

An Edition of the Letters V, X, Y, and Z  
of the  
*Medulla Grammaticae*  
Stonyhurst MS. (A. 1. 10)

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**The Letter V**

15205 *Vacca* a cow et qu[e]dam  
ciuitas<sup>1</sup>

15206 *Vaccarius* a cowherde

15207 *Vacillo* as to wawen & quake

15208 *Vaccilla* parua vacca

15209 *Vaco* as to be voyde or take  
hede

15210 *Vacuefactus* [ms.  
*Vacufacufactus*] a *um* to be  
empty

15211 *Vacina* a goddesse

15212 *Vacuus* a *um* empty

15213 *Vacuo* as to voyde or empten

15214 *Vadimonium* a wedde

15215 *Vado* as to wade

15216 *Vado* is to go

15217 *Vadio* as to ley wedde

15218 *Vadior aris* to put in wedde

15219 *Vadium* a wed

15220 *Vadum di* a ford or a cart spoke

15221 *Vafer ra um* a gylour queynt  
engylous

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<sup>1</sup> 15205 *Vacca*. The gloss “qu[e]dam ciuitas” is likely to refer to “a town of Numida.” Cf. Lemprière.

- 15222 Vagidaber ebrayce rythinos  
grece vas *latine*<sup>2</sup>
- 15223 Vagina a shepe
- 15224 Vagino as to shepen
- 15225 Vagio is to swele wepe
- 15226 Vagito as wepe ofte
- 15227 Vagus þat goþ to gedere wyþ þe  
knees<sup>3</sup>
- 15228 Vagor aris to gon renne &  
wondre
- 15229 Vagilis et le [ms. la] iuuenta  
[ms. iuuienta] et anula
- 15230 Valeo es *vigere sanum esse et  
pertinens ad precium*
- 15231 Vale fare welle
- 15232 Valenter aduerbium potenter
- 15233 Valena wry[ng]ynge of lypmys<sup>4</sup>
- 15234 Valentulus aliquantum valens
- 15235 Validus stronge myzty
- 15236 Valitudinarius *pertinens*
- 15237 Vallus a valey
- 15238 Vallistris et tre *pertinens*
- 15239 Vallo as go abowte
- 15240 Valor oris myzt stronge
- 15241 Vallus li a palis stafe<sup>5</sup>
- 15242 Valua a wykzat
- 15243 Valueo es *esse vel fieri vacuum*
- 15244 Vanga a spade
- 15245 Vanidicus qui vana dicit
- 15246 Vanus a um ydul
- 15247 Vanidus a um idem
- 15248 Vaniloquus qui vana loquitur
- 15249 Vanitare *facere van[i]tatem*
- 15250 Vapidus wyþute sauour
- 15251 Vapor oris smokyng or myst
- 15252 Vapro as to shaue
- 15253 Vaporo as fumum [ms. fumim]  
*facere*

<sup>2</sup> 15222 Vagidaber. For the Gr. gloss, *rythinos*, cf. ῥυτός, “liquid, fluid,” ult. from ῥεῖν, “to flow.”

<sup>3</sup> 15227 Vagus. Hrl. 2270 is the exception reading *vagius*, as do *DFC* and *FVD*. All other working mss. agree with Stonyhurst regarding the gloss with two mss. standing out clearly. Lincoln 88 reads “with kneus togedur,” and Lincoln 111 reads “wit þe knees to gedere.” Hrl. 2257 omits this item. Lewis and Short as well as *OLD* have the entry *valgus*, which does not appear in the French tradition or among the working mss., and has the meaning “knock kneed.” Cf. *CL: Valgus*.

<sup>4</sup> 15233 Valena. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst concerning the full item. Only Hrl. 2270 omits it. However, it is not alone. No other source for this edition contains any reference to the entry word *valena*. Yet, there is another

entry, *valgia*, which appears in mss. and lexicis throughout the literature and might be addressed in this circumstance because of similar meanings. It is found in three working mss.: Saint John’s reads “labiorum obtorcio quam facimus cum aliquem deridemus”; Hrl. 2270 offers “retorcio in alicuius derisum a mowe”; Lincoln 88 reads “a mawe with þe mouthe.” Similar meanings and a similar sound: *valena* – *valgia*. For the gloss, cf. *MED*, s.v. *lip(pe n. (1) 1.(a) wringen N*, “to distort (one’s) lips”: (a) *Horn* 61/1062: “Horn tok burdon be scrippe & wrong his lippe.” Probably the addition of this item to the *MED* entry word, *wringing(e ger. 2.(b))* would be helpful.

<sup>5</sup> 15241 Vallus. Saint John’s and Lincoln 111 read “a paleys or a stake.” Hrl. 2270 offers “palus or a paleys stafe.”

- 15254 Vappa vile vas<sup>6</sup>  
 15255 Vapulo as to be beten  
 15256 Varica vena ex cauea<sup>7</sup>  
 15257 Variare varium facere  
 15258 Varius a vm deperded or  
 diuersede  
 15259 Varix cis a veyne  
 15260 Varus a um curuus  
 15261 Vas sis a uessel  
 15262 Vas dis .i. fideiusor  
 15263 Vasco nis a gascoyn or a  
 spaynarde  
 15264 Vasconia .i. regio  
 15265 Vasculum a lytel vessel  
 15266 Vastus a um .i. mag[n]us inanis  
 15267 Vasto as to waste  
 15268 Vates a profyte or a poete  
 15269 Vaticanus pertinens  
 15270 Vaticasinus idem  
 15271 Vaticanus quidam mons  
 15272 Vaticanor aris idem est diuinare  
 vel prophetizare  
 15273 Vaticanus .i. deus paganorum  
 15274 Vaticus .i. propheticus  
 15275 Vaticanium [ms. Vationium]  
 dyuinyng<sup>8</sup>  
 15276 Vav wondryng<sup>9</sup>  
 15277 Vber ris a pap neutri generis  
 15278 Vber r[is] o[mnis] generis  
 habundans [ms. habunda[n]cia]<sup>10</sup>  
 15279 Vbero as to mylke  
 15280 Vbertuosus pleynteous [ms.  
 -euos]

<sup>6</sup> 15254 Vappa. All working mss. except Hrl. 2270 read “vile vas”; Hrl. 2270 offers “vile vinum.” Perhaps an example of “synecdoche, the understanding of one thing for another.” (Smyth, *Greek Grammar*, p. 683.)

<sup>7</sup> 15256 Varica. The working mss. readings are diverse. Lincoln 88 reads “vena coxania”; Saint John’s reads “vena coaxania”; Lincoln 111 offers “vena coxanica.” Hrl. 2270 reads “idem quod varix dicitur vena ... minuta et est vena intercutanea quod si ledatur vel itinere vel percussione reddit hominem curuum et inflatum.” Hrl. 2257, in support of Hrl. 2270, reads “varica et varix .i. vena coxanica vel est vena intercutanea que lesa [damaged] reddit hominem curuum et facit poplices [knees] turgescere [to swell].” None of the spellings of the vein *coxania*, *coaxania*, *coxanica*, *coaxanica* can be found in the resources of this edition including Gray’s *Anatomy of the Human Body*, 1977, Random House. A careful reflection upon the reading of the Stonyhurst gloss *varica* allows for “vena ex cauea” (“hollowed out due to swelling”) using a simplified expression instead of *excavata* with an infection of dyslexia within the working mss., i.e. *coxania*: *ox* =

*ex* and *c* preceding the first *a*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *cavus*, adj. “hollow, concave; Gr. κεύω, to swell.”

<sup>8</sup> 15275 Vaticanium. The letters *ci* and *o* are often misread.

<sup>9</sup> 15276 Vav. Among the working mss. there is no doubt about the reading of the entry word. However, the glosses are varied. Consider Lincoln 88 which offers *wanduryng*; Hrl. 2257: *wanderyng*; and Saint John’s: *wanddryng*. Each of these three glosses has the *wan-* spelling, but obviously belongs under *wondring(e)*. This occurrence seems to be the first acknowledgement of the *wan-* spelling under the *won-* word and should be added to the *MED* form section of *wondring(e)*. Hrl. 2270 provides a comprehensive gloss: “littera greca V consonans est et interpretatur passio et est aduerbium admirantis et mirantis.” Within the resources used in this edition this entry word, *Vav*, appears only among the working mss.

<sup>10</sup> 15278 Vber. Saint John’s, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 88 read *abundans*, including “communis generis” or “omnis generis” (Lincoln 88), stipulating its adjectival part of speech.

- 15281 *Vbertus* a *um idem*
- 15282 *Vberto* as *habundare*
- 15283 *Vbi* where
- 15284 [V]E vel .i. *siue*
- 15285 *Vecors* *dis* a cowerde
- 15286 *Vecordia* cowerdyse
- 15287 *Vecordis et de vecors*
- 15288 *Vectatorium* [instrumentum quo] *aliquid portatur*
- 15289 *Vecticularius* [ms. Ver-] a barre maker
- 15290 *Vectculus* [ms. Ver-] a lytel barre
- 15291 *Vectigal tributum*
- 15292 *Vectis* a barre of yren
- 15293 *Vectito* as *frequenter vehere*
- 15294 *Vecto* as *idem* [ms. *idem idem*]<sup>11</sup>
- 15295 *Vector* *oris* a berare
- 15296 *Vectura* shyp hur berynge
- 15297 *Vegeto* as to qwake
- 15298 *Vegetus* [ms. -tus] stronge waxynge
- 15299 *Veha* a maner carre<sup>12</sup>
- 15300 *Vehemens* wod þat haþ stronge sorwe in hert
- 15301 *Vehic[u]lum* a carre or a scharyete
- 15302 *Veho* is to bere
- 15303 *Velabrum* vas quo *oleum conditur*
- 15304 *Velarium* [ms. *Valarium*] a seyle or a sayle zarde
- 15305 *Veles* [ms. Val-] *tis* a spedy knyzt
- 15306 *Velaber* [ms. -ebor] *venditor rerum minutarum*
- 15307 *Velifer* [ms. -ber] berynge sayle
- 15308 *Velificor* *aris* to sayle
- 15309 *Velitor* [ms. -lict-] *aris pugnare admodum velitum* [ms. *velutim*]<sup>13</sup>
- 15310 *Veliuolus* berynge sayle
- 15311 *Vellerosus* ful of flus
- 15312 *Vellis* a fluse
- 15313 *Vellensis* [ms. *Vellensus*] *tunica*<sup>14</sup>

<sup>11</sup> 15294 *Vecto*. Perhaps double intensity is intended! A parallel mode of expression is seen at l. 14996, *Tremesco*.

