

An Edition of the Letters L, M, N, and O
of the
Medulla Grammaticae
Stonyhurst MS. 15 (A.1.10)

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Textual editor and palaeographer Vincent P. McCarren
University of Michigan (ret.)

Technical editor Mary Ann Ritter
University of Michigan

The Letter L

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|------|--|------|---|
| 8386 | Lab[a]rum signum belli | 8392 | Labrum a lyp or a vessel |
| 8387 | Labdatismus per vuele is oft
seyd ¹ | 8393 | Labio onis a tauerner or a
lehour |
| 8388 | Labec[u]la a spot | 8394 | Labefacto as make spottes |
| 8389 | Labefacio is conuellere
<i>concutere ferire facere</i> | 8395 | Laborintus hous made of deuel |
| 8390 | Labo as to spoten | 8396 | Labis .i. putredo |
| 8391 | Labefio is labare ² | 8397 | Labilis slydry |
| | | 8398 | Labiolum lytel lyppe |
| | | 8399 | Labina amareys terra aquosa |

¹ 8387 Labdatismus. Cf. *DFC*: Labdacismus: “est ubi
‘l’ plurimum sonat”; frequent use of the Gr. letter
lambda.

² 8391 Labefio. Cf. both *FVD* and *DFC*.

- 8400 Labium a lyppe
 8401 Labiosus baberlyppyd
 8402 Labere titubare [ms. -lare]
 vacillare
 8403 Labor ris to slide
 8404 Labor oris trauayle
 8405 Laboro as to trauayle
 8406 Labo as to falle
 8407 Laborosus trauaylous
 8408 Laboramen locus laborancium
 8409 Labrusca a wylde vine
 8410 Labruscetum locus vbi crescit
 8411 Labruscosus plenus labruscis
 8412 Lac tis mylk
 8413 Lacium quedam pars ydalie
 8414 Lacti[s] quedam pars
 intestinorum
 8415 Lacerna pallium fymbriatum a
 cowle a dudde or a gowne
 8416 Lacer a um laceratus
 8417 Lacero as to tere
 8418 Lacunus quidam latro³
 8419 Lacerosus ful of toren
 8420 Lacertus an arm hole
 8421 Lacerta a lysarde
 8422 Lacertulus et cerellus a lytyl
 braun
 8423 Lacertosus brawny
 8424 Lacertens tis rendyng
 8425 Lacuno as ad modum lacune
 curuare⁴
 8426 Lacunarium lacunar
 8427 Lacesco to rende
 8428 Latiferis a misshap
 8429 Lacinia rend clop and hem of
 clope & gaynes
 8430 La[s]ciu[i]us a um gay
 8431 Lacrima a ter
 8432 Lacrimare teren
 8433 Lacrimula parua lacrima
 8434 Lactatum almaunde mylke
 8435 Lacteosus a um milkene
 8436 La[c]tesco incipere lactere
 8437 Lacteus a um mylkene
 8438 Lactis a cheslepe
 8439 Lactea qui feminas lacte
 mittentes impleat
 8440 Lacteo es souke
 8441 Lacto as milke or zeue sowke
 8442 Lactuca letuse
 8443 Lactuarium locus vbi crescit

³ 8418 Lacunus. The working mss. of the *Medulla* reflect a varied orthography of the name of a thief. St. John's and Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst in reading *Lacunus*, whereas Lincoln 88 offers *Lacanus*, and Lincoln 111 reads *Lacinius*. Hrl. 2270 omits the

item. "Quidam latro" is read as gloss in the above mss.

⁴ 8425 Lacuno. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst; the entry reading of Hrl. 2257, "Lacuno nas," puts to rest any doubt about misreading of minims.

- 8444 *Lactutetum idem*
 8445 *Lacturnus deus qui preest segiti*
 8446 *Latula clop of peynt*
 8447 *Lacuna [ms. -ia] clop of water⁵*
 8448 *Lacus cus vel ci a podel*
 8449 *Lacunar a uaunt in hous & coniunccio trabium*
 8450 *Lacunarium lacinarium*
 8451 *Lacticinium [blank]*
 8452 *Lacunareum lacunare*
 8453 *Laganum a ponkake*
 8454 *Lagena a galon*
 8455 *Lagois auis carnesa vel i lepus [ms. lopus]⁶*
 8456 *Lagos rennyng of lyzthed*
 8457 *Laguncula a potel*
 8458 *Laicus a um lewed*
 8459 *Lallo as slepe*
 8460 *Lama latum frustum auri vel argenti vel alterius metalli vel minimus lapis*
 8461 *Lamazabatani deus ut qui dereliquisti me*
 8462 *Lambo is to likke*
 8463 *Lamentor aris to weymanton*
 8464 *Lameth interpretatur percuciens*
 8465 *Lamia g[en]us monstri*
 8466 *Lamina a plate of led*
 8467 *Lamosus [ms. -esus] ful of stires⁷*
 8468 *Lampas lampadis a lampe*
 8469 *Lana wolle*
 8470 *Lancea a spered*
 8471 *Lanceo as cum lancea ludere*
 8472 *Lanceola parua lancea*
 8473 *Langor oris sorwe*
 8474 *Langu[e] es to sorwe*
 8475 *Languiditas langor*
 8476 *Languidus a um sorwyng*
 8477 *Laniarius a nette maker*
 8478 *Lani[ati]orium a fleshe stalle*
 8479 *Lanitus a um wollen*
 8480 *Laniena deus medicorum*
 8481 *Lanifex a clop maker*
 8482 *Lanicena a leche hous*
 8483 *Laniger a wolle berere*

⁵ 8447 *Lacuna*. Read by all working mss. except Lincoln 88: *-ia*. For *clap* compare the orthography of St. John's: *cloch*; Hrl. 2270: *clache*; Lincoln 88: *slogh*; and Lincoln 111: *cloche*.

⁶ 8455 *Lagois*. *i-lepus* perhaps, although somewhat later, a reflection of the use of the *i-pref*.

⁷ 8467 *Lamosus*. "Lamosus .i. voraginosus" (Hrl. 2270), "plenus lamis" (Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88); in *FVD* *Lama* is cited as "locus voraginosus (a street full of holes) vel lapis in via obrutus." In *FVD* at *Lamosus*: "Papias dicit quod lame sunt confractio-

viarum que fieri solent pluvia interveniente." In addition to the above ms. readings, the remaining three with which this edition has been concerned are scattered in sense. St. John's offers: "fful off strives"; Lincoln 111: "ful of lykkyng" (no doubt based upon the above ms. reading involving the word *lambo*) and then Stonyhurst with "ful of stires." Clearly the thinking is sporadic. Both Hrl. mss. are on the mark. If *stires* are meant to reflect shatterings and scatterings, then that as well will fit.

- 8484 Lanio as to rend
 8485 Lanio onis a bloware
 8486 Lanista metallarius carnifex vel tortor
 8487 Laniscus lond of wolle
 8488 Lanoculus qui fert lanam ad oculos
 8489 Lanugo ginis barba inferior et flos tribuli
 8490 Lanx cis a bolle
 8491 Lappa a clotel
 8492 Lappatica nomen proprium
 8493 Lappates cibus vel ficus
 8494 Lapene sterres shyny[n]ge
 8495 Lapes [ms. Lapes] grece ignorancia latine⁸
 8496 Lappetum a cloti place
 8497 Lapedocia ciuitas
 8498 Lithos [ms. Lapos] grece lapis latine
 8499 Lapidicia a mason house
 8500 Lapillus a mason ston
 8501 Lapidicius a mason
 8502 Lapidius a um stoni
 8503 Lapido as smyte wyþ ston
 8504 Lapidiosus stony
 8505 Lapista a water pot
 8506 Lapis dis a ston
 8507 Lap[id]osus a um stony
 8508 Lapates ioutes
 8509 Lapsos as to slyde
 8510 Laqueare coniunccio trabium
 8511 Laquearium idem
 8512 Laqueatus a um ygruned
 8513 Laqueo as to grunen
 8514 Laquetismus a lytel net
 8515 Laqueolus a lytel greon
 8516 Laqueus a groon
 8517 Lar ris domus et ignis
 8518 Lar tis nomen proprium regis
 8519 Lard[ar]ium a lardere
 8520 Lardum staurum rei
 8521 La[r]gifluus large⁹
 8522 Largior iris to zeue
 8523 Largista quedam ciuitas
 8524 Largiusculus sumdel large[r]
 8525 Largus a um large
 8526 Largitus idem
 8527 Larua a uisor
 8528 Larex quedam arbor
 8529 Laruo as laruas induere
 8530 Laruus beste in water & lond wonyng

⁸ 8495 Lapes. Cf. *LSJ*: λαθος, εος τό, Doric dialect for ληθος = λήθη.

⁹ 8521 La[r]gifluus. Large; seeming to the modern English eye as incomplete, but not. (Both Lincoln 88

and 111 and St. John's have it just that way). It appears that further explanation is warranted: Hrl. 2270 reads: "largus affluentus" and above all, Hrl. 2257 provides "large .i. largus affluente."

- 8531 *Larus* genus auis
 8532 *Lasciuo* as to iolifien & do
 lechery or pley iolyflyche
 8533 *Lasciua* iolifte & sauagehede
 8534 *Laciuous* iolif & sauage
 8535 *Lasso* as to wyrie
 8536 *Lassesco* inchoatium
 8537 *Lassus* a um [blank]
 8538 *Latus* a um brode
 8539 *Latebra* an hydyng place
 8540 *Later* is a tile
 8541 *Lateralis* et le ende of syde
 8542 *Laterculus* paruus later
 8543 *Latericius* pertinens
 8544 *Laterna* lucerna
 8545 *Latero* as iuxta latus ponere
 8546 *Latesco* cis bygynne to hude
 8547 *Latex* cis water
 8548 *Lateo* es to dare
 8549 *Lathema* masonrye
 8550 *Lathemus* a mason
 8551 *Latibulum* an hudyng place or
 an halle
 8552 *Laticosus* watri
 8553 *Latinitas* tis Latyn
 8554 *Latinor* aris to speke latyn
 8555 *Latito* as hude ofte
 8556 *Lato* as to brede
 8557 *Latria* worshep don to god
 8558 *Latriensis* þat serueþ god
 8559 *Latrina* a gouge
 8560 *Latro* as to berke
 8561 *Latroci*[n]or aris to stele
 8562 *Latrocinium* þefþe
 8563 *Latrunculus* a lytel þef
 8564 *Latro* a þef
 8565 *Latus* eris a syde
 8566 *Latus* a um brod broune or
 large
 8567 *Latusculum* paruum latus
 8568 *Latomia* [ms. Latunia] vinculum
 vel custodia carceris¹⁰
 8569 *Lauatrum* a lauour
 8570 *Lauacium* wasshinge
 8571 *Laudabilis* praysable
 8572 *Laudo* as preyse
 8573 *Lauda* a larke
 8574 *Laudula* a litel larke
 8575 *Lauerna* dea latronum
 8576 *Lauo* as to wasshe
 8577 *Laureo* as to crownen
 8578 *Laureus* eus et ea a lorer tree
 8579 *Laureolum* ludus¹¹
 8580 *Laurencius* nomen proprium

¹⁰ 8568 *Latomia*. Cf. *Isid.* 5.27.23: “Est et latomia supplicii genus ad verberandum aptum, inventum a Tarquinio Superbo ad poenam sceleratorum. Iste enim prior latomias, tormenta, fustes, metalla atque

exilia adinvenit.” Also, see *OLD* s.v. *lautumiae* and *LSJ* s.v. λατομεῖον, etc.

¹¹ 8579 *Laureolum*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Laureolus*.

- 8581 Laus dis preysynge
- 8582 Lauso [ms. Laudo] as preyse ofte
- 8583 Lauticia deyntheyes [ms. -pes] of metes
- 8584 Lautus a um ywasshen
- 8585 Lauandaria lauendere
- 8586 Lautea magnificencia
- 8587 Laxo as to slake or release
- 8588 Lazarus nomen proprium et alazar interpretatur adiutus
- 8589 Lea et lena lienesse
- 8590 Lebes a cawdron
- 8591 Lebeta idem
- 8592 Lebeus nomen proprium
- 8593 Lecta sperte of redynge
- 8594 Lecacitas lecherie
- 8595 Lechi maxilla
- 8596 Lechitus ampulla olim
- 8597 Lecticalis et le pertinens ad lecticam
- 8598 Lectica currus quo defertur lectus vel curtina vel ipse lectus
- 8599 Lectio onis a lesson
- 8600 Lectisternium a brode bed or a lyter of a bed
- 8601 Lectito as to red ofte
- 8602 Lecto as idem
- 8603 Lector aris depone[n]s idem
- 8604 Lectatorius a um p[er]tinens
- 8605 Lectrum a pulput or a lettron
- 8606 Lecturio is desire to red
- 8607 Lectus ti a bed
- 8608 Ledo is to hurte
- 8609 Ledo nis flouynge of se
- 8610 Legatorius a byquepar
- 8611 Legacio onis byquepynge
- 8612 Legatus ti missus a legate
- 8613 Legatum a quepe worde
- 8614 Legia parua nauis
- 8615 Legibilis et le redable
- 8616 Legio onis vjM vjC lx vj
- 8617 Legionarius a um pertinens
- 8618 Legittimus a um bonus secundum legem or bore in weddelok
- 8619 Legito as to rede ofte
- 8620 Legium lectorium
- 8621 Liguria [ms. Le-] quedam prouincia
- 8622 Lego gas to byquepe
- 8623 Lego gis to rede to passe togedre to scole
- 8624 Legistra a legistre
- 8625 Legumen nis potage gruel
- 8626 Leguminarius a poteger
- 8627 Lelex a maner of folke

- 8628 Lema *vel* mos grece vorago
[ms. vorac[u]la] *latine*¹²
- 8629 Lemanus *nomen proprium*
fluuij
- 8630 Lembus nauis
- 8631 Lemos a lechour
- 8632 Lema lechery
- 8633 Lemur fantastica [ms.
franstentica] *apparicio*¹³
- 8634 Lena g[en]us palli et pilli et est
stupri consiliatrix
- 8635 Lendex cis est *vermis in lardo*
- 8636 Lenticulus a litel maþe
- 8637 Lendosus *plenus lendibus*
- 8638 Lenimen nis smoped
- 8639 Lenis pesable bowable eyse
- 8640 Lenio is plese
- 8641 Gener [ms. Lener] mi broþer
sone in lawe¹⁴
- 8642 Leno nis lechour
- 8643 Lenocior aris meretricari
- 8644 Lenocinium stuprum *vel* coytus
- 8645 Lens dis a nyte
- 8646 Lens tis genus *leguminis anglice*
otemel
- 8647 Lente[o] es make slow
- 8648 Lenticula *quoddam legumen et*
vas
- 8649 Lentigo ginis a spot in mans
fleshe
- 8650 Lentesco cis bygynne to be
le[þ]y
- 8651 Lentiscus ci a breche
- 8652 Lentos grece *plenus latine*
- 8653 Lentus a um slow feble or leþi
- 8654 Lenulus *paruus leno*
- 8655 Lenunculus *idem*
- 8656 Lentigo ginis a ferne pykle
- 8657 Leo onis a lion
- 8658 Leofricus lapis *preciosus et*
*princeps bestiarum*¹⁵
- 8659 Leenenus a um *pertinens*
- 8660 Lentophonus *proprium nomen*
bestie
- 8661 Leopardus a lybard
- 8662 Leos *populus*
- 8663 Lepas dis lyzt fote
- 8664 Lepidulus lytel *curteyse*
- 8665 Lepus oris an hare

¹² 8628 Lema. Four of the five working mss. read *vorago*. Also cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 52, l. 1063: “Dicitur in greco lemos vel lema vorago” and note the Gr. λαμῶς. *LSJ* gives meaning: “throat, gullet.”

¹³ 8633 Lemur. All other working mss. read *fantastica*; however, interestingly, Lincoln 111 reads *fanstentica*, virtually identical to the Stonyhurst reading.

¹⁴ 8641 Gener. The word must be *Gener*, not *Lener*. Of the working mss. three (St. John’s, Lincoln 88 and

111) read *Lener*, whereas Hrl. 2257 and 2270 have no entry. Possibly in rather hasty circumstances, in the process of alphabetizing, capital *L* and *G* were confused. Both Hrl. mss. contain the entry *Gener* and not *Lener*. But the entry *Gener* under *L* cannot be deleted since it has a detailed gloss: “mi broþer sone in lawe.”

¹⁵ 8658 Leofricus. This two-part glossarial reading is supported by four of the five working mss.

- 8666 Leporinus et rius haren
 8667 Lepor oris facundia
 8668 Lepusculus a lytel hare
 8669 Lepra meselry
 8670 Lesio nis hurtynge
 8671 Lesura idem
 8672 Lesus a um hurte
 8673 Letalis dedelich
 8674 Letamen ioy
 8675 Letania bysechyng
 8676 Letargea morbus
 8677 Letargus qui hoc patitur
 8678 Letatus a um mortuus gauisus
 8679 Lethe forzetyng
 8680 Lethes quedam arbor cuius
 succus gustatus confert
 obliuionem
 8681 Letofagus an hond worm
 8682 Leuus a smyter vel malus
 8683 Leticia ioye
 8684 Letister ferens leticiam
 8685 Letifico as ioyen
 8686 Leua a lyft hond
 8687 Leucos grece albus latine
 8688 Leucothee wyþ mournyng¹⁶
 8689 Leuca a myle
 8690 Leui nomen proprium
 interpretatur adiutus
 8691 Leuia a mesure of erþe
 8692 Leuiathan antichristus diabolus
 8693 Leuidensis þyn cloþe as say
 8694 Leuigo as make smeþe planen
 8695 Leuiga a leuor or a plane
 8696 Leuipes dis a lyzt fote
 8697 Leuis lizt or smeþe
 8698 Leuiscor eris do away lyzt
 8699 Leuita a decone
 8700 Leuista a dekenesse
 8701 Leuitonarium a tabarde
 8702 Leuer an hosbondes broþer
 8703 Leuo as to rere vp
 8704 Leuus a um lyft honded
 8705 Lieus [ms. Leuius] bachus
 8706 Leuorsum aduerbium versus
 sinistram partem
 8707 Lex gis lawe
 8708 Lexis interpretatur pausacio
 8709 Lia interpretatur laboriosa
 8710 Libamen nis et libacio
 sacrificium
 8711 Libanus nomen proprium
 montis
 8712 Libanus a tree
 8713 Libanum ensens
 8714 Libatorium locus vbi sacrificant
 8715 Libo as sacrificare

¹⁶ 8688 Leucothee. Cf. Lemprière s.v. *Ino*, p. 326. However, consider another entry: “Leucothoe, a

name of Aurora [mornynge],” Lemprière, p. 358; also, s.v. *Aurora*, p. 105.

- 8716 Libella *parua libra*
 8717 Libellus *paruus liber & a wastel*
 8718 Libens *tis plesy[n]ge*
 8719 Libeo *es sacrificare placere*
 8720 Liber *ri a boke & curteyse*
 8721 Liber *a um fre man*
 8722 Libet *impersonale*
 8723 Libia *nomen proprium*
 8724 Libes *separacio agrorum*
 8725 Libiana *a maner char*
 8726 Libitina *a bere or a graue*
 8727 Libitus *a um apayde*¹⁷
 8727a Libicus *ci ventus affricus*
 8727b Libido *nis luxuria*
 8728 Libies *men of libie*
 8729 Libitina *dea luxurie*
 8730 Libra *a pounce*
 8731 Librarius *a um pertinens*
 8732 Libramentum *euenynge*
 8733 Librellum *nomen proprium floris*
 8734 Librella *a bable*
 8735 Libro *as to wryt*
 8736 Libripens *dis libram tenens*
 8737 Libum *a wastel .i. panis immolaticus*
 8738 Libicencia *libestis libica*
 8739 Liburnea *nomen proprium regionis*
 8740 Libur[n]ium *idem*
 8741 Liburnus *quoddam g[en]us carnis*
 8742 Licius *quidam mons archadie*
 8743 Licio *es appreciari*
 8744 Licencio *as metare*
 8745 Licet *þauʒ*
 8746 Lucos [ms. Lices] *grece lupus latine*¹⁸
 8747 Licia *nomen proprium regionis*
 8748 Licencia *abusio .i. improprietas cum aliquis de concessione communi vel aliquorum facit quod non debet*
 8749 Litio *tis bynd*
 8750 Liciscus *animal genitum inter canem et lupum*
 8751 Licisia *a bycche*
 8752 Lictus *locus iuxta altare*
 8753 Lictorius *a um pertinens ad legem*
 8754 Licitacio *hokkyng*
 8755 Licuna *quoddam genus oliuarum*
 8756 Licitor *aris set pris*
 8757 Lisenium *g[en]us vestis*
 8758 Liciatorium *lignum quod super licium voluitur .i. a web bem*

¹⁷ 8727 Libitus. Cf. *MED* s.v. *apaien*, v.2. (b): “be pleased or delighted.”

¹⁸ 8746 Lucos. The Gr. word is *λύκος*.

- 8759 *Licium* a þrum¹⁹
- 8760 *Lycinus* a wike of a candel
- 8761 *Licinus et num* waste of candles
- 8762 *Lictitor oris* porcitor cadauerum
or a mon quellar
- 8763 *Lidia nomen proprium regionis*
- 8764 *Lien is* a mylte of mon or
wommon
- 8765 *Lyen enis* splen
- 8766 *Lienen* lyztly
- 8767 *Lienosus* þat haþ euele in mylte
- 8768 *Lienteria* þe flux
- 8769 *Lieus* god of wyne²⁰
- 8770 *Lignarius* qui vendit lignum
[ms. *vinum*]
- 8771 *Lignum* a tree
- 8772 *Lieun* goude wyne
- 8773 *Ligo as* to bynde
- 8774 *Ligo nis* a mattok or a pyk
- 8775 *Ligonizo as* to pyke
- 8776 *Ligular[e]* .i. ligare
- 8777 *Ligula* layuer
- 8778 *Ligus vel guri* of ligurie
- 8779 *Ligusticus* idem
- 8780 *Liguria* [ms. *Lug-*] queda[m]
proui[n]cia
- 8781 *Ligurio* [ms. *Lug-*] is swolwe
- 8782 *Ligurius rii* a precious ston
- 8783 *Ligurrio* is gulose domare
- 8784 *Ligustrum* a primrose or a
cowshlipe
- 8785 *Lilium* a lilye
- 8786 *Lyena* a lyne
- 8787 *Limarius* a nettare
- 8788 *Limas tis* a baratur
- 8789 *Limbus* an hem
- 8790 *Limbulus* *diminutium*
- 8791 *Lima* a uile
- 8792 *Limarius* a visare
- 8793 *Lymbare* to hemme
- 8794 *Limes tis* a þresfolde
- 8795 *Limen nis* idem
- 8796 *Limites* coppe of hulle
- 8797 *Liminare* .i. limes
- 8798 *Liminiscus* a zerd bytween iues²¹
- 8799 *Liminium* flouynge
- 8800 *Limis et me* obliques
distorquens

¹⁹ 8759 *Licium*. A thrum or a thread of a web. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *licium*.

²⁰ 8769 *Lieus*. Cf. Lemprière, s.v. “Lyaeus, a surname of Bacchus. It is derived from λύειν solvere, because wine, over which Bacchus presides, gives freedom to the mind, and delivers it from all cares and melancholy.”

²¹ 8798 *Liminiscus*. Clearly agreed upon as the entry, but the variety of glosses proves interesting: Hrl. 2257 stops abruptly at “a yerde betwyne two.” Lincoln 111 concludes the thought with *Iewys*; Lincoln 88 reads: *Iiwes*; St. John’s offers “the Iewes”; Stonyhurst provides: *iuēs*; Hrl. 2270 reads: “est virga inter duos punctos iacens.” If too kaleidoscopic, then cf. *DFC*, s.v. *Liminiscus*, p. 200.

- 8801 Li[ms. u-]mito as li[ms. u-]
]mites *facere*
- 8802 Limpha *water*
- 8803 Lumentinus *deus qui putabatur
preesse luminibus*
- 8804 Limphor *aris medle*
- 8805 Limo as *fyle or purge*
- 8806 Limosus *ful of slyme*
- 8807 Limpidus *a um purus lucidus*
- 8808 Limus *a um qui habet oculos
sursum retortos*
- 8809 Limus [a] *um slowe*
- 8810 Limpidare *purificare*
- 8811 Lincius *a um linen [ms. -on]²²*
- 8812 Linee *arum pertinens ad linula*
- 8813 Linenam [*delete line*]²³
- 8814 Lineo *es lineam facere vel
vngere*
- 8815 Lingua *a tongue*
- 8816 Linguax *muche spekyng*
- 8817 Ligmata *piscis vel auguratrix*
- 8818 Lingo *gis to lycke*
- 8819 Linguosus *tungy or ianglisse or
desseuous*
- 8820 Linamentum *a figure or
ordinaunce²⁴*
- 8821 Linificium *towyng of lyne*
- 8822 Linifico as *to trowe*
- 8823 Linifex *.i. faciens linum*
- 8824 Linipedium *hose or sho*
- 8825 Linio is *to enoynte abate swage*
- 8826 Linipes *dis lyztfot*
- 8827 Linistema *quedam vestis
bawhodi*
- 8828 Linea *e .i. camisia*
- 8829 Lino *nis to plaster or enoynte*
- 8830 Linosus *maledi of milte*
- 8831 Linquo *uis to forsake or leue*
- 8832 Linthiamen *a shete*
- 8833 Lintheum *idem*
- 8834 Linthiolum *idem*
- 8835 Liter *a lytill bote*
- 8836 Linum *flax*
- 8837 Linx *auis que visu penetrat
muros*
- 8838 Linxa *.i. dea bestiarum*
- 8839 Lipperus *a um tendre*
- 8840 Lippitudo *bleridnesse [ms.
bre-]²⁵*

²² 8811 Lincius. Three of the five mss. used in this edition (Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270) read *lineus*, in accord with Classical Latin; however, Stonyhurst is supported in its reading *Lincius* by *Lincheus* of St. John's and *Linceus* of Lincoln 111.

²³ 8813 Linenam. Note similarity between the letters of l. 8812, "Linee arum," and those of the following entry: *linenam* or "line narum" (the final letter of l. 8813 might be *m* or abbreviation for *rum*). Perhaps

the scribe began to rewrite the entry of l. 8812 and caught the oversight as his eye returned to copy the gloss, but resumed with *Lineo* without cancelling the entry.

²⁴ 8820 Linamentum. Note vocalic change from Classical Latin "Linea- or Linia- mentum" to single "Lina- mentum" of Medieval Latin.

²⁵ 8840 Lippitudo. Stonyhurst alone reads as gloss *breridnesse*. All others in this edition read: *ble-*. In

- 8841 Lippo is to watre wyþ eye
- 8842 Lippio is .i. lyppum *facere vel fieri*
- 8843 Lippus blereyed
- 8844 Lypsana orum *pluraliter sunt reliquie* [ms. rerliquie]
- 8845 Liquamen meltinge
- 8846 Liqueo es to mylt
- 8847 Liquiscena .i. apparencia
- 8848 Liquido et de .i. manifeste
- 8849 Liquidus a um moyst
- 8850 Liquido as to make moyste
- 8851 Liquor oris to melte
- 8852 Lira .i. sithara or a furch & tunc li *producitur*²⁶
- 8853 Lira [ms. Liras] *grece sulcus* [ms. suatus] *latine*²⁷
- 8854 Liricina an arpur
- 8855 Liricus .i. *dulciter sonans*
- 8856 Lirin *grece .i. diuersitas le*²⁸
- 8857 †Lirfinum† *loþ*²⁹
- 8858 Liricum .i. *carmen*
- 8859 Lirisen[ms. y] .i. *cum lira cane[n]s*³⁰
- 8860 Lis tis *contencio*
- 8861 Lisay *vel sam ebrayce apostolus latine*
- 8862 Lisis *interpretatur solucio*³¹

auditory or vocal transmission, *r* and *l* are not infrequently confused. However, here the weight of evidence supports *ble-*. Hence, alteration in the text from *r* to *l*. Note below l. 8843, “Lippus blereyed.”

²⁶ 8852 Lira. *-tur* left in text without correction by *producitur*.

