

An Edition of the letter “B” of the *Medulla Grammaticae* (Stonyhurst MS. A.1.10)

The manuscript, which has generated this text, is the Stonyhurst XV (A. 1. 10), one of nineteen manuscripts within the tradition of the *Medulla Grammaticae*, all of which were copied and transmitted exclusively, to our knowledge, throughout England during the 15th century. An edition of letter A of the Stonyhurst manuscript was published in *ALMA*, 65, p. 45-116. For details of specific dating and hand cf. *ALMA*, 65, p. 61-63. For a description of the manuscripts cf. *Traditio*, 48, p. 220-24.

Letters A and B constitute 2282 items in an approximately 17,000 item Stonyhurst ms. B has 510 items, a mere one-third of those contained in the letter A, which, in turn, holds 10% of the entire Stonyhurst ms. B is in the same hand as A throughout and reveals the same brutally contorted orthography, with the same paucity of detail. The letter B is further travail for the Stonyhurst scribe who, no doubt, never volunteered for such a task, yet continues to deal with dizzying dyslexia; and attempts to surmount languages, such as Greek and Latin, with a peppering of Hebrew and French (Greek and Hebrew in transliteration), the simple foundations of which he either never possessed or has long forgotten. These attempts, in addition to transferential perception, the initial gesture of every scribe, to coordinate mind and hand so as to transcribe his text accurately (cf. note 102 on line 1924 which deals with the corrupt †Baurus†) more often than not fail. And, aside from dyslexia, the habit of proleptic dittography, i.e. the thorough disorientation of intellect and vision (cf. note 223 to lines 2117-18) is not infrequent.

Subject matter is similar for both A and B: historical names, biblical, classical, seasonal, occupational, religious, domestic items, sorted, selected, and presented by a scribe ill-prepared for this type of work. His illiteracy is highlighted by a string of examples of dyslexia elaborated in the A volume (*ALMA*, 65) with a few examples repeated here for the purpose of clarity: line 140 in ms., “Achiolus a folde” edited to “Achilous a flode (and note 25); or line 1231, “Aresco is ... (ms.)” edited to “Arcesso is to constreyne wyþ desir.” Further, the very popular and often misrepresented (line 1040), “Antrophos (ms.)...” edited to “Antropos indeclinable .i. homo” (and note

214). And, finally (line 1766), in ms. “Axonia...” edited to “Axioma dignitas.” And for B, although they lurk from beginning to end, here are only a few: line 1828 in the manuscript reads: “Balatro nos sa iogoler”, which is edited as “Balatro nis a iogoler”. Then, in line 1952, the manuscript reads: “Belitulus. ioculus belli”, corrected to “Beloculus i oculus Beli”. Further examples are elaborated at line 2050 (note 195), line 2051 (note 196) and line 2268 (note 331). His incessant misspelling can be highlighted at line 1936 where the manuscript reads *Batullius* which is corrected to *Basculus*. Or line 1941, where the manuscript reading *Beomocus* is corrected to *Beemoth*; and line 1933, where the manuscript has *Bautriua*, which should read *Bactria*; not to overlook line 1848: *Balnen* corrected to *Bal[a]ne[i]on*; or line 2170: *Bragma populis iudei* edited to *Bragma[ne] populi indie*.

Perhaps, the most persistently provoking feature of this scribe is his paucity of detail. He deprives us of information he might have judged irrelevant in the copy-text and discarded. For example, without the several lines in FVD and DFC as a gloss for *Baratrum* we would be left with the single word: *helle*. Or more stylistically, regarding the entry “Bigamus”, compare the sterile: “qui duas vxores habet” of Stonyhurst with DFC’s elegant and well-balanced: “qui vel que duobus vel duabus nupsit, scilicet viris vel uxoribus.” As one skims over the glosses of this work, if a *nomen proprium* appears (with the refreshing exception of lines 1928, 1930, 1962, and a few others) or a *nomen viri*, expect little else by way of additional explanation. His single word glosses, if tampered with at any stage in the process of transmission, or imperfectly written as he transfers from copy-text into his own current document, would register continual puzzlement, and might have been one of the reasons for this work not having been edited for 600 years. Just one example here to make the point ‘surgically’. Line 1845 reads “Barbaros-tomus [blank].” See note 58. We immediately grasp the rarity of the word – only here as a Latin word transliterated from the Greek. How would it have been understood, and have become a lexical item through the centuries to the present, if, perhaps, instead of searching for its sense in one precise single word, our scribe had allowed for an appropriate phrase some of which might have been preserved? Perhaps, equally disturbing as the above are those very few items which leave one baffled and sputtering. Might *Bissamus* (line 2087), since glossed as *quidam fluuius*, be thought of as *Bis amnis* for which there is evidence as multiple rivers in *Aen.* 6.671. If so, however, it does not equate with a ‘certain river’. Another item, *Bossis* (2160), glossed as a *maner of folke*, allows for no speculation. We find that nothing turns up of any kind to serve as a clue. For *Bursus a um* (line 2266) glossed as *pinguis*, see note 103 on line 1919, and possibly you will feel partially enlightened. Finally, a dazzling item on line 2092: *Bissistis et te bis iratus*. Due to the similarity and hence the interchange of *s* and *l* one witnesses a spark of light in the admixture: *Billistis et te* via *bilis* to *iratus*. But then hope ceases. *Billistis et te* is beyond cogent explication. However, let’s be grateful for small favors, that is, the remainder of the text of *B* and its mysteries.

Yet, the three above-mentioned characteristics pertain to the individual transcribing the work. The work itself, the structure, the alphabetization of this glossary manuscript must be appreciated for itself; and, it must be said at the outset, it is not alphabetization as we know it. It is structured upon phonetics and allows for a cognitive or familial feature. Cf. *ALMA*, 65, p. 46-48 for a general exposition with bibliography. The letter B affords the following examples. Cf. lines 1870-77 and lines 1878-86 which follows directly upon that and is punctuated by line 1878: «*Barbula parua barba*» repeated at line 1886 precisely: «*Barbula parua barba*». A detailed explanation of both sets is given in the note appropriate to each line. However, if we consider the structure of each segment and its alphabetization we find *Barbarus* of 1870 and *Barbarus* of 1877 providing a parenthesis within which is included a family of words. Note how the alphabetization is upset by the word following *Barbarus* (1870) i.e. *Barbaricus* (1871), probably meant to alert the reader to this example of cognation or familial relationship which appears throughout the *Medulla* and is, no doubt, part of the process of alphabetization in the glossaries of 15th century England and France. Here, cf. B. Merrilees, FVD, p. XIX-XXII. Note how the word before *Barbarus*, namely *Barbarius* (1869) and after the second *Barbarus*, i.e. *Barbula* harmonize according to the strict sense of alphabetization. If the *Barbarus* – *Barbarus* package were to be removed, all would be normal according to our understanding of alphabetization. It applies to the second package as well: lines 1878 to 1886 flanked by *Barbula* at both ends, with alphabetization upset by *Barbatus* of line 1879 (cf. 1871 : *Barbaricus*). If, as with *Barbarus*, the *Barbula* package were deleted, *Barcarius* of 1888 would follow alphabetically, as we understand it, from *Barbarus*. In addition, cf. lines 1991-2000, which, with the exception of *Bes* (1992), emphasize the variety of words concerned with *Bestia* and defy alphabetization as we understand it, but not, as they did, in the cognitive sense of familial groupings. Further details upon this mediaeval technique of alphabetization, surely the most important concept that lies before lexicographers today, may be found in *ALMA*, 60, p. 238-40.

Acknowledgement

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We wish to dedicate this edition to Prof. François Dolbeau, consummate scholar of the Middle Ages: teacher, researcher, journal editor, and editor of the *Novum Glossarium Mediae Latinitatis*. His work will continue to enrich scholars for generations.

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Lexical Bibliography

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- Souter = *A Glossary of Later Latin to 600 A.D.*, ed. A. Souter, Oxford, 1949.

Medulla Grammaticæ — Stonyhurst ms. A.1. 10

- 1773 Baal *nomen diaboli*¹
 1774 Babel *interpretatur confusio*²
 1775 Babilonia *nomen proprium regionis*³
 1776 Babilonius a *um pertinens*
 1777 Bacca *fructus oliue et lauri et gemma*⁴
 1778 Baburra *sophed*
 1779 Baccar aris *grece*⁵
 1780 Babillus .i. *stultus*⁶
 1781 Baburrus .i. *stultus ineptus*⁷
 1782 Bacca[u]lum a *beore*⁸
 1783 Baccatus .i. *baccis ornatus*⁹
 1784 Bac[h]ja a *profetes* of god [of] wyn¹⁰
 1785 Bacha[na]lia *et um et orum sunt festa bachi*¹¹

¹ Cf. Isid. 8.11.24: “Idolum enim fuit Moab, cognomento Baal.”

² Babel... confusio, cf. OCB, “Babel, Tower of,” p. 70: “In Genesis 11.9 the meaning of Babel is explained by the Hebrew verb *bālah*, to confuse, mix, and the confusion of speech.”

³ Cf. OCB, “Babylon,” p. 71.

⁴ For individual elements in the gloss, cf. OLD, s.v. *bacca*.

⁵ Baccar aris *grece*: L&S cites *baccar* and *Baccaris* as equivalent to *βάκκαρις*, “a plant having a fragrant root, from which an oil was expressed”; also referred to as “nardum rusticum.” This explanation coincides with the Greek *βάκκαρ* or *βάκχαρ* = *ἄσαρον*, hazelwort, from which comes *βάκκαρις*, the unguent made from *ἄσαρον*. In the Latin lexica, *baccar* is understood as a plant or root whereas the glossaries consider it an herb. FVD: “quedam herba”; DFC: “herba fascinum pellens.” Souter and Latham do not comment. At some earlier stage in the preparation of the Stonyhurst *Medulla* one might imagine that *baccaris*, the transliteration of the Greek word, which so well expresses the meaning of ‘oil’, was latinized as *baccar aris*.

⁶ Cf. L&S: *babulus*.

⁷ Identical at Isid. 10.31.

⁸ Cf. DFC, s.v. “Baccaulum – feretrum in quo mortui deferuntur”; FVD: *sim*.

⁹ Cf. Baccatus FVD: “fructu baccarum abundans vel pastus”

¹⁰ Bac[h]ja, cf. *βάκχη* and see DFC: “sacerdotissa Bachi”; AMD: “Bacca: sacerdos.”

¹¹ “Bacha[na]lia et um et orum sunt festa bachi” and 1786 “Bachanalia fest of god of wyn” are repetitive (see further at 1792 note) but for the description of the god.

- 1786 Bachanalia *fest of god of wyn*
 1787 Bachania a *wodehede*¹²
 1788 Bacha[na]liter et lius .i. *furiose*
 1789 Bacharium a *wyn pot*¹³
 1790 Bachari[n]ja *idem*¹⁴
 1791 Bacheus *pertinens* Bacho
 1792 Bach[an]alia .i. *ecclesia*¹⁵
 1793 Bachides *nomen proprium*¹⁶
 1794 Bachinal vel le a *pressour*¹⁷

FVD in two citations expresses much the same matter: case endings and stress upon “festa Bach, scilicet furores.” DFC packages the above in one citation, minus the madness. Regarding the festivities of the Bachanalia, cf. OCD 3rd ed., p. 229. It should be mentioned that, allowing for correct editing, there are three instances of *Bacchanalia* in the Stonyhurst ms: 1785-86 (in this note) and 1792 (below) which refers to the shrine where the festivities take place. This trait of repetition of the entry word is recurrent throughout the Stonyhurst *Medulla*, whether for variety of sense as here, or due to unavoidable repetition through recitative copying.

¹² Bachania a *wodehede*, cf. FVD and DFC: “furor”

¹³ Bacharium a *wyn pot*; cf. Cath. Angl. p. 420: “A Wyne potte: bacarium.” Also, cf. FVD: “quoddam vas vinarium.”

¹⁴ Bachari[n]ja *idem*: referring to *Bacharium* (above). Cf. Cath. Angl., p. 420: “A Wyne potte... bacarina.”

¹⁵ Bach[an]alia .i. *ecclesia*: from *Bachanal* (cf. OLD: “shrine or site where the rites of Bacchus were celebrated.”) It may be that [an] was dropped by haplography as the scribe’s mind and eye equalized the number of vowels in both *Bachalia* (ms.) and *ecclesia*. He also normalized the issue of number: as *ecclesia* is singular – he adds *ia* onto *Bachal-* and converts it to the singular number.

¹⁶ Bachides: title of a comedy by Plautus. For its place in the extant corpus and additional bibliography, cf. OCD (3rd ed.) p. 1194, s.v. “Plautus.”

¹⁷ Bachinal vel le a *pressour*, cf. Cath. Angl. p. 291, col. 1: “A Presse for wyne: bachinal...pressorium, torcular”; and note 1: “A presse for wine, cider or veruice, torcular” (Baret). Also, cf. p. 291, col. 1: “a Pressoure: pressorium,” and note 2: “He tredith the pressour of wijn of woodnesse...” Wyclif, Apoc. xix.15; also see FVD: “Bacinal – torcular, pressorium.”

1795 *Bachis femina honorans*¹⁸
 1796 *Bachus pes metrificandi*¹⁹
 1797 †*Bachium*† festum bachi
 1798 *Bachor aris* to go wod
 1799 *Bachio nis* a treuel²⁰
 1800 *Bachus* god of wyn²¹
 1801 *Baculo* .i. *coniuncta voluntas*²²
 1802 *Baculus* a staf²³
 1803 *Bacillus* idem²⁴
 1804 *Baculo* as *baculis verberare*²⁵

1805 *Bactrus rex orientis*²⁶
 1806 *Bactria* .i. regio²⁷
 1807 *Badius* an hakeney²⁸
 1808 *Ba[ci]fer* a *um* gret wombed²⁹
 1809 *Bachium* wringe of nekke³⁰
 1810 *Bachos[is] grece* corona *latine*
 1811 *Baia* an hauene toune³¹
 1812 *Baiulo* as to bere or susteyne
 1813 *Baiulus* a portour or a somer³²
 1814 *Baiulum* a bridel

¹⁸ *Bachis femina honorans*, cf. βακχίς = βάκχη = Bacchante (LSJ). The object of *honorans*, i.e. Bacchus, is implicit in the act of the bacchant.

¹⁹ *Bachus pes metrificandi*, cf. FVD. Also, cf. LSJ: “βακχῆϊος (sc. ποῦς), ὁ, the bacchius, a metrical foot of three syllables, — — —; but later — — —.” Isid. (1.17.11) reads “Bacchius appellatus est eo, quod eo pede Bacchia, id est Liberi sacra celebrabantur.”

²⁰ *Bachio* (as in Cath. Angl. but no other glossary used for this edition); read *bacrio* in OLD and L&S; derived from *Paul.-Fest.* p. 31M: “bacrionem dicebant genus vasis longioris manubri.” For *treuel* cf. Cath. Angl., p. 394, col. 2: “a Trowelle: bachio, trolla” and note 4: “A trowell, truell, rotula, thrulla.” Manip. Vocab. (Baret) renders *trulla* by “a Treie, or such hollowe vessell occupied about a house, that laborers carrie mortar in to serue Tilers, or Plasterers. ‘Truelle, f. a trowell,’” Cotgrave. “Trowal, instrument: Trulla—e” is found in P. Parv. without further qualification. Cf. Du Cange: “Quoddam genus suppellectilis,” Ugutioni.

²¹ *Bachus* god of wyn: for a thorough treatment of the god and his mysteries, cf. OCD (3rd ed.) s.v. Dionysus, p. 479-82.

²² *Baculo* .i. *coniuncta voluntas*, cf. Du Cange, s.v. 1 *Baculus* (p. 516, col. 1): “Nos omnes congregatio ancillarum Dei ex ipso monasterio pari consensu et bona voluntas ordinum adque elegimus nobis ...”.

²³ *Baculus* a staf, cf. Isid. 20.13.1: “Baculus a Bacco repertore vitis fertur inventus, quo homines moti vino inniterentur.”

²⁴ *Bacillus* idem, cf. FVD and DFC: “diminutium” [of *baculus*]; AMD: “perversus baculus.” Also, cf. Isid. 20.13.1: “Sicut autem a Bacco baculus, ita a baculo bacillum per diminutionem.”

²⁵ *Baculis verberare*, cf. FVD and DFC: “percutere baculo.”

²⁶ *Bactrus rex orientis*, cf. Isid. 13.21.14: “Bactrus fluvius orientis a rege Bactro vocatus fertur.” Note repetition of 1795-1796 at 1920, 1923 (see app. crit. for scribal orthography).

²⁷ See OCD (3rd ed.) s.v. Bactria.

²⁸ *Badius* an hakeney, cf. Cath. Angl. s.v. “an Haknay” and esp. note 4.

²⁹ *Ba[ci]fer* a *um* gret wombed: DFC alone provides the entry *bafer*: “Bafer—ra—rum: grossus vel agrestis.” Cf. Latham “bacchiferus: wine-bearing”; L&S: “bacifer: bearing berries”; MLDBS: (single entry) “Bacifer: bearing grapes”; OLD: “bacifer: berry-bearing.” Stonyhurst’s “gret wombed” reveals a transferred epithet later in the glossarial process.

³⁰ *Bachium*: aberrant attempt of the scribe to give a Latin form to the Hebrew *bahen* of which he has no idea. DFC reads: “Bahen ornamentum colli ex anulis aureis confectum.” Daly in his *Brito Metricus*, ll. 261-2 offers: “Ornatum colli quem construit anulus auri | Dico bahen grece ferturque corona latine.” Souter expands upon this by providing the Greek words with which *bahem* and *baen* are associated: “βαῖν, βαῖνή = palm rod” and the source: 1 Macc. 13.37: “It has pleased us to accept the golden crown and the palm [Vulg.: coronam auream et bahem] you have sent us.” 1809 and 1810 contain a single thought in what were known as the “tres linguae sacrae”: *Bahem* (Hebrew), βάκχος (Greek), *Corona* (Latin).

³¹ *Baia* an hauene toune, cf. Isid. 14.8.40: “portus dictus a deportandis commerciis. Hunc veteres a baiolandis mercibus baias vocabant.” For its historical context see entry “Baiae” in Lempriere, p. 110 and in OCD (3rd ed.), p. 231.

³² *Baiulus* a portour or a somer, cf. FVD: “dicitur pro portitore et pro nutritore et pro baculo ad baiulandum apto dicitur et pro portu quia ibi merces baiulentur.” AMD offers: “est qui portat aquam vel aliquid aliud.”

- 1815 Baiunola a trossinge³³
 1816 Bala eldid³⁴
 1817 Balaam *interpretatur* vanus populus³⁵
 1818 Baleina *idem*³⁶
 1819 Balaath *interpretatur* precipitans³⁷
 1820 Balanites .i. *gemma*³⁸

- 1821 Balanatus anoynted³⁹
 1822 Balanitides *gemma*⁴⁰
 1823 Balanites grapes or [a]corn[s]⁴¹
 1824 Balanite vue vel vites⁴²
 1825 Balanos *grece* accharne⁴³
 1826 Balanum *nomen proprium* fructuum⁴⁴
 1827 Balans *criynge* of a schepe⁴⁵
 1828 Balatro nis a iogoler⁴⁶
 1829 Balatus *tus* *criynge* of schepe⁴⁷
 1830 Balbucio cis to sneuel⁴⁸
 1831 Balbuzo as *idem*⁴⁹

³³ Baiunola, cf. DFC: “lectus qui in itinere portatur.” For *trossinge*, cf. “trussyng cofure” in P.Parv. col. 493; also see Cath. Angl., p. 396: “a Trussyng cofer,” and note 1.