<sup>12</sup> 15299 *Veha*. Lincoln 88, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst. Saint John's offers "a maner of barwe"; Hrl. 2270 provides the Latin: "genus curris." CL reads *Vehes* (cf. Lewis and Short), and *OLD* provides an interesting insert: "veha, rustic form or pronunciation of *Via*."

<sup>13</sup> 15309 *Velitor*. Note dyslexia in correction of ms. *velutim* to *velitum*. Also, cf. l. 15334 where the ms. reading *Venerepita* is edited *Veneripeta*.

<sup>14</sup> 15313 *Vellensis*. Excepting Hrl. 2270 which omits the item, all agree with the corrected spelling of Stonyhurst and its gloss, but for Lincoln 88: *Villensis*. However, none of the working mss. have the correct spelling. For that see *Isid.* 19.22.21: "Velenensis tunica est quae affertur ex insulis" in the chapter entitled "De Diversitate et nominibus vestimentorum."

- 15314 Velito as drawe vp<sup>15</sup>
- 15315 Vellico as frequenter vellere an  
seyle in shippe
- 15316 Vellaris et re pertinens ad  
vellum
- 15317 Vello is velli vel vulsi to rend  
vp
- 15318 Velo as to couere or  
blyndwhalfe<sup>16</sup>
- 15319 Velox cis swyffete
- 15320 Velum a veyle
- 15321 Veluti pro sicud
- 15322 Vena a veyne
- 15323 Venabulum an huntyng staf
- 15324 Venalis et le pertinens ad  
uenacionem vel vendibilis
- 15325 Venaticus a um hunten
- 15326 Venator oris an hunter
- 15327 Vendico as to chalange
- 15328 Vendo is to selle
- 15329 Venificencia veny[m]ynge<sup>17</sup>
- 15330 Venificus qui facit venenum
- 15331 Venifex factor veneni
- 15332 Venifica locus quo fit venenum
- 15333 Veneo is to be ysolde
- 15334 Veneripeta [ms. -repita] qui  
sequitur luxuriam<sup>18</sup>
- 15335 Veneror aris to be yworsheped  
or to worshepen
- 15336 Venetus nomen proprium
- 15337 Venia pardon
- 15338 Veniare tetigare<sup>19</sup>
- 15339 Venium veniale
- 15340 Venialis et le veniale
- 15341 Veniale venia<sup>20</sup>

<sup>15</sup> 15314 Velito. All working mss. agree with the Stonyhurst entry. Some interesting diversity is found among the glosses. Lincoln 111 reads “to updrawyn”; Saint John’s: “to drawyn sel into shyp”; Lincoln 88: “to saile in ship”; Hrl. 2257: “to fighte”; Hrl. 2270 omits this item. These glosses might be seen as reflecting various stages in a battle. *DFC* and *FVD* read “velito .i. pugnare”; “velitor .i. ad modum velitum pugnare.”

<sup>16</sup> 15318 Velo. All working mss. agree with and add to the gloss of Stonyhurst. In some measure it appears to be a vocabulary and phonetics lesson. Saint John’s reads “to hyllyn or blyndfellyn”; Lincoln 111: “to coueryn or to blyndfallyn”; Hrl. 2270: “tegere cooperire, obumbrare”; Hrl. 2257: “to wryen or blyndefall .e. tegere obumbrare”; Lincoln 88: “to wrien or blindfall or couer.” The richness of the language can be seen additionally in the Stonyhurst reading which reveals an *hapax legomenon*: *blindwhalfe* in the *MED*.

<sup>17</sup> 15329 Venificencia. This corrected Stonyhurst reading challenges the *MED* reading *venyyng* (error)

s.v. *veniminge* on the basis of three working mss. Lincoln 111, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 88 all read *venymyng*.

<sup>18</sup> 15334 Veneripeta. See l. 15309, *Velitor*, n. 13.

<sup>19</sup> 15338 Veniare. This item is an example of an earlier syphoning of glosses, both infinitives, taken as they appear instead of normalizing to the first person of the present tense of the verb. Neither form appears in the Latin language; these forms do not appear outside of the *Medulla* tradition as far as this edition’s research can determine. No light seems to seep through. Lincoln 88 reads “Veniare [blank]”; Hrl. 2257: “Veniare tectigare”; Hrl. 2270 omits the item; Saint John’s reads “Venio as .i. tectigare”; Lincoln 111: “Veniare tectigare” and “Venio as tectigare.”

<sup>20</sup> 15341 Veniale. Among the working mss. Lincoln 111, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 88 agree with the corrected reading of Stonyhurst. Otiose macron over the *a* of *venia*.

- 15342 Venilia flouyng of se  
 15343 Venio is to come  
 15344 Veniola parua venia  
 15345 Venor aris to hunte  
 15346 Venenum venym  
 15347 Ven[en]o as to venemen  
 15348 Venosus a um venemous  
 15349 Venter a wombe  
 15350 Ventilabrum a wyndewyng  
 lepe or a fanne  
 15351 Ventililoquis to wyndewe or  
 sparple  
 15352 Ventosus ful of wynde  
 15353 Ventrile a gurpe  
 15354 Ventriculus [ms. Ventra-] lytel  
 wynde  
 15355 Vent[r]iloquis qui de uentre  
 loquitur  
 15356 Ventrina libera [ms. libere]  
 [bestia]<sup>21</sup>  
 15357 Ventulus a lytel wynde  
 15358 Ventuosus ventosus  
 15359 Ventus wynde  
 15360 Ventilogium a weder cok  
 15361 Venula parua vena  
 15362 Venundipirus a seller of peres  
 15363 Venundo as [blank]  
 15364 Venus ris luxuria  
 15365 Venusto as to make fayre or  
 shyny[n]ge  
 15366 Venustus a um fayre semeleche  
 15367 Vepiscus idem<sup>22</sup>  
 15368 Vepres .i. a brere  
 15369 Vepricula diminutium  
 15370 Ver mensis quo herbe virescunt  
 15371 Veractus v[er]no tempore aratus  
 vel natus<sup>23</sup>  
 15372 Verax acis soþfast  
 15373 Veretrum a pintel  
 15374 Verbale quod descendit a [ms.  
 in] verbo  
 15375 Verb[er]aculum f[l]ayle of  
 skorge<sup>24</sup>  
 15376 Verbena nomen proprium herbe  
 15377 Verbero nis qui alium verberat  
 15378 Verbero as to bete  
 15379 Verber percucio  
 15380 Verbescor aris to shyde  
 15381 Verbigena [ms. -berigena]  
 godes sone qui verbo dei nascitur  
 vt christus

<sup>21</sup> 15356 Ventrina. There is general agreement among the working mss. upon the corrected reading of the Stonyhurst ms. All mention *bestia* and three include *libera* (Lincoln 88), *libe* (Lincoln 111), and *liber* (Hrl. 2257).

<sup>22</sup> 15367 Vepiscus. It is not an uncommon occurrence to put the *idem* gloss before the noun with which it is associated, in this case *Vepres*, l. 15368.

<sup>23</sup> 15371 Veractus. Lincoln 111, Saint John's, and Hrl. 2270 agree fully with the Stonyhurst reading. Lincoln 88 reads differently: "viridi tempore anni aratus vel natus"; Hrl. 2257: "viride tempore anni aratus."

<sup>24</sup> 15375 Verb[er]aculum. For *f[l]ayle*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *fleil* n.

- 15382 *Verbosor aris* fabulare *vel multa verba proferre*
- 15383 *Verbum* filius dei *deceptio pars oracionis et loquela*
- 15384 *Verbulum* *diminutium*
- 15385 *Verbosus* a *um* wordefol
- 15386 *Versipellis* fallax<sup>25</sup>
- 15387 *Verbulum* a lytel worde
- 15388 *Verecundor aris* to be ashamed
- 15389 *Verecundus* adred or ashamed
- 15390 *Veredarius* a carter a messagere & auriga
- 15391 *Veredus* pylhors or a forster<sup>26</sup>
- 15392 *Veridicus* fidelis *vel verax*
- 15393 *Verenda* *dicuntur genitalia virorum*
- 15394 *Vereor eris* to dowte
- 15395 *Vergilla* stella *vel signum*
- 15396 *Vergito* as sepe [ms. *spede vel*] *inclinare*<sup>27</sup>
- 15397 *Vergo gis* to bowe or enclinen
- 15398 *Veritas* trewþe
- 15399 *Verritus* a *um* ashomede
- 15400 *Vermic[u]latus* *variatus*
- 15401 *Vermis* a worm
- 15402 *Vermiculus* *diminutium*
- 15403 *Vermiculo* as scaturire *admodum vermium*
- 15404 *Verna* a *seruante*
- 15405 *Vernula et naculus* *idem*
- 15406 *Vernacula* *idem*
- 15407 *Vernalis* *idem*
- 15408 *Verno* as to shynen an *vernesshen*
- 15409 *Vernus* a *um* clere
- 15410 *veracitas* [ms. *vero-*] trewþe
- 15411 *Verpus* *iudeus*<sup>28</sup>
- 15412 *Verres* a bore<sup>29</sup>
- 15413 *Verinus* *pertinens*<sup>30</sup>
- 15414 *Verriculum* a besom<sup>31</sup>
- 15415 *Verito* as *frequenter mundare*
- 15416 *Verro* is to wroten
- 15417 *Veruca* a wert
- 15418 *Verucosus* *inequalis ineptus et plenus verucis*<sup>32</sup>

<sup>25</sup> 15386 *Versipellis*. For interesting historical elaboration, cf. Lewis and Short s.v. For the medieval meaning, cf. the comprehensive entry and gloss of Hrl. 2270: “astutus, deceptor, subdulus, maliciosus, peruersus.” *DFC* agrees as part of the French tradition.

