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PUBLICATIONS OF THE PHILOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

VIII
THE
CORPUS, ÉPINAL, ERFURT
AND
LEYDEN GLOSSARIES

BY
W. M. LINDSAY, F.B.A.
PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS

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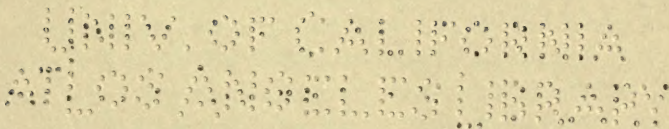
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 PREFACE

THIS investigation of the English group of glossaries aims at the standard required in the twentieth century for scientific accuracy. A favourable specimen of what may be called nineteenth century demonstration is Gruber's paper in vol. xx (1907) of the *Romanische Forschungen*, pp. 393-494: *Die Hauptquellen des Corpus-, Epinaler und Erfurter Glossares*. Gruber provides much that interests the reader, and his evidence, e.g. for the use of an Amiatinus text for the Bible glosses, will convince anyone who does not take the trouble of verifying each statement. But his method of proving, let us say, a Bible source for a Corpus gloss seems at this date somewhat precarious. The mere occurrence of the word in Dutripon's *Concordance of the Vulgate* appears to have been deemed sufficient; although the danger of this method stands revealed when the same word turns up later in his list of (let us say) Orosius glosses. Clearly, such demonstration is based not on rock but on sand.

Hessels' careful apographs of the Corpus and Leyden Glossaries have made it possible to make this investigation with a hope of success, and one wonders why the problem has not been solved before. There were apparently two obstacles. The presence of batches (corresponding to the sections of Leid.) in the *Épinal* and *Erfurt* Glossaries was not detected. And no one seems to have thought that an English compiler would be likely to borrow some material from already existing Continental glossaries (*Abstrusa*, *Abolita*, etc.), while he took the remainder from marginalia in English MSS. of authors (*Orosius*, the Bible, etc.). Once these two simple facts are seen, the rest is easy. Almost too easy, for now and then one is tempted to forget the virtue 'aliqua nescire.'

W. M. LINDSAY.

May, 1921.

Revel 1926.

The huge increase in the expense of printing, which threatened to prevent altogether or postpone indefinitely the publication of these pages, has forced me to discard the elaborate indexes intended for them.

This postscript gives opportunity of mentioning new evidence of the Anglosaxon re-casting of interpretations. That U 299 was originally *Usia: vermis porci* (cf. *Isid. Etym.* 12, 5, 16) is proved by the presence of this all-Latin item in a small list of glosses on fol. 42 of Petrograd F. v. VI 3, a MS. of the beginning of the ninth century, since the next gloss but one is *Utiofesion* (= U 304).

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THE CORPUS, ÉPINAL, ERFURT AND LEYDEN GLOSSARIES

PART I

GLOSSARIES were not compiled as Dr Johnson compiled his Dictionary. We must not think of a learned man hunting for words through all the books at his disposal and making his own definitions of them. The usual practice would be something like this. A monastery-teacher would call his scribes together and say: "We must have a dictionary for our community. I have found in our Library some MSS. of Latin authors with marginal explanations of difficult words. Take these MSS. and transcribe their marginal glosses into one collection. Then arrange the collection alphabetically into an A-section, a B-section, a C-section, and so on." At English monasteries (and elsewhere) there was a custom which would facilitate this task, the custom of 'glossae collectae.' It is best described in Bradshaw's words (Collected Papers, p. 462) referring to a monastery librarian who had a glossed text of an author and got the loan of another glossed copy: "He was naturally anxious (dictionaries being scarce and almost unknown in these days) to get the benefit of it. He had no room to incorporate the new glosses into his own copy, which was already fully glossed; so he goes straight through his neighbour's copy and takes down in order all the words which have any glosses, and writes their glosses over them or after them. This would of course be very useful to anyone who had a copy of the book by him and was reading it through steadily; but it is easy to see what a hopeless maze it must appear to anyone who lights upon the book without a clue to what is intended."

If the material for the Corpus Glossary was, as I fancy, mainly 'glossae collectae,' the personality of the compiler fades into insignificance. His rôle was hardly more than a book-

binder's. All he did was to direct the combination into one large collection of several 'glossae collectae.' And since a cognate English glossary, called by Sweet the EE Glossary and preserved in two MSS., one now at Épinal and the other at Erfurt, shews much the same combination, our interest shifts from the Corpus compiler to that earlier compiler (presumably of the seventh century) to whom we owe the common source of EE and Corpus. What the separate 'glossae collectae' were we learn with the help of a St Gall MS., now in the Leyden University Library. This Leyden Glossary (printed with notes by Dr Hessels, Cambridge, 1906) retains them (or rather meagre selections from them) in their separate form, assigning one section to each batch and stating at the head of each section the text to which the batch of 'glossae collectae' belongs: DE EUSEBIO, DE OROSIO, etc. I will take up these sections of Leid., one after another (choosing my own order), and use them to throw light on Corpus and EE, my aim being to get at the common source of Corpus and EE, that English seventh century collection which provides the nucleus of more than one glossary of the English group. The EE Glossary claims more attention than Corpus, for that part of it which is peculiarly English is not so far removed from the stage represented by Leid. as is Corpus. It is arranged by A- (the initial letter only being taken into account), while Corpus is arranged by AB- throughout (the first two letters being regarded). The more precise arrangement involves more re-shuffling.

Sections 45 and 46 of the Leyden Glossary are explanations of words in Phocas' short Grammar (vol. v, pp. 410-439 of Keil's *Grammatici Latini*), especially of his lists of Nouns on pp. 411-430 which begin with monosyllables, e.g. *mons, mos, mus, mas, Mars, mors, merx, mens, mel* (to cite only those whose initial is M) and go through the rest not in the order of the Five Declensions but according to the termination: Nouns ending in *-a*, in *-e*, in *-o*, in *-u*, in *-al*, in *-um*, in *-en*, in *-ar*, in *-er*, and so on; finally Greek Nouns, Nouns used only in the Plural, etc. The Leyden Glossary keeps fairly to the order of the words' occurrence in Phocas' pages but by no means invariably. Section 45 begins with the monosyllables *lar, fors,*

fax, glis, lanæ, præ, far, git, Ops, Cos; and the closing part of § 46 shews 'pluralia tantum' like *cunæ, inferiæ, exuviae, manubiae, magalia*.

That these Phocas glosses of the Leyden MS. appear in the EE Glossary and in Corpus has long been seen. (The references to EE and Corpus will be found in the notes to Hessels' edition of Leid.) But some extraordinary blindness has prevented (so far as I know) everyone from seeing that the Phocas glosses in EE appear in batches and might be printed in separate sections. They may have had in the author's copy of EE a separate title-heading, just as they have in Leid. Look at the apograph of Erfurt¹ (the First Amplonian) in Goetz' Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum (C. G. L.), vol. v, say in the M-chapter. The second column of p. 372 opens with a batch of Phocas glosses (those beginning with the letter M): *Muria: faex olei* (Phocas, page 427, line 21), *Mapalia: casae pastorum* (Phoc. 428, 13), *Murex: muricis: a lapide* (Phoc. 420, 30), *Magistratus: senatus* (Phoc. 420, 1), *Mango: negotiator* (Phoc. 413, 23), *Merx, mercis: a mercando, non merces, mercedis* (Phoc. 412, 2), *Mars, Martis: Tüg* (Phoc. 411, 33), *Mas, maris: a marito dictum* (Phoc. 411, 33), *Mus, muris: mus* (Phoc. 411, 33). (To these must be added the last item of the preceding column, *Mugil: hecid* [Phoc. 414, 20].) The order, curiously, is reversed. We end with the monosyllables and begin with the 'plurale tantum,' *mapalia*; but there is a certain amount of irregularity.

That these Phocas glosses are merely marginalia in some MS. of Phocas which have been pressed into glossary service, and that they have been transcribed mechanically without regard to glossary requirements, is plain to see. The single example of the fourth gloss (*Magistratus, senatus*) is enough to shew it. *Senatus* is a mere additional instance of a noun declined like *magistratus*; it is not an explanation of *magistratus*. An error in the Phocas batch of the preceding chapter (C. G. L. v 369, 28 sqq.) brings a page of the MS. itself before the eyes of our imagination. Phocas' examples of words in *-ar*, Gen. *-aris* (Gram. Lat. v, p. 415, lines 8-9) are: *hoc lucar, hoc torcular, hoc pulvinar, hoc laquear, hoc lacunar*. The English annotator of the Phocas MS. had explained *laquear* by 'first,' *lacunar* (as if

lacuna) by 'floodae,' *pulvinar* by *templum*, *lucar*¹ by 'steor,' and had complicated matters by stating the declension of the last (*lucar*, *lucāris*). When his marginalia were excerpted for glossary purposes (or for 'glossae collectae'), the excerptor was not sure whether *templum* referred to *pulvinar* or to *lucar*. Here is the result (C. G. L. v 369, 28-31): *Lucar* vel *pulvinar*: *templum*, *Laquear*: *first*, *Lucaris*: *steor*, *Lacunar*: *floodae*.

To return to the M-chapter, if we take the Épinal MS. for our guide, we get a far more complete presentation of the Phocas batch (I quote from Sweet's facsimile, correcting, as before, the miswritten Latin): *Merx*: *merze* (Phoc. 412, 2), *Mulio*: *horsthegn* (Phoc. 413, 8), *Mango*: *mengio* (Phoc. 413, 23), *Mugil*: *hecid* (Phoc. 414, 20), *Matrix*: *quidam* (Phoc. 421, 8), *Muria*: *faex olei* (Phoc. 427, 21), *Meio*, *minxi*, a *mingere* dictum (Phoc. 434, 13), *Mapalia*: *casae pastorum* (Phoc. 428, 13), *Murex*, *muricis*, a *lapide* (Phoc. 420, 30), *Magistratus*, *senatus* (Phoc. 420, 1), *Mergus*: *scalfr* (Phoc. 419, 28), *Mango*: *negiator* (Phoc. 413, 23), *Merx*, *mercis*, a *mercando*, non *merces*, *mercedis* (Phoc. 412, 2), *Mars*, *Martis*: *Tiig* (Phoc. 411, 33), *Mas*, *maris*, a *marito* dictum (Phoc. 411, 33), *Mus*, *muris*: *mus* (Phoc. 411, 33). The fuller version removes all irregularity of order. The excerptor is shewn to have been perfectly consistent. He began at the beginning of Phocas' Noun-lists and went actually as far as the Verb-pages (near the end of the grammar), culling the verb *meio* as his last gloss. Then he retraced his steps, back to the beginning. In the first half of his course he selected the English interpretation of *mango*; in the second he took the same Noun with its Latin interpretation.

That so patent a thing as this should have remained unnoticed by the many workers at these glossaries is hardly credible. Possibly they discovered it, but suppressed their discovery until they should find themselves able to refer each and every item of the EE Glossary to its source in the same convincing way. For indeed it is convincing. There can be no

¹ Since *lucar* was a tax, I assume that *Ludaris*: *steor* in EE corresponds to *Lucar*: *vectigal* in Leid. and that Ags. *steor* is Germ. *Steuer*. If 'steer' and not 'tax' is the necessary sense, I can only suppose that the annotator of the MS. of Phocas had added a reference to *Lucas*: *bos*.

possible doubt that, for example, the gloss *Mapalia: casae pastorum* (Ep. 15 C 3) has actually come from a note on a certain line of Phocas (p. 428, l. 3), the only occurrence of the word in his grammar. The Leyden Glossary item (from the Phocas section), *Magalia: byrae* (§ 46, 37), is not needed in corroboration. (It refers to another line in the same paragraph of Phocas—428, 12—where the word *magalia* is also cited among the ‘pluralia tantum.’) The mere presence of the gloss in this unmistakable Phocas-batch (not to speak of its place in the batch) is enough to shew that it cannot come from any other source. Did it appear elsewhere in the glossary, we might maintain a doubt whether it might not have come from Virgil’s line (Geo. iii, 340): *raris habitata mapalia tectis*; or even from a line of some other poet (e.g. Silius Italicus xvii, 89; Val. Flaccus ii, 460) or prose-writer (Sallust and Livy use the word) or from a passage of some other grammarian or from Festus. All doubt is removed by its position in the EE Glossary. Even in the case of so common words as *merx* and *mus*, we can refer unhesitatingly these EE items to one particular sentence of one particular author.

The Corpus Glossary everyone knows to have used much the same materials as the EE Glossary. But in the only MS. which has preserved it these materials have been re-arranged in what is called AB-order. Instead of one large M-chapter we find a number of chapters: the MA-chapter, the ME-chapter, the MI-chapter, and so on. Alphabetical re-shuffling like this may be effected smoothly and easily nowadays with our plenty of writing-material, but seventh or eighth century writers had to re-arrange as they transcribed; and, since the order of a glossary’s items was of no account, would leave any misplaced items without an attempt to transpose them or to indicate their true position. Let us imagine ourselves to be transferring the Phocas-batch of EE (or rather of its source) to a glossary arranged like Corpus. We should select for the MA-chapter *Mango, Matrix, Mapalia, Magistratus, Mango* (again), *Mars, Mas*, all in this order; for the ME-chapter *Merx, Meio, Mergus, Merx* (again); for the MU-chapter *Mulio, Mugil, Muria, Murex, Mus*. What do we actually find in Corpus? In the MA-chapter:

(M 39) Mango: *mengio* (Phoc. 413, 23); (M 44) Matrix: *quidam* (Phoc. 421, 8); (M 46) Magalia: *byre* (or else Mapalia { casae pastorum, Magalia): *byre* (Phoc. 428, 12-13); (M 47) Magistratus, senatus (Phoc. 420, 1); (M 48) Mango: *negotiator* (Phoc. 413, 23); (M 49) Mars, Martis: *Tiig* (Phoc. 411, 33); (M 50) Mas, maris, a marito dictum (Phoc. 411, 33); (M 81) Magalia: *byre*. The last item we may suppose to have stood in the bottom-margin of the exemplar, whether as a correction or as a supplement of M 46, and to have been transcribed by the copyist where it stood. In the ME-chapter: (M 161) Merx: *mertze* (Phoc. 412, 2); (M 163) Meio, minxi, a mingendo dictum (Phoc. 434, 13); (M 164) Merx, mercis, a mercando, non merces, mercedis (Phoc. 412, 2). The omission of Mergus: *scalfr* may be a mere accident of transcription due to the similarity of a neighbour (M 160 = Ep. 15 A 24) Mergulus: *scalfur*. In the MU-chapter: (M 332) Mugil: *haeced* (Phoc. 414, 20); (M 338) Mulio: *horsdēgn* (Phoc. 413, 8); (M 339) Mugil: *heardhara* (Phoc. 414, 20); (M 340) Muria: *faex olei* (Phoc. 427, 21); (M 342) Murex, muricis, a lapide (Phoc. 420, 30); (M 343) Mus, muris: *muus* (Phoc. 411, 33). Here too the position of the first Mugil item may be the result of its having been a correction (or supplement) entered in the margin (in this case the top-margin) of the page. The contiguity of two separate items, Mugil: *heardhara*, Mugil: *haeced*, would account for the confusion. So there is not so much irregularity after all. We see the EE-arrangement reflected in Corpus, but the glass is dull and the image blurred. Inference from the order of the Épinal manuscript's items is fairly safe; but from the order in the Corpus College MS., dangerous.

A mishap has befallen the Phocas-batch in the A-chapter. The batch begins at Ep. 3 E 11 (= C. G. L. v 343, 14) with the item Accio (Phoc. 435, 6), an item followed by As (Phoc. 411, 33), Arx (Phoc. 412, 1). The rest of the batch has become separated. We do not find it till Ep. 5 C 18 (= C. G. L. v 346, 43), viz. Aes (Phoc. 412, 8), Astus (Phoc. 420, 6), Ador (Phoc. 416, 9), Antes (Phoc. 428, 6). The separation is made by the intervention of that portion of the EE Glossary (in this chapter) which is arranged according to the first two letters (not the first letter

merely), that portion which is akin to the Second Erfurt (or Second Amplonian) and Affatim Glossaries (see Class. Quart. xi, 194). Clearly there has been an accident in the transmission. The compiler had written the Phocas-batch continuously, but some transcriber had missed out the last part of the first portion of EE in this chapter, the portion arranged by A- (not by AB-), and did not discover his mistake until he had completed the chapter. Of the nine items of a Phocas-batch in the S-chapter (Ep. 25 A 31-39 = C. G. L. v 393, 2-10) only two, Scrobis and Siler, appear in the Leyden Glossary.

The two Phocas-batches in the Leyden Glossary are followed by a section whose source has not yet been discovered. Dr Hessels and Dr Glogger have, between them, accounted for (practically) the whole glossary except this part, § 47. It has about one hundred items; and the first thing that strikes the reader is the large number of Greek (or Latinized Greek) words; in the first half: (no. 4) Ancones: *uncinos*, (no. 5) Corymbus: *navibus* (i.e. used for ships or in ships), (no. 8) Moschus: *bestia*, etc., (no. 9) Platissa: *folc*, (no. 10) Balaena: *hron*, (no. 12) Cephalus: *haerdhera*, (no. 19) Famfalucas: *laesungae* (from Greek *πομφόλυγα*, Acc. of *πομφόλυξ*, a water-bubble), (no. 24) Osma: *odor*, (no. 31) Rheuma: *streum*, (no. 35) Maulistes: *scyhend*, (no. 40) Byrseus: *lediryrcra*. And the second half has nearly as many, notably (no. 83) Cacomechanus: *logdor*, and that interesting term of home-life (no. 95) Philocalin Graece: *scopa*. The besom was called by the Greeks 'friend o' neatness,' *φιλοκάλιον*. A closer inspection shews groups of fish-names (nos. 9-12, nos. 71-75), of instrument-names (nos. 46-50), of bird-names (nos. 51-70), and so on, ending with a short group from the vegetable kingdom: (no. 96) Acrifolium: *holera*, (no. 97) Acerabulus: *mapaldurt*, (no. 98) Involvulus: *wudubindlae*, (no. 99) Alnus: *alaer*, (no. 100) Tilia: *lind*, (no. 101) Alneta: *alerholt*, etc.

Now these groups strongly suggest a source of the **Hermeneumata** type. Hermeneumata, to which vol. III of the Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum is devoted (e.g. III 321, 50 *Φιλοκάλιον*: *scopa*), is the name given to various specimens of Graeco-Latin schoolbooks, all of which are ultimately derived from the famous schoolbook composed about 200 A.D. and known

nowadays by the unwieldy title *Hermeneumata pseudo-Dositheana*. This schoolbook had an extraordinary success. It was used, and continued in use, in all Latin-speaking parts of the Roman Empire by pupils who wished to learn Greek. In the West, Greek was in the seventh century and later almost confined to Ireland, and wherever Greek was taught at a Continental monastery, we expect to find an Irish teacher (e.g. at Laon, Martin 'the Irishman' in the ninth century). Englishmen who went to Ireland to learn Greek would, we may presume, use some class-book of the *Hermeneumata* type. To anyone who will glance through the pages of C. G. L. III this type will be clear, or rather types. For there are more than one. Sometimes (after a few introductory remarks) lists of Greek words with their Latin equivalents are marshalled in groups, the Greek being often written in Latin characters, e.g.:

Περὶ δένδρων	De arboribus
(or Peri dendron Graece)	
αἴγειρος (or egirus)	alnus
φιλύρα (or filira)	tilia,

and so on; or:

Περὶ λαχάνων	De holeribus
(or Peri lacanon Graece)	
πέπων (or pepo)	cucumis,

and so on; or:

Περὶ γεωργίας	De agricultura
(or Peri gorgias)	
κῆπος (or cepus)	hortus
στάχυς (or stacis)	spica
ἐρέβινθος (or erebintus)	cicer,

and so on. Sometimes the instruction takes the more agreeable shape of a Colloquy between master and pupil. Sometimes the divisions between the groups are broken down; bird-names, fish-names, tree-names, vegetable-names, etc., are all thrown into one heap and re-arranged alphabetically as a dictionary.

Whatever shape the source of § 47 had, it was certainly not this last. The several groups must have preserved their identity. That the source (at any rate the ultimate source) was Graeco-

Latin (rather than all Latin) may be inferred from the list of Greek words cited above. Of course the first step in adapting *Hermeneumata* to ordinary glossary purposes would be to put the Latin explanation into the lemma's place and to discard the Greek lemmas. But if these lemmas were written in Latin characters they would not always be recognized as Greek, especially if the Greek word had gained some footing in Latin speech. Even without these survivors from the Greek lemmas we should, I think, have to infer the presence of Greek words from some curious interpretations. Why should *ficedula*, the beccafico, be explained as 'sucga,' the hedge sparrow? May not the explanation be that the Greek *συκαλλίς* (from *σῦκος*, fig) suggested to some English compiler or transcriber, who perhaps could only manage to spell out the first four letters, the familiar bird-name 'sucga'? Why should *cucumis*, the cucumber, be explained as 'popaeg,' the poppy? Probably because the Greek *πέπων* (or in Latin characters pepo) suggested the English word. And we cannot suppose the English compiler to have always had to grapple unaided with the Greek lemmas. His interpretation of them is too often correct. No; his book of the *Hermeneumata* type would probably have come from Ireland, and Irish interpretations would be written above the Greek words. At all events, the source of § 47 was something of the *Hermeneumata* type. So we need not call up the picture of some compiler laboriously searching through the pages of every abstruse book in Benedict Biscop's library and culling from one author the name of some out-of-the-way plant, from another author some botanical term equally remote. How much more natural that he got them all without effort from the plant-name section of a *Hermeneumata* MS.! In the Leyden Glossary indeed scant room is assigned to the vegetable kingdom. After two or three items the scribe breaks abruptly off with *finit*. But just as the Phocas items of Leid. appear (allotted among the various chapters) in EE, so does this *Hermeneumata* section of Leid.; and the EE compiler has drawn still more freely from the source in this case. The A-chapter of EE may serve as sample. The *Hermeneumata* batch begins at Ep. 2 A 14 (= C. G. L. v 340, 1) with the gloss which appears also in Leid., *Acerabulus*: *mapuldur*, and contains all

the A-words of Leid. § 47, the last of these being Ep. 2 A 32 (= C. G. L. v 340, 19), Ancones: uncinos. Here is the list of these nineteen items. (Those which do not appear in Leid. are put in brackets): Acerabulus: *mapuldur*, Acrifolius: *holegn*, Alnus: *alaer*, (Alneum: *fulae tree*), (Abies: *saeppeae*), (Ascella: *ocusta*), Auriculum: *dros*, Harpa: *earngeat*, Acecia: *holthona*, Ardea et dieperdulum: *hragra*, Aculeum: *anga*, Auriculum: *earwigga*, (Aureola: *stigu*), Alneta: *alterholt*, Alga: *uaar*, Argilla: *laam*, Aciarium: *steeli*, Avellanus: *aesl*, Ancones: uncinos. Surely we may believe that the bracketed items come from the same source as the rest. And we may ascribe to a fuller use of the vegetable section (or sections) of the source the numerous plant-names which we find in EE and Corpus. We need not add e.g. the Latin Dioscorides to the sources used. 'Entia non sunt multiplicanda praeter necessitatem.' And we regularly find these plant-names in the neighbourhood of the Leid. § 47 items.

Dr Hessels' apograph of the Leyden MS. breaks up its Phocas glosses into two sections, §§ 45-46, because there is (in the MS.) an entry ITEM ALIA (like our "Phocas-glosses continued") before § 46. But we have no reason to believe that these two sections represent two different MSS. (i.e. the marginalia in two different MSS.) of Phocas nor even that they indicate two separate drawings from the storehouse. From the beginning of § 45 to the end of § 46 there is a continuous observance of the order of the words' occurrence in Phocas' Grammar (with a few irregularities which may or may not have been present in the proto-archetype, the compiler's own copy). The **Rufinus** glosses (from Rufinus' Latin version of Eusebius' Church History) present a different appearance. Dr Hessels exhibits them in three separate sections, § 4, § 5, § 35; and it is clear that the real divisions are (1) § 4, 1-110-111 (Defaecatum: liquidum, purum, extersum), a series which follows the order of the words' occurrence in Rufinus' text, (2) § 4, 112 (Adigentes: urgentes). to the end of § 5 (Thoraces: imagines), a series which is arranged alphabetically (A to T), (3) three series following the order of occurrence, viz.: (A) § 35, 1-74 (with an appendix, 75-87); (B) § 35, 88-247; (C) § 35, 248-299 (with an appendix, 300-306). Whether these three series in § 35 represent different MSS. of Rufinus is a question which need not detain

us. The important thing for our purposes is to mark off §§ 4-5 on the one hand and § 35 on the other. It is the collection (or collections) represented by § 35 which was used by the compilers of EE and Corpus; whereas the collection (or collections) represented by §§ 4-5 was unknown to them. And this suggests the possibility that §§ 4-5 were a St Gall addition, if St Gall was the birthplace of the Leyden Glossary. (Of course the few English interpretations would be natural there.)

While the Phocas-material used by EE and Corpus is about equal to the Phocas-material used by Leid., there is a great preponderance in Leid. of Rufinus-material. The eleven books of Rufinus do not contain very many pages, and the 306 glosses of § 35, an average of nearly thirty glosses for each book, do not leave many of the difficult words unexplained. One exception is *pullulantibus* (iv, 30, 1 innumeris haeresibus ubique pullulantibus 'countless heresies sprouting up everywhere'). Rufinus is less generously treated in the EE and Corpus Glossaries. In the F-section we have a fairly regular batch in Épinal (9 A 10-18 = C. G. L. v 360, 5-14): Fasces (Ruf. i, 7, 13), Fovet (Ruf. i, 8, 11), Fasces (Ruf. ii, 5, 3), F(ac)essat (Ruf. iii, 36, 9), Fisco (Ruf. vi, 2, 13), Fluitans (Ruf. viii, 14, 11), Fiscella(?), Physica(?), Fucus (Ruf. xi, 25), Functus (Ruf. xi, 32). And the I-section offers a batch of quite respectable size, beginning at Ep. 11 E 13 Inoleverant and ending at Ep. 11 E 25 Impetigo (= C. G. L. v 365, 25-37). The second item of the batch is the well-known puzzle, Indruticans: *wraestendi*. Have we here the missing explanation of the difficult word just mentioned, *pullulantibus*? Was the marginal note in the Rufinus codex Pullulans: infruticans, *wraestendi*? And was the interpretation separated by some accident from the word interpreted? Undoubtedly *fruticans* 'sprouting,' derived from *frutex* 'a sprout,' 'a burgeon,' would be a very natural word with which to interpret *pullulans*. The farmers' word *stolones* (whence the name of a Roman family) appears in some glossaries thus (e.g. Ep. 25 E 2): Stolones: frutices radicum arborum. It is not impossible that *infruticans* had been miswritten *indruticans* and that this 'mumpsimus' cheated Aldhelm himself (cf. Napier *Old English Glosses* s.v.); but some prefer to find in *indruticans* a verb in actual (late Latin) use, connected with Italian *drudo*, a gallant.

While Leid. keeps the form used by Rufinus, a re-casting (for dictionary-purposes) often appears in the other two. An amusing example is the gloss from Ruf. iv, 9, 3 (illud mehercule magno-pere curabis 'that, by Hercules, you will greatly heed'). The annotator of the Rufinus MS. had explained the unfamiliar expletive by *mi fortis* 'O my strong one'; and we have in Hessels' apograph (§ 35, 19) Miherculi (a miswriting of Mehercule): mi fortis. But the annotation is not faithfully reproduced in the other two. It is re-cast into the absurd form, *Herculus: fortis* (Ep. 11 A 26 = C. G. L. v 364, 23 = Corp. H 54). This teaches us the danger of appealing to the authority of glosses before we know the history of the glossary's compilation. It happens that the explanation of *mehercule* as the Vocative of *meus* and of the by-form *Herculus* is the latest theory in Latin Etymology. But of course the Rufinus annotator cannot pass for a philologist and the *Herculus* (not *-les*) of the common source of EE and Corpus was sheer ignorance. Other examples of re-casting are items like Laniones (lanionibus Ruf. and Leid.), Lenones (lenonibus Ruf. and Leid.), and so on.

In Orosius glosses (from the History) the Leyden MS. is quite outnumbered by its rivals. All that it can shew is the twenty-two items of § 36, all taken from Books I-II of Orosius, and with no clear trace of kinship to the Orosius glosses of the common source of EE and Corpus, glosses which are a mighty host in comparison with the small band in Leid. In nearly every section of EE there is a prominent Orosius batch (in the P-section, for example, Ep. 17 E 27-18 C 11 = C. G. L. v 377, 48 Procuratio—378, 57 Perosus), and although the order of the words' occurrence in the text is by no means preserved always, we are at least guided to Orosius as the source of a very large number of items in the glossary (e.g. Atque of Ep. 2 E 23 = C. G. L. v 341, 28 = Corp. A 204). This irregularity of order may mean that more than one collection of Orosius glosses was used by the compiler and that he dipped his hand now into one of them, now into another. And occasional varieties of interpretation perhaps point the same way: e.g. the gloss on Oros. vi, 11, 26 (cupas pice, sebo et scindulis repletas ac deinde immisso igne in prona praecipitant) appears as *Pice sebo: unamaelti smerwi* (Ep. 19 A 32 = C. G. L. v 380, 43 = Corp. P 400), *Sebo: smerwi* (Ep. 24 C 5 = C. G. L. v 391, 7 = Corp. S 268).

(The Sebo: *unslit smeoro* of Corp. S 33 may be an Aldhelm gloss.) But that is a point of minor importance. Whether the Orosius material used for EE and Corpus was heterogeneous or not, the same material was used by both compilers. Both take from a misunderstood annotation of Oros. ii, 5, 1 (*duos filios suos adulescentes totidemque uxoris suae fratres, Vitellios iuvenes* 'the young Vitellii') the absurd item Vitelli: *suehoras*, i.e. Germ. Schwäger (Ep. 28 A 24 = C. G. L. v 399, 3 = Corp. V 177). Both shew a fusion of the marginalia on Oros. iv pref. 7 (*siquis e mollissimis stratis cubiculoque percommodo matutinus egrediens*) Percommoda matutinos: *suacendlic morgenlic* (Ep. 17 E 37 = C. G. L. v 378, 5 = Corp. P 203), and so on. One mistake shared by the compilers had a curious history and reveals the happy-go-lucky way in which annotations in a MS. were pressed into glossary-service. Orosius speaks of Thermopylae as a strong position held and fortified by Antiochus (iv, 20, 20 *Antiochus, quamvis Thermopylas occupasset quarum munimine tutior propter dubios belli eventus fieret, tamen...superatus vix cum paucis fugit*). The annotator explained that Thermopylae was one of the strong positions in that region. The monk who was ordered to excerpt the annotations for glossary-purposes (or as 'glossae collectae') probably did not understand that Thermopylae was a place. Hence the strange item Thermopylae: *faestin* in a long Orosius batch in the T-section of EE (Ep. 27 C 9 = C. G. L. v 397, 22) and in the Corpus Glossary (T 91). Such an item was a godsend to the hunters after weird words. *Thermopylae* (in various spellings) was included in the Hesperic freak-vocabulary and is used e.g. of a crag by the sea (Jenkinson *Hesperica Famina*, p. 14, l. 408): *fluctivagaque scrupeas vacillant aequora in termopilas* 'the seas with roving billows sway against the rocky strongholds.' The Hesperic writer seems not to have known the fuller version of the annotation: *faestia vel anstiga* 'a stronghold or pass,' that appears in EE.

The unsuitability of marginalia for the rôle of glossary-items is best illustrated by the absurd use of an annotated text of **Jerome De Viris Illustribus**. The annotations were mostly on the Greek titles of theological books mentioned by Jerome. And since we often find in medieval MSS. more than one marginal

attempt to transcribe in Latin the unfamiliar letters of a Greek word, we must not infer a separate MS. for each freakish metamorphosis. But, as was said of the Orosius glosses, the question how far the material was heterogeneous is of little account, since it is clear that the same material was used by all compilers, by the compiler of Leid. (in this case) as well as by the compilers of EE and Corpus. Section 30 of the Leyden Glossary, assigned to this collection, has nearly one hundred items, all of them Greek words and nearly all appearing in EE and Corpus. As specimen of a Jerome batch in EE take the opening of the P-section (Ep. 17 E 15-26 = C. G. L. v 36-47) *Peri philoptochias* (Jer. Ill. ch. 117), *Ptochias* (ibid.), *Prosomilian* (ch. 61), *Pseudoepigrapha* (ch. 32), *Peri tes zoes theoretices* (ch. 11), *Periodus* (ch. 7), *Hypotheseon* (ch. 86), *Peri tes cratorias tu theu* (ch. 13), *Prosephonesen* (ch. 38), *Prosomilian* (ch. 61), *Periodus* (ch. 7), *Peri autocratoros empirias* (ch. 13). What folly to transfer such things from their proper place in a Jerome MS. to the pages of a dictionary! The excerptor's troubles are revealed by such ludicrous errors as that in the first item of another Jerome batch in the same section of EE (Ep. 18 C 25 = C. G. L. v 379, 14 = Corp. P 837) *Pseudepigrapha: incerta et de octava egregium*. The lemma-word comes from Jer. Ill. 32 (sed ab eruditibus quasi *ψευδεπίγραφα* repudiantur), but the last four words of the interpretation are a marginal supplement to supply their omission in ch. 35 (scripsit... et De Octava egregium *σύνταγμα*).

The **Bible** (i.e. Vulgate) glosses of EE and Corpus have a far wider range than those of the Leyden MS. In it there are none from Genesis to Second Kings (4 Reg.) nor from the Acts to the Revelation; for the jewel-name glosses from Rev. xxi 9-10, common to Leid., EE and Corpus, do not belong to the Bible group. And its Bible items, extending from § 7 to § 25 (roughly speaking, one section for each book), are not nearly so closely connected with those of EE and Corpus as the Jerome glosses just mentioned. Still the connexion is patent, especially in the second half of the Leyden collection. The item *Alabastrum* (from Matth. xxvi 7) reads thus in Leid. (§ 24, 13) *Alabastrum: proprium nomen lapidis et vas sic nominatur de illo lapide factum*. In Corpus (A 442) we have precisely the same inter-

pretation, but the words *vas de gemma* are added at the beginning. In EE (Ep. 2 C 27 = C. G. L. v 340, 53) it has been cut down to these three words, so that Corpus is (in this case) the missing link between Leid. and EE. The difficulty of the item Publicani disappears if we allow the same mistake with the same marginalia for Leid. and Corpus, Publicani: qui publicam rem faciunt, non a peccando (Leid. § 24, 6, from the section assigned to Matthew glosses; Corp. P 870). I take it that two annotations on such a verse as Mat. ix 10 (where *publicani* and *peccatores* are mentioned together) have been fused into one: Publicani: qui publicam rem faciunt, Peccatores: nomen a peccando. As sample of Bible batches in EE take the first of the three in the P-section: (Ep. 19 A 5-17 = C. G. L. v 380, 16-28) Poderem tunicam (Sirach 27, 9), Pinnaculum (Mat. 4, 5), Per crepidinem (Judith 7, 3), Polenta (Judith 10, 5, etc.), Palathas (ibid.), Placentas (Jerem. 7, 18), Praetoriola (Ezech. 27, 6), Postica (Dan. 13, 18), Polenta (2 Reg. 17, 28), Panis collyris (2 Reg. 6, 19), Poa laventium (Malach. 3, 2 herba fullonum), Parta (?), Pulvinar (Ezech. 13, 18). A trivial irregularity in Leid. is worth mention, for it is such things that give a clue to a compiler's method. Section 15, containing some fifty glosses and divided into two portions, is assigned to Ezechiel. But a Hosea batch intrudes (nos. 32-36) at the end of the first portion (immediately before the ITEM ALIA). There follows a section on Daniel (§ 16) and a section on the Minor Prophets (§ 17); then a Hosea section (§ 18) headed DE OSEE SPECIALITER, in which these intruders are repeated. The slip suggests that the compiler had before him not a Bible MS. (for Hosea does not follow Daniel immediately), but merely 'glossae collectae.'

Of the other authors represented in Leid. a mere mention will suffice, since they have not supplied enough material to EE for batches: Cassiodore's Commentary on the Psalter (Leid. § 28, ii; its few contributions stand as a rule after the Phocas batches and at the very end of the EE i sections, e.g. C. G. L. v 354, 62-64; 359, 27-29; 361, 45-48 = Ep. 9 E 34-36); Jerome's Commentary on the Gospel of Saint Matthew (Leid. § 29), Isidore De Natura Rerum (Leid. §§ 27 and 44; but § 44, rather excerpts than glosses, has no connexion with EE), Gregory's Dialogues (Leid. § 39, 1-48),

and (last and least) two Lives of Saints, the *Vita Antonii* (Leid. § 3, 53–66 and § 28, 1–17) and *Vita Eugeniae* (Leid. § 42, 21, 23–27). For the remaining authors furnish either nothing at all to EE or a mere occasional item: *Isidore Officia* (e.g. C. G. L. v 354, 16–20), the Latin Versions of *Cassian Institutiones*, of *Clemens Recognitiones* (whence the EE item *Columnas viteas*), the *Regula Benedicti*, the *Canons*, *Sulpicius Vita Martini* and *Dialogi*, *Augustine Sermones*, and so on. But **Gildas** *De Excidio Britanniae* (Leid. §§ 6 and 40) must have been greatly used by Corpus (not EE), for Gildas batches (somewhat ragged) appear in Corpus in spite of all its re-shuffling, e.g. the batch pointed out by Mr Jenkinson (*Hisp. Fam.* p. xxii) at I 455 sqq.: *Inhibentibus* (Gild. 1), *Intransmeabili* (Gild. 3), *Ineptiae*, *In edito* (Gild. 3), *Inclamitans* (Gild. 4), *Imbellem* (Gild. 5); also the batch in the CO-section at C 826 sqq., *Condebitores* (Gild. 1), etc. Gildas' uncouth vocabulary is, as a rule, easily recognized; therefore the loss of the help of EE is not so serious. The Gildas glosses of Leid. have no connexion with those of Corpus.

The batches of glosses from all these sources may conveniently be presented here. To save space, the context is quoted only for the Anglosaxon glosses.

PHOCAS BATCHES.

- A (Ep. 3 E 11–13 and 5 C 18–21; C. G. L. v 343, 14–16 and 346, 43–46):
Accio (435, 6); *As* (414, 32); *Arx* (412, 1); *Aes* (412, 8); *Astus* (420, 6); *Ador* (416, 9); *Antes* (428, 6).
- C (C. G. L. v 354, 49–57):
Calx (412, 1); *Convena* (412, 2); *Carbo* (413, 15); *Cato* (413, 16);
Cornicen (415, 4); *Corbis* (418, 29); *Colus* (420, 8); *Cyclops* (425, 22);
Chalybs (425, 24).
- D (C. G. L. v 357, 3–4):
Damma (412, 20); *Deses* (417, 27).
- E (C. G. L. v 359, 58–60):
Aevum (427, 28); *Epicoeni* (416, 24); *Aerugo* (413, 20).
- G (Ep. 10 C 11–13 and E 25–29; C. G. L. v 362, 45–46 and 363, 41–45):
Gurgulio (413, 8); *Git* (412, 5); *Ganeo* (413, 5); *Ganeo* (413, 5); *Curculio* (413, 8); *Genu* (414, 13); *Gelu* (414, 14).
- I (Ep. 12 E 30–31; C. G. L. v 367, 46–47):
Inferiae (428, 8); *Intibus* (426, 19).

- L (Ep. 13 E 10-17 and 13 E 33-14 A 5; C. G. L. v 369, 27-34 and 53-60):
Lien (415, 1); Lucar vel pulvinar (415, 9); Laquear (415, 9); Lucaris
(415, 9); Lacunar (415, 9); Levir (416, 3); Lolium (?); Lodix (421,
8); Lanx (412, 2); Las and Lar (411, 33); Lis (412, 2); Lens (412, 2);
Liberta (427, 8); Lepus (419, 30); Laser (415, 16); Lacunar (415, 9);
Lucar (415, 9); Liticen (415, 4).
- M (Ep. 15 A 34-C 11; C. G. L. v 372, 25-34):
Merx (412, 2); Mulio (413, 8); Mango (413, 23); Mugil (414, 20);
Matrix (421, 8); Muria (427, 21); Meio (434, 13); Mapalia (428, 13);
Murex (420, 30); Magistratus (420, 1); Mergus (419, 28); Mango
(413, 23); Merx (412, 2); Mars (411, 33); Mas (411, 33); Mus (411,
33).
- N (Ep. 16 C 9-14; C. G. L. v 374, 41-45):
Nihili (412, 14); Nugas (412, 14); Nex (412, 3); Napi (412, 14 sinapi);
Nequam (412, 15); Navita (412, 20).
- P (Ep. 19 C 6-11; C. G. L. v 380, 56-381, 5):
Praes et vas (411, 34); Pus (412, 5); Popa (412, 20); Pugil (414, 20);
Penis (418, 5); Phoenix (421, 6); Pedum (412, 14).
(Ep. 20 A 30-C 5; C. G. L. v 382, 40-53):
Penum (427, 28); Paeon (425, 5); Prex (412, 3); Pix (412, 3); Pollex
(420, 29); Prunus (420, 9); Pollis (418, 10); Papaver (415, 15); Pecten
(415, 3); Pecu (414, 14); Pavo (413, 16); Par (430, 7); Pulvinar (415,
9); Pavit (e.g. 437, 25).
- R (Ep. 22 C 37-38; C. G. L. v 387, 36-37):
Reses (417, 27); Rus (412, 6).
- S (Ep. 24 A 11-14; C. G. L. v 390, 33-36):
Suber (415, 15); Siser (415, 16); Sequester (415, 21); Sinapi (412, 14).
(Ep. 25 A 31-39; C. G. L. v 393, 2-10):
Scapha (421, 22); Sorix (420-421); Scrobis (418, 16); Satur (416, 22);
Siler (415, 16); Scurra (412, 21); Stilio and vespertilio (413, 8); Specu
(414, 13); Seru (414, 14).
- T (Ep. 27 C 21-29; C. G. L. v 397, 35-43):
Trabs (412, 3); Talpa (412, 20); Tus (412, 5); Tibicen (415, 3); Tuber
(415, 15); Teres (417, 23); Teges (417, 22); Testu (414, 14-15); Titan
(425, 5); Trigae (428, 9).

HERMENEUMATA BATCHES.

(The precise point of beginning and ending is, of course, often doubtful.
A query sign precedes a batch not supported by Leid.)

- A (Ep. 2 A 14-C 13; C. G. L. v 340, 1-38):
Acerabulus; Acrifolius; Alnus; Alnetum; Abies; Axilla; Auriculum;
Harpa; Acceia; Ardea et dieperdulum; Aculeum; Auriculum; Au-
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reola; Alneta; Alga; Argilla; Aciarium; Abellanus; Ancones; Altrinsecus; Addictus; Argutiae; Asphaltum; Albipediis; Alveolum; Alveum; Alga; Accitula; Accitulum; Varius; Ascalonium; Accitulium; Ambila; Arniglossa; Absinthium; Armus; Anguens; Acinum.

