A Prolegomenon
to the Stonyhurst *Medulla*:
An Edition of the Letter “A”

The *Medulla Grammatice*, a very popular compilation of Latin words with English and Latin meanings, translated “the core of the grammatical (art)”, has been transmitted through 19 manuscripts and four fragments. It was found in most of the major centers of learning in England. The time period was the 15th century, early to late, with only one manuscript internally dated: St. John’s (Cambridge), 16 December, 1468. As the first major Latin-Middle English glossary, the *Medulla* takes its place in a venerable glossographical tradition. The recorders of these traditions, the scribes, were in part educated, but, in all, were not capable of being relied upon for accurate and uninterfering transcription. A great number of manuscripts were recopied in some form to be used in the classroom, and when subjected to the rigors of preparation for class, the masters, in proportion to their weakness in the Latin language, clarified the problematic words and phrases by scribbling above the Latin word or in the margin an equivalent meaning in English. Hence, the gloss.

Aristotle’s *Rhetoric* and *Poetics* contain the first recorded instances of γλώσσα in the sense of an “obsolete or foreign word needing explanation.” He remarks: “On the one hand foreign and archaic words (γλώτται) are quite unknown, whereas familiar names of things we know well.” Again, “All expression is either current or foreign (γλώττα).” And, finally, “I mean that a current word is one everyone uses, a strange word (γλώτταν) ‘others’ use.’”

Initially, glossaries took shape when a collection of words and phrases were formed reflecting virtually every aspect of theoretical and practical life, since its substance is derived from supralinear and marginal inserts made in copies of every conceivable type of “literary” transmission. In the words of Lindsay and Thomson: “Glossaries are...hasty make-shifts, the mere result of massing the word-collections that were available at this or that monastery and then re-arran-

1 *LSI*, s.v. γλώσσα. II.2
2 *Rhetoric* 1410b12: “αἱ μὲν οὖν γλῶτται ἄγνωτες, τὰ δὲ κύρια ίσημεν.”
3 *Poetics* 1457b2: “ἄσπαν δὲ δύναμι ἔστιν ἢ κύριον ἢ γλῶττα.”
4 *Poetics* 1457b4: “λέγω δὲ κύριον μὲν ὃ χράντει ἐκαστοί, γλῶτταν δὲ ὃ ἐτεροὶ.”
ging the mass. In fact, there was often no ‘compiler’ properly so called. The original glossary was not made (by mental effort); it grew (by the mechanical fusion) of the different parts of a volume which had been made a receptacle for *glossae collectae* of various authors: the derivative glossaries exhibit only the mental effort of selecting or recasting or combining previously published items.” 5 Judging from each manuscript, the scribe is confronted with what appear to be insurmountable problems, for which he was barely trained. The languages – mostly Latin, some Greek, less Hebrew – were those known in time past as *tres linguae sacrae*. The dimensions of unfamiliarity with these languages were extensive. When one couples this linguistic difficulty with the massive literary tradition from which the glosses were excerpted, one sees the scope of the problems faced by the scribes, and those we face when considering what they have passed down to us.

A glossary is an amalgam of undistilled marginalia and supralineal insertions arranged somewhat alphabetically and otherwise in verbal families; arrangement is ultimately based upon a system of phonetics more or less known only to the scribe, which certainly upsets normal alphabetical expectations. What, for example, can be said with any confidence about the alphabetization of a work which on the one hand exhibits a patch of twenty five words perfectly alphabetized to the letter and, on the other, not one series of five words that can be sustained alphabetically even within initial letter order? Consider the Pepys ms. entry “gera ge sanctus le”, which doesn’t belong under “g” except (according to our scribe) phonetically. The Greek word is *ἱερός* which is transcribed *hieros*. The letter *n* has its share of vocal turbulence: “nea ge nouem le” belongs under *ennea* (nine). We are not privileged with a legitimate shortened form as found in Stonyhurst. Nor will “noma ge” work for its gloss “nomen le.” The correct form is *onomá* and obviously it doesn’t belong under *n* where Pepys has it. A bit less foreign but no less to the point is the entry “laua, a larke,” apparently innocuously placed in the Stonyhurst manuscript between *laudo*, “to preyse,” and its own diminutive *laudula*, “a litel larke.” There is just one hitch: no evidence anywhere shows that the word *laua* can mean “larke,” or even that it, in fact, exists. The correct word here is *alauda*, which has no business being placed under *L*.

There are other instances in which the *Medulla* is disordered. What, for example, conditioned the Stonyhurst scribe to put an *Ad-* segment within *Ac-*? Or more striking, why did the scribe of Harley 2181 insert 60-70 entries from *Amamen* to *Amen* between *Accedior* and *Aciecula*? Finally, what about the confused artistry in the Add. ms. 33534. The scribe develops an interesting alphabetical pattern: from *Pabulum*, the first word of *P*, to *plaxillus*, all is reasonably arranged except for the inevitable inconsistencies. At this point, he resumes with

peani through pec-, pel-, pem-, pen-, to persuadeo and then doubles back to the "pl"-section he abandoned and picks up plebesco and then continues through to the end of P. The damage is that five and one-half columns, or 229 entries, are out of alphabetical order.

It becomes evident that the position of a word is sometimes a clue to its intended spelling. In Add. 33534, Eruro is found between Eructuo and Erudio. No alphabetical sense can be given until one realizes that there is no such word as eruro but rather it is a mistake for erudero and so is again correctly placed but just miscopied.

Above all, there are two major aspects to the matter of alphabetization that seem to have gone unnoticed before this: order is rationalized by minims and phonetic variations; and certain families of words or verbal systems have "alphabetical immunity." For further details on this essential aspect of glossarial literature, see L.W. Daly's penetrating treatment. These are staggering notions for a dictionary. To grasp the importance of a gloss is to understand thoroughly the significance of what we call the definition of a word. To appreciate this fully one must realize that a different method of alphabetization and an understanding of grammatical and etymological principles are required – an understanding that has not reached our handbooks and grammars of Latin and English. Consider the phonetics of the triad Alabrum, Alapes, Alacer in Stonyhurst. Note that Alapes is the variant of the correct Greek word ἀλάβης, a kind of fish. Then one appreciates the four-letter order of Alab-, Alab-, Alac-.

Conventional spelling would have been reassuring but there is very little of that. Also notice the sequence Allopecia, Alloquor, Allibencia, Allebesco, Alluceo. They appear out of order but, in fact, they are not. The initial phonetic interchange of i and u, at least in part based upon the sound of the word in the mental ear of the scribe, when transferred from exemplar to copy, suggests the correct alphabetical order: Allu- not Alli-bencia; and Allu- not Allebesco.

As phonetic variants can redirect alphabetization, so also can order be rationalized by a liberal understanding of minims. Consider a segment of Add. 33534: flamma, and nine family members appear in reasonable alphabetical order. Then comes fflameum, followed immediately by ffiaus, ffiamino, ffiaveo, ffiau, ffiam-mula. The alphabetical interchange between u and m is unmistakable.

The final aspect of alphabetical justification is perhaps the most palatable one: a cluster of related words or a verbal system. In this pattern, a verb followed by a derivative adjective, noun, adverb, and participle, is gathered together for grammatical purposes out of alphabetical order, although the entire segment is followed by a word which sustains the alphabetical order of the initial word in the verbal system. Consider Alba through Albucium in Stonyhurst. Alba to Albani is reasonably ordered. Then Albo begins the verbal system (cf. FVD,

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6 L.W. Daly, "Contributions to a History of Alphabetization in Antiquity and the Middle Ages," Latomus, xc, Brepols, pp. 69-75.
pp. xix-xxii) and is followed out of alphabetical sequence by *Albesco, Albicies, Albor* and then further misarranged by *Albico, Albidus, Albiolus*, concluding the verbal system. So, it appears *Albo-, Albe-, Albi-, Albo-, Albi-.* Note that the next word, *Albucium*, resumes the alphabetical sequence from *Albo*, the first word in the verbal system.

As mentioned before, one major shortcoming of most scribes in their transmitting of glossary texts was incomplete or inadequate knowledge of the languages involved, particularly Greek. Greek is much more widely attested in the Medullan tradition than previously thought. Directly and indirectly, Greek comprises about 15% of the bulk of the *Medulla*. The medieval scribe has received more bad press regarding his knowledge of Greek than many of the other duties he has had to perform. Bernhard Bischoff provided the initial position: “Before the Middle Ages, the teaching of Greek had practically ceased in the West and it was fatal for the future that no useful Greek grammar on a Latin basis survived; attempts to produce something of the sort which were made from the ninth century on, in part by Irish scholars, had no success (...). Lexicographers and grammarians collected from the already lifeless and inflexible store of Greco-Latin glossaries and from the works of Saint Jerome and others, a much mixed mass of words. They handled it not only without knowledge of Greek grammar but with simplifying arbitrary preoccupations instead of knowledge. Greek nouns including feminines had to end with *-os* or *-on*, Greek verbs with *-in* or *-on*, and so on.”7 Some slight inaccuracies are found as a result of the tendency to overhellenize: “Cronon (read: Cronos) ge, tempus le.” Again, gender is no obstacle when writing *stomos* instead of *stoma*, glossed by the Latin word for mouth: *os*. Perhaps there was even some natural attraction between the Greek and Latin nominatives: *stomos* and *os*. Then we observe the syllabic addition of *-on* to the perfectly respectable *ge* which produces the entry and gloss: “Geon ge, terra le.” We find “glicon ge, dulcis le,” which substitutes an incorrect lemma for the normal and coincidentally much more latinized correct Greek form: γλυκός.

There is ample evidence in the *Medulla* to support Bischoff’s claim that “this sort of Greek was propagated by the most daring etymologies.”8 Consider *stultus a um* as derived from *extollo*, from which comes *stultitia*, although *stultus* means “foolish” and *extollo* means “to raise up, exalt, praise.” Was the scribe confusing the fourth part of the verb *sublatum* with *stultum*, as if the principal parts were *toll-, -ere, sustuli, stultum*? Or had he misread an abbreviation mark for *sub* and transposed letters to derive *stultum*? As is often the case, an error produces a creative new etymology. Further, dwell upon *dens, dentis*, from *demo* because they do away with *(demant)*, yielding “anglice a tothe.” And, on the subject of

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8 Ibid.
appendages, we find *digito*, “to fingere,” which comes from *decem* because there are ten fingers. Although his physiology is accurate, his etymology is lacking: the root is *deik-*, “to point” (as in the Greek: ἀπιστωτόν).

Walter Berschin remarks that this position became “a general prejudice.” He continues: “Some Medieval experts, especially those who work directly with manuscripts, have known for a long time that this is not true. It is surprising how often we come across single Greek letters, names written in Greek, Greek alphabets, and other indications of an interest in and study of the Greek language.”

This is a viewpoint considerably at odds with the position of Bernhard Bischoff and somewhat more optimistic than the sentiment found in the introduction to the volume in which Berschin’s essay appeared: “A written knowledge of Greek for the most part was probably restricted to the recognition of the letter forms and their names and the ability to reproduce a clumsy alphabet on parchment.” All three of these positions, however, are securely supported by compelling evidence. The fact is that substantial scholarly work has emphasized that there is a wide range of ability in Greek throughout the Middle Ages and that hasty general assumptions will not prevail.

Perhaps the scribes of this period can be partially forgiven due to the faulty state of education in and access to Greek. It is not to be forgotten that a 15th century scribe was within a thousand year tradition that distanced him from Greek grammar. Bernice Kaczynski, in her seminal medieval Academy volume, remarks: “The fundamental problem for medieval students who wished to learn Greek was that they had no proper grammar of the language. There was no authoritative textbook that presents, in terms familiar to users of Latin, an analysis of the structure of Greek. Medieval students were for the most part denied a systematic consideration of the features of the language – of its sounds, its words, its syntax. Without an elementary grammar, they were obliged to turn to a varied and in the end unsatisfactory collection of materials.”

The most popular sources for Greek were *Hermeneumata*, school books in Greek and Latin. These contained stories of the mythological past compared to more recent historical figures, fables, lessons and examples of gnomic wisdom, better known as *idiomata*. One might have turned to Latin Grammars for a few *scintillae* of the Greek language. Authors such as Donatus, Priscian, Macrobius, and well before them, Quintilian, came to one’s aid by comparison of noun and verb forms, and rhetorical terms in both Greek and Latin. But the organized learning was, unfortunately, constantly stilted. This material from grammars...

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12 B. Kaczynski, *Greek in the Carolingian Age, the St. Gall Manuscripts*, Medieval Academy of America, 1988, p. 43.
was further distilled over time into groups or categories of words, similar to the _glossae collectae_ of the scholastic tradition, reflecting occupations, social and religious customs and geographical data in both languages. In addition to this came the exhausting task of excerpting all Greek used by Latin authors and giving translations of the words and phrases. Here we have only to think of Quintilian, Festus, Jerome, Boethius, Isidore and Cassiodorus. Such is the “stuff” of the medieval glossary.

Nonetheless, the scribe was capable of such glaring misjudgments. Consider the following items: “Idos ge, for a [read: forma] le”; “ffabis [read: ffobos] ge, tynor le”; or “Detron [read: Deuteron] ge, iocundus [read: secundus] le”; “Ino [read oion] ge, vnun [read: vinum] le.” Or finally, “Lapes [read: Lapes, i.e., Lethe] ge, ignorancia le.” Or was it just too much for him to mouth the Greek when confronted with the equivalent of the Latin _emissarius_: _apom-pennis_. Admittedly the messenger was meant to move with dispatch, but with “wings”? The Greek word is _ἄρκτος_: “one sent from.” Then, reflect upon the complexity of the following two examples. First, _Aychos_ for _vsra_ = _bear_ may seem quite a stretch but not if one imagines confronting a late Byzantine Greek hand or a hand who tried to copy it: _y_ is not far from the fast open “rho” and surely a florid _k_ could be seen to account for the _c_ and curled ascender of the _h_, with _t_ accounted for by the lower curve of the _h_. Hence, the expected _άρκτος_. And what about “Calon ge, alueus le?” One of the important techniques in determining the solution to a glossographical entry is to work backward from a certainty such as _alueus_ interchanging vowels and diphthongs in the Greek. _Κάλος_ is a perfectly fine neuter noun meaning “wood”; also its form is that of the neuter nominative and accusative of _Κάλος_ meaning ‘fair or noble of aspect.’ But they won’t do for the proper conjunction with “belly” or “womb.” We are looking for _κοίλος_, “cavity” or “hollow.”

To conclude, a charming lexical incident: “Abdomen ge, pinguedo le.” What is being conveyed here is that _Abdomen_ is a Greek word equivalent to the Latin _pinguedo_. But _Abdomen_ is not Greek. What probably happened here was that the scribe, having seen on his exemplar “abdomen grece .i. pinguedo le,” conceived of _grece_ as the resolved form of the abbreviation _ge_. Not so, however, since _grece_ means _gres(e)_ in Middle English which, in turn, is our very own “grease.”

On a rather broader canvas, the scribe is confronted with far more formidable issues. Consider the treatment of the Latin word _videre_. To start with, something familiar: “Idyn ge, videre le.” No trouble. Here we have the second aorist form of _dóro_. From this point complications rise to the soaring point. Next we find “Historium ge, videre le vel connoscere le.” A noun glossed by a verb! The Greek transliteration of _historium_ is _historion_, which means “fact with proof.” Yet, what is needed here is the infinitive _historein_, “to observe or see.” Not all nineteen manuscripts of the _Medulla_ mistake the form, but most do. Then, there is the commonly agreed upon reading: “Dorcas ge, videre le.” Actually _δορκάς_,
derived from the verb δέρκομαι, is based upon the perfect second singular δέδορκας. It is a large bright-eyed animal of the deer family, a gazelle. What the scribe might have been trying to do here was present the form of the perfect infinitive (why the perfect tense? he usually employs the aorist or the present). He misses the infinitive ending widely, but he does “see” to the removal of the augment. A delightful puzzle.

Then a stunning example of poor vision under M: “Man grece, videre latine.” Capitals are notorious for creating difficulty for both scribe and editor, yet there is no note in any of the three unpublished transcribed manuscripts (Canterbury D.2, Harley 1738, or Pepys 2002) to indicate that this problem was even recognized. But here is the remarkable irony. The answer is “in the hand.” If one checks the manuscript and notices the shape of the Α, Φ not unlike or, and realizes that an is the infinitive ending in Greek of the ο- class contract verbs, then one probably has tumbled to it already in ὁπάνυ. The attraction of this entry is that it is a scribal error perpetuated by editors. An interesting addition is found in the Canterbury manuscript: “…vel quid est homo,” undoubtedly inserted by a scribe who confidently explained the entry “Man” through recourse to English. However, the entry words of this glossary are consistently Latin with some transliterated Greek and Hebrew appearing occasionally; never English. Silence breeds assent, though. Somewhere amidst the exemplars or perhaps as early as the gathering of materials upon which the archetype was based, i.e., the stage immediately preceding that of the glossae collectae, the gloss oran was miscopied as Man. What is of further interest, the word is misplaced alphabetically and exists only so far as it is a mistake.

A final example under P should reflect the tenuosity of even a sub-literary tradition. St. John’s (Cambridge) reads “Pransis .i. videre.” There are no Greek or Latin labels attached, yet there is perplexity. In checking the other manuscripts the gloss is either viridis or more likely viride, which, by transposition of letters, would easily produce videre. What the scribe took from the exemplar might have been viride; but in the copying process he revealed his dyslexia. Viride and videre are too similar for comfort. He also had no notion of the meaning of the entry word Pransis, which is a desperate grasp at the Greek word for “green”: πράσινος.

After little attempt, we find several cases of this dyslexic tendency. The Stonyhurst scribe writes: “Achiolus: a folde,” which should read “Achilous: a flode,” although the proper entry word should be “Achelos, based upon the Greek Ἀχέλος, a river in Greece. Or consider Stonyhurst entry “Alluces: a sloui [hapax legomenon] cepla [read: place].” Also cf. the Pepys ms gloss upon “Abalieno: to Enalyne”= alyne + en = alyenen (s.v. MED). See note 137 of the present text for an extensive list of this scribe’s dyslexic turns.

In Jonathon Green’s sweeping historical treatment of some of the important subject matter in Lexicography, entitled Chasing the Sun (New York, 1996), the
author disputes Dr. Johnson’s well-known description of the lexicographer as the “harmless drudge” and re-expresses the spirit of the Art: “The lexicographer, the interpreter and the arbiter of the very language that underpins every aspect of communication, is far more deity than drudge. Or, if not a deity, then certainly a priest, charged by society — whether consciously or not — with the revelation of the linguistic verities.” But for the most part, textual problems are due to a failure on the part of editors to acknowledge responsibility for their text. So, one might argue, there are four primary duties of the textual critic. First, to have a thorough knowledge of the languages involved, in this case Latin, Greek and Middle English; second, sound paleographical skills and the awareness of source materials in order to produce accurate transcriptions; third, an understanding of the style, habits, and inclinations of the scribe of the particular manuscript; finally, familiarity with the entire textual tradition, as a protection against the general cognitive shifts of the various scribes.

If these admonitions are heeded, then perhaps most other difficulties can be dealt with by periodic attention to the words of Nietzsche: “Philology is that venerable art which demands one thing above all from its worshipper, to go aside, to take one’s time, to become silent, to become slow...just by this it attracts and charms us in the midst of an age of ‘work,’ i.e., of haste, of indecent and sweating hurry which wants ‘to have done’ with everything in a moment...it teaches to read well; that means to read slowly, deeply, with consideration and carefully, with reservations, with open doors, with delicate fingers and eyes.”

Observe what happens when the transcriber neglects these responsibilities. The correct entry and interpretation read: “Cillio: to steryn, caret suppinis.” Entry word, interpretation and a minor comment by the scribe indicate the expected and normal glossographical language. The segment appears in Harley MS. 1738, but the transcriber violates all four principles. Instead of “caret suppinis” he reads “cum suppiris.” Caret is abbreviated quite normally in the manuscript but misread by the editor. Suppiris is a non-functional word, it being the ablative case of nothing that exists in the Latin language, and it appears nowhere else in the tradition. What is most alarming is that the form is close enough to being correct that it might influence some to accept the reading. One might imagine, for example, it could be suspirium, with p written for s, meaning “a deep breath,” perhaps a directive for pronunciation. But intimacy with the text and genre lead to the conclusion that such directives are not given in this fashion and the reading must be rejected as inaccurate.

The editor is the arbiter who must deal as cautiously as possible between the scribe and the transcriber. The Medieval scribe had been confronted with a number of crises when dealing with the varied languages involved in this glossographical tradition. Most, it appears, were insurmountable. Consider the item

“Semita: half a wey.” Pause a moment: think about what is awkward and how to deal with it. *Divinatio*, the art of precise conjectural emendation, belongs to the very few, so exercise caution in practicing it. What do other manuscripts say? Use the tradition and for the most part, stay within it. The Pepys manuscript indicates corroboration: “halff a way, a path” (but with no comment from the transcriber). On the other hand, the Canterbury, Harley 1738, and St. John’s (Cambridge) manuscripts provide the expected reading: “a path.” This is proper lexical entry and gloss. Why the error? Well, in the Stonyhurst manuscript the entry is preceded by “Semis: dimidium” and followed by “Semitonus: half a tone” and “Semiuir: half a mon”!

On the other hand, the words of Quintilian (9.4.39) may serve as a reminder to the careless or untrained transcriber – editor. “The unskilled are likely to alter forms they find in archaic texts, and in their desire to inveigh against what the consider the scribes’ ignorance, they confess their own.” The following examples emphasize editorial pretension grafted upon simple scribal practice. The reading of the Stonyhurst ms. is: “Abra .i. ancilla libera .i. libera.” However, an editorial judgment insisted upon the following: “Abra .i. ancilla libera .i. liberta (leg. liberata). Obviously, there is no need for (leg. liberata). Then consider the item: Antea: āens.” The temporal adverb “formerly,” “earlier” should have led the editor to see that āens will not offer that meaning. The core of the problem seems to have been the misreading of the ŏ for ź coupled with the mis-separation of letters. The second a of antea does not belong to the entry but to the gloss. The correct reading for āens is ayens, “before”, “in front of,” which corresponds perfectly to ante. Imprecision of any kind is unfortunate. It undercuts the very tradition we rely upon. The modern transcriber is, by no means, immune to the “disease” of inattention and one need only look at the following entry in the Pepys ms. to see the comprehensive perplexity that results: “Ingule arum sunt stelle que sui dispositione nigum ostendunt”. Is this the credit we give our scribes? Note that Ingule, the topic word, does not exist. Editing ability continues to be questioned when one hears nothing about sui as probably best emended to sua to modify dispositione. Finally, it should have been noticed that nigum cannot have amounted to anything sensible. If a little care were taken to pursue the sense likely to reside behind this entry, one might have issued a u for an n and located iugule in the lexicon, which is plural because of its constituting the three stars which form the belt (*iugum*) of Orion. To do this seems a small enough effort to appreciate the scribe’s responsibilities and to fulfill one’s own.