³⁴ Bala eldid, cf. DFC: “ancilla Rachel interpretatur inveterata.” For *eldid* see P.Parv. col. 143: Eld...Inveteratus.a.um. Cf. Isid. under the chapter heading (7.6): “De hominibus qui quodam praesagio nomen acceperunt” who reads “Bala inveterata” (7.6.38). The mention of Rachel in DFC is, no doubt, meant to reflect on Rachel of Isid. 7.6.36-38. *Bala* (cf. DFC) might be glossed as “eld” for which see Cath. Angl., p. 113, s.v. *Elde* and note 1. For Rachel’s background see OCB, p. 641-2. Eldid is an example of the participle used as an adjective; cf. MED *elden* (v.)

³⁵ Balaam interpretatur vanus populus, cf. Isid. 7.6.48, identical reading; also OT, Num. 23.9 for explanation of “vanus populus”: “lo, the people shall dwell alone, and shall not be reckoned among the nations.” Also cf. the item *Balaam* in OCB, p. 72-3.

³⁶ Baleina, cf. FVD, “Balena: quidam magnus piscis”; DFC concurs. The *idem* is explained by construing *Baleina* as a variant of *Balena* (1836) which has been misplaced in the unsorted shuffle of slips either created by the scribe or given him by the monastic librarian: habits which readily lend themselves to disorder and misalphabetization.

³⁷ Balaath (see Balach, DFC), cf. Isid. 7.6.48: “Balac praecipitans, sive devorans,” identified as a King of Moab; cf. Strong’s *Concordance*, s.v. *Balak* and book of Numbers, OT *passim*.

³⁸ Balanites .i. *gemma*, cf. OLD Balanites, ae [βαλανίτης]; also cf. Isid. 16.15.10: “Balanites duo genera sunt subvirides et Corinthiae aeris similitudine, mediam secante flamma vena.” However, note similarities within 1822-24: see 1823 where *Balanites* is glossed as “grapes or corn”; and in 1824 *Balanite* is explained by “vue vel vites.” Generally, the “m” spelling in the manuscript represents an additional minim which is common fodder to a scribe and little more than a visual or auditory error. I should think it unnecessary to raise to the level of a crux †Balamites, s.v. “Balanites: precious stone,” as does Latham.

³⁹ Balanatus anoynted, cf. OLD.

⁴⁰ Balanitides *gemma*, cf. DFC: “*gemma* preciosa.”

⁴¹ Balanites grapes or [a]corn[s]: the elements in this gloss relate rather closely to those contained in the gloss of 1824: *uve* and *glandes*. As seen above (1820) *Balanites* is a precious stone (sing.); here it is plural and pertaining to fruits.

⁴² Balanite vue [also uve] vel vites: only here and in DFC: “uve vel vites instar glandium uvas facientes.”

⁴³ Balanos *grece* accharne: see *app. crit.*: The manuscript affords an *-on* ending and labels it “*grece*.” However, *Balanon* is not the transliteration of a Greek word. The Greek word is βάλανος. Cf. Isid. 17.5.21: “βάλανοι enim Graece glandes vocantur.” This seems an effective example of the considerable weakness of the scribe in dealing even in simple terms with the Greek language. Cf. the important observations on this critical theme in medieval manuscript studies by Bischoff, and Kaczynski contained in *ALMA*, 65, 2007, p. 48-49.

⁴⁴ Fructuum: the plural is somewhat unusual here, as both FVD and DFC read “fructus eius.”

⁴⁵ Cf. both FVD and DFC for the distinction between *Balans* and *Balatus* (1829). The former, a participle, means “crying (like a sheep)” e.g. FVD: “braians, crians, come brebis.” The latter, a noun, expresses the “crying of a sheep” e.g. DFC “vox ovium”; FVD concurs.

⁴⁶ iogoler, cf. DFC: “clamorosus (sic) (read: clamorus), ioculator, leccator” for a further example of clarity composed with the insistent brevity of the Stonyhurst text.

⁴⁷ Cf. note on 1827

⁴⁸ sneuel, cf. P.Parv.: “snyvlare, he þat spekyþ in his nose.” Also, cf. Cath. Angl., “snyvelle” and note 4; also, s.v. “to Slayr: balbutire.”

⁴⁹ Balbuzo.as, cf. Du Cange, s.v. *Balbuzzare*.

1815 Baiunela (ms.). — 1817 Baldam (ms.); populus (ms.). — 1820 Balamites (ms.). — 1825 Balanon (ms.). — 1830 tis (ms.). — 1831 Balbucio (ms.).

- 1832 *Balbus* a *um* a *wlaffare*⁵⁰
 1833 *Balducta* *crodde*⁵¹
 1834 *Balea* a *slynge*
 1835 †*Baliforum*† an *alblast*⁵²
 1836 *Balena* a *whale*⁵³
 1837 *Ballio* as †a *lux*† *facere ballium*⁵⁴
 1838 *Balestrum* *alblast*
 1839 *Balestro* as *cum balestro percuttere vel proicere*
 1840 *Balyn grece iacere latine*⁵⁵

⁵⁰ *Balbus*, cf. DFC: “*Balbus*...qui verbum explicare non potest, qui potius videtur balare quam loqui.” Also, cf. AMD: “*Balbus*...qui verba plan[e] non explicat.”

⁵¹ Both FVD and DFC read: “*Balducta*.te: lac pressum.” Cath. Angl., p. 84 col. 2 reads: “A Cruyde: bulducta, coagillum”; also see note 6; cf. as well p. 288: “a Possett...*balducta*” and note 2. The neuter singular, *balductum*, is unsubstantiated, and P.Parv. p. 343 further emphasizes gender and number with “posset: *Balducta*.te.” Hence, the *s* of *croddes* should be deleted.

⁵² 1835-44: a well exemplified cognitive dissonance, *alblast* (cf. OED s.v. *arbalest*), found in 1835, 1838, 1843 is a stable spelling of a gloss upon an entry of variant orthography (see note on 1848): †*Baliforum*† (1835), *Balestrum* (1838), and *Balista* (1843). †*Baliforum*† is merely an erroneous combination of letters and the Stonyhurst scribe mindlessly transliterated his desk copy or the slip before him, showing no suspicion that this convergence of letters might be nonsense: “st” and “f” are easily interchangeable paleographically; but he made no effort to observe the proper spelling for †*Baliforum*† as he wrote out 1838 and 1843. Family associations are seen further in 1839 and 1844.

⁵³ *Balena* a *whale*: see note on 1818. Cf. Isid. 12.6.7: “*Ballenae* autem sunt immensae magnitudinis bestiae, ab emittendo et fundendo aquas vocatae; ceteris enim bestius maris altius iaciunt undas; βάλλειν enim Graece emittere dicitur.” The not so subtle association of *balena* and βάλλειν by Isidore cannot withstand the more plausible etymological link: φάλλαίνα (cf. LSJ).

⁵⁴ *Ballio*.as †a *lux*† *facere ballium*, cf. Du Cange, s.v. *Baillio*; also, Latham, s.v. *baillium*. The cruces seem warranted. Yet, as clear but impenetrable as they seem, they might contain a misreading of *-atus*, the perfect passive participial ending. The meaning of the item, otherwise, seems straightforward.

⁵⁵ *Balyn grece iacere latine*; the transcription is from the Greek βάλλειν, the “y” meant to reflect the diphthong *ei*. The single *l* for the Greek λ (aorist tense), not λλ (present

- 1841 *Balneo* as *to baþe*
 1842 *Balniom balne[a]rium et torium locus in quo balneatur*⁵⁶
 1843 *Balista* an *alblast vel quoddam tor[men]tum*⁵⁷
 1844 *Balistarius qui facit balistas*
 1845 *Barbarostomus [blank]*⁵⁸

tense), probably did not stir a synapse of our scribe, but in Greek there is a substantial difference between tenses, present and aorist; here in fact, 2d aorist—the grasp of the latter being extremely subtle. So it is to be understood that our scribe’s copy text is derived from Isid. 18.10.2: “βάλλειν [crit. app. 10: vel βάλλειν] enim Graece mittere dicitur.” The editor of the OCT, W.M. Lindsay, seems to favor the aorist tense (-λ-) suggesting a non-temporal, single, and complete action, whereas the apparatus, by its very inclusion reveals the uncertainty of the tradition by pointing up the present tense (-λλ-), reflecting continuous action. The Stonyhurst scribe thought, with no hesitation, that these are two present infinitives. Both FVD and DFC provide the entry: “*Balin*.” The Latin language has no direct equivalent to the Greek aorist tense.

⁵⁶ *Balniom*: perhaps a vocal variant of *balneum* from βάλανειον (see 1848). Here the scribe seems influenced by the Greek orthography, that is *i* and *o*, while attempting to maintain the Latin ending *m* (cf. 1847). P. Parv. adds to the stack of synonyms, p. 26, col. 2: “*Bath*: *balneum*...*balnearium*...” As is the function of a glossary, the words referring to a bath here are intended as educational. However, for the central historical significance of the baths in Greece and Rome, cf. OCD (3rd ed), p. 235-6. *in quo balneatur*, cf. Latham, s.v. *balnelum* for *-or* ending reflecting the deponent (middle) voice: “to take a bath.”

⁵⁷ *Quoddam tor[men]tum*, cf. FVD s.v. “*Balista*: *quoddam genus tormentum* (sic).” Also, cf. Isid. 18.10.2: “*Balista* genus tormenti, ab emittendo iacula dicta; βάλλειν enim Graece mittere dicitur” (see 1840: *Balyn*). For a more detailed description of *balista*, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 6, note 2. For both meaning and etymology of “*alblast*” cf. P.Parv., p. 554, note 19.

⁵⁸ *Barbarostomus*, *add. lex.*: only here as a Latin word transliterated from the Greek. Here it is without a gloss, and expected to have a meaning identical to the gloss upon the Greek word. As a Greek word, cf. LSJ Suppl. (1996): “βαρβαρόστομος, speaking in a barbarous manner.” This appears as a single occurrence in the Greek language, derived from βάρβαρος, *foreign* and στόμα, *mouth* or *tongue*. It is out of alphabetical

- 1846 Ballo as to qwake⁵⁹
 1847 Balneum a baþ o up rerynge⁶⁰
 1848 Bal[a]ne[io]n grece balneum latine⁶¹
 1849 Balneolum diminutium
 1850 Balo as to blete
 1851 Balesco cis inchoatium
 1852 Balsamus a bawm tre
 1853 Balsamum lignum et fructus [eius]⁶²
 1854 Balterio teris to litelen⁶³
 1855 Balsamo as to enbaumen

- 1856 Balustrium a place whare men baþe⁶⁴
 1857 Baptismus vnccio foluþe latine tinccio⁶⁵
 1858 Baptista a cristenere
 1859 Baptizo as to cristene
 1860 Baptismum cristenyng
 1861 Bar interpretatur lingua Syria[ca filius]⁶⁶
 1862 Baptister[i]um .i. stacio baptismatis
 1863 Baraath ly3tny[n]ge⁶⁷
 1864 Barachias nomen proprium interpretatur habundans deus⁶⁸
 1865 Baratro nis a lechoure
 1866 Baratrum helle⁶⁹

order—*Bar-* amidst *Bal-* words—the scribe may be respecting the liquid aspect of both letters, *l* and *r*. It does not appear as an entry in A.E. Sophocles’s Greek Lexicon even though “βαρβαροστομία, barbarous pronunciation” does.

⁵⁹ Ballo.as to qwake, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 296: “to Quake: ballare, tremere.”

⁶⁰ Balneum baþ o uprerynge; the ms. reads “raþ” which is corrupt and might have come about through transferential perception, i.e. the attempt to carry over the gloss to his new copy as accurately as possible from the copy text. The eye to quill procedure requires an auditory link, in some cases a mnemonic and here “raþ” would be easier to recall than *baþ* because of the rhythmic *r* in *uprerynge*. *Balneum* cannot be anything else but *baþ*. The *o* = or introduces another aspect of the bath. Advancing through the social ranks is evidenced in England and particularly London by, among other practices, the *bath of Knighthood* (cf. Latham, s.v. *balneum*) which, in turn, reflects upon the promising prospects of those who circulate amongst the ancient Roman baths (cf. OCD (3rd ed.), s.v. *baths*, p. 235-6).

⁶¹ Bal[a]ne[io]n grece balneum latine, cf. βαλανεῖον. As with the earlier trifold orthography: †Baliforum† (1835), Balestrum (1838), and Balista (1843) consider the same variety in the later Balniom (1842), Balneum (1847), and Bal[a]ne[io]n (1848). These two tricolons highlight the cognitive groupings of *alblast* and *bath* which occupy almost completely 1835-1848.

⁶² Fructus [eius], cf. FVD: “lignum vel fructus vel liquor eius.”

⁶³ Balterio teris to litelen; cf. FVD: cingere. Also see MED *litelen*: reduce, diminish. The MED misreads the entry as “Baltrio [read: Balterio].” Also, the Stonyhurst ms. reading: *litelon* belongs in the MED form section as an error.

⁶⁴ Balustrium a place whare men baþe, cf. FVD: “locus ubi sunt multa balnea, quasi lustratus balneis.”

⁶⁵ Baptismus vnccio foluþe latine tinccio, cf. Isid. 6.19.43: “Baptismus Graece, Latine tinctio interpretatur.” In the MED, *foluþe*, s.v. *fulloght*, is defined as the sacrament of Baptism, which amplifies how ill-advised the editor was in dropping “latine tinccio” from the gloss. Indeed, it is this phrase rather than the reference to *unccio*, cf. Isid. 6.19.50: “Chrisma Graece, Latine unctio,” which emphasizes the baptismal act of “dipping” the infant. Cf. OED, s.v. *Tinction*, which stresses Baptism immediately whereas *unction*, OED s.v. *Unction* 4, which addresses itself to the blessings of royalty in many stages of life, as well through *Extreme Unction* to the dying. This distinction upholds the difference made by Isidore above.

⁶⁶ Bar interpretatur lingua Syria[ca filius]; cf. DFC: “lingua syriaca filius interpretatur.” Also, see Isid. 7.9.4: “Bar quippe Syra lingua filius.” Also, cf. AMD, p. 40, col. 2: “Quod bar filius est, probat illud Bartholomeus.” Finally, cf. in our text, 1903: “bar quod est filius.”

⁶⁷ Baraath ly3tny[n]ge, cf. DFC: “Barach interpretatur fulgurans”; also, cf. Isid. 7.6.53: “Barach fulgurans.”

⁶⁸ Barachias, cf. Isid. 7.8.29: “Barachia benedictus Domini vel benedictus Dominus”; DFC identical. Stonyhurst with *habundans deus* somewhat parallels the *benedictus Dominus* of Isidore. Matt.23.35: “usque ad sanguinem Zachariae, filii Barachiae” is the only reference to Barachias in the Vulgate (cf. Strong’s *Concordance*).

⁶⁹ Baratrum (βάραθρον), cf. Isid. 14.9.5: “dictum baratrum quasi vorago atra, scilicet a profunditate” Also cf. FVD: “dicitur sic quasi voratrum .i. vorago a terra ex profunditate qua omnia vorat, et dicitur baratrum quandoque infernus, quandoque profundissimus locus

1847 raþ (ms.). — 1848 Balnê (ms.). — 1854 litelon (ms.). — 1862 Baptisfum (ms.); *f* can be read as ‘ter’.

- 1867 *Barbatulus parum barbatus*
 1868 *Barba a berde*
 1869 *Barbarius .i. patruus*⁷⁰

inferni in quo nulla est redemptio, quandoque fossa, quandoque gurgis vertiginosus, quandoque venter, quandoque eciam profundus puteus." The heavy vowels and the deeper sounds of *profun-* and *quandoque*, every other line, most effectively emphasizes the horrors of *helle*. Stonyhurst's brevity is greatly wanting.

⁷⁰ *Barbarius .i. patruus*, cf. FVD: "Barbarius... patruus...frater patris." The editors of DFC read *Barbanus* as the entry word, with gloss *patruus*. However, *n* and *ri* are often confused, the latter (*ri*) being the desirable reading here, since *Barbanus* would be creating a *hapax legomenon*! As little attention is paid to alphabetical order, as we think we understand it, by the scribes of the day, some acknowledgement occasionally might be appropriate when we confront *n* where *r* and *ri* should prevail. It might be mentioned that *patruus* meaning *barbarius* does not occur in the lexica, but rather in the glossaries.

Segments 1870-77 and 1878-86 provide, perhaps, a momentary insight into the workings of the scribal mind. Each segment is framed by the duplication of an item, 1870: "Barbarus crudelis..."; repeated at 1877: "Barbarus crudelis..." and a second segment, 1878: "Barbula parua barba" and 1886: "Barbula parua barba." What is contained within each frame is a word displayed in its many cognitive relationships, emphasizing what is referred to as the metalinguistics of medieval lexicography. See Merrilees, B. "Métalexico-graphié médiévale: la fonction de la metalangue dans un dictionnaire bilingue du moyen âge", *ALMA*, 50, 1991, p. 33-70. In the first segment, between the two *Barbarus* are six words directly related to each other, sustaining the sense of the cruelty of the barbarian: *Barbaricus*, *a*, *um*, *Barbaria*, *Barbaries*, *Barbarismus*, *Barbarizo*, *Barbarolexis*. The second segment, though not as consistent, is quite effective. Between the two *Barbula parua barba* almost every alternate word is related to *barba* or *beard*: *Barbatus* (1879), *Barbitondium* (1881), *Barbitonsor* (1883), further enhanced by alternate entries pertaining to the musical instrument: *Barbitus* (1880) and the instrumentalist: *Barbitista* (1882). The proportion involved in each of these two segments cannot be simply coincidental and the framing words are far from oversights. This technique might well reflect a procedure on the part of scribes who at an early stage of composi-

- 1870 *Barbarus a um crudelis viciatus austerus*
 1871 *Barbaricus a um idem*
 1872 *Barbaria quedam terra*⁷¹
 1873 *Barbaries kyng[dom] of þat lond*⁷²
 1874 *Barbarismus ineptus sonus litterarum*⁷³
 1875 *Barbarizo as crudeliter agere*
 1876 *Barbarolexis aliene lingue corrupcio*⁷⁴
 1877 *Barbarus crudelis incultus*
 1878 *Barbula parua barba*
 1879 *Barbatus yberdyd*

tion, packaged items copied on slips and filed them for ready reference. Duplication might have been due to the labeling process; and, in the case of two *Barbarus*, the number of adjectives which served as glosses merely depended upon the inclination of a scribe to add to the already existing sum.

⁷¹ *Barbaria quedam terra*, an example of shallowness in the Stonyhurst tradition. FVD reads: "quedam terra iuxta Greciam <dicta est> propter excellenciam crudelitatis." Also, cf. *Lempriere*, s.v. *Barbaria*: "a name given to Phrygia and the country round Troy" (present day western Turkey).

⁷² *Barbaries kyng of þat lond*. Both FVD and DFC gloss *Barbaries*: "regio Barbarorum." The disparity, it seems, stems from the root *reg-*, which supported such words as *regius*, *regium*, *regio*, thereby suggesting *king* or *kingdom*. However, evidence points to *region* in this instance. Cf. OLD (also L&S): *barbaries*>*barbaria*: "The foreign world...a barbarian people or region." See also Souter: "paganism, pagans." A simple and perhaps accurate solution to the awkward choice of the word "kyng" in the Stonyhurst ms. might be "kyng[dom]."