²⁷ 8853 Lira. Stonyhurst reads: “Liras grece suatus latine.” Lincoln 111 agrees to the letter with this reading. Were they striving for *sulcus*? No other of the working mss. reads *suatus*. Hrl. 2270 reads, with no qualification, “Liras ge sulcus aratri le.” St. John’s and Lincoln 88 take the unadorned path: “lira sulcus”; “lira furch,” respectively. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 54, ll. 1090-91: “est sulcus liros liramque vocamus; // Pollice tango liram, facio cum vomere liram.” Also Daly in a note on l. 1089 quotes Hugutio: “lira grece dicitur sulcus latine.”

²⁸ 8856 Lirin. Stonyhurst reads: “Lirin grece .i. diuersitas le.” DFC agrees. Daly reads “Dico lirin varium” and offers in a note on l. 1089 (p. 54): “Cf. *Isid.* VIII, 7.4: *Lyrici poetae ἀπό τοῦ ληρεῖν, id est a varietate carminum.*” Codices to ληρεῖν, referred to in Lindsay’s *apparatus criticus*, agree upon *lirin*.

²⁹ 8857 †Lirfinum†. Although *loth* n. is well-supported by the *MED* as “something hateful; injury,” and *P. Parv.* offers *loþin* meaning *abominator*, as well as all working mss. of the

Medulla read, one for all: “*loth interpretatur declinans*,” there seems no feasible connection between *loth* and the impenetrable *lirfinum* (Stonyhurst). Cf. l. 8937, *Loth*. Of the working mss. St. John’s reads: “lircinio nis, a cloth”; Lincoln 111 offers “lirisinum anglice loth”; Hrl. 2257 reads “lirisinum a latthe”; Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 omit the item. Hence the cruces around †*lirfinum*†. Note, however, the first syllable of each of the three working mss. plus that of Stonyhurst, *lir-*, which might suggest association with the Gr. λῆρός meaning *shameless* from ληραίνω: “to be bold or shameless” = ἀναιδεύομαι: “to behave impudently.” It is not beyond conceptual reach that the Stonyhurst spelling, *lirfinum*, was absorbed into the block orthography of “lira ... lircium” of St. John’s followed by *lircinio*, and “liricina ... lircium” of Hrl. 2257 followed by *lirisimum*, and “lira ... lirin” of Lincoln 111 followed by *lirisinum*. It may prove interesting that regarding Stonyhurst, the spelling *lirfinum* is included within the block orthography and concludes with *lircium*. If so, then the true substantive is further beyond our scope.

³⁰ 8859 Lirisen. Cf. Lewis and Short, “Lyricen, a lute player.”

³¹ 8862 Lisis. From Gr. λύσις, “deliverance from.”

- 8863 †Listrinos staynyngē†³²
- 8864 Litargirum .i. purgamentum argenti
- 8865 Litera a lettre
- 8866 Literalis et le participium
- 8867 Litterarius idem
- 8868 Literatorius .i. plenus litteris³³
- 8869 Litteratus ylettred
- 8870 Literula a litel lettre
- 8871 Lithinus [ms. -imes] vnbuxumnes³⁴
- 8872 Litos [ms. Lites] grece lapis latine³⁵
- 8873 Litostratos peynteur vel varietas pictarum in pauimento
- 8874 Lustratum idem
- 8875 Litostratum idem
- 8875a Litostostrata idem
- 8876 Liticen [canens cum lituo]³⁶
- 8877 Liticina vxor eius
- 8878 Litigium .i. lis
- 8879 Litigo as to strife
- 8880 Litor aris .i. per litus [ms. pars litis] tendo³⁷
- 8881 Lito as .i. sacrificie[n]
- 8882 Littero as .i. litteris instruere vel litteras coniungere
- 8883 Loricatus [ms. Litoratus] ymayled³⁸
- 8884 Litote es litel songus
- 8885 Litura way of fulpe
- 8886 Litus ris a brinke of se
- 8887 Littuus a ruet
- 8888 Liueo es .i. nigrere inuidere

³² 8863 †Listrinos†. Support for the Stonyhurst ms. reading of the entry word *Listrinos* is found in St. John's: *Listerinos*; Lincoln 88 and 111: *Listrinos*. Hrl. 2270 omits the item. None of the working mss. support the Stonyhurst ms. reading of the gloss: *staynyngē*. St. John's reads *stameryng*; Hrl. 2257 offers *stameringe*; and Lincoln 111 reads *stameryng*. Lincoln 88 omits the gloss, as does Hrl. 2270 the entire item. Regardless of the variety of readings, none of the entries yield a properly documented word, hence the cruces. None of the sources used in this edition offer an acceptable entry word. As to the gloss, *staynyngē* is outweighed by *stameryng* and two other variants of that word.

³³ 8868 Literatorius. This reading is supported by St. John's, Lincoln 88 and 111. Outside the tradition, *DFC* and *FVD* read: "quod pertinet ad literas."

³⁴ 8871 Lithinus. One might be dealing with a Latin coinage, *lithinus*, from the Gr. λιθινός, "made of stone." Cf. *LSJ* λιθινός, and figurative sense with καρδιά. With minor variations on Stonyhurst, the five working mss. fit into an agreeable pattern: St. John's reads "lithinios vnbuxumnes"; Lincoln 111 offers

"Linthinies anglice vnbux[umnes]"; Hrl. 2270 reads "Lithinios .i. paciencia"; Hrl. 2257 reads "Lithimes .i. inobediencia"; and Lincoln 88 offers "Lichinies .i. inobedience."

³⁵ 8872 Litos. Gr. word is λίθος.

³⁶ 8876 Liticen. The suggested reading for the gloss is from *FVD*: "canens cum lituo."

³⁷ 8880 Litor. Stonyhurst errantly holds forth with the reading "pars litis" against the consistent evidence of all five working mss.: "per litus."

³⁸ 8883 Loricatus. A stunning example of dyslexia in the movement from *litoratus* to *loricatus*, which must be the proper reading. The careful entry of "Litoratus [?read: loricatus] y-mayled" in the *MED* is to the credit, not to mention the brilliance, of the editor of the word *mailen* v. Of the five working mss. only two: Hrl. 2257: "Loricatus -ta -tum [blank]" and St. John: "loricatus a um .i. lorica ornatus," support the editorial emendation; it would have been unlikely that in the early 1970s the manuscripts would have been accessible to the *MED* staff. For lexical support cf. Lewis and Short: "loricatus, s.v. lorico."

- 8889 *Liuidus* wan or enuious
 8890 *Liur oris* [ms. *Liur eris*] blohed enuye
 8891 *Liuesco cis* to wax wan
 8892 *Lixabundus* qui vadit lixa
 8893 *Lixatura* noyse of frynge pan
 8894 *Lyxa* a quistroun
 8895 *Lixen* water³⁹
 8896 *Lixeo es* to noyse in frying pan
 8897 *Lixor aris* to bere water
 8898 *Lixus a um* soth in water⁴⁰
 8899 *Lixo nis* .i. portor aque
 8900 *Locellus* .i. *paruus locus bursa et libitina*
 8901 *Locito as* to oft hyre
 8902 *Locium* [lye] or pisse⁴¹
 8903 *Loco as* to hure stable
 8904 *Loculus* .i. *paruus locus bursa libitina*
 8905 *Locuples* plenus locis vel *loculis*⁴²
 8906 *Locupleto as* to make ryche
 8907 *Locusta* a brese & a honisoke
 8908 *Locutus a um* spoken
 8909 *Lodix* a blanket
 8910 *Logica* facultas *verbalis*
 8911 *Logisma* þenkynge of speche
 8912 *Logisticus* a worde skily truþe
 8913 *Logium* skylful onswere
 8914 *Logos* sermo
 8915 *Logotheca* a prechoure of folke
 8916 *Lo[li]go* herba amara et piscis
 8917 *Lolium* cockel
 8918 *Longanimis* mala *pars passionis perturbata*
 8919 *Longanimitas* lengeþ of soule or durynge
 8920 *Longe* aduerbium fer
 8921 *Longe[u]us* [ms. *Longous*] of lang age
 8922 *Longinquus* fer fro
 8923 *Lomentum* fomentum
 8924 *Longiturnus* longe lastynge
 8925 *Longus a [um]* long
 8926 *Lofos* *curuus*⁴³
 8927 *Loquatis* spekyng
 8928 *Loquela* speche
 8929 *Loquor ris* speke

³⁹ 8895 *Lixen*. Cf. “Lix, lixivium and lixivus in Lewis and Short. Also, cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 54, l. 1100: “Dic lixen grece quod aquam designat” and note on l. 1100: “Cf. Papiam : Lixa aqua antiquitus dicta, unde et elyxares dicuntur.” Also, cf. Latham, s.v. “lix, water.”

⁴⁰ 8898 *Lixus*. Cf. St. John’s reading “coctus in aqua.”

⁴¹ 8902 *Locium*. Well supported within the ms. tradition.

⁴² 8905 *Locuples*. For detailed explanation cf. *DFC*, s.v. *Locuples*.

⁴³ 8926 *Lofos*. Cf. *LSJ*: “λόφος, crest of hill ... of helmet ... crest of the head of birds or cock’s comb.” *OLD* offers “alektoros lophos the plant cock’s comb,” which directs attention to Pliny, *HN*, 27.40: “~os, quae apud nos *crista* dicitur.” All working mss. support the reading of the gloss: *curuus*. For sense, cf. *OLD*, s.v.

- 8930 *Loramentum* a bridel
- 8931 *Laramenta torum pluraliter sunt plura lora vel laquearia*
- 8932 *Lore[u]s vndur brydel*⁴⁴
- 8933 *Lorica* an haburgen
- 8934 *Lorico as induere loricas*
- 8935 *Loripes diminutiuum cokedfot*
- 8936 *Lorum* a bridel
- 8937 *Loth nomen proprium interpretatur declinans*⁴⁵
- 8938 *Locio nis wasshyng*
- 8939 *Locium lye*
- 8940 *Lubricum cley*
- 8941 *Lubrico as slide*
- 8942 *Luca nomen proprium ciuitas*
- 8943 *Lucanar aris slouþe or a pot*
- 8944 *Lucanista qui lucanum legit*
- 8945 *Lucanus nomen poete*⁴⁶
- 8946 *Lucas nomen proprium*
- 8947 *Lucar pertinens lucis*
- 8948 *Lucellum paruum lucrum*
- 8949 *Lucecius interpretatur lucis auctor*⁴⁷
- 8950 *Luceo es to shyne*
- 8951 *Lucerna* a lantarne
- 8952 *Lucum quidam locus mari*
- 8953 *Lucinarium candelabrum*⁴⁸
- 8954 *Lucido as to shyne*
- 8955 *Lucidarium liber quo multa lucidantur*
- 8956 *Lucidus a um shing*
- 8957 *Lucifer þe daystere*
- 8958 *Lucifluus lyzt flammyng*
- 8959 *Luciflica a lyzt fleare*
- 8960 *Luci-[ms. Luce]gena luce genitus [ms. gentis]*⁴⁹
- 8961 *Lucinea a nyzt galle*
- 8962 *Luciam apostolus*
- 8963 *Lucinium a weke*
- 8964 *Lucio as shine*
- 8965 *Lucratius wynny[nge]*
- 8966 *Lucrifico as wyne*
- 8967 *Lucrifio is purchesen*
- 8968 *Lucrum getyng*
- 8969 *Lucrinus ni a purchesyng*

⁴⁴ 8932 *Lore[u]s*. All working mss. support this emendation by reading *loreus* except St. John's which reads *lorius* and Lincoln 111 which omits the item. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 offer the glosses "vnder briduls" and "vndre bridulle," respectively, while Hrl. 2270 and St. John's read "tortus solutus ligatus" to which Hrl. 2270 adds "pertinens ad lorum."

⁴⁵ 8937 *Loth*. Cf. *Isid.* 7.6.26: "Loth declinans."

⁴⁶ 8945 *Lucanus*. Author of the epic poem "De Bello Civili" (or "Pharsalia"). Cf. *OCD*(3), s.v. "Annaeus Lucanus."

⁴⁷ 8949 *Lucecius*. Supported by Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 and 111.

⁴⁸ 8953 *Lucinarium*. Read also by Lincoln 88 and 111. Hrl. 2270 and St. John's read *Lucernarium*. Hrl. 2257 omits the reading.

⁴⁹ 8960 *Lucigena*. The Stonyhurst ms. reading of "Lucegena luce genitus" requires two significant corrections which are supported by all of the working mss.: "Lucigena luce genitus."

- 8970 *Lucror* [ms. *Lueor*] aris to
wynne
- 8971 *Lucrificus* qui facit vel designat
lucrum
- 8972 *Luctor* aris to wrastele
- 8973 *Lucta* .i. pugna
- 8974 *Luctus* ti mornynge
- 8975 *Luctuo* as wepe
- 8976 *Luctuosus* ful of mornynge
- 8977 *Luctublandus* di [blandi]luctus
[ms. *lucteus*]⁵⁰
- 8978 *Lucubrax* wonynge of moneþ⁵¹
- 8979 *Lucubre* .i. mane
- 8980 *Lucubrum* a gnast or a
glemerynge
- 8981 *Lucubro* as to wake or to
glemere
- 8982 *Luculentus* .i. clarus apertus [ms.
clara apertis] sple[n]didus [ms. -
didit] et homo dicitur luculentus
qui est li[n]gua clarus [ms. *claris*]
et sermone splendidus
- 8983 Item absorbed under l. 8982.
- 8984 *Luculencia* .i. claritas
- 8985 *Luculeum* whyt marble
- 8986 *Luculus* paruus *lucus*
- 8987 *Lucus* a parke
- 8988 *Ludibilis* et le behoueli to
gammen
- 8989 *Ludibrium* a shorn or a spyt
- 8990 *Ludibundus* gamful
- 8991 *Ludicrum* [ms. *lid-*] a gamene
- 8992 *Ludifico* as to scorn or disseyue
- 8993 *Ludificor* aris .i. ludendo deridio
- 8994 *Ludius* .i. ioculator
- 8995 *Ludicer* [ms. *-or*] .i. plenus
*ludis*⁵²
- 8996 This number has not been used.
- 8997 *Luteus* [ms. *Ludus*] a *um* .i.
maculosus [ms. *mat-*]
- 8998 *Ludix* .i. *genus vestis*
- 8999 *Ludo* is to play
- 9000 *Ludus* a gamen
- 9001 *Ludulus* *diminutiuum*
- 9002 *Luecula* parua lues
- 9003 *Lues* a spot
- 9004 *Lugeo* es to wepe
- 9005 *Lugubris* wepy
- 9006 *Lugubro* as to wake

⁵⁰ 8977 *Luctublandus*. So reads Stonyhurst with emendation based upon St. John's: "*Luctublandus* .i. *blandiluctus*." Also supported by St. John's reading: "*luctublande* adverb mornyngly." *Luctublandus* appears as an entry word in four of the five mss. used in this edition. The uncertainty arises with the glosses. *Blandiluctans* appears in Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257; *-ens* in Lincoln 111. And finally, Hrl. 2270 on

its own shows "*lucublandus* .i. *blande lucens*." *Luctublandus* does not appear in the lexica. It is found only in mss.

⁵¹ 8978 *Lucubrax*. A medieval Latin word principally if not solely within the Medullan tradition.

⁵² 8995 *Ludicer*. This entry and gloss are supported by Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2270.

- 9007 *Lucubrum* [ms. -gub-] modicum
[ms. modicicum] lumen *vel*
*modicus ignis*⁵³
- 9008 *Lumbago nis* [ms. nus]
febleness of thepe
- 9009 *Lumbare* a breke gurdul
- 9010 *Lumbatorium idem*
- 9011 *LumbifRACTUS* broke lendus
- 9012 *Lumbricosus* ful of þarms
- 9013 *Lumbricus* a tharme
- 9014 *Lumbifragium fraccio*
lumborum
- 9015 *Lumbiculus paruus lumbus*
- 9016 *Lumbus* a nere
- 9017 *Lumen nis* lyzt [ms. ryzt]⁵⁴
- 9018 *Luminare* þe [ms. ye] mon or
sonne *vel lumen*
- 9019 *Lumino* as to lyzt
- 9020 *Luna* þe mone
- 9021 *Lino nis* feditas *vel turpis*
uoratitas
- 9022 *Lunare .i. curuare*
- 9023 *Lunatinus quoddam tempus*
- 9024 *Lunat[i]cus* [ms. -tus] wod atte
ful mone⁵⁵
- 9025 *Lunila parua luna a nouche or*
barre
- 9026 *Luo is luxuriare punire purgare*
- 9027 *Lupa* a wolfe
- 9028 *Lupanar* an horehouse
- 9029 *Lupanarium idem*
- 9030 *Luparius* a wolfe hond
- 9031 *Lupatum* shapre bridel
- 9032 *Lupercus* prest of brede
- 9033 *Lupercalis idem*
- 9034 *Lupinus* genus *liguminis*
- 9035 *Lupulus* a lytel wolfe
- 9036 *Lupus* a wolfe
- 9037 *Lura* þe moupe of a costrel
- 9038 *Lurco* [ms. Lir-] *nis* coueytus
- 9039 *Lurco* [ms. Lir-] as .i. multa
vorare
- 9040 *Lurconinus* [ms. Lironinus]
pertinens
- 9041 *Luridus* a *um* pale or wanne
- 9042 *Lustio nis* [ms. Lustino is] þe
howe of eye⁵⁶
- 9043 *Lusciliosus* [ms. Lusolciosus]
qui habet oculos et non potest
videre

⁵³ 9007 *Lucubrum*. Cf. *FVD*, p. 283, col. 2.

⁵⁴ 9017 *Lumen*. The not infrequent occurrence of the linguistic syndrome: *r* for *l*.

⁵⁵ 9024 *Lunat[i]cus*. Cf. *Isid.* 4.7.6, s.v. “De Chronicis morbis.”

⁵⁶ 9042 *Lustio*. Correction from “lustino is” to “lustio nis.” *Lustino* is an example of dyslexia, a common enough occurrence among manuscript copiers.

“Lustio nis” is read in St. John’s and Lincoln 111. *Luscio*, its frequentative, is read in its place in Hrl. 2270 with the gloss: “ipsum oculorum vicium.” The gloss for *Lustio* is “þe howe of eye.” It is defined in the *MED* under *haue* n. (3) as “a morbid growth in the eye.” However, the *MED* entry needs correction: *Lustio* instead of “Lustino [read: luscino].”

- 9044 *Luscus* sumdel blynde et custos
lucis
- 9045 *Luso* as to oft play
- 9046 *Lustralis* eye to go a bowte a
baggarde⁵⁷
- 9047 *Lustramen* clensynge et
circuitus
- 9048 *Lustricus* .i. dies nonus [ms.
nonis]
- 9049 *Lustro* as .i. *purgare luminare*
circumdare designare circuire
piare
- 9050 *Lustro* nis a goer aboute
- 9051 *Lustrum* space of v zere
- 9052 *Lusus* us playnge place
- 9053 *Lutatus* slugged [ms. clokked]
horued⁵⁸
- 9054 *Luter* ris a water lauor &
concha a trow or a bolle
- 9055 *Luteus* a um zelw red as a ros
- 9056 *Luto* as *inquinare obuolere*
- 9057 *Lutosus* cleyy
- 9058 *Lutulentus* idem
- 9059 *Lutum* fen or cley
- 9060 *Lutus* zolw red colour
- 9061 *Luu[i]o [n]is* tabes fluxus
fe[ti]ditas⁵⁹
- 9062 *Lux* lyzt
- 9063 *Lexis* [ms. *Luxes*] *grece* locucio
*latine*⁶⁰
- 9064 *Luxus* lecherie
- 9065 *Luxo* as libedire⁶¹

⁵⁷ 9046 *Lustralis*. The ms. provides an example of *verschleifung*—"extremely fast writing." *FVD* offers the gloss: "quod lustrat vel quod aptum est ad lustrandum," etc.

⁵⁸ 9053 *Lutatus*. From "luto, defile." All working mss. agree with this entry. The clarification and therefore the solution to the item is to be found in the varied orthography of the glosses of the working mss. Keeping foremost the reading of Stonyhurst, "clokked horued," St. John's reads "slugged horuyd"; Hrl. 2257 offers "sluggyd herued"; Lincoln 111 reads "slogget or horued"; Lincoln 88 reads "floggut (sic) horuet"; Hrl. 2270 offers "invunctus et luto involutus" (besmeared and enveloped in mud). The *MED*, guided by its only source, the Stonyhurst ms., placed *clokked* as an *hapax legomenon*. In light of the five working mss., the *MED* reading should be changed, based on the working manuscripts' variant orthography and to the confirmed orthography of words of similar meaning in the *MED*: *slugge* n.(2); *sluchched* adj.; *sloughi* adj.(1) and ultimately *slough* n.(1) and their variants to the reading of St. John's: "slugged horuyd." Regarding the second Stonyhurst gloss, *horued*, cf. the variant *horwed* under the entry in the *MED* "horien v.(2), to defile." Regarding the item *clokked* in the *MED*, the entry word should be

dropped and placed as a variant reading under a new word, *slugged* adj.(2), changing the standing entry *slugged* adj. to *slugged* adj.(1). The new item might read "slugged adj.(2). [Cf. *slugge* n.(2)] Besmeared, bedaubed." 1468 **Medulla* (St. John's): "Lutatus: slugged [ms. clokked] horued."

⁵⁹ 9061 *Luu[i]o*. Note a somewhat cavalier shifting about of vowel and consonant as on l. 9042: "Lustino is" to "Lustio nis."

⁶⁰ 9063 *Lexis*. The Gr. word is λέξις. Also cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, ll. 1074-76: "Est sermo lexis...Figuras/Dico sermonis quas scemata lexeos inquis." There might be some confusion between this entry "Lexis [ms. Luxes] grece locucio latine," and an entry and gloss in Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 55, l. 1113: "Est luxos grecum ferturque solutio luxum." See also adnotation to this line: Cf. *Isid.* XX.2.22: "Lixa enim aqua dicitur ab eo quod sit soluta; unde et solutio libidinis luxus, et membra loco mota luxa dicuntur. Graeca λοξός(?)."

⁶¹ 9065 *Luxo*. In Classical Latin as exemplified by Lewis and Short, "luxo as" is defined as "to dislocate." Otherwise, *luxor* is found to mean "live luxuriously," which in turn, hints at *libido*, the noun. Classical Latin has neither *luxo* (to revel) nor *libido*, v. (to luxuriate). *FVD* has *libidinor* meaning

- 9066 *Luxuosus a um solutus* [ms. soloutus]
 9067 *Luxuria et es lecherye*
 9068 *Luxurio as meretricary* [ms. mera-] *et luxuriam exercere* [ms. excer-]
 9069 *Luxurior aris idem et eicere superflue habundare pynguescere*⁶²

End of the Letter L

“fornicari, luxuriari; meretricari,” which might suggest an all-to-quick reading of *libid[in]o*. Of the five working mss., only one, Lincoln 111, approximates Stonyhurst with “luxo as libidire”; Lincoln 88 offers “luxo as .i. luxuriare.” Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270, and St. John’s omit the item. The infinitive

of a verb “libido, i.e. libidire” (*libedire* in Stonyhurst) is found to date only in Lincoln 111, nowhere else in the purview of this edition.

⁶² 9069 *Luxurior*. Word for word Lincoln 111 agrees with Stonyhurst.

The Letter M

- 9070 M littera interpretatur
obscurum⁶³
- 9071 Macedonia terra
- 9072 Macedo nomen proprium regis
- 9073 Macellio nis a bocher
- 9074 Macellum a bocherye
- 9075 Macies lenenes of body
- 9076 Macia vel cor idem et macere
idem
- 9077 Macello as sle best
- 9078 Maceo es make lene
- 9079 Macer a um lene
- 9080 Macera a bocherye flesshe
stalle
- 9081 Maceria a stone walle or rowe
- 9082 Macerio onis a longe[-walle]#
maker⁶⁴
- 9083 Macerio as make foule & lene
- 9084 Macera a long swyrde or a
misericord
- 9085 Machia [ms. Machina] grece
pugna latine⁶⁵
- 9086 Machil cote of helyn⁶⁶
- 9087 Machina .i. engine of batayle
- 9088 Machinus instrumentum
edificiorum
- 9089 Machinor aris enginen & make
walles
- 9090 Machinosus ful engines
- 9091 Machynula a lytel longe walle
- 9092 Machina orum smalle parmes
- 9093 Machinamentum a gutte
- 9094 Macia a parme
- 9095 Machiecula diminutiuum
- 9096 Macille[n]tus [ms. -tis] ful of
lenede [ms. lonede]
- 9096a Macor aris be lene
- 9096b Macrobius [ms. Machebous] a
longe weye⁶⁷

⁶³ 9070 M. Hrl. 2270 alone adds “in extremitate
dictionum sonum habet vt templum, aptum; in
principio vt magnus, mediocrem; in medio vt vmbra.”

⁶⁴ 9082 Macerio. All of the working mss. suggest
similar readings. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 read : “a
longe walle makere”; Lincoln 111 offers: “a longe wal
makere”; Hrl. 2270: “a long wallmaker”; and St.
John’s reads: “a wal makare.” The entry word is
well-defined by *DFC* as “maceriarius constructor,”
and its artistry best described as “macerie dicuntur
longi parietes quibus vinee vel aliud clauduntur.”

⁶⁵ 9085 Machia. The simplex is μάχη. The entry is a
final complex-syllable; cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l.
1116: “Id dat quod pugna greco sermone machia”
and note under *comm.* Also, see *Graeca*, l. 1116—
μαχία. A number of mss. support this reading.

⁶⁶ 9086 Machil. All five working mss. read *Machil* as
the entry word; all but Hrl. 2270 gloss it as “cote of
helyn” with minor variations. *Machil* is surely not
Latin. The context may suggest *macula* as found in
Trin-C-LEDict. 594.18: “Macula, anglice, a mayl.”
The three other references to *Macula* in *Wright-
Wülker* equate it with *spote*, i.e. *stain*, and are
irrelevant here.

⁶⁷ 9096b Macrobius. The Stonyhurst reading,
Machebous, is furthest from the correct spelling of
this entry word. Lincoln 111 offers *Macobius*; Hrl.
2257 reads *Machobius*. St. John’s, Lincoln 88, and
Hrl. 2270 read correctly *Macrobius*. All working
mss. agree with the sense of Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270,
however, extends beyond the general meaning: “via
longa dicitur et nomen proprium viri et macrobij sunt
homines in India.”

- 9096c Macrocosmus longe wallid⁶⁸
 9096d Macrologia a longe worde
 9096e Macros grece longus latine
 9096f Mato as slen
 9096g Mactus a um eched more
 9096h Maculo as defoule
 9096i Maculatus defouled
 9096j Macula lentigo
 9096k Madeo es be moyste or be
 ouertake wyþ drynkes
 9096l Madidulus sumdel moyste
 9096m Madiditas sundel moystynge
 9096n Madido as to moyst
 9096o Mador oris moystour
 9097 Madula a pissyng potte
 9098 Madellum idem
 9099 Magale a shephades cote
 9100 Magal a new toune
 9101 Magdalum a castel
 9102 Magdalenus of maudeleyne
 9103 Magdalene turris⁶⁹
 9104 Magdalena mulier
 9105 Madian terra⁷⁰
 9106 Magisterium honour vel
 officium magistri
 9107 Magistratus dignite of mayster
 9108 Machinas nomen proprium
 9109 Magar lingua punica noua villa
 dicitur
 9110 Magistrare docere
 9111 Magistre quia maior in stacione
 9112 Magnamentum driynge & fat
 [ms. þat] þarm⁷¹
 9113 Magnalis et le myche þynge
 9114 Magis pinsa vbi fit pasta
 9115 Magnanimus [ms. -onimus]
 hard stronge grete
 9116 Magnas tis þat is gret in folke
 9117 Magnanimites spontanea rerum

⁶⁸ 9096c Macrocosmus. The striking linguistic phenomenon in this item is *wallid* which in context cannot mean other than *world: cosmos*. Hrl. 2270 secures it in Latin: “maior mundus”; then Hrl. 2257 follows with: “maior mundus and that in which we liv or long walled”; St. John’s offers: “long walyd maior mundus”; Lincoln 88 follows with “longe wallet .e. maior mundus”; Lincoln 111 reads “loonge wallyd.” The sense is not in doubt, it is the orthography which fascinates: Stonyhurst offers *wallid*; Hrl. 2257: *walled*; St. John’s: *long walyd*; Lincoln 88 *waller*; Lincoln 111: *wallyd*. All different spellings of the Middle English *world*, none of which are found in and should be added to the *MED* entry form section s.v. *world*.