? (Ep. 1 C 26-28 and 37-E 2; C. G. L. v 338, 48-51 and 339, 4-7):

Abellana; Alium; Anita; Armilausia; Alba spina; Apiastrum; Anethum; Aesculus.

B (Ep. 6 C 3-16; C. G. L. v 347, 47-348, 6):

Broel; Ballaena; Broellarius; Battat; Bruchus; Vivarium; Verres; 'Bruncus'; Bubo; Bubulci (an Abstrusa intruder?); Bullae (an Abolita intruder?); Bilices; Bidens; Bigener (an Abolita intruder?); Buccula; Verruca; Byrseus; Bulimus; Basterna (a Vit. Eug. intruder); Berna.

? (Ep. 5 E 24-6 A 6; C. G. L. v 346, 55-347, 16):

Boias; Bothona; Bothonicula; Bacedones; 'Bicoa'; 'Biacita'; Briensis; Beryllus (a jewel-name intruder); Bruma (an Isidore intruder; from Nat. 6, 2); Bel (?); Bellum campestre (an Abstrusa intruder); Bdelium (?); Pagula; 'Balsis'; 'Bobellum'; Bracium; 'Bradigabo'; Beta; Bitumen; Bulla.

C (Ep. 8 E 20 sqq.; C. G. L. v 353, 14-62):

Color; Corylus; Cerasus; Cariscus; Capitium; Cornicula; Cappa; Crocus; Culcitae; Cervical and Capitale; Camisia; Cappa; Caerefolium; Corymbos; Carmellus (a Bible-name intruder); Cora (do.); Cicuta; Castanea; Caltha; Caudex; Carex; Culmus; Cucumis; Calcesta; Crabro; Cavanni; Cicadae; Curculio; Cancer; Ciconia; Cherubin (a Bible-name intruder); Cupa; Colostrum; Aciscillus; 'Calculium'; Cucuzata; Cuculus; Cardella; Cochleas; Cacomachanus; Calamaucus; Cephalus; Carduus; Castoreus; Calculus (a Greg. Dial. gloss); Cycas (a Vit. S. Eug. gloss); Corymbis; Cynomyia (?); Cirris.

? (C. G. L. v 353, 69-354, 11):

Crabro; Contentus (?); Culex; Commentis (?); Cartamo; Cynoglossa; Concinna; Cors; Gummi; Carpella; Cicer; Corax.

D? (C. G. L. v 356, 2-5):

Dactylus; Dromedus, Dromedarius (or a Bible intruder, from Isai 20, 6?); Dolatura (-labra?); Decrepita: dobgeni (from Greg. Dial. 4, 52 usque ad aetatem decrepitam).

E (C. G. L. v 359, 45-49):

Ebulum; Exactio (a Greg. Dial. gloss); Hirpex and Hirpicarius; Xenodochium (a Vit. Eug. gloss).

F (Ep. 9 C 1-13; C. G. L. v 360, 33-47):

Fraxinus; Fagus; Frixum; Ferinum; Fusarius; Fulix; Filix; Fraga; Phreneticus (a Greg. Dial. gloss); Ficedula; Fringilla; Phasianus; Furunculus; Famfaluca; Furcifer (a Vit. Eug. gloss).

G (Ep. 10 C 34-E 15 and 32; C. G. L. v 363, 10-30):

Gramen; Genista; Galla; Grassator; Garbas; Gabernas; Gurgustium (a Bible intruder, from Job 44, 26?); Gaza (a Bible-name intruder?); Graculus; 'Geniscalae'; Glis (a Phocas intruder?); Genethliaci (an Isidore intruder, from Nat. Rer. 26, 13); Gigantomachiae (a Rufinus intruder, from Hist. 1, 2, 20); Galmaria; Glomer; Glaucum; Gracilis; Glus; Galbalacrum; Galmum; Galmilla.

I (Ep. 12 E 10-15; C. G. L. v 367, 25-31):

Jubar; Esox; Esca; Ignarium; Involvulus; Incuba; Involvulus.

L (Ep. 13 E 1-8; C. G. L. v 369, 18-25):

Ligones; Lucius; Lucanica; Lurdus; Lendina; Lexiva; Lupus; Lentis (a Phocas gloss?).

? (Ep. 13 E 28-32; C. G. L. v 369, 46-52):

Liciatorium; Lethargum; Lucidus; Lucar; Lac tudiclatum; Lapatium; Lixa.

M (Ep. 15 A 16-33; C. G. L. v 372, 15-24):

Melodia; Melito; Metonymia; Mustacea; Manticum; Mascus; Modernos (a Greg. Dial. gloss); Mergulus; Marsopicus; Mus araneus; Mustela; 'Maruca'; Majalis; Mordacius; Maulistes; Mastiche; Malva; Marrubium.

? (Ep. 15 A 2-9; C. G. L. v 372, 1-8):

Malagma; Mastigia; Mulsum; Mālus; Myrtus; Melarium; Martyr (?); Manasses (a Bible-name intruder); Millefolium.

N (Ep. 16 A 14-21; C. G. L. v 374, 5-12):

Nigra spina; Noctua; Novalia; Naumachium; Nycticorax; Naama (a Bible-name intruder); Nitella; Nasturcium.

O (Ep. 16 E 20-23; C. G. L. v 375, 33-36):

Osma; Oppilavit; Optio (a Greg. Dial. gloss); Obliquum.

? (Ep. 16 E 41-17 A 5; C. G. L. v 376, 1-6):

Olor; Obuncans (?); O(b)ligia; Colustrum; 'Ogastrum'; 'Oresta.'

P (Ep. 20 A 5-20; C. G. L. v 382, 16-30):

Palla; Peniculum; Penitus; Platissa; Pessulus; Perna; Petra focaria; Paralysin (a Greg. Dial. gloss); Parula; Porphyrio; Picus; Porcopiscis; Porcaster; Porcellus; 'Prinionis' unguis-scabiosis (?); Platonis ideas (a Vit. Eug. gloss).

? (Ep. 19 C 13-17; C. G. L. v 381, 7-11):

Praetersorium; 'Prifeta'; Polentam; 'Papilius'; Punctum.

20 THE CORPUS, ÉPINAL, ERFURT AND LEYDEN GLOSSARIES

? (Ep. 19 E 25-28; C. G. L. v 381, 53-57):

Populus; Pollinctor (?); Plantago; Pastinaca.

? (Ep. 20 C 7-11; C. G. L. v 382, 56-383, 1):

Pithecus; Progne (a Virgil intruder?); Palumbes (do.?); Pastillus; Puleium.

Q (Ep. 21 E 24-25; C. G. L. v 386, 4-5):

Quinquefolium; Quinquenervia.

R (Ep. 22 A 23-32 and C 39-40; C. G. L. v 386, 41-50 and 387, 38-39):

Runcina; Rabulus; Rheuma; Roscinia; Rhinocoruris; Resina; Republica; Ren; Rhododaphne; Ruscus; Rhamnus.

S (Ep. 27-24 A 2; C. G. L. v 390, 10-24):

Saeta; Scarpinat; Scalpellum; Sturnus; Scorellus; Sardinas; Sciura; Scrofa; Striga; Scabri; Salicta; Sullus; Sphalangion; Seres; Saburra.

? (Ep. 23 E 1-4? and 24 A 15-18; C. G. L. v 389, 41-44? and 390, 38-41):

Sambucus; Scirpea; Serpyllum; Sycomorus (a Bible intruder?); Sturnus; Valvam; Sella; 'Scasa.'

? (Ep. 25 A 8-30; C. G. L. v 392, 32-393, 1):

Stiria; Sponda; Spina alba; Spina nigra; Singultus; Stabulum; Scirpea; Subuleus; Stagnum; Scapula; Sapphirus (a jewel-name intruder); Sardius (do.); Scheda; Scyphus; Salum; 'Stilium'; 'Senon'; Sinus; Splenis; Spatula; 'Suista'; Sisca; Salsa; Symphoniaca; Senecion.

T (Ep. 27 A 5-18 and 23-35; C. G. L. v 396, 34-47 and 52-397, 9):

Tilia; Taxus; Tremulus; Thymus; Taxulus; Trufulus; Tabulo; Terebellum; Turdela; 'Tilaris'; Turdus; Talpa; Tinca; Tabanus; Tilia; Tapeta; Transtrum; Trulla; Tapetum; Tignum; Tenticum; Telum; Thorax; 'Titule'; Tudicla; Textrina; Tibialis; Talumbus.

U (Ep. 28 C 33-39 and C 8-25; C. G. L. v 399, 12-18 and 27-43):

Umbrellas; Vertigo; Vitoligo; Vitricus; Vectandi gratia (a Vit. Eug. gloss); Vespa; Vorago; Uva passa; Verberatorium; Verberatrum; Urna; Vesica; Verbenaca; Veneria; Viperina; Bildad (a Bible-name intruder); Ulmus; Villosa; Villata; Viburna; Viscus; Quinquefolium (i.e. Vfolium); Vicium; Varicat; Virecta; Vangas (a Greg. Dial. gloss).

The interspersions of glosses from Gregory's Dialogues (and Vita Eugeniae?) is significant.

Since Ladasca immediately preceded Briensis (Corp. L 93), the Hermeneumata source was arranged by subjects, not alphabetically.

RUFINUS BATCHES.

(References to Mommsen's edition, 1903.)

- A (Ep. 1 A 18-20 and 28-31 and 2 C 22-24 and 3 C 16-18; C. G. L. v 337, 18-338, 2 and 11-14 and 340, 48-50 and 342, 38-41):
 Apparitorum (2, 14, 1); Adstipulatio (3, 3, 7); Areopagita (3, 4, 10); Affector (4, 15, 38); Veri (8, 12, 7); Anomalum (?); Ad ilicem (1, 2, 7); Angiportus (9, 8, 9); Anulum fidei (10, 28); Arcet (1, 10, 5); Adyta (e.g. 1, 6, 6); Authentica (? 10, 6, vi vetusta consuetudo); Aeditui (1, 6, 2; 11, 23).
- B (Ep. 6 A 11-12; C. G. L. v 347, 22-23):
 Bacchans (5, 16, 10); Busta (11, 27).
- C (Ep. 6 E 28-33 and 7 A 6-8; C. G. L. v 349, 30-35 and 46-48 and 354, 12-15):
 Cyathus (3, 6, 8); Caccabum: cetil (?); Cavea (7, 30, 9); Coniventia (10, 23); Cuniculum (10, 13); Cudat (7, 1); Carbunculus: spryng (9, 8, 1 ulceribus...qui dicuntur carbunculi); Caelatum: utathrungaen (? 9, 9, 3 fabrefactum); Cautere: ferrum, id est haam (8, 12, 10 dextris oculis ferro effossis eisdemque cautere adustis); Coria (3, 6, 19); Coalescunt (2, 17, 9); Coniciebant (2, 6, 4); Curae (11, 14?).
- D (C. G. L. v 355, 52-53 and 356, 20-21):
 Dispiciatus (3, 6, 6); Ducenarius (7, 30, 8); Deriguere (3, 6, 26); De caveis (7, 30, 9).
- E (C. G. L. v 357, 22-24 and 359, 1-4 and 50-52):
 Erepsissent (3, 6, 10); Efflabant (3, 6, 12); Editionis (4, 15, 27); Eliceretur (5, 1, 16); Eminus (10, 15); Aeditui (1, 6, 2; 11, 23); Expolitum (6, 19, 7); Exesum (11, 25); Hexameron (5, 13, 9); Elogiis (7, 1).
- F (Ep. 9 A 10-19 and C 22-23; C. G. L. v 360, 5-15 and 55-57):
 Fasces (1, 7, 13); Fovet: feormat (1, 8, 11 visum est autem medicis etiam oleo calido omne corpus fovendum); Fasces (2, 5, 3); Facessat (3, 36, 9); Fisco (6, 2, 13); Fluitans (8, 14, 11); Fiscella: taenil (?); Physica (a Jerome intruder, from Mat. 21, 1?); Fucus (11, 25; 4, 7, 14); Functus (11, 32); Fisci (9, 10, 11); Fas erat (e.g. 1, 3, 2); Fefellit (e.g. 3, 6, 2); Phrasis (7, 25).
- H (Ep. 11 A 26-27 and C 11-13; C. G. L. v 364, 23-24 and 44-46):
 Hercules (4, 9, 3!); Hebescebat (10, 11); Arenaе (e.g. 5, 1, 37); Holocaustum (4, 15, 32).
- I (Ep. 11 E 13-26 and 12 A 21-23; C. G. L. v 365, 25-38 and 366, 18-20):
 Inoluerunt (1, 2, 19); 'Indruticans': uuraestendi (?? 4, 30, 1 pullulanti- bus); Inhians: gredig (2, 17, 17 copiosis dapibus inhiantes); Inextricabilis (8, 13, 11); Encaenia (?); Insimulat (2, 5, 3); Ironia (2, 18, 8); Infaustior (3, 6, 16); Insolentia (3, 32, 1); In eculeis (8, 10, 6);

In metallo (8, 13, 5); Inluvies secundarum hama in quo fit partus (78, 14, 15 exta); Impetigo: tetr (?9, 8, 1 ignis sacer); Intercalares (?); In myrothece (5, 1, 35); In prostibulo (2, 13, 4); Insultans (10, 2, 10).

L (Ep. 13 A 9-26; C. G. L. v 368, 4-21):

Laciniosa (6, 13, 5); Loculus (10, 16); Ludus litterarum (10, 32); Lineolis (11, 25); Lebes: huuer (?); Laniones (10, 8, 17); Lar (8, 17, 10); Lenones (6, 5, 2); Lautumiae (?e.g. 11, 6 carceribus...metalla); Lepor: subtilitas vel uoφ (?); Ligones: mettocas (transposed from Herm. batch); Luscus (a Jerome intruder, from Vir. Ill. 96?); Luridus (1, 8, 6); Logica (a Jerome intruder, from Mat. 21, 1?); Laquearia (11, 23); 'Liburnices': gerec (? an intruder from Oros. 1, 2, 59 insulas Liburnices); Liberales litteras (e.g. 6, 18, 4).

M (Ep. 14 E 33-37; C. G. L. v 371, 51-55):

Myrothece (5, 1, 35); Multata (3, 5, 4); Munerum dies (5, 1, 37); Munificentia (11, 19); Martyrium (11, 27).

O (Ep. 16 E 8-12; C. G. L. v 375, 21-25):

Obuncans (10, 18); Oedipia (5, 1, 14); Operiunt (4, 15, 12 *offendunt*); Opprientes (an Abstrusa intruder); Obturans (3, 6, 7).

P (Ep. 18 C 39-E 14 and 19 E 2-20?; C. G. L. v 379, 27-40 and 381, 33-50?):

Procerus (3, 7, 2); Perperam (10, 28); Pragmatica (a Jerome intruder, from Mat. 21, 1?); Plectatur (e.g. 2, 9, 3); Practica (a Jerome intruder, from Mat. 21, 1?); Politica (do.); Parochia (?); Per ironiam (2, 18, 8); Portarum indumenta (3, 6, 19); Petalum (3, 31, 3); Psalterium (4, 18, 5); Perizomata (a Bible intruder, from Gen. 3, 7?); Palantus (?); Proelium (4, 2, 4?); Panegyricis (ep. ad Chrom.); Perorans (2, 5, 1); Prostibulum (2, 13, 4); Prurigo: gycinis (1, 8, 9 prurigo...per omnem corporis diffusa superficiem); Stromatum (3, 29, 1); Parhedris (4, 7, 9); Pastophoria (11, 23); Patulum (11, 25); Pyrgos (2, 10, 3); Periscelides (an Abolita intruder); Pittacium: clut (a Jerome intruder, from Mat. 23, 5?); Poema (?8, 12, 1 poetarum fabulas); Propensior (10, 10); Ptisanas (a Bible intruder, from Prov. 27, 22!); Paradoxon (?1, 11, 7 mirabilium operum=*παραδόξων* Euseb.); Praestigium (e.g. 7, 17); Panegyricum (ep. ad Chrom.?); Pragma (?7, 9, 1 *causā*=*πράγματος* Euseb.); Prosa (? see above, poema).

R (Ep. 22 A 16-21; C. G. L. v 386, 35-39):

Regius morbus (6, 9, 7); Renunculus: lundlaga (?); Radium: hrisil (?); Rictus: graennung (?3, 6, 18 hiantes velut rabidi canes); Reustus (8, 12, 7).

S (Ep. 23 A 31-37; C. G. L. v 388, 44-51):

Synisactas (7, 30, 12); Sugillatum (11, 26); Scoriosa (11, 22!); Sescuplum (10, 6); Synisactas (7, 30, 12); Subrigēris (4, 15, 23).

T (Ep. 26 A 35–39 and E 18–25; C. G. L. v 395, 8–12 and 396, 8–15):

Theologia (3, 24, 13); Topus (1, 13, 5); Territoria (2, 17, 7); Thorax (11, 29); Thia (10, 6); Tragoedia (1, 8, 4); Tropaea (2, 25, 7); Tabo (3, 6, 15); Thyesteas cenas (5, 1, 14); Tortum: coecil (?); Tripudiare (5, 1, 55); Thia (10, 6); Trochleis: rotis modicis vel striculum (8, 10, 5 trochleis distenti membratim divellebantur).

OROSIUS BATCHES.

(References to Zangemeister's edition.)

A (Ep. 2 C 33–3 A 17; C. G. L. v 340, 59–342, 1):

Aucupatione: setungae (Oros. Hist. 5, 19, 10 diu sese novarum rerum aucupatione suspenderit); Abdicavit: bisceredae (2, 13, 7 postquam se coniuratorum conspiratio ipsis quoque honoribus abdicavit); Adstipulatus: fultemendi (2, 11, 6 qui rumor ei vel maxime rei adstipulatus est); Alternantium: staefnaendra (1, 12, 7 per inextricabiles alternantium malorum recursus); Adgrediuntur: gihiodum (3, 1, 16 superiore clade saucios ac trepidos adgrediuntur); Adfectans (3, 18, 3; 7, 37, 1); Alacris: snel (2, 8, 9 qui, celeritate magis quam virtute fretus, alacri satis expeditione, etc.); Adnitentibus: tilgendum (e.g. 5, 16, 23); Anxius: soaergaendi (4 pr. 4; 7, 30, 6); Abortus: misbyrd (4, 2, 2 et immaturis partibus cum periculo matrum extorti abortus proiciebantur); Ausus: gidyrstig (e.g. 6, 22, 5); Appetitus: gitsung (1 pr. 4 habent enim proprios appetitus); Astu: facni (e.g. 1, 8, 7); Amiculo: hraecli (5, 9, 2 detracto amiculo fugiens); Habiles (5, 15, 17); Adridente: tyctendi (5, 18, 15 hac spe adridente); Auctionabatur: scirde (5, 18, 28 cum ipsa Roma turpi adigente inopia praecipuas sui partes auctionabatur); Actuari(i)s¹: uuraec (6, 9, 2 navibus circiter onerariis atque actuariis octoginta praeparatis); Alveus: streamrad (e.g. 1, 2, 33); Halitus: aethm (e.g. 4, 8, 11); Egit: uuraec (e.g. 1, 4, 1); Avehit: annueg aferidae(?); Aquilae: segnas (7, 6, 7 neque aquilae ornari neque convelli quoquo modo signa moverive potuerunt); Ad expensas: to nyttum (7, 7, 8 centies centena milia sestertium annua ad expensas a senatu conferri sibi imperavit); Annua: gerlicae (7, 7, 8; see above); Assessore: fultemendum (7, 18, 8 Ulpiano usus adassessore summam sui moderationem reipublicae exhibuit); Acclinis: tohald (7, 22, 4 ut ipse acclinis humi regem semper, ascensurum in equum, non manu sua sed dorso attolleret); Apparatione: getiungi (1 pr. 15 sub fine saeculi et sub apparitione Antichristi); Atque[ve]: aend suilcae (freq.); Abolenda (5, 4, 3); Astaroth (a Bible intruder; in its

¹ Orosius mentions cargo-ships and swift ships (lit. 'easily driven'). If the first kind was explained by a gloss *Oneraria*: hlaest-scip (cf. *Corpus H* 147), then our gloss means *wraec-scip*.

proper place in Erf.¹); *Agrestes*: *uuldae* (7, 22, 12 -ti; 7, 25, 2 -tium); *Adempto*: *ginumni* (4, 2, 2 *adempto vitalis partus legitimo ordine*); *Adfectaret* (?5, 19, 3 -tavit; 4, 6, 29 -tat); *Adseculam*: *tegn* (1, 12, 5 *Tantalum utpote adseculam deorum*); *Adempta*: *binumni* (2, 17, 16 *adempta sibi penitus libertate*); *Admodum* (3, 1, 21, etc.); *Arcessitus*: *evocatus, fetod* (3, 4, 5 *arcessitus est perpetuus morbus animorum*); *Ablata*: *binumini* (?3, 13, 7 *abducta*; 3, 16, 10 *oblatā*); *Abdens* (4 pr. 8); *Hastatus* (4, 1, 10); *Accitum*: *gefetodnae* (4, 9, 2 *Xanthippum Lacedaemoniorum regem cum auxiliis accitum*); *Asylum* (4, 16, 9); *Abnegato* (5, 14, 6); *Amentis*: *sceptloun* (5, 15, 16 *hastilia telorum quae manu intorquere sine ammentis solent*); *Abrasa* (e.g. 5, 11, 4); *Adortus* (6, 8, 23); *Adsciscunt* (3, 13, 9); *Aestuaria*: *fleotas* (6, 8, 11 *per interfusa ex Oceano aestuaria*); *Angor* (7, 5, 8); *Apoplexia* (7, 15, 3); *Alumnae*: *fosturbearn* (7, 27, 7 *ibi in quarta plaga muscae caninae fuerunt, revera alumnae putredinis vermiumque matres*); *Affectu*[i]: *megsibbi vel dilectione* (2, 18, 5 *seseque toto mentis adfectu ipsis paene causis belisque permisceat*); *Arcibus*: *faestinnum* (7, 37, 6 *Romanis arcibus imminente*); *Aequiperabitur* (7, 39, 16); *Antenna*: *segilgaard* (6, 8, 14 *disrumpi hostilium antemnarum armamenta praecepit*); *Andapila*: *retia ursorum* (7, 10, 7 *sandapila 'a bier'*); *Assertor* (7, 32, 6; 5, 22, 16); *Arrogantissime*: *uulanlicae* (e.g. 7, 25, 9); *Amnestiam* (3, 17, 15); *Hauserunt*: *naamun* (3, 1, 5 *universam Asiam spe dominationis hauserunt*).

B (Ep. 6 A 7-10; C. G. L. v 347, 18-21):

Bullas (4, 17, 14); *Beneficium*: *fremu* (7, 6, 3 *sensit hoc conlatum fidei suae Roma beneficium*); *Ballista*: *staebliidae* (4, 8, 11 *ballistas deferri imperavit*); *Basterna*: *beer* (e.g. 7, 25, 11 *Basternas*!).

C (Ep. 7 C 9-E 20; C. G. L. v 350, 28-351, 15):

Contemptim: *heruendlicae* (5, 4, 6 *ipse contemptim atque otiosus abscederet*); *Collatio*: *ambechtae* (e.g. 5, 8, 2); *Commeatus*: *scandae* (e.g. 5, 15, 7); *Contubernalis*: *gidopta* (5, 15, 22 *contubernalibus sui corruptoris*); *Conjectura*: *resung* (1, 3, 4 *ex indicio et conjectura lapidum*); *Continuavit* (2, 13, 3); *Condidit*: *gisettae* (1, 8, 3; 1, 8, 11; 2, 3, 1; 6, 4, 7; 6, 10, 7); *Contraxit* (4, 16, 7; 7, 35, 11; 4, 16, 4 -*xerit*); *Conserunt* (3, 1, 14); *Convincens*: *obaerstaelendi* (3, 10, 2 *existente quadam ancilla indice et convincente*); *Collatis* (3, 23, 24; 5, 24, 4); *Corbem*: *mand* (4, 15, 1 *apud Antium metentibus cruentas spicas in corbem decidisse*); *Consulens*(?); *Convicta*: *obaerstaeldi* (4, 2, 8 *virgo Vestalis convicta damnataque incesti*); *Concidit*: *tislog* (4, 3, 3 *sequenti anno magnam viscerum suorum partem severitas Romana concidit*); *Controversia* (e.g. 4, 5, 5); *Comparantem*: *gegeruuednae* (4, 16, 13 *Hasdrubalem...ad Italiam exercitum comparantem*); *Censores*: *giroefan* (4, 21, 4 *ensores theatrum lapideum in Urbe construi censuerunt*); *Coaluisent*: *suornodun* (5, 11, 2 *cum per totam Africam immensae*

locustarum multitudines coaluissent); Culleum (5, 16, 23); Cuniculos: smigilas (6, 11, 28 sub obtentu aggeris tuti cuniculos perfodiebant); 'Cereacas': recessus (??7, 7, 1 cerycas 'heralds'; see below. Probably Cerea castra, a Virgil intruder); Concedam: lytisna (e.g. 7, 35, 20); Conjurati: gimodae (7, 35, 21); Compitis (1 prol. 9); Contumax: anmod (e.g. 1, 1, 9; 1, 10, 9; 1, 10, 15); Confusione: gimaengiungiae (3, 2, 10); Concesserim: arectae (3, 3, 3 haec ut commemorata sint magis quam explicita verecundiae concesserim); Compar: gihaeplice (?6, 14, 1 dispar); Calentes: haetendae (?5, 7, 14 recalescentes; ?6, 10, 4 testas ferventes); Compendia (7, 5, 8 -um); Constupuisse: gisuidradrae (1 pr. 14 ista inlucescente, illam constupuisse); Curiositas: feruuit, geornnis (1, 10, 17 vel casu vel curiositate turbantur); Corrasis (2, 5, 4); Crudescence (4, 10, 7); Clava: stegn (5, 9, 2 alio ictu clavae cerebro impactae exanimatus est); Cient (e.g. 5, 2, 2); Cerealia sacra (6, 5, 1); Convenio: groettu vel adjuro (6, 5, 10 invoco qui est, dum convenio qui non est); Contis: spreotum (e.g. 6, 8, 13); Caerimonias (6, 15, 12); Condicione: raedinnae (1, 15, 2; 3, 1, 3; ?7, 5, 2); Cerycas: tubicines (7, 7, 1; see above); Citra: ultra (7, 28, 28); Cribrat: sifit (7, 39, 13 tamquam magnum cribrum); Collatione (4, 16, 19); Confertas (3, 13, 3); Consobrinus: gesuirgion (3, 18, 8 docent hoc Amyntas consobrinus occisus, noverca fratresque eius necati); Consociarunt (?cf. Conserunt, above).

D (C. G. L. v 356, 31-54):

Dissidebat (5, 1, 14); De confugiendi statione: hydde (5, 2, 1 mihi...de confugiendi statione securo); Demat (?); Disceptant: flitad (5, 16, 2 inter se gravissima invidia et contentione disceptant); Demum (freq.); Deliberatio: ymbdritung (2, 17, 1 magna hinc inter Spartanos et socios deliberatio fuit); Digladiati sunt (3, 23, 20); Delicatis et querulosis: urastum (4 pr. 6 delicatis istis et querulis nostris); Disparuit: ungi-seem uard (?5, 22, 18 eadem celeritate qua exarsit evanuit); Defectura: aspringendi (6, 14, 1 naturali damno et defectu interiore); Decedens: geuuitendi (4, 8, 9 Manlius consul Africa cum victrici classe decedens); Debita pensio: gedaebin gebil (5, 1, 12 quod illis erat debita pensio servitutis, nobis est libera collatio defensionis); Dilectum (freq.); Deditio: hondgong (5, 7, 12 fame trucidati deditioem sui obtulerunt); Difficile: uernuislicae (4, 2, 5 non difficile furentes ardentesque beluas...retorserunt); Detrectavit: forsoc (?4, 17, 4; 6, 17, 9); Devia: callis, horuaegstug (5, 23, 5 per devia oberrans hostem morā fatigabat); Distraxit (3, 13, 3); Distabuerunt: asundum (2, 10, 11 labore, fame ac metu ita distabuerunt); Detrectasset (6, 7, 6); Deferuntur: meldadum vel roactum (4, 5, 5 qui miseri, exules egentesque Romam deferuntur); Dehiscat: tecinid (?4, 11, 7 quae signior redundatio tenuit, madefacta dissolvit); Dejecit: tedridtid (4, 11, 7 quae cursus torrentis invenit, impulsa dejecit); Detrita rubigine: agnidinne (7, 25, 10 detrita regii fastus rubigine aciem mentis expedit).

E (C. G. L. v 357, 37-66):

Egerere: ascrefan (5, 6, 5 maxime quia (insula) clausa undique mari egerere foras non facile potest intestinum malum); Exundavit: uueol (7, 35, 12 cum adversus eundem Theodosium collectis Gallorum Francorumque viribus exundavit); Eluderet: auægdae (3, 1, 6 ut pondus geminae congressionis eluderet); Exercitiis: bigongum (3, 2, 14 pacificisque exercitiis stipendia domesticae voluptatis adquirunt); Extorti: athraestae (4, 2, 2 immaturis partibus cum periculo matrum extorti abortus projiciebantur); Emergit (16, 17, 7; 7, 34, 9; Apol. 28, 1); Exposito: geborona (1, 4, 7 filio flagitiose concepto, impie exposito, inceste cognito); Emolumentum: fulteam (3, 13, 1 utili emolumento); Exhalavit: stanc (5, 11, 3 pestiferum odorem tabida et putrefacta congeries exhalavit); Eviscerata: aeohed (6, 14, 3 usque ad medullas paene eviscerata et exesa est); Aegre: erabedlicae (e.g. 3, 1, 3); Effossis: achlocadum (4, 6, 19 effossis oculis); Expendisse: throuadae (2, 4, 10 duplicis animi noxam poena divisi corporis expendisse); Edidit (1, 21, 2; 6, 17, 4); Expedierant: araeddun (7, 35, 13 Eugenius atque Arbogastes instructas acies campis expedierant); Exitu: staeb vel perditio (1, 6, 6 de hoc ipso exitu Sodomorum et Gomorraeorum); Efferunt (3, 14, 8); Exoleverunt: gesuedradum (2, 18, 5 multo interjectu saeculorum exoleverunt); Edat (5, 1, 6); Exserta (5, 15, 21); Ex phalange: obthreatae (6, 7, 8 pugna maxime gravis ex phalange Germanorum fuit); E vestigio: statim vel anlandae (e.g. 3, 2, 9); Exauctoravit: giheldae (6, 18, 33 Caesar, animo ingens, viginti milia militum exauctoravit); Expilatam: aritrid (6, 3, 2 Sinopem...expilatam atque incensam reliquerunt); Expeditio: ferd (5, 15, 11 et visus ad prospiciendum impedimento caliginis et expeditio ad cavendum compressione multitudinis deerat); Exstare (7, 15, 11); Effetum (7, 9, 5); Exhaustas (2, 16, 12); Ederentur (3, 4, 5); Elogio: geddi (5, 15, 5 quam cum egrederetur infami satis notavit elogio).

F (Ep. 9 C 33-38; C. G. L. v 361, 7-12):

Vibrans: risaendi (1, 10, 10 ignitas sciniphes et nusquam, toto aere vibrante, vitabiles); Fenus: spearuua (?); Foederatas: gitreeuadae (2, 4, 2 improbis nuptiis confoederatas); Phaethon (1, 10, 19); Formias (4, 4, 3); Funestavere: smiton (4, 13, 3 miseram civitatem sacrilegis sacrificiis male potentes funestavere pontifices).

G (Ep. 10 E 16-20; C. G. L. v 363, 31-34):

Globus: leoma (2, 18, 4; 3, 23, 3; 5, 10, 11; 5, 11, 2; 5, 18, 3); Gregariorum: aedilra (5, 22, 15 tantam vel in bello saltem extinctam modo fuisse *gregariorum* militum manum quanta tunc caesa est in pace *nobilium*); Genuino: gecyndilican (6, 1, 1 mens...in medio virtutum, quibus genuino favore, quamvis vitiis inclinetur adsurgit); Gladiatores: caempan (freq.).

H (Ep. 11 A 29-36; C. G. L. v 364, 25-31):

Hebetatus: astyntid (5, 5, 15 quanta fuerit timoris amentia miles Romanus hebetatus); Hastilia telorum: scaeptloan (5, 15, 16 hastilia telorum, quae manu intorquere sine *amentis* solent); Habilia (5, 15, 17); Hausissent (3, 1, 2); Hebesceret: asuand (4, 4, 5 ut stupore miraculi utrumque pavefactum agmen hebesceret); Hebetavit: aslacudae (e.g. 5, 16, 15); Habiles (2, 11, 6); Habituidines: geberu (5, 7, 4 ut non ipsa qualitate habituidinis suae apparatus aliorum praecelleret).

I (Ep. 12 C 2-E 6; C. G. L. v 366, 36-367, 21):

Industria: geornnissae (4, 20, 17 equitum industriã liberatus est); Impendebat: saldae (3, 1, 13 suscepto negotio duplicem curam impendebat, debens sociis sollicitudinem, patriae fidem); Intempesta nocte (3, 2, 5); Intempesta (3, 4, 2); Inlecebra (3, 4, 2); In dies crudesceret: a fordh (3, 4, 5 cum pestilentia in dies crudesceret); In transmirationem: in foernissae (3, 7, 6 plurimos Judaeorum in transmirationem egit); Iners: asolcaen (?); Interventu: pingungae (3, 23, 66 interventu solius fidei Christianae); Impuberes (4, 6, 3); Illectus: gitychtid (3, 8, 4 brevissimo pacis signo velut tenuissimo aquae gelidae haustu inlecti sunt); Intercessisse (4, 18, 16); Interlitam: bismiridae (1, 4, 5 Aethiopiam bello pressam, sanguine interlitam); Impactae: anslegaengrae (5, 9, 2 ictu clavae cerebro impactae); Incisivus (?); Indigestae: unofaercumenrae (3, 2, 9 contextui indigestae historiae inextricabilem cratem); Innitentes: uuidirhliniendae (5, 18, 20 armis suis innitentes); Indolem (6, 18, 1); Insolesceret: oberuuaenidae (6, 18, 17 in eos insolens per quos ut insolesceret agebatur); Impulsore: baedendrae (7, 6, 15 Iudaeos impulsore Christo adsidue tumultuantes); Infractus: giuuuammid (?1, 18, 2 fractorum); Inopinam: unaseddae (3, 5, 3 iniecitque crudeli terrae inopinam satietatem); Inditas: pagisettan (?3, 33, 12 conditas); Infici: gimaengdae (1, 5, 4 halitu lacus infici terram et corrumpi reor); Inviolatum (5, 16, 13); Index: taecnaendi torctendi (3, 10, 2 existente quadam ancilla indice et convincente); Impostorem: bisuicend (?4, 1, 7 nebulonis); Inter primores: bituicn aeldrum (e.g. 4, 10, 5); Interapedo: fristmearc (e.g. 4, 2, 1); Inopinato (e.g. 2, 9, 2); Insolens: feruuaenid (e.g. 6, 18, 17); Juvabit (4 pr. 1); Infando (4, 9, 8); In curia: in maethlae (4, 16, 19 senatus in curia omnis); In culleum (5, 16, 23); In editissima (6, 11, 21); In abstrusa (6, 11, 28); In mimo: in gliuuae. Quod tamen ad mimarios vel mimographos pertinet... (6, 22, 4 quum, eodem spectante ludos, pronuntiatum esset in mimo 'O dominum aequum et bonum'); Juris periti: redboran (7, 16, 5 Juliani iuris periti scelere); Invisus: laath (1, 10, 3 genus invisum deis); Increpitans (2, 7, 6).

L (Ep. 13 C 5-17?; C. G. L. v 368, 39-51?):

Luculentiam: torchtnis (5, 15, 2 propter opimam scriptorum luculentiam); Ludi scenici (3, 4, 5); Lymphatico: uuodendi (3, 2, 9 bellorum

orbes huc et illuc lymphatico furore gestorum); *Livida toxica*: *tha uannan aetrinan* (a phrase of Sedulius!); *Ludi litterarii*: *staebplegan* (1, 18, 1 *ludi litterarii disciplina*); *Lictores*: *ministri calonum* (mis-written version of *Lictores*: *ministri consulum*; on same page); *Lustrato stipite* (?); *Liquentes*: *hlutrae* (?); *Lenocinium*: *thycin vel scocha* (1, 12, 5 *puerum ad libidinem Jovis familiari lenocinio prae-parasse*); *Lacessit*: *graemid* (2, 3, 8 -ere; 7, 17, 2 -itus); *Legit* (freq., e.g. 7, 34, 2); *Legerat* (e.g. 7, 34, 2); *Lanistae* (5, 24, 3).

M (Ep. 14 C 15–27; C. G. L. v 370, 48–371, 5):

Mordicus: *bibitnae* (5, 12, 2 a *lupis revulsos mordicus corrososque*); *Minerva* (5, 12, 7); *Manipulatim*: *theatmelum* (5, 17, 7 *manipulatim plebe descripta*); *Mendacio composito*: *geregnodae* (3, 16, 12 *mendacio ad tempus composito*); *Malleolus* (4, 2, 5); *Multimoda* (7, 33, 1); *Molestissimum*: *earbetlicust* (7, 29, 18 *molestissimumque spatium vitae suae*); *Municeps*: *burgleod*; a *municipio* (7, 40, 4 *apud Britannias Gratianus, municeps eiusdem insulae*); *Munifica*: *cystigian* (? 3, 19, 5 *magnifica*); *Metas* (3, 20, 8); *Mancipavit* (4, 16, 9); *Monarchia*: *anuuald* (6, 20, 2 *quod Graeci monarchiam vocant*); *Malis* (? 7, 35, 17 *ora*; ? 5, 24, 20 *mälis*); *Malleolos* (? 4, 2, 5; cf. above).

N (Ep. 16 A 25–31; C. G. L. v 374, 16–22):

Nugacitas: *unnytnis* (4 pr. 10 *verbosa nugacitas delicatis vitiata nutrimentis*); *Non subsicivum*: *unfaecni* (4, 6, 36 *nihil non pravum, nihil non subsicivum*); *Negotia*: *unemotan* (1, 1, 6); *Nebulonis*: *scinlaeean* (4, 1, 7 *Delphici illius vanissimi spiritus et mendacissimi nebulonis*); *Nimbus*: *storm* (5, 15, 11 *tantus autem telorum nimbus ingruerit*); *Nequiquam*: *holunga* (e.g. 5, 19, 5); *Non modo* (4 pr. 9; 5, 2, 7; 5, 11, 2).

O (Ep. 17 A 11–18; C. G. L. v 376, 12–20):

Orbita: *huueolrad* (1, 10, 17 *tractus curruum rotarumque orbitae*); *Omina* (? 2, 5, 6 *abominamenta*); *Oblitterarent* (2, 13, 11); *Obligamentum*: *lybb* (4, 13, 4 *sed obligamentum hoc magicum in contrarium continuo verum est*); *Offendit* (5, 21, 4); *Occupavit*: *onettae* (6, 5, 2 *arcem occupavit!*); *Ordinar* (6, 14, 2); *Olusatrum* (an intruder; see end of section); *Odiosus* (3, 23, 56; see *Perosus*, below).

P (Ep. 17 E 28–18 C 11; C. G. L. v 377, 48–378, 57):

Procuratio: *scur* (5, 4, 8 *sed nihil impiae expiationis procuratio profecit*); *Publicare* (6, 2, 8); *Pestiferum* (5, 11, 3); *Promiserit* (5, 17, 12); *Promulserit*: *lithircadae* (5, 17, 12 *neque sordida veste humilive habitu suffragatores conciliarit, inimicos permulserit*); *Profusis*: *genyctfullum* (2, 15, 7 *ne Lacedaemonios tam profusis opibus iuuet*); *Promulgarunt*: *scribun* (5, 17, 11 *rogationem de reditu Metelli Numidici totius Urbis gaudio promulgarunt*); *Provehit*: *gifraemith* (2, 16, 8 *exercitum classemque numero provehit*); *Perfidia*: *treuleusnis* (3, 12, 18; 4, 21, 10);

Pro captu: *faengae* (4 pr. 5 *quamvis apud omnium sensus pro captu temporum ita videri queat*); *Promaritima*: *saegesetu* (3, 6, 4 *Galli se in praedam per *maritima* loca subiectosque campos ab Albanis montibus diffuderunt*); *Percōmodo*, *Matutinus*: *suacendlic*, *morgenlic* (4 pr. 7 *e mollissimis stratis cubiculoque percommodo matutinus egrediens*); *Praetextatus*: *gigeruuid* (4, 14, 6 *Scipionem filium admodum praetextatum*); *Parmae in caelo* (4, 15, 1); *Partim*: *sume daeli* (4, 9, 13 *partim hostium, partim etiam sociorum inhumatas strages reliquit*); *Pudor*: *seamu* (2, 13, 6; 5, 22, 5; 5, 24, 3); *Praedoctis* (2, 6, 5); *Proconsul* (freq.); *Praepropera*: *fraehraedae* (5, 5, 7 *ut praepropera pugna iniretur*); *Privigna, filia sororis*: *id est nift* (5, 10, 7 *privignam vero suam, hoc est filiam sororis*); *Palpitans*: *brocdaettendi* (2, 9, 10 *campumque crasso et semigelato sanguine palpitantem*); *Piraticam*: *uicing-sceadan* (3, 12, 21; 5, 13, 1); *(Calonum)*, *Lixarum* (5, 10, 8); *Percrebuit*: *mere uueard* (5, 19, 14 *infamis fama percrebuit*); *Perduellium*: *þorgifect* (5, 22, 9 *in tali ergo vel defectu vel *perduellione* sociorum*); *Proscribit*: *ferred* (?6, 2, 21 *ex his quos Sulla proscripserat*; 7, 4, 8 *plurimos senatorum proscripsit*); *Pugionibus* (6, 17, 2); *Paludamentum*: *genus vestimenti bellici, id est haecilae* (6, 18, 32 *deposito paludamento*); *Pellexerat* (2, 4, 5; 7, 6, 6); *Percitus*: *hraed* (5, 19, 4; 7, 7, 1); *Per pseudothyrum*: *þorh ludgaet* (7, 6, 17; 7, 29, 3); *Propensior*: *tylg* (3, 1, 13 *in hoc propensior civibus*); *Profligatis*: *forsleginum* (3, 13, 4 *urbes cepit profligatisque populis opes abstulit*); *Pelices*: *cebisae* (6, 5, 5 *ad uxores, pelices ac filias suas*); *Psylos*: *leceas* (6, 19, 18 *frustra Caesare etiam Psylos admovente, qui venena serpentum...exsugere solent*); *Praerupta*: *staegilrae* (7, 7, 7 *avaritiae autem tam praeruptae exstitit ut, etc.*); *Probus*: *ferth* (7, 42, 4 *vir nequam magis quam probus*); *Proterunt*: *treddun* (7, 40, 3 *Francos proterunt*); *Permixtim*: *gimengidlicae* (5, 19, 12 *cum permixtim corpora ad sepulturam discernentur*); *Particulatim*: *stycimelum* (1, 8, 7 *particulatim expositione confusa*); *Proterentem*: *naetendnae* (1, 10, 12 *grandinem cum igne permixtam, passim homines armenta atque arbores proterentem*); *Pertinaciter*: *anuuillicae* (e.g. 3, 15, 9); *Penduloso*: *haldi* (6, 2, 17 *pendulo in profundum cinere*); *Pessum*: *spilth* (5, 16, 5 *cuncta quae ceperant pessum dederunt*); *Petisse*: *sochtæ* (5, 19, 14 *petisse fratrem scelere victorem*); *Propalatum* (a Bible intruder, from Hebr. 9, 8); *Per anticipationem*: *þorch obst* (?); *Propostulata* (??2, 4, 6 *propulsatum*); *Perduellium* (5, 22, 9); *Pulla* (6, 18, 32); *Provectae*: *frodrae* (7, 28, 27 *Romae tot saeculis miserisque provectae*); *Perniciter* (an Abstrusa intruder); *Posthabito* (7, 36, 13); *Pilaris* (?primipilari 5, 21, 3; 6, 8, 5); *Penates* (2, 14, 6); *Patravit* (2, 19, 3); *Pabulatores* (4, 1, 17); *Per vespillones*: *þorch byrgeras* (7, 10, 7 *cadaver populari sandapila per vespillones exportatum*); *Parcas*: *burgrunae* (?); *Peniculo* (?5, 15, 17 *spongia*); *Perosus, Odiosus* (3, 23, 56; see above, *Odiosus*).

