

An Edition of the Letter P, Q, and R  
of the  
*Medulla Grammaticae*  
Stonyhurst MS. (A. 1. 10)

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**The Letter P**

10765 *Pabulum* fodder *vehiculi*

10766 *Pabulo* as to fodder

10767 *Pacalis* [ms. *Patalis*] et le  
per[ms. par-]tinens paci [ms.  
pati]<sup>1</sup>

10768 *Pacatus a um* payed

10769 *Pacifica* oblacio fiebat *pro*  
*pace*

10770 *Pacifico* as to make pes

10771 *Pacificor aris* to make  
*couenaunt*

10772 *Paco* as to pay

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<sup>1</sup> 10767 *Pacalis*. Aside from the palaeographic interchange of *t* and *c* one notices the exchange of *a* and *e* in *per* [ms. *par-*]tinens due, no doubt, to the preponderance of *a* sounds in the item. Of the working mss. St. John's and Lincoln 88 omit the item; the remainder read *Pacalis* as entry word,

which proves a problem for Stonyhurst: *Patalis* and *pati*. Regarding the gloss, Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111 read "pertinens paci." Hrl. 2270 offers "pacem designans" with which *DFC* and *FVD* agree. *FVD* adds "ad pacem pertinens."

- 10773 Paciscolia a mous snacche<sup>2</sup>  
 10774 Paccio onis couenaunt  
 10775 Pactum ti idem  
 10776 Pacior teris to suffre<sup>3</sup>  
 10777 Padus di nomen proprium  
 fluuii<sup>4</sup>  
 10778 Paganismus [ms. Pagon-]  
 ritus vel mos paganorum [ms.  
 iude-]  
 10779 Paganus villanus or a paynym  
 10780 Paganitas multitudo  
 paga[no]rum  
 10781 Paganitas multitudo  
 paganorum<sup>5</sup>  
 10782 Paganizo as ritum paganorum  
 colere  
 10783 Paphus a um ue[n][ms.  
 ui]ereus<sup>6</sup>  
 10784 Pagina pars foliorum [ms. fil-  
 ] scriptura vel liber  
 10785 Pagella pars libri  
 10786 Paginare paginas coniungere  
 10787 Pagus grece fons latine<sup>7</sup>  
 10788 Pagus gi villa et quedam gens  
 10789 Pagulus idem  
 10790 Palea smal shafe  
 10791 Pala tabula ventilabrum vel  
 pars sumens ex vtraque parte<sup>8</sup>  
 10792 Palafridus a palfray  
 10793 Palam openly  
 10794 Palans tis qui non habet  
 certam mansionem  
 10795 Palancium quoddam opidum<sup>9</sup>  
 10796 Palaca ficus inter palas  
 inpressa vel globus ficuum  
 10797 Palatum þe rof of þe mouþe  
 10798 Palacium ampla domus  
 10799 Palearie shaf place vel pellis  
 pende[n]s sub collo  
 10800 Palearium idem  
 10801 Paleola lytel shaf  
 10802 Palanter manifeste  
 10803 Pales lis goddes of fodder  
 10804 Palatinus a um pertinens ad  
 palacium

<sup>2</sup> 10773 Paciscolia. All working mss. read *muscipula*. Stonyhurst alone offers *Paciscolia*, and alone provides the ME gloss.

<sup>3</sup> 10776 Pacior. Familiar interchange between *c* and *t*. More commonly *patior*. See also *Pacalis* [ms. *Patalis*] of l. 10767.

<sup>4</sup> 10777 Padus. The river Po in Italy.

<sup>5</sup> 10781 Paganitas. Serious dittography with the line above. A rare occurrence of the repetition of an entire item.

<sup>6</sup> 10783 Paphus. Lincoln 88 and 111 read *mereus*; Hrl. 2270 alone of the working mss. provides the correct reading *venereus*, as does *DFC. OLD*:

“Paphus- associated with or sacred to Venus; affiliated with Paphos, a city in south-west Cyprus.”

<sup>7</sup> 10787 Pagus. From Gr. πηγή, “fount, source.”

<sup>8</sup> 10791 Pala. The Stonyhurst reading is supported principally and convincingly by Lincoln 88: “tabula ventilabrum et sumens in dorso ex vtraque parte,” and Lincoln 111: “tabula ventilabrum vel pars sumens in dorso ex vtraque parte.” *Isid.* at 20.14.10 describes *pala* as “quae ventilabrum vulgo dicitur, a ventilandis paleis [husks] nominata.”

<sup>9</sup> 10795 Palancium. Cf. Lemprière s.v. *Pallanteum*: “a town of Italy built by Evander on mount Palatine.” Also cf. *Isid.* 15.3.5.

- 10805 Palastina quoddam regnum<sup>10</sup>
- 10806 Palestra luccio vel locus lamentacio[n]is<sup>11</sup>
- 10807 Palestratus a um pertinens
- 10808 Palestrina a wra[s]teler
- 10809 Paludatus paludamento indutus
- 10810 Palestrizo as to wrastle
- 10811 Palestro as idem
- 10812 Palimbacchius [ms. Palibathius] fot of two maner vers<sup>12</sup>
- 10813 Palidus a um pale
- 10814 Palinodium preysyng rehersyng<sup>13</sup>
- 10815 Palilia lium et paliliorum festes of palis
- 10816 Palisma tis locus luctandi<sup>14</sup>
- 10817 Paliurus sharp þorne
- 10818 Palin [ms. Palim] iterum<sup>15</sup>
- 10819 Palla a quere mantel<sup>16</sup>
- 10820 Palladium ymage of [Pallas]
- 10821 Pallas dis [dea] belli
- 10822 Palleo es wax pale
- 10823 Pallor oris signum egritudinis
- 10824 Pallex dicitur adulter vel iuuenis<sup>17</sup>
- 10825 Palleus a um pale
- 10826 Palleo as abscondere vel sub pallio occultare
- 10827 Palliolum a litel mantel
- 10828 Palleus a mantel
- 10829 Palmes tis a braunche
- 10830 Palmetum locus vbi palmes crescut
- 10831 Pallus ris a polhed<sup>18</sup>
- 10832 Palmo as cum palma coronare vel percuttere
- 10833 Palma vola et quedam arbor et victoria
- 10834 Palmula diminutiuum
- 10835 Pallinodium cantus vel laus
- 10836 Palmulus a lytel hond
- 10837 Palustris et stre similis paludi
- 10838 Palmus a sponne or a paume

<sup>10</sup> 10805 Palastina. Cf. *Isid.* 14.3.19: “Palaestina provincia Philistim urbem metropolim habuit, quae nunc dicitur Ascalon, ex qua civitate omnis circa eam regio Palaestina est nuncupata.”

<sup>11</sup> 10806 Palestra. From Gr. παλαίστρα, “wrestling school.”

<sup>12</sup> 10812 Palimbacchius. From Gr. παλιμβάκχειος, “a reversed βάκχειος.” [*LSJ*] It is also known as an antibacchius: Its measure is “- - u,” the opposite of the bacchic measure, which is “u - -.”

<sup>13</sup> 10814 Palinodium. From Gr. παλινωδία, “a recantation.” First used of an ode by Stesichorus, in which he recanted his attack upon Helen. Cf. *Pallinodium*, l. 10835. Further from πάλιν and ὠδή.

<sup>14</sup> 10816 Palisma. From Gr. πάλασμα, “a fall in wrestling.” [*LSJ*]

<sup>15</sup> 10818 Palin. From Gr. πάλιν, “back, again.”

<sup>16</sup> 10819 Palla. Cf. *DFC*, “Palla: est quadrum pallium mulierum.”

<sup>17</sup> 10824 Pallex. From Gr. πάλληξ, “youth below the age of an ἐφηβος” [eighteen years of age].

<sup>18</sup> 10831 Pallus. The following would serve as support for the *MED*’s single quotation under *polhed*. Hrl. 2257 and St. John’s read *palehede*; Lincoln 111 offers “a polheued.”

- 10839 Palo as shewe vagare vel  
palos *facere vel aptare*
- 10840 Palpebra an eye lede
- 10841 Palinu[r]us gubernator  
nauis<sup>19</sup>
- 10842 Palpito as quake ofte stere  
shyp
- 10843 Palpo as to fele blandire  
anelare adulari tremere imitari
- 10844 Paludamentum vestis regalis  
[ms. rig-]<sup>20</sup>
- 10845 Palumbus a wode douue
- 10846 Palus a fenne
- 10847 Palus li a stafe of a palis
- 10848 Palisilus a nellen<sup>21</sup>
- 10849 Palurus a sharpe pestel
- 10850 Pampinus longyng to leue or  
to salt
- 10851 Pampino as pampinos  
emittere
- 10852 Pan grece totum latine<sup>22</sup>
- 10853 Panetus lapis existens pene  
ex omnibus coloribus
- 10854 Pan nis deus festorum
- 10855 Panates herba
- 10856 Panica deus siluarum<sup>23</sup>
- 10857 †Patibonos moneyful†<sup>24</sup>

<sup>19</sup> 10841 Palinu[r]us. The helmsman of the ship on which Aeneas and his host were departing Carthage on the way to Italy. Cf. *Aeneid*, bk. 5.8-25 and 8.35-71.

<sup>20</sup> 10844 Paludamentum. "A general's cloak." Further, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.

<sup>21</sup> 10848 Palisilus. "a nellen" = "an ellen." Cf. *MED*, s.v. *ellen*(n n., "the European elder." Consider *παλίνσκιος*, *thick-shaded* as etymologically related. Only two of the working mss. have this item. Both Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111 read "Palifilus[-ffilus: Lincoln 111] allene."

<sup>22</sup> 10852 Pan. *Pan* is the neuter nominative singular of the Gr. adjective: *πάς, πάσα, πᾶν*.

<sup>23</sup> 10856 Panica. All working mss. used for this edition agree with Stonyhurst on this item. Hrl. 2257 omits the item.

<sup>24</sup> 10857 †Patibonos†. A puzzling item, to be very sure. Granted similarities are seen, but it can be stated confidently that among the working mss. only one entry is orthographically identical to another; no gloss is the same. The manuscript items read as follows: Hrl. 2257: "Pantibonos manfull"; Lincoln 111: "Pantibonos þe monefulle"; St. John's: "Pancibonos monyful"; Lincoln 88: "'Patibonas monfull." Hrl. 2270 skips over the item from *Panica* to *Panigorizo*. Certainly there are similarities, but the problems transcend the individual spelling variations, i.e. what Latin word is meant by the entry and which of the four different words (1) *manful*(l adj.

"courageous," (2) *manful* adj., "exceedingly full," (3) *monyful* and *moneyful* (not in *MED*), (4) *monful*, adj. "sinful, wicked; noun, sinful person"; "þe monefulle" (not in *MED*) is suitable as gloss. For "men foles, pl. foolish or sinful men," cf. *MED*, s.v. *fol* n. 2. Note the breakdown of the above words *monyful*, *moneyful*, and "þe monefulle" are not in the *MED* and yet knowing *mon(e* and *-ful*, might it not occur that there is an inverted usage of "fulle mone," perhaps with hyphenation: "mony-ful, money-ful," and "þe mone-fulle." *Manful*(l, *manful*, and *monful* have each an individual meaning. *Pa(n)tibonos*, with minor variations is not found lexically nor in the other mss. used in this edition, except in the *Medulla* tradition. The word *panchrestos* means (as a remedy) "good for everything, universal," (*OLD*) from *πάγχρηστος*, "good for all work." Consider *Pa(n)tibonos* as meaning just the same: *Pa(n)ti* is *all* (an inflectional form of *πάς*) and *bonos* is *good* (an inflectional form of *bonus*). *Panchrestos* is introduced merely to emphasize the idea of a type of panacea exists lexically in both languages in just this way: "good for all." How this illuminates the gloss, *monyful*, or any given variation remains uncertain. What is "good for all" among the glosses? *Manful* meaning courageous is a universal quality that would seem in sync with "good for all," but it prevails in only one sense. The entry, if properly interpreted, calls for universal good. If one combs through the citations under *mon(e* n. (1) "the moon," for this age

- 10858 Panigorizo as sustentare  
 10859 Pancorporum g[en]us  
 spectaculi  
 10860 Pancra rapina  
 10861 Pancracior aris flagellare  
 10862 Pa[n]crat[i]um tormentum<sup>25</sup>  
 10863 Pancilenos quo nomine  
 dicitur [ms. *super*] luna in  
 plenissimo quasi tota lucens<sup>26</sup>  
 10864 Pancrus panetus  
 10865 Pandecta liber ferens omnia<sup>27</sup>  
 10866 Pandic[u]larius homo hians  
 10867 Pando is smyt or shewe  
 10868 Pandus a um curuus  
 10869 Pandocium luxuria aut  
 taberna<sup>28</sup>  
 10870 Pandona porta ad romam  
 10871 Pandox ebrius luxuriosus  
 10872 Psalmodes vesice [ms.  
 vistica] arene sunt que ex  
 indigestione ciborum  
 nascuntur et vbi purgentur per  
 vrinam calculum faciunt<sup>29</sup>  
 10873 Panduca g[en]us organi  
 10874 Paneta qui facit panem  
 10875 Panifagius al þynge etynge

possesses that universality. See 1. (b) (c1390) Chaucer CT.Ph.C-23: “Ech thyng is my cure is Vnder the moone that may wane and waxe.” Also see 2. (c) ?c1500(a1500) “God made” 1,27: “God made Adam the fyrst day of þe moone, And the secunde day Eve good dedis to doon...The xxvj day of þe Moone, Good dedys may be doon.” Cf. also 2. (d) c1300 *II Pains* (p. 38: “he zaf heom remedie with oute soruwe Fram saturday non to þe monen moruwe.” Also consider the frequency of application in 3. (b): “Incisions in the shape of the moon; the liver shaped like a moon.” In 4. (a) one finds “mone yeueth chaste condicion” and in 5. (a) “He wald for vus marterd bee, þat time when þe moyn wor ful.” 6 (a) offers the moon as an influence in earthly affairs: “þe hole ocean is grete and huge and fongeþ more worchyng of þe mone.” 6. (c) stresses the effects of the moon on the anatomy of humans and animals. 6. (e) suggests “þut þe mone be in a gode place & a gode signe fre fro yuelez.” Another word deserving some passing consideration is *money(e plus suffix -ful*. [Note that neither *money-ful* nor *money-ful*, the former suggesting “full moon,” the latter “full of money,” are to be found lexically.] Under *money(e* find much more specific reference to meaning, i.e. “He findes a bag ful of mone.” Or “Mette full monee þat ze haue mekyll zernede.” Finally, :Symont ... tolde to hym the tresorie in Jerusalem for to be ful with moneys ... vnnoumbreable.” Cf. V. McCarren, A. Kirch, S. Pollack, “An Edition of the Letter B of

the *Medulla Grammaticae* (Stonyhurst MS. A.1.10),” ALMA, p. 68, n. 148, particularly excerpts from the two works by G. Highet and Christopher Stray. Available at Deep Blue <https://deepblue.edu>. Given the swerving uncertainty of this, one concludes with the reading “†Pa(n)tibonos money-ful†, good things for all moonful.”

<sup>25</sup> 10862 Pa[n]crat[i]um. From Gr. παγκράτιον. The scribe (and, of course, the tradition) had it right in glossing it as *tormentum*. Cf. the completely reliable paragraph by Michael Poliakoff in *OCD*(3) from which comes: “In this event boxing and wrestling were combined with kicking, strangling, and twisting. It was a dangerous sport ...” It is derived ultimately from πᾶν and κράτος

<sup>26</sup> 10863 Pancilenos. From Gr. πανσέληνος, “of the full moon.”

<sup>27</sup> 10865 Pandecta. All working mss. agree with the gloss; *DFC* offers a detailed explanation: “liber omnia ferens et continens, sicut totum corpus legis vel vetus et novum testamentum secundum Hugutionem; Papias dicit pandecter.” along with St. John’s: *Pandectalister* [in place of “Pandecta liber”] and Hrl. 2270: *Pandictor*. The *Pandects*, known as the law books of Justinian, are derived from Gr. πανδέκτης, “all receiver.” (*LSJ*)

<sup>28</sup> 10869 Pandocium. From Gr. πανδοκειον, “an inn.”

<sup>29</sup> 10872 Psalmodes. From the Gr. ψαμμώδης, “sandy sediment in the urine.” (*LSJ*)

- 10876 Panfagus omne comedens<sup>30</sup>
- 10877 Pangorista laudis decantator
- 10878 Pan[e]gericus laudacio  
decantata [ms. -us]<sup>31</sup>
- 10879 Pangratorium locus vbi multi  
cantant<sup>32</sup>
- 10880 Pangito as sepe canere
- 10881 Pango gis syngē
- 10882 Pango gis pegi to Ioye
- 10883 Pango gis pepigi make  
couenaunt
- 10884 Pangorizo as to swage
- 10885 Panictus a um qui fecit panem
- 10886 Panitum genus annone
- 10887 Paniculus lytel brede
- 10888 Paneficina locus quo panes  
fiunt
- 10889 Pannosus a um plenus pannis
- 10890 Pannosius idem or cloped
- 10891 Pantapoles mercator qui  
omnia vendit<sup>33</sup>
- 10892 Pannucius a um cloped
- 10893 Pannus clop
- 10894 Pannocius pannus  
ci[r]cumuoluens totum
- 10895 Pansus a um opene
- 10896 Panter quoddam animal
- 10897 Pa[n]teon al bynge wetyngē
- 10898 Panteus deus in se omnia  
representans
- 10899 Pantominus a iogeler
- 10900 Pantigatus reciaris  
plagitarius<sup>34</sup>
- 10901 Panniculus [ms. -culis]  
paruus pannus
- 10902 Panus a shetel or a spole  
styke
- 10903 Papa a pope
- 10904 Papalis et le pertinens
- 10905 Pape interieccio admirandi
- 10906 Papauer a chesselbolle
- 10907 Papas tis a page
- 10908 Paphus nomen proprium  
insule<sup>35</sup>
- 10909 Papatus tus dignitas pape

<sup>30</sup> 10876 Panfagus. From two Gr. words: πᾶν and φαγεῖν: “to eat everything.”

<sup>31</sup> 10878 Pan[e]gericus. From Gr. πανηγυρικός, [LSJ].

<sup>32</sup> 10879 Pangratorium. πᾶν + grat-orium: “a place where all gave thanks.”

<sup>33</sup> 10891 Pantapoles. From Gr. παντόπωλης, huckster. Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2257 support the *a* spelling whereas Hrl. 2270 is the purist. St. John’s omits the item.

<sup>34</sup> 10900 Pantigatus. From Gr. παντάγαθος “wholly good” (LSJ), combining πᾶν “all” and ἀγαθός “good” (in moral and physical sense). There is general agreement between the working mss. and Stonyhurst.

Hrl 2270 omits the item. Regarding *reciaris* or *ret-* cf. *Isid.* 18.54. For *plagiator* cf. *Isid.* 10.220. Also, see *LSJ*, s.v. πληγή (Doric dialect: πλαγά) 2.fin., and 6. Lewis and Short cites *Retiarius* as “one who fights with a net” with the implication of little success against more formidable weaponry. Also it refers to *Plagitarius* as “a plunderer and oppressor.”

<sup>35</sup> 10908 Paphus. Cf. *Paphus*, l. 10783. Also, see Lewis and Short, s.v. “2.Paphos (-us).” For historical detail, cf. *OCD*(3), s.v. *Paphos*.

- 10910 Pappatum pappe  
 10911 Papia wonderful cite<sup>36</sup>  
 10912 Papilio onis a buttur flye  
 10913 Papilla an hed of a pappe  
 10914 Papirus a russhe  
 10915 Papirius a um pertinens et papirius idem  
 10916 Papirio nis locus vbi crescit  
 10917 Papo as commedere sicut pueri<sup>37</sup>  
 10918 Papula a byle  
 10919 Papulentus a um pertinens  
 10920 Par omnis generis euene  
 10921 Par ris neutri generis a payre  
 10922 Para prepositio iuxta  
 10923 Parabola a prouerbe  
 10924 Paratinon faber iouis<sup>38</sup>
- 10925 Pathesis interpretatur consolacio  
 10926 Paraclitus interpretatur confortator<sup>39</sup>  
 10927 Paradigma exemplum vel similitudo<sup>40</sup>  
 10928 Paradisus paradys  
 10929 Paradoxus worsheped<sup>41</sup>  
 10930 Paracicus lecator<sup>42</sup>  
 10931 Paragauda genus vestis<sup>43</sup>  
 10932 Paragoria maner of plastre<sup>44</sup>  
 10933 Paragorizo as soft or tempre [ms. tom-]<sup>45</sup>  
 10934 Paragraphus a paraffe in wrytynge  
 10935 Paraphonista cantor  
 10936 Parapagus a bryd of wyckydhappe<sup>46</sup>

<sup>36</sup> 10911 Papia. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst, except Saint John: “quedam ciuitas.” Notice the enthusiasm gathered beneath Lincoln 111: “þe wonderestful cytee.” *DFC* reads: “quedam admirabilis civitas a pape.” Cf. Lewis and Short: “papae, wonderful” from Gr. παλαί. Perhaps the city is Rome: see *DFC* above.

<sup>37</sup> 10917 Papo. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2257 further qualifies the food type, *papata*, which is “breast-milk” based on l. 10910, “Pappatum pappe.” Cf. *OLD* s.v. “pappo, to eat (soft or mashed food),” applying to the *pueri* of the gloss. See also *Isid.* 19.27.4.

<sup>38</sup> 10924 Paratinon. All working mss. read *Paracinon*. Lexically uncommon, cf. *DFC*: “Paracinon: faber Iouis, fulminun eius fabricator, et dicitur sic quasi ignea incus, quia semper sit iuxta ignem et incudem.”

<sup>39</sup> 10926 Paraclitus. From Gr. παράκλητος, “advocate, intercessor.”

<sup>40</sup> 10927 Paradigma. From Gr. παράδειγμα, “pattern, model.”

<sup>41</sup> 10929 Paradoxus. Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. παράδοξος: “contrary to expectation, incredible.” Cf. Also Daly,

*Brito Metricus*, p. 75, l. 1503: “paradoxus erit comes; admirabilis hic sit.”

<sup>42</sup> 10930 Paracicus. With *t* often taken as *c*, and *s* as *c* vocalicly one realizes *parasitus*. For a fine set of senses and citations, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *parasitus*.

<sup>43</sup> 10931 Paragauda. Souter defines the entry as “border, trimmig; garment with such border.” Lewis and Short offers: “a laced garment.” Of the working mss. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst’s *paraguada*, whereas Hrl. 2270, Lincoln 111, and St. John’s read *paragaudia*.

<sup>44</sup> 10932 Paragoria. S.v. *LSJ*, παραγοία. Cf. *DFC*, s.v. “mitigatio et quedm medicina sic dicta quia lenit.”

<sup>45</sup> 10933 Paragorizo. Ult. from Gr. παραγορέω, “soothe, console.” The *-izo* suffix is often construed as inchoative. Cf. H. W. Smyth, *Greek Grammar*, rev. ed., Messing, Harvard University Press, 1956, 539 d and e.

<sup>46</sup> 10936 Parapagus. Three of the working mss. generally agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 offers “auis infortunata”; Lincoln 111 reads rather

- 10937 *Paralla* lynees euen ybroken<sup>47</sup>
- 10938 *Paralipomenon* [ms. *Paraphin*]  
*nomen proprium libri*<sup>48</sup>
- 10939 *Paralipsis* [ms. -*lasis*] þe  
pallesy<sup>49</sup>
- 10940 *Paraliticus* qui hoc patitur<sup>50</sup>
- 10941 *Paralogismus* silogistica [ms.  
sologistica] argumentacio
- 10942 *Paraneticus* interpositus [ms.  
-ponitus]<sup>51</sup>
- 10943 *Paranimpha* pronuba
- 10944 *Paranimphus* internuncius  
inter sponsum et sam & a  
baude
- 10944a *Paranau[m]asis* [ms.-yasea] a  
maner of speche
- 10945 *Parapsis* dis a plater<sup>52</sup>
- 10946 *Parass[k]eue* day of goude  
fryday
- 10947 *Parasitaster* a iogolour
- 10948 *Parasiter* idem
- 10949 *Parastate* [ms. -strate] stockes  
bouzt in haste<sup>53</sup>
- 10950 *Parca* e wodhed in hel<sup>54</sup>
- 10951 *Parcitas* tis scarsite
- 10952 *Parco* cis to spare
- 10953 *Parcopollex* a tramelle
- 10954 *Parcus* a um auarus
- 10955 *Pardus* bestee of parke
- 10956 *Parens* tis fader & moder
- 10957 *Parentalia* [ms. *Paran-*] feste  
of paynemes

poetically “a bryd of wykkyd hap”; Saint John’s offers “Paragus gi a byrd off bad hap.” Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 omit the item. Item is not found in lexica used regularly in this edition.

<sup>47</sup> 10937 *Paralla*. Perhaps a shortened form of *parallela*, fem. nominative sing. adj. from the Gr. παράλληλος, “beside one another, side by side (sc. γραμμαι) parallel lines” (*LSJ*). Hrl. 2270 reads “Paralella(?) linea equa distans ab alia.” Hrl. 2257 offers “*paralla* eueene in sundre”; Lincoln 111 reads “*paralla* lines anglice eueene a sunder.” Lincoln 88 and Saint John’s omit the item.

<sup>48</sup> 10938 *Paralipomenon*. Among the working mss. this entry is found in Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270, and St. John’s. Lincoln 111 reads *Paralipen*; Lincoln 88 omits the item. Of the two outliers, *Paraphon* and *Paralipen* have a palaeographic similarity in *-ph-* and *-lip-*: *h* and *l* are often confused; here Stonyhurst further complicates the issue with dyslexia: *-phi-* is *-lip-* in reverse.

<sup>49</sup> 10939 *Paralipsis*. = Gr. παράλυσις, “þe pallesy, disabling of the nerves.” (*LSJ*).

<sup>50</sup> 10940 *Paraliticus*. From Gr. παραλυτικός, *paralytic* (*LSJ*).

<sup>51</sup> 10942 *Paraneticus*. Of the working mss. the gloss varies only slightly. Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257 offer

*interpositus* along with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 reads *interpositiuus*, and Saint John’s reads *interrogatiue*. Lincoln 88 omits the item. Although all entries avoid the first *i* (*parai-*), and a word such as *παρνήτη* exists meaning “the last string but one; hence the note next to the highest” (Lewis and Short), there is far greater contiguity between *παραινετικός*, *hortatory*, *παραινεις*, “exhortation, address.” Lewis and Short add “paraenesis, admonition and interpositus. Cf *interpono* IIA “interference” and IIB “intercession” as well as 3. “intermeddle, engage in, set oneself in the way.”

<sup>52</sup> 10945 *Parapsis*. Cf. *παροψίς*, “small dish” (*LSJ*). See also Lewis and Short, s.v. *paropsis* (*parap-*) for full senses and citations.

<sup>53</sup> 10949 *Parastate*. From Gr. παραστάτης, *supporters* (pl.)

<sup>54</sup> 10950 *Parca*. Aside from the basic notion of the “three fates: Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos” given by *Isid.* at 8.11.93, cf. the extremely thorough treatment by Lemprière, s.v. *Parcae*, “Powerful goddesses who presided over the birth and life of mankind.” Cf. Lewis and Short s.v. *Parca*.



- 10958 Parentela a kynde<sup>55</sup>
- 10959 Parentesis mo[d]us loquendi
- 10960 Parenticida qui occidit  
parentes
- 10961 Parento as to fadren &  
modren
- 10962 Pareo es obedire apparere
- 10963 Paries tis a walle
- 10964 Parietina fallynge of walles
- 10965 Parieto as facere parietes
- 10966 Parietolus paruus paries<sup>56</sup>
- 10967 Line number not used.
- 10968 Line number not used.
- 10969 Line number not used.
- 10970 Paris dis nomen proprium  
hominis
- 10971 Pariscus a criour in market
- 10972 Parius a um marmoreus vel  
planus [albus] [ms. -m]<sup>57</sup>
- 10973 Parma bokeler or a shyld
- 10974 Parmeus a um bryzt passynge  
ende
- 10975 Parnasus nomen proprium  
montis
- 10976 Paro as to ordeynen
- 10977 Pharos insula est
- 10978 Paro onis maner of large  
shippe
- 10979 Parochia a parysshe
- 10980 Paronoma[sia] modus  
loquendi<sup>58</sup>
- 10981 Parotida [ms. -sita] kernel in  
ere
- 10982 Paroxisum [ms. Paroximum]  
sesynge of feure<sup>59</sup>
- 10983 Paricida a fadur sleer

<sup>55</sup> 10958 Parentela. This is an effective example of an aspect of the style of the Stonyhurst scribe: brevity at all cost. One word, and indeed a satisfactory one, to emphasize the entry. Yet by comparison with the working mss. it is considerably wanting of full description. Note progression toward full analysis: St. John's reads "a kyarede"; Lincoln 88 offers "'kynd kynradoun"; Lincoln 111 provides "kynde or kynrede"; Hrl. 2270 reads "cognatio consanguinitas"; Hrl. 2257 elaborates: "cognacio vel consanguinitas vel contribulitas." Then, outside of the *Medulla* tradition we are offered an expansive gloss from *DFC*: "cognatio, propinquitas, consanguinitas, congermanitas, contribulitas." The meaning becomes more and more clarified from Stonyhurst to *DFC*. Gradually, the indistinct *kynde* comes clearly into focus with the French ms. offering five synonyms.

<sup>56</sup> 10966 Parietolus. Spelling supported by Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111.

<sup>57</sup> 10972 Parius. Hrl. 2270, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 support Stonyhurst as they read: "marmoreus vel

planus." St. John's offers: "planus albus admodum marmores (sic)," supporting the hiatus in the Stonyhurst reading; Hrl. 2257 reads "marmoreus ad modum marmorum planus."

<sup>58</sup> 10980 Paronoma[sia]. From Gr. παρονομασία: "play upon words which sound alike but have different senses; assonance" (*LSJ*). See l. 10944a, *Paranau[m]asis*, for repetition (in English) of the item.

<sup>59</sup> 10982 Paroxisum. Vocablicly this word is quite strange to the scribes of the *Medulla*. Three working mss. read as follows: Hrl. 2270: "Parozomium commotio febris"; Hrl. 2257, *Paroxinium*, and Lincoln 111, *Paraxomium*, both have the same gloss: "sesynge of feures." The source, being Greek, which the scribes might very well have known, is "παραοξισμός," "severe fit of a disease, paroxysm" (*LSJ*). The entry in *MED*, s.v. "seising(e ger.)" might be readjusted: under a1425 \**Medulla* 47b/b: the entry reads "Paroximum, sesynge of feure." All queries should be deleted and so should ?*Paroximum*.

- 10984 *Patriscida idem*
- 10985 *Paricidium* slauzt of fadur
- 10986 *Par[s] tis* part
- 10987 *Parcimonia* scarsenes or forberynge
- 10988 *Parchus* vel ca quedam prouincia
- 10989 *Parcialis* et le *pertinens* parti
- 10990 *Particeps* [ms. *Particips*] a partiner
- 10991 *Participo* as take parte
- 10992 *Partico* *frequenter* partiri [ms. *parc-*]
- 10993 *Particula* a lytel parte
- 10993a *Partior* aris to parte
- 10994 *Particio* onis *chari[s]te*<sup>60</sup>
- 10994a *Partitus* [ms. *Partiuus*] a um quod potest partiri
- 10995 Line number not used.
- 10996 *Parcitulo* sparehed<sup>61</sup>
- 10997 *Parturio* is to þenke to bere chylde
- 10998 *Partus tus* a burþe
- 10999 *Paruipendo* dis to dispise or sette lytel by
- 11000 *Parum* aduerbium lytel
- 11001 *Paruus* a um lytel
- 11002 *Pascha* asterday<sup>62</sup>
- 11003 *Pascialis* le fodus
- 11004 *Pasco* cis to fode
- 11005 *Pascua* [ms. *Pasma*] fedynge stede<sup>63</sup>
- 11006 *Passillu*[ms. *-i*]s a litel palis<sup>64</sup>
- 11007 *Passer* a sparwe
- 11008 *Passerinus* a um *pertinens*
- 11009 *Passionarium* liber *continens* *passiones*

<sup>60</sup> 10994 *Particio*. Lincoln 111 offers: “*Particio* nis anglice skarcetes”; Hrl. 2259 reads: “*Particio* scarcenesse”; Saint John’s: “*parci*(ti)o skarshede” (as second quote support for the *lydgate* quote under *MED*, s.v. *scarshed* which is an *hapax legomenon*). Hrl. 2270 reads: “*Particio* onis Charyte,” as does Stonyhurst. Immediately below *Particio* in Hrl. 2270 are the associate entries “*Parci*(ti)o onis idem” and “*Parcitulo* nis idem” solidifying the orthography and sense structure of *Particio*. *Particio* is not found in the lexica with this sense nor in the other mss. used in this edition, only in the *Medulla*. Of the working mss. only Lincoln 88 omits it, leaving it to be a fairly consistently acknowledged and legitimately accepted item within the *Medulla* tradition. If research and reasoning prevail, *particio* should be recognized as an *hapax legomenon*. For the gloss *charite*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *chariste*.

<sup>61</sup> 10996 *Parcitulo*. In this edition, *parcitulo* only appears in Stonyhurst with a gloss, *sparehed*, which

is a *hapax legomenon*. *Sparehede*, as close as one comes to the Stonyhurst reading, is found in the *MED*, s.v. glossed as “frugality, thrift, scarcity, poverty.” In *DFC* the entry *parcitas* reads “*Papias* dicit .i. penuria.” All other working mss. except Lincoln 88 which omits the item, read *Parcitas* with glosses which read Hrl. 2270: “scarness, sparing, abstinencia”; Hrl. 2257: “*scarcenesse*; Lincoln 111: *skarsenesse*; Saint John’s: *scarshede*. *Parcitulo* is later documented (1461) by Latham as “scarcity, lack.”

<sup>62</sup> 11002 *Pascha*. *Asterday* = *Easterday*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *ester*(n), n. 3.

<sup>63</sup> 11005 *Pascua*. The Stonyhurst reading *Pasma* is a familiar paleographical error taking *cu* as *m*. The first minim of *m* read as *cm* followed by two further minims read as *u*.

<sup>64</sup> 11006 *Passillus*. Cf. *DFC*, s.v. “*Pasillus* parvus palus vinearum.”

- 11010 Passim [ms. -um] aduerbium  
fro pas to pas
- 11011 Passio nis sufferynge
- 11012 Passiuncula diminutium
- 11013 Passus a pas
- 11014 [Mille] passuum [ms. -ium] a  
mile
- 11015 Passillus lytel fode
- 11016 Pasta et tus et tillis a paste
- 11017 Pastinata a paste makere
- 11018 Pastino as to plonten or  
deluen
- 11019 Pastinatum [ms. Pis-] vinea  
nouella vel ferrum bifurcatum
- 11020 Pastoforium a lytel celle
- 11021 Pastor oris an hurde
- 11022 Pastorculus diminutium
- 11023 Pastoricus a um pertinens
- 11024 Pastorius idem
- 11025 Pascua orum lesewes<sup>65</sup>
- 11026 Pastos grece spacium latine<sup>66</sup>
- 11027 Patella a lytel panne
- 11028 Pateo es to shewe or be open
- 11029 Pater a fadur
- 11030 Patrimēs et patricinus [ms.  
patriu] an ouer lyuer þat  
leueþ longer þen oþer of hys  
kyne<sup>67</sup>
- 11031 Patera a gret cope
- 11032 Pategium .i. gula vel [blank]<sup>68</sup>
- 11033 Patrinalis et le pertinens patri
- 11034 Patena lede of a schalys<sup>69</sup>
- 11035 Patesco cis incipere patere
- 11036 Patibulum a gybet
- 11037 Patior ris suffre
- 11038 †Patignarius† a fetre<sup>70</sup>

<sup>65</sup> 11025 Pascua. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *leswe*, n.

<sup>66</sup> 11026 Pastos. From Gr. παστάς, “porch in front of the house.” (*LSJ*) = Latin *porticus*.

<sup>67</sup> 11030 Patrimēs. Lincoln 111, alone among the working mss., includes *patricinus* and defines it as “filius viuens post obitum patris,” which is identical in sense to *patrimēs* and allows for a reconstruction of Stonyhurst’s *patric[in]u[s]*.

<sup>68</sup> 11032 Pategium. Lincoln 111, Hrl. 2257, and Saint John’s employ the *pate-* spelling, whereas Hrl. 2270, *DFC*, and *FVD* use the *pata-* orthography. Lincoln 88 omits the item. Lincoln 111 reads as gloss: “gula ad summum tunice vel mantelli assura,” all of which is agreed upon by all (except Lincoln 88) working mss. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *patagium* for its definition: “a gold edging or border on a Roman lady’s tunic.” For *gula* cf. *Isid.* 11.1.60. It is likely, given the space on the ms., that the Stonyhurst scribe meant to refer back to the phrase “mantelli assuta.”

<sup>69</sup> 11034 Patena. Stonyhurst is on its own in reading *lede*. (Cf. *MED*, s.v. *lid* n.(a)). Hrl. 2270, Hrl. 2257,

and Lincoln 111 read *operculum* with Saint John’s offering *cooperculum*, both with the meaning *cover*.

<sup>70</sup> 11038 †Patignarius†. The orthography of the entry word is completely varied among the working mss. Lincoln 111 along with Hrl. 2257 read *Patignarius*, in agreement with Stonyhurst. Then the agreement becomes rather slipshod. Hrl. reads *Pagitinarius* and Saint John’s offers *Patigmarius*. Lincoln 88 omits the item. The gloss is somewhat scattered in that Stonyhurst, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2257 produce different spellings of what might be the same word. Stonyhurst: *fetre*; Lincoln 111: *fetere*; and Hrl. 2257: *fetour*. Hrl. 2270 reads *ianitor* as does *DFC*, and Saint John’s offers “pottare [read: portare].” There is less than desired agreement. The words *fetre*, *fetere*, and *fetour* provide the strength of the item: “a fetter” in Mod. Eng., the elaborate etymological elements provided in the item of *pango* in Lewis and Short. It offers the following “[root *pac-*; Sanscr. *pāca*, band fetter; ... cf. *pagina* ...” which directs the attention to the entry: “*Paginat* a um joined together.” Often made aware of the dyslexia of the Stonyhurst scribe

- 11039 Patina a panne  
 11040 Patinula diminutiuum  
 11041 Patinarius a um pertinens  
 11042 Patos defectus [ms. -fun-] vel passio latine<sup>71</sup>  
 11043 Patraccio onis doynge  
 11044 Patreus a um nurshed  
 11045 Patria a cuntre  
 11046 Patriarcha a patriarch  
 11047 Patricida qui occidit patrem  
 11048 Patricius a um de genere patris natus  
 11049 Paternus a um fadren  
 11050 Patricinus filius viuens post obitum patris  
 11051 Patrimonium herytage  
 11052 Patrinus a um pater patris  
 11053 Paternus a um hold fadur  
 11054 Paterpassiani genus heretici  
 11055 Patrizo as sequi mores patris  
 11056 Patro as facere vel opus consummare [ms. consumere]<sup>72</sup>  
 11057 Patricinor aris to defend or helpe  
 11058 Patronicus [ms. Patri-] a um pertinens patri  
 11059 Patronus a patrun  
 11060 Patronizo as to vewe or defende  
 11061 Patruelis patris mei filius  
 11062 Patrus frater patris  
 11063 Patronissa a patrones [ms. part-]  
 11064 Patulus a pyn  
 11065 Paucedo nis lytelhed  
 11066 Paucus lytel  
 11067 Paueo es timere  
 11068 Pau[sia] est g[en]us cibi<sup>73</sup>  
 11069 Paudus dredful  
 11070 Pauimentum a paument  
 11071 Pauito as oft dred  
 11072 Pautudo lytelhed  
 11073 Paulatim particulatim  
 11074 Paulisper [ms. -us-] modicum  
 11075 Paulominus fron lytel to lytel & almost

might one not see how *Paginatus* diminishes the garbled entries of the working ms. readings: *Patignarius* (Stonyhurst), *Pagitinariums*, et al., noticing the similarity in the juxtaposition of letters.

<sup>71</sup> 11042 Patos. From Gr. πάθος, “experience, suffering.”

<sup>72</sup> 11056 Patro. Regarding the process of expansion of items from brevity to exceptional fullness of expression, consider the reading of Hrl. 2270, virtually identical to Stonyhurst and then a “step up” with St. John’s and Lincoln 111 that introduce

*luxuriare* into the mix; finally in Hrl. 2257 one is scarcely aware of dealing with the same gloss: “facere, agere, perficere, admittere vel committere vel generare vel luxuriare vel opus venereum consummare.” For an example on the nominal side cf. l. 10958: *Parentela*.

<sup>73</sup> 11068 Pau[sia]. Cf. *Isid.* 17.7.66: “Pausia, quam corrupte rustici pusiam vocant, viridi oleo et suavi apta. Et dicta pausia quod paviatur, id est, tundatur; unde et pavimentum.”