⁶⁹ 9103 Magdalene. The gloss, *turris*, emphasizes the singularly outstanding feature of Magdalen College, Oxford, i.e. the tower, the tallest building in the city,

the construction of which began in the late 15th century.

⁷⁰ 9105 Madian. The reading is agreed upon by all but one (St. John’s: *Madia*) of the working mss. The gloss is found in all the working mss. but one, which happens to be the most explanatory: Hrl. 2257, “Madian et eppha(?) dicunt et interpretatur regiones in quibus sunt dromedarii.” Strong’s *Concordance* affords a single entry for *Madian* drawn from Acts 7.29: “Then fled Moses at this saying, and was a stranger in the land of Madian, where he begat two sons.” Reference is made also in Strong to *Midian* 2. “A nation on the southern border of Israel.”

⁷¹ 9112 Magnamentum. Cf. for accuracy of sense *MED* s.v. *driing* ger. (1): “?a1425 *Chauliac (1) 116a/a: Impignacioun i. making fatte & arefaccioun i. drying.”

- 9118 *Magnatus a um magnas*
- 9119 *Magnes etis a ston drawyng
hyren*
- 9120 *Magnifico as make preysyng*
- 9121 *Magnificus qui magna facit*
- 9122 *Magnus grete*
- 9123 *Magniloqus myche speker*
- 9124 *Magnopere grete werke*
- 9125 *Magus gi rex diuinorum
astrologus*
- 9126 *Magus feminini generis qui
turbat mentes hominum*
- 9127 *Maguderis a cowle stok*⁷²
- 9128 *Maiestas dignite*
- 9129 *Maiorica hylde of spayne*
- 9130 *Maioro as make more*
- 9131 *Maius more*
- 9132 *Mayus quidam mensis*
- 9133 *Maiusc[u]llis sumdele more*
- 9134 *Mala a chek bon*
- 9135 *Male aduerbium wyckyldi*
- 9136 *Malaath interpretatur rex*
- 9137 *Malaflos oris arbor in affrica*
- 9138 *Monathias interpretatur angelus
[ms. anglius]*
- 9139 *Malathim discorde of kyng*
- 9140 *Malagma tis a plastre*
- 9141 *Maladicus euel seyng*
- 9142 *Maleficus euel doynge*
- 9143 *Malefidus of wyckydy fey*
- 9144 *Mali orum [ms. erum] sunt
dentes*
- 9145 *Malignor aris maligne loqui*
- 9146 *Malignus a um wyckydy*
- 9147 *Maliciosus idem*
- 9148 *Maligno as malignum facere*
- 9149 *Maliolus a lytel homur vel
ramus [ms. ramis]*
- 9150 *Malus a wylde swyne*
- 9151 *Malignosus euele wyllid*
- 9152 *Malo [v]is to haue leuer*⁷³
- 9153 *Mallo as cum mallio percuttere*
- 9154 *Malleus an homur*
- 9155 *Mallumanus fulpe of hond*
- 9156 *Mallumum vas [ad] abluendas
manus*
- 9157 *Malo onis wronge hore*
- 9158 *Malabatrums an oynement*
- 9159 *Malogranatus a pummegarnet
tre*
- 9160 *Malogranatum fructus eius*
- 9161 *Mallomellum genus dulcis pomi*
- 9162 *Malon grece rotundum latine*⁷⁴
- 9163 *Malonemus pastor*

⁷² 9127 *Maguderis*. For precise elaboration cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *magudaris*. See *LSJ*: μαγύδαρις.

⁷³ 9152 *Malo*. Cf. St. John's item: "Malo vis to han levere." [v]is is shortened form for *mavis*.

⁷⁴ 9162 *Malon*. From Gr. μάλον (Dor. and Aeol.) for μήλον, *apple*. Cf. *LSJ*, μήλον (B). Here, an example of a suggestive balance between entry and gloss, not a strict balance as in *apple = fruit*.

- 9164 Malua an hok
- 9165 Maluicia quedam vestis
- 9166 Malus a um wyckyd
- 9167 Malus .i. pomus feminini generis
- 9168 Malum pomum
- 9169 Malum punicum malogranatum
- 9170 Mambre ciuitas
- 9171 Mambrien mare
- 9172 Mamphora .i. a mokadore
- 9173 Mamma a pappe
- 9174 Mamilla diminutiuum
- 9175 Mammona diuicie male perquisite
- 9176 Mammotropus qui diu suggit
- 9177 Oran [ms. Man] grece videre latine⁷⁵
- 9178 Manca interpretatur munus vel sacrificium
- 9179 Manasses interpretatur obliuio
- 9180 Manceps hond tokene sacrificium vel seruus
- 9180a Mancipium a manciple
- 9180b Ma[n]ceps idem
- 9181 Mancipo as seruire vel seruitutem redigere mancipium facere ducere dare producere et manutradere
- 9182 Mancius a um lyfthoned
- 9183 Mancus hondeles
- 9184 Mandatela mandatum
- 9185 Mandibula maxilla vel dens maxillaris
- 9186 Mando as bydde or sende
- 9187 Mando is ete
- 9188 Mandox a glotun
- 9189 Mando onis idem
- 9190 Mandicium quoddam instrumentum lygneum
- 9191 Mandra an hox hurde
- 9192 Ma[n]dragora genus dulcis pomi a mandrak
- 9193 Manducus ioculator
- 9194 Mane a morwe
- 9195 Manichei .i. quidam heretici
- 9196 Maneo es to dwelle
- 9197 Manes vel nis pluraliter sunt dies infernales
- 9198 Mago onis a cursour
- 9199 Mania turnynge of þoꝛt
- 9199a Manica a feture or a sleue
- 9200 Manico as aryse erly
- 9201 Manubie excubie spolia vel vestis mortuorum
- 9202 Manifesto as make apene
- 9203 Manifestus a um open
- 9204 Manio as mane ire festinare vel per manicam ducere

⁷⁵ 9177 Oran. Palaeographically *Or* can, at times, be read as *m*. Here *Man* has no meaning at all. *Oran* is Greek (ὀραν) meaning “to see” = *videre* (Latin). See

more detailed note on this at *A Guide to Editing Middle English*, McCarren and Moffat, eds., University of Michigan Press, p. 151, (1998).

- 9205 Manin [ms. Manni] *grece*
diuinare [ms. diuinator] *latine*⁷⁶
- 9206 Manipulus an hondful compayni
or cc knyztis
- 9207 Manipularis *pertinens*
- 9208 Manna angelus mete
- 9209 Manizer vel manzer *dicuntur*
filijs scortis
- 9210 Manin [ms. Manni] *grece*
bonum *latine*⁷⁷
- 9211 Mannus a palfray
- 9212 Mano as to renne or flowe
- 9213 Mancionarius *pertinens ad*
mancionem
- 9214 Mancito as *facere manere*
- 9215 Masiuncula a litel wonyng
- 9216 Mancicius redi to ete
- 9217 Mansuefacio *cis* to plese
- 9218 Mansue[sc]o es [ms. Mansueeo
ee] to tame
- 9219 Mansitorium locus apertus ad
manendum
- 9220 Mansua .i. diuinacio [ms.
diriuacio]⁷⁸
- 9221 Mansuetare mittigare
- 9222 Mansuetus a um hondtome
meke
- 9223 Mansus a um yeten
- 9224 Manthes soþe seyng
- 9225 Mantale a bord cloþe
- 9226 Ma[n]telo onis *idem*
- 9227 Mantica a male
- 9228 Manticulus a mantel
- 9229 Mantes *grece* *videre latine*⁷⁹
- 9230 Mante *grece* diuinacio
[ms.diriuacio] *latine*⁸⁰
- 9231 Mantua queda[m] ciuitas
- 9232 Mantus ti a metan
- 9233 Manum aduerbium whate ys þys
- 9234 Manualis et e *pertinens ad*
manum

⁷⁶ 9205 Manin. Stonyhurst reads either *manni* or *manin*, glossed by *diuinator*. For *manni* to be supported by *diuinator*, reference would have to be made to *Manes* (cf. *OCD*(3), s.v.) However, if *diuinator* were to be considered correct, the likely Gr. equivalent would be μάντις, “a seer.” *Manin* is the probable reading of a variant spelling of the Gr. infinitive μηνύειν [Doric: μαν-]: “disclose what is secret”; unless it is referring to *Mania*, a goddess (cf. Lemprière, p. 383). All five working mss. read in unison: “Manin ge diuinare le,” each reading placed in ms. directly before the identical following entry, *Manipulus*, allowing for predictable regularity, odd in glossaries.

⁷⁷ 9210 Manin. For palaeography cf. l. 9205, *Manin*. For sense cf. l. 9240, *Manum*.

⁷⁸ 9220 Mansua. Hrl. 2257 reads *Mansua*, in support; St John’s: *Mansia*; Hrl. 2270: *Mantia*. All three agree in gloss: *diuinacio*. Cf. the same Greek root as in the entry word *Mante*, l. 9230.

⁷⁹ 9229 Mantes. There is a grammatical disassociation between μάντις (noun) meaning *prophet* and *videre* (verb) meaning “to see.” But, perhaps there is no need for emending: the entry signifies *prophet* and the equivalent of a prophet is “one who sees.” The infinitive, *videre*, here serves in a nominal or non-temporal sense. Concerning the entry word, Stonyhurst is supported by Lincoln 88; St. John’s reads *mantos*; Hrl. 2257 offers *mandos*; Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 111 omit the item. St. John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88 read *videre* as the gloss.

⁸⁰ 9230 Mante. From Gr. μαντεία, “power of divination.” See also l. 9224, *Manthes*.

- 9235 Manuale liber
- 9236 Manubrium an haft
- 9237 Manubrio as make haftes
- 9238 Manubie arum sunt vigilie vel spolia
- 9239 Manulea manica [ms. mantica]⁸¹
- 9240 Manum grece bonum latine⁸²
- 9241 Manumitto tis make fre
- 9242 Manupium .i. gausepe
- 9243 Manus an hond
- 9244 Manitergium a towel
- 9245 Manteres a selke þred⁸³
- 9246 Manserius adulterus
- 9247 Mappa a bord cloþ
- 9248 Margnotha interpretatur deus noster venit⁸⁴
- 9249 Marceo es to rote or welwe
- 9250 Marcia comitas alicuius terre
- 9251 Marcibilis roti[n]⁸⁵
- 9252 Ma[r]cibiaton g[en]us vngwenti⁸⁶
- 9253 Marcidolus [ms. Marciodolus] sumdel roten
- 9254 Marcidus roten
- 9255 Marcido as make roten
- 9256 Marcor oris rotynge
- 9257 Marcus ci an homur⁸⁷
- 9258 Marculus diminutium
- 9259 Margarita lapis preciosus
- 9260 Mare þe se
- 9261 Margo nis pars extrema cuiuslibet rei
- 9262 Ma[r]ginalis et le pertinens
- 9263 Maria nomen proprium
- 9264 Mancipium sacculus nummorum
- 9265 Marison octauus mensis [ms. - us]
- 9266 Marisca a bleyne

⁸¹ 9239 Manulea. This reading is supported by Lincoln 111 and Lincoln 88. All working mss., except Lincoln 111: *manuca*, read *manica*.

⁸² 9240 Manum. Cf. Lewis and Short: “2. manus, .i. q. bonus” within which item is the reference to *Isid.* 5.30.12-14 (within the chapter “De diebus”): “Partes diei tres sunt: mane, meridies et suprema. Mane lux matura et plena . . . Et dictum mane a mano; manum enim antiqui bonum dicebant.” All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst with the exception of Hrl. 2257 which reads *manin*. All agree that *manum* is a Gr. word. *Isid.* introduces *antiqui* thereby toning down that etymon. The Ancients, not Greeks, however, likely refer to Old Latin sources Varro, Macrobius, and *Isid.* Daly, *Brito Metricus* has the entry at p. 57, ll. 1141-42: “Manim dico bonum, dicas hinc mane creatum, / Nam melius luce quid possit quis reperire?” Cf. also note to Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1141: “Cf. Huguitionem s.v. Mamin.” A further element of

complication comes from *AMD*, p. 63, II, l. 20: “Esse bonum manis dic, inmanis probat illud.”

⁸³ 9245 Manteres. Not found in modern lexica; only here and St. John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 111.

⁸⁴ 9248 Margnotha. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 7, l. 100: “Vox maranatha sira; dominus maran est, venit athan.” Also see Comm. 100: “Unde maranatha dicitur dominus venit.”

⁸⁵ 9251 Marcibilis. All working mss. read *marcibilis* as the entry word. It is not lexical and within the scope of this edition, only in ms. *DFC* and *FVD* read *marcessibilis*; Latham offers “marcessibilis, -essibilis, -issibilis.” For support of *roti[n]* cf. Lincoln 111: “anglice rotyn.”

⁸⁶ 9252 Ma[r]cibiaton. All working mss. include the letter *r*.

⁸⁷ 9257 Marcus. *DFC*, s.v., offers the interpretation: “Marcus dicitur malleus . . . marcus maior quam malleus.”

- 9267 *Maritellus* a litel vssebonde⁸⁸
- 9268 *Maritima* terra iuxta mare
- 9269 *Maritimus* a um id quod vicium mari
- 9270 *Maritus* est hosbond
- 9271 *Marito* as to marien
- 9272 *Marra* bidens est ouis inde venit bidenter
- 9273 *Mars* tis deus belli et nomen stelle
- 9274 *Marcipium* a pantenere or a pouche
- 9275 *Marcia* a sak of seluer & a lond
- 9276 *Martir* .i. testis
- 9277 *Martiria grece* dicuntur testiua latine
- 9278 *Marcius* bellicosus
- 9279 *Mariare et rizare* martirem facere
- 9280 *Marcus* ci nomen proprium
- 9281 *Mas* ris .i. homo
- 9282 *Masculus* idem vel fortis vel baro
- 9283 *Masloth* quidam liber prouerbiorum Salamonis
- 9284 *Maspiter* maritus patris vel matris
- 9285 *Massa* a ton or a þykke pese or a gobet
- 9286 *Massapalatarum* a pounce figus
- 9287 *Massagine* maner of folke
- 9288 *Massarius* stuarde of al men
- 9289 *Masso* as in ma[ms.-i-]ssa reducere⁸⁹
- 9290 *Massicus* nomen proprium bestie et vini
- 9291 *Mastico* as to chewe or knowe maystrie
- 9292 *Mastigia* a wyk seruant communis generis
- 9293 *Mastigia* feminini generis corigia mantelli
- 9294 *Mastigare* ligare
- 9295 *Mastrix* a maner colour
- 9296 *Mascicina* maner of cloþinge
- 9297 *Mastruco* vestis sardorum
- 9298 *Mastroma[n]ticus* a soþe seyer
- 9299 *Mater* a moder
- 9300 *Matercula* diminutiuum
- 9301 *Matematicus vel tica* doctinalis scientia
- 9302 *Materia* a mater
- 9303 *Mater[ter]a* soror matris mee
- 9304 *Materio* as materias const[r]uere
- 9305 *Matericum* disciplinalis et pictus circuli

⁸⁸ 9267 *Maritellus*. Note the variance in spelling between the gloss *vssebonde* and the gloss of l. 9270: *hosbond*.

⁸⁹ 9289 *Masso*. Other mss. (Hr. 2270, St. John's, Lincoln 111) read as gloss "massam reducere."

- 9306 *Matesis disciplina*⁹⁰
- 9307 *Mate*[ms. -o] *grece disciplina latine*⁹¹
- 9308 *Matricida*[ms. -cina] *sleare of moder*
- 9309 *Matricinalis et le pertinens*
- 9310 *Matrimes* þat leueþ after þe moder
- 9311 *Matricula carta promiscionis*
- 9312 *Matrimonium wedlok*
- 9313 *Materna a stepmoder*
- 9314 *Matruelis matertera* [ms. -cera]⁹²
- 9315 *Matrizo as to folwe moder*
- 9316 *Matrix locus concepcionis vel pellicula qua puer voluitur in vtero matris*
- 9317 *Matrona a dame*
- 9318 *Matros grece mater latine*⁹³
- 9319 *Matheuus nomen proprium*
- 9320 *Mathias nomen proprium*
- 9321 *Matrina que* [ms. quo] *puerum de sacro fonte leuat*
- 9322 *Maturio es be rype*
- 9323 *Maturo as idem*
- 9324 *Maturus a um riped*
- 9325 *Mathusala* [ms. Matusale] *nomen proprium et grece dicitur mortuus*⁹⁴
- 9326 *Matu*[ti]ni orum *officium quod canitur* [ms. canius] *in ecclesia*
- 9327 *Matuta a morwenyng*
- 9328 *Matutinus a um per*[tinens]
- 9329 *Mauo*[r]s *god of batayle*
- 9330 *Mauors mars* [ms. mauer] *vel ornamentum mulieris a bonet vel signum matrimoniale*⁹⁵
- 9331 *Mauristia nomen proprium terre*
- 9332 *Mauritania* [ms. -cania] *idem*
- 9333 *Mauricius nomen proprium*
- 9334 *Mauron grece nigrum latine*⁹⁶
- 9335 *Maurus quidam populus*
- 9336 *Mausoleum a graue or a þrouz*
- 9337 *Maxilla a schykbou*
- 9338 *Maxillaris dens a wonge top*⁹⁷

⁹⁰ 9306 *Matesis*. The Gr. is μάθησις: “the act of learning,” “instruction” (*LSJ*).

⁹¹ 9307 *Mate*. Gr. from μάθη (see in *LSJ*).

⁹² 9314 *Matruelis*. The Stonyhurst edited reading is supported by all working mss. (Hrl. 2257 reads *matertara*.) Lincoln 88 omits the gloss. For genealogy cf. Lewis and Short; also cf. *Isid.* 9.6.27.

⁹³ 9318 *Matros*. The Gr. word is μήτηρ, μητρός; ματρός is the Doric genitive form not likely to have been so readily accessible; hence, an error for μητρός.

⁹⁴ 9325 *Mathusala*. Cf. Genesis 5:25-27.

⁹⁵ 9330 *Mauors*. Four of the working mss. (Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88 and 111, and St. John’s) read *mare* for

mars. Hrl. 2270 seems to have corrected the *e* of *mare* to *s* of *mars*. In mss. of this period *e* and *s* are confused at times.

⁹⁶ 9334 *Mauron*. All working mss. choose the nominative neuter of the adj. rather than the masculine form. It is from the Ecclesiastical Greek: μάρος, *dark*. (Cf. Lampe.) The Classical Greek is found substantially under ἄμαρος, ἄ, ὄν, the initial alpha considered a prothetic vowel before liquid consonants: μ, λ, ρ, ν.

⁹⁷ 9338 *Maxillaris*. Cf. *MED* “wong n.(2)(b): a cheek tooth, molar.” Cf. l. 9733, *Molaris*, in this edition.

- 9339 *Maximus* meste
- 9340 *Meandus* a wrench
- 9341 *Meapte* my cause of my wone
- 9342 *Meanum* my persone
- 9343 *Meatus* locus per quem aliquis transit
- 9344 *Mecania* [ms. -ica] e [ms. aris] mecani[c]a scientia
- 9345 *Mecanicus* lewede vncrafti
- 9346 *Mechacio* lecherye
- 9347 *Mechia* adulter[ium]⁹⁸
- 9348 *Mechor aris* adulterari
- 9349 *Mechus* adulter
- 9349a *Medela* a medycine
- 9349b *Medeor eris* to medicine
- 9349c *Medicinus a um* pertinens
- 9349d *Medianus a um* medius
- 9350 *Medica* quoddam [ms. quedam] genus leguminis⁹⁹
- 9351 *Mediarcitus .i.* in medio affectus
- 9352 *Mediator* a mene
- 9353 *Medita* nomen proprium
- 9354 *Meditor aris* to þenke
- 9355 *Mediastinus* qui manet vel stat in medio
- 9356 *Medimnus* mid mesure
- 9357 *Medio as* stare causa pacificandi [ms. pecificandi]
- 9358 *Mediocris* mene
- 9359 *Mediocirculus* sumdel mene
- 9360 *Mediocritas* menehed
- 9361 *Mediolanum* nomen proprium ciuitatis
- 9362 *Medioctinus* interpretatur medium
- 9363 *Mediol[a]nensis* de mediolano
- 9364 *Meditaneum* þat tokenep þenkynge
- 9365 *Medicinucula* lytel medycyne
- 9366 *Medito as* dulciter modulari
- 9367 *Mediteraneus* qui constat medio terre
- 9368 *Medic*[ms.-t-]or aris do medicine
- 9369 *Meditullium* a cart nape¹⁰⁰
- 9370 *Media .i.* regio
- 9371 *Medius a um* midwarde
- 9372 *Medius* qui diuidit et rex internuncius et pacificator
- 9373 *Mediustinus*[ms. -ast-] .i. balniator
- 9374 *Medus* idem
- 9375 *Medo nis* mede

⁹⁸ 9437 *Mechia*. The gloss which supports Stonyhurst is found in Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2257: “adulterium.” Lincoln 111 puts the abstract in practical terms: “a Spouse Brekere.”

⁹⁹ 9350 *Medica*. Cf. *DFC* s.v. for details. See *OLD*: “a kind of clover.”

¹⁰⁰ 9369 *Meditullium*. For variety of descriptions cf. Lewis and Short. Regarding the gloss cf. St. John’s: “cartys nape” and Hrl. 2257: “pars rote in qua ponuntur radij.” For the Stonyhurst reading “a cart nape” cf. *MED* s.v. *nathe* n.(1).

- 9376 Medulla mariꝛ in bones
 9377 Medullina nomen proprium
 9378 Me[du]llitus til þe mari
 9379 Mephis quilibet locus de se fetorem eructens
 9380 Megera [ms. -ora] .i. furia infernalis
 9381 Mega[s] longus [ms. -is]
 9382 Megalon grece longum latine¹⁰¹
 9383 Megacosmus .i. maior mundus
 9384 Meger a um wode syke¹⁰²
 9385 Megistus [Mege-] .i. maximus¹⁰³
 9386 Meio is to pis
 9387 Mel honi
 9388 Melan grece nigrum [ms. magma] latine¹⁰⁴
 9389 Melancolia quod fit ex nigro sanguine [ms. niger sanguis] admixta
 9390 Melana quedam vestis nigri coloris
 9391 Melanice blak [ms. bla blak] colour
 9392 Mellarium .i. vas
 9393 Mellimen .i. genus floris
 9394 Melamirus .i. piscis habens nigram caudam
 9395 Melchesedec .i. rex iustus
 9396 Melchisedech[iani] .i. quidam heretici¹⁰⁵
 9397 Melesse grece dicitur apis latine¹⁰⁶
 9398 Melecrisis et lecris quedam [ms. quodam] gemma
 9399 Melipopo nis genus poponis
 9400 Melioro as to mende
 9401 Meliusculus [ms. Meliusculus] sumdel betor
 9402 Mella genus arboris portans dulces fructus
 9403 Melante maner of ston
 9404 Mellicratum ex vino et melle commixto

¹⁰¹ 9382 Megalon. In spite of the rule emphasized by *LSJ* that μέγало— is never used in sing. nom. and acc. masc. & neut., here and in each of our working mss. μέγαλον is accepted—far from the pure forms of Gr. indeed.

¹⁰² 9384 Meger. Might this be a coinage under the pen of the Stonyhurst scribe and the Lincoln 88 and 111 scribes? There might be further support in other mss. within the *Medulla* tradition to alter what Stonyhurst has provided. The phenomenon runs counter to our conception of the lethargic and unimaginative scribe. See also Hrl. 2257 “Megerus -a -um” which even more so emphasizes the conflation of two Greek words, μέγας and ἔρις, meaning *great* and *discord*. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 59, l. 1182: “Deque megas furia sic ab erin facta Megera.” Note also Stonyhurst’s reading of *Megora* on l. 9380.

¹⁰³ 9385 Megistus. Identical reading in Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 59, l. 1180. The Gr. reading is μέγιστος.

¹⁰⁴ 9388 Melan. Each reading of the working mss. is abbreviated to allow for *nigrum* or *magma*. The only reasonably clear reading, aside from Stonyhurst’s *magma* is that of Hrl. 2270: *nigrum*. In the Stonyhurst hand both *ni* and *ru* can be construed as *m*, configuring *ni g ru* as an alternative core *m g m*. With *a* hastily placed, or thought to be, after *m*, *magma* can be read quite easily and mistakenly.

¹⁰⁵ 9396 Melchisedech[iani]. All working mss. but Hrl. 2257 add *iani*.

¹⁰⁶ 9397 Melesse. The Gr. word is μέλισσα. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 59, l. 1188: “Esse meli grece, mel fertur apesque melisse.”

- 9405 Mellifluus honi renned vel du[l]cis
- 9406 Mellifico [ms. -flico] as to make honi
- 9407 Melloni nomen proprium
- 9408 Mellinum [ms. -unuc] genus coloris¹⁰⁷
- 9409 Mellodia meledye
- 9410 Melotus .i. melus
- 9411 Mello quedam arbor et fructus
- 9412 Mellotes quedam vestis de pylis vel de pelle melonis
- 9413 Melo nis .i. taxus
- 9414 Mellosonus swete soune
- 9415 Mellopeus .i. dulcis cantus¹⁰⁸
- 9416 Melos feminini generis insula vel du[l]cis cantus
- 9417 Melota vestis de pilis caprarum or a brocke
- 9418 Meniperio as for to wype
- 9419 Melus .i. dulcis cantus
- 9420 Hoc meniperium [ms. iuniperium] a wyspe
- 9421 Melos indeclinabile idem neutri generis¹⁰⁹
- 9422 Membrana a bakwyyng & parchemyn
- 9423 Membrum a membre
- 9424 Membratus lemyd
- 9425 Membro as .i. membrum informare
- 9426 Memeris [ms. Memoris] sundringe¹¹⁰
- 9427 Memini isti to þenke
- 9428 Menon grece memoria latine¹¹¹
- 9429 Memoria mynd
- 9430 Memor ris myndfulle
- 9431 Memoro as to mynde
- 9432 Memoror aris to þenke
- 9433 Memoralis et le pertinens memorie
- 9434 Memphos grece nomen proprium egipti latine

¹⁰⁷ 9408 Mellinum. Cf. *Isid.* 19.17.21: “Melinum dictum quod eius metalli ferax sit una ex Cycladibus insula Melos nomine.”

¹⁰⁸ 9415 Mellopeus. From Gr. μελοποιέω.

¹⁰⁹ 9421 Melos. *Idem* (“the same”) refers to l. 9419, *Melus*, not to the entry at l. 9420, and more specifically to *Melos* of l. 9416. How *Meniperio* of l. 9418 and its noun at l. 9420 find their way into this arrangement is one of the mysteries of medieval alphabetization. On this subject cf. Lloyd W. Daly, “Contributions to a History of Alphabetization in Antiquity and the Middle Ages,” *Latomus*, 1967, pp. 27-97. Also, cf. V. P. McCarren, “Linguistic Problems within the Tradition of the 15th Century Glossary *Medulla Grammaticae*,” pp. 235-260, esp. pp. 238-40.

¹¹⁰ 9426 Memeris. This entry word (not -or- spelling as in Stonyhurst) is found with gloss either *sundryng* (St. John’s and Lincoln 111), *departyng* (Lincoln 88), or “diuisio vel pars” (Hrl. 2270). Not a proper lexical entry, *Memeris* is a nominal back formation from the reduplicated perfect form μεμέρισ(μαι) from μερίζω, “divide, distribute,” in turn, from μερίς, and finally from μέρος, “share, portion.” Add to the *Medulla* entry under (a) of *MED sondering*(e ger.: *Memoris* [error for *memeris*, Gr. from μερίς, “part, portion.”])