⁷³ *Barbarismus*, cf. βαρβαρισμός: "use of a foreign tongue or of one's own tongue amiss" (LSJ); also cf. Isid. 1.32.1: "Barbarismus est verbum corrupta littera vel sono enuntiatum." The cacophony of the word makes the point.

⁷⁴ *Barbarolexis*, cf. LSJ Suppl. (1996): "βαρβαρόλεξις, use of foreign speech." Also cf. Isid. 1.32.2: "Inter barbarismum autem et barbarolexim hoc interest, quod barbarismus in verbo latino fit, dum corrumpitur; quando autem barbara verba latinis eloquiis inferuntur, barbarolexis dicitur." Brito, p. 53, ll. 1074-5 offers: "fiet tibi barbarolexis [Barbara si socias cum nostris verba]."

— 1867 *Barbaculus* ms; *paruus* (ms.). — 1869 *Barbauus* (ms.). — 1870 *Barbarius* (ms.); perhaps influenced by previous entry: *uu = riu*.

- 1880 *Barbitus* cithara vel instrumentum musicum⁷⁵
 1881 *Barbitondium* barbores hous vel tonsura barbe⁷⁶
 1882 *Barbitista* qui cantat barbito⁷⁷
 1883 *Barbitonsor* a barbur
 1884 *Barca* parua nauis⁷⁸
 1885 *Barcella* et cula idem⁷⁹
 1886 *Barbula* parua barba
 1887 *Bardus* stultus ebes ineptus tardus⁸⁰
 1888 *Barcarius* qui facit barcas⁸¹
 1889 *Barginus* a um a pilgrim of an oþer cuntre⁸²
 1890 *Bari* grece .i. graue latine vel forte⁸³
- 1891 *Barea* grece fortiter latine⁸⁴
 1892 *Bariona* filius columbe⁸⁵
 1893 *Bariptos* a precious ston⁸⁶
 1894 *Barnabas* interpretatur filius prophete⁸⁷
 1895 *Barabas* interpretatur filius magistri⁸⁸
 1896 *Bar[r]idus* superbus⁸⁹
 1897 *Barrio ris* to crie as an olyfaunt
 1898 *Barritus* eius clamor
 1899 *Barrus* elephas
 1900 *Baro nis* a barun

⁷⁵ *Barbitus* is a rare, if not unique, latinate form (not found in any of my scourings) of the traditional *-os* and *-on* transliterations from the Greek prevalent throughout the lexica. Cf. *barbitos* from βάρβιτος (OLD) and *barbiton* (Latham).

⁷⁶ The Stonyhurst ms. selects the English phrase “barbores hous” in preference to the Latin of FVD and DFC: “locus ubi tondetur.”

⁷⁷ *Barbitista*: a Latinizing of βαρβιτιστής.

⁷⁸ *Barca* parua nauis. Note the inadequacy, at times, due to the brevity practiced by the Stonyhurst scribe. Both FVD and DFC expand and identify the nature of a *barca*: “merces ad litus portans.” Cf. AMD for a radically different interpretation: “est navis piractarum (sic).”

⁷⁹ *Barcella* et cula idem; however, cf. DFC: “Barcula (Bartilla – FVD); le diminutivum –idem.”

⁸⁰ *Bardus*, to the glosses DFC adds: “...stolidus, quod alio nomine dicitur blennus (cf. βλεννός: drivel-ling).”

⁸¹ DFC further details the occupation by adding: “vel vendit vel ducit.”

⁸² *Barginus*.a.um: generally assumed as a substantive adjective. Latham’s entry: “†*barginus*† (?) foreign 695” rests assured upon its commanding successor, MLDBS, which provides a single entry, “*Bargina*: foreign or foreigner,” as well as the Stonyhurst reading, and those of two other glossaries, FVD: “*Barginus*, a, um: alienigena, peregrinus...et componitur a barbarus et gens vel genitus”; DFC concurs fully.

⁸³ Cf. βάρυ. Each word represents the nominative neuter singular of its adjective. Cf. Brito, p. 16, l. 284: “Est grave forte bari.”

⁸⁴ *Barea* grece fortiter latine. An example of the primary principle of glossary work: equivalency. Not at all immediate, yet *forte* as an adverb is worth pursuing, since *Baria* might be thought of as βαρέα, which, as an accusative plural of βάρυς, can be construed as an adverb (cf. LSJ). However, *forte* = “by chance” will not match *barea* = “heavy, forceful, intense.” Yet, *fortiter* can support that sense and will sustain the equation.

⁸⁵ *Bar Iona*, cf. Latin Vulgate Matt. 16.17-18: “Beatus es Simon bar Iona...Et ego dico tibi, quia tu es Petrus.” DFC reads: “*Bariona*: interpretatur filius columbe”; AMD reads: “*Bariona* grece filius columbe latine.” The Greek Vulgate reads: “Σίμων βαριωνά” for which the note reads: “βap. aram.: filius Ionae.”

⁸⁶ *Bariptos* a precious ston. The Stonyhurst scribe persists with a non-descript gloss, whereas DFC accurately reflects the full meaning given by Isidore, 16.11.5: “*Bariptos* [gemma] nigra est cum sanguineis et albis notis.” Cf. the varied orthography as evidenced in the apparatus of Lindsay’s OCT, p. 203, note 8: “*Baroptenus* sive *baripe*, Plin., *N.H.* 37, 150; *Baroptis Arev*” (see Index, vol. 2, p. 379. Also cf. DFC *Bariptes*; OLD *baripe*; *baroptenus*...*barippe* L&S).

⁸⁷ *Barnabas*, cf. Isid. 7.9.24: “*filius prophetae* vel *filius consolationis*.” For a sketch of his life, cf. OCB, p. 74-5.

⁸⁸ *Barabas*, Isid. 7.10.10 expands the narrow “*filius magistri*” of Stonyhurst with “*absque dubio Iudaeorum magistri*, qui est diabolus, homicidiorum auctor, qui usque hodie regnat in eis.” Cf. for greater detail OCB, p. 74.

⁸⁹ *Bar[r]idus* superbus, cf. FVD: “*Barridus*...superbus...a *barrus* quia *barri* superbi sunt.” DFC and Latham agree upon “superbus” as well.

1882 *Barbicista* (ms.). — 1891 *Baria* (ms.); forte (ms.). — 1893 *Bariptes* (ms.). — 1898 *Barratus* (ms.). — 1899 *Barrus* (ms.). — 1900 *Barro* (ms.).

- 1901 *Baroniculus diminutiuum*⁹⁰
 1902 *Baronissa eius vxor*
 1903 *Bartholomeus nomen proprium et dicitur a bar quod est filius et tholos quod est sumitas et meus quod est aqua secundum vnam interpretationem dicitur filius splendentis aquae .i. dei qui mentes doctorum eleuat sursum*⁹¹
 1904 *Barunculus paruus baro*
 1905 *Basa interpretatur confusio*⁹²
 1906 *Basilea ecclesia*⁹³
 1907 *Bascauda conca erea*⁹⁴
 1908 *Basilios nomen proprium*⁹⁵
 1909 *Basileus rex vel imperator*
 1910 *Basilica domus regalis vel ecclesia*
 1911 *Basilla †regula†*⁹⁶
- 1912 *Basilice fortiter inuicte*⁹⁷
 1913 *Basilisca baldemoyne genciane or grece*⁹⁸
 1914 *Basiliscus a coketrise*⁹⁹
 1915 *Basis fundamentum pile vel extrema pars plante pedis*¹⁰⁰
 1916 *Basium a cussyngre*
 1917 *Baxea calciamentum*¹⁰¹
 1918 *Bassium idem*¹⁰²
 1919 *Basan et sin interpretatur pinguedo*¹⁰³
 1920 *Basso as .i. deponere et deprimere*

⁹⁰ *Baroniculus*, unsurprisingly unattested, since the legitimate form exists just three lines below in 1904: *Barunculus*. In FVD and DFC *barunculus* appears immediately after its substantive *Baro*. Not so in Stonyhurst.

⁹¹ *Bartholomeus... filius splendentis aquae*. However, cf. Isid. 7.9.16: “*Bartholomeus filius suspendentis aquas, vel filius suspendentis me.*” Regarding “*Bartholomeus... filius,*” cf. AMD: “*Quod bar filius est, probat illud Bartholomeus.*”

⁹² *Basa... confusio*, cf. DFC: “*Basan...siccitas vel confusio.*”

⁹³ *Basilea ecclesia*, cf. identical readings in FVD and DFC. Also, cf. Du Cange, “*2 Bacilla Eglise ...pro Basilica.*”

⁹⁴ *Bascauda conca erea*, not in glossaries presently used or in medieval lexica. Found in OLD: “*A kind of basin, of British origin referring to the Greek βασκαύλης...vessel, perhaps = Lat. bascauda; cf. also μασκαύλης*”(LSJ Suppl., 1996). For *μασκαύλης*, cf. LSJ: *laver*.

⁹⁵ *Basilios*: *Basil*, 4th cent. bishop of Caesarea in Cappadocia, who with renowned oratorical skill stood in opposition to the tenets of Arianism. Of his many writings and considerable influence, cf. OCD (3rd), p. 234.

⁹⁶ *Basilla †regula†*, no evidence of *regula* as a gloss for *Basilla*. Both FVD and DFC read: *regina*, which, of course, is the expected reading. However, *regula* is a reasonable paleographical alternative to *regina*: “*ul*” is not at all dissimilar to “*in*” with an otiose macron as has the manuscript.

⁹⁷ *Inuicte* reveals a confusion over minims. The ms. prints: *uuute*. A quick glance might suggest “*minute*” or even “*immite*.” However, context determines the proper balance. The ms. orthography includes an extra minim (see app. crit.) which must be dropped to accommodate *inuicte*. Both FVD and DFC support this reading.

⁹⁸ Cf. DFC: “*herba que genciana dicitur*”

⁹⁹ *Basiliscus a coketrise*, cf. LSJ *βασιλίσκος*: “*a kind of serpent, basilisk, perhaps Egyptian cobra.*” [Astron.] “*Regulus.*” Also, see Isid. 12.4.6: “*Basiliscus Graece, Latine interpretatur regulus, eo quod rex serpentinus sit, adeo ut eum videntes fugiant, quia olfactu suo eos necat; nam et hominem vel si aspiciat interimit.*” Cf. P.Parv., p. 251, col. 1: “*Kokatrise: Basiliscus*” and note 1177, p. 636 for detailed etymology. Also, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 69 col. 2: “*Cocatrice*” and note 8.

¹⁰⁰ *fundamentum pile*; cf. DFC and FVD: “*confirmatio fundamenti.*”

¹⁰¹ *Baxea calciamentum*. The scribal reading, *Bassea* (cf. app. crit.) emphasizes the subtle phonological confusion between the similar sounds: *ss* and *x*. Cf. OLD: “*Baxea: a kind of sandal.*” Cf. Isid. 19.34.13: “*Baxea calciamenta mulierum sunt.*” Also, cf. Isid. 19.34.6: “*Baxeae calciamentum comoedorum erat, sicut tragoediorum coturni.*”

¹⁰² *Bassium idem* cannot apply to either entry or gloss of 1917 but rather to that of 1916, i.e. *Basium*; and so the order of entries determined by sense should be 1916, 1918, 1917.

¹⁰³ *Basan et sin interpretatur pinguedo*, cf. FVD, s.v. “*Bassus...a basan quod interpretatur pinguedo.*” Note orthographic variation in the DFC entry, under *bassus*: “*non altus et dicitur a bassin, quod interpretatur pinguedo.*”

1901 *Barroniculus* (ms.). — 1904 *Bariculus* (ms.). — 1906 *Bisilia* (ms.). — 1912 *Basilite* (ms.); *uuute* (ms.). — 1914 *coketrile* (ms.). — 1917 *Bassea* (ms.); *calsiamentum* (ms.).

1921 *Bassaris ridis* a melche cow¹⁰⁴

1922 *Bassa .i. ouis pinguis*

1923 *Bassus a um .i. lou3*¹⁰⁵

1924 †*Baurus*† .i. *blesus*¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁴ *Bassaris* a melche cow. Not in FVD and given only in the plural in DFC. However, cf. P.Parv., col. 289, for a thorough account: "Myloch cow: *Bassaris*, -ris, fem-, 3: vel vacca mulsaria." Also cf. p. 803, s.v. *bassaris*: "Cf. Du Cange, *bassarides vaccae mulsariae uberes*. Lat. *bassaris* a bacchante; cf. Persius l. 100, 'raptum vitulo caput ablatura superbo *bassaris*.'" Ultimately from βασσαρίς, ἴδος, bacchante.

¹⁰⁵ *Bassus .i. lou3*, cf. DFC and FVD: "non altus."

¹⁰⁶ †*Baurus*† .i. *blesus*. *Baurus* is corrupt; *blesus* is legitimate, cf. FVD "fractor verborum non bene ea proferens." DFC reads: "qui impedit loquitur et verba frangit non bene ea proferens." Both FVD and DFC agree further: "Blesus... .i. balbus." Given this association between *blesus* and *balbus* might †*baurus*† seem somewhat more approachable? The object of successful glossary work is consentient balance. Our only clue here is the gloss, *blesus*, which means 'one who has a speech defect,' or 'one who stammers,' effectively described by FVD and DFC above. As well, also above, they both offer the phrase ".i. balbus"; hence, "Blesus... .i. balbus"; perhaps the inversion of our present item. *Balbus* (1832) 'one who stammers,' and the verbs *balō* (1850) 'to blete' and *barrio* (1897) 'to crie as an olyaunt' have been within his purview during those same moments of copying. In addition, the 'u' which has rendered †*Baurus*† corrupt might have prevailed due to the deep *ou* sounds of *lou3* (1933), *ouis* (1932) as well as the *ow* of *cow* (1931), sounds perhaps still buzzing in his ears from the most recent lines of copying. It is not unlikely that what happened here was that the scribe due to similarity of sounds, miscopied *Balbus* (*al* and *au* being audibly similar) by writing *Baurus*; cf. 1832. Yet, *Baurus* becomes more than merely a misspelling or an unattested word. I would refer to any scribe's fundamental act as one of transferenceal perception, i.e. the scribe's attempt at observing and exerting subtle mental control and adjustment upon the word he is examining, while copying with his own eye-quill coordination. In the process of shifting from copy text to present text, momentary memory plays a very great part. Between what he reads and how he decides to transcribe it, there are a number of external distractions he must avoid and overcome. The Stonyhurst scribe is no different from us,

1925 *Basterna* a carre or lyter or a schare¹⁰⁷

1926 *Batillum* genus vasis¹⁰⁸

1927 *Bata* a querne of oyle¹⁰⁹

1928 *Batus* genus vasis vel mensura trium modiorum et nomen proprium¹¹⁰

1929 *Batera* quedam mensura¹¹¹

1930 *Bactrus* nomen proprium regis orientis¹¹²

1931 *Bath* hebraice linum latine flax¹¹³

1932 *Bachim* dicuntur vestes vsque ad genua pertingentes¹¹⁴

who, in the act of transcribing the primary sources, is pelted by acoustical and visual assaults, liable to cause a preponderance of errors.

¹⁰⁷ *Baterna*, cf. FVD: "vehiculum itineris, quasi vesterna quia mollibus vestibus sternitur et a duobus animalibus trahitur ubi nobiles femine deferentur." Also see DFC: "Bastarna," similar to FVD. Both are distilled from Isid. 20.12.5.

¹⁰⁸ *Batillum*, cf. FVD: "thuribulum; eciam dicitur instrumentum quo colliguntur carbones." See 1935 for similar entry.

¹⁰⁹ *Bata* a querne of oyle; cf. DFC: "Batha. the: sine Beth apud Hebreos dicitur mola oleria," derived from Isid. 16.26.12. Refer to note on 1928.

¹¹⁰ *Batus*, cf. DFC and FVD, s.v.; also cf. Souter, s.v. "batus"; as well as AMD: "batus.ti est mensura trium modiorum (sic)." For *modius* as a measure cf. Isid. 16.26.10. But esp. cf. Isid. 16.26.12: "Batus vocatur Hebraica lingua ab oleria mola, quae 'beth' apud eos vel 'bata' nominatur, capiens quinquaginta sextaria; quae mensura una molae vice proteritur." Cf. βᾶτος (c) in LSJ; and *Batus* (2) in L&S. For "nomen proprium" cf. Lempriere, s.v. "Battus, the First, a Lacedaimonian who built the town of Cyrene, BC 630, and reigned in the town, which he had founded, and after death received divine honors. The difficulty with which he spoke first procured him the name Battus."

¹¹¹ *Batera* quedam mensura. "Batera" is found only in DFC: "genus pathere [read: paterae] a batus dicitur." *Batus* is the "quedam mensura" in both FVD and AMD.

¹¹² Cf. note on 1805.

¹¹³ *Bath*, cf. DFC: "hebraice, linum dicitur latine." See also Souter, s.v. *bat*: "(bath, Hebr. pl. *badim*) a linen garment."

¹¹⁴ *Bachim*, cf. Isid. 19.21.8: "Batin sive feminalia, id est braciae lineae usque ad genua pertingentes quibus verecunda sacerdotis velebantur." Also, cf. DFC:

1921 *xidus* (ms.). — 1922 *pinguia* (ms.). — 1925 of *lyter* (ms.). — 1928 *Batius* (ms.). — 1930 *Baucrus* (ms.). — 1931 *lumen flex latine* (ms.).

- 1933 Bactria regio¹¹⁵
 1934 Baubo as latrare¹¹⁶
 1935 Batillum et batillus a cresset¹¹⁷
 1936 Basculus .i. rusticus¹¹⁸
 1937 Bdeillum arbor dulcis odoris¹¹⁹
 1938 Beatifico as to make yblessed
 1939 Beatulus a um sumdel holi
 1940 B[e]atus a um holi
 1941 Beemoth ebrayce dyabolus latine¹²⁰

“Bathin dicuntur vestes linee, scilicet bracce.” See *badim*, pl. of *bat*, s.v. (Souter). Note diversity of orthography in each instance.

¹¹⁵ Bautūa = Bautriua, lege Bactria. For *au* spelling cf. notes on 1924 and 1934.

¹¹⁶ Baubo, cf. Baubor, “to howl” (OLD); also, βαύζω (LSJ). Allowing for the phonological similarity between *-bau-* and *-bal-*, perhaps two other words, vocalic cognatives, might be introduced here: “balare: to bleat” and “balbus: stammering.” Cf. note on 1924 for the phonetic variation.

¹¹⁷ Batillum et batillus: a cresset, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 81: “Cressett: batillus, crucibulum, lucrubrum (sic)” and note 5. Cf. 1926 for similar entry.

¹¹⁸ Basculus (Batullius, ms.): rusticus, cf. L&S: Basculus, s.v. Bastuli, a people of Spain, the Basques, cf. Latham, s.v. Basculus; see also the reference to Varro, *De Re Rustica*, 1.10.4.

¹¹⁹ Bdeillum: a detailed description is found at Isid. 17.8.6: “Bdeillum Indiae et Arabiae arbor, cuius lacrima melior Arabica. Est enim lucida, subalbida, levis, pinguis, aequaliter cerea, et quae facile molliatur, neque ligno vel terrae commixta, amara, ordoris boni. Nam ex India sordida est et nigra et maiore gleba. Adulteratur autem admixto gummi, qui non ita amarificat gustum.” *Brito Metricus* (ed. Daly) provides a poetic alternative, p. 15, lines 269-70: Nomen aromaticae dic bdeillum arboris esse/Sic eius gummi Plinio vult teste vocari.” Both FVD and DFC stress an alternate sense covered by FVD’s “genus lapidis preciosi.”