R (Ep. 22 C 3-23; C. G. L. v 387, 3-22):

Reciprocato: gistaebnaendrae (5, 10, 11 reciprocato anhelitu calidi aeris); Rhinoceros (a Bible intruder; from Job 39, 9); Ratiunculas (1, 10, 19); Rimaretur (5, 15, 12); Reclines: suaehaldae (5, 18, 20 alii stirpibus vel saxis reclines); Rationator: ambect (?); Reditus (2, 8, 6; 6, 20, 9); Recessus: helustras (6, 8, 10 inaccessos recessus); Rostratum: tindicti (e.g. 2, 9, 2); Relatu: spelli (e.g. 3, 14, 8); Remota: framadoenre (3, 2, 8; 7, 40, 8); Rigore: heardnissae (1, 2, 86 rigore frigoris incultum); Reserat: andleac (?); Rostris: foraeuallum vel tindum (5, 19, 23; 6, 19, 8); Rati (2, 4, 15; 4, 9, 1; 6, 4, 4); Rudentes (6, 8, 13); Relegatus (5, 16, 8; 7, 10, 5); Rudis (7, 15, 10); Rebantur (3, 2, 5); Rëfert (4 pref. 1); Respondit (freq.).

S (Ep. 24 A 19-C 10; C. G. L. v 390, 42-391, 13):

Stipite (5, 17, 5); 'Sepafratis' (?); Saucius (1, 12, 10; 3, 1, 16; 3, 19, 11; 4, 1, 20; 7, 33, 15); Summam (4, 1, 5); Strepitu: brectme vel cliderme (3, 1, 22; 4, 4, 2; 4, 12, 5); Stipatoribus: ymbhringendum (3, 23, 10 stipatoribus regis satellitibusque); Subsellia (4, 21, 4); Strenuosissimus (3, 15, 10); Saginabant: maesttun (1, 13, 2 informe prodigium effossis Graeciae luminibus saginabant); Semigelato: halbclungni (2, 9, 10 campumque crasso et semigelato sanguine palpitan-tem); Spatiaretur: suicudae (6, 5, 6 frustraue spatiaretur); Squalores: orfiermae (1, 10, 10 horridos ranarum squalores per omnia munda immundaue reptantes); Suffragator: mundbora, Suffragium: mundbyrd (e.g. 2, 5, 3); Sollicitat: tychtit (e.g. 2, 10, 1 and 11); Satius (2, 14, 6); Spiculis: flantum (3, 20, 7 saxis spiculisque adpetentes); Serie (5, 24, 20); Subsicivum: faeni (4, 6, 36 nihil non pravum, nihil non subsicivum); Sinuosa: faetmaendi (4, 8, 13 alternis intenta conatibus latera sinuosa circumfert); Successus: spoed (4, 9, 8 qualescumque successus, magnis continuo malorum molibus obruebantur); Sacra (e.g. 5, 1, 16); Sublustris: sciir (6, 4, 6 adjutus etiam beneficio sublustris noctis evasit); Superstitiosissimus (6, 5, 7); Sopitis: ansuebidum (6, 20, 1 sopitis finitisque omnibus bellis); Scindulis: scidum, Sebo: smeruui (6, 11, 26 cupas pice, sebo et scindulis repletas); Serio: eornaesti (6, 22, 4 vel serio vel joco); Suspexit (7, 9, 5); Scena (7, 26, 3; 7, 38, 5); Strenue: framlicae (7, 42, 10 Africam strenue...tutatus); Supercilium (7, 42, 11); Spina: bodaei (4, 8, 13 ut per exteriorem spinae curvaturam rigentem costarum aciem tendat).

T (Ep. 27 A 36-C 20; C. G. L. v 397, 10-34):

Torrentibus: streumum (e.g. 5, 13, 3); Tollit (e.g. 5, 15, 25 sustulit); Tuta: orsorg (5, 15, 11; 5, 15, 17; 6, 1, 8); Taxatione: raedinnae (1, 8, 12 qui semet cum terris suis accipiendae stipis taxatione venderant); Tabuisset: asuand (3, 1, 3 belli tabuisset intentio); Tantisper: pus suipae (frequent); Tutelam: sclindinnae (4, 17, 9 istam divinam tutelam); Triverunt (1, 1, 6!); Triquadrum: drifedor (1, 2, 1

majores nostri orbem totius terrae, oceani limbo circumsaeptum, triquetrum statuere); Torva (?); Taberna: uuinaern (e.g. 6, 18, 34); Trans: biginan (freq.); Thermopylas: faestin vel anstigan (4, 20, 20 quamvis Thermopylas occupasset, quarum munimine tutor...fieret); Tutius (2, 14, 21; 3, 21, 2; 4, 9, 1); Togatus (5, 12, 6); Taetrum nimis odorem pestiferum (5, 11, 3); Tongillatim (an Abstrusa intruder); Temonibus: dislum (5, 16, 18 laqueo de subrectis plaustorum temonibus pependerunt); Triumvir (5, 21, 8); Trabea (5, 4, 4); Tantundem (5, 23, 11); Trajecit (7, 9, 3); Tenore (7, 2, 1); Tractata (for tacta?): a tangi (4, 4, 1); Tabida et putrefacta: aduinendanan, afulodan, asuundnan (5, 11, 3 taetrum nimis atque ultra opinionem pestiferum odorem tabida et putrefacta congeries exhalavit).

U (Ep. 28 C 27-38; C. G. L. v 399, 44-55):

Verecundiae concesserim: gilebdae (3, 3, 3 sed haec ut commemorata sint magis quam explicita verecundiae concesserim); Vadimonium: borg (?); Vitiatum: auuaerdid (4 pr. 10 verbosa nugacitas delicatis vitiata nutrimentis); Vibrat vel dirigit: boraettit (? 4, 1, 5 eosque flammatos in terga beluarum turresque vibrarent); Vitiato oculo: unhyotgi egan (4, 6, 38 qui *vitoso* oculo haec vident); Vesica: blegnae (1, 10, 11; 7, 27, 9); Utrumvis (?7, 19, 4; 7, 43, 15); Undecumque: huuanan huuoega (e.g. 7, 6, 9); Usurpavit: agnaettae (7, 8, 1 Galba apud Hispanias usurpavit imperium); Vesta (7, 16, 3; 4, 11, 9); Vallum (e.g. 5, 7, 9); Ultroneam (6, 8, 3).

The error in Corpus' presentation of the two opening U-items:

U 14 Vadimonium: borg gilefde

shews that the AB-arrangement of Corpus is not the original order of the glossary (or at least of the glossary-material).

JEROME BATCHES.

(de Viris Illustribus, ed. Richardson, 1896.)

The glosses are so trivial that it will be sufficient to indicate the extent of each batch.

A (Ep. 1 A 14-17 and 3 C 3-27; C. G. L. v 337, 14-17 and 342, 25-50).

C (Ep. 8 A 31-C 21; C. G. L. v 352, 4-31).

D (C. G. L. v 356, 10-16).

E (C. G. L. v 357, 10-14 and 358, 29-46).

F (Ep. 9 A 1-7; C. G. L. v 359, 61-360, 2).

G (Ep. 10 C 8-10; C. G. L. v 362, 42-44).

H (Ep. 11 C 28-29; C. G. L. v 364, 4-5).

I (Ep. 11 E 1 sqq.; C. G. L. v 365, 14 sqq.).

M (Ep. 14 C 10-14; C. G. L. v 370, 43-47).

- O (Ep. 16 E 29-31; C. G. L. v 375, 42-44).
 P (Ep. 17 E 15-26 and 18 C 25-37; C. G. L. v 377, 36-47 and 379, 14-25).
 R (Ep. 22 A 33-34; C. G. L. v 386, 51-52).
 S (Ep. 24 E 11-20; C. G. L. v 391, 52-392, 7).
 T (Ep. 26 C 30-37; C. G. L. v 395, 41-48).
 Y (C. G. L. v 401, 5-9 and 12).

BIBLE BATCHES.

(Jerome's prefaces are indicated by "pref.")

- A (Ep. 1 C 4-10 and 2 C 17-21 and 26-30; C. G. L. v 338, 27-32 and 340, 42-47 and 52-56):
 Hariolatus: frictrung (4 Reg. 21, 6 et traduxit filium suum per ignem et ariolatus est); A nudiusquarta die (Act. 10, 30); Areolae aromatum (Cant. 5, 13); Aditum (1 Par. 28, 11); Albugo: flio (e.g. Tob. 6, 9); Axis: aex (Sirach 33, 5 quasi axis versatilis cogitatus illius); Anus (1 Reg. 6, 5); Adolorent (1 Reg. 2, 15); Astaroth (e.g. 1 Reg. 31, 10); Hagiographa (Dan. pref.); 'Anudus' (?); Abra (Judith 10, 10); Anna (Luc. 2, 36); Alabastrum (Mat. 26, 7); Artabae: sibaed (Dan. 14, 2 similiae artabae duodecim...vinique amphorae sex); Amphora (Dan. 14, 2).
- C (Ep. 6 E 34-36; C. G. L. v 349, 36-38 and 354, 24-41):
 Coccum bis tinctum: uuilocread (e.g. Exod. 25, 4); Cados: ambras (Luc. 16, 6 centum cados olei); Chytropodes: crocha super quattuorpedes (Lev. 11, 35 sive clibani sive chytropodes); Capsellam (1 Reg. 6, 8); Certamen (e.g. 1 Reg. 14, 20); Complosi (Ezech. 22, 13); Compluta (Ezech. 22, 24); Culinae (Ezech. 46, 23); Colaphus (e.g. Mat. 26, 67); Crustula: halstan (Exod. 29, 2 panesque azymos et crustulam absque fermento...de similia triticea cuncta facies); Calametum (?): merisc (? Exod. 2, 3 et exposuit eum in *carecto* ripae fluminis); Caementum: lim l{ap}idum (e.g. Gen. 11, 3); Carectum: hreod (Job 8, 11 crescere carectum sine aqua); Commissuras: cimbing (e.g. 1 Par. 22, 3); Canti: felge (3 Reg. 7, 33 et axes earum et radii et canthi et modioli); Circino: gabelrend (Isai. 44, 13 et in circino tornavit illud); Cos: huetistan (a Phocas intruder ?); Coxa (?); Cervical: bol (e.g. Marc. 4, 38); Cassidile: pung (Tob. 8, 2 protulit de cassidili suo partem jecoris); Carbasini: graesgroeni (Esth. 1, 6 tentoria aeri coloris et carbasini ac hyacinthini).
- D (C. G. L. v 356, 22-23):
 Domatibus (Jerem. 19, 13); Deserti[ni]s, parietinis (Ezech. 36, 4).
- E (C. G. L. v 357, 25-34):
 Exponerent (Act. 7, 19); Exposito (Act. 7, 21); Ephod (e.g. Judic. 18, 14); Emissarii (1 Reg. 22, 17); Effeminati (e.g. 3 Reg. 14, 24);

Exedra (4 Reg. 23, 11); Hedera: uuidouindae (e.g. 2 Mac. 6, 7); Empticius: ceap cnext (e.g. Gen. 17, 12); Aenum: cetil (? Levit. 6, 28 si vas *aeneum* fuerit); Ebur: elpendesban (e.g. 2 Par. 9, 21; Esth. 1, 6).

F (Ep. 9 C 24-27; C. G. L. v 360, 58-361, 1):

Falcatis curribus (Judic. 1, 19); Flaccientia (Isai. 19, 10); Fagolidori (Ezech. pref.); Farciretur (Ezech. 30, 21).

H (Ep. 11 C 32-37; C. G. L. v 365, 8-13):

Hostiae pacificae (e.g. Exod. 32, 6); Hiulcas leonis fauces (?); Eruum (?); Erodium: uualhhebuc (Job 39, 13 pennis erodii et accipitris); Hereditae (Num. 26, 40); Hirundo: sualuuae (e.g. Jerem. 8, 7).

I (Ep. 11 E 10-12 and 12 A 24-32; C. G. L. v 365, 22-24 and 366, 21-28):

Idioma (Job pref.); Incestus coitus (Levit. 18, 17); In canalibus (Gen. 30, 38); Interrasile (3 Reg. 7, 28); In triviis (Isai. 15, 3); Iota: soetha (Mat. 5, 18 iota unum aut unus apex); Juncetum: riscthyfil (a Herm. intruder?); Inula: uualhuuyrt (do. ?); Lolium (?): stipula (?) (? Mat. 13, 25 *zizania*); Improbus: gimach (Sirach 13, 13 ne improbus sis); Ingruerit: anhrisith (Exod. 1, 10 si ingruerit contra nos).

L (Ep. 14 A 8-12; C. G. L. v 370, 3-7):

Larus: meu (Levit. 11, 16 et larum et accipitrem); Limax: snel (?); Lumbricus: regenuuyrm (?); Labrusca (Isai. 5, 2); Lappa: clifae (e.g. Ose. 9, 6).

M (Ep. 14 E 12-13; C. G. L. v 371, 30-31):

Myron (Judith 10, 3); Modioli: nabae (3 Reg. 7, 33 et axes earum et radii et canthi et modioli).

N (Ep. 16 A 38-40; C. G. L. v 374, 31-33):

Naptha: genus fomenti, id est tyndir (Dan. 3, 46 naptha et stuppa et pice et malleolis); 'Navat' (?); Nardum spicatum (Marc. 14, 3).

O (Ep. 16 E 35-40; C. G. L. v 375, 48-53):

Obturantis (Psalm. 57, 5); Urceus: orc (e.g. Eccl. 2, 8); Oephi polentae (1 Reg. 17, 17); Olfactoriola (Isai. 3, 20); Oephi et bathus (Ezech. 45, 11); Opere plumario: bisiuuidi uueri (e.g. Exod. 26, 1).

P (Ep. 19 A 5-17 and 33-C 1; C. G. L. v 380, 16-28 and 44-51):

Poderem (Sirach 27, 9); Pinnaculum (Mat. 4, 5); Per crepidinem (e.g. Judith 7, 3); Polenta, Palathas (Judith 10, 5); Placentas (e.g. Jerem. 7, 18); Praetoriola (Ezech. 27, 6); Polenta: briig (e.g. 2 Reg. 17, 28); Panis collyris (e.g. 2 Reg. 6, 19); Poa laventium (Malach. 3, 2 *herba fullonum*!); Parta (an Abstrusa intruder?); Pulvinar, Pulvillum (? Ezech. 13, 18); Palantes (e.g. Judic. 9, 44); Poliendos lapides (1 Par. 22, 2); Epistylia (2 Par. 4, 12; 2 Reg. 7, 6); Plastes (e.g. Isai. 41, 25); Plagella (Jerem. 36, 23 *pagellas*); Peribolus (Ezech. 42, 7; 1 Mac. 14, 48); Pustula: angseta (Levit. 13, 2 sive pustula aut quasi lucens quippiam); Papula: ueartae (e.g. Levit. 22, 22).

(Ep. 19 E 29–20 A 2; C. G. L. v 382, 1–13):

Papyrus: eorisc (Isai. 18, 2 in vasis papyri super aquas); Pictis: acu: mid naedlae asiuid (? Prov. 7, 16 stravi tapetibus pictis ex Aegypto; or a Virgil gloss Pictus acu?); Pocillus (e.g. Judic. 19, 5); Pendens (Deut. 28, 66); Pingebant: faedun (?); Pipant (?); Polymita: hring faag (e.g. Gen. 37, 3); Plumario (e.g. Exod. 26, 1); Epimelia (?); Peculium (e.g. Exod. 19, 5); (Post partum) Feta (? Gen. 32, 15); Parasiti (? Judic. 14, 11 *sodales*); Pronus: nihol (e.g. Gen. 24, 48).

R (Ep. 22 A 35–C 4; C. G. L. v 386, 53–387, 4):

Rhythmus (Job pref.); Resultaret (?); Rempha (Act. 7, 43); Repandi lili (e.g. 3 Reg. 7, 26); Arrepticus (Jerem. 29, 26); Rata (1 Mac. 8, 30); Rostrum: neb vel scipes celae (e.g. Isai. 41, 15); Robur: aac (Ezech. 19, 12); Reciprocato (transposed; from the Orosius batch); Rhinoceros (Job 39, 9).

S (Ep. 23 A 15–28 and C 11–14; C. G. L. v 388, 28–41 and 389, 12–15):

Sigillum (e.g. Apoc. 5, 1); Scrutinium (Psalm. 63, 7); Syngraphae (?); Fibula: sigil (1 Mac. 10, 89); Stromatum (a Rufinus intruder?); Scalpellum: bredisern (Jerem. 36, 23 scidit illud scalpello scribae); Spatulas (Levit. 23, 40); Scrobibus: furhum (a Virgil intruder?); Sartago: bredipannae (e.g. Ezech. 4, 3); Serotinum (e.g. Joel 2, 23); Suppuratis (a Rufinus intruder; from Ruf. 8, 16, 4); Stemma (an Abolita intruder?); Sarcinatum: gesiuuid (?); Sarculum: ferrum, id est uueadhoc (e.g. 1 Reg. 13, 20 ligonem et securim et sarculum); Stigma (Galat. 6, 17; Levit. 19, 28); Sophisma (? Sirach 37, 23); Sternutatio: fnora (Job 41, 9 sternutatio ejus splendor ignis); Sarta tecta (e.g. 4 Reg. 12, 5).

(Ep. 24 C 33–36 and E 37–25 A 7; C. G. L. v 391, 35–38 and 392, 22–31):

Simila (e.g. Dan. 14, 2); Saraballa (Dan. 3, 94); Sandalia (e.g. Judith 10, 3); Salsilago (e.g. Job 39, 6); Hyperaspistes (Pentat. pref.); 'Spalagma' (?); Seboim (e.g. Ose. 11, 8); Scylla (a Virgil intruder?); Selectus (?); Stacten (e.g. Exod. 30, 34); Sica (Judic. 3, 21); Sarit (Isai. 28, 24); Semidalim (? e.g. Ezech. 16, 13); Sophista (? Sirach 37, 23).

T (Ep. 26 C 24–27 and E 3–14; C. G. L. v 395, 35–38 and 51–396, 4):

Tunica polymita (Gen. 37, 3); Storax (Sirach 24, 21); Trieris (Dan. 11, 30); Torta (e.g. Jerem. 37, 20?); Tripudium (Esth. 8, 16); Titio: brand (Isai. 7, 4 titionum fumigantium istorum); Trutina vel statera: helor (? e.g. Levit. 19, 36); Tolor (an Abstrusa intruder); Thyrsis (do. ?); Thiasis (do.); Triclinium (1 Reg. 9, 22); 'Thoraciclas' (?); Trapetis (? e.g. Num. 18, 27 *torcularibus*); Trulla: cruceae (Amos 7, 7 in manu ejus trulla caementarii); Traductus: georuuierdid (? 2 Petr. 3, 17 ne insipientium errore traducti excidatis a propria firmitate).

U (Ep. 28 A 27-30 and 28 E 13-15; C. G. L. v 399, 6-9 and 400, 9-11):
 Uniones (Ezech. 37, 17); Vatilla: gloedscoff (Num. 4, 14 uncinos et
 batilla); Uredo (Gen. 41, 6); Victima (freq.); Behemoth (Job 40, 10);
 Veredarii (Esth. 8, 14); Viri cordati (Job 30, 1).

The **Bible names** which appear in most sections are (like the jewel-glosses from a passage of the Book of Revelation) unconnected with these Bible batches. Often they precede immediately the Hermeneumata items, and this may or not mean that these Bible names had filled the blank pages at the beginning of a MS. of Hermeneumata extracts. With the Hermeneumata list above compare the following:

Bible-name batches.

A (Ep. 1 C 30-36; C. G. L. v 338, 52-339, 3); B (Ep. 6 A 37-38; C. G. L. v 347, 43-44); C (Ep. 8 E 35-36; C. G. L. v 353, 28-29); D (C. G. L. v 355, 67-70); E (C. G. L. v 359, 39-44); G (Ep. 10 C 30-33; C. G. L. v 363, 7-9); I (Ep. 11 E 35-12 A 1; C. G. L. v 365, 49-53); N (Ep. 16 A 12-13 and 19; C. G. L. v 374, 3-4 and 10); O (Ep. 16 E 17-18; C. G. L. v 375, 30-31); S (Ep. 23 C 34-39 and E 24; C. G. L. v 389, 35-40 and 390, 7); T? (Ep. 27 A 4; C. G. L. v 396, 33); U (Ep. 28 C 16; C. G. L. v 399, 35); Z (C. G. L. v 401, 16-17). The solitary example in the T-section is claimed for Abolita below; but, since it precedes immediately a Herm. batch, it may come partly from a Bible-name list.

Jewel-name glosses.

These occupy part (nos. 7-16) of section 41 of Leid., and their order points to Apoc. xxi. 19-20 as their source. They are correctly presented in Leid., incorrectly in EE and Corp. The error of the compiler of the list used for EE and Corp. has been pointed out by Bradley (Class. Quart. xiii, 103):

“I have discovered that one of the sources of the archetype of Épinal, Erfurt, and Corpus must have been a non-alphabetical glossary which contained six lines practically identical with Leiden xli. 9-16 (see Hessels, *Leiden Glossary*), except that No. 12 (*sardius*) was omitted and (it would seem) inserted by an afterthought in the margin. These lines were intended to be read straight across the page; but the alphabetical compiler took it into his head that they were to be read in two columns. (Possibly the page had been originally meant to be in two columns, and a line ruled down the middle, which the scribe disregarded.) The result of this misunderstanding is that six of the seven glosses

appear in the alphabetical glossaries either mutilated, or with irrelevant additions, or both together. The following reconstruction will shew what has happened :

C 77	{	Calceidon ut ignis lucens.	Smaragdus uiridem colorem habet	S 378
		hoc est prasinum. Sar	donix habet colorem sanguinis,	S 82
S 466	{	qui est onichinus.	Crisolitus auri colorem et stellas	C 896
		luculentas habet.	Byrillus tantum ut aqua resplendet	B 97
T 210	{	Topazion ut aurum micat.	Cyprassus uiridem habet colorem,	} C 977
		ut est porrus,	et stellas aureas habet.	

These lines, read straight across, coincide, except for slight differences of spelling, with what we find in the Leiden Glossary. Read in two columns, they yield the nonsensical explanations that occur in the three alphabetical glossaries. The first syllable of *Sardonix* was corrupted into *Ser*; the scribe of the Erfurt MS. (doubtless following his predecessor) wrote the letter *p* underneath, for what reason I am unable to guess. Hence in Épinal and Corpus we have the unmeaning entry 'Sper, qui est onichinus, luculentas habet.' The compiler of the alphabetical glossary, without correcting this blunder, added the correct but incomplete reading 'Sardonix habet colorem sanguinis,' and also (from the margin, as I have suggested above) the entry Leiden No. 12, 'Sardius, colorem purum sanguinis.' The list is taken from Apoc. xxii., and follows the Bible order; but it is odd that the first two items, *iaspis* and *sapphirus*, were omitted in the copy used by the alphabetical compiler, though preserved in Leiden, and the two last, *hyacinthus* and *amethystus*, are missing in all four glossaries."

With the exception of the Hermeneumata material, all the material hitherto treated has been marginalia. Were such items taken by the compiler directly from the margins of MSS.? We have already found an indication in the case of the Bible items in Leid., that these were taken rather from 'glossae collectae.' And we may say the same of other sections in Leid. where the author's name is not mentioned, e.g. the Phocas sections (really one large section rather than two) with the title VERBA DE MULTIS, the Gildas sections with the titles BREVIS EXSOLUTIO and VERBA. Presumably the compiler had found these 'glossae collectae' of Phocas and Gildas on blank pages in some alien MS. and did not know their source. But the question is hardly worth

answering. For even the items taken directly from a MS. would pass through the 'glossae collectae' stage, since they would first be thrown into a single collection and then arranged alphabetically. The only difference between these two classes of 'glossae collectae' would be that the one class did and the other did not exist prior to the glossary's compilation. Both classes represent marginal annotations in English MSS., unless we are to suppose that some previously existing 'glossae collectae' had been transcribed in a Continental monastery and brought to England, a very remote contingency.

In 1889 Goetz published (C. G. L. IV 3-198) an apograph of the famous uncial MS., Vat. lat. 3321, a MS. transcribed in (Central) Italy in the (beginning of the) eighth century from a Spanish archetype, and containing two separate glossaries, **Abtrusa and Abolita** (cf. Journ. Phil. 34, 267; Class. Quart. 11, 120), followed by a list of Eucherius glosses. (The Corpus Glossary is preceded by a Eucherius list, the 'Interpretatio.') This publication should have led immediately to the recognition that these two Continental glossaries were pressed into service by our English compilers. Sweet had already remarked (O. E. T. p. 10): "It is evident that the (English) glossaries were not compiled from literary sources alone," and had ascribed to class-glossaries the Leid. sections entitled VERBA DE MULTIS and ITEM ALIA (in Hessels' apograph §§ 45, 46, 47). When afterwards Phocas was found to be the source of §§ 45-46, Sweet's hints were disregarded. It was taken for granted that § 47 (the Hermeneumata section) came from the same kind of source as these two, and that only literary sources had a claim to recognition. And yet the most cursory inspection was enough to shew batches of Abtrusa and Abolita items in the Erfurt MS., especially in the Second Erfurt Glossary and the 'second portions' (i.e. the portions arranged by AB-) of the First. These will claim our consideration more in Part II of this monograph, for there is a bare possibility that even those in the 'first portions' of EE really belong to the AB-material, i.e. to the 'second portions' of EE, and have been transposed by error into the 'first portions.' These items borrowed from extant glossaries can be referred to their source whether they preserve coherence in batches or not; although

here and there some suspicion may attach to a straggler, since we learn from Leid. (§ 2, 128) that the Abolita gloss (C. G. L. iv 128, 12) *Obstinatus: desperatus vel inrevocabilis* was a marginal annotation on the *Regula Benedicti*, i.e. had been borrowed by the annotator from the Abolita Glossary. The annotator had turned to this glossary for an explanation of the difficult word, just as we consult a dictionary.

ABSTRUSA-ABOLITA BATCHES IN THE 'FIRST PORTIONS' OF EE

(i.e. in the portions arranged by A-, not by AB-).

The references are to Goetz' apograph (C. G. L. iv 3-198) of the oldest MS. of the composite Abstr.-Abol. Any probable Abstr. or Abol. item not found in that MS. is indicated thus: 'Abstr.', 'Abol.' The Bible glosses of Abstr. may come from an Old Latin text.

A (Ep. 1 A 33-C 3 and C 11?-25 and E 11?-2 A 11 and 3 A 27?-C 1? and C 28-33 and E 4-10; C. G. L. v 338, 16-26 and 33?-47 and 339, 16?-55 and 342, 11?-23? and 51-56 and 343, 7-13):

Agonotheta (Abol. 13, 34?); *Absida* (?); *Agonista* (Abstr. 13, 15?); *Alea: teblae*, *Aleator: teblere* (Philoxenus intruders?); *Axedones: lynias* (?); *Aulaea: strel* vel *curtina*, ab *aula* (Abol. 23, 33 *Aulaea: cortina regia*); *Apologia* (?); *Acerra* (Abstr. 6, 5); *Antlia* (a Philoxenus intruder?); *Amsancti* ('Abstr.'; a Virgil gloss from *Aen.* 7, 565); *Agmen quadratum* (?); *Asylum* (Abstr. 21, 50); *Esquillum* (?); *Aurifodina* (?); *Artopta* (Abstr. 21, 4); *Aquilium* (Abstr.—perhaps really Abol.—19, 36); *Aplustra: geroedra* (Abol. 19, 20 *Aplustria: arma-menta navis*, for 'ornamenta navis'); *Artemon* (?); 'Amfridis' (?); *Aeneatores* (Abstr. 11, 47); *Alogia* (Abstr. 15, 4); *Apodixis* (Abstr. 19, 4?); *Archia* (Abstr. 21, 5); *Apodyterium* (Abstr. 19, 12); *Attigerit* (Abstr. 24, 10); *Aegilipon* ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); *Adsecula* (Abol. 11, 21); *Agaso* (Abstr. 13, 12?); *Amandat* (Abstr. 15, 37); *Alluvies* (Abol. 11, 4); *Astum* (?); *Aschemon* (?); *Anatomen*; *Ancillatur* (Abstr. 18, 28?); *Aedes* (Abol. 12, 24); *Acinaces* (?); *Aerarium* (Abstr. 11, 39?); *Amites: reftras* (?); *Agnatus* (Abol. 13, 27?); *Archipirata* (?); *Anopsii* (?); 'Alliciat' (Abstr. 14, 5?); *Alienigena* (?); *Ahenobarbus* ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); *Arrepticium* (?); *Arva* (Abstr. 20, 15); 'Agnates' (Abol. 13, 27?); *Ambulacrum* (Abol. 16, 28); *Allux* ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); *Arcistis* (Abstr. 21, 18); *Ambifariam* (Abstr. 16, 39); *Accipe* (Abol. 6, 26); *Abigeata* (?); *Adstipulatus* and *Adsciscunt* (Orosius intruders, from *Hist.* 2, 11, 6 and 3, 13, 9); *Obryzum*

(a Bible intruder?); Abacta (cf. above, Abigeata); Adulti (Abstr. 9, 53?); 'Aestuca' (?); Ambrones (Abol. 16, 25); Amphitrite (Abol. 16, 32); Aplestia (?); Aporroea (?); Asses scorteas: *lidrinae trimas* (not from Suetonius); Adflarat: *ansueop* (Abstr. 9, 31 Adf.: aspiraverat); Atellanus ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); Aulaeum (Abol. 23, 33); Auctio (Abstr. 22, 57?); Aere alieno: *gaebuli* (?); Atriensis (?); Agaso (?); Angiportus: refugium navium (Abol. 17, 40 Angiportum: androna biforium vel callem, mistaken for 'naviforium!'); Affecta (Abol. 13, 3); Anaglypha ('Abstr.', a Bible gloss from Itala 3 Reg. 6, 32?); Alebris, Alebre ('Abol.' Festus glosses, or Philox. Festus glosses transferred here from Ep. 4 E 12; C. G. L. v 345, 16); Attibernalis (do.); Abstemius (Abstr. 3, 4?); Adorea libamina ('Abstr.', from Virg. Aen. 7, 109); Apotheca (?); Acediatur (Abstr. 6, 40); Adhibe (Abstr. 10, 47); Alligurrit (Abstr. 14, 19); Asotus (Abstr. 21, 53); Ageator (Abstr. 11, 48); Aginantes (Abstr. 13, 19); Acediam (Abstr. 5, 32); Abaso (Abstr. 3, 7); Acrochiria (Abstr. 5, 29); Amphibalus (Abstr. 16, 10).

B (Ep. 6 A 13?–30?; C. G. L. v 347, 24?–36?):

Balbus (Abstr. 24, 19?); Byssum: *twin* (Abol. 25, 52 Byssum: sericum retortum?); Buccis (?); Barca (?); Basileus (Abstr. 24, 6?); Biremis (Abol. 25, 56); Bithalassa ('Abstr.', a Bible gloss from Itala Act. 27, 41?); Vitiligo: *blec thrustfel* (Abol. 193, 40 Vi.: macula alba in corpore, etc., a Festus gloss); Burrum (Abol. 24, 30); Balbus (Abstr. 24, 19?); Busticeta (?); Vafer (?); Biceps (Abstr. 25, 33?).

C (Ep. 6 E 37–7 A 27 and 8 A 2–28; C. G. L. v 349, 39–350, 9 and 351, 34–352, 1):

Cynthia (Abstr. 33, 58); Calculus: ratio vel sententia vel *tebelstan* vel lapillus (? Abstr. 30, 6 Calculus: lapillus; calx enim lapis est; unde et calculari dicuntur, id est numeros); Cartallus: *windil* (Abstr. 31, 10 Cartallum: canistrum; cf. 31, 7); Cetra (Abol. 33, 13?); Cenodoxia (Abstr. 33, 32); Charagma (?); Cartilago: *naesgristlae* (?); Carbunculus, Caelatum, Cautere (Rufinus intruders; treated above); Censura (Abstr. 31, 43); Cerebrum (Abol. 33, 43); 'Cleps' (?); Conperendinat (Abol. 45, 22); Curia (Abstr. 46, 36?); Chroma (Abstr. 39, 2); Clanculum (?); Cottizat: *teblith* (a Philoxenus intruder?); 'Calpes' (Abol. 27, 40, for 'calones'); 'Candes' (Abol. 28, 2, for 'capides'); 'Casinar' (Abol. 28, 6, for 'casnar'); Cyprinus: *fornaetichli* (a Herm. intruder?); 'Cynus' (Abstr. 143, 28?); 'Clinus' (Abstr. 35, 27?); Ciccus ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); Chronica (?); 'Clymma' (?); Complex (Abol. 44, 22?); Centrum (Abstr. 32, 56); (Chroma): colorum humores (Abstr. 39, 2); Caperrata (?); Catasta (Abstr. 28, 18); Cocula ('Abol.', a Festus gloss); Catus (Abstr. 27, 34?); Cascum ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); Camera (Abol. 29, 4); Cyathus (?); Clacendix ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); Cochlea ('Abstr.', from Itala 3 Reg. 6, 8); Comiter (Abstr. 40, 39); Comitiare (?); Congium (?); Creagras (Abstr. 33, 29);

Calculus (a Greg. Dial. intruder); Cochleae: *lytilae sneglas* (?); Clivum (a Greg. Dial. intruder); Corus (?); Crepacula (?); Curulis sella (Abstr. 47, 19); 'Cissum' (Abstr. 34, 54); Cista (Abstr. 35, 2); Conpilat (Abstr. 37, 4); Cicur, Cicurare (Abol. 34, 25-26); Chameuniae: *eordrestae* (an intruder, from Jerome on Haggai 1, 11?); Carinantes (Abstr. 103, 13); Cracentes ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?).

D (C. G. L. v 355, 57-60 and 356, 55-357, 3):

Dapsilis (Abstr. 48, 5); Dialecticus (Abstr. 56, 42); Diploma (?); Diathece (Abstr. 54, 1); Dracontia: *grimrodr* (Abstr. 48, 2 Dra.: gemma ex cerebro serpentis?); Defaecatum vinum (Abstr. 48, 45?); Duellum (Abstr. 58, 46); Deliquium (an intruder from Isidore Nat. Rer.); Diditus ('Abol.' 438, 21); Diaconus (?); Deiurare (Abstr. 52, 5, etc.); Dapsile (?); Diadema (Abol. 56, 1); Divale (Abstr. 56, 34); Depeculatus (Abstr. 50, 11); Depositum (Abol. 49, 6); Delatus (?); Duunt (Abol. 58, 53); Dramatis mutatio (?); Disdonat (Abstr. 56, 24); Dyscolus (Abstr. 55, 36^a, etc.); Dalmatica (intruder from Gregory Dial.); Dispalatum (Abstr. 56, 26); Danus (Abstr. 48, 3); 'Desistere' (?); Dedecet (Abstr. 48, 21); Digitalium munusculorum (musc-): *jingir doccuna* (?); Dialexis (Abstr. 56, 42?).

E (C. G. L. v 358, 8?-19 and 49-68 and 359, 9?-17):

Ephemeris (Abol. 64, 18?); Evirantur (?); Exesa (Abol. 71, 23); Emax (Abstr. 61, 46?); Editum (Abstr. 59, 27); Emissarius (a Bible intruder, from Ezech. 7, 22?); Matheseon (?); Aemula (Abol. 62, 51^a?); Emax (Abstr. 61, 46); Ethnica (Abstr. 63, 5); Exitium (Abstr. 68, 52); Eluvies (Abol. 61, 43); Explodit (Abstr. 71, 12, etc.?); Oeconomia (?); Epithalamium (Abstr. 64, 12?); Ergastula (Abstr. 64, 36); Empiria (?); Epitomos (Abol. 64, 17?); Eudulia (?); Eugenia (?); Euterpe (?); Emporium (Abstr. 62, 1); Enormis (Abstr. 63, 7); Epigramma and Ephemeris (Abstr. 64, 2-3); Erebum and Eruli (Abstr. 64, 37-38); Exodium (Abstr. 71, 6?); Hendecasyllabas (Abstr. 63, 18); Ephemeris (Abol. 64, 18?); Ephebus (Abstr. 64, 6); Exedra (Abstr. 70, 25?); Electrum (Abol. 61, 39^a); Hemistichium (?); Epitheton (?); Ethica (Abstr. 12, 35?); Epilepticus: *vuoda* (?); Excōlat: *siid* (?); Embolismus (?); Aenigma (Abstr. 63, 2); Exomologesis (Abstr. 66, 40).

F (Ep. 9 A 23-34; C. G. L. v 360, 19-30):

Fibrae: *librlaeppan* (Abol. 76, 42 Fi.: partes jecoris?); Fastidium: *ciisnis* (? Abol. 74, 13 and 33 Fa.: nauseam, Fa.: satietas); Fax: *faecilae* (Abol. 73, 8 Fax: facula); Fibula: *sigil* (?); Frivola (Abstr. 76, 52); Furca: *vueargod* (?); Ferculum (Abstr. 75, 14); Fastus (Abstr. 73, 50); Fibula: *kringiae* (?); Phrasin (?); Phoenicea: *baeso* (?); Phoeniceum (Abol. 75, 54).

G (Ep. 10 E 23-25; C. G. L. v 363, 38-40):

Gilvus (Abstr. 83, 2?); Gymnos (Abstr. 82, 54); Gymnasia (Abstr. 82, 54).

H (Ep. 11 C 11–26; C. G. L. v 364, 43–365, 3):

Hernae ('Abstr.', a Virgil gloss); Harenae locus, Holocaustum, Hostia (Rufinus intruders; see above); Chroma (Abstr. 39, 2); Histriones (Abol. 87, 20–21); Hermaphroditus (Abstr. 85, 48^a?); 'Hianio' (Abstr. 86, 19 for 'unio' or 'hic unio'); Horno: *thysgeri* (Abol. 88, 5 Horno: hoc anno); Hiulca: *cinaendi* (Abol. 87, 22 Hiulca: soluta vel aperta); Hymnus (Abstr. 197, 15); Hermon (Abol. 61, 12^a); Hibiscum: *biscopuuyrt* (a mere guess suggested by similarity of sound); Hyanae (?); Heliacus (?); Hostia, Hostire, Hostimentum (Abstr. 87, 41).

I (Ep. 12 E 19–26; C. G. L. v 367, 35–42):

Indemnis (Abstr. 91, 30); Interpolat, Interpola (?); Inluyies (Abstr. 94, 49); Identidem (Abstr. 88, 54); Ingruerit (a Bible intruder, from Exod. 1, 10?); Inculcat (Abstr. 90, 35); Inquilini (Abstr. 97, 26).

L (Ep. 13 C 29¹–36¹?; C. G. L. v 369, 8¹–15¹?):

Liberalitas (Abstr. 108, 13¹?); Lanterna (Abstr. 108, 33¹?); Lanio (?); Lautitiae (Abstr. 105, 10); Lautomiae (Abol. 105, 21¹?); Latomi (a Eucherius gloss?); Laquearia (Abol. 104, 21); Libitum (Abol. 110, 19¹).

M (Ep. 14 C 38–E 6; C. G. L. v 371, 16–25):

Melopoeus (Abstr. 115, 41); Manticulare (Abol. 113, 7); Mussitanter (Abstr. 121, 21; Abol. 121, 15); Murcus ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); Mulcatores (Abstr. 120, 12); Mulcavit (Abstr. 120, 14); Marasmon (?); Meditullium (Abol. 115, 12¹?); Mutilum pecus (Abol. 118, 36¹?); Municipatum (Abol. 121, 26).

N (Ep. 16 A 1¹–5 and C 1–8; C. G. L. v 373, 40–45 and 374, 34–40):

Neomeniae (Abstr. 123, 21¹?); Nicolaus (?); Nauseatio: vomitus vel *uulatum* (?); Nanctus (Abstr. 122, 8); Norma (Abstr. 125, 38); Navus (Abol. 122, 22); Nepos (Abstr. 123, 33); Nictio ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); Nigelli (?); Nundinat (Abol. 127, 21); Nanus vel pumilio: *duerg* (?); Nebris (Abstr. 123, 8); Nusciosus (Abstr. 127, 5).

O (Ep. 17 A 22–28 and 37; C. G. L. v 376, 23–30):

Obesus (Abol. 128, 19); Obeuntia ('Abol.', a Virgil gloss from Aen. 6, 58); Osculatio matricis (?); Onyx (Abol. 132, 41); Oppanso (Abstr. 129, 11); Obstipum (Abstr. 130, 3); Orge: occide (the lemma-word is Irish; 'Abstr.', from Virgil scholia); Oppilat (Abol. 130, 27).

P (Ep. 18 E 17–39 and 19 A 16–29 and C 35–39; C. G. L. v 379, 43–380, 12 and 380, 27–40 and 381, 27–31):

Pugillaris (Abstr. 152, 32); Pugil (?); Plexus (Abol. 145, 15); Praedes (Abol. 151, 13^b); Publicum (?); Procrastinat (Abstr. 147, 30); Pactio (?); Perfriectio (?); Paropsides: *gabutan* (Abol. 136, 30 Paropsis: gabata vel catinus); Paralipomenon ('Abstr.', an Itala Bible-gloss?); Pater patratus (Abstr. 138, 7 and 9); Palathae (?); Pastophoria (?); Peculatus (Abstr. 138, 35); Paenula (Abstr. 139, 30¹?); Prosator (a

Columba intruder?); Pulvinar (Abstr. 152, 34); Pulpita (?); Pugiles (?); Parasiti (?); Pangit (Abol.-Abstr. 136, 13 and 137, 10); Pomerium ('Abol.'; cf. 146, 8); Parta (Abstr. 137, 25); Pulvinar (a Bible intruder, from Ezech. 13, 18?); 'Palteum' and Palantes (Abstr. 135, 29 and 26); Pensiculatores (Abstr. 139, 41); Poetria (Abstr. 145, 23); Papilio: *fifaldae* (?); Panera (Abstr. 137, 9); Parazonium (Abstr. 137, 32?); Prasinus (?); Phosphorus (Abstr. 78, 12?); Pinso (?); Piaculum (Abol. 143, 21); Portisculo ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); Phoeniceum (Abol. 153, 20?; Abstr. 139, 35?); Episema (Abstr. 144, 2); Phylacteria (Abstr. 143, 32); Peplum (Abstr. 140, 49^a); Pedetemptim (Abstr. 139, 47).