- 11076 Paululus ful lytel  
 11077 Pa[u]lus a um lytel  
 11078 Paulus .i. nomen proprium  
 interpretatur doctor  
 11079 Pauor oris timor gencium  
 11080 Pauo onis a pacok  
 11081 Pauus vi idem  
 11082 Paupero as to make pore  
 11083 Pauperius a um pertinens  
 11084 Pausa reste  
 11085 Pausillus maner of bred<sup>74</sup>  
 11086 Pax cis pes  
 11087 Paxilla et vlu[m] mensura  
 11088 Paxillus et paxilli a cultur  
 11089 Pean a lytel syn<sup>75</sup>  
 11090 Peccatum syn  
 11091 Pecco as to synnen  
 11092 Pecorosus [ms. -ofus] ful of  
 bestys [ms. syn]<sup>76</sup>  
 11093 Pecten a combe a playse or a  
 wreste  
 11094 Pecticus digestable  
 11095 Pectino as to kembe  
 11096 Pecto is xi idem  
 11097 Pectus oris a brest  
 11098 Pectusculum diminutium  
 11099 Pectoralis et le pertinens  
 11100 Pecualis et le pertinens ad  
 pecu[a]  
 11101 Pecudarius pastor  
 11102 Peculor aris gedur seluere &  
 stele comyn bynge  
 11103 Pecularis & re proprius vel  
 familiaris [ms. famul-]  
 11104 Pecul[i]um socage or  
 auantage of bestes<sup>77</sup>  
 11105 Pecu pecus<sup>78</sup>  
 11106 Pecunia monye  
 11107 Pecus oris a best

<sup>74</sup> 11085 Pausillus. Lincoln 111 has the identical reading to Stonyhurst, whereas Lincoln 88 offers “a maner of brid,” and Hrl. 2257 provides “a maner of birde.”

<sup>75</sup> 11089 Pean. *Syn* is an alternate spelling for *sonne*, and so corroborates the spelling *synne* in St. John’s and Lincoln 111; it also incorporates the Hrl. 2270 reading of “sol et laus.” However, two mss., Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88, offer the reading *peccatum* which emphasizes the word *synne* meaning *sin*. The other confusion is that of the meaning of *Pean*. *LSJ* defines παῖάν as a “choral song, addressed to Apollo or Artemis in thanksgiving for deliverance from evil.” Hrl. 2270 alone makes this notion very clear in glossing *Paen* as “sol et laus.” This sense also captures the meaning in *LSJ* of a “song of triumph” and “a battle song.” Finally *LSJ* offers “any solemn song or chant” which might seem a bit more current.

<sup>76</sup> 11092 Pecorosus. All working mss. agree with the reading *bestys*. The Stonyhurst scribe was affected too much by *syn* above.

<sup>77</sup> 11104 Pecul[i]um. Four of the five working mss. read *Peculium*. Lincoln 111 omits the item. The reading *Peculum* in the *MED*, s.v. *socage* n. (B) should be corrected to *-ium* on the basis of the above readings in the working mss. as well as the more emphatic minim of the *u* (*peculū*) in the Stonyhurst ms.

<sup>78</sup> 11105 Pecus. Lincoln 111 agrees precisely with this reading whereas Hrl. 2270 reads, curiously, “*Peca* .i. pecus.” Hrl. 2257 offers “*Pecu vel-cus et pluraliter -cua -orum vel-cuum*,” with which Lincoln 88 is in agreement. St. John’s reads “*Pecu indeclinable in singlr. et plr. Pecua orum bestys*.”

- 11108 *Pecus cudis feminini generis idem*
- 11109 *Pecuniarium locus vbi pecunia ponitur*
- 11110 *Pedules pars caligarum*
- 11111 *Peda monnus clop*<sup>79</sup>
- 11112 *Pedalis et le pertinens pedi*
- 11113 *Pedagogus est qui puerum studentem sequitur*
- 11114 *Pedagogium eius officium vel dignitas*
- 11115 *Pedana a vampey*<sup>80</sup>
- 11116 *Pedes ditis [ms. -tus] a fot mon*
- 11117 *Pedester tris tre idem*
- 11118 *Peditintim from fot to fot*<sup>81</sup>
- 11119 *Pedica a fetre or a snarre*<sup>82</sup>
- 11120 *Pedicatus shoywed*<sup>83</sup>
- 11121 *Pediculus a lows*
- 11122 *Pedinus a um et derosus foule foted*<sup>84</sup>
- 11123 *Pedisseq[uu]s famulus vel la*
- 11124 *Pedito as go wyb fot*
- 11125 *Pedor oris stenche*
- 11126 *Pedo is pepedi [ms. pepidi] to farte*<sup>85</sup>
- 11127 *Pedora [blank]*<sup>86</sup>
- 11128 *Pedula a vampey and a lytel fot*
- 11129 *Pedum di baculus pastoralis*
- 11130 *Pedos grece puer latine*<sup>87</sup>
- 11131 *Pedux snarle of fot*<sup>88</sup>

<sup>79</sup> 11111 *Peda*. Saint John's reads "mannes cloth"; Lincoln 88: "monnes clothe"; Hrl. 2270: "vestigium humanum"; Hrl. 2257: "hominis vestigium vel imprescio pedis." Lincoln 111 omits the item.

<sup>80</sup> 11115 *Pedana*. There is thorough agreement among the working mss. regarding the entry word; the glosses offer some interesting variants all differing from each other: Saint John's: *vaumpey*; Lincoln 88: *vaumpay*; Hrl. 2270: "vaumpeye et compes"; Hrl. 2257: "auantpees .i. cathena circa pedes"; Lincoln 111: *vaumpe*. Perhaps the Saint John's, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 reading should be added to those offered under *MED*, s.v. *vaum-pei* n.

<sup>81</sup> 11118 *Peditintim*. Cf. *OLD*: "pedetem(p)tim adv. step by step, cautiously," which takes its lead from *Papias* (cf. *DFC* s.v. *Pedetentim*): "caute, paulatim, tentando, timide, diffidenter, cunctanter, sensim, hesitanter."

<sup>82</sup> 11119 *Pedica*. Lincoln 88 and Saint John's agree with Stonyhurst, as does Hrl. 2270, which adds "and a calketrap & chathena." Hrl. 2259 reads "vinculum pedis et ... instrumentum ... ad capiendos pedes animalium."

<sup>83</sup> 11120 *Pedicatus*. For a masterly treatment of the gloss, cf. *MED*, s.v. *shouven* v. Hrl. 2270 succinctly offers the gloss "pedica captus." Saint John's offers

*ffetteryd*; Hrl. 2259: *shewed*; Lincoln 88: "shewet ... fetered." Lincoln 111 omits the item.

<sup>84</sup> 11122 *Pedinus*. To clarify one turns to Lincoln 88: "Pedinus et pedorosus foule fotut."

<sup>85</sup> 11126 *Pedo*. The form *pepidi* is an inaccurate spelling of *pepēdi*, the Gr. duplicative perfect tense. Here a form most effective to sustain the onomatopoeia of the moment.

<sup>86</sup> 11127 *Pedora*. Not wishing to offend, both Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst. Saint John's reads "stynke off ffeet" and Hrl. 2270 adds "et aurium sordes."

<sup>87</sup> 11130 *Pedos*. This is the Gr. genitive form *παῖδος* (nominative: *παῖς*) which is intended as the equivalent of the nominative Latin word *puer*. This is the general treatment of this type of item. Further, cf. vol "A" of this edition, p. 77, l. 603, note 104; also p. 96, l. 1364, note 286. Accessible at <https://deepblue.lib.umich.edu/handle/2027.42/143140>.

<sup>88</sup> 11131 *Pedux*. It is not a lexical word but one found only in manuscript. *DFC* defines it clearly as: "laqueus pedem illaqueans-Peduces sunt laquei quibus pedes illaqueantur." Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst; Hrl. 2270 offers "a snare."

- 11132 Peiero as affirmare<sup>89</sup>  
 11133 Pegma tis a bable<sup>90</sup>  
 11134 Pegasus mons iuxta [quem]  
 fabricata fuit prima nauis  
 11135 Peioro as make worse<sup>91</sup>  
 11136 Pelagare nauis magna<sup>92</sup>  
 11137 Pelagiani quidam heretici<sup>93</sup>  
 11138 Pelagium interpretatur  
 latitudo  
 11139 Pelamis quidam vilis piscis<sup>94</sup>  
 11140 Pela[s]gus grecus<sup>95</sup>  
 11141 Pelagus brod see an dup<sup>96</sup>  
 11142 Pellax cis fallax  
 11143 Pellicio cis decipere  
 11144 Pelletio [ms. -ino]  
 deseuyunge<sup>97</sup>  
 11145 Pellacia fallacia  
 11146 Pellicanus a pellican  
 11147 Pellicatus tus concubitus  
 11148 Pellicio onis deceptio  
 11149 Pellicia a pylch<sup>98</sup>  
 11150 Pellico as luxuriari  
 11151 Pelliparius a skynnare  
 11152 Pelliris an helme of leþer  
 11153 Pelorus dicitur mon[s]  
 cisylie<sup>99</sup>  
 11154 Pellis a skyn  
 11155 Pellex cis a Elye<sup>100</sup>

<sup>89</sup> 11132 Peiero. Supported by the working mss. Cf. *OLD* s.v. “stressing the etyma: per + iuro.”

<sup>90</sup> 11133 Pegma. Cf. *OLD*: “pegma, fixture; moveable platform;” from Gr. πῆγμα “anything fastened or joined together”; “a framework” (*LSJ*). Also see *MED*, *babel* n.(1).

<sup>91</sup> 11135 Peioro. Cf. *OLD* s.v.

<sup>92</sup> 11136 Pelagare. There is considerable orthographical variation regarding this Stonyhurst entry word. Saint John’s reads *Pellagaris*; Hrl. 2257 offers *Peligare*; Lincoln 88 reads *Pelagare*, in agreement with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 reads *Pelagiaris*, which alone of the working mss. agrees with *DFC*: “magna navis pelago apta.” This last item might well be the solution. There seems complete agreement among mss. regarding “nauis magna,” the gloss.

<sup>93</sup> 11137 Pelagiani. Followers of Pelagius, a fifth century heretic.

<sup>94</sup> 11139 Pelamis. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. for details.

<sup>95</sup> 11140 Pela[s]gus. All working mss. agree with the gloss; however not so with the entry. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst *Pelagus* (note amended entry: *Pelasgus*). Hrl. 2270 hedges somewhat between the period *pelagus* and the traditional *pelasgus* (the only spelling of its kind

among the working mss). The two remaining mss. show considerable confusion: St. John’s *Pelsagus* (at least a mild dyslexia) and Lincoln 111: *Pelalgus* (perhaps kindly a mere miscopying of *l* for *s*). From Gr. πελασγός. “Used generally for the Greeks” (*LSJ*).

<sup>96</sup> 11141 Pelagus. For Latin rendering cf. *DFC*: “latum et profundum mare.”

<sup>97</sup> 11144 Pelletio. There is an otiose macron over the final *i* of *pelletio*.

<sup>98</sup> 11149 Pellicia. Behold unanimity: all working mss. agree in entry and gloss with Stonyhurst. *DFC* defines it as “quoddam indumentum quod de pellibus fit.”

<sup>99</sup> 11153 Pelorus. Cf. Lemprière s.v., p. 497.

<sup>100</sup> 11155 Pellex. A curious capital *e* introduces *Elye*. Hrl. 2270 agrees with this reading (lower case) and Lincoln 88 reads “an ely other a strumpet.” No other reference to the word *elye* has been found anywhere in any orthography in Middle English. Perhaps consideration should be given for an *hapax legomenon*. Input would be welcomed. The natural use of the word in Lincoln 88 suggests relative familiarity. Both Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111 offer *concupina*, Hrl. 2257 adds *metetrix*. *Isid.* in 10.228-229 includes the statement “Pelex apud Graecos proprie dicitur, a Latinis concuba.”

11156 Pellito [ms. -oto] as to oft don  
a wey<sup>101</sup>

11157 Pello as to calle<sup>102</sup>

11158 Pello is si to putte<sup>103</sup>

11159 Pelluum [ms. Pellinum] vas  
ad abluendos pedes<sup>104</sup>

11160 Pelta a bokeler<sup>105</sup>

11161 Pellucium nomen proprium  
ville et herbe<sup>106</sup>

11162 Peluis a basyn

11163 Pena a peyne

11164 Pene abuerbium fere

11165 Penarius a colorere<sup>107</sup>

11166 Pennates priue [ms. perue]  
god<sup>108</sup>

11167 Pendeo es to honge

11168 Pendo is to zeue

11169 Pendulus pat hongep lytel

11170 Penes at by [n]er towarde  
apud<sup>109</sup>

11171 Penetrabilis et le pat may ben  
purled

11172 Penetralis a priuey shaumbre

11173 Penetrale idem or purle

11174 Penetro as to pershe or purle

11175 Penicillum a sponge

11176 Peniculus a clout of clop

11177 Penitencia penaunce

11178 Penus cellarium

11179 Peniteo es to forþenken

<sup>101</sup> 11156 Pellito. The frequentative of *pello*. All working mss. agree. *DFC* reads “frequenter pellere.”

<sup>102</sup> 11157 Pello. It is of the *a* conjugation and taken as a back-formation of *appello*, glossed as *vocare* by *DFC*.

<sup>103</sup> 11158 Pello. *Hrl.* 2257 reads “to putte” and *Lincoln* 88 offers “to put,” both agreeing with *Stonyhurst*. *Saint John’s* reads “puttyn away” and *Hrl.* 2270 offers “to put of.”

<sup>104</sup> 11159 Pelluum. The matter of minims continues. *Hrl.* 2270 reads *Pelluum*, based upon its etymology: *pedes* and *lavo* (Gr. λούω). *St. John’s* adds a minim, reading *Pelluum*; *Hrl.* 2257, *Lincoln* 88, and *Lincoln* 111 offer *Pelluum*, dropping two minims. Cf. *OLD*, s.v. *pelluuiæ*: “water in which the fet are (have been) washed.”

<sup>105</sup> 11160 Pelta. Cf. *Lewis and Short* for details.

<sup>106</sup> 11161 Pellucium. Referring, it would seem, to *Pelusium*, “a city of Egypt at the easternmost mouth of the Nile” (*OLD*). For details cf. *Lemprière*.

<sup>107</sup> 11165 Penarius. *Lincoln* 88 and *Hrl.* 2257 agree with the *Stonyhurst* spelling of the gloss, *colerere*, which is lacking in the form section of the *MED*, s.v. *celerere* n.

<sup>108</sup> 11166 Pennates. In haste the scribe writes *p* [*per*] for *þ* [*pri*]; intending *priue* he offers *perue*. Both

*Stonyhurst* and *Lincoln* 111 read the singular *god* for the plural *Pennates*. *Lincoln* 88 enters “Penates priue briddes,” indicating the traditional method of deletion and adds *goddes*. To which a rare scholiast qualifier “Edes atque deos priuatos dico penates,” no doubt in an effort to emphasize (*dico*) the dwelling-place (*aedes*) and private gods themselves (“deos priuatos”) who inhabit them rather than the birds (briddes) “diving about” in the scribe’s mind’s eye. However, for a bird’s eye description of the *Penates*, cf. s.v. in *Lemprière*.

<sup>109</sup> 11170 Penes. *Hrl.* 2257 reads “apud iuxta prope”; *Hrl.* 2270 offers the reverse: “iuxta prope apud”; *Lincoln* 88 reads “at by toward ... apud”; *Saint John’s* offers “at by or toward.” *Lincoln* 111 omits the item. *DFC* reads along with *Hrl.* 2257: “apud iuxta prope.” The *Stonyhurst* scribe might have been weighing his options: *ner/or* and perhaps unintentionally wrote a bit of both: *er*, which might be an error for *or*. However, it might also be asked why would the scribe interrupt the flow of prepositions with a conjunction, when the working mss. in addition to *DFC* regularly stress words which mean *near*: “iuxta, prope.” Cf. *Latham*, s.v. *penes*, clearly glossed as “near to.”



- 11180 Peno grece nutrio latine<sup>110</sup>
- 11181 Peniteudo nis penitencia
- 11182 Penitus aduerbium ouer [ms. euer al] or outerlyche<sup>111</sup>
- 11183 Penna calamus
- 11184 Penno as to feþre
- 11185 Pennum ende of whyt corne<sup>112</sup>
- 11186 Pensacio nis trowynge<sup>113</sup>
- 11187 Pensilis et le lytel hauay<sup>114</sup>
- 11188 Pencio onis dicitur equacio ponderis
- 11189 Pensionarius qui capit pencionem
- 11190 Pensius ofte hongud
- 11191 Penso as to hong ofte
- 11192 Pensum þoʒt consayle
- 11193 Pensus a um hongud vp
- 11194 Penta grece quinque latine<sup>115</sup>
- 11195 Pentagamus qui quinque nupsit
- 11196 Pentarchus [ms. Penti-] magister vel princeps super quinque homines
- 11197 Pentameter [ms. Pentamel] vers of fif fete
- 11198 Pentapolis ciu[i]tas
- 11199 Pentaptotus nomen quinque diuersorum casuum
- 11200 Pentarcha princeps quinque virorum
- 11201 Pentateucus liber partitus in v volu[mi]nibus
- 11202 Pentecoste wytsonday
- 11203 Pentamem[er]is figura est

<sup>110</sup> 11180 Peno. From Gr. πεινάω, “be hungry, crave.”

<sup>111</sup> 11182 Penitus. Hrl. 2270 reads as gloss “oueralle vterly.” Lincoln 111 offers “ouer alle or vtyrlyche.”

<sup>112</sup> 11185 Pennum. There appear to be two traditions prevailing upon this word. Stonyhurst is supported by Hrl. 2257: “ende of wizt corne”; and Saint John’s offers “an ere off whyte corne.” Quite apart from this item, *pennum* is also found in Hrl. 2270: “acumen vel extremas ferri,” which is supported by *DFC*: “dicebant antiqui acutum, pennum ideo dicitur acumen vel extremas ferri acuti.”

<sup>113</sup> 11186 Pensacio. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v., and see *MED*, s.v. *trouen* v.

<sup>114</sup> 11187 Pensilis. The sense of the gloss seemed simple enough, but there appeared to be something curious about the orthograph of *hauay*. The *MED* and the working mss. had no problem with the entry. However the spelling *hauay* was not found under *hevi* adj. and no cross-reference was given. One can only assume that the Stonyhurst scribe meant to stress the element of weight minimized by *lytel* to carry the sense of the Latin “penso, to weigh,” and

not “pendeo, to hang,” although *hongen* appears twice among the working mss. Hrl. 2270 omits the item. Hrl. 2257 reads *light*; Lincoln 88 agrees with *lyght*. Lincoln 111 offers “lytly hangy[n]”; St. John’s reads “hangyng abyly.” One should not suggest that Stonyhurst’s *hauay* be read the same as the *hangy[n]* of Lincoln 111: the *u* and *n* minims could quite plausibly be massaged into shape. An argument could be made for the second *a* of *hauay* being the letter *g* with lower bulb missing; finally, the addition of *[n]* as with Lincoln 111. In addition to staying with *hauay* and enriching the form section of *hevi*, adj., one should call attention to the gloss of St. John’s: “hangyng abyly.” The phrase is not found in the *MED* probably because this ms. was not read for the *MED*. In future internet editions its legitimacy may be secured. Note that this edition is the first of its kind published from the *Medulla* tradition of nineteen mss. Cf. McCarren, V., *Traditio*, 1993, vol. 48, pp. 220-224.

<sup>115</sup> 11194 Penta. Cf. Gr. πέντε, *five*.

- 11204 *Penula* a mantel vel pallium  
cum fimbrijs
- 11205 *Penulatus* a vm manteled
- 11206 *Penultimus* [ms. Penlit-] laste  
saue on<sup>116</sup>
- 11207 *Pentarcha* prince ouer fyue<sup>117</sup>
- 11208 *Penuria* payne brenynge<sup>118</sup>
- 11209 *Penus oris* a solere a  
spense<sup>119</sup>
- 11210 *Panon* nomen proprium viri
- 11211 *Peplum* a wympel
- 11212 *Per* prep[osit]io by & þroz
- 11213 *Perifresis* circumlocutio<sup>120</sup>
- 11214 *Pera* a scripe or a pantener<sup>121</sup>
- 11215 *Perago* gis to do welle
- 11216 *Perambulo* [ms. -plo] as go  
aboute
- 11217 *Percello* is make adred<sup>122</sup>
- 11218 *Percensitus* [ms. -ticus]  
perfyty iuged<sup>123</sup>
- 11219 *Persia* [ms. -cia] quedam  
prouincia
- 11220 *Percipio* is perseue
- 11221 *Percunctor aris* to dwelle
- 11222 *Percunctor aris* to seche
- 11223 *Percussus* a um desturblud or  
smyten þroz
- 11224 *Percucio* tis to smyte
- 11225 *Perdicio onis* loste
- 11226 *Perdico* as perfitere  
appropriare vel  
dedicacio[n]e[m] facere
- 11227 *Perdix* a partrych
- 11228 *Parallelum* [ms. Pararellum]  
circulus a[t]que distans
- 11229 *Perdo* is to lese
- 11230 *Parasanga* qu[e]dam  
mens[ur]a
- 11231 *Perdurus* [ms. Parduus] a um  
to much entente
- 11232 *Paralipomenon* [ms. -minon]  
sermo dierum et nota  
cuiuslibet libri
- 11233 *Peragro* as to go in  
pylgrimage<sup>124</sup>
- 11234 *Peregrinus* a pylgrime

<sup>116</sup> 11206 *Penultimus*. *Lit* read as *ult* (dyslexia).

<sup>117</sup> 11207 *Pentarcha*. See l. 11200, *Pentarcha*, and l. 11196, *Pentarchus*.

<sup>118</sup> 11208 *Penuria*. *Brennyge* = *brenynge* (dyslexia).

<sup>119</sup> 11209 *Penus*. All five working mss. are represented. Hrl. 2270 reads: "a soler a spense a boure"; Hrl. 2257 offers: "celer or spense"; Saint John's reads: "a solere a spens"; Lincoln 111: "soler or a spense"; Lincoln 88: "celarium a seler spense." For details and support, cf. *MED*, s.v. *soler*(e n. 1.(g)), and *spens*(e n. (2) (a)). *DFC* offers a succinct definition: "cellarium, quia in eo reponuntur omnia

quibus homines nutriuntur, et nota quod penora etiam dicuntur res necessarie ad victum quotidianum."

<sup>120</sup> 11213 *Perifresis*. From Gr. περιθρασις. Cf.

l. 11262, *Perifrasis*.

<sup>121</sup> 11214 *Pera*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *pautener*(e n. (2)); and *scrip*(pe n. (a)) "a bag or satchel; a pilgrim's wallet."

<sup>122</sup> 11217 *Percello*. For the full significance of the gloss, cf. *MED*, s.v. *adreden* 1.3. Ppl. "maken adread, to frighten (sb.)"

<sup>123</sup> 11218 *Percensitus*. Scribe wrote "Per centicus," revealing dyslexia.

<sup>124</sup> 11233 *Peragro*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. for senses.

- 11235 †Perabanita† cupidus<sup>125</sup>  
 11236 Perimo is occidere  
 11237 Perendie post cras  
 11238 Perendino as to dwelle a day  
 11239 Pereo [ms. -io] is to perisshe  
 11240 Perfeccio onis perfitnes  
 11241 Perficio cis perfecte agere  
 11242 Perfidus est falsus<sup>126</sup>  
 11243 Perfidus valde fidelis<sup>127</sup>  
 11244 Perfiguro as perfecte figurare  
 11245 Perfodio is to delue  
 11246 Perfrango gis to breke  
 11247 Perfugus [ms. Perfugugus]  
 qui de vno excercitu fugit in  
 alium  
 11248 Perfugio gis procul fugere  
 11249 Perfugium syker a bydyngre  
 stede
- 11250 Perfvnctorius [ms. -fruc-]  
 destructorius<sup>128</sup>  
 11251 Perfructus a um perfitly  
 vsed<sup>129</sup>  
 11252 Pergamenum parchemen  
 11253 Pergamum [ms. Perganum]  
 nomen proprium opidi [ms.  
 epidi]  
 11254 Pergo gis to go  
 11255 Pergolum a lytel gote<sup>130</sup>  
 11256 Perhibeo es to shewe fynde  
 presente or zeue  
 11257 Peri circum  
 11258 Peribolus romyng stede vel  
 murus exterior  
 11259 Perichesis vel lis ornamentum  
 mulierum<sup>131</sup>  
 11260 Periclitor aris to perrysh  
 11261 Periculum perayle  
 11262 Perifrasis modus [ms. mons]  
 loquendi

<sup>125</sup> 11235 †Perabanita†. Hrl. 2257 confirms Stonyhurst's gloss, but reads the entry as *Perabanta*. Saint John's reads "Perabanca .i. cubitus." Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 88 and 111 omit the item. However, might there be some promise in considering how attentive the scribe was upon hearing the word internally as he transposed it from copy-text to his text. Perhaps the word to be copied was *perhumanita*, an extension of "perhumanus: very kind." Indeed, the gloss *cupidus* has a favorable side to it in *OLD*, s.v. 2: "eager for the friendship of; well-disposed to (a person)."

<sup>126</sup> 11242 Perfidus. An interesting lexical distinction with the next entry, l. 11243: "Perfidus valde fidelis."

<sup>127</sup> 11243 Perfidus. See n. 126.

<sup>128</sup> 11250 Perfvnctorius. This is the dominant reading, quite different from the alternative Stonyhurst reading, due to the meaning of the gloss

*destructorius*, since, for this scribe *-fvnc-* and *-func-* can be read in the same way. Finally, the *-fruc-* segment might be understood as a dyslexic influence radiating from the following entry word *Perfructus*.

<sup>129</sup> 11251 Perfructus. All working mss. agree precisely with Stonyhurst, except Lincoln 111 which omits the item.

<sup>130</sup> 11255 Pergolum. Saint John's agrees, but all other working mss. read *Pergulum*. All agree with Stonyhurst regarding the gloss, *cote*. Saint John's adds *domuncula*; Hrl. 2270 in turn adds "tugurium paruum."

<sup>131</sup> 11259 Perichesis. Stonyhurst is precisely supported by Lincoln 88 and further qualified by Hrl. 2257 and Saint John's: "ornamentum mulieris circa brachia et crura." *Perichesis* is likely derived from the Gr. περίχειρον, "armlet, bracelet."

- 11263 Perihermenias [ms.  
Perichimemaus] vndoynge<sup>132</sup>
- 11264 Perimetrum aboute mesure
- 11265 Perimo is occidere vel  
destruere
- 11266 Perinde a[s] so
- 11267 Perio is docere<sup>133</sup>
- 11268 Periodica febris cotidiana  
tercia vel quartana
- 11269 Periodus aboute goynge<sup>134</sup>

- 11270 Peripateticus [ms. -tot-]  
defouled aboute<sup>135</sup>
- 11271 Peripsima a parur or refus<sup>136</sup>
- 11272 Peripetasma a veyle or a  
couertour of paulion<sup>137</sup>
- 11273 Perpeton cuttynge of  
wryttes<sup>138</sup>
- 11274 Perpercio onis idem
- 11275 Per[i]pleumonia [ms. -enia]  
vise of luge<sup>139</sup>

<sup>132</sup> 11263 Perihermenias. From the Gr. περιήρμηνας. The working mss. readings follow: Hrl. 2257 reads “Perichemenas vndoynge”; Hrl. 2270: “Perimemas de interpretacione,” followed closely by Saint John’s: “Perimemas interpretacio.” Lincoln 88 reads “Perichemenas vndoynge expounyng”; Lincoln 111 omits the item. It presents an uncomfortable challenge overall. The clue is “de interpretacione” which brings us to περιήρμηνας preceded by περι. For general sense, cf. *Isid.* 2.27. Part of 2.27.2-3 reads “Omnis enim elocutio conceptae rei mentis interpret est. Hanc Aristoteles vir in rerum expressione et faciendis sermonibus peritissimus, Perihermeniam nominat, quam interpretationem nos appellamus.” The item reveals the continual weakness in Gr. on the part of the monk-copyists at this late period of the Middle Ages.

<sup>133</sup> 11267 Perio. However sparing of description Stonyhurst is, Saint John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Hrl. 2270 offer expanded glosses: “instruere docere vel approbare.” Grammatically, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Peritus* [ppl. of *perior*]. See l. 11278, *Perito*, and l. 11280, *Peritus*, “to make wys” and “wys,” respectively.

<sup>134</sup> 11269 Periodus. From Gr. περίοδος, “going around”; from περί, *around*, and ὁδος, *path*.

<sup>135</sup> 11270 Peripateticus. The working mss. varied considerably in their grasp of the entry word. Hrl. 2257: *Perifatoticus*; Saint John’s: *Perapoticus*; Lincoln 88: *Peripatoticus*, agreeing with Stonyhurst; Lincoln 111 omits the item. Up to this point there is no resemblance to an anticipated and familiar entry word, which is finally given to us in Hrl. 2270: *Peripateticus*. Hrl. 2270 sustains the element of familiarity with one of its two glosses: *ambulans*, seeming to be with the Aristotelians. Cf. *Isid.* 8.6.13:

“Peripatetici a deambulatione dicti, eo quod Aristoteles auctor eorum deambulans disputare solitus esset.” The *Medulla* seems to introduce another level of understanding of the entry word. Hrl. 2270 offers a second gloss, *circumcalcans*, “to tread upon the earth,” further clarified by Hrl. 2257: “aboute defouled,” and Lincoln 88: “about defoulet,” both of which agree with the Stonyhurst reading. This suggests one step further in the pressing upon the earth; not walking, not treading, but according to the *MED*, s.v. *defoulen*: “trample upon, scatter (with the feet).” Consider the extremity to which “defouled aboute” can be carried: *MED* s.v. *defoulen* 2. (e) second quote: *trev. Higd.* 2.63: “Defouled [L deformaret] it and þe contrey aboute.” Surely, this suggests another sense for περιπατέω, “to walk about,” and περιπατητικός, “given to walking about.” In all, it seems that the *-oticus* spelling provides an empty attempt at a solution.

<sup>136</sup> 11271 Peripsima. From Gr. περίψημα, “anything wiped off; offsouring” (*LSJ*).

<sup>137</sup> 11272 Peripetasma. From Gr. περί, *over*, and πέτασμα, “anything spread out” (*LSJ*) from περιπετάσνυμι, “spread over, cover.”

<sup>138</sup> 11273 Perpeton. Neither entry word nor gloss find their way into the lexica: Latin, Greek, or Middle English. The phrase “cuttynge of wrythes” appears novel. Of the working mss., Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 111 omit the item. Hrl. 2257 reads “cutting of writing.” St. John’s offers “a thing that ryth cuttyng.” Lincoln 88 reads “cuttung of writtus.”

<sup>139</sup> 11275 Per[i]pleumonia. From Gr. περιπλευμονία, “inflammation of the lungs” (*LSJ*).

- 11276 *Perissima* clensynge of whete<sup>140</sup>
- 11277 *Perisologia* mo[d]us loquendi<sup>141</sup>
- 11278 *Perito* as make wys
- 11279 *Peritomum* circumsisio<sup>142</sup>
- 11280 *Peritus* a um wys
- 11281 *Perizoma* a breche gurdel vel g[en]us vestis<sup>143</sup>
- 11282 *Perlego* gis perfecte legere
- 11283 *Perlitor* oris occisor<sup>144</sup>
- 11284 *Perni[cies]* mors vel interitus
- 11285 *Perniciosus* a um dedelych
- 11286 *Pernix* cis perniciosus vel velox
- 11287 *Pernicitas* idem quod pernic[i]es vel velocita[s]
- 11288 *Pernocto* as vigilare vel morari per noctem
- 11289 *Perlustro* as purgare vel circuire
- 11290 *Pero* onis a reuelinge
- 11291 *Pernox* vigilans
- 11292 *Peroro* as to praye
- 11293 *Perluctor* [ms. -lusc-] aris vincere luctando
- 11294 *Perosus* a um hated
- 11295 *Perpatulus* a um valde patens vel apertus
- 11296 *Pereemia* in rebus et temporibus accomodatum prouerbium<sup>145</sup>
- 11297 *Perpaucus* a um ful lytel
- 11297a *Perpacior* aris perfecte pati
- 11297b *Perpello* is to put perfytyl
- 11298 *Perpensil[it]as* leuitas<sup>146</sup>
- 11299 *Perpendiculum* a lyne or a plum
- 11300 *Perpendo* dis to aspi or vnderstond
- 11301 *Perdo* is to lese
- 11302 *Perpetra* an vuel þat turneþ face<sup>147</sup>
- 11303 *Perperam* male
- 11304 *Perpes* perpetuus
- 11305 *Perpe*[ms. -i-]ssuuus þat suffryþ ofte<sup>148</sup>

<sup>140</sup> 11276 *Perissima*. From Gr. περίσσωμα, “refuse, dregs; that which is over and above” (*LSJ*).

<sup>141</sup> 11277 *Perisologia*. From Gr. περισσολογία, *wordiness*.

<sup>142</sup> 11279 *Peritomum*. From Gr. περιτομή, “cutting around,” from περί and τομή.

<sup>143</sup> 11281 *Perizoma*. From Gr. περίζωμα, “girdle worn round the loins” (*LSJ*).

<sup>144</sup> 11283 *Perlitor*. A word unfamiliar to the lexicographers found abundantly in glossary manuscripts: all but Lincoln 111 of the working mss. and in both French mss., *DFC* and *FVD*.

<sup>145</sup> 11296 *Pereemia*. From Gr. παρομία, “proverb, maxim.”

<sup>146</sup> 11298 *Perpensil[it]as*. Corrected reading is supported by Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 32270, St. John’s, and Lincoln 88. The Stonyhurst scribe commits haplography, confusing *il* and *it*.

<sup>147</sup> 11302 *Perpetra*. Entry and gloss are supported by Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88. Entry is confused as *perpera* in St. John’s and Hrl. 2270.

<sup>148</sup> 11305 *Perpessuuus*. The more frequently accepted modern latinate form *-iuus* is found in *Cath. Angl.*: “sufferynge: perspessiuus,” as well as in *DFC*: “Perpessiuus ... qui fequenter aliquid patitur,” and in

- 11306 *Perpessus* diu paciens vel qui  
multum potest ferre
- 11307 *Perpeti* perfytt suffred<sup>149</sup>
- 11308 *Perpetim* wybute ende
- 11309 *Perpetuus* euerlastyng
- 11310 *Perplexus* [blank]<sup>150</sup>
- 11310a *perperus* hastyfe or smarte
- 11311 *Perquiro* ris to purches
- 11312 *Perscrutor* aris serche þroz
- 11313 *Persenc[i]o* tis perfecte  
sentyre vnde persentisco
- 11314 *Persepe* sepissime
- 11315 *Persepolis* nomen proprium  
ciuitatis
- 11316 *Perseuerancia* [ms. -encia]  
abydyng in adoyng
- 11317 *Persedicum* a stede where  
peche trees waxeþ dure
- 11318 *Persecus* a peche tre
- 11319 *Persolencia* bysynys<sup>151</sup>
- 11320 *Persis* mulier depercidia
- 11321 *Persoleo* es wel wone
- 11322 *Persoluo* is totum soluo
- 11323 *Persolus* a um bysy
- 11324 *Persona* a person
- 11325 *Perspicax* clere sotel
- 11326 *Perspicuus* clarus [ms. -ius]  
lympidus
- 11327 *Perspikor* aris perfyttli se
- 11328 *Perstrepo* is sonare
- 11329 *Perstringo* gis perfecte  
stringere
- 11330 *Persuade[o]* es to engyne or  
entyse
- 11331 *Persus* nomen regis
- 11332 *Pertempto* as valde temptare
- 11333 *Perterréfacio* is make aferde
- 11334 *Perterreo* es to dred
- 11335 *Perticus* negociator
- 11336 *Pertinax* durus vel  
perseuerans
- 11337 *Pertinacia* duricies  
perseuerancia [ms. -encia]
- 11338 *Pertineo* es duriter tenere Or  
long to
- 11339 *Peruersus* a um malus
- 11340 *Peruerto* is turne to vuel
- 11341 *Peruigilium* vigilacio

two of the working mss.: Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257. The -uuus ending is found in two of the working mss., St. John's and Hrl. 2270, as well as Stonyhurst. The historical dimension should not be passed over in this instance.

<sup>149</sup> 11307 *Perpeti*. This item is supported by Lincoln 88: "Perpeti perfittly suffret" and elaborated upon by *DFC* s.v. "Perpeti est infinitivus de perpetior ... .i. tolerare vel valde vel diu pati – Papias dicit: perpeti ferre, pati, sustinere, tolerare, durare, perferre."

<sup>150</sup> 11310 *Perplexus*. The gloss of *Perplexus* was passed over. It should read "Perplexus [blank]" and the following item should read "Perperus hastyfe or smarte." For *Perplexus* Lincoln 88 offers *congregatus*; Hrl. 2257 reads "gadered to gedre." St. John's reads "thykke gaderyd"; Hrl. 2270 offers "inuolitus colligatus obscurus." For *Perperus*, Lincoln 88 reads "hasty, smart"; Hrl. 2257 offers "hasty smarte."

<sup>151</sup> 11319 *Persolencia*. *DFC* varies the *bysynys* gloss of the working mss. with the Latin *assiduitas*.

- 11342 *Peruicax* wyckyð wronge  
 11343 *Peruius a um* wylly  
 11344 *Perusum nomen proprium*  
*ville*<sup>152</sup>  
 11345 *Peruigil a wayte*  
 11346 *Pes dis a fot*  
 11347 *Pesco cis to wypholde*  
 11348 *Pessarium g[en]us medicine*  
 11349 *Pesselum a lytel lok*  
 11350 *Pessimo as pessim[um]*  
*facere vel tractare*  
 11351 *Pessimus a um* worst  
 11352 *Pessulum a lok after or a*  
*lacche or a barre*  
 11353 *Pessum aduerbium byhynde*  
 11354 *Pessundo as to foule sub*  
*pedito*  
 11355 *Pesti grece humor latine vel*  
*morbis*<sup>153</sup>  
 11356 *Pesticula a rote vel paruus*  
*pestis*
- 11357 *Pesticus a um* roten  
 11358 *Pestiles idem*  
 11359 *Pestifer inferens pestem*  
 11360 *Pestilencia pestilens*  
 [ms. peste-]  
 11361 *Pestis tempestas vel*  
*infirmetas vel mors*  
 11362 *Pestinosus plenus peste*  
 11363 *Petalum [ms. Pest-] forma*  
*marmorea*<sup>154</sup>  
 11364 *Petaso onis bacoun*  
 11365 *Petanus petens superiora*<sup>155</sup>  
 11366 *Peta aliquantum strabo*<sup>156</sup>  
 11367 *Petagogus magister*<sup>157</sup>  
 11368 *Petagogium .i. magisterium*  
 11369 *Petaurus quidam ludus a*  
*totur*<sup>158</sup>  
 11370 *Peticus þat ys lef to aske*  
 [ms. assake]<sup>159</sup>

<sup>152</sup> 11344 *Perusum*. The uncertainty concerns the ending of the entry word. Lincoln 88 and St. John's agree with Stonyhurst, whereas Hrl. 2257 reads *Perusus* and Hrl. 2270 reads *Perusis*. The gloss is agreed upon by all working mss. Perhaps *Perusia*, modern day Perugia, is intended. Cf. *OCD*(3) s.v. *Perusia*.

<sup>153</sup> 11355 *Pesti*. This entry word is not Greek, but is thought so by this scribe by emphasizing the attachment *i* (Gr. η) to the root *pest*. Rather it is better argued as the dative or ablative singular from *pestis*, "disease, defilement." It is easily grammatically associated with l. 11361, *Pestis*, as well as in sense.

<sup>154</sup> 11363 *Petalum*. For greater detail cf. *DFC* s.v. and *Isid.* 19.21.7, "De veste sacerdotali in lege."

<sup>155</sup> 11365 *Petanus*. Both Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 agree with Stonyhurst.

<sup>156</sup> 11366 *Peta*. Hrl. 2270 reads "Peta quelcus et guelca"; St. John's offers "Peta: aliquantum strabo." Also cf. *DFC* s.v. "Petus .i. quelcus, strabo aliquantum, scilicet cuius oculi quadam velocitate cito volvuntur, et Peta .i. guelca – versus: vult sibi strabo peti, se dicit nomine peti."

<sup>157</sup> 11367 *Petagogus*. From Gr. παιδαγωγός.

<sup>158</sup> 11369 *Petaurus*. Cf. Hrl. 2257: "Petaurus: quidam ludus anglice a tottre." *DFC* offers the following explanation: "quidam ludus quando homines a tapetibus mittuntur in auras."

<sup>159</sup> 11370 *Peticus*. The infinitive gloss "to assake" seems a dyslexic duplication. The mid syllable *-sa-* when dropped offers *aske*. This spelling might suitably belong in the form section of *asken v.* in the *MED* as an error.