¹²⁰ Beomocus is our scribe’s attempt at Latinizing the standard spelling, Behemoth. Cf. DFC: “Beemoth, hebraice, latine animal sonat, bestia ignorata est—ideo autem Beemoth .i. animal dyabolus dicitur quia de excelsis ad terrena cadens propio merito, animal brutum est factus, ipse est leviathan .i. serpens de aquis qui in huius seculi mari volubili versatur astutia.” Cf. for

- 1942 Bel ydolum aziriorum¹²¹
 1943 Bele grece mens latine¹²²
 1944 Belial .i. diabolus¹²³
 1945 Bellarium omne ge[n]us cibi potus prandium vt poma nuces¹²⁴
 1946 Bellaciter eius me aduerbium .i. audacter
 1947 Bellaciter a um pertinens ad bellum
 1948 Bellacitas .i. prelium
 1949 Bellax .i. assiduus bellando
 1950 Belliger a um qui gerit bellum¹²⁵
 1951 Bellipotens qui potens [in] bello¹²⁶
 1952 Beloculus .i. oculus Beli¹²⁷

normalized spelling: Behemoth, as in Isid. 8.11.27, the source of above quotation. For biblical dimension, cf. OCB, s.v. Behemoth, p. 76, col. 2; esp. reference to Job 40.15-24.

¹²¹ Cf. Isid. 8.11.23: “Bel idolum Babylonium est, quod interpretatur vetus.” AMD concurs contextually with Isidore. See OCB p. 77, s.v. Bel, and the Dragon. Cf. 1952 for a further general impression.

¹²² Cf. DFC: “Bele dicitur mens.” Also see βέλως in LSJ no. 4, the mental aspect.

¹²³ Belial: for a useful etymological perspective, cf. OCB p. 77; also cf. DFC: “Belial: nomen dyaboli.” In Isid. 8.11.26 there is no context: “Belial **.”

¹²⁴ Bellarium, cf. for a more elaborate arrangement FVD: “omne genus cibi secunde mense, sicut sunt poma, nuces que extremius apponuntur: prima mensa est carnum, secunda fructuum.”

¹²⁵ Cf. DFC and FVD: “bellum gerens.”

¹²⁶ Cf. FVD: “potens et fortis in bello.”

¹²⁷ Beloculus .i. oculus Beli. The Stonyhurst scribe had a particular difficulty with this entry and gloss [ms.: Belitulus ioculus belli] considering that on the one hand the ten items from 1946-55 have warfare as their subject and their cognitive development is upon the word *bellum*. On the other hand, he ascertains the first word of the gloss to be *ioculus*, “a joke,” entirely, at first, opposite in sense; there may be no reason for hesitancy on the part of the reader of the manuscript. As well the *ll* of *belli* seems to suggest nothing other than ‘of war.’ One is then left with an unattested entry which is glossed as ‘a joke of war,’ until perhaps the *i* of *ioculus* shakes loose and becomes the genitive ending of *Belitulus*, which, in turn, is altered to *Beloculus* (*o* as blotted *i* and *t* as overly shaped *c*), with a final change from *belli* to *beli* (a common alteration from double to single consonant or vice

1933 Bautriua (ms.). — 1934 Baulo (ms.). — 1936 Batullius (ms.). — 1937 Bedellum (ms.); ducis (ms.). — 1941 Beomocus (ms.). — 1942 azinorum (ms.). — 1944 Belias (ms.). — 1946 Ballaciter (ms.). — 1950 sunt (ms.). — 1951 potons (ms.). — 1952 Belitulus: ioculus belli (ms.).

- 1953 *Belligero* as *gerere bellum*
 1954 *Bello* as *i. pugnare*
 1955 *Bellona* a goddess of *batal*¹²⁸
 1956 *Bellutus* a *um turpis*
 1957 *Bellum* *prelium*
 1958 *Bellulum* *idem*¹²⁹
 1959 *Belfegor* *nomen proprium*¹³⁰
 1960 *Bellula* *eydyng* of a *bateyle vel magnus piscis*¹³¹
 1961 *Belluinus pertinens* [*ad beluam*]¹³²

versa) in which case the loose *i* is taken (more likely) as the comparative symbol, "i.e." Cf. *Isid.* 16.10.9 for the literary context: "Beli oculus albicans pupillam cingit nigram e medio aureo fulgore lucentem, et propter speciem Assyriorum regi Belo dictam; unde et appellata." DFC abides by this text strictly, the source being *Pliny H.N.* 37.149 (cf. *OLD* s.v. "Belus" 2). For historical stance, cf. "Belus" in *OCD* (3), p. 238, and, in *Lempriere*, p. 115.

¹²⁸ *Bellona* a goddess of *batal*, cf. for detailed history, *Lempriere*, p. 114, col. 2: "she appeared in battles armed with a whip, to animate the combatants, with dishevelled hair, and a flaming torch in her hand." Or, somewhat more frighteningly does *Virgil* present her (*Aeneid* 8.700-03): "saevit medio in certamine Mauors/caelatus ferro, tristesque ex aethere Dirae/et scissa gaudens vadit Discordia palla/quam cum sanguine sequitur Bellona flagello." Note the hissing sibilants and the dull syllabled staccatos insistent throughout: *saevit, ferro, scissa, gaudens, vadit, palla*. Also, cf. *Aeneid* 7.286-322 for the soliloquy of *Juno*, cast as the "saeva Iovis conjunx" (287) exclaiming: "flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo" (312); and with exquisite irony "sanguine Troiano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, / et Bellona manet te pronuba" (318-19).

¹²⁹ *Bellulum idem*, cf. DFC: "diminutivum – idem."

¹³⁰ As with *Belzebub* (1964) the phrase "nomen proprium" is entirely unhelpful. Cf. *Isid.* 8.11.24: *Belphegor* interpretatur simulacrum ignominiae. Idolum enim fuit Moab, cognomento Baal, super montem Phegor, quem Latini Priapum vocant, deum hortorum." Cf. *AMD*: "Beelfegor interpretatur ignominiae et [dicitur ab] beel et fegor quod est priapus."

¹³¹ *Bellula eydyng* of a *bateyle*; *eydyng*; cf. *MED* *aiden*, incl. *ei-* spelling among the three citations. Cf. also *OED* s.v. *aid* (v.) with 15th cent. *eyde* in its form section.

¹³² *Belluinus pertinens* [*ad beluam*], cf. *FVD*: *Belluinis* [sic]: *ad beluam pertinens*."

- 1962 *Belus* *nomen proprium* regis *aziriorum* vel *ydoly*¹³³
 1963 *Bellus* a *um p[u]lcher*
 1964 *Belzebub* *nomen proprium*¹³⁴
 1965 *Belues ei* *egestas que solet contingere per uastacionem* [*belue*]¹³⁵
 1966 *Ben* *filius vnde debet iosue leuum i. filius nun*¹³⁶
 1967 *Bellifico* as *bellum facio*
 1968 *Benedico* *is* to *bles*
 1969 *Benefacio* *cis bene agere*
 1970 *Benefactorius* *qui bene facit*¹³⁷
 1971 *Beneficencia* a *goud dede*¹³⁸
 1972 *Beneficus* a *wel doere*
 1973 *Benefici[ari]us* *vtilis operator*¹³⁹
 1974 *Benelinguatus* *wel spekyng*
 1975 *B[e][e]lplaceo* *es* to *plese wel*
 1976 *Beniamyn* *interpretatur filius dextre*¹⁴⁰

¹³³ *Belus*, cf. *Isid.* 8.11.23: "Fuit enim hic *Belus* pater *Nini*, primus rex *Assyriorum*, quem quidam *Saturnum* appellant." See *OCD* (3) s.v. *Belus*; cf. also *Lempriere*, p. 115, for details germane to this period of *Babylonian* regal history. Also, cf. *OLD*, s.v. *Belus* 1, and *L&S*, s.v. Finally, cf. 1942 and note.

¹³⁴ *Belzebub* *nomen proprium*. As with *Belfegor* (1959) the gloss is just shy useless. For a general overview, cf. *OCB*, p. 70, s.v. *Baal-zebub*. Also, see *Isid.* 8.11.26: "Belzebub idolum fuit *Accaron*, quod interpretatur vir muscarum. Zebub enim musca vocatur. Spurcissimum igitur idolum ideo virum muscarum vocatum propter sordes idolatriae, sive pro immunditia." For etymology, cf. *Souter*, s.v. *Belzebub* and *Beelzebub*.

¹³⁵ Cf. *FVD*, identical reading including *belue*.

¹³⁶ For *filius nun*, cf. *OT*, *Joshua* 1.1. For *Ben*, cf. *OCB*, p. 78.

¹³⁷ *Benefactorius* *qui bene facit*: Consider the elaborate and far more welcoming: "ille qui pro munere sibi impenso benefacit" of both *FVD* and *DFC*.

¹³⁸ *Beneficencia*, same spelling in *DFC*. *-ciencia* is found in *FVD*. Both *DFC* and *FVD* provide a rather descriptive gloss: "Quod agit caritas ut prosit proximo."

¹³⁹ *Benefici[ari]us* *vtilis operator*. *Souter* and *Latham* provide variant glosses to *Stonyhurst*: *beadle* and *vassal*, respectively.

¹⁴⁰ *Beniamyn*, cf. *Isid.* 7.7.19: "*Beniamin* interpretatur filius dexterae, quod est virtutis. De terra enim appellatur *iamin*." For a geographical perspective, cf. *OCB*, s.v. *Benjamin*, p. 78.

1956 *Bellicus* (ms.). — 1960 otiose macron over 'n' of *eydyng*; *magis* (ms.). — 1961 *Belluinus* (ms.). — 1962 *Bellus* (ms.). — 1967 otiose macron over 'cô'. — 1968 as (ms.). — 1972 *Beneficus* (ms.). — 1973 *vtilt* (ms.). — 1976 *Byniamyn* (ms.).

- 1977 Benigne [i]lus sime aduerbium blessi-
dleche¹⁴¹
1978 Benignus blessud¹⁴²
1979 Benignitas .i. virtus¹⁴³
1980 Beniuolus wel wyllad¹⁴⁴
1981 Beninu filius nun¹⁴⁵
1982 Beo as to zeld or b[e]atum facere¹⁴⁶
1983 Beos .i. octo vncie¹⁴⁷
1984 B[r]epho grece puer uel iuuenis latine¹⁴⁸

¹⁴¹ Benigne blessidleche. For more detail, cf. FVD: “pie, dulciter, blande, suaviter.”

¹⁴² Benignus blessud, cf. Isid. 10.24 for a well-conceived expression of the adjective: “Benignus est vir sponte ad benefaciendum paratus et dulcis adloquio.”

¹⁴³ Benignitas .i. virtus: An example of unbeneficial brevity, as the note above. For complete sense, cf. FVD: “Benignitasi. virtus sponte ad benefaciendum exposita, levis, blanda, et dulcis alloquio et sua cunctos inuitans dulcedine ad benefaciendum.”

¹⁴⁴ Beniuolus wel wyllad, as in “well-intentioned.” Cf. Isid. 10.26: “Beniuolus, quia bene vult.” For range of meaning, cf. OLD, s.v. *benevolus*.

¹⁴⁵ Beninu filius nun, cf. DFC, s.v. “Ben- ebraice, filius latine -inde Bennum (sic) .i. filius Nun.” Cf. OT Nehemiah 10.13 (Biblia Sacra): “Baninu.” N.B. extensive variant orthography.

¹⁴⁶ zeld, cf. FVD and DFC: “Beo as .i. remunerare vel beatum facere.”

¹⁴⁷ Beos .i. octo vncie: An alternate, undocumented spelling of the entry word found in 1992 (Bes) with an identical gloss. Cf. OLD and L&S, s.v. “Bes” for meaning and usage.

¹⁴⁸ Long before, but certainly helped by the publication of the Praelection of 1906, the daimon of Walter Headlam was revealed.* His genius in creating *hapax legomena* (treacherous to conceive, let alone embrace), based upon his extraordinary knowledge of the Greek language of all periods, fits well with his characterization in Gilbert Highet’s *The Art of Teaching*.** Nevertheless, we mortals may merely admire such magical moments. So, I shall only mention what occurred to me and then be quietly resolute. Since we are faced with “puer vel iuuenis” in this item and since βρέφω and its compounds seem not to extend in time beyond infancy or thereabout—see separate page of lexical evidence—and *puer* and *iuuenis* generally relate to the period of 18-20 years of age, equating to the Ephebe of eighteen, an extra moment or two in the scribe’s paleographical training might have equipped him

- 1985 B[r]ephotrophium locus vbi pueri nutri-
untur¹⁴⁹

with the skill to determine the difference between *ilis* and *vel* in the figure ___ and proceed to establish *puer* and *iuuenis* and then sustain their Greek equivalent: Ἐφηβος, an adolescent, eighteen years of age (cf. LSJ). Both OLD and L&S acknowledge *iuuenis* as a male about twenty years old who might belong to the local collegia (OLD *iuuenis* #2-3). Add to which Isid. (11.2.10) associates the ephebe with *puer* as follows: “Hi sunt ephebi, id est a Phoebo dicti, necdum [pronati] viri, adolescentuli lenes.” Finally, it’s worthy of mention that the Stonyhurst scribe has distinct dyslexic tendencies. For particulars cf. *ALMA*, 65, 2007, p. 77, 612 and note 106; also, p. 81, 752 and note 137. I wonder if *ephebo* might have morphed into *bepho* and whether such a word as Ἐφηβοτροφεῖον should not be given a suitable existence. Until then, and with hesitation, the readings *Brepho* and *Brephotrophium* will stand. Herein are citations supporting βρέφω as reflecting infancy and babyhood, not that of *puer* and *iuuenis*:

LSJ: βρέφος: newborn babe, babyhood. βρεφοτροφεῖον: rear infants. βρεφόω: form into a foetus.

LSJ Suppl. (1996): βρέφος: baby, child. βρεφοτροφεῖον: institution for the maintenance of infants.

A Patristic Greek Lexicon (Lampe): βρεφοτροφεῖον τὸ: founding hospital. All compounds such as βρεφοπρεπῶς, as or like an infant; βρεφοπρεπής, suitable to a child; βρεφουργεῖω form into an embryo.

Promptorium Parvulorum (annotated lexicon) p. 804: “brephotrophium norysry” 309: “Norysry qwere zonge Chyldyrne arm putte.” Cf. Du Cange, “brephotrophium aedes in qua infantes recentesque partus expositi alebantur.”

All compounds with βρεφο- (there are twelve) in E.A. Sophocles’s *Greek Lexicon of the Late Roman and Byzantine Periods* presuppose infancy without exception: from βρεφικός, ‘infantile’ to βρεφοδῶς, ‘like an infant.’ In MLDBS *Brephotrophium* is glossed as ‘a founding hospital or nursery.’

**The Owl of Minerva*, ed. Christopher Stray, PCPS, suppl. vol. no. 28, 2005.

**Highet, G., *The Art of Teaching*, Vantage Books, N.Y., 1950, p. 76-8.

¹⁴⁹ Well out of alphabetical order (*bi-* within *be-* section) and further complicated by the correct spelling (*bre-* being within the *be-* section) *brephotrophium*, the conventional word, is glossed in Latin. We understand it as “the place where boys are nourished.” Yet, if we are dealing with the nourishment of the *brephoi*, then *pueri*

- 1986 *Berbex* a *wēper*¹⁵⁰
 1987 *Berbitus* i a gellud ram¹⁵¹
 1988 *Berila lapis preciosus viridis apud indeos candidus*¹⁵²
 1989 *Berilus* a *preciosus* ston
 1990 *Berith nomen dyaboli*¹⁵³
 1991 *Bestiarium* a boc of bestes¹⁵⁴
 1992 *Bes .i. octo vncie*¹⁵⁵
 1993 *Bestiarius .i. crudelis*
 1994 *Bestia* a best
 1995 *Bestiola diminutium*
 1996 *Bestialitas crudelitas*

must be understood as infant boys unless *epebos* is entertained. Then Ἐφηβοτροφεῖον would be considered a hapax legomenon with the meaning: “care and tuition of young male students.” The Stonyhurst gloss, “locus ubi pueri nutriuntur” serves admirably as a definition. The general description being that of maintenance and rearing, would include classrooms and dormitories.

¹⁵⁰ *Berbex* a *wēper*, cf. FVD: “*vervex*, *vecis*, ‘v’ mutatur in ‘b’, fit *Berbex*. *becis* - .i. *aries castratus*.” DFC concurs. For forms and meaning, cf. OLD, s.v. *uervex*.

¹⁵¹ *Berbitus* .i. (see app. crit.): a gellud ram: The scribe misconceived the part of speech. Cf. FVD: “*Berbicus*. *bici* ... *aries castratus*.”

¹⁵² For the entries *Berila* and *Berilus*, cf. Isid. 16.7.5: “*Beryllus* in India gignitur...*viriditate similis*, *smaragdo*, *sed cum pallore*.”

¹⁵³ *Berith nomen dyaboli*, cf. OT, Judges 9.46: [After the destruction of Shechem at the hands of Abimelech] “And when all the men of the tower of Shechem heard of [the ruin of the city] they entered into a hold of the house of the god, *Berith*.” See also, Judges 8.33: [Confusion after Gideon dies] “the children of Israel ... went a-whoring after Baalim and made Baal-berith their god.” Also, 8.34: “And ... remembered not the Lord their God.”

¹⁵⁴ *Bestiarium*-*Bestibula*: a studied example of a cognative arrangement of words which preempts alphabetization. For details and further explanation of this lexical phenomenon, cf. *ALMA*, 60, 2002, p. 238-40; 65, 2007, p. 46-48 and p. 94 note 271; *Journal of Medieval Latin*, 10, 2000, p. 339, esp. note 6.

¹⁵⁵ *Bes .i. octo vncie*, cf. *Beos*, 1983 and note; also, esp. cf. *Bisse* (2090).

- 1997 *Bestius* a *um* *deþ* of a *wylde best*¹⁵⁶
 1998 *Bestialis crudelis*
 1999 *Bestialiter crudeliter*
 2000 †*Bestibula*† *parua bestia*¹⁵⁷
 2001 *Bep mola olera*¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁶ *Bestius*.a.um *deþ* of a *wylde best*. The curiosity about this item is its having one entry, an adjective to explain two glosses (nouns). Evidence is slender, but convincing, –*a* and –*um* vanish in other citations. OLD, L&S, Souter, Latham, and the medieval glossaries used for this edition bear no relevance to the Stonyhurst item. However, MLDBS, reveals two quotations from the Cath. Angl. which has been investigated directly: first, an adjective meaning “cruel”: “*felle...bestius*” (cf. note 4); and then the decisive clue with the meaning disease and death: “*murañ...of bestis: bestius*” and note 1: “*Murrayne*, *lues*, *contagio*. *Manip. Vocab.* ‘*Murrein* among cattell, pestilence among men, great death and destruction, *lues*’” *Baret*.

¹⁵⁷ †*Bestibula*† *parua bestia*: *Bestibula* is not attested and would seem to be an errant diminutive form of *bestia* (1994), whose proper diminutive form, well documented, is *bestiola* (1995). There is no support for its being connected to “*Vestibulum*, *sacrisita*” (Du Cange). This entire item (2000) seems superfluous.