¹¹¹ 9428 Menon. Lincoln 111, Hrl. 2257, and Hrl. 2270 read *memon*, Lincoln 88: *memeum*, St. John’s: *menenum*. Stonyhurst alone reads *menon*, perhaps no more than a missing minim. The word evades the scribes. A couple of them hover between μνημίον, *remembrance*, and μνήμη, *memory*.

- 9435 Memphis *idem*
- 9436 Mena *piscis viuens cum luna*¹¹²
- 9437 Menandriani *heretiki* [ms. -tike]
- 9438 Menalus .i. *infernus*
- 9439 Menas *a prystes*
- 9440 Menceps *wode takynge wyd thoght*
- 9441 Menda et dum .i. *macula in libris vel peccatum*
- 9442 Mendacium *a lesynge*
- 9443 Mendaciolum *diminutiuum*
- 9444 Mendax *a lyare*
- 9445 Mendatulus *a lytel lesynge berar*
- 9446 Mediampna .i. *insula* [in] *me[di]o ampn[is]*¹¹³
- 9447 Mendico *as to begge*
- 9448 Mendicus *a beggarre*
- 9449 Mendiculus *diminutiuum*
- 9450 Mendosus *fowle*
- 9451 Mene *defawte*
- 9452 Menia *plurali wallis of citeis*
- 9453 Menianum *a solere*
- 9454 Meniatus *a um solered*
- 9455 Menio *is to make walles*
- 9456 Memonites *nomen proprium*
- 9457 Memon .i. *rex orientalis*
- 9458 Mens *tis a pouzt*
- 9459 Mensor *aris to metre*
- 9460 Mensa *a bord*
- 9461 Mensalis et le *pertinens* or bord *man & litel moneth*
- 9462 Mensorium *quod est mensa*
- 9463 Mensis [ms. -sus] *a moneth*
- 9464 Menstruum *quod solet euenire secundum mensem vel dolor capitis*
- 9465 Menstratus .i. *menstruus polutus vel talem infirmitatem paciens*
- 9466 Mensula *parua mensa*
- 9467 Mensura *a mesure*
- 9468 Mensurus .i. *menstruum*
- 9469 Mensus *a um measured*
- 9470 Mensuro *as to mesure*
- 9471 Menta *nomen proprium herbe*
- 9472 Mentanus *þat haþ gret chynne*
- 9473 Mentum *a chyn*
- 9474 Mencior *tiris .i. contra mentum ire vel dicere*
- 9475 Mentulo *as .i. testiculos aufero vel luxuriam prouoco*
- 9476 Meo *as .i. transire manare*
- 9477 Mera *quidam potus*
- 9478 Meraculum *idem*
- 9479 Meratissimus *fineste*
- 9480 Meraculus *sundel clere*
- 9481 Merax .i. *clarus vel purus*

¹¹² 9436 Mena. *DFC* clarifies with “crescit et decrescit.”

¹¹³ 9446 Mediampna. Cf. the reading of Lincoln 88: “Mediampna insula in medio ampnis.”

- 9482 *Meratus* .i. *purgarius*
- 9483 *Mercatus tus* .i. *cetus*
*vendencium*¹¹⁴
- 9484 *Mercatum* *res vendita*
- 9485 *Mercidicus* *marchauntyse*
- 9486 *Mercedomus* *hure payere*
- 9487 *Mercedula* *a lytel mede*
- 9488 *Mercenarius* *hure taker*
- 9489 *Merces* *marchaundie or a mede*
- 9490 *Mercicula* *diminutiuum*
- 9491 *Mercedarius* *seruus mercidulus*
spekyngre for mede
- 9492 *Mercimonium* *marchaundie*
- 9493 *Mercor aris* *to by or selle*
- 9494 *Mercurius* *god of marchaunty*
- 9495 *Merda vel dum* *a torde*
- 9496 *Merdare* *stercorare*
- 9497 *Merdifer* *portator merde*
- 9498 *Merenda* *a daymete*
- 9499 *Merendare* *post meridiem*
commedere
- 9500 *Meredino as* *merendinam*
commedere
- 9501 *Meridionor aris* .i. *meridie*
spaciari
- 9502 *Mereo es* *to wepe or morne*
- 9503 *Mereor eris* *serue*
- 9504 *Meror oris* *mestus vel*
naturaliter tristis
- 9505 *Meretrix* *an hore*
- 9506 *Meretritula* *diminutiuum*
- 9507 *Meremium* *tymber*
- 9508 *Meretricium* *domus et officium*
actus meretricis
- 9509 *Merga* *a pyke forke*
- 9510 *Merges* *garba*
- 9511 *Mergo gis* *drenche*
- 9512 *Mergulus* *a litel lampe et parua*
auis
- 9513 *Mergus* *a cote*
- 9514 *Mergus ris* [ms. *gis*] *a boket*
- 9515 *Merica* *brome*
- 9516 *Meridies* *myday or mydoneuen*
- 9517 *Meridior aris* *mendi quiescere*
- 9518 *Meris* *parte[n]ynge*
- 9519 *Merista* *an heretik*
- 9520 *Meretorium* *monucula et locus*
vbi taberna tenetur et fornicacio
- 9521 *Meritus* *a um* *deserued*
- 9522 *Meritoria* *meretrix*
- 9523 *Meraria* *idem*
- 9524 *Merosus* *mornefol*
- 9525 *Merolum* *vinum*
- 9526 *Merops* *a bryd of grene colour*
- 9527 *Merothecha* *a wyne tauerne*
- 9528 *Mersito* [ms. *Meres-*] *as*
frequenter mergere

¹¹⁴ 9483 *Mercatus*. For the gloss, *cetus*, cf. *OLD*, s.v. “coetus: assembly, society.”

- 9529 *Merso* as *idem*
- 9530 *Meroticarius* *custos vini*
- 9531 *Merum* *wyn*
- 9532 *Merulus* [ms.*Merleus*] *auis que sola volat a merlion*
- 9533 *Merus a um* *clarus vel purus*
- 9534 *Merula* *nomen auis*
- 9534a *Meritas* *puritas claritas*
- 9535 *Mespila* *a lytel þron tre*
- 9536 *Messias grece Christus latine*¹¹⁵
- 9537 *Messicula* *diminutiuum*
- 9538 *Messis an ere & tempus metendi*
- 9539 *Messio onis* *repynge*
- 9540 *Messorium* *vas escarium*
- 9541 *Messorius a um* *profitable to repe*
- 9542 *Messulus* *rype*
- 9543 *Mestus a um .i. tristis aspectu*[ms. -um]¹¹⁶
- 9544 *Mestifico* as *to make sorie*
- 9545 *Meta circuitus vel finis alicuius rei a sendynge a marke an ende*
- 9546 *Metac*[ms.-t-]*ismus quedam figura*¹¹⁷
- 9547 *Metallum* *metal*
- 9548 *Metallansis mid* [ms. *muche*] *spache*¹¹⁸
- 9549 *Metamorphosis transumptacio*¹¹⁹
- 9550 *Metaplasmus transmutacio littere*¹²⁰
- 9551 *Metartus a metare of peni loues*
- 9552 *Metathesis transmutac[i]o litterarum*¹²¹
- 9553 *Mercatus a um* *marked*
- 9554 *Metaxarius an hechel maker or a sykel maker*

¹¹⁵ 9536 *Messias*. Four of the five working mss. agree with Stonyhurst's reading. Hrl. 2270 differs in reading "Messias Hebraice Xpistus grece vnctus latine," which is the interpretation given by *Isid.* at 7.2.6: "Messias autem Hebraice dicitur, Graece Christus, Latina autem locutione unctus."

¹¹⁶ 9543 *Mestus*. Stonyhurst reads *aspectu* with an otiose macron over the *u*, which would hardly argue for *aspectum*, an accusative of *respect*, especially since both Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 read *aspectu*. Hrl. 2270 offers *naturaliter*, whereas St. John's reads "turpis molestus," well beyond the normal range of meaning.

¹¹⁷ 9546 *Metacismus*. From Gr. μετακισμός. Cf. Lewis and Short: "metacismus, a frequent repetition of the letter M."

¹¹⁸ 9548 *Metallansis*. Stonyhurst has its double *l* spelling matched by Hrl. 2270: *metallensis*. Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and St. John's all read *metalansis*. The *ns* is a nasal elaboration of the letter ξ which provides the spelling μετάλλαξις = μεταλλαγή,

"change, exchange, interchange." Lincoln 88 and 111 agree in *mid* and "myd speche" respectively, but St. John's reads "myld speche." However, Stonyhurst's *muche* seems a bit far afield.

¹¹⁹ 9549 *Metamorphosis*. Stonyhurst reads identically with Lincoln 88 and 111; Hrl. 2270 offers the correct spelling: *metamorphosis*. The gloss, *transumptacio*, is found only here among the mss. and lexica used in this edition. *Transumptio* is the accepted form. Hrl. 2270 offers *transmutacio*.

¹²⁰ 9550 *Metaplasmus*. *Transmutacio* seems to be more in line with *Isid.* 1.35.1: "Metaplasmus Graeca lingua, Latine transformatio dicitur"; as well as Smyth, *Greek Grammar*, p. 71, #282b: "Metaplasmos, change of formation." The gloss might also be read *transuntacio*. These two glosses are examples of the very elements they espouse: "transmutacio" and "transuntacio."

¹²¹ 9552 *Metathesis*. Cf. *Isid.* 1.35.6: "transpositio litterae."

- 9555 Metillus a reper of corne
- 9556 Meticulus dowsos
- 9557 Metausis diuinacio
humanorum¹²²
- 9558 Metator oris qui castra designat
- 9559 Metior iris to mesure
- 9560 Metha grece trans de iuxta
latine
- 9561 Metaxa an hechel
- 9562 Metis stynk of hurpe
- 9563 Metonomia quedam [ms.
quidam] figura¹²³
- 9564 Meto tis to repe
- 9565 Methodus cally[n]g of sum þynge
- 9566 Metor aris terminare vel metas
ponere
- 9567 Metus tus drede [ms. to drede]
- 9568 Metreta mensura continens x
[ms. quod] sextarios vel vnus
sextarius continens ij libras
- 9569 Metritus a um of metre
- 9570 Metron vel tros grece m[e]nsura
latine
- 9571 Metropolis quedam ciuitas
- 9572 Metropolitanus qui nasci[t]ur
inde
- 9573 Metrurum a metre
- 9574 Metuo is to drede
- 9575 Mica [ms. Micam] a crome
- 9576 Michael nomen proprium
- 9577 Micanemites princeps
- 9578 Micanatorium locus vbi mice
sunt
- 9579 Micania wythed
- 9580 Micheas nomen proprium .i.
quis iste et quis ille
- 9581 Mecho as to shyne
- 9582 Mecolor aris fabulari [ms. to
seruen]¹²⁴
- 9583 Micos [ms. Micio] altus¹²⁵
- 9584 Microcosmus minor mundus
- 9585 Micrologus a short spekere
- 9586 Micrologium short speche
- 9587 Micros vel cron short
- 9588 Micturio is to þenke to pysse
- 9589 Microcicus pusillanimis [ms. -
us]¹²⁶
- 9590 Migma tis brirlyche strawe vel
genus vngwenti¹²⁷
- 9591 Migale a whyte ratte
- 9592 Migro as dien or gon
- 9593 Macrocosmus [ms.
Migrocosmus] maior mundus

¹²² 9557 Metausis. Perhaps from μετά: *changing*;
ὄνσια: *being*.

¹²³ 9563 Metonomia. Cf. *Isid.* 1.37.8-10; also Smyth,
Greek Grammar, p. 680, #3033.

¹²⁴ 9582 Mecolor. All of the working mss. read
fabulari as the gloss, something too consistent to
bypass. Stonyhurst's contribution of "to seruen,"

judging from the detailed treatment in the *MED*,
seems not to sustain an association with *fabulari*.

¹²⁵ 9583 Micos. From Gr. μήκος, "height, length."

¹²⁶ 9589 Microcicus. From Gr. μικρότης, "meanness,
triviality."

¹²⁷ 9590 Migma. From Gr. μίγμα, *mixture*.

- 9594 Miles tis a kynnyzt
 9595 Miletum nomen proprium
 9596 Milia ium a þousen
 9597 Miliarium spacium mille
 [passuum]
 9598 Milicia knyztthod
 9599 Militaris et re pertinens militi
 9600 Milito as to iuste
 9601 Milito onis a knyztthed
 9602 Milium ij genus fructus vel
 seminis
 9603 Mille indeclinabile a þousand
 9604 Milius a um pertinens
 9605 Milleus ij a[ms.in] couped shoo
 [ms. souþe]
 9606 Millies a þousend sypes
 9607 Millus li an hundys [ms.
 hundred] colour¹²⁸
 9608 Millo as suere
 9609 Millimus a glide
 9610 Mina ne g[en]us ponderis or
 þretynges
 9611 Mimologus [ms. Mino-] qui
 loquitur de ioculacione¹²⁹
 9612 Mimologium [ms. Mino-]
 locucio¹²⁹
 9613 Minax þrety
- 9614 Mine arum þretynge
 9615 Mimus [ms. Minus] ioculator¹³⁰
 9616 Mingo gis to pisse
 9617 Miniator a lymnore
 9618 Minic[u]lor aris to helpe
 9619 Minime pro non or at [ms. arle]
 lest aduerbium¹³¹
 9620 Minerua wysdom
 9621 Miniculum .i. auxil[i]um
 9622 Mim[eo]graphus a wryter with
 vermulon
 9623 Minister a seruaunt
 9624 Ministerulus diminutuum
 9625 Ministeriarches prince of
 seruise
 9626 Ministerium .i. officium serui
 9627 Ministro as to serue
 9628 Minito as gye or gouerne
 9629 Minitor aris oft threte
 9630 Minium vermulon
 9631 Minia quidam populus qui
 eiusdem coloris sunt
 9632 Minimus lest
 9633 Minor aris to threte manesse
 9634 Minoro as to make lesse
 9635 Minaces thretynge

¹²⁸ 9607 Millus. Both *FVD* and *DFC* concur: “collare circa colum canis”; rather effective alliteration with more than a hint of growling in the double *coll-* sound.

¹²⁹ 9611 Mimologus and 9612 Mimologium. From Gr. μῖμος, *mimic*.

¹³⁰ 9615 Mimus. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v.; also see *LSJ*: μῖμος; for historical background cf. *OCD*(3), s.v. *mime*.

¹³¹ 9619 Minime. *arle* is corruption of *at* and first part of *lest*.

- 9636 Mino as to lede or to gye
 9637 Minsatorium a pis pot
 9638 Minso as frequenter mingere
 9639 Minucia .i. minima pars alicuius rei
 9640 Minucia [ms. Minicia] a passion¹³²
 9641 Minutum quoddam pondus
 9642 Minurrio is to chaten as smale briddis
 9643 Minu[ms. i]sculus sumdel lesse
 9644 Mincal .i. minucal¹³³
 9645 Minotaurus a bulshedes
 9646 Miopare quaedam [ms. quidam] nauis
 9647 Miraculum a miracle
 9648 Mericha a brom
 9649 Miridicus [ms. Meri-] .i. mira dicens
- 9650 Mirifico as to wonder or make meruelous
 9651 Mirum a wonder
 9652 Mirma .i. formica¹³⁴
 9653 Mirmates .i. gemma
 9654 Mirmicolion [ms. Mirincolion] .i. formicoleon [ms. formicolus]¹³⁵
 9655 Murmex [ms. Miryn] grece .i. formica latine¹³⁶
 9656 Miro onis wondre [ms. wondren]¹³⁷
 9657 Mirocopus vnyment
 9658 Mirobalanum .i. redolens libanum
 9659 Miron grece .i. vnguentum latine¹³⁸
 9660 Miropola pat [ms. yat] selles smere
 9661 Miror aris to meruayle

¹³² 9640 Minucia. Cf. Hrl. 2257: "Minucia: a passion."

¹³³ 9644 Mincal. Cf. Lincoln 88: "Minutal: a cantel of brede"; *OLD*: "Minutal: a dish of minced food, stew." Also cf. *Isid.* 20.2.29: "minutal vocatum quod fiat de piscibus et isiciis oleribusque minutatim concisis."

¹³⁴ 9652 Mirma. Cf. Lincoln 88: "Mirma .i. formica." However, there is too great a disparity among the other mss. to reflect a cogent entry and gloss. To this point, note l. 9665: "Mirmica .i. formica," which is also supported by Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Hrl. 2270. Also note μύρμος = μύρμηξ = *ant*. The *a* of *Mirma* might be a simple Latinized form.

¹³⁵ 9654 Mirmicolion. All five working mss. have readings identical or similar to the entry and gloss of Stonyhurst. The entry word is from the Gr. μυρμηκολέον meaning *ant-lion*; the gloss, *formicoleon*, is a translation of the Gr. St. John's

clarifies the item with the reading "Mirm[i]coleon geleo formicarum le."

¹³⁶ 9655 Murmex. The Gr. word is Μύρμηξ, *formica*. Cf. l. 9665, *Mirmica*. However, three working mss., Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 111, and Lincoln 88, read with Stonyhurst: *miryn*. Possibly *miryn* is a simplex deduced from the mistaken compound *mirincolion* immediately above it, the reasoning being *mirin* = *mouse*, *-co-* is the connecting syllable, and *-leon* = *lion*. Hence, the scribe drew down the first syllable, *mirin*, and equated it with *formica*.

¹³⁷ 9656 Miro. Cf. Lincoln 88: "Miro a wondre," Lincoln 111: "Miro a wondyr," and Hrl. 2257: "Miro wondre." However, Hrl. 2270 offers the gloss: *vnguentarius* which is further qualified by Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 62, l. 1229: "Miro vel mirocopus unguentarius esto."

¹³⁸ 9659 Miron. Cf. the Gr. μύρον, "perfume, sweet oil." Also see Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 62, l. 1228: "unguentum quodvis miron grece bene dicens." Cf. l. 9666: *Miryn*.

- 9662 *Mirobalsamum* .i. *vnguentum* de balsamo
- 9663 *Mirotheca* [ms. -checa] .i. *vnguentorum repositorium* [ms. -corium]
- 9664 *Mirra* *quedam* [ms. *quodam*] herba
- 9665 *Mirmica* .i. *formica*
- 9666 *Miryn grece vnguentum latine*
- 9667 *Mirretum locus vbi mirra crescit* [ms. *cressit*]
- 9668 *Mirreus a um pertinens* [ms. *participium*] *ad mirram*
- 9669 *Mircosus a um plenus mirtis* [ms. *in gaulu*]¹³⁹
- 9670 *Mircus queda[m] arbor que in licore maris habundat*
- 9671 *Mircetum locus vbi crescit*
- 9672 *Miscelio qui nouit artem miscendi*
- 9673 *Miscelaneus medlud*
- 9674 *Miser* [ms. *Misus*] *a wrecche*
- 9675 *Misael nomen proprium interpretatur populus domini*
- 9676 *Misellus parum misericors*
- 9677 *M[is]eracio misericordia merci*
- 9678 *Misericors merciabile*
- 9679 *Miseresco cis to bygynne to rewe*
- 9680 *Misereor eris to rewe*
- 9681 *Missa a masse*
- 9682 *Missale a massebok*
- 9683 *Missadicus þat ys send ofte in message*
- 9684 *Missilis profitable to be ysende*
- 9685 *Missicus to be ysend*
- 9686 *Misso as oft sende*
- 9687 *Missorium a lytel shelle*
- 9688 *Mista a secretarie*
- 9689 *Misterium priuete*
- 9690 *Mistis vel con grece secretum* [ms. *cecretum*] *latine*¹⁴⁰
- 9691 *Mistrum odium latens*¹⁴¹
- 9692 *Misticia buxumnesse*
- 9693 *Misticus occultus sacer et diuinus*
- 9694 *Mistico as to make buxum*
- 9695 *Mita pilum frigium*
- 9696 *Mitos grece fibula latine*¹⁴²
- 9697 *Mitridates rex fuit ponti*

¹³⁹ 9669 *Mircosus*. Be it with *c* or *t*, its tradition is less than helpful in trying to understand its gloss: “in gaulu.” It is not found in modern lexica. The Latin and Middle French dictionaries, *FVD*, and *DFC* read “*Mirtosus: plenus mirto*” and “*mirtis plenus*” respectively. The working mss. are diverse. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 read “*plenus mirtis*.” St. John’s and Lincoln 111 read *gavly* and *gauly* respectively. Finally, Hrl. 2257 reads *gray*. The Stonyhurst reading “in gaulu” does not fit any of the other readings;

whereas “*plenus mirtis*” appears more frequently and fits the etymological sense more convincingly than the other readings. Note *mirtosus* comprised of “*mirtus: myrtle tree*” and “*-osus: full of*.”

¹⁴⁰ 9690 *Mistis*. “*Mistis vel con grece*” can be best understood as *μύστης vel μυστικός*: “secret, private.”

¹⁴¹ 9691 *Mistrum*. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 62, l. 1237: “*latens odium dic hinc descendere mistrum*.”

¹⁴² 9696 *Mitos*. From the Gr. *μίτος* meaning *thread*.

- 9698 Mitelena *quedam auis locus*¹⁴³
- 9699 Miteo es *esse mitem*
- 9700 Mitilena *quidam locus*¹⁴³
- 9701 Mitesco cis *bygynne to be myke*
- 9702 Mitis *myke*
- 9703 Mitea *poma mellea*
- 9704 Mitigo as *to meke or abate or swage*
- 9705 Mitea *mansuetudo*
- 9706 Mitra *a mitur*
- 9707 Mitto is *send*
- 9708 Mitus ti *a fable*
- 9709 Mitifico as *humiliare*
- 9710 Mixtus a *um* *meddled*
- 9711 Mna e grece *feminini generis* a besaunt *et ponitur quinque pro obolo*
- 9712 Moab *nomen proprium*
- 9713 Moa *an halpeni*
- 9714 Moderatus a *um* *sadde temperid*
- 9715 Modero as *regere*
- 9716 Modernus *of þis tyme*
- 9717 Modestia *tempre of longhed*
- 9718 Modestus *iuged*¹⁴⁴
- 9719 Modestor aris *modeste agere*
- 9720 Modicus *racionalis*
- 9721 Modifico as *make maner*
- 9722 Modiolus *lignum grossum in medio rote*
- 9723 Modius *a busshel*
- 9724 Modus di *a maner*
- 9725 Modo *aduerbium now*
- 9726 Modulor aris *cantare*
- 9727 Modulus *paruus modius vel cantus*
- 9728 Moys grece *aqua latine*¹⁴⁵
- 9729 Moysaycus *þinge of moysy*
- 9730 Moyses *nomen proprium*
- 9731 Moysicus *nomen proprium*
- 9732 Mola *a querne or a mille ston or a grynt ston*
- 9733 Molaris *a wong toþ or a milston*
- 9734 Moles *hardehed or euenes*
- 9735 Molestia *drerinesse*
- 9736 Molesto as *molestum facere*
- 9737 Molestus [ms. Melestus] a *um* *har[m]ful heui wroþ an[d] greued*
- 9738 Molendinarius *a milwarde*
- 9739 Molendinum *a mulle*
- 9740 Molimentum *fortitudo*
- 9741 Molimen nis *idem*
- 9742 Molior iris *to strengþe or dighe*
- 9743 Molitor oris *fabricator*

¹⁴³ 9698 Mitelena and 9700 Mitilena. Cf. *Mytilene*, capital city on the island of Lesbos.

¹⁴⁴ 9718 Modestus. Cf. St. John's: "Modestus -a -um Iuged or mesuryd."

¹⁴⁵ 9728 Moys. Cf. *AMD*, p. 64: "Hic Moyses ... dicitur a moys quod est aqua; proprium nomen est: Quoque moys aqua sit, Moyses ac musica monstrant." *Moys* is given particularly manuscript not lexical support.

- 9744 Molleo es to be nesshe or grynde
- 9745 Mollesta a shepes skyn
- 9746 Mollosus et molicia quedam terra
- 9747 Mollosius quidam lapis
- 9748 Mollicia nessed
- 9749 Mollicies idem
- 9750 Molliculus sumdel neshe
- 9751 Mollifico as make neshe
- 9752 Mollio is blandire
- 9753 Mollis neshe
- 9754 Moloch quoddam idolum
- 9755 Molo is grinde
- 9756 Molucrum [ms. Moluerum] a querne stafe & tumor ventris [ms. timor veneris]
- 9757 Momentulum a lytel tyme
- 9758 Momen tyme or a whyle
- 9759 Momentum idem
- 9760 Momentaneus a um pertinens
- 9761 Momar [ms. Monar] aris stultus¹⁴⁶
- 9762 Monacha [ms. Monatha] a nunne
- 9763 Monacus a monc
- 9764 Monarcha mon[o]s [et archa]
- 9765 Monalis si[n]guler
- 9766 Momarsiculus [ms. Monarticulus] a wreche¹⁴⁷
- 9767 Monas sicud vnitas
- 9768 Monasterium a monastre or an abbeye
- 9769 Monedula a knot
- 9770 Moneo es warnen
- 9771 Moneta moneye et nomen proprium mulieris
- 9772 Monalis nunnerye
- 9773 Monalitas si[n]gularitas
- 9774 Monetarium et tum quidam locus
- 9775 Monecentaurus habens capud bouis
- 9776 Monile a broche
- 9777 Monitio [ms. -ilio] an heste
- 9778 Monimentum dede þynge stele [ms. scole] vel sepulcrum
- 9779 Monitorum an hestyng place or a cinistorie
- 9780 Monitum a biddyng
- 9781 Mono is a manere of behest [ms. speche]¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁶ 9761 Momar. The Gr. is μῶμαρ. Cf. *OLD*.

¹⁴⁷ 9766 Momarsiculus. Cf. *OLD* s.v. *Momar* from quote of Paulus Festus, p. 140m: “momar Siculi stultum appellant.”

¹⁴⁸ 9781 Mono. Cf. c1450 *Trin-C-LEDict.* 596.37: “Mono anglice a maner of bef.” The word *Mono* is not found in the lexica, and, among the mss. used in this edition, it is found only in Stonyhurst and in the

working mss. The entry word is agreed upon. It is the gloss that varies: St. John’s: “a maner off bestys”; Hrl. 2257: “a beste”; Lincoln 111: “a maner of beste”; Lincoln 88: “a behest”; Hrl. 2270 omits the item. Stonyhurst offers “a manere of speche.” *Trin-C-LEDict.* reads: “a maner of bef.” (The *bef* of *Trin-C-LEDict.* is perhaps a misreading of *bes*—consider the OE spelling of *behāēs* for “bihest(e n.)” The

- 9782 *Monosseros* an vnicorne
- 9783 *Monocosmus* [ms. *Monoscomus*] g[en]us vehiculi¹⁴⁹
- 9784 *Monoculus* onyed
- 9785 *Montesinus* g[en]us veiculi¹⁵⁰
- 9786 *Monogamus* qui vnam solam amat
- 9787 *Monopolis* a cyte
- 9788 *Monopolium* stondynge per eny bynge ys
- 9789 *Monoptotus* [ms. -tatus] pat hap but on case
- 9790 *Monosticon* liber habens sentenciam vno cursu
- 9791 *Mons tis* an hul
- 9792 *Monstruca* [ms. -struor] vestis sardorum¹⁵¹
- 9793 *Monstrum* a wonder in mari anglice a mermyn
- 9794 *Monstrare* to shewe
- 9795 *Monostrophos* [ms. *Monostropos*] [blank]¹⁵²
- 9795a *mons altus terre tumor* [ms. timore]
- 9796 *Montanus* hullene & hereticus
- 9797 *Monticulus* paruus mons
- 9798 *Montuus a um* hully
- 9799 *Monimentum* a graue
- 9800 *Montana orum* hy hules
- 9801 *Mora* a dwellynge
- 9802 *Moracia* hard note longe kepte¹⁵³
- 9803 *Moralis et le* curtesye
- 9804 *Moratus a um* lernyd [ms. lemyd]
- 9805 *Morbidus* syke
- 9806 *Morbis* a maladye
- 9807 *Mordax* bytyng
- 9808 *Mo[r]deo es* byte
- 9809 *Morditus a um* bytun

dominant readings are St. John's, Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 111 and 88. Each comes directly after the word *monitum*: "a biddynge," which is related to *moneo*.

¹⁴⁹ 9783 *Monocosmus*. A classic example of Stonyhurst's problem with dyslexia.