Q (Ep. 21 E 10-12; C. G. L. v 385, 46-48):

Cynici (Abstr. 143, 28); Quadrans (?); Quisquiliae: *aehrian* (Abstr. 158, 29^b Quisquilias: purgamenta corticibus pomorum?).

R (Ep. 22 C 15-20 and 28-34?; C. G. L. v 387, 14-19 and 27-33?):

Reserat: *andleae* (Abstr. 163, 29 Re.: patefacit?); Rostris: foraeuallum vel tindum (?); Rati (Abstr. 160, 7); Rudentes (Abol. 165, 38); Relegatus (a Jerome intruder, from Vir. Ill. 96?); Rudis (Abol. 165, 40^k?); Reduces (Abstr. 161, 22?); Rastros: ligones, id est *mettocas* (Abstr. 160, 6?); Rabula (?); Repagula (Abstr. 162, 38); Reditus (?); Rubeta (?); Ringitur (Abstr. 164, 12? 'Abol.', a Terence gloss?).

S (Ep. 23 A 11-14 and C 24-32 and 24 C 27-31 and E 1-10; C. G. L. v 388, 24-27 and 389, 25-33 and 391, 30-33 and 41-51):

Salebrosus (Abstr. 166, 8); Salebrae: *thuerhfyri* (Abstr. 166, 9 Sa.: loca lutosa); Saburra (Abol. 178, 48); Socordia (Abol. 173, 44); StIRRILLUM (Abstr. 175, 43); Sambucus (Abstr. 166, 15); Scenopegia (Abstr. 168, 7); Abstr. (168, 26); Scaeva (Abstr. 168, 10); Scrupulus (?); SepIASIUM ('Abol.', a Festus gloss?); Sympsalma (?); Syngraphae (Abstr. 172, 15?); Supparent (Abstr. 177, 31); Suppetium (Abstr. 179, 27); Storax (Abol. 176, 38); Strophæ (Abstr. 176, 11); Suscensere (Abol. 180, 16?); Stipes, Stipis (Abstr. 175, 48-49); 'Strica' (Abstr. 176, 7); Succenturiatus (Abol. 180, 34); Scabrosus (Abstr. 167, 22); Scordiscum (Abstr. 168, 31); Samia (a Bible intruder, from Isai. 45, 9?); Sons (Abstr. 173, 20); Sarga (Abstr. 166, 46); Saviatur (Abstr. 165, 42).

T (Ep. 26 C 3-13?; C. G. L. v 395, 15-24?):

Trochus (Abol. 187, 9); Tubera (?); Teres (Abol. 182, 32?); Tagax (Abol. 185, 33; Abstr. 181, 10); Taxat (Abol. 181, 28?); Tugurium (Abstr. 187, 19?); Trux: palpitans vel *hunkieri*; Tentorium (Abstr. 182, 25-26); Trusus (Abstr. 186, 20); Tropus (Abstr. 187, 17).

The presence of indubitable, probable and possible Virgil glosses in another part suggests also

? (Ep. 26 E 28-27 A 4; C. G. L. v 396, 18-33):

Trivere and Tympana (both from Geo. 2, 444); Testudo: *borohaca* vel

sceldreda vel *faerucaae*; Territorium; Tenuis; Tessera: *tasol* quadrangulum; Tertiana: *lectinadl*, Teris (from Aen. 4, 271?); Tubo: *thruuch*; Tragelaphus vel platocerus: *elch*; Titurus; Tugurium (Abstr. 187, 19?); Taberna; Torquet: *wraec* (from Aen. 1, 108?); Tridens: *maet-toc*; Theman (Abol. 183, 28?).

U (Ep. 28 C 40-E 12; C. G. L. v 399, 57-400, 8):

Venit (Abstr. 189, 42); Venum (Abstr. 189, 44); Vades (Abol. 188, 20); Vadatur (Abstr. 188, 43?); Vitabundus (?); Usia (?); Varicat (Abstr. 189, 10?); Vafer (Abstr. 188, 14?); Vetusta ('Abol.'; cf. Virg. Gloss.); Vafer (Abstr. 188, 14); Vegentes (Abstr. 193, 9?); Vecors (Abol. 190, 5); Viritim (Abol. 190, 22; Abstr. 193, 20).

PART II

Part II deals with the material used for the second portion of each section in the EE Glossary. These second portions are arranged by AB-, the first two letters of the word being regarded; whereas the first portions, arranged by A-, regard only the initial. As a rule the first portions comprise at least two-thirds of each section, as is shewn in the table on the next page.

These second portions of the sections contain, for the most part, borrowings from the Abstrusa Glossary, but also some from the Abolita Glossary, as well as Virgil items not found in these two collections, Bible items, and so on. How are we to explain their AB-arrangement? Two hypotheses have been offered. One, that the compiler of the EE Glossary, after writing out two-thirds of his material in an A-order, arranged the remaining third in an AB-order, perhaps with the intention of subsequently introducing the more advanced alphabetical arrangement into the rest also. That intention, not carried out by the EE-compiler, was carried out by the compiler of Corpus. For in Corpus (at least in the Corpus College MS.), the whole material (i.e. both the material used in the first portions of the EE-sections, and the material used in the second portions) has been arranged in AB-order. The second hypothesis declares the EE-compiler to have had two sorts of material, (1) a material which, if arranged at all, was arranged in an A-order merely, (2) a material already arranged in AB-order. Of this AB-material the EE-compiler made much more sparing use than of the other, the A-material.

The second hypothesis is the right one. Readers of the following pages will need no arguments in its favour, although there may still be doubt regarding the exact procedure followed by the various compilers. So much is clear, that the Corpus compiler made far freer use of this AB-material than the compiler of the EE Glossary. So did the compiler of the Second Erfurt (or Second Amplonian) Glossary, a glossary which consists of this material and of hardly anything else. For the eight glosses in the IN-section of EE (second portion; if indeed there was a second

First portions

- A Ep. 1 A 1-3 E 13 and 5 C 18-28; C. G. L. v 337, 1-343, 16 and 346, 43-54 (-52?).
- B Ep. 5 C 30-6 C 35; C. G. L. v 346, 55-348, 25.
- C Ep. 6 E 14-end; C. G. L. v 349, 16-354, 72.
- D All?
- E All?
- F Ep. beginning-9 F 38; C. G. L. v 359, 61-361, 49.
- G Ep. 10 C 8-E 30; C. G. L. v 362, 42-363, 46.
- H All.
- I Ep. 11 E 1-12 E 34; C. G. L. v 365, 14-367, 51.
- L Ep. 13 A 9-14 A 14; C. G. L. v 368, 4-370, 8; also 11.
- M Ep. 14 C 10-15 C 14; C. G. L. v 370, 43-372, 37.
- N Ep. 16 A 1-C 15; C. G. L. v 373, 40-374, 45.
- O Ep. 16 E 1-17 A 33; C. G. L. v 375, 15-376, 35.
- P Ep. 17 E 15-20 C 11; C. G. L. v 377, 36-383, 1.
- Q Ep. 21 E 8-25; C. G. L. v 385, 44-386, 5.
- R Ep. 22 A 16-E 2; C. G. L. v 386, 35-387, 41.
- S Ep. 23 A 10-25 C 2; C. G. L. v 388, 23-393, 11.
- T Ep. 26 A 35-27 C 33; C. G. L. v 395, 8-397, 46.
- U Ep. 28 A 4-E 22; C. G. L. v 398, 38-400, 18 and 401, 3 (and 400, 62-401, 2?).
- X All.
- Y All.
- Z All.

Second portions

- Ep. 3 E 14-5 C 17; C. G. L. v 343, 17-346, 22. Perhaps also the last two items.
- Ep. 6 C 36-E 12; C. G. L. v 348, 26-349, 15.
- C. G. L. v 354, 73-355, 48.
- None?
- None?
- Ep. 10 A 1-C 6; C. G. L. v 361, 50-362, 41.
- Ep. 10 E 31-11 A 25; C. G. L. v 363, 47-364, 22.
- None.
- Ep. 12 E 35-13 A 7; C. G. L. v 367, 52-368, 3.
- Ep. 14 A 15-C 9; C. G. L. v 370, 9-10 and 12-42.
- Ep. 15 C 15-E 38; C. G. L. v 372, 38-373, 39.
- Ep. 16 C 16-43; C. G. L. v 374, 46-375, 14.
- Ep. 17 A 34-E 13; C. G. L. v 376, 36-377, 35.
- Ep. 20 C 12-21 E 6; C. G. L. v 383, 2-385, 43.
- Ep. 21 E 26-22 A 15; C. G. L. v 386, 6-386, 34.
- Ep. 22 E 3-23 A 9; C. G. L. v 387, 42-388, 22.
- Ep. 25 C 3-26 A 33; C. G. L. v 393, 12-395, 7.
- Ep. 27 C 34-28 A 2; C. G. L. v 397, 47-398, 37.
- Ep. 28 E 23-end; C. G. L. v 400, 19-401, 2 (400, 61?).
- None.
- None.
- None.

portion), it offers no fewer than two hundred and thirty. In this second part of our investigation we must therefore take as our guide the Second Erfurt Glossary (Erf.²). The Corpus Glossary, being a compound of A- and AB-material, is less suitable.

Erf.² (see Goetz' apograph in C. G. L. v, pp. 259-337) declares itself to be a compound of two glossaries, with an addition of some items culled from *Glossae Verborum* (i.e. of Verbs) and *Glossae Nominum* (i.e. of Nouns), this addition including some Anglo-saxon interpretations: *INCIPIT II* (i.e. *duarum*¹) *CONSCRIPTIO GLOSSARUM* (i.e. *glossariorum*) *IN UNAM, QUIBUS VERBA QUOQUE VEL NOMINA ALIA MIXTUM VEL LATINA VEL SAXONIAE INSERUNTUR* (see *Classical Quarterly*, xi, 189). Now each section of the Erfurt MS. normally offers (1) a collection of *Abstrusa* items, which stands in the first half of the section, (2) a heterogeneous collection of *Abolita* items, *Virgil* items, some *Bible* items, etc.; while at the very end of the section an Anglo-saxon interpretation shews itself. So we may assume, for the present at least, that the first of the two glossaries mentioned in the title-heading was the *Abstrusa* Glossary, and that the compiler began each section with *Abstrusa* material; then proceeded to the second glossary's material, finishing the section with the slight addition culled from lists of Verbs and Nouns (some of these with Anglo-saxon interpretations).

These **Anglo-saxon interpretations** may conveniently be put together here (cf. Sweet O. E. T. p. 108). All (except *Continuus* and *Putridum*, apparently adjectives) are nouns; for 'bernit' (1102 Sw.) seems to have no stronger claim than (1129 Sw.) *Ringitur: trahit dic(tum) hoc {de} more canum* (where Sweet makes an Ags. verb out of the Latin *trahit*). The first gloss, which stands in the middle of the AN-section, is really *A[n]sportat: abducit, avehit, aufert* (bernit MS.); cf. *Affatim* 482, 41 *Asportat: abducit, avehit, aufert, abstrahit*. The reduced form of the second may be what appears in the *Abstrusa* MS. used by Goetz in C. G. L. iv 164, 12 *Ringitur: irascitur, indignatur*; also in Corp. R 182 *Ringitur: irascitur*. The full form appears in EE i (Ep. 22 C 34 = C. G. L. v 387, 33) *Ringitur: irascitur*;

¹ Sweet omits the numeral symbol. Goetz (in C. G. L. v) printed the symbol of *quinque*. But *duarum*, he tells me, is right.

tractum a sono canum 'rir,' and may be a Terence gloss (on Phorm. 341) of Abolita. Sweet has conjured up another Ags. ghost-word in his 'acaesore' (1101). This Virgil (?) item should be printed Acidus : ab acrore (as in Corp. A 68; cf. Ep. 4 A 2 = C. G. L. v 343, 43). And 'maffa' (1122 Sw.) seems (since it occurs in an Abstrusa batch) to be a mere miswriting of the Latin word *mappa* in the Abstrusa MS. used by the compilers of EE, Corp., Erf.²; for the true Abstrusa item is (C. G. L. iv 132, 31) Omentum : mappa ventris. And at the beginning of the CR-section 'rima' of C. G. L. v 282, 8 (Crepido) has been corrected to Latin *ripa* on the strength of C. G. L. iv 35, 30 Crepido : ripa fluminis. The gloss is a patch-work of two, the second being an item shared by Corpus (C 898 Crepido : rimo). On the other hand *grafio* is disallowed by Anglicists, although this gloss, Actionarius (or -os) : grafion, appears at the normal place, the end of the AC-section (C. G. L. v 260, 62). One item at the end of a section is unluckily undecipherable (307, 30) L.....nis. I. uagrypt; and its suggestion of Corp. C 967 Curtina : wagryft may be fallacious. The sections SU-TR (possibly also SQ-, ST-) are lost.

Anser : auca, id est *gos*, Anser silvatica : *gregos* (266, 20 and 54. Perhaps originally neighbours at end of AN-section). The EE i item Anser : goos may come from Phocas. Cf. Corp. A 627 Anser : goos.

'Argata' : ualtae (268, 30). The Abstrusa gloss (65, 2) Ergata (i.e. ἐργάτης) : vicinus aut operator (one of the Greek loan-words of the Itala?) appears in EE i Ergata : vicinus; in Corp. E 272 Ergata : vicinus and E 286 Ergata : operator; in Aff. and Erf.² Ergata : vicinus aut operator.

Cancer : nefern (275, 25). There is a Herm. item in EE i (Epin. n.l.) Cancer : hafaern and Corp. (C 120) Cancer : haern.

'Capinica' : hramsa (275, 28). The Latin Thesaurus suggests Capanica, a supposed derivative of cepa.

'Clauculas' : uilucas (278, 11). There is a Herm. item in EE i (Epin. n.l.) Cocleas : uuylocas and Corp. C 660 Cocleas : uuiolocas.

Continuus : ferstud (281, 64).

Conducti(c)um : giindi (282, 4). In the Itala of Johann. 10, 13 quoniam conducticius est 'because he is a hireling' (in Vulgate mercennarius).

Cunabula : nutrimenta vel *cyna* infantium (283, 9; not at the end of the section). But is this not merely Latin *cunae*?

Epibates : faerbenu (290, 27).

Fa(g)u(s) : arbor, id est *boc* (294, 22). There is a Herm. item in EE i Fagus : boecae and Corp. (F 14) Fagus : boece.

Fissuras: scissuras, id est *sloae* Saxonice (294, 51; not at the end of the section).

Fidejus(sor): *brog* Saxonice (295, 7).

Gavia: avis quae dicitur *stern* Saxonice (297, 49). Cf. Corp. G 29 Gavia: meau; ??F 163 'Fida': *stearn*.

'Genesco': *musscel* (298, 26). The Herm. section of Leid. has, among the fish-names, (§ 47, 75) *Ginisculas*. This Herm. item appears in EE i (and Corp. G 55) *Genisculas*: *muscellas*.

Lapsanus: *coydic*, Lacerta: *adexe* Saxonice (306, 51 and 54). Leid. (§ 35, 55 Lacerta: *adexa*) ascribes to Rufinus (11, 7 *oculi...quos...lacertae* habent) the item, Corp. L 45 Lacerta: *adexe*.

Muccus: *horch* (312, 32).

Nasturcium: *cressa* Saxonice (312, 65). There is a Herm. item in EE i Nasturcium: *tuuncressa* (*leccressae* Erf.¹) and Corp. N 14 Nasturcium: *tuuncressa*.

Patellas: *lempite* Saxonice (318, 57).

Pila: *thoththur* (321, 25). The item of EE i Pila: *thothor* (and Corp. P 410 Pila: *thothr*) stands between an Abstr.-Abol. batch and a Rufinus batch and may belong to either.

Putrenum (for Putridum?): *gandi* (326, 11).

Ratis (i.e. -es?): *fluite* Saxonice, 'Racana': *huitil* Saxonice (327, 44-45).

Reniculus: *lenlibreda* Saxonice (329, 7).

Ricinus: *ticia* Saxonice (329, 21).

Sambuca: *lignum*, *elle* Saxonice (330, 50). There is a (presumably) Herm. item in EE i Sambucus: *ellaen* and Corp. S 55 Sambucus: *ellaern*.

Saetae (-tes MS.): *brysti* Saxonice (332, 23). There is a Herm. item in EE i (and Corp. S 226) Saeta: *byrst*.

Sinapion[es]: *cressa* Saxonice, qui (for quia?) in aqua crescit (333, 3). There is a Phocas item in EE i 'Sinapio': *cressae* and Corp. S 338 'Sinapian': *cressa*.

Sphalangius: *musca venenosa*; est autem similis *fifeldae* Saxonice (333, 43). There is an Abolita item (171, 11) Sphalangius: *musca venenosa* and an identical Herm. item in EE i 'Spalagion': *mu. ve.* and Corp. S 452 'Spalagius': *mu. ve.*

It is clear that these specimens (with Anglosaxon interpretations) offer no reason for believing that the 'Nomina' (and 'Verba') were shared by Corpus and were not peculiar to Erf.²

There is a cognate glossary, the Affatim Glossary (*Aff.*), which appears to be a compound of these same two collections, viz. (1) Abstrusa, (2) Abolita + Virgil + Bible, but to lack the few extras culled from Verb-lists and Noun-lists. It is a most useful check on any departure of Erf.² from the true form of each item, though not on a departure from the true order. For it is

arranged, not (like Erf.²) by AB-, but with a fantastic regard to the initial letter and the first following vowel of each word. Thus the A-chapter begins (C. G. L. iv, p. 471) with the words in which the vowel A is the first vowel that follows the initial: AffAtim, AptAvit, AptAre, AbActa, Ab lAtere, etc.; then come the A...E-words (472,55 sqq.) AptEt vos, etc.; then the A...I-words (477, 44 sqq.) AplIstia, etc.; then the A...O-words (482, 27 sqq.) AdOlet, etc.; lastly the A...U-words (484, 8 sqq.) AlnUs, etc. This arrangement may well be a caprice of the compiler, who chose so to re-arrange the AB-material. And he, or perhaps some subsequent transcriber, has further complicated it by putting cognate words together, so that, as a rule, no safe inference can be drawn from the arrangement of Affatim items. And yet we get occasionally, where the material allows it, a wonderfully clear glimpse at the compiler's procedure. The B...A-section (C. G. L. iv, p. 487) may serve as an example, although Abstrusa material (cf. C. G. L. iv, p. 24) preponderates far more in other sections. (The intruders I mark with an asterisk):—

No. 12 Baptismum (= Abstr. 24, 4); 13* Baptis (also Erf.²); 14 Basilia (= Abstr. 24, 5); 15 Basileus (= Abstr. 24, 6); 16 Bacchum (= Abstr. 24, 7); 17 Bacchi (a split from 578, 33); 18* Baratrum (an Abol. item, put here to accompany no. 19); 19 Baratrum (= Abstr. 24, 8); 20 Basiliscus (= Abstr. 24, 10); 21 Ballista (= Abstr. 24, 13); 22 Baubant (= Abstr. 24, 14); 23 Baccare (= Abstr. 24, 15); 24 Babiger (= Abstr. 24, 16); 25 Barbarica (= Abstr. 24, 17); 26 Barbarica (a re-casting of no. 25); 27 [Ba] Capulus (= Abstr. 24, 18 [Ba] Capulus); 28* Baiulus (a Bible-item, put here as cognate to no. 27); 29 Balbus (= Abstr. 24, 19); 30 Blatta (= Abstr. 24, 37, i.e. the Abstr. item immediately following Balbus); 31 Baxea (= Abstr. 24, 38); 32* Bassus (put here as cognate to Baxea?). The compiler, having written out the BA-section of Abstr., next, we may suppose, turned to the BL-section of Abstr., but found no BlA-words there. Then to the BR-section of Abstr. (p. 26) where he found: 33 Brabium (= Abstr. 26, 29); 33-34 Brabium (= Abstr. 26, 34). The rest of the B...A-section of Aff. comes from the 'second glossary,' e.g. a Virgil-group (nos. 45?–49), Barbarus (?), Barbarus (?), Barcaeii, Bacatum, Bacchatur.

This example, taken from a section where the limited material and the paucity of cognate items restrained the compiler (and transcribers) from excessive re-shuffling, shews us that even Aff. may offer some clue to the order of the common originals of Aff. and Erf.² Whether a mathematician, dexterous at calculation of chances, could evolve from a detailed comparison of the Aff. order and the order of Erf.² the actual order of each of the two parent-collections, I cannot say. My unmathematical brain reels at the thought of the problem. But (as was pointed out in the *Classical Quarterly*, xi 186) Aff. gives us a most useful clue to the nature of the second parent-collection. The *Abstrusa MS.* used by the compiler had lost four leaves (= C. G. L. iv 87, 29-c. 99, 20) between the HI- and the IN-sections, so that for this part (C. G. L. iv 524, 46 sqq.) Aff. is wholly composed of this 'second glossary' material. Virgil-batches appear, which follow the order of the words' occurrence in the text of Virgil: e.g. in the I...A-section (p. 525) no. 41 InfAndum (Aen. 1, 251); 42 ImpAr (Aen. 1, 475); 43 IAmdudum (?Aen. 1, 580); 44 In Arce (Aen. 3, 531); 45 InfAbricata (Aen. 4, 400); 46 IA^m vertitur (Aen. 5, 626); 47 IA^m validum minus (?Aen. 5, 716); 48 ImAgo (?Aen. 6, 695), etc. Other examples (from the I...E-section, the I...I-section, the I...U-section) are given in *Class. Quart.* xi 186, from which is quoted the following paragraph.

A clue to the source of these non-*Abstrusa* items is furnished by an error of the archetype in the *ca*-words, the fusion of the two glosses *Catax* and *Consentaneum* (491, 35 *Catax*: *claudus a coxa*, *Consentaneum*: *conveniens, aptum.*). Both are *Abolita* glosses. On foll. 119-128 of Leyden 67 F is a fragmentary transcript (A-F) of a glossary which must be a representative of the source we are seeking; for in it the gloss *Catax* is immediately followed by the gloss *Consentaneum*. From the details furnished by Loewe (*Prodromus*, p. 171) we see that it consisted of Virgil glosses taken from the marginalia of a Virgil text (for Loewe mentions their use of *hic* 'in this passage') and of *Abolita* glosses, etc. The fusion of the glosses *Catax* and *Consentaneum* becomes intelligible from Erf.², which offers '*Coltax*' instead of *Catax*, thus relegating the gloss to the CO-section and making it a possible neighbour of *Consentaneum*. (The two words are not neighbours

in our ninth century MS., because the *con-* words have been separated from the rest.) A palaeographer can make a guess at the 'causa erroris,' an Insular (i.e. English, Irish, etc.) variety of *a* known as 'high-backed *a*,' which might be mistaken for *ol* (more often for *d*). The MS. used by 'Ansilenbus' (so we are wont to name the compiler of the *Liber Glossarum*) had the same misreading 'Coltax.' The two (four?) earliest MSS. of his compilation belong to Northern France and use abbreviation-symbols of the English type. Since the *Placidus Glossary* (along with the pseudo-*Placidus* glosses) was one of his sources, we may expect to find in Erf.² traces of *Plac.* and *ps.-Plac.*

The *Abstrusa* MS. used for Erf.² did not lack these four leaves after the *HI*-section. (Presumably the MS. was arranged in *AB*-order.) For Erf.² (but not *Aff.*) has from this part of *Abstr.* items like *Ignita*, *Ignipotens*, *Ignominiosus*, *Incontemptum*, *Indoluit*, *Indemnem*, and so on. On the other hand two items, *Holus* (i.e. the Greek ὄλος) and *Holitor*, in the 'second glossary' at this part illustrate the close connexion between Erf.² and *Aff.* They were neighbour-items and, by a common error in such cases, the second had been assimilated to the first. In *Aff.* we find (524, 55-56):

Holus: totus,

Holus: hortulanus,

while in Erf.² the pair became a single item (300, 56) *Holus*: totus vel hortulanus. For other indications of the identity of the material available for Erf.² and for *Aff.* the following examples, few out of very many, may suffice: the fusion of *Asylum* and *Asilus* (*Aff.* 480, 54; Erf. 268, 58); of *Alnus* and *Armus* (*Aff.* 484, 8; Erf. 260, 6 and 264, 55); *Panibus* (for *Phoebus*): sol (*Aff.* 547, 40; Erf. 317, 59). The course of error in the last example was probably as follows. First *POEBUS* (instead of *Phoebus*; cf. *Aff.* 549, 17 *Poebus*: sol); then correction by superscript *H*: then mistake of this *H* for *N*, which produced *PONEBUS*; then conjectural 'emendation' to *PANIBUS*. In *Corpus* we find (P 485) *Ponebus*: sol, (P 147) *Panibus*: sol, (P 388) *Phebe*: sol, (S 439) *Sol*: *Phoebi*. So that *Corpus* too drew from a MS. which had these variants of this item. And where *Corpus* differs from

Aff. and Erf.² it usually agrees with the EE Glossary. We may therefore make a kind of 'stemma codicum' in which Aff. and Erf.² represent one setting of this material common to all four glossaries, while Corp. and EE represent another (e.g. compare Corp. B 225 and C. G. L. v 349, 15 with C. G. L. v 271, 62 and iv 489, 29). The four (or more often three, since EE made so small use of the material) not merely correct each the other's corruptions of the text, but can also be used for the reconstruction of the two archetype collections, the 'duae glossae' mentioned in the title-heading of Erf.². Indeed this last MS. unaided presents us with a small portion of the BR-section of the 'second glossary,' as is shewn in Class. Quart. xi 190: "From four glosses (272, 10; 272, 17; 272, 19; 279, 22) we can reconstruct an archetype like this:

Brumalia [suos bracatos habet.

Brumaria: rosina pluvia.

Bracata Gallia: Gallia quae incolas

Comata Gallia: quae comatos habet.

Brumalia, the suprascript correction of the miswriting 'Brumaria,' was followed by the overflow of the gloss Bracata Gallia (misspelt -lea; cf. C. G. L. iv 594, 16). The overflow was not detected by the compiler of the St Gall Glossary (C. G. L. iv 210, 49 Bracata: galeata) and (the archetype of) Leyden 67 E (C. G. L. v 692, 47 Bracata: Galliaque incola situs est). Both try conjectural 'emendation.'

But in all these reconstructions we must remember that our 'stemma codicum' is not like the 'stemma codicum' of a text of Virgil or Horace. Our glossaries were not full and conscientious transcriptions of the archetype and never pretended to be. They are extract glossaries. Each compiler selects, at his own caprice, some items of the mass that lies before him and passes over others. So no argument 'ex silentio' is possible. And the items selected are often re-cast at the compiler's caprice. The compiler of Erf.² writes himself down with Dogberry by adding to the item Excīdit (*scil.* animo): oblitus est (292, 52; perhaps a split from the Virgil item 291, 29 Exciderant animo: de animo recesserant) this concoction of his own brain (292, 53) Excidi:

oblitus sum. An Abstrusa item, (71, 5) Extimus: extremus (cf. Erf. 292, 35; Aff. 511, 3), had been corrupted in the MS. to Extronus: extremus. While Aff. faithfully reproduces this corrupt variant (514, 23 Extronus: extremus), Erf. makes out of it (292, 8) Exthronus: nihil regni partem habet (-ens?) aut extremus. The comparison of Samson to Hercules appears to be this compiler's addition to the Abolita item, (Erf. 300, 12) Hercule juratio est vel vere; dum femina et illum periit (for *perdidit*), de casu dictum est mortis ejus (cf. Abol. 85, 50 Hercule juratio est, id est vere).

We may now begin an analysis of the Second Erfurt Glossary. And, first, of what we have called its first portions, viz. material drawn from the **Abstrusa Glossary**. It has been shewn elsewhere (Class. Quart. xi 121 and 127) that the MS. of Abstrusa used was of a different family from the MSS. used by Goetz, and often preserved the full form of an Abstrusa item where they exhibit a reduced form. Therefore items which appear in the portions of Erf.² assigned to Abstrusa material, but not in our extant MSS. of Abstrusa, must not be claimed for intruders. They may be genuine Abstrusa items (e.g. of C. G. L. v 295, 29-31, Flamen Dialis, Flamen Martialis, Flamen Quirinalis, only the first item is preserved in our extant MSS.).

Leaving such details to a future investigation of the Abstrusa Glossary, we may content ourselves here with the briefest possible exhibition of the Abstrusa items in Erf.² (C. G. L. v 259 sqq.). For their source is indisputable and their various appearances in Abstr., Aff., Erf.¹ (with Ep.) can be easily found with the help of the Thesaurus Glossarum of Goetz; also those in Corp., with the help of the Index at the end of my new edition. The Abstrusa reference is added to shew how far Erf.² reflects the order of Goetz' apograph of the oldest extant MS. of the Abstrusa Glossary (C. G. L. iv 3-197). (The leaf of the Erfurt MS. with the SU- to TO- sections is lost.)

AB.: 259, 18-34: 18 Abstrusa (Abstr. 3, 1); 19 Abducit (Abstr. 4, 2); 20 Abstemijs (Abstr. 3, 4); 21 Abactus (Abstr. 3, 3); 22 Abrogare (Abstr. 3, 5); 23 Absistit (Abstr. 3, 6); 24 Abaso (Abstr. 3, 7); 25 Abit (Abstr. 3, 8); 26 Abutitur (Abstr. 3, 10); 27 Abutimur (Abstr. 3, 11); 28 Abusitatus (Abstr. 3, 12); (29 an Abol. intruder); 30 Abigit (Abstr. 4, 4);

31 Abigeius (Abstr. 3, 15); 32 Ab imo (Abstr. 3, 16); 33 Abominat (Abstr. 3, 17); 34 Abolet (Abstr. 3, 18).

AC- (p. 260): 20 Accolae (Abstr. 5, 28); 21 Ac veluti (Abstr. 5, 44?); 26 Acerbus (Abstr. 5, 34); 28 Achivus (Abstr. 6, 8?); 30 Aconitum (Abstr. 6, 9+Abol. ?); 31 Arcessit (Abstr. 20, 48); 33 Acrochiria (Abstr. 5, 29); 34 Acta (Abstr. 23, 49); 35 Accipitrem (Abstr. 5, 31); 37 Acies (Abstr. 5, 33); 38 Acrimonia (Abstr. 5, 35); 41 Aculeus (Abstr. 6, 38); 60 Aceditatur (Abstr. 6, 40).

AD- (p. 261): 2 Adfatim (Abstr. 7, 18 and 40); 3 Adfinis (Abstr. 10, 1); 4 Adfectatores (Abstr. 12, 42); 7 Adminiculum (Abstr. 10, 16); 8 Adeptus (Abstr. 10, 28); 12 Adnuit (Abstr. 10, 35); 13 Adulti (Abstr. 10, 7; 9, 53); 15-35: 15 Adimit (Abstr. 7, 20); 16 Adeo (Abstr. 7, 25); 17 Adoritur (Abstr. 7, 26); 18 Adeo (Abstr. 7, 27); 19 Ad extollendum (Abstr. 7, 28); 20 Adamans (Abstr. 9, 51); 21 Adclivatum (Abstr. 9, 56); 22 Adigebant (Abstr. 7, 30); 23 'Adlositum' (Abstr. 7, 31); 24 Adrumavit (Abstr. 10, 2); 25 (an Abol. intruder); 26 Adsecula (Abstr. 7, 32); 27 Allobrox (Abstr. 10, 26); 28 Adtaminat (Abstr. 7, 34); 29 Ad praestolandum (Abstr. 7, 38); 30 Adfabilis (Abstr. 7, 41); 31 Adornat (Abstr. 7, 42); 32 Adoptat (Abstr. 7, 43); 33 Adserit (Abstr. 7, 44); 34 Ad ulciscendum (Abstr. 7, 48); 35 Adseculae (Abstr. 7, 33); 36 Adolet (Abstr. 7, 49); 38 Adsentatur (8, 34); 40 Adcingunt (5, 45?); 46 Adrogans? (Abstr. 7, 24); 262, 15 Abjurat (Abstr. 3, 22?).

AE- (p. 262): 36 Aerarium (11, 39?); 39 Aetatula (11, 43); 41 Aequor (11, 32); 42 Aerumna (11, 31); 43-47 (24-28): Aequum, Aequiperat, Aestus, Aedes, Aequaevi; 48 Aeneatores (11, 47); 49 Ageator (11, 48); 51 Aether (11, 29); 52 Aestivum et aestiva (11, 45); 55 Aeneadae (11, 49); 56 Aethra (11, 30); 58 Aedicula (11, 46); 59 Aedituus (11, 35); 60 Aevum (11, 36).

AF- (p. 263): 16 Affluit (12, 39); 17 Afuturus (12, 40); 18 Affatim (7, 18).

AG- (p. 263): 30 Aginantes (13, 19); 31 Agon (13, 6); 32 Aggressus (10, 4); 33 Agreste (13, 7); 34-36 (9-11): Agmen, Agnatus, Aggerat; 38 Agaso (13, 12).

AI- (p. 263): 69^a Ain (13, 47); 69^b Ain tandem (13, 48); 67^b Adjumenta (9, 55).

AL- (p. 263): 61-62 Alites (14, 27); 63 Alga (15, 10); 69 Alvus (14, 13); 264, 1 Alvearia (14, 24); 2 Alveum (14, 14); 11-27: 11 Allegoria (13, 54); 12 Alumni (14, 16); (13 an Abol. intruder); 14 Alacrimonia (14, 1); 15 Alteruter (14, 2^a); 16 Altercatur (14, 4); 17 Allectat (14, 5); 18 Alget (14, 10); 19 Ala (14, 7); 20 Alvus (14, 13); 21 Alaris (14, 8); 22 Allegat (14, 9); 23 Alienum aes (15, 2); 24 Alsit (14, 11); 25 Alsiosus (14, 12); 26 Alioquin (14, 23?); 27 Aliquantisper (15, 3); 33 Alternis agunt (14, 25); 35 Album praetorium (15, 5); 36 Alsiosus (cf. no. 25).

AM- (p. 265): 6 Amoenum (15, 43); 10 Amicit (16, 15); 13 Ambitus (15, 41?); 14-15 Amendat (15, 37); 16 Amburit (15, 39); 18 Ambages

(15, 42?); 20 *Ambustum* (16, 47); 21 *Amanet* (16, 7); 22 *Adminiculum* (10, 16); 24 *Amaracus* (16, 5).

AN- (p. 265): 41 *Anguis* (18, 16); 44 *Anceps* (16, 44); 45 *Ancilia* (cf. below 266, 4); 46 *Antes* (18, 15); 52 *Ancipites* (17, 13-14?); 53 *Antrum* (17, 11 and 43); 58 *Antibibulum* (16, 45); 60 *Anathematum* (17, 1); 61 *Auxiferis* (17, 3); **266, 1-9 (17, 4-10^a)**: *Acediosum*, *Animus aequus*, *Ancilia*, *Angit*, *Angit*, *Annales*, *Annuus*, *Ancil*; 10 (18, 22) *Antestatus*; 13(?) - 14 (cf. above, no. 8?); 15 *Anquirit* (18, 23); 16 *Anfractus* (18, 24); 47 *Aeneatores* (11, 47).

AP- (p. 266): 63 *Apricitas* (18, 48); 65 *Apocrisin* (18, 49); 66 *Aprica* (19, 1); 67 *Apodixin* (19, 4); 68 *Apricus locus* (19, 2); 267, 4 (cf. above no. 68); 5 *Apex* (19, 15).

AQ- (p. 267): 9 *Aquilum* (19, 36).

AR- (p. 267): 15 *Argis* (20, 49?); 17 *Arcem* (20, 6^a?); 23 *Harmoniae* (20, 52?); 26 *Arvina* (20, 45); 27 *Arcanum* (20, 44); 32 *Arae* (20, 13?); 34 *Arctus* (21, 9^a; or *Abol.* 20, 31); 39 *Arcet* (19, 39); 41 *Armenta* (20, 56); 42 *Argutus* (19, 42); 43 *Armiger* (20, 54^a); 44 *Arbitrium* (19, 44); 45 *Haruspices* (21, 1); 46 *Artus* (20, 3 and 4); 47 *Arithmeticus* (19, 48); 53 *Armamentum* (21, 3 and 3^a); 56 *Articulatus* (21, 2).

AS- (p. 268): 32 *Asteriscus* (21, 55?); 34 *Ast* (21, 54); 36 *Asotus* (21, 53); 37 *Asylum* (21, 50); 38 *Astrologi* (21, 42); 39 *Astra* (21, 41); 41 *Astrologia* (cf. above no. 38); 43 *Hastarium* (21, 51); 48 *Aspernatur* (21, 45?).

AT- (p. 269): 4 *Atomi* (22, 30); 6 *Attaminat* (7, 34); 13 *Attonitus* (8, 50).

AU- (p. 269): 27 *Aula* (22, 47); 29 *Aurora* (22, 45 and 49?); 32 'Avencat' (22, 50); 33 *Aulaeum* (22, 51); 34 *Augures* (22, 52); 35 *Ausim* (22, 54); 36 *Augur* (22, 55); 38 *Auctio* (22, 57); 42 *Augurium* (22, 58?); 55 *Auxesis* (23, 54).

BA- (p. 270): **15-22**: 15 *Barbarica* (24, 17); 16 *Baptismus* (24, 4); 17 *Bacchus* (24, 7); 18 *Balbus* (24, 19); 19 *Babylonia* (24, 9); 20 *Basilica* (24, 5); 21 *Ballista* (24, 13); 22 *Basiliscus* (24, 9); 26 *Baubant* (24, 14); 28 'Baxem' (24, 38?).

BE- (p. 270): 52 *Bellicosum* (24, 46 + *Abol.* ?); **270, 55-271, 7**, the *Bellum* group (cf. 24, 49-52); 8 *Bestiarius* (25, 1); 10 *Beabis* (24, 43).

BI- (p. 271): **20-33**: 20 *Bibliotheca* (25, 26?); (21, an *Abol.* intruder); 22 *Bisulcum* (25, 25); 23 *Bibliothecarium* (25, 28); 24 *Biti* (25, 35); 25 *Binator* (25, 41); 26 *Bilinguis* (25, 30); (27, an *Abol.* intruder); 28 *Bibulus* (25, 31); 29 *Bibliopola* (25, 29); 30 *Biceps* (25, 33; cf. 25, 38!); 31 *Biclinium* (25, 39); 32 *Bipedalis* (25, 38); 33 *Bifarius* (?cf. above no. 26); 39 *Bisulcis* (25, 42); 40 *Bistonia* (25, 24?); 41 *Bitere* (25, 35?); 45 *Bigamus* (25, 36); 46 *Bivira* (25, 44); 47 *Bimaritus* (25, 43).

BL- (p. 271): 55 *Blatta* (24, 37?); 57 *Bosporus* (26, 11?).

BO- (p. 271): **61-68**: 61 *Boreas* (26, 13); 62 *Bombus* (26, 21 and 24); 63 *Boare* (26, 16); 64 *Boa* (26, 17); 65 *Bootes* (26, 10 and 26); (66 a *Virgil* intruder); 67 *Boantes* (26, 15); 68 *Boare* (cf. above no. 63); 272, 1 *Bovinatores* (26, 18); 4 *Boreas* (cf. above 271, 61); 5 *Buccones* (26, 33^a).

BR- (p. 272): 12 Brittanica (26, 35); 13 Brabium (26, 34); 15 Babigera (24, 16?); 16 Vibrantia jacula (192, 25).

BU- (p. 272): 29 Bucula or Vacc- (197, 4); 35 Buccones (cf. above 272, 5); 38 Bursa (26, 33^b); 39 Bucerum pecus (26, 35^b); 41 Burrus (26, 27^c).

CA-: 272, 60 Caeruleus (31, 48?); 273, 1 Caulae (27, 18?); 18 Cassum (27, 13); 20 Capessere (29, 16?); 22 Calta (31, 8); 27 (cf. above no. 18); 28 Capessit (27, 14 and 15); 32-42: 32 Caelicolae (32, 56^a); 33 Canities (27, 12); 34 Caulae (27, 17); 35 Caristia (103, 7); 36 Cachinnus (27, 19); 37 Cynomyia (30, 28); 38 Complosus (27, 25); 39 Caudex (27, 26); (40 an Abol. intruder); 41 Candys (30, 13); 42 Capillatis (27, 27); 46 Captura (30, 14); 50 Caducus (27, 29); 51 Capedo (27, 33); 52 Cataplus (27, 35); 53 Cancri (27, 37); 56-63: 56 Cavillus (29, 25); 57 Cavillatur (27, 16); 58 Cadeuceum (31, 9); 59 Caducarius (29, 27?); 60 Charybdis (28, 27); 61 Caduensis (29, 26); 62-63 Calculus (30, 6?); 274, 1-11: 1 Catervarius (28, 14); 2 Caltulum (103, 11); 4 Carinantes (103, 13); 5 Carpsit (29, 29); 7 Carptus (29, 30); 8 Canicula (30, 8); 9 Cachinnus (30, 8^a); 10 Catapota (30, 9); 11 Carystium? (30, 12?); 61 Cabo (27, 21); 275, 13 Cariokus (30, 22).

CE- (p. 275): 37 Cerastae (32, 51); 43 Ceu (31, 55); 44 Censorius (33, 42); 48 Cerebrosus (32, 57); 52-60: 52 Censet (31, 36); 53 Celeber (31, 37 and 32, 50?); 54 Cecinit (31, 38); 55 Cedit (31, 39); 56 Caespes (32, 43); (57 an Abol. intruder); 58 Censura (31, 43); 59 Caerimoniae (31, 34); 60 Celer (31, 44); 276, 12 Cetus (29, 12); 14 Censura (33, 39).

CH- (p. 276): 31 Cohors (36, 58); 35 Chelys (32, 46); 36 Chroma (39, 2).

CI- (p. 276): 42-50 (33, 55-59): Ciet, Citerius, Citatim, Cynthia, Ciere bellum; 51 Civitas (35, 1); 52 Civis (33, 60); 53-57 (34, 6-10): Circulus, Circiter, Circulator, Circa, Circus (34, 10); 58 Civicat (34, 2); 59 Civis Romanus (33, 61); 61 Cilix (34, 1); 62 Cisium (34, 54); 66 Circumscripta (34, 17); 277, 1 Cista (35, 2); 3 Cinnus (35, 3); 5 Cierentur (35, 4).