¹⁵⁸ *Bep grece mola olera latine*: The *y* of *Bey* (ms) is likely a miscopying of thorn [þ], thus producing the sound *beth* which parallels the alternate spelling of *beta* for *beth* found in FVD under “*Beta et Beth dicitur secunda litera alphabeti*.” This would establish *bep* as an acceptable variant of *beta* as an entry for *mola olera*. The language labels should be deleted since *beth* = *beta* here is not Greek (the scribe is thinking of the numeral) and *latine* serves no alternate purpose. Amidst the paleographical and textual complexities one must not lose sight of *beth* = *beta* providing the meaning of *beet*, the vegetable. Its gloss here, *mola, olera*, hardly helps convey the notion. *Olera*, generally the plural form of (*h*)*olus*, is found as a singular form meaning *vegetable* (cf. Latham; not elsewhere). *Mola*, however, is of no help in understanding *Beta*. It is not found as an adjectival form; it is a feminine noun meaning “a millstone; a cake of ground barley and salt” (OLD), but nothing like a beet. Latham provides an elaboration of senses, but as a simplex it means nothing more than that found in the OLD. Yet, in as much as *mola* here is a noun, its established senses will not allow it to fit in unless one refers metaphorically to a millstone being

1987 a *um* (ms.). — 1989 *Belilus* (ms.); *beryl* (ms.). — 1991 *loc* (ms.). — 2001 *Bey grece* (ms.); *olera latine* (ms.).

- 2002 *Betha idem*¹⁵⁹
 2003 *Bethania nomen proprium interpretatur domus obediens*¹⁶⁰
 2004 *Bethanim .i. september*
 2005 *Bethel vrbs samarie*¹⁶¹
 2006 *Bethelemita et te gens illius*¹⁶²

in the shape of a beet. Cf. Isid. 20.8.6 within the paragraph “De Vasis Coquinariis”: “Mola a sui rotunditate vocata, ut mala pomorum: sic et Greci.” AMD glosses *beta* as “oleris truncusque secundus.” FVD glosses it as “herba quedam.” Isidore (17.10.15) remarks succinctly: “Beta apud nos oleris genus; apud Graecos littera.” In both citations from Isidore there is reference to a Greek parallel to the Latin definition. In the latter, *Beta* is referred to as a Greek letter. However, the entry in the Stonyhurst ms (2001) does not refer to the Greek letter. *Bep* = *Beta* refers only to the vegetable (*olera*). Hence, *grece* inappropriate to *Bep* as well as to *mola* should be deleted; *latine*, then, is redundant and should also be dropped. *Mola* which means “millstone” is rooted in the Greek μύλη, but altogether irrelevant to the sense contained in 2001, other than metaphorically: “Mola a sui rotunditate vocata,” perhaps referring to the roundness of the beet-root.

¹⁵⁹ “Betha idem” might only be an orthographic variant of “Bep” (2001); but DFC’s entry: “Betha – etiam apud Grecos est secunda litera” should not be overlooked.

¹⁶⁰ Cf. *Brito Metricus* which within two lines, p. 4, ll. 31-2, addresses adequately both entries and glosses of the Stonyhurst manuscript: “Septembrem mensem Bethanim signare memento; Beth domus est sed anim pauper et gratificans est.” AMD, p. 41, col. 1, l. 21 reads: “Betavin – grece – vel \h/ebraice, september latine.” The “Betavin” reading is tangential to the Medullan tradition as well as estranged to the *Brito* text. As well there is no evidence to support the claim of AMD that it is a Greek word. It is much more likely Hebraic. On this topic generally, cf. note on 2008.

¹⁶¹ Bethel, cf. Isid. 15.1.22: “Bethel urbem Samariae condiderunt Iebusaei ... sed postquam dormiens ibi Iacob vidit scalam innitentem caelo et dixit (Genes. 28.17) ‘Vere hic domus Dei est et porta caeli,’ hac ex causa nomen locus accepit Bethel, id est domus Dei.”

¹⁶² Cf. variant orthography in FVD and DFC: “Bethelemita.”

- 2007 *Bethlema beth quod est domus et lem quod est panis*¹⁶³
 2008 *Bethsayda nomen proprium hebraice domus [pecudum] latine*¹⁶⁴
 2009 *Biangulus habens duos angulos*
 2010 *Biangulatus pertinens*¹⁶⁵
 2011 *Bibax qui assidue bibit*
 2012 *Bibaciter cius cissime aduerbium*¹⁶⁶
 2013 *Bibix .i. pugna*¹⁶⁷
 2014 †*Bibro† .i. arrigere crines*¹⁶⁸
 2015 *Bibacitas .i. ebrietas*

¹⁶³ *Bethlema*: For an etymological variation, cf. Isid. 15.1.23: “Iacob ... Bethlehem nomen ... inposuit, quod domus panis interpretatur, propter eum panem qui ibi de caelo descendit.” Paleographically *deus* and *domus* are easily confused: *dēus* with macron overlooked might be taken as *deus*; but with macron observed, and, as often happens, a misconstruing of *e* and *o*, it would be read as *domus*. Note Brito Metricus, p. 4, l. 32: “Beth domus est.” Also, cf. Souter: “beth (Hebr.), house.” Isidore (15.1.23) describes the city as follows: “Bethleem Iuda, civitas David, quae mundi genuit salvatorem, a Iebusaeis condita fertur et vocata primum E[u]phrata.”

¹⁶⁴ *Bethsayda* (a city in Galilee) ... domus [pecudum], FVD and DFC concur on the gloss. *Bethsayda* nomen proprium hebraice. Cf. N.T. John 12.21: “Hi accesserunt ad Philippum, qui erat a Bethsaida Galilaeae.” Very often the Stonyhurst scribe will label as Greek what is truly foreign to him such as “hebraice” here.

¹⁶⁵ *Biangulatus pertinens*: here one might expect a normal extension to “pertinens: ad duos angulos.” Both FVD and DFC read “Biangulatus – a – um idem.”

¹⁶⁶ Other glossaries do not provide this inflection, mostly appreciated by specialists, not scribes.

¹⁶⁷ *Bibix .i. pugna*, found in glossaries; not in lexica.

¹⁶⁸ †*Bibro† .i. arrigere crines*: Was this entry, unattested, intended as a cross reference to the Stonyhurst item under V: *Vibro as* to braundisshe or sheke? *B* and *V* are frequently interchanged phonologically, but *bibro* is simply not found. Cf. OLD “vibro,” sense 2: “crinis vibratos”; also, “capillo vibrato.” As well, note L&S, s.v. “crines vibrati” – “frizzled” hair (*Aen.* 12.100).

2004 *Bathanium* (ms.). — 2006 *tes* (ms.). — 2007 *deus* (ms.). — 2008 *Bethsayda ... grece* (ms.). — 2010 *Bianglautos* (ms.). — 2012 *Bibatiter* (ms.); -tissime (ms.); *Bibex* (ms.). — 2015 *Bibatitas* (ms.).

- 2016 Bib[i]o nis .i. zinzula a wyne flyze¹⁶⁹
 2017 Bybleus a mender of bokes¹⁷⁰
 2018 Bibliator venditor eorum¹⁷¹
 2019 Bibliopola venditor librorum¹⁷²
 2020 Bibliotheca locus ubi ponuntur libri vel
 armatorium¹⁷³
 2021 Bibliot[h]ecarius custos librorum¹⁷⁴
 2022 Biblus cirpus vel iuncus¹⁷⁵

¹⁶⁹ Bibio, cf. FVD: “bibiones sunt musce que supernantantur in vino.” Also, AMD: “Hic bibio onis est musca que bibit amurcam.” *Zinzula* is variously spelled, as in *Brito Metricus*, p. 117, l. 2304: “Musca, culex parva sit grece zinzala [unsupported] dicta.” Or *Zinzala* = *zanzala* (Souter), gnat, mosquito. Note also the Romance orthography found in L&S: “Zinzala ... cf. Span. Zenzalo; Ital. Zanzara.” Cf. also Isid. 12.8.16: “Bibiones sunt qui in vino nascuntur, quos vulgo mustiones a musto appellant.” “wynt flyzt”: likely errors for *wyne* and *flyze*. For the latter, cf. MED, *flie*, n.(1).

¹⁷⁰ Bybleus a mender of bokes, cf. FVD: “Bibleus ... et Biblius ... biblei et biblii ... qui reparant libros.”

¹⁷¹ Bibliator venditor eorum, in both FVD and DFC it is relegated to the gloss, *idem* and is tagged to the end of *Bibliopola*. However, aside from these glossaries, *bibliator* does not appear.

¹⁷² Bibliopola (βιβλιοπώλης). For its gloss “venditor librorum”, cf. the gracefully expansive gloss of FVD: “venditor et ornator librorum a biblus pro libro et polio.lis quia polit et pumicat libros ut carius vendat.” Cf. also P.Parv., col. 431: “Stacyoner, or he that sellyth bokys ... Bibliopola.” Isidore adds perspective at 6.14.1: “Librarios ante bibliopolas dictos.”

¹⁷³ Bibliotheca locus ubi ponuntur libri vel armarium, cf. Isid. 15.5.5: “Bibliotheca est locus ubi ponuntur libri; βιβλος enim Graece liber, θήκη repositorium dicitur.” See also Isid. 6.3.1 and 18.9.3. See esp. FVD “Bibliotheca: ...repositorium vel scrinium ... librorum repositio, scilicet armarium.”

¹⁷⁴ Bibliot[h]ecarius custos librorum, cf. FVD: “Bibliothecarius: custos librorum sive repositio.” OLD glosses it “A librarian.” For spelling, cf. note on 2020 above.

¹⁷⁵ Biblus cirpus vel iuncus: for “cirpus”, cf. Latham s.v. “scirpus: wick, rushes.” And for “iuncus”, cf. FVD, s.v. “Biblus, bibli, eciam quandoque ponitur pro libro quia antiqui de iuncis solebant contexere pergamenum et ibi scribere antequam esset usus carte.” Isidore (17.9.97)

- 2023 Bibo is to drinke
 2024 Bibo nis qui multum bibit
 2025 Bibulus idem
 2026 Bicellum et biclinium dicitur habens sub se
 cellas vel domus mercatoris¹⁷⁶
 2027 Biceps a twybyl¹⁷⁷
 2028 Bicolos qui habet duo cola¹⁷⁸
 2029 Bicornis qui habet duo cornua¹⁷⁹
 2030 Bidens a toped rake or a þozed shep or a
 mattoke¹⁸⁰
 2031 Bidental locus ubi fulmen cadit¹⁸¹
 2032 Biennium spacium duorum annorum
 2033 Biennis of two zere

reveals their bearing: “Iuncus [eo quod iunctis radicibus haereat]. Scirpus, quo segetes teguntur, sine modo.” OLD defines “Biblus” simply as “The Egyptian papyrus”; L&S elaborates: “biblus, i, f., = βιβλος, the papyrus, a sort of rush that grew largely in Egypt, from the inner bark of which paper (sic) [writing material] was made.” For thorough treatment see E.G. Turner, *Greek Papyri, An Introduction* (Oxford, 1967), ch. 1.

¹⁷⁶ Cf. FVD: “Bicellum: dicitur biclinium, scilicet domus duas sub se habens cellas, sicut domus mercatorum in urbe.” Stonyhurst in his brevity fails to give an appropriate picture of the size of the *bicellum* – *biclinium* as found in the phrase of FVD: “scilicet domus duas.” Compare Stonyhurst’s “vel domus mercatoris” with the vividness of FVD’s “sicut domus mercatorum in urbe.” Yet, contrast these phrases with a very different definition of *biclinium* as found in the Classical period. Cf. OLD s.v. “biclinium: a dining couch for two persons.”

¹⁷⁷ Twybyl: see 2074; also cf. Cath. Angl., p. 398: “A Twybylle: Biceps, Bipennis” and note 3.

¹⁷⁸ Bicolos: found only here and in FVD: “Bicolos – vide in colon: ...fel vel aliud intestinum.”

¹⁷⁹ Bicornis: identical gloss in FVD and DFC.

¹⁸⁰ þozed shep: “þo” often equals “to”; “zed” a colloquial slur perhaps from “zerd” in turn compressed from zered (not in evidence) results in *to zerd* (two yeared). Cf. FVD, s.v. “bidens”: “ovis duorum annorum.” Also, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 334, col. 2, note 6: “Bidens, a sheepe two zeres olde.”

¹⁸¹ Bidental: virtually identical with parallel items in FVD and DFC. Yet, DFC elaborates: “... sic dictus a bidentibus ibi sacrificatis vel aliquid fulmine percussus.” Cf. OLD, s.v.

2016 wynt. (ms.); flyzt (ms.). — 2020 armatorium (ms.). — 2026 et bitolinum (ms.). — 2028 colla (ms.). — 2029 Bicornis (ms.).

- 2034 *Bifarius* .i. *bilinguis*¹⁸²
 2035 *Byfax* *qui* habet duas facies¹⁸³
 2036 *Bifidus* .i. *in* duas partes [fissus]¹⁸⁴
 2037 *Bifinium* an hede lond¹⁸⁵
 2038 *Biforcatum* genus rastrī vel ouis duorum
 dencium¹⁸⁶
 2039 *Bifores* [ium] double zates¹⁸⁷
 2040 *Biformis* duplicis forme¹⁸⁸
 2041 *Biformiter* dupliciter
 2042 *Bifrons* dowbel forred¹⁸⁹

- 2043 *Biga* a wayne or a karte¹⁹⁰
 2044 *Bigamus* *qui* duas vxores habet¹⁹¹
 2045 *Bigamia* due vxores¹⁹²
 2046 *Bigens* boren of two londe
 2047 *Bigenus* of two kynd boren
 2048 *Bigermen* mixtilio vel legumen ex duobus
 generibus coniunctum¹⁹³
 2049 *Biiuga* biga¹⁹⁴
 2050 *Biiugus* an hors zoked in wayne¹⁹⁵

¹⁸² *Bifarius* .i. *bilinguis*, cf. LSJ: “διφάσιος: of two kinds.” Also, Souter: “double, changeable, inconstant”; and Latham, “twofold.” For full detail, cf. FVD: “*Bifarius* – a - um, .i. dupliciter loquens, scilicet biliguus qui duas novit linguas vel dicitur duplex et fallax, qui aliud habet in corde quam fatur in ore vel qui nunc dicit hoc, nunc aliud.”

¹⁸³ *Byfax* *qui* habet duas facies, cf. L&S: “*bifax*: two-faced.” Cf. *bis* and *facies*. FVD replaces “duas facies” with “duos intuitus.”

¹⁸⁴ *Bifidus* .i. *in* duas partes [fissus], cf. both FVD and DFC which include “fissus.”

¹⁸⁵ Cf. Cath. Angl., p. 180: “an Hede lande ... *bifinium*,” whereas FVD and DFC have it as: “locus vel divisio inter duos fines” and “divisio in duos fines” respectively.

¹⁸⁶ *Biforcatum*: commonly *-fur-*; unattested substantive from perfect passive participle of *bifurco*, to divide (only in Latham).

¹⁸⁷ *Bifores* [ium] double zates: see Latham, s.v. “*bifores* (pl.) double doors.” 2040: “*Biforium* idem” has been deleted. Perhaps, at an earlier stage of composition *Biforium* was separated from *Bifores* and given a gloss, albeit nondescript, of its own. In fact, *biforium* is the genitive plural of *bifores*; and so, 2039–40 have become one item (2039), and reads: “*Bifores*, ium double zates.” Cf. FVD: “*Bifores*, *biforium* .i. duplices valve.”

¹⁸⁸ Both DFC and FVD read: “*duorum formarum*,” the meaning identical.

¹⁸⁹ *Bifrons* dowbel forred: both in Classical and Medieval periods *Bifrons* is construed as an adjective. Cf. OLD, s.v. *bifrons*; also, within the Medullan tradition “dowbul forhedut” (Lincoln 88). FVD identifies the word with the god, *Januarius* (*sic*): [read Ianus] “*qui* habet duas frontes, ante et retro.” Cf. Lempriere, s.v. “*Janus*” within which item there is a reference to “*Janus Bifrons*.”

¹⁹⁰ *Biga* a wayne or a karte: generally, cf. OLD; for astronomical significance, cf. Isid. 18.36.1–2. Also, see FVD: “*currus tantum a duobus equis tractus*.”

¹⁹¹ *Bigamus* *qui* duas vxores habet: although the Stonyhurst scribe is grammatically correct, his chauvinistic attitude is revealed here and emphatically exemplified in the next item. “*Bigamia* due vxores.” Consider the generically well-apportioned gloss in DFC: “*Bigamus*: *qui* vel que duobus vel duabus nupsit, scilicet viris vel uxoribus.” FVD is very much in line with DFC and so, the appropriate mode of address.

¹⁹² “*Bigamia* due vxores”: a common reading within the *Medullan* tradition. The gloss reduced to nominative plural phrase gives such a sense of finality by way of its incompleteness, not to mention its pejorative stance. FVD offers: “*Bigamia* – proprietas qua aliquis dicitur *bigamus*.” Not very helpful, but precise; cf. Cath. Angl., p. 412: “*ye secunde Weddyng* – *bigamia*”; and P.Parv., col. 519 (not without a little humor): “*Weddyng* to one and no moo: *Monogam[i]a*; To twayne: *Bigamia*.”

¹⁹³ *Bigermen* mixtilio vel legumen ex duobus generibus coniunctum, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 230: “*Mastilzon*: *bigermen*, mixtilio,” and note 3: “A mixture of wheat and rye. *Medyld* corne, mixtilio.”

¹⁹⁴ *Biiuga* biga, cf. Biga (2043). In the Medieval period there is no distinction between *biiuga* and *biga*. FVD and DFC agree and DFC speaks well for both: “*Biiuga*: idem quod biga.” “*Biga*: *currus tantum a duobus equis tractus*.” In the Classical period *biga* is the two-horse chariot and *biiuga* is found only as an adjective, e.g. *animalia biiuga*; *equi biiugi*, and emphasizes the animals to be attached to the chariot; whereas *biga* stresses the chariot itself. *Biiuga* is not found as a noun in antiquity.

¹⁹⁵ *Biiugus*: giving the scribe the benefit of lexical propriety he would have written *biginus* here rather than *bigiuus*. It makes very little difference since *n* and *u* are each constructed almost identically as two minims. What

- 2051 Bilanx dowbel dyschis þe peys or a
wei[ght] vel ge[n]us ponderis¹⁹⁶
2052 Bilbo is .i. sonitum facere¹⁹⁷
2053 †Bilbria† superflu[i]tas bibendi¹⁹⁸
2054 Bilibris f.g. est vas capiens duos sextarios
2055 Bilibris et [hoc] libre pondus duarum
librarum¹⁹⁹
2056 Bilinguis dowbel tonged

- 2057 Bil[i]osus sone wrope & euer sori²⁰⁰
2058 Bil[is] wrechi[n]ge steringe of galle
2059 Bilix an haubrek on cloþ with two þredes
weuen²⁰¹
2060 Bimaritus qui fuit bis maritus
2061 Bimaris [pertinens ad] duo maria²⁰²
2062 Bimensis spacium duorum mensium
2063 Bimeter tra um [pertinens ad] duo metra
2064 Bimo as duplicare
2065 Bimulus .i. bim et ulus
2066 Bimus a um to 3er time
2067 Byno as to ioyne
2068 Binoccium spacium duarum noctium
2069 Binomen double nome
2070 Binomus qui habet duo nomina
2071 Binus a um two or dowble
2072 Bios grece uia latine²⁰³
2073 Bi[ae]othanatus bis mortuus et bis damp-
natus²⁰⁴

is important is the scribe's persistent dyslexia. Through the "A" edition it is not infrequent. Here again he does not disappoint: biginus = biugus.