The modern editor has at his disposal a wide variety of resources with which to provide an “excess of vision” compared with the narrower pragmatism of the

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15 Quintilian’s Latin is: “Quae in veteribus libris reperta mutare imperiti solent, et dum librario rum insectari volunt inscientiam, suam confitentur.”
scribes he transmits. A full manuscript tradition, ample lexical opportunities in Latin and Middle English and ready access to source material offer the glossographer equipment, but we must also recognize the problems and be willing to address them. We must insure that the text is passed along with a maximum of understanding and a minimum of perplexity. When we fail in this task, the result is confusion, not only for individual readers, but also for the understanding of the tradition which we transmit to posterity. Consider a reading of a Stonyhurst entry and gloss, “Incalatus, warmynge,” when in fact, it reads “Incola, wormynge.” A look at the previous entry would have stimulated some thought: “Incola, a tiliere.” Here we are dealing with a noun formed from the past participle of *incoio* (*incalesco* has no known fourth part). *Wormynge* is an erroneous reading for *wonynge*, (“living, inhabiting”) which the tradition supports.

A look at the tradition of manuscripts proves useful in some instances, as in the following curious entry and gloss transcribed from Stonyhurst: “Clarius: twey þousun.” A neuter of the comparative of an adjective glossed by the numeral 2000; *Clarius*, perhaps, means “someone who radiates light.” After I checked the lexica, it became clear that the word is an epithet for Apollo, god of the sun. So I separated *þou* from *sun*. Then to deal with *twey* and *þou*. Might *þou* be a mistranscription of a *þ* and a hasty superscript e, i.e., the article. But what of *twey*? There are 18 other manuscripts to help, but one will do; Add. 33534 reads “Clarius, ii, þe sunne.” *Twey* was misunderstood by the Stonyhurst scribe as the roman numeral 2 instead of being properly taken as the genitive singular of *clarius*.

An editorial transcription of a scribal item “Diccionare : .i. diciones commugere,” deserves comment, as it is an example of manuscript mismanagement that reveals a suitable irony. Perhaps the transcriber was trying to get to the heart of the lexicographical matter and by a slight alteration of conjugation, -ere for -ire, he intended to convey the sense “to bellow forth words”. How uninspired the correct transcription is: *coniungere*! Unless we are extremely careful, we shall be quite successful in misrepresenting a substantial portion of Middle English and Medieval Latin by early in the new millennium.

And yet our editorial skills are constantly tested by entries and glosses that emphasize the principle of “mutual inclusion.” Consider the entry and gloss of Add. 33534: “Exulto to enioye or brenne.” What is of interest here is the scribe’s attempt to synthesize two words. Perhaps uncertain whether the letter was *l* or *s*, he chose to gloss the word one way and then the other, i.e., *exulto* representing “to enioye” and suggesting *exusto*, “to brenne.” A little earlier in the manuscript we are confronted with the entry (or at least part of it) “examino, to examyn […] to feble or drede.” The problem becomes apparent in trying to understand the second part of the gloss. *Examino* cannot mean to “feble or to drede.” But it need not. The other side of the reading is determined by a simple shift of stress upon
the minims: *exanimo* becomes *exanimo*, and hence “to feble or to drede.” No doubt a conscious conflation that highlights a matter of style.

Two final examples, which separate the experienced editor from the transcriber, might prove instructive. The transcriber of the Pepys manuscript reads the following entry and gloss: “Aga: est via in Iram per quam rector ad Remiges accedit” (7.2, 21). Again, sense is lacking. *Iram* would have been enough to anger anyone in this context. Capital *N* can be misread as *Ir* and three minims can be taken as *m* instead of *ui*. Reverse the process and *Navi* appears. Hence, *Aga* is the path “on the ship” not “into anger.” And another challenge in the Pepys manuscript! The transcriber reads “Ambulatorium: a Creell”. The problem is in the capital letter of the gloss: *C*. With full flourishes, common in Pepys, capitals *O* and *C* are not dissimilar. The paleographical difference lies in the roundness of the extenders of the *C*. Yet, the answer is in the sense of the gloss. *Crel* in Middle English means “a basket,” while “Oriel” in ME is “balcony” or “room.” *Ambulatorium* is an area allowed for walking; the choice of readings is clear.

The principal message that evolves in what follows is that all dictionaries are of necessity fallible in every respect. There is no perfect lexicon in any language. This is not “news” but it helps to be reminded that there is always room for improvement. Without dictionaries, the given language would have no substantial support, and no doubt we recognize the vast importance of our ever-growing monuments to language, such as *The Oxford English Dictionary, The Dictionary of Old English, The Middle English Dictionary, The Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources*, as well as Liddell-Scott-Jones’ *Greek-English Lexicon and Revised Supplement*, ed. P.G.W. Glare to name but some of the major contributions. We should remind ourselves that Greek and Latin are not “dead” languages as long as we continue to find new words, and just paging through this edition will support that fact. But these indispensable tomes need constant pruning and attention in order to edge a little further toward certainty in our understanding of the languages involved.

Attention will be given to two items from printed treatment of the *Medulla* in the *Middle English Dictionary*. In the 1930’s, much of English lexicography was still in its early maturity. The prime moments in Glossography were realized during the last half of the nineteenth century. After that, very little but for the challenge met by the *MED*. It dealt with texts such as the *Catholicon Anglicum* (English-Latin)\(^\text{16}\) and the *Medulla Grammatice* (Latin-English), certainly two of the most influential glossaries of the Middle Ages. Very little of the formulaic language of glossaries was known at that time. Here it should be said that in palaeography those who come to the manuscript first are unlucky at best. However, when further manuscripts have been added and parallels provided, then a more thorough understanding of the genre is grasped. With that in mind,

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then, focus upon two early entries in the MED. Under *ampte n.* there is a primary section with two senses, one dealing with the ant, the other with the pupae of ants. Citations abound for these two senses. Below this there is a single isolated second section which reads 2. *A mantis.* The only quote in this section is from the *Medulla*: “Mantus, ti, ametan.” The variant readings clearly support a notion other than an insect. They indicate a “mitten.” Stonyhurst reads “a metan”; Canterbury, “a meteyne”; Hrl. 1738, “a meteyn”; Pepys, “a mittan.” A look at Isidore (19.24.5) would have settled the matter: “Mantum Hispani vocant quod manus tegat tantum” – the Spaniards refer to *Mantus* as that which only covers the hand –. The editor might have assumed that the gloss *ametan* must have had to do with an insect on the basis of a spelling similar to the spelling of plurals of *ampte* evidenced in the first sense, *ant.* The aspect overlooked was that *ametan* in the *Medulla* is not plural since it glosses a singular Latin masculine noun, *mantus.* *Ametan here = a mitaine.* Since *Mantis* (from Greek meaning “prophet”), an orthopterous insect of the genus *Mantis* (*s.v.* OED), is not what is being referred to here, the *Medulla* quote should be dropped under *ampte,* and section 2 should be deleted, thereby giving only one sense to *ampte: ant.* And the quote should be inserted under sense (a) of *mitain(e:* “a short cloak or mantle,” with the additional sense “glove or hand covering.”

An interesting lexicographical development is witnessed under the word *hotere.* It became a generational problem, as the scribe chuckled “in excelsis.” In the *MED,* there are two senses: (a) *commander,* supported by one quote, but convincingly. Sense (b), *steward,* contains the difficulty. The entry is as follows: “Iconfagus [sic]: an hotere. Icon: lyknesses... Iconomus: an hosbonde... Iconomia: hosbondrie.” The reasoning seems to have begun with the word *hotere.* *Iconfagus* is the dubious transcription and so indicated. Yet, it is at this stage that the editor of this word included three additional entries, the last two of which have to do with husbanding, included, no doubt, to provide a basis for the definition *steward.* There seems no common basis for these three additional entries and hence no reason for their inclusion. Also the [sic] after the transcribed *Iconfagus* probably shed more doubt and curiosity upon the entry for later editors who entertained the notion of *oter* not *hotere.* However, just as the later editors would argue that all of sense (b) under *hotere* should be deleted (which is correct), so they, in turn, were hard pressed to accurately transcribe the same entry as belonging to a different word, *oter,* the European otter (*Lutra vulgaris*). The second group failed by transcribing “Icomfagus (?read: icco-fagus): an hotere.” Perhaps, third time lucky! I believe the transcription reads: “Iciofagus: an hotere.” Indeed, it is the otter, not the steward, we are dealing with, but the full solution is realized in the proper transcription of the Greek word, ἱχθυοφάγος, “fish eating.”

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And finally to emphasize another “very timely” error from another lexicographical masterpiece involving the Medulla. The OED provides the entry writh, a rare word which is compared internally to the word writhe, conveying the sense of “something twisted,” “a twisted band,” supported by three quotes from the 15th, 16th and 19th centuries, respectively. The 19th and 16th century quotes are appropriate according to sense. However, the earliest quote furnished by the OED is out of place. It reads: “14... : Latin-English Voc. (MS. Harl. 2257) Grani, a writh.” Both words in this citation are misread and misunderstood. Grani is not a recognizable Latin form for a word in an entry position in this glossary, or any other for that matter. If the minims were re-read, the word could be taken as Graui, which, however, when linked with writh, as the OED conceives it, cannot make sense. The ablative case of gravis meaning “heavy” doesn’t bear the weight of the entry. But if conceived of as a transliteration from the Greek: Graui = γραψίν, which is a series of natural phonetic shifts (u, v, ph, f freely interchange with one another; long and short i and e are also naturally exchanged; note particularly the similarity of iota and eta in modern Greek.), this would provide a nominative case which is within the range of the interpretation: writh = writ, as t and th are readily interchanged in Middle English. Hence, this 15th century quote from the Medulla Grammatice should be removed from under writh and put under writ, which, of course, diminishes the antiquity of the word writh by as much as 170 years.

We have received from the Medieval scribes a rich linguistic glossographical inheritance. We can’t afford to squander it, if only for their sake.

The lexical fertility of the Medulla astounds one at every turn. A brief but pregnant example. Of eight entries with glosses within the Sue – section of the Medulla one finds two Latin entries: succibo and succinctor, which are hapax legomena; plus two words, both succidus, a thoughtless set of errors for succisus, one with long i, meaning “undercut,” and one with short i, equaling “fallen under.” On the English side of these eight entries are revealed six (possibly seven) words which appear nowhere else in Middle English. Underfed is followed by undergaderer (or is this a flagrant phonetic error for undergarden, which is itself an hapax?). Grouped with undergarden, as part of a verbal system, are two other words unattested to date: undergirding and undergirder. Finally, there are undergreithed, the past participle of undergreithen, not known before, and undersmiten, entirely new. Undercutten is not quite pure; it has one source (Isaiah) outside of the Medulla.

Ghost words, and there are many more than just a few, must to be excised from the standard lexica. For example, the gloss upon the word Amechon in the MED is “chylde-ston: a precious stone said to promote childbirth.” This is a misreading of the Stonyhurst manuscript “chylkestone”, discovered while working on the entry slike-ston (cf. note 137) spelled with diversity as slyke (Canterbury, Pepys, St. John’s [Cambridge]), slyk-(Add. 33534), slek (Harley 1000) and
sligh (Add. 24640), so that one unavoidably concludes that *chyldeston* is a ghost word. When the letter *C* was being done at the *MED*, Stonyhurst was the only manuscript consulted and the condition of this portion of the manuscript left the editor with the shape of a letter not unlike *d*; in fact, it is a compressed *k*.

New senses will have to be altered and, in many instances, removed, form sections expanded, and etymologies corrected. A few of the Middle English words to be reconsidered, in addition to those discussed above, are *fornel* “small furnace,” *clining* along with *declining, clinche* which replaces the ghost word *clonch* “lump of grass.” Conversely, there are several misreadings of the manuscripts affecting *calwe* “bald,” *fodynge* “feeding or food,” and *lokked* “having locks of hair,” all of which require serious revision. The first is found under “calwe n.” The *MED* reads “Apiconsus (read: Apiciosus): balled or calwe.” Upon closer examination, one observes that the mark which was understood as similar to the nasal abbreviation is, in fact the *i* flourish, and so the burden, misplaced on the scribe, is placed squarely on the shoulders of the editor. The entry should read “Apiciosus: balled or calwe.” The second word, *fodynge*, offers something far more riskier. Stonyhurst reads “Alcio: fodynge.” The Middle English word, defined as “feeding or food,” appears only twice in the language, once in the citation in question here. One might think of it as a *hapax* supported by another *hapax*. Both appearances are in glossaries, *Promptorium Parvulorum* and *Medulla*. The *MED* reads “Altudo: a fodynge.” There is nothing nourishing about this word. I’d also add that there is no article before *fodynge*. The genitive ending *-nis* appears. This misreading reveals the incompatibility of the two quotations, neither of which supports the other. And, finally, more complication, the entry word *lokked*. The following is an entry taken from the *MED*. It reads: “lokked adj. (From lok. N. (1).) Having locks or curls of hair. a1425 *Medulla* 14 a/b: Cinsimacula (?read: Cincinnatulus): hered, locked. a1440 *Hortus* 267: Cincinnalus .i. Capillosus: herid, lokkid.” To begin with, *Cinsimacula* should read *Cinsimaculus* (the *j* was misread and the abbreviation for *u* was overlooked). There is probably no need for the query, and the *t* of *Cincinnatulus* would be best kept consistently with the entry word as *c*. In the second quotation (which we contend is not from the *Hortus Vocabularum* but from the *Medulla*), *Cincinnalus* should read *Cincunalus* (a misarrangement of minims). The entry needs “(read: *Cincinaculus*)” to be added. *Cincunalus* would be the likely reading but it does not exist – a basic error of an editor. If the manuscript provides a peculiar reading, it should be corrected in the text and a recording of the manuscript reading placed in the notes.

“to reach a height,” adegeo “to need,” empowerly, neghsenden and forsenden, forprayen “to renounce,” and ry3treden “to read accurately,” must be accounted for. And these are only a very few examples of *hapax legomena* in both Latin and Middle English. *Astronomicus*, glossed consistently in the *Medulla* manuscripts as “plenus astris,” does not appear with this meaning in the lexica. *Arieto*, common enough in the sense of “butting” (like a ram), as well as “attacking” and “destroying,” appears only in Stonyhurst and Harley 1738 with the gloss “to bleten; -yn,” respectively. It was not included in the *MED*. *Mislepen* appears for the first time, glossing *agnomino* (only in Stonyhurst, generally meaning “to call by nickname”). The *MED* provides the participial and gerundial uses of the word but the finite form of the verb is not recorded. Consider the Latin *agnominacio* (Add. 33534) glossed as *eknemnyng*, perhaps with the meaning “the act of employing a surname,” and hitherto unattested. The *MED* lists only *ekename*.

Note the gloss given to *abrogo* in Harley 2270: “forprayen .i. destruo, deleo.” The word does not appear in the *MED*. In light of the simplex *preien* v. (2), meaning “plunder, ravage,” and the notion of “destruction” in the Medieval Latin sense of *abrogo*, namely *abolere, forpreien* seems a legitimate contribution to the language as a *hapax* in its compound form. Perhaps its meaning might be “to rescind, to renounce.” And to conclude, had the St. John’s (Cambridge) manuscript been used, the *Medulla* would have been able to “scoop” the rest of the language by providing the earliest date for the existence of *forsenden* in Middle English. The *MED* has the word supported by two quotations from the same text, *Guy of Warwick*, circa 1475. The incontrovertible date of the St. John’s (Cambridge) manuscript of the *Medulla* is 1468.

*Acumen*, in Stonyhurst, is glossed by “shar[p]hed,” which is a *hapax*. Upon checking further, “sharphede” is found in two other *Medulla* manuscripts, Harley 2281 and Add. 24640, the only difference being *sch* – instead of *sh* – in the Stonyhurst manuscript. So it appears at least three times in the *Medulla*. Yet it doesn’t appear anywhere else in the literature. The past participle, *avenyd*, unattested, corresponds to the Latin *aristatus* (witnessed as a verbal form only in the St. John’s (Cambridge) manuscript of the *Medulla*). This, in turn, suggests a new verb for the *MED*, *aveinen*, meaning perhaps “to gather or collect grain.” *Cibositas* is glossed in the Bristol fragment as *plentitudo ciborum*; no lexicon has picked up this word, and yet how legitimately formed! There is the equally new Rawlinson entry *crustositas* “plentitudo cruste.” Also consider the St. John’s (Cambridge) segment *cumulosus* “fful of heepys” – a perfectly well-formed adjective, but never before (or after) seen. Although not found in the lexica, the above-mentioned *cibositas* does appear in the manuscripts of the *Medulla*, whereas *cubilo*, glossed “to cowche,” is found only in the Bristol fragment, i.e., nowhere else in the language.

Although the medieval scribe is often excoriated for his mistakes, and often justifiably, many of the mistakes are the product of the uneven process of synthe-
sizing Latin and Middle English. Further, many entries attest to a delight in the experimentation with new words, particularly in making Latin grammar correspond to its more restricted Middle English counterpart. What about the Pepys’ contribution to the language, in which “elbowly” (not seen before) is the gloss upon *cubitalis*; or to sustain the adverbial discharge, consider the gloss upon the word *cesarius* in the Pepys manuscript: “emperowrely,” not known until now (and perhaps a good thing too!). It is evident that the scribes took real pleasure in the derivation of novel Middle English words and even in the application of curious and evocative Middle English colloquial words alongside the stodgy, canonical Latin they transmitted. The value of this enthusiasm is mitigated, at times, by a limited understanding of Latin. But the *Medulla* represents an early experiment in the capacity of English to absorb Latin vocabulary, a process that accelerated in the Renaissance, but has its origin in the work of these anonymous scribes. Perhaps we might even have examples of a “bronze” Latinity (or is it “lead” by now?) in the following words, which are only the barest examples hitherto unknown: *Aqueuemus*, read only in St. John’s (Cambridge) and glossed “qui vomit aquam”; the entry *adulteratorius* meaning “qui adulterat” in Stonyhurst, supported by Harley 2270 and Add. 33534, and *Allmitudo*, glossed as “holiness and beauty,” and well-attested in the *Medulla*, appear nowhere else in the language. Also unattested before this is the noun *adorsus* “bygyninge,” and the compound verb *adegeo* “to nede.”

To have the opportunity of transcribing, researching, and revealing hitherto unknown words is, perhaps, not unlike the excitement that encircled the discovery, during an expedition into the Foja mountains of western New Guinea of “more than twenty new frogs, four butterflies, and a number of plants, including five new palms and rhododendrons with the largest flowers on record.”

In addition to the above, the following additions occur only within the letter “A” of the Stonyhurst MS.: nineteen unattested Middle English words: “loueredy, feipeler, chlyke stone, fodynge, shar[p]hed, aspise, ouersowed, to 3ere, outdo­luen, vnderbošt, firenewrišt, ouerwasten, to rištreden, mapelyn, nysholpín, y3 sete, misclepen, allotece, niśsend”; thirteen unattested Latin words: “animequor, anapolesis, adulteratorius, adegeo, acciditas, archimetricus, archirector, astium, astripotens, astrux, anteterminus, anturbanum, artorium”; two unattested Greek words: ἀλλοτροφή, ἄνθρωπόπαθος; eight new spellings: “abolla; auerol, boked, wrainstor, dokße, outturlich, emtud, fodet”; and seven words conveying new senses: “arpagio, abnego, abhortor; foure (cf. se-foure), bode, to bleten, to singe ner.” All are appropriate to the contexts in which they occur in the text.

These so many unattested words, spellings, and senses, immediately above, take their place among the 1700 items constituting the letter “A”, which represent one-tenth of the total 17,000 items contained in the Stonyhurst MS., none

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of which have seen the light of publication. Having transcribed the entire manu-
script, it can be said with confidence that “A” is representative of the many diffi-
culties, novelties and “moments of surprise”, both illuminating and perplexing,
contained in the full expanse of the Stonyhurst MS.

In works of this scope and nature, lexical and phonetic novelties abound.
Being addressed fully, they will enhance, to a very considerable extent, the lexi-
cographical virtues of both Medieval Latin and Middle English.

The Medulla Grammatice is considered the earliest, most complete Latin-
Middle English dictionary. Entries are in Latin with glosses in Middle English
and/or Latin. Not infrequently transliterated Greek appears, and sometimes
Hebrew, producing new words, new senses, and novel spellings. All nineteen
manuscripts and four fragments are located in England and dated within the
15th century, early to late. To the early 1400’s belong Lincoln ms. 88, Shrewsb-
bury XVI, and Stonyhurst ms. XV (A.1.10). The estimated date of the Stony-
hurst ms. was conditionally set at ca. 1400 by R. Flower. Sherman Kuhn,
former editor of the Middle English Dictionary, in conjunction with palaeo-
graphers at the British Library, recommended ca. 1425. We agree with this
later dating based upon a review of the 14th and 15th century catalogues of the
British Library. The remainder of the manuscripts are dated mid to late within
the century. They are Additional mss. 24640, 33534 (circa 1460), and 37789;
Bristol Univ. ms. DM 14; Canterbury D.2, Downside Abbey 26540; Harley
1000, 1738, 2181, 2257, 2270; Holkham misc. 39, Lincoln mss. 88, 111, Pepys
2002; Rawlinson C 101. Only one manuscript reveals a specific internal date
and that is the St. John’s (Cambridge) 72 C 22: 16 December 1468. Canterbury
D.2, Harley 1738, and Pepys 2002 have been transcribed as dissertations.

The only published portion of the tradition are those of the Bristol fragment
DM1, and Gloucester MS., in Gloucester Records Office, containing two
double-columned leaves of the letter S. The remaining two fragments are the
Rawlinson D.913 MS. in the Bodleian, composed of one leaf of the letter L,
dated early in the century, and the Brasenose College, Oxford UB S.2. 87-8 MS.,
dated middle century, preserved on four leaves having very little of P, Q, and R.
For a detailed description of the manuscripts of the Medulla Grammatice see
Appendix II of McCarren’s critical edition of the Bristol DM 1 MS. in Traditio,

20 V.P. McCarren, Traditio, p. 175.
(unpub. diss.), Chicago, 1958.
22 F.A. Tremblay, The Latin-Middle English Glossary Medulla Grammatice, B.M. Harley 1738,
23 J.F. Huntsman, “Pepys MS.2002 Medulla Grammatice: An Edition” (unpub. diss.), Univ. of
The Stonyhurst XV (A.1.10) MS. is found in the Stonyhurst College Library, Lancashire, and is regarded among the earliest of the known manuscripts of the *Medulla*, a1425. It is double-columned and, lacking an incipit, it begins at folio 1r with *A* and ends with *Zodico* at 71r. Following the final lemma comes an inscription, in a different hand, of four lines referring to a parish name, Stanton, and the specific feast day of the Purification of the Virgin in 1473. The manuscript is in generally good condition.