<sup>26</sup> 15391 *Veredus*. For the gloss *pylhors*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *thil(le* n. (b): “~ hors, a shaft horse.” Also see *veredus* in Lewis and Short. For *forster*, cf. *foster* n. (1) 2. *MED* might add this quote thereunder for animal care.

<sup>27</sup> 15396 *Vergito*. The gloss *sepe* is found in all but one of the working mss. Hrl. 2270 reads *frequenter*.

<sup>28</sup> 15411 *Verpus*. This entry is found throughout the working mss. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *verpus*, “a circumcized man.”

<sup>29</sup> 15412 *Verres*. Cf. Lewis and Short for an effective entry.

<sup>30</sup> 15413 *Verinus*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *verrinus* 1. and 2. for informative glosses.

<sup>31</sup> 15414 *Verriculum*. Cf. Lewis and Short for general meaning and *besm(e* in *MED*: “a broom ... for sweeping.”

<sup>32</sup> 15418 *Verucosus*. All working mss. are generally in agreement with Stonyhurst, except Lincoln 88 which omits the item.

- 15419 *Versiculus* a *versette*  
 15420 *Versilis et le abilis ad uertendum*  
 15421 *Versito* as *frequenter vertere*  
 15422 *Versucia* *fraus*  
 15423 *Versor aris* to *dwelle*  
 15424 *Versus* si a *uerse et ordo*  
 15425 *Versus* *prepositio* *towarde*  
 15426 *Versutus* a *um fallax*  
 15427 *Vertebra* a *dore barre a knotte & a ioyntyng*  
 15428 *Vertex icis* a *nolle*<sup>33</sup>  
 15429 *Vertibulum* [ms. -*bilum*] *luminare*<sup>34</sup>  
 15430 *Verticosus* *proud*<sup>35</sup>  
 15431 *Vertigo globus conuolutus uento vel morbus in capite*  
 15432 *Verto tis* *turne*  
 15433 *Vertumnus* [ms. -*tunnus*] *deus mercatorum*  
 15434 *Veru indeclinabile* a *turnyng* *spete*  
 15435 *Veruex cis* a *ram* or a *weper*  
 15436 *Veruetinus* a *um pertinens*  
 15437 *Vermicio* as *vermes commouere*  
 15438 *Verus* a *um sop*  
 15439 *Verutatus* [ms. -*tis*] *armed wyþ a spete*  
 15440 *Vesania* *wodenes*  
 15441 *Vesanus* a *um wode*  
 15442 *Vescor ris vti comedere*<sup>36</sup>  
 15443 *Vesculentus* *plenus deliciis*  
 15444 *Vesculus* *lytel etyng*  
 15445 *Vesculencia* *plenitudo deliciarum*  
 15446 *Vescus* a *um abilis ad manducandum*  
 15447 *Vesica* a *bledder*  
 15448 *Vesicula* a *brides crop* or a *lytel bladder*  
 15449 *Vesicea* a *bryddes crop*  
 15450 *Vespa* a *waspe*  
 15451 *Vesparium* a *waspes neste*  
 15452 *Vespetum* a *waspes hole*  
 15453 *Vespilio nis* a *robbour*  
 15454 *Vespera* an *eue sterre*  
 15455 *Vespere arum* an *euesonge*

<sup>33</sup> 15428 *Vertex*. For the gloss *nolle*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *nol* n.

<sup>34</sup> 15429 *Vertibulum*. All working mss. except Hrl. 2270 which omits the item, read in harmony: Lincoln 88: “þe chresshewald of a dore”; Hrl. 2257 reads “the threshold of a dore”; Lincoln 111 offers “þresschold of a dore”; Saint John’s reads “a threshold.”

Stonyhurst’s *luminare* here, perhaps, more the Latin word than the ME *luminari(e)*, (although they both

mean “light-giving” and “a lamp”) suggests in Lewis and Short “a window shutter,” which, in turn, evokes the idea of a hinge or image of a vertebra which further might admit of a threshold bringing light.

<sup>35</sup> 15430 *Verticosus*. All working mss. read either *proud* or *superbus*.

<sup>36</sup> 15442 *Vescor*. Both senses in Stonyhurst are functional. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *vescor* for a detailed treatment of both meanings.



- 15456 *Vespere* is *neutri generis*  
significat tempus matutinum
- 15457 *Vesperorum* euesong
- 15458 *Vespertilio* onis a reremous
- 15459 *Vespertina* cena in *vespere*
- 15460 *Vesperum* *neutri generis*  
significat tempus serotinum vnde  
in psalmo ad *vesperum*  
demorabitur fletus
- 15461 *Vespertinus* a *um* *pertinens*
- 15462 *Vespere* *neutri generis*  
indeclinabile t[em]pus circa  
horam nonam
- 15463 *Vespero* as to euenen
- 15464 *Vesper* *masculini generis* est  
stella [ms. -e] mane *comparens*  
vocatur *lucifer*<sup>37</sup>
- 15465 *Vesperta* dea *vespere*<sup>38</sup>
- 15466 *Vespula* a lytel waspe [ms.  
wappes]<sup>39</sup>
- 15467 *Vesta* .i. dea *paganorum*
- 15468 *Vestianus* magister *paganorum*
- 15469 *Vestibulum* a porche or a  
uestiarye
- 15470 *Vestigium* a steppe
- 15471 *Vestigo* as syngre or aspye
- 15472 *Vestio* is to clope
- 15473 *Vestitus* cloped
- 15474 *Vetullus* [ms. -tellus] a *um*  
senex
- 15475 *Veteranus* a *um* *idem*
- 15476 *Veterator* dwellynge vuele to  
fynde<sup>40</sup>
- 15477 *Veternus* a *um* olde
- 15478 *Vetero* as olden [ms. oldenden]
- 15479 *Vetitus* a *um* defended
- 15480 *Veto* as to defend or lette
- 15481 *Vetulus* sumdel olde
- 15481a *Vetus* eris omne g[en]us olde
- 15481b *Vetutus* a *um* *idem*
- 15482 *Vexillarius* a banerour
- 15483 *Vexillifer* qui fert *vexillum*
- 15484 *Vexio* onis *nomen proprium*
- 15485 *Vexo* as to trauayle
- 15486 *Vexillum* a baner
- 15487 *Via* a wey
- 15488 *Vio* as to go
- 15489 *Viaticum* quod in *via* nascitur  
vel victus in *via*
- 15490 *Vietus* *incuruus*<sup>41</sup>

<sup>37</sup> 15464 *Vesper*. Lincoln 88, Saint John's, and Lincoln 111 agree with Stonyhurst. Punctuation should be emphasized: "stella.mane comparens. vocatur lucifer."

<sup>38</sup> 15465 *Vesperta*. This item agrees with all working mss. except Hrl. 2270 which omits it. Hrl. 2257 offers a concise definition: "dea *vespere* est dea illius hore que est inter diem et noctem."

<sup>39</sup> 15466 *Vespula*. The ms. reads *wappes* which is a dyslexic form of *waspe*: *wappes* = *wasppe*.

<sup>40</sup> 15476 *Veterator*. Lincoln 88, Saint John's, and Hrl. 2257 enter *veterator*, but omit a gloss. Lincoln 111 reads along with Stonyhurst: "dwellyng wykkyd to fyndyn." Hrl. 2270 offers "tergiversator insidiator fraudator callidus insidiolus." See *MED*, s.v. *dwellinge* ger. for the proper sense of tarrying or lingering.

<sup>41</sup> 15490 *Vietus*. Two working mss. fit the proper, i.e. corrected, reading of the gloss, *incuruus*. Saint John's reads *curuus*; Hrl. 2270 reads "ligatus, curuus,

- 15491 *Vibitosus* ful of smale zardes  
 15492 *Vebex cis* a braunche of a zarde  
 15493 *Vibro as* to braundisshe or sheke  
 15494 *Vicaneus* of on strete  
 15495 *Vicarius* vicary  
 15496 *Vicatim* from strete to strete  
 15497 *Viccomes* a shyrrefe  
 15498 *Vicecometissa* a cuntes  
 15499 *Vicenus a um* tweynty  
 15500 *Vices cis* synne  
 15501 *Vicia* a vice  
 15502 *Vicies* xx tymes  
 15503 *Vicinus a um* a nezborwe or ny3  
 15504 *Vicino as* to nezen  
 15505 *Vicis ci cem a ce t[em]pus vel temporis alteracio*  
 15506 *Vicinicolus pertinens ad vicinum*  
 15507 *Vicissim alternatim*  
 15508 *Vicissitudo dinarius et prebens vices*  
 15509 *Victa dicitur infula qua capud sacerdotis ligatur*  
 15510 *Victima sacrificium*  
 15511 *Victimo as* to seche ofte lyflode  
 15511a *Victo as victum querere*  
 15512 *Viculus paruus vicus*  
 15513 *Victorius pertinens*  
 15514 *Victoria ouercomynge*  
 15515 *Victoriola diminutiuum*  
 15516 *Videlicet þat ys to weten*  
 15517 *Video es* to see  
 15518 *Vido is idem*  
 15519 *Victrix cis mulier vincens*  
 15520 *Victualis longynge to lyuelode*  
 15521 *Victuarius idem*  
 15522 *Victus tus* lyflode  
 15523 *Victulus diminutiuum*  
 15524 *Vicus a strete*  
 15525 *Vidua a wydewe*  
 15526 *Viduo as viduam facere vel priuare*  
 15527 *Vieo es ligare*  
 15528 *Vietum wronge*<sup>42</sup>  
 15529 *Vigeo es* to þryfe  
 15530 *Vigilia a wakyngge or an euen*  
 15531 *Vigilium idem*  
 15532 *Vigilo as* to wake

fractus." Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 read *incursus*. Hrl. 2257 reads *incursa*. Considering the four mss. readings *uncursus* and *incursa*, the letters *s* and *u* can be confused when turning from copy-text to the present scribal text. *Vietus* means "bent, withered." *Incursus*, meaning "attach, assault," does not make sense here.