¹⁹⁶ Bilanx dowbel dyschis, cf. Souter: "with double scales." For the full gloss, cf. DFC "libra, statera"; and FVD: "libra, statera ... quasi duas habens lances." For the corrupt phrase: "þe peys of a wei[ght]", cf. P.Parv., 331 "Peyce or wyghte: Ponus, -ris." Also, see p. 668, n. 1602, for orthography and etymology of "peys." "wei[ght]": possibly a case of haplography due to the shape of vel (v) suggesting *ht* with the *g* of *genus* immediately following, further emphasizing the scribe's dyslexia.

¹⁹⁷ Bilbo is .i. sonitum facere: in addition to the *-bo* spelling, both FVD and DFC provide the alternate entry, "Bilbio, is." DFC reads *sonum* instead of *sonitum*. See OLD for "impersonal" form: "bilbit ... sonitus qui fit in uase." Cf. P.Parv. col. 471 for a full grasp of this item: "Swowyn, or sowndyn as new alle and odyr lycour: bylbio – is – iui – ire – itum; 4 con. neut. set proprie in 3^a persona tantum"; and note 2270 on page 714: "Swowyn to sound as new ale or other liquor. 'Swowe, to make a noise as water does in rushing down a precipice,' Halliwell. [OE swogan, to sound, to make a noise like the wind.]"

¹⁹⁸ Bilbria ... superfluitas bibendi: *Bilbria* is corrupt. Perhaps he also recognized that *Bilibris* "two pounds" (L&S) and *Bilibris* (Souter) would not coordinate with the gloss. However, another slight paleographical alteration in our scribe's dyslexia: movement of *l* and easy misreading of *ri* as *u* would produce the adjectival form *bibula* from *bibulus* – *a* – *um* (OLD), "eager for a drink," a facile reworking of the entry which allows for the sense contained in "superfluitas bibendi." Yet a word with a proper Latin ending coordinated with this gloss has yet to be found.

¹⁹⁹ Cf. DFC: "Bilibris et hoc. bre – .i. pondus duarum librarum"; FVD concurs. The use of *hoc* here emphasizes a nominal function of the entry word, overlooked by Stonyhurst.

²⁰⁰ The turns of phrase are apothegmatic in presentation. Cf. Isid. 10.30: "Biliosus quod sit semper tristis, ab humore nigro qui bilis vocatur." Also cf. DFC and FVD: "Biliosus qui frequenter irascitur et semper tristis est."

²⁰¹ Bilix an haubrek on cloþ with two þredes weuen, cf. FVD: "lorica ... que textitur duobus vel tribus liciis accumulatis." Also cf. P.Parv., col. 211: "Haburgyn or hauberke: lorica."

²⁰² 2061-63-65: the teacher in our scribe gives us a lesson in etymology in these three items; but he sacrifices the meanings of these items by doing so: in 2061 he disregards the grammatical nature of the word which sorely needs the conjecture: *pertinens ad*. Cf. FVD: "aliquid inter duo maria existens"; in conception and presentation the gloss of 2063 is identical to 2061. However, cf. FVD: "ubi sunt duo metra"; also cf. Souter "in two meters"; hence, the conjecture "pertinens ad," our scribe's phrase of choice in adjectival and participial instances; in 2065 – "bimulus," quite accurate in discerning the separation of the adjectival suffix (*-ulus*) from the root (*bim*); however, it might have been considerably more helpful to have provided a substantive gloss as does DFC: "bimatum agens."

²⁰³ βίος 'a mode of life' distinguished from βίος, 'bow' used with arrows.

²⁰⁴ Niermeyer consigns "Biothanatus" to four categories: "suicide"; "suffering violent death"; "one who dies without confession or unction"; "an infidel to Chris-

2074 *Bipennis* a twibel or an ax of twey betis
 2075 *Bipert[i]or tiris* part in two
 2076 *Bipertio tis idem*
 2077 *Bipes qui habet duos pedes*
 2078 *Biplicitas .i. mente duplicitas*²⁰⁵
 2079 *Biplex twofold or dowble þouʒti*²⁰⁶
 2080 *Birratu*s shorted or grete cloþed²⁰⁷
 2081 *Birria nomen viri*²⁰⁸
 2082 *Birrosus* ful of grete cloþes²⁰⁹
 2083 *Birrum* a gowne²¹⁰
 2084 *Birsa* ox leþer or harde leþer barked²¹¹

2085 *Birsus* a *um* *rufus niger*²¹²
 2086 *Bis* twyes
 2087 †*Bissamus*† *quidam fluiuius*
 2088 *Bislongus* twi as long
 2089 *Bispilus* *locus vbi mortuus portatur*²¹³
 2090 *Bisse et bisse et vnus vncie*²¹⁴
 2091 *Bissextus* lyppeʒer²¹⁵
 2092 †*Bissistis*† *et te bis iratus*
 2093 *Bissilabus* of two silabes
 2094 *Bissinus* a *um* *albus*²¹⁶
 2095 *Bissus* whyte flax²¹⁷
 2096 *Bitalassum* *vbi duo maria concurrunt vel vestigium in luto*²¹⁸
 2097 *Bitidus biformis*²¹⁹

tian death.” The «bis» readings of the Stonyhurst ms.: “*Biothanatus bis mortuus et bis dampnatus*” occur in two other contexts: FVD: “*Biothanatus...bis mortuus sicut Lazarus, et componitur a bis et thanatos*”; and Isidore 10.31: “*Biothanatus, quod sit bis mortuus*”; not elsewhere according to our reckoning. Niermeyer’s categories do not apply to these categories. Souter who cites both “*biaeothanatus*” and «*biothanatus*» (the former based upon “*βιαιοθάνατος*” from “*βιαιος*” ‘forcible’ and “*θάνατος*” ‘death’) stresses ‘violent death’, a principal segment (2) of Niermeyer. “Bio” and “Bis” are not etymologically interchangeable prefixes. In the examples from FVD and Isidore *bis* reflects no violence at all, rather a literal and legitimate double death, the example being Lazarus. In the Stonyhurst item the twofold use of “bis” clearly emphasizes the intensity of violent suffering and death, which warrants the “*biaeothanatus*” reading found in Souter.

²⁰⁵ *Biplicitas .i. mente duplicitas*, cf. FVD: “*fraudentia ... dolositas*.”

²⁰⁶ *Biplex twofold or dowble þouʒti*, cf. FVD: “*duplex animo, fraudulentus*.”

²⁰⁷ *Birratu*s shorted or grete cloþed, cf. FVD: “*birro indutus*.”

²⁰⁸ *Birria*, *nomen viri*; cf. Du Cange: *Birria*. *Archithrenius*; two citations, of which the literary one is selected (Bk. 4, ch. 14) “*Nunquam Birria sufficeret, ubi defecisset Homerus*.” Also, cf. *Glossar. vet. ex Cod. reg. 7613*: *Birria*, *viriliter agens, b in v conversa*.”

²⁰⁹ *Birrosus*: *ful of grete cloþes*; cf. FVD: “*idem est quod birratu*.”

²¹⁰ *Birrum* a *gowne*, cf. FVD and DFC: “*grossum vestimentum*.” See βίρρος, “a kind of cloak” (LSJ).

²¹¹ *Birsa* ox leþer or harde leþer barked, cf. FVD: “*cloaca vel corium bovis*”; DFC concurs.

²¹² *Birsus.a.um rufus niger*: FVD and DFC concur. Cf. *Burrus* (2261).

²¹³ *Bispilus locus vbi mortuus portatur*, cf. FVD: “[B]ispilus li ubi mortuus portatur.”

²¹⁴ *Bisse et bisse et vnus vncie*, cf. in this text Beos (1983) and Bes (1992). Cf. also Du Cange: “*Bisse qui et Bes dicitur quasi bis triens, vel triente demptus: nam novem unciis constat, quique sic scribitur. Papias ms. qui male supputat. Duae tertiae partes assis non efficiunt novem, sed octo tantum*.”

²¹⁵ *Bissextus lyppeʒer*: essentially our scribe is correct. Leap year is seen as the general outcome the “*bissextus dies*” offers upon the period of four years. However, specifically, it is the day added which makes it a leap year every four years. Cf. *Isid. 6.17.25*: “*Bissextus est per annos quattuor unus dies adiectus*.” Also, cf. OLD, s.v. “*Bis(s)extum* – the two-day period comprising the 24th of February and the intercalary day inserted immediately after it in leap years in the Julian calendar.”

²¹⁶ *Bissinus.a.um albus*: pathetically incomplete. FVD reads: “*de bisso existens ... ut: bissina vestis .i. candida facta ex bisso*.”

²¹⁷ *Bissus whyte flax*. In fact, much more than this. Cf. βύσσος: “*flax and the linen made from it*” in later use as “*Indian cotton*” and “*silk*.” See also FVD: “*genus lini candidissimi et mollissimi*”; and DFC: “*genus lini candidissimi vel serici*.”

²¹⁸ *Bitalassum*: comprised of bi- and θάλασσα. Cf. Souter: “*bithalassus, with two seas touching (bounding) it*.”

²¹⁹ *Bitidus biformis*, cf. FVD: “*biformis: quantum ad corpus vel quantum ad animam*.”

2076 *Bipercio* (ms.). — 2077 *habet habet* (ms.). — 2085 *rupus* (ms.). — 2089 *Bispulus* (ms.). — 2093 *Bissilabis* (ms.).

- 2098 Bist[h]anatos bis mortuus²²⁰
 2099 Bito as to go
 2100 Bitumen tar clay or glew
 2101 Bituminatus lutosus²²¹
 2102 Biuira que habet duos viros²²²
 2103 Biuium vbi due vie concurrunt
 2104 Bisantium proprium nomen²²³
 2105 Blandicellus a litel gloser
 2106 Blandifico as to glose²²⁴
 2107 Blandior iris idem
 2108 Blandulus aliquantulum blandus
 2109 Blandus a um et cia et cies glosing²²⁵
 2110 Blas tis stultus
 2111 Blasphem[i]a [blank]²²⁶
 2112 Blasphemo as to scornen to blame to bagbyten
 2113 Blasto nis an hospitelor
 2114 †Blato† a backe²²⁷

²²⁰ Bist[h]anatos: *Add. lex.* This item is composed of a perfectly balanced “Greek” entry (-os of θάνωτος; *bis* would have to be δισ-) transcription followed by the gloss: “bis mortuus.” It places in perspective the FVD and Isidore 10.31 citations within the note of 2073 and highlights the efficacy of the reading: “Biaeoathanatus” and the comprehensive value of the second part of its gloss: “bis dampnatus.”

²²¹ Bituminatus lutosus: *lutosus* suggests that which is full of mud or clay. Bitumen is best identified as pitch or asphalt. Cf. OLD, s.v. The result is a thick natural substance.

²²² Biuira que habet duos viros, cf. FVD for a somewhat more polished definition: “mulier que duos habet vel habuit viros .i. maritos.”

²²³ Bisantium, cf. “Byzantium” in OCD (3rd), s.v.

²²⁴ Blandifico: not found as a finite verb.

²²⁵ Blandus.a.um et cia et cies ... glosing: curious and confusing cohesion of adjective and nouns; a far too facile way of learning.

²²⁶ Blasphem[i]a [blank]: The gloss is wanting here due, no doubt, to an eyeskip to the next entry, *Blasphemo*, and its glosses.

²²⁷ †Blato† nis a backe, cf. πλάτων: “broad shouldered”; also, cf. πλάτος, “width” and πλατύς, “wide.” This entry belongs under “P”

- 2115 Blateus a um lis et le pertinens²²⁸
 2116 Blatea .i. rex²²⁹
 2117 Blata .i. spira vel purpura²³⁰
 2118 Blatero nis et hec blatera vox ranarum
 2119 Blatero as .i. stulte et sine causa loqui
 2120 Blatio tis to stute²³¹
 2121 Blatus .i. stultus
 2122 Blesus a um wlispinge †Alum† glosyng²³²
 2123 Boa serpens dampnans boues
 2124 Boanerges i[n]terpretatur filius tonitru²³³
 2125 Boarium vbi boues venduntur

²²⁸ Blateus.a.um lis et le pertinens, cf. Du Cange: “Blatteus,” purple; a likely indication that it refers to the context of 2116: “Blatea - rex,” although one would expect the *pertinens* item (2115) to succeed its subject.

²²⁹ Blatea .i. rex, cf. Du Cange: *Blattea*, s.v. *Blatta*, for the color of royalty.

²³⁰ Blata .i. spira vel purpura: the manuscript adds *blatonis* after *purpura*, thereby emphasizing a case of proleptic dittography. The scribe was intent upon copying the first part of the next entry (2118) before he had finished with 2117. He inserted what he saw before its time; namely “blatonis” (a mistaken transcription of the first part of the entry 2118: blato nis: he overlooked the abbreviation *er* and joined a genitive ending to the nominative form). “Blatonis” is the genitive form of a nonsense word which he thought necessary to complete the sense and structure of the gloss begun with “spira vel purpura.” Cf. AMD: “blatta.te est purpura.” For these reasons we’ve deleted “blatonis” after “purpura” of 2117.

²³¹ Blatio tis to stute, cf. FVD: “perplexe et impedito loqui”; for *stute* cf. P.Parv. col. 468 and note on p. 714.

²³² Blesus.a.um wlispinge †Alum† glosyng, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 218, col. 1: “Lyspyng blesus” and note 4: ‘Blesus, wlip’ Aelfric’s Glossary in Wright’s Vol. of Vocab., p. 45.’ [ML Blesus; CL Blaesus; Gr. βλαίσος]

²³³ Boanerges i[n]terpretatur filius tonitru²³³, cf. NT Mark 3.17: “And James, the son of Zebedee, and John, the brother of James; and he surnamed them Boanerges, which is, the sons of thunder.” Cf. also Isid. 7.9.13: “Iacobus ...cum Iohanne ...sunt filii tonitru; qui etiam Boanerges ex firmitate et magnitudine fidei nominati sunt.” Further, cf. OCB, p. 339, col. 1.

2102 Biuarua (ms.); qui (ms.). — 2104 Bisannium (ms.). — 2105 Blandicellis (ms.). — 2111 Blasphema (ms.). — 2114 Blato error for ‘Platos’ (phonological similarity between *b* and *p*). — 2117 purpura blatonis (ms.). — 2118 Blafa (ms.). — 2124 Boaneger (ms.).

- 2126 *Boatus* clamor boum²³⁴
 2127 *Bobicinator* conuicator²³⁵
 2128 Boo as to *crie dampno bobino*²³⁶
 2129 *Boecia* regia dicta²³⁷
 2130 *Boema* boatus sonus strepitus
 2131 *Boetes* a sterre tokin[in]ge in welkyng²³⁸
 2132 *Boecius* nomen proprium magistri²³⁹
 2133 *Boia* torques dampnator[um] q[uasi] iugum
 in boue a bos dicitur anglīce a coler þat
 persones han abouten here necke or a fetur²⁴⁰
 2134 *Bous grece* .i. bos latine²⁴¹

²³⁴ *Boatus* ... clamor boum, cf. FVD: “mugitus boum.”

²³⁵ *Bobicinator*: consider variant orthography in FVD: *Bobinator*; DFC: *bombicinator*.

²³⁶ The manuscript reads: “Boo as to *crie damp bobiōne*.” The scribe, in transferring from the copy text, hastens to the end of the gloss committing haplography at the *p* of *damp* and then fixes a quick conclusion of *ō* [no] to *bobi*. Realizing he omitted a syllable, he attaches it to the wrong word, i.e. the last word *bobiō* which appears to need completion, thereby adding *ne*, a further error, instead of *no*, *o* and *e* often being misread. Trying to keep apace in the recitation perhaps, in three words he uses abbreviation twice, he overlooks a syllable, and tries to rectify the omission with another mistake. Who of us are above it?

²³⁷ For the mythology of Boeotia, cf. *Isid.* 14.4.11, and *Lempriere*, p. 118. As to the description of the region and its confederacy, cf. *OCD* (3rd), p. 246.

²³⁸ *Boetes* a sterre tokin[in]ge in welkyng: A northern constellation. Cf. FVD: “*Boetes*, *boetis* – *quedam stella*.” Also see DFC: “*Boetes.tis* vel *Boete* – a bos derivatur – .i. *quedam stella* vel *potius signum continens plures stellas*.”

²³⁹ *Boicius* [read: *Boethius*], cf. for life and works *OCD* (3rd), p. 247-48.

²⁴⁰ *Boia*, cf. *Isid.* 5.27.12: “*Boia* est torques damnatorum, quasi iugum, in bove ex genere vinculorum est.”

²⁴¹ *Boge grece* [read: *Bous grece*] .i. *bos latine*: the ms. reading, *Boge g^a* suggests the incidence of proleptic dittography evidenced earlier in 2117-18 (see detailed note there). In haste, his eye skipped over the *-us*, which would have concluded the word intended: *bous*, and wrote what was ahead of him twice: *Boge ge*.

- 2135 *Bo[u]le* sentencia²⁴²
 2136 *Bola* palma manus²⁴³
 2137 *Boletus* tundur et old cloþ et a maner
 stockefysch²⁴⁴
 2138 *Bolida* honor magnus²⁴⁵
 2139 *Bolis* dis massa plumbi
 2140 *Bolus* morcellus vel iactus²⁴⁶
 2141 *Bombicinum* lana²⁴⁷

²⁴² *Bo[u]le* sentencia: our scribe seems to present his item as if measuring up to an expected format. DFC is far more helpful: “*Bole grece*, *sentencia latine*.” Cf. also Latham under a most unexpected form: “*bula* ... *bole* ... *counsel*, *resolution*” (βουλῆ).

²⁴³ *Bola* palma manus, cf. *Du Cange*, 2. *Bola*.

²⁴⁴ *Boletus* *tundur* = burnt rag. Cf. *Cath. Angl. tundyr* and note 3. Latham connects *Boletus* with *bolting cloth* (s.v. *bultellum*). Regarding *stockefysch*, cf. *Cath. Angl.*, p. 365, and note 4: “*Dried cod* ...when it is beaten upon the stock, it is termed *stock-fish* ...”

²⁴⁵ *Bolida* honor magnus, cf. *Du Cange* for *Papiam* anecdote: “*honor manus*”; and for ms. evidence for *Bolida*, which is, perhaps, a reference to the Athenian Councillor, cf. βουλευτής.

²⁴⁶ An excellent example of lexicographical balance is this exquisite verbal interplay between entry word and glosses. At some stage in the transmission a scribe presented these two Latin words – *morcellus* vel *iactus* – as natural glosses to the entry: *Bolus*. The harmony sustaining this balance is quite remarkable: *Bolus* > *morcellus*/βῶλος/ “lump or clod” vel *iactus*/βολή/ “a throw or cast”

²⁴⁷ The gloss here, *lana*, suggests that the entry should read *Bombicinum* rather than *-ium* (see app. crit.). Cf. *Isid.* 19.22.13: “*Bombycina* e *bombyce* vermiculo qui longissima ex se fila generat, quorum textura *bombycinum* dicitur.” *Bombicinum* *lana* is referred to here as “cotton” or more expressedly by “cotton wool.” Cf. *P.Parv.* 97: “*Cotune*: *Bombicinum*.” It is described in FVD and DFC as “goods made of cotton.” However, there is some question about the clear distinction between the *-ium* and *-um* endings, as well as slight variation in vowel prevalence; cf. *Cath. Angl.*, 77: “*Cotun bombacinum*.” Latham provides s.v. *bombyx*: “*bombicinum*, *-acinium*, *bumbacinum*.”

2127 *communitator* (ms.). — 2128 *damp bobiōne* (ms.). — 2129 *Boei* — (ms.). — 2131 *welkyng* (ms.). — 2132 *boi-* (ms.). — 2133 *torquens* (ms.). — 2134 *Boge ge* (ms.). — 2136 *Bolea* (ms.). — 2141 *Bombicinum* (ms.).