¹⁵⁰ 9785 *Montesinus*. This reading and its gloss are found in all working mss with slight modification in Lincoln 88 as *idem*, glossing the entry *monoscemus*. The entry word spelling is agreed to by all except Hrl. 2257 which reads *monotesinus*. Hrl. 2270 omits the item. The word as recorded here does not appear in the lexica.

¹⁵¹ 9792 *Monstruca*. This is the reading found in all working mss. except St. John's.

¹⁵² 9795 *Monostrophos*. *Monostropos* is the Stonyhurst reading, likely to be a combined form of *mono(s)* and *tropos* from *μονότροπος* meaning "single, of one kind." This appears to be "the odd

word out." Four of the working mss. read *monostrophos* from Gr. *μονόστροφος*: "consisting of a single strophe." St. John's errs with *monostraphos*. Considering the variant(s) and the shifting sounds of *p* and *ph*, one is confronted with unconvincing steps toward a conclusion: *mono* or *monos*; *-tropos* or *-strophos*. Without a satisfactory gloss; in fact, a gloss which is completely misplaced, one must rely upon plurality: *Monostrophus* glossed rather elegantly and precisely by *DFC*: "dicitur oda illa que tantum unam metri varietatem habet," which is supported by Hrl. 2270: "Monostrophos est vnus variationis," the most likely gloss to fill the blank of this item. The item with its gloss as it stands in Stonyhurst belongs directly below *Monostrophos*, and constitutes a new item.

¹⁵³ 9802 *Moracia*. Cf. the gloss in *FVD*: "nux dura et diu servata."

- 9810 *Morior ris* to deŷ
- 9811 *Moribundus* lyk dede
- 9812 *Moriger* þat bereþ maner
- 9813 *Morigeror aris* to manere
- 9814 *Mor[i]o nis mors bestiarum*¹⁵⁴
- 9815 *Moror aris* to dwelle
- 9816 *Morosus a um* slowe prout & vertuos
- 9817 *Morphea* maladye chaunginge colour
- 9818 *Morphesis* chaunginge of stedfastnes
- 9819 *Mors* deþ
- 9820 *Morina* deynge place
- 9821 *Morsilis* be couenable to bytyn
- 9822 *Morsito as* byte ofte
- 9823 *Morso as idem*
- 9824 *Morsus* bytynge
- 9825 *Mortalis* dedely
- 9826 *Mortarium* a mortar
- 9827 *Morticinus a um* slawen wyþ yren
- 9828 *Morticina cadunt ferro morticina morbo*
- 9829 *Mortifico as* make dede
- 9830 *Mor[u]s quedam arbor*¹⁵⁵
- 9831 *Mores virtutes*
- 9832 *Mos consuetudo vocatur*
- 9833 *Morus quedam arbor a molbery tre*
- 9834 *Morum fructus eius*
- 9835 *Mosillus paruus mos*
- 9836 *Motus tus* sterynge
- 9837 *Moto as* stere oft
- 9838 *Moueo es* to stere al maner þynge
- 9839 *Mvcius a um* moyst or mouled
- 9840 *Muco as* to mowle
- 9841 *Mutio cis iui* to mote¹⁵⁶
- 9842 *Mucor ris* mowlynge
- 9843 *Mucus* putredo in pane
- 9844 *Mucro onis* the [ms. to] poynte of [ms. ofte] a swerde
- 9845 *Muculentus* ful of mowlynge
- 9846 *Mugil quidam piscis*
- 9847 *Mugillo as* clamare
- 9848 *Mugio onis* animal infestum
- 9849 *Mugio is* to low as a cow
- 9850 *Mugitus* lowynge or rowcyng
- 9851 *Mulcebris* soft

¹⁵⁴ 9814 *Mor[i]o*. Alone in agreement with Stonyhurst is Hrl. 2270: “mors bestiarum.” Hrl. 2270 adds *fatuus* which is the common thread through the other mss. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 read *stultus*. Lincoln 111 reads “a sot as a beste.” St. John’s is non-committal: [blank]. Although Hrl. 2270 supports Stonyhurst, the *mor-* of *morio* is likely linked to *moro* (fool) rather than *mors* (death).

¹⁵⁵ 9830 *Mor[u]s*. Cf. l. 9833, *Morus*. All other working mss. except Hrl. 2270, place the item “mortuus a um dede” in this slot immediately after *mortifico*.

¹⁵⁶ 9841 *Mutio*. Stonyhurst is supported by items in St. John’s and Lincoln 111.

- 9852 *Mulceo es* to swage swage softe
- 9853 *Mulceber nomen proprium .i.*
suauis et *faber vel cibulis*
couenable to be made softe¹⁵⁷
- 9854 *Mulcifer* god of fyre
- 9855 *Mulcrar ris* tyme of mylkinge
- 9856 *Mulco as* soft or smeþen
- 9857 *Mulcrare* a chesfat or a dysh or
a payle
- 9858 *Mulcrarium idem*
- 9859 *Multrum* a mulkyng payle
- 9860 *Mulcedo nis* suauitas
- 9861 *Mulgarium multrum*
- 9862 *Mulgeo es* to mulke
- 9863 *Muliebra* þolyng to womon by
moneþ
- 9864 *Muliebris et bre pertinens*
mulieri
- 9865 *Mulier* a wymmon
- 9866 *Muliercula diminutium idem*
- 9867 *Mulierarius* a lyggar by
wymman
- 9868 *Mulsa* drinke made of water or
of med
- 9869 *Mulsum idem* or mede
- 9870 *Mulleo onis* custos *mulleorum*
- 9871 *Mulleus* a maner of shouþ
- 9872 *Multacio nis* peyny[n]ge
- 9873 *Multatus a um* peyned
- 9874 *Multa pena*
- 9875 *Multicium* sullyng cloþe¹⁵⁸
- 9876 *Multicia* colour
- 9877 *Multimodus* multiplex
- 9878 *Multiphariam* mani maner
spekyng¹⁵⁹
- 9879 *Multicolor* many colour
- 9880 *Multigena* a *multis gentibus*
[ms. *gentis*]
- 9881 *Mult[i]pharyus* [ms.
Multpharyis] muche
spekyng¹⁶⁰

¹⁵⁷ 9853 *Mulceber*. For *cibulis* Lincoln 88 reads *Mulcibilis*, introducing a new item.

¹⁵⁸ 9875 *Multicium*. One which is displayed for the purpose of selling, not unlike the sense of the St. John's gloss: "shewyng off [read: of] cloth." In addition to "a syhgyng cloth" of Lincoln 88 is the predominant reading of these working mss.: Lincoln 111 *sykene*; Hrl. 2257 *silken*; and finally Hrl. 2270 with a more detailed "a selken cloth lynnen or wollen." *DFC* provides a rather descriptive definition: "multicia sunt vestes subtiles et lucidissime facte de nobili serico vel nobilissima lana vel lino et dicuntur sic a multitudine colorum vel a multitudine contexionis filorum," a definition which seems to incorporate all the major elements of the *Medulla* tradition.

¹⁵⁹ 9878 *Multiphariam*. This entire item is a conflation of two items in the working mss.: *multiphariam* and *multifarius*. *Multiphariam* is glossed as follows: Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270, and Lincoln 111: "multis modis"; St. John's: "on many wyse"; Lincoln 88: "mony maner wyse"; revealing the non-necessity of the word *spekyng* in the Stonyhurst item, especially in light of item *Mult[i]pharyus*, l. 9881, three items below.

¹⁶⁰ 9881 *Mult[i]pharyus*. The Stonyhurst gloss is supported by Hrl. 2270: "mochyll spekyng"; Lincoln 88: "much spekant"; Lincoln 111: "moche speky[ng]"; St. John's: "off many spekyng"; Hrl. 2257: "muhe spekand." An argument for keeping *spekyng* in the Stonyhurst reading of l. 9878, *Multiphariam*, is found not in the *Medulla* mss., but in the French tradition, *DFC* and *FVD*: "Multifarius a

- 9882 *Multipes* a worm wyþ many fete
- 9883 *Multiplica* cloþ manifold
- 9884 *Multiuolus* fleyngge mani places
- 9885 *Multo* as punisshe deliuere schaften¹⁶¹
- 9886 *Multor aris* idem
- 9887 *Multomagis* muche more
- 9888 *Multus* a *um* muche
- 9889 *Mullus* genus piscis
- 9890 *Mula vel mulus* a mule
- 9891 *Mundium* dominium [ms. diuinum]
- 9892 *Mundus* a *um* clene
- 9893 *Mundus* a worle
- 9894 *Mundo* as to clanse
- 9895 *Mundum di* *precium* mundicie
- 9896 *Munerarius* a zeuare
- 9897 *Munero* as to zeue
- 9898 *Migo* as to clense do a wey flyes
- 9899 *Mun[i]atus* kyngus conseylet
- 9900 *Municipes* capiens *munus* vel *officium* vel *defensus*
- 9901 *Municipalis* idem
- 9902 *Municipio* defencio vel castrum
- 9903 *Munifer* berare of zyftis
- 9904 *Munificus* makynge zyftus
- 9905 *Munificencia* large of zyftis
- 9906 *Munifico* as make large
- 9907 *Municipium* a sege
- 9908 *Munimen* [ms. *Munimem*] shildyng warny[n]ge or defense
- 9909 *Munimentum* idem
- 9910 *Munio* is to kepe or defende
- 9911 *Munium* *tributum* *munus* vel *officium*
- 9912 *Municipiuncula* a litel chyldeng
- 9913 *Munitorium* [ms. *Min-*] place þer men makeþ dedys
- 9914 *Munus neris* a zyfte
- 9915 *Munusculum* *diminutiuum*
- 9916 *Murale* a wal
- 9917 *Murena* a lamprey
- 9918 *Murenula* idem vel *cathena aurea* vel *argentea* ad mo[dum] m[u]rene *facta* [ms. -um]
- 9919 *Murex* a brok or a roche
- 9920 *Murgissor aris* to queynte blerte grutche
- 9921 *Muria* þe ouerest darstes of oyle
- 9922 *Muricida* a *mon* sleer
- 9923 *Murelegus* a cat
- 9924 *Muri[us]* a *um* *pertinens* *muri*
- 9925 *Murmur ris* grucchyngge
- 9926 *Murmuro* as to grucche
- 9927 *Murcetum* water rennyngge hote out of þe erþe

multum et for, faris .i. multum vel multa loquens et variis modis.”

¹⁶¹ 9885 *Multo*. *Schaften*: cf. *MED*, “shafte n.(2).”

- 9928 *Murus* a wal
- 9929 *Mus ris* a mous
- 9930 *Musach* est cista qua
ponebantur munera regalia¹⁶²
- 9931 *Muscarium* a werlles for flies
- 9932 *Musca* a flye
- 9933 *Musceraneus* parua bestia
- 9934 *Muscetum* locus muscarum
- 9935 *Muscio* [ms. *Miscio*] [bibio]¹⁶³
- 9936 *Muscipula* a mous snacche
- 9937 *Muscip[u]lor aris* to blerte
- 9938 *Musco* [ms. *Misco*] nis magna
musca
- 9939 *Muscusus* ful of flyes
- 9940 *Muscula* diminutiuum
- 9941 *Musculentum* place per mani
flyes bepe
- 9942 *Musculosus* ful of brawn
- 9943 *Musculus* paruus mus parua
nauis piscis et medulla choelia
aquarum et machi[na]mentum
bellicum
- 9944 *Muscus* ci mos et lanugo in
fontibus¹⁶⁴
- 9945 *Musica* crafte of songe
- 9946 *Muscine* dicitur animal quod ex
capra et ariete [nascitur]¹⁶⁵
- 9947 *Musio onis* a cat¹⁶⁶
- 9948 *Musso* as dubito
- 9949 *Mussum* endely slawen
- 9950 *Mussium* [ms. *Mussin*] a mouse
neste¹⁶⁷
- 9951 *Mussito* as drede ofte
- 9952 *Murmurare* susurare grucchyn
- 9953 *Mustacium* potus
- 9954 *Mustela* a wesyl
- 9955 *Mustellinus* a um pertinens
- 9956 *Mustricula* a mouse falle
- 9957 *Mustum* must
- 9958 *Mutatorium* a robe
- 9959 *Muteo* es be dombe
- 9960 *Mutulo* as minuere [ms.
munere] vellere truncare &
maymen
- 9961 *Mutulus* wythute hornes
- 9962 *Mutuli* dicuntur capita trabium
- 9963 *Mutuo* as to lene

¹⁶² 9930 *Musach*. Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 88 support the Stonyhurst reading. Hrl. 2257 elaborates: “Archa in qua ponebantur donaria regum et principum pro refectioe templi. sicut corbanam dicitur repositorium sacerdotum et gazaphilacium repositorium plebis.” Note also l. 106, p.7, of Daly, *Brito Metricus*: “Quid musac signet cum corbanan tibi patet.”

¹⁶³ 9935 *Muscio*. Cf. *DFC*: “bibio...sunt musciones supernatantes vino.”

¹⁶⁴ 9944 *Muscus*. *Mos* is *mosse*.

¹⁶⁵ 9946 *Muscine*. Three of the working mss., Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2257, support the Stonyhurst reading. St. John’s offers *Muscino* and Hrl. 2270 reads *Musimus*. *DFC* reads “muscino, onis.” All working mss. also emphasize the reading of *nascitur* in their glosses.

¹⁶⁶ 9947 *Musio*. Cf. *Isid.* 12.2.38: “Musio appellatus, quod muribus infestus sit. Hunc vulgus cattum a captura vocant.”

¹⁶⁷ 9950 *Mussium*. Cf. *FVD* s.v. “Musium sii .i. nidus muris.”

9964 *Mutus* a *um* dombe

9965 *Muto* as change

9966 *Mutue* aduerbium chaungingly

9967 *Mutuor* aris borewen

9968 *Mutuus* a *um* lend

End of the Letter M

The Letter N

- 9969 Nablum ebrayce psalterium
latine
- 9970 Nabateus orientalis
- 9971 Nablum shiphure psalterium
[ms. spalterium] vel cythara¹⁶⁸
- 9972 Nanciscor ris adquirere inuenire
- 9973 Nancio tis purchase
- 9974 Napocaulus maner of caule
- 9975 Napta genus [ms. genis] fomitis
or a shene of hurdes or a maner
of tyn[der]e [ms. tyme]¹⁶⁹
- 9976 Nardus grete frute¹⁷⁰
- 9977 Narro [ms. Naruo] as narrare
- 9978 Nardum vnguentum
- 9979 Nardum pisticum fidele
vnguentum
- 9980 Nario is subsanare¹⁷¹
- 9981 Napus pi a nepe
- 9982 Nar naris fluuius¹⁷²
- 9983 Narracio a tale
- 9984 Narro as to telle
- 9985 Narrito as frequenter [narrare]
- 9986 Naris a nese porl
- 9987 Narus ri wys¹⁷³
- 9988 Narcisus herba vel flos
- 9989 Nascor ris to be boren or
sprongen
- 9990 Nasilis pertinens naso
- 9991 Naso onis ou[i]d¹⁷⁴
- 9992 Nascio proprietas nascendi vel
actus nascendi vel passio¹⁷⁵
- 9993 Nassa a fyshlepe
- 9994 Nascastale a stringe of a mantel
- 9995 Nasturcium [ms. Narstucium]
nosblede or watercrasen [ms. -
carsen]
- 9996 Nasus a nese
- 9997 Natale dicitur obitus vel dies
obitus sanctorum
- 9998 Natiuitas burpe
- 9999 Natalicium idem
- 10000 Nabugodonosor nomen
proprium prophetia laguncule
an[ms. -o]guste siue prophetans
[ms. -is]¹⁷⁶
- 10001 Natalicius natale bapynge place

¹⁶⁸ 9971 Nablum. Cf. l. 9969, *Nablum*, and l. 10029, *Naulum*.

¹⁶⁹ 9975 Napta. Regarding the word *tyme*: *m* and *n* are often confused (one minim more or less). The final *e* of *tyme* might be seen as an example of *verschleifung* (rapid writing): *tyn[der]e*. All of the working mss. have *tundere* or some variation thereof, except Hrl. 2257 which does not carry it.

¹⁷⁰ 9976 Nardus. Ult. Gr. *vάρδος*. Cf. *LSJ*.

¹⁷¹ 9980 Nario. Cf. *DFC*: “a naris -i. subsannare, nares fricare.”

¹⁷² 9982 Nar. A river of Italy. Cf. Lewis and Short: “1. Nar.”

¹⁷³ 9987 Narus. = *Gnarus*.

¹⁷⁴ 9991 Naso. Publius Ovidius Naso, well-known and highly regarded Roman poet of the very late Republic and early Empire.

¹⁷⁵ 9992 Nascio. All working mss. agree in both entry and gloss with Stonyhurst.

¹⁷⁶ 10000 Nabugodonosor. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 7, ll. 110-11: “Dic Nabuchodonosor si vis bene dicere lector; Numquam proferri debet cum *g* neque scribi.” Souter, in his *Glossary of Later Latin*, offers the entry “Nabuchodonosor ... regular Latin spelling of Nebuchadrezzar.” *Isid.* 7.6.80 is the source for completing the gloss: “istiusmodi signum.”

- 10002 Natatorium *idem* or a
swymmy[n]ge place
- 10003 Nates an hepe buttock or an ers
- 10004 Natica *idem*
- 10005 Naticus *brucus cuius nares
semper stillant*¹⁷⁷
- 10006 Nata *interpretatur domus dei*
- 10007 Natiuey ebrayce upodiaton [ms.
compodiatom] grece subdiacoun
*latine*¹⁷⁸
- 10006a Naticula a lytel hepe
- 10008 Natiuncula a lytel berpe
- 10009 Natiuus kyndely born or
bondelyche
- 10010 Nato as to swymme
- 10011 Natrix *femina nascens vel
serpe[n]s*
- 10012 Natus ti filius
- 10013 Natura kynde
- 10014 Naturalis ky[n]dely
- 10015 Natus tus burpe
- 10016 Naualis *pertinens nauis*
- 10017 Nauarchus princeps [ms.
princepes] nauis¹⁷⁹
- 10018 Nauargus *magister nauis*¹⁸⁰
- 10019 Nauis a shyp
- 10020 Nauta a shipmon
- 10021 Nauti vtterest [ms. viterest
nautiuter] barke of shype¹⁸¹

¹⁷⁷ 10005 Naticus. *brucus = brutus*.

¹⁷⁸ 10007 Natiuey. *upodiaton = ὑποδιακόν*,
underservant.

¹⁷⁹ 10017 Nauarchus. Cf. Lewis and Short s.v.
nauarchus = Gr. ναύαρχος.

¹⁸⁰ 10018 Nauargus. A variant spelling of l. 10017,
Nauarchus.

¹⁸¹ 10021 Nauti. *Nauti* seems established as an entry
form. It is found in four *Medulla* mss. along with a
fifth, St. John's: *nautim*. Its gloss is supported in four
mss. by the same definition with slight orthographical
variants. The items from the working mss. are as
follows: Lincoln 88: "Nauti ye vtterest bark of ye
ship"; Lincoln 111: "Nauti anglice vtterest bark of a
shyp"; Hrl. 2257: "Nauti [blank]"; St John's:
"Nautim the vtterest part off a shyp"; Hrl. 2270:
"Nauti indeclinabile the vtterest bark of a note or the
bark next the cornell." *Nauti* and *nauci* are
substantiated as independent entries with different
glosses, however interrelated analogously. But the
core of this note, the correction of its textual
problems, must be dealt with first. The *MED*, s.v.
barke n., reads "Nautiuitus: barke of shype." This
item is a mistaken oversimplification of the
manuscript reading. The scribe has produced two
items: "Nauti viterest" (or perhaps "viter est") and
"nautiuter barke of shype." It seems that the *MED*
editor misread the manuscript as *Nautiuitus* instead of

Nautiuter, mistaking the abbreviation for *er* as *us*,
and not accounting for the *viterest* which precedes it.
(The correct reading is *vtterest*.) "Nautiuitus: barke of
shype" cannot stand as entry and gloss since it
violates the basic principle that the entry must be
equivalent in sense to the gloss. *Nautiuitus* does not
exist anywhere as a Latin word, hence it cannot have
equivalency. Regarding the first element of the gloss
cf. *MED*, s.v. *ourest(e)* adj. sup. The working mss.
reflect a variety of readings, one of which, *vtterest*,
predominates in Lincoln 111, St. John's, and Hrl.
2250; Lincoln 88 reads *vtterest*. However, Stonyhurst
reads *viterest*, or perhaps "viter est," and Hrl. 2257
offers [blank]. The corrected reading in this edition is
vtterest. The complete corrected reading intended to
replace the *MED* reading: "Nautiuitus: barke of
shype," and the Stonyhurst reading, is: "Nauti vtterest
[ms. viterest nautiuter] barke of shype." However,
there is another element in this pursuit which
demands careful attention. It is introduced by the Hrl.
2270 reading: "Nauti indeclinabile the vtterest bark
of a note or the bark next the cornell." *Nauci*, among
the working mss., appears three times: Hrl. 2270
(quoted above), Hrl. 2257: "Nauti indeclinabile .i.
putamen," and St. John's: "Nauti: putamen [ms.
pictamen] nucis." But, it is also found elsewhere in
lexica and other editions; cf. *MED*, s.v. "def. adj. (&
n.) 3.(a) ~note, a nut without a kernel, something

10022 Naucipendo is set at noꝝt
 10023 Naufrago as suffre shypruche
 10024 Naufragor aris idem
 10025 Naufragium shy[p]brucche
 10026 Naucula a litel shyꝝ
 10027 Nauigabilis able to swymme of
 [ms. or] a shyꝝe
 10028 Nauium interpretatur germen
 vel consolator
 10029 Naulum shuphure¹⁸²
 10030 Naupl[i]us pater fuit
 palomedun¹⁸³
 10030a Naupicus pater vel dominus
 nautis

10031 Nauplia genus ludi
 10032 Nausea spewynge in shyꝝ or in
 see
 10033 Nauseola diminutium
 10034 Naumachia [ms. -mat-]
 naucialis pugna¹⁸⁴
 10035 Nauseo as spewe
 10036 Naucerus nauargus
 10037 Naucio onis proprietas
 nascendi¹⁸⁵
 10038 Nauci indeclinabile putamen¹⁸⁶
 10039 †Naufraga illa fides†¹⁸⁷
 10040 Naucularius custos nauis

worthless”; a1500 Mayer Nomina 718/36: “Hoc nauci indeclinabile defe.” Lewis and Short offers: “Nauci v. naucum n. or naucus n. something slight or trivial; a trifle.” Citations beneath read, in part: “Glossematorum autem scriptores fabae grani quod haereat in fabulo ... Quidam nucis juglandis, quam Verrius jugulandam vocat, medium velut dissaepimentum.” OLD cites “Naucum, i (n) or -us, i (m): Aelius Stilo omnium rerum putamen.” The two Latin-French edited mss., FVD and DFC, provide extreme clarity. FVD reads: “Nauci—a nut dicitur hoc. Nauci—indeclinabile .i. putamen nucis vel exterior cortex nucis vel illud quod est intra nucelum (sic) nucis [DFC includes ‘quasi in medio, quod est nigrum quando nux desiccatur, vel id in quo involvitur nucleus’] quod nichil valet et ideo ponitur pro nichilo.” What proves very interesting is that *Nauci* is found with generous support in mss. and lexica and editions, but in only three appearances among the working mss (see above). *Nauti* cannot be dismissed, as it is convincingly evidenced throughout the *Medulla*. Palaeographically, there is no doubt of the readings of *t* in *Nauti* in the *Medulla*; it cannot be confused with *c*. However, Souter offers a rare word, *nausum*, meaning “a Gallic type of boat,” introducing a consonant other than *c* and *t*. In all, Stonyhurst provides an entry, *Nauti*, and its gloss, which has been corrected. Is it a legitimate item or is it to be understood as an extension of *nauci*, s.v. Hrl. 2270? The notion of “the outermost bark of a ship,” *Nauti*,

and “the outermost shell of a nut,” *nauci*, does allow for similar metaphorical elements. *Nauci* is documented in mss. and in lexica; *Nauti* only in ms., and only in the *Medulla* tradition. We are faced with a word, *Nauti*, found only in ms. and one with a consistently agreed upon gloss: “barke of shyꝝe,” which, if resolved, would prove to be a Latin *hapax legomenon* created, perhaps, on its analogue, *nauci*.¹⁸² 10029 Naulum. Cf. l. 9969, *Nablum*, and l. 9971, *Nablum*.¹⁸³ 10030 Naupl[i]us. The father of Palamedes. For the mythology, cf. Lemprière, s.v. both names, esp. *Palamedes*.¹⁸⁴ 10034 Naumachia. The adjective in the interpretation is *naucialis*, a coinage (or error) within the *Medulla* tradition, found in both Lincoln mss. 88 and 111. *Nautalis* (“sailor-like”) is found in Souter. *Nautalis*, well-represented lexically and in manuscript, is found in St. John’s, Hrl. 2270, and the French mss. FVD and DFC. Hrl. 2257 might be thought of summing up this detailed accounting with the reading *nausealis*.¹⁸⁵ 10037 Naucio. Cf. *Nascio*, l. 9992, for a likely variant reading with a similar gloss.¹⁸⁶ 10038 Nauci. Cf. Lewis and Short: “nauci, v. naucum.”¹⁸⁷ 10039 †Naufraga†. Cruces are used due to the incomplete nature of the item. St. John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 111 read virtually the same, with Hrl. 2257 emphasizing the importance of the trust in

- 10041 Naucea barkeris water¹⁸⁸
- 10042 Naustologus [ms. -tilegus]
dispensator nauis vel alloquutor¹⁸⁹
- 10043 Nauticus a um shippinge
- 10044 Nauus a um wyse¹⁹⁰
- 10045 Nazareus a um sanctus vel
mundus¹⁹¹
- 10046 Ne noʒt or lest
- 10047 Neemias consolator¹⁹²
- 10048 Neaptongon ix sonos vel x
habens in se¹⁹³
- 10049 Neemi [ms. -emu] interpretatur
consolata
- 10050 Nea grece noua latine
- 10051 Nebris pellis linci vel cerui
- 10052 Nebula a cloude
- 10053 Necescitudo frendsype
- 10054 Necis ci cem a ce mors¹⁹⁴
- 10055 Neco as occidere
- 10056 Nectar aris pyement
- 10056a Necto is bynd
- 10057 Necula parua mors
- 10058 Necligo is to dyspise
- 10059 Neimias nomen proprium
- 10060 Nefandus a um cursed
- 10061 Nepharius vnworþy vel idem
- 10062 Nephas indeclinabile felonie or
syn
- 10063 Nefrendicium [ms.-ssimum]
cherles rente¹⁹⁵
- 10064 Nefrendinum longynge to
tauerne¹⁹⁶
- 10065 Nefresus morbus renum¹⁹⁷
- 10066 Negatiuncula litel forsake

agreement with Stonyhurst: *illa* “that trust.” The only lexical entry of an ethical nature is found in Souter: “Naufrago ... make moral shipwreck.” There is, withal, not enough to complete the item.

¹⁸⁸ 10041 Naucea. Cf. Hrl. 2270: “Nautea a barkers or a tanneres watyr.” See also *OLD*: “Nautea: an evil-smelling liquid, perhaps bilge-water.”

¹⁸⁹ 10042 Naustologus. As in St. John’s, from Gr. ναύτης, *ship*, and λόγος, *account*. Cf. Souter for “nautologus (ναυτολόγος), man in charge of naval stores.”

¹⁹⁰ 10044 Nauus. Cf. Lewis and Short: “Navus (gnavus).”

¹⁹¹ 10045 Nazareus. Cf. *Isid.* 10.190: “sanctus Dei.”

¹⁹² 10047 Neemias. Cf., for *Nehemiah*, OCB, pp. 553-55. Also, cf. *Isid.* 7.8.23: “Nehemias consolator a Domino.”

¹⁹³ 10048 Neaptongon. Corrupt spelling of *enneaphthongon* from the Gr. ἐννεαφθόγγον: “of nine notes.” Cf. *LSJ*. The Stonyhurst reading is agreed upon by almost all working mss. Only St. John’s varies with “none sonos.”