Alan Piper of Durham University, in the final volume of *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries*, explains the mistaken notion of a second Stonyhurst manuscript of the *Medulla* by pointing out that Stonyhurst MSS 14, 15 and 17 were bound together. Segment 3 of MS 17, folios 165-178v, is no more than a guide or outline to the *Medulla* extending from [*A]bauus to Zenotrophica. MS 15 (A.1.10) is the only Stonyhurst manuscript of the *Medulla*. A letter of 6 March 1990 from A.J. Piper provides a full description of the manuscript:

“Dear Mr. McCarren: Further to your letter of 27 February I enclose herewith copies of the descriptions of Stonyhurst college MSS 14, 15 and 17 prepared for *Medieval Manuscripts in British Libraries*, vol. iv. As you will see, these at one time were bound together (see page 10, lines 1-3) and from this fact it would seem that the mistaken impression has arisen that between them they contained two copies of the *Medulla Grammatice*. In fact, as you will see, there is only one copy of this text, now forming MS 15, with a guide to it as MS 17, art.3…

Yours sincerely,

A.J. Piper

[enclosed text]: Stonyhurst…15 (HMC 18). Latin-English vocabulary s.xv.in A anglice fro. Ab idem. Abactus.ta.tum. id est fugatus dispersus…Zodico. as to gyrde up.

A copy of the English-Latin [sic] or, very often [sic], Latin-English dictionary, *Medulla Grammatice*, cf. Vol. 4, MMBL ii.213, 277. Here without the preface, Hec est regula….A space of a few lines left between each letter.

In blank space f.71: Staunton [a parish name ?] In primis Anno domini mo cccco lxxiiio in Festo Pur’ beate marie virg’ in Cera ii 1b’ prec’le lb’ viid Summa xiiijd. Item die dominica prox’ post Festum Pur’ in oblac’ id ob.

f.f. iii+72 (foliated 1-33, 33*, 34-71) + iii. 300 × 197 mm. Written space 232 × c. 150 mm. 2 cols. 40 lines. Collation: 1-98. Quires signed in the usual late medieval fashion, a-j. Anglicana formata. Initials: (i) f. 1,3-line, blue with red ornament; (ii) to each new letter and subdivisions of letters 2-line, as (i), except to subdivisions of the letter L, 1-line blue. Capital letters in the ink of the text marked with pale yellow. Binding of calf over pasteboard, s.xix. Secundo folio hes. Acrementum.
Written in England. MSS 14, 15 and 17 were together in that order in s.xix, when the quires were numbered 1, 3-6 (MS 14), 7-15 (MS 15) and 16-18, 26, 19-25, 27, 29, 28 (MS 17)."

This edition, with detailed linguistic and literary documentation, is noticeably different from two earlier "critical" editions of mine, i.e. those of the Bristol DM1 and the Gloucester mss. of the Medulla. They took into account all nineteen mss. of the Medulla Grammatice. The scope of the present edition is more "extroverted". Five mss. have been selected outside the tradition of the Medulla, all of which have been edited: three within the Latin-French tradition, and two within the English-Latin tradition (with occasional tangential support, as indicated in the bibliography). So, withal, the major glossarial languages of the Middle Ages, Latin, French, and English, are well-represented. Also, the dating is well-proportioned, since the selected manuscripts are estimated at approximately 1440 and somewhat earlier, all within the first half of the 15th century. The intention was to demonstrate not only the influences upon, but also those generated by the Medulla, as well as to emphasize its isolation within this glossarial tradition. The Stonyhurst MS. was chosen, since it is the earliest and most complete manuscript within the Medullan tradition.

The Stonyhurst manuscript is exemplary of the manifold challenges facing the editor of mediaeval glossaries and the edition presented here represents the fruits of exhaustive labor upon such diverse problems. We hope this edition provides a sense of the scope and significance of this glossographical tradition.

Acknowledgment

We wish to extend heartfelt thanks to two scholars: David Jost, a former colleague at the Middle English Dictionary, who, having read this work with his usual care, has eased many a lexical tension; and Brian Merrilees, from the University of Toronto, who, having established the cognitive features of the mediaeval lexicon, has generously offered a further perspective upon this edition.

V.P. McCARREN, University of Michigan (ret.)
Ashby KINCH, University of Montana
Sean POLLACK, Pomona College
Lexical Bibliography


MLDBS = DMLBS.


Sophocles = *Greek Lexicon of the late Roman and Byzantine Periods (from b.c.146 to a.d.1100)*, ed. A.E. Sophocles, N.Y. 1887.

Medulla Grammatice — Stonyhurst ms. A.I. 10

1  A anglice fro
2  Ab idem
3  Abactus ta.tum .i. fugatus dispersus separatus
4  Abacuc .i. luctator for[t]is amplexus
5  Abalieno.as. to make an alien
6  Ab[a]cus ab abax.cis. quod interpretatur decem
7  Abax .i. x
8  Abba .i. pater et nomen proprium
9  Abbas dis abbate
10  Abamita .i. soror aui
11  Abstra vel abestra .i. folia ulis
12  A batis indeclinabile an auener
13  Ababethia in abbey
14  Abanes .i. cingulum sacerdotale
15  Abantes .i. mortui
16  Abacuc .i. luctator for[t]is amplexus
17  Abax .i. x
18  Abba .i. pater et nomen proprium
19  Abbas .i. in quo obit moyses
20  Abaso a sek bous
21  Abcedo.is. cessi .i. longe recedere
22  Abdenago indeclinabile a stille seruant
23  Abdias.dis .i. domini seruus
24  Abdicatiuus .i. negatiuus
25  Abdico.as .i. denegare separare absentare .i. remouere
26  Abinitus .i. abs[en]ditus
27  Abdomen g[res]e .i. pinguedo latine
28  Abduco.cis .i. separare absentare
29  Abel interpretatur luctus pauor uanitas miserabiles
30  Abidos .i. insula
31  Abeo is .i. discedere
32  Abes[t][s] a geldere of bestus
33  Abes .i. geldere of bestus
34  Abrado dis to shaue of al pe here
35  Abraam .i. parer multarwm genium
36  Abreus .i. vndique corrosas
37  Abhominarium a drawing out vel locus ubi abominaciones scribuntur
38  Abregro.as .i. dissociare
39  Abia .i. pater vel dominus
40  Abias rex palestinorum
41  Abies.etis. a firre
42  Abiectws .i. cast fer oper dispised
43  Abiectarius a firenewrißt
44  Abiecu[la].le a litui fir
45  Abigatus bpe of bestes
46  Abigis a pe of bestes
47  Abigeus.idem.

1 A batis...an auener. Cf. MLDBS “a batis”; supposed title of official concerned with measuring grain; s.v. “3 batus”. For etymology, cf. P.Parv., p. 557, note 69.
2 Cf. Abanet(h): (Souter)
3 Abantes: cf. Ernout-Meillet, Dict. étym. de la langue latine: “Abantes: mortui (quos Greci elibantes, i.e. ἀλέβαντες, appellant); also, cf. E. Boisacq, Dict. étym. de la langue grecque, s.v. ἀλέβασ.
4 Abarim: cf. Deut. 32.48-50. For position of mts. of Abarim see Metzger and Coogan, OCB, cf. Index of Maps, s.v. “Abarim”.
5 [res]e: editors’ expansion of “ge”, usual scribal abbreviation for [gres].
6 Abestis: cf. MLDBS, s.v. “Abestis”; also cf. Cath. Angl. p. 152, s.v. “a gelder of bestus; Abestis”. The undeleted “le” between “of” and “bestus” was intended as “be”.
9 The scribe influenced by entry immediately above, “Abiectarius”, read ‘Abiecf’ as ‘Abiecte’. Note eyeskip from “u” to “le” on the manuscript.
48 Abigo.gis. to departen to drie
49 Abicio .i. recessio
50 Abicio.cis. to caste fer
51 Abimalech .i. pater meus vel rex meus vel regnum patris mei
52 Abiuracio deminge of ping yleuud
53 Abiuro ażein swere
54 Ab intestato .i. sine testamento adu erbium
55 Ablactado weni[n]g fro milke
56 Ablacto.as. to wene
57 Abissus depenes of water
58 Ablatrius þat doþ away
59 Ablegumina .i. partes intestinorum
60 Ableuda a pal10
61 A basilites11 a prince of troye
62 Abigo.rmi. to binde
63 Abligurio[nis. foul largenes
64 Abligurire to do awey to waste to alienen
65 Ablutinacio .i. lucis alienac/o
66 Abluens washing
67 Abluo is to do clanse to wype to washhe
68 Ablutes et ucium .i. loca cenosa
69 Abluuio.nis. clansing of fulpe
70 Abnego.as. to fulfulle13
71 Abnepos.tis .i. filius pronepotis
72 Abnormis .i. sine norma
73 Abruo.is. to recusen to aßen segge to forbeode
74 Aboleo.es. to do away
75 Abolitus.ta.tum to destroye to do away
76 Abolicio doinge away
77 Abolla14 .i. vestis senatoria
78 Abhominor.aris. to whate oper hate
79 Aborigenes al maner of braunches
80 Aborior ieris vel iri to be spronge before time
81 Abhortor.aris .i. dissuadeo
82 Aborico þing yspronge biforme tyme
83 Abortus.a.tum before time yspronge
84 Abortius qui nasctitur ante tempus
85 Abra15 .i. ancilla libera .i. liberata
86 Abro[do] dis .i. valore rodo
87 Abrogo.as. to destroye to do aweye
88 Abruumpo.pis. to beke outturlich16
89 Abrotionium17 nomen mulieris
90 Abs of
91 Aruptus ybroke
92 Absolon interpretatur pax patris .i. per anti-frasim
93 Ab[s]cedo.dis. to go away fro sunþyng
94 Ab[s]cio.dis. to kutte aweye
95 Abscisus ycutted
96 Abscisus ycut in
97 Abscondo dis to hude
98 Absens beinge away
99 Absentio tis .i. absentare
100 Absento as .i. elongare
101 Absida greece .i. illuminacio late vel lucida
102 Absilio is .i. longe salio
103 Absinthium wermot18
104 Absc[is]dis departynge
105 Absit be hit don aweye
106 Absirtos .i. gemma nigra et ponderosa

11 “A basilites” reflects a feature (the intensive “A” prefix) not uncommon in Late and Medieval Latin. For other examples, a few of which are found in this text, cf. Latham, s.v. “A”.
12 Correct MED to read: “Abligurio [read: Abligurogijo].”
13 Abnego: “Ab”, here used as negative, deletes the sense of “deny” in “nego”. Cf. “Abhortor” (81).

49 recescio (ms.). — 68 ocium (ms.). — 75 Abolectus (ms.); destroyed (ms.). — 77 senatorie (ms.). — 80 ire (ms.). — 81 abortor (ms.). — 106 pondorosa (ms.).
107 Absolutus asoylid
108 Absoluo.us i. penitus liberum facio
109 Absonto.as. to discorde
110 Absorbeo.es. to soupe al of
111 Absorptus emtud
112 Abstergo.is. to wype awey
113 Abstem[i]ws. forberinge
114 Abstringo.is. to drawe awey to hude to tere
115 Abstinencia forberynge
116 Abstirpo.as. i. a radice uellere truncare
117 Abstineo.es. to forbere
118 Abstraho.is. to drawe awey to hude to tere
119 Abstruo.is. to waste
120 Absumo.is. to ouerwaste
121 Abundo.as. to haue ynoß
122 Absum.es. to be fer
123 Abutor ris to mys vse
124 Abusito.as. i. seppe abuti
125 Abusus.i. peruerse vsus
126 A [c]aliculis indecinnable pincerna
127 Acaluaster. ballid bifore
128 Accedo.dis. to nißen
129 Accelero.as. to hyen
130 Accendo.dis. to tenden
131 Accentor.aris. to asenten to bost to glose
132 Accipio.is. to take godelich
133 Accepto.as. to take godelich
134 Acceo.es. to clepe
135 Accingo.is. to gurde or arme
136 Accidior.ariis. i. pigritor aris
137 Accidior.aris .i. pigritor aris
138 Accidior.aris. i. pigritor aris
139 Accepto.as. to take godelich
140 Achilous a flode
141 Aceronicus qui nuli communicat
142 Acupicta.i. vestis acu tecta
143 Achathus a ship or a whicche
144 Achaos greece cura latine
145 Acha rex israelis et filius culie vel pseudo-prophe ta in babilonia
146 Acce[n]to.as. to rißt reedinge
147 Accido.is. i. euenire
148 Accesso et cesso to clepe
149 Accido.is. i. euenire
150 Acceso. to clepe
151 Accirgo.is. to gurde or arme
152 [Accido] departe or worshipe
153 Accino.is. i. simul canere
154 Accio.is. i. aduo care appellare
155 Accio.is. i. audire pas cere capere
156 Accipiter goshauc
157 Accesco.cis. to biginne to clepe
158 Acclinio.as. to bowe
159 Accitor.aris. to haunten
160 Acula a comeling
161 Accurro.is. to renme to
162 Acolo.is. to tilen
163 Accommodo.as. to lene
164 Acomopasia [deest interpr.]

waxe werye, or displeasaunte of a thyng.” “Accidior” is a variant spelling of “acedior” from άκηδως, “without care or sorrow; weary.”

25 Cf., for other examples of dyslexia, the note to line 752. See app.crit., line 140.
26 Acheronicus: ά (privative) + χαίρον; add. lex.
27 Cf. ἀκατος, “boat”, “light vessel”.
29 Accingo (151): “departe or worshipe” are inappropriate senses of this word and rather apply to an overlooked entry word: “Accido” (152). Cf. OLD “Accido I”; “descend, fall down, prostrate oneself.”
30 Acomopasia: in the interest of further investigation: “Acomopasia”, second “o” being redundant, is negative of κομπσια, “the ringing of wine jars (for

108 Absolucio.nis (ms.). — 123 mps (ms.). — 127 cf. ὀχεριος. — 128 Acalito (ms.); ver (ms.) (“n” mistaken as “u”, converted to “v”). — 137 otiouse punct beneath first “be” in ms. — 140 Achilous, a folde (ms.); cf. ἀχελαδος. — 142 Acuputa (ms.). — 145 Achal (ms.); cubie (ms.). — 160 Acicla (ms.).
165 Acumbo as to ligge
166 Accumulo as to hepe
167 Acturatws bisilich iprocured
168 Acumbo is to sitte at | dc mete borde or ligge in bedde
169 Accuro as .i. diligenter curare
170 Accusoro as to ofte renne [to]
171 [Accuso] to accusen or drawe in to cause
172 Acella { )e arm hoi
173 Aceo es to beo soure
174 Acephali bipten hede
175 Acer cris ere som e stronge trewe wilfol
176 Acherusia a num mapelyn
177 Acherusia a vessel of eysel
178 Acetabulum a vessel of eysel
179 Acetarium idem
180 Acetarium a num mapelyn
181 Acciditas slou|)e
182 Acidws som e
183 Acciditas slou|)e
184 Accidia drerinesse heuinesse slou|)e
185 Acheso a place
186 Achetum slou|)e
187 Achetum a vessel of eysel
188 Achetum hepe
189 Acherusius a num ful of hepe
190 Acherutam aduerbium
191 Accessibilis able to be goo to
192 Acesco as [to] biginne to soure
193 Acetabulum a vessel of eysel
194 Achademia nomen proprium ville qua plato studuit

soundness)” from κομπάζω, “to brag or boast,” equivalent to κομπάζω. Perhaps, then, a sense of “modesty” is intended.

31 Cf. Isid. Orig. 8.5.66: “Acephali dicti, id est sine capite, quem sequuntur haeretici.”
32 Acephalus: cf. Niermeyer, s.v.
33 mapelyn: cf. Niermeyer, s.v.
35 a kinde of a ston: agate (ἄχατης); nomen viri: father of Aeneas.
36 A cheron: θερίζω, “lip”. See line 201.
38 Cf. a (intensive) + χιλ. “lip”. See line 201.
41 Cf. Niermeyer: “royal chancellor.”
Acreudula quedam modica auis quo dicitur lucina

221 A[cre]rimonia sturenhed or cruelhed

222 Acrementum encresinge

223 Acer.cre. mapul42

224 A[c]remonia sturenhed or cmelhed

225 Acer.c. mapul

226 Acer grece mons latine

227 Adremon.is. a sitee bi sidis israel

228 Adasia est ovis maior natu44

229 Adluricum .i. res ad ludum apta45

230 Admonitrwm rerum vnfit

231 Adelphus .i. fraterna, comedia47

232 Admanicwlor aris to stele or to deceue

233 +Adibedo+ .i. macwla nimiu m cana que nascitur in cornea48

234 Actenus til now

235 Accio .i. [ius] prosequendi in iudicio49

236 Accito to ofte do

237 Aciduncula .i. parua accio

238 Actius .i. actiuia vita

239 A[cr]o[cr]eraunia a wawe of e see

240 Actor.is .i. defensor patronus causidicus

241 Actor.is. nomen proprium50

242 Actuarius res que fit in actu51

243 Actus.tas. a dede or a werke

244 Aculeus a gibet or a lisarde

245 Acumen shar[p]hed52


42 [ius] and “pros-“ are not dissimilar palaeographically. Hence, a good example of eyeskip.

43Actor, a name not uncommon in Classical mythology and Pre-History, is on the one hand, that of the “grandfather of Patroclus, beloved of Achilles,” on the other, “a companion of Hercules in his expedition against the Amazons” (Lempriere, p. 11, col. 1).

52 Acumen sharp: the gloss is a hapax legomenon, the importance of which is diminished by the confused state of the MED’s presentation of “sharpness” n. A few observations follow: why “sharpness of point” since that is precisely what “acumen” means? I question the placement of “sharpness of point; pointedness or roughness of terrain,” when their support comes by way of highly ineffectual and irrelevant variant manuscript

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220 Acreudula (ms.); quidam (ms.); medicarius (ms.); qui (ms.). — 224 Aceramen (ms.). — 226 Acros (ms.); cf. ἁκρον. — 228 Adria (ms.). — 230 mixturum (ms.). — 231 Adolphus (ms.). — 233 ninium (ms.); nasci (ms.); corpore (ms.). — 234 Actinus (ms.); Latin word requires initial ‘h’: ‘hactenus’. — 237 Aciduncio (ms.). — 244 Aculeus (ms.).
246 Acuo.is. to sharpe
247 Aculeatus i. aculeo minato
248 Acupedius i. velox
249 Acutela a litel nedle or sharpenes
250 Acutim aduerbium sharpeli
251 Acucio is sharpinge
252 Acus cus a nedle
253 Acus ris chaf
254 Aculex a gnat
255 Acutan tus i. acucio
256 Ad prepositto to
257 Addico cis to do awei or to ordeyne
258 Adagonista a man of lawe
259 Adapto as to make couenable
260 Adam nomen proprium or erpelich or rede erpe
261 Addenso as to picken
262 Adamas an hous or erpe or an adaman
263 Adamans a diamanunt
264 Adar be monep of march
265 Adelino as to bow mych
266 Adaugma echinge
267 Adaquo as to to lede to watyr
268 Adegeo es to nede
269 Adequo is to make euene
270 Adicio cis ixi to adite
271 Adicio cis ieci to cast to
272 Adictus i. dampnatus conscriptus ascriptus
273 Adibibo cis to drenken myche
274 Addedcis cis to lerne myche
275 Additus ta tum i. ioyndy to or ysette to
276 Adduco ces to teche myche
277 Adddeo dis i. valore vel uixta corrodere
278 Adepticus quod facile adquiritur
279 Adeptus.ta.tum vnderboßt
280 Adeptus.ta.tum vnderboßt

phrases: 'Cnt. sharpenes; Pep.: hignes of hillis.' How is 'acumen' emphasized by such nondescript examples? Far from the point, if at all pertinent, is the definition "error for scarbot(e n.)" and parallel evidence "Cnt. Cicendela est genus scarabeorum." Why insert "a light or intensity of light" when Niermeyer, for one, defines "cicindela" as "a firefly", "a portable lamp". To conclude on a palaeographical note: "Acumme [read: Acumen]" is unnecessary and misleading. No doubt, in haste, the scribe placed the macron over the 'm' instead of the 'e'. One makes the concession and reads only "Acumen". This item can be thinned to read: "sharphede n. also (error) sharhed. [from sharp adj.] Glossing L acumen - sharpness of point; also, glossing L cicindela: portable lamp, firefly. A1425 *Medulla 2a/a: Acumen: sharhed [read: sharpened]. Ibid.14a/b: Cicedula: maner of sharphede; Cicendolum: a cencer of [read: or] weke.

53 A culex: an example of the a- prefix in Medieval Latin. Cf. "culex: a gnatte" (Stnh). The prefingial "a-" of "aculex", also found in: "A batis" (12), "A basilites" (61), "A cheron" (201), and "A chiles" (203), serves as an intensifier.

54 Adagonista: the Stonyhurst scribe provides a gloss opposite, in sense, to that found in FVD and DFC: "incitator, certator, pugil." However, Cath. Angl. p. 210. agrees with our scribe: "a Lawyour; Adagonista... aresponsis...canonista...jurisconsultus...legista...." The two prepositions, 'ad-' and 'ant-' are entirely different in sense, joining and opposing, respectively; yet, in sound they can be identical, since in Medieval and Modern Greek 'δ ' is written 'vt'.
280 Adeptius idem
281 Adeo as myche
282 Adeps fatnes
283 Adhereo es to cleue to
284 Adipatus et adipatum .i. edulium pinguatum
    anglice breweys
285 Adglo[me]ro as to hepe to gadres
286 Adeptus iwonnen
287 Adipiscor ris to wynnen
288 Adeo is .i. reqwiro
289 Adhibeo es to cleue to sette to iuyne to &
    to yeue
290 Adigo gis to do for her more or to strengthen
291 Adiectiuws a .i. cast to
292 Adunco as .i. curuo
293 Adglutino as .i. gluten capere
    vel assiduare
294 Adortor am .i. ortor
    vel imiado
295 Adico cis to sette to
296 Adimo is to do awey
297 Adinuicem aduerbium togedre
298 Adgenuculo as to knele
299 Adipicnlns .i. paruus adeps
300 Adiungo is to ioynen
    59
301 Aditn^ .i. introytus gradac/o oportunitas vel
    agressio
302 Aditum est locus secretus iuxta altare

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303 Adiu[n]ctio et adiunctum a maner of
    speche
304 Adlacto as .i. lac ministrare
305 Adminic[u]lor aris to helpe
306 Adiuro as to strenghe a man bi ope
307 Adiuuo as to helpe
308 Adlabor eris to ascape or to fleon
309 Administratorius ny3holpin
310 Adludo is .i. plaudere
311 Admiror aris to wondren
312 Admino is .i. adiumtus minuo
313 Admissarius a courser
314 Adno as .i. ad alium locum no
315 Admissum sin
316 Admitto is to synnen to take to alowen
317 Adnecto is to binden
318 Admissus .i. velox
319 Ad[n]julo as .i. adnichilo
320 Admodum nys also
321 Admoneo es to bidde
322 Adoleo adoles to brenne to growe or to sle
323 Adolescens a 3ong mon
324 Adolescentulus diminutium
325 Affodillum whyt of an eye
326 Affatin .i. expresse
327 Affulare .i. leuiter tangere
328 Affronicum .i. spuma
329 Adnullo as .i. adnichilo
330 Adomay nomen dei
331 Adon vel dis .i. suauitas
332 Adopcio desiryng
333 Adopcius loco filij acceptus vel fratris

308 Adortor : this item emphasizes the palaeographical similarity between ‘t’ and ‘i’. Our scribe has copied an entry conflated at an earlier period. “Ad(h)ortor” and “Adorior” are equated respectively with “ortor” (encourage) and “invado” (assail).