<sup>42</sup> 15528 *Vietum*. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst in reading *vietum*, and there is hardly any

difference in the orthography of the glosses. Lincoln 88 agrees with Stonyhurst: *wronge*; Saint Johns reads "a wrong"; Lincoln 111 reads *wrong*; Hrl. 2257 offers "a wrange"; Hrl. 2270 omits the item. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *wrong* n. (2) 2c.(a) "Physical damage, etc." Also, see *OLD* and Lewis and Short for combined forms of *vieo*, *viesco* and *vietus*.

- 15533 Viginty twenty
- 15534 Vigilax paratus ad vigilandum
- 15535 Vigintivnus xx & on
- 15536 Vigor oris strengþe
- 15537 Vileo es to be foule
- 15538 Vilis et le vncurteyse & foule
- 15539 Villa a towne
- 15540 Villico as to haue kepyng of towne
- 15541 Villicor aris idem
- 15542 Villicus dominus ville
- 15543 Villosus a um flokky
- 15544 Villula parua villa
- 15545 Villum vinum mixtum cum aqua<sup>43</sup>
- 15546 Villus .i. a flokke
- 15547 Vimen enis [ms. eris] a osier
- 15548 Vinacium lactar Wyne or drafe of grapes or of beuerage
- 15549 Vinarium idem
- 15550 Vinculum a bonde
- 15551 Vinaria feminini generis an seller of wyne
- 15551a Vinco cis .i. superare
- 15552 Vinc[i]o cis to bynde
- 15553 Vindimia vendage
- 15554 Vindimio as to make wyne or vendage
- 15555 Vindex a vyniour
- 15556 Vindico as to venge
- 15557 Vindicta venjaunse
- 15558 Vinea a vine or a vinzarde
- 15559 Vinellum a lytel wyne
- 15560 Viniola idem
- 15561 Vinius a um pertinens ad vinum
- 15562 Vinitor qui vineam custodit [ms. custoditis]<sup>44</sup>
- 15563 Viniferus .i. ferens vinum
- 15564 Vinolentus ful of wyne
- 15565 Vinosus idem est
- 15566 Vinulus a um sumdel wyny
- 15567 Vinum wyne
- 15568 Viola a violet
- 15569 Violatus a um pertinens
- 15570 Violamen fowlynge
- 15571 Violens fowlynge
- 15572 Violencia violence
- 15573 Violentus a um cruelle
- 15574 Violo as to defoule
- 15575 Vipera a snake
- 15576 Vir a [ms. a] man

<sup>43</sup> 15545 Villum. Four of the five working mss. agree precisely with Stonyhurst. Only Lincoln 111 omits the item. *DFC* defines it as “parvum vinum,” as does Classical Latin.

<sup>44</sup> 15562 Vinitor. The abbreviation *is* attached to *custodit* is superfluous.

- 15577 *Virago* mulier fortis vel de viro  
atta<sup>45</sup>
- 15578 *Viratus* a um .i. fortis vel virilis
- 15579 *Virbius* qui habet duas vxores<sup>46</sup>
- 15580 *Vireo* es to be grene
- 15581 *Vires* in plurali strengþes
- 15582 *Viretum* a grene or an herbere
- 15583 *Virga* a zarde
- 15584 *Virgilio* onis liber virgilii
- 15585 *Virgilius* nomen proprium poete
- 15586 *Virginale* illa secreta pars vbi  
fit concepcio
- 15587 *Virgino* as to lef chast
- 15588 *Virgo* nis a mayden
- 15589 *Virgosus* ful of zerden
- 15590 *Virgultum* locus vbi virge  
crescunt vel arbor nouella
- 15591 *Virgula* parua virga
- 15592 *Virguncula* idem vel parua  
virgo
- 15593 *Viridis* [ms. *Viridus*] et de grene
- 15594 *Viridium* a grene place
- 15595 *Virilie* arum heris of armes
- 15596 *Virilis* et le pertinens ad virum
- 15597 *Virisso* as .i. v[ir]iliter agere
- 15598 *Viritim* [ms. *Viretim*] from man  
to man
- 15599 *Viror* oris strengþe [ms.  
strenghe]
- 15600 *Virosus* a um .i. plenus virore
- 15601 *Virtus* tis [ms. tus] vertu<sup>47</sup>
- 15602 *Virulentus* a um .i. virosus
- 15603 *Virus* neutri [ms. *neutri*  
*feminini*] generis venym
- 15604 *Viscus* ris nomen proprium  
bowelle<sup>48</sup>
- 15605 *Vis* feminini generis strengþe
- 15606 *Viscero* as .i. extrahere viscera
- 15607 *Visco* as to glewe
- 15608 *Viscus* ci bridlyme or glewe
- 15609 *Viscum* lyfe
- 15610 *Viscosus* glewe [ms. gwewe]
- 15611 *Visib[i]lis* et le quod potest  
videri
- 15612 *Visito* as .i. frequenter videre
- 15613 *Viso* as idem
- 15614 *Viso* .i. cum desiderio videre
- 15615 *Vispilio* nis .i. latro
- 15616 *Visus* sus syzt
- 15617 *Vita* lyfe
- 15618 *Vitalia* charmes of lyfe

<sup>45</sup> 15577 *Virago*. Four of the working mss. agree exactly with Stonyhurst in using the phrase “de uiro acta”; Hrl. 2257 reads “a uiro acta.”

<sup>46</sup> 15579 *Viribius*. All working mss. read precisely with Stonyhurst except Hrl. 2257 which omits the item. In addition to the common gloss, Hrl. 2270

offers “vel qui resuscitatus est a mortuis vt ypolitus fuit.” For the mythological background, cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Virbius*.

<sup>47</sup> 15601 *Virtus*. Genitive case is *virtutis*.

<sup>48</sup> 15604 *Viscus*. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. for anatomical details.

- 15619 *Vitalis* le *pertinens*  
 15620 *Victa* a wymple a bond or a flette or a coronne<sup>49</sup>  
 15621 *Victatus* .i. cum *victa* ornatus  
 15622 *Vitellus* a zolke  
 15623 *Vitella* *nomen proprium* herbe  
 15624 *Vitiligo nis* .i. *vimen quo vitis ligatur*  
 15625 *Vicio* as .i. *mulierem corrumpere*  
 15626 *Viciolum* *paruum vicium*  
 15627 *Vitis* a vine  
 15628 *Vito* as .i. *cauere relinquere fugere*  
 15629 *Vitrum* glas  
 15630 *Vitreus* a *um pertinens*  
 15631 *Vitricus* a stepfader  
 15632 *Vicium* syne  
 15633 *Vetula* an olde wyfe  
 15634 *Vitulamen* þat springeþ abowte þe rote of þe vine  
 15635 *Vitulor aris* .i. *cum instrumento canere*  
 15636 *Vitulus* a calfe  
 15637 *Vitula* .i. *instrumentum musicum*  
 15638 *Vitupero* as to blame  
 15639 *Viuarium* a pownde<sup>50</sup>  
 15640 *Viua* stronge lyfe<sup>51</sup>  
 15641 *Viuidus* a *um idem*  
 15642 *Viuo* is to l[iu]e  
 15643 *Vlcero* as to bocthe<sup>52</sup>  
 15644 *Vlcia* [a fen]<sup>53</sup>  
 15645 *Vlciscor ris* to veynge<sup>54</sup>  
 15646 *Vltus tus* [ms. *Vlcus cus*] veyniaunse<sup>55</sup>  
 15647 *Vlcus ris* a byle or a wonde  
 15648 *Vlfa* .i. *locus pascue*<sup>56</sup>

<sup>49</sup> 15620 *Victa*. In CL: *Vitta*.

<sup>50</sup> 15639 *Viuarium*. Cf. *MED*, s.v. *pound(e* n. (2). Also, see Lewis and Short s.v. “vivarium, vivarius, an enclosure in which game, fish, etc. are kept alive.” Hrl. 2270 reads “locus vbi pisces viuunt ... a pounce.” Saint John’s omits the gloss; Lincoln 88 offers “a pole.” Cf. *MED*, s.v. *pol(e* n. (3). Lincoln 111 reads “a poond.”

<sup>51</sup> 15640 *Viua*. Saint John’s reads “strong lyffi”; Lincoln 88 offers *lifli*; Hrl. 2270 reads “firmus diu viuens”; Lincoln 111 offers “strong lyf”; Lincoln 88 adds “strong lyf” to its gloss above, *lifle*. This phrase “strong lyf,” found in both Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 is, it seems, parallel to the phrase “firmus diu viuens” of Hrl. 2270. Hrl. 2257 omits the item. The Stonyhurst gloss would seem to emphasize the *MED* entry *lifī* = *livi* adj., although *lyfe* is not accounted for under *livi* adj.