¹⁹⁴ 10054 Necis. Most unexpected singular declension without nominative and introduced by the

genitive case. See l. 10104, *Nex*. So it is with Gr. entry. See, for example, l. 10133: *Nictos* for νυκτός from νύξ.

¹⁹⁵ 10063 Nefrendicium. The *P. Parv.*, (orig. ed.) 1843, offers n.3, pp. 362-63, for a detailed account of its meaning. Originally from *nefrendis*, “a barrow pig,” the meaning expands: “annuale tributum quod rustici suis dominis circa nativitatem, vel alio tempore anni, solent afferre; et quod parvi discipuli suis doctoribus apportant, dumtaxat sit carneum, scilicet porcellus vel hujusmodi.” Elements of this quote can be detected in the various glosses of the working mss.: Hrl. 2257 “churle is rente.” St. John’s offers “lond rent.” Lincoln 88 reads “tributum carnis.” Lincoln 111 provides “cherlys rente of an hous.” Finally, Hrl. 2270 reads “a cherles rent & a present of a discipulo.”

¹⁹⁶ 10064 Nefrendinum. St. John’s and Lincoln 111 provide “a tabbard,” perhaps alluding to the renowned tavern, The Tabbard, of the *Canterbury Tales*.

¹⁹⁷ 10065 Nefresus. From the Gr. νέφρησις, “pain in the kidneys,” from νεφρός, *kidneys* (*LSJ*).

- 10067 *Nego* as forsake
- 10068 *Negosita* mercator institor
opifex vel mercenarius
- 10069 *Negociator* mercator
- 10070 *Negocior aris* schaffare
- 10071 *Nemo nis* no mon
- 10072 *Nemus ris* a wode
- 10073 *Nenia cantus funebris vel*
luctuosus cantilena [ms.
cantilela] or a tryfyl
- 10074 *Neo es* spynne
- 10075 *Nempe* forsope
- 10076 *Ninor aris cantilena super*
mortuum facere lamentari vel
vana loqui
- 10077 *Neomenia* feste of iewes vel
noua luna
- 10078 *Neophitus nede*¹⁹⁸
- 10079 *Neo[s] grece nouus latine*
- 10080 *Ne[o]cericus* men of pys
toun¹⁹⁹
- 10081 *Nepa* serpens
- 10082 *Nephon* clansynge
- 10083 *Nepcio* luxuria
- 10084 *Neptis* a nese
- 10085 *Nepos tis filius filij mei*
- 10086 *Neptunus* god of þe see
- 10087 *Nequam* indeclinabile froward
wickyd
- 10088 *Nequeo is* non posse
- 10089 *Nequior ius* worse
- 10090 *Nequicor et tor* make worse
- 10091 *Nereis idis* a mayde vel dea
maris
- 10092 *Nerreus* god of þe se
- 10093 *Nete dicitur corda quinta que*
super ponitur in cordis aliquo
*instrumento*²⁰⁰
- 10094 *Nescoriari quidam heretici*
- 10094a *Neruinus et cius sinewes*
- 10095 *Neruus .i. schyppes & senew*
- 10096 *Neruo as* to ioynen senewes
- 10097 *Nescio cis* to nozt know
- 10098 *Netus a um* spounen²⁰¹
- 10099 *Neupma .i. spiritus sanctus vel*
*cantus*²⁰²

¹⁹⁸ 10078 *Neophitus*. Cf. *Isid.* 7.14.6: “*Neophytus* [ed. νεόφυτος] Graece, Latine novellus et rudis fidelis, vel nuper renatus interpretari potest.” The working mss. bear out the definition of *Neophytus*: Lincoln 88 gives “newe, rude.” Hrl. 2270 reads “nouellus rudis”; Hrl. 2257 offers “nouellus, nouicius fidelis, nuper renatus”; finally, St. John’s reads *nede*, as does Stonyhurst. For sense of *nede*, see *MED*, s.v. *nedi* adj. 1(c) and 2.

¹⁹⁹ 10080 *Ne[o]cericus*. This reading is agreed upon by all working mss. but one. Hrl. 2270 gives “a man

of this tyme.” The town to which this gloss refers is not mentioned.

²⁰⁰ 10093 *Nete*. Its gloss is supported precisely by Lincoln 88 and 111 and Hrl. 2257 of the working mss. Both St. John’s and Hrl. 2270 omit the item. Cf. *OLD* for exact musical meaning: “the highest note in a tetrachord.”

²⁰¹ 10098 *Netus*. Perfect passive participle of *nēre*, “to spin.” There is considerable orthographic variety among glosses: *spumen* (Hrl. 2270); *spunen* (St. John’s); *sponen* (Lincoln 88); *spunnen* (Lincoln 111).

²⁰² 10099 *Neupma*. From Gr., πνεῦμα.

- 10100 Neupmaticus *pertinens*²⁰³
 10101 Neuter a *um* noþer
 10102 Neutro by nouþersyde
 10103 Nenus ni a wrecche
 10104 Nex cis mors²⁰⁴
 10105 Nexibilis knytty
 10106 Nexvs vs a bonde
 10107 Nexim aduerbium coniunctim
 10108 Nexo as to tye or bynd
 10109 Nexo is *idem*
 10110 †Noxo is *idem*†²⁰⁵
 10111 Nichil nozt
 10112 Nibatus shyny[n]ge as snawe
 10113 Nibata aqua ex nube
 10114 Nice *vel* cos grece victoria
latine
 10115 Nicopolis *idem*²⁰⁶
 10116 Nicetum tokeny[n]ge of
 ouercomy[n]ge
- 10117 Nichilfacio is sette at nozt pris
 10118 Nichanor oris *nomen proprium*
 10119 Nichilominus neuerþelater
 10120 Nichodemus *nomen proprium*
 10121 Nictico as wake a nyzt
 10122 Nicho g[enu]s heretici²⁰⁷
 10123 Nicholaus *nomen proprium*²⁰⁸
 10124 Nicromancia *quedam prouincia
 vel scientia*²⁰⁹
 10125 Nictalimus *genus morbi in
 oculis in die*²¹⁰
 10126 Nictamen *vigilacio*
 10127 Nicolinus [blank]²¹¹
 10128 Nicomene a nyzt reuene²¹²
 10129 Nictio is souke as an huonde
 10130 Nicticorax a nyzt crowe
 10131 Nicto is *idem*²¹³

²⁰³ 10100 Neupmaticus. From Gr., πνευματικός, N. B. vocal contortion indicating estrangement from the Gr. language: the misplacement of *p* which has been nasalized from the outset.

²⁰⁴ 10104 Nex. Cf. n. 194, l. 10054, *Necis*.

²⁰⁵ 10110 †Noxo†. No explication is offered by the working mss. Likely, a variant of *Nexo*, l. 10109.

²⁰⁶ 10115 Nicopolis. Recognized by Lemprière as *Nicopolis*. St. John's reads it as well; all other working mss. read *Nicopolis*. Cf. Lemprière's entry: "Nicopolis: among others a city of lower Egypt."

²⁰⁷ 10122 Nicho. Found in Lincoln 88 and 111 as well as Stonyhurst, reflecting perhaps a familiar form of *Nicolaici*, the full and proper name of the heretical group found in Hrl. 2270 and St. John's: "quidam heretici." For details of the nature of the heresy cf. *Isid.* 8.5.5.

²⁰⁸ 10123 Nicholaus. Cf. *Isid.* 8.5.5: "diacono ecclesiae Hierosolymorum."

²⁰⁹ 10124 Nicromancia. See l. 10142, *Nigromancia*, from Gr. νεκρομαντεία.

²¹⁰ 10125 Nictalimus. The gloss is incomplete. Cf. *DFC* s.v. *nictalinus*: "quedam passio qua per diem visus denegatur patentibus oculis et nocturnis irruentibus tenebris redditur vel econverso die redditur nocte denegatur."

²¹¹ 10127 Nicolinus. This item is found identically in three of the working mss.: Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111. It does not appear in Hrl. 2270 and St. John's.

²¹² 10128 Nicomene. This reading is found in Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111. St. John's offers *Nicomena*; Lincoln 88 reads *Nichomene*; and more closely to the Gr. root, Hrl. 2270 provides *Nictimene*.

²¹³ 10131 Nicto. As so often happens with this scribe, the gloss *idem* pertains not to the item immediately above, but the one above that, as in this case with *Nicto* referring to l. 10129, *Nictio*.

- 10132 Nictor aris [ms. oris] nyzt
wacche²¹⁴
- 10133 Nictos grece nox latine²¹⁵
- 10134 Nictus ti wakyng
- 10135 Nitio es to shyne
- 10136 Nidor odor
- 10137 Nidus a nest
- 10138 Nidifico [ms. Nidisico] as
nidum facere
- 10139 Nigellus aliquantulum niger et
[blank]²¹⁶
- 10140 Nigro as nigrum facio
- 10141 Niger a um blacke
- 10142 Nigromancia mortuorum
diuinacio
- 10143 Nil nozt
- 10144 Niligena born of egypte
- 10145 Nilotus of egyptis
- 10146 Nilibosus [blank]²¹⁷
- 10147 Nimbus a strem vel pluua
- 10148 Nimirum sine dubio vel ponitur
pro profecto et ponitur pro set²¹⁸
- 10149 Nimirus [ms. -are] .i.
maritus²¹⁹
- 10150 Nimpha dea aque vel puella
- 10151 Ningidus a um whyte as snowe
- 10152 Ningo gis to snewe
- 10153 Ninniuita [ms. Nimmiuita] a
[ms. of] mon of niniue²²⁰
- 10154 Nisus strengþe
- 10155 Nisus .i. a sperhauke
- 10156 Nisi bote
- 10157 Nisa quedam ciuitas²²¹
- 10158 Nisilla a litel shynynge
- 10159 Niseus a um shynd
- 10160 Niseo es to shyne
- 10161 Nitidus a um lyzt
- 10162 Nitecula quoddam animal
- 10163 Nitor oris strengþe traualour &
splendor [ms. speldor]

²¹⁴ 10132 Nictor. Cf. Hrl. 2270 for the unambiguous meaning of this gloss: “vigilare in nocte.”

²¹⁵ 10133 Nictos. The *Medulla* tradition is generally consistent in placing the genitive of the Gr. word as equivalent to the Latin nominative case. The Gr. normally reads νύξ, νυκτός as nominative and genitive cases.

²¹⁶ 10139 Nigellus. There is a trace of the symbol for *et* before a rather spacious blank, but according to all the working mss. except St. John’s, which omits the item, there is complete agreement with Stonyhurst.

²¹⁷ 10146 Nilibosus. In addition to Stonyhurst, only two of the working mss., Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111, have this item, and they are identical. The other working mss. omit this item.

²¹⁸ 10148 Nimirum. Lincoln 111 reads identically to Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 abbreviates but keeps the core:

“sine dubio vel profecto vel sed.” The other mss. are incomplete at best.

²¹⁹ 10149 Nimirus. The orthography of the entry word varies with all but one of the working mss.: Hrl. 2257: *Nimrus*; Lincoln 88: *Numarius*; Hrl. 2270: *Ninarius*; St. John’s and Lincoln 111: *Nimirus*. Regarding the gloss, Hrl. 2270, St. John’s, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2270 adds “a cok wolde.” Hrl. 2257 reads “a coke wolde” and Lincoln 88 offers “a coke wist or walt wolde cockledry.” *DFC* provides the explanatory gloss: “maritus cuius uxor mechatur et ipse tacet.”

²²⁰ 10153 Ninniuita. The full item is a stunning example of the use of the minim.

²²¹ 10157 Nisa. Cf. *OLD* s.v. *Nysa*.

- 10164 Nitrum glas & sugre & g[enu]s
terre anglice nytre
- 10165 Niuius a um snow whyte
- 10165a Niuo as iungere in aqua vel niue
- 10166 Nix uis snowe
- 10167 Nixus childid [ms. shillud] or
strengped²²²
- 10168 No as to swymme
- 10169 Neapolis quedam ciuitas
- 10170 Nobilis gentyle
- 10171 Nobilito as make gentyle
- 10172 Nociuus a um nocens
- 10173 Noceo es to unoy
- 10174 Noctiluca a glenere et luna
- 10175 Noctacula lunere²²³
- 10176 Noctipi[a]nus obscurus²²⁴
- 10177 Noctuum .i. nox
- 10178 Nocto as wake in nyzt
- 10179 Noctu de nocte
- 10180 Noctua nicticorax [ms. niti-]²²⁵
- 10181 Noctur[n]us a um et noctinis et
ne pertinens nocti
- 10182 Nocuus [ms. Noctunus]
greuyngre
- 10183 Nodus dicitur in exercitu densa
peditum multitudo pro difficultate
[ms. difiilitate] quam deus vix
potest resolvere [ms. resolui]²²⁶
- 10184 Nodo as to knitte
- 10185 Noe interpretatur requies
- 10186 Nous [ms. Noys] .i. mens ratio²²⁷
- 10187 Nola ciuitas vel parua campana
- 10188 Nolanus nomen proprium
patrie²²⁸
- 10189 Nolo non uis y uel nozt²²⁹
- 10190 Noma grece nomen latine²³⁰
- 10191 Nomen a nome

²²² 10167 Nixus. The *x* is severely suppressed. The first word of the gloss, *shillud*, is a misspelling for *childid*, from *children*, “to give birth.” Lincoln 111 offers *schyldynge*. Both Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 support this with their readings of *partus*, the perfect passive participle of *pario*, “to bear a child.” The second gloss, *strengped*, is supported by *streng[ed]* of Hrl. 2257 and *conatus* of Hrl. 2270, the past participle of *conor*, “to try or strain in one’s effort.”

²²³ 10175 Noctacula. For meaning of *lunere* cf. *MED*, s.v. *lunari(e)* n.(2).

²²⁴ 10176 Noctipi[a]nus. All working mss. but Hrl. 2270 read *Noctipianus*. Hrl. 2270 reads *Noctipu(n?)gnus*, equivalent to the reading of *DFC*: “Noctipugnus .i. obscurus, quasi qui noctibus compugnatur vel compugnat.”

²²⁵ 10180 Noctua. The equivalency is not quite precise according to *Isid.* at 12.7.40-41: “Noctua dicitur pro eo quod nocte circumvolat et per diem non possit videre. nam exorto splendore solis, visus illius

hebetatur ... Noctua autem non est bubo; nam bubo maior est. Nycticorax ipsa est noctua, quia noctem amat.”

²²⁶ 10183 Nodus. None of the working mss., only Stonyhurst, reads “quam deus,” but errs in using the passive infinitive *resolui*. In all, there is a touch of comic relief in suggesting that god can do no better than a host of soldiery. However, perhaps the “nod” should go to *Isid.* at 9.3.61: “Nodus proprie est densa peditum multitudo ... Nodum autem dictum pro difficultate, quod vix possit resolvi.”

²²⁷ 10186 Nous. The Gr. word is *νοῦς*.

²²⁸ 10188 Nolanus. More precisely, as with the *OLD*: “of or belonging to the town of Nola; (masc. pl. as sb.) the people of Nola.”

²²⁹ 10189 Nolo. The phrase “y uel nozt” is best turned “.i. non velle.” The meaning intended is the same.

²³⁰ 10190 Noma. An abbreviated latinized form (note equivalency: l. 10191, *Nomen*) of the Gr. *νόμα*.

- 10192 Nona vel ma est lex²³¹
 10193 Nomisma [ms. -sa] ymago in denario²³²
 10194 Nomisis [ms. -sin] et ma lex²³³
 10195 Nomos dicitur pastor²³⁴
 10196 Non aduerbium nay
 10197 Nonagies nyenty tyme
 10198 Nonaginta nyenty
 10199 Nonarcha meretrix vel princeps
 10200 Nonaria idem
 10201 None arum quidam dies scilicet quintus vel septimus²³⁵
 10202 Nonarius a um nouies et nea
 10203 Nondum not zette
 10204 Nouenarius dies mensis²³⁶
 10205 Nongynti ny3 an hundred
 10206 Nonne numquid
 10207 Nonus a um et nona est mydday
 10208 Noricus quedam ciuitas²³⁷
 10208a Noris quedam ciuitas
 10209 Norma grece regula latine²³⁸
 10210 Notamen idem
 10211 Norunt nouerunt
 10212 Noscito as scire
 10213 Nosco cis knowe
 10214 Notha macula peccatum vel dedecus
 10215 Nosos [ms. Nosis] [grece] infirmitas latine²³⁹
 10216 Nothus qui de patre nobili [et de] matre [ignobili] gignitur [ms. gingniture]²⁴⁰
 10217 Notifico as make know[yn]²⁴¹
 10218 Nocio onis knoynge²⁴²

²³¹ 10192 Nona. All working mss. but Hrl. 2270 agree with Stonyhurst. From Gr. νόμος.

²³² 10193 Nomisma. According to *LSJ*, l. 10193, *Nomisma*, is more precisely “a current coin.” In later Latin (see Souter, *Prudentius*) the *imago* prevails. In l. 10194, *Nomisis*, it is exactly as indicated, *lex*, or more elaborately expressed by *LSJ*: “anything sanctioned by current or established usage.” The Gr. is νόμισμα.

²³³ 10194 Nomisis. This is best registered as “established belief or opinion.” The Gr. word is νόμισις. See also n. 232, l. 10193, *Nomisma*.

²³⁴ 10195 Nomos. The Gr. word is νομεύς, *herdsman* (*LSJ*). All working mss. except Hrl. 2257 agree with Stonyhurst. St. John’s delves a bit more deeply: “Nomos grece pastor latine; acuitur in fine.” The grammatical directive at the end of the gloss places the acute accent on the final syllable where it occurs on νομός, “place of pasturage,” and νομεύς, *herdsman*. However, νομεύς is the correct word here.

²³⁵ 10201 None. In the Roman calendar the *Nones* fell either on the fifth or seventh of each month.

²³⁶ 10204 Nouenarius. Only one of the working mss. includes this item, Hrl. 2257: “Nouenarium .i. dies mensis.” During the medieval period it may have referred to a group of nine days of prayer, known today as a novena.

²³⁷ 10208 Noricus. This entry refers to Noricum, “a territory ... in the Alps south of the Danube, roughly corresponding to modern Austria.” *OLD*. Further, cf. *OCD*(3), and Lemprière.

²³⁸ 10209 Norma. For etymology see *OLD*, s.v. *norma*.

²³⁹ 10215 Nosos. The Gr. is νόσος.

²⁴⁰ 10216 Nothus. With the unquestionable meaning *bastard*. However, the Stonyhurst scribe thinks of all the elements but the essential *ignobili* of the mother. He also overlooks the final phrase of *Isid.* 9.5.23: “sicut ex concubina.”

²⁴¹ 10217 Notifico. For the corrected gloss cf. St. John’s reading: “Notifico as to make knowyn.”

²⁴² 10218 Nocio. In the form section of “noing(e ger.,” in the *MED* there is the phrase “(error) knoynge” which is meant to refer to segment (a) *Medulla* 44b/a: “Nocio; knoynge.” It is defined as

- 10219 *Notarius* quod debet notari vel reprehendy
- 10220 noto as ofte knowe or to shewe designare reprehendere significare
- 10221 *Notorium* knowyng
- 10222 *Nouale* ley of lond a falwe felde
- 10223 *Noualis* idem
- 10224 *Nouellus* newe
- 10225 *Nouem* nyen
- 10226 *Nouennus* of ix zere
- 10227 *Nouensiles* dicti sunt quidam [ms. -dem] dei²⁴³
- 10228 *Nouerca* a stepmoder
- 10229 *Nouicius* nouiter conuersus
- 10230 *Nouies* ix tymes
- 10231 *Nouilun[i]um* noua luna
- 10232 *Nouissimus* last
- 10233 *Nou[er]calator* nouus calator²⁴⁴
- 10234 *Nouus* newe
- 10235 *Nouacula* a rasur vel instrumentum ferreum quo solet radi pergamenum
- 10236 *Nouo* as to newe
- 10237 *Nox tis* nyzt
- 10238 *Noxius* nwyng
- 10239 *Nvbes* a sky vel obscuritas
- 10240 *Nubidus* derke
- 10241 *Nubilum* mysti
- 10242 *Nubo* is be wedded
- 10243 *Nutricula* a litel bekkyng²⁴⁵

“harm, injury, affliction.” However, this reading seems misplaced. In all of the working mss. but Hrl. 2270 which omits the item, *nocio* is enclosed with a set of words emphasizing cognition. The triad of items in all the working mss. is “*Nocio* knowing,” “*noto* as noscere,” “*notorium* rii knowyng” allowing for slight variant readings among the four mss.: St. John’s, Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2257. Both *FVD* and *DFC* agree in reading *cognitio* and *congnoissance*. *Isid.* at 2.29.3 clarifies the notion with “*Secunda species definitionis est, quae Graece ἐνοσηματική dicitur, Latine notio nuncupatur ... Haec isto modo semper efficitur: ‘Homo est, quod rationali conceptione <et> exercitio praeest animalibus cunctis.’”* With the above support it might be suggested that in the *MED* s.v. *Noiing*(e ger., the phrase “(error) knoyng” be deleted, noting the legitimacy of *knoing* in the form section of “*knouing*(e ger.,” and the *Medulla* quote under (a): “*Nocio*: *knoyng*” also be removed and placed under “*knouing*(e ger.” 1 and/or 6. Its etymon is νοέω. The phrases “*Noxius*: *nwyng*” and “*Nocius*: *nocens*,” both indicating what is harmful, pertain to the entry *noien* rather than *knouen*.

²⁴³ 10227 *Nouensiles*. None of the working mss. shed light here. They read as does Stonyhurst “*quidam*

dei,” and conclude there. They are thought to be “an obscure set of deities ... imported gods as opposed to native ones” (*OLD*). Cf. also *OCD*(3), s.v. *novensides*, and Lemprière, s.v. *novensiles*.

²⁴⁴ 10233 *Nou[er]calator*. This entry and gloss is supported by Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2253, and St. John’s, reflecting a syncopation of “*noverca*, stepmother,” and “*calator*, personal attendant, servant.” Note also “*Nouercaliter*, wyckedly” of Hrl. 2270.

²⁴⁵ 10243 *Nutricula*. a1425 **Medulla*: “*Nutricula* a litel bekkyng” is an accurate and potentially defensible reading. *Nutricula* does not exist as a Latin word; *Nucicula* is not in Classical Latin, but does appear as the diminutive: “*parva nux*” in Medieval Latin. *Nucula* appears in both Classical and Medieval Latin, but only with the meaning “small nut.” If it were taken as the same as *nutricula* is in the Stonyhurst ms., then it would have the unique meaning: “*little bekkyng*.” All working mss. have the reading “*Nucicula* a lytyl note,” with slight variations of reading, followed by *nucula*, all glossed by *idem*; then down the alphabetical chain to “*Nutus* bekenyng or grauntyng” in St. John’s with very slight variations among the other working mss. Upon some circumspection it would seem that for the Stonyhurst scribe the etymology has nothing to do with *nux* =

- 10244 *Nucula idem*
 10245 *Nucio cis glacire*
 10246 *Nucliarius a notare*
 10247 *Nucleus a not cornel*
 10248 *Nudepedalis barfot*
 10249 *Nudipes idem*
 10250 *Nu[d]i[u]stercius today þryd
 dayes²⁴⁶*
 10251 *Nudo as nakenen*
 10252 *Nudulus halfe nakyd*
 10253 *Nudus a um naked*
 10254 *Nuga a scorne a lesynge a borde
 or a trifil²⁴⁷*
 10255 *Nugas indeclinabile o[mnis]
 generis vanus inutilis [ms. -tolis]*
 10256 *Nugaculus idem*
 10257 *Nugaciter aduerbium*
 10258 *Nugacitas aliquantulum nugax*
 10259 *Nugicanus singynge trifles*
 10260 *Nugidicus qui dicit nugas*
 10261 *Nugiger et gerulus a lesynge
 berare a triflare a gylour or a
 burdyour*
 10262 *Nugor aris facere vel dicere
 nugas*
 10263 *Nullatenus no maner*
 10264 *Nulllo as sette at noȝt*
 10265 *Nulllo anynten [ms. anoyntre]*
 10266 *Nullus a um none*
 10267 *Numida que est de meliori terra*
 10268 *Neuma Imperator romanorum²⁴⁸*
 10269 *Numatius a peni tellare*
 10270 *Nummatus ful of mone*
 10271 *Numella a shakel*
 10272 *Numen [ms. Numem] nutus
 [ms. nuctus] dei vel potestas*
 10273 *Numeraria godes of nombre*
 10274 *Numero as to telle*
 10275 *Numerus a nombre*
 10276 *Nummulus a lytel peny*
 10277 *Nummisma money or kuyne*
 10278 *Nummosus ful of penyes*

nut, but rather with “nutus: bekonyng”: “nod, becon,” which would lead to the conclusion that *nuticula* is a *hapax legomenon* meaning “a little nod.” As far as “*nucula idem*” is concerned, it seems more reasonable to understand that this item is rather a routine copying than a misspelling of *nutula* which does not exist as a Latin word. Come what may from other *Medulla* mss. not dealt with in this edition, it cannot be overemphasized that this Stonyhurst item stands apart from the working mss. in both gloss and especially its entry word *Nuticula*, indeed a *hapax legomenon*. Note further l. 10304, “Nuto ... beckenen” and l. 10311, “Nutus ... bekynynge,” illustrating similar root and sense.

²⁴⁶ 10250 *Nu[d]i[u]stercius*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *nudiustertianus*. Syncopation for “nunc dies tertius,” which *FVD* elaborates as “nunc est dies tercius”; see further at “*Nudius tercius*.” Lincoln 111 glosses the entry “today or þre dayes goon.” Latham glosses “*nudius tertius*” as “three years ago,” but it stands alone.

²⁴⁷ 10254 *Nuga*. A detailed example (nine consecutive items) of the cognative in glossary use in Middle English.

²⁴⁸ 10268 *Neuma*. Refers to Numa Pompilius. For a full accounting of his life, cf. Lemprière, pp. 446-47. For a snapshot, see *Isid.* 5.1.3.

- 10279 Numelarius a moneour
 10280 Nummus a peni
 10281 Nuncio as to shewe tydyng
 10282 Nuncium quod nunciatur
 10283 Nuncius a messenger
 10284 Nunciolus diminutiuum
 10285 Nuncubi nowhere
 10286 Nuncupo as to nempnen
 10287 Nuncupor aris to be nempned
 10288 Nundine arum fayris
 10289 Nundino as colere nundinas
 10290 Nunquam no tyme
 10291 Nunquis ho ne ho²⁴⁹
 10292 Nuo is assent
 10293 Nuperus nuper ueniens
 10294 Nupcie arum bridales
 10295 Nuptatorium weddyng place
 10296 Nuptus a um wedded
 10297 Nurus vxor filii
 10298 Nus sensus²⁵⁰
- 10299 Nuspam no sted
 10300 Nusquam [blank]²⁵¹
 10301 Nutabundus [ms. Nusia-] dubius
 [ms. idem]²⁵²
 10302 Nutatim fro tokne to tokne
 10303 Nucio nis hetynge²⁵³
 10304 Nuto as tokenen or bekenen
 10305 Nutricus a um þat norysse²⁵⁴
 10306 Nutrico as to norisshe ofte
 10307 Nutrio is iui to norisshe
 10308 Nutricor a norisshe
 10309 Nutricorius pertinens
 10310 Nutrix a norisshe
 10311 Nutus tus bekynynge
 graunty[n]ge a whyle²⁵⁵
 10312 Nux cis a note

End of the Letter N

²⁴⁹ 10291 Nunquis. This reading is supported by Lincoln 111, Hrl. 2257, and Hrl. 2270: “who ne who.”

²⁵⁰ 10298 Nus. This is the Latin transliteration of the Gr. word νόος or νόος: “sense, wit, mind.” Cf. *LSJ*, s.v. νόος.

²⁵¹ 10300 Nusquam. The space following *Nusquam* is filled however faintly with the double forward slash used by this scribe to conclude the item. There is no gloss in this item. Hence, the insertion of [blank]. Its meaning is the same as l. 10299, *Nuspam*.