CL- (p. 277): 45 Clientela (35, 16); 46 Cliens (35, 15); 49 Clientela (cf. above no. 45); 50 Clepsydra (35, 19?); 51 Clibanum (35, 12); 58 Clancule (30, 20?).

CO- (p. 278): 15 Coluisse (40, 41); 18 Cetus (cf. above 276, 12); 22-31: 22 Coacti (44, 47); 23 Coarquatatio (44, 49); 24 Coacta (44, 48); (25 an intruder); 26 Coercet (35, 38); 27 Coitio (36, 9); 28 Coit (37, 8); 29 Coiit (37, 9); 30 Coalescit (38, 3); 31 Coit (cf. above no. 28); 35 Corymbus (38, 2); 36 Corymbi (45, 14); 41 Congiarium (36, 53); 42 Colos (45, 7); 50 Cohors (36, 38); 72 Coaltus (43, 6); COM- (p. 279): 5 Comis (35, 42); 8 Commentum (35, 39 and 40); 9 Comat (36, 11); 10 Commenta (35, 41); 11 Compagine (36, 47); 12 Commodat (43, 45?); 13 Commodus (36, 58?); 15 Comicus (37, 56); 16 Commanipularius (37, 57); 17 Comitium (41, 21); 18 Comitia (41, 22); 21 Commenticicus (43, 55); 23 Commenta (43, 53); 26 Comptus (35, 43 and 44); 30 Compos (41, 19?); 35 Comiter (40, 39?); CON- (p. 279): 47 Consternatus (36, 45 + Abol. ?); 280, 4 Couus (27, 22);

45, 12); 5 Conubium (38, 5); 6 Conciliabulum (38, 1); 11 Conlocupletatus (43, 43); 13 Contio (35, 35); 14 Conixi (35, 14); **16-22**: 16 Conjectus in vinculis (35, 45); 17 Concreta (36, 3); 18 Congeries (36, 5); 19 Consiti (36, 6); 20 Contribuli (36, 7); 21 Coniciunt (36, 8); 22 Confutatum (36, 10); 24 Conclassare (43, 44); 26 Collubum (36, 54); 27 Conpilat (37, 5); 29 Convexo litore (37, 7); **31-43**: 31 Confectus (37, 10); 32 Competitor (37, 11); 33 Conpendium (37, 44); 34 Constantia (37, 14); 35 Comptum (35, 44); 36 Conserit (37, 54); 37 Conivoli (38, 6); 38 Contionarius (35, 37); 39 Conlegium (44, 50); 40 Conlegarius (45, 1); 41 Conclidit (43, 48); 42 Concunctatus (43, 50); 43 Contra fas (36, 51); 45 Collybum (43, 51?); **48-52**: 48 Comissatur (41, 30); 49 Conforaneus (44, 2); 50 Consularia (44, 3); 51 Conclavis (39, 21?); 52 Confragmentum (44, 6); 55 Comisatio (41, 29); 56 Conplodere (44, 7); 58 Concentus (44, 10); 281, 18 Contiguum (42, 49).

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OM- (p. 316): 14 'Omenstrum' (132, 27); 15 Omentum (132, 31); 16 'Omита' (132, 23).

ON- (p. 316): 23 Onesiphorus (132, 37).

OP- (p. 316): 27 Opperit (133, 3 and 5); 28 Opacum (132, 47); 31 Opulentum (132, 45 and 42^a); 35 Oppansum velum (133, 20); 36 Opobalsamum (133, 22); 37 Oppessulatis (133, 1); **40-44**: 40 Oppida (133, 11); 41 Opperientes (133, 2); 42 Operit (133, 5 ?); 43 Operosa (133, 18); 44 Opportunus (133, 7 ?); 47 Operae pretium (133, 19 ?); 49 Oppidum (133, 10 and 11).

OR- (p. 316): 62 Ora (134, 12); 66 Ornus (134, 43^a ?).

OS- (p. 317): 12 Ostentat (134, 38); 13 Osanna (134, 43 ?); 14 or 15 Ostrum (134, 39 ?); 17 Ostentum (134, 41); 19 Osanna (134, 43).

OU- (p. 317): 24 Obiit (127, 43); 25 Obiit (127, 44); 26 Ovantes (135, 8).

PA- (p. 317): 27 Patriarcha (138, 4); 31 Patulis (138, 24 and 18 ?); 35 Palaestra (135, 20 ?); 41 Parasceve (138, 20); 44 Patulum (138, 17 ?); 52 Palantes (135, 25 ?); 56 Panthera (137, 6 ?); 59 Phoebus (76, 9); **63-65** (137, 12-14): Participat, Parabata, Parasituli; 67 Par est (137, 15); 68 Palantes (135, 26); 318, 1 Panthera (137, 6); 2 Patera (138, 2^b); 4 Palaestra (135, 20); 7 Parumper (137, 16); 8 Pan (137, 8); 9 Parasceue (137, 17); **12-30**: 12 Pagus (135, 16); 13 Pharmacopola (137, 19); 14 Panca (137, 9); 15 Pandum (137, 7^b); (16 an Abol. intruder); 17 Patricii (138, 6); 18 Parentat (137, 28^a); (19 an Abol. intruder); 20 Parentalia (137, 30); 21 Pacatus (135, 12); 22-23 Parta (137, 25); 24-25 Pater patratu (138, 7 and 9); 28 Patibulum (138, 11); 29 Paganicus (135, 18); 30 'Palteum' (135, 29); 32 Parazonium (137, 32); 34 Pabulator (135, 10); 35 Patrissat (138, 8); 36 Pactum (135, 14).

PE- (p. 319): 19 Pellexit (139, 17); 23 Peristromata: tegmina accubitus (142, 1); 24 Pectit (138, 37); 26 Petulci (142, 15); 28 Pelta (139, 27); 30 Pernox (140, 50); 33^a Pernicitas (141, 7); **46-67**: 46 Pepigit (140, 49^e); 47 Caelebs (?) (139, 11); 48 Penuria (139, 29); 49 Peculator (138, 41); 50 Percontator (141, 25); 51 Perculit (141, 4); 52 Peplum (140, 49^a); 53 Perosum (142, 5); (54 an Abol. intruder); 55 Pessum (139, 36 ?); 56 Paedagogium (139, 8); 57 Paedora (139, 13); (58-59 Abol. intruders); 60 Penitissima (140, 2); 61 Pedetemptim (139, 4); 62 Persolla (141, 33 ?); 63 Pervium (142, 4); 64 Pegaso (139, 14); 65 Peritome (139, 31); 66 Perspicuum (142, 6 ?); 67 Paenula (139, 30); **320, 1-22**: 1 Peragrata (141, 34); 2 Perexiguum (142, 7); 3 Pessum (142, 10); 4 Pessum datus (142, 13); 5 Pervicacia (142, 8); 6 Peristromata (cf. above 319, 23); 7 Percita (142, 2); 8 Penis (139, 38); 9 Pellacem (139, 16); 10 Perduellio (141, 12); 11 Perpersicium (141, 40); 12 Pernicitas (cf. above 319, 33^a); 14 Perperam (141, 39); 15 Penum (139, 32); 16 Peculatus (138, 35 ?); 17-18 Perfidus (141, 9-10); 19 Perdocolis (142, 3); 20 Petulans (142, 16); 22 Pensio (139, 39); **25-31**: 25 Pecuarius (138, 38); 26 Pergenuat (141, 35); 27 P(a)eda-

tum (139, 5); 28 Perfunctorie (141, 36); 29 Perlata (141, 37); 30 Pessuma (142, 11); 31 Pelices (139, 19); 35 Pepulit (140, 49^b); 45 Peculator (138, 41).

PH- (p. 320): 63-66: 63 Phoebus (76, 9[?]); 64 Philippeos (143, 8); 65 Phoebe (76, 10); 66 Pepigit (140, 49^c?).

PI- (p. 320): 68 Piaculum (143, 10); 321, 7-18: 7 Pistrix (144, 4); 8 Pithecus (144, 5); 9 Piget (143, 14); 10 Episema (144, 2); 11 Phylacteria (143, 32); 12 Picrida (143, 15); 13 Piraticus (143, 34^a); 16 Pyxides (144, 6); 17 Pyra (143, 35); 18 Pyctae (144, 3).

PL- (p. 321): 27 Pliadis (!) (144, 17); 31-44: 31 Plusculum (144, 18); 32 Plaudit (144, 19 and 23); 33 Plaustrum (144, 30[?]); 34 Plectere (144, 15); 35 Placentae (144, 26); 36 Pelex (139, 12); 37 Plagiarius (144, 24); 39 Plastographis (144, 31); 40 Plagiarius (144, 34); 41 Plebiscitat (144, 16[?]); 42 Plebeius (144, 13); 43 Plectitur (144, 14).

PO- (p. 321): 49 Portendit (146, 22^{??}); 52 Potitur (145, 32[?]); 58 Pontus (146, 11 and 12); 59 Postumus (146, 34); 322, 11 Pontifex (146, 10); 12 'Polumum' (146, 1); 13 Polus (145, 43); 14 Polum (145, 41); 15 Puberat (152, 26); 17 Potior (147, 1); 18 Postulaticius (146, 37); 21 Portendit (146, 22); 22 Penates (145, 27); 24 Pons (146, 15); 25 Pompulentus (146, 14); 26 Poeni (139, 40); 28 Postliminium (146, 32).

PRE- (p. 322): 60 Praeceptis (153, 33); 62 Praerogans (153, 35); 323, 1 Praefectus (153, 31); 2 Praecordia (153, 36); 5 Praetores (145, 20); 6 Praetor (154, 23[?]); 8 Praestigia (156, 3^a); 9 Praesul (154, 3); 11 Praenimio (154, 19); 12 Praes (154, 23^a); 27 Praepropere (154, 31).

PRO- (p. 323): 44 Procax (147, 26); 324, 20-45: 20 Pro virili portione (149, 42^a); 22 Promptuaria (148, 44); 23 Prodigus (147, 35); 24 Prodigium (147, 36); (25 an Abol. intruder); 26 Procerus (147, 27); 27 'Procanus' (147, 23); 29 Procrastinat (147, 30); 30 Praelati (148, 36); 32 Profanus (148, 27); (33 an Abol. intruder); 34 Praetexere (149, 39); 35 Profligavit (148, 24); 36 Proventus (149, 43); 37 Proverbium (149, 44); 38 Propago (149, 14); 40 Probabilis (147, 19); 42 Procul (147, 22^a); 43 Pronepos (149, 12); 45 Provexit (149, 46); 50 Pronuba (149, 13); 51 Proles (148, 40); 52 Promptuarium (148, 43); 56 Protervus (149, 40); 325, 6 Prae foribus (156, 4); 20 Proluvies (148, 38[?]).

PRI- (p. 325): 36 Prisca (151, 35); 37 Privilegium (151, 44[?]); 42 Primivirgius (151, 40).

PU- (p. 325): 49 Pubentes (152, 25); 56 Polum (145, 41); 57 Purulentum (152, 38); 58 Puerpera (152, 30[?]); 63 Puerperium (152, 28-29); 326, 4-6 (152, 34-36) Pulvinus, Pulvinar, Pullati.

QUA- (p. 326): 19 Quatenus (157, 12); 29-36: 29 Quatitur (157, 13); 30 Quarsum (157, 9); 31 Querimonia (157, 37); 32 Quandoque (157, 6); 33 Quasdam (157, 11); 35 Quatit (157, 15); 36 Quaenam (157, 35).

QUE- (p. 326): 48-52: 48 Quaestor (157, 45); 49 Quaestio (157, 46); 50 Quempiam (157, 34); 51 Quemque (157, 33); 52 Quaestuarium (157, 48).

QUI- (p. 326): 60 Quintilis (158, 20^a); 62 Quippiam (158, 22); 327, 5-17: 5 Quidni (158, 20); 7 Quibusque (158, 12); 9 Quid porro (158, 16); 10 Cynici (158, 16^b); 11 Quivi (159, 7); 12 Quid porro (cf. above no. 9); 13 Quidni (158, 19); 14 Quis (158, 27); 15 Quispiam (159, 3[?]); 16 Quinni (158, 20); 17 Quirites (158, 23[?]); 22 Quorsum (159, 25[?]); 24 Quondam (159, 24).

RA- (p. 327): 34-39: 34 Ratus (160, 8 and 11); 35 Rancet (160, 1); 36 Rapidus (159, 50); 38 Racemus (159, 45); 39 Ratus (160, 8[?]).

RE- (p. 328): 4-9: 4 Redimitus (161, 17); 5 Refertum (161, 32); 6 Reditus (161, 21); 7 Reor (162, 33); (8 an Abol. intruder); 9 Renidet (162, 32); 17 Reor (162, 33); 22 Receptaculum (160, 31^a); 25-41: 25 Rebar (163, 43); 26 Redigitur (161, 26); (27 an Abol. intruder); 28 Refellit (161, 30); 29 Refectus (161, 27); 31 Reminiscitur (162, 26); 32 Repens (162, 43); 33 Resipit (163, 24); 34 and 36 Revocatur (cf. above no. 26); 35 Resipiscit (163, 25); (37 an Abol. intruder); 38 Redhibet (163, 33); 39 Retorridus (163, 34); 40 Reciprocum (160, 36); 41 Resipit (163, 24); 45 Retorridus (163, 34); 46 Renidet (see above no. 9); 61 Reduces (161, 22[?]).

RI- (p. 329): 13-16: 13 Ringitur (164, 12); 14 Riget (164, 9); 15 Rivalis (164, 19); 16 Rictus (164, 8).

RO- (p. 329): 26 Rogitans (164, 38).

RU- (p. 329): 39 Ruribus (165, 19); 41 Rumigerulus (165, 16); 42 Romphaea (165, 17).

SA- (p. 330): 3 Satellites (167, 8[?]); 6 Salum (166, 3); 7 Sat est (166, 48); 10 Saltus (166, 10[?]); 19-27: 19 Salebra (166, 9); 20 Saviator (165, 42); 21 Sugillavit (178, 35^a); 22 Sancit (166, 13); 23 Satis (167, 4); 24 Salpicta (166, 12); 25 Satagit (167, 3); 26 Sacer (165, 43); 27 Sambucus (166, 15); 31 Satrapae (167, 9); 34-37: 34 Sapa vappa (166, 47); 35 Salebrosus (166, 8); 36 Sacella (165, 46); 37 Saliunculae (166, 11).

SC- (p. 330): 56 Sciscitatur (168, 16); 331, 4 Scordiscuum (168, 31); 5 Sceptrum (167, 18); 6 Scyphi (167, 19); 8 Scabrosus (167, 22); 9 Scena (168, 8); 13-26: 13 Scius (168, 25); 14 Scabrum (167, 27); 15-16 Scapha (167, 26); 18 Scriba librarius (168, 38); 19 Scaeva (168, 10); 20 Scipiones (168, 26); 21 Scrupulator (168, 39); 22 Scoria (168, 30); 24-25 Scandit (167, 21[?]); 26 Scurra (168, 36); 28 Scortator (168, 33); 32 Scite (168, 22[?]).

SE- (p. 331): 48 Series (170, 11); 53 Secus (169, 2); 57 Sensim (169, 21); 58 Sed tum (169, 16); 332, 4 Sertum (170, 17); 7-15: 7 Saepit (169, 29); 7^a Serpens (170, 14); 8 Senta (169, 22); 9 Sererent (170, 18); 10 Severitas (170, 22); 11 Sequester (169, 11); 12 Secernit (169, 3); 13 Seruit (170, 13); 14 Sector (169, 4); 15 Sententiosus (169, 27).

SI- (p. 332): 30 Simultates (171, 23); 48 Sine cavillatione (172, 14); 50 Sistitur (172, 27); 53 Sin (172, 16); 54 Syngrapha (172, 15); 55 Sisto (172, 26); 61 Signifer (171, 20); 66 Stricto pugione (175, 49^a); 333, 2 Segnities (169, 18[?]).

SO- (p. 333): 11 Solum (173, 17); 13 Sontes (173, 21); 14 Sospes (174, 17); **18-24**: 18 Sollertia (173, 11); (19 an Abol. intruder); 20 Sophia (173, 4); 21 Sophisma (173, 2); 22 Sollers (173, 10); 23 Sopor (174, 3); 24 Sons (173, 20); 27 Sonores (173, 23); 29 Solamen (173, 8); 31 Solstitium (173, 16); 32 Sortilegus (174, 14); 33 Sopit (174, 6).

SP- (p. 333): 39 Spondet (174, 43); 40 Spospondit (174, 45); 42 Sponda (175, 3); 44 Spectat (174, 29); 45 Spretus (174, 32); 46 Spatiatur (174, 26); 47 Spurcitia (175, 7); 54 Spurius (175, 9).

ST- (p. 333): 60 Stirps (175, 46).

TR- (p. 333): 63 Tropaeum (186, 44); 334, 1 Tropus (187, 1); 5 Trusus (186, 20); 6 Trutina (187, 3).

TU- (p. 334): 14 Turget (187, 32); **19-22**: 19 Turma (187, 28); 20 Turmalis (187, 29); 21 Tumultus (187, 20); 22 Turbo (187, 30); 26 Turgurium (187, 19); 28 Turget (187, 32).

VA- (p. 334): 39 Valitant (189, 6); **40-43**: 40 Vallatum (189, 3?); 41 Vadimonium (188, 18); 42 Vas (189, 12); 43 Varicat (189, 10); 46 Vadatur (188, 43); 48 Varus (189, 5); **50-56**: 50 Valetudinarium (189, 7); 51 Vadatur (188, 43); 52 Vadimonium facit (188, 44); 53 Vadimonia (188, 44^a); 55 Vacillat (188, 16); 56 Balteum (189, 9).

VE- (p. 334): 61 Venustas (190, 29?); 62 Verrant (190, 25); 335, 12 Vernus (190, 42); 13 Vellere (189, 39); 14 Vena (191, 43?); 18 Vecordia (189, 28); 19 Vergentia loca (190, 36); **22-34**: 22 Vexit (191, 40); 24 Vector (189, 30); 25 Vesperescit (191, 34); 26 Vespertilio (191, 38); 27 Vesperum (191, 36); 28 Vesper (191, 37); 29 Vertex (190, 40); 30 Vescitur (191, 41); 31^a Vesta (191, 30); 32 Vectigal (189, 35); 33 Vestiarius (191, 28); 34 Vesanus (191, 32); **36-46**: 36-39 Veneo (189, 42-43); 40-41 Venalicium (189, 45); 42 Venum (189, 44); 45 Vehemens (189, 37); 46 Veterator (191, 44); 50 Vertigo (190, 34); 51 Venustus (190, 27); 52 Ver (cf. above no. 12).

VI- (p. 335): 63 Vis (194, 2); 65 Vigebat (193, 8); 336, 3 Virago (193, 29); 12 Viritim (193, 20); **14-20**: 14 Virus (193, 22); 15 Virissat (193, 27); 16 Vicatim (192, 26); (17 an Abol. intruder); 18 Vilicus (193, 12); 19 Viriosus (193, 28); 20 Vigil (193, 10); 23 Vinciri (193, 14); 24 Vicorium (192, 27); 25 Vineas (193, 25).

VO- (p. 336): 35 Vovet (195, 44); **38-43**: 38 Vorri (195, 41); 39 Volubiles (195, 20); 40 Vorat (195, 40); 41 Vorax (195, 38); 42 Volucer (195, 21); 43 Votivum (195, 43).

VU- (p. 336): 47 Vulgus (197, 1).

UL- (p. 336): **51-60**: 51 Vultuosus (197, 2); 53 Ultor (194, 22); 54 Ulтус (194, 33); 55 Bubuleus (196, 50); 56 Bucula or Vacc- (197, 4); 57 Ultro (194, 23); 58 Ulterior (194, 26); 59 Ultro (194, 24); 60 Ulciscitur (194, 27).

UM- (p. 336): 65 Umbo (194, 50).

UN- (p. 337): 1 Uncus (195, 9); 2 Uncat (195, 10).

UR- (p. 337): 7-8 Urna (196, 5).

US- (p. 337): 12 Usta (196, 12); 13 Usquam (196, 18).

UT- (p. 337): 17 Ut reor (196, 36); 18 Utitur (196, 33); 24 Viaticum (192, 18?).

The next problem is the analysis of what we have called the second portions of Erf.², although in our ninth century MS. they do not always keep their place. We may begin with the items which offer most certainty, the items taken from the **Abolita Glossary** (or an epitome of it). Of Abolita we have (practically) only two MSS., and these are mere copies of the same original, so that their consensus does not go for much. Our glossaries undoubtedly contain many genuine Abolita items which do not appear in these two MSS.; but since this source has not been drawn upon by the compilers so freely as the Abstrusa source, we have not so convincingly long batches of Abolita items to appeal to, and a claim to be an Abolita gloss must often remain doubtful until that glossary has been fully investigated. At present we know that Virgil glosses predominated in it (cf. Weir in *Class. Quart.* xii 22), also Festus glosses (see *Journ. Phil.* xxxiv 267), Terence glosses (cf. Gnueg 'de glossis Terentianis cod. Vaticanis 3321,' Jena, 1903), and so on. The Virgil glosses came from the marginalia of a Spanish (?) MS. of Virgil, marginalia used also for the Virgil Glossary printed by Goetz in *C. G. L.* iv (pp. 427 sqq.), and are usually distinguishable from the Virgil glosses taken by the compilers of Erf.², Aff., Corp. and (seldom) EE from the marginalia of an English (?) MS. of Virgil. The occasional Terence glosses in Erf.², even when they do not appear in the two extant Abolita MSS., may perhaps be regarded as Abolita material. (For an account of them see *Class. Quart.* xii 178.) Abolita Festus glosses preserved in the English group, but omitted in these two, offer more difficulty. They are not always distinguishable from Festus items of Philoxenus or early Latin glosses of pseudo-Placidus; and require more space for discussion than this publication can allow. Here I will indicate all these doubtful claimants to Abolita provenance by putting the symbol between inverted commas ('Abol.'). Goetz' apograph of the older of the two extant MSS. of Abolita, a MS. of the (early) eighth century, is printed in *C. G. L.* iv, pp. 4-198 (the portions enclosed in square brackets).

AB- (p. 259): 7 Abolere (Abol. 4, 23); 13 Abstrusum (Abol. 4, 19); 29 Avitus (Abol. 23, 58); 35 Aspernatur (Abol. 22, 13); 45 Aboletur (Abol. 5, 24[?]); 260, 14 Abutitur (Abol. 4, 6).

AC- (p. 260): 18 Accitus (6, 11); 24 Actutum (6, 28); 25 Accensi (6, 14); 27 Acervus (6, 25[?]); 30 Aconitum (Abol. 6, 12 + Abstr. ?); 32 Achates (6, 46); 36 Acoenonetus (7, 1); 39 Actuarius (7, 2); 63 Acolytus (7, 17[?]).

AD- (p. 260): 65 Admissum (8, 13); 66 Adclive (8, 17); 261, 1 Adfectat (8, 18); 9 Attonitus (11, 7[?]); 25 Aditialis (10, 36); 37 Adforet (10, 48); 43 Adpultit (19, 15^a); 56 Adsertor (11, 1[?]); 62 Adoriri (10, 42).

AE- (p. 262): 31-35: 31 Aeneum (12, 8); 32 Aequaevus (12, 26); 33 Aeneatores (12, 11[?]); 34 Aegre (12, 16); 35 Aevum (12, 9); 38 Aesculus (12, 10); 50 Aethera (12, 1).

AF- (p. 263): 15 Affatim (13, 2[?]); 23 Affines (12, 55[?]); 24 Affectat (13, 1).

AG- (p. 263): 28 Agger (13, 38); 29 Agrippa (13, 33); 37 Agricoolae (13, 26); 40 Agonia (13, 40).

AL- (p. 263): 64 Alma (15, 15); 65-67 (14, 28-30): Altum, Algor, Altrix; 68 Altercatio (14, 32); 264, 8 Alacer (14, 31); 13 Albet (15, 11).

AM- (p. 265): 17 Amatores rivales (16, 32^a); 19 Amens (16, 33); 25 Amolitus ('Abol.', from Apul. Met. 6, 26); 40 Amphitrite (16, 32).

AN- (p. 265): 42 Angor (18, 4); 47 Ancephalaeosin (18, 39[?]); 48 Anfractum (17, 29); 54 Anticipat (17, 21).

AP- (p. 266): 59 Aplustra (19, 20); 61 Apex (19, 22); 267, 6 Appulit (19, 29).

AR- (p. 267): 19 Artavit (21, 16); 22 Armillum (20, 37); 33 Artum (20, 36); 34 Arctus (20, 31[?]); 35 Arces (20, 21[?]); 50 Arduum (20, 24); 51 Arcturum (20, 35[?]); 268, 23 Acciti (6, 11).

AS- (p. 268): 48 Aspernatur (21, 45[?]); 51 Astu (22, 10[?]).

AT- (p. 269): 2 Ater (22, 31).

AU- (p. 269): 16 Avium (23, 16); 17 Auctam (23, 25); 18 Auctionem ('Abol.', from Apul. Met. 9, 31); 20 Aurruncat (8, 14); 21 Autumat (23, 22); 28 Aulaea (23, 33); 30 Austri (23, 55); 31 Augurans (23, 56).

BA- (p. 270): 8 Bacchum (188, 25); 10 Baratrum (24, 36); 11 Bacchanalia (25, 19); 12 Barrit (24, 26); 14 Basterna (24, 35); 23 Bacchanalia (24, 24); 24 Bullantes aquae (27, 5); 24^a Balantes (24, 20); 25 Bacchi latex (24, 27); 38 Batioca ('Abol.', from Festus).

BE- (p. 270): 52 Bellicosum (25, 13 + Abstr.); 54 Beluae (25, 18); 271, 11 Beasti ('Abol.', from Ter. Andr. 106).

BI- (p. 271): 19 Byssum (25, 52); 21 Bidentes (24, 20); 27 Bimatus (25, 53); 33 Bifarius (26, 2[?]).

BL- (p. 271): 54 Blaesus (25, 62); 56 Blax (25, 65-66).

BR- (p. 272): 22 Brattea (26, 38).

BU- (p. 272): 31 Burgos (27, 1); 36 Bustantes (27, 6); 37 Buceriae (27, 7); 42 Bullantes aquae (27, 5); 50 Bulimus (26, 40).

CA- (p. 272): 56 Caelites (32, 36); 59 Cataplasma ('Abol.', from Apul. Met. 5, 10); 273, 3-12: 3 Calones (27, 40?); 4 Casses (27, 41); 6 Cautes (27, 42); 7 Causatur (27, 44); 8 Calles (27, 46); 10 Cassabundus (27, 50); 11 Capulum (27, 49); 12 Catax (28, 34); 17 Carpit (30, 34); 21 Canit (27, 43); 23 Calumnia (28, 53); 26 Ceruchi (32, 6); 29 Calones (27, 40); 30 Casses (cf. above no. 4); 40 'Canier' (28, 4); 43 Capite census (31, 15); 44 Capides (28, 2); 47 Casnar (28, 6); 48 Cavillator (31, 16); 49 Capitulinus (31, 17).

CE- (p. 275): 31 Cerealia arma (33, 20); 32 Ceruchi (32, 6); 33 Caeruleus (34, 34); 39 Celebritas (32, 9); 40 Censeo (33, 8); 49 Caespes (32, 14?); 50 Caelebs (33, 17); 57 Caerulus (32, 8); 61 Cerebrum (33, 43); 62 Commentum (33, 44); 276, 13 Ceterum (33, 45?).

CI- (p. 276): 48 Cicur (34, 25); 60 Cicurare (34, 26); 277, 18 Citimum (34, 36); 21 Cyclades (34, 41?).

CL- (p. 277): 32 Clerus (33, 25?); 36^a Cassita (28, 56); 278, 1 Clanculum (30, 41); 5 Clepere (33, 23?).

COM- (p. 279): 4 Commulcat (36, 21); 7 Comminus (36, 20); 14 Comisatio (45, 26); 19 Commercium ('Abol.'; cf. Virgil Glossary 434, 43); 34 Computorem ('Abol.', from Apul. Met. 2, 31).

CON- (p. 279): 47 Consternatus (39, 23+Abstr.); 49 Condet (36, 38); 53 Conpellat (37, 23); 61 Conclavis (43, 30); 280, 1 Consentaneum (39, 24); 2 Colluvione (39, 33); 12 Conperendinat (45, 22); 15 Confarreata (36, 25); 25 Contactus (45, 23); 28 Contagies (45, 24); 30 Contagio (36, 19); 46 Conmentum (33, 44); 54 Consuetio (36, 24); 281, 46 Conjectura ('Abol.', from Ter. Andr. 512); 47 Conjecisti ('Abol.', from Ter. Andr. 620); 48 Conjectem ('Abol.', from Ter. Eun. 543); 49 Conparem ('Abol.', from Ter. Eun. 47); 52 Collustrat (45, 38?); 53 Conivet (38, 13); 55 Continatus ('Abol.', from Apul. Met. 11, 22); 58 Conducere (41, 2); 68 Convasassem ('Abol.', from Ter. Phorm. 190); 69 Conperendinatio (45, 31?).

CR- (p. 282): 26 Crepor (33, 48); 28 Crep(it)aculum ('Abol.', from Apul. Met. 11, 4); 33 Cristatus ('Abol.'; cf. Virg. Gloss. 436, 19).

CU- (p. 282): 41 Commulcat (36, 21); 42 Cuneus (47, 10+Abstr.); 44 Cudit (46, 51?); 45 Culmum (47, 23); 52 do.; 58 Culmen (47, 24); 283, 12 Cunctabundus ('Abol.', from Apul. Met. 11, 12).

DE- (p. 283): 40 Diffitetur (54, 38); 41 Desivit (50, 45); 42 Derivat (53, 35); 44 Depopulari (53, 29); 47 Dehiscit (48, 49); 48 Deciduum (53, 37?); 53 Diffisus (54, 48?); 284, 4 Depositum (49, 6); 6 Decrepitus (53, 4); 7 Dependere (53, 43; 48, 46); 9 Demensus (50, 43); 10 Defessus (53, 38); 19 Delictus (52, 7); 285, 25 Dextimum (50, 25?); 28 Devexa ('Abol.', from Apul. Met. 4, 6); 29 Deloricatum ('Abol.', from Apul. Met. 7, 8); 31 Dipsades (56, 50).

DI- (p. 285): 37 Diadema (56, 1); 39 Desiduuus (53, 14); 55 Dirimit (54, 35); 56 Dipsades (56, 50); 60 Diribere (54, 45); 67 Dicabo ('Abol.'; cf. Virg. Gloss. 438, 15); 286, 2 Dicto parens (57, 5); 3 Dictator (56, 2);

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7 Diffisus (54, 48); 8 Disparile (57, 8); 10 Demolitur (50, 47); 11 Desivit (50, 45); 54 Demit (49, 3); 287, 6 Dispensat (55, 52); 9 Disceptator ('Abol.', from Apul. Flor. 22); 27 Districare (54, 46); 36 Desiduus (53, 14); 37 Diutinum (54, 39).

DO- (p. 287): 49 Dolabra (58, 37); 59 Duint (58, 53); 61 Ductores (58, 52).

ED- (p. 288): 16 Edurum (59, 45).

EF- (p. 288): 33 Effeminatus (60, 32?); **36-41**: 36 Efflagitat (60, 34); 37 Efferus (60, 35); 38 Effrenatus (60, 28); 39 Effeta (60, 37); 40 Effeminatorum (60, 27); 41 Effatus (60, 33); 44 Effeminat (60, 20); 47 Effutire (60, 36).

EG- (p. 288): 54 Egregius (61, 4).

EL- (p. 288): 68 Elogium (61, 37); 71 Electrum (61, 39^a?); 289, 1 Eluvies (61, 43); 9 Elinguis (61, 44).

EM- (p. 289): 20 Eminulis (62, 26); 21 Emicat (62, 36); 22 Emergere (62, 27); 30 Eminus (62, 52^a).

EN- (p. 289): 48 Enumquam (63, 34); 49 Enormis (63, 27).

EO- (p. 290): 10 Eois (63, 41); 12 Eoas (12, 5); 13 Aeolus (12, 7).

EQ- (p. 290): 29 Eques (64, 27).

ER- (p. 290): 38 Era (65, 25^a); 45 Erinys ('Abol.'; cf. Virg. Gloss. 440, 37); 53 Erebi (65, 25).

EU- (p. 291): 9 Eviscerat (66, 16); 10 Evitatus (66, 22); 12 Euge (66, 23 and 27?); 13 Eurus (66, 17).

EX- (p. 291): **35-38**: 35 Exprompsit (68, 41); 36 Exhauriant (68, 40); 37 Exorsus (71, 25); 38 Exuberat (67, 19?); 47 Expers (67, 31); 52 Extudit (67, 11); 53 Examinat (67, 12); 54 Exciti (67, 17); **58-62**: 58 Exolevit (68, 30); 59 Eximia (67, 22); 60 Exercita (67, 23); 61 Exparta (68, 34); 62 Exspes (68, 36); 292, 1 Expertus (69, 29); 3 Exesus (70, 42); 4 Exacerbavit (68, 44); 7 Exuviae (67, 29); 11 Exules (68, 29); 14 Exosus (67, 14); 17 Exolescit (68, 39); 18 Expiari (67, 30); 19 Expiabat (71, 55?); 32 Expiabilis (71, 15); 66 Exhaustum (70, 47?).

FA- (p. 293): 9 Facundiae (72, 37?); 10 Fatus (73, 9); 11 Fax (73, 8); 11^a Fas (74, 37); 21 Fatescunt (72, 36; 73, 27); 22 Faxit (72, 38); 23 Falcones (74, 14); 24 Fabre (72, 39); 31 Fastidium (74, 7); 34 Fas (74, 11); 35 Fautor (74, 12); 37 Facundia (72, 37); 40 Fatiscent (73, 27); 41 Fas (74, 37).

FE- (p. 294): 26 Feretrum (75, 34); 27 Feralia (75, 35); 28 Ferme (75, 43+Abstr.); 29 Fecunda (75, 38).

FI- (p. 295): 6 Fidicina (76, 50?).

FL- (p. 295): 10 Flagris (77, 35); 15 Fluxum (77, 27); 18 Flagrantes (77, 40^a).

FO- (p. 295): 48 Fomenta (78, 23); 50 Fomites (78, 22); 51 Fornice (78, 24); 55 Foedus (74, 15^a); 61 Fomes (78, 16+Abstr.).

FR- (p. 296): 18 Frutectum (79, 57); 21 Frustratus (80, 5); 22 Fretum (80, 45); 31 Flagrantes (77, 40^a).

FU- (p. 296): 46 Funesta (79, 12); 47 Fundum (80, 12); 51 Furentibus austris ('Abol.'; cf. Virg. Gloss. 443, 34); 53 Fusis (79, 9); 55 Fungitur (79, 11; 80, 15); 57 Fundare (80, 16); 65 Furibundus (80, 10); 297, 1 Fusum (79, 14); 6 Futiles (72, 35); 25 Futat ('Abol.', from Festus 79, 5); 27 Fusa (79, 50); 30 Funda (79, 51).

GA- (p. 297): 34 Garrit (81, 23+Abstr.); 37 Galerum (81, 28); 39 Gazae (81, 30+Abstr.); 40 Gazae (85, 10[?]).

GE- (p. 297): 56 Germen (82, 19); 298, 14 Gemini (82, 17[?]).

GI- (p. 298): 35 Gymnosophistas ('Abol.', from Apul. Flor. 15).

GL- (p. 298): 40 Globosum (83, 23[?]); 41 Glomeramur (83, 32); 42 Globum (83, 29); 45 Glaber (83, 6); 46 Globosum (83, 23).

GN- (p. 298): 52 Gnarus (83, 39).

GR- (p. 298): 59 Gyros (84, 22); 299, 2-3 Gremia (84, 12); 4 Grassator (84, 6); 5 and 9 Gremium (84, 16); 10-11 (84, 19-21): Gregalis and Grex, Gregarius.

GU- (p. 299): 22 Garro (81, 25); 23 Gurgustium (84, 29).

HA- (p. 299): 26 Gazae (85, 10); 28-29 Hausta (85, 17); 31 Harundo (85, 12); 32 Haut secus (85, 16); 33 Habile (85, 14); 34 Haurit (85, 15); 38 Chaos (85, 11); 39 Hirudo (86, 10); 40 Hebet (86, 5).

HE- (p. 300): 1 Haemorrhoids (86, 4); 2 Helluo (86, 7).

HI- (p. 300): 27-32: 27 Histriones (86, 6; 87, 20); 28 Chelydri (86, 56); 29 Hiulcum (86, 41); 30 Hystrix (86, 58); 31 Hirsutus (87, 5); 32 Hiatum (86, 60); 40 Histriones (87, 21).

HO- (p. 300): 55 Horribile (88, 4); 57 Hostispices (88, 1); 58 Hostit (87, 52); 60 Homuncio (87, 43+Abstr.); 301, 5 Homuncio (87, 43).

JA- (p. 301): 9 Jaspis (88, 31); 10 Janitor (88, 37); 13 Jamdudum (88, 40); 15-16 Jacula (88, 42).

IC- (p. 301): 18 Iconisma (88, 52); ID- (p. 301): 20 Idioma (89, 2); 26 Identidem (88, 59); IG- (p. 301): 30 Ignitor (89, 20); 36 Ignoscens (89, 23);

IL- (p. 301): 37 Ilicet (89, 29).

IM- (p. 301): 43 Imperitat (90, 15).

IN- (p. 301): 50 Intentant ('Abol.'; cf. Virg. Gloss. 448, 8); 54 Inhibere (96, 4); 57 Inedia (94, 26); 59 Incelebrum (92, 38); 60 Ingluvies (90, 46); 62 Intercapedo (90, 53); 302, 1 Instar (91, 5); 2 Induperator (91, 12); 4 Inclytum (91, 44); 18 Incursantes (100, 30[?]); 43 Inlexit (96, 16); 44 Incassum (91, 46[?]); 60 Inpotens (90, 55[?]); 63 Insomnes (93, 5); 64 Infulae (91, 8); 67 Innixus (93, 6); 70 Inpendet (91, 50); 303, 1 Inenodabile (91, 54); 2 Infensus (91, 55); 3 Ingruit (95, 13); 5 Induviae (93, 9); 6 Intestinum (89, 63); 7 Infecta (94, 7); 10 Indutiae (91, 47); 39 Insauciabilis (100, 7[?]); 52 Internuntii (100, 9); 54 In posterum (100, 10); 63 Ingluvies (90, 46); 304, 4 Innuba (91, 13); 51 Intercipit ('Abol.', from Ter. Eun. 80); 52 In-

commodet ('Abol.', from Ter. Andr. 162); 52^a Infensus ('Abol.', from Ter. Andr. 212).

IR- (p. 305): 20 Hirudo (86, 10); IS- (p. 305): 21 Istic (87, 13).

JU- (p. 305): 27 Jurgium (102, 29); 29 Jugarat (102, 40); 31 Jubilat (102, 45); 32 Juga (102, 39); 33 Juvencus (102, 37); 36^a Jumentum (102, 50?).

LA- (p. 305): 53 Laevum (107, 2); 55 Labat (104, 14); 57 Labes (103, 33); 58 Laciniosum (104, 24); 61 Labescit (104, 16); 306, 2 Lepos (106, 29); 3 Levis (107, 1); 4 Lenocinantes (102, 25?).

LE- (p. 306): 57 Laena (106, 28); 307, 22 Laeva (106, 35 and 40); 23 Lenis (107, 10?).

LI- (p. 307): 40-48: 40 Liticinis (108, 25); 42 Lixae (107, 43); 43 Lymphatus (108, 14); 44 Libat (108, 17); 45 Limes (108, 33); (46 an Abstr. intruder); 47 Liquit (108, 15); 48 Ligurrit (112, 1).

LO- (p. 308): 32-37: 32 Logus (110, 33); 34 Longaevus (110, 28?); 35 Letum (107, 38); 36-37 Letiferum (107, 3).

LU- (p. 308): 42 Lutea (112, 20); 44 Luit (111, 44); 45 Lustrat (112, 16); 50 Luxus (111, 20); 309, 8 Lues (111, 33).

MA- (p. 309): 25-29 (113, 3-7) Macies, Manantia, Marcidus, Mapalia, Manticulare; 31 Maturius (113, 9); 32 Magalia (113, 25); 33 Maculosum (113, 11); 41 Mancipatus (114, 23); 46 Maeret (116, 19).

ME- (p. 310): 12 Metatur (115, 26); 17 Meapte (115, 27); 18 Mero animo (115, 18); 21 Memet (115, 16); 23 Memora ('Abol.'; cf. Virg. Gloss. 452, 31?); 30 Meliuseula ('Abol.', from Ter. Hec. 354); 40 Medetur (115, 23?); 47 Mediusfidius (116, 43).

MI- (p. 311): 6 Miris (117, 42?).

MO- (p. 311): 14 Modulatio (118, 42); 15 Mordet (118, 31?); 18 Monumentum (118, 17); 19 Molossus (118, 24); 22 Moenia (118, 18).

MU- (p. 311): 50 Muscipulos (120, 39?); 54 Mutilat (121, 1); 55 Munificus (121, 2); 57 Muscus (121, 8); 58 Multifarie (121, 9); 312, 10 Municeps (121, 26); 22 Mulcet (120, 40).

NA- (p. 312): 34 Novales (122, 30); 37-41: 37 Navus (122, 22); 38 Natrix (122, 29); 39 Natura (122, 24); 40-41 Nativum (122, 31-32); 45 Natalicius (122, 20).

NE- (p. 313): 1 Nectar (124, 34); 6 Nentes (123, 41); 7 Necnon (123, 42); 8 Neopinum (124, 12); 17 Nebulo (124, 35 + Abstr.).

NI- (p. 313): 42 Nitellae (123, 43).

NO- (p. 314): 12 Nonnumquam (126, 31); 14 Notam (126, 34); 16 Notus (126, 27); 18 Nobili familia (126, 4); 19 Nomenclator (126, 5).

NU- (p. 314): 29 Nomisma (127, 15); 30^a Nubila (127, 20).

OB- (p. 314): 52 Obnisus (128, 38); 56-59: 56 Obnubit (128, 10); 57 Obstinatus (128, 12); 58 Obliquus (128, 13); 59 Obtutus (129, 27); 61 Obesus (128, 19); 315, 2 Obsitus (129, 22); 6 Obvallatum (128, 14);

7 Obtruncat (128, 17[?]); 9 Obtendere (129, 24); 16 Obtrivit (130, 24); 19 Obrutae (130, 25); 26 Oblituit (130, 26); 28 Obpilat (130, 27); 32 Obses (130, 28); 35 Oblimat (128, 26).

OL- (p. 315): 65 Olor (132, 20); 316, 3 Oblimat (128, 26); 8 Olympos (132, 17).

OP- (p. 316): 30 Opperiri (133, 29); 38-39 Opus musaeum (133, 25); 46 Opplere (133, 27).

OR- (p. 316): 59 Oraculum (133, 36); 61 Orbus (133, 33); 64 Orsus (133, 40); 65 Oritur (134, 13); 68 Ora (133, 39[?]); 69 Orion (134, 22); 317, 2 Orbabuntur (133, 37); 3 Orgia (134, 30); 4 Ordo equester (134, 17); 10 Ortyometrae (134, 15).