<sup>52</sup> 15643 *Vlcero*. All working mss., except Hrl. 2257 which omits the gloss, read “to woundyn” (Saint John’s, Lincoln 111); “to wounde” (Lincoln 88, Hrl.

2270). Stonyhurst alone reads “to bocthe,” for which cf. *MED*, s.v. *bocchen* v. (1) (a) “to swell up or fester.”

<sup>53</sup> 15644 *Vlcia*. The gloss is found as *fen* in Lincoln 111, Saint John’s, and Lincoln 88. Hrl. 2270 offers “locus pascue.” Hrl. 2257 omits the item.

<sup>54</sup> 15645 *Vlciscor*. For the gloss cf. *MED*, s.v. *vengen* (v.)

<sup>55</sup> 15646 *Vltus*. For purposes of accurate orthography the *c* of both parts of the entry should be *cus* corrected to *t*, hence “ultus, tus.” This *t* form is found in Souter: “ultus -us, vengeance,” derived from the participle of “ulciscor, to avenge.” Concerning the gloss cf. *MED*, s.v. *vengeaunce* n.

<sup>56</sup> 15648 *Vlfa*. Lincoln 111, Lincoln 88, and Saint John’s read “locus pascue” as the gloss with this item. Both Hrl. 2257 and Hrl. 2270 omit the gloss. For further elaboration cf. *Isid.* 17.9.100: “Vlva et typhus herbae [quae] circa fontes et paludes stagnisque nascuntur. Ex quibus ulva, id est alga mollis et quodammodo fungus, dicta ab uligine.”

- 15649 *Vliginosus fenni*<sup>57</sup>  
 15650 *Vligo nis a fen*<sup>58</sup>  
 15651 *Vlixios nomen proprium*<sup>59</sup>  
 15652 *Vlixen pertinens*  
 15653 *Vlixius a um pertinens [ad idem]*  
 15654 *Vllus a um eni*  
 15655 *Vlna a elle & a arme fro þe elbowe or a feþeme*<sup>60</sup>  
 15656 *Vlnalis et le pertinens*  
 15657 *Vlnula parua vlna*  
 15658 *Vlnus feminini generis a lombe*<sup>61</sup>  
 15659 *Vluua .i. herba palustris [ms. palestris]*<sup>62</sup>  
 15660 *Vlcor oris a veyniour*  
 15661 *Vltra aduerbium ouer*  
 15662 *Vltro idem*
- 15663 *Vltrix a veynjowresse*<sup>63</sup>  
 15664 *Vlula a semewe*<sup>64</sup>  
 15665 *Vlulo as to sorwe*  
 15666 *Vmbilicus a nauele*  
 15667 *Vmbo nis mydil of schylde*  
 15668 *Vmbra a shadewe*  
 15669 *Vmbraculum .i. umbrelle*  
 15670 *Vmbrella diminutium*  
 15671 *Vmbraculus diminutium*  
 15672 *Vmbro as to shadewe*  
 15673 *Vnanimis [ms. Vr-] et me of on wille*  
 15674 *Vncia an vnce*  
 15675 *Vnceus a um pertinens*  
 15676 *Vncius cii an hooke*  
 15677 *Vnciunculus diminutium*  
 15678 *Vncio as to vnce*<sup>65</sup>

<sup>57</sup> 15649 *Vliginosus*. Cf. *Isid.* 15.13.14: “*Vliginosus ager est semper uvidus.*”

<sup>58</sup> 15650 *Vligo*. For some detail cf. *Isid.* 15.13.14: “*Vligo enim humor terrae est naturalis, ab ea numquam recedens.*” And briefly again at 16.1.5: “*Vligo sordes limi vel aquae sunt.*”

<sup>59</sup> 15651 *Vlixios*. = Ulysses = Odysseus.

<sup>60</sup> 15655 *Vlna*. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst in this item, except Hrl. 2257 which omits the item. For *feþeme* cf. *MED*, s.v. “fadme, fathom.”

<sup>61</sup> 15658 *Vlnus*. Lincoln 88, alone of the working mss., reads *vlmus*. Saint John’s, Lincoln 111, and Hrl. 2270 read *vlnus*. Cf. *Cath. Angl.*: “an almetre” and *Isid.* 19.7.43. Hrl. 2257 omits the item. All working mss. label the entry word as feminine stressing “*ulmus i, f.*” Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270 have the gloss “arbor, an elme”; Saint John’s and Lincoln 111 read “genus arboris.” Stonyhurst alone introduces the gloss “a lombe.” The sound of the word might offer the clue with *a* attached to *lombe* (not so in the ms.) and its phonetic similarity to ME *alme* and French *l’orme*.

<sup>62</sup> 15659 *Vluua*. This entry word is found only within the *Medulla* tradition and, particularly for this edition, in Lincoln 88, Lincoln 111, and Stonyhurst. The gloss also is found in these three mss. as “herba palestris.” *Palestris* must be correct to *palustris*. If *Vluua* might be construed as a diminutive of *Vlfa*, then the sense connection between entry and gloss would be made. Cf. *Vlfa*, l. 15648. It is not unlikely, since a somewhat supportive item is found under *ulva* in Hrl. 2270: “herba palustris.”

<sup>63</sup> 15663 *Vltrix*. Regarding the gloss cf. *MED*, s.v. *vengeresse* n.

<sup>64</sup> 15664 *Vlula*. For the etymology of the entry and for the identity of a different wild bird, cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *ulula*. For the gloss, *semewe*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *se-meu(e)* ... “A sea gull, sea mew.”

<sup>65</sup> 15678 *Vncio*. The entry word is unquestioned by the working mss. The glosses are somewhat varied. Lincoln 111 reads “to uncyn”; Lincoln 88 offers “to ounce”; Saint John’s provides “to vncyn”; Hrl. 2270 reads “*vncus mensurare*”; Hrl. 2257 omits the item. The Stonyhurst item is entered as an *hapax*

- 15679 Vnco as to hoke
- 15680 Vncus ci an hoke
- 15681 Vnda water
- 15682 Vnde whens
- 15683 Vndecies elleu[en]e tymes
- 15684 Vndenus elleuene
- 15685 Vndecimus idem
- 15686 Vndique oueralle
- 15687 Vngwentarius qui vendit  
vngwentum
- 15688 Vngwentum oynement
- 15689 Vngwis a nayle
- 15690 Vngwen pars corporis
- 15691 Vnguella a cle or a maner of  
turment
- 15692 Vngo is to anynte
- 15693 Vnicolor of on colour [ms.  
colouur]
- 15694 Vnicordia of on acorde
- 15695 Vnicus on
- 15696 Vnifico as to make on
- 15697 Vniformis of on forme
- 15698 Vnigamus þat hæp yweddyd on  
wyfe<sup>66</sup>
- 15699 Vnigame on weddyng<sup>67</sup>
- 15700 Vnigenitus on borne
- 15701 Vnimodus [ms. vnomodus] on  
maner
- 15702 Vnitas on hede
- 15703 Vnio is to gadre
- 15704 Vnicius [ms. vnicius] gedred
- 15705 Vnio is lapis et stella<sup>68</sup>
- 15706 Vniuersalis et le comoun
- 15707 Vniuiria on manus wyfe
- 15708 Vniuocus of on voyse
- 15709 Vna aduerbium togadre
- 15710 Vno as to gedere
- 15711 Vns cis .i. vncia
- 15712 Vnus a um on
- 15713 Vocalis a vouelle et quedam  
ciuitas
- 15714 Vocatiuus callynge

*legomenon* in the *MED*, and all the above readings will support the Latin and English orthography in the *MED* item. *FVD*, alone in the French tradition (dated c1440), agrees with the Hrl. 2270 reading.

<sup>66</sup> 15698 Vnigamus. Hrl. 2270 reads “qui duxit vnam vxorem.” Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 read “hath weddyd (Lincoln 88: *weddet*) on.” The entry word is a composite of the Latin *unus* and the Latin form *-us* attached to the Gr. stem γαμ-. Saint John’s reads “onys wedded,” which is read later in the French tradition in *DFC* as “one who has only been married once.”

<sup>67</sup> 15699 Vnigame. The working mss. vary orthographically as follows: Saint John’s and Hrl. 2270: *unigamia*; Lincoln 88: *vnigamee*; Lincoln 111:

*vnigames*. Regarding the gloss, Hrl. 2270 reads “one weddyng” with which the other three mss. agree; Hrl. 2257 omits the item. *Vnigame* is a Latinized form as is *Vnigamus* in l. 15698. The proper form is *Vini* + γάμος = “one wedding.” *Vnigame* and *Vnigamus* are good examples of the misguided Latinized form of proper Greek, easily transliterated, which is highlighted by Bischoff in his *Speculum* article of April, 1961.

<sup>68</sup> 15705 Vnio. The gloss in Lincoln 111 and Saint John’s, “lapis vel stella” (et in Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2270) is unanimous. Hrl. 2257 omits the item. *Vnio* is glossed in the lexica as *oneness* in Lewis and Short and as “large single pearl” in *OLD*.

