⁹⁹
- 15156 Tumeo es to swelle
- 15157 Tumescio cis inchoatiuum
- 15158 Tumidulus sumdel swollen
- 15159 Tumidus swollen
- 15160 Tumor oris swellyngge
- 15161 Tumulo as to graue
- 15162 Tumulus a graue a lytel hul
or a tumb
- 15163 Tumultor aris make noyse or
stryfe
- 15164 Tumultus noyse
- 15165 Tumultuarius pertinens
- 15166 Tundo is to stompe or smyte
- 15167 Tunica a cote
- 15168 Tunicella diminutiuum
- 15169 Tunicula idem

⁴⁹⁴ 15139 Tubiani. Cf. *DFC*: “Tubianeī dicti sunt alienigene in auxilium Iudeorum venientes quasi tubis conducti.”

⁴⁹⁵ 15144 Tuchides. Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 read with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 offers “Tuchides nomen proprium viri qui [est] fortunatus”; Saint John’s reads “Tucide adu. happy”; Hrl. 2257 omits the item. This entry is not found in either the Greek or Latin lexicon. It appears to be a converging of the noun τύχη and the suffix *-ides*.

⁴⁹⁶ 15146 Tudatus. For *homur*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *hamer*. Lincoln 88, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 111 read *hamer*. Hrl. 2270 expands the sense by offering “malleus vel habens grossum caput.” And not without a humorous touch, *FVD* and *DFC* read “qui habet caput grossum ad modum mallei grossi.”

⁴⁹⁷ 15152 Tullius. i.e. Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman orator of the Republic, 1st cent. BC.

⁴⁹⁸ 15154 Tultus. For “ys herde” cf. *MED*, s.v. *herden* v.(1), “join with, come together with.” Hrl. 2270

reads “quod tollitur” supported by Souter, s.v. “tollo, pple. tultus: took away from.” Lincoln 111 reads “þyng þat ys hed”; Lincoln 88 reads “thing þat is hudde”; Saint John’s offers “thyng that is hylte.” These final three readings emphasize the verbs *hiden* and *hilen*, which separately mean *hide*, and in a phrase: “to conceal, hide.” In the *MED* see *hilen* v. segment 2. Under *tollo* in *OLD*, numbers 10-14, the idea of stealthy removal, suggesting hiding and being carried off (*tollo*) and the sense of animals being herded might find the same suitable cover.

⁴⁹⁹ 15155 Tume[n]tum. Hrl. 2270 reads as gloss: “a beryell a grave”; Lincoln 88 offers “a nop.” Hrl. 2257, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 111 omit the item. Latham offers under *tumentum* (s.v. *tomentum*) the readings “stuffing for cushion, nap, burl.” These additional senses are not accounted for in *MED* under *biriell*(s n. and might well be added.

- 15170 *Tunsim* *minutim*⁵⁰⁰
 15171 *Tuor eris* to beholde
 15172 *Turba* a compayny
 15173 *Turbacio* lettyng [ms.
 lettyngyng]
- 15174 *Turbella* *parua turba*
 15175 *Turben* *turnyng* of wynd or
 folk
 15176 *Turbidus* troubel or derke
 15177 *Turbo as* to lette
 15178 *Turbo nis* whyrlewynde
 15179 *Turbulentus* non lucidus
 15180 *Turdela* maner of bryd
 15181 *Turgeo es* to swelle *vel*
superbire
 15182 *Turgidimus* sumdel swollen
 15183 *Turgidus* bolny
 15184 *Turgillum* a lytel swellynge
 15185 *Turgor oris* swellynge
 15186 *Turma* a compaynye
 15187 *Turmella* *diminutium*
 15188 *Turmida* pannus⁵⁰¹
 15189 *Turo* *nomen proprium*
ciuitatis
 15190 *Turpeo es* to be fowle
 15191 *Tussia* a part of almayne⁵⁰²
- 15192 *Tussis* couz hoos⁵⁰³
 15193 *Tutamen nis* defens of cyte
 15194 *Tutela* kepyng
 15195 *Tutelarius* defensable
 15196 *Tutor aris* defende
 15197 *Tutus a um* syker or defendyd
 15198 *Turpiloqus* foule spekyng
 15199 *Turpilucrum* fowle
wynnyng
 15200 *Turpis et pe* fowle
 15201 *Turris* a toure
 15201a *Turric[u]la* *diminutium*
 15202 *Turritus a um* y-towred
 15203 *Turtur* a turtle
 15204 *Turturi dicuntur* [ms.
dominantur] *pastores*

End of the Letter T

⁵⁰⁰ 15170 *Tunsim*. This reading is supported by Saint John's, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111. It is expanded by *DFC* and *FVD*: "minutim, concisim vel percussim." Cf. Lewis and Short and *OLD*, s.v. "tundo, to beat, strike."

⁵⁰¹ 15188 *Turmida*. This item is completely agreed upon by all of the working mss.

⁵⁰² 15191 *Tussia*. In addition to Stonyhurst, Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 espouse this item. Hrl. 2270 reads "tuscica pars Italie." Saint John's offers "Tussia idem (tussis, cough)"; Hrl. 2257 omits the item.

⁵⁰³ 15192 *Tussis*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *hos* n., "hoarseness, a cough."