PA- (p. 317): 43 Palpare (136, 5); 46 Participat (136, 7); 48 Pauculos (136, 11); 53 Pangit (136, 13[?]); 57 Pansis (136, 15); 66 Parsimonia (135, 30); 318, 3 Paulus (135, 34); 10 Patres conscripti (136, 31); 11 Patrat (136, 33); 16 Pauculus (136, 11); 19 Pansum (135, 31); 38-42: 38 Pantheus (136, 32); 39 Papae ('Abol.', from Ter. Eun. 229); 40 Parcus ('Abol.', from Ter. Ad. 866); 41 Par fuit ('Abol.', from Ter. Ph. 155, etc.); 42 Papillae (136, 22[?]).

PE- (p. 319): 10 Perpendit (140, 38[?]); 22 Perduellis (140, 33); 27 Perivium (140, 17); 29 Pervicax (140, 18); 45 Penates (140, 4); 54 Perplexa (140, 31); 58 Pendit (140, 5); 59 Pensationes (140, 6); 68 Peticus (142, 18); 69 'Petilius' (142, 19); 320, 48-53: 48 Peropus est ('Abol.', from Ter. Andr. 265); 49 Percellit ('Abol.', from Ter. Andr. 125[?]); 50 Peniculum ('Abol.', from Ter. Eun. 777); 51 Pedisequus, Pedisequa ('Abol.', from Ter. Andr. 123); 52 Perperam ('Abol.', from Ter. Ph. 745); 53 Perfunctus ('Abol.', from Ter. Hec. 594[?]).

PH- (p. 320): 60 Phalanx (136, 18[?]).

PL- (p. 321): 45 Plaustra (145, 8).

PO- (p. 321): 57 Penis (140, 19); 60 Porgere (145, 34); 322, 8 Procerus (151, 15); 16 Porgere (cf. above 321, 60).

PRE- (p. 322): 50 Praesules (151, 13^a); 51 Praedes (151, 13^b); 57 Privilegium (152, 14); 59-65: 59 Prae se tulit (156, 21); (60 an Abstr. intruder); 61 Praesaepa (156, 23); (62 an Abstr. intruder); 63 Praemodicus (156, 24); 64 Prae me tulit (156, 25); 65 Promit (156, 26); 323, 3 Praepetes (151, 5^a); 10 Prooemium (154, 12[?]); PRO- (p. 323): 42 Prolibor (150, 29); 45 Probrosa (151, 16); 57-324, 2: 57 Procerum (154, 5^a); 58 Probrum (151, 6); 59 Proinde (154, 6^a); 60 Protervus (151, 8); 324, 1 Proci (150, 31); 2 Proceres (151, 4[?]); 6-9: 6 Prora (150, 43); 7 Profanat (151, 13); 8 Promulgat (150, 44); 9 Proritat (150, 33); 25 Pronus (151, 7); 33 Proripit (150, 4); 325, 10 Proles (151, 9[?]); 30 Prodigus (148, 18[?]).

PRI- (p. 325): 38 Priscus (152, 10).

PU- (p. 325): 48 Pullulat (152, 42); 53 Puppis (153, 2); 54 Puberat (152, 44); 59 Pugio (152, 41); 60 Pulvinar (153, 14); 61 Pubes (153, 16); 62 Puerperium (152, 40; 153, 15); 326, 1 Pugil (153, 17).

QUA- (p. 326): 18 Quassat (157, 23); 20 Quantulum (157, 24); 22 Quandam (157, 18); 27 Questus est (158, 6); 28 Querulus (158, 8).

QUI- (p. 326): 61 Quin etiam (158, 32).

QUO- (p. 327): 23 Quousque (159, 40).

RA- (p. 327): 31 Ratum (160, 14); 33 Ruscum (165, 40).

RE- (p. 327): 46 Raetica (161, 5); 51 Redhibere (161, 43); 52 Resides (161, 41); 328, 2 Redundat (161, 42^a); 3 Reboat (162, 1); 8 Revellit (161, 44); 11 Recisum (160, 50); 21 Reciprocator (163, 44); 24 Reboabant (163, 46); 27 Regius verna (163, 47); 37 Redarguit (161, 12[?]); 51 Rere (162 53).

RI- (p. 329): 10 Rimatur (164, 25[?]); 11 Rictura (164, 26); 12 Rite (164, 27).

RO- (p. 329): 22 Rogitat (164, 50); 23 Rostra (165, 1); 25 Roscidum (165, 5); 29-31 (165, 38-40): Rudentes, Rubum, Ruscum; 32-38: 32 Rupes (165, 36); 33 Rumigerulus (165, 40^a); 34 Rurigenas (165, 33); 36 Rudera (165, 40^b); 37 Rudimenta (165, 40^b); 38 Rogus (164, 45).

RU- (p. 329): 40 Rudentes (165, 28); 51 Rumor (165, 40^d).

SA- (p. 330): 5 Sauromatae (166, 27); 8 Sartum (166, 23); 12 Sacrum (166, 28); 14 Saburra (178, 48); 15 Saviat (178, 49); 17 Sartim (166, 23[?]); 18 Sarga (166, 24); 49 Sator (166, 20).

SC- (p. 330): 63 Scitus (167, 33); 65 Scrupea (167, 37); 331, 1 Scandit (167, 21); 7 Scida (168, 42).

SE- (p. 331): 46 Serpyllum (169, 39); 47 Sertor (169, 31); 51 Secreti (170, 5); 55 Severus (169, 35).

SI- (p. 332): 36 Sirius (172, 5); 39 Sinciput (171, 27); 40 Silurus (172, 31); 41 Simultas (172, 1); 42 Situs (171, 29); 43 Siticulosus (171, 30).

SO- (p. 333): 5 Sospitantes (173, 45[?]); 10 Solabar ('Abol. '; cf. Virg. Gloss. 464, 22); 12 Sonipes (169, 33); 15 Suboles (179, 3); 16 Sonorus (173, 42); 19 Socordia (173, 44).

SP- (p. 333): 41 Sphaera (175, 11); 43 Sphalangius (171, 11); 49 Spoliarium ('Abol. '; cf. Virg. Gloss. 464, 40[?]).

TR- (p. 334): 4 Truculentus (187, 15); 7 Trux (187, 13); 8 Truncus (187, 12).

TU- (p. 334): 15 Turbulentus (187, 48); 23 Torpuit (185, 26); 29 Turpisculum (187, 33).

VA- (p. 334): 33-38: 33 Vades (188, 20); 34 Vates (188, 29); 36 Vagurrit (188, 28); 37 Vaticinat (188, 30[?]); 38 Vallos (188, 33); 44 Vadit (189, 17); 45 Vasit (189, 18); 46 Vasta (189, 19).

VE- (p. 334): 59 Vecors (190, 5); 335, 2 Veterator (189, 47); 3 Veneratur (189, 48); 6 Verrunt (190, 9); 8 Vecors (190, 51); 10 Verrunt (cf. above no. 6); 11 Vestibulum ('Abol. '; cf. Virg. Gloss. 469, 13); 15 Veniit (191, 46); 16 Verrit (191, 48); 17 Vepres (189, 52); 20 Veterator ('Abol. '; cf.

Virg. Gloss. 469, 17?); 21 Vehit (190, 15); 31 Veretrum (192, 11?); 55 Veluti (191, 21?).

VI- (p. 336): 4 Virgultum (192, 31); 5 Virguncula (192, 33); 8 Vibex (193, 1); 11 Vim (193, 7); 17 Viocurus (194, 8).

VO- (p. 336): 28 Vola (195, 28); 29 Votivum (195, 26); 34 Volucres (195, 36-37); 36 Volutat (195, 30); 37 Vortex (190, 7).

UL- (p. 336): 48 Uliginosus (194, 45); 49 Ululae (194, 44).

UR- (p. 337): 6 Urbs (196, 1).

US- (p. 337): 9 Uspiam (196, 8); 10 Usquam (196, 9).

UT- (p. 337): 22 Utpote (196, 23).

If the Abolita items were taken from a composite Abstr.-Abol. glossary like the (early) eighth century Vatican MS. to whose apograph the above references are made, the division-line between Abol. and Abstr. items must have been often obscured (cf. *Journal of Philology*, xxxiv 267 sqq.). The nature of the Abolita MS. used for the collection and the exact position of the Abstrusa and the Abolita material are details which must remain somewhat uncertain until these two glossaries have been thoroughly investigated. That investigation will, in its turn, receive great help from our glossary, since the Erfurt MS. remains (almost throughout) at the AB-stage of arrangement, whereas our oldest MSS. of Abstrusa have advanced (almost throughout) to the ABC-stage. That the Abolita gloss (83, 22) *Glebo: rusticus, arator*, came to England in a French MS. (with *Glebra: rustice arator*) seems certain. For the compiler of EE ii recast the gloss so, *Glebra: arator lingua Gallica* (Ep. 11 A 11).

The **Virgil** items are treated in *Class. Quart.* xii 171. They appear to be marginalia of an English MS. of Virgil, marginalia far more freely used for Aff. and Erf.² than for Corp. Thus of the many glosses in the Virgil batches of the I-chapter of Aff. only seven appear in Corp. But since these seven agree, word for word, with the Aff. items (I 15 *Ictus: percussus*; I 18 *Id metuens: hoc timens*; I 51 *Iliacis campis: Trojanis campis*; I 246 *In occasu: in fine*; I 276 *In brevia: in inaccessibilia*; I 277 *In-cumbere: superruere*; I 279 *Incute: inmitte*) it is clear that the two compilers had the same marginalia to draw upon. The compiler of Corp. restricted himself to more difficult phrases: the compiler of Aff. (like the compiler of Erf.²) was less fastidious. Absolute certainty may be claimed for unmistakably Virgilian

phrases like (262, 27) *Aequore toto: per totum mare*, whether they stand in a Virgil-cluster or not (the groups are usually too small to be called 'batches'). The several items of any unmistakable cluster are also certain. But uncertainty attaches to a number of claimants, and these are marked with a query in the following list of the Virgil-clusters in Erf.² When the cluster appears at its normal place in a section, the uncertainty is reduced.

AB: 260, 2-3 *Avernus* (e.g. *Geo.* 4, 493); *Ab oris* (*Aen.* 1, 1).

AC: 260, 50-57^b *Ac veluti* (*Aen.* 1, 82); *Acris* (e.g. *Aen.* 1, 220); *Actus* (e.g. *Aen.* 2, 128); *Aonie* (*Ecl.* 10, 12); *Acciti* (*Aen.* 7, 642); *Actae* (*Aen.* 5, 613); *Acheron* (e.g. *Aen.* 5, 99); *Actutum* (*Aen.* 9, 255); *Actum* (*Geo.* 2, 334); *Acerra* (*Aen.* 5, 745).

AD: 261, 65-262, 1 *Adhibete* (e.g. *Aen.* 5, 62); *Adventabant* (*Aen.* 5, 328); *Ad terras concidit* (*Aen.* 5, 448); *Advecta* (*Aen.* 5, 864); *Adegit* (e.g. *Aen.* 6, 696); *Externo* (*Aen.* 10, 156).

AE: 262, 67-263, 3 *Aeripedem* (*Aen.* 6, 802); *Aestate nova* (*Aen.* 1, 430); *Aestus* (e.g. *Aen.* 2, 759); *Aethon* (*Aen.* 11, 89); *Aethiopum* (e.g. *Aen.* 4, 481); *Aequatae* (*Aen.* 5, 844); *Aegida* (e.g. *Aen.* 8, 354); *Aetherium sensum* (*Aen.* 6, 747); *Egregium* (e.g. *Aen.* 6, 861).

AF: 263, 20-22 *Affatur* (e.g. *Aen.* 1, 663); *Africanus* (*Aen.* 1, 86); *Afflarat* (*Aen.* 1, 591).

AG: 263, 46-50 *Agite* (e.g. *Geo.* 2, 35); *Agitator* (*Aen.* 2, 476); *Augurium* (e.g. *Aen.* 2, 703); *Agrestes* (? e.g. *Aen.* 3, 34); *Agerem* (*Aen.* 5, 51).

AL: 264, 48-54 *Allecto* (e.g. *Aen.* 7, 341); *Albula* (*Aen.* 8, 332); *Allabitur* (*Aen.* 10, 292); *Alis plaudentem* (*Aen.* 5, 515); *Allabitur* (*Aen.* 6, 2); *Alta mente* (*Aen.* 1, 26); *Alterna* (e.g. *Aen.* 6, 121).

AM: 265, 28-32 *Agmine* (e.g. *Geo.* 1, 381); *Ambrosiae* (*Aen.* 1, 403); *Amissum* (*Aen.* 5, 814); *Ambages* (e.g. *Aen.* 6, 99); *Admoneat* (*Aen.* 6, 293).

AN: 266, 28-37 *Animis caelestibus* (*Aen.* 1, 11); *Annabat* (*Aen.* 6, 358 -am); *Annixi* (e.g. *Aen.* 3, 208); *Anienis* (!) (*Aen.* 7, 683); *Amplexa* (*Aen.* 4, 686 ?); *Annuus orbis* (*Aen.* 5, 46); *Annua* (*Geo.* 1, 216); *Anhelitus* (e.g. *Aen.* 5, 199); *Animum* (e.g. *Aen.* 5, 640); *Anne* (e.g. *Aen.* 6, 719).

AR: 268, 16-22 *Arrectis* (e.g. *Aen.* 1, 152); *Ardentibus* (?); *Arrectis* (*Aen.* 2, 173); *Arrectae* (e.g. *Aen.* 5, 643); *Argivi* (e.g. *Aen.* 1, 40); *Armi-potens* (e.g. *Aen.* 9, 717); *Aries* (e.g. *Aen.* 2, 492).

AS: 268, 49-54 *Ast ego* (*Aen.* 1, 46); *Hastula* (?); *Astu* (e.g. *Aen.* 10, 522); *Asperrima* (*Aen.* 1, 14); *A sedibus* (*Aen.* 1, 84); *Astitit* (e.g. *Aen.* 1, 301).

AT: 269, 10-11 *Atris faucibus* (*Aen.* 6, 240); *Atlans* (e.g. *Aen.* 6, 796).

AU: 269, 57-59 *Ausonia* (e.g. *Aen.* 7, 623); *Auxiliis* (*Aen.* 2, 163); *Avexerat* (*Aen.* 1, 512).

BE-: 271, 12-14 *Berecynthia mater* (Aen. 6, 784); 'Berce' (?); *Bellipotens* (Aen. 11, 8).

BI-: 271, 49-51 *Buten* (e.g. Aen. 5, 372); *Bifrons Janus* (Aen. 7, 180); *Bijugis* (e.g. Aen. 10, 398).

CA-: 274, 42-46 *Caveae* (Geo. 4, 58); *Caeca* (e.g. Aen. 1, 536); *Calliope* (Aen. 9, 525); *Cadus* (Aen. 6, 228); *Cayster* (Geo. 1, 384).

CE-: 276, 5-11 *Ceraunia* (Geo. 1, 332); *Cessare* (e.g. Ecl. 7, 10); *Centenum* (Aen. 10, 207); *Cyrene: nympa aquae* (Geo. 4, 376); *Cyrneus* (Ecl. 9, 30); *Ciebat* (Aen. 3, 344).

CI-: 277, 12-16 *Ciebo* (Aen. 4, 122); *Cecropidae* (Aen. 6, 21); *Caespes* (e.g. Aen. 3, 304); *Cicones* (Geo. 4, 520); *Cymbia* (e.g. Aen. 3, 66).

CL-: 277, 59-62 *Classes* (e.g. Geo. 1, 255); *Clotho* (Aen. 10, 815?); *Clavum* (e.g. Aen. 5, 177); *Clivosi* (e.g. Geo. 1, 108).

CO-: 278, 62-65 *Corpora* (Aen. 2, 365?); *Coorta est* (e.g. Geo. 3, 478); *Coturnis* (Ecl. 2, 8); *Cnosius* (e.g. Aen. 6, 566).

CON-: 281, 30-33 *Contundet* (Aen. 1, 264); *Congressus* (e.g. Aen. 1, 475); *Conjecit* (e.g. Aen. 2, 545); *Consertam* (e.g. Aen. 3, 467).

CR-: 282, 32-34 *Croceis* (e.g. Geo. 4, 109); *Crudo* (Aen. 9, 743); *Cristatus* (Aen. 1, 468).

CU-: 282, 45-48 *Culumum* (Geo. 1, 321 + Abol.); *Curculio* (Geo. 1, 186); *Cumba* (Aen. 6, 413); *Cumulus and In fluctu pendent* (Aen. 1, 105-106).

DE-: 285, 14-20 *Depasta* (e.g. Ecl. 1, 54); *Delius Apollo* (Aen. 3, 162); 'Derunt' (?); <Addant se:> *dent operam, curent* (Aen. 9, 149?); *Depressus* (Geo. 3, 276); *Dentalia* (Geo. 1, 172).

DI-: 286, 44-53 *Diruta* (Aen. 10, 363); *Diremit* (Aen. 5, 467); *Immensum insevimus* (Geo. 2, 541?); *Dissimulo* (Aen. 4, 368); *Dicax* (?); *Dissicit* (Aen. 12, 308); *Dicavit* (?); *Dilucida* (?); *Diluit* (Geo. 1, 326); *Distentas lacte* (Ecl. 7, 3); 287, 10-23: *Dies infanda* (Aen. 2, 132); *Disjectum* (Aen. 1, 128); <Discerpunt:> *discindunt, partiunt* (Aen. 9, 313); *Dilectus* (Geo. 3, 72); *Digressum* (e.g. Aen. 3, 410); *Dione* (Ecl. 9, 47); *Dindyma* (Aen. 10, 252); *Diabathra* (an intruder); *Dictaeus* (Aen. 4, 73); *Discriminat* (Aen. 11, 144); *Dissidet* (Aen. 7, 370); *Dirae* (Aen. 12, 845); *Dissuetus* (e.g. Aen. 1, 722?); *Deriguere oculis* (Aen. 7, 447).

EL-: 289, 14-17 *Elysios* (Geo. 1, 38); *Eluitur* (Aen. 6, 742); *Elapsus* (e.g. Aen. 2, 318); *Elisum* (Aen. 8, 261).

EX-: 292, 48-57 *Exsortem* (Aen. 8, 552); *Excretos* (Geo. 3, 398); *Exorare* (Aen. 3, 370); *Exiguus* (Geo. 1, 181); *Excidit: oblitus est* (Aen. 1, 26?); *Excidi* (a foolish addition by the compiler); *Excudunt* (Geo. 4, 57); *Exserta* (Aen. 11, 649); *Exaestuat* (Aen. 9, 798); *Exponit* (e.g. Aen. 6, 416).

FA-: 294, 9-13 *Facultas* (Geo. 4, 437); *Fando* (e.g. Aen. 2, 81); *Faxo* (e.g. Aen. 12, 316); *Far(ris)* (e.g. Geo. 1, 185); *Farra* (Geo. 1, 101).

FE-: 294, 43-45 *Fucus* (Geo. 4, 244?); *Foedavit* (Aen. 2, 286); *Fervet* (e.g. Aen. 1, 436).

FI-: ? 295, 2-3 *Fiscina* (Geo. 1, 266); *Fiscellam* (Ecl. 10, 71).

HA-: 299, 55-60 *Haeret?* (Aen. 1, 495); *Harpyiae* (Aen. 3, 226); *Habenae* (e.g. Aen. 1, 63); *Halantes* (Geo. 4, 109); *Harundo* (e.g. Geo. 2, 414); *Haruspex* (e.g. Aen. 8, 498).

IN-: 302, 10-13 *Insignem pietate* (Aen. 1, 10); *Gens inimica* (Aen. 1, 67); *Innititur* (Aen. 6, 760?); (*Inpulis*?) *inpigit, impulsit* (e.g. Aen. 7, 621); *Ineluctabile* (Aen. 8, 334); 303, 22-27 *Junipirus* (e.g. Ecl. 10, 76); *In gurgite vasto* (Aen. 1, 118); *Incute* (Aen. 1, 69); *Incumbere* (Aen. 9, 791); '*Inira*' (?); *In brevia* (Aen. 1, 111).

LA-: 306, 37^a-47 *Lapidosus* (e.g. Geo. 2, 34); *Lacessit* (e.g. Aen. 10, 644); *Lanugine* (Ecl. 2, 51); *Lapsantem* (Aen. 2, 551); *Larem* (e.g. Aen. 9, 259); *Laquearia* (Aen. 8, 25); *Lanigeræ* (Aen. 3, 660); *Laniones* (?); *Labrusca* (Ecl. 5, 7); *Lacertæ* (Geo. 4, 13); *Lancibus pandis* (Geo. 2, 194).

MA-: ? 309, 58-59 *Magalia* (e.g. Aen. 1, 421); *Madet* (Aen. 12, 691).

MI-: 311, 5-7 *Myricæ* (e.g. Ecl. 4, 2); *Miris* (e.g. Aen. 1, 354); *Mitra* (Aen. 4, 216).

PA-: 318, 44-48 *Palumba* (e.g. Ecl. 1, 57); *Paulatim* (Geo. 3, 215); *Passis* (e.g. Aen. 1, 480); *Parcæ* (Aen. 5, 798); *Palearia* (Geo. 3, 53).

QU-: 327, 19-21 *Quianam* (e.g. Aen. 5, 13); *Quo numine* (Aen. 1, 8); *Quondam* (e.g. Ecl. 1, 74).

RA-: 327, 36-37 *Rapidus* (e.g. Geo. 2, 321); *Rasile* (Geo. 2, 449).

RE-: 328, 56-59 *Redolent* (e.g. Aen. 1, 436); *Remenso* (e.g. Aen. 2, 181); *Restitit* (Geo. 4, 490); *Reserat* (e.g. Aen. 7, 613).

RU-: 329, 46-50 *Rubigo* (e.g. Geo. 1, 495); *Rutilare* (Aen. 8, 529); *Ructat* (Aen. 6, 297 er-); *Rupto turbine* (Aen. 2, 416); *Ruminat* (Ecl. 6, 54).

SA-: 330, 9-13 *Sarmenta* (Geo. 2, 409); *Salvete* (e.g. Aen. 7, 121); *Saltus* (e.g. Ecl. 9, 9?); *Sacrum: malum, exorabile* (e.g. Aen. 4, 703); *Sancire* (Aen. 12, 200?).

SE-: 331, 40-45 *Serta* (e.g. Ecl. 6, 16); *Sequestra: seponente* (Aen. 11, 133); *Sætosî apri* (?) (Ecl. 7, 29); *Segnis* (e.g. Aen. 3, 513); *Serta* (cf. above); *Serum* (Geo. 3, 406).

SP-: 331, 51-53 *Spatiatur* (e.g. Geo. 1, 389); *Specus* (e.g. Geo. 4, 418); *Spectatus* (Aen. 8, 151).

TU-: 334, 17-18 *Tumida* (Aen. 6, 407); *Turbine* (e.g. Aen. 1, 45).

To these must be added some Virgil-clusters that have survived in *Affatim* (C. G. L. IV):

A: 475, 22-27 *Aeternum* (e.g. Aen. 2, 297); *Ante malorum* (Aen. 1, 198); *Adstetit* (Aen. 1, 301); *Ardentes* (Aen. 1, 423); *Aestate nova* (Aen.

1, 430); *Ad terras concidit* (Aen. 5, 447); 480, 19–28 *Animis caelestibus* (Aen. 1, 11); *Animo* (e.g. Aen. 1, 26?); *Ad litora* (e.g. Aen. 1, 86); *Aspicere* (Aen. 12, 151?); *Avia* (e.g. Aen. 2, 736); *Auri sacra fames* (Aen. 3, 57); *Adytis* (e.g. Aen. 3, 92); *Aditus* (e.g. Aen. 6, 43?); *Absiste* (Aen. 8, 39); *Ab stirpe* (e.g. Aen. 1, 626); 481, 10–13 *Aligerum* (Aen. 1, 663); *Alis plaudentem* (Aen. 5, 515); *Alcidis* (e.g. Aen. 6, 801); *Africus* (e.g. Aen. 1, 86).

B: 487, 47–49 *Barcaei* (Aen. 4, 43); *Bacatum* (Aen. 1, 655); *Bacchatur* (e.g. Aen. 4, 301).

C: 491, 2–6 *Carecta* (Ecl. 3, 20); *Crateras* (e.g. Aen. 1, 24); *Cada* (Aen. 1, 195; or *Abol.* ?); *Cantharus* (Ecl. 6, 17).

I (a very large number; see *Class. Quart. l.c.* The seven which appear also in *Corpus* have been already mentioned. The following appear also in *Ampl. II*): 527, 26 *Inferat* (Aen. 11, 467); 528, 42 *Id* (e.g. Aen. 1, 676); 530, 49 *In gurgite vasto* (Aen. 1, 118).

R: 562, 56–59 *Refulsit* (Aen. 1, 588); *Restitit* (Aen. 1, 588); *Relatam* (Aen. 1, 390); *Regali luxu* (Aen. 1, 637).

S: 571, 44–48 *Submersum* (Aen. 1, 585); *Sucepit* (Aen. 1, 175?); *Subnectens* (Aen. 1, 492); *Supereminet* (e.g. Aen. 1, 501).

T: 574, 9–10 *Tempe* (Geo. 2, 469); *Terque quaterque* (Geo. 2, 399).

The certainty diminishes for the remaining constituents of the ‘second glossary.’ That the Latin-Greek **Philoxenus Glossary** is represented is probable ‘à priori,’ since the glossary which immediately follows Erf.² in the Erfurt MS., the Third Erfurt Glossary or ‘*Glossae Nominum*,’ is based on a bilingual collection, presumably the full, original Philoxenus (see *Class. Quart. xi* 194). Elsewhere (*Class. Rev. xxxi* 158 and 188) it has been shewn that our sole extant representative of the Philoxenus Glossary (see the apograph in *C. G. L. II*, pp. 3–212) offers a mere meagre epitome of the original Latin-Greek compilation. The original can be reconstructed in part with the help of the other glossaries printed in *C. G. L. vol. II*, especially of the Greek-Latin *Cyryllus Glossary*. ‘Philoxenus’ (if we may so term the unknown compiler) took his materials from *Festus*, from the *De Officio Proconsulis* (a phrase-book, no longer extant, drawn up for provincial governors), from *Charisius* (and perhaps other Grammars), from a Greek parallel rendering of some speeches of Cicero (cf. *New Palaeogr. Soc. II*, pl. 55), from marginalia in MSS. of Virgil, of the Satirists, of the Bible (*Itala*), etc. Philoxenus items are often identical with *Hermeneumata* items (for a guess at the reason

see Classical Philology, xiii 9); and though we may make a rough-and-ready rule that the first portions of EE are the place for Hermeneumata items, and the second portions of Erf.² for Philoxenus items, we cannot feel complete confidence. A useful clue is the presence of the word *Graece*, although this adverb appears often in items of other provenance too: e.g. in the Abstrusa item C. G. L. iv 41, 18 Coluber: serpens, ophis Graece. Even a Greek word begins such an Abstrusa item as (iv 112, 39) Malacia: mollities; Graecum est. We must remember that only a very brief selection out of the huge original Philoxenus Glossary was probably used by our compiler. It is not impossible that his 'glossae verborum' and 'glossae nominum' were constructed from Philoxenus materials, for it is at the ends of the sections, the places appropriate to the 'glossae verborum' and 'glossae nominum' (with occasional Anglosaxon interpretations) that these Philoxenus items seem to shew themselves most clearly. But the 'second glossary' too seems to have had a Philoxenus thread (cf. the Philox. miswriting A[u]xillae in EE ii, Ep. 5 C 16, C. G. L. v 346, 41). It would not be difficult to exhibit Philoxenus clusters of Erf.²; but, since the identification of all-Latin items with bilingual items can seldom be quite convincing, it seems better to refrain.

Here we may turn (in fulfilment of the promise of this article's title) to consider the **Third Erfurt Glossary** (a fragment, A-L), the 'Glossae Nominum' (cf. Class. Quart. xi 194 sq.). The digression must be brief, for this glossary is not closely connected with the others and has been already edited by Loewe (Leipzig, 1884), so far as an edition was possible in his time. Loewe has shewn that it follows an AB-order and that each section exhibits in regular sequence batches of nouns of the same termination (first, nouns ending in *-a*; then, nouns ending in *-us*; next, nouns ending in *-um*, and so on). And he has, we may say, proved that its items come (ultimately) from the (full, original) Philoxenus Glossary, the Greek interpretations being rendered (often absurdly¹ misrendered) in Latin, occasionally in

¹ Thus the Philoxenus item (C. G. L. ii 14, 26) Albunea: Λευκοθέα (presumably a Virgil or Horace gloss) appears as (C. G. L. v 590, 44) Albunea: alba visio!

Anglosaxon. Until proof of any additional source has been produced we may use the argument: "This item appears in the Glossae Nominum; therefore it must be a Philoxenus item," provided that we substitute for the word 'must' some milder form of expression. And we may explain the glossary's title-heading: NUNC ALIAE XIII (XVI?) EXIGUAE (*scil.* glossae, i.e. 'glossaries') SECUNTUR 'Here follow other thirteen small lists,' by supposing that the compiler found thirteen separate lists of nouns, all culled from the Philoxenus Glossary: nouns 1. in *-a*, 2. in *-um*, 3. in *-us*, 4. in *-o*, 5. in *-as*, 6. in *-or*, 7. in *-er*, 8. in *-ur*, 9. in *-is*, 10. in *-es*? 11. in *-x*, 12. in *-ns*, 13. in *-en*. (Or we may make them sixteen, by adding lists of nouns in, let us say, *-al*, *-ar*, *-an*.) These thirteen lists or glossaries he threw into one and arranged the mass in AB-order. (For other, less probable explanations see *Class. Rev.* 31, 192, *Class. Quart.* 11, 195.) Loewe used two MSS. (of which one is no longer extant), both of them transcripts of a fragmentary exemplar (A-L) of this glossary. Goetz (in *C. G. L.* II, pp. 563-597) has ventured on a partial and precarious supplement of the rest (L-U) with the help of a late 'omnium gatherum' collection in which items from a full copy of this glossary are mixed up with items culled from other sources. Goetz' additions to Loewe's text must therefore be used with great caution.

As a specimen of the third Erfurt Glossary we may take the items with Anglosaxon interpretations (cf. Sweet, *O. E. T.* pp. 109-110):

(Cyrillus glosses are cited in their Philoxenus form. The lost MS. collated by Deycks is used to supply the gaps in Erf.³ and to correct its readings.)

P. 563, 43 Abusus: *foruerit* (Philox. 6, 3 Ab.: ἀποχρησάμενος); P. 564, 23 Affectuosus: *amabilis, lebuendi* Saxonice (Cyrill. 442, 29 Adf.: συμπαθής); P. 565, 9 Aedituus: *templi vel aedis minister, rendegn* (e.g. Philox. 11, 47 Aed.: νεωκόρος); 20 Aequimanus: *bylypti* Saxonice (Cyrill. 402, 29 Ae.: περιδέξιος); 43 Alga: *herba marina, uar* (Cyrill. 260, 31 Al.: βρόνον; 473, 45 Al.: φῦκος); P. 566, 2 Alveus: *genus vasis, trog* (e.g. Cyrill. 425, 65 Al.: πύελος); 8-9 Aleator: *tebleri*, *Alea: tefil* (Philox. 14, 36 Aleator: κοττιστής, κυβευτής; 14, 32 Alea: κόττος, κύβος, κυβεία); 19 Admissarius: *stoeda et homo for(nicator)* (e.g. Cyrill. 348, 66 Adm.: κήλων, ὁ ἐπιβαίνων ἱππος, possibly with citation of Cicero *Pis.* 69 *admissarius iste*); [Not 25-26

Amputatio: uvae lectio 'fiit,' Amputator: praecisor ramusculorum vineae. For the other MS. seems to have had uvae lectio sive vineae. Perhaps lectio 'gathering' should be sectio 'pruning'; cf. Cyrill. 350, 2 Amputatio: κλάδευσις; 403, 13 Amputatio: περικοπή]; P. 567, 22 Aquilus: fulvus, *bruiun*, 'locar' (Cyrill. 469, 44 Aq.: φαίος. Since Philox. cites Lucilius, that poet's name may lurk in 'locar'); 36 Arca funebris: sarcophagus, *cest* (Cyrill. 434, 60 Ar. fun.: σορός; 517, 33 Ar. fun.: λάρναξ); P. 568, 4 'Arquamentum': *disl* (the unknown Latin word might mean 'a bending into a bow-form,' from arcus 'bow.' Cyrill. has 428, 60 Armamentum: ῥυμός ἀμάξης, but this sense of armamentum 'equipment' is unknown); 22 Ascia: ferramentum, *etsa* (Philox. 23, 58 As.: σκέπαρνον); P. 569, 5 Auctoratus: id est Graece monomachus, *cempa*, qui est ab exercitu electus ubi quis congregitur cum uno (cf. e.g. Philox. 26, 14 Au.: μονομάχος, etc. The bilingual glossator meant 'gladiator,' but the English compiler thinks of e.g. David and Goliath); 17 Axis: *aew* (Philox. 27, 47 Ax.: ἄξων).

P. 569, 28 Battulus: *stam* Saxonice (Philox. 68, 22 Ba.: μογιλάος); P. 570, 9 Bplex: duplex, *tuili* (Cyrill. 278, 41 Bplex: διπλοῦς); 12 Blatta: pigmentum 'houiblauum' (Bl. means 'purple'); 14 'Blatiarius': primicularius (or privic-), *byrdistrae* (a puzzle. Should we read *blattarius*, a derivative from blatta and understand 'Master of the Robes'? Loewe supports primicubicularius 'First Chamberlain' by a gloss Blasto: cubicularius, which however looks like a Bible gloss from Acts 12, 20: et persuaso Blasto, qui erat super cubiculum regis, postulabant pacem); 20 Vomer: *scaer* (Philox. 31, 8 Vomer: ὕνις); 27 Vaccula (or Bucula): vitula, *cucaelf* (?Philox. 31, 35 Bucula: δάμαλις, diminutive βοῦς); 29 Buccula: umbo, *randbaeg*; 30 Bustum: ustrina, *beel* (e.g. Philox. 31, 43 Bu.: πυρά, etc.); 32 Buris: *scaes* (or *scaer*) (Philox. 31, 50 Bu.: ῥυμός ἀρότρου).

P. 571, 2 Catta: bestiolae genus quod dicitur *merth* (Cyrill. 220, 32 Ca.: αἰλουρος); 4 Camsa (for Capsa): *caest*; [25 Carbonarius locus carbonum 'constuc' (or carboni constructus)]; 26 Capreolus: *raa*; 36 Calcatiosus (for Calcariosus? for Calcitrosus?): *spurul* (?Cyrill. 358, 17 Calcitrosus: λακτιστής); P. 572, 13 Caper: porcus 'dimisus,' *baar* (?Cyrill. 477, 12 Ca.: χίμαρος; ?Philox. 206, 52 Verres: κάπρος); 21 Calcar: sponus, *spora* (Cyrill. 347, 50 Ca.: κέντρον ἐν πτέρρῃ ἰππέως); 33 Cervix: posteriora colli, *knecca* (e.g. Philox. 99, 42 Ce.: ἀρχήν, τένων, τράχηλος); 34 Caesius: glaucus, *ualdenegi* (or ualdenez) (Philox. 95, 39 Ca.: γλαυκός); 39 Censor: rimator, pretiator, *echtheri* (e.g. Philox. 99, 34 Ce.: τιμητής); P. 573, 4 Cista: *cest*, arcula (e.g. Philox. 101, 17 Ci.: λάρναξ, κίστη, κύτις, κόφινος); 24 Cella lignaria: *fin* (Cyrill. 378, 25 Ce. lig.: ξυλόβολον ἦτοι ξυλοθήκη); 32 Classis: naves collectae, *flota* (Philox. 101, 33 Cl.: στόλος); 37 Cornicula: genus avis, *orae* (Cyrill. 353, 56 Co.: κορώνη); 43 Colum (i.e. -us): *lorg*, *couel* (Cyrill. 323, 58 Colum, hic colus: ἡλακότη. Perhaps also Philox. 166, 15 Qualus: σάρακος, κόφινος. Or was couel a mere guess, suggested by similarity of sound?); P. 574, 5 Colus: *lorg* (see above); 13 Corbis: *mond* (Philox. 116, 51 Co.: εἶδος κοφίνου); 15 Colles: *bergas* (Philox. 115, 26^a

Co.: *βουνοῦς*); P. 575, 9 Conciliatio: *uaeg* (Cyrill. 471, 50 Co.: *φιλοποιήσις*; 419, 29 Co.: *προξένησις*); 12 Conductio (for -tor?): *gūiſa*; 25 Concessor (for Concessor): *gised*; 54 Culleum: *cylli* (e.g. Philox. 103, 17 Cu.: *ὁ ταύρειος ἀσκός*); 55 Cuneus: *uecg* (Cyrill. 449, 31 Cu.: *σφήν*).

P. 576, 30 Delassatio: *tiurung* (Cyrill. 341, 23 De.: *κατακόπωσις*; 343, 6 De.: *καταπόνησις*); P. 577, 37 Dulcacidium: *swurmilc* (Philox. 56, 41 Du.: *ὀξύγλυκον*).

P. 578, 7-8 Effractor: fur domus frangens, Effractabilis: *husbrycīl* (Cyrill. 330, 2 Effractor: *θυρεπανοίκτης*); 31 Epiphonema: causa, contentio, *efatreub*.

P. 579, 30 Farrago: *brora scaefr* (Philox. 70, 35 Fa.: *γράφτις*); 51 Fenicium: acervum feni, *hrec* (?Cyrill. 478, 6 Fenisecium: *χορτοκόπιον*); 58 Ferruminatus: *gisuetit* (Cyrill. 475, 1 Fe.: *χαλκοκόλλητος*); P. 580, 7 Feles: furunculus, *merth* (Philox. 70, 5 Fe.: *αἴλουρος*).

P. 582, 5 Humilio (for Pumilio): nanus, *duerh* (Philox. 165, 6 Pu.: *νᾶνος*).

P. 582, 7 Jaculum: *sciutil* (Philox. 75, 31 Ja.: *ἀκόντιον*); 8 Jactus: boltio, sagitta, *sciutil* (?Cyrill. 223, 16 Ja.: *ἀκόντισις*); 15 Pium: *neisn*, *naensood* (Philox. 76, 60 Iliā: *λαγόνες*); 42 Infundibulum: *tracter* (Philox. 83, 1 In.: *χώνη*); P. 583, 34 Incusatio: *efatreof* (cf. above, Epiphonema); P. 584, 35 Inguen: *lesca hregresi* (Philox. 80, 19 In.: *βουβών*); 47 Juba: saetae; porci et leonis caballique manu, *brystae* (?Philox. 95, 6 Ju.: *χαίτη*, *λόφος ἵππου*).

P. 585, 9 Lactantia: *beost* (?Cyrill. 261, 10 Lactanti(n)a: *γαλαθηνός*); 13 Lamna: angulus auris, *lappa* (Cyrill. 361, 54 La.: *λοβός ὠτίου*); 46 Laxitas: *wlacunis* (Cyrill. 243, 45 La.: *ἀραιότης*); P. 586, 26 Lignarium: ligneum, et est *fin* (Cyrill. 378, 24-25 Li.: *ξυλικόν*, Li.: *ξύλόβολον ἦτο ξυλοθήκη*).

That the **Placidus Glossary** (*Plac.*), published by Goetz in C. G. L. v, pp. 3 sqq., is represented in this English collection has already been declared quite likely. It would include those 'shorter glosses of Placidus' which I have elsewhere (Journ. Phil. xxxiv 255) treated and called the 'pseudo-Placidus' glosses (*ps.-Plac.*). They deal entirely with Early Latin and come from the marginalia in MSS. of such ancient authors as Livius Andronicus, Naevius, Plautus, Ennius, etc. To this source we may refer, but always with some hesitation, such items as the following:

282, 37-39 Creperae: dubiae, incertae (*ps.-Plac.* 13, 27 Creperae res: incertae dubiaeque, etc.), Crivor (for Cluvior): nobilior, Crea: stercus, spurcitia, unde excreare spurcitiam ejicere (*ps.-Plac.* 13, 22 Crea: stercus, unde ea quae ex ore abjicimus excreare dicimus, id est expuere);

262, 19 Ad incitam: ad extremam fortunam (ps.-Plac. 6, 7 Ad incitam: ad extremam fortunam).

The true Placidus glossary seems to be composed of notes taken from the lectures of a professor in North Africa whose lectures were far from deserving the immortality they have thus achieved (Journ. Phil. xxxiv 264). A good example of his stupidity is his treatment of the Old Latin word *meditullium* 'a knoll,' which he actually connects with the verb *meditor* 'I study' (C. G. L. v 32, 4 locus in quo aliqua meditantur sive ad docendum sive ad discendum). Without a doubt this is the item of Erf.² (310, 44) *Meditullium: in quocumque applicaverit loco ante vesperum* 'any place one studies in before the evening' (i.e. at evening one would go indoors and study by lamplight). And the curious *Gestatio: ipsa res* (298, 7) becomes intelligible from the (presumable) Placidus pair (71, 24) *Gestatiuncula: res minuta, (Gestatio: ipsa res)*.

Of the residue the same may be said as of the residue in the first portions of the EE Glossary: that since the sources used have not supplied enough material to form 'clusters,' a mere mention of them must suffice. And really they are more or less the same sources as in EE. The first item of the whole glossary is a Bible gloss:

Aptet vos: impleat vos (from Hebr. 13, 21 *aptet vos in omni bono*),

and a large number of the sections shew isolated items from the same source.

An unmistakable Rufinus item is (291, 7):

Oedipia: obscena (from Ruf. Eccl. Hist. 5, 1, 14 *velut Thyestaeas cenas et incesta Oedipia perpetrantes*).

From the Latin translation of Clement's *Recognitiones* comes (272, 25):

Bromum: sordem maris (Clem. Rec. 2, 2 *nec ferre possem bromum et molestiam maris*).

From Orosius, e.g. (321, 3):

Pythii (Phithi MS.): *poetici* (Or. Hist. 6, 15, 13 *Pythici oraculi fides*. With a variant reading *poetici*).

From marginalia on a sentence of Sulpicius' Dialogues (1, 27, 4 tu vero, inquit Postumianus, vel Celtice aut, si mavis, Gallice loquere) has come the absurd item in other glossaries (see Thes. Gloss. s.v.):

Vel Celtice: gentis cujusdam loquela,

and, apparently, in this one (276, 23):

Celtice: gens.

Even Phocas' Grammar re-appears in (335, 58):

Vespertilio et (s)tilio unum est,

which seems to reflect the two Corpus items:

(S 554) Stilio: *hraedemuus*.

(U 105) Vespertilio: *hraedemuus*.