15715 Vocifero as to make noyse  
 15716 Voco as to calle  
 15717 Vola e a loue<sup>69</sup>  
 15718 Volatilis a flyend brydde  
 15719 Volemus a maner of pere tree  
 15720 Volemum eius fructus  
 15721 Volito as .i. frequenter volo  
 15722 Volo as to fle  
 15723 Volo nis .i. voluntas<sup>70</sup>  
 15724 Volo ui to wylle  
 15725 Vopiscus [ms. Volpiscus]  
 nobley boren<sup>71</sup>  
 15726 Volucer cris et cre swyfte  
 15727 Volucris feminini generis a  
 bryd  
 15728 Volumen .i. liber  
 15729 Voluntas a wille

15730 Voluntarius pertinens  
 15731 Voluptas tis foule luste  
 15732 Voluptabrum risles [ms.  
 wrytlse] of sloughte<sup>72</sup>  
 15733 Voluo is to turne or lappe  
 15734 Volito as .i. frequenter [volo]<sup>72a</sup>  
 15735 Volus nomen proprium herbe  
 15736 Vomer vel mis a shar  
 15737 Vomica fome [ms. to fome]  
 15738 Vomo is to spewe  
 15739 Vomex .i. summitas<sup>73</sup>  
 15740 Vorago ginis a swolle of water  
 or a gole  
 15741 Voro as to swelowe  
 15742 Vortex a poole [ms. poohe] vel  
 altitudo maris  
 15743 Voso as to thew<sup>74</sup>

<sup>69</sup> 15717 Vola. All working mss. agree precisely with Stonyhurst regarding the entry word. There is also general agreement among the glosses, especially the clear and simple words of Hrl. 2270: “a love ... pavme.” For the meaning of *loue*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *love* n. (3) (a), “the palm of the hand.”

<sup>70</sup> 15723 Volo. Among the working mss. only Lincoln 111 affords an entry and gloss: “volo, nis, a qwhele,” which is equivalent phonetically to *whele*. See also *Wright-Wülker*, 620.7: “volo a whele.” This word means *wheel*. However, *whele* might be taken as an error for an error, i.e. *while*, a variant of *wil*(he) n. In Souter *volo* is listed as a *partisan* (c1170). This appears to be based upon the CL. Cf. both Lewis and Short and *OLD* which stress the idea of “the volunteer,” which then directs attention to the Stonyhurst gloss: *voluntas*. On the other hand might this not be a transformation from verb “volo vis” to a mistaken “volo nis”?

<sup>71</sup> 15725 Vopiscus. Cf. Lewis and Short, s.v. *Vopiscus*; also, see *Isid.* 9.5.21: “de geminis autem uno aborto, alter, qui legitime natus fuerit, Vopiscus nominatur.”

<sup>72</sup> 15732 Voluptabrum. This entry spelling is supported by Lincoln 88. *Volutabrum* is the CL spelling and is found in Lincoln 111. Hrl. 2270 deals with the issue diplomatically: “Voluptabrum vel volutabrum.” *DFC* sustains the classical spelling, i.e. minus *p*, and agrees with the descriptive gloss found in Lincoln 111 and Hrl. 2270: “locus tenosus in quo porci voluuntur.” As to the Stonyhurst gloss, cf. *MED*, s.v. *slogh* n. (1) (a) “a muddy place, mudhole.” Regarding *wrytlse*, cf. *MED*, s.v. *risel* n. “animal fat.” *Wrytlae* presents an error, i.e. a misspelling of *t* for *s* as well as a “silent” *w* and dyslexic *se* for *es*. For *slough* n. (1), cf. *MED*: “a hog-pool, pig-pond.”

<sup>72a</sup> 15743 Volito. Cf. l. 15721, Volito; a duplication.

<sup>73</sup> 15739 Vomex. Cf. *FVD*, s.v. *Vomex*.

<sup>74</sup> 15743 Voso. The Stonyhurst gloss is reflected in the *MED* entry *thouen*. Lincoln 88 reads “to zee”; Lincoln 111 offers “cum reveuncie (sic) anglice to zetyn.” Support for the Lincoln 88 reading is found in *Cath. Angl.*, p. 426: “to ze – vosare jn plurali numero vos vestrum vel tibi.” The Lincoln 111 reading of “to zetyn” is uncovered in the *MED*, s.v. *yeten* v. (4).



- 15744 *Votiuus a um* desirable  
 15745 *Voto as* to vowe  
 15746 *Votum a* vowe  
 15747 *Voueo es* to vowe & hote  
 15748 *Vpupa a* lapwhyng  
 15749 *Vox cis a* uoyse  
 15750 *Vr lingwa caldayca ignis*  
 15751 *Vranicus .i. celestis*  
 15752 *Vranus .i. celum*  
 15753 *Vranoscopus [ms. Vrenoscopus]*  
 a playse & a ray or a þorne  
 bakke<sup>75</sup>  
 15754 *Vrbanus a um* curteyse  
 15755 *Vrbenetus nomen proprium*  
*ciuitatis*<sup>76</sup>  
 15756 *Vrbs a* cite  
 15757 *Vrceolus a* posnet or a cruette  
 15758 *Vricenus .i. vas aquaticum*  
 15759 *Vredo nis .i. corrupcio veniens*  
*ex vento comburente*<sup>77</sup>
- 15760 *Vretor oris brownyng*<sup>78</sup>  
 15761 *Vrgeo es* to constreyne  
 15762 *Vria a* cole worme  
 15763 *Vrica idem*  
 15764 *Vriel .i. ignis dei nomen angeli*<sup>79</sup>  
 15765 *Vrina pisse* vrine [ms. *Vrine*]  
 15766 *Vrinula diminutiuum*  
 15767 *Vrinale an* vrinale  
 15768 *Vrna a quarter* mesure or pot  
 [ms. quarter pot of mesure] of a  
 galon<sup>80</sup>  
 15769 *Vrinare* to pisse  
 15770 *Vro is* to brenne  
 15771 *Vrtica an* nettle  
 15772 *Vrticetum locus vbi* crescit  
 15773 *Vrticare* to nettle

<sup>75</sup> 15753 *Vranoscopus*. From the Gr. οὐρανός, *heaven*, and σκοπός, “one who observes.” Cf. οὐρανοσκόπος in *LSJ*: “observing the heavens; as substantive, a kind of fish.” *DFC* defines it as “piscis quidam habens oculum in capite quo semper intendit versus celum.”

<sup>76</sup> 15755 *Vrbenetus*. Perhaps a variant or misspelling of *Vrbinates*, “the inhabitants of Urbinum.” See Lewis and Short, s.v. *Urbinates*. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst.

<sup>77</sup> 15759 *Vredo*. All working mss. are in agreement with Stonyhurst. Hrl. 2257 adds “segetes stantes in agro.” Lincoln 111 and Saint John’s read precisely with Stonyhurst.

<sup>78</sup> 15760 *Vretor*. Saint John’s, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 read “a brennyng” (Lincoln 88: *-ing*). The spelling of Stonyhurst, *brownyng*, belongs in the

form section of *brenninge* ger. in the *MED*. The downward stroke at the end of the Stonyhurst reading might be taken as an emphatic mark closing the word. The word *brounen* in the *MED* suggests the completion of a chemical process; *brennen* defines a process.

<sup>79</sup> 15764 *Vriel*. All working mss. agree precisely with the Stonyhurst reading.

<sup>80</sup> 15768 *Vrna*. Hrl. 2270, Lincoln 88, and Lincoln 111 agree with the corrected version of the Stonyhurst ms. Hence, the correction. There is some question amidst the “quart mesure” of Lincoln 88 and Lincoln 111 and “quarter mesure” of Hrl. 2270 which might be merely palaeographical (the *er* flourish over quarter). Saint John’s offers “a pot off a galoun a quarter of a vessel ffor ded menis bonys”; Hrl. 2257 reads “greete potte vas continens cineres defunctorum.”

- 15774 Vrsarius .i. custos vrse [ms. vrci]<sup>81</sup>
- 15775 Vrsus a bere
- 15776 Vrsa feminini generis idem
- 15777 Vrticinus pertinens vrtice
- 15778 Vrus a wylde oxen
- 15779 Vs nomen proprium fluuii<sup>82</sup>
- 15780 [V]squequam in ony stede
- 15781 Vsquequa be al stede
- 15781a Vsquequam .i. omnino
- 15782 Vs nomen proprium fluuii
- 15783 Vsya .i. substancia<sup>83</sup>
- 15784 Vsito as to haue in vse
- 15785 Vspiam [ms. Vspina] in sum stede
- 15786 Vsqu[e]quo how longe
- 15787 Vssim brenny[n]gly [ms. -gky]
- 15788 Vsticium ge[n]us tinture
- 15789 Vstulo as to swithe [ms. swyye]<sup>84</sup>
- 15790 Vstrina a bakhous [ms. bathouus]<sup>85</sup>
- 15791 Vstrino as to bren
- 15792 Vstus a um brent
- 15793 Vsucapio is to take in vse
- 15794 Vsufructus [ms. -fra-] liflode taken
- 15795 Vsura ocur<sup>86</sup>
- 15796 Vsurarius an occurrere<sup>87</sup>
- 15797 Vsurella .i. parua vsura
- 15798 Vsurpo .i. contra vsum rapere
- 15799 Vsus vse
- 15800 Vt[r]as vt[r]umque .i. valde sicut statim
- 15801 Vter ris a costrelle or a botelle
- 15802 Vter a um wheper
- 15803 Vterius of on wombe or halfe broper

<sup>81</sup> 15774 Vrsarius. Hrl. 2257, Hrl. 2270, and Lincoln 111 read “custos vrsi” which reading resulted in that of the corrected Stonyhurst text. Lincoln 111 adds *bereman*; Lincoln 88 offers *berwart*; and Hrl. 2270 reads *berward* with Saint John’s reading *bereward*. Under *ber(e)-man* n. in the *MED*, a segment should be added: “(d) bear keeper, cf. *ber(e)-ward(e) n.*” Also, under *ber(e)-ward(e) n.*, *berwort* should be added to the form section, and in segment (a) the following citation should also be added: “c1400 *Medulla* (Lincoln 88); Vrsarius: *berwart*.”

<sup>82</sup> 15779 Vs. According to the American Heritage Dictionary, 4<sup>th</sup> ed., the Ouse river is found “rising in south-central England and meandering east and north-east to the Wash, an inlet of the North Sea.” This line is repeated identically four lines below at l. 15782.