- 11371 *Petilius* a bolt<sup>160</sup>
- 11372 *Peticio nis* askynge
- 11373 *Peticion[cu]a* [ms. *Peticimula*]  
*diminutium*<sup>161</sup>
- 11374 *Petulus* equus *habens* albos  
pedes<sup>162</sup>
- 11375 *Petitor oris* an askere
- 11376 *Petitus* a *um* asked
- 11377 *Petoriturum* [ms. -rium]  
*quoddam g[en]us currus*<sup>163</sup>
- 11378 *Peto is* aske
- 11379 *Petru*[ms. -ua-]caricum genus  
*currus*<sup>164</sup>
- 11380 *Petrus* *nomen proprium et*  
*dicitur petrus quia firmus et*  
*durus in fide*
- 11381 *Petra* a ston
- 11382 *Petrilla* *diminutium*
- 11383 *Petro onis* absciditur a p[e]tro
- 11384 *Petros grece* *durus latine*<sup>165</sup>
- 11385 *Petrocilium* *percyle*<sup>166</sup>
- 11386 *Petulancia* ryot vnskyflul  
askynge
- 11387 *Petulcus* a wouer<sup>167</sup>
- 11388 *Petulans tis* *luxuriosus*  
*lasciuus*
- 11389 *Petulor aris* to wowe

<sup>160</sup> 11371 *Petilius*. Of the working mss., Saint John's is the only one which agrees with Stonyhurst: "Petilius lij a bolte." Hrl. 2270 reads "qui supra petit." Hrl. 2257 offers "pat vp asketh"; Lincoln 88 reads "pat vp askes." Lincoln 111 omits the item. *FVD* and *DFC* stand with Hrl. 2270: "qui supra petit." *Cath. Angl.* reads "a Bolte: petilium"; see n. 198 also. *P. Parv.* offers "Bolt petilio -is";. For linguistic variations cf. Latham, p. 348, s.v. "petilium, -ilius etc." Skeat's *Etymological Dictionary* provides an historical linguistic account: "Bolt, a stout pin, of iron, an arrow for a cross-bow (*E*); ME bolt, a straight rod"; AS. "bolt, a cross-bow bolt; (Late L. *catapulta* meant a bolt as well as a catapult." Finally, the *MED* reads "Bolt n. [OE bolt] 1. (a) The blunt-headed bolt of a crossbow; an arrow."

<sup>161</sup> 11373 *Peticion[cu]a*. The ms. reading *Peticinula* reveals two common paleographical oversights: dyslexia, -*ciuncu* vs. -*cinu*, and haplography, overlooking *cu*.

<sup>162</sup> 11374 *Petulus*. This is the agreed upon spelling of all the working mss. except for Lincoln 111 which omits the item. Taking into consideration also the entry *Pequilus*, l. 11390, *Isid.* provides at 12.1.52 an alternate spelling: "Qui autem albos tantum pedes habent, *petili* appellatur."

<sup>163</sup> 11377 *Petoriturum*. A host of variant readings follow Stonyhurst. Of the working mss. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst. Saint John's reads *petolium*, exhibiting the vocal familiarity between *r* and *l*. Hrl. 2270 offers *petitorium*, slipping into legal parlance. Lincoln 111 omits the item. *DFC* and *FVD* read *petoricum*. *Isid.* at 20.12.4 elaborates: "De vehiculis ... Pilentum vel petoriturum ... ."

<sup>164</sup> 11379 *Petrucaricum*. Lincoln 88, alone of the working mss., reads "Petrecaricum genus currus." No doubt this unusual word seems a confluence of *Petru* (*Gall.*), *four*, and *carruca*, "travelling carriage."

<sup>165</sup> 11384 *Petros*. The Gr. πέτρος is best conceived of as a *stone* (used as a weapon). πέτρα is a *rock*, (as in rock face or ledge). These are both nouns, whereas *durus* should require an adjective for grammatical balance. The Gr. would be πετραῖος, *rocky*.

<sup>166</sup> 11385 *Petrocilium*. Cf. *MED*, sv. *petrosili*(e n. and *Isid.* 17.11.2. For *percyle*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *perseli* n.

<sup>167</sup> 11387 *Petulcus*. For thorough treatment cf. *MED*, s.v. *wouer* n. (c). Excepting Lincoln 111, which omits the item, the remaining four working mss. agree with Stonyhurst. Saint John's reads "a woware vel importunus in petendo." Hrl. 2257 has "a wower"; Lincoln 88: "importunus in petendo"; Hrl. 2270: "a wower et luxuriosus." For further deprecation cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *petulcus*.



- 11390 *Pequilus* equus habens albos pedes<sup>168</sup>
- 11391 *Petus* ti a westeloker<sup>169</sup>
- 11392 *Pexito* as kembe [ms. aske] oft<sup>170</sup>
- 11393 *Pexo* as idem
- 11394 *Pexo* is crines facere vel componere
- 11395 *Pexus* a um kembet<sup>171</sup>
- 11396 *Pheton* filius solis<sup>172</sup>
- 11397 *Philantropos* a burre<sup>173</sup>
- 11398 *Philisteus* g[en]us populi<sup>174</sup>
- 11399 *Philistim* nomen proprium ciuitatis<sup>175</sup>
- 11400 *Philohistoricus* [ms. Philoficorius] amator historiarum<sup>176</sup>
- 11401 *Philostratos* [ms. -o-] nomen proprium hominis<sup>177</sup>
- 11402 *Phur* sors<sup>178</sup>
- 11403 *Phurium* sorcium<sup>179</sup>
- 11404 [P]lacularis et re hostia oblata pro peccato
- 11405 *Piac[u]lum* a synne blame deþ remedie vt maria co[n]tulit piaculum .i. vitam vel vite remedium<sup>180</sup>
- 11406 *Pica* a pye

<sup>168</sup> 11390 *Pequilus*. Its gloss is identical to l. 11374, *Petulus*. The matter is resolved by the Saint John's reading: "Pequilus .e. petulus." *Pequilis* is a unique spelling and found only in the *Medulla Grammaticae*.

<sup>169</sup> 11391 *Petus*. Of the working mss. only one other ms. supports Stonyhurst. Saint John's has "a lokare west." Hrl. 2257 reads "est ille qui cito voluit oculos." Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2270 omit the item. Cf. *MED* s.v. *west* adv. (d) for point of correction and adaptation. For further support see *DFC*, s.v. "Petus ... scilicet cuius oculi quadam velocitate cito volvuntur." With only slight differences *FVD* reads: "Petus, a peto, petis ... strabo aliquantulum scilicet cuius oculi quadam velocitate cito volvuntur huc et illuc." For the full description of the *Medulla* items, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Paetus* and *Strabo*.

<sup>170</sup> 11392 *Pexito*. Stonyhurst glosses this entry incorrectly as "aske oft." The scribe misconceives the entry as *petixo*, a dyslexic frequentative of *peto*, "to ask." *Pexito* has the meaning "to comb often." Of the working mss. Saint John's errs with "to askyn" and Lincoln 88 with "to aske oft." The others refer to *kemben*; cf. *MED*. Lincoln 88 sees no difference in glossing *pexito* as "to aske oft" and then glossing *pexus* as *kempte*.

<sup>171</sup> 11395 *Pexus*. For the gloss *kembet*, cf. *MED* *kemben* v. 1.(a) ...ppl. *kembed*, as adj.: "well-combed."

<sup>172</sup> 11396 *Pheton*. For excellent treatment cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Phaethon*.

<sup>173</sup> 11397 *Philantropos*. For detailed significance of the gloss, cf. *MED*, *burre* n. (1).

<sup>174</sup> 11398 *Philisteus*. Cf. *Isid.* 9.2.58.

<sup>175</sup> 11399 *Philistim*. Cf. *Isid.* 14.3.19 and 15.1.17.

<sup>176</sup> 11400 *Philohistoricus*. Here the ms. entry is a keen example of the Stonyhurst scribe's struggle with dyslexia.

<sup>177</sup> 11401 *Philostratos*. For life and works cf. *OCD*(3) s.v. *Philostrati*.

<sup>178</sup> 11402 *Phur*. This entry word and the following entry, l. 11403, *Phurium*, reflect the celebration of the Jewish festival of Purim or deliverance from Haman. Cf. *O.T.* book of Esther, ch. 9, v. 26: "Ex illo tempore dies isti appellati sunt phurim, id est sortium eo quod phur, id est sors, in urnam missa fuerit."

<sup>179</sup> 11403 *Phurium*. The linguistic validity of *sortium* (Hrl. 2270) is held in question by *sorcium* (Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Stonyhurst) as well as *sorsium* (Saint John's). It also has not made its way into the lexica.

<sup>180</sup> 11405 *Piac[u]lum*. For a more thorough account cf. *DFC*, s.v. *Piaculum* and Saint John's s.v.

- 11407 Pico as *aliquid cum pice linire*<sup>181</sup>
- 11408 Piceus a *um pertinens pici*
- 11409 Picta *tunica*<sup>182</sup>
- 11410 Pictacium a *skrowe* or a *spotte* or a *clout*
- 11411 Pictor oris *picto* [ms. *piceo*] *onis*<sup>183</sup>
- 11412 This line number not used.
- 11413 Pictaciuncula [ms. *Pecta-*] a *lytel cloute* for *mete*
- 11414 Pictauis *nomen proprium ciuitatis*<sup>184</sup>
- 11415 Pictim *aduerbium* of a *peyntour*
- 11416 Picto *onis* a *peyntur*
- 11417 Pictoria *peynture*
- 11418 Picus *ci nomen proprium bestie* [ms. *bostie*]
- 11419 Pierides *filie* [ms. *pigeridos filia*] *vel neptis pieri* [ms. *patris*]<sup>185</sup>
- 11420 Pietas *pyte*
- 11421 Piga [ms. *Pigas*] *summitas natium* [ms. *narium*] or a *ballok purse*<sup>186</sup>
- 11422 Pigarius *g[en]us volucris*<sup>187</sup>
- 11423 Pigargus *idem*<sup>188</sup>
- 11424 Pige *grece depressio* [ms. *dispō*] *latine*<sup>189</sup>
- 11425 Pigella *g[en]us uasi*<sup>190</sup>
- 11426 Pigeo *es* *be slowe*
- 11427 Piger *gra um slowe*
- 11428 Pigmen *g[en]us populi*
- 11429 Pigmeus a *maumet*
- 11430 Pigmentum *piment*

<sup>181</sup> 11407 Pico. Lincoln 88 and Saint John's agree with Stonyhurst whereas Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 add *obscurare*.

<sup>182</sup> 11409 Picta. The full item "Picta tunica" is not found lexically. Of the working mss. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 read "Picta .i. tunica"; Hrl. 2270 offers "Picta .i. tunica vel pictura"; Saint John's thoroughly reads "Picta e .e. tunica." FVD offers "Picta picte—.i. tunica sive pictura," agreeing with Hrl. 2270. DFC omits the item as does Lincoln 111.

<sup>183</sup> 11411 Pictor. Among the working mss. Stonyhurst alone errs with the reading *piceo*, esp. in light of l. 11416, *Picto*.

<sup>184</sup> 11414 Pictauis. Cf. Lemprière s.v. "Pictavi ... a people of Gaul ... Caes. 7 B. G."; also "Pictavium, a town of Gaul." The spelling *Pictauis* is supported by both Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270.

<sup>185</sup> 11419 Pierides. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 read "Pigerides filia vel neptis patris." Saint John's offers "Pieris idis .i. filia vel neptis patris." Hrl. 2270 reads comprehensively "Pieris dis filia vel neptis pieri qui fuit pater ix picarum." Lincoln 111 omits the item.

For an historical perspective cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Pierides* and *Pierus*, p. 529.

<sup>186</sup> 11421 Piga. Cf. DFC s.v. "est summitas natium ... Item *Piga* dicitur bursa testiculorum, scilicet mentula."

<sup>187</sup> 11422 Pigarius. This item is supported by precise readings of Hrl. 2257 and Saint John's. Hrl. 2270 offers "Pigarus est quedam auis"; Lincoln 88 reads "Pigagus quedam auis."

<sup>188</sup> 11423 Pigargus. Glossed by Stonyhurst as *idem* referring to the entry above, l. 11422, "Pigarius g[en]us volucris." Hrl. and 2257 and Saint John's read *Pigardus*.

<sup>189</sup> 11424 Pige. The Gr. is πωγή, *buttocks* or *rump*. Of the working mss. Saint John's, Hrl. 2257, and Hrl. 2270 agree upon *depressio*. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, at l. 1612 reads "Depressum pige sit vel depressio," and note which reads "Cf. Huguitionem s.v. Pige: grece latine dicitur depressum vel depressio."

<sup>190</sup> 11425 Pigella. Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's agree with Stonyhurst's gloss. For the form *uasi* s.v. *vas*<sup>2</sup> in *OLD*.

- 11431 *Pignus ris filius amoris*  
inperatoris or a couenaunt or a  
wed
- 11432 *Pineraticius pertinens*
- 11433 *Pigneratus idem*
- 11434 *Pignero as* to ley wed
- 11435 *Piget hyt greueþ or shomeþ*  
or slouweþ
- 11436 *Pigra lytel medycyne*<sup>191</sup>
- 11437 *Pigreo es* to be slowe
- 11438 *Pigritor aris idem*
- 11439 *Pigrius slowþe or shame*
- 11440 *Pila a balle a tauerne & pes*  
ponti[s]<sup>192</sup>
- 11441 *Pilanus* [ms. -nius] *qui cum*  
*pilo graditur* [ms. grat-]<sup>193</sup>
- 11442 *Pilasta vas vinarium*

- 11442a *Pilata latro*
- 11443 *Pilatus a um cum pila armatus*
- 11444 *Pilatus nomen proprium*
- 11445 *Pilamen quicquid in pila*  
*tunditur vel teritur*<sup>194</sup>
- 11446 *Pilax cis* [ms. tis] *murelegus*
- 11447 *Pilentum quoddam g[en]us*  
*curruum* [ms. -ium]<sup>195</sup>
- 11448 *Pililudius qui cum pila ludit*
- 11449 *Pilleo* [ms. Pell-] *es* [blank]<sup>196</sup>
- 11450 *Pilleus* [ms. Pell-] *a cappe*
- 11451 *Pilleolus* [ms. Pell-]  
*diminutiuum*
- 11452 *Piliones portitores puerorum*
- 11453 *Pisilli quidam populi*<sup>197</sup>
- 11454 *Pilestros wode*<sup>198</sup>
- 11455 *Pilo as* to do of here

<sup>191</sup> 11436 *Pigra*. This is the Latin for *πίκρα*, “an antidote.” Of the working mss. Hrl. reads “est quedam medicina.” Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 offer “paua medicina”; Saint John’s reads “parus amara medicina.” *Small* or *little* makes no sense here unless this medicine, an antidote, is thought of as a *mild* medication or that *picra* somewhere in the process might have been associated with the Gr. *μικρά*, *small*: *πίκρα*—*μικρά*. Rather, note the immediate association of *πίκρα* with *πικρός*, “pointed, sharp, keen, bitter.” The word appears in *DFC* s.v. “quedam medicina que amara est”; Daly, *Brito Metricus*, contains the item at l. 1615: “Est medicina pigra tantumque sonat quod amaro.” (*Pigra* is a medicine and it rings in the ears with such shrill effect because it is bitter.) Another avenue is to reflect upon what the scribe absorbed and transferred from his copy-text to his fresh vellum script: *bitter* and *lytel* are not at all far apart on the auditory scale.

<sup>192</sup> 11440 *Pila*. Hrl. 2270 offers a comprehensive reading with which the other working mss. agree in various expressions: “pila – a ball a tauerne a piler of a brigge a stamper a pestill.” Saint John’s uses the phrase “pes pontis” to refer to the bridge; Lincoln 88

uses “a fote of brig.” and Hrl. 2257 reads “pila subest ponti.”

<sup>193</sup> 11441 *Pilanus*. Hrl. 2270 completes the gloss by adding *armatus* (*DFC* agrees). Perhaps the Stonyhurst scribe felt it unnecessary here but well emphasized at l. 11443, “*Pilatus a um*,” which sustains the perfect passive participle.

<sup>194</sup> 11445 *Pilamen*. Such is the spelling within the *Medulla* tradition that fits this gloss. *DFC*, a ms. in the French tradition, favors the spelling *pilumen*. Both words derive from *pila* = *ball*.

<sup>195</sup> 11447 *Pilentum*. Cf. n. 163 on l. 11377, *Petorium*.

<sup>196</sup> 11449 *Pilleo*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.

<sup>197</sup> 11453 *Pisilli*. Well out of order alphabetically, it is supported by only one of the working mss., Saint John’s: “*Pisilli sunt quidam populi*.”

<sup>198</sup> 11454 *Pilestros*. Wode in *Cath. Angl.* yields *Astrosus. Pil* – variant of *Phil* – from *φῦλός*, *enamored*, and *estros* – compressed form of *astrosus* from *ἀστεριός*, “starry-eyed (removed from reality).” Of the working mss., Saint John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst. The last adds in different hand: “*Pimpernella self-hele*.” Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2270 as well as *DFC* omit the item.

- 11456 *Pilosus* a *um* rou3  
 11457 *Pillum* [ms. *Pillinum*]  
*totum quod* in mortario  
*tunditur*<sup>199</sup>  
 11458 *Pilus* i an here  
 11459 *Pin* grece altum latine<sup>200</sup>  
 11460 *Pinax* an hond table<sup>201</sup>  
 11461 *Pincerna* a tauerner boteler<sup>202</sup>  
 11462 *Pindo* is to knede<sup>203</sup>  
 11463 *Pinguedo* nis fattenes  
 11464 *Pingo* gis to peynte  
 11465 *Pi[n]guis* fat  
 11466 *Pinna* a spyne [ms. fyne] vel  
*summitas cuiuslibet* rey<sup>204</sup>  
 11467 *Pinaculum* a pynnacle  
 11468 *Pigna* grece fames latine<sup>205</sup>  
 11469 *Pinnirapus* a swerd mon  
 11470 *Pinnosus* a *um* hey3 proud  
 11471 *Pinum* ni defouly[n]ge  
 11472 *Pinso* is to make dowke  
 11473 *Pinsus* a *um* bakyn [ms.  
 bakynge]<sup>206</sup>  
 11474 *Pinnus* ni a pine [ms. plum]  
 tree<sup>207</sup>  
 11475 *Pinum* fructus eius  
 11476 *Piper* ris pepur  
 11477 *Pip[er]ata* queda[m] confectio  
 ex pipere  
 11478 *Piperus* a *um* piperene<sup>208</sup>  
 11478a *Piperatus* a *um* piperhed<sup>209</sup>

<sup>199</sup> 11457 *Pillum*. Of the working mss. Hrl. 2257 agrees with the Stonyhurst reading, whereas Saint John's, Hrl. 2270, and Lincoln 88 read *Pil(l)umen*.

<sup>200</sup> 11459 *Pin*. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst. *DFC* reads "Pin grece, latine dicitur altum- unde pinna .e. summitas cuius libet rei, sed proprie templorum et murorum—Pinna dicitur etiam quod supereminet in doso piscis." However, *Pin* is not a lexically attested Gr. word. Cf. l. 11466, *Pinna*.

<sup>201</sup> 11460 *Pinax*. From the Gr. πίναξ: "plate with anything drawn or engraved on it" (*LSJ*). Cf. also *DFC*: "manualis tabula ex pino facta et etiam dicitur a tabula in qua philozophi figuras faciunt in supposito pulvere."

<sup>202</sup> 11461 *Pincerna*. *Tauerner* is corrected by the scribe from *tanner*.

<sup>203</sup> 11462 *Pindo*. Hrl. 2257 gloss reads "to knede"; Hrl. 2270 offers "to knedyn." *DFC* is somewhat more elaborate: "pilo tundere, terere, comminuere."

<sup>204</sup> 11466 *Pinna*. Cf. *LSJ*: "πίνηπ and πίννα, *pinna*, a long-shaped bivalve with a silky beard or *byssus*, of which several species inhabit the Mediterranean, freq. mentioned as a delicacy." Cf. l. 11459, *Pin*. In this hand *sp* can be mistaken for *fy*. Hence what appears in the ms. to be *fyne* reads *spine*. Cf. n. 200 for l. 11459, *Pin*.

<sup>205</sup> 11468 *Pigna*. From Gr. πείνα: "hunger, famine."

<sup>206</sup> 11473 *Pinsus*. Hrl. 1157 places *pinsum* in its proper grammatical perspective as the perfect passive participle of *pindo* and *pinso*: "Pinso, sis sui, sere, *pistum* vel *pinsum* .i. panem facere ... vnde *pindo* dis, di *pinsum* .i. pilo tundere." Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 solidify its correct form "*Pinsus* -a -um baken." *P. Parv.*, col. 25, clarifies the misreading of Stonyhurst by providing: "Bakynge Pistura."

<sup>207</sup> 11474 *Pinnus*. Among the working mss. glosses Lincoln 88 reads "a pynappultre"; Saint John's offers "a pyne tre"; Hrl. 2270 reads "a pynapple tree." The paleography is quite deceptive here. the *Pin-* of *pinnus*, esp. with an additional *n*, could easily be read in this hand as *Pru-*, offering *Prunus*, "plum tree."

<sup>208</sup> 11478 *Piperus*. Relatively poor representation by the working mss. Hrl. 2257 is unreadable in photostat; Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 111 omit the item, but Lincoln 88 and Saint John's read "piperus -a -um," and Lincoln 88 glosses the entry as *pepiroun*. This dual appearance of *piperus* suggests that "[read: kikeratus]" is unnecessary. The gloss, *piperene*, is also an *hapax legomenon*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *piperene* adj.

<sup>209</sup> 11478a *Piperatus*. The gloss is an *hapax legomenon*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *piperhed* ppl.

- 11479 Pipio is to pipe as a faucon
- 11480 Pipunculus a faucon
- 11481 Piples sunt dure mice<sup>210</sup>
- 11482 Pir grece ignis [latine]<sup>211</sup>
- 11483 Pira roigus vel congeries  
lignorum vel sepulcrum
- 11484 Pirami[ms. -u-]s structura  
[ms. stric-] ad modum  
flammarum
- 11485 Piramus hy3 shap of trees
- 11486 Pirata fur in mari
- 11487 Piratica furtum
- 11488 Pirenius nomen proprium  
montis<sup>212</sup>
- 11489 Piretrum peletre<sup>213</sup>
- 11490 Pirgus a powne of a ches or a  
table hasard
- 11491 Piretis nomen proprium  
lapidis<sup>214</sup>
- 11492 Pirom[ms. -n-]ancia diuinacio  
[ms. diriuacio] que fit in  
igne<sup>215</sup>
- 11493 Piropus quedam species  
metallica ex tribus denaris auri  
et sex eris<sup>216</sup>
- 11494 Pirichius pes versificandi<sup>217</sup>
- 11495 Pirrhus [ms. Pirius] nomen  
proprium hominis<sup>218</sup>

<sup>210</sup> 11481 Piples. St. John's offers "Pipilie sunt dure musce." Hrl. 2257 reads "Piplee sunt dure musce"; Hrl. 2270: "Piplee arum sunt dure muse." Lincoln 88 reads "Piplee sunt duree muse." Lincoln 111 omits the item. Aside from the variations of the entry word and those of the gloss, *dure* alone is the constant before each occurrence of the gloss, twice before *musce* and twice before *muse*. It surely applies to both words, *musce* being *flies* and *muse*, "the Muses." The former are very persistent upon humans and might in the glosses refer to the "furies of the Oresteia." Regarding the Muses, cf. *OCD*(3): "they do not hesitate to destroy a mortal who dares to usurp their place ... and they are divinely contemptuous of humankind." For *Piples* and its variants cf. Lemprière, s.v. "Pimple or Pimplea, a mountain of Macedonia with a fountain of the same name on the confines of Thessaly, near Olympus sacred to the Muses, who on that account are often called *Pimpleae* and *Pimpleades*." For further details cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. "Pimpleis (Pipleis)." It should not go without comment that *dure* might be an errant transliteration of the Gr. κόρη, "the maiden," and the two appearances of *musce* may simply be an ellipsed *musicæ*.

<sup>211</sup> 11482 Pir. From Gr. πῦρ, *fire*.

<sup>212</sup> 11488 Pirenius. With very slight orthographic variation (Hr. 2270 – *Pireneus*), Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Hrl. 2270 support Stonyhurst. Saint John's and Lincoln 111 omit the item.

<sup>213</sup> 11489 Piretrum. For the full significance of the gloss cf. *MED*, s.v. *peletre*. St. John's explains *piretrum* as "quedam herba habens radicem incendiosam." This is well supported by the entry in Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1628: "Pirque gradu calidam quarto piretrum parit herbam." It is from the Gr. πύρεθρον, "a pellitory." Cf. *MED* s.v. *peletre*, esp. 2.(a).

<sup>214</sup> 11491 Piretis. With the exception of the variant spellings of Saint John's: *piresis*, and Hrl. 2270: *piritis*, Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst.

<sup>215</sup> 11492 Piromancia. Cf. *LSJ*, "πυρομαντεία: divination from fire."

<sup>216</sup> 11493 Piropus. Thorough agreement of the working mss. with Stonyhurst. *LSJ* offers "πυρόπηξ ... Subst. pyropos, a kind of red bronze." Daly *Brito Metricus*, ll. 1626-27, reads "Est opus visus, ignis pir et inde piropus Dicitur, estque lapis cui visio vel color ignis."

<sup>217</sup> 11494 Pirichius. See *OLD*: "Pyrrhichius, a metrical foot comprising two short syllables, a pyrrhic." Cf. Saint John's: "quidam pes constans ex duobus breuibus ut legit."

<sup>218</sup> 11495 Pirrhus. Saint John's succinctly summarizes *Pirrhus* as "filius Achillis." *DFC* adds "a pir dicitur quia igneos et rufos habuit capillos." Further, in myth, cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Pyrrhus*, p. 578.

- 11496 Pirum .i. a pere  
 11497 Pirus a pere tre  
 11498 Pirula extremitas nasi et formula [ms. formilla] illius pomi<sup>219</sup>  
 11499 Pis grece aurum latine<sup>220</sup>  
 11500 Pisceus a um fisshen  
 11501 Pisciculus a lytel fysshe  
 11502 Pissina aqua cum piscibus  
 11503 Piscis a fische  
 11504 Pisciuorus vorator piscium  
 11505 Piscalencia plentep of fysshe  
 11506 Piscalentus ful of fysshe  
 11507 Piscus a u[m] [blank]  
 11508 Pissagra[ms. -arga] moystur<sup>221</sup>  
 11509 Pissaxera durus et siccus  
 11510 Pistacia nomen proprium arboris  
 11511 Pitisma [ms. pistisma] g[en]us ludi<sup>222</sup>  
 11512 Pisticus a um fidelis<sup>223</sup>  
 11513 Pistillum a peperquerne  
 11514 Pistis grece fides latine<sup>224</sup>  
 11515 Pisto as bake or knede  
 11516 Pistor oris a baker  
 11517 Pistoris nomen proprium ciuitatis<sup>225</sup>  
 11518 Pistricus [blank]<sup>226</sup>  
 11519 Pistrinum a bak hous  
 11520 Pistrillum idem  
 11521 Pista paste  
 11522 Pistr[i]o is bak or molde  
 11523 Pistrix a bakester

<sup>219</sup> 11498 Pirula. Among the glosses *formilla* stands alone and is probably mistaken due to its attraction to *illius* which follows it. The more likely reading seems to be *formula*, which is supported by Lincoln 88: “et formula piri”; Hrl. 2270: “a formula piri”; and likely the correct reading of Hrl. 2257: “formula illius piri.”

<sup>220</sup> 11499 Pis. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst. Although *pis* is not lexically attested as Greek, *Isid.* supports an association between the two words at 17.4.10: “Pisum, quod eo pensabatur aliquid auri minutum. Nam pis aurum dicitur.”

<sup>221</sup> 11508 Pissagra. The three working mss. which contain this item agree in spelling *pis(a)arga*, with the gloss varying slightly. St. John’s reads *moysthede*; Hrl. 2257: *moistenesse*; Lincoln 88 offers *humiditas*. *Isid.* does not provide any explanation for *pissarga*, but does offer line 17.7.72 involving two ingredients: “Pix Graecum nomen est, quam illi πίσσαν vocant.” *DFC* carries the entry and holds to the sense, but seems to err on the etymology. It reads “Pissaigra.gre—a pissa, quod grece dicitur *pix* et pigra (sic) componitur .i. pix liquida.” Here attention should be directed to the *-agra* (not *-arga*) of the

entry, but more particularly to the phrase πίσσα ὑγρὰ (s.v. ὑγρός, “wet, moist.”)

<sup>222</sup> 11511 Pitisma. There is general agreement from the working mss. about the gloss. Only St. John’s and Hrl. 2270 insist erroneously upon *Pistisma*. *OLD* explains the significance of the entry *Pytisma* as “that which is spit ... out through the lips in tasting wine,” concluding with the citation from Juvenal: “qui Lacedaemonium pytismate lubricat orbem”; [trans. “who drenches the Spartan world in spittle.”] Not the onomatopoeic *pt* emphasizing *pytisma*. In Gr. it appears only as a verb; cf. *LSJ*, πτυίζω.

<sup>223</sup> 11512 Pisticus. From the Gr. πιστικός, *faithful*.

<sup>224</sup> 11514 Pistis. Cf. the complexity of the item – πίστις – in *LSJ*, esp. IV.

<sup>225</sup> 11517 Pistoris. Misspelling for *Pistoria*, “a town of Etruria, at the foot of the Apennines, near Florence.” (Lemprière)

<sup>226</sup> 11518 Pistricus. Hrl. 2257 omits the item whereas Stonyhurst omits the gloss. Saint John’s and Lincoln 88 read *unctus*; Hrl. 2270 offers “mixtus ex diuersis.” *DFC* reads “commixtus ex diversis, sicut electuarium.”

- 11524 Pi[ms. -e-]tiasis brennynge or  
fally[n]ge<sup>227</sup>
- 11525 Pituita [ms. Petuita] þe  
puppe<sup>228</sup>
- 11526 Pius a um merciabile or meke
- 11527 Pixos grece buxus latine<sup>229</sup>
- 11528 Pix cis pych
- 11529 Pixis idem & a box for  
charteres
- 11530 Placenta a wastel<sup>230</sup>
- 11531 Placentinus þat makeþ  
wasteles

- 11532 Placeo es to plese
- 11533 Placidus a um buxum
- 11534 Placium stupa<sup>231</sup>
- 11535 Placo as to plese
- 11536 Placor aris be plesud or welle  
payd or buxum
- 11537 Plaga a wounde vel rete
- 11538 Plagarius vulnerator vel  
vulnera sanans vel hominum  
venditor vel deceptor<sup>232</sup>
- 11539 Plagellus wondy[n]gli

<sup>227</sup> 11524 Pitiasis. With the exception of Lincoln 111 which omits the item, all other working mss. read *Pitiasis*, but for Saint John's errant *Pitriasis*. Regarding the gloss, Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst; Saint John's inserts *a* before each of the nouns. Hrl. 2270 more explicitly reads "vrine feruor."

<sup>228</sup> 11525 Pituita. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.

<sup>229</sup> 11527 Pixos. Pixos from Gr. πύξος, *boxwood*; cf. FVD and Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1634.

<sup>230</sup> 11530 Placenta. For the significance of the gloss cf. *MED*, s.v. *wastel* n.

<sup>231</sup> 11534 Placium. With the generous extension of the gloss "hironde of flax or hempe" given by the second hand in Lincoln 88, we find in the *MED* the entry *flake* n.(2)(b) both of which definitions are queried as is their citation: "Flake [KC adds "or hame"]: Floctis [ʔread:flossus]." It should be enough to point out that, there being two major editions of *P. Parv.*, A. S. Way (1865)—*flake*—and A. L. Mayhew (1908)—*floke*—. Both of these readings, questionable as they might seem, provide the basis for speculation about *Placium*. Its place in so many glossarial mss. is secure. In addition to the *Medulla*, *AMD*, a well-preserved and edited ms. in the French tradition, also offers an acceptable item: "Hoc placium tii gallice estoupe," to which is added a note: "= placium; cf. Du Cange: gloss. lat. -tal: placium: la stopa." Du Cange is always important, but not the final cause. So far, with all the documentation, the meaning of "placium, qua placium," and its etymon have not been substantiated. The simple rule in glossary work is that the entry must explain the gloss and vice-versa, so one must

try to understand the nature of each word. *Stupa* is documented thoroughly in both languages, Latin and Middle English, but not *placium*. What was the scribe trying to convey with this word? What did he hear as he transferred this utterance from the copy text to his own copy? Since *p* and *f* are so commonly confused in manuscript work, might the root of this word be *plac-* (from *flac-*) to which is added the Latin suffix *-ium*, altogether having the *MED* sense "tuft of wool: placium" with considerably dubious evidence (cf. *MED* s.v. *flake* n.(2)); or might this be *floccium*, which would lend itself to an exchange: *plac-* from *flocc-* and the Latin *-ium* which would fit naturally on *flocc-*, creating the Latin word *floccium*, and be supported by the *MED* entry *flok* n.(2). Also note the regular Latin words *flosculum* and *floccus*. Even the rarity of the *hapax legomenon*, *flokki* (*MED*, s.v.) in the *Medulla* is linked to the sense "full of tufts." Giving the master lexicographers their remarkable due, a return to the primary sources, in this case Stonyhurst *Medulla* ms. is necessary, along with a goodly number of mss. within its tradition. The entire *Medulla* tradition is dated within the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Stonyhurst from early in the first quarter of the century, a considerably earlier period than that in which Du Cange and the early masters worked.

<sup>232</sup> 11538 Plagarius. This note also involves the reading of l. 11540, *Plagarius*. With the omission of Lincoln 111 whose reading is inaccessible, all working mss. agree with Stonyhurst in both entry word and gloss with the exception of Hrl. 2257, whose entry reading is *Plagarius*. As to l. 11540 all working mss. agree regarding *Plagarius*, but differ with Stonyhurst which reads *Plagarius*. All glosses

- 11540 *Plag[i]arius* mon sleare or a traytour<sup>233</sup>
- 11541 *Plagio* as to bete or wounde
- 11542 *Plagioxiplus* a sharpe wounde<sup>234</sup>
- 11543 *Plagi*us qui facit plagas
- 11544 *Planta* þe sole of þe fot or a plonte
- 11545 *Plantago* nis weybrode
- 11546 *Plantaris et re* pertinens
- 11547 *Planipes* planos habens pedes
- 11548 *Plato* as to sette plontes
- 11549 *Planeticus* [ms. *Plen-*] qui colit planetas<sup>235</sup>
- 11550 *Planus* a um playne
- 11551 *Planeta* a planyte
- 11552 *Plasma tis* shap or a formynge
- 11553 *Plasmo* as forme or shap
- 11554 *Plastes* formator vel figulus<sup>236</sup>
- 11555 *Plasto*[ms. -tro-]graphus falsus scriptor<sup>237</sup>
- 11556 *Platanus* aubel [ms. a belle]<sup>238</sup>
- 11556a *Platea* a large wey<sup>239</sup>
- 11557 *Plates* grece latum [ms. altum] latine<sup>240</sup>
- 11558 *Plato* nis nomen philosophi
- 11559 *Platonista* qui sequitur platonem
- 11560 *Plaudis* ioi wyþ hondys
- 11561 *Plaucidicus* þat sayþ ioie
- 11562 *Plausifficus* qui facit plausum [ms. *plausiam*]
- 11563 *Plaustris* ioi to gyge<sup>241</sup>
- 11564 *Plaustrum* a chare or welle or a wayne

of *Plagiarius* agree with Stonyhurst in sense. The readings *Plagarius ... Plagiarius* are supported by *DFC*.

<sup>233</sup> 11540 *Plag[i]arius*. See n. 232, l. 11538, *Plagarius*.

<sup>234</sup> 11542 *Plagioxiplus*. Hrl. 2257, St. John's, and Lincoln 88 agree word for word with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 prefers the Latin: "acutam plagam inferens" ("inflicting a sharp wound"). However, the Gr. words *πλάγιος*, "placed sideways, horizontal," and *ξίφος*, *sword*, seem to suggest the act immediately preceding the thrust and wound.

<sup>235</sup> 11549 *Planeticus*. From Gr. *πλανητικός*, *migratory*. Cf. *LSJ* 3: "of a planet."

<sup>236</sup> 11554 *Plastes*. From Gr. *πλάστης*, "moulder, sculptor."

<sup>237</sup> 11555 *Plastographus*. From Gr. *πλαστογράφος*.

<sup>238</sup> 11556 *Platanus*. Stonyhurst gives the gloss as "a belle," two words with a distinct separation between them, which would indicate that the scribe, perhaps, has no idea of the meaning of the entry word. *MED* finesses the item by offering an inaccurate *abelle*. St. John's is the only working mss. which has it

correctly: "Platanus an awbel." Cf. *MED*, s.v. *aubel* n.(b) "ebony; some kind of plane tree."

<sup>239</sup> 11556a *Platea*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v., and *LSJ*, *πλάταια*. Also refer to Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1643, s.v. "sit et a platos orta platea."

<sup>240</sup> 11557 *Plates*. From Gr. *πλατύς*, "wide, broad." (*LSJ*). Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1642.

<sup>241</sup> 11563 *Plaustris*. All of the working mss. except Lincoln 111 which omits the item, register emphatically, which is important since the word *gigen* appears in the *MED* as an *hapax legomenon*. Hrl. 2257 reads "Plaustris (the consistent reading of the entry word) to gige.i. plastro resonare"; Hrl. 2270: "to gige as a waye"; Saint John's: "to ioien"; Lincoln 88: "to gigen." Both Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 stress quite literally the squeaky wheel notion, as perhaps does Lincoln 88. However, Saint John's emphasizes *applause*, "the clapping of hands" in a joyous moment. Perhaps the *MED* definition, s.v. *gigen*, should expand to include "joyous applause" and the Saint John's quote. The readings of both Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 could support the present citation.



- 11565 *Plaustus a um* shaped
- 11566 *Plausus* clappyng of hondes  
for ioye
- 11567 *Plebanicus* dignite of lord<sup>242</sup>
- 11568 *Plebanus* lord of chirches<sup>243</sup>
- 11569 *Plebecula* a lytel folke
- 11570 *Plebicula idem*
- 11571 *Plebius a um pertinens* pleby
- 11572 *Plebeo es* plebem sequi
- 11573 *Plebes bis* a chyrche þat hap  
fant<sup>244</sup>
- 11574 *Plebescio cis incipere sequi*  
plebem
- 11575 *Plebico as* qui colit vel amat  
plebem
- 11576 *Plebiscito as* sequi vel alloqui  
plebem
- 11577 *Plebiscicum quod est istius*  
spiritu plebis
- 11578 *Plebs* raskel of folke
- 11579 *Plecta* a matte<sup>245</sup>
- 11580 *Plecto is* to bete torment wyþ  
wreste
- 11581 *Plectrum* extrema pars lingue  
or a wreste
- 11582 *Plectulum* a lytel ropel of a  
shyppe
- 11583 *Plectum* a ropel
- 11584 *Pleias [ms. -ras] signum*  
celeste
- 11585 *Plemina sunt vlcera in*  
manibus et pedibus callosis  
[ms. coll-]<sup>246</sup>
- 11586 *Plenilunium* þe ful mone
- 11587 *Plenus a um* ful
- 11588 *Pleo es* to fulle
- 11589 *Ple[o]nasmos adieccio*  
verbi<sup>247</sup>

<sup>242</sup> 11567 *Plebanicus*. Of the working mss. only Hrl. 2257 reads *Plebanicus*. The curiosity here is that the gloss of Stonyhurst is reversed in Hrl. 2257: “lord of dignite.” At a stretch they could be reduced to meaning about the same. But there are three readings in addition to the above which might be seen as approximating the orthography of Stonyhurst—Lincoln 88: “Plebanitas: dignitas...domini,” Saint John’s: “Plebanatus .i. dignitas domini,” and Hrl. 2270: “Plebanatus tus dignitas plebani.” Note these three mss. have the equivalent glosses to that of Stonyhurst which might suggest that rather than seeking out a doubtful similarity between Stonyhurst and Hrl. 2257, a more convincing argument might be made for either the *-itas* of Lincoln 88 or the *-atus* of Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270. Their glosses are well in agreement with Stonyhurst.

<sup>243</sup> 11568 *Plebanus*. As problematic as is l. 11567, *Plebanicus*, there is a refreshing regularity to *Plebanus* which is read in five of the six working mss. (Lincoln 111 is not available.) The glosses are

Hrl. 2257: “lord of a chyrche,” Lincoln 88: “dominus ecclesiae,” Saint John’s: “lord off pepyl,” and Hrl. 2270: “dominus plebis.”

<sup>244</sup> 11573 *Plebes*. St. John’s keeps within the language of the Church: “ecclesia cum ffonte” to which he adds “a pepyl.”

<sup>245</sup> 11579 *Plecta*. Cf. *DFC*, s.v.: “quilibet nexus ex virgulis vel ex papiro vel carecto factus, unde cophinos faciebant idem et crates.”

<sup>246</sup> 11585 *Plemina*. Note single cited and queried entry under “plemen, impregnation” (*OLD*). The Gr. πλήμι can be brought back further; cf. the passive participle ἐμπλήμενος from πίμπλημι, “to fill full.” *Callosis* is read correctly by Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2270, and Hrl. 2257 in place of *collosis* in Stonyhurst.

<sup>247</sup> 11589 *Ple[o]nasmos*. From Gr. πλεονασμός, “excess, surplus; use of redundant words” (*LSJ*). Cf. also Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1645-6: “Pleonasmos erit que sepe superflua ponit/ Estque supervacuum, pleon hinc subit onoma iunctum.”