Both may be referred to some marginal annotation on Phoc. 413, 8 where Phocas had mentioned as example of the declension *-io, -ionis* the noun *stellio* 'lizard,' and the annotator had written above this word a second example, *vespertilio* 'bat.' The excerptor made the same mistake as that described above in Part I, Magistratus: senatus, and wrote in the 'glossae collectae' Stello: vespertilio with the Ags. gloss on *vespertilio* (as in EE).

The Leyden Glossary entitles us to ascribe to Gregory's Dialogues (4, 39) the item (283, 35):

Dalmatica: tunica manicis latis.

Nonius Marcellus' 'Compendiosa Doctrina,' a dictionary of Republican Latin, was an English possession. The archetype of all our MSS. seems to have been taken by Alcuin to Tours. Some leakage from this source is therefore to be looked for. The item Colustrum: lac concretum in mammis (278, 61) is identical with Nonius (84, 7) Colustra: lac concretum in mammis (a passage marred in the Nonius archetype). But I find no unmistakable trace (such as a Nonius cluster) of the use of this dictionary. The EEi item Culina: coquina may or may not come from this source. **Columba's Hymn**, the 'Altus' (the hymn which, sung seven times, made an evil spirit powerless), contains no more stanzas than the letters of the alphabet. Yet a large number

of its abnormal words appear in our glossary (also Aff., EE, Corp.), e.g. Brumalia 'sleet,' Pontia 'water,' Dodrans 'tidal wave' (all three in stanza 9: Invehunt nubes pontias Ex fontibus brumalias Tribus profundioribus Oceani dodrantibus), Prosator 'creator' (in the opening line: Altus prosator, vetustus), Praesagmen 'prophecy.' Not however *iduma* 'hand.'

PART III

In Parts I and II our investigation has been in a region of certainty. In Part III it enters the region of probability. Certainty was provided by the presence of coherent batches of the material used by the glossary-compilers. That used for the EE Glossary (treated in Part I) was mainly the marginalia of various texts (Orosius' History, the Bible, Jerome's Church Worthies, Phocas' Grammar, etc.). But, thanks to this glossary's primitive arrangement (by A-, not AB-), the 'glossae collectae' even of so small a text as Phocas' Grammar have retained coherence after having been allotted among the various chapters. In the M-chapter, for example, we found a batch of sixteen Phocas items which actually kept (in one of our two MSS.) the exact order in which they had been excerpted from the margins of a MS. of Phocas. The more advanced alphabetical arrangement of the Corpus Glossary (by AB-, not A-) subdivided these Phocas items between three sections, the MA-section, the ME-section, the MU-section (for it happens that none of them begins with the letters mi- or mo-), and in the Corpus College MS. coherence is only partially preserved. While the identity of a Phocas batch in the two MSS. of the EE Glossary is a clear and unmistakable thing, the identity of a Phocas cluster in the Corpus MS. is vague and blurred. When we pass from the glossary arranged by A- to the glossary arranged by AB- we pass from certainty to probability.

Erf.² is, like Corpus, arranged by AB-. But luckily its material is mainly borrowed from two well-known glossaries, Abstrusa and Abolita, and not culled from the marginalia in authors' texts; so that in Part II the harvesting of these borrowed items was easy and free from doubt. Doubt however is inseparable from the task that awaits us in Part III, the gleaning of the remnants in all these glossaries, EE, Erf.² and Corpus.

Before we push out into the unknown, it is well to widen as far as possible the boundaries of 'terra cognita.' Our lists of Abstrusa and Abolita items in Erf.² are capable of expansion,

since this compiler (like others) was in the habit of re-casting the items he selected. An Abstrusa (or Abolita) word which has in Affatim the precise Abstrusa (or Abolita) interpretation, but in Erf.² a slightly different interpretation, is far more likely to be an Abstrusa (or Abolita) item in Erf.² than an item culled from some new source. 'Entia non sunt multiplicanda praeter necessitatem.'

A favourite form of re-casting in the Corpus Glossary (or Corpus College MS.) is the addition of an Anglosaxon interpretation. The Abstrusa item (C. G. L. iv 18, 48) Apricitas: calor ('Sunniness: warmth') had, in that Abstrusa MS. which was the common source of the English group, become corrupted to Apricitas: color. The compiler of the Corpus Glossary (or the scribe of the Corpus College MS.), knowing the meaning of *color* but not of *apricitas*, has re-cast this item into the form Apricitas: color, *hio*. Since the compiler (or transcriber) liked to eke out the collection by splitting an item into two, there was a chance of a pair, Apricitas: color and (possibly removed to another page) Apricitas: *hio*. There was also a chance that the Anglosaxon gloss might oust the Latin; in which case only the second form (Apricitas: *hio*) would survive. This is what seems to have happened in Corpus C 471 Clinici: *faertyhted* (a translation of Lat. illectus), compared with Erf.² (277, 38) Clinice: lectus vel textus (perhaps written Clinice .i. lectus). Also Corp. F 128?

Bearing this in mind, we may make a list of the bilingual items in Corpus which can, with more or less probability, be identified with all-Latin items of Erf.² or EE. In spite of the AB-rearrangement of Corpus we can usually discriminate the portions of each section which correspond to the 'first portions' and to the 'second portions' of EE; so it will be well to add an indication of this by means of the symbols "i" and "ii."

ii A 45 Abiget (i.e. -it?): wereth (cf. Aff. 478, 35 Abigit: minat, expellit = Abstr. 4, 4 Abicit: minat vel expellit); ii A 108 Acervus: muha (cf. Erf.² 260, 27 Acervus: cumulus vel tumulus vel coadunatio frumenti vel terrae, id est multum, turba = Abstr. 6, 3 Acervum: tumulum; cf. 6, 25 Acervum: tumulum cujuslibet rei. Cf. Corp. ii A 147 Acervus: cumulus lapidum); ii A 115 Acisculum: piic (cf. Erf.² 260, 43 and Corp. A 168 Acisculum: quod habent structores; quasi malleolus est ad caedendos lapides); ii A 165 Acedia: taedium vel anxietas, id est *sorg* (cf. EE i =

Abstr. 5, 32 Ac.: taedium animae); A 228 Attonitus: hlysnende (cf. Erf. 269, 13=Abstr. 8, 50 Attonitus: intentus); A 407 Agmen: weorod (cf. Erf.² 263, 34=Abstr. 13, 9 Agmen: multitudo); i A 446 Alacer: suift (cf. Abstr. 13, 53 Alacer: velox, hilaris= Erf.² 264, 8); ii A 460 Alvearia: hyfi (cf. Erf.² 264, 1=Abstr. 14, 24 Alvearia: vasa apium); ii A 467 Altilia: foedils (cf. Aff. 481, 2 Altilia: studio saginata vel volatilia; Abol. 15, 13 Altilia: studio saginata); ii A 490 Alveum: edúaele (cf. Erf.² 264, 2 Alvearia: profundum vel sinus fluminis=Abstr. 14, 14 Alveum: sinus fluminis+Abol. 15, 27 Alveum: profundum. Cf. Aff. 473, 49 Alveum: canalis fluvii); A 517 Ammentum: sceptog (cf. Erf.² 262, 6 Admentum: corrigia lanceae quae etiam ansula est ad jactandum; Abol. 16, 24 Ammentum: ligamentum (hastae); 13, 42 Admenta: agimenta (? ligamenta) hastarum); ii A 519 Ambrones: gredge (cf. Erf.² 265, 9=Abol. 16, 25 Ambrones: devoratores. It may also be a Gildas-gloss, from Excid. 16 illi priores inimici, ac si ambrones); ii A 522 Ambages: ymbuaepe (cf. Erf.² 265, 18 Ambages: circuli vel circuitus; 261, 45 Ambages: dubietas et circuitus; 265, 31 Ambages: incertum, dubietas; Abstr. 15, 42 Ambages: circuitus verborum vel anfractus. Cf. Corp. ii A 554 Ambages: circuli vel sermonum); A 532 Amens: emod (cf. Erf.² 265, 19=Abol. 16, 33 Amens: qui mentem non habet); A 534 Antes: oemsetinne wiingearde (cf. Erf.² 265, 46=Abol. 18, 15 Antes: extremi ordines vinearum. This Abol. interpretation was used by the annotator of Phocas 428, 6; whence Corp. i A 626 Antes: extremi ordines vinearum); i A 625 Anate (for amites?): clader-sticca (cf. Erf.² 265, 7=Abol. 16, 23 Amites: fustes aucupales); ii A 646 Anus: ald uuif (cf. Aff. 485, 47=Abstr. 18, 17 Anus: vetula); ii A 656 Anceps: tuigendi (cf. Erf.² 265, 44=Abstr. 16, 44 Anceps: dubius); ii A 706 Applare: eorscripel (cf. Aff. 472, 35 Applare: cocla. The last word may represent cochlear or cotla, i.e. cotyla); ii A 743 Archtoes (for Arctos): waegne-pixl (cf. Erf.² 267, 34=Abstr. 21, 9^a Arctus, qui et Bootes: stella septentrionalis); ii A 796 Arvina: risel (cf. Erf.² 268, 24=Abstr. 20, 7 Arvina: adeps aut pinguedo. Also Erf.² 268, 11 Arvina: axungia Graece); ii A 876 Attoniti (for -tus?): hlysnende, afyrhte. (For the first part see above on A 228. For the second cf. Erf.² 261, 9 Attonitus: stupore defixus vel stupefactus=Abol. 11, 7 Attonitus: stupefactus. For the whole cf. Aff. 481, 34 Attonitus: intentus vel stupore defixus. Also Corp. A 276 Attonitos: stupore defixos); i A 917 Avena: atae (=EE ii Avena: agrestis harundo); ii A 953 Augur: haelsere (cf. Erf.² 269, 36 Augur: qui aves colit, qui per auspica, id est avium voces, divinabat=Abstr. 22, 55. Also Corp. A 906 Augur: qui aves colit).

ii B 35 Balbus: uulisp (cf. Erf.² 270, 18 and Corp. B 16 Balbus: qui habet dulcem linguam; Abstr. 24, 19 Balbus: qui verba non explicat aut frangit); B 52 Balbus: stom, wlisp (see above); B 138 Bipertitum: herbid (cf. EE ii and Corp. B 128 Bipertitum: in duobus partitum; a Bible gloss from Sirach 47, 24 ut faceres imperium bipertitum?); B 144 Blessus

(i.e. *blaesus*): stom (cf. Erf.² 271, 54 *Blaesus*: *balbus*; Abol. 25, 62 *Blessus*: *qui verba frangit*); ii B 164 *Bobulcus* (i.e. *bub-*): *hridhiorde* (cf. Erf.² 336, 55 = Abstr. 196, 50 *Vubulcus*: *pastor bobum*. The misreading of the initial *v* as *a* in the *Abstrusa* MS. which reached England produced Corp. ii A 940 *Aubulcus*: *pastor bovum*; and the suprascript correction of *au-* to *bu-*, produced the *Aububulcus*: *pastor bovum* of EE ii. These two corrupt forms have been taken seriously by some Latin etymologists).

i C 26 *Cavillatio*: *glio* (cf. EE i *Cavillatio*: *jocus cum convicio* = Abol. 30, 46); i C 128 *Caenum*: *wase* (hardly Erf.² 274, 30 = Abstr. 33, 38 *Caenum*: *luti vorago*. Rather Corp. i C 29 *Caenum*: *lutum* = Leid. § 48, 69 *Caeno*: *luto*; from Cassian's *Institutiones* 6, 6); ii C 156 *Caper*: *heber* (cf. Erf.² 275, 17 *Caper*: *hircus castratus*); ii C 229 *Carbasus*: *seglbosm* (cf. Erf.² 272, 64 *Carbasus*: *tumor veli a vento factus*; a Virgil gloss from *Aen.* 3, 357 *tumidoque inflatur carbasus Austro?*); C 243 *Casus*: *fer* (? cf. Erf.² 274, 24 = Abol. 28, 39 *Casus*: *periculum, eventus*); C 247 *Cardo*: *heor* (? cf. Erf.² 274, 6 *Cardo*: *ubi vertitur janua* = Abol. 31, 29); C 252 *Canthera* (for *cantharus*): *trog* (? cf. Erf.² 273, 24 *Cantharus*: *ubi aqua mittitur*; a Virgil gloss from *Ecl.* 6, 17 *et gravis attrita pendebat cantharus ansa?* Also EE i, Corp. i C 86 *Cantharus*: *genus vasis*); C 266 *Carchesia*: *bunan* (? cf. Aff. 492, 39 = Abstr. 29, 22 *Carchesia*: *genus poculorum*. Also EE i, Corp. i C 102 *Carchesia*: *summitas mali*); C 284 *Censeo*: *doema* (cf. Erf.² 275, 40 and Corp. ii C 294 and 330 = Abol. 33, 8 *Censeo*: *decerno, aestimo*); ii C 482 *Classis*: *flota* (? cf. Erf.² 277, 31 and 277, 59 = Abstr. 27, 36 *Classis*: *navium multitudo*); C 545 *Codices*: *onheawas* (? cf. EE ii and Corp. ii C 174 *Caudices*: *radices arborum*); C 779 *Commentum*: *apoh*t (cf. Erf.² 275, 62 and Corp. ii C 332 = Abol. 33, 44 *Cementum*: *mendacium cogitatum*. Also Corp. E 178 *Ementum*: *excogitatio*); C 781 *Compendium*: *gescroepniss* (? cf. Erf.² 280, 33 *Compendium*: *lucrum vel solacium* = Abstr. 37, 44 *Compendium*: *lucrum*); C 859 *Compilat*: *stilith* (? cf. Erf.² 280, 27 and Corp. ii C 632 = Abstr. 37, 4 *Compilat*: *expoliat*); i C 887 *Crepundia*: *maenoe* (cf. EE i, Corp. i C 889 *Crepundium*: *monile gutturis*).

D 177 *Detrimentum*: *wonung* (cf. Aff. 503, 37 = Abstr. 51, 42 *Detrimentum*: *damnum alicujus rei*); D 186 *Degesto*: *geraedit* (cf. Erf.² 286, 58 *Digesta*: *ordinata*; Abol. 58, 18 *Digestum*: *ordinatum vel expositum*); i D 270 *Dispendium*: *wom* (? cf. Erf.² 286, 25 and Corp. ii D 234 *Dispendium*: *damnum*; Abstr. 54, 15 *Dispendio*: *damno*); ii D 283 *Discensor* (for *dissensor*): *ungedyre* (cf. Erf.² 285, 52 *Dissensor*: *discordator*); D 351 *Dolones*: *hunsporan* (cf. Erf.² 287, 47 and Corp. D 351 *Dolones*: *tela abscondita*; a Virgil gloss on *Aen.* 7, 664 *saevosque gerunt in bella dolones?*).

E 36 *Edissere(re)*: *asaecgan* (cf. Aff. 513, 9 = Abstr. 59, 26 *Edissere(re)*: *enarrare*); ii E 101 *Aegra*: *slaece* (cf. Aff. 474, 27 *Aegra*: *taediosa vel dolens* = Abstr. 12, 32); E 484 *Extispices*: *haelsent* (cf. Erf.² 292, 16 *Extispices*: *haruspices*); E 515 *Extorres*: *wraecan* (cf. Erf.² 291, 31 *Extorres*: *expulsi, alieni*).

F 1 Favor: herenis (cf. Erf.² 294, 5 and Corp. ii F 7=Abstr. 74, 19 Favor: adsensūs clamor); ii F 67 Falarica: aegtaero (for aetgaero) (cf. EE ii Falarica: genus hastae grandis=Abstr. 73, 46); ii F 91 Phalanx: foeda (cf. Erf.² 293, 19 Phalanx: multitudo militum vel exercitus=Abstr. 73, 18 Phalanx: exercitus. Also Corp. ii P 379 Phalanx: pars exercitus ita ut legio=Abstr. 74, 30 Phalanx: legio lingua Macedonum); ii F 100 Facessit: suedrad (cf. Erf.² 293, 18 Facessit: facit vel recedit); F 107 Fasces: cynedomas (cf. EE i and Corp. i F 13 Fasces: dignitas; a Rufinus gloss); F 108 Fastu: uulencu (cf. Erf.² 294, 17 Fastu: superbiā verborum); i F 137 Fefellit: uuegið (cf. EE i and Corp. i F 127 Fefellit: fraude decept; apparently a Rufinus gloss); ii F 153-4 Ferrugine: iserngrei, Ferruginem: obscuritatem ferri, id est omei (cf. Erf.² 294, 25 Ferrugine: obscuritate aut ferri colore aut ferri rasura; a Virgil gloss?); F 164 Fibra: þearm (cf. Aff. 519, 5 Fibra: partes jecoris); F 202 Fimum: goor (cf. Aff. 518, 56=Abstr. 76, 18 Fimum: stercus animalium; Erf.² 295, 5 Fimus: stercus quod a ventre purgatur); F 222 Flagris: suiopum (?cf. Erf.² 295, 10=Abol. 77, 35 Flagris: flagellis); ii F 228 Flamma (for flamina): blaed (cf. Erf.² 295, 21 Flamina: venti; a Virgil gloss?); F 277 Formido: anoda (cf. Aff. 519, 47=Abstr. 78, 1 Formido: metus vel timor); F 318-9 Fratrueilis: geaduling, Fratrueilis: suhterga (cf. Aff. 517, 37=Abstr. 80, 32 Fratrueilis: materterae filius); i F 347 Fretus: bald (cf. EE i=Abstr. 81, 1 Fretus: ausus, impavidus aut confidens).

i G 119 Glebo: unwis (cf. Erf.² 298, 39 and Corp. ii G 122=Abstr. 83, 22 Glebo: rusticus, arator); i G 149 Gremen (for gremium): faethm (?cf. Erf.² 299, 5 and Corp. ii G 166 Gremium: sinus=Abol. 84, 16); ii G 162 Grus, gruis: cornoch (cf. Aff. 523, 9 Grus, gruis).

H 31 Haustum: drync (cf. Aff. 523, 35=Abstr. 84, 55 Haustum: bibitionem); H 38 Habile: lioduwac (?cf. Erf.² 299, 33=Abstr. 84, 35 Habile: aptum vel compositum); H 108 Hystrix: iil (cf. Erf.² 300, 30 Hystrix: quadrupes spinosus=Abol. 86, 58. Cf. Erf.² 305, 43 Hystrix: animal quod pilos habet acutos).

I 25 Idoneus: oxstaelde (?cf. Erf.² 301, 27 Idoneus: sufficiens); ii I 167 In procinctu: in ðegnunge (cf. Erf.² 304, 34 In procinctu: in apparatu=Abstr. 97, 2. Here *apparatus* 'preparation' has been confused with e.g. *apparitio* 'service'); ii I 174 Intercepit: fornoom (?cf. Aff. 526, 54 Intercepit: furatus est); ii I 410 Innixus: strimendi (cf. Erf.² 302, 67 and Corp. ii I 322=Abol. 93, 6 Innixus: incumbens).

L 80 Laena: rift (cf. Erf.² 306, 56 and Corp. ii L 105+139 Laena: toga duplex, vestis regia, vel sagum Italice dictum=Abol. 106, 28); L 81 Labat: wegat (cf. Erf.² 305, 55=Abol. 104, 14 Labat: deficit vel vacillat); ii L 87 Laquearia: firste (cf. Erf.² 306, 50 Laquearia: caelum in domo; Abstr. 105, 2 Laquearia: ornamenta tectorum. Also EE i and Corp. i 7 Laquearia: tabulae sub trabibus; a Rufinus gloss); L 95 Lanterna: leht-faet (cf. EE i

and Corp. i L 23 *Lanterna*: *vas lucernae*; a Jerome gloss?); i L 165 *Livor*: *uuam* (?cf. Erf.² 308, 27–28 and Corp. ii L 189 *Livor*: *macula corporis*); ii L 233 *Libertus*: *frioleta* (cf. Erf.² 308, 1–2 *Liber*: *qui natus est*, *Libertus*: *qui fit*=Abstr. 108, 1).

M 201 *Milvus*: *glioda* (cf. Erf.² 311, 10 *Milvus*: *accipiter qui pullos rapit*); i M 202 *Milium*: *miil* (cf. EE i and Corp. i M 209 *Milium*: *genus leguminis*); M 285 *Molossus*: *rothund* (?cf. Erf.² 311, 19=Abol. 118, 24 *Molossus*: *canis rusticus*); i M 292 *Mora*: *heorotberge* (?cf. Erf.² 311, 28 and Corp. ii M 271 *Mora*: *celsae agrestes*; a Virgil gloss?); ii M 327 *Mucro*: *mece* (cf. Erf.² 312, 8 and Corp. ii M 310 *Mucro*: *caput gladii*; Abol. 121, 40 *Mucro*: *gladius*); ii M 355 *Murilium* (for *Mausoleum*): *byrgen* (cf. EE ii and Erf.² 312, 5–6 *Musileum*: *monumentum*=Abstr. 121, 22. Cf. Erf.² 312, 30 *Musileo*: *sepulchrum*); M 375 *Murice*: *wurman* (cf. EE ii and Corp. ii M 352 *Murice*: *ostro, purpura*).

ii N 172 *Noma* (for *norma*): *rihtebred* (? cf. Erf.² 314, 21=Abstr. 125, 38 *Norma*: *mensura aut regula vel aequitas, modus*. Also Corp. i N 142 *Norma*: *regula*; a gloss from the Rule of St Benedict 73, 10); N 182 *Nurus*: *snoro* (cf. Erf.² 314, 32 *Nurus*: *bruta*; Abol. 127, 10 *Nurūs*: *uxores filiorum*. The interpretation in Erf.² suggests a German compiler); ii N 199 *Numquid*: *nehuruis* (cf. Erf.² 313, 48=Abstr. 125, 3 *Numquid*: *non aliquid*?).

O 106 *Obnoxius*: *scyldig* (cf. Aff. 546, 13=Abstr. 130, 5 *Obnoxius*: *subditus vel obligatus*); i O 112 *Occubuit*: *georong* (?cf. Aff. 546, 26=Abstr. 131, 27 *Occubuit*: *interiit, mortuus est*); O 133 *Offendit*: *moette* (cf. EE i *Offendit*: *invēnit*; an Orosius gloss); ii O 170 *Omen*: *hael* (cf. Aff. 543, 52 and Corp. O 160=Abstr. 132, 28 *Omen*: *augurium*); O 240 *Oratores*: *spelbodan* (cf. Erf.² 317, 1 *Oratores*: *legati sive causidici*).

ii P 94 *Patruus*: *fædra* (cf. Aff. 547, 9=Abstr. 138, 14 *Patruus*: *frater patris*); ii P 95 *Patruelis*: *faedran sunu* (cf. Aff. 547, 8=Abstr. 138, 13 *Patruelis*: *filius patruis vel filia*); ii P 104 *Patruelis*: *geaduling* (see above. Also Corp. F 318 *Fratruelis*: *geaduling*); ii P 152 *Parumper*: *huonhlotum* (cf. Erf.² and Corp. ii P 96 *Parumper*: *satis modice*=Abstr. 137, 16 *Parumper*: *valde modicum*. This was the Grammarians' explanation, as if 'perparum'); P 190 *Pedisequa*: *ḍignen* (cf. Erf.² 320, 51 *Pedisequus*, *Pedisequa*: *pueros vel puellas sequentes dominos*; a Terence gloss of 'Abolita'); ii P 264 *Perpendicularum*: *pundur* (cf. Erf.² 320, 42 *Perpendicularae*: (in)strumentum aedificationis; a Bible gloss?. Also Leid. § 13, 40 *Perpendicularum*: *modica petra de plumbo, etc.*); ii P 295 *Penuria*: *wedl* (cf. Erf.² 319, 48=Abstr. 139, 29 *Penuria*: *fames aut inopia aut necessitas*); i P 305 *Pervicax*: *ḍrohtig* (?cf. Erf.² 319, 29=Abol. 140, 18 *Pervicax*: *intentione durus*. Also Corp. ii P 292 *Pervicax*: *intentiosus*); i P 307 *Pessum*: *clifhlep* (?cf. Erf.² 320, 3=Abstr. 142, 10 *Pessum*: *deorsum vel praecipitium, id est perditum*. Also Corp. ii P 370 *Pessum*: *praeceps*); ii P 374 *Perpes* (for

praepes): hraed (cf. Aff. 552, 19=Abstr. 155, 37 Praepes: praecursor vel velox); ii P 559 Posthumus: unlab (cf. Erf.² 321, 59 and Corp. ii P 533 Postumus: post obitum patris natus=Abstr. 146, 34); P 563 Pons: bryeg (? cf. Erf.² 322, 24 Pons: iter super fluvium compositum opere quadrato; Aff. 554, 43 Pons: iter super fluvium, id est 'ponte.' The last word is Romance Latin); P 629 Praecipitat: afael (? cf. Erf.² 322, 49 Praecipitat: impellit, ab alto dejicit; a Virgil gloss!); P 632 Praestantior: fromra (? cf. Aff. 551, 42=Abstr. 153, 47 Pr.: significantior+155, 39 Pr.: sublimior vel praeclarior; Erf.² 323, 31 Pr.: melior; a Virgil gloss!); ii P 634 Praesidium: spoed (cf. Aff. 551, 41=Abstr. 154, 1 Praesidium: perfugium vel auxilium; Corp. ii P 752 Praesidium: auxilium); i P 669 Pruina: hrim (? cf. Erf.² 325, 46 Pruina: gelus nivalis vel aqua gelata. Also Corp. ii P 723 Pruina: rigor insanus; Aff. 558, 24 Pr.: frigor); P 675 Privignus: nefa (cf. Erf.² 325, 44 Pr.: filiaster; Abol. 152, 8 Pr.: uxoris filius); ii P 821 Prodigus: stryndere (cf. Erf.² 325, 30=Abol. 148, 18 Pr.: dilapidator rerum. Also Erf.² 323, 56 and Corp. ii P 583=Abol. 151, 12 Pr.: profusus vel largus. Also Erf.² 324, 23 and Corp. ii P 754=Abol. 147, 35 Pr.: perditus in feminis aut eversor aut persona turpis. Also Corp. ii P 747 Pr.: dissipator substantiae); P 827 Proceres: geroefan (cf. Erf.² 324, 2=Abstr. 147, 28 Proceres: primates viri electi aut principes).

ii Q 70 Quintus (for Quintilis): Giululing (cf. Erf.² 326, 60 Quintilis mensis quem Julium nominant=Abstr. 158, 20^a Quintilis: nomen mensis Julii).

R 9 Raster (for rastrum): egide (? cf. Erf.² Rastrum: genus instrumenti rusticorum); ii R 116 Reciprocis: wrixlindum (cf. Erf.² 328, 15 and Aff. 560, 48 Reciprocis: remissis); ii R 148 Reverant (for neverant): spunnun (? cf. Aff. 467, 64 Ne(ve)rant: filaverant; a Bible gloss from Exod. 35, 25?); R 170 Retiunculas (for rat-): resunge (cf. EE i Retiunculas: rationis partes diminutivae; an Orosius gloss).

S 40 Sagax: gleu (? cf. Erf.² 330, 43 Sa.: vigilans, ingeniosus and Corp. ii S 7 Sa.: ingeniosus=Abstr. 165, 47 Sa.: cautus vel vigilans. Also Corp. S 1 Sa.: astutus); S 43 Sarmentum: spraec (? cf. Erf.² 330, 9 and Corp. ii S 35 Sarmentum: rami qui de vineis exciduntur; a Virgil gloss?); S 113 Scabellum (for flabellum): windfona (? cf. Erf.² 295, 44 and Corp. ii F 248 Flabellum: muscarium; Abol. 77, 34 Fl.: venticapium; a Terence gloss?); ii S 163 Scoria: sinder (cf. Erf.² 331, 22=Abstr. 168, 30 Scoria: sordes metallorum); i S 182 Scalmus: thol (clearly part of the incomplete item EE i Scalmus navis:.... The compiler of the Paris Glossary of C. G. L. v 104sq. has misunderstood this EE item); i S 217 Sentes: đornas (? cf. Aff. 565, 62=Abstr. 169, 23 Sentes: spinae); S 233 Sclabrum (for flabrum): uuind (? cf. Aff. 517, 10 Flabrum: aurae incitamentum vel aura=Abstr. 77, 7); i S 276 Sensim: softe (? cf. Erf.² 331, 57 Se.: leniter vel molliter=Abstr. 169, 21; EE ii Se.: molliter); ii S 324 Singultat: sicutit vel gesca slaet (cf. Erf.² 332, 59 Singultat: frequenter subgluttit); S 362 Signum:

segn (cf. Aff. 567, 9=Abstr. 171, 21 Signum: indicium); S 364 Simultas: unsib (cf. Erf.² 332, 41=Abol. 172, 1 Si.: lis, inimicitiae vel contentio); S 440 Sopor: momna (? cf. Aff. 568, 64=Abstr. 174, 3 So.: levis somnus; Erf.² 333, 23 So.: somnus); ii S 558 Strangulat: wyrgeð vel smorað (cf. EE ii Strangulat: suggilat; the last word probably from *sub* and *gula*); S 572 Stigmata: picung (? cf. Aff. 567, 2=Abstr. 175, 44 St.: signa vel cicatrices aut puncta); ii S 605 Susurio (for susurro): wrohtspitel (cf. Aff. 571, 49 Susurro: sententiosus, bilinguis).

T 49 Taeter: duerc (cf. Aff. 573, 51=Abstr. 184, 10 Taeter: niger); ii T 57 Territorium: lond (? cf. EE i and Corp. i T 82 Te.: possessio); ii T 184 Tigillum: first (cf. EE ii Tigillum: diminutive a tigno); i T 318 Tubera: clate (? cf. Erf.² 334, 16 and EE i Tubera: genus cibi quod sub terra invenitur).

U 122 Vecors: gemaad (cf. Erf.² 334, 59=Abol. 190, 5 Vecors: demens vel insanus. Also EE i and Corp. U 101 Vecors: daemone insanus. The second form seems a perversion of the first); U 143 Veniculum (for vehiculum): waegn (cf. Aff. 577, 21 Vehiculum: currus, reda=Abstr. 189, 38); U 145 Vesper: Suansteorra (cf. Erf.² 335, 28=Abstr. 191, 37 Vesper stella: qui noctem nuntiat); ii U 215 Virgo: unmaelo (cf. Aff. 579, 34 Virgo: intacta, innupta).

i Y 8 Hymnus: loob (cf. EE i and Corp. H 165 Hymnus: laus carminum; cf. Abstr. 197, 15 Hymnus: laus, carmen, canticum).

Lastly, to take an example peculiar to Corp., the explanation of *saliunca* as 'sorrel' (S 78 Saliunca: sure) seems a mere guess at the all-Latin item (S 39 Saliunca herba est medicalis, etc.), an item taken (as Leid. shews us) from a note on Isai. 55, 13.

Many of these identifications are really as certain as the following type: Acclinis: resupinus et incumbens (Corp. A 152) and Acclinis: tohald vel incumbens (Corp. A 203); Descivit: wið-stylde, pedem retraxit (Corp. D 115) and Erf.² (284, 13 = Abstr. 48, 18 Descivit: pedem retraxit); Delectum: cyri vel electio (Corp. D 126) and Erf.² (284, 39) Delectum: electio; Divortium: weggedal, repudium (Corp. D 233) and Erf.² (286, 19 = Abstr. 54, 4) Divortium: repudium, etc., etc. Many of these Ags. words are mere intruders in the Corpus College MS., inserted by a corrector (e.g. D 233 weggedal; D 290 meniu; E 283 haegtis, etc., etc.). Many others were similar intruders in the exemplar.

Beside the intentional re-casting and splitting of glosses we have the unintentional variety, which is equally productive of

seeming new items. The item *Attigerit: inurit* (Ep. 1 C 25 = C. G. L. v 338, 47 = Corp. A 866) is the result of a transcriber's error who wrote in a separate line (as in Ep.) the last words of a long item *Basiliscus: serpens quae flatu suo universa quae attigerit inurit* (Ep. 6 C 31 = C. G. L. v 348, 21 = Corp. B 31). It is an unintentional split. Unintentional re-casting is merely textual corruption; and before we affirm this or that gloss to be a new item we must make sure that it is not merely disguised. Loewe (*Prodromus*, p. 359) seems to claim for Early Latin (Erf.² 270, 3) *Aurorans: illuminans colore rutilo*. But it has been suggested that *Aurorans* is a mistake for *Aurora* and that we have here a Virgil gloss, on *Aen.* 3, 589 (or 4, 7) *Humentemque Aurora polo dimoverat umbram*. The annotator had explained how the sunrise had dispelled the mist, 'illuminating it with flashes of colour.' *Sequestra: sepone* (Erf.² 331, 41) is probably in reality *Sequestra: seponente*, a Virgil gloss from *Aen.* 11, 133 *pace sequestra*, where the armies after the clash of conflict were separated by a truce. The glossary-transcribers' habit of retaining both the miswritten and the corrected form of a gloss has been described elsewhere (*Journ. Phil.* xxxiv 271) and has already been illustrated by the four variants *Phoebus, Poebus, Ponebus, Panibus* (cf. Corp. S 225 and 227).

All these splits and re-castings, intentional and unintentional, make glosses very productive of other glosses; and an investigator who traces fifty per cent. of a glossary's items to their source may be sure that he has really accounted for seventy-five per cent. And since our lists of glosses from authors took regard only of batches and ignored the many stragglers which had wandered from each batch, we may be allowed to doubt whether there is much room left for new sources, still to be investigated, at least of any large enough to supply batches in the chapters of EE i. To facilitate the finding of new sources a list of notable 'adepota' in EE i is added. Some of them, it should be premised, may be merely what are called 'headless glosses,' the result usually of a double explanation in the margin of a text. Suppose, for example, that the opening line of the *Aeneid*, *Arma virumque cano*, etc., had two marginal annotations, *arma* being explained by the single word *tela* and *cano* having the double explanation

canto, dico. An excerptor might take for his 'glossae collectae' the two items Arma: tela and Canto: dico. The second would be a 'headless gloss,' since its real form is ⟨Cano⟩: canto, dico. Sometimes the transcriber is the executioner. Thus Dicator: qui verbis bene jocatur (Corp. D 311), compared with Dicax: qui bene verbis jocatur (Erf.² 286, 48), suggests ⟨Dicax⟩: dicator, qui verbis bene jocatur (cf. Erf.² 305, 17; Corp. I 477).

Cachinnatio: altus risus (Ep. 7 E 33); Cardinarius: primarius (Ep. 8 A 34); Cistula: sporta (Ep. 6 E 18); Compe(n)diatim: angustiatim (Ep. 7 E 25); Concinnis (for -us?): subtilis (Ep. 8 E 14).

Digitalium musculorum (*v.l.* munusc-): *finzir doccuna* (Erf.¹ 357, 2).

Follescit: tumescit (Ep. 9 C 28).

Gesti(s)tis: gavis estis (Ep. 10 E 22).

Hiulcas leonis fauces (Ep. 11 D 33).

Livida toxica: *tha uuannan aetrian* (Ep. 13 C 8; a phrase of Sedulius); Lustrato stipite: circuito ligno (Ep. 13 C 10).

Optionarius: qui militum vicibus praest (Ep. 16 E 15); Ordinatissimam: *āa gisettan* (Ep. 17 A 7).

'Palantus': hamo interfectus (Ep. 18 E 13); Pipant: resonant (Ep. 19 E 34).

Scammatum locus ubi athletae luctantur (Ep. 23 A 10); Synnadicum marmor: orientale (Ep. 24 C 24); Spargana: infantia vel initia (Ep. 24 C 25).

Triundali gurgite: quasi triplici unda (Ep. 27 A 22).

A much larger number will be found in Erf.², presumably items of the second of the two glossaries whose combination produced Erf.². Since Erf.² would not transcribe the glossary in full, but merely extracts, the task of reconstructing the lost collection and discovering all its sources would be as impossible as, let us say, the task of discovering the sources of Abolita or Abstrusa by means of the excerpt items in Erf.². An unmistakable item here and there may proclaim its own source, but does not help us much so long as we are ignorant of the method of the lost glossary's compilation. That Corpus has some private property in glosses we have already learnt from its Gildas items. They are peculiar to Corpus. But a large part of the Corpus list will be from the material common to Erf.² (and Aff. and EE ii),

this 'second glossary' material, from which selection was made by each compiler at caprice.

That **Aldhelm** (whom we shall cite by Giles' pagination) was a source of the Corpus Glossary has been generally believed since Napier's paper, reported in the 'Academy' of 1894, p. 398 (cf. his *Old English Glosses*, p. xii *n.*); and Goetz in the *Thesaurus Glossarum* (apparently at Schlutter's instigation) refers several items of EE i or of Erf.² to Aldhelm passages (e.g. *Crustu: ornatu EE i* and *Corp. to Aldh. 77, 11 crustu interdicto*). Now 'à priori' it would seem likely that the material common to EE and Corpus must be too early for Aldhelm-glosses and that the only place for them would be in the parts peculiar to Corpus (or the Corpus College MS.) or Erf.² (or the Erfurt MS.). It will be well to examine the evidence that has been alleged; especially since Napier himself has shewn in his book that the glosses in MSS. of Aldhelm are alien from the items in our glossaries.

Most of it is of the kind employed above (p. 85) to suggest the possibility that St Columba's *Altus* was a source. Various unusual words are cited which appear both in Aldhelm and in a glossary. And yet the real explanation may be that these words which seem unusual to us were not unusual to learned writers of that time. Or else the true inference is that Aldhelm made our glossaries (or similar collections) a quarry for supplying his vocabulary.

Now while we find it difficult to prove that our glossaries borrowed from Aldhelm, there is no doubt whatsoever about his borrowings from them. There was an *Abolita* item, culled from *Festus*, *Arcites: sagittarios* (the Old Latin word for 'bowmen,' formed from *arcus* 'a bow' as *pedites* from *pes*. The word does not appear in any Latin author). In our MSS. of *Abolita* (C.G.L. iv 21, 18) it is miswritten *Arcistes: sagittarius*. Aldhelm seems to have found it in the form *Arcister: sagittarius*, for he adorns his letter (if it is his) to Eahfrid with the phrase 'utpote belliger in meditullio campi arcister'; and the *Épinal* and *Corpus Glossaries* have *Arcister: strelbora*, as well as *Arcistis: sagittarius (-ris)*. An interesting list could be made (and, I hope, will be made by some Aldhelm scholar) of all the like evidence of Aldhelm's dependence on our glossaries (or their predecessors).

One ludicrous mistake of his may be mentioned here. An Old Latin version of Malachi 3, 2 had *poa* (the Greek word for 'grass') *laventium* where the Vulgate has *herba fullonum* and our Authorised Version 'fullers' soap'; and this Itala reading appeared, I fancy, in marginalia excerpted for 'glossae collectae' in England and was pressed into service for dictionary purposes. But it was miswritten as a single word *poalaventium*, and the context ('He is like a refiner's fire and like fullers' soap') somehow suggested an instrument for the fire. The second half *-ventium* suggested a wind-instrument, the bellows. Hence the EE gloss *Poalaventium: folles fabrorum*. Aldhelm read the gloss as *Poala: folles, Ventium: fabrorum*. One of his enigmas (no. 11) is on a pair of bellows and is entitled *Poalum!*

Some of the evidence is more convincing, the appearance in the glossaries of the actual case of a noun or person of a verb used by Aldhelm. Thus *Portisculo: malleo* (Ep. 19 A 29 = Corp. P 503) suits Aldh. 3, 3 *hortante proreta et crepitante naucleru portisculo*. However, the case or person found by him in a glossary might have been reproduced by him in his book, either unconsciously or because he was not sure about the declension: e.g. he may have doubted whether the Nominative was *portisculus* or *portisculum*. Mere coincidence is another possibility. Thus *lupatis* Abl. appears in Virgil, Horace, etc. as well as Aldhelm. At any rate Napier's list of examples is seriously reduced when we remove from them the items of the batches printed above (Parts I–II). Other evidence (not used by Napier), e.g. the same 'misspelling' (the common spelling of the time!) in Aldhelm and in Corpus, is too puerile to mention.

Stronger proof was needed. And at the very time this page was being written it has been supplied by Dr Henry Bradley (Class. Quart. xiii 89). There is an extraordinary item peculiar to Corpus:

A 580 Anastasis: *dilignissum*.

He solves the puzzle by ascribing it to 'glossae collectae' from Aldhelm's prose panegyric on Virginité. Aldhelm there quotes the examples of various Church Fathers. In ch. xxxii Athanasius is cited, and MSS. shew a marginal *DE SCO. ATHANASIO EPO.* (or the like). Near the end of the chapter occurs the phrase: *de*

recessibus falsi pectoris. If the 'glossae collectae' (misspelling the name of Athanasius) had:

DE ANASTASIO de recessibus of *digilnissum*,

how naturally would some stupid monk (misunderstanding the proper name) adapt the whole to dictionary purposes in this form:

anastasiis: digilnissum.

In our Aldhelm MSS. *de recessibus* is glossed by *of digelnissum* (Napier O. E. G. p. 80; no. 2952). In the Cleopatra glossary of Aldhelm the heading of this part is DE ANASTASIO (W. W. 499, 30). And this discovery is clinched by the discovery of what may well be an Aldhelm batch in Corpus at S 41 sqq.: Sagax (Aldh. 44, 12), Salpicum (Aldh. 23, 3), Sarmentum (Aldh. 23, 5), Salivaribus (Aldh. 30, 13), Sarcophago (Aldh. 39, 27), Sacellorum (Aldh. 25, 38), Salamandra (Aldh. 42, 23). At any rate the second and fourth items (on the first and third see above, p. 93) combined make strong evidence. In a verse of the Bible 'the stone was cut out without hands' (Daniel 2, 34) Aldhelm found an allegory, and substituting, as he loved¹ to do, for the hackneyed *manus* the glossary-word *vola* (hollow of hand, whence the Grammarians derived *involare*) produced this characteristically Aldhelmian sentence (Laud. Virg. 21, 36) sine viri vola, hoc est maritali complexu, absciso. This is clearly the source of the Corpus item 'Virivola':

U 162 Viri vola: maritalis complexus.

But is *bombosus* so unusual a word that we may venture to derive from Aldh. 20, 35 (*bombosae vocis mugitum*)

B 171 Bombosa: hlaegulendi?

This (Hesperic) word also occurs in the poem on Virginity (line 58 *bombosā fauce*; elsewhere, *bombosā voce frementes*, etc.); but there is no clear evidence that the Aldhelm 'glossae collectae' used for Corpus came from any other work than the prose treatise.

All these are items peculiar to Corpus. We found previously (Part I) that the Gildas glosses too were peculiar to Corpus, just

¹ Cf. 67, 30 *velut Molossi ad vomitum.*

as the 'glossae verborum et nominum' (p. 46) were peculiar to Erf.² Can we then date the compilation of Corpus as later than the publication of Aldhelm's prose treatise on Virginité? Not convincingly. For these Aldhelm items may have been alien from the original form of Corpus. They may have been insertions in the Corpus College MS. or its exemplar, an exemplar perhaps hardly older than the transcript itself.

To pass to a thing of more importance. Now that the presence of Aldhelm glosses in the Corpus College MS. has been established, there is great danger that heedless persons will forget the limitation "in items peculiar to Corpus." For undoubtedly they will find on every page of Corpus and EE a number of words used by Aldhelm, and they will find chapters of Aldhelm in which a large proportion of the glossable words appears in Corpus and EE. They must always ask themselves: Is not Aldhelm the debtor rather than the creditor?