59 Cf. DFC: “adiungere, alligare”. Also, cf. FVD: “valte glutinare; adiungere, glutino alligare”. Note the entry “Adglutino” does not appear in MLDBS.

60 ny3holpin : add. lex. as “neigh-helpin”.

61 Admissus .i. velox. Cf. Ovid, Epistulae ex Ponto, 2.6.38: “nil nocet admisso subdere calcar equo” : “nor is it harmful to spur on the galloping steed.”

62 Affodillum : cf. Du Cange, s.v. “Albumen in ovo... Vide Affadillum.”


281 es om. — 292 Adunct (ms.). — 293 glutei : macron is otiose; assiduere (ms.). — 302 cf. dōtorov. — 303 Admeon et admentum (ms.). — 309 Administrforiarius (ms.). — 312 Adnuno (ms.). — 323 Adoloscevs (ms.). — 324 Adoloscentulus (ms.). — 325 epe (ms.): the shape of the letter is that of a thorn, but the flourish is which always accompanies the letter “y” in this script. — 327 Affubare (ms.).
Adopto as to desire

Ador indeclinabile genus frumenti

Adordior iris ny3 byginne to speke

Adorius et rius. i. melene

Adorior iris ny3 bygunnen or boren

Adportus ny3 bygymnge

Adpresens is now

Adquiesco cis to clepe to

Adsum es to beo ny3

Adveniinus qwidam mons in roma

Aduno as to coueren

Adultero as to by wyues

Adumbro as umbra tego

Adulteratorius qui adulterat

Aduro is to bren to

Adversus bygynge to speke

Adversor ar is esse vel fieri aduersum or to aeyne segge or to striuen

Adversarius i. contrarius

Aduersarius i. contrarius

Aduersum aeyyn

Aduerto is to vnderstonde

Adulteratorius

Adulteñum fit innupta stuprum in virgine incestus in sanguinea

Aduoco as to clepe to

Adultus ta tum inseminatus vel asseretws

Aduno as to make to gadre

Aereus a urn eyreliche

Adultero as to by wyues: under “biwiven v. [from wiven, take to wife.] to treat as one’s wife, commit adultery”, the MED has created an unnecessary and erroneous entry: “Adultero: to bywyue.” The Stonyhurst MS reads “to by wyues” with appropriate spacing between ‘by’ and ‘wyues’, placing attention upon ‘bien’. The MED editor has disregarded the final letter ‘s’ as if a flourish. Yet within two folio pages we have found four other instances which justify the existence of this final ‘s’ (lines 416, 425, 485, and 508). Palaeographically and contextually these examples are sound. Under “bien” in the MED, 2.(a) provides a clause: a husband, obtain a husband through dowry”, which is the legitimate way. Then cf. 3.(a) “To secure or obtain (sth.) by unethical means.” The former substantiates relationship; the latter bespeaks morality. Hence, delete “biwiven v.” and insert this item under 3.(a) of “bien”.

Inseminatus”, palaeographically similar to the MS reading “insermatus”, if correct, introduces a technique not uncommon to this Stonyhurst scribe: two glosses opposite in sense, ascribed to one lemma, spelled almost identically with an unmentioned lemma. In this case, “adultus” (meant to suggest “adustus”) is glossed by “inseminatus” (“propagated”) and additionally by “asseretus” (“destroyed”), meant to gloss an implied “adustus” (“burned”).


Might the scribe have meant: “Aer grece brep latine” In any case, “aer” (ἀέρ) does not mean “brep” in either language. It refers to the atmosphere rather than the intake of air.

“Eyreliche” is a novel spelling; add item to MED under “airli, adj.”. Cf. àépioç.
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379 Aden i. infernum
380 Aerian i an eretyk[ys]
381 Aerinus a um breth[id]
382 Aephes list foted
383 Aeromancia lordshepe hat is in þe eyre
384 Aeromancius ticus pertinens
385 Affatim fulsuñli
386 Affabe[r].a um sotil witti
387 After nomen proprium
388 Affabilis lißt or swete to speke
389 Affabilitas swetnes of spekyng
390 Afficio cis i. tormentare informare vel cupere
391 Affic/o cis i. tormenten or punishe with bondes
392 Afflugo gis to tormenten or punishe with bondes
393 Affluo is i. large habundare
394 Affor as to clo[e]
395 Affuco as to blowe with strengte
396 Afforza a menew
397 Affrica nomen proprium
398 Affricus sow[e west wynde
399 Affrica i. ventzzs anmdinum
400 Affrodita est nomen proprium et venus et spuma
401 Affrontatum .i. fructuosas
402 Affros grgce spuma latine
403 Affruitabulum .i. vasettiwm
404 Affugio gis .i. procul fugare
405 Agabtzs .i. qwidam prophetn1*
406 Agalma tis an y
407 Agenoria .i. dea agendi cuius festa agonolia vocantzzr
408 Agenorius .i. dea agendi cuius festa agonolia vocantzzr
409 Aganms .i. sine vxore
410 Agia .i. via in naui per qzzam rector ad remiges accedit
411 Agonalia .i. muictzzs tribulacionis
412 Agapa vel pe vel pes .i. labor alienus or charite or comune orison or almsdede ypreyed
413 Agabitus iloued

73 As with “Arna grece” (1364) and “Arna” (1423) which should read more correctly as the nominative Ἀρνή, the entry “Aden” is the accusative of Ἁδης (Hades) and is used as if it were nominative, a common technique of the Stonyhurst scribe. Cf. note on line 603 for other examples of this grammatical practice.

74 A plural lemma glossed in the singular by “an”, ditographic of “-iani” of “Aerianii”, which, in turn, governs the singular form “eretyk”! “Aerianii” cannot be construed as a singular form. Hence, the suggested reading: “eretyk[ys]”. 

75 Affricus .i. uentus arundinum. A second entry pertaining to the same south-west wind of preceding line, here, perhaps, emphasizing its ferocity: “wind of arrows”.


78 Agabus: cf. DFC: “quidam prophet de quo habetur Actuum XXI.” See line 420: “Agapus .i. inuictus tribulacionis.”

79 Agalma.tis. an yß sete. Add as a new item and sense under “heigh adj.” in MED, as well as a cross-reference indicating a novel spelling: “yj”.


380 an eretyk (ms.). — 388 Afferresus (ms.). — 393 Affabulo (ms.). — 394 facere (ms.). — 404 Afflaticeo (ms.). — 408 Affricum (ms.). — 409 Affricum (ms.). — 411 Affronites (ms.). — 413 Afruratulum (ms.). — 418 in: et (ms.). — 419 Agomoria (ms.). — 422 Agabitus (ms.).
423 Agapeta i. ancilla que pro Christo noluit
   nubere 81
424 Agape es i. lenocinator 82
425 Agareni anglice comelinges
426 Agaso nis an asse herde
427 Agatium vel agamen interpretatur splendenscens 83
428 Agelaster qui numquam ridet
429 Agellarius a cherle
430 Ager a feld
431 Agellus diminutium
432 Al[g]garrio is i. ulde vel iuxta [garrire]
433 Agger an hul of erpe
434 Aggero as to hepe
435 Aggestim i. cumulatim
436 Agstenus an hepe
437 Aggestim i. cumulatim
438 Aggenores qui se sacrificant
439 Aggeus a un i. festinus et letus
440 Agredorius eris to breke inne or al to breke
441 Agregio as to hepe
442 Agulis swyfte or propur
443 Aggutturro as i. per guttur colo
444 Agilis swyftenes
445 Agino as i. festinare vel fugare
446 Aginento .i. actor mercator
447 Agiofagite qwidam populus
448 Agiographia holi writte
449 Agiographus a writer of holy yngges
450 Agios grece sanctus latine

451 Agito i. frequenter agere
452 Agmen nomen collectium i. turba frequens accio
453 Aghnatus i. cognatus
454 Agnelli i. parus agnus
455 Aghninus lombliche 84
456 Agnes et agna i. casta
457 Agnomen a tonome
458 Agnomino as to miscelepen 85
459 Agnominaio clepinge tonome 86
460 Agnosco i. ulde vel iuxta nosco
461 Agnus lombe
462 Agho gis i. ducere vel facere vel transire
463 Agolus i. baculus pastoralis
464 Adobo 87 i. bello
465 Agon fyßtinge
466 Agon is i. sine angwlo strife
467 Agonia i. agon uigor fyßtyge strete uictimalis host
468 Agonista i. pugil a chider
469 Agonisticus i. victoriosus

81 Agapeta: add this item to MLDBS as a new sense.
82 “Lenocinator” has the meaning “allurer”, “one who is unchaste”, opposite the lexical meaning of “agape”. Yet, our scribe is well supported by the FVD reading: “Agape, pes secundum Papiam dicitur lenocin­nator et qui cum feminis illicite conversatur.”
83 Agatium vel agamen: neither word is attested; however, to support the gloss, cf. Du Cange, s.v. “Agates, thes, tha [Lapis ex quo excutitur ignis. Diefenbach]; also, cf. “Agatia est quaedam herba, goltwurzel; in Gemma Gemmarum.”
84 lombliche: hapax legomenon; see MED, s.v.
85 “Agnomino” has the meaning “to surname” to which the Middle English “tonome” on line 457 attests. When “miscelepen”, found only here in the infinitive (add. lex.), glosses it, “agnomino” assumes an additional sense: “to calle nekename”, “to call by nykname” (found in two mss. within the Medullan tradition, St. John’s and Hrl.1738, respectively). “Misceleped, ppl.” and “miscele­pinge, ger.” in the MED have the senses “misnaming, miscalling” with only three citations to support them.
86 Agnominacio: “clepinge tonome”, readily distin­guished from “agnomen” with the sense “a tonome”, has a unique sense differing from the only other sources of the word in the language. L&S provides the meaning: παραγωγια; and MLDBS the sense “alliteration”.
87 A further example of Stonyhurst’s dyslexia (cf. note on line 612). The ms. reading is ‘Agobo’. The correct reading ‘d’ is suggestve of an upended ‘g’. Cf. Niermeyer, s.v. ‘adobare’.

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470 Agonisita\textsuperscript{88} qui est in agone et pugil qui preest certantibus in prelio
471 Ago[n]izo as to fyst to ouercome
472 Agoranomus .i. princeps\textsuperscript{89}
473 Agrammatum lewed
474 Agrarius .i. preceptum datum vel susceuptum pro agro
475 Agraria .i. lex data vel susceptra pro agro
476 Aredula .i. lex data vel suscepta pro agro
477 Agrestis a fylde mon
478 Agricola a tilier
479 Agricolon\textsuperscript{ws} tor .i. agrum colens
480 Agricurator idem est
481 Agrimonia quedam herba
482 Agriofagite qui solum ferarwm cames edunt
483 Agronomus “market regulator” i.e. the individual involved in “leasing out market stalls as agent for the town council.” Cf. N.Lewis, Life in Egypt under Roman Rule, Oxford, 1983, p. 47. “Princeps” here in the sense of “official”.
484 Alabastrices a mancr of stones
485 Alabaustmm vas vnguentarium vel pixis
486 Alabro as .i. albare
487 Alalus .i. albas cymtatis propter albos crines
488 Albani sunt homines illius cymtatis propter albos crines
489 Albamites sunt albi homines
490 Albana .i. regio orientalis
491 Albancia .i. dicere : an indication of our scribe’s ‘quiet’ humour after the impact of “uerbum defectiuum” in the previous entry.
492 Albancia a compaynie of hors
493 Albancus .i. albus et qnidam mons
494 Albap [l]a .i. parnm alb
495 Albucium .i. albumen
496 Albucium .i. albus
497 Albal .i. albus et qnidam mons
498 Albal .i. albus
499 Albal .i. albus et qnidam mons
496 Alabrum a reel\textsuperscript{91}
497 Alapes dicitur nouacula
498 Alacer cris cre .i. velox argutus letus
499 Alacrimeonia .i. alacrites leticia gaudium velocitas
500 Alani dicunter habitatores iuxta lanum
501 Alap a dynt or a boffet
502 Al[l]apo as .i. alapas dare
503 Alapizo zas idem
504 Alapus a getter of dyntis
505 Alaris a compaynie of hors
506 Alatus a tvm venget\textsuperscript{92}
507 Alba quedam cuitas et vestis sacerdotalis linea
508 Albanamites sunt albi homines
509 Albania .i. regio orientalis
510 Albani sunt homines illius cymtatis propter
511 Albo as to whiten
512 Albesco is inchoatiuum
513 Albiceps whited
514 Albor idem
515 Albico as .i. albare
516 Albidas da dum .i. albus
517 Albios .i. parum albus
518 Albucium .i. albumen
519 Albugo .i. glaucitas vel albedo ocwlorwm
520 Albul [l]a .i. glaucitas vel albedo ocwlorwm visum impediens tenuis pellicula membrana
521 Alburnus .i. albus et quidam mons
522 Albus white

\textsuperscript{88} Agonisita, a phonetic variation of: Agonizeta = victor (cf. FVD and DFC). It is not attested in Greek, although its cognate, àycoviÇopai, is broadly used.
\textsuperscript{89} Agoranomus “market regulator” i.e. the individual involved in “leasing out market stalls as agent for the town council.” Cf. N.Lewis, Life in Egypt under Roman Rule, Oxford, 1983, p. 47. “Princeps” here in the sense of “official”.
\textsuperscript{90} Aio is .i. dicere: an indication of our scribe’s ‘quiet’ humour after the impact of “uerbum defectiuum” in the previous entry.
\textsuperscript{91} The MED incorrectly places this citation under “rolle” 3.c., where a separate sense “spindle, reel” was created for it. Quite unnecessary since it belongs under “rele (n) 1.a.”, where both P.Parv. (cf. col. 370 s.v. “Rele, wommanys Instrumente”) and Cath. Angl. (cf. “Rele (Reyle)”, p. 303) define “reel” as “alabrum”. Hence sense 3.c. under “rolle” in MED should be deleted
\textsuperscript{92} Venget: “winged”, is a unique spelling; add. lex.
\textsuperscript{93} u’dam: simply resolved as “[q]uidam”, although the normal abbreviation is “q’dam”. Perhaps, in this case, over time, the expected “q” gradually morphed into

470 the second ‘qui’ has an otiose macron. — 472 Agoronomus (ms.). — 473 Agramiatus (ms.). — 481 quidam (ms.). — 483 ferrum (ms.). — 484 Agripennis (ms.). — 485 Agripta (ms.). — 487 prehere (ms.). — 492 peditos (ms.). — 496 rool (ms.). — 497 cf. ἀλάβης; mouacula (ms.).
Albo indeclinabile liber est quo nomina sanctorum scribuntur.

Alce grece virtus vel fortitudo latine.

Alcedo a colémose.

Alcius quidam poeta.

Alchimus nomen proprium vi

Alceria dolor algoris.

Alcia genus frumenti.

Alcestrum idem.

Alcariac meretrix.

Alphita i. far[i]na ordiacea.

Allica gens vestis.

Albesia gens scuti.


Alcides i. fortitudo virtus siue formosus.

Alcion a semewe.

Aleia quidam ludus.

Alearium a place per tables lyen.

Aleator a tabyl pleyer.

Aleatorium locus in quo ludi tur ad aleas.

Aleo nis qui assidue ludit.

Aloea parua alea.

Allotheca diuersa paririo accidencium.

Ale[>]rs tis wyse.

Alga sefoure.

Algema colde aiche.

Algidus a um cold.

Algeo es to colden.

Algescio is inchoatium.

Algor colde.


Algus ris frigus.

Alia nomen fluuii.

Aias anoper tyme.

Alibi oper stede.

Alibris [deest interpr.]

Alibrum [deest interpr.]

Alicubi of oper stede.

Aliquando sun tyme.

Alienigena of oper contre ybore.

Alienus i. extraneus.

Alieno as i. alienum facere.

Alietus a merlion.

Alimen i. nutrimentum.

Alimentum fode.

Alio i. in alio loco.

Alioqui oper maner or ellis.

Aliorsum toward oper place.

535 loculator (ms.). — 536 Altides (ms.). — 537 cf. álkuón. — 538 Alcia (ms.). — 543 ulea (ms.). — 544 Alétheca (ms.). — 547 golde (ms.). — 548 gold (ms.). — 549 golden (ms.). — 558 Alib (ms.). — 563 Aligno (ms.). — 565 nicrimentum (ms.).

98 In the MED "se-fore" is described as "duty of carrying supplies by water." It also defines "fore" as "a ditch, furrow, or rut" which accords with "alga" as an alternate spelling of "alveus", "trough" in Latham. However, other ms. of the Medulla gloss "Alga" as "froth" or "frost" of the sea with one ms., Hrl. 2257 adding: "que dicitur anglice wor" perhaps equivalent to the MED's war(e (5): "ful of fulpe and ware." Hence, the "foure" of this gloss might constitute a new second sense of the MED's war(e (5) as "Algae: baggage of the ocean."

99 Cf. FVD: "Alibris.bris .i. alabrum traoul quia in eo liberantur fila (sic) .i. volvuntur."

100 Alibrum: Cf. Isid. Orig. 19.29.2.: "Alibrum, quod in eo liberantur fila, id est solvantur." The spelling "Albrum" prevails in the three published glossaries, FVD, DFC, and AMD.
A PROLEGOMENON TO THE STONYHURST MEDULLA

570 Alipes lyßtfodet\textsuperscript{101}
571 Aliph[an]lus a litil coppe\textsuperscript{102}
572 Aliquot summe
573 Aliptes a wounde heler
574 Aliquamdiu sumdel long
575 Aliquant[ul]um tisper a litel or sumdel
576 Aliquantus idem
577 Aliquant[ul]um .i. paruo temp[or]e
578 Aliquorsum toward sum syde
579 Aliqoociens sum nombre
580 Aliquotus sum time
581 Aliitus ondyng or norished
582 Alius a ud o{	extsuperscript{2}er
583 Alliunde from sum place
584 Alatum ybore awey
585 Allec heryng
586 Allecto as to drawe to
587 Allofilius .i. alienígena
588 Allego as legge
589 Allegoria est figura qua vnum dicitur et aliid intelligitur
590 Alleluia .i. laus dei .i. laudate deum vel altisims leuatnr in cruce
591 Alleuio as to li^t
592 Alibesco is to asente
593 Allic/o cis to drawe to
594 Allido is to hurte
595 Alligo as to bynde
596 Allisus yhurte
597 Alligurio .i. spero vel gustu tempto\textsuperscript{103}
598 Allium garlek
599 Allodium hiritage
600 Alon strong

601 Alopacia .i. passio in alium transiens
602 Alopate tes idem
603 Allotropheta .i. diuersa passio\textsuperscript{104}
604 Allopicia .i. fuluor capillorum
605 Alloquor to aresoun or speke to
606 Allubencia et licencia et obeiencia vel consenus
607 Allubesco .i. consentire obedire
608 Alluceo es shyne
609 Alucino as to lyytten
610 Alludo is to scorne or to acorde\textsuperscript{105}
611 Alluo is .i. valde lauer
612 Alluces et ciun et ucia a slou place\textsuperscript{106}

\textsuperscript{101} Fodet (ms.): another example of this scribe's dyslexia (see note on line 752). Add this item to the only other two under "light-foted" (MED), all being glossaries. See line 382.

\textsuperscript{102} Aliphanus: cf. DFC: "parvus ciphus habens parvum foramen ad modum vitri gutturati et dicitur quasi alens infantes."

\textsuperscript{103} Aligurio: cf. FVD: "Allegurio - ad aliquid ligurire", the only other reference to the word. Consider "spero" as meaning "look forward to (something desired)" (OLD).

\textsuperscript{104} Allotropheta .i. diuersa passio. "allo" and "diuersa" suggest similarity; "tropheta" is not a recorded, inflected form, although "troph" is a recognized root. "Passio", conventionally spelled, in no way relates to it. But considering the orthographic alternation between 'c' and 't' and the phonetic interchange among 'c', 's', and 't' palaeographically, the variants "pastio" and "pascio" become apparent. The OLD defines "pastio" as "feeding", "pasturing", which equate with τροφή "feeding", "nurturing". Under "pastio" in the OLD the phrase "diersae...pastiones" is given, supporting the present gloss. However, "allotropheta", with good reason, fails to appear in any of the lexica. Over the course of the Stonyhurst ms. only about a dozen examples of inflected Greek appear as lemmata, some genitives as 'nietos' instead of v ν,; accusatives as 'ota' ότα rather than ϐος. These endings: 'tos', 'ta', will emphasize the ending 'ta' of 'allo-trophe-ta', and both explain its composition as well as isolate a seemingly valid yet unaccounted-for compound: ἄλλοτροφη. Cf. also notes on lines 379 and 1364.

\textsuperscript{105} Alludo...sconc...acorde. Note emphasis upon glosses with opposite meanings. Cf. FVD: "Alludo...illudere vel consonare.. .concordare.

\textsuperscript{106} Alluces: a slou cepla (ms.). An example of 'focal juxtaposition', not uncommon over the tradition of the Medulla Grammatice. See 'Aresco, cis', manuscript reading of line 1231, corrected in our text to 'Arcesso, is' to satisfy the sense of the gloss 'to constreyne wyj) desir'. "Aresco" means "begin to be dry". Consider also "Abalieno : to enalyne" = alyne + en = alyenen. Cf. McCarren, "Bristol Univ. MS DM I", Traditio, 48, 1993, line 354 note 170.

\textsuperscript{107} Alus: a slou cepla (ms.). An example of 'focal juxtaposition', not uncommon over the tradition of the Medulla Grammatice. See 'Aresco, cis', manuscript reading of line 1231, corrected in our text to 'Arcesso, is' to satisfy the sense of the gloss 'to constreyne wyj) desir'. "Aresco" means "begin to be dry". Consider also "Abalieno : to enalyne" = alyne + en = alyenen. Cf. McCarren, "Bristol Univ. MS DM I", Traditio, 48, 1993, line 354 note 170.