- 11590 *Plerumque* sumtyme ofte  
bysy
- 11591 *Plerusque* oft
- 11592 *Pleumon* lyuer<sup>248</sup>
- 11593 *Pleumonia* [blank]<sup>249</sup>
- 11594 *Pleureticus* [ms. -d-] qui  
patitur malum in latere<sup>250</sup>
- 11595 *Plexuosus* fromwarde<sup>251</sup>
- 11595a *Plexus* a um folden or plattud
- 11596 *Plias adis* signum celeste<sup>252</sup>
- 11597 *Plica* a plet<sup>253</sup>
- 11598 *Plodo* is to ioye
- 11599 *Ploro* as to wepe
- 11600 *Plostellum* a lytel chare
- 11601 *Plostrum* a chare of two  
whele
- 11602 *Plosus* a um smyten
- 11603 *Plumbatus tus* genus tormenti
- 11604 *Pluuia* reyne
- 11605 *Pluito* [ms. Pluuito] as to  
reynen ofte<sup>254</sup>
- 11606 *Plumatium* a ploware<sup>255</sup>
- 11607 *Plumarius* pertinens plume
- 11608 *Pluuiella* a lytel reyne
- 11609 *Plumo* as cum plumis  
cooperire
- 11610 *Plumeo* es .i. plumas habere
- 11611 *Pluo* is to reyne
- 11612 *Pluralis* et le plurel

<sup>248</sup> 11592 *Pleumon*. St. John's and Hrl. 2270 offer *Pleomon*. Hrl. 2257 reads *Pleumon*; Lincoln 88 reads *Pleumen*; Stonyhurst alone reads *Plemon*. The gloss of each of the working mss. reads differently: Lincoln 88: *liuere*; Saint John's: "the lunge"; Hrl. 2270: *pulmo*; Hrl. 2257: *leuere*. Certainly the Gr. for the entry word is *πλεύμων*, *lung*. The reason for the apparent discordance between liver and lung as the choice of gloss is realized in the conjunction between these two words set forth anatomically in the same phrase. For this cf. *MED* s.v. *liver(e* n.(1)(a): "lyuer, and longes;" "both levyr and long" among others. Also cf., for this combination, *MED*, s.v. *longe* n.(c). The scribes seem to have mentally selected one or the other from the common phrase in the transference from the copy text to their own text.

<sup>249</sup> 11593 *Pleumonia*. "Disease of the lungs." (*LSJ*)

<sup>250</sup> 11594 *Pleureticus*. From Gr. *πλευριτικός*, "suffering from pleurisy."

<sup>251</sup> 11595 *Plexuosus*. Cf. *MED* s.v. *froward*, adj.

<sup>252</sup> 11596 *Plias*. Cf. the virtually identical l. 11584, *Pleias*. For the astrological significance cf. *Isid.* 3.70.13: "Pliades a pluralitate dictae, quia pluralitatem Graeci ἀπὸ τοῦ πλείστον appellant. Sunt enim stellae septem ante genua Tauri; ex quibus sex videntur, nam latet una."

<sup>253</sup> 11597 *Plica*. Its meaning is found in Latham, s.v. "Plica: fold, ply; twist." From "plico, to bend, fold; coil." From Gr. *πλέκω* (*OLD*).

<sup>254</sup> 11605 *Pluito*. This entry word is read in all working mss. except Lincoln 111. The gloss is also found in each ms. This item is read in *DFC*.

<sup>255</sup> 11606 *Plumatium*. St. John's, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln omit the item. Lincoln 88 reads "Plumacium a pilwart." Hrl. 2270 provides a rare insight. It begins with "Plumatium ti a pulwar" followed by "Plumacium idem vel scriptorium" [wishful thinking between a feather pillow and a "slip-ridden" library annex.] Both Classical and Medieval Latin allow for the same *plumacium* as "feather pillow" (Lewis and Short) *pulvinar* (*FVD*). The *MED* cross-refers *ploware* as both *pil-wer* and *plover* and quotes Stonyhurst under both entries. *Plumatium* as neuter noun is less likely to refer to a bird (*plover*) than a feather pillow (*pil-wer*). Hence, the inclination to delete the item under *Plover* as well as *ploware* in the form-section seems sound. Also the third and fourth *Medulla* quotes under the entry *pil-wer* need a slight redressing. In both entries the scribe exceeds in minims, and so the entry of the third quote should read "Puluinar [ms. Pulminar]." Also the fourth quote should read, as entry "Puluinus [ms. Pulminus]."

- 11613 Plurimus a um manye  
 11614 Plumbum led  
 11615 Pluteus pars lecti<sup>256</sup>  
 11616 Plus more  
 11617 Plusculus a lytel more  
 11618 Pluto onis deus inferni  
 11619 Plutum ti reyne<sup>257</sup>  
 11620 Pluicino as reynen a lytel<sup>258</sup>  
 11621 P[t]ochotrophium [ms.  
 Plotrophum] hostel of  
 sykemen<sup>259</sup>  
 11622 Poculum drynke  
 11623 Podag[r]a morbus in pede  
 11624 Podilis vestis sacerdotalis  
 11625 Poderis an aube<sup>260</sup>  
 11626 Podex end of gut  
 11627 Podio as lene  
 11628 Podium baculus  
 11629 Poema tis proprium opus  
 [poetae]<sup>261</sup>  
 11630 Poemaneus wonynge in  
 poemasi<sup>262</sup>  
 11631 Poeta fctor carminis  
 11632 Poetrior aris idem<sup>263</sup>  
 11633 Poetes quedam forma<sup>264</sup>  
 11634 Poetor aris poema facere  
 11635 Poetrius ars illius poete<sup>265</sup>  
 11636 Poio as fingere [ms.  
 fungere]<sup>266</sup>  
 11637 Poge grece vendere latine<sup>267</sup>  
 11638 Polemos bellum<sup>268</sup>  
 11639 Polenta floure or past

<sup>256</sup> 11615 Pluteus. For full description cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. III.

<sup>257</sup> 11619 Plutum. *Plutum* is found in Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 with the glosses *reyne* and *pluuia* respectively.

<sup>258</sup> 11620 Pluicino. This entry and gloss are supported by all working mss., except Lincoln 111's omission. Each has a slight variation. Lincoln 88 reads "Pluicino paruum pluere"; Hrl. 2257 offers "Pluuitino parumper pluere"; Hrl. 2270 reads "Pluicino minuation et parumper pluere and to mysell"; Saint John's reads "Plutino parum pluere." Such is the growth and continuity of the language.

<sup>259</sup> 11621 P[t]ochotrophium. From Gr. πτωχοτροφεῖον, *poorhouse*.

<sup>260</sup> 11625 Poderis. This entry is simply but inclusively defined by Lewis and Short under *poderes* or *poderis*.

<sup>261</sup> 11629 Poema. Regarding the gloss, Saint John's reads with Stonyhurst; Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 offer *poetrie*; Hrl. 2270 reads "proprium opus poetae," which completes the sense of the item.

<sup>262</sup> 11630 Poemaneus. With slight orthographic variance Saint John's, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst in both entry and gloss.

<sup>263</sup> 11632 Poetrior. The *idem*, as often occurs, refers in a sense to *Poetor*, two lines below at l. 11634. In the gloss for *Poetor*, *poema* is the Gr. accusative singular.

<sup>264</sup> 11633 Poetes. The entry and gloss are supported in Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Saint John's (slight misreading: *-as*). Although the Stonyhurst reading is preferred, an alternative reading, *Poesis*, is offered in Hrl. 2270: "ars poete"; Saint John's: "quedam ars"; and Hrl. 2257: "ipsa ars poetandi." *Poetes* is not a lexical word, but probably an imperfect transcription from the Gr. ποιήσις, well-glossed by Hrl. 2257: "the very art of poetizing."

<sup>265</sup> 11635 Poetrius. Common in the *Medulla* tradition, but in the lexica generally known as the gender opposite to *poetria* (ποιητρια).

<sup>266</sup> 11636 Poio. The working mss. all agree with the gloss, *fingere*.

<sup>267</sup> 11637 Poge. The spoken word might sound like *Polein* which, when transcribed, would tally with the present infinitive πωλεῖν: "to sell," corresponding to the Latin infinitive *vendere*.

<sup>268</sup> 11638 Polemos. From Gr. πόλεμος, "war, battle, fight."

11640 Polencia grece vendere  
latine<sup>269</sup>

11641 Pollia flok of bestes<sup>270</sup>

11642 Poliandrum an hepe of erpe  
or a graue or a churche hey<sup>271</sup>

11643 Politica scientia<sup>272</sup>

11644 Poli[c]tor oris [ms. aris]  
umator [ms. amator] ossium<sup>273</sup>

11645 Polidamas [ms. -dom-] qui  
habet multas vxores<sup>274</sup>

11646 Polidectes [ms. Polidictis]  
plura continens<sup>275</sup>

11647 Polidites [blank]

11648 Poliloqus multum loquens

11649 Polima et in recordans<sup>276</sup>

11650 Polimita [ms. -em] steyned  
cloþ cheker<sup>277</sup>

11651 Polimitores pluraliter sunt  
cadauerum sepulcure

11652 Polio is prolauare ornare

11653 Poliones nesblodeles<sup>278</sup>

<sup>269</sup> 11640 Polencia. The entry noun, comprised of a Greek stem and a Latin ending (*Polen – cia*) is labelled Gr. glossing a Latin verb: πωλεῖν, *vendere*. See l. 11637, *Poge*.

<sup>270</sup> 11641 Pollia. From Gr. πολεία, “collection or stable of horses.”

<sup>271</sup> 11642 Poliandrum. From Gr. πολυανδρεῖον, “common burial place,” ult. from πολύ, *many*, and ἀνήρ, *man*.

<sup>272</sup> 11643 Politica. Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Saint John’s agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 elaborates: “scientia tractans de ciuitatis regimine.”

<sup>273</sup> 11644 Poli[c]tor. There is general agreement among the working mss. about the gloss. However the evidence for the entry is split. Saint John’s and Lincoln 88 read *Pol(l)itor* which is either a misspelling for *policitor* or is to be taken as “a polisher” from *polire*, “to shine an object.” Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 both agree upon *policitor* as does *DFC*, which provides a thorough explanation: “componitur a polis (Gr. πολύς) quod est pluralitas et lictor, oris quod est portitor cadauerum, et secundum Papiam polictores sunt umatores cadauerum sive ossium sepultores.”

<sup>274</sup> 11645 Polidamas. From Gr. πολυ, *much*, and δαμαζω, “to overpower.”

<sup>275</sup> 11646 Polidectes. The gloss is agreed upon by the working mss. The entry varies only slightly in spelling: Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 read *polidictus*; Saint John’s reads *polidectes* as well as a somewhat wider reading *pollidicium*. Hrl. 2270 reads *polidictes* as well as *polidictus*. The entry is derived from two Gr. words: πολύ, *much*, and δέχομαι, “hold, contain.” Although *polidictus* is read by three working mss.,

“many worded” is not what is wanted here. Saint John’s with *polidectes* preserves the etymology.

<sup>276</sup> 11649 Polima. With slight variations in orthography this item is supported by four of the working mss.: Hrl. 2257: “Polima et am .i. recordans”; Hrl. 2270 “Polimia est musa plura recordans”; Lincoln 88: “Polima et am recordans”; and Saint John’s: “Pollima et am recordans plura.” None of the entry words approach with confidence the spelling of the mythological figure suggested here: πολυμνία, “she of the many hymns,” also known as the muse of lyric poetry. For a few further details cf. *Polyhymnia* in Lemprière, pp. 547-48. The *in* of Stonyhurst seems to suggest a variant reading of the entry *Polima*, i.e. *Polina*. The *am* appearing in three of the mss. above may represent something similar, but not with as clear intent.

<sup>277</sup> 11650 Polimita. From Gr. πολυμιτός, “consisting of several threads” (*LSJ*). All working mss. read *polimita*. Regarding the gloss, Saint John’s reads “a steyned cloth or a chekery”; Lincoln 88: “a staynut cloþ or chekere”; Hrl. 2270 offers “a stayned chekere.” However, in Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1664, the entry *polimitum* is glossed “Pluribus et tinctum guttis.” *Isid.* 19.22.21 offers “Polymita multicoloris; polymitus enim textus multorum colorum est.”

<sup>278</sup> 11653 Poliones. St. John’s agrees with the entry *Poliones* with a gloss “nese bledell quod herba.” Hrl. 2257 offers “Pokionos a nasebledles.” Hrl. 2270 reads “Polimonos herba ... nasebledils.” The entry word is a difficulty since it is not found in the lexica. Yet it refers to an herb, *nosebled(e)les*, in the *MED*, “the common yarrow or milfoil.” At least some of the orthography should be adopted into the form section

11654 Polios grece þat helpit mon  
in hell<sup>279</sup>

11655 Polipodion quedam herba  
euerferne<sup>280</sup>

11656 Polipus fetor nasi et  
ciuitatis<sup>281</sup>

11657 Polis grece opidum latine

11658 Polisinteco[n] modus  
loquendi<sup>282</sup>

11659 Polise[m]us of mony  
wyttes<sup>283</sup>

11660 Polissillabus a um of mony  
syllables

11661 Polistoria [ms. -foria]  
pluralitas historiarum<sup>284</sup>

11662 Pol[i]teatus longynge to  
vourke<sup>285</sup>

11663 Pollexe[n]us of moni  
wyttes<sup>286</sup>

11664 Pollona euene flour of whete

11665 Polleo es to shyne

11666 Pollex a þombe

11667 Politicus mulciber<sup>287</sup>

of *nosebled(e)les* to emphasize its variety, i.e. *nase-* and *nes(e)-*.

<sup>279</sup> 11654 Polios. Under the subtitle “De Herbis aromaticis sive communibus” at 17.9.63, *Isid.* reads “Polios a Graecis; a Latinis omnimorbia, quod multis morbis subueniat.” Here, and in all but Hrl. 2270 of the working mss., there is the mention of Gr., which appears undetectable in any of the lexica. The mss. readings are Hrl 2257: “Polios greys in heles þat helpes men”; Hrl. 2270: “Polios est herba dicta omnimorbia”; Lincoln 88: “Polios gres þat helpus men in sekenys”; Saint John’s: “Polios ge þat helpyþ men in the helys.”

<sup>280</sup> 11655 Polipodion. From Gr. πολυπόδιον, “poly-pody, polypodium vulgare.”

<sup>281</sup> 11656 Polipus. From Gr. πολύπους. Cf. *LSJ* s.v. (B) III: “polypus or morbid excrescence in the nose.” Tentacles might be included in the description giving credence to the etymological significance of the words πολύ, *many*, and πούς, *foot*. Cf. *LSJ* s.v. (A).

<sup>282</sup> 11658 Polisinteco[n]. An attempt at reproducing a very complex Gr. word *Polysyndeton* from the Gr. πολυσύνδετος, ον and πολυσύνθετος, ον II. “the union of clauses by many particles,” (*LSJ*).

<sup>283</sup> 11659 Polise[m]us. From Gr. πολύσημος, “with many significations.” Further, from πολύ, *many*, and σημεῖον, “mark, token, sign, indication” from σῆμα. Cf. *LSJ*. For the gloss cf. *MED* s.v. *wit* 4.(c) and 6.(d). Four of the five working mss. read *polisenus* with three of the four agreeing upon “of many wyttes” with very slight variance. Hrl. 2270 reads “of meny significacions.” A concluding curiosity is found on l. 11663, *Pollexe[n]us*, with a spelling variation of the same gloss: “of moni wyttes.” This additional item is

found among the working mss. For this gloss cf. n. 284, l. 11663, *Pollexe[n]us*.

<sup>284</sup> 11661 Polistoria. Stonyhurst, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257 read *poliforia*. Only two of the working mss. seem to be “on course”: Hrl. 2270 with *Polestaria* and Saint John’s with *Polistoria*. All agree with Stonyhurst regarding the gloss. The source of the problem seems to be palaeographic: the letter *f* can be confused with *st*.

<sup>285</sup> 11662 Pol[i]teatus. The final syllable is best construed as *-cus* as is read in Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88: *Polteacus*. The Saint John’s reading has been adopted here because of the suitability of its alphabetical position as *polit-* following *polis*. It also contains five vowels and quite likely reflects the Gr. πολιτεία + *-cus*. Cf. the meanings “daily life of a citizen” and “civil polity” in *LSJ*. Also see *MED*, s.v. *burgh* n.(1), 2 and 6. The gloss is generally agreed upon: Hrl. 2257: “longand to bourgh”; Lincoln 88: “longand to burgh”; and Saint John’s: “longand to berth.”

<sup>286</sup> 11663 Pollexe[n]us. This reading is supported by Hrl. 2270, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88. It is derived from the Gr. πολύξενος, “entertaining many guests” (*LSJ*).

<sup>287</sup> 11667 Politicus. From Gr. πολιτικός, “concerned with government” (*OLD*). The gloss *mulciber* in Stonyhurst, Hrl. 2257, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 88 refers to the personality of the god Vulcan, who always sought peace among his family, the other Olympians. Cf. the end of Bk. 1 of the *Iliad*: the conduct of Hephaestus. *Mulciber*, a surname of Vulcan, “a molliendo scilicet ferro dictus: mulcere enim mollire siue lenire est,” Paulus Festus, p. 144

- 11668 *Policitor ris lyber*<sup>288</sup>
- 11669 *Pollutus* [ms. *Politicus*] a um  
bareyne<sup>289</sup>
- 11670 *Politeus hetynge*<sup>290</sup>
- 11671 *Policeor oris promittere*
- 11672 *Polinctor sepultor mortuorum*
- 11673 *Polinctorium berynge stede*
- 11674 *Polingo* [ms. *Pel-*] gis  
mortuos *combustare*
- 11675 *Polixidius et lixius*  
*policeus*<sup>291</sup>
- 11676 *Pollicus celestis*<sup>292</sup>
- 11677 *Polucibida hetynge*<sup>293</sup>
- 11678 *Polluo is to foule*
- 11679 *Pollux deus qui omne dat*<sup>294</sup>
- 11680 *Polosus .i. altus et superbus*<sup>295</sup>
- 11681 *Polyptoton monoptotus* [ms.  
-aptatus]<sup>296</sup>
- 11682 *Polubrum a bacyn*
- 11683 *Polus proprie sunt due stelle*
- 11684 *Pomarium an orcharde*
- 11685 *Pomellum li diminutium*

Müll [Lewis and Short]. Cf. also l. 11662, *Pol[i]teatus*. For a snapshot of the complexity, if not confusion, of the scribes involved, note the consecutive sets of readings within ll. 11667-11669 by three working mss. Hrl. 2257: “Polliticus mulciber,” “Policitor ris liber,” “Pollitrecus sterilis.” Saint John’s: “Polliticus mulciber vel sterilis,” “Polliticus liber,” “Politicus a um behestyd.” Lincoln 88: “polliticus mulciber,” “policitor ris liber,” “policitus sterilis.” Notice that there seem to be many vocal irregularities resulting in completely different words and words utterly misunderstood. Consider line 11669. Not one of the scribes hits upon the obvious *pollutus*. The offerings are *Pollitrecus*, *Politicus*, or *policitus*. In l. 11668 all concur on the gloss *liber*, but as an entry *Policitor* is of little help. Finally how baffling are the three entries by Saint John’s: *polliticus*, *polliticus*, *politicus*!

<sup>288</sup> 11668 *Policitor*. See *Politicus*, l. 11667, n. 287. The entry word is understood by Stonyhurst, Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270, and Lincoln 88, as a verb. Saint John’s offers an entry “Polctor aris [blank],” which is of little help. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 agree with each other in offering “Policitor ris .i. liber,” which focuses attention upon the solution. Both Lewis and Short and *OLD* have one entry: “Pollicitor aris, frequentative of *Policeor*, to promise.” They also provide the lynchpin for understanding. They both offer a citation from the *Rudens* of Plautus: l. 929: “Pauxillatim *pollicitabor* pro capite argentum ut sim *liber*.” Hence, the early method of selection from a preserved text of the *Rudens* of two words *pollicitabor*, future tense of *pollicitor* which is

glossed by an adjective and a verb: “sim liber,” without any context.

<sup>289</sup> 11669 *Pollutus*. Hrl. 2257 reads “Pollitrecus .i. sterilis.” Saint John’s offers “Politicus sterilis”; Lincoln 88 reads “policitus sterilis.” None of these glosses, including Stonyhurst’s, track with the idea of desolation, hence the emendation offered.

<sup>290</sup> 11670 *Politeus*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *hoting(e ger.)*(1): “a promise.”

<sup>291</sup> 11675 *Polixidius*. With very little orthographical variation, all of the working mss. agree.

<sup>292</sup> 11676 *Pollicus*. In Lincoln 88: *politus*. The gloss is agreed upon by St. John’s, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257. From Gr. πόλος, “celestial sphere, vault of heaven, sky” (*LSJ*).

<sup>293</sup> 11677 *Polucibida*. From Gr. πολύ, *much*, and Latin *cibus*, *food*. On the model of *cibicida* in *OLD*, consider the only two of the working mss. which have this reading. Hrl. 2257’s reading is identical to Stonyhurst, whereas Lincoln 88 offers “Policibida ae” with the gloss the same as above.

<sup>294</sup> 11679 *Pollux*. Cf. *OCD*(3), s.v. *Dioscuri*, p. 484.

<sup>295</sup> 11680 *Polosus*. From Gr. πόλος. All working mss. agree with the entire item.

<sup>296</sup> 11681 *Polyptoton*. From Gr. πολύπτωτον, “a rhetorical figure, employment of the same word in various cases” (*LSJ*). *Monoptotus* from Gr. μονόπτωτος, “with but one case” (*LSJ*). In this item there is no equivalency, only the similarity of words. The entry and its gloss merely show, on the one hand, a word used in various ways (*poly-*) and a word used in only one way (*mono-*).

- 11686 *Pomerium* a pleynge place<sup>297</sup>  
 11687 *Pometum idem*  
 11688 *Pomilio onis* a sellere or a  
 kepere of apples  
 11689 *Pomo onis idem*  
 11690 *Pompa* bost preysynge  
 victorie<sup>298</sup>  
 11691 *Pompator* a bostar  
 11692 *Pompo as* to bost or  
 discumfite  
 11693 *Pomum* an apple  
 11694 *Pomus* an appul tree  
 11695 *Pondero* to groue weye or  
 charge  
 11696 *Pondo indeclinabile pondus*  
 11697 *Pondus* a charge  
 11698 *Pondusculum diminutiuum*  
 11699 *Pone aduerbium arere* or  
 byhynde  
 11700 *Pono is* to sette  
 11701 *Pons tis* a brigge  
 11702 *Pontellus diminutiuum*  
 11703 *Ponticulus idem*  
 11704 *Ponticus a um pertinens*  
 11705 *Pontifex* a brigge maker or a  
 bysshop  
 11706 *Pontifico as* make a brigge  
 11707 *Pontica quedam gemma*  
 11708 *Pontificatus tus officium*  
*pontificis*  
 11709 *Pontificor aris pontificatum*  
*regere*  
 11710 *Pontius nomen proprium*  
 11711 *Ponto as* make brigges  
 11712 *Pontus* a see  
 11713 *Pontulus diminutiuum*  
 11714 *Pontusa insula*  
 11715 *Pontunus quedam insula*  
 11716 *Popa pinguedo*<sup>299</sup>  
 11717 *Popinarium g[en]us vnguenti*  
 11718 *Popina* a kyche  
 11719 *Popisma [ms. Pep-] extrema*  
*pars coitus*<sup>300</sup>  
 11720 *Popino is* a coke<sup>301</sup>  
 11721 *Popinarius idem*  
 11722 *Poples tis* an homme in  
 mannes leg<sup>302</sup>  
 11723 *Poplum* a wymple

<sup>297</sup> 11686 *Pomerium*. Cf. detailed account in Lewis and Short, s.v.

<sup>298</sup> 11690 *Pompa*. Cf. extensive account in Lewis and Short, s.v., from Gr. πομπή, “pomp, parade”; πομπεύω, “lead a procession, parade ostentatiously”; ult. πέμπω, “escort, move in procession.”

<sup>299</sup> 11716 *Popa*. For detail cf. Lewis and Short.

<sup>300</sup> 11719 *Popisma*. From Gr. πόππυσμα, “smacking of lips, clucking”; Latin *poppyisma*. Cf. Juvenal, *Satires*, 6.584; “\_\_\_ (tranf.) poppysmata cunni,” Mart. 7.18.11. Note the onomatopoeic suggestion of

the “smacking of the lips” upon the function of the female genitals at coitus.

<sup>301</sup> 11720 *Popino*. For its gloss cf. *MED*, s.v. *cok* n. (6): “One who prepares and cooks food in a household.”

<sup>302</sup> 11722 *Poples*. Lincoln 88 agrees. Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270 read *hamme*, and Hrl. 2257 expresses the gloss elegantly: “curuatura sub genu.” Cf. *MED*, s.v. *hamme* n.(1) for details. All working mss. read *Poples*, but for Saint John’s which offers *Poplex*, a not uncommon variation of words ending in *s*.

- 11724 Pop[u]laris et re pertinens  
populo
- 11725 Populatus folk wonynge
- 11726 Popo onis mele<sup>303</sup>
- 11727 Populonia [ms. -enia] quedam  
ciuitas<sup>304</sup>
- 11728 Populor aris destruye puple
- 11729 Populatio deuastacio
- 11730 Pop[u]l[u]s folk et quedam  
arbor
- 11731 Porca a furow & a sowe
- 11731a Porcare porcas facere
- 11732 Portitor oris a zate maker
- 11733 Porc[ms. t]istetum a swyne  
stye
- 11734 Porcus a swyne
- 11735 Porigo onis a pok<sup>305</sup>
- 11736 Porrigo gis to dresse &  
procul extendere
- 11737 Porcinosus queda[m] auis<sup>306</sup>
- 11738 Porphirio quedam herba<sup>307</sup>
- 11739 Poriginosus ful of senowes &  
of skabbus
- 11740 Porro forsope
- 11741 Portere aduerbium ful went<sup>308</sup>
- 11742 Porrum poret or lyke
- 11743 Porrata porray<sup>309</sup>
- 11744 Porta a zate
- 11745 Portendo is to drawe ferre  
owt
- 11746 Portensis [ms. Portentus]  
ianitor<sup>310</sup>

<sup>303</sup> 11726 Popo. For the gloss Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 read *melo*, which is equivalent to *mele* n.(3) in the *MED*: “an apple, an apple tree.”

<sup>304</sup> 11727 Populonia. Lincoln 88 agrees with the corrected Stonyhurst reading. Hrl. 2257 offers *Populonea*; Saint John’s reads *Populona*. The sole gloss is “quedam ciuitas” found in both Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88. Lewis and Short describes it as “a town on the coast of Etruria.” Also cf. Lemprière, p. 555, for a very little more information.

<sup>305</sup> 11735 Porigo. For *pok* cf. *MED*, s.v., to which add Lewis and Short, 2. *porrigo*: “the scurf, the mange.”

<sup>306</sup> 11737 Porcinosus. This item exists only in Stonyhurst, Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Saint John’s. Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 111 omit it. Its etymology and gloss may be completely misplaced. On its own etymological merits (*porcus* = “pig, pork” and *-osus* = “full of”) one cannot justify the gloss given by Stonyhurst. Judging from the ms. layout, *Porcinosus* appears uncramped at the end of the line followed by its gloss at the beginning of the next line. However, that next line is shorter, about two thirds in length, containing the gloss of *Porcinosus* followed by the next entry, l. 11738, *Porphirio*, and its gloss, “quedam herba.” Optical deception might allow for the misplacement of one of the glosses of *Porphirio*,

to be attached to *Porcinosus* whose gloss might have been omitted since the word does not exist lexically, nor in the two French mss., *FVD* and *DFC*, dealt with in this edition. To the Stonyhurst scribe it might not have been unreasonable to ascribe one of the two phrases, “quedam auis,” to *Porcinosus*, it being closer in the ms., and the other, “quedam herba,” to *Porphirio*. The scribe may have thought that both glosses attached to *Porphyrio* were a misappropriation of sense.

<sup>307</sup> 11738 Porphirio. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst. However, Saint John’s and Hrl. 2257 add “quedam auis”; Lincoln 88 adds *auis*. For associated details cf. n. 306. l. 11737, *Porcinosus*.

<sup>308</sup> 11741 Portere. The gloss is supported only partially by Hrl. 2257: “forth wente.” The remaining working mss. omit this item. Regarding *went* cf. *MED*, s.v. *queint(e)* adj. For *Portere* cf. *MED*, s.v. *porter* n. *gatekeeper*.

<sup>309</sup> 11743 Porrata. Saint John’s, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257 read as gloss “cibus de porris.” Hrl. 2270 agrees with Stonyhurst.

<sup>310</sup> 11746 Portensis. Among the working mss. *Portensis* is found only in Hrl. 2270. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 read *Portentis*. *Ianitor* is agreed upon in all instances. Etymologically, *Portensis* is a combination



- 11747 *Portentum* a wondur
- 11748 *Portentuosus* wondurful
- 11749 *Porticulus* a lytel hond staffe  
or betul<sup>311</sup>
- 11750 *Porticus* a fayre hous or a  
zate or a porche or a chaumbre
- 11751 *Porcio nis* a party<sup>312</sup>
- 11752 *Porto as* to bere
- 11753 *Portunus* *deus maris*<sup>313</sup>
- 11754 *Portunus a um* *quietus*
- 11755 *Porus* foramen per *quod*  
sudor exit
- 11756 *Portuosus* haueneful
- 11757 *Portus ti* an hauene
- 11758 *Portuscus* an hamur þat þe  
mayster of þe shippe smit  
wyþ<sup>314</sup>
- 11759 *Pos tis* [ms. -ris] pos et potens
- 11760 *Posco cis* to aske
- 11761 *Positiuus a um* [blank]<sup>315</sup>
- 11761a *Positiuus tot[i]us*  
*comparacionis*  
*fundamentum*<sup>316</sup>
- 11762 *Posce* lytel hauynge<sup>317</sup>
- 11763 *Possideo es* to haue
- 11764 *Possessiuus a um* *accio*  
*principalis*
- 11765 *Possum tes* to mowe<sup>318</sup>
- 11766 *Post aduerbium* after
- 11767 *Postheri .i. hodie*
- 11768 *Posticus* vlterior *vel* posterior  
*factus*<sup>319</sup>
- 11769 *Postis* a post

of *porta*, *gate*, and *-ensis*, a suffix “pertaining to a place.” Note that *-ensis* in *OLD* is given the example *atriensis*, as it is in *Cath. Angl.* which cites “a Porter: Atruesis ... ianitor.” *P. Parv.* reads “Portare Ianitor.”

<sup>311</sup> 11749 *Porticulus*. *DFC* reads “baculus parvus ad portandum habilis ... et secundum Papiam .e. malleus in manu portatus,” to which is added in *Isid.* 19.2.13 “quo modo signum datur remigantibus.”

<sup>312</sup> 11751 *Porcio*. For a slight expansion of sense cf. *DFC*, s.v. “Portio .i. pars vel participatio hereditatis.”

<sup>313</sup> 11753 *Portunus*. Traditionally known as “the presiding deity of harbours” (*OLD*).

<sup>314</sup> 11758 *Portuscus*. Not in the lexica, however abundant among the working mss. All but Hrl. 2270 use it; Hrl. 2270 reads *portusculus*. Lewis and Short offer *portisculus* which is common in CL. It might be argued that *portuscus* is a medieval back formation of *portusculus*. Saint John’s is a representative selection since Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 agree with it thoroughly: “Portuscus est ille malleus cum quo vir percutit.” It might be noted that these three mss. have the final verb *percutit*. However, Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 add the object *naves*, completing the thought quite naturally. St. John’s and Stonyhurst do not.

<sup>315</sup> 11761 *Positiuus*. Stonyhurst alone offers an incomplete item and joins it immediately, with no space between items, with one agreed upon by Saint John’s, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257: “Positiuus tot[i]us comparacionis fundamentum.”

<sup>316</sup> 11761a *Positiuus*. See n. 315, l. 11761, *Positiuus*.

<sup>317</sup> 11762 *Posce*. Stonyhurst presents a rather perplexing item. *Posse*, in the medieval lexica, suggests “possession, power,” and *lytel* arguably runs counter to this notion, but Hrl. 2257 agrees with it: “litol hauynge.” Hrl. 2270 omits the item; Saint John’s and Lincoln 88 fulfill expectations, the former reading *havyng*, the latter offering “hauynge or power.” The phrase “lytel hauynge” does not appear in the *MED*. The qualifier *lytel* seems not to fit with *posse*, and yet is indisputable as a reading in two of the working mss. Might it mean “the few are those who have” (power, wealth, etc.)?

<sup>318</sup> 11765 *Possum*. For elaboration on the gloss cf. *MED* s.v. *mowen* v. (3) 2a.

<sup>319</sup> 11768 *Posticus*. Stonyhurst, Saint John’s, and Hrl. 2270 read *factus*; Lincoln 88, *natus*; Hrl. 2257 no appropriate entry. All but Hrl. 2257 read “ulterior vel posterior.” Hrl. 2270 reads “posterior vel a

11770 Postea	afterward	11780 Postita	a posterne zate <sup>322</sup>
11771 Postela	a cropere	11781 Posticium et cum	idem <sup>323</sup>
11772 Postremus	hyndermest	11782 Posticulus	a lytel posterne zate
11773 Posterior	hynderour	11783 Postpridie [ms. -dem]	after þe furste day
11774 Posterus a um	inordinatus iniquus obliquus vel extremus	11784 Postridie	after þe þryd dayes
11775 Posteritas	afterhede <sup>320</sup>	11785 Postulo [ms. Posticulo]	as aske <sup>324</sup>
11776 Posterula	parua porta	11786 Portator oris	a berare
11777 Posthac	after þat	11787 Potens tis	myzty
11778 Post heptimemeris sa	inceptio pedum <sup>321</sup>	11788 Potentatus	potestas
11779 Postumus	qui natus est post obitum patris		

posteriori.” *FVD* gives a skillfully polished gloss: “ulterior, posterior vel a parte posteriori factus.”

<sup>320</sup> 11775 Posteritas. The gloss in this item is an *hapax legomenon*. Cf. *MED* s.v. *afterhede*.

<sup>321</sup> 11778 Post heptimemeris sa. Oddly enough with such a complicated set of syllables, all of the working mss. agree generally with Stonyhurst. Lincoln 111 omits between *pe* and *pr*. Hrl. 2270 reads “Postheptimemeris quedam cesura”; Hrl. 2257:

“Postheptimerissa .i. inceptio pedis”; Lincoln 88:

“Postheptimemeris .i. inceptio pedis.” Saint John’s omits the item. The first difficulty, resolved after

some digging, is that there is no such contingent presentation of syllables in the lexica that corresponds to the entry word of each of these mss.

*Post* is its own word (see division of syllables in text). Cf. *OLD* s.v. *post*, prep. 3: “marking the end of an interval, bearing upon but not attached to heptimemeris(sa?), which is succinctly defined in Lewis and Short as “hepthemimeres, is f. = ἐφθημιμερής (sc. τομή) in hexameter or iambic verse, the caesura which occurs after the first half of the fourth foot. Lat. semiseptenaria (insectio).” So, with *Post* “in the wings,” the next consideration is to address the end of this string of syllables as is presented by Stonyhurst and Hrl. 2257: *sa*. Neither Gr. nor Latin allows for a credible reading of *sa* here. Lewis and Short stresses that it is a third declension noun. Perhaps here there is a crude attempt to convert it to a first declension noun. Cf. B. Bischoff, “Foreign Languages in the Middle Ages,” *Speculum*, 1961, p.

215. Given the core *hepthemimeris*, the following etymology secures it: ἐφθημιμερής, “containing seven halves ... a measure of 3½ feet”; from ἐπτὰ, *seven*, and μερής, “of parts.” Note that the -μτ- is perhaps not merely a syllabic filler, but in fact serves as the reduplicated perfect form μεμέρισ(μαι from the verb μερίζω, “to divide, allot.” Three of the working mss. agree in reading “inceptio pedis” (-um in Stonyhurst). Hrl. 2270 has probably the most helpful and precise gloss: “quedam cesura.” Cf. Gildersleeve and Lodge, *Gildersleeve’s Latin Grammar*, St. Martin’s Press, 1960, p. 462, #753; see also p. 472, n. 2. Also see *Scheme* on p. 472: example 1, taken from Ovid: “ut fugiunt aquilas”; *las* = 7<sup>th</sup> foot = 3½ verse foot known as the hepthemimeral. *Timidissima*, after the caesura, [i.e. encompassing the post of the entry word] is the beginning of a new word.

<sup>322</sup> 11780 Postita. Traditionally spelled *Postica*. This item and l. 11781, “Posticium et cum” have the same meaning; for support cf. *DFC* s.v. *Postica*, which reads “Postica – Posticium – Posticum omnia idem sunt et significant idem.”

<sup>323</sup> 11781 Posticium. See n. 322, l. 11780, *Postita*.

<sup>324</sup> 11785 Postulo. The Stonyhurst scribe clearly wrote *posticulo*, taking the *u* of *postulo* as *ic*, easily palaeographically done, and adding a *u* abbreviation through the *l*. The working mss. read *postulo*. See ll. 11780-82: *Postita*, *Posticium* and *Posticulus* for the pattern of thinking.

- 11789 Potestas *tis* myzt et *tus tus*  
*idem*
- 11790 Pocio *nis* drynke
- 11791 Pocio as zeue drynk
- 11792 Pacionor *aris* *idem*
- 11793 Pocior *ris* to vse
- 11794 Potis possibile
- 11795 Potissime aduerbium best or  
raþerest
- 11796 Potisso as to suppe
- 11797 Poto as to drynke & zeue  
drynke
- 11798 Potomum nauigium  
fluuiale<sup>325</sup>
- 11799 Pragma *causa*<sup>326</sup>

- 11800 Practico as medicando  
operari
- 11801 Prandeo es to ete & drynk
- 11802 Prandeam *genus zone*<sup>327</sup>
- 11803 Prandium mete
- 11804 Pransito as ete ofte
- 11805 Pranso is *idem*
- 11806 Pransorium locus prandendi
- 11807 Pransis *viride*<sup>328</sup>
- 11808 Pransus a *um* eten
- 11809 Pratius grene maner of ston<sup>329</sup>
- 11810 Pratisa [ms. Prastisa] creta  
*viridis* [ms. -a]<sup>330</sup>
- 11811 Pratum a mede
- 11812 Pratellum *diminutium*

<sup>325</sup> 11798 Potomum. From Gr. ποταμός, *river*. Lincoln 88, Saint John's, and Hrl. 2257 agree with the Stonyhurst reading. Hrl. 2270 under the surrounding influence of words of *drink* reads *Potorium*. The palaeographical purists should note in this hand the similarity of *mu* and *riu*.

<sup>326</sup> 11799 Pragma. Cf. *LSJ* s.v. πρᾶγμα and how deftly it is balanced by *OLD: causa*. Also see *Isid.* 5.22: "De cavis. πρᾶγμα Graecum est, quod Latine dicitur causo, unde et pragmatica negotia dicuntur, et actor causarum et negotiorum pragmaticus nuncupatur."

<sup>327</sup> 11802 Prandeam. A word not lexically supported, it is found in a linguistically challenged state within the working mss.: Lincoln 88 alone agrees with "genus zone"; Hrl. 2270 reads "genus zone et ponitur pro panno"; Saint John's joins *Prandeam* under *Prandium*: "mete et genus zone"; Hrl. 2257 offers "est zone." *FVD* and *DFC* read "Prandeam quedam zona et dicitur a prandium."

<sup>328</sup> 11807 Pransis. The Stonyhurst reading is agreed upon by Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88. With very little variation over all regarding the item it might be observed that Hrl. 2270 reads "Prasis .i. viridis," and that with the exception of Stonyhurst, which omits it, the working mss. each have an additional entry:

*pransius* (Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88) and *prasius* (Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's), all glossed the same: *viridis*. This relative orderliness and the principal interest of the note is in the reading of Saint John's: "Pransis .i. videre." There are no Gr. or Latin labels attached, yet perplexity. Straight away one senses a matter of dyslexia. What the scribe took from the exemplar might have been *viride*; but in the mental process he transposed letters. *Viride* and *videre* are too similar for comfort. None of the scribes had any notion of the meaning of the entry word *Pransis*, which is a desperate attempt at πράσινος, "leek-green, light green."

<sup>329</sup> 11809 Pratius. Agreed upon by Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257, but with slight variation, *Prasius*, in Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's. There is no quibbling over the gloss. Lewis and Short provides an etymology: "πράσιος (λίθος), a precious stone of leek-green color." *LSJ* offers and addition entry of interest: "πρασίτις, a precious stone, prob. emerald."

<sup>330</sup> 11810 Pratisa. *Viridis* is the agreed reading among Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270, and Lincoln 88. Saint John's omits the item. Stonyhurst's *virida* (ms.) is by attraction to *creta*. Cf. Gr. πρασίζω, "to be greenish" (*LSJ*).