2142 *Bombicator* qui facit purpuram²⁴⁸

2143 *Bombix* a selk worm

2144 *Bombizacio* est vox apium²⁴⁹

2145 *Bombizo* as to fart²⁵⁰

2146 *Bombax acis* cotun²⁵¹

2147 *Bombino* as conuiciari vel dampnare²⁵²

2148 *Bombus* est sonus tube et ani²⁵³

2149 *Bonus* a um good

2150 *Bonitas* godenes interpretatur fortitudo²⁵⁴

2151 *Boo* as to lowe booz

2152 *Boreas* þe norþe wynde

2153 *Borith* fulleres gres²⁵⁵

2154 *Bos* an ox²⁵⁶

2155 *Bo[s]forus* a maner of shep²⁵⁷

2156 *Bosra* interpretatur rubeus color vel terra

2157 *Bossequ[u]s* an ox hurde²⁵⁸

2158 *Bostar* nomen proprium vel silua or a schepene²⁵⁹

2159 *Boscus* a wode²⁶⁰

2160 †*Bossis*† a maner of folke

2161 *Bota* ge[n]us saccarum

2162 *Bo[a]rium* locus vbi boues pascuntur²⁶¹

2163 *Bouicida* an ox sleer

2164 *Bouilla* vbi boues uenduntur

²⁴⁸ *Bombicator* qui facit purpuram: perhaps more precisely expressed in FVD: “qui facit eam .i. purpuram.” However, the significance of the statement lies in the value given to *purpuram*. Cf. OLD s.v. 3: “Purple-dyed cloth (esp. as a sign of wealth or power).”

²⁴⁹ Notice the delicacy, employed at some stage in the transmission, reflecting animal sensitivity. Cf. 2118: “vox ranarum” and here “vox apium,” pertaining to animate objects whereas “sonus” governs “tube et ani” (2148), inanimate objects.

²⁵⁰ *Bombizo* to fart: oddly enough, an example of some advanced thinking by the Stonyhurst scribe. It is not found in this combination. *Bombizo* applies to the “buzzing of bees,” and only the noun *bombizatio* equals farting in P.Parv. s.v.

²⁵¹ *Bombax*: an example of dialectal orthography. Cf. 2143, “*Bombix*.”

²⁵² *Bombino*, cf. 2128; also cf. DFC and FVD: “*Bobino*: conuiciari, dampnare, clamare.”

²⁵³ *Bombus* est sonus tube et ani: for some a chuckle, for others ‘tsk, tsk’; generally an effective but socially unacceptable example of zeugma with the *tuba* resonance generously emphasizing the *anus*. FVD and DFC shy away by glossing *Bombus* as *sonus* alone. OLD and L&S refer only to “deep sound, rumble, booming ...” Indeed, Stonyhurst here captures more than the full spirit of 2145.

²⁵⁴ *Interpretatur fortitudo*: originally concluding 2151, appears to have been an afterthought more appropriate to “*Bonitas godenes*” of 2150.

²⁵⁵ *Borith fulleres gres*, cf. AMD: “indeclinabile – est herba quam interprete dicunt herbam fullonum.” Cf. also Souter: “*borith* (Hebr.), a grassy plant used by fullers, soap.”

²⁵⁶ *Bos* an ox, cf. 2134.

²⁵⁷ *Bo[s]forus* a maner of shep, cf. DFC: “illud mare per quod transit Yo in specie bovis – a bos et foros, ferre, dicitur, alio nomine dicitur Propontides – inveniuntur etiam hec duo nomina pro stella quadam.” But why “shep” when referring to “Yo in specie bovis”? The confusion might be seen as persisting in 2158 where we find: “*Bostar* ... *schepene*.” Why gloss *bostar* as “cattle shed” (Latham) with “*schepene*”? See resolution at 2158. For detailed geographical description of Bosphorus see Lempriere’s *Classical Dictionary*, p. 120.

²⁵⁸ *Bossequus* an ox hurde, cf. FVD and DFC: “*Bossequus*: bubulcus, quasi sequens boves.”

²⁵⁹ *Bostar*... *schepene*, cf. P.Parv. col. 306: “*Neette* hows: *Bostaris*, ris”; also cf. note 1490, p. 659: “*Neett*, a beast, an ox.” Also Cath. Angl., p. 359: “A Stalle for horse or bestis: Presepe, *Bostar*.” Cf. MLDBS, s.v., for the general inclusion of animals: “in ... uno boscare vocato a shepyn.” A cattle shed called a sheep pen. Cf. also Du Cange, s.v. *Bostar*. Cf. MED, s.v. *Shipene* (n.) a cattle shed; also, a shelter or shed for sheep. Perhaps, *schepene* might be added to the MED form section of *shipene*. Regarding *Bostar*: nomen proprium, cf. Lempriere, p. 120: “a Carthaginian prophet, mentioned by Silius Italicus, 3.647.”

²⁶⁰ In this hand the *pi* of the ms reading “*Bospis*” is easily read as *tu* which when modified to *cu* provides the clear reading *Boscus*, meaning wood. Hence, “*Boscus* a wode.”

²⁶¹ 2162-64: *Bo[a]rium* vbi boues pascuntur ... 2164: *Bouilla* ubi boues uenduntur. Of the sources which include *boarium* and *bouilla* (DFC, FVD, OLD, and L&S) all except Stonyhurst provide *uenduntur* in both items, and overlook *pascuntur*.

2165 *Bouinus* a *um* oxene
 2166 *Bractale* a brich gurdul²⁶²
 2167 *Bractarium* *idem*
 2168 *Bracile* *idem*
 2169 *Bracte* a breche²⁶³
 2170 *Bractatus* a *um* *pertinens*
 2171 *Brateum* .i. vadum a forde
 2172 *Bracilogia* shorte spech²⁶⁴
 2173 *Bratis* þe lowest part²⁶⁵
 2174 *Braciale* a bracer²⁶⁶
 2175 *Brachium* an arme
 2176 *Bractea* a plate²⁶⁷
 2177 *Bracto* as to breche

2178 *Braccos* .i. breue²⁶⁸
 2179 *Bradisium* vbi bonum fit celum²⁶⁹
 2180 *Bragma*[ne] *populi* indie²⁷⁰
 2181 *Brancia* guttur²⁷¹
 2182 *Branchia* a gille²⁷²
 2183 *Brancus* maladi²⁷³
 2184 *Bra*[nci]ola parua brancia

²⁶² 2166-68: Although 2166-68 are joined by Stonyhurst and DFC as meaning a 'lumbar brace,' for *Bracile* (2168), cf. Souter "(worn by women and monks) a girdle"; and cf. esp. the detailed description of Isid. 19.33.5: "Redimiculum est quod subcinctorium sive bracile nuncupamus, quod descendens per cervicem et a lateribus colli divisum, utrumque alarum sinus ambit atque hinc inde subcingit, ut constringens latitudinem vestiat corpus, contrahat atque coniungendo componat."

²⁶³ *Bracte* a breche, cf. Isid. 19.22.29: "Ipsae et bracae, quod sint breves et verecunda corporis his velentur." Also, cf. FVD: "Brace, bracarum ... femoralia, perisomata."

²⁶⁴ *Bracilogia*, cf. Souter, not elsewhere, "brachylogia (βραχυλογία), brevity in language."

²⁶⁵ *Bratis* þe lowest part: This item is not found in the glossaries FVD, DFC, and AMD. Is *Bratis* here a reasonable attempt at approximating in sound the Greek superlative βράχιστος, i.e. what can be absorbed in the act of translational perception; what is carried by the eyes and ears from the copy text to the personal text. Or might it be a misspelling or mishearing of βραχύς, the positive form of the adjective?

²⁶⁶ *Braciale* a bracer, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 39, *Bracere*, and note 8: "a Brassure: braciale vel brachiale" and note 3: "Armour for the arms ... Brachiale Torques in brachio, dextrale: bracelet; etc." See also AMD: "Hoc braciale. alis est ornamentum brachii."

²⁶⁷ *Bractea* a plate, cf. DFC: "tenuis auri lamina vel alicuius metalli." Note alternative orthography at 2185: "Bratea."

²⁶⁸ *Braccos* .i. breue, cf. FVD "Bracos grece, breve latine." Mediaeval Latin has taken to its own the Greek and Latin underlying the entry and gloss of this item: "βραχύς .i. brevis." Cf. AMD: "bracos breve sit." Also cf. DFC: "brachos, quod est breve."

²⁶⁹ *Bradisium* vbi bonum fit celum: "where the good heaven is." Cf. FVD: "paradisus ortus deliciarum et ... quasi parans dei visum et ... locus in orientis partibus." DFC is similar. However, AMD adds: "Paradisus. disi est celum emperium [read: empyreum] et regio spiritualis et vita beata, quasi parans Dei visum gloriosum." A not unconvincing argument especially since the orthography is not complicated. *P* and *B* are often interchangeable; and here the *-us* of *Paradisus* is mistaken as an *-ium*, and in transcription, the first *a* was dropped by oversight. However, then, one is confronted with *Bradium* in Du Cange: Campus [alia notione sumitur, scil. pro Praemium, munus, palma ...] Even so, *Bradisium* is not found. Is it, perhaps, a conflation of *Brad(ium)* and (Para)disus?

²⁷⁰ *Bragma*[ne] *populi* indie, cf. DFC: "Bragmanarum pluraliter *populi* Indie." For historical perspective cf. Lempriere, s.v. *Brachmanes*. Philologically, the scribe seems to have made a mess of this entry: *Bragma* requires [ne]; *populis* is incorrectly written for *populi*; and *iudei* is an obvious miscopying of *indie*.

²⁷¹ *Brancia* guttur: (A study in gradual expansion). Cf. FVD: "locus iuxta guttur"; DFC: "locus iuxta guttur piscis, fauces"; AMD: "locus in confinio capitis et corporis piscis." Isidore 4.7.13 adds: "Graeci enim guttur βράγχος dicunt, circa quem fauces sunt, quas nos corrupte brancias dicimus."

²⁷² *Branchia* a gille [Branchia ms.]: correction is perhaps due to an errant macron at an earlier copying. For meaning cf. AMD: "bra[n]cia.cie est locus in confinio capitis et corporis piscis." Also, cf. Cath. Angl.: "a Gille of a fische: brancia."

²⁷³ *Brancus* maladi, cf. Isid. 4.7.13: "Branchos est praefocatio faucium a frigido humore." Cf. LSJ, s.v. βράγχος for further detail.

2172 *Braciologia* (ms.). — 2176 *Bractia* (ms.). — 2179 error for *Pradisium* vr. of *Paradisus*. — 2180 *populis* (ms.); *indei* (ms.). — 2182 *Braunchia* (ms.). — 2184 *ula* (ms.).

- 2185 Bratea a pese of gold²⁷⁴
 2186 Breue a writte²⁷⁵
 2187 Bra[n]deum bokeram²⁷⁶
 2188 Brateola a golden belle²⁷⁷
 2189 Braueta victor brauii²⁷⁸

²⁷⁴ Bratea a pese of gold, cf. OLD: “Brattea ... Also bractea ... a thin sheet of metal (esp. of gold) or other material.” See 2176. Also cf. Brito, p. 16, ll.285-6: “Bracte vox greca sed bractea forma latina ...sic lamina dicitur auri.”

²⁷⁵ Breue a writte: in the 1980s the OED was resolute upon a third edition and was pruning its less convincing citations to that end. The following item came my way: “14 ...Latin-Eng. Voc. (ms. Harl. 2257) Grani, a writh.” Harl. 2257 is a manuscript perhaps as important as any other in the tradition of the *Medulla Grammaticae*. 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. If the minims were reread, the word could be taken as *grauī*, which, however, when linked with *writh*, as the OED conceives it, cannot make sense. The dative or ablative case of *grauīs* meaning “heavy” cannot stand here. But if thought of as a transliteration from the Greek: *Graui* = γρᾰφῆ, which is a series of natural phonetic shifts (*u*, *v*, *ph*, *f* all freely interchanged with one another; long and short *i* and *e* are naturally exchanged—note particularly the similarity of *iota* and *eta* in modern Greek), this would provide the nominative case which is within the range of the interpretation: *writh* = *writ*. *t* and *th* have equal weight in Middle English. Hence, this 15th century quotation from the *Medulla Grammaticae* 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 [In great part taken from *ALMA*, 60 (2002), p. 259-60].

²⁷⁶ Bra[n]deum bokeram, cf. Souter: “brandeum ...a veil of linen or silk used to cover relics of the saints.” Also, cf. P.Parv., col. 36: “Bokeram, cloth.”

²⁷⁷ Brateola a golden belle, cf. DFC, s.v.: “Bratea – tenuis auri lamina vel alicuius metalli – inde Brateola ... idem et pro campanula aurea inuenitur.”

²⁷⁸ Braueta victor brauii, cf. DFC: “victor, qui accipit bravium.” FVD reads: “qui accipit bravium.”

- 2190 Brauium þe maystrie or þe pris of a game
 or a glayue²⁷⁹
 2191 Bresith .i. liber generacionum²⁸⁰
 2192 Breu[i]gerulus .i. portator breuium²⁸¹
 2193 Breuiarium locus vbi breuia ponuntur²⁸²
 2194 Breuilogia breuis sermo
 2195 Breuiloq[ui]us qui breuiter loquitur
 2196 Breuis short
 2197 Brisca an honi comb²⁸³
 2198 Bria a mesour²⁸⁴
 2199 Briseus .i. deus vini²⁸⁵
 2200 †Briscus† idem
 2201 Briso as to bruse or breke

²⁷⁹ Bravium, cf. DFC: “laurea, munus, premium, cursus, quasi paravium .i. paratum, adquisitum vi et virtute vel quasi habitavium .i. habitum virtute.” Cf. Cath. Angl., p. 157: “A Glayfe: brauium” and note 7 below, which suggests not simply the prize for the victory in the game, but the victory itself. Cf. βραβέλιον, “prize in the games” (LSJ). Note also the variation in the orthography—*u* instead of *f* as supported in the note.

²⁸⁰ Bresith, cf. Isid. 6.1.4: “Primus ordo Legis in quinque libris accipitur, quorum primus est Bresith, quod est Genesis.”

²⁸¹ Breu[i]gerulus, cf. Latham: “bearer of the mortuary roll.”

²⁸² Breuiarium locus vbi breuia ponuntur: The Stonyhurst scribe responds reflexively [-arium, indicating ‘a place where ...’] but here mistakenly. Cf. FVD: “quidam liber”; Latham: “abridged edition”; and most importantly in this matter, Niermeyer: “breviary,” “liturgical handbook.”

²⁸³ Brisca an honi comb, cf. Cath. Angl. 192: “an Huny combe: brisca, favus.”

²⁸⁴ Bria a mesour, cf. AMD: “Hec bria si dicas modus est, vas Romipotarum, hic bria quo vinum sibi distribuunt quasi libra.” Also, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 237: “A Mesure: bria,” and note 6: “Bria according to Du Cange is a vessel, or a gourd.” Also consider Souter: “bria, wine-cup (beaker, goblet).”

²⁸⁵ Serious confusion of two items (2199-2200) caused by a simple paleographical error: *e* and *c* misplaced. See app. crit. for ms. errors. Text shows corrections: Briseus, cf. “βρισεύς ... a title of Dionysus” (s.v. LSJ); also cf. AMD: “Briseus.sei ... deus vini.” Also see “Briseus ...Bachus” (FVD). See also OLD: “Brisaeus .i. m. An epithet of Bacchus.”

2187 Bradeum (ms.). — 2188 Brac — (ms.). — 2191 Bresich (ms.). — 2192 Breuergulus (ms.); placed over *u* instead of *g*. — 2195 Breuiloqus (ms.). — 2199 Briscus (ms.). — 2200 Briseus (ms.).

2202 *Britannus* of brutayne

2203 Brito breton²⁸⁶

2204 Britannia idem²⁸⁷

2205 Brocus habens grossa labia²⁸⁸

2206 Bromin interpretatur comedere²⁸⁹

2207 Bocca bellua marina²⁹⁰

2208 Brucus vermis olerum²⁹¹

2209 Brudulum locus diuino in celo²⁹²

2210 Bruma wynter²⁹³

2211 Brumeo wynterlych²⁹⁴

2212 Brunda an hertes hede or horn²⁹⁵

2213 Brundisium vbi fuit bonus portus²⁹⁶

2214 Bruteo es to be wylde

2215 Brutus vnclene

2216 Bvbalus a wylde ox or a bugul²⁹⁷

²⁸⁶ Brito breton, cf. FVD: “A Brutus; sunt enim Britones, quasi bruti.” Also, cf. DFC: “Brito ... Britannus ... a brutus.”

²⁸⁷ Britannia idem: idem cannot refer to the immediately preceding gloss, *breton*, but likely, with the knowledge of French his readers have, the similar sound of that gloss suggested: “brutayne” (2202).

²⁸⁸ Brocus habens grossa labia, cf. OLD s.v. brochus, adj. “Projecting,” “prominent”; “(pl.) labra, a quibus brocchi, Labeones dicti,” *Plin. H. N.* 11.159.

²⁸⁹ Bromin (Bronomium ms.) i[n]terpretatur comedere. Cf. DFC: “Bromin – comedere vel consumere.” Also cf. AMD: “quod consumere sit bromin.” Also see Brito, p. 16, l. 293: “Dico bromin grece, consumere dico latine.” Bromin is the Latin transliteration of a fabricated Greek infinitive, βρώμειν, formed from βρώμα, *food* (βιβρώσκω, to eat), or from βρόμος, *oats*. The scribe attached the commonly known infinitive ending –ειν to the stem of the noun βρωμ-. The present infinitive of βιβρώσκω does not appear, and the aorist form βρωξαι is of no help in this instance. βρωμ-, the stem, to which –ειν would be added, is not a seminal form of βιβρώσκω.

²⁹⁰ Bocca bellua marina: ‘a monster sea bass.’ The letter *o* raised and placed above the first *c* could, under these alphabetic circumstances, suggest the reading *ro*. But not here. It is difficult to ascertain why, with a tight line he leaves enough space between the two *cs* to place a letter and instead puts a raised *o* over the first *c* as follows: “Bc^oca.” Nevertheless “Bocca” is the reading and it is so misalphabetized. Cf. Isid. 12.6.9: “Bocas dicunt esse boves marinas, quasi boacas.” Also, see Latham: “bocca marina, sea bass (known for its huge jaws).” Cf. also OLD *boca*; and LSJ: “βόαξ ... a grunting fish.”

²⁹¹ Brucus vermis olerum. Cf. FVD and DFC: “quidam vermis.” So, here, we have the rather rare instance of Stonyhurst being a bit more explicit – “a vegetable worm” (contradistinct to “earth worm”). Yet, cf. Du Cange, 2. *Brucus* for substantial details.

²⁹² Brudulum locus diuino in celo: “a place in the divine sky.” Perhaps, the scribe was entertaining two thoughts simultaneously and confused them in the presentation (transferential perception). According to Lempriere there is a “harbour formed by the Athesis,” a river in Northern Italy, referred to by Virgil in *Aen.* 9.680 as “amoenum”; all the while noting how *Bradisium* (2179), aurally, orthographically, and paleographically resembles *Paradisus* and that *Brudulum* and *Bradisium* are not at all distant in their similarity: *Bra-* and *Bru-* need no explanation, and *-isium* is close enough to *-ulum* [insert minims here] to [insert minims] respectively.

²⁹³ Bruma wynter: as expected, brevity prevails in the Stonyhurst ms. Cf. DFC: “frigus matutinale vel quod corrodit folia arborum.”