570 lyßtfodet (ms.). — 578 Aliquoreum (ms.). — 587 Allofilius (ms.). — 599 hintage (ms.). — 602 ces (ms.). — 606 Allibencia (ms.). — 607 Allubesco (ms.). — 612 acia (ms.); cepla (ms.).
613 Alluio et uies et utium .i. inundacio aquarum vel sordium colleccio

614 Alluuis oversowed felde 617

615 Allux a grete too

616 Alluxus 618

617 Allmitudo holines or feynmes

618 Allma nomen proprium vel mens

619 Allmus a um holi or feyr

620 Alliues ni an ellerne treo

621 Al[c]mena mater herculis

622 Alnetum locus vbi crescent alni

623 Almophonus .i. alma sonaos

624 Alo is to norsh inde tor vel alitir altrix vel al[t]rix altio et altio alius vel alticus 619

625 Aloe quedam arbor odorifera vel genus vnguenti amarissimi

626 Alo as to brethen

627 Alyopicia falling of here

628 Alögus quoddam signum 110

629 Alyopicis he braune 111

630 Alpha .i. a

631 Alphebia .i. genus scuti quod alber 112

632 Alpheus interpretatur mitissimus 113

633 Alphabetum a b c

634 Alpes in p[l]ur[i]ali sunt montes

635 Alpinus a um participium

636 Alpis nomen proprium

637 Allica et Allicaria .i. farina

638 Alsor aris .i. frigere

639 Altere an awter

640 Altariolum diminutium

641 Alteless .i. nutritus quasi alitus

642 Alter ra um ooper

643 Alterco as to striuen

644 Alteritas ooperhed

645 Altermus opersyde

646 Alterne tim ooper syde

647 Alterno as .i. mutuare vel alternatim alicquid facere dicere vel dissonare

648 Altero as .i. variate vel alternatim facere

649 Alteratur a um .i. variatus

650 Alteruter .i. iste vel ille

651 Alterutrum from on to anoper

652 Altibalnus .i. instrumentum 114

653 Aligradus .i. alte gradiens vel qui est in alto gradu

617 Alluuio et uies et uium .i. inundacio aquarum vel sordium colleccio

614 Aliuius (ms.). — 617 Allmutudo (ms.). — 622 alnus (ms.). — 624 alcior... alicio (ms.). — 627 Alopacia (ms.). — 637 Alsicia et alsicera (ms.). — 638 Allor (ms.): palaeographical confusion between 'I' and 's'. — 640 Altioriolum (ms.). — 641 nutricus (ms.). — 643 Altereo (ms.). — 645 oopersyde. — 652 Altibalnus (ms.).

107 Aluuius oversowed felde. “Oversowed” is a hapax legomenon. Cf. MED: “oversoued”. The MED entry reads “Alluio... inundacio... Allimus [read: alluies, ?alluium adj. as n.]: oversowed felde.” This is a baffling conflation of two separate items: (613): “Alluio et uies et utium .i. inundacio aquarum vel sordium colleccio” and (614): “Alluuio oversowed felde”. Only line 614 is necessary to justify the hapax legomenon. In the MED “Alluio through adj. as n.]” should be deleted.


109 This item (624) serves as a poignant example of a master engaging his students in the phonetic, cognative, and inflectional values of the Latin language.

110 Cf. DFC: “Alogus, gi, - litera vel nota in libris emendandis.” See also Isid. Orig. 1.21.27.

111 Alopicis he braune: this item might be added to MLDBS.


113 Alpheus was the lover of Arethusa, both of whom were personified as rivers, and in this myth, finally conjoined. Cf. Virgil, Aeneid 3.694-96. Note the soothing, calming ‘u’ sounds of line 696: “Ore, Arethusa, tuo Siculis confunditur undis” supporting the meaning of the gloss, “mitissimus”.

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654 Au[cu]la\115 a capon or a fatte beste
655 Altilis idem\116
656 Altiloqus qui alte loquitur
657 Alcio nis fodynge\117
658 Altissona[n]s i. in altum vel ex alto sonans
659 Altissonus a um idem
660 Altitronum i. sedes regia vel qui sedet in alta sede
661 Altitronus ille qui sedet in ea
662 Altitona[n]s qui alte tonat
663 Alto as to hiße
664 Altriplex double wele\118
665 Altrix eis a noris
666 Aluearg a hiue
667 Aluearium idem
668 Alueus vas sanctum ad modum fluuii a trou3
669 Aula (ms.). — 660 alia (ms.). — 670 ficm (ms.). — 680 alma (ms.). — 681 et: a (ms.). — 691 Amaratus (ms.).

115 For ‘aucula’ cf. Latham, s.v. ‘auca’.
116 Altilis: Cf. P.Parv. p. 801, col. 1, s.v. “altile”. Cf. also col. 340, s.v. “Polayle, bryddys or fowlys, aitile, is”; and note 1651, p. 672; also, s.v. “Pullayly or pullayle... Volatile,-is”; and note 1686, p. 674.
117 Alcio nis fodynge. This gloss is found only once in variant form in P.Parv. col. 166: “fodynyng or norschyng” (see note 754, p. 603). The MED reads: “Altudo: a fodynge.” “Altudo” is the result of fancy, and “nis” in no palaeographical manual can be read as “a”.
118 Altriplex double wele. Both FVD and DFC concur. Cf. FVD: “Altriplex —qui vel que animo duplex est i. dolosus, fraudulentus.”

119 Cf. DFC: “Ama...strix ab amo.as quia multum amat parvulos suos.”
120 A loueli worde: an unusual gloss, intended merely as a “personal” comment upon the nature of the lemma. In fact “Amabo” means “please”.
121 Amanitis: unattested. Perhaps construed by this scribe as the Latin spelling of àpavîxai (note 124).
122 Amanitus — unattested. Perhaps construed by this scribe as the Latin spelling of διαμαντίς (note 124).
V. P. Mccarren — Ashby Kinch — Sean Pollack

696 Amarus bittur
697 Amasco cis to bigyme to love
698 Amasio nis i. amasius
699 Amasiolus diminuum
700 Amasiundus idem
701 Amosius a leman
702 Amasia idem
703 Amis nomen proprium et veritas
704 Amatorculus paruus amorator
705 Amaturio to pynke to loue
706 Amasons a wonmon lone withoven tete
707 Ambactus a um led abow
708 Ambages i. dubia construccio vel verborum circuitus vel prolixitas
709 Ambago iadem
710 Ambarvalis i. hostia cum qua ruse ambiebat
711 Ambegno nis oblatum cum duobus agnis
712 Ambi abowte goynge
713 Ambidens a shepe of twey tęp
714 Ambidexter he bôt vse bope handes for þe ryst honde
715 Ambifariam ex ambabus partibus
716 Ambigo is to downten
717 Ambigusus dreful
718 Ambiloquus doubl tongud
719 Ambiloquium doubel speche
720 Ambio is to compass to coueytinge
721 Ambicio compasing or coueytinge
722 Ambiculosus cupidus honoris
723 Ambitus circuitus cupiditas [honoris] 130
724 Ambro nis a pulput or a gres

725 Ambo bo bo bope
726 Ambra ambers
727 Ambro nis a lechur
728 Ambroninus i. a foule eter
729 Ambrosia wyld sawge
730 Ambrosius i. dulus vel gulosus
731 Ambucilia i. uenter
732 Ambula femina habens pannum senatorie
733 Ambulatium a robbyng place
734 Ambulatorium an aley
735 Ambulo as to rone
736 Ambulus a letter berer
737 Amburbale transitus circum campum
738 Amburo is i. circumuro
739 Amella quedam arbor
740 Amellus flos eius
741 Amecor aris i. ualde amcus fio
742 Amen. i. vere vel sic et fideliter et est ebreum
743 Amendo as to nißsend 134
744 Amenus meri
745 Amen[i]um a fayre stede
746 Amen tis desturbed wrappen or wode
747 Amento tas to wax wode
748 Amencia wodhede
749 Amentum i. corigia virgata in medio haste

127 bittur (ms.): the scribe seems distracted, resulting in repetition of gloss from line immediately above (696).
130 [honoris]: eyeskip to immediately previous item (line 722).
132 Ambucilia: cf. Du Cange “Ambutilia” and esp. “Ambusilla...Venter, qui ambabus partibus cilletur, id est, movetur per os et anum.”
133 “robbing” is a linguistic variant of “roming” and does not belong as given in MED: “(e): ?error for ‘roming’ under ‘robbeinge’ = plundering.” It needs a cross reference: ‘robbeng ⇒ roming ger. ’bb’ is merely a vocal extension of the ‘mb’ sound.
750 Amesticus 135 .i. lap[i]s preciosus gemma purpurea
751 Amesticina 136 vestis eiusdem coloris
752 Amechon a chlyke stone 137
753 Amicalis frendelyche
754 Amicor arîs to make frend
755 Amictuo as .i. sepe amicire
756 Amicabilitas frerzdhed
757 Amico cis couere dreliche to sc[h]rine 138
758 Amico cas to make frende

135 Amesticus : cf. amestistus, amisitites, amethystus, ἀμέθυστος; ἀ + μεθυό.
136 Amesticina: cf. amethystinus, ἀμήστινον.
137 Amechon a chlyke stone. The MED's reading is 'chylde-stone' which results in a ghost word and an errant hapax legomenon. The correct ms. reading is a compressed 'k' providing 'chylke stone'. However, the emended reading is 'chlyke stone'. Cf. P.Parv. p. 415, s.v. 'Slekeston' and p. 416, s.v. 'Slyke ston.' Also, cf. Cath. Angl. p. 344: "Slegt" (Slyght A.) stone' with special emphasis upon note 2: "I sleeke, I make paper smothe with a sleke stone." Exemplary of our scribe's dyslexic tendency are lines: 140: 'achiolus a folde' - 'achilous a flode'; 249&252: nelde - nedle; 464: 'agobo' - 'adobo'; 570: 'lißtfodet - lißtfoted; 612: 'cepla' - 'place'; 'enalyne' - 'alyenen'; 1230: 'aresco' - 'arcesso'; 1015: 'anticopa' - 'antipoca'; 1040: 'antrophos' - 'anthropos'; 1087: 'apallnos' - 'apllanes'; 1088: 'apallnes' - 'apallnos'; 1176: 'sacre' - 'sarce'; 1391: 'arispio' - 'arispipio'; 1433: 'arundentium' - 'arundinetum'; 1766: 'axioma' - 'axonia'; 1769: 'J)erf'. "Amechon", on its own, a puzzling concoction of letters, has support from Wright-Wulcker 563: "Amethon a slykston. The ms. variation of 'c' and 't' is very slight. However, further evidence is found within the context of our ms. The two entries which precede 'Amechon' in the Stonyhurst ms. are: "Amesticus .i. lapis preciosus, gemma purpurea" ; and "Amesticina vestis eiusdem coloris". Hence, we're given the connection between stones: the 'chlyke stone' and the Amethyst. Then, consider the likelihood of the careless copying by the unwitting scribes: 'amechon' and 'amethon, which at an earlier stage was written 'Ameth(yst)on' as a transliteration of ἀμήστιον.

138 Amicio cis couere dreliche, to sc[h]rine. Cf. MED, s.v. "drili", meaning "earnestly".

759 Amictus a um .i. cooperitus
760 Amictus ti an amyte
761 Amictorium idem
762 Am[i]cerium a bonde or a kerchef
763 Amicus a frende
764 Amigdola greece longa nux latine an e-len-raunde
765 Amigdolus an almaund tre
766 Amigdolum fructus eius
767 Aminoa genus uve et quedam gemma
768 Amilearius he þat myt is hende 139
769 Amitiste tes tis tides 140 lapis miliarior aptatur quem qui gustauerit inebriati non poterit
770 Am[i]ta soror partis uel mairis
771 Amitto is to lese
772 Amman nomen proprium loci
773 Amior aris to wondere
774 Amminicolum aris to helpe
775 Am[n]esias 141 a toune ysette bi water
776 Amplestia 142 .i. sacietas
777 Ampnicolon .i. coles apmnes
778 Ampniculus .i. paruus ampnis
779 Amnicus flodi
780 Ampnis a fresshe water
781 Ampnites a stonliche glasse
782 Amo as to loue

139 Amilearius he þat myt is hende. Likely, a misrepresentation of "admissarius". See lines 313 and 318 with note. Cf. Nieermeyer: "amissarius = "admissarius" and MLDBS +"Amiliarus'[cf. admissarius or ambularius], horse."

140 The lemmata in this item are of two forms, one Greek: "Amitiste, -tes", and one Latin: "Amitistis, -tides", neither of which is lexically attested.

141 Cf. OLD, s.v. Amne(n)sis.
142 Amplestia .i. sacietas. Add to MLDBS. Cf. ἀπευξησθεῖν: to be filled with.

752 chylke (ms.). — 755 amicare (ms.). — 767 Amneana (ms.) cf. MLDBS "Aminaeus"; genus: dês (ms.). — 769 Amitiste (ms.); lipis (ms.). — 772 otiose macron over final two minims of the lemma "Amman". — 776 Amplecista (ms.). — 779 blodi (ms.). — 781 cf. OLD, s.v. "hammitis".

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752 chylke (ms.). — 755 amicare (ms.). — 767 Amneana (ms.) cf. MLDBS "Aminaeus"; genus: dês (ms.). — 769 Amitiste (ms.); lipis (ms.). — 772 otiose macron over final two minims of the lemma "Amman". — 776 Amplecista (ms.). — 779 blodi (ms.). — 781 cf. OLD, s.v. "hammitis".
783 Amatorius a um loueredy
784 Amator a louere
785 Amodo fro hemne forbe
786 Amolior iris to renewe or to make a hinge sotylli
787 Amolum flos farine.
788 Amomum i. arbor ferens odorom
789 Amon is a pulput.
790 Amon nomen proprium interpretatur filius
791 Amonitus pertinens
792 Amoneris i. lapis
793 Amor loue
794 Amoreus nomen proprium
795 Amorosus ful of loue
796 Amos nomen proprium interpretatur populus
797 Amodites i. serpens

144 This gloss, “loueredy”, provides a new MED headword: “love-redi” (adj.) under which should be placed (b) of love-reden (n.): “pertaining to readiness or inclination to love.”
146 “Amon”. Cf. “Ambo” (724). Both entries are glossed by “pulput.” Note phonetic similarity between “m” and “mb”. In support of this see text and app.crit. on line 733 stressing the vocal likeness of “m” and “b” (“romyng” and “robbyng”).
147 Amon...filius [Manasseh] is a likely addition. Cf. 2 Kings, 21.18.
148 Amoneris is an unattested and hence dubious spelling. As a gloss, “lapis” is non-descript and likely incomplete. A qualifier such as “preciosus” usually appears; see line 750: “Amesticus”; also line 873: “Andronia”.
149 Cf. Amorrhæus: Isid. Orig. 9.2.23.

798 Amphi grece circum latine
799 Amphibalus a sclaun a faldyng
800 Amphibologicus bolicus participium
801 Amphibracus pes versificandi
82 A[m]phion a fepele
83 Amphiteatrum be bope sides couthed
84 Amphitrrites i. mare
85 Amp[i]jo as to broden
86 Amphili grece i. circum latine
87 Amphora a stene or a boked
88 Ample[x]or aris to clippe
89 Amploctar aris idem
90 Amplifico as to make large
91 Amplus a um la[r]ge
92 Ampulla a pot of glasse
93 Ampullosus i. inflatus
94 Ampullor aris i. inflare superbire
95 Amputo as to kytte
96 Amplustræ an helm
97 Amula a fiole
98 Amplusrse darstes of oyle
99 Amussus pe lede of mason
100 Amphi...Amphi: repetition of item. However, note that the lemma of 806 in the ms. is “Amplio”. The scribe, no doubt, believed he was copying a new item. A copying error occurred in an earlier transcription when “hi” was construed as “lo”, two elements frequently confused in palaeographical study.
102 fepele: add. lex.
103 boked: unique spelling; add. lex.
A PROLEGOMENON TO THE STONYHURST MEDULLA

820 [filler] .. de [filler] 157
821 Ana grece sursum latine 158
822 Anapestus grece repercussus latine 158
823 Anabatrum a cortyn of grecis 159
824 Anacorita an ankyr 159
825 Anaboladum .i. lin[e]um amictum domi-
160
826 Anacorialis et cas pertinens anacorite
827 Anadiplosis rehersing of pynge 161
828 Anaphora idem 161
829 Anaglipha or um bordoureis of peyntyng
830 Anagogia passyng of vnderstondynge
831 Anagoge passyng of vnderstondynge
832 Anagoge passyng of vnderstondynge
833 Anagoge passyng of vnderstondynge
834 Ananias nomen proprium interpretatur
835 Anagogetic aduerebium 163
836 Anancie here hongyn from forshed 163
837 Anas tis a dokje 164
838 Anastasis i. resurreccio domini
839 Anastrophy figura est 165
840 Anatolimi. or[iz] Jones
841 Anastrophia wlatynge 165
842 Anates euel in pe erse
843 Anatema cursinge
844 Anatematizo zas to curse
845 Anatemo as idem
846 Anathema upcuttynge 166
847 Anaxis grece mancio latine 167

157 Due to damage done by a water stain extending from 818-825, 820 appears to read: ( ( ( [line filler] .. de ( ( ( ( .

158 Anapestus [Anepistes ms.] grece repercussus [repaisssus ms.] latine. Palaeographically, α can be read as ‘ai’ or ‘cu’. Also since ‘p’ and ‘c’ are a very unlikely consonantal combination there was probably an over­looked abbreviation mark at the base of the ‘p’ produc­‘er’. Cf. Isid. Orig. 1.17.7, esp. note in apparatus: “Anapestus repercussus interpretatur quia videlicet dactilo sono reciproco obloquitur. Greci autem anape­stum repercussionem dicunt β.”


161 Cf. AMD: “reduplicatio quando unus versus definit sequens versus incipit.” Cf. άναδιπλωσίς in LSI. Also, cf. Isid. Orig. 1.36.7; on the subject of “congeminatio verborum” see Isid. Orig. 2.21.3

162 Anagogeticus: See line 835, “anagogeticce”, for textual consistency. The readings are indispu­table. “Anagogeticus” is construed as a cognate of “Anagoge”, 833. Latham and FVD offer “Anagogicus” in the following contexts: Latham defines it as “mystical”, “allegorical.” FVD conceives of it as: “sensus anagoga­icus i. qui tractat de celestibus.” Niemeyer provides “anagogice”, “by way of allegory”. The Stonyhurst scribe might be attempting a Latin coinage accurately formed of ‘anagoge’ and ‘-ticus’ based upon a hypothe­tical άναγογητικός. However, to discount ‘anagoget­icus’ without more support for ‘anagogicus’ would not be philologically sound.


164 dokje: unique spelling; add. lex.

165 Under “wlatinge (ger.) 1,” the MED has only one citation, rather dubious, supporting the sense “vomiting”. Since “Anastrophy” is attested as a “gastric spasm” (Latham), this lemma and gloss should be added to support this specific sense.

166 Anathema upcuttynge. Our scribe seems to respond literally to the Greek: ana – ava – “up”; theme – τόμος – “cuttynge”. This item might be added to the MED to give support to the hapax legemenon (another glossary), as well as providing an earlier date (a1425) than that within the item (cl450).

820 entire line is dubious. — 822 Anepistes (ms.); repaisssus (ms.). — 825 Anabolan­drum (ms.). — 827 Anaduplesus (ms.). — 828 Anaphara (ms.). — 829 Anaclipha (ms.). — 830 Anaclipharius (ms.). — 835 Anagogitice (ms.). — 839 Anaaphra (ms.). — 841 Anaaphra (ms.). — 843 corsinge (ms.) — 843-45 cf. άναθημα. — 846 Anatheme (ms.).

843-45 cf. άναθημα.
Ancandros est quedam ciuitas
Anceps tis keruing on boxe sydes
Ancela a peynded vessel
Anchusa est herba cuius radyx inficit digitos
Ancile et chile a bokeler
Anceps tis keruing on bo^e sydes
Ancula a peynded vessel
Ancillaris et re pertinens
Ancillo as i. ministrare
Ancillor ar/s idem
Ancillula .i. pania, anelila
Ancilabris .i. mensa dominorum
Anclo as to stele & drawe
Ancus i. cupidus curuus et rex romanus
Andecabeo .i. lex longobardorum
Andegausi nomen proprium ciu[i]latis
Andreas est proprium nomen et decoris resplendor vitlis ad andros
Androdama a gemme
Andrygynus habens natura[m] hominis
Andronia lapis preciosus
Andron vel andros interpretatur vir
Anelia a fishe
Anelitus hond
Anello is uulsi to roten vp
Aneline li a litil ringe
Anelus ful of swenke

Antandros: A Greek possession on the western coast of Asia Minor, north of the island of Lesbos.

Anticle and Chile: A Greek possession on the western coast of Asia Minor, north of the island of Lesbos.

Androda (ms.) - haplography before “a gemme”, it should be expanded to “Androdama”. It is cited in Isid. Orig. 16.15.8 as “Androdama (based upon Greek ἀνδροδαμάς “man-taming, man-slaying”) argenti nitorem habet et pene adamas, quadrata semper tesseras.” L&S defines it as “a silver colored, quadrangular, and cubical precious stone.”

Andronia lapis preciosus. “Andronia” is, perhaps, a refinement of the rather functional entry in Du Cange, s.v. Androna(l): “Item ordinavit idem commissarius, quod quaedam Androna, quae est prope portale decaneriae foras, muretur et impleatur lapidum.”

Anelia a fishe. Both FVD and DFC gloss “Anelia” very differently from this. FVD reads “pugna”, “angustia”, “agonia”. DFC differs only in orthography: “Anhelia”. Both glossaries derive the word from “an(h)elus: anxius”. Possibly the Stonyhurst scribe miscopied “fishe” for “fighte”, thereby being in agreement with the above glossaries. Yet cognates such as “an(h)elus” (cf. OLD) have the meaning “gasping”, “panting”, and under “fish” there is a quote from Septimius Serenus pertaining to “fish out of water”; also in L&S Pliny is quoted under “anhelado” as emphasizing the “panting of fish”. Clearly, “Fishe” cannot of itself gloss “Anelia”. But the above citations stress the connection between physical agony and struggle (“pugna”) and that which a fish can undergo out of water. It might be more than simply a case of miscopying. It may be an incomplete gloss such as: “[Breathing like] a fishe.”

848 Ancandros est quedam ciuitas
849 Anceps tis keruing on bo^e sydes
850 Ancela a peynded vessel
851 Anchusa est herba cuius radyx inficit digitos
852 Ancile et chile a bokeler
853 Anceps tis keruing on bo^e sydes
854 Ancilla a honmdayden
855 Ancillaris et re pertinens
856 Ancillo as i. ministrare
857 Ancillor ar/s idem
858 Ancillula .i. pania, anelila
859 Ancilabris .i. mensa dominorum
860 Anclo as to stele & drawe
861 Ancus i. cupidus curuus et rex romanus
862 Anelila a fishe
863 Anclia a whele of a welle
864 Anclia a whele of a welle
865 Ancuro as i. ligare firmare
866 Ancuba an vnderlemman
867 Ancubris .i. mensa dominorum
868 Ancus i. cupidus curuus et rex romanus
869 Andecabeo i. lex longobardorum
870 Andegausi nomen proprium ciu[i]latis
871 Androdama a gemme
872 Andrygynus habens natura[m] hominis
873 Andronia lapis preciosus
874 Andron vel andros interpretatur vir
875 Anelia a fishe
876 Anelitus hond
877 Anellio is uulsi to roten vp
878 Anellus li a litil ringe
879 Anelo as to onde or pante
880 Anelus ful of swenke

168 Antandros: A Greek possession on the western coast of Asia Minor, north of the island of Lesbos.

169 Cf. Isid. Orig. 17.9.69.


171 Ancilia a whele of a welle. Cf. Cath. Angl., p. 415, s.v. “A wheylle of a drawe wele; Anclea”, and note 5; also, cf. a Drawynge whele (qweylle) and note 5.