- 11813 *Praucors* þat haþ a wyckyd  
herte
- 11814 *P[e]rambulus* preteriens
- 11815 *Prauus* a um wyckyd
- 11816 *Prauo* as to shrewe
- 11817 *Prebenda* a prouendrye &  
hors prouendre<sup>331</sup>
- 11818 *Prebendarius* a prouendrere
- 11819 *Prebendicula* parua prebenda
- 11820 *Prebeo* es to zeue
- 11821 *Precabundus* able to prey
- 11822 *Precalco* as caute calcare
- 11823 *Precarius* a preyare
- 11824 *Precator* idem
- 11825 *Precatus tus* preynge
- 11826 *Precedo* is go byfore
- 11827 *Precello* is ouercom or  
surmount
- 11828 *Precelsus* a um hyz
- 11829 *Precendo* is brennen
- 11830 *Precentor oris* a chauntur
- 11831 *Precentus tus* dignitas  
precentoris
- 11832 *Preceptum* an hest
- 11833 *Preceptus tus* idem
- 11834 *Preceps* pis a meyre
- 11835 *Preces* preyer
- 11836 *Precidaneus* aptus ad  
*precidendum*<sup>332</sup>
- 11837 *Precido* is cut byfore
- 11838 *Precinium* preysynge furþe  
goynge<sup>333</sup>
- 11839 *Precino* is synge byfore
- 11840 *Precior* aris to pryse
- 11841 *Preciosus* a um preciose
- 11842 *Precipicium* [ms. -puc-] rupes  
vel fossa rupta
- 11843 *Precipio* is to bydde<sup>334</sup>
- 11844 *Precipito* as to bete doune or  
shitte doune
- 11845 *Precipuus* primus cantator  
maximus vel excellens
- 11846 *Precisio* byfore cuttynge
- 11847 *Precsium* [ms. -s-] pris
- 11848 *Precluo* is splendere  
defendere
- 11849 *Preco* nis a bydel an  
haywarde<sup>335</sup>
- 11850 *Preconatus* eius officium

<sup>331</sup> 11817 *Prebenda*. The two glosses here represent the versatility of English and French of the period.

<sup>332</sup> 11836 *Precidaneus*. For a useful explanation cf. Lewis and Short s.v. *Praecidaneus*.

<sup>333</sup> 11838 *Precinium*. Cf. *DFC* s.v. “secundum Papiam .i. predictio alicuius rei vel laus antecedens.” Among the working mss. variety prevails. Saint John’s reads “preysyng or forgoynge”; Lincoln 88 offers “praying for going”; Hrl. 2270: “laus antecedens.” Hrl. 2257 omits the item.

<sup>334</sup> 11843 *Precipio*. The Stonyhurst gloss is supported by Hrl. 2257: “iubere, mandare”; Lincoln 88: *comande*; and Saint John’s: *comaundyn*.

<sup>335</sup> 11849 *Preco*. The variety of spellings of the gloss in this item is notable. Lincoln 88 reads *heraut*; Hrl. 2270 offers *herrode*; Saint John’s reads *heyward*. The Saint John’s and Stonyhurst readings might be errant for *he(y)rawd* and *ha(y)rawde*, mindful of the Stonyhurst scribe’s dyslexia.

- 11851 *Preconium* tellynge of bydel<sup>336</sup>
- 11852 *Preco* maner of wyne<sup>337</sup>
- 11853 *Precoqus* [blank]<sup>338</sup>
- 11854 *Precor aris* to bysychē
- 11855 *Precordia orum* hert rotis *vel que cogitantur in corde*<sup>339</sup>
- 11856 *Precox* sunne rysynge<sup>340</sup>
- 11857 *Precudo is ante cudem aliquid facere*
- 11858 *Preda* a preye
- 11859 *Precumbo is ante alios sterno vel cumbo*
- 11860 *Predanus* ny3 preay
- 11861 *Predestino as* to byfor se or wyte
- 11862 *Predeatus* god of hous<sup>341</sup>
- 11863 *Predico as* to preche
- 11864 *Prediolum* [ms. Pro-] *parua possessio* [ms. pro-] *domus vel agri* [ms. agrie]<sup>342</sup>
- 11865 *Preditus* [ms. Pro-] *a um nobilis propositus*<sup>343</sup>
- 11866 *Predium* hauynge of towne or of fylde or a waryson or a tenement<sup>344</sup>
- 11867 *Predo is* ze[ue] byfor
- 11868 *Predo nis* a robbare
- 11869 *Predor aris* to robben
- 11870 *Prefatus* to fore speke
- 11871 *Prefoco as* strangle
- 11872 *Prefectus* a mayr or a keper of a cyte
- 11873 *Prefectura eius officium vel dignitas*
- 11874 *Prefica* sacerdos<sup>345</sup>
- 11875 *Preficio cis* do byfore
- 11876 *Prefiguro as* tokenen byfore
- 11877 *Pre foribus* afor dore

<sup>336</sup> 11851 *Preconium*. Cf. Lewis and Short s.v. for details. For *bidel* n. cf. *MED* s.v. Lincoln 88 reads “tellyng of budill”; Hrl. 2270 offers “a bydell tale vel laus.”

<sup>337</sup> 11852 *Preco*. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst regarding the gloss. However, the entry word varies considerably. Saint John offers *Precona*; *Precocia* is read by Hrl. 2270; Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst.

<sup>338</sup> 11853 *Precoqus*. Cf. *DFC*: *prematurus*.

<sup>339</sup> 11855 *Precordia*. The beginning of the gloss might well be thought as a source of Blaise Pascal’s “Le Coeur a ses raisons, que la raison ne connaît point.” *Classiques Garnier*, 1964, p. 146, #277, Dutton Penguin Books.

<sup>340</sup> 11856 *Precox*. Lincoln 88 reads “þe sunne rising”; Saint John’s offers *somerzest*.

<sup>341</sup> 11862 *Predeatus*. Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270 read *Prediatu*s. All working mss. except Hrl. 111 agree with Stonyhurst as to the gloss. Cf. *OLD* s.v.

*praediatus*: “possessing land.” Also see *praediator*, “an official who dealt with matters concerning land acquired by the State as *praedium*,” s.v.

<sup>342</sup> 11864 *Prediolum*. All working mss. generally agree upon the complete item of Stonyhurst.

<sup>343</sup> 11865 *Preditus*. See l. 12048, *Proditus*.

<sup>344</sup> 11866 *Predium*. Lincoln 88 which reads “hauyng of toun or fild or waresoun or tenement” helps to correct the problem in Stonyhurst by removing the phrase “or a waryson or a tenement” from under *Preditus* of Stonyhurst, l. 11865, and adding it after *fylde* under *Predium*.

<sup>345</sup> 11874 *Prefica*. *DFC* elaborates: “sacerdos qui incipiebat cantus et praecerat plangentibus.”

- 11878 *Pregnans* [ms. *Pring-*] *pro*  
*grauida et est que concipit*  
*grauida*<sup>346</sup>
- 11879 *Pregno* [ms. *Prengno*] as  
*grauidare*<sup>346</sup>
- 11880 *Prendo* is take
- 11881 *Preiudicium* *pre[u]edyse* [ms.  
*preie-*]
- 11882 *Preiudico* as to iuge byfore
- 11883 *Preliares* sunt dies belly
- 11884 *Prelibo* as to cast byfore
- 11885 *Prevido* is hurte byfore
- 11886 *Prelium* a batayle
- 11887 *Preliolum* *diminutium*
- 11888 *Preluctus* [ms. *Preliutus*] a *um*  
*pre aliis extractus vel*  
*appreciatus*<sup>347</sup>
- 11889 *Preludium* a pley
- 11890 *Prelum* li a pressor of grapes
- 11891 *Prelustris* et tre ful noble
- 11892 *Premineo* es reuelare prestare  
*precellere*
- 11893 *Premium* a mede<sup>348</sup>
- 11894 *Premo* is to þrust [ms. þurst]  
*doune*<sup>349</sup>
- 11895 *Perendie* [ms. *Prendine*]  
*aduerbium þe rap̄er day*<sup>350</sup>
- 11896 *Pronomen* nome byfore
- 11897 *Prepedio* is lette & defoule<sup>351</sup>
- 11898 *Prepes* tis askyng & *quedam*  
*auis*<sup>352</sup>
- 11899 *Prepolleo* es shyn byfore
- 11900 *Prepos* tis byfore myzty
- 11901 *Preposicio* byfore puttyng
- 11902 *Prepositura* *idem*

<sup>346</sup> 11878 *Pregnans* and 11879 *Pregno*. Stonyhurst's reading of *Pringnans* is errant as is his reading of the following word *Prengno*. All working mss. read *Pregnans* and *Pregno* except Lincoln 111 which omits both items.

<sup>347</sup> 11888 *Preluctus*. This form, the perfect passive participle of *preluceo*, "outshine, surpass," is not found among the lexica, editions, or mss. used in this edition with the exception of Saint John's, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88, all of which are in full agreement with the corrected Stonyhurst item. The misreading by the Stonyhurst scribe is readily understood when one compares *iu* to the *uc* forms.

<sup>348</sup> 11893 *Premium*. Stonyhurst is well in accord with the working mss. However, proper distinctions can be drawn from *DFC*: "pre aliis meum .i. merces, donum, remuneratio, precium." Cf., in general, Lewis and Short, s.v. *praemium*; also see *MED*, s.v. *mede* n.(4).

<sup>349</sup> 11894 *Premo*. The gloss is a further example of this scribe's dyslexia.

<sup>350</sup> 11895 *Perendie*. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst's errant reading; Saint John's errs as well with *Prendide*. Saint John's, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257 agree with each other in reading "priori die." Hrl. 2270 omits the item. *Isid.* 5.30.21-22 offers a correction: "Pridie autem quasi priori die. Perendie, id est per ante diem, vel in antecessum, id est prius." *DFC* further elaborates: "Perendie ... quasi perempta una die—.i. post cras—sic enim procedimus pridie; .e. ante unam diem, heri, hodie, cras, *perendie*, postridie .i. post tercium diem." The Stonyhurst gloss might do well to be added to the *MED*, s.v. *rather(e)* adv. comp.1.(a).

<sup>351</sup> 11897 *Prepedio*. Cf. thorough elaboration in Lewis and Short, s.v. *praepedio*.

<sup>352</sup> 11898 *Prepes*. Lincoln 88 and Saint John's alone mention *askyng*. This is apparently based upon an explanation given by *DFC*: "Prepes a prepeto. tis quod est pre aliis petere." All working mss. except Lincoln 111 read *auis* with Hrl. 2270 stipulating "a hauke."

- 11903 *Prepositor oris* a settare of metes<sup>353</sup>
- 11904 *Prepositus* a reue or a gouernor or a grayue<sup>354</sup>
- 11905 *Preoperus* a werke byfor oþur<sup>355</sup>
- 11906 *Prepucium* þe last ende of a monnes ters<sup>356</sup>
- 11907 *Preripio* is prerapere
- 11908 *Prepuciare* prepucium facere
- 11909 *Prerogatiua singularis excellencia*
- 11910 *Preruptus* ante ruptus
- 11911 *Prerogo* as preferre
- 11912 *Pres di[s]* ryche of chyrches or comunes<sup>357</sup>
- 11913 *Prerumpo* is brek byfor
- 11914 *Presagium* deuynynge byfore
- 11915 *Presagus* pre[s]cius [ms. precium] vel sapiens
- 11916 *Presago* ante scio
- 11917 *Presbiter* a prest
- 11918 *Presbiterium et teratus dignitas vel ordo illius*
- 11919 *Prescindo* [ms. -singo] is cutte byfore
- 11920 *Prescio* is to conne byfore
- 11921 *Prescribo* is write byfore
- 11922 *Prescripcio* knyngge byfore or wrytyngge
- 11923 *Presegmen* byfore cuctyngge
- 11924 *Presens tis* þat ys nowe
- 11925 *Pres[ci]encia* byfore knowynge
- 11926 *Presencialis et le pertinens*
- 11927 *Presentaneus quod presens est*
- 11928 *Presento* as to present or offre
- 11929 *Presepe* a manger or a crache
- 11930 *Presepium* idem
- 11931 *Presertim* nomelyche or furþermor
- 11932 *Preses* a iustise
- 11933 *Presideo* es to sytte byfore oþer [ms. oþer or] helpen
- 11934 *Presidium* helpe<sup>358</sup>

<sup>353</sup> 11903 *Prepositor*. In increasing order of responsibility, Saint John's offers "a settare off mes"; then Hrl. 2270 reads "a sewer a setter of metes"; finally, Lincoln 88 offers "a sewer or settere of metus or messus." Cf. *MED*, s.v. "setter(e (b) one who sets something out; ~ of mes(metes), a server."

<sup>354</sup> 11904 *Prepositus*. The final gloss in this item, *grayue*, is a variant spelling of the *MED* entry "greive n., steward, headman of a town or village; also, a royal official." *Grayue* might more effectively be listed in the *MED* form section of "greive n."

<sup>355</sup> 11905 *Preoperus*. Cf. Souter: "praeoperor, work beforehand" and Latham: "preoperor, to work before,

cause." However the working mss. are thoroughly varied: Lincoln 88 *Preoperus*, Saint John's *Preopus*, Hrl. 2270 *Preperoperus*, Hrl. 2257 *Preproperus*. *DFC* and *FVD* omit the item.

<sup>356</sup> 11096 *Prepucium*. Three working mss. preserve the Latin. Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2270, and Saint John's read "extrema pars virge virilis."

<sup>357</sup> 11912 *Pres*. Cf. *FVD*: "Pres, predis qui multa habet predia."

<sup>358</sup> 11934 *Presidium*. Cf. the elaboration in Lewis and Short, s.v. *praesidium* C.

- 11935 *Prescito* as knowen ofte or zeue<sup>359</sup>
- 11936 *Pressorium* a pressoure
- 11937 *Presso* as frequenter ponere
- 11938 *Prestabilis* myche passyng<sup>360</sup>
- 11939 *Prestigium* quedam species artis magice [ms. mechie]
- 11940 *Prestites* dicuntur presti ad petitiones hominum
- 11941 *Prestigio* as treget or gyle
- 11942 *Presto* as to lenen or graunten<sup>361</sup>
- 11943 *Presto* as titi stond byfore<sup>362</sup>
- 11944 *Prestolor* aris abyde
- 11945 *Presul* a bysshop
- 11946 *Presulo* as preesse alicui
- 11947 *Presumo* is take an honde or awutre<sup>363</sup>
- 11948 *Presumptuo* as to mistake<sup>364</sup>
- 11949 *Preterea* ouer þat
- 11950 *Pretergradior* ris to ouer passe
- 11951 *Pretendo* is to go byfore or spede byfore
- 11952 *Preteritus* a um passed
- 11953 *Pretexo* is ante texere
- 11954 *Pretexta* [ms. -tax-] a noble cloþ
- 11955 *Pretor* oris a meyr or a kepar of a castel
- 11956 *Pretoriolum* parua domus in nauu
- 11957 *Pretorium* a place þer a meyr or a kepar of a castel syt
- 11958 *Prefero* ers bere byfore
- 11959 *Pretura* dignitas pretoris

<sup>359</sup> 11935 *Prescito*. Hrl. 2270 reads “*Prescito* as to ofte byfor kenne or knowe,” highlighting a gloss which alone among the working mss. supports the Stonyhurst entry. This frequentative appears nowhere else in either ms. or lexicon. However, there is a twist when it comes to comparing the language of both items. The conclusion to Hrl. 2270 item is “or knowe,” whereas the ending of Stonyhurst is “or zeue.” Lincoln 88 offers “*Presito* as to ken or gif.” Saint John’s provides an important clue: “*Prestito* as to ofte gebyn.” Its entry *prestito* is different from Stonyhurst and Hrl. 2270. Stonyhurst, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2270 offer two part glosses. To satisfy the two elements of *know* and *give* one must consider the entry words, including Hrl. 2257 *Pressito* (whose gloss “*frequenter primo vel frequenter ponere*” in no way assists the solution.) No one entry agrees with the other. Hrl. 2270 and Stonyhurst emphasize, with the base of *scio*, the *kenne* and “*knownen ofte*.” *Prestito*, with its unfrequentative *praesto*, shows the “*ofte gebyn*” aspect. The result is a reduction to and a

difference between *t* and *c*: *Prescito* and *Prestito*. Stonyhurst reveals how the one entry word is meant to do double glossarial duty.

<sup>360</sup> 11938 *Prestabilis*. Hrl. 2257 reads “*muhe ouer passyng*.” Hrl. 2270 offers “*myche better passyng*.” Saint John’s is much more expressive in the Latin: “*multum vel pre alijs valens*.”

<sup>361</sup> 11942 *Presto*. Cf. *MED*, *lenen* v.(3).

<sup>362</sup> 11943 *Presto*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. 2. *praesto* 1.A and B.

<sup>363</sup> 11947 *Presumo*. The Stonyhurst reading would refer to *avoutren* v. meaning “to debase, adulterate.” This spelling belongs in the form section of *avoutren* v. *MED*. No working ms. is of any help.

<sup>364</sup> 11948 *Presumptuo*. There is agreement among the working mss. regarding the gloss, but the orthography is impressive. Not one ms. is the same as another. Hrl. 2257 offers “*misse take*”; Hrl. 2270 has *mystake*; Lincoln 88 provides “*mys take*”; Saint John’s reads “*to myctakyn*.”



- 11960 *Preuaricor aris* to trespass or  
mysexpounde þe lawe<sup>365</sup>
- 11961 *Preualeo es* to be myzty or  
mor worþe
- 11962 *Preuertor ris* to ouercom
- 11963 *Preuenio is idem*
- 11964 *Preuius a um* forgoynge
- 11965 *Prex precis* a bede
- 11966 *Priamus nomen proprium  
hominis*<sup>366</sup>
- 11967 *Priap[is]mus* a maladie in  
monnes priuete
- 11968 *Priapus* a whyte pyntel *vel*  
deus ortorum [ms. artorum]<sup>367</sup>
- 11969 *Preaste grece emere latine*<sup>368</sup>
- 11970 *Pridie* byfore or sumtyme
- 11971 *Pridianus* þe furste daye<sup>369</sup>
- 11972 *Primatus ti* a primate
- 11973 *Primas qui primus est in  
populo*
- 11974 *Primarius primus lapis qui  
ponitur in fundamento*<sup>370</sup>
- 11975 *Primeuus* of furste age
- 11976 *Primiserius* þat beret þe furste  
serge<sup>371</sup>
- 11977 *Primicie arum* þe furste frut
- 11978 *Primipilus* a banerour<sup>372</sup>
- 11979 *Primordius aliquantulum  
primus*
- 11980 *Primitus primo*
- 11981 *Primiuirgius qui portat  
primam virgam ante regem*
- 11982 *Preuignus* a stepsone
- 11983 *Preuigna* a stepdouzter
- 11984 *Primogenitus a um* furste  
geten
- 11985 *Primor oris maior in populo*

<sup>365</sup> 11960 *Preuaricor. Mysexpounde* (cf. *MED, misexpouden*) is an *hapax legomenon*.

<sup>366</sup> 11966 *Priamus*. Hardly just the name of a man. He was the King of Troy. Cf. “The Iliad,” *passim*. Also see Lemprière, s.v. *Priamus*.

<sup>367</sup> 11968 *Priapus*. All five working mss. agree virtually “to the letter” with Stonyhurst. The one letter of variance comes from Stonyhurst: the *a* of *artorum* must be corrected to *o*: *ortorum*. Cf. Lemprière, p. 560, s.v. *Priapus*: “The Romans revered him more as the god of orchards and gardens, than as the patron of licentiousness.” *Whyte* as it is applied to the *pyntel* might be described most effectively under *MED*, s.v. *whit*, segment 7. This item might as well be added therein.

<sup>368</sup> 11969 *Preaste*. The abbreviation for *re* which is the diagonal beneath *p* is very faint but it is on the manuscript. The orthography of the word intended is interesting: *Preaste* is the spelling of the Gr.

infinitive *πρίασθαι*, “to buy,” accurately paralleling the Latin *emere*.

<sup>369</sup> 11971 *Pridianus*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. for clarification.

<sup>370</sup> 11974 *Primarius*. Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst, while Hrl. 2270 and Saint John’s omit the item. Latham refers to it as a “foundation stone.” The entry word is an adjective linked to the noun, *lapis*, quite different from *Primarius*, a noun with the sense “chief man,” in accord with the Classical sense as seen in Lewis and Short.

<sup>371</sup> 11976 *Primiserius*. Hrl. 2257 alone supports the *-serius* reading. All other working mss. read *-cerius*. Note the most thorough reading, Lincoln 88: “Primicerius anglice þat beryth þe fyrst serge or a tapyr.”

<sup>372</sup> 11978 *Primipilus*. For a succinct explanation, cf. *OCD*(3), s.v.

- 11986 *Primorculus aliquantulum primus*<sup>373</sup>
- 11987 *Primulus* [ms. -lis] lytel furste
- 11988 *Primus* furst
- 11989 *Princeps* a prince
- 11990 *Principalis* et le *pertinens*
- 11991 *Principatus tus dominacio*
- 11992 *Principor aris dominari vel primus* [ms. -o] a[liqui]d capere
- 11993 *Prinus* [ms. *Princius*] grece arbor latine<sup>374</sup>
- 11994 *Prinus feminini generis* a zonge hoke
- 11995 *Prior oris* a prior
- 11996 *Pri[s]tinus a um antiquus*
- 11997 *Priscus idem*
- 11998 *Priuignus* [ms. -uuo-] priore genitus
- 11999 *Priuilegium priuilege*
- 12000 *Priuo as* do away
- 12001 *Priuus a um priued*
- 12002 *Priorsum* to þe furste stede
- 12003 *Priuilegio as* to priuelege
- 12004 *Proastium* [ms. -inum] a stede byfore cytes<sup>375</sup>
- 12005 *Proaula* a porche
- 12006 *Proauus pater aui*
- 12007 *Proauia eius vxor*
- 12008 *Probatca grece ouis latine*<sup>376</sup>
- 12009 *Probaton idem*<sup>377</sup>
- 12010 *Proboscida promiscida et rostrum elephantis*<sup>378</sup>
- 12011 *Probus a um bonus*
- 12012 *Problema questio difficilis*
- 12013 *Probo as* to preue
- 12014 *Probatas* [ms. -tius] a um pesti<sup>379</sup>

<sup>373</sup> 11986 *Primorculus*. Regarding the gloss, Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Saint John's agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 offers a more complete explanation: "Primorculus diminutium" of "primor oris .e. maior in populo vel primus in ordine."

<sup>374</sup> 11993 *Prinus*. *Prinus* is from Gr. πρῖνος, "a holm-oak." *Princius* might have come from *Prinos* in ms. copying, when the *o* was misread as *ci* and *u* as merely a macron. Cf. Daly's *Brito Metricus*, l. 1683.

<sup>375</sup> 12004 *Proastium*. From Gr. πρόστιον, "suburb, house or estate in the suburbs" (*LSJ*).

<sup>376</sup> 12008 *Probatca*. From Gr. προβατική, "of sheep or goats" (*LSJ*), an adjective used to balance *ouis*, a noun. The next entry πρόβατον is the noun meant to be used to equate to the gloss *ouis*. Cf. *FVD* and Daly's *Brito Metricus*, l. 1684. It might be noted that Saint John's, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2257 read with Stonyhurst, whereas according to traditional

grammar, the noun *Probaton*, l. 12009, would precede *Probatcus* as happens in Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 88.

<sup>377</sup> 12009 *Probaton*. See *Probatcus*, l. 12008, n. 376.

<sup>378</sup> 12010 *Proboscida*. This entry form is the Latin transliteration of the Gr. accusative case, -ῖδα, of προβοσκίς. This feature of using the accusative case of the transliterated Gr. word as entry form instead of the nominative can be further emphasized by considering l. 379 of the letter A in this edition and n. 73 of the word *Aden*. For *promiscida* cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *promuscis*, "a corrupt form of proboscis." It is not the only variant form: Hrl. reads *promoscida*, having corrected the original *i* to *o* to harmonize with *proboscis*; Hrl. 2270 offers *promuscida*; Lincoln 111 and Saint John's read *promiscida*; Lincoln 88 offers *promistida*.

<sup>379</sup> 12014 *Probatas*. The single sign of agreement among the working mss. with the *probatius* of

- 12015 *Probro* as to bla[me]  
vndertake
- 12016 *Probrum* repref or despite
- 12017 *Procac[ul]us* [ms. *Procalis*] a  
um sumdel wowed
- 12018 *Procastrium* place byfor  
castel
- 12019 *Procax* wonder coueytouse
- 12020 *Procello* is *percuttere*
- 12021 *Procella* a tempest
- 12022 *Proceres* pluraliter sunt  
principes vel [capita trabium]  
extra eminenciam<sup>380</sup>
- 12023 *Proceritas* longitudo vel  
altitudo [ms. latitudo]<sup>381</sup>
- 12024 *Procerus* longus altus  
formosus
- 12025 *Procelitus* a comelynge<sup>382</sup>
- 12026 *Procellus* happe or keypynge
- 12027 *Procestria* platea extra  
ciuitatem<sup>383</sup>
- 12028 *Procido* is fal down
- 12029 *Procintus* a um greyþed to  
fyzt
- 12030 *Procio* cis vouen [ms.  
uewed]<sup>384</sup>
- 12031 *Problematicus* grauis  
difficilis
- 12032 *Procito* as ofte woue<sup>385</sup>
- 12033 *Procliuus* [ms. *prochius*] a um  
ententyf<sup>386</sup>
- 12034 *Procliuus* [ms. *Prochuus*] a um  
et uis et ue *procur[u]s* in  
*anteriorum partem*
- 12035 *Proconsul* in loco consulis  
positus
- 12036 P[ro]cor aris to wowe

Stonyhurst is the reading of Lincoln 111: “*Probatius* a um .i. pesti.” The other mss. do not contain this item. The *MED* under *pesti* has merely a forward reference to *testi* and on to *testif*, “impatient and willful, headstrong.” This Stonyhurst quote is not included. A cautionary note: *Probatius* is not in the *lexica* and the Gr. πρόβατον in *LSJ* under 2. meaning “stupid, lazy people” does not agree with the *MED* and cannot carry the argument on its own. Having been corrected from *Probatius* to *Probatas*, the *pesti* to *testi* reading might be plausible if another sense is added to the entry *testif* in the *MED*: “tried, tested” as glosses of *probatas*. Cf. Lewis and Short.

<sup>380</sup> 12022 *Proceres*. Amidst lofty qualifications such as Lincoln 88: “Men of worship,” and Hrl. 2257: “*Maiores et digniores regni vel ciuitatis*,” Saint John’s might close the grammatical gap (“capita trabium”) in Stonyhurst between *vel* and “extra eminencian”: “*Proceres* in plurali dicuntur capita trabium extra eminencia [sic] vel princeps vel viri honorabiles.” Cf. *DFC*, s.v. *procer*, for a full accounting.

<sup>381</sup> 12023 *Proceritas*. Note the instance of dyslexia between the ms. reading *latitudo* and the correction *altitudo*.

<sup>382</sup> 12025 *Procelitus*. Orthography varies: Lewis and Short offers *proselytus* with thorough definition and citations. Daly’s *Brito Metricus*, p. 84, l. 1697, reads “*proselitus est ex hiis advena dictus*.” Ult. Gr. προσήλυτος. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *comeling* 1. and 2. for a detailed treatment of its present senses.

<sup>383</sup> 12027 *Procestria*. For a straightforward explanation, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.

<sup>384</sup> 12030 *Procio*. Rather than the participial form influenced perhaps by the gloss *greyþed* in l. 12029, *vouen* would seem more suitable. Cf. the concise distinction drawn by *FVD*: “*Procio* ... novam coniungere vel nuptias petere”; “*Proco* ... idem, coniungere, petere”; “*Procito* ... sepe petere, uxorem postulare.”

<sup>385</sup> 12032 *Procito*. Cf. n. 384, l. 12030, *Procio*.

<sup>386</sup> 12033 *Procliuus*. The *h* of the ms. reading *Prochius* can be correctly taken as the *li* of *Procliuus*.

- 12037 *Procula* quedam vestis<sup>387</sup>  
 12037a *Procul* fer
- 12038 *Proculus* filius natus patre  
 procul a patria
- 12039 *Procus* a um a wowerē
- 12040 *Procrastino* as in crastinum  
 deferre
- 12041 *Prodeo* [ms. -dio] is  
 prouenire
- 12042 *Procuo* as to *procuren*
- 12043 *Prodigalis* et le merueylous
- 12044 *Prodigium* merueyl & grossus
- 12045 *Prodimus* [ms. *Prorodinus*]  
 forzeue<sup>388</sup>
- 12046 *Prodimus* [ms. *Prodinus*]  
 publicamus [ms. -nus]<sup>389</sup>
- 12047 *Proditor* oris a *turmentour* or  
 a *traytur*
- 12048 *Proditus* a um bytrayed
- 12049 *Prodigua* [ms. -dug-] multum  
 hostia sumens<sup>390</sup>
- 12050 *Prodo* is to bytray or shewe
- 12051 *Prodolor* alas for sorwe
- 12052 *Produco* cis procul ducere
- 12053 *Produculus* mad proud<sup>391</sup>
- 12054 *Profano* as to curse foule  
 dispise
- 12055 *Profecto* aduerbium sykerly
- 12056 *Profectus* tus profyfe
- 12057 *Proferro* is to shewe
- 12058 *Professio* nis scientia
- 12059 *Profestus* halydayeseuen<sup>392</sup>
- 12060 *Proficio* cis vtiliter excercere

<sup>387</sup> 12037 *Procula*. Cf. *DFC*: “*Procula* ... vestis preciosa que de procul afferebatur.” The working mss. offer no more than does Stonyhurst.

<sup>388</sup> 12045 *Prodimus*. The second syllable is dittographic reducing the entry word to *Prodinus*, which with its gloss is in agreement with Lincoln 88: “*Prodinus* forzeue,” and Lincoln 111: “*Prodinus* anglice forzouyn.” Saint John’s offers “*Prodimus* forzobyn.” Note the first person plural forms in the following item 1. 12046, *Prodimus*. For proper sense and meaning cf. *MED*, s.v. *foryeven*, 4.(a): “give up, abandon”; see also Lewis and Short s.v. *prodo* 4.

<sup>389</sup> 12046 *Prodimus*. Only two of the working mss. agree with this Stonyhurst item: Hrl. 2257 precisely, and Lincoln 88 with an *-imus* spelling. However, Saint John’s introduces a different theme for *Prodimus*: “ante imus vel eximus.” This appears again in *DFC* which adds a second *Prodimus* with the meaning “publicamus vel tradimus.” Note these two readings are first person plural verbs, not a past participle and a noun. *FVD* supports the verb structure with its readings “*Prodimus* de prodo” and “*Prodimus* de prodeo, exire.”

<sup>390</sup> 12049 *Prodigua*. Cf. what might likely be the *locus classicus* [*OLD* s.v. “prodigus a um”]:

“*prodiguae* hostiae uocantur, ut ait Veranius, quae consumuntur ... .” All of the working mss. agree on the gloss; for the entry Hrl. 2270 and Saint John’s read *prodigua*. The other three mss. read *produgua*.

<sup>391</sup> 12053 *Produculus*. This Latin entry is not found outside of the *Medulla*. With the exception of Hrl. 2270 which omits the item, the other four working mss. all agree with the spelling of the entry and offer the following glosses: Saint John’s: *proude*; Lincoln 88: “mad proude”; Hrl. 2257: “made proute”; Lincoln 111: “mad proud.” Clearly an adjective, this item has no support in the literature.

<sup>392</sup> 12059 *Profestus*. Regarding the glosses, orthography may vary but the sense prevails: Lincoln 111: “holy dayes euen”; Hrl. 2257: “a haliday euene”; Lincoln 88: “halidaies euen”; Saint John’s: *halyday*; Hrl. 2270: “vigilia festorum.” Cf. *MED*, s.v. *hali-dai* 2. for the definition “the eve or vigil of a holy day.” Cf. also Lewis and Short for its *non-festival* or *common* nature. Under *profestus* *DFC* offers “*quelibet dies non festiuis dicitur profestus vel quasi longe vel procul a festo.*”

- 12061 *Proficium* [ms. -cuum] profyt  
 12062 *Profiteor eris fateri vel reddere debitum*  
 12063 *Profligo gis tormenten*  
 12064 *Profligo as et gor aris idem*  
 12065 *Profonosus modus loquendi*<sup>393</sup>  
 12066 *Profor aris to fer entente*  
 12067 *Profugus a um fer flouwen*  
 12068 *Profundo is dispergere deuorare dissipare*  
 12069 *Profundus a um dupe or hez*  
 12070 *Progenies kynde*  
 12071 *Progenicula diminutium*  
 12072 *Progingno is to for zete*<sup>394</sup>  
 12073 *Progredior ris for to go*  
 12074 *Prohemium* [ms. -uum] furste songe<sup>395</sup>  
 12075 *Proheris þat takeþ stede of heyre*<sup>396</sup>  
 12076 *Prohibeo es defend forbede*  
 12077 *Prohibesis lettynge*  
 12078 *Proicio cis cast ferre*  
 12079 *Proin[de] [ms. Proun[de] coniunccio þerfor*  
 12080 *Prolatibilis able to be boren*  
 12081 *Prolemsis modus loquendi*<sup>397</sup>  
 12082 *Proletarius [ms. Prolen-] qui aliquem prolem gignit [ms. gingnat]*  
 12083 *Proles a kynde or a childe*  
 12084 *Prolicio cis drawe oute ferre*

<sup>393</sup> 12065 *Profonosus*. This entry and its gloss are found in four of the working mss., formidable cover for a word of its nature. The exception, Hrl. 2270, reads “Profonesis modus loquendi.” *Profonosus*, little doubt is a transliteration from Gr. προφώνησις. These are words found only in the *Medulla* tradition; there is no mention of them in other ms. traditions, nor do they appear in any Gr. or Latin lexicon within this edition’s extent. *LSJ* offers προφώνέω as meaning “utter before all ... declare beforehand”; and its 1996 Supplement adds “declare formally,” and “bear witness,” but it does not contain the abstract noun προφώνησις, which is at the root of this curious complexity. An interesting, even if not vital, twist occurs in Lampe’s *Patristic Greek Lexicon*, where he cites “προφώνησιμος, prob. error for <προσφωνήσιμος> (cf. προσφώνη) of the proclamation.” Just below προσφώνη in the lexicon is the entry προσφώνησις, “address; invocation.” Souter has the entry “Prospohnesis, addressing, address.” *LSJ* concurs with “προσφώνησις; address ... dedication ... report, declaration.” It also has the entry “προσφώνέω, call or speak to ... pronounce or utter.” However, neither of these words is found in the French mss. *DFC*, *FVD*, and *AMD*, nor in Lewis and Short, *OLD*, or Latham. Taking the lead of *LSJ* it

should be noted that both verb forms προφώνέω and προσφώνέω are supported by considerable citations under varied senses. It appears that the *Medulla* entries *Profonosus* and *Profonesis* are justified and cannot be dismissed in preference to the reading *Prospohnesis*, even though the meanings of each overlap occasionally. It is however more than a curiosity that the reading of Hrl. 2270, *Profonesis*, is unsupported in Gr. and should be inserted as a proper entry in *LSJ*.

<sup>394</sup> 12072 *Progingno*. This reading is supported by Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111. The other working mss. read *progigno*, the classical spelling.

<sup>395</sup> 12074 *Prohemium*. Cf. *DFC* s.v. for a conclusive definition: “primus sermo vel prima modulatio, scilicet prologus.”

<sup>396</sup> 12075 *Proheris*. The glosses of the working mss. reveal variety in orthography as well as sense. Hrl. 2270 offers “qui loco heredis fungitur”; Hrl. 2257 reads “þat taketh stede of oon other”; Lincoln 88: “þat takes stude of another”; Saint John’s: “that takyth the sete or (sic) an eyre”; Lincoln 111: “þat takyth stede of hyre.”

<sup>397</sup> 12081 *Prolemsis*. From Gr. προλήμις, *infrequent*, alternate spelling for προλήψις, *preconception*. Cf. *LSJ* s.v. προληπτέον.

- 12085 *Prolies* maner of grece<sup>398</sup>
- 12086 *Prolixus* [ms. -lux-] a *um*  
drawe oute longe
- 12087 *Prologus* primus sermo libri
- 12088 *Prologizo* as *prologum*  
*facere*
- 12089 *Prolongo* as *differre*
- 12090 *Proludium* ymago veri [ms.  
viri] ludi<sup>399</sup>
- 12091 *Proluues* *idem*
- 12092 *Proluo* is valde luere
- 12093 *Promereor* eris to deserue
- 12094 *Promoneo* [ms. -min] es to  
forwone
- 12095 *Promiscuus* a *um* medlynge  
of two kyndes
- 12096 *Promo* is to shewe
- 12097 *Promontorium* magnus mons
- 12098 *Promoueo* es to auauance  
absenten<sup>400</sup>
- 12099 *Promptus* a *um* redy
- 12100 *Promptuarium* cellarium<sup>401</sup>
- 12101 *Promusculus* a corde[ms.  
torde]
- 12102 *Promulcus* þe led [ms. lod]  
rop [ms. rep] of a shyppes<sup>402</sup>
- 12103 *Promulco* as to lede a shyppes
- 12104 *Promulgo* [ms. -mil-] as  
*demonstrare*
- 12105 *Promurale* walle byfore walle
- 12106 *Promus* celere[r] or boteler<sup>403</sup>
- 12107 *Promissia* noyse of  
olyfauntes<sup>404</sup>
- 12108 *Pronephas* alas wellaway<sup>405</sup>

<sup>398</sup> 12085 *Prolies*. Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst regarding the *-es* spelling. Saint John's and Hrl. 2270 read *prolios*. For the gloss Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 offers "quedam herba." Saint John's is most generous in reading "a maner off gres þat makyth heere whyte." This is supported by *FVD*: "Prolios – herba est que florem velut candorem habet et canos hominum capillos facit."

<sup>399</sup> 12090 *Proludium*. All working mss. agree with *viri* except Saint John's which omits the item. *DFC* offers an additional perspective: "ymago veri ludi .i. exercitium secundum Papiam."

<sup>400</sup> 12098 *Promoueo*. There is general agreement with this item, yet slight variance provides further understanding. Saint John's reads "to absentyn"; Lincoln 111 offers "to steryn or absentyn"; Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 agree on "to auauance"; Hrl. 2270 provides "to auance to absente et proficere."

<sup>401</sup> 12100 *Promptuarium*. There is slight variation in the glosses of this item. Hrl. 2270 offers *cellarium*, as does Hrl. 2257. Lincoln 88 reads *celarium*, Lincoln 111 *selarium*, and Saint John's "a solere." The definitive meaning of this word is found on p. xiii of

the introduction to the *Promptorium (Promptuarium) Parvulorum Clericorum*, ed. A. L. Mayhew, London (*EETS*) and Oxford University Press, 1908.

<sup>402</sup> 12102 *Promulcus*. For *rop*, cf. *MED* s.v. *rop* n. 2.

<sup>403</sup> 12106 *Promus*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. for an accurate definition.

<sup>404</sup> 12107 *Promissia*. This entry word agrees with Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111. Saint John's reads *promissa*; Hrl. 2270 offers *promuscida*. This last entry appears to be the "odd word out" with a gloss different from the others in this grouping: "rostrum elephantis, trunk of an elephant." Cf. *proboscida*, l. 12010, n. 378. Saint John's, Lincoln 111, and Stonyhurst all read *noyse*; Hrl. 2257 has *noice* and Lincoln 88 *noys*. *Trunk* is compared with "noise from the trunk" which was "sent forth" (*Promissa*).

<sup>405</sup> 12108 *Pronephas*. This is a Latin interjection "pro nefas," transliterated into English. Cf. Lewis and Short 2. *Pro*, "an exclamation or wonder or lamentation, O! Ah! Alas!" See also Lewis and Short, s.v. *nefas* for the stunning nature of this word: "something contrary to divine law." For a concise definition of *pronefas*, cf. *DFC*: "Papias dicit: 'pronefas scelus, peccatum, vicium, crimen, contra

- 12109 *Pronepos* filius fra[tris]  
 12110 *Pronoe* godes þoʒt<sup>406</sup>  
 12111 *Pronosticum* et *pronosticacio*  
 bytokenynge  
 12112 *Pronuba* a baudestrot  
 12113 *Pronostico* as to bytoken  
 12114 *Pronus* a *um* buxum  
 12115 *Propaginus* a *um* out drawnen  
 12116 *Propagino* as to kynde  
 drawe<sup>407</sup>  
 12117 *Propago* as to strecche  
 12118 *Propago* nis linea extencio  
 origo  
 12119 *Propalo* as demonstrare  
 12120 *Propassio* onis wyth of  
 corage<sup>408</sup>  
 12121 *Propatule* ful opene  
 12122 *Prope* aduerbium nyʒ  
 12123 *Propello* as *procul* vocare<sup>409</sup>  
 12124 *Propello* is *dicere*<sup>410</sup>  
 12125 *Propencius* more of brede<sup>411</sup>  
 12126 *Propero* as to haste  
 12127 *Properus* a *um* hastyf smerte  
 12128 *Propheta* a *prophyte*<sup>412</sup>  
 12129 *Prophetizo* as to prophecy  
 12130 *Propheto* as *idem*  
 12131 *Propiciatorium* [ms. -toc-] a  
 preysynge place

fas, contra iusticiam.’ ” For variety among the glosses, consider Hrl. 2270 which agrees most closely with Stonyhurst: “alas and wellaway.” Hrl. 2257 offers “all is for sorowe”; Lincoln 88 reads “alas for sorowe”; Saint John’s gives “alas for velany”; Lincoln 111 reads “alas for velany.” For *wellaway*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *wel*, adv. 16: “wel awei, far and away, very much.”

<sup>406</sup> 12110 *Pronoe*. From Gr. πρόνοια, *foresight*.

<sup>407</sup> 12116 *Propagino*. Cf. Lewis and Short for variety of senses explaining this entry.