<sup>83</sup> 15783 Vsya. The Gr. word is οὐσία.

<sup>84</sup> 15789 Vstulo. Hrl. 2270, Hrl. 2257, and Lincoln 111 offer “vrere vel incendere”; Saint John’s reads *vrere*; Lincoln 88 reads “to senge” along with the addition of *syngyn* in Lincoln 111 and that of *seenge* in Hrl. 2270. Stonyhurst’s reading of *swyye* as error for *swithen* is indirectly associated with Hrl. 2270: “to squythe,” equivalent to *swithen*.

<sup>85</sup> 15790 Vstrina. Hrl. 2270 and Hrl. 2257 read “locus vbi comburuntur corpora” in addition to *kylne* and *kelne* respectively. The pivotal gloss is found in *bakhous* of Hrl. 2270 and Lincoln 88; also *bakkous* of Lincoln 111. However the reading of Stonyhurst, *bathouus*, might make one wonder what a difficult time he might have had on holiday.

<sup>86</sup> 15795 Vsura. The Stonyhurst gloss is a variant of “oker n. (1), usury” in the *MED*.

<sup>87</sup> 15796 Vsurarius. The Stonhurst gloss is a variant of the *MED* entry “okerer(e) n., one who lends money at interest.”

15804 *Vterque* ayþer  
 15805 *Vterus* a wombe  
 15806 *Vtique* .i. certe *vel* eciam  
 15806a *Vtor* eris [ms. oris] to vse  
 15807 *Vtilis et vtile* profitable  
 15808 *Vtpote* pro sicut  
 15809 *Vtputa* as so  
 15810 *Vtinam* wolde gode  
 15811 *Vtrobique* oueralle  
 15812 *Vt[r]us* boþe sydes  
 15813 *Vtrum* wheþer  
 15814 *Vxor* oris a wyfe  
 15815 *Vxurare* [ms. *Vxer-*] *vxori*  
*coniungere*  
 15816 *Vxorius* a *um* *pertinens*  
 15817 *Vulgaris et re* comune  
 15818 *Vulcanus* [ms. -is] *deus ignis*  
*vel signum* [ms. *signis*]  
 15819 *Vulnero* as to wonden  
 15820 *Vulgo* as make comune &  
 shewen  
 15821 *Vulgus* gi raskel  
 15822 *Vulnificus* a *um* makyng wonde  
 15823 *Vulnus* ris a wonde  
 15824 *Vulnusculum* *diminutiuum*  
 15825 *Vulpes* a fox  
 15826 *Vulpinus* a *um* *pertinens*

15827 *Vultenus* *nomen proprium*  
 15828 *Vultur* a grype  
 15829 *Vultuosus* *plenus vultu*  
 15830 *Vultus* *tus* *chere*<sup>88</sup>  
 15831 *Willelmus* *nomen proprium*  
 15832 *Vulua* a count or a wombe

### End of the Letter V

<sup>88</sup> 15830 *Vultus*. Regarding the gloss, *chere* is attested by all working mss. As the *MED* item emphasizes, the source of the word is the Gr. *κάρα*, not the Latin *cara*. The Latin etymological strain

*cara* is very misleading, as being the equivalent to the Gr. for *head* or *countenance*. Lincoln 111 adds *semenaunt*; Lincoln 88 offers *semblaunt*; and Hrl. 2270 provides *semenand*.

### The Letter X

- 15833 *Xenodochium* [ms. *Xenchodium*]  
an ospitale
- 15834 *Xenofontos* *nomen proprium*<sup>89</sup>
- 15835 *Xenos* a pilgrime
- 15836 *Xenotrophita* a kepar of an  
ospitale
- 15837 *Xenotrophyum* an ospitale<sup>90</sup>
- 15838 *Xenium* [ms. -uum] *paruum*  
*munus*
- 15839 *Xenodochium* *locus quo*  
*peregrini suscipiuntur et*  
*pauperes conser[u]antur*  
[ms. -[u]ersantur] vt [ms. Vt]  
ospitale<sup>91</sup>
- 15840 *Xerophagia* drye mete<sup>92</sup>
- 15841 *Xerophagus* [ms. -gius] a dry  
[mete] etere

- 15842 *Xerolibia* *nomen proprium*  
regionis
- 15843 *Xerolophus* dry vrpe<sup>93</sup>
- 15844 *Xeromyrum* oynement
- 15845 *Xeron* dry<sup>94</sup>
- 15846 *Xerses* *nomen proprium* regis
- 15847 *Exercitate* [ms. *Xerostate*]  
*dysciplina*<sup>95</sup>
- 15848 *Xilobalsamum* [ms. *Xile-*] barke  
of baume<sup>96</sup>
- 15849 *Xilocasia* *lignum casie*
- 15850 *Xilophagus* a tre eter<sup>97</sup>
- 15850a *Xylon* treon<sup>98</sup>
- 15850b *Xirophagus* frut eter
- 15851 *Xiros* fruyt<sup>99</sup>
- 15852 *Xristos* *criste*

<sup>89</sup> 15834 *Xenofontos*. Entry is a Latin form based on the genitive case of the Gr. *Ξενοφών*, *Xenophon*, the Gr. historian, 4<sup>th</sup> cent. B.C. Cf. *OCD*(3) for life and works.

<sup>90</sup> 15837 *Xenotrophyum*. Cf. Gr. *ξένος*, “stranger, foreigner”; *τροφεῖα*, “maintenance, board.”

<sup>91</sup> 15839 *Xenodochium*. Cf. Gr. *ξενοδοχεῖον*, “place for strangers to lodge in, inn” (*LSJ*). See l. 15833, *Xenodochium*, for the more direct entry. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, describes the entry: “In *xenodochio* datur *hospitium peregrino*; *apta peregrinis domus est hoc suscipiendis*.”

<sup>92</sup> 15840 *Xerophagia*. Cf. Gr. *ξηροφαγία*, “eating dry food.”

<sup>93</sup> 15843 *Xerolophus*. Cf. Gr. *ξηρός*, *dry*, and *λόφος*, “crest of a hill or ridge.”

<sup>94</sup> 15845 *Xeron*. Cf. Gr. *ξηρός*.

<sup>95</sup> 15847 *Exercitate*. There is general agreement among the working mss. with this entry word. Only sight variance at Saint John’s: *xerostate*, and Hrl. 2257: *xerastate*. However, in dealing with a gloss *dysciplina*, that is consistently read throughout the working mss. and in *DFC*, *Xerostate* as found in the *ξηρός*, *dry*, category cannot be balanced. It is, in fact,

the Saint John’s reading of *xerostate* that puts into perspective the Latin words “*exercitatio*, exercise, practice.” Note that *ci* is at times confused with *o*. Also, *-tate* and *-tatio* need no explanation. Perhaps, then, this item might be removed from under the letter *X-* and placed under *Ex-*. The entry word is Latin.

<sup>96</sup> 15848 *Xilobalsamum*. Cf. Gr. *ξυλοβάλαμον*, “balsa wood.”

<sup>97</sup> 15850 *Xilophagus*. Cf. Gr. *ξυλοφάγος*, “eating wood.”

<sup>98</sup> 15850a *Xylon*. Cf. Gr. *ξύλον*, “firewood, timber.”

<sup>99</sup> 15851 *Xiros*. *Xiros* is the consistent entry for *fruit* among the working mss. and those within the French tradition, *DFC* and *FVD*. Its gloss is agreed upon by all these mss., but it is spelled slightly differently, however, causing no misunderstanding. Lincoln 88 and Hrl. 2257 read *fructus*; Lincoln 111 offers *frut*; Saint John’s provides *ffruzte*; Hrl. 2270 reads *fruitus*. *FVD* and *DFC* both read *fructus*. All appear unproblematic until the labels are considered. Four of these mss. label their entry *ge* and their gloss *le*. All four are correct in the labelling of their gloss, but the seeming mystery is how all four consistently regard

15853 *Xristianus* cristene

15854 *Xristicola* qui colit χριστουμ

**End of the Letter X**

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the entry as “Xiros ge.” This is a purely philosophical point and no more needs to be made of it but to comment the *Xiros* in all the mss. and lexica used in this edition does not turn up as a Gr. word. Observe, also, l. 15850b, “Xirophagus frut eter.” This edition must, therefore rest upon the fact that *Xiros* is labelled mistakenly. Might, for example, the word χυλός, “juice of plants,” be granted the liberty of

fruit. Orthographically, ρ and λ are frequently confused. However, it might be thought refreshing that the Stonyhurst scribe passes right over the problem, as does Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 113, ll. 2246-47: “Fertur xirofagus comedens tantummodo fructus,/ Nam grece xiros fructus designat apud nos.” The phrase “grece xiros” is not supported.

## The Letter Y

15855 Yas<sup>100</sup>

15856 Yaspis<sup>101</sup>

15857 Yconia<sup>102</sup>

15858 Yconomus an hosbonde of  
howsholde<sup>103</sup>

15859 Ydalum<sup>104</sup>

15860 Ydea<sup>105</sup>

15861 Ydida<sup>106</sup>

15862 Ydin<sup>107</sup>

15863 wys Ydoneus<sup>108</sup>

15864 Ypopanti candelmas<sup>109</sup>

## End of the Letter Y

<sup>100</sup> 15855 Yas. Cf. Gr. *Ίάς*, *Ionic*, as in dialectical use.

<sup>101</sup> 15856 Yaspis. Cf. Gr. *ἵασπις*, *jasper*.

<sup>102</sup> 15857 Yconia. Cf. Gr. *εἰκῶν*, “image, likeness.”

<sup>103</sup> 15858 Yconomus. Cf. Gr. *οἰκονόμος*, “a house steward.”