172 “Curvum”, “that which is crooked”, not “curvitas”, is the equivalent of “ancon” (ày m v , “any nook or bend”). Both DFC and FVD concur: “Ancon grece, latine curvum.”

173 Anclia a whele of a welle. Cf. Cath. Angl., p. 415, s.v. “A wheylle of a drawe wele; Anclea”, and note 5; also, cf. a Drawynge whele (qweylle) and note 5.

174 Andegausi. Cf. AMD: “dicitur ab anda quod est stercus et avis.”

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850 vr. of Ancilla. — 851 Anchisa (ms.). — 862 ἀγκόν; curuuitas (ms.). — 863 cauus (ms.). — 869 Andigauus (ms.). — 872 Androgenus (ms.). — 879 cf. anhelo.
A PROLEGOMENON TO THE STONYHURST MEDULLA

881 Anelo as traualy
882 Anfìbulus a sklauyn
883 Anfractus a um aboute broken
884 Anfrango gis aboute broken
885 Angaria strife
886 Angario as to striuen with oute ri3t
887 Angelus .i. nuncius
888 Ang[e]llicus a um pertinens
889 Angistrum an hoc
890 Amal et amalech est178 sine terra
891 Angens withholdynge
892 Anger ris a swerde & a monsleere179
893 Angina swnellynge of þe prot
894 Angion [deest interpr.]
895 Angiporti et tum a strayte wey
896 Anglia e[n]gelond
897 Angris gis to constreyne
898 Angor ris .i. angwis180
899 Anguilla an el
900 Anguillarius locus vbi habundant
901 Angu[jllaris et re ] participium
902 Angu[n]us a um idem
903 Anguipes þut hap elder fote
904 Anguis a water adder
905 Augurior aris to prophesy
906 Angulus an hurne or a corner
907 Angularis et re participium
908 Angustio as to anger
909 Angust[i]a anger
910 Angusto as to make narwe
911 Anetum anys
912 Anicius a um no3t ouercome181

Anno as to jere\textsuperscript{187}.

Annuarius seruise of a jere

Annuciatym fro jere to jere

Anuncio as to shewe or bring bode\textsuperscript{188}

Annuus a urn of o jere

Anonomia g rece

Anqwiromagus ^e sterne of be shyp

Antea byfore

Antepetus help of a fend\textsuperscript{192}

Anteterminus (ms.).

Anteritas i. antiquitas

\textsuperscript{187} Anno as to jere. The MS. reads “Annono” (see app.crit. on line 941) as does the MED to which is attached a dubious definition: “to make an annual payment.” ’Annono’ and ‘Annonor’ are found plentifully in the lexica whose meanings are based upon that of the “Annona, the annual com supply.” However, due to the position of “Annono’ in the ms. - “Anno” at the end of a line and “no” at the beginning of the next - “Annono” is arguably a case of dittography supported by the gloss “to jere,” a simple verb, reflecting time not provisions. Cf. “anno” in L&S : “to pass or live through a year.” Hence, this brief item introduces a hapax legomenon, “to jere”, and supports another, “anno”. In the MED the item might be revised as : annono [read : anno] as to jere : ’to spend or pass through the indicated period of time’.

\textsuperscript{188} Add this item to MED : “bod” n.(2) 2.a.

\textsuperscript{189} Cf. Isid. Orig. 19.4.7: ”Mitra funis qua navis media vincitur. Anquina quo ad malum antemna constringitur.”


\textsuperscript{191} Antepetus (ms.) is not attested. Perhaps, there was confusion between the letters f (s) and ð (l). For “Antes” cf. FVD: ”lapides et macerie que claudunt vincas.” For “paytrel” cf. P.Parv. col. 331, s.v. “Peytrel”, and note 1603 on p. 668 for its etymology. The mention of ‘Antela’ there suggests a verbal triad : ’Antela - Antilena - Antile’. ’Antela’ as ’harness for a horse’; ’Antilena’, a diminutive of ’Antela’; and ’Antile’ (852) ’a buckler or leather shield of a warrior’, all forms of protection common to animal and man.

\textsuperscript{192} Cf. FVD: ”Antepet...obsequia amicorum vel ipsi amici obsequentes.” Also cf. DFC: “Antipas - interpretatur testis fidelis.”

\textsuperscript{193} Anteterminus: add. lex. Cf. FVD and DFC: “Anterinus” (sic).
984 Anterium fiht byfor boruc
985 Antes vyne braunches
986 Antesignanus a sauioure
987 Antibachius pes versificandi
988 Antestor rís to bere wyttene
989 Anteurbanum .i. anterium
990 Antibi[b]lium wed for boke ßowe
991 Antica an acche of a dore
992 Anti aßeynes
993 Antichristus .i. contra Christum
994 Anticipo as take bifore
995 Antidicomarite J dæî sayen a^eynes marie
996 Antidotum medicine aßeyne venim
997 Antifrasis figura est
998 Angion .i. valde
999 Anticopa an obligacioun
1000 Antigraphus .i. scriptor cancellarius
1001 Antigraphia a chaunselere
1002 Antilibany .i. pars libani
1003 Antilloquus furst speker
1004 Antilloquium .i. prima locucio
1005 Antimotabala [deest interpr.]
1006 Antimotabole es gree mutacio sermonis latine
1007 Antiochia nomen proprium ciuatatis
1008 Antipagementa .i. valuerum ornamenta
1009 Antis[p]astus pes versificandi
1010 Antipater .i. vir pater probus
1011 Antipentemeniris quando vocalis breuis ponitur
1012 Antiphona an anteme
1013 Antiphonista cantans eas
1014 Antiphona æsein seynge
1015 Antipoca an obligacioun

195 Anteligarius (ms.): ‘ri’ can be orthographically identical to ‘n’. For ‘Antesignanus’ cf. FVD: “primipilus, vexillifer, primus signifer.”
196 Anteurbanum .i. anterium. “Anteurbanum” found here only as a singular noun, meaning ‘suburb’. Add. lex.
197 For ‘anterium’ cf. line 984 and note.
198 Antelignarius (ms.): ‘ri’ can be orthographically identical to ‘n’. For ‘Antesignanus’ cf. FVD: “primipilus, vexillifer, primus signifer.”
199 Antelignarius (ms.): ‘ri’ can be orthographically identical to ‘n’. For ‘Antesignanus’ cf. FVD: “primipilus, vexillifer, primus signifer.”
200 Antigenus .i. maior alexandro
201 Antilibany .i. pars libani
202 Antilloquus furst speker
203 Antilloquium .i. prima locucio
204 Antipater .i. vir pater probus
205 Antiphona an obligacioun

204 Of many renowned Antipaters, this likely refers to L. Caelius Antipater, an outstanding jurist of 2nd century B.C. Rome.
1016 Antipos tus .i. populus subterraneus
1017 Antiposis quedam figura allotece.206
1018 Antiquarius qui de antiquis commemorat
1019 Antiquus old.
1020 Antiquitas .i. longitudo [evi]
1021 Antiquus by old tyme
1022 Antis[i]ma indeclinabile wrong aseyne wrong takyng207
1023 Antipurus .i. vrbanus
1024 Antifunctus idem208
1025 Antistes a bishopp
1026 Antisticium .i. officium sacerdotum
1027 Antista que sacra dat209
1028 Antisto as .i. contra stare
1029 Antistrophat withsaynge
1030 Antitis figura est
1031 Antiteca locuczo contraña210
1032 Antitec/o figura est
1033 Anapolesis figura est
1034 Antonomasia quz/zdam tropws est
206 Antiposis = áντιπτωσις: “interchange of cases” (LSJ). The scribe concludes the gloss with a transcription — “allotece”, add. lex., of the rare áXXôiriç meaning “otherness”. This item reflects an entry and gloss both transliterated from Greek.
207 To what does “idem” refer? Perhaps, to an overlooked ‘anti/efingo? Frequently the “idem” in question refers to a word placed earlier or later by as much as the length of a column of text. In this case, there is no referential lemma provided.
208 Cf. CL “Antistita”: “high-priestess”.
209 Likely, a Latin misformation of áντιθετις (see line 1030).
210 Anapolesis figura est. In spite of its quite natural and appealing rhythm, the ms. reading “Antipopesis” does not appear in any of the lexica. ‘Anti’ and ‘ana’ are very common prepositions and not too dissimilar in sound during a hasty patch of copying; also, the ditographic ‘p’ might be seen as enhancing the sound. áντιπόλησις means ‘repetition’, ‘recalling to mind.’
1035 Antrotous .i. lapis preciosus212
1036 Antrax .i. carbunculus calculus pe stone & a felon
1037 Antropofagi bo mannes flesh
1038 Antronunca gemma coruscans
1039 Antropo[p]morphice heretyk[es]213
1040 Antropos indeclinabile214 .i. homo
1041 Antropopatos monnes passion215
1042 Anrum vel tra .i. spelunca vel cauerna
1043 Antroare .i. gratias referre
1044 Anulus a ring
1045 Anularis midfinger
1046 Anulare est ge[n]us coloris quo m[u]liers lote illum[n]tur
1047 Anularius a rynng maker
1048 Anularium a ring216

This word does not appear in the Latin language and therefore represents a rare direct transcription from the Greek. Add. lex.
212 Antrotous: no doubt, a mistaken spelling of which there is no trace or hint in the lexica or glossaries.
214 Indeclinabile: perhaps, our scribe meant that this Greek word could not be declined in the same fashion as a Latin word. Note dyslexic inclination in the ms. reading “Anthropos”. For other examples of this tendency cf. note on line 752.
215 The scribe, confronted with an utterly foreign set of syllables further reveals his inability with Greek. The gloss “monnes passion” is of no help to him. Yet, if one solves “passion” with πάθος and is attentive to the four previous items: 1037-1040, which echo ‘Antro’ and ‘Antropos’, perhaps, ‘Antrapast’ should begin to suggest if only by sheer vocal rhythm, at least some parts of ‘Anthropos’. But his best attempt at conveying the compound ‘Anthropopathos’ is ‘Antrapastpatos’. Ανθρωπόπαθος is not found in LSJ and might be added to the LSJ Supplement as a proper compound.
216 ‘-arium’ suggests “place where” things are kept or made. FVD defines “Anularium” as “locus ubi fiant annuli.” Hence, the text warrants emending to: “Anularium [place where] a ring [is made]”.

1017 Antiptosus (ms.). — 1033 Antipoplesis (ms.). — 1034 quedam (ms.). — 1037 Antropefagi (ms.). — 1040 Antrophos (ms.). — 1041 Antrapastpatos (ms.). — 1043 Anturare (ms.).
A PROLEGOMENON TO THE STONYHURST MEDULLA

1049 Anus an ers or an old wyfe
1050 Antergium an ers wysp
1051 Anxiatites sunt quedam aues
1052 Anxiioma a concluyng
1053 Anxungia swynes grece
1054 Anxuga idem
1055 Anxi aum strate or angvi[s]ouse
1056 Anxietas anguis
1057 Anxior aris to angur
1058 Apage go go henne
1059 Apagete go go {) henne
1060 Apagem uste or angvi[s]ouse
1061 Apathia grece vnsuffryzzg anglice
1062 Apella wzt/zowte skyn
1063 Apenitus .i. alpes acute
1064 Aper pri a bore
1065 Aperc[ulus] diminutium
1066 Aperio ris to openen
1067 Apes pis a beo
1068 Apecula diminutia
1069 Apex cias hijnes
1070 Apiago quedam herba
1071 Apiana vitis est
1072 Apiaarium et apiorium et apiastrum locus vbi mel compo[nit]ur
1073 Apiaster magniforus .i. apisteriura
1074 Apiastra volucris qui comedit apes

218 Anxioma, Anxungia, Anxuga (1052-4). Since there is virtually no distinction palaeographically between ‘u’ and ‘n’ in the Stonyhurst ms., I have here chosen the nasal reading for the purpose of consistency, since these words are alphabetically so set. However, faced with the alternative legitimacy of ‘ Axioma’ (twice: 1762 and 1766, ‘ Axungia’ (1767), and the verb, ‘ Axungo’ (1765), one notices an orthographic duality which prevails throughout the ms.
219 Cf. áptáOsia; om. – ‘latine’, add. ‘anglice’.
221 Cf. Isid. Orig. 17.5.20: “[De vitibus]. . . . Apianæ vinum dulce faciunt; quas nisi cito legas...maxime apibus infestantur.”
222 Cf. ǻxistos “untrustworthy”, “suspicious”.
223 Apilicus.i. virga et honor. Cf. FVD which refers to “Apex .i. summitas, altitudo, honor...” Also, cf. Isid. Orig. 17.6.18: “Virga [aute]m a vi] vel a virtute dicitur...”
224 Apifierum nomen proprium: cf. Du Cange “Apifer, Magister apum.” The ü manuscript reading provides a familiar ending to “Apifer”.
226 Principally, “egiptorum”. However, in Hellenistic philosophy the Egyptian pantheon was, at least, partially absorbed by the Greeks.
227 Apílanos - orthographically similar is the adverbial form, ἀπλάνος, ‘uneringly’, ‘accurately’. Here, the scribe is likely to have converted the noun, ἀπλάνεια, ‘unchangeableness’ to the most common nominative ending, ‘-os’. He then provides a gloss entirely opposite the entry. ἀπλάνος and ἀπλάνεια carry the sense ‘not like the planets’ i.e. ‘fixed’, ‘not wandering’. “Error” from ‘errare’ has the sense ‘wandering’. Was he thinking of ἀπλάνος, which is used as a substantive equivalent to πλανη ‘wandering’?
228 Apillanos. es. þe welkene. Here is an example of an adjective being glossed by a noun. Niermeyer provides the entry “aplanes (gr.): the firmament” (without grammatical identification), the region of the “fixed” stars. The MED uses this item under “welken n. 3.(b)” indicating a very specialized sense, however, considered dubious by its editor: “?the sphere of the fixed stars.”
Two points should be made here. There is no doubt that "pe wellkene" when equated with ἀπλανής, means "not moving about, standing firm" (cf. ἀπλανής adj. "not moving about, standing firm") means "the sphere of the fixed stars", and that the separate definition of the Medulla quote, if necessary, belongs under 3.(a) with "the firmament".


230 Cf. ἀπόκρυφος.

231 Apocrisis, from ἀπόκρυσις, contains the sense of "response" equivalent to "depulsio": "rebutter (of a charge) or rejoinder". However, the gloss, "deauracio", "gilding" has nothing to do with "Apocrisis", but rather a word composed of ἀπό "from", and χρυσός, "gold". Such a compound is purely hypothetical. For the confusion of vowels such as 'i' and 'u', and consonants, 'k' and 'x' cf. McCarren, "Bristol Univ..., p. 194, line 124 and notes 75 and 76.

232 Cf. ἀποδεῖξις.

233 Apidiscus i. vncus: cf. Du Cange, s.v. "Apidiscus, webhoc, id est pectin [textorius uncus]."

234 ἀπόφρασις means "denial", "negation"; κατάφρασις has the sense "affirmation". Our scribe attributes both meanings "affirmation" and "negation" to "Apofasis". It appears he edited incorrectly from Isidore. Cf. Orig. 2.27.3: "scilicet quod res mente conceptas prolatis sermonibus interpretetur per cataphasin et apophasin, id est affirmationem et negationem." Perhaps, the item should read: "[catafasis et] apofasis .i. affirmatio et negacio."

235 +Apoga+ i. ulnus. Cf. line 1114: "Aporia... ulnus." An error, made by an earlier scribe, for "Aporia", line 1114. For this type of occurrence see note 47.

236 "Emissarius" has the general sense: "A person sent out on a specific mission," whereas ἀποπεμπτος means "[one] carrying away evil, of the scapegoat." See Latham: "apopempeus, averter of evil," from ἀπό and τέμπω, "send away". Our scribe or his antecedent, with a lack of linguistic ability, matched ἀπό with 'e', "out, from, away" and τέμπω with 'mitto' ("send") without concern for the subtlety of sense.


238 Note easy scribal confusion between 'uis' and 'ius'.

1089 Aplestra (ms.); cf. ἀπληστία. — 1096 cancellarius (ms.). — 1097 depulcio (ms.). — 1100 Apodiscus (ms.), vncus (ms.). — 1102 Apoferagisma (ms.). — 1109 Apollisfium (ms.). — 1110 Appolligeticus (ms.); an swerde (ms.). — 1112 Apompennis (ms.); cf. ἀποπομπάτος. — 1116 enucliare (ms.). — 1118 Aporisma (ms.); vis (ms.).
1121 Aporus .i. diuinus

1122 Apostoto as .i. ordinem vel legem renuere

1123 Apostasis omnium rerum immobilitas

1124 Apostatus reuersus contrarius

1125 Apostolatus .i. dignitas apostoli

1126 Apostolicus .i. hereticus

1127 Apostolaris .i. coapostolus

1128 Apostema apostem

1129 Apostolus ysent fro god

1130 Apostrophus et phe .i. transito regresio reuercio locucionis

1131 Apostrophus .i. virgula et ra

1132 Apostrofari .i. recurvare converti reuerti

1133 Apotecha a seler a beg a shoppe

1134 Apotemaria qui custodit eam

1135 Apozima hous of gras

1136 Aperiatium [ ] pat into

1137 Apareo es to seme or to apere

1138 Apparitor a somnowr a serai of mase or a bedel

1139 Apparo as .i. [valde] paro

1139 Appello as to apele

1140 Appendo .i. suspendo libro et pondero

1141 Appendix is ladys tayles or a litel vncovered hous hath no hous rof deporded fram anoër hous

1142 Appendix is .i. suspendo libro et pondero

1143 Appensor [qui ponderat]

1144 Appendicium a litil hous coupled

1145 Appendiculum idem

1146 Appeto is .i. liberare require relectare

1147 Applico as to riue or to clippin

1148 Appollinariste .i. heretic

1149 Appono appon/s to put to

1150 Apponicio putting to

1151 Apponico putting to

239 Aporus .i. diuinus: cf. FVD: "Aporus .i. divinos, pauperum enim est divinos esse et regnum habere celorum" Under 'Aporior' FVD offers: "Isidorus tarnen dicit quod aporos grece, latine dicitur pauper," with identical support from Cath. Angl. Also, Brito Metricus, ed. L.W. Daly, U.Penn.Pr., 1968, p. 12, line 204 reads: "Aporos est grece quod inops pauperve latine." The association between "pauper" and "divinus" is found only in the Medulla and FVD, to our knowledge, and might serve as a point of reflection regarding the possible influence of the one ms. upon the other. At one stage or another in this development might not the word òpèporòs have been introduced, leading to the idea of "the Infinite", i.e. òpèporòs – òpèporòs.

240 Apostrophus .i. virgule et ra. "ra" is not a variant spelling, but rather a scribal compression of the word "figura" suggesting the rhetorical feature "apostrophe". Cf. Isid. Orig. 1.19.8: "De figuris accentuum... Apostrophus pars item circuli dextra et ad summam litteram adposita, fit ita: )." Implicit is the ignorance of the Greek endings -ôç and -η.

241 Note the homoioaphony that exists between the English "hous" and "uis", the former a variant of the latter. Add "hous" as a variant spelling to "ius n." (MED).

242 Aperiatium [ ] pat into. The lacuna is particularly defiant since what remains is nondescript.

243 Appensor 'a litil hous coupled' (ms.). Neither gloss nor entry relate to one another. It is likely the proper gloss of 'Appensor' and the entry for a 'litil hous coupled' were overlooked in copying due to an eyeskip from "a" of "Appensor" to "a" of "a litil hous coupled". For "Appensor [qui ponderat]" cf. FVD, s.v. "Appensor." Cf. FVD and DFC for familial association and textual proximity of "Appendix", "Appendicium", and "Appendiculum" on the one hand, and "Appendo" and "Appensor" on the other.

244 Appen[dicium] a litil hous coupled. Cf. P. Parv. col. 332: "Pentyse off a hows eende: appendicium"; also, p. 669 note 1615: "Pentyse, the part of a roof that projects over the outer wall of a house...A Penthouse." Also, cf. col. 484: "To-fal, schudde:...appendicum"; and p. 721 note 2357: "To-fal, a pent-house, a shed.