<sup>408</sup> 12120 *Propassio*. All working mss. except Hrl. 2270, which omits the item, agree with the entry word *propassio* and the quality of courage in the gloss. The confusion is found in Hrl. 2257’s reading of *weghtenes* and Lincoln 88’s *wyʒtnes*; Lincoln 111’s *wyt* gives a reading similar to Stonyhurst. Saint John’s seems to slump by reading “with oute.” Regarding *propassio*, Souter defines it as “anticipation of passion, προπάθεια.” Latham offers “first impulse to sin.” Lampe defines προπάθεια as “the first stage of emotion”; *LSJ* elaborates with “preliminary experience, anticipation.” Finally, *FVD* might most effectively encapsulate its significance with “*Propassio*: est subitus motus animi sine deliberatione boni vel mali operis.”

<sup>409</sup> 12123 *Propello*. The first conjugation indicator, *as*, is found in four working mss.: Hrl. 2270, Saint

John’s, Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 111, and omitted in Lincoln 88. A reference to the third person singular, *at*, is found in Lucretius 4.194: “procul a tergo ... propellat,” and 6.1026: “aer a tergo ... propellat.” Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *propello*. This appears to be the extent of the usage of *ā* conjugation, *propello*. Regarding the gloss, Hrl. 2270, Saint John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst; Lincoln 88 omits the item. Note the similarity in the Lucretian language: “procul ... propellat.”

<sup>410</sup> 12124 *Propello*. The third conjugation vowel sign, *i*, is very common. Cf. the varied senses under *propello* in Lewis and Short. Of the working mss. Saint John’s, Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 agree with the Stonyhurst gloss. *OLD*, alone of its many senses and citations, offers one example of the *Medulla*’s *dicere*: “propello 2. propellit ... agmina uoce,” *Sil. Ital* 7.530.

<sup>411</sup> 12125 *Propencius*. Hrl. 2270 alone differs in its gloss from the other working mss. It offers *extensius*. For details regarding *brede*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *brede* n. (2); note 1a.(a) “on brede, in width.” All other working mss. agree with Stonyhurst.

<sup>412</sup> 12128 *Propheta*. From Gr. προφήτης, “expounder of the will of Zeus” (*LSJ*). For a variety of meanings, s.v. προφητάζω (*LSJ*, pp. 1539-40).

- 12132 *Propicius* a *um* merçiable
- 12133 *Propina* a tauerne met stede<sup>413</sup>
- 12134 *Propinito* [ms. *Prorompinto*] as 3eue ofte dry[n]ke<sup>414</sup>
- 12135 *Propino* as *idem* or birle<sup>415</sup>
- 12136 *Propicior aris* haue mercy or fauour
- 12137 *Propinquus* a *um* ny3
- 12138 *Propinquius* a *um* *idem*
- 12139 *Propor[cio] oris* lyknes
- 12140 *Propinus* a *um* *idem*
- 12141 *Propella* myropella<sup>416</sup>
- 12142 *Properus* a *um* *pertinens*
- 12143 *Propterea* þerfore
- 12144 *Proprietas* owne hede
- 12145 *Propudium* place of rybaud[r]ye
- 12146 *Propius* a *um* [blank]<sup>417</sup>
- 12147 *Properio* as to nyzen
- 12148 *Proprius* a *um* owne
- 12149 *Propudor* for shame
- 12150 *Proprior aris* make owne
- 12151 *Propugnaculum* *summa pars murorum vel defensio vel castrum*
- 12152 *Propudio* as to do shame
- 12153 *Propugno* as defensare
- 12154 *Propulso* as putte ferre
- 12155 *Prora* a anterior pars nauis
- 12156 *Proreta* a shypmon
- 12157 *Prorito* [ms. *Proprieto*] as to stere oute<sup>418</sup>
- 12158 *Prorumpo* is valde rumpere
- 12159 *Prorsus* wyþute drede [or al]oun<sup>419</sup>

<sup>413</sup> 12133 *Propina*. A well-known word “oozing” confidence from the various scribes. All agree with the entry word as well as with “a tauerne.” Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 add “mete stede (styde)” respectively. Hrl. 2270 expands somewhat: “a tauerne a metep lace a booth of drynke.” Hrl. 2257 offers a well-rounded image: “locus iuxta publica balnea ubi post balnea homines reficiuntur ... a tauerne and a mete place.”

<sup>414</sup> 12134 *Propinito*. Note the dittography in the Stonyhurst reading, *Prorompinto*, with the repetition of *ro*, reflecting the Stonyhurst reading of l. 12045, *Prorodinus*.

<sup>415</sup> 12135 *Propino*. The gloss *birle* is found in Lincoln 88: “to birle”; Lincoln 111 reads “to byrlen” and Hrl. 2270 offers “potum administrare.” Hrl. 2257 provides “potum missere [read miscere] aministrare potum”; Saint John’s offers *idem*.

<sup>416</sup> 12141 *Propella*. Stonyhurst is supported by Lincoln 111 and Saint John’s. Hrl. 2257 reads *propella* but drifts away with the gloss’s spelling *muropula*. Lincoln 88 omits the item. Hrl. 2270

stands alone with what is probably the correct reading: “Propola .i. miropola.” *FVD* emphasizes the point: “Miropola qui et que vendit unguenta ... Miropolium domus unguentaria ubi venduntur unguenta; eadem domus dicitur Propola.”

<sup>417</sup> 12146 *Propius*. Hrl. 2270 reads *propinquus*; Saint John’s omits the item. Hrl. 2257 offers *nere*, Lincoln 88 gives *negh*, and Lincoln 111 provides *ner*.

<sup>418</sup> 12157 *Prorito*. This reading found in Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270 is lexically supportable (cf. Lewis and Short) and well-documented in *DFC*. *Proprieto* evidenced in Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257, along with Stonyhurst, reveals an otiose micron over the second *p*. However, there is full agreement among the glosses of this corrected entry word. Lincoln 111 reads “to steryn”; Hrl. 2257 has “to oute stire,” Saint John, “to steryn vp,” and Hrl. 2270, “prouocare excitare.” *DFC* offers “provocare vel excitare vel incitare, promovere, irritare.”

<sup>419</sup> 12159 *Prorsus*. Both Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst and allow for an insight into the odd line arrangement of the Stonyhurst ms. After



- 12160 Prosa se a prose  
 12161 Prosaycus a um pertinens  
 12162 Prosaico as scribere vel  
 dicere prosas  
 12163 Prosapia progenies  
 12164 Pros[c]enium locus  
 sacrificandi<sup>420</sup>  
 12165 Proscribo is wryt byfore &  
 dampne  
 12166 Proselitus aduena<sup>421</sup>  
 12167 Prosequium seruyse  
 12168 Proseucor aris mendicare<sup>422</sup>  
 12169 Proseuca grece orare latine<sup>423</sup>  
 12170 Prosequor ris procul sequi to  
 purchesse  
 12171 Proserpina nomen proprium  
 12172 Proscicius quando  
 superfluitas absciditur<sup>424</sup>  
 12173 Prosicum a tokene<sup>425</sup>  
 12174 Prosilio is procul salire  
 12175 Prosymetri[c]os [ms.  
 Prosynnetrioz] ymage of  
 metre<sup>426</sup>

the Stonyhurst scribe writes the gloss, there is a ±5 letter spacing until one comes to *ouer* at the very end of the line. Lincoln 88 reads “without drede alone” in normal spacing; Lincoln 111 reads “without drede or aloun,” again in normal spacing. Perhaps the Stonyhurst scribe lost the thread of adverbs known much earlier in the tradition and evidenced in Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 (“penitus, omnino, proculdubio, profecto”), went to the end of the line with the intention of filling in the text later, and wrote *ouer* which can, and does in Lincoln 111, look like *ow*. The scribes intention was to fill the ±5 spaces with “or al” before dangling *ouer* which on second glance would have taken on a correction *ow*, not for *ouer*, but for *oun*.

<sup>420</sup> 12164 Pros[c]enium. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *proscænium* for the theatrical setting. Cf.

προσκήνιον (*LSJ*).

<sup>421</sup> 12166 Proselitus. From Gr. προσελύτος, “stranger, convert.”

<sup>422</sup> 12168 Proseucor. All working mss. agree with the Stonyhurst reading *mendicare*. Hrl. 2257 adds “elemosinam petere.” *Proseucor* is transliterated from the Gr. προσεύχασθαι, “to pray.” See also Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 84, l. 1703: “proseucari dicas orare, precari.”

<sup>423</sup> 12169 Proseuca. From Gr. προσευχή, *prayer*, from the verb προσεύχασθαι, “to pray, offer vows” (*LSJ*). All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst regarding the gloss. Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 read *orare* alone. Saint John’s adds “domus pauperum vel mendicorum”; Hrl. 2257 offers “domus pauperum.” Hrl. 2270 alone grasps the full significance of the entry word: “domus pauperum et oratio

mendicorum.” For *oratio* cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. “oratio E.: a prayer.” Daly, *Brito Metricus* takes the low ground by stressing “domus in qua mendicat egenus,” p. 84, l. 1702.

<sup>424</sup> 12172 Proscicius. This is an interesting case of orthography. Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 agree in reading *Proscicius*; what follows are mere slight differences, enough perhaps to realize either how quickly the language is changing or in how much darkness the scribes might be. Saint John’s reads *Proscicius*; Hrl. 2270 offers *Prosicuus*; Hrl. 2257 yields *Positiuuus*. Of course, minims cause madness. But, to provide a steady course Lewis and Short offers the entry *Prosicies* glossed as “the flesh [of an animal] cut off for sacrifice.” This inevitably leads to its source: *Proseco*, “to amputate a part of the body, usually of a sacrificial victim” (*OLD*). In contrast to the variations of the entry word, the gloss is quite respectably settled by Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 tries to lift the matter to another level: “quidquid superfluitatis absciditur de aliqua materia.” However there is no reference to this generality in the lexica or the other working mss.

<sup>425</sup> 12173 Prosicum. Perhaps “a severed portion of a sacrificial victim” (*OLD*).

<sup>426</sup> 12175 Prosymetri[c]os. All five working mss. agree as to the entry word *Prosymetri[c]os*.

Stonyhurst’s reading is the only one that differs. For the gloss Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111 read “a ymage of metre”; Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270 offer “constans ex prosa et metro.” One of the interesting features of this item is that every one of the working mss. is represented. However, the entry word does not appear in any other ms. or lexica used in this

12176 *Prosincum* funis quo navis  
[ms. *manus*] *ligatur*<sup>427</sup>

12177 *Prosodia* a[c]ce[n]t

12178 *Proson grece* longum  
*latine*<sup>428</sup>

12179 *Prosopon* [ms. *Prosepon*]  
*quasi facies licet noua latine*<sup>429</sup>

12180 *Prosopopeya* feyny[n]ge of  
speche<sup>430</sup>

12181 *Prospecto* as to see

edition. It should be noted that the essential difference between Stonyhurst's reading and that of the working mss. is the letter *o*. The working mss. all have *u*, reflecting perhaps the early ms. reading of *-kos*. *LSJ* offers *προσμετρέω*, "measure out to, join to, adopt." There is also *συμμετρέω*, "measure jointly, measure by companion." The entry of the word in the working mss. is in Latin form, *prosimetricus*, which is not found in any Latin dictionary or ms. used in this edition, yet it is agreed to by all of the working mss. It should be stressed that the entry word *Prosimetricus* is an *hapax legomenon*, and that by extension there cannot have been the Latin word without there having been an awareness of a Gr. etymon: *προ, συν, μετρικός*, and read *προσσυμμετρικός*. What follows from this is an attempt to understand the gloss of Stonyhurst, Lincoln 111, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2257: "ymage of metre" and how, if at all, Saint John's and Hrl. 2270 assist in that understanding. "Ymage of metre" or *measure* and the Saint John's and Hrl. gloss "constans ex prosa et metro" might be seen as possessing elements of prior symmetry or balance. With care, consider the sense of *MED*, s.v. *image* n. (3).

<sup>427</sup> 12176 *Prosincum*. Etymologically, "pro: before, cinctus: girded." Latham offers *procinctus* from *procingo*, "to prepare; array in preparation." *OLD* offers "Procinctus a um: ready for action." The citations under this entry are concerned with the readiness of a fleet, which on a smaller scale might suggest a ship in preparation, bound by rope to a stake. The entry word is agreed upon by four of the working mss.: Saint John's, Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2270. *Prosintum* is found in Hrl. 2257. There is general agreement among the glosses of the working mss., but some disagreement about the verb. Saint John's alone reads *alligatur*, which might be the proper correction for *obligatur* of Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2270. *Ligatur* is read in Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 7257. All but Stonyhurst agree with *navis*. Hrl. 2270 most thoroughly reads "funis quo nauis obligatur (?) ad palum."

<sup>428</sup> 12178 *Proson*. All working mss. agree identically with Stonyhurst. Since *proson* as a grammatical form does not appear lexically, its *-on* ending appears to

have been created to balance *longum* as an adjective. This equation might rather be based upon *πρόσω*, adverb, "far off, at a distance"; a negative use: *οὐ πρόσω*, "no longer."

<sup>429</sup> 12179 *Prosopon*. From Gr. *πρόσωπον*, "face countenance." The glosses of the working mss. including Stonyhurst are as follows: Stonyhurst reads "quasi facies licet noua"; Lincoln 88 offers "ge quasi faciēs licet noua le"; Lincoln 111 reads "ge quasi faciens licet noua"; Saint John's reads "ge quasi notat le"; Hrl. 2257: "ge quasi faciens le"; Hrl. 2270: "ge quasi ad facie(n) le."

The focal phrase varies considerably across mss. from "quasi facies" (Stonyhurst) to "quasi faciēs" (Lincoln 88) to "quasi faciens" (Lincoln 111) to "quasi notat" (Saint John's) to "quasi faciens" (Hrl. 2257) to "quasi ad faciē(m)" (Hrl. 2270). However, the equable and sensible balance must be maintained between entry word and gloss. This would call for *prosopon* = *facies*; yet not one of the glosses provides the word *facies* "non interrupta nec violata." Case in point: Stonyhurst's *facies* could be understood as an otiose macron over the *i* or as *faciē(n)s* with misplaced *i*. But note that in both Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257 the word *faciens* is written out fully with no "frills"; with Lincoln 88's reading *faciēs*, the macron seems unmistakable: *faciens*. Hence, four of six mss. entertain the reading, *faciens*, two certainly (Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257) and two likely (Stonyhurst and Lincoln 88). Of the two remaining, and perhaps misdirected, mss. Saint John's "quasi notat" is decidedly unhelpful whereas, in the irony of the moment, Hrl. 2270's "quasi ad faciē(m)" might be the clearest reading of those with macrons. In all, is one to consider *faciens* as the correct reading, perhaps employing its factative function with *nova* as predicate nominative or objective as *facies* with macronic flourishes misplaced and miscopied to emphasize a proper equation: *prosopon* = *facies*? Until the remaining mss. are read and tallied, see this text.

<sup>430</sup> 12180 *Prosopopeya*. From Gr. *προσωποία*, "dramatization, the putting of speeches into the mouths of characters"; "the putting of imaginary speeches into one's own or another's mouth" (*LSJ*). Cf. *Isid.* 2.13 and 2.21.45.

- 12182 *Prospero* as *prosperum*  
facere
- 12183 *Prosperitas* tatis  
graciousnesse
- 12184 *Prosperor* aris to twynen or  
be blisful
- 12185 *Prosper* a um blisful wyþoute  
tene & happi
- 12186 *Prospicio* cis *procul* *aspicere*
- 12187 *Prostibulum* an hore house
- 12188 *Prostibula* meretryx
- 12189 *Prosterno* is cast doune or  
slen
- 12190 *Prostituto* to store couenant
- 12191 *Prosto* as stond by fore
- 12192 *Prostro* as cast doune
- 12193 *Prosum* des *profyten*
- 12194 *Protelo* as *prolongare*
- 12195 *Protego* gis defende or cuuer  
fron fyre
- 12196 *Proteruio* is to be wykkyd
- 12197 *Protendo* is shewe
- 12198 †*Prothesies*† *quando* vna  
*prepositio* *ponitur pro alia*<sup>431</sup>
- 12199 *Prothesis* *quando littera vel*  
*sillaba* *ponitur pro alia*<sup>432</sup>
- 12200 *Protochium* [ms. *Prostosium*]  
an ospitale<sup>433</sup>

<sup>431</sup> 12198 †*Prothesies*†. This Stonyhurst reading is the more radical variant among the working mss. which follow. Hrl. 2270, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88 read *Prothesios*. Saint John's and the French ms. *AMD* offer *Protesios*. *FVD*, *DFC*, and *OLD* omit the item. Lincoln 111 offers a curious and solitary reading among the working mss.: *Protheseos*, found also in Daly's *Brito Metricus*, p. 84, l. 1687-8: "Sillaba prima brevis ac ultima dicitur omnis Protheseos grece." In this context it would appear that "omnis Protheseos" [of every preposition] is in the genitive case which is not at all an uncommon practice of the scribe, i.e. placing the genitive case of the word as the entry instead of the nominative which here would be *Prothesis*. Cf. Stonyhurst edition, Letter A, p. 96, l. 1364. n. 286. Under the circumstances it would have helped to read the first element of the *Graeca* segment, l. 1688, Daly, *Brito Metricus*, as "προθέσεως from πρόθεσις." There is complete agreement among glosses of the aforementioned entries: *prepositio*. Saint John's allows only one entry and gloss, omitting *Prothesis*: "Protesios prepositio vel sillaba," which might have proven to be the most effective, since the existence of the Stonyhurst reading on l. 12198, *Prothesies*, and its variants cannot be explained other than that they are the genitive case of *prothesis* and are redundant. *Prothesies* has no independent existence in the lexica and appears only in the working mss. A final point of explanation: Hrl. 2270, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88

include the word *paralange* immediately after the entry *Prothesios*. It is from the Gr. παραλλαγή, "change of position; interchange; twisting; variation, change" (*LSJ*).

<sup>432</sup> 12199 *Prothesis*. There is standard agreement with the Stonyhurst reading by the working mss. Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 exclusively stress the "littera et sillaba" aspects of the entry word. Hrl. 2270 reads merely "figura quedam" and Saint John's merges two varied glosses, "prepositio vel sillaba," under one entry *Protesios*. See l. 12198, *Prothesies*. The French mss., *FVD*, *DFC*, and *AMD* all read in agreement with Stonyhurst. *AMD* offers "littera vel sillaba"; *DFC* reads "Protesis: litere vel sillabe," *FVD*: "littere vel sil(la)be." Souter defines the entry, *prothesis*, as "prefixing a letter or syllable to a word." *LSJ* offers "πρόθεσις, εως: Gramm. preposition; prefixing, placing first." *Isid.* 1.35.2 elucidates with "Prothesis adpositio in principio verbi, ut ['gnato' pro 'nato' et 'tetulit' pro 'tulit']," emphasizing "littera vel sillaba." The joint entry *Prothesis* and *prothesis* in Lewis and Short is, at best, misleading. Space need not be saved to that extent. By definition they should not be considered equal. *Isid.* defines *Prothesis* alone at 1.35.2 without mention of *prothesis* anywhere, according to Lindsay's *Index of the Etymologiarum Libri*. Also Lewis and Short gives individual entries to these words.

<sup>433</sup> 12200 *Protochium*. The gloss is agreed upon by all working mss. However, the orthography of the entry

- 12201 *Protocollum* [ms. *ium*]  
treweneth of skyn<sup>434</sup>
- 12202 *Protologia* sotel of speche
- 12203 *Protoplastus* [ms.  
Prothoplaustus] furst made
- 12204 *Proteruus* a *um* crudelis
- 12205 *Protenus* quasi *procul* a *tenuis*  
et *procul* a *prope*
- 12206 *Prothomartir* *primus*  
martire<sup>435</sup>
- 12207 *Prothos* furst<sup>436</sup>
- 12208 *Protinus* sone
- 12209 *Protribunale* locus iudicis
- 12210 *Prothus* a *um* furste<sup>437</sup>
- 12211 *Prouerbium* a prouerbe
- 12212 *Proueho* is *procul* vehere
- 12213 *Prouectus* a *um* [borne]  
byfore<sup>438</sup>
- 12214 *Prouenio* is ad *vtilitatem*  
*alic[ui]us venire*
- 12215 *Prouidencia* puruiaunce
- 12216 *Prouideo* es puruey or see  
byfore
- 12217 *Prouidus* a *um* avised
- 12218 *Prouyncia* a cuntre
- 12219 *Prouisus* a *um* purueyd
- 12220 *Prouoco* as turne an cal owte
- 12221 *Proximus* next or an nezbor

word seems almost random. Lincoln 88 offers *Prothosium*; Hrl. 2257 and Saint John's read *Protosium*; Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2270 provide *Prothesium*.

<sup>434</sup> 12201 *Protocollum*. From Gr. πρωτόκολλον. Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. πρωτο for concise description: "the first κόλλημα of a papyrus-roll, bearing the official authentication and date of manufacture of the papyrus." The working mss. offer somewhat of a variety of readings with dazzling orthographical diversity and a touch of true creativity. Reasonably similar to Stonyhurst, Hrl. 2257 provides "Protollium a crawnenth of skyn." Saint John's offers "Protocolium lij corona vel cutis colli." Lincoln 111 reads "Protocollium anglice a srowe a nekke skyn," and Lincoln 88 provides *Procollium* and no gloss. The reference to *nekke* in Saint John's "cutis colli" and Lincoln 111 "a nekke skyn" is misguided since it appears the particular scribes construed the *-collium* as the Latin *collum* rather than the Gr. κόλλημα. The *scrowe* of Hrl. 2270 and *srowe* of Lincoln 111 are welcoming, since they reflect the substance of the entry word, i. e. the papyrus roll, the initial piece of which is the πρωτόκολλον, "the first glued piece." Yet here they in no way illuminate the reading of Stonyhurst nor the Hrl. 2257 reading "a crawnenth," nor Saint John's *corona*. The *skyn* of both Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111 as well as *cutis* of Saint John's narrow the focus upon the real meaning of the entry

word κόλλημα, "glued piece (or 'skin') of papyrus." What must be explained is the πρωτο, part of the entry *treweneth* of Stonyhurst, *crawnenth* of Hrl. 2257, and what might be the lynchpin of the full item, *corona*, of Saint John's. Separating the *-neth* and the *-enth*, the *crawn-* reflects the *corona* of Saint John's. The *-neth* reflects *-net*, providing *corounet*. The *treweneth* of Stonyhurst requires somewhat more jostling, but it works paleographically: *t* read as *c*, *e* read as *o*, and three minims *-w-* as two minims *-n*. *Corounet* in the *MED* is sparsely documented, being comprised of two citations supporting a simple definition: "a crown or coronet." *Protocollium* might be envisioned as a *cap* or attachment revealing information contained within the full roll of papyrus, hence, a figurative sense.

<sup>435</sup> 12206 *Prothomartir*. From Gr. πρωτομάρτυρ.

<sup>436</sup> 11207 *Prothos*. Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. πρότερος B. Sup. πρώτος, for extensive senses for this superlative degree.

<sup>437</sup> 12210 *Prothus*. Cf. l. 12207, *Prothos*.

<sup>438</sup> 12213 *Prouectus*. A glaring hiatus exists between entry and first part of the gloss. Saint John's reads "born be forum"; Lincoln 88 offers "forth borne"; Hrl. 2270 reads "bifor borun," and Hrl. 2257 "procul vel ante vectus." The reading of Lincoln 111 is broken.

- 12222 Proximo as make nyz  
 12223 Prudens queynt  
 12224 Prudencia queyntyse  
 12225 Pruina hore froste [ms. forste]  
 or cold  
 12226 Pruinalis pertinens  
 12227 Prurigo nis et ge shabbe  
 ycchyng<sup>439</sup>  
 12228 Prurio is to ycche<sup>440</sup>  
 12229 Prunus a plumtre  
 12230 Prunum a plum  
 12231 Prunetum locus vbi crescit  
 12232 Psallo is to syng<sup>441</sup>  
 12233 Psalma a salm or a songe  
 12234 Psalmista a segger of salmes  
 12235 Psalmodia a salm song<sup>442</sup>  
 12236 Psalmographus a wryter of  
 salmes  
 12237 Psalmographo as psalmos  
 scribere  
 12238 Psalmographia wrytynge of  
 salmes  
 12239 Psalmus mi a salm  
 12240 Psalterium a sauter or a  
 sautry  
 12241 Psaltes per[i]t[u]s in cythara  
 vel organo<sup>443</sup>  
 12242 Pseudo decipiens vel falsus  
 12243 Pseudographus a fals wryter  
 12244 Psitacus [ms. Pseutecus] a  
 popyai<sup>444</sup>  
 12245 Pseudomenus [ms.  
 Pseudomus] falsus casus<sup>445</sup>  
 12246 Pseudolus [ms. -dulus] fallax  
 vel falsus<sup>446</sup>  
 12247 Ptisana g[en]us sucti ordei  
 12248 Ptongus a song ryngyn<sup>447</sup>

<sup>439</sup> 12227 Prurigo. The syllables “nis et ge” signify the genitive case singular of the entry word: *pruriginis* and *prurige*. This latter is a word found only in Lincoln 111: “prurige idem,” an alternative nominal form only here in all the mss. and lexica dealt with in this edition. Otherwise all working mss. allow for the normal entry: “prurigo nis.” The glosses of these mss. follow: Hrl. 2270: “a scabbe an ycchyng”; Lincoln 88: “scab or zeche”; Hrl. 2257: “pruritas carnis et exustio carnis”; Saint John’s: *zyce*; Lincoln 111: “scabbe or yche.” *Isid.* at 4.8.7 sustains the discomfort of such a disease: “Prurigo vocata est a perurendo et ardendo.”

<sup>440</sup> 12228 Prurio. To once again emphasize the Stonyhurst scribe’s trait of extreme brevity, compare this gloss with that of Hrl. 2257: “molliter effluere et delactando (sic) vri vel libidinem commouere vel pruritum habere fastidiare.” There are quite a few essential elements missing for a full understanding of the entry word.

<sup>441</sup> 12232 Psallo. From Gr. ψάλλω, *sing.* Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1707: “Psallo cano.” Also cf. *LSJ*:

“play a stringed instrument with the fingers, and not with the plectron.”

<sup>442</sup> 12235 Psalmodia. From Gr. ψαλμοῦδια, “singing to the harp” (*LSJ*).

<sup>443</sup> 12241 Psaltes. From Gr. ψάλτης, “a harper.”

<sup>444</sup> 12244 Psitacus. From Gr. ψιττακός, *parrot*.

<sup>445</sup> 12245 Pseudomenus. Cf. *LSJ* s.v. ψεύδω B.5: “ο ψευδόμενος, the *Liar*, name of a fallacy or logical puzzle invented by Eubulides a disciple of Euclides of Megara ... (ψευδόμενος is an interpolation in sophistic logic).” In Lewis and Short it is “a false, sophisticated species of syllogism.” Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270 read *pseudomenus*; Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 read *-minus*. All working mss. glosses agree generally with Stonyhurst.

<sup>446</sup> 12246 Pseudolus. Cf. Lewis and Short s.v. “The *Liar*, the title of a comedy by Plautus.”

<sup>447</sup> 12248 Ptongus. Cf. Lewis and Short s.v. *phthongus*, “a sound, a tone; ult. Gr. φθόγγος (*LSJ*, II.2) “of musical sounds ... notes ... strings ... stops.”

- 12249 *Ptisanarium* [ms. -son-] a  
bodekyn
- 12250 *Ptotos* .i. casus<sup>448</sup>
- 12251 [Pu]ver es is ris lytel chyld  
þat haþ sher
- 12252 *Puberculus* idem
- 12253 *Pubero* as wax shere
- 12254 *Pubertas* colleccio iuuenum  
vel etas
- 12255 *Puberto* as etate pubertate  
florere
- 12256 *Pubeto* as puberare
- 12257 *Pubesco* waxe berde
- 12258 *Pubes* age of childe
- 12259 *Pubeo* es to berden
- 12260 *Pubeta* et da a zong chyld
- 12261 *Pubetenus* be shere<sup>449</sup>
- 12262 *Publicanus* hure of trowage &  
a maner of peple<sup>450</sup>
- 12263 *Publicus* comoun opone or a  
parte
- 12264 *Publicus* ci quidam rex<sup>451</sup>
- 12265 *Publicani* ministri eius
- 12266 *Publico* as devulgare
- 12267 *Pucio* nis puer<sup>452</sup>
- 12268 *Pudenda* genitalia<sup>453</sup>
- 12269 *Pudeo* es to shame
- 12270 *Pudicicia* chastite
- 12271 *Pudicus* a um chaste
- 12272 *Pudibundus* shomfaste
- 12273 *Pudor* oris shome or chastite
- 12274 *Pudoro* as to shomon
- 12275 *Puella* a mayden
- 12276 *Puera* idem
- 12277 *Puellus* a chyld
- 12278 *Puer* idem
- 12279 *Puellulus* diminutium
- 12280 *Puerculus* diminutium
- 12281 *Puericia* chyldhed
- 12282 *Puerilis* et le pertinens puero
- 12283 *Puero* as to be chyld
- 12284 *Puerp[er]a* þat bereþ chyld

<sup>448</sup> 12250 *Ptotos*. From Gr. πτωτός, “apt to fall” (*LSJ*).

<sup>449</sup> 12261 *Pubetenus*. For the gloss Hrl. 2257 reads “due partes sunt by share.” Lincoln 88 offers “by ye shere”; Hrl. 2270: “bi the shaacre”; Saint John’s: “ny the share”; Lincoln 111 reads [blank]. *DFC* elaborates succinctly: “circa pudenda, prope genitalia. Ianuensis (John of Janua) tamen dicit duas partes esse et secundum Papiam .i. usque ad inguinem.”

<sup>450</sup> 12262 *Publicanus*. For the phrase “hure of trowage” cf. *MED*, s.v. *treuage* 2.(a).

<sup>451</sup> 12264 *Publicus*. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst. Lincoln 111 insists his being female: “quedam rex.” (!) *AMD* offers a reasonable

explanation: “Publicus .ca. cum – ad omnes generaliter pertinet – a Publio qui primus rem suam fecit communem.” Also cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Publius*. Perhaps Stonyhurst and all the working mss. are referring to a generic *rex*.

<sup>452</sup> 12267 *Pucio*. Aside from Hrl. 2270 which omits this item, the remaining working mss. agree to the letter with Stonyhurst. This item is not found outside of the working mss. and Stonyhurst. Perhaps context can be secured with *pucinus* = *little* (Souter) and *pucella* = “girl, maid” (Latham).

<sup>453</sup> 12268 *Pudenda*. Note the cognitive extention from this word to l. 12274, *Pudoro*; also note an even more extensive treatment at l. 12275, *Puella*, through *Puerperium*, l. 12285.

- 12285 *Puerperium* burpe  
 12286 *Pugyl* a champion  
 12287 *Pugillaris et re pertinens*  
 12288 *Pugillicus a um* [blank]<sup>454</sup>  
 12288a *Pugillaris ris pennare cum cornu vel [tabula] manualis vel stillus [ms. stillis]*<sup>455</sup>  
 12289 *Pulios g[en]us herbe*<sup>456</sup>  
 12290 *Pugillus li* a fuste  
 12291 *Pugillo as* to fyzt  
 12292 *Pugillo onis cum gladio pugnans*  
 12293 *Pugio onis* a lysarde  
 12294 *Pugna* a fyzt or a fuste  
 12295 *Pugno as* to fyzten  
 12296 *Pugnus* a fyzt  
 12297 *Pula* medlynge of water & wyne<sup>457</sup>  
 12298 *Pulex cis* a fle  
 12299 *Puletarius et pulcetum locus vbi habundant*  
 12300 *Pulcher a um* fayre  
 12301 *Pulicosus a um* ful of fleen  
 12302 *Pululo as* borienen or fle ryshe  
 12303 *Pullus* a chyk or a colte  
 12304 *Pululus diminutium*  
 12305 *Pullatus a um* cloped wyf blakke<sup>458</sup>  
 12306 *Pulmentarium* potage & companage  
 12307 *Pulmentum* potage  
 12308 *Pulmo nis* loungen of a man  
 12309 *Pulpa* braune  
 12310 *Pulpula diminutium*  
 12311 *Pulpitum* a redyng place  
 12312 *Pulpamentum* potage  
 12313 *Pulposus a um* ful of braune  
 12314 *Puls tis* grewelle  
 12315 *Pulsito as* put ofte<sup>459</sup>  
 12316 *Pulso as* to ryng knocke meue or Irge [ms. Iuge]<sup>460</sup>  
 12317 *Pulsus [ms. -sis]* a veyne of honde  
 12318 *Pulito as* put ofte<sup>461</sup>

<sup>454</sup> 12288 *Pugillicus*. *Pugillicus* and *Pugillaris*, l. 12288a, are seen clearly as two entry words in both Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2270. *DFC* glosses the entries as follows: “*Pugillicus*: victoriosus vel invictus”; “*Pugillar aris* penna vel cornu vel tabula manualis.”  
<sup>455</sup> 12288a *Pugillaris*. See n. 454, l. 12288, *Pugillicus*.  
<sup>456</sup> 12289 *Pulios*. Cf. *OLD* s.v. *puleium*, “an aromatic herb, pennyroyal.”  
<sup>457</sup> 12297 *Pula*. There is general agreement among the working mss., except for Hrl. 2270 which omits the item. Latham alone among the lexica used here includes it as a late medieval Latin word (15<sup>th</sup> cent.) It does not appear elsewhere.

<sup>458</sup> 12305 *Pullatus*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. for greater detail.

<sup>459</sup> 12315 *Pulsito*. This entry and gloss are agreed upon by all working mss.

<sup>460</sup> 12316 *Pulso*. All working mss. are in general agreement with Stonyhurst in the matter of “ryng knocke meue,” but Stonyhurst alone introduces the gloss *Iuge* [read: *Irge*]. Cf. Latham, s.v. “puls -o: to urge, entreat.”

<sup>461</sup> 12318 *Pulito*. Only three of the five working mss. are in agreement with Stonyhurst. Lincoln 111 offers “oft to putten”; Hrl. 2257 reads “ofte to put” and

- 12319 *Puluerulentus* a *um* ful of powder
- 12320 *Puluinar* [ms. -mar] *aris* a pelear or a feper bedde
- 12321 *Puluillus* a bolster
- 12322 *Puluinus* [ms. -mus] a peleware
- 12323 *Puluine* [ms. -me] *sunt* ymagines *quibus* naues *deducuntur*
- 12324 *Puluer vel puluis* powder
- 12325 *Pumex cis* a pomeys ston
- 12326 *Pumicellus* [ms. Pun-] *diminutium*
- 12327 *Pumico* [ms. Pun-] *as* to pomeyse
- 12328 *Pu[n]cto as* to poynte [peynte]
- 12329 *Pu[n]ctor oris* a [ms. to] poynt maker
- 12330 *Pu[n]ctorium* a peyntris cole<sup>462</sup>
- 12331 *Pu[n]ctus ti* a poynt
- 12332 *Punctum* *idem*
- 12333 *Pungo gis* to styngge or prikke [ms. prilke] *vel configere*
- 12334 *Pungito as* to poynte
- 12335 *Punio nis* to punyssh
- 12336 *Pupa* a lytel maydenes game
- 12337 *Pupillus* *qui non habet patrem*
- 12338 *Pupus* a *um* *paruus*
- 12339 *Pupilla* lede of eye
- 12340 *Puppis* a shyppe or an ende of a shyppe
- 12341 *Purgatorium* *purgatorie*
- 12342 *Purifico as* to clense
- 12343 *Purgo as* to purge
- 12344 *Puro as* *idem*
- 12345 *Purpuro as* *rysum facere vel purpuram*<sup>463</sup>
- 12346 *Purpura* *pu[r]pur*
- 12347 *Purpuria* *idem*
- 12348 *Purpuratus et purpurarius pertinens*
- 12349 *Pus puris* *custodia*<sup>464</sup>
- 12350 *Pus indeclinabile* putredo
- 12351 *Pusta et pustula* medlyngge of water & wyne<sup>465</sup>
- 12352 *Pusillus* [ms. Pug-] lytel<sup>466</sup>
- 12353 *Pusillanimis et me mus* a *um* *pusillam* [ms. -um] *habens animam*

Saint John's has "pulso as." Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 omit the item.

<sup>462</sup> 12330 *Pu[n]ctorium*. Both Hrl. 2270 with *tool* and Lincoln 111 with *tole* agree with Stonyhurst's *cole* in sense, if not in spelling.

<sup>463</sup> 12345 *Purpuro*. This item is agreed upon entirely by Hrl. 2270, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111. *Risum* is the neuter, perfect passive participle of "rideo, ere."

<sup>464</sup> 12349 *Pus*. All working mss. agree with the Stonyhurst item. *DFC* offers "a purus dicitur quia custodiat purum et retineat."

<sup>465</sup> 12351 *Pusta*. Cf. *Pula*, l. 12297, for identical gloss.

<sup>466</sup> 12352 *Pusillus*. Cf. *DFC*: "Papias dicit: pusillus .i. parvus modicus."



12354 *Pusio* [ms. *Pusis*] *nis* a lytel  
chylde

12355 *Pusiunculus diminutium*

12356 *Pusinus* a lytel [chylde]

12357 *Pustula* a lytel blayne

12358 *Pustulentus a um* ful of  
bleynes

12359 *Put* aduerbium .i. *quid*<sup>467</sup>

12360 *Putamen* *nis* weynnynge

12361 *Putacio idem*

12362 *Puteal* [ms. *Putela*] *locus*  
*p[e]ccunie*

12363 *Puteus* a *putte*<sup>468</sup>

12364 *Putealis et le pertinens*

12365 *Puteo es* to styngke

12366 *Puticulus* a graue or a careyne  
loker

12367 *Putida* [ms. *-dida*] an hore

12368 *Putidus a um* styngkyngke

12369 *Putio alic[ui]us abscisio*

12370 *Puto as* to wene & cutte

12371 *Putor oris* stenche

12372 *Putreo es* stynke or rote

12373 *Putribilis et le pertinens*

12374 *Putrido as putridum facere*

12375 *Putridus a um* sty[n]kyngke  
roten

12376 *Putris et tre idem*

12377 *Putulentus* ful of stenche

12378 *Putus a um* clansyd & y-  
puryd

### End of the Letter P

<sup>467</sup> 12359 *Put*. Saint John's gives the comprehensive gloss: "Put adverbium quel sicut."

<sup>468</sup> 12363 *Puteus*. For the gloss, *putte*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *pit* n.

### The Letter Q

- 12379 *Qvadragenaryus habens xl annos*
- 12380 *Quadragenus idem*
- 12381 *Quadragesima habens xl dies vel lentene*
- 12381a *Quadragesies xl tymes*
- 12382 *Quadragesimus et malis et male pertinens*
- 12383 *Quadraginta fourty*
- 12384 *Quatragulus habens quatuor angulos*
- 12385 *Quadra[n]gulatus a um idem*
- 12386 *Quadrans tis a ferpynge*
- 12387 *Quadrantal quoddam vile vas*<sup>469</sup>
- 12388 *Quadrangel foure halpans*<sup>470</sup>
- 12389 *Quadriennis [ms. Quadradiennius] et ne [ms. nie] iiii zere*<sup>471</sup>
- 12390 *Quadrifidus [ms. Quadricius] on foure partirus reuuynge*<sup>472</sup>
- 12391 *Quadriga a chare or a carte*
- 12392 *Quadrigamus iiii tymes wedded*
- 12393 *Quadriformis of iiii shapes*
- 12394 *Quadrigarius a charyetter*
- 12395 *Quadriugus þat [hap] foure zockes*
- 12396 *Quadrilibris of iiii pound*
- 12397 *Quadrimatus [ms. -miatus] þe space of iiii zere*
- 12398 *Quadrimus idem*
- 12399 *Quadrimulus diminutium*
- 12400 *Quadr[in]ginty iiii hondreud*<sup>473</sup>
- 12401 *Quadrinoxium of iiii nezt*<sup>474</sup>
- 12402 *Quadrinodus of foure knottes*
- 12403 *Quadrimensis of foure moneþes*

<sup>469</sup> 12387 *Quadrantal*. As sometimes happens, the Stonyhurst scribe provides here only part of a gloss. *DFC* completes the essential part of the definition: “precii unius quadrantis.” Saint John’s, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst, with Lincoln 88 adding “precii vnus quadrantis.” Hrl. 2270 adds “amphora vel mensura,” and Hrl. 2257 reads an unexpected *opus* instead of *vas*.

<sup>470</sup> 12388 *Quadrangel*. Lincoln 111 agrees with Stonyhurst regarding the entry word. However, Saint John’s reads *quadrigale* and Hrl. 2257 *quadragilis*. Regarding the gloss there are slight variations in Saint John’s: *halpens* and Hrl. 2257: *halpenyes*. Lincoln 111 is lost after *faure*. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 omit the item.

<sup>471</sup> 12389 *Quadriennis*. The Stonyhurst reading is unreliable. Its closest relative is that of Lincoln 111: *quadradiennus*. All other working mss. offer

*quadriennis*, as well as *DFC*, *FVD*, and Souter. The gloss “quattuor annorum” prevails, with all working mss. in general agreement.

<sup>472</sup> 12390 *Quadrifidus*. Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257 read *quadriadus*; Saint John’s offers *quadricidus*; Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 read *quadrifidus*. *DFC* and *FVD* as well as Souter agree with the *quadrifidus* reading. The variants of the gloss are Saint John’s: *reuuyng*; Lincoln 111: *ryuuen*; Lincoln 88: *riuuen*; Hrl. 2257: *reuen*; Hrl. 2270: “in quattuor partes effusus vel diffusus vel diuisus.” Cf. *MED*, *riven* v.(2) 4.