<sup>104</sup> 15859 Ydalum. Cf. *Idalium* in *DFC*: “silva in Cypro insula in qua colitur Venus, unde ipsa Venus dicta est Idalia.”

<sup>105</sup> 15860 Ydea. Cf. Gr. *ἰδέα*, *form*.

<sup>106</sup> 15861 Ydida. Cf. *Isid.* 7.6.65: “Salomon tribus nominibus fuisse perhibetur. Primum ... Salomon .... Secundum nomen *Ididia*, eo quod fuerit dilectus et amabilis Domino. Tertium ... Coheleth.” Also, cf. *DFC*, s.v. *Idida*: “nomen Salomonis interpretatur dilectus vel amabilis domini.”

<sup>107</sup> 15862 Ydin. Likely to be a transliteration of the Gr. infinitive (2<sup>nd</sup> aorist) *ἰδεῖν*, “to behold, perceive.”

<sup>108</sup> 15863 Ydoneus. Also defined as “suitable, qualified.”

<sup>109</sup> 15864 Ypopanti. Cf. l. 8377, *Ipopanti*, n. 167.

### The Letter Z

15865 Zabulon *nomen proprium*  
hominis vel dyaboly<sup>110</sup>

15866 Zabulus *interpretatur*  
transgressor

15867 Zabulo .i. genitus<sup>111</sup>

15868 Zabulum sonde<sup>112</sup>

15869 Zacharias *nomen proprium*  
*interpretatur iustus et memoria*  
dei<sup>113</sup>

15870 Zacheus *nomen proprium*  
*interpretatur iustus*<sup>114</sup>

15871 Zadalus *interpretatur*  
infirmus<sup>115</sup>

15872 Zanon [ms. Zanion] *gemma*<sup>116</sup>

15873 Zame [ms. Zamie] .i. fons<sup>117</sup>

15874 Zanna *ge[n]us monstri*<sup>118</sup>

15875 Zalata *gresel hayle*

15876 Zambri *interpretatur* *latescens*  
[ms. *latestescens*]<sup>119</sup>

15877 Zama many of wonder kynde

15878 Zeblupus a wolues lowse

15879 Zebi .i. hostia

15880 Zebedeus *nomen proprium* fuit  
*pater Iacobi*

15881 Zebub *interpretatur* *musca* in  
*belsebub deus muscarum*

15882 Zelo as *amare inuidere ardere*

15883 Zelosus *nomen proprium*

15884 Zelotes [nomen proprium]<sup>120</sup>

15885 Zelotipia [ms. *Zelcepia*] *gelous*  
of *wyuyngē*<sup>121</sup>

<sup>110</sup> 15865 Zabulon. According to Strong's *Concordance*, "Greek form of Zebulon: a son of Jacob." Added to this is the gloss given by *DFC* of *Zabulon*: "et interpretatur filius sanguinis." *DFC* further joins *Zabulus* and *Zabulon* as ".i. contrarius vel transgressor, ipse enim est diabolus."

<sup>111</sup> 15867 Zabulo. All working mss. agree precisely with Stonyhurst regarding this item, both entry and gloss *genitus*.

<sup>112</sup> 15868 Zabulum. Cf. Strong's *Concordance*, s.v. *Zabulon*: *NT* Matthew 4.13 and 4.15.

<sup>113</sup> 15869 Zacharias. Cf. *DFC*, s.v. "Zacharias interpretatur memoria domini." Also see *Isid.* 7.8.30.

<sup>114</sup> 15870 Zacheus. *Isid.* 7.10.5 provides some interesting emphasis: "Zaccheus iustus, sive iustificatus, aut iustificandus." *Zaccheus* is known through Strong's *Concordance* as "a tax collector visited by Jesus."

<sup>115</sup> 15871 Zadalus. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 116, l. 2279: "Cf. Huguitionem s.v. *Zadulus*: infirmus," this being a proviso regarding that very line in the text: "Infernus fetur zadulus; caute caveatur."

<sup>116</sup> 15872 Zanon. All working mss. read "Zanon *gemma*" for the entry. Stonyhurst alone reads *Zanion*.

<sup>117</sup> 15873 Zame. Only three of the working mss. contain this item. Saint John's reads "Zame .i.

fons"; Hrl. 2270 agrees identically with Stonyhurst; Lincoln 111 reads "Zamie .i. fons." Perhaps in this matter one might defer to *Isid.*

13.13.2, which under the sub-title "De diversitate aquarum," reads "Zamae fons in Africa canoras voces facit." Also cf. Lemprière, s.v. *Zame*, "a fountain of Africa."

<sup>118</sup> 15874 Zanna. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 116, l. 2280, which provides identical support: "Zanna *genus monstri*."

<sup>119</sup> 15876 Zambri. All working mss. agree with the corrected reading of Stonyhurst, *latescens*, or offer slight spelling variation. Hrl. 2270 and Hrl. 2257 read "[a]cessus vel amaritans." Saint John's reads *lacsesse[n]s*.

<sup>120</sup> 15884 Zelotes. The entry is lacking the gloss in the Stonyhurst reading, due, little doubt to the haplographic eye-skip from the gloss of l. 15883, *Zelosus*, immediately before it, to the entry of l. 15885, *Zelcepia*, following it. In fact, *Zelotes* is Simon, disciple of Jesus. See Strong's *Concordance* under both *Zelotes* and *Simon*.

<sup>121</sup> 15885 Zelotipia. From the Gr. ζηλοτυπία, "jealousy, envy." The orthography given of the entry word indicates, once again, the deficiency of Greek

- 15886 Zelotipus gelous  
 15887 Zelotipo as to be gelous  
 15888 Zelus enuie loue hatyng  
 15889 Zephirus sowþe weste wynde  
 15890 Zeta camera secreta<sup>122</sup>  
 15891 Zerubabel [ms. Zeriabel] fluxus sanguinis<sup>123</sup>  
 15892 Zimos vel zyma grece fermentum [ms. for-] latine<sup>124</sup>  
 15893 Zincaba .i. parua musca  
 15894 Zinciber gyngire  
 15895 Zio vel zius mayus<sup>125</sup>  
 15896 Zizannia drawke or pople<sup>126</sup>
- 15897 Zodia grece animal latine<sup>127</sup>  
 15898 Zodiacus .i. atriolus vel signifer animalium<sup>128</sup>  
 15899 Zona .i. latum [ms. latun] cingulum [ms. singulum]  
 15900 Zonella diminutium  
 15901 Zonula idem  
 15902 Zorobabel .i. magister  
 15903 Zoticus a um .i. vitalis  
 15904 Zozimus alyu<sup>129</sup>  
 15905 Zodico as to gyrde vp

### End of the Letter Z

on the part of the scribes and scholars of the period. From Stonyhurst's entry to Lincoln 88: *Zelotopia* to Saint John's *Zelopia*, Lincoln 111: *Zelcopia*, Hrl. 2270: *Zelotipea*, and finally Hrl. 2257: *Zelopotia*. The understanding of the word is much keener—Lincoln 88: 'gelousenes of wemen'; Hrl. 2270 agrees with Hrl. 2257 reading "Inuidia ... suspicio adultery de vxore." Saint John's reads "jealous off wyvyng"; and Lincoln 111 offers "gelous of wyfy[ng]."

<sup>122</sup> 15890 Zeta. Cf. *diaeta* in Lewis and Short: "a dwelling room."

<sup>123</sup> 15891 Zerubabel. No two of the working mss. spell the entry word similarly. Saint John's reads *Zerobabel*; Lincoln 111: *Zorobabel*; Lincoln 88: *Zerabel*; Hrl. 2257: *Zezebabel*; Hrl. 2270 offers *Zerzabel*. All agree with the Stonyhurst gloss. Within Strong's *Concordance*, s.v. *Zerubbabel*, "leader of a group of exiles," encouraged by the Lord to build "his house" in Israel.

<sup>124</sup> 15892 Zimos. Cf. Gr. ζύμη, *leaven*. Cf. Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 117, l. 2303: "Fermentum grece dic zima." The Stonyhurst entry is supported by *DFC*: "Zimos vel Zima .i. fermentum."

<sup>125</sup> 15895 Zio. All working mss. agree with Stonyhurst on this item. Consider the additional note by Hrl. 2257: "maius quidam mensis; zio interpretatur dictio vel oliua."

<sup>126</sup> 15896 Zizannia. From the Gr. ζιζάνιον, *darnel*. For *drawke* cf. *MED*, s.v. *drauk(e* n. "cockle, darnel, wild oats." Saint John's reads "drawke or darnel or cokkyl"; Lincoln 88: "drauke or darnall"; Hrl. 2270: "drawke or cockle .i. lolium." Hrl. 2257 provides a touch of character: "quedam seges vel herba peruersa s[cilicet] lolium."

<sup>127</sup> 15897 Zodia. Cf. Gr. ζώδια, plural of ζώδιον, "small figure, statuette." Four of the working mss. agree with the Stonyhurst reading. Lincoln 111 omits the item. Hrl. 2270 adds "vel signa," which is supported by Daly, *Brito Metricus*, p. 117, l. 2314: "Testeque Papia dicantur Zodia signa."

<sup>128</sup> 15898 Zodiacus. Lincoln 88 agrees with Stonyhurst; Saint John's adds to Stonyhurst: "vel circulus." Hrl. 2257 reads "animalis circulus." Lincoln 111 omits the item.

<sup>129</sup> 15904 Zozimus. Lincoln 88 reads "anglice lyiuine"; Saint John's offers *lyuu*; and Hrl. 2270 reads "viuax vel viuidus." Of this jumble of minims, three words could be added to the form section of the word *alive* adj. and adv. in the *MED*: Stonyhurst: *alyu*, Lincoln 88: *lyiuine*, and Saint John's: *lyuu*. *Zozimus* is from the Gr. ζώσιμος, "likely to survive, viable."