²⁵² 10301 Nutabundus. The ms. entry appears also in Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257, each with [blank] as gloss. It seems not to exist outside the *Medulla* tradition, and, in fact, leads nowhere. Stonyhurst’s gloss, *idem*, is a nonsense read. Lincoln 111 reads: “Nufrabundus

[blank].” “Nutabundus: dubius” is read in both St. John’s and Hrl. 2270 as well as *FVD* and *DFC*. *OLD* adds to its meaning: “staggering, tottering.”

²⁵³ 10303 Nucio. For the gloss cf. *MED*, s.v. hoting(e ger.(1)(a): “a promise.”

²⁵⁴ 10305 Nutricus. What appears as *Nutonus* can be read as *Nutricus* if slight allowances be made palaeographically. The half circle of the *o* might be seen as *c*. The first minim of the *n* is clearly taken as an *i* and the second a *c* again with little effort. The alternative, *nutonus*, is not acceptable.

²⁵⁵ 10311 Nutus. Support for the entry and gloss is found in both Lincoln 111: “a wylle,” and Hrl. 2270: “a while,” which reading joins with Stonyhurst. Note that the equivalent Latin is *voluntas*.

The Letter O

- 10313 O *plura significat versus*
- 10314 O *stupet O dubitat notat indignatur et optat Clamat conquiritur vel[u]d exemplis reperitur*²⁵⁶
- 10315 O *baudio is male audire vel obedire*
- 10316 O *ba cuppe*
- 10317 O *bcenus vnclene or foule*
- 10318 O *bduco cis lede azene vel opponere habundare velare*
- 10319 O *bdormio is penitus dormire*
- 10320 O *bd is to stoppe*
- 10321 O *bduro as make harde*
- 10322 O *bdio is to bouwen*
- 10323 O *bensor aris abscondere*²⁵⁷
- 10324 O *belus sagitta*
- 10325 O *besus pinguis rotundus*
- 10326 O *beo is mori circumdare contra ire*
- 10327 O *bix obstaculum*²⁵⁸
- 10328 O *beliscus fastigium et summitas celi*
- 10329 O *bicio to azene sayen*
- 10330 O *bfusco as make blakke*
- 10331 O *biter iterum vel i[n]terim*²⁵⁹
- 10332 O *bitus mors*
- 10333 O *biurgo as chyde as wymmen*
- 10334 O *blacio offerynge*
- 10335 O *blecto as to delyte lykernes*
- 10336 O *blectamentum solacio leuamen vel carnalis delectacio*
- 10337 O *blego is contra leges dicere*
- 10338 O *blector aris helpe or delyte*
- 10339 O *bledo is hurte azen*
- 10340 O *bligare wynde obleshe bynde*
- 10341 O *blimo as to fowle [ms. folwe] azeyn*
- 10342 O *bliu[i]o nis paynge*²⁶⁰
- 10343 O *bliquo as to croke or wrynche*
- 10344 O *bloquor ris to speke vuele*
- 10345 O *blitus tus forzetynge*
- 10346 O *blyuiscor ris to forzete*
- 10347 O *blongus a um longe*
- 10348 O *bnitor oris azen streynyngeþ*
- 10349 O *bmuteo es to be doumbe*
- 10350 O *bnixus a um to be strengþed*
- 10351 O *bnixe aduerbium obed[i]enter vel diligenter*
- 10352 O *bnexus a um vnderpute*

²⁵⁶ 10314 O. This item contains the verses referred in l. 10313.

²⁵⁷ 10323 O *bensor*. Supported by all but one (Hrl. 2270) of the working mss; not found in the standard lexica either in compound or simplex form.

²⁵⁸ 10327 O *bix*. Also found in mss. as *obex*.

²⁵⁹ 10331 O *biter*. Almost all working mss. agree except St. John's: *iterim* for *iterum* and Hrl. 2257:

iterim for *interim*. Lincoln 111 offers an explanatory translation: "anglice: Ofte wys or wel ys in weye," along with St. John's: "ofte weel is went."

²⁶⁰ 10342 O *bliu[i]o*. Amnesty as a type of paying back; also as a forgetting of debt. Cf. *OLD* s.v. *obliuio*.

- 10353 *Obolus* a halpeny
 10354 *Obradio* as beme azeyen
 10355 *Obrepo* is *contra repere*
 10356 *Obsenus* azeyne *soper*²⁶¹
 10357 *Obscurus* derke
 10358 *Obsecundo* [ms. *Obsencudo*] as
 to kepe or to bowe²⁶²
 10359 *Obses* *dis* set in ostage wed or
 person taken
 10360 *Obsequium* [ms. *Obsequiun*] or
 se[r]uis
 10361 *Obsideo* es to bisege
 10362 *Obseruo* as to kepe or wayte
 10363 *Obsoleo* to go from wone
 10364 *Obsequor* *ris* to bowe
 10365 *Obsolitus* vnwoned
 10366 *Obsorbeo* es *totum sorbere*
 10367 *Obseno* as to ete rere *sopere*²⁶³
- 10368 *Obstino* [ms. *Obsidus*] *indurare*
in malo perseuerare
 10369 *Obstipus* bowed doune
 10370 *Obsius* [ms. *Obstius*] *quidam*
*lapis translucidus*²⁶⁴
 10371 *Obsto* as azen stonden
 10372 *Obst[etr]ito* as *tale officium*
*excercere*²⁶⁵
 10373 *Obstrigillus* g[enu]s calciamenti
 10374 *Obsticeo* [ms. -cio] es *omnino*
 [ms. -nimo] *tacere*
 10375 *Obstruo* is to lette sperre hyde
 stoppe
 10376 *Obtempero* as to bowe
 10377 *Obtineo* es purchase
 10378 *Obsum* es *nocere* [ms. *nocero*]
 10379 *Obstrepo* is to noyse
 10380 *Obst[r]ingo* *gis* *touchen azenne*

²⁶¹ 10356 *Obsenus*. The scribe misspells the entry word but keeps its meaning, i.e. *ob + cena* or *-us* which then fits into the sense: “against supper.” Hrl. 2270 reads “*contra cenam*” and Lincoln 88 and 111 agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2257 and St. John’s offer “a rere souper.” (St. John’s: *sopere*.) The solution seems to rest with the proper meaning of the Latin *ob*. Among its many glosses in *OLD* there are two meanings which stand out as appropriate for the context of *ob* and *cenam* or as Hrl. 2270 has it: “*contra cenam*.” Sense 3a of *OLD* offers: “as a reward for”; “in return for.” Both *P. Parv.* (1843 ed.), p. 430, n. 4, and the *Cath. Angl.*, p. 304, n. 1, emphasize the excesses of the “*rere sopere*” which occurs sometimes “*post cenam contra somnum*” which time period seems to occur “*ob cenam*” and “*contra cenam*.” Also it stresses “*Rere suppers (comesatio) slee many men.*” Lydgate in his *Minor Poems*, p. 68, offers: “*Suffre no surfetis in thy house at nyght. Ware of reresoupers, and of grete excesse.*” Also note the lingering connection between “*ob cenam*” and *obsenam*: “*ab ob et cena.ne, quasi*

contra cenam, nam obscena sunt cene contraria, et interponitur ‘s’ ... ut dicit Priscianus.”

²⁶² 10358 *Obsecundo*. Note dyslexia in the entry word.

²⁶³ 10367 *Obseno*. Cf. l. 10356 and n. 261.

²⁶⁴ 10370 *Obsius*. Cf. *Isid.* 16.4.21: “*Obsius lapis niger est translucidus et vitri habens similitudinem.*”

²⁶⁵ 10372 *Obst[etr]ito*. Although Lincoln 111 reads identically with Stonyhurst regarding the two items, *obsto* and *obstrito*, which, in the long run, might coordinate the tradition of these two manuscripts, it should be emphasized that *obstrito* does not exist in the Latin language and therefore becomes a very pointed gloss “*tale officium excercere*” without any sensible reference. However, Lincoln 88 instead offers the item: “*obstetrico* as .i. *obstetricis officium excercere*” following directly upon *obsto*; the gloss of Lincoln 88 resembles, in sense, that of the Stonyhurst reading. Note also that the *obstrito* of Stonyhurst might be understood as a mistaken shortened form of *obst[etr]ito*.

- 10381 *Obstupefacio* is make agaste or merueyled
- 10382 *Obtutus a um* defendud
- 10383 *Obtuor ris contra prospicere*²⁶⁶
- 10384 *Obturo* as to stoppe
- 10385 *Obtrunco* as *capud auferre*
- 10386 *Obtusus* azeyn smyten
- 10387 *Obtundo* is to knocke azenne
- 10388 *Obuie aduerbium* azene
- 10389 *Obtutus a um conspectus*
- 10390 *Obuallo* as to valeyne abowte
- 10391 *Obuersor aris* turnen [ms. *turnene*] azenne
- 10392 *Obuio* as to mete
- 10393 *Obuiam* [.i.] *obuie nomen aduerbialiter positum*²⁶⁷
- 10394 *Obumbro* as to shadewe
- 10395 *OCcalleo* es to harden
- 10396 *Occano nis* azene synge
- 10397 *Occas[i]o onis* cause power *fulsumnesse*
- 10398 *Occasus sus* goynge downe of sunne
- 10399 *Occianides* syhynges of gret see
- 10400 *Occianus* gret see swyfte
- 10401 *Occo* as to clot
- 10402 *Occidens tis* þe weste
- 10403 *Occido dis* to falle sle²⁶⁸
- 10404 *Occiduus a um* fally[ng]
- 10405 *Ocino* is to azen synge²⁶⁹
- 10406 *Occipium* þe pate of þe hede²⁷⁰
- 10407 *Occultus* preuey
- 10408 *Occumbo* is *mori vel dormire*
- 10409 *Occupacio* maner of speche
- 10410 *Occupo* as to falle [ms. *felle*] shape²⁷¹
- 10411 *Occurso* as to rennen
- 10412 *Occellus* a lytel ye
- 10413 *Occibundus* lytel wery
- 10414 *Occior aris ocio* [ms. *ocia*] *vacare intendere*²⁷²
- 10415 *Ociolum* vnlusted
- 10416 *Ociosus a um* vnlusty or ydul
- 10417 *Ocrea* a bote or a coker
- 10418 *Ocreo* as to boten
- 10419 *Occies* viij tymes
- 10420 *Octinginta* viij c
- 10421 *Octo* viij

²⁶⁶ 10383 *Obtuor*. Alt. spelling of *Obtueor*; see *OLD*.

²⁶⁷ 10393 *Obuiam*. The Stonyhurst ms., as edited, is brought into accord with Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2270, and Hrl. 2257; only slightly different from Lincoln 111 (“*aduerbium positum*”); and widely varying from St. John’s: *azens*.

²⁶⁸ 10403 *Occido*. “to falle” from *ob + cado*; *sle* from *ob + caedo*.

²⁶⁹ 10405 *Ocino*. Cf. l. 10396, *Occano*.

²⁷⁰ 10406 *Occipium*. This entry is found in three working mss., St John’s, Hrl. 2270, and Lincoln 111, but its interpretation differs: St. John’s reads “*pars capitis*”; Hrl. 2270: “*posterior pars capitis*”; Lincoln 111 offers “*þe haterell*.”

²⁷¹ 10410 *Occupo*. St. John’s reads “to ffallyn or shapyn.”

²⁷² 10414 *Occior*. Cf. *Orior* (*OLD*). Note that all working mss. rightly read *ocio* (indirect object); only Stonyhurst reads *ocia* (direct object).

- 10422 Octob[r]is me[n]sis est
 10423 Octuplo as platte viij folde
 10424 Occussis viij halfe [penys or a] spencer halpeni²⁷³
 10425 Occultatus a um yed²⁷⁴
 10426 Oculo as to eye
 10427 Oc[c]ulo is to hyde
 10428 Oculus an ey
 10429 Oda cantus laus
 10430 Odenta a top²⁷⁵
 10431 Odoporicus preyser of songe or rehercer
 10432 Odio is to hate
 10433 Odi [ms. Oidi] disti dit defectum 3^e coniugacionis
 10434 Odiolum a lytel hate
 10435 Odium hate
 10436 Odiosus ful of hate
 10437 Odella nomen proprium loci
 10438 Odor ris smel
 10439 Odorifer a berare of smel
 10440 Odorabilis smilly
 10441 Odoratus smelled
 10442 Odoro as .i. redolere
 10443 Odora dea odoris
 10444 Oenoforum a wyne vessel
 10445 Oenos [ms. -nios] vinum²⁷⁶
 10446 Oestrum sapiencia & a brese²⁷⁷
 10447 Offa a soppe²⁷⁸
 10448 Offella idem
 10449 Offarius a soper
 10449a Offatim from sop to sop
 10450 Offatus a um sopped
 10451 Offendiculum culpa lesio vel obstaculum [ms. -statu-]
 10452 Offendix a knotte of byndynge of bokis²⁷⁹
 10453 Offendo is to wraþe
 10454 Offensa wraþpe
 10455 Offensio is to blame
 10456 Offensiunculum a lytel wraþpe

²⁷³ 10424 Occussis. The Stonyhurst gloss along with that of Lincoln 111: “a spencere” are the only two references to be turned in any of the lexicographical literature of the period pertaining to the “spencer halpeni.” Three of the working mss. (Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and St. John’s) offer its equivalency: “eight halpenyes” in varied orthography without mention of *spencer*. Hrl. 2270 provides the Latin “otto assium.” This labelled coin might be given some perspective by reference to the “Galey-Halpenys” and the “masse peny” within the entry *hal-peni* n. in the *MED*. The “spencer halpeni” is unattested in the lexica.

²⁷⁴ 10425 Occultatus. Both Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 read as gloss: “plenus oculis.” St. John’s offers *eyed*.

²⁷⁵ 10430 Odenta. This entry is a conflation of the Gr. ὀδοῦς and the Latin *dens*. This form is alligned with the Gr. accusative ὀδόντα, and sustains the practice of using either genitive or accusative of the Gr. noun as entry to equate with a nominative as gloss.

²⁷⁶ 10445 Oenos. This is the transliteration of the Gr. οἶνος.

²⁷⁷ 10446 Oestrum. Latin transliteration of the Gr. οἶστρος, “zeal; breeze.”

²⁷⁸ 10447 Offa. Also cf. *Isid.* 20.2.26: “Offa est proprie frustum dentium, cuius diminutivum offellam facit.”

²⁷⁹ 10452 Offendix. Cf. both *FVD* and *DFC* (in agreement): “nodus et proprie qui restringitur et remittitur vel quo liber ligatur.”

- 10457 *Offensus* wrappe
 10458 *Offerenda* [ms. *Offenca*]
 ofretorye songe²⁸⁰
 10459 *Offero* ers to offre
 10460 *Officina* locus *officiorum*
 10461 *Officium* an offyse
 10462 *Officiosus* sedulus dilygens
officio intentus
 10463 This line has not been filled.
 10464 *Offundo* is to shede
 10465 *Offo* as to soppe
 10466 *Officio* iis obturbare ledere
nocere inpetrare obstare
 10467 *Offimacus* [ms. -tus] *animal*
*inpugnans serpentes*²⁸¹
 10468 *Offiofagite* *homines leuidi*
*commedentes serpentes*²⁸²
- 10469 *Offis vel offi grece* *serpens*
*latine*²⁸³
 10470 *Offiulcus* [ms. *Offulco*] *eddry*²⁸⁴
 10471 †*Offix grece* *aurum latine*†²⁸⁵
 10472 *Offni* [ms. *Officium*] *nomen*
*proprium*²⁸⁶
 10473 *Ogdo grece* *octo latine*
 10474 *Ogdo* as *octo facere*
 10475 *Ogannio* is to crye [as] an fox
 10476 *O lax* stynkyng
 10477 *Olda* sunderhede
 10478 *Olea* an olyuen tree *vel fructus*
eius
 10479 *Oliaginum* of oyle
 10480 *Oliarium* ry *idem*

²⁸⁰ 10458 *Offerenda*. Of the working mss. only Hrl. 2270 reads *Offerenda*; all the others read *offenca* or *offenta*. The latter does not appear lexicographically, whereas *offerenda* is accepted fully. The two French mss., *FVD* and *DFC*, generously expand upon its meaning: “*Offerenda* (s.v. *offero*): antifona que canitur cum oblatio debet celebrari.”

²⁸¹ 10467 *Offimacus*. Comprised of two Gr. words: ὄφις, *serpent*, and μάχεσθαι, “to fight.” A Gr. compound, ὄφιομάχος, compactly reflects the meaning: “fighting with serpents,” a type of locust. Cf. ὄφιομάχης in *LSJ*.

²⁸² 10468 *Offiofagite*. “*Homines leuidi*” refer to the Levites who in Leviticus 11.22 are instructed as to which flying creatures they are permitted to eat.

²⁸³ 10469 *Offis*. The Gr. is ὄφις, *serpent*.

²⁸⁴ 10470 *Offiulcus*. Probably from ὄφις and ἔχω constituting ὄφιοῦχος, s.v. in *LSJ*. Cf. for significance *DFC*: “*Ofiulcus*—serpentinus, sic dictus fuit

Esculapius qui in specie serpentis colebatur apud Romanos et dicitur ofiulcus quasi serpentis custos.”

²⁸⁵ 10471 †*Offix*†. This item makes no sense; *Offix* is not Greek. There is manuscript agreement, which is worrying, with most mss. as well as the *DFC*. *FVD*

avoids it. The Stonyhurst reading is supported by Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88. A variant, *Ofix*, is found in Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 111. St. John’s offers *Offex* (found also in Latham along with *ofis*). There is no orthographical agreement overall. *Offix* does not appear in any of the lexica: *OLD*, *LSJ*, and its 1996 *Supplement*, as well as Lampe’s *A Patristic Greek Lexicon*. The single and double *f* can serve as an alternative to the palatal *p*; and the guttural *x*, the interchangeable consonant for the sibilant-spirant *s* can offer the word *op(e)s*, which through the following quote from Virgil’s *Georgics* 2.507, might offer a solution to this puzzle: “*Condit opes alius defossoque incubat auro.*” [Another lays up wealth and pours over buried gold.] From such a significant segment no monastic scribe worth his salt would have overlooked such a lexicographical “lift”: *opes*—*aurum*.

²⁸⁶ 10472 *Offni*. Of the working mss. Hrl. 2270 alone elaborates upon the “*nomen proprium*” by adding *discalciatus*. Stonyhurst alone mistakes *Offni* for *Officium*. *Isid.* at 7.6.60 provides detail: “*Ophni discalciatus. Filius enim fuit Heli electus in ministerium sacerdotii, cuius amissionem suo expressit vocabulo.*”

- 10481 *Oleaster* oyle tree *vel* olea
siluestris
- 10482 *Olfacio* cis olefio fis to
stincke²⁸⁷
- 10483 *Oleo* es to stenke
- 10484 *Olerus* [ms. *Olercus*] a *um*
worten²⁸⁸
- 10485 *Olero* as to sette wortes
- 10486 *Oletum* a pyssynge stede
- 10487 *Olefectorium* [ms. -fot-] vas
vnguentarium [ms. -re] muliebre
[ms. -ium]²⁸⁹
- 10488 *Olfactorium* vas in quo
odoramentum portatur
- 10489 *Olfotus* a *um* smulled²⁹⁰

- 10490 *Oleum* oyle
- 10491 *Olidus* stinky
- 10492 *Olibanus* whyte rekeles
- 10493 *Olympias* feste of solempnyte
pley
- 10494 *Oлимпitus* *pertinens*
- 10495 *Olimpius* a *um* *idem*
- 10496 *Olicor coris* custos olerum [ms.
colorum]
- 10497 *O Lipomenon* [ms. *Olipmennia*]
maner of speche²⁹¹
- 10498 *Oliua* an olyue tree *vel* fructus
eius
- 10499 *Oliomella* [ms. *Oliomolla*]
quedam arbor

²⁸⁷ 10482 *Olfacio*. Distinction must be made between the active verb, “olfacio, to smell,” and “olefio, to stink.” The scribe might have been correct in choosing as sense, covering both verbs, the gloss: *smell*.

²⁸⁸ 10484 *Olerus*. Read in Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88, most reasonably corrects the Stonyhurst reading of *Olercus* since *e* and *c* are so often misread. *Olerinus* is read in Hrl. 2270, St. John’s, and *DFC*. *Olerus* appears in Lincoln 111. The *wurten* spelling of Hrl. 1738 variant found under *worten* adj. (a *hapax legomenon*) is supported by *wurtene* of Lincoln 111. The Pepys reading in the *MED* entry: “*pertinens ad olera*,” is supported by Hrl. 2257.

²⁸⁹ 10487 *Olefectorium*. St. John’s agrees with what Stonyhurst should grammatically read, i.e. “*Olefectorium: vas vnguentarium muliebre*.” Stonyhurst has made “quite a hash” of it. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111 agree with each other that the entry should be *Olefactoriolum*. Hrl. 2257 has the gloss: “*vas in quo odoramenta mulierum stant* (err. *gestant!*).” Lincoln 111 offers: “*vasa vnguentaria vel muliebria, anglice smellyng styke*.” Generally, a somewhat unsettled set of solutions. See, further, *Olfotus*, l. 10489, n. 290.

²⁹⁰ 10489 *Olfotus*. The *Medulla* citation under 3.(b) *smellen: Medulla* 45 b/a: *Olfotus* [read: *Olfactus*] in the *MED* is probably the reasonable solution in a long

list of unreasonable ones on both sides of the colon. In addition to Stonyhurst, cf. Hrl. 2270, “*Olfattus: odoratus*”; Lincoln 88, “*Olefotus: smellet*”; St. John’s, “*Olfectus: smellyd*”; Hrl. 2257, “*Olefetus: smelled*”; Lincoln 111, “*Olefotus smellyd*.” The purist might hesitate at the seeming simplification of the *MED* item “*Olfotus* [read: *Olfactus*]”; however, it is recommended here that the query be removed. Except *Olfattus* of Hrl. 2270 none of the other readings approach lexicographical recognition. The variety of readings encountered here (five of entry and six of gloss) is a linguistic puzzle toward a lexical end: *Olfactus*. Cf. *OLD* s.v. *Olfacio*. However, note that one way or another *Olfotus* (Stonyhurst) and *Olefotus* (Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111) reflect late medieval orthography and should be accounted for. ²⁹¹ 10497 *O Lipomenon*. *O λιπομένον* may be the Gr. reflected in Hrl. 2270, *olipomenon*, which is the only reasonable reading of all the working mss. *Olipmennia* of Stonyhurst and *Olipommennia* of Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 111, as well as *Olipommenna* of St. John’s and *Olipommenna* of Lincoln 88 seem nothing more than a jumbling of vowels and consonants leading nowhere. The second aorist neuter mediopassive participle *λιπομένον* from *λείπω*, “to leave,” might be best construed as seen under *λείπω* in *LSJ*. The *O* seems to be the exclamatory particle *O!*

- 10500 Oliuum olyue
- 10501 Oliuaris et re *pertinens*
- 10502 Oliuetum *nomen proprium*
montis
- 10503 Oliuifer oyle berare
- 10504 Olla a crocke
- 10505 Ollula *diminutiuum*
- 10506 Olocarperanum alle frut²⁹²
- 10507 Olocaustum *sacrificium ferarum*
- 10508 Olofernes *nomen proprium*
- 10509 Olon grece *totum latine*²⁹³
- 10510 Ola *gemma*
- 10511 Olographum *testamentum*
- 10512 Olor a swayne
- 10513 Olocericus a um al ful of selke
- 10514 Olocaustoma [ms.
Olocaustaustoma] *sacrificium*
pro mortuis
- 10515 Olus ris Worten
- 10516 Olusculum *diminutiuum*
- 10517 Omasus sus a tripe
- 10518 Omelia [ms. Omella] a worde of
folke²⁹⁴
- 10519 Omen nis happe
- 10520 Ominor aris to deyne
- 10521 Omitto is to leue
- 10522 Omnebonum *nomen proprium*
- 10523 Omentum a myddrefe or a
womb cloute
- 10524 Omnimorbia [ms. Omnie-]
nomen proprium herbe
- 10525 Omnino alle to gedre
- 10526 Omnipotens almyzty
- 10527 Omnis et ne alle
- 10528 O[mni]membrana a balloc
codde²⁹⁵
- 10529 Omnitene[n]s *tenens omnia*
- 10530 Omoiopteon [ms. Omnitopteon]
modus loquendi
- 10531 Omoioleuton [ms.
Omniteleuton] *idem*
- 10532 Omosones [blank]²⁹⁶
- 10533 Omophagia togedre etynge²⁹⁷

²⁹² 10506 Olocarperanum. Comprised of two Gr. words which fully explain the gloss: ὅλον, *all*, and καρπός, *fruit*.

²⁹³ 10509 Olon. The Gr. word is ὅλον, neuter form of ὅλος, “whole, entire.”

²⁹⁴ 10518 Omelia. From the Gr. ὁμιλία, “communion with”; translates English *homily*.

²⁹⁵ 10528 O[mni]membrana. All working mss. but one read with Stonyhurst: *Omembrana*. The outlier, and in this case the saving grace of this item, is that read by Hrl. 2257: “Omnimembrana a balloc codde qui continet maiorem partem testicularum.” Although each ms. has the preceding *omnis* and the succeeding *omnitene[n]s*, emphasizing the *omni*- root, it would be

circumstantial to assume the emendation without the Hrl. 2257 reading.

²⁹⁶ 10532 Omosones. Among the working mss. Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst; St. John’s omits the item. Hrl. 2270 provides some hope of a solution with the reading *Omodusis* (more likely *Omozusis*), “figura est.” The Gr. roots ὄμο- and ζυγόν, “yoked together,” are perhaps not too distant in meaning from ὄμο- and ζώνη, which sound closely resembles the entry *Omosones*.

²⁹⁷ 10533 Omophagia. The true taste of a glossary, as vibrant as this one, is the discovery of a compound entry which likely has one meaning, but in the wealth of a language such as Gr. can have a different meaning. *Omophagia*, which in Gr. ὁμοφαγία means

10534 Omoresis [ms. Omorensus]
similitudo²⁹⁸

10535 Omoiofagus [ms. Omosagus]
lyke mete²⁹⁹

10536 Omogenus of two maner³⁰⁰

10537 Omonimus equiuocus³⁰¹

10538 Omonima [ms. Omonimua]
equiuocacio³⁰¹

10539 Omophasia [ms. Omopasia]
modus loquendi³⁰²

10540 Omopthesis vndoynge³⁰³

10541 Omos grece vnum latine³⁰⁴

10542 Omousio[n] vnus et eiusdem
substantie³⁰⁵

10543 Omoseusis grece totum latine³⁰⁶

10544 On ge totum vel omne le³⁰⁷

“eating of raw flesh,” has roots: ὠμός, “raw, uncooked,” and φαγεῖν, “to eat.” It is well attested and, with citations under ὠμοφαγέω in *LSJ*, ὠμοφαγία is the expected word here; but not so. English has one *O*. Gr. in its wondrous diversity has two: ο and ω. The *Medulla* tradition, within its limited sublimity, uses the root ομο from ὠμός not ὠμός and in so doing creates its own Gr. entry ὠμοφαγία, a coinage which might interest Prof. Headlam. Cf., ed. McCarren et al., *Stonyhurst Letter B*, p. 68, l. 1984, *B[r]epho* and n. 148. which according to the root elements *together* and *eat* balance its gloss precisely with the entry.

²⁹⁸ 10534 Omoresis. Based upon the Gr. ὁμόρησις, from the adjective ὁμορος with the meaning in *LSJ* of “closely resembling” which borders directly upon *similitudo*, the gloss of all the working mss. but for Hrl. 2270 which omits the item.

²⁹⁹ 10535 Omoiofagus. Comprised of the Gr. ὁμοίος and φαγεῖν.

³⁰⁰ 10536 Omogenus. Lincoln 111 agrees with *Stonyhurst*, whereas Lincoln 88 reads “Omogenus: of on maner” and Hrl. 2257 offers “Omogenus: of a manere.” Hrl. 2270, in its reading “Omogeneous -a -um .i. vnus nature,” agrees with the Greek (*LSJ*) ὁμογενής, “of the same race.” St. John’s agrees with Hrl. 2270, but in English: “off on manere.”

³⁰¹ 10537 Omonimus and 10538 Omonima. [ὄμος, *one* and ὄνομα, *name*] Cf. *DFC*, p. 263, s.v. “*Omonimus*i. equivocum, scilicet unum nomen principaliter ex diversis impositionibus plura significans- unde hec *Omonima* .me .i. equivocatio et secundum *Papiam* .i. in uno nomine significatio plurima vel diversa—Item *Priscianus* dicit: *omonimum* est nomen plura significans.”