<sup>473</sup> 12400 *Quadr[in]ginty*. The Stonyhurst reading is supported by Saint John’s and Lincoln 111.

*Quadringenti* is read by Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Hrl. 2270. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *quadringenti*.

<sup>474</sup> 12401 *Quadrinoxium*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Quadrinoctium*.

- 12404 *Quadrmodus* of foure maneris
- 12405 *Quadripartior* [ms. -ticor] iris to parte in foure
- 12406 *Quadrupeda[n]s* foure foted
- 12407 *Quadrupes et pedis* idem
- 12408 *Quadro as* make square
- 12409 *Quadruplatores* þat han two fete in two stones<sup>475</sup>
- 12410 *Quadruplico as* platte foure folde<sup>476</sup>
- 12411 *Quadruplo as* idem
- 12412 *Quadruplus* foure folde
- 12413 *Quadrus a um* square
- 12414 *Quadriualis* [ms. *Quadrennalis*] foure wyes<sup>477</sup>
- 12415 *Quadriuium* idem
- 12416 *Qualia a quale*<sup>478</sup>
- 12417 *Qualis et le* whycche
- 12418 *Qualus ly* a cap hose<sup>479</sup>
- 12419 *Qualitas equalitas*
- 12420 *Quamobrem* [ms. *Quamchim*] for why<sup>480</sup>
- 12421 *Quam coniuuncio as*
- 12422 *Quampaucus ful lytel*
- 12423 *Quamquam* in what syde
- 12424 *Quamdiu* hou longe
- 12425 *Quando* when
- 12426 *Quandoquidem* sumtyme
- 12427 *Quamlibet quamuis* watþaʒ<sup>481</sup>
- 12428 *Quantisper* idem
- 12429 *Quantillus* idem
- 12430 *Quamobrem* for soþe
- 12431 *Quantis quantus*<sup>482</sup>
- 12432 *Quantocius* [ms. *Quantaciosus*] cito<sup>483</sup>
- 12433 *Quantominus* hou moche lasse

<sup>475</sup> 12409 *Quadruplatores*. *DFC* defines this entry as “dicuntur usurarii in quadruplum sua recipientes. Papias dicit: quadruplator .i. fenerator, qui quadruplum fenus accipit—Quadruplator etiam dicitur senex vel contractus qui duobus pedibus et baculis duobus sustentatus per plantas incedit.”

<sup>476</sup> 12410 *Quadruplico*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *platten* v.(3), *fold*.

<sup>477</sup> 12414 *Quadriualis*. Stonyhurst’s entry is also read by Saint John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 111. Lincoln 88 reads *Quadriuale* (neuter nominative) and Hrl. 2270 offers *Quadruualis*. Their glosses all agree with Lincoln 111: “foure weyes.” Lincoln 88 offers an interesting variant: “faure waies.” Stonyhurst miscopies the entry, but saves face with the gloss.

<sup>478</sup> 12416 *Qualia*. “A quale” = *quail* (*DFC*: “quedam avis.”)

<sup>479</sup> 12418 *Qualus*. This entry word is identical throughout the readings of the working mss. The glosses are as follows: Lincoln 111: “tappe hose”;

Hrl. 2270: *taphous*; Saint John’s: “tappe slothe; Lincoln 88 *tapphose*, a considerable variety completed by Stonyhurst’s unique reading which should be added to the verbal reference after *cap* -> *cappe* (*MED*).

<sup>480</sup> 12420 *Quamobrem*. Lincoln 88 demonstrates palaeographically how *-obrem* is strikingly similar to *-chim* and therefore showing how *Quamchin* of Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 111, and Stonyhurst, as well as the *Quamcham* of Saint John’s, can be read as *Quamobrem*. The gloss for all is consistently “for why.”

<sup>481</sup> 12427 *Quamlibet*. *watþaʒ* = *watþauʒ*.

<sup>482</sup> 12431 *Quantis*. All working mss. agree with the Stonyhurst reading except Hrl. 2257 (“quanto quantus”) and Hrl. 2270 which omits the item.

<sup>483</sup> 12432 *Quantocius*. Cf. Souter, s.v. “the quicker the better.” Also cf. Latham, s.v. *quant/*.

- 12434 *Quantulus* a lytel how muche  
 12435 *Quatriduanus* [ms. -ianus] iiii  
*habens dies*  
 12436 *Quamuis* þauʒ  
 12437 *Quartana* þe feuer quarteyne  
 12438 *Quapropter* þerfore  
 12439 *Quare* why  
 12440 *Quaternare* make [quayers]  
 12441 *Quartallum* þe fourþe dole  
 [ms. dele] *vel cophinus vel*  
*saccus*<sup>484</sup>  
 12442 *Quartus a um* þe ferþe  
 12443 *Quartanus* *qui febres*  
*quartanas patitur*  
 12444 *Quartarium* quarta pars  
*measure*  
 12445 *Quatridenarius* þe fourtenþe  
 12446 *Quasi* as  
 12447 *Quasso* as to bruse or breste  
 12448 *Quaternus a um* a quayer  
 12449 *Quater* iii sythes<sup>485</sup>  
 12450 *Quadriduanus* spacium  
*quatuor dierum*<sup>486</sup>  
 12451 *Quacio tis* ci commouere  
 12452 *Quatinus* pro vel þe  
 fourtenþe<sup>487</sup>  
 12453 *Quaxillum* a thaphose<sup>488</sup>  
 12454 *Quaxum et cum* vox ranarum  
 12455 *Quaternio onis* a knyzt of  
 foure men  
 12456 *Quondam* [ms. Quedam]  
 sumtyme  
 12457 *Quemquam* idem  
 12458 *Quercus* an oke  
 12459 *Quercetum* vbi crescit  
 12460 *Queo* quis to mowe  
 12461 *Querquera* febris acuta  
 12462 *Querculus* diminutiuum  
 12463 *Querela* a playnte  
 12463a *Quereus a um* sechyng  
 12464 *Quer[c]eus a um et quercinus a*  
*um* okene  
 12465 *Querelo* as to playne  
 12466 *Querimonia* mornynge or  
 playnt  
 12467 *Querito* as to aske ofte  
 12468 *Quero* is to seche or aske  
 12469 *Queror eris querelam facere*  
*lamentari*

<sup>484</sup> 12441 *Quartallum*. *DFC* adds to the gloss “in quo mortui efferuntur.”

<sup>485</sup> 12449 *Quater*. The Stonyhurst reading *sythes* is the plural of the noun *sith*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *sith* 4. (c).

<sup>486</sup> 12450 *Quadriduanus*. The gloss refers to *Quatriduanus*, l. 12435.

<sup>487</sup> 12452 *Quatinus*. The Stonyhurst scribe fixes two glosses to the one entry to cover two very different senses. He mentally merges *quatinus* with the like of *quaterdenus*, “the fourteenth,” although one would

have thought that he was satisfied with that item in *Quatridenarius*, “þe fourtenþe,” l. 12445. Saint John’s and Lincoln 88 use two entries for two glosses.

<sup>488</sup> 12453 *Quaxillum*. Stonyhurst leads a variety of glossary readings: Hrl. 2257: “tappe howse”; Hrl. 2270: *taphous*; Saint John’s and Lincoln 111: “tappe hose”; Lincoln 88: *tapphose*. For similarity of glosses, cf. l. 12418, *Qualus*.

- 12470 Que[r]que[ra] þe feuer [ms. fouer] lond yuel<sup>489</sup>
- 12471 Querulus pertinens ad querelam
- 12472 Quesitor oris an asker
- 12473 Questionor aris questionem facere
- 12474 Questio onis an askyng
- 12475 Questionarius an asker
- 12476 Questiuncula a lytel asky[n]g
- 12477 Questor oris an asker
- 12478 Questuaria meretryx<sup>490</sup>
- 12479 Questionarius a um a marchaunt þat lyueþ by sechyng
- 12480 Questuosus ful of purches
- 12481 Queso quesumus to praye
- 12482 Quia for why
- 12483 Questus tus attencio alicu[iu]s rei
- 12484 Quicquam whateuer
- 12485 Quicumque whoeuer
- 12486 Quidquam sum lytel þyng
- 12487 Quidem for soþe
- 12488 Quidico as perficere<sup>491</sup>
- 12489 Quidni soþely
- 12490 Quieo es eui to be obedyent et quiescere
- 12491 Quies tis rest
- 12492 Quiesco cis bygynne to rest
- 12493 Quietus a um pesable
- 12494 Quietto as to rest or pese
- 12495 Quietor aris idem
- 12496 Quimpocius more<sup>492</sup>
- 12497 Quin þat nouzt
- 12498 Quinarius pertinens ad quinque
- 12499 Quintinus fyf vnres
- 12500 Quindecim [ms. Quindicim] xv
- 12501 Quinternus et tercius pertinens
- 12502 Quin bote
- 12503 Quille[n]us a um vitreus<sup>493</sup>

<sup>489</sup> 12470 Que[r]que[ra]. Cf. Gr. καρκαίρω, *quake*. For “lond ivel,” cf. *ivel* n. 5(c) in *MED*. Cf. also l. 12461, *Querquera*.

<sup>490</sup> 12478 Questuaria. All working mss. agree with the Stonyhurst reading except Hrl. 2257 which omits the item. Both *DFC* and *FVD* define it in the plural as “Questuar(y)e dicuntur meretrices, quia questu corporis vivunt.” It is not found in the lexica.

<sup>491</sup> 12488 Quidico. Not found in the lexica or other mss. used in this edition, yet consistently apparent in all but Hrl. 2270 of the working mss. All agree with the entry word of Stonyhurst. Regarding the glosses Hrl. 2257 and Saint John’s read *proficio*; Lincoln 88 offers *proficere*; Lincoln 111 reads *perficio*.

<sup>492</sup> 12496 Quimpocius. With only slight variations of *n* for *m* in Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Hrl. 2270, and *t* for *c* in Hrl. 2270, one reads assuredly with Stonyhurst. The glosses read slightly differently: Lincoln 111: “but more”; Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88: “more rather”; Hrl. 2270: *magis*. *DFC* reads “magis secundum Papiam.”

<sup>493</sup> 12503 Quille[n]us. Of the working mss., only Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 include the reading “Quillenens vitreus.” Lincoln 88 reads *vicrieus*(?) Saint John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Hrl. 2270 omit the item. Of the other mss. and lexica used in this edition, there is no further reference to this entry word. *Quillenens* appears to be a transliteration of the Gr. ὑάλινος, “of

- 12504 *Quingenti* te ta v vndred  
 12505 *Quinimmo* ouer þat or raþer  
 12506 *Quingenarius pertinens*  
 12507 *Quingenus* fyfty  
 12508 *Quinquagesima* sunday  
 before lente  
 12509 *Quinquangulus* of fyf hurnes  
 12510 *Quinquaties* g[en]us festi  
*iudeorum*<sup>494</sup>  
 12511 *Quinquatrium* a place þer fyf  
 zates buþ<sup>495</sup>  
 12512 *Quinque* fyf  
 12513 *Quinquennis* fyfe zere  
 12514 *Quinquennium* idem  
 12515 *Quinquinoxium* of fyf nyzt  
 12516 *Qui[n]quenalis* et le *pertinens*  
 12517 *Quinquessis* fyf halpons<sup>496</sup>  
 12518 *Quinquinatus* spacium  
*quinque annorum*<sup>497</sup>  
 12519 *Quinquinilus* idem  
 12520 *Qui[n]quevir* qui habet sub se  
*quinque uiros*  
 12521 *Quinquuiratus* dignitas illius  
 12522 *Quinqueuira* vxor eius  
 12523 *Quinta et quintina* pars  
 platee<sup>498</sup>  
 12524 *Quinticie* blosmes<sup>499</sup>  
 12525 *Quintilis* þe fyfeþe [ms.  
 furste] moneth<sup>500</sup>  
 12526 *Quintena* þe feuer þat holdeþ  
 a mon v dayes  
 12526a *Quintus* a um þe fyfeþe  
 12527 *Quinus* a um idem  
 12528 *Quintine* dicuntur flores  
*malorum punicorum*<sup>501</sup>  
 12529 *Queo* quis possum  
 12530 *Quiparium* g[en]us herbe  
 12531 *Quippe* nimirum no wonder  
 12532 *Quirina* hasta<sup>502</sup>  
 12533 *Quirino* is idem

crystal or glass. ... *Hyalinum* is explained as *vitreum*" (LSJ). Further evidence is found in *Archbishop Ælfric's Vocabulary*, p. 141.32 of Wright-Wülcker: "Vitrum vel hialum, glaes." Note the vocal similarity of *Quillenius* to ὑάλινος.

<sup>494</sup> 12510 *Quinquaties*. Among the working mss. there is general agreement with Stonyhurst on this item, yet it does not appear in any other of the lexica and mss. used in this edition.

<sup>495</sup> 12511 *Quinquatrium*. *DFC* elaborates more specifically: "quinque porticum ambitus vel spacium ubi sunt quinque porticus."

<sup>496</sup> 12517 *Quinquessis*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.

<sup>497</sup> 12518 *Quinquinatus*. For variant spelling cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *quinquennatus*.

<sup>498</sup> 12523 *Quinta*. *DFC* provides additional context: "Quintina vel Quintana dicitur quinta pars platee qua carpentum ingredi potest."

<sup>499</sup> 12524 *Quinticie*. Consider the linguistic variety amid the flowers: Saint John's: *blosmes*; Hrl. 2257: *blosemus*; Lincoln 88: *blossomes*; Lincoln 111 elaborates: "blosmys of treys."

<sup>500</sup> 12525 *Quintilis*. Saint John's alone of the working mss. reads "ffyrst moneth" and agrees in sense with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 88 offer "quintus mensis." Hrl. 2257 offers "fyft moneth"; Lincoln 111 provides "fyfte monyþ." Cf. the extensive note s.v. *Quintilis* in *DFC* and the comment within: "Antiqui enim annum incipiebant a Martio."

<sup>501</sup> 12528 *Quintine*. The Stonyhurst gloss is found identically in *DFC*.

<sup>502</sup> 12532 *Quirina*. Generally agreed upon by lexica and mss. *DFC* explains precisely: "Quiris—lingua Sabinorum dicitur hasta—unde *Quirina* e. i. *hasta*." The item is unanimous among the working mss.

12534 *Quirior aris militem facere*  
 12535 *Quiris [ms. Quirio] tis a  
 knyzt*  
 12536 *Quirito as haue as a knyzt*  
 12537 *Quirinus dictus est quidam  
 romulus qui semper hastatus  
 incedebat*<sup>503</sup>  
 12538 *Quis who*  
 12539 *Quispian aliquis*  
 12540 *Quisputas who wenes [ms.  
 menes] þu*<sup>504</sup>  
 12541 *Quisquilie arum sprottes  
 offalle [ms. of halle]*<sup>505</sup>  
 12542 *Quisquis eueryche*  
 12543 *Quisquillas who recheþ þe  
 braunches*<sup>506</sup>

12544 *Quocirca why [ms. who]*<sup>507</sup>  
 12545 *Quousque as longe*  
 12546 *Quodam modo as hyt were*  
 12547 *Quominus nyz*  
 12548 *Quomodo how*<sup>508</sup>  
 12548a[*Quociens how*] ofte  
 12549 *Quotidianus vche day*  
 12550 *Quotidie idem*  
 12551 *Quotennus et nis quot  
 annorum*  
 12552 *Quotus how fer in tale or in  
 ordre*<sup>509</sup>  
 12553 *Q[u]ot how mony*

### End of the Letter Q

<sup>503</sup> 12537 *Quirinus*. Cf. *Isid.* 9.2.84: “[Latini] Hi et Quirites dicti, quia Quirinus dictus est Romulus quod semper hasta utebatur, quae Sabinorum lingua curis dicitur.”

<sup>504</sup> 12540 *Quisputas*. A Latin phrase considered by *FVD* as “sillabica adiectio et est una dictio simplex.” The glosses offered by the working mss. are Hrl. 2270: “whoo wenest þu”; Saint John’s: “ho wenest thow”; Lincoln 88: “qwo hopus þer”; Lincoln 111: “Wem wenest þu wat trowyst þu.”

<sup>505</sup> 12541 *Quisquilie*. In the *MED*, s.v. *sprote* n. (1) C. the *Medulla* quote might need some clipping, i.e. the Cnt. reading seems repetitive at best. Saint John’s and Lincoln 88 read *offal*. *Isid.* 17.6.28 describes *quisquilie* as “stipulae inmixtae surculis ac foliis aridis: sunt autem purgamenta terrarum.”

<sup>506</sup> 12543 *Quisquillas*. Three of the working mss. gloss this entry in an impersonal way, calling to one’s attention section 5. (a) Impers. within the verb *recchen* v. (2). In *MED*. Saint John’s offers “What rekkyth the”; Hrl. 2257: “What rekes þou”; Lincoln 88 reads “quat recches ye.” All three mean “what do you care.” Stonyhurst seems to bypass the impersonal construction to emphasize a personal interrogative remark: “who cares for the braunches?” in the sense of disregarding the trivia. He may be reconstructing the roots of the entry word: *quis* = *who* and *squil*

from σκόλλω, “trouble, annoy, bestir,” the *-as* indicating the expected object: “who troubles over the trivia,” expressed differently in every generation.

<sup>507</sup> 12544 *Quocirca*. *Why* seems the correct reading. Cf. *DFC* s.v. “secundum Papiam .i. cur, quare quamobrem, quade causa, quare idcirco [and, if not yet convinced,] quare ideo, pro qua re.”

<sup>508</sup> 12548 *Quomodo*. What follows in the ms. is the expected gloss *how*. All working mss., except Hrl. 2257, agree. The familiar double forward slash indicates the end of the item, with *ofte* isolated by these breaks. Its position suggests it has no bearing on the former item. The item following in Stonyhurst is *Quotidianus*. Lincoln 88 provides *Quomodo* followed by *quotidianus* and then *quociens* glossed as “howe oft” and followed by *quotidianus* and then *quotidie*. Lincoln 111 and Saint John’s are similar, with *quomodo* followed by *quociens* and *quotidianus*. Weighing these verbal proportions, one might argue that “quociens how” was overlooked, concluding the Stonyhurst patchwork with “Quomodo how” followed by a new item.

<sup>509</sup> 12552 *Quotus*. Lincoln 111 and Saint John’s agree with Stonyhurst regarding “in tale or in ordre.” Lincoln 88 varies with “how many in noubre vel in ordre.” *DFC* supports Lincoln 88 with “numerales et ordinales.”

### The Letter R

- 12554 Raab *nomen proprium*  
interpretatur latitudo vel  
fames<sup>510</sup>
- 12555 Rabi *interpretatur magister*
- 12556 Raboni *idem*
- 12557 Rabula *calumpniator*<sup>511</sup>
- 12558 Rabidulus *lytel ragynge*
- 12559 Rabyes *ragynge or*  
*wodenesse*
- 12560 Rabcicula *diminutium*
- 12561 Rabidus *ragynge*
- 12562 Rabio *as to rage*
- 12563 Racemus *a braunche*
- 12564 Racemifer *a berere of*  
*braunches*
- 12565 Racha *trupt or ffy*<sup>512</sup>
- 12566 Rachel *nomen proprium*  
*interpretatur ouis*
- 12567 Radicosus *ful of rotes*
- 12568 Radico *as to rote*
- 12569 Radix *cis a rote*
- 12570 Radix *a speke a sun bem & a*  
*garde of geometrye*
- 12571 Radiolus *diminutium*
- 12572 Radicitus *funditus*
- 12573 Radiola *ge[n]us oliuarum*
- 12574 Rado *is to shaue*
- 12575 Rafanum [ms. -s-] *radix*<sup>513</sup>
- 12576 Raguel *nomen proprium*
- 12577 Ragadia *ray fysh & sunt*  
*ragadie fissine rudis collecte*  
[ms. us]
- 12578 Ralla *qu[e]dam vestis*<sup>514</sup>
- 12579 Rallum *a rasour*<sup>515</sup>
- 12580 Rama *nomen cuiusdam*<sup>516</sup>  
*ciuitatis et ponitur pro excelso*
- 12581 Rametes *nomen proprium*  
*ciuitatis*<sup>517</sup>

<sup>510</sup> 12554 Raab. Hrl. 2257, Saint John's, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 elaborates somewhat: "Raab meretrix fuit interpretatur latitudo ... vel fames siue impetus." *DFC* rounds out the elaboration: "Raab meretrix fuit in Hierico que abscondit exploratores de filiis Israel et interpretatur latitudo vel fames vel impetus."

<sup>511</sup> 12557 Rabula. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst's *calumpniator*. For further detail cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Rabula*.

<sup>512</sup> 12565 Racha. Four working mss. are quite instructive in addition to the Stonyhurst reading. Saint John's reads as gloss: "tut or ffy." Hrl 2270 offers "interieccio indignantis .i. ptrupe or ffy .i. vath." Lincoln 111 reads *trurth*; Lincoln 88 reads *tpruc*. As illuminating as is the treatment *prut* interp. in the *MED*, its form section can be enriched by the following variants from these quotations: Lincoln

111: *trurt*; Lincoln 88: *tpruc*; Hrl. 2270: *ptrupe*; and Stonyhurst: *trupe*.

<sup>513</sup> 12575 Rafanum. Cf. Gr. ῥαφάνις, *radish*. Also, see Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 86, l. 1732: "Fert rafanum Grecus, nos radicem vocitamus."

<sup>514</sup> 12578 Ralla. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Rallus*.

<sup>515</sup> 12579 Rallum. Also consider the alternate meaning in Lewis and Short, s.v.

<sup>516</sup> 12580 Rama. Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 read accordingly with Stonyhurst, whereas Saint John's only offers "nomen proprium ciuitatis." Hrl. 2270 expands more fully: "nomen proprium ciuitatis iuxta Galbaa XII<sup>o</sup> miliario a bethleem et dicitur exaltacio."

*DFC* with a slightly different, yet informative, reading offers "interpretatur excelsa ... est enim viculus secus Bethleem in quo sepultus fuit Samuel."

<sup>517</sup> 12581 Rametes. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 along with a broken reading of Lincoln 111, [*Ramet*]es,



- 12582 Ramex *veretrum*<sup>518</sup>
- 12583 Rampnus a *pefforne*<sup>519</sup>
- 12584 Ramen [ms. Ramem] *tenuis*  
ramus [ms. -is]<sup>520</sup>
- 12585 Ramus a *braunche* or a  
clustre
- 12586 Ran *indeclinabile curiose*<sup>521</sup>
- 12587 Rana a *vrogge*
- 12588 Ranceo es to *wraþ* or *stynk*
- 12589 Rancidus a *um* *stynkyng*e or  
*wraþful*
- 12590 Rancor oris *wraþ sorwe*  
*byternesse*
- 12591 Ranella et ranula a *lytel*  
*frogge*
- 12592 Ranetum *locus vbi* *habundant*
- 12593 Ranunculus *genus spicarum*  
& a *lytel frogge*
- 12594 Rapa a *nepe*<sup>522</sup>
- 12595 Rapax cis *rauashyng*e
- 12596 Raparium *vel plarium locus*  
*vbi crescit*
- 12597 Rapulatum [ms. Raperlautum]  
*cibus de rapis*
- 12598 Raphael *nomen proprium*  
*ang[e]li*
- 12599 Rapina *robbery*e
- 12600 Rapio is to *rauyshe*
- 12601 Raptim *aduerbium festinanter*  
*vel velociter*
- 12602 Raptor toris a *robber*e
- 12603 Rareo es to be *þenne* or *feble*
- 12604 Rarus [ms. Raruus] a *um*  
*selde* or *þenne*<sup>523</sup>
- 12605 Raso as to *shaue* as a *mattok*
- 12606 Rasito as *idem*
- 12607 Rastrum tri *pluraliter tri & tra*  
a *rake*
- 12608 Ratila a *lytel shippe*<sup>524</sup>
- 12609 Ratinum [ms. Raticum]  
*obolus* [ms. -ulus]
- 12610 Ratus *stedfast* [ms.  
*stedfastus*]<sup>525</sup>
- 12611 Raucidus a *um* *hos*<sup>526</sup>

read with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 offers *Ramesis*; Saint John's omits the item.

<sup>518</sup> 12582 Ramex. For some detail, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.

<sup>519</sup> 12583 Rampnus. For *pefforne*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *theve-thorn* n. "a thornbush."

<sup>520</sup> 12584 Ramen. All working mss. read *Ramen* and their glosses agree with Stonyhurst.

<sup>521</sup> 12586 Ran. Lincoln 88 alone agrees with Stonyhurst. Saint John's and Hrl. 2270 offer "ira vel locus ire." Hrl. 2257 reads "ira vel locus ire vel uriose ... iracundia." *DFC* provides perspective: "Ran -indeclinabile- dicitur ira vel locus ire, unde etiam evenit quod efficitur rabiosus homo."

<sup>522</sup> 12594 Rapa. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. "rapum, turnip." From Gr. *ράπη*. For the gloss, *nepe*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *nep* n. (2).

<sup>523</sup> 12604 Rarus. For the gloss, *selde*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *selde* adj.

<sup>524</sup> 12608 Ratila. The Stonyhurst reading is supported by Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 111. Hrl. 2270 and Saint John's read *raticula* along with *DFC* and *FVD*. There is no lexical support for either word within the purview of this edition.

<sup>525</sup> 12610 Ratus. Past participle of *reor* (cf. Lewis and Short). Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 support the corrected Stonyhurst spelling with *stidfist* and *stydfast* respectively.

<sup>526</sup> 12611 Raucidus. *hos* = *hoarse*.

- 12612 *Racio* nis a reson  
 12613 *Racionacio* subtilis disputacio  
 12614 *Racionor aris* .i. racione vti  
 12615 *Racionabilis* et le skylful  
 12616 *Ratis* a shyppe  
 12617 *Raucedo onis* hoshede  
 12618 *Raucidolus* sumdelhos  
 12619 *Rauceo es fieri raucus*  
 12620 *Raucio* is to make hos  
 12621 *Raucus* hos  
 12622 *Rauulla* hos for crynge<sup>527</sup>  
 12623 *Rauia* idem  
 12623a *Rauio* as make hos  
 12624 *Raum* hoshed<sup>528</sup>  
 12625 *Raus* blowe colour vel fului  
 coloris vel rapax<sup>529</sup>  
 12626 *Rauus* ui a þrusshe  
 12627 *Realis* longynge to  
 vnderstondynge  
 12628 *Reatus* sunne [ms. summe]  
 gulte<sup>530</sup>  
 12629 *Rebellium* et bellio azeyne  
 turnynge  
 12630 *Rebecca* nomen proprium  
 12631 *Rebellis* et le vnboxum rebel  
 12632 *Rebello* as repugnare  
 12633 *Reboo* as resonare<sup>531</sup>  
 12634 *Recalcitrare* azene spurne or  
 kyke  
 12635 *Recaluaster* balled by hynde  
 12636 *Rec[a]luo* as retro caluum  
 facere  
 12637 *Recens* tis freshe  
 12638 *Recedo* is go azene  
 12639 *Recenseo* es rewarde haue  
 mynde reherse or deme  
 12640 *Recensita* newe rype  
 12641 *Recentulus* litel newe  
 12642 *Receptaculum* resette<sup>532</sup>  
 12643 *Recepcio* onis resevyng

<sup>527</sup> 12622 *Rauulla*. Onomatopoeitic. Cf. *OLD*, s.v. *raulla*: “*raua vox rauca ... unde etiam causidicus pugnaciter loquens.*”

<sup>528</sup> 12624 *Raum*. With the exception of Hrl. 2257 (*Raun*), all working mss. agree with Stonyhurst. *FVD* also concurs. Regarding the gloss there is a remarkable variety of sounds: Lincoln 88: *hocenys*; Lincoln 111: *Orshed*; Saint John’s: *hooshede*; Hrl. 2270: *hoosnes*; Hrl. 2257: *hosenesse*. *FVD* provides the forceful *raucitis*. All so different portraying such likely varied sounds. From “*raus*, hoarse.”

<sup>529</sup> 12625 *Raus*. Entry is equivalent to *rauus*<sup>2</sup> in *OLD*: “dark colour between grey and yellow, tawny.” The reading *rauus* prevails throughout the working mss. The gloss “*rapax vel fului coloris*” is read in all of the mss. In Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2257 a separate item is added: *rauus*, “*blwz colore*” and “*blewe of coleure*,”

respectively, which is absorbed within the Stonyhurst reading alone.

<sup>530</sup> 12628 *Reatus*. Minims have corrupted the gloss of the Stonyhurst ms. The working mss. support as follows: Hrl. 2257: “*culpa, pena anglice synne for gilte*”; Hrl. 2270: “*synne gult pyne*”; Saint John’s: *gylt*; Lincoln 88 “*syn or gilt*”; Lincoln 111: “*synne or gyltyd.*” *DFC* defines it well: “*Reatus a reus, rea, reum dicitur quasi rei actus et accipitur pro culpa, pena, obligatione pene temporalis et eterne et secundum Papiam .i. culpa, vicium, crimen, peccatum.*”

<sup>531</sup> 12633 *Reboo*. Stonyhurst’s *rebeo* is the only misreading when compared to *reboo*, chosen by every working mss.

<sup>532</sup> 12642 *Receptaculum*. For detailed treatment of the gloss, *resette*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *recet*.

- 12644 *Reci iterum*<sup>533</sup>
- 12645 *Recido is falle ofte*
- 12646 *Reciduo as vel diuo vas renouare*<sup>534</sup>
- 12647 *Recidiuus newe*
- 12648 *Reciduus oft falled*
- 12649 *Recindo is penitus cindere*<sup>535</sup>
- 12650 *Recino inis ofte synge*
- 12651 *Recinum a kalle & a couertour of wymmen*<sup>536</sup>
- 12652 *Recepto as take ofte*
- 12653 *Reciproca quedam construccio*<sup>537</sup>
- 12654 *Reciprocare iterum petere*
- 12655 *Reclamo as azenne crye*
- 12656 *Reclinatorium a bouy[n]ge place*<sup>538</sup>
- 12657 *Repenso as redere soluere recogitare vel remunerare*
- 12658 *Recudo is azen doun*<sup>539</sup>
- 12659 *Reconsilio as to reconsyle*
- 12660 *Reconsus a um made azene*<sup>540</sup>
- 12661 *Rector oris a gouernour*
- 12662 *Recubitus tus syttynge or lyynge*
- 12663 *Recula [ms. Recuba] lytel lyynge [ms. þyngge]*<sup>541</sup>

<sup>533</sup> 12644 *Reci*. This entry and its gloss are agreed upon by all of the working mss. That it is Gr., a claim made by Lincoln 88 and *DFC*: “*Reci* .i. iterum vel rero -grecum est,” is unsupported according to present-day Gr. lexica.

<sup>534</sup> 12646 *Reciduo*. Of the five working mss., Hrl. 2270, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 88 omit the item. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111 have it as a single entry. Stonyhurst alone merges it with “(reci)diuo vas.” This entry form is not found in any of the lexical or other ms. material used in this edition.

<sup>535</sup> 12649 *Recindo*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *rescindo* as well as *scindere* for *cindere*.

<sup>536</sup> 12651 *Recinum*. This is the commonly accepted reading for this entry in the working mss. Only Hrl. 2270 differs by offering *Recinium*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *ricinium*. *DFC* diplomatically uses as its entry both *Recinum* and *Recinium*, which is strong argument for readjusting the item as it stands in the *MED*, s.v. *calle* n.1.(a). To keep within the Medieval tradition the item would read “a1425\*Medulla 55 a/b: *Recinum* [Hrl. 2270: *Recinium*],” deleting “[?] read *Ricinium*.” Regarding the gloss there is general agreement in content, but the orthography varies. Stonyhurst alone reads *halle*. Lincoln 111 and Saint John’s offer *calle*; Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 provide *kelle*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *calle* n.1.(a) for useful citations. Also, cf. *Isid.* 19.25.4: “*stola* autem Graece vocatur quod superemittatur. Idem et *ricinium* Latino nomine

appellatum eo quod dimidia eius pars retro reicitur; quod vulgo mavortem dicunt. Vocatum autem mavortem quasi Martem; signum enim maritalis dignitatis et potestatis in eo est. Caput enim mulieris vir est; inde et super caput mulieris est.”

<sup>537</sup> 12653 *Reciproca*. *DFC* fills in the very sketchy description of Stonyhurst: “in qua eadem persona iterum petitur vel in qua eadem persona ostenditur agere et pati.”

<sup>538</sup> 12656 *Reclinatorium*. All working mss. (with Lincoln 111 broken) except Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst. Lincoln 88 offers “a rest place.” *DFC* summarizes the important elements: “locus aptus ad reclinandum vel id supra quod reclinamus—Papias dicit: *reclinatorium* .i. fulcrum, sponda vel pes lecti, lectisternium, cubile.”

<sup>539</sup> 12658 *Recudo*. The gloss is clarified by *FVD* as “iterum cudere, fabricare.”

<sup>540</sup> 12660 *Reconsus*. The entire item is agreed upon by all five working mss. Hrl. 2270 alone instructs in the classical way by using the items “*Recondo* is to make azen” followed by “*Reconsus a um* .i. *reconditus*.” Also cf. *OLD*, s.v. *recondo* 2. “To put back into position, replace.”

<sup>541</sup> 12663 *Recula*. The Stonyhurst reading merely emphasizes the frequency of *l* and *b* misread in this tradition. In Du Cange one finds a pearl of interpretation: “*recula* (*rescula*) parva res.”

- 12664 *Recumbo* is *iacere* vel ad  
*mensam sedere*
- 12665 *Recubo* as *azene fowle*<sup>542</sup>
- 12666 *Recupero* as *mende or*  
*recuuere*
- 12667 *Recuso* as *forsake*
- 12668 *Recusitas* *pellis veretry*<sup>543</sup>
- 12669 *Recuticus* *þat hap a blered*  
*ters*<sup>544</sup>
- 12670 *Reda* a cart et g[en]us  
*vehiculy*<sup>545</sup>
- 12671 *Redamo* as *loue azene*<sup>546</sup>
- 12672 *Redar[d]esco* *cis azeyn*  
*brennen*
- 12673 *Redarguo* is *reproue*
- 12674 *Reditus tus* *rent*
- 12675 *Reddo* is *to zeld* [ms. *zeld*]
- 12676 *Reddicio* *onis zeldyng*
- 12677 *Redio* is *azeyn go*
- 12678 *Redebeo* es *azeyn owe*
- 12679 *Redifico* as *azeyn bulde*
- 12680 *Redimic[u]lum* a crowne or a  
*bende*
- 12681 *Redimio* [ms. *Redemo*] is  
*coronare et ornare*
- 12682 *Redintegro* as *ad statum*  
*pristinum* [ms. *pristinum*  
*pristinum*] *reducere vel retro*  
*integrum facere*
- 12683 *Reditus a um* *turned azene*
- 12684 *Redditus a um* *ayen zulden*
- 12685 *Redem[t]us* [ms. *Redimus*] a  
*um azeyn newed*<sup>547</sup>

<sup>542</sup> 12665 *Recubo*. Four of the working mss. offer the following: Saint John's: "to restyn at mete"; Lincoln 88: "iterum cubare iacere"; Hrl. 2270: "iacere in letco [ed. lecto] ... languidus"; Hrl. 2257: "idem recumbo: in cubiculo iacere"; that is, "lying in various stages." The orthography of the Stonyhurst gloss is quite curious. It might apply to *MED*, *foulen* v. (1) 4(a): "to injure, damage trample upon"; also to *voulen* v. (2), "to hunt," *MED*, s.v. Each verb contains a quote that includes the spelling *fowle*. Also in the Stonyhurst ms. there is the reading "Calco as *to fowle* or tread." On checking *calco* in *OLD* one finds the meanings: "to trample or ram down with the feet"; "to press by treading"; "to injure by treading upon"; "crush with the foot"; "tread or trample on." Latham offers the definition of *recubo* as *re-lay*, which might be understood as support for *foulen* v. (1) 4(a): "to trample upon." However, *FVD* provides a very interesting set of meanings: "Cubo ... Cubare invenitur pro *insidiari* vel *vigilare*." The notion of "lying close to ground *in wait*" and "being watchful" might approximate pressing down or treading again and yet, create a further stage of lying down.

<sup>543</sup> 12668 *Recusitas*. Saint John's, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88 agree precisely with the Stonyhurst

reading. Lincoln 88 adds "anglice flennyng" for which meaning cf. *MED*, s.v. *flen* v. (2), 1. (a) "to strip (the skin from the flesh)." Lincoln 111 is lost; Hrl. 2270 omits the item. As stable as is the gloss in this instance, so evanescent is the entry word.

*Recusitas* is found only in three of the working mss. and in Stonyhurst. and in none of the other mss. or lexicæ included in this edition. For the act of *refection*, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *recuso*.

<sup>544</sup> 12669 *Recuticus*. This is an *hapax legomenon*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. "blered ppl." One can understand the simple brilliance of Sherman Kuhn at work here. Hrl. 2270 expands: "dicitur circumcisis de pelle virge virilis vt Iudeus."

<sup>545</sup> 12670 *Reda*. For particular type of vehicle, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *raeda*.

<sup>546</sup> 12671 *Redamo*. Cf. *OLD*: "to love in return."

<sup>547</sup> 12685 *Redem[t]us*. This entry is derived unintentionally from two sources. Stonyhurst offers an errant orthography for *redemptus*, which is supported by the gloss. Latham offers the variant *redemtus*, variant of *redemptus*. (Cf. *redemptio*.) *DFC* and *FVD* offer "redemptus: liberatus, salvatus." Then there is a second source which introduces *Redimitus*, a reading supported by Saint John's:

- 12686 Redecto as azey[ms. a]n  
wynden<sup>548</sup>
- 12687 Redoleo es to smelle
- 12688 Redorso as turne azene
- 12689 Reduco cis azeyn lede
- 12690 Redulus strues vel aceruus<sup>549</sup>
- 12690a Redundo [ms. Rod-] as azen  
go<sup>550</sup>
- 12691 Refectorium a fraytur<sup>551</sup>
- 12692 Refello is put away vel  
iterum fallere vel defraudare
- 12693 Refercio [ms. Refor-] tis  
fulfulle<sup>552</sup>
- 12694 Reficio cis idem or azeyn  
stable
- 12695 Refert prodest
- 12696 Refocillo as recreare vel  
reficere
- 12697 Refragor aris azeyn stond<sup>553</sup>
- 12698 Refreno as subiungere vel  
subtrahere
- 12699 Refrigio es azeyn cole
- 12700 Refrygero as refresshe
- 12701 Refugium [ms. Refrigium]  
helpe kepynge<sup>554</sup>
- 12702 Refundo is iterum fundere  
vel reddere
- 12703 Refugus a um azeyn flowe
- 12704 Regia e aula regis
- 12705 Regio onis a kyndom
- 12706 Regionarius pertinens
- 12707 Refuto as spuerre vel respuere
- 12708 Regenero as iterum generare
- 12709 Reger[o] gubernare vel recte  
agere

“ornatus vel honoratus.” Hrl. 2270: “ornatus ... coronatus” is in agreement with *DFC* and *FVD*: “coronatus, ornatus.” Finally, Hrl. 2270 affords the spelling of one entry and the gloss of another: “Redimitus: lyvynge azeyn.”

<sup>548</sup> 12686 Redecto. This spelling is found in Hrl. 2257 and Saint John’s as well as Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 offers “Redocto: iterum octare” (probably from *Redocco*, ult. *occo*, “to harrow, to level broken ground” [Lewis and Short].) Lincoln 88 reads “Redocto: azain teche.” Stonyhurst’s gloss might derive from one of two verbs, *wenden* or *winden*. *Redecto*, *redocto*, and *redocco* do not appear in the lexica, but are only ms. forms.

<sup>549</sup> 12690 Redulus. Both entry and gloss are completely supported by four of the working mss. (Lincoln 111 reading is lost.) *DFC* and *FVD* read “Redulus li est acervus lignorum ardens et hoc secundum Papiam.” This entry word does not appear in the lexica, but rather only in ms. Due to its frequency of appearance and consistency of readings throughout the mss. it would warrant the label *hapax legomenon*.

<sup>550</sup> 12690a Redundo. For a thorough treatment, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *red-undo*.

<sup>551</sup> 12691 Refectorium. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *freitour*.

<sup>552</sup> 12693 Refercio. None of the working mss. agree with Stonyhurst’s *fulfulle*. Lincoln 88 reads “to file to full fill”; Saint John’s offers “to ffulfyllen”; Hrl. 2270 reads *fulfill*; Hrl. 2257 omits the item. It is lost in Lincoln 111. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. for further senses.

<sup>553</sup> 12697 Refragor. Cf. *DFC*: “fragor aris, quod non est in usu ... obsistere, resistere—Papias dicit: refragatur .i. dissentit, adversatur, obviat, repugnat, contradicit.” The working mss. agree with Stonyhurst with the slightest variety. Saint John’s reads “stondyn azen”; Lincoln 88: “to azain stond”; Hrl. 2270: “to stonde azeyn”; Hrl. 2257: *resistere*.

<sup>554</sup> 12701 Refugium. There is some variety among the working mss., but surely general agreement. Lincoln 88 offers “helpe or keping.” Hrl. 2257 expands with “helpe or kepinge, n.g.i. auxilium tutela securitas.” Hrl. 2270 offers “help kepynge socour sykerness”; Saint John’s provides “tutela securitas adiutorium.”