245 Appendiculum: found only in Latham, meaning: "appendage".

246 Appollinaristae ab Apollinare vocati sunt, dicentes Christum corpus tantummodo sine anima suscepsisse.

247 "Apponicio" is a literal extension of 'appono' but is unattested. Add. lex. FVD and DFC read: "Apposition".
1153 Apprecior aris to sette price
1154 Apprehendo dis to take
1155 Apprimere .i. valde primere
1156 Apropio as .i. approximare
1157 Apricitas .i. iocunditas calor
1158 Appricus .i. delectabilis iocundissimus
1159 Apratia .i. gens iudeorum
1160 Aptulus .i. lini illius
1161 Aquarius quoddam signum celi
1162 Aquaria a water berere
1163 Aquarius orum hereticorum qui solan aquam in calice offerunt
1164 Aquaticus a um watari
1165 Aquatilis et aquatile idem
1166 Aquilinus aum altare et domus porcorum
1167 Aquilinus .i. aqua[m] ducere
1168 Aquila an eagle
1169 Aquarius quoddam signum celi
1170 Aquaria a water berere
1171 Aquarius orum hereticorum qui solam aquam in calice offerunt
1172 Aquilinus aum altare et domus porcorum
1173 Quemadmodum a Sarce: Colum, Instrumentum colandi ceruisiam, colatorium; and note 3, esp. "In the Invent. Of Archbishop Bornet, in 1423, is an item, 'de viijd. Receptis pro uno sarce multum usitato.' This latter is particularly relevant to the present item, when considering the religious overtones of the virtually identical quotations of FVD and DFC. FVD glosses it as "vas super quod cadit aqua qua abluuntur digiti sacerdotis post sumptionem corporis Christi quod tenere et preparare debet diaconus." Also, cf. Du Cange, "Aquamanile: Vas inferius, in quod manibus infusa aqua delabitur." See entire entry for further examples. Also, cf. N.Y.Times 25/8/06.
1174 Aquilinus .i. aqua[m] ducere
1175 Aquilinus aum altare et domus porcorum
1176 Aquilinus .i. aqua[m] ducere
A PROLEGOMENON TO THE STONYHURST MEDULLA

1197 Arabilis bona terra
1198 Arabs. i. gens arabie
1199 Arabs. i. gentilis
1200 Arabicus a um participium
1201 Arabissi quidam hereticici
1202 Arabey et arassenci idem sunt
1203 Ardo nis erles or a wed256
1204 Aradii a maner of folke257
1205 Aranea a spi{er
1206 Araneus a um pertinens
1207 Araneola et lus parua aranea
1208 Arapagare to deluuen or grauen
1209 Arapagus a um outdolen258
1210 Aratellum a lytel plow3
1211 Aracuncula diminutuum259
1212 Aratorcwlws a lytel erere
1213 Aratorius a um Ipat may bee yherde
1214 Aratmm a plou3
1215 Arbyter a iuge
1216 Arbritrium a dom or a fre dome a fre choyse or a fre wyl
1217 Arbitror aris to deme or chese
1218 Arbor et arbos a tree
1219 Arboretum a place of trees
1220 Arboreus a um pertinens
1221 Arbustula parua arbor
1222 Arbustum i. aboretum
1223 Archa a whycche
1224 Archaia a contre
1225 Archas dis folke peroffe
1226 Archabanti260 ge[n]us monstri
1227 Archarius qui facit vel custodit archas261
1228 Archanus priue
1229 Arcee es to streyne
1230 Arcesso is to constreyne wydp desir
1231 Archangelus an archangel
1232 Archangelicus a um pertinens
1233 Archipitus priue to kenyng
1234 Archia i. principatus
1235 Archipus i. princesse figuratum262
1236 Archicocczs a um pertinens
1237 Archigallzzs princeps gallorum
1238 Archigenes princeps medicorum
1239 Archigraphus a chauzzceler
1240 Archileuita .i. princeps leuitarum
1241 Archilogzzs princeps sermonum
1242 Archilogium .i. principium sermonis
1243 Archis competens
1244 Archinos princeps medicorum
1245 Archineuta i. princeps leiturum
1246 Archilogius princeps sermonum
1247 Archilogium .i. principium sermonis

256 Ardo.nis. erles or a wed. Concerning “erles” cf. Cath. Angl. p. 116, s.v. “E rls...Arabo, Arra...hanselle”, and note 7, part of which reads “money given to confirm a bargain.’ For “wed” cf. p. 411, s.v. “A Wedde ; pignus...Arabo... vadimonium.” Cf. also P. Parv., col. 519, s.v. “Wedd, or thynge leyd in plegge:  vadium...vadimonomium...pignus see p. 734 note 2536.

257 Cf. Isid. Orig. 9.2.24 :  “Aradii sunt, qui Aradum insulam possiderunt angusto fretu a Phoenicis litore separatam.”

258 “Outdolen”, unattested p.ppl. of unattested “outdelven” v. Neither form appears in the MED. Add. lex. with meanings “excavated”, “dug out.”


260 Archabanti. An error preserved from an earlier copying. Note the similarity in sound between “Archabanti” and “Artabatiche” (line 1392 note).

261 Archarius: see “Arcarius”, line 1275. Both have an identical gloss: “qui facit vel custodit archas.” Since, palaeographically, “h” is very similar (mirror image) to “ul” and vice versa, it could be argued that one or other is a ghost word. “Arcarius” is ‘a maker of chests’; “Archarius” is ‘a treasurer’. The former seems closer in sense to our gloss. Hence, “Archarius” may be argued a wraith.

262 Cf. ‘Archetipus’ from ἀρχέτυπον.
Archimandrita .i. princeps ouium vel episcopus
Archimetricus .i. astrologus
Archiptota .i. magnus potator
Archipirata .i. princeps sinagoge
Archipotens et agris .i. princeps agrorum
Archipresbiter .i. ercepont" princeps
Archirector .i. rectum facere
Archisinagogus .i. princeps sinagogae
Archisterium .i. monasterium et staciotum principalis
Architectura .i. tecti construccio
Architector oris .i. helar or refos
Archirchilicus .i. princeps triclini
Archiconius .i. reke or stok of cornes
Archiconium .i. shok of corn
Archon greek .i. princeps lateine
Archituta .i. litel toure
Architenens .i. archer
Archipotens et agris .i. potens cum arco
Archippus .i. nomen proprium
Archites .i. Sagittarius
Architus .i. pulmon juxta arctum
Arctophilax .i. charlewayne sterre
Arctos .i. virs a latine
Archibalista genetum
Arcularius .i. princeps ouium vel episcopus.
Arctus .i. polum iuxta arctum
Archium .i. libraria et armarium
Archus .i. sternis exilis
Arduus a tun hi3
Arduitas est proprium
Area .i. sterilis exilis
Ardenter hoteli
Ardesco cis to make drie
Ardesco cis inchoatiuum
Arelatu[m] nomen proprium
Arenaria .i. ymade drie
Arelatu[m] nomen proprium
Arenarium loewa arene
Archubalista genetum
Arcularius .i. princeps ouium vel episcopus.
Arctus .i. polum iuxta arctum
Archium .i. libraria et armarium
Archus .i. sternis exilis
Arduus a tun hi3
Arduitas est proprium
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Archium .i. libraria et armarium
Archus .i. sternis exilis
Arduus a tun hi3
Arduitas est proprium
Area .i. sterilis exilis
Ardenter hoteli
Ardesco cis to make drie
Ardesco cis inchoatiuum
Arelatu[m] nomen proprium
Arenaria .i. ymade drie
Arelatu[m] nomen proprium
Arenarium loewa arene
Archubalista genetum
Arcularius .i. princeps ouium vel episcopus.
Arctus .i. polum iuxta arctum
1297 Areola a litel flore
1298 Arepticus i. demoniacus vel lunaticus
1299 Areso cis inchoatiuum
1300 A responsis indeclinabile qui dat responsum disserte
1301 Argentum seluer
1302 Argileum locis in quo occisus est argus
1303 Argilla cley
1304 Argilosus plenus argilla
1305 Argitis g(e)nus vitis
1306 Argonaute i. nomen naute
1307 Argonauticus et ca passoures in ship for golde or bras
1308 Ar[g]os quedam ciuitas in grecia
1309 Argumentum i. positio faciens certitudinem de re dubia
1310 Argumentacio finis sentencie
1311 Arguo is conuincere accusare constrìnge re redarguere reprehendere
1312 Argus quedam arbor pastor et mons
1313 Argutia caliditas versucia deseritando
1314 Argulosus short
1315 Arguto as .i. verbis inpugnare
1316 Argutus .i. terra vel ariditas
1317 Ariado .i. terra vel ariditas
1318 Ariadus drye
1319 Ariditas drojbe
1320 Ariel i. [secundum] Remigium leo deus vel leo dei
1321 Aries a wepher
1322 Arietulias et arietinus participium
1323 Arieto as to bleten
1324 Arietulias paraus aries
1325 Arillator i. mercator
1326 Arimaspis sunt homines vnum oculum habentes
1327 Arilus .i. diuinator
1328 Ariolor aris .i. diuinare
1329 Ariopagus a schole strete
1330 Ariopagita princeps et magister iliuss ville
1331 Aripio is to kacchen
1332 Ars metrica ars docens cum numero
1333 Arista an ale of corn
1334 Aristela diminutium
1335 Aristolochia .i. herba
1336 Aristor arzs .i. diuinare
1337 Aristophorwm .i. vas potazzdi
1338 Aristor oris vas aptum ad potws et prandia deferenda rusticis in agro[s]

273 See Isid. Orig. 17.5.23. Cf. ἁπτης.
274 Lines 1306-07 do not appear in any of the glossaries chosen for comparison with the Stonyhurst MS. of the Medulla. Here we seem to experience a chiasmic disorder, i.e. how much more reasonably the entry “Argonauta” of line 1307: “passoures...bras”, Note how inappropriately the plural “Argonauta” is glossed by the singular “nomen”. The “Argonauta” are “passoures”, ‘sailors of the Argo’, ĀpyovavTai. As well, “Argonauticus”, defined by L&S as “relating to the Argonauts” might be seen as “pertaining to the name of a sailor.” Eyeskipping of a dramatic dimension! Cf., for a similar example, lines 1337-38.
275 Argutus short. Cf. Cath. Angl. p. 337, s.v. “Schorthee; Argutus...breuis...compendiosus...”
276 Arida .i. terra vel ariditas. This item is incomplete and editorially distorted. Cf. AMD: “Hec arida.de dicitur terra que est frigida et sicca,” and note: “SB Arida Terra (ed. Daly p. 52): vocatur que est frigida et sicca.”

277 Ariel: a rare reference to a source, Remigius. Cf DFC: “Ariel – interpretatur leo deus vel leo dei secundum Remigium et quandoque ponitur pro viro fortii ad modum leonis, ut primo Paralipomenon XI; quandoque pro Hierusalem, ut Ysaia XXIX; quandoque pro altari, ut Ezechielis XLIII ” and note 22.
278 Arieto as to bleten. Cf. MED where the general meaning is: “to butt, strike violently”. MLDBS has only one quote for this entry and defines it as “to charge”. This item might be added to MLDBS due to the verb’s novel meaning.
280 The gloss attached to “Aristor.oris” is found in the three published French glossaries of the 15th century: FVD, DFC, AMD in an abbreviated form: ‘vas ad prandia
1339 Aristotiles fuit quidam philosophus
1340 Arga i. cucurbita vel simulacrum
1341 Arma orum wepen
1342 Argirius i. denarius
1343 Armamentium i. firmamentum
1344 Armabilis et facile ad armandum
1345 Armamentariolum i. paruum armamentarium
1346 Argasterium i. magisterium
1347 Aron i. mons fortitudinis
1348 Armamentarium locus vbi armamenta

aptum and belongs to the entry word immediately above it, "Aristophorum", leaving "vas potandi", the present gloss of "Aristophorum" as duplicating in sense the beginning of its proper gloss "vas aptum ad potus" as well as rendering "Aristororis" as a puzzlement, not found in any of the three MSS. mentioned above. There is a verb "aristoraris" which is inappropriate here (see line 1336). However, as P.Parv. notes on p. 802, col. 2: "aristophorum...Lat. 'vas in quo prandium fertur' (Festus)", it might not be so unreasonable to entertain the following comment "Gr. ἄριστος, prandum" as the item which our scribe confused. With failed Greek he might have transcribed 'Ariston' ('n' and 'r' are often confused) as "Aristor", created a genitive form "oris" at which point his eye fell upon the "other" "vas". What 'tripped' the eye of our scribe was, perhaps, the similarity of the beginning of both entries in the manuscript: (1337) "Aristophor/i. vas" and (1338) "Aristor orí vas". Note how convincing the abbreviations make for eyeskipping. Cf. lines 1306-07 for another example of chiasmic irregularity.

281 Argia i. cucurbita vel simulacrum. Cf. Du Cange, s.v. "arga": "Papias: Argia, cucurbita; addit Ugotius, vel simulacrum."

282 Argirius: transliteration (with conversion to familiar Latin ending) of the Greek word: ἀργυρίον.

283 Argasterium: variant of "ergasterium: magisterium, operatorium vel carcer" (cf. Isid. Orig. 15.6.1-2). Also, cf. AMD: "ergasterium - est illud quod fit in ergastulo"; also, "ergastulum - est carcer corporis...et etiam locus ubi captivi ligantur ad opera facienda."

1350 Armelausa a cloak
1351 Armelus i. vestis tegens humeros
1352 Armelum i. vas sancctorum
1353 Armamentarium i. armentum
1354 Armantarius custos armenti
1355 Armigatus a um vt in organista
1356 Armiger a squier
1357 Armilla i. ornamentum armorum
1358 Armillum vas vinarium
1359 Armipotens qui potens armis
1360 Armomancia d[i]u[nacio que fit in arnis
1361 Armonia dulcoraczo et consonancia pleniorum cantuum et omnis cantus celi
1362 Armonicus a um dulcis suavis
1363 Armus humerus vel scapula
1364 Arna grecce agna latine:

Armelausa: the Medulla provides three variations: 'arime-, -ma-, -mi-'. Isidore normalizes it as "armilausa". It is defined as a 'military cloak that is divided before and behind and is opened; closed only across the shoulders, as if -armilaua-'. (Isid. Orig. 19.22.28). Cf. Niermeyer for an additional three linguistic variations, '-losa, -lauisa, -laisa'. Ultimately, cf. ἄρμαρασθων (LSJ Supplement) and its source ἄρμαρασθω, its first occurrence in papyri (McCarren, Michigan Papyri XIV, ASP(22), 1980, p. 48 and note on line 11, p. 50), a phonetic variation upon ἀρμελαῦσων.

283 Armigatus a um vt in organista. Cf. Du Cange, s.v. "Armigatus : 2Kings 6.4 : Et David percutiebat in organis Armigatis...év ὑγάκης ἱρομημένης."

286 Arna grecce agna latine: Note repetition in line 1422. Both references serve as examples of an odd, yet functional phenomenon. "Arna" is the transliteration of the accusative case of ἀρνα, i.e. ἀρνα. Other examples of this linguistic curiosity are: (= ὡκτα, acc. pl. of ὡκτος) ge auris le" and "Egea = aly a (acc. of aïÇ) ge capra le." More frequently, we have observed the genitive case of the Greek noun used as the transliterated nominative lemma. Note "Nietos (instead of νετος) ge nox le" ; "Ceros (instead of κέρος) ge cornu le" ; "Cinos (instead of κίνος) ge canis le" ; "Ciros (instead of ιζήμη) ge manus le" ; "Creos (instead of θερας) ge caro le" ; "Pedos (instead of ταξ) ge puer le." Cf. also notes on lines 379 and 603.
1367 Arator an errer
1368 Aratura erynge
1369 Aroma sweete smel
1370 Aromatizo as to anoynte
1371 Arpax cis welhoqe
1372 Arpagio is quoddam vas
1373 Arpia auis rapax
1374 Arquitenee arcum tenens
1375 Arra erneet or a wede
1376 Arabo ansale
1377 Arrigo gis .i. virgam virilem arrige
1378 Arrideo es .i. appl[a]udo
1379 Arsaces rex parthorum vnde dicti sunt arsacide
1380 Arseria vasa vinaria in quibus vinum defeverbatur ad aram
1381 Ars tep is to assayle
1382 Arrogo as to prowden
1383 Arpia a bosum
1384 Arses sunt reges persarum
1385 Arseuerse averter ignem
1386 Arses sunt reges persarum
1387 Arseria vasa vinaria
1388 Arsipio arc[t]us
1389 Arsippio arc[t]us
1390 Arsacidae: "a name given to some of the monarchs of Persia in honour of Arsaces, the founder of the empire." Cf. Lempriere, p. 88. Cf apaaiceç.
1391 Arseuerse averte ignem. Cf. DFC: "Arseverse dicitur ab ardeo.es. et est verbum defectivum imperativi modi .i. averte ignem vel Arseverse dicitur proverbium." Also see OLD which quotes Paulus Festus: "arseuerse auerte ignem signifia. Tuscorum enim lingua arse auerte, uerse ignem constat appellari, unde Afranius ait: ‘inscribat aliquis in ostio arseuerse’.
1392 Artabatice men pat gon as bestes

287 Cf. ἄρπαξ. 288 Arpagio.is. quoddam vas. Cf. LSJ, s.v. ἄρπαγιον = κλεφτικά = ὕποπλατζ: "a small vessel with one or more perforations below and an air-vent above, for transferring small quantities of liquid." No such sense is found among any Latin words which are cognate with ἄρπαγιον, leading us to conclude that this entry word is a direct transliteration of the Greek - a rarity that occurs about twenty times over the course of the Stonyhurst’s 17,000 items. '(H)arpagio’ reveals a modified ending befitting the Latin inflectional system. Hence, this new sense of 'harpagio' should be added to the Latin lexica. Cf., also, line 1033: “Anapolesis”.
289 Arpia auis rapax. Cf. Cath. Angl. p. 49, col. 1, which associates the “Arpia” and the “Busserd”; see also note 3. Concerning both entries, here and line 1384, see Virgil’s “Harpies" (Aen. 3.212). Cf Ἀρπαξ.
290 Arra erneet or a wede. For “ernest” cf. P.Parv. col. 147, s.v. “Ernyste (also see col. 15, ‘arnest...Arabo’) ...ansale: et arra.”
292 Arréptim fro stede to stede. FVD glosses the entry as ‘ravissamment’ and DFC as ‘harpement’. But, can “stede” gloss a word which means ‘violently seize’ or ‘ravingly snatch away’? See MLDBS, s.v. “arréptio” used with “itineris” with the sense “setting out”, perhaps, indicating a required sense of movement “from place to place”. “Arréptim” might be added to MLDBS.

293 Arses – referred to collectively as the briefly reigning king of Persia and his children (cf. Lempriere, p. 88).
294 Arsacidae: "a name given to some of the monarchs of Persia in honour of Arsaces, the founder of the empire." Cf. Lempriere, p. 88. Cf ἄρπαξ.
295 Arsiperus. Arses refers to collectively as the briefly reigning king of Persia and his children (cf. Lempriere, p. 88).
296 Arses - referred to collectively as the briefly reigning king of Persia and his children (cf. Lempriere, p. 88).
297 Arses - referred to collectively as the briefly reigning king of Persia and his children (cf. Lempriere, p. 88).
298 Arsipio arc[t]us. Cf. Du Cange, s.v. “Arsippio” from a manuscript of Papias. The ms. reading of “Arsipio” further emphasizes the scribe’s dyslexia; see note on line 752. 
299 Artabaticne men pat gon as bestes. Cf. DFC: “Arseverse dicitur ab ardeo.es. et est verbum defectivum imperativi modi .i. averte ignem vel Arseverse dicitur proverbium.” Also see OLD which quotes Paulus Festus: “arseuerse auerte ignem significat. Tuscorum enim lingua arse auerte, uerse ignem constat appellari, unde Afranius ait: ‘inscribat aliquis in ostio arseuerse’.”

1371 hope (ms.), (‘p’ obverse of ‘q’). — 1372 quedam (ms.). — 1381 Arsacinus (ms.); prothorum (ms.). — 1386 facit (ms.). — 1388 otiote macron over ‘ar’ of “persarum”. — 1392 Arispio (ms.), arcus (ms.).
1393 Arabe et araba (ms.). — 1394 Aitaus (ms.). — 1406 plonus (ms.). — 1408 Artificia (ms.). — 1412 Arco-
capus (ms.). — 1414 Arepto (ms.). — 1415 Arotopia — vas artificialiter operatum
1416 Arborium — ubi bona uenduntur articula [artocorporum].
1417 Artotira — a flane.
1418 Artuam — fro membre a membre
1419 Artus — a bretonne
1420 Artuos — membratus
1421 Artuus — membrum
1422 Artus — a sum — stri[e]us
1423 Arna — i. agna
1424 Arualis et aruale — longynge a felde
1425 Aruum — campus
1426 Aruambale — i. hostia et sacrificium arourum.
1427 Arugo nis — 30lw colur et morbus regis
1428 Aruiza — i. pinguedo terre

304 With dittography of the "o" and a similarity between "t" and "i" "artopto" quickly becomes an erro-
neous "artopia." See also, AMD: "Artocopta (sic) -te: est vas arti<fi>cialiter factum."
305 Artorium (add. lex.) ubi bona uenduntur [sc. Artocorporum]. Cf. line 1538: "Astraria ubi venduntur
bona scriptorium." "Artocopus" has a dual meaning: here as "baker"; and under line 1412 a type of "bread".
306 Artoita — cf. FVD: "cibus qui fit ex pasta et caseo."
307 Aruambale: cf. DFC: "Arvambale — arvum componitur cum ambio et fit hoc Arvambale.lis — i. hostia
cum qua arva amiebant — dicit etiam Ambarbale et Amurburium sed amburbale et amburbium est hostia
cum qua civitatem amiebant secundum Huguicionem, Papias etiam dicit arvambale sacrificium agrorum." For
ancient practice cf. both OCD(3) and Lempriere, s.v. Ambarvalia.
308 Cf. DFC: "Arugo.ginis — color quidam, sicut pes accipitris et scribitur per 'a' solam secundum Papiam
dsae arugo per dyptoncom sacrundum eundem est morbus regius; idem dicit Huguicio et producta 'ru' —
dicit etiam arugo corruptio aere per quam segetes contrahuman innatumel comorem ex aura corrupta." Also cf. P.Parv.
p. 802, col. 2, s.v. arugo.