³⁰² 10539 Omophasia. From ὄμος and φάσις (φημί), “a joint utterance.” For further signification cf., in *LSJ*, ὁμοφωνέω.

³⁰³ 10540 Omopthesis. Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 111, and St. John’s strongly support both entry and gloss. Hrl.

2270 omits the item, and Lincoln 88 selects *expounyng*, and thereby further narrows the meaning of *-phesis*. However, this only stabilizes the problem of the entry word. The legitimacy of this word must be called into question. It is not found in any Gr. or Latin lexicon nor other working ms. used in this edition. It is entirely legitimate within the *Medulla* ms. tradition, but utterly illegitimate as a natural, functional verbal composite, to be found in any Gr. or Latin dictionaries. *Omopthesis* might be thought of as an orthographical variant for ὄμο, “together as one,” plus φάσις, “judgement, proposition—φημί” or simply ὄμο-φη(μί)σις. However one pursues it, *omopthesis* is lexically an *hapax legomenon*. Consider its composition as a word in the ancient Gr. scholiastic tradition in comparison with ὁμοφήτωρ (see *LSJ*) “a gloss on Homeric ἀφήτωρ, prophet (from ἄ – copul., and φημί).”

³⁰⁴ 10541 Omos. The Gr. word is ὄμος, “together as one.”

³⁰⁵ 10542 Omousio[n]. From ὄμο-ούσιος, *on*, “together of one nature,” i.e. *consubstantial*. Cf. *FVD*, s.v. “*Omousyon*:i. vnus et eiusdem substantie vel essentie vel assimilatio, unde *Ihesus* *Christus dominus noster dictus est omousyos* .i. vnus essentie vel substantie cum patre, unde illud: ego et pater unum sumus.”

³⁰⁶ 10543 Omoseusis. Comprised of the Gr. ὄμος and οὐσία, *together* and *being*, when compounded meaning *consubstantiality*. Lincoln 88 and 111 as well as Hrl. 2257 agree with the *Stonyhurst* reading *Omoseusis*. St. John’s reads *Omoseusis*. Hrl. 2270 omits the item.

³⁰⁷ 10544 On. *On* in Gr. is ὄν, the neuter nominative present participle of the verb εἶναι, “to be.” Its equivalent in Latin is *ens*, *being*. Cf. *Daly*, *Brito Metricus*, p. 70, l. 1400: “*Ens notat on grece*.” Here, and in the *Medulla* tradition, as others, Gr. ὄν is linked to *totum* and *omne*. The reason is given in *FVD*: “*on-grece, dicitur totum vel omne latine et hinc*

- 10545 Onager a wylde asse
 10546 Onero as to charge
 10547 Onesimo *nomen proprium*
 10548 Onesperus *nomen proprium*
 10549 Onas *nomen proprium*
 10550 Onustare onerare
 10551 Oneycha quedam herba
 10552 Onichinos quedam gemma
 10553 Onicus gemma preciosa
 10554 Onix idem
 10555 Onocentarius an asse lyke man
 or alfe asse alfe man³⁰⁸
 10556 Onocroculus a betoure³⁰⁹
 10557 Onocrotalis idem
 10558 Onoma grece *nomen latine*
 10559 Onoforum a costrel
 10560 Onomatopeya [ms. Onomo-]
 confirmacio et confeccio
 mentis³¹⁰
 10561 Onus ris charge
 10562 Onon vel onos grece asynus
 latine
 10563 Onustus sarcinatus
 10564 Opacus obscurus
 10565 Opaco as obscurare
 10566 Opalia festum dominorum
 10567 Opando is vndique pandere
 10568 Opadus quidam lapis
 10569 Opella a shoppe
 10570 Opera feminini generis
 sedulitas studivm vel auxilium
 10571 Opereprecium necessitas
 vtilitas³¹¹
 10572 Operculum a countoure
 10573 Opericulum idem
 10574 Op[er]im[ms. n]en idem³¹²
 10575 Operior iris expectare [ms.
 expestore]
 10576 Operio is to hele
 10577 Operor aris to wyrche
 10578 Oporteo es to behouen
 10579 Operosus trauaylous
 10580 Opis pi opem ab ope helpe³¹³
 10581 Opes diuicie
 10582 Opimatus pleyntuoushede

deus dictus est *on* quia super omnia est et in omnibus est.”

³⁰⁸ 10555 Onocentarius. From the Gr. ὀνοκένταρος, “a tailless ape” (*LSJ*). Cf. *Isid.* 11.3.39: “Onocentaurum autem vocari eo quod media hominis specie, media asini esse dicatur.”

³⁰⁹ 10556 Onocroculus. From the Gr. ὀνοκρόταλος, *pelican* (*LSJ*). Cf. *Isid.* 12.7.32: “onocrotalon Graeci vocant rostro longo.” For *betoure* cf. *MED*, s.v. *bito(u)r*, n. Finally, cf. l. 10557, *Onocrotalis*.

³¹⁰ 10560 Onomatopeya. The Gr. word is ὀνοματοποιία, “the coining of a word in imitation of a sound.” (*LSJ*) as secured in *Isid.* 1.37.14.

³¹¹ 10571 Opereprecium. Cf. *DFC* s.v.

³¹² 10574 Op[er]imen. Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 support this reading.

³¹³ 10580 Opis. One of a few entries which begin with the genitive case. The nominative case is *ops*. The scribe stresses the distinction in meaning between the nominative and oblique cases.

- 10583 Opicinus g[enu]s auis³¹⁴
 10584 Opico as to lesse or g[n]aw³¹⁵
 10585 Opifer a um beryng helpe
 10586 Opifex operarius
 10587 Opificus makynge helpe
 10588 Opimo as fecundare ditare
 10589 Opimus a um plenteþ
 10590 Opinax [ms. -max] cis bysy to wene³¹⁶
 10591 Op[i]nio onis weninge
 10592 Opinor aris wene
 10593 Opito as corrodere vel diminuere³¹⁷
 10594 Opipo as nobilitare
 10595 Opinusus ful of wenyng
 10596 Opiparus [ms. -perarius] ouerpassynge nozt hauynge³¹⁸
 10597 Opis est dea donorum or richese
 10598 Opitulor aris to helpe
 10599 Opibalsamum barke of baume
 10600 Oportet [ms. -te3] hyt byhoueþ
 10601 Opiter [ms. Ob-] puer natus post obitum patris³¹⁹
 10602 Opes cuttyng of barke³²⁰
 10603 Opendo is shewe
 10604 Opello is contrapellere
 10605 Opitergium quoddam opidum³²¹
 10606 Opeto is to aske
 10607 Opidanus wonere in burz
 10608 Opido aduerbium valde
 10609 Ops ryche
 10610 Opidum a walled towne or a castel or a þrozfare
 10611 Opidulum diminutuum
 10612 Opilio pastor ouium
 10613 Opilo as to staumpe wyþ a pestel
 10614 Opilo as pilas extrahere
 10615 Oppleo es to ful & to stoppe
 10616 Oppressum pressed doune
 10617 Opprobrium repref shame or spyte
 10618 Oppugno as fyzt azene
 10619 Optatius a um desyryng
 10620 Optacius idem
 10621 Optimas worþyest in folke
 10622 Opcio nis desiryng
 10623 Opto as to desyre

³¹⁴ 10583 Opicinus. This reading is supported by *Opicenis* of St. John's and Lincoln 88, and *Opicenus* of Hrl. 2257.

³¹⁵ 10584 Opico. Support is found in Hrl. 2257: "diminuere to pyke a bone"; and St. John's: "to lessyn & knawyn."

³¹⁶ 10590 Opinax. Cf. *DFC*: "frequenter opinatus vel manifestus."

³¹⁷ 10593 Opito. Likely a ghost word since *c* and *t* are frequently interchanged. Cf. l. 10584, *Opico*.

³¹⁸ 10596 Opiparus. Cf. *DFC*: "elegans vel abundans, affluens vel profluus."

³¹⁹ 10601 Opiter. Cf. *DFC*: *Opiter*: "Papias dicit: opiteros qui obito patre et avo vivente nascuntur."

³²⁰ 10602 Opes. This item is supported by Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111.

³²¹ 10605 Opitergium. Cf. *OLD* s.v. *Opiterginus*.

- 10624 Opus di[s] castrum³²²
- 10625 Opulentus pleyntououse
- 10626 Opus [est] indeclinabile necesse
[est] [ms. necessitas]³²³
- 10627 Opus eris þat ys worke
- 10628 Ora a kyndom or an hem of
cloþe
- 10629 Oraculum azure or gold vel
responsum diuinum [ms.
diuininum] vel locus orandi
- 10630 Orarium limbus et extremitas
vestis
- 10631 Oraria orum wymples vel
opercula capitis
- 10632 Oracio nis a preyere or an
vryson³²⁴
- 10633 Oraciuncula diminutium
- 10634 Oratorium locus orandi
- 10635 Orbatus cecatus vel viduatus
- 10636 Orbis a wor[l]de vel circulus
septimane
- 10637 Orbita a carte spore or a pape
- 10638 Orbo as viduare vel priuare
- 10639 Orbus priuatus vel cecus [ms.
secus]
- 10640 Orca a posuet or a pot
- 10641 Orcus helle
- 10642 Orcas receptor agri³²⁵
- 10643 Orce grece rotundv[m] latine et
recipere latine³²⁶
- 10644 Orci grece testiculi latine³²⁷
- 10644a Oracula parua orca
- 10645 Ordium barley
- 10646 Ordeaceus a um pertinens
- 10647 Ordino as to ordeyne
- 10648 Ordior iris [orsus] sum incipere
loqui
- 10648a Ordo nis ordre
- 10648b Ordior iris ditus sum texere
- 10649 Oriel interpretatur visio
- 10650 Oresia vomitus vel multa
commestio vel nimium desiderum
commedendi

³²² 10624 Opus. All working mss. agree on the meaning: “fortification, castle.” Uncertainty occurs with the genitive case. Hrl. 2270 offers *-outis*; Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 read *-tis*. St. John’s and Lincoln 111 read *-dis*, which offers the solution to what *di* in the Stonyhurst ms. belongs to; i.e. *di*[s], the shortened genitive form of *-oudis*. Hence, one reads “opus di[s] castrum.”

³²³ 10626 Opus. Four of the working mss. read *necesse*. St. John’s reads *nede*, which with Stonyhurst misses the significance of *indeclinabile*.

³²⁴ 10632 Oracio. *vryson* = *orison*.

³²⁵ 10642 Orcas. From *LSJ*: ὀρχάς, “(B) a kind of olive, so-called from its shape,” and ὀρχις, *testicles*. While Hrl. 2270 glosses “genus oliuarum,” Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 111, and St. John’s agree in English with the

Latin of Stonyhurst, Hrl. 2257 offers “receuour of tokene”; Lincoln 111 similarly agrees; St. John’s reads *receyvare*.

³²⁶ 10643 Orce. Although the Medieval Gr. lexicographic underground might offer some support, there is none for *Orce* (transcribed ὀρχή) in the quite legitimate *LSJ*. Yet ὀρχήστρα and its ilk attest to a very popular root: ὀρχ-. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1423: “Orce dic iterum tibi designare rotundum.” See also *DFC* s.v. “Orce ... rotundum.” St. John’s, Hrl. 2270, and Lincoln 111 also agree. The segment “et recipere latine” is found in all working mss. except Lincoln 88. There is little justification for the clause, as it appears to dangle from the end of the item without any association of sense.

³²⁷ 10644 Orci. See n. 325, l. 10642, *Orcas*.

- 10651 Orexis *idem* or slauer³²⁸
 10652 Organica *pertinens* ad organa
 10653 Organista an organister
 10654 Organum orgone
 10655 Orge grece cultura latine³²⁹
 10656 Orgeo seyngē wyþ mouþe³³⁰
 10657 Oreus a um iangelynge³³¹
 10658 Oredicus seyngē wyþ mouþe³³²
 10659 Oridurus dura loquens vel qui
 non potest apperire os
 10660 Oriens þe est
 10661 Orificium foramen inferni
 10662 Originalis et genitus et via
pertinens
- 10663 Origo nis burþ or berynge or
 bygynny[n]ge³³³
 10664 Orion *nomen proprium* stelle
 10665 Orior iris .i. nasci
 10666 Ortum [ms. Oritum] ti [ms. to]
 [blank]
 10667 Oriundus natus
 10668 Orix cis *quoddam animal et alio*
nomine vocatur glis ris
 10669 Oriza maneries³³⁴
 10670 Orizon half a spere
 10671 Orma curs³³⁵
 10672 Ornix cis a feysaunte

³²⁸ 10651 Orexis. From Gr. ὀρεξις, “longing or yearning after” (*LSJ*).

³²⁹ 10655 Orge. From Gr. ὀργή, “temperament, disposition, mood” (*LSJ*), roughly corresponding to Latin *cultura*, “training or improvement (of the faculties) (2), cultivation (4), observance (of religious rites) (5).”

³³⁰ 10656 Orgeo. Found in both Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 as well as here as a noun. Lincoln 88: *saynge*, but doubly oddly, Hrl. 2257: *songe*. St. John’s and Lincoln 111 establish it as a verb. St. John’s: “to syngyn” and Lincoln 111: “to seyn.” In its context the verb is more likely, although neither form is lexically supported.

³³¹ 10657 Oreus. This reading is supported by the alternative form *oreus* (“to orgeus”) in Lincoln 111 and *oreus* of Hrl. 2257. Lincoln 88 reads *orgeus*. *Oricus* is found in both Hrl. 2270 and St. John’s. The gloss proves to be the steadying influence varying only slightly, with the exception of St. John’s: *loguax*, which means essentially the same as *iangelynge*.

³³² 10658 Oredicus. Opposite to the setting of “oreus, oredicus” (*ori-* for all other working mss.) is consistent and so are the glosses: “ore dicens” of Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and St. John’s; “saiyngē wit mouthe” in Hrl. 2270; and “seyend wit þe mouþe” in

Lincoln 111. Of course, the root of the entry is *os* (mouth) and *dicens* (speaking).

³³³ 10663 Origo. Note how this line which, according to sense, belongs before l. 10662 and explains each element of it, succeeds and supports l. 10662, which is not properly set as having the structure of an entry followed by a gloss.

³³⁴ 10669 Oriza. The Gr. word is ὀρυζα and defined succinctly in *LSJ* as “rice, *oryza sativa*, both the plant and the grain.” Cf. for explicit detail, Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1453: “Ordea, tritura, puls: ex hiis fiet oriza.”

³³⁵ 10671 Orma. All working mss. read “Orma curs,” with the exception of the variant spelling *course* in the gloss of Hrl. 2257. Only the gloss of Hrl. 2270 reads *Anathema*. *FVD* and *DFC* even more emphatically agree with Hrl. 2270 in their reading: “Orma interpretatur anathema vel anathematizatio.” The spelling *curs* has two principal senses: (a) a course and (b) a curse. Here the clue is found in the Gr. word ὀρμή (*Orma*) which, in both Classical and Modern Gr., has the meanings: “impulse, impetus, surge,” and which corresponds directly with *curs*, alternately spelled *cours* with the meanings: “impetus, force of movement, surge.” Any sense of imprecation should be deleted from this item, which deals with the modern *course* not *curse*.

- 10673 Ornizomancia [ms. Ornize-]
diuinacio [ms. diriuacio] que fit
in pectore³³⁶
- 10674 Orno as colour decorare
- 10675 Ornamentum laus gloria decus
- 10676 Oro as to bysyche
- 10677 Oroma interpretatur visio³³⁷
- 10678 Oroma tos [ms. tes] nominis
diff[in]icio³³⁸
- 10679 Oras visio³³⁹
- 10680 Cronon [ms. Oronon] .i.
t[emp]us³⁴⁰
- 10681 Orons mons
- 10682 Orphanotroph[i]um [ms.
Orphana-] an hospitale
- 10683 Orphanus a faderles chylde
- 10684 Orreum a berne
- 10685 Orsum on þys halfe
- 10686 Orsum si principium

- 10687 Orsus a um inceptus
- 10688 Orticola a gardener of coules
- 10689 Ortix cis a corlewe
- 10690 Ortigia nomen proprium insule
- 10691 Ortigometra couturnix³⁴¹
- 10692 Ortodoxus vir recte credens
- 10693 Ortolanus a gardener
- 10694 Ortololo idem
- 10695 Ortodoxia [ms. -doxiaia] rector
glorie
- 10696 Ortogominus recte
attenuatus³⁴²
- 10697 Ortogonus recte angulatus³⁴³
- 10698 Ortogonius rectus angulus [ms.
angulis]³⁴⁴
- 10699 Ortographia ryzt wrytynge
- 10700 Ortomineus ryzt songoun³⁴⁵
- 10701 Ortonuicus qui totum emittit
[ms. a-] quod recipit³⁴⁶

³³⁶ 10673 Ornizomancia. Based on the Gr. ὀρνιθομάντια, further from ὀρνιθός, *bird*, and μαντεία, *divination* (*LSJ*).

³³⁷ 10677 Oroma. All working mss. read *Oroma*. *DFC* agrees. Also, Daly, *Brito Metricus* reads at l. 1454, “*oroma visio*.” Cf. the lexical entry *oroma* in Souter. The facility of the *o* sound dominates the tradition. Cf. *Cath. Angl.*: “a Visyon ... orema.” *Oroma* (*LSJ*: ὄραμα, *vision*) is called for here.

³³⁸ 10678 Oroma. Stonyhurst and St. John’s read *Oromates* and, as such, reveal nothing; but, as in Hrl. 2257, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111, the reading *Oromatos*, suggests Gr. nominative and genitive cases (“*Oroma tos*”). *Diff[in]icio* = *definitio*.

³³⁹ 10679 Oras. Of the working mss., all but Hrl. 2270, which omits the item, read “*oros .i. visio*.” Stonyhurst alone reads *oras*. Probably from ὄρασις, with the *is* swallowed by the *as* in copying. *LSJ* has the entry “ὄρασις = vision.”

³⁴⁰ 10680 Cronon. This item belongs under the letter *C*. The proper Gr. word for tempus is χρόνος. In this hand capital *O* and *C* are very similar.

³⁴¹ 10691 Ortigometra. Cf. *LSJ*: “ὀρτυγομήτρα, a bird which migrates with quails.” Also, cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, l. 1461: “Atque coturnicum regit Ortigometra ducatum.” For further details see *Isid.* 12.7.65.

³⁴² 10696 Ortogominus. Hrl. 2257 and St. John’s agree fully with Stonyhurst; Lincoln 88 and 111 vary only in the entry word. Lincoln 88 has *-gem-*, Lincoln 111, *-gam-*.

³⁴³ 10697 Ortogonus. From ὀρθογώνιος, *rectangular*.

³⁴⁴ 10698 Ortogonius. From ὀρθογώνιον, *rectangle*.

³⁴⁵ 10700 Ortomineus. Both Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst as to their entry word and agree with each other as to their gloss: “ryzt sungen,” which varies slightly from Stonyhurst.

³⁴⁶ 10701 Ortonuicus. Hrl. 2270 reads *Ortonoicus*; all other working mss. read *-nucus*. All working mss.

- 10702 *Ortos grece rectum latine*³⁴⁷
 10703 *Ortus ortus tui* þat ys burþe
 10704 *Os oris* a mouþe
 10705 *Os sis* a bon
 10706 *Osa g[en]us [ms. g[en]is] calsiamenti*³⁴⁸
 10707 *Osanna interpretatur obsecro salua*
 10708 *Os aureum guldene mouþe*
 10709 *Ocillum ge[n]us ludi*
 10710 *Oscines synger wyþ mouþe*³⁴⁹
 10711 *Oscito as os aperire*
 10712 *Osculum a lytel mowþe & a kyssynge*
 10713 *Oso as* to hose
 10714 *Ossinus a um pertinens ossi*
 10715 *Ossiculum a lytel bon*

- 10716 *Ossifragium brekyng of bon*
 10717 *Ossifractus a um a bon broken*
 10718 *Ossilum a lytel bon*
 10719 *Crisis [ms. Osir] grece aurum latine*³⁵⁰
 10720 *Oso as ossa dare*
 10721 *Osor oditor plautus amphy[truo]*³⁵¹
 10722 *Ossus a um ful of bones*
 10723 *Ostendo is reuelare to shewe*
 10724 *Ostento as frequenter ostendere*
 10725 *Ostia queda[m] ciuitas*
 10726 *Ostiensus pertinens*
 10727 *Ostra quidam [ms. que-] piscis*
 10728 *Ostria quedam ciuitas*
 10729 *Ostrium quedam ciuitas*
 10730 *Ostriarius an oyster siller*

read the essential “emittit quod recipit” as gloss. Stonyhurst alone reads *amittit*. Cf. *DFC* s.v. “Ortonoicus qui equo modo recipit et emittit. Also see Latham, s.v. “orthonoismus, straight-forwardness.”

³⁴⁷ 10702 *Ortos*. From Gr. ὀρθός, *straight*.

³⁴⁸ 10706 *Osa*. Cf. *Isid.* 19.34.9: “Osas puto ab os primum factas, et quamvis nunc ex alio genere, nomen tamen pristinum retinent.”

³⁴⁹ 10710 *Oscines*. Note the strange conflation (*os* and *cino*) and the even more peculiar gloss. Might this gloss be an early expression for *soloist*?

³⁵⁰ 10719 *Crisis*. In all major glossographies used in this edition χρυσός (translitt. *Crisis*: cf. *Cath. Angl.*: “Golde: Aurum, crisis, grece.”) is the exclusive Gr. word used to balance the Latin *aurum*, and so it is here in the most obtuse manner. Our scribe suffers from dyslexia much more severely at times than others. Cf. within the letter *A* of Stonyhurst ms. (ed. McCarren, et al.), p. 81, n. 137: “Amechon a chyke stone, etc.” and esp. letter *A*, p. 77, n. 106: “Alluces: a sloui cepla (ms.) At “Crisis [ms. Osir]” the scribe seems to be entirely without direction, even within.

The letters *osir* do not in any way show a linguistic association as Gr. with Latin *aurum*. But by granting his inclination, an explanation becomes apparent. Note the misreading of *Oronon* for *Cronon*, l. 10680 above. In this hand capital *C* and *O* are easily mistaken. So here the error occurs as well: *O* = *C*. Then, due to the dyslexia *sir* is mirrored as *ris*. Finally, haplography is realized when the second *is* is overlooked. Together it reads *Crisis* and altogether it reads “Crisis grece aurum latine.” So, this item belongs under the letter *C*. It is found identically in Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and St. John’s which suggests considerable copying among scribes.
³⁵¹ 10721 *Osor*. Referring to the Plautine comedy *Amphitruo*. Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 88 support the Stonyhurst reading. The former offers: “osor oditor qui alium odio habet”; the latter reads: “osor ris m.g. .i. oditor Plautus in Amphitruo.” Cf. *DFC* s.v. *Osor* which quotes from Plautus (secundum Hugutionem) in *Amphitruo*: “scito illum madidum et incontinentem atque osorem uxoris sue.” For further study cf. E. W. Handley, *Menander and Plautus: A Study in Comparison*, 1968.

- 10731 *Osula* a lytel hose
 10732 *Osus* a um hated
 10733 *Ota grece* auris *latine*³⁵²
 10734 *Otagia* .i. dolor auricularum [ms. -ium]
 10735 *O to*[ms. *Octo*] mega o longa³⁵³
 10736 *Otus* a um velox³⁵⁴
 10737 *Otomi*[ms. ct-]ron .i. o minor³⁵⁵
 10738 *Ovale* Ioye³⁵⁶
 10739 *Ouacio* nis idem
 10740 *Ouiculum* a lytel ye
 10741 *Ouo* as gaudere³⁵⁷
 10742 *Ouile* a shypcot or a folde
 10743 *Ouilio* onis a shepherde
 10744 *Ouis* a shepe
 10745 *Ouinus* a um *pertinens*
- 10746 *Ouispex* qui inspicit viscera ouium
 10747 *Ouum* an eye
 10748 *Ouanter* ouatim letanter
 10749 *Oxa grece* auris *latine vel nomen proprium*³⁵⁸
 10750 *Oxia* morbus acutus vel velox³⁵⁹
 10751 *Oxea* morbus acutus³⁶⁰
 10752 *Oxi grece* sharpe *anglice*³⁶¹
 10753 *Oxi sunt* qui preterunt³⁶²
 10754 *Oximentum* acetum cum vino mixtum
 10755 *Oxigarus* acetum³⁶³
 10756 *Oxiganus* eysel medlud³⁶⁴
 10757 *Oxigonum* [ms. -ium] quod [ms. *qui*] habet tres angulos acutos³⁶⁵

³⁵² 10733 *Ota*. A well-balanced item, each linguistic element being a nominative plural form. For the declension of *ota* ὄτα cf. *LSJ* s.v. ὄνς. However, note the *Oxa* spelling for the same item among all working mss. in l. 10749.

³⁵³ 10735 *O to*. Found in contrast to “*O to* micron *O* brevis.” Cf. Latham s.v. “otomega, omega” (ὦ τὸ μέγα).

³⁵⁴ 10736 *Otus*. Found, though corrupt, in all working mss. but St. John’s which reads *Oxus*, correctly based on ὄξυς, *swift*. Perhaps paleographic confusion between *t* and *x* re-enforcing the variance between *Ota* (l. 10733) and *Oxa* (l. 10749).

³⁵⁵ 10737 *Otomicon*. See n. 342 on l. 10735, “*O to*.”

³⁵⁶ 10738 *Ovale*. Cf. *DFC*: “corona que propter pugnam datur victoribus.”

³⁵⁷ 10741 *Ouo*. Cf. *DFC* s.v.

³⁵⁸ 10749 *Oxa*. This item is a repetition of l. 10733 except for the spelling of the entry word. There it is correctly entered: *Ota*. Both items are agreed upon by all working mss. and emphasize a confusion between the letters *t* and *x*.

³⁵⁹ 10750 *Oxia*. From Gr. ὄξεια. Cf. *Isid.* 18.9.4: “apud medicos acutus morbus ὄξεια vocatur.”

³⁶⁰ 10751 *Oxea*. Entry is a variant form of *Oxia*.

³⁶¹ 10752 *Oxi*. From Gr. ὄξύ.

³⁶² 10753 *Oxi*. Cf. *DFC* s.v. *Oxus*: “oxi et morborum quidam dicuntur oxi—quidam vero cronici: oxi sunt qui cito interficiunt vel transeunt: cronici autem qui diu languere faciunt.”

³⁶³ 10755 *Oxigarus*. Cf. ὄξυγάρον, *LSJ*: “a sauce of vinegar and γάρρον” which itself is a “sauce ... made of brine and small fish.”

³⁶⁴ 10756 *Oxiganus*. Variant spelling of *Oxigarus*, l. 10755. St. John’s and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2257 and Lincoln 88 read *Oxiganis*. Hrl. 2270 excludes this item.

³⁶⁵ 10757 *Oxigonum*. Essential distinction between *-um* and *-ium* deftly presented in Souter: “oxygonum (ὄξυγώνιον), triangle with three acute angles. Then, oxygonium, acute angle: oxygonius (adj., ὄξυγώνιος), acute-angled.” This treatment is somewhat clearer and more comprehensive than *LSJ*: s.v. “ὄξυγώνιος, esp. neuter as substantive: ὄξυγώνιον.”

10758 Oximel mixtio aceti [et
mellis]³⁶⁶

10759 Oximellum idem

10760 Oxus smerte³⁶⁷

10761 Ozyas fortitudo

10762 Ozya nomen proprium

10763 Ozimum ozias

10764 Oza vel ozy interpretatur robor
[ms. rebor]³⁶⁸

End of the Letter O

³⁶⁶ 10758 Oximel. Hrl. 2270 affords the additional reading: “et mellis.”

³⁶⁷ 10760 Oxus. From Gr. ὀξύς. See n. 354, on *Otus*, l. 10736.

³⁶⁸ 10764 Oza. Cf. *DFC*: “proprium nomen cuiusdam viri”; 2 Kings Ch. 6: “et interpretatur robur vel robustus, et non debet acui in fine.”