²⁹⁴ Brumeo: rare in its active or causative sense. Most frequently it occurs impersonally. Cf. FVD: “Brumeo.mes – verbum excepte actionis, ut: deus brumet .i. facit brumam.” Yet, here we are given the first person sing. pres. ind. act. of the verb with only an adjective or adverb as the gloss. A verb is required, joined with *wynterlych*, such as, “to be.” In other words: “I am cold.” See “Bruteo.es to be wylde” (2214).

²⁹⁵ Brunda an hertes hede or horn, cf. DFC: “corna dicitur vel caput cervi.” Also see quotation from Isidore below at *Brundisium* (2213).

²⁹⁶ Brundisium vbi fuit bonus portus, cf. Isid. 15.1.49: “Brundisium construxerunt Graeci: Brundisium autem dictum [est] Graece quod brunda caput cervi dicitur: sic est enim ut et cornua videantur et caput et lingua in positione ipsius civitatis.” Cf. also DFC: “optimus portus.” See for historical perspective OCD, s.v. *Brundisium*.

²⁹⁷ For bugul, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 46, col. 2: “a Bugulle ... bubalus,” and note 6 for comprehensive treatment of its sense. Another Latin equivalent pointed up in this note is *buculus*. This clarifies the verse under the entries *bubalus* and *bubala* given in AMD: “Bubalus est magnus, buculus est minimus, Bos est camporum, bubalus est nemorum.” Cf. also P.Parv, col. 52: “Bugulle,

2202 Britannius (ms.). — 2205 Brot (ms.). — 2206 Bronomium (ms.). — 2213 Brundic- (ms.).

- 2217 *Bubastis* dea *bubulcorum*²⁹⁸
 2218 *Bubala* *idem est*²⁹⁹
 2219 *Bubo* an owle
 2220 *Bubinarium* *san[guis] m[u]ll[i]eris menst[r]uose*³⁰⁰
 2221 *Bubulcus* an ox hurde³⁰¹
 2222 *Bubulus a um pertinens bobus*
 2223 *Bucca* os *vel* oris *folliculus*³⁰²

beeste: *Buballus*” and note 261 on p. 571: “Bugulle, or wilde ox, buffalo; cf. βούβαλος.” FVD and DFC have placed *bubalus* and *bubala* consecutively, not separated as here by *Bubastis*.

²⁹⁸ *Bubastis*, cf. Herodotus *Histories* 12.137: “ἡ δὲ βούβαστις κατὰ Ἑλλάδα γλώσσαν ἐστὶ Ἄρτεμις.” “In the Greek language Artemis is *Bubastis*.” DFC supports the Stonyhurst reading; FVD reads “*bubalorum* dea.” The province of Artemis can be seen as including both the wild ox and the driver. Regarding the former (cf. OCD (3rd), s.v. Artemis, p. 183, col. 1) she was known as “*Potnia Therōn*, ‘*Mistress of the animals*.’” Witness the *Laphria*, the festival in honor of Artemis *Laphria* which included “a procession in which the virgin priestess rode in a chariot drawn by deer and the holocaust sacrifice of many animals.” (*ibid.*, p. 184, col. 1). Regarding the importance played by the drivers of oxen and the divine blessings bestowed upon them cf. the *Cleobis* and *Bito* episode in Herodotus, *Histories* 1.31. On *Diana Bubastis* and the veneration of cats cf. Lempriere, s.v. *Bubastis*.

²⁹⁹ *Bubala idem est*, cf. FVD: *Bubala.le* –*pro femina eius* referring directly to *Bubalus* and suggests that here *Bubala* should be placed directly below *Bubalus* on 2217, placing *Bubastis* below it: hence, *Bubalus*, *Bubala*, *Bubastis*, paying proper attention to “*idem est*.”

³⁰⁰ *Bubinarium san[guis] m[u]ll[i]eris menst[r]uouse*, cf. OLD and L&S: “*bubinare* [buv-] *est* *menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare*.” Paul Fest., p. 32M. Cf. 2252.

³⁰¹ *Bubulcus* an ox hurde, cf. Latham “*oxherd*”; see Isid. 10.263: “*a cura boum*”; DFC: “*boum custos*.” FVD agrees with DFC.

³⁰² *Bucca os vel oris folliculus*: AMD and note 12 as well as OLD are identical to Stonyhurst. *oris folliculus* = lower part of the cheeks (cf. OLD). The Stonyhurst ms. and AMD with note 12 are more anatomically correct whereas DFC and FVD, in using “*inflatio*,” merely give the appearance of the mouth.

- 2224 *Buccatus* grete mowped³⁰³
 2225 *Buccella* a morsel or a chike³⁰⁴
 2226 *Bucco* as to blow³⁰⁵
 2227 *Bucco* nis *verbosator qui multum loquitur*³⁰⁶
 2228 *Buccula* *parua bucca*
 2229 *Bucci[n]o* as to trompe³⁰⁷
 2230 *Buccella tam pro morcello panis quam [pro] parua bucca [et scribitur] per vnum.c.*³⁰⁸
 2231 *Buccellar[ui]s* a gloton
 2232 *Bucetum* an ox stalle
 2233 *Buccinus* a trumpor
 2234 *Buccina* a trumpe³⁰⁹
 2235 *Buccinen* .i. *canens cum buccina*
 2236 *Bucolica* liber³¹⁰
 2237 *Bucolicus* .i. *bouinus liber*³¹¹

³⁰³ *Buctatus* (cf. *Buccatus*): grete mowped, cf. DFC and FVD: “*qui habet buccam ultra modum magnam (sic)*.”

³⁰⁴ *Buccella* a morsel or a chike, cf. AMD: “*buccella: frustum (sic) panis*.” 2225-30: “*Buccella ... Buccella*”; perhaps, the definition of 2225 was intended to be followed directly by the content of 2230 which contains an apothegm; but the latter slip of topical wisdom was separated.

³⁰⁵ *Bucco.as* to blow, cf. FVD: “*Bucco.tas buccam facere vel inflare*.”

³⁰⁶ *Bucco.nis verbosator qui multum loquitur*: FVD: identical. *Verbosator* appears only in Stonyhurst and FVD. DFC is identical to FVD and Stonyhurst except for its omission of *verbosator*. Since noun *bucca* and verb *bucco* invoke *inflatio* and *inflare* respectively, I should confidently add “wind bag” and “blow hard” to the current meanings.

³⁰⁷ *Bucci[n]o.as* to trompe, cf. FVD: “*Buccino.nas cum bucina sonare*.”

³⁰⁸ For omission of *gloton*, cf. app. crit.

³⁰⁹ “*Ox stalle or*” in ms., deleted in the text. *Buccina* situated in the ms.S directly below *bucetum* in 2232, the scribe’s eye skipped up to *bucetum*’s gloss and he copied it as the first gloss of *buccina*. “*Buccina a trumpe*.” Cf. Cath. Angl. p. 395: “*a Trumpe ... buccina*,” and note 3.

³¹⁰ *Bucolica liber*, cf. FVD: “*Bucolica.corum ... liber*.” The *Eclogues* of Virgil are the best known example of this type of literature.

³¹¹ *Bucolicus* .i. *bouinus liber*, cf. FVD for a more scholarly elaboration: “*liber factus vel tractans de bobus*.” Cf. the slim remains of the *De Agricultura* of the “elder” Cato.

2220 *Bubu* — (ms.); *ml’ris* (ms.). — 2223-35 *Buct-* (ms.). — 2230 *Buccella gloton* (ms.) perhaps due to a momentary eyeskip to the gloss “*a gloton*” of the next entry *Buccellar[ui]s*.

- 2238 Bucula an heyfor
 2239 Bucullus a stote³¹²
 2240 Buculus a bollok³¹³
 2241 Bufo a tode
 2242 Buglossa herba ox tonge³¹⁴
 2243 Bulla tumor laticis et sigillum et lapis
 preciosus³¹⁵
 2244 Burbulia eorum nomblis³¹⁶
 2245 Bullio is to boylen
 2246 Bulbus capud porri³¹⁷
 2247 Bullio nis a wellynge op
 2248 Bullor oris tumor aque bullientis³¹⁸

³¹² Bucullus a stote. Cf. Cath. Angl., p. 366: “a Stotte: bucculus” and a very detailed note 2.

³¹³ Buculus a bollok: Stonyhurst has confused two elements, mistakenly joining an entry with a gloss which, in fact, belongs to another entry. *Bulliculus* is found to have the gloss “paruus bullio” (FVD) and has nothing to do with the bovine circulation. However, *buculus*, perhaps from the expanded and misspelled “bu[[li]culus” is the proper entry for “bullok.” It is more frequent in classical Latin, but even then not at all common. The feminine form *bucula* is more frequent, but it appears in P.Parv., col. 52: “Bulloke: Bocus” and p. 571, note 261: “...Lat. buculus, a little ox.” Rarely, if ever, in the lexica. The glossaries are its source.

³¹⁴ Buglossa herba ox tonge: A conflation of two entries of buglossa in FVD: first, “bos componitur cum glossa, quod est lingua” and second, “quia folia asperima habeat ad modum lingue boum.”

³¹⁵ Bulla tumor laticis et sigillum et lapis preciosus: a splendid example of the paucity of style of the Stonyhurst ms. when compared with FVD which uses three bold-faced entries to explain its meaning: 1) “Bolla ... tumor qui fit in aqua ex pluvia cadente”; 2) “Bulla eciam dicitur ornamentum equorum”; 3) “Bulla eciam dicitur sigillum quod cere imprimitur.”

³¹⁶ Burbulia eorum nomblis: ‘Entrails of a deer.’ For orthography and etymology, cf. P. Parv., p. 805, s.v. *burbalia* etc. and p. 661 n. 1513; also, Cath. Angl., p. 256, col. 2 and n. 9.

³¹⁷ Bulbus capud porri, cf. βολβός (LSJ). More frequently distributed within the classical than the medieval period.

³¹⁸ Bullor oris tumor aque bullientis: DFC further qualifies the sense “bulla fit de pluvia in aquam frigidam cadente.”

- 2249 Bumasta a gret grape³¹⁹
 2250 Bumba sonus tympani³²⁰
 2251 Buo is to shede
 2252 Bubino as .i. inquinare sanguine paruuli³²¹
 2253 Burgigallis bordewes³²²
 2254 Bulima vermis³²³
 2255 Burdo animal genitum inter ecum et
 asellam³²⁴

³¹⁹ Bumasta a gret grape, cf. FVD: “vitis magna vel uva magna in similitudine mamme bovis et dicitur bumasta quasi bovis mamma.”

³²⁰ Bumba sonus tympani: the ms. reading, *Bûda*, extends easily to *Bum-* and with *b* taken as a reverse *d* at times, the resolution is *Bumba* paleographically. AMD s.v. ‘bombum’ supports this reading with: “sed bumba retro crepuerunt.” See OLD s.v. ‘crepo’ for appropriate senses.

³²¹ The ms. reading of the entry word is *Bulbito* which seems not to appear in lexicon or glossary; yet the gloss “inquinare sanguine paruuli” conforms with that of 2220: “san[guis] m[u]ll[i]eris menst[r]uose.” Hence, a call for *Bubino* would be appropriate. See OLD for quotation from Paul Fest., p. 32M: “Bubinare est menstruo mulierum sanguine inquinare.” The content of this item’s gloss, by its very nature, would prompt extreme moral hesitancy regarding selection in a glossary. Little wonder it is so scarce.

³²² Burgigallis bordewes, cf. FVD: “Burdigallis ... a burgus et gallus”; more likely to support or at least not to discount the “burgi” orthography. Cf. Isid. 15.1.64: “Burdigalim appellatam ferunt quod Burgus Gallos primum colonos habuerit, quibus antea cultoribus adimpleta est.” For historical details cf. Lempriere and OCD (3rd) s.v. *Burdigala*.

³²³ Bulima vermis: aside from the common meaning of *boulimia* as “extreme hunger” (cf. L&S), see MLDBS which provides this present meaning: *vermis, internal parasite* as a gloss upon *Bulimus*, variant spelling of the entry word found in L&S. *Bulima* is found in Paul. Fest. ex. Müller, p. 32.

³²⁴ Following is a comparison of the glosses of four major manuscripts upon the entry “Burdo.” The Stonyhurst scribe reads: “animal genitum inter ecum et asellam” and makes his point succinctly but with a grammatically disjointed expression. FVD is rather florid: “animal, scilicet mulus vel mula ex equo generatus vel generata, mulus ex asino et equa nascitur.” AMD concentrates upon the grammatical precision while being excessively sparse: “animal ex duobus generibus natum.” Finally, DFC satisfies on both counts, content and expression: “animal quod ex equo et asina nascitur.”

2234 ox stalle or trumpe (ms.). — 2243 Bulliculus (ms.). — 2250 Bûda (ms.). — 2252 Bulbito (ms.). — 2254 Bulina (ms.). — 2255 Burdum (ms.); gender by attraction to glosses.

- 2256 *Burgensis* a burgeys³²⁵
 2257 *Burgundia* burgoyne
 2258 *Burgundio* omnis gens illius³²⁶
 2259 *Burgus* a bur₃³²⁷
 2260 *Buris* a plank bem³²⁸
 2261 *Burrus* rubeus vel niger³²⁹
 2262 *Bursa* a purs
 2263 *Bu[r]sella* idem
 2264 *Burso* to make purses
 2265 *Bursula* a litel purs
 2266 *Bursus* a um pinguis
 2267 *Bustarius* a brennere or a berier³³⁰
 2268 *Busticeta* a graue maker in þe felde³³¹

- 2269 *Bustifragus* a graue breker³³²
 2270 *Busto* as to brennen & to burien
 2271 *Bustum* a graue ignis vel lignorum strues
 vbi corpora mort[ur]um cremantur³³³
 2272 *Bustulum* nomen diminutiuum³³³
 2273 *Bustura* brennynge [& buriyng]e³³⁴
 2274 *Butanicum* a boc of lechecraft³³⁵
 2275 *Buturum* buttur
 2276 *Buto* nis animal prebens multum lac³³⁶
 2277 *Butro* nis .i. iuuenis
 2278 *Butus* a um shad³³⁷
 2279 *Buxeus* pertinens ad buxum
 2280 *Buxus* box tree³³⁸
 2281 *Buxum* lignum eius³³⁹
 2282 *Buxetum* vbi crescit³⁴⁰

³²⁵ *Burgensis* a burgeys, cf. Cath. Angl., p. 48, col. 2: "a Burges: burgensis, ciuis." Also cf. P. Parv., col. 53: "Burgeys: Burgensis" (similar to Stonyhurst).

³²⁶ *Burgundio* omnis genus illius – every tribe of that region = *Burgundia* (2257) = *Burgundio*.

³²⁷ *Burgus* a bur₃, cf. FVD: "Burgusi. castrum quia per limites habitacula constituta burgos vocant."

³²⁸ *Buris* a plank bem, cf. FVD: "Buris: longum et curvatum lignum in aratro." Also, cf. AMD: "cauda aratri."

³²⁹ *Burrus* rubeus vel niger: not in AMD, FVD, or DFC glossaries. Cf. Isid. 10.28 [Burrus] = C (Leidensis Voss.). However, cf. the T (Toletanus) reading in the apparatus: "Burrus rubus (pro rufus) [?] et niger." Cf. Du Cange: "Burrum, Rufum et nigrum," Papias ms. in veteri Glossar. San-German.: "Burrus, Rufus et niger." See also L&S 1.: "Burrus – a – um." Cf. LSJ: πυρρός, glossed as "flame-coloured" and "yellowish-red" which suggest not only the meanings of *burrus* here and *Birsus* (2085) 'rufus'—consider Paul-Fest.: "burrum dicebant antiqui, quod nunc dicimus rufum" —but also their spellings. The interchange of *B* and *P* is very common linguistically as well as convincingly supported by Isid. 1.27.4: "pro 'Burro' dicimus 'Pyrrhum.'"

³³⁰ Cf. FVD: "Bustarius ... ille qui corpora cremat et sepelit."

³³¹ *Busticeta* a graue maker in þe felde, cf. for orthography and content FVD: "Busticeta, cete qui sepulturam struit; Papias dicit: busticeta .i. sepultura in agro." Here the transferential perception is best emphasized by how he handles the spelling of the entry. His dyslexia produces the ms segment: *tic* for *cet*, just the reverse orthography of *Busticeta*.

³³² *Bustifragus* a graue breker, cf. FVD for greater elaboration: "Bustifragus ... ille qui frangit bustum .i. sepulcrum ut spoliat mortuum."

³³³ Of the seventeen entry words (14 in A; 3 in B) labeled *diminutivum* none are pre-labeled *nomen*. "Nomen diminutivum" seems much too formal for our scribe. It would represent a change in the character of his Latin. The items in which *diminutivum* exists are: A: 187, 324, 431, 640, 671, 699, 700, 960, 1065, 1068, 1211, 1292, 1334, 1646; B: 1849, 1901, 1995.

³³⁴ *Bustura* brennyng[e] [& buriyng], cf. 2267 and 2270.

³³⁵ *Butanicum* a boc of lechecraft: The But-spelling seems peculiar to the glossaries: AMD, DFC, FVD. The Bot-spelling is found in the lexica. The Greek also reads βουτανικός. The entry seems not to refer to a particular work but rather generally to those of Theophrastus, Dioscorides, and Galen.

³³⁶ *Buto* nis animal prebens multum lac: Stonyhurst suggests an animal "prebens lac" rather than "abundat in lacte," much more active than are FVD and DFC. Note also Stonyhurst's brevity again cramping the "abundance" of thought. FVD reads: "quoddam animal quod valde abundat in lacte."

³³⁷ "shad", cf. FVD: "perfusus."

³³⁸ *Buxus* box tree, cf. Brito, p. 16, l. 299: "Est pyxos [πύξος] Græcum, buxus dic esse latinum."

³³⁹ *Buxum* lignum eius, cf. FVD for fullness of expression: "lignum vel fructus illius arboris."

³⁴⁰ *Buxetum* vbi crescit: practically a shorthand for FVD and DFC: "locus ubi buxi crescut."

2263 *Bucella* — (ms.). — 2268 *titica* (ms.). — 2271 *îgis* (ms.); *lignoris* (ms.). — 2272 *Bustlium* (ms.). — 2277 *iuuenus* (ms.).

Index of Middle English Words in the *Medulla Grammaticae* (Stnh. 'B')

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RÉSUMÉ. — Voici une édition de la lettre B du manuscrit de Stonyhurst de la *Medulla Grammaticae*. Elle prend la suite de l'édition de la lettre A, publiée dans *ALMA*, 65, 2007, p. 45-116; elle comprend le texte, l'apparat critique et les notes, avec une introduction et un index du manuscrit le plus ancien (a. 1425) et le plus complet au sein de la tradition de la *Medulla* (19 manuscrits). Une attention particulière est portée aux bizarreries linguistiques, aux éléments paléographiques importants, et aux mots et phrases nouveaux (*hapax legomena*). Ce manuscrit, soigneusement étudié, met en évidence les défis auxquels est confronté l'éditeur de glossaires médiévaux.

SUMMARY. — This is an edition of the letter B of the Stonyhurst manuscript of the *Medulla Grammaticae*. It follows closely upon the edition of A, found in *ALMA*, 65, 2007, p. 45-116; it includes text, apparatus criticus, and notes, with introduction and index of the earliest (a. 1425) and most complete manuscript within the Medullan tradition (nineteen manuscripts). Attention is paid to linguistic eccentricities, matters of palaeographical moment, and novel words and phrases (*hapax legomena*). This manuscript, carefully studied, reveals the challenges facing an editor of medieval glossaries.