303 Artey to neum i. modicum velum. For dual
entries given as lemmata cf. LSI: "àpiepœ v
diminutive àpiepœ coviov."
Also, see Isid. Orig. 19.3.3. P.Parv. p. 802 col. 2 offers the following directive: col. 43:
"Bonet of Asayle: Arcenlo" [sic], and note 201 on p. 567 for a definition: "an additional piece of canvas laced

1393 Artaba be ge[n]us mensure
1394 Artamo a penknyfe
1395 Arteso et neum i. modicum velum.
1396 Arteria i. arta aeris [via]
1397 Arteriatus a um i. venenum currons in gena
1398 Artesia maladi.
1399 Articula parua ars
1400 Articularis longynge a craft
1401 Articulo a litel fingur
1402 Articulo as i. copulo
1403 Artifex a crafti mon
1404 Artificios us plenMj artibws
1405 Artificialis et artificialis et ale participium
1406 Artificina locus b i cxercctur
1407 Arto as to make to strayne to couple
1408 Artopta — vas artificialiter operatura
1410 Arto as to make to strayne to couple
1411 Artopta — vas artificialiter operata
1412 Arco-
capus (ms.). — 1414 Arepto (ms.). — 1415 Arotopia — vas artificialiter operatum
1416 Arborium — ubi bona uenduntur articula [artocorporum].
1417 Artotira — a flane.
1418 Artuam — fro membre a membre
1419 Artuo as a bretonne
1420 Artuos — membratus
1421 Artuus — membrum
1422 Artus — a sum — stri[e]us
1423 Arna — i. agna
1424 Arualis et aruale — longynge a felde
1425 Aruum — campus
1426 Aruambale — i. hostia et sacrificium arourum.
1427 Arugo nis — 30lw colur et morbus regis
1428 Aruiza — i. pinguedo terre

1393 Arabe et araba (ms.). — 1394 Aitaus (ms.). — 1406 plonus (ms.). — 1408 Artificia (ms.). — 1412 Arco-
capus (ms.). — 1414 Arepto (ms.). — 1415 Arotopia (ms.). — 1417 flame (ms.). — 1425 Aruuus (ms.).
A PROLEGOMENON TO THE STONYHURST MEDULLA

1429 Aruinonis .i. plenus aruina
1430 Aruinula a litel corciou3
1431 Aruioleum parauum aruum
1432 Arula parua ara et patella
1433 Arundinetum locus vbi arundines crescut
1434 Arundo nis a red spire
1435 Aruspel .i. diuinitor
1436 Aruspicor aris .i. diuinari
1437 Aruuum a felde
1438 Assis an halpeny
1439 Asbestos lapis colorís ferri
1440 Ascalonia herba est
1441 Asbesto inextingnibilis
1442 Ascarida (deest interpr.)
1443 Acella an arm hole
1444 Ascendo is to stie an hye. Cf. P.Parv. col. 434, s.v. “Steyynge...asensus”. Also, cf. col. 465, s.v. “Steyyn vp...Ascendo”, and note 2253 on p. 714.
1445 Ascio as to hewe
1446 Ascio ci s adiimgere adqwirere
1447 Asciatim .i. dolatim
1448 Ascio as to hewe
1449 Ascio cis adiuungere adquirere
1450 Asiola a litel thixel
1451 Ascis securis
1452 Ascopa a costrel
1453 Asculo as audire
1454 Ascubo as to lystenen
1455 Ascrib is to seker
1456 Ascubo is to sekir
1458 Ascubo : a variant of ‘asculto’ (line 1455). In this hand “b” and “s” are reasonably similar, leading one to conclude that the scribe is making a distinction between “audire” and “to lystenen”, each with the same entry word, “Asculto”.
1459 A secretus (ms.). — A s[e]cretis indeci
1460 Asilus musca qui stimulât boues
1461 Asilum domus refugii vel refugium
1462 Aslphonia acorde
1463 Asianus et ticus pertinis
1464 Asilus musca qui stimulât boues
1465 Asilum domus refugii vel refugium
1466 Asilus musca qui stimulât boues
1467 Asiatium .i. dolatim
1448 Asceo as to hewe
1449 Asceo cis adiuungere adquirere
1450 Ascoli a litel thixel
1451 Asco is to seker
1452 Ascopa a costrel
1453 Asculo as audire
1454 Asiso as to lystenen
1455 Ascrib is to seker
1456 Ascubo as to lystenen
1457 Asmorto as to seker
1458 Ascriptus um put to
1459 A secretis indeci
1460 Ascer nomen mulieris
1461 Asellus paruus asin
1462 Asia regio interpretatur elacio et elevacio
1463 Asianus et ticus pertinis
1464 Asilum domus refugii vel refugium
1465 Asilus musca qui stimulât boues
1466 Asphonnia acorde

than taking it as an afterthought, ‘i’. It is unusual that he gave this reading since every example of the word in the two texts below has a vowel, be it ‘i’ or ‘y’, between ‘x’ and ‘l’. Cf. Cath. Angl. p. 383, col. 2, s.v. “A thyllice” and note 4; also, see P.Parv. p. 719, note 2328. Cf. Isid. Orig. 19.19.12.
1468 Ascibo: a variant of ‘asculto’ (line 1455). In this hand “b” and “s” are reasonably similar, leading one to conclude that the scribe is making a distinction between “audire” and “to lystenen”, each with the same entry word, “Asculto”.
1469 A secretis, “confidential adviser” (Latham). Cf. also Niermeyer for extensive citations.
1470 Asisphonia - cf. ásphoúa - “out of harmony, discord” (LSJ). However, FVD and DFC read: “consonantia” as the gloss which stresses the “a” of...
1467 Asimbama321 figura est quando clausula est sine recto
1468 Asindeton figura est
1469 Asinus ni an asse
1470 Asinula la et Iun pertinens
1471 Asmodeus nomen proprium demonis322
1472 Asopus nome di flode323
1473 Aspisatis nomen proprium gemme
1474 Asper a un sharp or rou3
1475 Asperatio .i. truculencia
1476 Aspergo gis to spryng[ł]e324
1477 Aspero as to sharpen
1478 Aspergo gis spryng[ł]yn
1479 Asperno .i. valore spermere
1480 Aspermor aris to aspire325


325 Aspermor.aris to aspire. Under "aspisen" in the MED there are two citations, one of which is this item; the other, according to the MED editor, is an uncertain entry, "espyse", and may belong under "despisen", thereby making this Medulla entry "aspise" a hapax legomenon. However, as it stands, the Medulla quote predates the S.Secr.(1) entry by at least twenty-five years.

1481 Apicaouis qui habet latum uentrem326
1482 Aspicio cis to see
1483 Aspectus a fer styet
1484 Aspiro as to brepe
1485 Aspecto as i. fer aspide
1486 Aspis an edder
1487 Asporto as .i. aportare absentare remouere
1488 Assa lignum dolatum et latum
1489 Assarium .i. figura denarii
1490 Assatura roste
1491 Assatus a un rosted
1492 Assecla .i. serueus327
1493 Assector aris to folwe gete
1494 Assensus et taneus qui cito prebet ass[ens]um
1495 Assensor aris .i. adulari
1496 Assentor aris idem
1497 Ass[en]cio tis si to jeue consaye be assentyd
1498 Assentisco is bygy/me to assente
1499 Asser a lat or a mapel
1500 Assero is to aferme syker
1501 Asserto328 as [deest interpr.]
1502 Assesco cis to bygynne to sytte nyye
1503 Assenuor as to syker
1504 Assidella a tabel dormand329

326 Apicaouis qui habet latum ventrem. Cf. MLDBS: "scabbed sheep"; see P.Parv., col. 391: "Scabbyd schypppe: Apica." Also, cf. OLD "apica from [råkoicuq "without nap" (LSJ)] A sheep with no wool on its belly." Hence, the Medulla’s "latum ventrem".

327 Assecla .i. serueus. Cf. FVD: "Assecla serviciens vel comes qui sequitur aliquem." Also, cf. P.Parv. p. 803, col. 1 ; see, also, col. 522, s.v. "Wench: Assecla".

328 Asserto.as. [deest interpr.]. Perhaps, "afferme", the gloss of both FVD and DFC, would be appropriate to fill the lacuna. However, since "asserto" is a frequentative verb (see "Assero" line 1500), perhaps "ofte aferme" would best express its meaning and sustain consistency.

329 Assidella a tabel dormand. Cf. FVD: "mensa iuxta quam sedemus." Cf. also Cath. Angl. p. 376, col. 1 : "a Tabyldormande (Tabylle dormonde A.) ; Assidella", and note 3, which refers to "Burde dormande", p. 47 and note 6: "A dormant was the large beam lying

1468 Asintecon (ms.). — 1470 et us (ms.). — 1473 Aspirapus (ms.). — 1475 Aspercia (ms.); turculencia (ms.). — 1476 spryng (ms.). — 1478 sprynyn (ms.). — 1481 Aspica (ms.). — 1496 -iris (ms.).
Assideo es iuxta sedere et operari
Assiduus bysi curiosus
Assiduitas bysines
Assillo is to asayle ska^e vel impetere
Assimulo as to lyckenen
Assimilor ans idem
Assisterium grecum an abbey et monasterium
Assistria .e. an nonry
Assistrix .i. affirmatrix vel qui stat ad seruicium alicu to
Associas a felaw
Assolato a urn ad solum deducto
Assuesco is to bygyn to wone
Assuetudo wonynge
Assula a schip que cadit de ligno
Assumo is to take
Assam ades to be nyß
Assumerctum est illa pars que swm/tur ad aliqwW faciendum
Assuo is sow togedre
Assur nomen proprium hominis
Assirius - quidam rex. “Assirius” is found only as an adjective in Greek and Latin. Here, as a noun for the first time, describing an eponymous figurehead of the Assyrian nation.
Astarem. For “Astarte”, identical to “Ashtaroth” cf. Metzger and Coogan, O.C.B, p. 64, s.v. “Astarte”.
Astrium .i. ciui[itas]
Astetico .i. ydolum sodomorum
Astereus res pertinen ad astrum
Astrango gis to streyne
Astriptens .i. deus
Astron .i. gemma
Astralia vbi venduntur bona scriptoram
Astralis et le astrosus lunaticus
Astrlogus a speker of sierres
Astrlogia quaedam pars artis astronomie
Astrólogas a speker of sierres
Astringo gis to streyne
Astripotens .i. dews
Astrolabium est quoddam instrumentum
Astrologia quaedam pars artis astronomie
Astrologia qaedam pars art/s astronomie
1549 Astronomus an astronomer
1550 Astrologicus pertinens ad astrum
1551 Astrosia vanishinge of bodi
1552 Astronomia quedam ars
1553 Astroses a lunatices
1554 Astronomicus i. pertinens ad astra
1555 Astruco nis i. dextrarius
1556 Astrem a sterre
1557 Astuo is i. affirmare
1558 Astucia queyntyse deceyt
1559 Astupeos es to drede
1560 Astrux quedam auis
1561 Astur a folke of spayne or a flod
1562 Asturia a kyndom or a cyte
1563 Asturco nis a faukon

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1564 Astus tus queyntis gyle
1565 Astutus i. subtilis
1566 Attactus vermis commedens olera
1567 Attaus est pater abaudi mei
1568 Attauia eius vxor
1569 Attelabus i. sine tela or a brusshe atque sunt due partes
1570 Atter ra rum blak
1571 Atalanta grece leuitas latine
1572 Athalanteus a um pertinens
1573 Atalia est nomen proprium et tempus dominii
1574 Athanasias vndedeliche
1575 Athanatos idem
1576 Atonate arum idem
1577 Athanasia vndedelicnes
1578 Atheniensis pertinens
1579 Athelas lantis nomen proprium
1580 Athleta a wrasteler or a schaumpion
1581 Athonia grece debilitas stomachi larme

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1554 plenus astris (ms.). — 1562 Asturio (ms.). — 1571 Athalnta (ms.), leviter (ms.). — 1574 vndedeliche (ms.). — 1575 caretted ‘h’ added later. — 1578 Atheniencis (ms.).
A PROLEGOMENON TO THE STONYHURST MEDULLA

1582 Athomas a body that may be some drede
1583 Athnepos some of neew
1584 Attramentum bleche or arnemnt
1585 Attramen nis i. nigredo
1586 Attramentarium an enkhorn or a bleche pote
ci 1587 Atriensis i. inator hostiarius
1588 Atriolum parum atrium
1589 Atrium an halle
1590 Atriblices qui habent humidam et frigidam verticem
1591 Attendo to hure or perceue
1592 Atrox cruel or haraious
1593 Atrocos cruelnes
1594 Attabemal/a taueme goare
1595 Attabemio nis idem
1596 Attamen nost for han
1597 Attingo gis i. comprehendere
1598 Attamino as to forward
1599 Attestor ans i. affirmare
1600 Attonitus adred or astoneyde
1601 Attenuo as make feble
1602 Attero is to defoule
1603 Attollo is to lyte vp hy3 or do awey
1604 Attine[o] es i. pertineo
1605 Attitus a um defouled
1606 Attonitus adred or astoneyde
1607 Atrumnus a mot
1608 Attreho is to drawe
1609 Attracto as to fele vel male tractare vel molestiam inferre
1610 Attentus a turn besy

1611 Atticio i. dolus sine caritate
1612 Atubi atwyne
1613 Avarus coueytouse
1614 Aucep cupis a foulere
1615 Auctim waxynghi
1616 Auctio nis echynge
1617 Auctonarius an hokester
1618 Auctor aris to marchaunden
1619 Auctito as to eche ofte
1620 Aucto as i. [frequenter] augere
1621 Auctor oris an echer
1622 Auctorium a bussheament vel quod additur rei mensurate
1623 Auctrix an echer
1624 Aucupacio fowlynge
1625 Aucupatus ta [t]um et aucupatus tis tui god hap of foulyng
1626 Aucupor aris to take foules
1627 Aucupo as idem
1628 Aucupium fowlynge
1629 Aucupator et trix a fowler
1630 Audax hardy
1631 Audacter hardly
1632 Audacia i. consilium temeratum cum consilio or hardynes
1633 Audeo es i. non timere
1634 Audiencia hurynge
1635 Audio is to hure
1636 Auditor et trix an hyrere
1637 Auditorium a place of lystnynge
1638 Auditorius et tio huryn}

353 Atrox cruel or haraious. For supportive citations and etymology of “haraious” cf. P. Parv. p. 618, note 977.
354 Attamino: to forward. FVD provides the gloss: “adversari”. Cf. P.Parv. col. 497: “Tame or attame”, and p. 728, note 2428 for concise explanation. “Forward” is a hapax legomenon. See MED, s.v.
355 Cf. ἄτομος.
356 dolus: cf. Souter, s.v. dolus(2): “illiterate for dolor, pain, grief.”
357 Auctorium...quod additur rei mensurate. Cf. FVD: “Auctorium – quod additur rei mensurate...vel cibus qui mense vacuate supradditur.” Cf. MED, s.v. “bochement”.
358 Aucupatrix is a hapax legomenon; add. lex.
359 “Audacia” the Latin word which best expresses the Greek ἀδοκίς, is conveyed here by a repetition of the perfectly legitimate term for ‘self-counsel’: “consilium, if done in moderation. The duplication of the word emphasizes arrogance, which results in too much ‘self-counsel’. For “hardynes” cf. Cath. Angl., p. 175, col. 1: an Hardynes : Audacia, Ausus, Animositas.

1586 enklom (ms.). — 1587 hostiories (ms.). — 1607 cf. ἄτομος.
Avellanus is the hazel tree.

Auersor.aris. fro wytnes. DFC glosses “Auersor” with “detestor”. FVD as “detestali”. Our scribe or his antecedent, instead of acknowledging the simple virtue of a verb glossing a verb, decided to translate the Latin “detestor” into stultifiably literal English, losing syntax and, in the process, sense: ‘de’ = ‘from’, ‘testor’, from ‘testis’ = ‘witness’. The solitary virtue of this outcome may be that our scribe perhaps used either the parent reading of FVD or DFC to translate from.

Averunco.as. to renden otis. Lexically, “averunco”, in both Classical and Mediaeval Latin, is “a very ancient word, peculiar to the language of religion.” (L&S). OLD reads: “(relig.) To ward off, avert” and MLDBS defines it as “uproot, abolish” with a citation of religious significance. It might even be mentioned that “Auerruncus” was revered as “a Roman deity who averted evil” (OLD). There are a number of verbs far more effective in conveying ‘the cutting (out) of oats’ : “amputare, evellere, excidere, exstirpare.” In fact, FVD uses one of them as it glosses “averunco” : “avenas evellere.” DFC and AMD do not have the item. At some stage in the scribal process, it would appear, “averunco” was forged, quite independently of its religious connotation, from the two Latin words which best explain “avenas evel­lere”: ‘ave(nas) + runcare’, a merging of two elements having nothing to do with the likely etyma: “a + verro” = “sweep away” (OLD). Inventive etymology prevails throughout the Stonyhurst MS. Cf. McCarren, “Toward a Text of the Medulla”, CCH Working Papers (4), Toronto, 1999, p. 71

By comparing lines 1652 and 1653 the thinking appears to be: if “aufero” means “do away”, then just add an ‘r’, (as in “ferrum”), give it a finite quality, i.e. as a first conjugation verb, to wit, “as”, and you have “do away yren”. Cf. FVD and DFC for similar evidence of both entries.

Cf. Isid. Orig. 16.5.4.

“Covatus: Ambicious, Auarus, Auidus, Auidulus...” In the MED no definition under “swift(e)” offers the sense “coveytous” or “avid” as is the case under “(d) of swiftli = eagerly, avidly.” In this adverbial segment there are only three supportive citations, two from the Medulla and one from P.Parv. (both glossaries). Hence, add this item under its new sense to the MED’s “swift(e)” adj.

1659 diriuacio (ms.). — 1667 a nold (ms.). — 1668 secritis (ms.). — 1670 Auclarius (ms.). — 1674 Auidita (ms.).
A PROLEGOMENON TO THE STONYHURST *MEDULLA*

1676 Auigerulus a berer of bridges

1677 Aunium wyne medelid with water

1678 Auis a brid

1679 Aius a um oute of þe wey

1680 Aula

1681 Aularis participium

1682 Aulus a um idem

1683 Auletus a um participium

1684 Aula a pipe

1685 Aule in plurali dicuntur fistule organorum

1686 Auleus dulsus sonus organorum

1687 Aulex eis a pipe with read

1688 Auleum a couertyn in halle

1689 Auleus .i. regalis vel aule vel custos aule

1690 Aulidus dulsus sonus organorum

1691 Auloth .i. villa

1692 Aura flauor splendor flat

1693 Aurea a brid

1694 Aureus a um golden

1695 Aureola mede to speciel

1696 Auricalcum fex auri laton orco

1697 Auricomus qui habet magnas aures

1698 Auriculus a litel fyngur

1699 Auricula parua auris

1700 Auriculatii hertered

1701 Aurifaber a gold smi

1702 Aurifex qui facit aurum

1703 Auriferae licet ad aures

1704 Aurigium locus in quo operatur

1705 Aurifodes quaestus in quo effodit aurum

1706 Aurigae rector currus or a carter

1707 Aurigraphia scriptura aurea

1708 Aurigraphus qui auream scripturam facit

1709 Aurilegium locus in quo operatur

1710 Auriga rector currus or a carter

1711 Aurilegium locus in quo operatur

1712 Aurora freatum ex quo fit quandoque unguentum

1713 Auris aure


369 Within lines 1680-84 one witnesses the not infrequent “forced” symmetry, through misalphabetization, of words with entirely unrelated senses: “Aula” (1680) flanked by “Aula” (1684); then adjectives of lines 1681 and 1683, both glossed as “participium”. Cf. McCarren, “Toward a Text of the Medulla”, pp. 67-8.

370 Cf. F.VD: “Avoth – grecce [more likely, Hebrew], latine villa dicitur vel ville, unde Avothiair – .i. villas lair: Numeri xxii. At this source, ch. 32, v. 42 there is a reference to the “Encampments of lair”.

371 Note similarity of sound between “orco” and “arcal” in following quote, DFC: “Auralcicum – arcal et componitur de aurum et calchos, quod est es, genus metalli ex diversis metallis confutatum.”

372 Identical readings in F.VD and DFC.

373 +Auriculatus+ gertered. “Auriculatus”, not in Classical Latin, appears in only one lexicon, Latham, in addition to the two glossaries, FVD and DFC. In Latham its meaning is given as “having ears.” F.VD reads: “qui habet magnas auriculas;” DFC offers “qui habet magnas aures.” However, here it is glossed by “gertered”, which seems to have nothing to do with “ears”. The MED defines “gerthen”: “to put hoops on a barrel; to gird (with a sword); to wrap (in strength).” A final definition from Cath. Angl., p. 151, note 5 is both curious and enlightening. “to Garthe wesselle: circular, to put bands round vessels,” after which there is a reference to “binding the eares” of [a rye sheafe] “together in one lump... and fixe it close to the Huie with an old hoope, or garth.” “Auriculatus” would mean “having been eared” whereas here the “eares” are “garthed” or “encircled”, a step that seems to follow the “earing process”. “Auriculatus” creates the unacceptable imbalance between entry and gloss, whereas “Circularus” would provide the proper focus. Palaeographically, “cir-” and “auri-” are not dissimilar, give or take a minim, concluding in “-culatus”, supporting the Cath. Angl. reading and discounting the peculiar sense of “eared” as a meaning for “gertered”.

374 Au(r)ligamentum quod est unguentum. The reading of F.VD: “ex quo fit quandoque (instead of quod) unguentum” does not support the continuing sense of its gloss.

375 Auris aure. Here “aure” is neither an inflectional form of the Latin word for ‘ear’ nor it is a variant spelling of the Middle English word ‘ere’. It appears to be a

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1677 Aunium (ms.). — 1680 halla (ms.). — 1685 fistule (ms.). — 1686 the ‘d’ of “Auledus” is blotted. — 1695 Aureuus (ms.). — 1696 Aureala (ms.). — 1698 Auricomes (ms.). — 1710 chori (ms.).
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1716 Aurisia bli[n]dhede 376
1717 Auricus qui habet magnas aures
1718 Auro as to gyldyn
1719 Aurora a morwynge
1720 Auroro as .i. ill[u]m[i]nare
1721 Aurugo corrupcio auris 377 et genus morbi
1722 A[u]rulentus ful of gold
1723 Aurora gold
1724 [Au]sare nominare
1725 A[u]lspsex a sope seyere
1726 Auspicato optime 378
1727 Auspicator et trix .i. diuinator et diuinatrix
1728 Ausspicacio et auspica[t]us et tas a um pertinens
1729 Auspicium diuinacio aurum
1730 Ausroric aris .i. diuinari
1731 Auster tri sou[e] wynde
1732 Austeritas sturenhede or felhede
1733 Austerus sm[e]rt or fel
1734 Australis feminini generis et australis aurum sedurne
1735 Austron as corrump[er]e
1736 Austro as .i. diuinari
1737 Austrofricus sow[e] west wynde 379
1738 Austem folr[so]pe
1739 Austro as to sykyr
1740 Autumno as colligere 381
1741 Autumnus herest
1742 Autumno as torowen to affirmen
1743 Autumnus frater patris vel matris
1744 Autumnacio .i. estimacio
1745 Aus an old fader
1746 Auxiliaris et rius qui prebet auxilium
1747 Auxilaris et rius qui prebet auxilium
1748 Auctor a boke maker
1749 Aucto as .i. frequenter augere
1750 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere
1751 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere
1752 Autentica a urn q u o d potest probari
1753 Autentica lib erlegalis
1754 Auctor a boke maker
1755 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere
1756 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere
1757 Autentica aurn q u o d potest probari
1758 Auctor a boke maker
1759 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere
1760 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere
1761 Aucto as .i. frequenter augere
1762 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere
1763 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere
1764 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere
1765 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere
1766 Auctorizo as .i. confirmare vel autenticum facere

Latinate vocalization of the French 'oreille', found under "Auris" in FVD and DFC. Also, cf. MED, s.v. "er(e": "Cmb.Ee.4.20 Nominale 11: Lapet, oraile et molet: Dewelappe, here and herehole."

376 Aurisia bli[n]dhede. Cf. FVD: "cecitias qua Sodomite circa domum Loth fuerunt percossi: Genesis xix." Similar in DFC; not mentioned in AMD. Euphonic for ao p aa la (a privative + ópcxv: 'not to see').
377 corrupcio auris: FVD and DFC read "segetum". Possibly "here" was mistranslated as "auris" for "ear" instead of "segetis" (or ", burden").
380 Haut: arguably misalphabetized; cf. Stnh., s.v. "Haud pro non".
381 Cf. autumno: "bring on Autumn, 'gather' the harvest".
382 Cf. αὐξήσεως.
383 Inflected lemma and gloss are reflective of an earlier period of compilation. Cf. line 1724.
384 No lexical evidence of these third conjugation verb forms. -io' and -ias' are the attested forms.
385 Cf. αὔξωσεως.
1768 Azabel nomen proprium interpretatur fluens sanguinem 386

1769 Azimus perf swete 387

1770 Azaria 388 nomen proprium interpretatur auxil[i]um dei

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386 Azabel. Cf. Azarel (Nehemiah 12.36) among the leaders of Judah at the dedication of the wall of Jerusalem; also, cf. 12.30 which refers to the purification process of sprinkling with sacrificial blood; hence “fluens sanguinem”, “flowing as to blood” (accusative of respect).


388 Azaria. Cf. Metzger and Coogan, OCB, p. 68, s.v. “Azariah”.

389 Cf. δὲζψος.

1769 ἤρεφ (ms.).
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