- 12710 *Registrum* a registre  
 12711 *Regiuncula parua regio*  
 12712 *Regnum* a kyndom  
 12713 *Regillum prelatum reginale*  
 [ms. -male] *vestimentum*<sup>555</sup>  
 12714 *Regno* as to regnen  
 12715 *Regredior eris* to go azene  
 12716 *Regula* a rewe  
 12717 *Regulus* a wrenne a lytel  
 kyng or a serpent  
 12718 *Reicio* is azene caste  
 12719 *Relacio nis* azeyne  
 castyng<sup>556</sup>  
 12720 *Relacium* azeyne b[r]o3t  
 12721 *Relaxo* as to relese  
 12722 *Relego* as remittere dampnare  
 12723 *Relego gis* azen rede  
 12724 *Releuo* as releue  
 12725 *Relido* is azeyne hurte<sup>557</sup>  
 12726 *Religio nis* religion  
 12727 *Relynguo* is azeyne grese  
 [ms. azeynegrele]<sup>558</sup>  
 12728 *Relinquo* is forsake  
 12729 *Reliquie arum* relykes  
 12730 *Relinquium* a remenante  
 12731 *Reliquia feminini generis*  
*idem* or a relyk  
 12732 *Reluctans* [ms. *Relictans*]  
 hesitans vel splendens<sup>559</sup>  
 12733 *Reliteo* es azeyn hyde  
 12734 *Remando* as azeyn sende  
 12735 *Remetior iris* metry<sup>560</sup>  
 12736 *Remedium* remedie  
 12737 *Remedio* as *remedium dare*

<sup>555</sup> 12713 *Regillum*. This item is supported by three of the working mss.: Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Saint John's.

<sup>556</sup> 12719 *Relacio*. Hrl. 2257 alone agrees with Stonyhurst in its reading "azeyne castyng." Saint John's and Hrl. 2270 appear far more philosophical. Saint John's reads "a beryng azen vel iterata cognicio rei prius cognite." Hrl. 2270 offers "azengen knowyng or to another thyng azen beryng." Lincoln 88 is starkly confused and Lincoln 111's reading is lost. Of the French mss., *AMD* omits the item and *FVD* offers "rei prius cognite iterata cognitio vel sermo qui refertur" upon which *DFC* provides "rei prius cognite iterata cognitio vel est ante late rei secunda representatio—secundum Papiam est que fertur ad aliqued—Item etiam dicitur sermo qui fertur." In the *MED*, s.v. *casting* ger. 4: (d), "perceiving, foreseeing, anticipation, there might be a hint of relation."

<sup>557</sup> 12725 *Relido*. For etymology and sense, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.

<sup>558</sup> 12727 *Relynguo*. This orthogonal phenomenon exists solely within the *Medulla* tradition. Stonyhurst is joined by Hrl. 2257: "Relinguo ius azayn gressem"

and Lincoln 88: "Relinguo as to azain [blank]." Hrl. 2270 offers "Relino ... iterum linire"; Saint John's reads "Relinio iterum linire." The vocalics are fairly straightforward: *rel-yngu-o* is equivalent to *rel-ini-o*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *linio*, s.v. *lino* meaning *anoint* which links with *MED*, s.v. *gresen* v. "to grease (sth.), anoint, lubricate." The compound *relinio* is new to the Latin corpus.

<sup>559</sup> 12732 *Reluctans*. The ms. reading cannot stand. The glosses "hesitans vel splendens" pertain to independent Latin nouns *reluctor* and *reluceo*. The Stonyhurst scribe introduces a non-existent entry word and attaches to it two entirely different verbal meanings. The verb *reluctor* (cf. *DFC*) which accounts for *hesitans* includes the participle *reluctans* as an appropriate form meaning "resistens ... incertus, dubius, hesitans." However, the present participle of *reluceo* is *relucens*.

<sup>560</sup> 12735 *Remetior*. The gloss *metry* is incomplete and requires [*azeyn*]. Each of the working mss. include it. Saint John's reads "iterum mecior"; Hrl. 2257: "iterum mensurare"; Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 offer "iterum metiri." Lincoln 111 is lost. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *metren* v. (b) for form and meaning.

- 12738 *Remedio*[r] aris remedium  
*conferre*
- 12739 *Remensus* azeyn meten<sup>561</sup>
- 12740 *Remex* a rothar a steresmon
- 12741 *Remigium* d[r]yuyng of  
sterres<sup>562</sup>
- 12742 *Remigium* gubernacio  
*remigis vel officium*
- 12743 *Remigis* collectio rem[or]um  
[ms. *renum*]
- 12744 *Remigo* as to rowen
- 12745 *Reminiscor* ris to recorde
- 12746 *Remis* *nomen proprium*
- 12747 *Remitto* is azen send or  
forzeue & to suffre or relese
- 12748 *Remora* azeyn dwellynge
- 12749 *Remoramen* [ms. Ro-]  
dwellynge lettyng
- 12750 *Remultum* a cabul holdyng a  
shyppe<sup>563</sup>
- 12751 *Remus* mi an ore
- 12752 *Ren* nis a kidnere [ms.  
kydeyre] or a nere [ms. an  
ere]<sup>564</sup>
- 12753 *Renunculus* *idem*
- 12754 *Renarius* a *um* *pertinens*
- 12755 *Renale* a bryche gurdel<sup>565</sup>
- 12756 *Renito*[r] teris *iter*[u]m  
*plaudere conari*
- 12757 *Reno* nis a wrypyng of  
shylder<sup>566</sup>
- 12758 *Renuncio* as forsak or bryng  
tydynges
- 12759 *Renus* *nomen fluuii*

<sup>561</sup> 12739 *Remensus*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. “remetior, to measure or mete again.” Also, see *MED*, s.v. *meten* v. (1), 1 (B) and (C).

<sup>562</sup> 12741 *Remigium*. For the entry word, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. Only two of the working mss. approximate (but from afar) the Stonyhurst reading: “dyuyng of sterres.” Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270 omit this strand of the tradition. Hrl. 2257 reads “deuyng of steres”: Lincoln 88 offers “dryuing of steres.” To be sure, there is no agreement. Regarding *sterres* and its variants, cf. *MED* *ster(e* n. (2): “the rudder of a boat or ship.” See also *MED* *stern(e* n. (2). Regarding the gerund, there is wondrous bafflement: modern English “driving, divining and diving” are offered and Lincoln 88 is the persuading force: “dryuing of steres.” Of some help for this form and meaning, cf. *MED*, s.v. *driven*, 6 and 7a. *Drivinge* ger. might admit a sense of *urging* or *guiding* into its item.

<sup>563</sup> 12750 *Remultum*. Cf. *OLD*, s.v. “remulcum, a tow-rope.” See *FVD*: “Remulcum ... .i. funis quo navis deligata trahitur vice remi.” Also, cf. Gr.

ῥομουλκέω from ῥόμα, “towing line” (A)2, ἐλκω, “drag, draw” (*LSJ*).

<sup>564</sup> 12752 *Ren*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. “kide -nere n., (a) a1425 \*Medulla ... Renius.” *Renius* is a misreading for “Ren nis.” Working mss. verify this reading as does *DFC*. Classical Latin (*OLD* and Lewis and Short) employs only the plural *renes*, based upon the Gr. ῥένης, pl. of ῥήν (cf. Lewis and Short). According to Souter, s.v. “ren (sing. especially saec. IV on.)” For “a nere” cf. *MED*, s.v. “ner(e, the kidney of a human being or animal.”

<sup>565</sup> 12755 *Renale*. The glosses of the working mss. are consistent but vocally varied. Hrl. 2257 reads “a brykgirdell.” Saint John’s offers a twofold description: “a breke gyrdyl or a paunce”; Lincoln 88: “a bygurdull”; Hrl. 2270: “a brekgurdell.”

<sup>566</sup> 12757 *Reno*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. “writhing(e (f)” which points to the uniqueness of the segment. Then add the supportive description from *Isid.* 19.23.4: “Renones sunt velamina humerorum et pectoris usque umbilicum, atque intortis villis adeo hispida ut imbrem respuant.” Also cf. *OLD*, *reno*<sup>2</sup>: “a reindeer skin or a garment made from it.”

- 12760 Renuo is fo[r]sake<sup>567</sup>  
 12761 Reor eris putare  
 12762 Repagulum .i. obex a dore  
 barre<sup>568</sup>  
 12763 Repetundus sadde azeyn  
 askynge<sup>569</sup>  
 12764 Repilo as to ofte here  
 12765 Repo is to crepe  
 12766 Repando is azeyn shewe  
 12767 Reptilis et le a kreyngne beste  
 12768 Repudium puttyngne away  
 12769 Repudio as repellere  
 12770 Repandus a um curuus  
 12771 Reparo as azen greypen  
 12772 Repato as azeyn go  
 12773 Repauso as requiessere  
 12774 Repedo [ms. Repento] ass he  
 go wyþ þe fot<sup>570</sup>  
 12775 Repentynus a um sotheyne  
 12776 Repedo as remeare  
 12777 Repello is put away  
 12778 Rependo is to zelde<sup>571</sup>  
 12779 Repente sotheynlye  
 12780 Reperio is to fynd  
 12781 Reptilium repensum  
 aquarum<sup>572</sup>  
 12782 Repeto is azeyn aske  
 12783 Reprобо as reproue  
 12784 Repetunde peccunie  
 repetite<sup>573</sup>  
 12785 Reproco [ms. -to] as seipsum  
 agere<sup>574</sup>  
 12786 Repuluero as azeyn poudre

<sup>567</sup> 12760 Renuo. For detailed senses and citations, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.

<sup>568</sup> 12762 Repagulum. For usage of *obex*, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v., and thorough details in *DFC*.

<sup>569</sup> 12763 Repetundus. For juridical use, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *repeto* 2. b. For *sadde* cf. *MED*, s.v. *sad* adv. (a) *Steadfastly*.

<sup>570</sup> 12774 Repedo. Of the working mss. only Lincoln 88 corresponds with Stonyhurst's reading: "Repedo as .i. ire cum pedibus."

<sup>571</sup> 12778 Rependo. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. for more detailed senses.

<sup>572</sup> 12781 Reptilium. This entry is agreed upon by Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Saint John's. Hrl. 2270 omits the item. However, the problem is contained in the gloss. Lincoln 88 agrees with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2257 registers only *repensum*, and Saint John's offers an entirely inordinate "responsorium aquarum." *DFC*, s.v. *reptilis* reads "Reptilia secundum Papiam sunt que ventre et pedibus reptant ut serpentes—repentia vero terre sunt, reptilia vero aquarum." *Isid.* 12.4.3 offers "Serpentes autem reptilia sunt, quia ventre et pectore reptant." *FVD* concisely remarks "Reptilia sunt aquarum, repentia vero sunt terre."

Papias clarifies the distinctions by explaining that *serpentes* are of two classes: *repentia*—land, *reptilia*—water. It appears that within the working mss., *reptilia* is made singular in the form of *reptilium* (ignoring genders and endings) and *repentia* is given the singular form *repensum* = *repentium*. The *-sum* and *-tium* blur into a similar sound. Hence, the text can be sustained as Stonyhurst has it, understanding that, when fleshed out, "Reptilium est repensum (serpens) aquarum; repensum est reptilium (serpens) terre."

<sup>573</sup> 12784 Repetunde. Cf. *OLD*, s.v. *repeto* (10b): "to claim back money unlawfully acquired."

<sup>574</sup> 12785 Reproco. Although the gloss is agreed upon in the working mss, the entry word varies. Stonyhurst and Hrl. 2257 read *Reproto*; Lincoln 88 offers *Repreco*. The letters *t* and *e* are often confused with *c*, but this seems not a palaeographical problem as it is one of mere sense. It is not one of prayer (*preco*), nor one of appearing first (*proto* from Gr. πρῶτος); the latter is taken for granted. Here it seems to be a matter of emphasizing self: *OLD*, s.v. "procaz: impudent, licentious, undisciplined."



- 12787 Reputo as to acount *vel*  
estimare *vel* discernere
- 12788 Repofocilium an hadbronde  
or a skrene<sup>575</sup>
- 12789 Repto as ad capud reducere<sup>576</sup>
- 12790 Respublica comyn þynge
- 12791 Repropero as valde properare
- 12792 Requies rest
- 12793 Requietus a tum rested
- 12794 Requiesco cis bygynne to  
reste
- 12795 Requiro is [ms. is is] azeyn  
seche
- 12796 Res rey þynge
- 12797 Resacro as azeyn halewen
- 12798 Resero as vnlowke or shewe
- 12799 R[e]ses dis slazt comynge  
dwellynge<sup>577</sup>
- 12800 Resarcino as valde onerare
- 12801 Resigno as azeyn tokenen or  
resyne benefyse
- 12802 Reseruo as .i. conseruare
- 12803 Risus [ms. Resa] risibilis *vel*  
laudabilis temptacio<sup>578</sup>
- 12804 Resilio is azeyn lepe
- 12805 Resyna rosyne
- 12806 Resa .i. radix<sup>579</sup>
- 12807 Resipio is azeyn sauour
- 12808 Resisto is wyþstond
- 12809 Resolutoricinum a brouche or  
nedle<sup>580</sup>
- 12810 Respiro as breþe azeyne or  
recuere
- 12811 Responsorium answeyng
- 12812 Resoluo is totum soluere

<sup>575</sup> 12788 Repofocilium. An overview of the ms. activity might not go amiss. After Stonyhurst's reading one turns to Hrl. 2270: "a heuedstok or a skrene." Lincoln 88 offers "a hacstok or screne"; Saint John's completes the evidence of the working mss. by offering "an aundyryn." For *hedbrond* and *screne*, both meaning "protection from the heat of a fire," see *MED. FVD* defines *repofocilium* as "illud quod tegit ignem in nocte, quasi cilium foci super quod a posteriori parte foci ligna ponuntur, quod vulgo lar dicitur." Cf. *Lares* in *OCD*(3); also see *Lares* in *Lemprière*.

<sup>576</sup> 12789 Repto. Of the working mss., Saint John's and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 read "frequenter repere." For the efficacy of *reducere*, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *reduco* II.B: "to bring, make, reduce to."

<sup>577</sup> 12799 R[e]ses. Cf. *FVD*, s.v. "Reses lentus ... quasi retro morans."

<sup>578</sup> 12803 Risus. *OLD* defines it as "laughter ... (as a sign of mockery)." Lewis and Short refers to a "practical joke." *Isid.* 11.1.127 remarks "Nam splene ridemus."

<sup>579</sup> 12806 Resa. This entry word is the transliteration of the Gr. word *ρίζα*, *root*. *Resa* does not appear in the lexica, only in the *Medulla*.

<sup>580</sup> 12809 Resolutoricinum. All working mss. except Lincoln 111 are accounted for in this item, but the diversity of presentation is quite surprising. Saint John's alone agrees with Stonyhurst regarding the entry, but its gloss, "acus pectoralis" is quite different. There is an additional complication to Saint John's in that it introduces another entry, *Regolitorium*, to agree with the Stonyhurst gloss. Lincoln 88 reads "Resolutoricinum: broch or nyle." Hrl. 2257 offers "Resolutinum a broche or a nelde." The final two items are most explanatory but have least to do with the precisely labelled glosses of Stonyhurst and the others. Hrl. 2270 offers "Resolutoricinum acus pastoralis [read: pectoralis] et firmaculum vel instrumentum quo crines discernuntur." Finally, *DFC* offers quite a full account: "Resolutoricinum acus pectoralis, scilicet firmaculum quo camisia super pectus firmatur vel quo pallium astringitur vel instrumentum quo crines discernuntur."

- 12813 *Responsum* answerē  
 12814 *Resono as* clare sono [ms. sone]  
 12815 *Respuo is* relynquere  
 12816 *Respicio cis* sursum aspicere  
 12817 *Restauro as* restore  
 12818 *Restinguo is* tinxi quenche  
 12819 *Restio nis* a rope [maker]<sup>581</sup>  
 12820 *Restis* a cable or a rope or a corde  
 12821 *Resticula* diminutiuum  
 12822 *Resulto as* azeyn shynen or azeyn ioyen  
 12823 *Resuto as* iterum vel retro sutare  
 12824 *Restituo is* to stable  
 12825 *Resupinus* wyde opene<sup>582</sup>  
 12826 *Rete* a nette  
 12827 *Resencio cis* iudicare<sup>583</sup>  
 12828 *Retento as* frequenter retinere  
 12829 *Retinaculum* a bridel or a reyne  
 12830 *Reciac[u]lum* a lytel nette  
 12831 *Restringo gis* fortiter stringere  
 12832 *Reciarius* a nette maker  
 12833 *Resurgo is* iterum vel sursum surgere  
 12834 *Reticula* a lytel net & a lytel calle  
 12835 *Retego gis* to †openen† or to hele azeyn<sup>584</sup>  
 12836 *Retineo es* azeyn holde  
 12837 *Recio tis* to netten or snare<sup>585</sup>  
 12838 *Reciolum* a lytel nette  
 12839 *Retrorsus a um* azeyn turnede  
 12840 *Retracto as* ofte drawe  
 12841 *Retribuo is* retribuendo dare  
 12842 *Retrimentum* a place þer hostes buþ<sup>586</sup>  
 12843 *Retro* aduerbium azeyn

<sup>581</sup> 12819 *Restio*. The emendation in the gloss is well-supported by three of the working mss. Hrl. 2270 reads “a rooper”; Lincoln 88 offers “gables sellere”; and Saint John’s reads “a cabyl Sellare.” Hrl. 2257 is not visible and Lincoln 111 is lost.

<sup>582</sup> 12825 *Resupinus*. The general reading of the working mss. is in agreement with the gloss of Stonyhurst. Lincoln 88 adds “vp ryzt.”

<sup>583</sup> 12827 *Resencio*. Of the working mss., Hrl. 2270 reads “iterum sentire” and Lincoln 88 offers *iudicare*. These alone agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2257 is faded; Lincoln 111 is lost. For a connective lexical sense, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *sentio* III.

<sup>584</sup> 12835 *Retego*. The curious element in the Stonyhurst reading is *openen*. *Retego* has no other meaning than “cover again” and its equivalences. All working mss. use the word *discooperire* in addition

to “iterum tegere.” Might not *dis-* have been thought an emphatic particle for *cooperire*, “to cover,” as *iterum* is for *tegere*. There is also the less traditionally appealing interpretation that the root *operire* was confused with *aperio*.

<sup>585</sup> 12837 *Recio*. As the *MED* has recorded, *netten* v. is an *hapax legomenon*.

<sup>586</sup> 12842 *Retrimentum*. In *FVD* the plural, *retrimenta*, is glossed as “illa loca in quibus dirigeruntur (?sic) stercora.” Hrl. 2270 agrees with *stercoia*, whereas Hrl. 2257 glosses the entry as “a place þer asses been”; Lincoln 88, Saint John’s, and Stonyhurst stress *hostes*, *ostis*, and *hostes* respectively. *DFC* in fullness defines *Retrimenta* as “sunt illa loca in quibus digeruntur stercora ve que retinent capita venarum quibus laxantur vincula.”

- 12844 Retrogradus [ms.  
Returgradeus] *planeus*
- 12845 Retrogradior [ms.  
Returgredior] *deris azeyn go*
- 12846 Retrudo is *contra trudere*
- 12847 Retundo is *to clenche or azen  
smyte*
- 12848 Retusus a *um azeyn smyten*
- 12849 Reu *radix*<sup>587</sup>
- 12850 Reubarbarum *rubarbe  
reponicum*
- 12851 Reueho is *retro vehere*
- 12852 Reuelo as *shewe vncoure*
- 12853 Reuereor *ris worshype or  
drede*
- 12854 Reuerso as *azeyn turne*
- 12855 Reuertor *aris idem*
- 12856 Reuolus *mercator*<sup>588</sup>
- 12857 Reuiuisco *cis azeyn lyuen*
- 12858 Reuiuo is *azeyn lyue*
- 12859 Reumia [ms. Reuiuima]  
*dicuntur tempestates*<sup>589</sup>
- 12860 Reuma *tis a wawe or fom of  
þe see*
- 12861 Reupontum *est idem quod est  
trans daunubum in sole  
barbaro*
- 12862 Reumatisma *reumynge*<sup>590</sup>
- 12863 Reumatizo as *to suffre reume*
- 12864 Reus a *um gulty*
- 12865 Reto[r] *ris a bok of fayre  
speche*<sup>591</sup>
- 12866 Retinum *matronale  
operimentum*
- 12867 Retorici *orum sunt retores*
- 12868 Reticus *vermis caninus*<sup>592</sup>
- 12869 Rexaticulum *a barre*<sup>593</sup>
- 12870 Retorica *retorik*

<sup>587</sup> 12849 Reu. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst in this item. *DFC* reads “id est radix.” *Cath. Angl.* reads “rewe: ruta, herba est.” Latham equates *reu* with *rhubarb* and *radix*. The Gr. is ρῆϱον = ρῆα = *rhubarb*.

<sup>588</sup> 12856 Reuolus. Saint John’s agrees with Stonyhurst, and Hrl. 2270 expands somewhat: “a peddler a merchaunt.” Also, cf. *DFC*, s.v. *Revola*: “secundum Papiam dicitur calumniator vel mercator clamosus.”

<sup>589</sup> 12859 Reumia. Due to the dittography of two sets of three minims (*ui ui* according to Stonyhurst) at the beginning of the entry word, no doubt triggered by the preceding entry *Reuiuo*, this reading is supported by Saint John’s and Lincoln 88, but not evidenced elsewhere in the lexica and mss. available to this edition.

<sup>590</sup> 12862 Reumatisma. From ρευματισμός, “humor or discharge from the body.”

<sup>591</sup> 12865 Reto[r]. Perhaps a reference to the renowned and controversial *Rhetorica ad Herennium*

(cf. *OCD*(3), p. 1314-15.) Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst: “a boke of faire speche.” Saint John’s addresses both book and speaker: “a book off ffayre speches vel est magister”; and Hrl. 2270 refers to the speaker alone: “a fayre spekyr.”

<sup>592</sup> 12868 Reticus. Among the working mss. found only in Lincoln 88 and Saint John’s and in agreement with Stonyhurst. Note that the gloss is identical with that of *Ricinus*, l. 12874. However, the connection between these two words is not established lexically or in ms.

<sup>593</sup> 12869 Rexaticulum. All of the working mss. but Hrl. 2270 agree with the full item as in Stonyhurst. However, the entry word is not attested in the literature. Based on the materials used in this edition, it appears only in the *Medulla*. Might this be a mistaken expansion of *re -xa -ticulum*, the French words for *rois* (rope) and *roi* (king) confused in English.

- 12871 Rex gis a kynge  
 12872 Resis [ms. Rexensi]  
*interpretator locucio*<sup>594</sup>  
 12873 Ricus vndoynge of mouzt  
 [ms. nozt]<sup>595</sup>  
 12874 Ricinus est vermis caninus<sup>596</sup>  
 12875 Rideo es to lauz  
 12876 Ridiculum a bourd or a  
 scorene  
 12877 Rigeo es to be harde rouz or  
 agast  
 12878 Rigidus a um boystouse  
 hastyfe  
 12879 Rigo as moyste or wastre  
 12880 Rigor oris duricies  
 12881 Rigus a um madidus  
 12882 Rima fissura  
 12883 Rimatrix a uenym eddre<sup>597</sup>  
 12884 Rinos [ms. Rimos]  
*inter[pretatur] auris vel naris*<sup>598</sup>  
 12885 Rimor aris scrutari  
 12886 Rimula a lytel ryfte  
 12887 Ringo wrappe<sup>599</sup>  
 12888 Rinoceros a vnicorn  
 12889 Rinos *interpretatur auris*<sup>600</sup>  
 12890 Ripa a ryuer or a roche  
 12891 Ripula *diminutium*  
 12892 Ripe *inter[pretatur]*  
*impetus*<sup>601</sup>

<sup>594</sup> 12872 Resis. All working mss. add *s* at the end of the entry word. All glosses read “interpretatur locucio,” with the absence of *interpretatur* in Saint John’s. Two factors can be introduced at this point, one clarifying the other. As with *Re -xa -ticulum* in l. 12869, here there may well be *Re -xen -sis* and a reasonable solution. Removing *-xen-*, the result being *Resis* with *locucio* as a clue, the Gr. word ῥῆσις, *speech*, surfaces clearly as the proper entry word.

<sup>595</sup> 12873 Ricus. The orthography of both entry word and gloss among the working mss. is not unimpressive. Saint John’s reads “Ricus vndoynge of net”; Hrl. 2257 offers “Ricus vndoyng of mouthe”; Lincoln offers as entry *Rictus*; Hrl. 2270 reads “Rittus est ferarum oris apparicio a grenynge.” *Rictus*, the CL word for this gloss which is found in Hrl. 2257, is defined in *DFC* as “ferarum oris apertio vel quod dicitur risus in homine, dicitur rictus in bestia”; by means of which definition the spelling of *ricus* is understood more clearly.

<sup>596</sup> 12874 Ricinus. For further details, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. and *Isid.* 12.5.15. Ult. from Latin, *canis*, and Gr., κύνος, genitive of κύων.

<sup>597</sup> 12883 Rimatrix. Saint John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88 agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 reads “Rimatrix est species aquam veneno inficiens.”

<sup>598</sup> 12884 Rinos. From Gr. ῥίς, ῥινός. This entry word is a further example of the use of the genitive

case of the Greek noun as entry to equate with the nominative of the Latin noun as gloss. For additional examples, cf. the letter A: l. 379, *Aden*, n. 73; l. 603, *Allotropheta*, n. 104; l. 1364, *Arna*, n. 286. *Auris*, l. 12889, might be understood as *naris*, further stressing the scribe’s dyslexic problem. *Naris* and *auris* are virtually the same word for a dyslexic (two minims plus *a*, and *a* plus two minims), which might explain the Stonyhurst scribe’s *Rimos* gloss. Among the working mss. only Saint John’s and Lincoln 88 offer the complete item and that is identical to the Stonyhurst reading. Cf. l. 12889, *Rinos*, as well as Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1742: “Rin naris recto, cornu ceras,” to judge relatively straightforward items. For examples of dyslexia, cf. letter A, l. 752, *Amechon*, n. 137. A final observation might be made: in both Lewis and Short and *OLD* there is, under *naris*, a sense of an “opening, a vent, an air-hole” which might explain the linkage of “auris vel naris.”

<sup>599</sup> 12887 Ringo. More descriptively, *DFC* reads “irasci indignari, murmurare vel rictum facere.”

<sup>600</sup> 12889 Rinos. See l. 12884, *Rinos*, n. 598 for appropriate details.

<sup>601</sup> 12892 Ripe. For sense cf. l. 12895, “Ripheus impetuusus” which receives its sense from l. 12897, “Ripheus quidam mons.” *DFC* reads “quidam montes riphei dicuntur ab impetu grandinum et ventorum” which, according to *OLD*, is “a fabulous mountain

- 12893 *Ristus* rima [ms. ruina]  
fissura et fenestra<sup>602</sup>
- 12894 *Risibilis* lauzynge
- 12895 *Ripheus* a *um* impetuusus<sup>603</sup>
- 12896 *Ritus tus* dicitur consuetudo a  
moribus contracta
- 12897 *Ripheus* quidam mons<sup>603</sup>
- 12898 *Ritmicus* a *um* pertinens  
ritmo vel cantium
- 12899 *Ritmus* sonus<sup>604</sup>
- 12900 *Riualis* a bely broþer
- 12901 *Rite* [ms. Rice] aduerbium  
manerlyche
- 12902 *Rien* ren<sup>605</sup>
- 12903 †*Riuisia*† quoddam animal<sup>606</sup>
- 12904 *Riuus* [ms. Riuis] a rennynge  
of water
- 12905 *Rinatrix* violatrix aque<sup>607</sup>
- 12906 *Rixa* chydyngre
- 12907 *Rixor* aris grennen as  
houndes
- 12908 *Roboam* interpretatur  
latitudo<sup>608</sup>
- 12909 *Robo[r]*or aris to streyngþe
- 12910 *Roboro* as confirmare
- 12911 *Robur* ris streynþe
- 12912 *Robustus* stronge boystous
- 12913 *Roda grece* rora latine<sup>609</sup>
- 12914 *Rodanus* nomen proprium  
fluuii
- 12915 *Rodia* quedam lex naualis<sup>610</sup>

range in the extreme north, later identified with actual mountains in Scythia.”

<sup>602</sup> 12893 *Ristus*. A full reading of this item is given in *DFC*: “Riscus ... rima, fissura vel fenestra patens in pariete, secundum Papiam .i. fenestra parietis vel etiam dictus vas ex iuncis et viminibus.”

<sup>603</sup> 12895 and 12897 *Ripheus*. This adjective is glossed as *impetuusus* in l. 12895 and linked with l. 12897, where it is glossed as “quidam mons.” The full sense is found in *DFC*: “impetuusus, unde quidam montes riphei dicuntur ab impetu grandinum et ventorum.”

<sup>604</sup> 12899 *Ritmus*. Cf. Gr. ῥυθμός and its full treatment in Lewis and Short. *DFC* reads “Rithmus grece, modulatio dicitur latine.”

<sup>605</sup> 12902 *Rien*. Cf. l. 12752, *Ren*.

<sup>606</sup> 12903 †*Riuisia*†. The Stonyhurst entry and gloss are supported identically by three of the working mss.: Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2270, and Saint John’s. Yet the entry in these four mss. is incomprehensible. In studying the script it seems possible to replace *-uisia* with *ursa*, thus justifying the gloss. Yet *ri* + *ursa* does not yield a sensible entry other than emphasizing part of the reconstruction *-ursa*: *bear*.

This entry word appears only within the *Medulla* tradition.

<sup>607</sup> 12905 *Rinatrix*. Hrl. 2257 agrees but misspells entry as *Rimatrix*; Lincoln 88 reads “rinatrix violator aque.”

<sup>608</sup> 12908 *Roboam*. Cf. *Isid.* 7.6.68 for more detail: “Roboam latitudo populi, et ipsud per antiphrasin, quod decem tribulus ab eo separatis duae tantum ei relictæ sint.”

<sup>609</sup> 12913 *Roda*. An example of linguist under-compensation: *Roda* is from ῥόδα, plural of ῥόδον; *rora* is probably a misspelling for *rosa* with an interesting twist: the *r*’s of *rora* tend to curve as ), the mirror image of (, *rosa* its mirror image. In all, regarding gender and number of words conjoined, note the Bischoff argument (B. Bischoff, “The Study of Foreign Language in the Middle Ages,” *Speculum*, 36, 1961, p. 215) that endings are modified due to lack of language ability.

<sup>610</sup> 12915 *Rodia*. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst, except Hrl. 2257 which reads “quedam lex nobilis.” It is likely to the glory and exceptional ability of the Rhodians on the sea. Cf. *OLD*, s.v. *Rhodi* (c).

- 12916 Rodonyzo as turmenten<sup>611</sup>  
 12917 Rodo is gnawe  
 12918 Rodomellum vinum  
 12919 Roga a dole<sup>612</sup>  
 12920 Rogacula a lytel preyer  
 12921 Rogo as to preye  
 12922 Rogus fyre vel congeries ligni  
 in ignem  
 12923 Roma rome  
 12924 Romanus a um pertinens  
 12925 Romanizo as [se] habere  
 aliquem ut romani<sup>613</sup>  
 12926 Rumphea grece gladius  
 latine<sup>614</sup>  
 12927 Romula parua roma  
 12928 Romus et lus rex rome<sup>615</sup>  
 12929 Ros ris dewe  
 12930 Rosa a rose  
 12931 Rosata clopynge of  
 conseylouris of rome  
 12932 Rosella a lytel rose  
 12933 Rosetum et orium locus vbi  
 h[ab]undant  
 12934 Rosym bytynleche<sup>616</sup>  
 12935 Rostrum a byle<sup>617</sup>  
 12936 Rota a whele  
 12937 Rotula diminutiuum  
 12938 Rotabulum fork [ms. fors]  
 12939 Roto as facere rotas  
 12940 Rotella parua rota  
 12941 Rotundus a um round  
 12942 Rotu[n]do as facere  
 rotundum  
 12943 Rvbeo es to be rede  
 12944 Rubellus lytel rede  
 12945 Ruberculus idem  
 12946 Rubedo nis rednes  
 12947 Rubigo nis rust  
 12948 Rubeta frusshe in busshes<sup>618</sup>

<sup>611</sup> 12916 Rodonyzo. This entry is a translation of the Gr. word ῥοδονίζω, a very rare word defined only by a scholiast as τὸ συνεχῶς τὴν κρόκην τινάσσειν which translates as “the frequent shaking of saffron”; cf. *LSJ*. Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 88 read *torquere* as gloss. Stonyhurst is the exception with *turmenten*. This gloss creates something of a curiosity since *Romanizo*, l. 12925, is glossed by Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270, and Saint John’s as *tormentare*. A second strand of gloss in Hrl. 2270 reads “aliquem se habere vt romani,” which coincides with the Stonyhurst gloss for *Romanizo*. There might be more confusion here than appears or that one must shake saffron violently for its own satisfaction.

<sup>612</sup> 12919 Roga. Supplemented in *DFC* by *elemosina*.

<sup>613</sup> 12925 Romanizo. See n. 611, l. 12916, *Rodonyzo*.

<sup>614</sup> 12926 Rumphea. Confirmation is found in Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1749: “Rumphea sit gladius.” From

the Gr. ῥομφαία. Here note orthographically the pre-*Erasmian* α transliterated as ε reflecting the modern Gr. pronunciation.

<sup>615</sup> 12928 Romus. It seems the scribe’s intention is to refer collectively to Romulus and Remus, the mythic founders of Rome. However, he becomes confused as to the proper construction of the entry *Romus* for *Remus*, but then the *-lus* does not fit in: *Remulus*. *Romus* is an error.

<sup>616</sup> 12934 Rosym. An adverbial formation from “rosio, an act of erosion or a gnawing”; from “rodo, to gnaw.” Cf. *MED*, s.v. *bitingli* adv. for corroboration.

<sup>617</sup> 12935 Rostrum. For full details cf. *OLD*. Also for *bile*, see *bile* n. (1) in *MED*.

<sup>618</sup> 12948 Rubeta. Cf. *DFC*: “rana in rubis manens.”

- 12949 *Rubor oris* shamen or redhed  
 12950 *Rubicio* a rubio colore dicitur  
 12951 *Rubeus* rede  
 12952 *Rubeus* a *um* idem  
 12952a *Rubea* mader<sup>619</sup>  
 12953 *Rubicundus* a *um* rody  
 12954 *Rubes* *nomen proprium*  
*ville*<sup>620</sup>  
 12955 *Rubiana* wyn of grapes  
 12956 *Rubus rubi* a busshe  
 12957 *Rubetum* locus vbi crescit  
 12958 *Rubrica* [ms. *Rubrida*] a rewe  
 or [ms. of] trede lutide rede<sup>621</sup>  
 12959 *Ruceus* a *um* sordidus  
 12960 *Ructo* as bolken  
 12961 *Ructor aris et ructuo* as idem  
 12962 *Rudens* corda tractans sursum  
*velum* or a cable<sup>622</sup>  
 12963 *Rudeo* es to be boystous<sup>623</sup>  
 12964 *Ruder* *stercus animalis*  
 12965 *Rudimentum* *iniciu[m]* [ms.  
*nuncio*] *vel prima doctrina*<sup>624</sup>  
 12966 *Rudeo* es to crye as an asse  
 12967 *Rudis* newe bygynnyge [read:  
 bygynnyge] or boistos  
 12968 *Rudista* qui *vel* que de humo  
*rudera* leuat<sup>625</sup>  
 12969 *Rudo* is make boystous  
 12970 *Rudus* a runnde stone of  
 pament  
 12971 *Ruga* a wrynkyl or a sem  
 12972 *Rugeo* es *vel* gio gis clamare  
 vt bos *vel* leo  
 12973 *Rugitus* rorynge  
 12974 *Rugo* as rypple or ryuele<sup>626</sup>  
 12975 *Rugula* *parua* ruga  
 12976 *Ruina* fallynge  
 12977 *Ruitum* idem  
 12978 *Ruino* as to falle

<sup>619</sup> 12952a *Rubea*. In *OLD*: “*Rubia* a red dye.” Cf. *MED*, s.v. *mader(e* n.

<sup>620</sup> 12954 *Rubes*. Cf. *Lemprière*, s.v. “*Rubi*, now *Ruvo*, a town in Apulia, from which the epithet *Rubeus* is derived, applied to osiers and bramble bushes, which grew there in great abundance.”

<sup>621</sup> 12958 *Rubrica*. *Lincoln 88* supports *Stonyhurst* in its entry reading of *rubrida*, but to no end. All is subsumed under *Rubrica*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *?luten* v. (3) which demonstrates the *Medulla* quote as including the *hapax legomenon*, *lutide*. However, *rewe*, the focal point of the present item, as well as an essential word in understanding the meaning of the “*?luten* v. (3) oncer” is overlooked. It is likely an error for *reule* n. but is not listed in its form section nor is it found among the cross references, s.v. *rewe* which should read “*rewe*→*reaume*, & error for *reule* n. This will bring the reader directly to “*reule* 9. (a) ruler, straightedge; also, a level.” Otherwise, *rewe* is a dead

end. As well in *MED*, s.v. *thred(e* 2. (a) the *Medulla* quote with variants is helpful to the reader. A useful inclusion would also be *Lincoln 88*: “*reule* or *threde*” along with *Hrl. 2270*: “*rewell* or *rubrysch* or a *threed*.”

<sup>622</sup> 12962 *Rudens*. Perhaps an indirect reference to the *Rudens* of the playwright *Plautus*.

<sup>623</sup> 12963 *Rudeo*. Cf. identical entry word at l. 12966.

<sup>624</sup> 12965 *Rudimentum*. A little shift in balance offers *iniciu[m]* from *nuncio*; also “*prima doctrina*” is supported by *Hrl. 2257*, *Hrl. 2270*, and *Lincoln 88*. An interesting gloss upon *Rudimenta*, s.v.

*Rudimentum* in *DFC* reads “*Rudimenta secundum Papiam sunt que infantie dicuntur ut cunabula initia nova, que in infantia discuntur.*”

<sup>625</sup> 12968 *Rudista*. For *rudera* cf. l. 12964, *Ruder*.

<sup>626</sup> 12974 *Rugo*. For the word *ryuele* in the gloss, cf. *MED*, s.v. *rivelen* v. 1. (a).

- 12979 Rumes .i. rumen et ruma pars gutturis
- 12980 Rumigerio as portare rumores
- 12981 Ruminalis ficus<sup>627</sup>
- 12982 Rumino as shewe code & dicitur remandere [ms. remanducare] gustare cibum vel rumen [ms. ruinam]<sup>628</sup>
- 12983 Rumo as make tydyng
- 12984 Runcea a wede hoke a butour
- 12985 Runco as wede or grepe
- 12986 Runcio a wedere or a gropere
- 12987 Ruo is to falle
- 12988 Rupes pis a roche or [ms. of] ston
- 12989 Ruptito as frequenter rumpere
- 12990 Ruptura fractura
- 12991 Ruphus a um rubeus or rouz
- 12992 Rupecula parua rupes
- 12993 Ruricola a tylere of ley lond
- 12994 Ruscus ci maner of busshes
- 12995 Ruspor aris to scrape<sup>629</sup>
- 12996 Rursum eftesones
- 12997 Rusticanus .i. cherlen
- 12998 Rusticacio vilaynye
- 12999 Rusticus a cherle
- 13000 Ruta a werte<sup>630</sup>
- 13001 Rutelia quedam terra
- 13002 Rutellus a lechour
- 13003 Rutenus quidam populus<sup>631</sup>
- 13004 Rutilus [ms. -is] splendidus<sup>632</sup>
- 13005 Rutilo as gliter or shyne
- 13006 Ruth nomen proprium
- 13007 Rutilus [ms. -is] shyny[n]ge<sup>632</sup>
- 13008 Rutum fallynge<sup>633</sup>
- 13009 Rut[r]um fossorium vbi foditur sal
- 13010 Line number not used.

### End of the Letter R

<sup>627</sup> 12981 Ruminalis. Cf. *OLD*, s.v. “The name of a fig-tree near the Lupercal, under which Romulus and Remus were supposed to have been suckled.”

<sup>628</sup> 12982 Rumino. Excepting Lincoln 111, which is lost, the other four working mss. agree generally with Stonyhurst. Two mss. particularly stand out: Saint John’s with “to chewen the cud as bestis et dicitur remandere,” and Lincoln 88 with “to chewe code et dicitur remandere degustare cibum.” Saint John’s, Hrl. 2270, and Lincoln 88 all agree with the reading *remandere*, rather than Stonyhurst’s *remanducare*, less in vogue.

<sup>629</sup> 12995 Ruspor. For the gloss, cf. *MED*, s.v. *scrapen* v. 2. (a). Note the difference in the Classical Latin meaning in Lewis and Short: “to search through, examine, explore.”

<sup>630</sup> 13000 Ruta. Under “De Odoratis Oleribus,” *Isid.* at 17.11.8 reads “Ruta dicta quod sit ferventissima.”

<sup>631</sup> 13003 Rutenus. The Ruteni were a people of Aquitanian Gaul. For further detail cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Ruteni*.

<sup>632</sup> 13004 and 13007 Rutilus. Identical entries.

<sup>633</sup> 13008 Rutum. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst except Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2270 which omit it. It is not found in *FVD* or *DFC*.