Any teacher of Latin, when he examines the Latin Prose Versions of a class, can detect at once the use of an English-Latin Dictionary by a pupil. Anyone who has become familiar with the stock-material of Latin Glossaries (say, by studying a sufficient part of C. G. L. vol. IV) can see at once that Aldhelm's Latin is 'glossary Latin' and not purely 'authors' Latin.' Aldhelm got the stranger part of his vocabulary from glossaries rather than from a wide reading of Latin authors. He had so steeped his mind in such glossary-material as was available in English monasteries that, when he took his pen in hand, a motley host of glossary-words crowded on his recollection; 'ghost-words' like *arcister*, *cercilus* (?), *thoracicla* (?), musty relics of antiquity like *meditullium*, *hirquitallus*, *mactus*, rare vocables like *allux*, *antiae*, *vola*, *flustra*. Sometimes he adds the glossary's interpretation; e.g. (ch. ix) *lympa quam anthlia, hoc est rota hauritoria*, exantlamus; (ch. xxxviii) *palathas, id est caricarum massas*; (ch. xxix) *chiliarcho, id est tribuno militum*. His *ansatae* (in the last chapter of the Laud. Virg.) may come from Nonius (556, 19 *Ansatae: iaculamenta cum ansis*). It is a wrong interpretation of the facts to call these 'Corpus borrowings from Aldhelm.' They are Aldhelm's borrowings from the predecessors (or contemporary rivals) of Corpus.

Here is a list of the more or less probable

Aldhelm glosses with Anglosaxon interpretations.

Corp. A

- 177 Adsutae: gesiuwide (77, 9 quae vittarum nexibus assutae talo tenus prolixius dependunt).
 283 Advocatus: þingere (35, 22 cum avvocato et redemptore nostro).
 405 Agapem: suoesendo (e.g. 30, 17 agapemque egentibus erogantem).
 603 Ansatae: aetgaere (82, 3 contra venenatas aemulorum ansatas).
 666 Aporians (as if abhorrens): anseungendi (24, 26 olidarumque polluta nuptiarum contubernia aporians).
 772 Ars plumaria: uuyndecreft (15, 26 arte plumaria omne textrinum opus diversis imaginum thoracibus perornent).
 773 Archiatros: healecas (41, 19 caelestis medicinae archiatros Cosmam et Damianum).
 876 Attoniti: hlysnende, afyrhte (32, 11 attonitis auditoribus ignarisque auscultatoribus arcana mentis ipsorum recludentes).

B

- 25 Basterna: scrid (e.g. 58, 28 spreto basternae vehiculo).
 118 Biothanatas: seolfbonan (36, 30 extraneus ab ecclesiae societate inter biothanatas reputabitur).
 140 Bilance: tuiheolore (65, 13 aequa discretionis bilance).
 171 Bombosa: hlaegulendi (20, 35 in cuius exortu aurea quadrupes in Galgalis bombosae vocis mugitum reboasse describitur).

C

- 89 Caccabatus: romei (e.g. 58, 26 caccabatam furvae fuliginis atramentum).
 99 Capillatura: faexnis (17, 25 inculta criniculorum caesarie et neglegenter squalente capillatura).
 262 Cauliculus: steola (9, 9 succulentus herbarum terrestrium cauliculus).
 357 Cernua: hald (e.g. 18, 17 cernua vetustate).
 560 Corymbos: bergan (4, 3 hederarum corimbos).
 655 Conglutinata: gelimed (1, 13 necessitudinum nexibus conglutinatae).
 810 Consors: orsorg (25, 36 pudicos thalami consortes).

D

- 83 Deglubere: flean (45, 4 tunc buculam imperant deglobere).
 84 Devotabat: forsuoer (38, 19 eisdem cladibus, quibus perjurantes devotabant, crudeliter percussit).
 352 Domatis: huses (38, 22 in proprii domatis tigillo).

E

- 212 Enucleata: geondsmead (4, 29 ad medullam usque spiritaliter enucleata).
 475 Exorbitans: asuab (51, 2 a recto religionis tramite errabundis anfractibus exorbitans).
 477 Exalaparetur: suungen (58, 4 crebris palmarum contusionibus exalaparetur).
 527 Excubias: weardseld (40, 23 dominici gregis excubias et mandras ecclesiae).

F

- 26 Fasciarum: suaedila (48, 14 cadaver prolixis fasciarum ambagibus conexum).
 171 Fiscellis: sprinclum (36, 7 refertis fiscellis onustisque corbibus).
 255 Phlebotomum: blodsaex (26, 34 torrido dogmatum cauterio seu divini verbi flebotomo salubriter sanabat). (But Leid. § 39, 6 rather points to Gregory Dial. 1, 4 in lingua mea medicinale ferramentum, id est phlebotomum, posuit.)
 279 Forfex: isern-sceruru (8, 21 rubiginosae forcipis ac forcicis tenacitas).
 358 Frontuosus: bald (e.g. 60, 16 frontosa moecharum impudentia).

H

- 164 Hymenaeos: haemedo (24, 25 vetitos regalis tori hymenaeos).

I

- 57 Imbricibus: paectigilum (e.g. 80, 24 metrorum imbricibus).
 96 Inproviso: feringa (29, 36 ex improviso).
 487 Irritabant: tyhton (70, 19 qui virulentos natrices ad sacrae virginis laesionem incantationum carminibus irritabant).

M

- 26 Mandras: eouustras (40, 23 dominici gregis excubias et mandras ecclesiae).
 112 Machinamenta: ordonc (41, 4 exquisitis poenarum machinamentis).

O

- 39 Obunca: crump (77, 22 obunca pedum fuscina et rapaci unguarum harpagine).
 110 Ocreis: baangeberg (71, 34 gigantem...ocreis et falarica armatum).
 186 Oppilavit: forclaemde (49, 9 hiulcas faucium gurguliones oppilavit).

P

- 13 Pastinare: settan (16, 28 fructiferos virtutum surculos pastinare).
 14 Palatina: raecedlic (e.g. 40, 30 tunc ad palatinas ducitur zetas).
 113 Panucula: wefl (15, 24 panuculae purpureis, immo diversis colorum varietatibus fucatae).

- 287 Percellitur: bið slaegen (72, 7 mucrone proles primogenita percellitur).
 467 Plantaria: setin (16, 26 uberrima arboris maliferae plantaria florenti fronde fecundentur).
 571 Procax: huuael (40, 11 per Timotheum presbiterum quem nefandis ulnarum gremiis procax obuncabat) (or a re-casting of P 585 Procax: improbus, 'unconscionable').
 741 Prorostri: haehsedlum (32, 8 contionatorum qui prorostri in edito stantes).
 843 Putamina: hnyglan (45, 11 ut stuparum putamina).

R

- 10 Rancidis: bitrum (38, 29 rancidis fletuum questibus).
 116 Reciprocis: wrixlindum (31, 36 reciprocis sciscitationibus).
 117 Relatio: eðcuide (frequent).
 118 Retorto: gedraune (15, 33 bysso retorta).
 122 Rediviva: aettaelg (19, 30 ut sit virginitas purpura, castitas rediviva, jugalitas lana).

S

- 10 Sablo: molde (frequent).
 33 Sebo: unslit smeoro (e.g. 37, 35 fomes arvina vel sevo madefactus).
 44 Salivaribus: midlum (30, 13 indomitos bigarum subjugales ferratis salivaribus refrenantes).
 45 Sarcophago: licbeorg (39, 27 in sarcophago delatum).
 46 Sacellorum: haerga (25, 34 execranda sacellorum lustramenta).
 126 Scamma: feld (frequent).
 128 Saltuum: feltha (5, 3 florentes saltuum cespites ineffabili praeda depulans).
 131 Sceptra: onwald (e.g. 39, 26 qui Orientis imperii sceptra gubernabat).
 134 Scotomaticus: staerblind (e.g. 24, 4 scotomaticorum lumina tetris tenebris obturantur).
 150 Scaturit: criid (e.g. 25, 30 cum de sepulcri tumba pulvis ebulliat et quasi reciproco spirantis flatu in superficie antri sensim scaturiat).
 163 Scoria: sinder (10, 18 nullo saecularis scoriae atramento foedatos).
 180 Scena: webung (39, 33 omnem concinnati sceleris scenam prodidit).
 349 Sirena: meremenin (54, 33 letiferos Sirinarum concentus).
 562 Stricta machaera: getogone sueorde (49, 13 stricta machera crudeliter percussus).
 585 Suffundit: ablendeð (24, 1 quas...nec spurcae obscenitatis glaucoma suffundit).
 635 Subarrata: geuuetfaestae (49, 35 anulo subarratam continuo virgunculam).
 688 Sucini: glaeres (16, 1 sine topazio et carbunculo et rubicunda gemmarum gloria vel sucini dracontia).
 690 Sub cono: under haehnisse (22, 5 sub cono sublimi verticis).

T

41 Taxaverat: gierende (27, 14 quod...sibi usurpans tantopere taxaverat).

U

271 Voragine: suelgendi (60, 37 de inferni voragine reduxit ad lumina vitae).

278 Votivum: oestful (34, 35 Martha, Lazari germana, votivum Christo humanitatis obsequium praebens).

Some of these might be claimed for Gildas too: e.g. S 10, for *sablo* 'sand' is a word of Gildas as of Aldhelm, and Gildas glosses are (like Aldhelm glosses) peculiar to the Corpus Glossary (see above, Part I).

Not that all glosses peculiar to Corp. must come from these two sources. For, in the first place, there were probably other sources, not yet detected, which were peculiar to Corp. And again the compiler of Corp. must have selected from the common material many an item which the other compilers passed over. Peculiar to Corp. are, for example, two undoubted Orosius glosses, from the same passage of Orosius:

A 676 A portis Caspiis: nomen loci (Oros. 1, 2, 40),

A 738 Armenias Pylas: nomen loci (Oros. 1, 2, 40).

These two geographical items in the Orosius 'glossae collectae' were disdained by the other compilers. A similar Virgil gloss (peculiar to Corpus), we may believe, stood in the margin of that MS. of Virgil whose marginalia were used for Erf.², Aff., Corp. and EE:

A 525 Amello: proprium nomen loci.

It shews us that the MS. had the reading *prato* instead of *pratis* in Virgil Geo. 4, 271:

Est etiam flos in pratis cui nomen amello

Fecere agricolae.

(Cf. Class. Quart. xii 176.) Indeed, since the composition of what we have called the 'second glossary' used by the compilers of Erf.² (and EE ii) and Corp. is not fully known, how can we limit the possible sources? To return to *sablo*, that late Latin word whence come Ital. sabbione, French and Spanish sablon, etc., can we be sure that the source of S10 must have been either Aldhelm

or Gildas? Napier's examples (O. E. G. p. xii) in proof that Aldhelm glosses are to be found in Corp. include

C 351 Caespites: tyrb.

He probably had in his mind Aldh. 5, 6 (florentes saltuum cespites) and never reflected that a word like this might occur in half-a-dozen of the authors used by the compiler of Corp. For instance, Gildas has just as much claim as Aldhelm, since we find in Excid. Brit. 6: Romam ob inopiam, ut aiebant, cespitis repedantibus. It is a misuse of language to call this sort of thing a 'proof.' The only real proof is provided by the presence of batches (batches of Phocas glosses, batches of Orosius glosses, etc.). And batches of Aldhelm glosses are hard to find.

This investigation may end with what comes near to guess-work, a discussion of the (more or less) probable sources of other Anglosaxon glosses:

A

Amites: loerge (Ep. 1 A 3; C. G. L. v 337, 3; Corp. A 502). It is possible that EE begins with an Abstr.-Abol. batch and that the three opening items come from Abstrusa, a glossary compiled from Virgil scholia and marginalia on an Itala (or, to use the more correct term, Old Latin) text of the Bible: Apodixin: phantasia (Abstr. 19, 4 Ap.: ostensio. Cf. Corp. A 660 Ap.: phantasia vel ostensio); Aminaeae: sine rubore ('Abstr.', from a Virgil scholium on Geo. 2, 97); Amites: loerge ('Abstr.', a Bible item from Itala Exod. 30, 4 et erunt arcus amitibus = ψαλίδες ταῖς σκντάλαις).

Axungia: rysil (Ep. 1 A 5; C. G. L. v 337, 5; Corp. A 961). Since a feature of the Latin pre-Hieronymic Bible was its use of Greek loan-words, it is possible that this may be a Bible item of Abstrusa (e.g. from Job 15, 27 where Jerome's Vulgate has de lateribus ejus arvina dependet) and that the preceding gloss Archon[tus]: princeps (cf. Corp. A 745-746 Archontes: principes, Archontus: princeps) may be another (from Ital. Psal. 2, 2 astiterunt reges terrae et archontes congregati sunt).

Argilla: thohae (Ep. 1 A 7; C. G. L. v 337, 7; Corp. A 748). Still the Abstr.-Abol. batch?

Arula: fyrpannae vel herth (Ep. 1 A 21; C. G. L. v 338, 4; Corp. A 751). Since one straggler from a batch often takes another with it, this is most probably a Herm. item (like the preceding Andena: brandrad), though it might be a split from Corp. A 768 Arula: vas aptum ad focum (presumably a Bible gloss, like the next item in Corpus, and from Jerem. 36, 22 ignis qui erat in arula).

Aconita: thungas, Apio: mērici, Alcyon (Hal-): isaern, Acalanthis vel luscinia vel roscin(i)a: nectigalae, Asilo: briosa (Ep. 1 E 3-7; C. G. L. v

339, 8-12; Corp. A 102; 673; 422; 121; 832). Presumably a continuation of the Hermeneumata batch which I printed above (Part I) as far as the preceding item Aesculus. My reason for not including these words was their occurrence (a mere coincidence?) in Virgil.

Antiae: loccas, Harpago: auuel vel clauuo (Ep. 1 E 8-9; C. G. L. v 339, 13-14; Corp. A 572; 756). Possibly the end of this Herm. batch; possibly the beginning of an Abstr.-Abol. batch (cf. p. 37), for Aegilipon looks like a Festus gloss (on a word of Lucilius) of Abolita.

And in Corpus alone:

(A 46-47) Ab Euro: eastansudan (Oros. 1, 2, 57, etc.), Ad Euronotum: eastsuth (Oros. 1, 2, 99 respicit ad Euronotum).

(A 87, 89, 92) Abditis: gehyddum (?Oros. 7, 39, 9, etc.), Ab Africo: sudanwestan (Oros. 1, 2, 49, etc.), Ab Borea: eastannorpan (Oros. 1, 2, 57, etc.).

(A 113-114) A Circio: nordanwestan (Oros. 1, 2, 61, etc.), A(u)ctionari(i)s: folgeroebum (?part of note on Oros. 6, 9, 2; cf. above, Part I).

(A 138) Acecia: snite (Ags. for a snipe). Rather a split from the Herm. item, A 125 (Acecia: holthona) than a Philox. item, since 'Philoxenus' seems to have substituted ἀσκαλάφη, a kind of owl, for the ἀσκαλώπη, a woodcock, of Herm. (cf. Class. Phil. xiii, 2 and 11).

(A 158) Aceti cotyla: vas, id est *bolle*. Since it stands between two Abstrusa items, probably a Bible gloss of Abstrusa (on Ital. Johann. 19, 29).

(A 160) Acus: netl vel gronuisc. Another Abstrusa item, lost in our MSS. of this glossary?

(A 199) Aduncis: gebegdum. Nos. 198, 200, 201, etc. are Orosius glosses. But this may be a re-casting of Abstr. 9, 15, if our compiler found it in the form Aduncis: incurvis.

(A 218) Adlido: tonwinto. Is this an Orosius gloss like the preceding Adgrediuntur? Or from Rufinus (8, 8, 8 velut si saxo immobili unda adli-deretur)?

(A 280) Adcommodaturus: woende. From Gildas (Exc. Brit. 7) ensem lateri ejus (populi) adcommodaturos.

(A 281) Ad(in)ventio: sarwo. From Gildas (ib. 4) propriis adinventi-onibus.

(A 287-288) Adhibuit: gelaðade vel advocavit, Adplicuit: geþiudde. Possibly Bible glosses, from 3 Reg. 12, 8 (adhibuit adulescentes) and e.g. Gen. 48, 13 (adplicuitque ambos ad eum).

(A 295) Aequatis: efnum. Possibly a Virgil gloss, from Aen. 4, 587 aequatis classem procedere velis.

(A 328) Egesta: gors. The Latin verb is used of cleaning out dung and the like. This part of the verb appears in the Bible gloss Egesta: ascrepen (from Deut. 23, 13) in EE i and Corp.

(A 360) A Favonio: supanwestan. From Orosius?

(A 399) Agitatio: unstillnis. Possibly a Bible gloss, from Isai. 24, 20 agitatione agitabitur terra.

(A 401) *Agitate*: onettad. Probably a Virgil gloss, from Aen. 2, 640 vos agitate fugam.

(A 432) *Haliaetum*: spaerhabuc. Either a Herm. item (since a Herm. batch follows) or a Bible item from Levit. 11, 13 aquilam et gryphem et haliaetum (since the Acc. Sing. is used).

(A 482) *Altanus*: þoden. From Isidore (Nat. Rer. 37, 5) duo...spiritus magis quam venti, aura et altanus.

(A 491 and 493) *Alitudo*: fothur, Altor: fostorfaeder. Probably Philox. items (Cyrill. 460, 14–15 Altor: τροφεύς, Alitudo: τροφή). In fact a Philox. batch shews itself here: (A 492) Allēgo: recceo, (A 494–5) Allux: tahae, Albo (i.e. ἀλφόν): wenna. Perhaps also (A 497) Alauda: lauricae. However Albo: penna (Latin for a pen) is more likely.

(A 524) *Ambrosia*: suoetnis. Probably (like the next item Amello) a Virgil gloss, from Aen. 12, 419 salubres ambrosiae sucos.

(A 610) *Ant(il)ena*: boga. Cf. Philox. 21, 26 Antilena: στηθιστήρ, ὅ ἐστιν ἡμᾶς ἱππῶν περὶ τὸ στήθος.

(A 659) *Antulus*: caecbora. A Festus gloss of Abolita? Cf. Paul. Fest. 10, 16; 18, 17.

(A 676) *Apostasia*: fraetgengian. Cf. (?) Sirach 10, 14 initium superbiae hominis, apostatare a Deo.

(A 696) *Apparatu* [vel ministratio]: aexfaru. Possibly an Orosius gloss, e.g. from Hist. 2, 5, 4 magno apparatu belli Romam contendunt. The interpolation shews the common confusion with Apparitio (cf. Apparitor, an attendant). Cf. A 699 Apparator (for -ritor): [ministrator], auxiliator.

(A 709) *Apparatum*: geprec. Napier (Old Engl. Glosses, p. vii) does not mention that the use of the word for 'armament' is common in Latin, e.g. Oros. 2, 8, 5 incredibili apparatu...Scythiam ingressus.

(A 710) *Apotheca*: winfaet. Another common word, often in the Bible, e.g. Joel 1, 17 dissipatae sunt apothecae ('barns').

(A 716) *Aquemanale*: lebel. Possibly, like the preceding item Aculeum, a Herm. gloss; possibly a Philox. gloss like A 718 Aquilices: scrutatores aquarum (Philox. 18, 45 Aquilices: οἱ τὰ πάρυγρα ἐργαζόμενοι, etc.).

(A 735–736) *Arbutus*: aespe, Argutiae: gleaunisse. Possibly both Philox. items (cf. Cyrill. 472, 28 Ar.: φλναρίαι; 439, 35 Ar.: στωμυλῖαι).

(A 744) *Ar(qua)tura*: tot. Is this, like its neighbour Archontes (see above, p. 105), an Itala gloss, from e.g. Exod. 38, 31 fecerunt ex eo bases columnis, velorum ansulas et arquaturas illarum?

(A 801) *Ardebat*: scaan. Probably (like A 803 Argolicam) a Virgil gloss, from Aen. 4, 262 Tyrio...ardebat murice laena.

(A 805) *Arrectas*: hlysnendi. This too may be from Virgil (Aen. 12, 618 arrectasque...impulit aures). Or from Gildas (Exc. Brit. 22 arrectas omnium penetrat aures).

(A 864) *Astur*: haesualwe. This was the Latin name for the goshawk (Fr. autour, Ital. astore). The character of the item suggests as source rather Herm. than Abstr. (from a scholium on Virgil Aen. 10, 180 sequitur

pulcherrimus Astur, Astur equo fidens et versicoloribus armis), though it might be a Festus gloss of Abolita.

(A 892) Avus: aeldrafaeder. Since it stands between two Herm. items, the source is probably Herm. 28, 36 Πάππος: avus.

(A 917) Avena: atae. No safe clue. The preceding item Aviaria is identical with Servius' scholium on Virgil Geo. 2, 430; so probably comes from Abstrusa and not from the Virgil 'glossae collectae' common to Erf.², Aff. and Corp. Our item is (to judge from its position) identical with the last item of the A-chapter in EE, Avena: agrestis harundo (cf. above, Part I), which in Erf.², Aff. shews a fuller form (Avena: herba messibus noxia vel harundo agrestis), suggestive of a scholium on Virg. Geo. 1, 77 urit enim lini campum seges, urit avenae.

(A 948) Auspicantur: haelsadon. Probably from Orosius (Hist. 2, 17, 6) caedem omnium passim futuram occiso Alcibiade auspicantur. The item Auctionabatur (A 946) is an Orosius item.

(A 951 and 954) Auster: sudwind, Usurae: brucende. If these two come from Orosius, the explanation of A 953 (Augur: haelsere) given above, on p. 89, must be withdrawn. Orosius uses the word often.

B

Battutum: gibeataen (Ep. 6 A 31; C. G. L. v 347, 37; Corp. B 17). Cf. the EE i item Battutus: percussus.

Vaccinia: begir (Ep. 6 A 36; C. G. L. v 347, 47; Corp. B 19). See below, on Blattis.

Blitum: clatae (Ep. 6 C 1; C. G. L. v 347, 45; Corp. B 142). Possibly a Festus gloss of Abolita.

Blattis: bitulum (Ep. 6 C 1; C. G. L. v 347, 46; Corp. B 143). Since the case agrees with Virgil (Geo. 4, 343 lucifugis congesta cubilia blattis) and the case of Vaccinia (see above) with Virgil (Ecl. 2, 18 alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur), it is possible that the trio, Vaccinia, Blitum, Blattis make an Abstr.-Abol. group.

Branchiae: cian (Ep. 6 C 22; C. G. L. v 348, 13; Corp. B 189). A Bible gloss, from Tob. 6, 4 apprehende branchiam ejus (piscis) et trahe eum ad te. Cf. Leid. § 20, 3.

Bubalus: uusend (Ep. 6 C 26; C. G. L. v 348, 18; Corp. B 213). A Bible gloss, from Amos 6, 13 (numquid arari potest in bubalis?).

And in Corpus alone:

(B 23) Barritus: genung. Goetz supposes a fusion of Barritus..., Bata-tio (or Bataclatio): genung. (The next item is the Herm. gloss Batat: geonath.) But it may be a re-casting of the Festus (?) gloss of Abolita (24, 29) Barritus: clamor elephantis. Cf. the EE ii item Barrit elephants cum vocem emittit.

(B 48-50, a Rufinus group) Bacchantes: woedende (5, 16, 10 vesani et contra fidem Christi bacchantes), Barathrum: dael (5, 15 plurimos de

ecclesia in suum barathrum deducebant), Basis: syl (7, 18, 1 pro foribus vero domus ipsius basis quaedam in loco editiore monstratur). Cf. Leid.

(B 54-57, presumably a Herm. group) 'Bapis': treuteru, 'Baruina': barriggae, Balneum: stofa, Balatus: bletid, Bariulus (for Variolus?): ragu-finc (?the chaffinch, which builds its nest of lichen and is a 'little bird of many colours').

(B 111) Betula: berca. Presumably a Herm. item, preceding another, Vivarium.

(B 137) 'Bitorius': erdling. If a bird-name, presumably a Herm. item (like the two preceding).

(B 165) 'Bovestra': radre. Perhaps to be referred to Herm., along with the next pair (B 166-7) 'Bacarius': meresuin, 'Bofor': lendislieg.

(B 176) Botrum (for -ro?): clystri. A Bible gloss (from e.g. Isai. 65, 8 si inveniatur granum in botro)?

(B 181) Brachiale: gyrdels. Perhaps a Bible gloss, from Sirach 21, 24 quasi brachiale in brachio dextro.

(B 195) Brittia: cressa. Presumably a Herm. item like the following 'Braugina': barice (=B 55 Baruina: barriggae; see above).

(B 198-199) Bux(um): box, Buteo: cyta. A pair of Herm. items?

(B 226-229) Bucetum: seotu, Butio: fryscia, Bunia (for Bothonia?): byden, 'Bubla': flood. Presumably a Herm. group.

C

Colonus: *gibuur*, vicinus (Ep. 6 E 15; C. G. L. v 349, 17; Corp. C 513). From Greg. Dial. 1, 1 colonus ejus filiam nomine Honoratam habuit.

Contribulis: *meeg*, consanguineus (Epinal 6 E 17; C. G. L. v 349, 19; Corp. C 516). Possibly a Rufinus gloss (2, 5, 1 pro contribulibus suis). But since Greg. Dial. items usually accompany Herm. items, perhaps this, along with the three appended Anglosaxon glosses, may come from Herm.:

Calculus: calc (Ep. 6 E 20; C. G. L. v 349, 22; Corp. C 5).

Clivosum: clibecti (Ep. 6 E 21; C. G. L. v 349, 23; Corp. C 443).

Colobium: ham (Ep. 6 E 26; C. G. L. v 349, 28; Corp. C 514).

'Cereylus': *aesc* vel *navis* (Ep. 7 A 37; C. G. L. v 350, 19; Corp. C 281). Apparently the Abstrusa item (33, 3) Cercilius (or -lus): *navicula*, which appears in all-Latin form in Aff. and Corp. (C 307). Nonius (533, 25) mentions Cercyrus as a very large ship of Asia Minor (*navis Asiatica pergrandis*), with Plautus and Lucilius citations, and similar information is conveyed in the Abolita gloss (32, 10) Cercurum (for -rus?): *genus navis*. (See Class. Quart. 11, 190.) The Latin Thesaurus recognizes only the form in -rus.

Chaos: *duolma*, prima confusio omnium rerum (Ep. 7 C 2; C. G. L. v 350, 21; Corp. C 361), an Abolita gloss (28, 52 Ch.: *prima rerum confusio*, etc.).

Chamelaea (*χαμέλαια*): *ulfescamb*, Canis lingua: *ribbae*, Cicuta: *hymblicae* (Ep. 7 C 68; C. G. L. v 350, 25-27; Corp. C 27-28 and 391). All

three are unmistakable Herm. items. The identification 'wolf's comb' may be a mere guess, due to similarity of sound in the first syllable, and misunderstanding of the last two syllables as if 'lion' or 'lioness.'

Clustella: clustorlocae (Ep. 8 C 22; C. G. L. v 352, 32; Corp. C 466). Since Gildas glosses are peculiar to Corpus, Gild. 71 (penurii clustello) cannot be the source. It may be Abstrusa, if an Abstr.-Abol. group begins here and continues to Cautum (if not further). Cf. Claustra, below.

Caerula: haeuui (Ep. 8 C 24; C. G. L. v 352, 34; Corp. C 303). Probably Abstr. (33, 40) Caerula: nigra, a cerae colore tractum, a Virgil gloss (from Aen. 3, 64).

Cophinus: mand, Commentariensis: giroefa (Ep. 8 C 25-26; C. G. L. v 352, 35; Corp. C 635 and 637). The second lemma-word appears in Ital. 4 Reg. 18, 18 (filius Asaph...commentariensis scriptor), which suggests Abstrusa.

Claustrum: pearroc (Ep. 8 C 28; C. G. L. v 352, 38; Corp. C 488). Presumably a re-casting of Abstr. 30, 26 (Claustra: clusura(e)).

Cuspis: palester, Calcar: spora, Cauterium: mearisern, Clavatium: gebyrddid (Ep. 8 C 33-36; C. G. L. v 352, 41-44; Corp. C 640; 93; 95; 489). If this is still the Abstr.-Abol. group, then the first item is 'Abol.' (IV 436, 38) Cuspis est proprie posterior hastae pars, or a split of (EE i and Corp.) Ca.: Summa pars hastae. And the last may be a Festus gloss of Abolita.

Catasta: g(e)loed, Celox: ceol, Capsis (for -sa?): cest (Ep. 8 E 3-5; C. G. L. v 352, 49-51; Corp. C 98; 293; 100). The second item seems another of those identifications based on a similarity of sound. The first may be a re-casting of Abstr. (28, 18) Catasta genus poenae est eculeo similis, and therefore a split of the EE i, Corp. and Aff. item Ca.: genus supplicii. Aldhelm (ad Eahfrid.) follows Gildas' (Exc. Brit. 23) use of *catasta* in the sense of *caterva*: Molossorum catasta ringente vallatus.

Cataractes: uuaetherthrch (Ep. 8 E 10; C. G. L. v 353, 4; Corp. C 103). Perhaps a Bible gloss, from e.g. Malach. 3, 10 aperuero vobis cataractas caeli.

Cyathus (?Cupus; see below, s.v. Cupa): bolla (Ep. 8 E 19; C. G. L. v 353, 13). Perhaps a split of the Rufinus (3, 6, 8) gloss Cyathus: calix in EE i and Corp. Perhaps part of the long Herm. batch which follows.

Caumos (for -ma): suol (C. G. L. v 353, 68; Corp. C 368). Perhaps part of the long Herm. batch which follows. Perhaps a Bible gloss, from Job 30, 30 ossa mea aruerunt prae caumate.

Cornix: crawe, Carduelis: linetuige, Charadrion: laurici (C. G. L. v 354, 65-67; Corp. C 653; 147; 148). A Herm. group, though the Acc. case of the last suggests Levit. 11, 19 non edetis charadrion. Is the true form of the lemma-word Charadrio (cf. Herm. 90, 8)?

Cantharus: wibil, Circius: westnordwind (C. G. L. v 354, 71-72; Corp. C 151; 419). Still the Herm. group?

And in Corpus alone:

(C 101) 'Carcura': craet. If for Carruca, compare Herm. (195, 52)

Ἄπηνη: carruca. But it may be Arcera, a Festus gloss of 'Abol.' rather than of Philoxenus (cf. Gloss. Nom. 567, 28).

(C 111) Canalibus: waeterdruum. In a Herm. group in Corpus; but the case suggests rather a Bible gloss, from e.g. Gen. 24, 20 effundensque hydriam in canalibus.

(C 117-119) Capistrum: caebestr, Calcesta: huiteclafre, Cavanni: ulae. Certainly Herm. items, for they stand here in a Herm. batch. The third is a re-casting of the EE i item (in a Herm. batch) Cavani: ululae aves.

(C 134) Carina: bythne. In a Bible batch; so from Sirach 5, 10 neque semitam carinae illius in fluctibus.

(C 141) Caliga: scoh. If this is the last item of the Bible batch, it comes from Gen. 14, 23 or Act. Apost. 12, 8.

(C 161) Callos: weorras, ill. Perhaps from Rufinus 2, 23, 6 orando callos faceret in genibus.

(C 237) Caumati (for -te): suole. Either from Job 30, 30 (see Caumos, above), or Gildas 19 incalescenteque caumate, or Aldhelm 44, 31; 52, 7.

(C 240) Caverniculis: holum. From Gildas 19 de artissimis foraminum caverniculis.

(C 250) Catacrinas: bleremina mees(?). See below.

(C 255) Callus: waar. Might be a split from C 161. But the bird-name item Cardellus suggests that we have at this part of the section a Herm. group.

(C 256-260) Calviale: cosobricases(?), Calvarium: calwerclim (for Galm-; the interchange of *m* and *v* suggests Irish phonetics), Cardeolus (for -dellus?): uudusnite, Callis: paat. An unmistakable Herm. group (at least, the first three; for the fourth might be a mere re-casting of C 232, the Abolita item found in Erf.² and Aff., or of the EE i item, 'Calla': semita, strata pecorum).

(C 260) Capistro: caeffi. The case suggests Vit. Ant. 16 (capistro ligatus, ut jumentum) or Greg. Dial. 1, 4 (capistro pro freno et vervecum pellibus pro sella utebatur) rather than Herm.

(C 264) Cavernas: holu. Possibly a re-casting of Abstr. 103, 2 Ca.: concavas petras.

(C 265-266) Cartamo: lybcorn, Carchesia: bunan. Herm. items?

(C 290) Cessuram: gegandende. Is this Rufinus (9, 8, 4 quibus divina atque humana prospere cuncta cessura legum suarum auctoritate promiserat)?

(C 351-352) Caespites: tyrb, Cessit: geode. Possibly Gildas items, from Excid. Brit. 6 (Romam ob inopiam, ut aiebant, caespitis repedantibus) and 34 (postquam tibi ex voto violenti regni fantasia cessit).

(C 438-439) Cicuanus (for Cavanus?): higræ, Cydonium: goodaepfel. Presumably Herm. items.

(C 449) Clavia: borda. Combining this with L 150 Lista (i.e. a border, fringe): borda, we get a hint that our item may be a split from some explanation of lati-clavia tunica.

(C 492) Cl(av)us: teltreo. Perhaps a Bible gloss, from e.g. *Judic.* 4, 21 *tulit Iahel...clavum tabernaculi.*

(C 494) Clima: half. Perhaps a re-casting of the *Abstrusa* gloss (34, 51) *Climata: pars caeli.*

(C 498) Clavicularius: caeghiorde. Perhaps from *Gildas* 73 *clavicularius ille caelorum regni idoneus.* Or *Aldhelm* 27, *caelestis clavicularii primus successor.*

(C 507) Commissura: flyctielað. Perhaps a Bible gloss, from e.g. *Luc.* 5, 36 *nemo commissuram a novo vestimento immittit in vestimentum vetus.*

(C 508) Cunabulum: cilda trog. With the help of *Leid.* (§ 46, 33 *Cunae: ciltrog; unde cunabula*) we see that this is probably a split from the item, *C* 954, *Cunae: stratum infantum*, if that is a gloss on *Phocas* 428, 8.

(C 557) Consutum: gesiowed. Possibly a Bible gloss, from e.g. *Jos.* 9, 5 *calceamenta que perantiqua quae ad indicium vetustatis pittaciis consuta erant.*

(C 578) Compactis: gegaedradon. Perhaps from *Virgil Aen.* 12, 674 *turrin compactis trabibus quam edixerat ipse.*

(C 676) Competentes portiunculas: id est gelimplice daele. Undoubtedly from *Orosius* 6, 7, 2 *cujus nos competentes portiunculas decerpsimus.*

(C 686) Compagem: gegederung. Possibly from *Oros.* 4, 8, 11 *compagem totius corporis solvit.*

(C 758) Conchis: seillum. The *Orosius* items of *Leid.* seem unconnected with those of *EE.* But the *Leid.* gloss *Conchis* at least suggests *Hist.* 1, 3, 4 *conchis et ostreis scabros.*

(C 770) Concha: mundleu. Possibly a Bible gloss, from *Judic.* 6, 38 *concham rore implevit.*

(C 782-783) Coliandrum: cellendre, Colomata: haetcolae. Presumably *Herm.* items.

(C 799) Concha: beme. Possibly a *Virgil* gloss, from e.g. *Aen.* 6, 171 *cava dum personat aequora concha.*

(C 809) Convaluit: geuaerpte. Possibly from *Oros.* 3, 13, 9 *ut vero convaluit.*

(C 820) Concessit: gewatu. From such a sentence as *Virg. Aen.* 2, 91 (*superis concessit ab oris*)?

(C 826, 828-829, 831-832) Condebitores: raednisse (*Gildas* 1, etc., *condebitores sensus mei*), Concussionibus: raednisse (*Gild.* 5 *judiciorum concussionibus*), Confoti: afoedde (*Gild.* 12 *gremio ac si matris ecclesiae confoti*), Convenientes: serwende (*Gild.*, often), Conlisisio: slaege (*Gild.* 25 *tantae tempestatis conlisione*).

(C 840) Cothurno: wodhae. Perhaps from *Sulpicius Dial.* 1, 27, 2 *nihil cum fuco aut cothurno loquentem.*

(C 891) Cratem: flecta vel hyrpil. May or may not be an *Orosius* gloss, from e.g. *Hist.* 3, 2, 9 *contextu indigestae historiae inextricabilem cratem.*

(C 966-967, 969-970) Cunae: cildcladas, Cortina: wagyryft, Culter: saex, Cuneus: waecg. All possible *Herm.* items.

(C 971) Cupa: a capiendo, id est *beodbollae*. Cf. Isid. Etym. 20, 6, 7 cupos et cupas a capiendo, id est accipiendo, aquas vel vinum vocatas. Should we read Cupus: bolla in EE i (Epin. 8 E 19; C. G. L. v 353, 13)?

D

Dulcis sapa: coerin, Defrutum: coerin (C. G. L. v 355, 50-51; Corp. D 369; 19). Presumably Herm. items.

Dodrans: egur (C. G. L. v 355, 61; Corp. D 343). May have come (with the following item Diametro) from the lost part of Isidore Nat. Rer., although Columba's Altus has already been suggested as the source. On the Latin word see Napier Old Engl. Gl. and Ehwald Aldh. Carm. Rythm. p. 526.

Dumus (i.e. -os): þyrne (C. G. L. v 355, 66; Corp. D 373). A re-casting of the Abstrusa item (58, 43) Dumos: spinas.

Devotaturus: wergendi (C. G. L. v 356, 1; Corp. D 25). The Corpus item Devotaturi: maledicturi (D 180) comes from Gildas (Exc. Brit. 1 tiarati magi devotaturi populum dei). But the presence of Gildas items in EE has not been proved.

Dissidebat: unsibbade (C. G. L. v 356, 8; Corp. D 48). From Oros. 5, 1, 14 ubi dissidebat diversitas potestatum. Also Corp. D 268 Dissidebat: discordabat.

Delibutus: gisalbot (Erf.²), gesmirwid (Corp.) (C. G. L. v 356, 25; Corp. D 264). May be the Abstrusa item (also with double interpretation) of Erf.², Aff., Corp. D 38 Delibutus: perunctus, infusus (from Abstr. 49, 33 Del.: unctus, perfusus).

Deponile: wefta (C. G. L. v 356, 28; Corp. D 57). This looks like a Herm. item. So the preceding couple (Delumentum, Ditor) may be also referred to Herm.

And in Corpus alone:

(D 26) Deses: suuaer. Phocas (417, 27) has (among examples of -es, Gen. -idis) reses, residis, deses, desidis. By piecing together Corp. R 81, R 59, D 104, D 26 we get the (possible) marginal annotation, Reses, residis: otiosus(?), *slaec*, Deses, desidis: qui adversatur, *suuaer*. The 'qui adversatur' is a confusion with dissidens (from dissideo) or the like.

(D 31) Destitutae: toworþne. Probably a Bible gloss, e.g. from Ezech. 36, 35 civitates desertae et destitutae. For other Bible glosses seem to follow.

(D 33) Decipula: bisuicfalle. From, e.g. Job 18, 10 abscondita est... decipula illius super semitam.

(D 51 + 52) Defitiget, defatiget: fatiget, *suenceth* (=C. G. L. v 356, 15. Cf. Leid. § 28, 1). From Vit. Ant. 15 (135^B Migne) non vos aut taedium defatiget aut vanae gloriae delectet ambitio.

(D 148) Detestare: onseacan. Since the following item Didragma comes from the same Gospel, we may refer this one to Mat. 26, 74 coepit detestari et jurare quia non novisset.

(D 179) *Degeneraverat*: *misthagch*. Comes (like the next item, *Devoturi*) from Gildas (*Exc. Brit.* 24 *ita enim degeneraverat tunc vinea illa*).

(D 189) *Devota*: *cystig*. Perhaps a Bible gloss, from e.g. *Exod.* 35, 21 *obtulerunt mente promptissima atque devota*. Perhaps a re-casting of *Abstrusa* (51, 33) *Devota*: *absolvens debita etiam non promissa*.

(D 249) *Diem obiit*: *asualt*. Since a Jerome *Vir. Ill.* item precedes and follows, this may be a headless gloss (*Obiit*): *diem ob. as.* from the same book (ch. 15 *obiit tertio Trajani anno*). But Rufinus uses the full phrase (3, 21 *Abilius apud Alexandriam tredecim annis sacerdotio ministrato diem obiit*).

(D 298) *Disceptavero*: *sciro* (hardly Latin *sciero*). From Gildas 26 *siqua liberius de his...non tam disceptavero quam deflevero*.

(D 330) *Documenta*: *tacne*. Is this the *Abstrusa* item (58, 27) of *Aff.*, *Documenta*: *exempla*?

(D 331) *Despectus*: *fraecuđ*. Is this the *Abstrusa* item (55, 27) *Despectus*: *fastiditus, contemptus*?

(D 337) *Divinos*: *uuitgan*. Perhaps a Bible gloss, from e.g. *Deuteron.* 18, 11 *nec qui pythones consulat nec divinos*.

(D 339) *Destitutum*: *ofgefen*. Might be another, from *Ezech.* 6, 14 *desolatam et destitutam*.

E

Echo: *wudumer* (C. G. L. v 357, 19; Corp. E 12). From the *Vita Antonii* 16 (*quasi echo ad extrema verba responderet*) rather than from the *Vulgate* of *Sap.* 17, 18. For the neighbouring gloss *Explosi* is assigned to *Vit. Ant.* by *Leid.* (§ 28, 14).

Egesta: *ascrepen* (C. G. L. v 357, 68; Corp. E 98). Apparently from *Deuteron.* 23, 13 *et egesta humo operies*. See above on Corp. A 328 *Egesta*.

Echinus: *piscis vel scel* (C. G. L. v 358, 7; Corp. E 15). Perhaps from *Isidore Nat. Rer.* 19, 2 *echinus ostreaeque in augmento lunae pleniore reperiri feruntur*.

Exentera: *ansceat* (C. G. L. v 358, 26; Corp. E 411). A Bible gloss from *Tobi.* 6, 5 *exentera hunc piscem*.

Emblema: *fothr* (C. G. L. v 358, 27; Corp. E 160). Assigned by *Leid.* (§ 43, 30) to *Donatus* (*Gram. Lat.* iv 379, 12) who mentions, as Greek loan words, *emblema*, *epigramma*, *stemma*, *poema*, *schema*. But clear proof of *Donatus* glosses in *EE* and *Corp.* is wanting. *Donatus* probably meant 'carving in relief,' 'embossed work' or the like. Our gloss may be a companion *Herm.* straggler with the following *Heptaphyllon* (see below).

Electrum: *elotr* (C. G. L. v 359, 20; Corp. E 116). Possibly part of the *Leid.* item (§ 15, 37 *Electrum*: *de auro et argento et aere*), which comes from *Ezech.* 1, 4, etc.: *tale aliquid electri esse a nobis commissum*.

Heptafolium: *sinfulle*, *Heptaphyllon*: *gelodwyr* (C. G. L. v 359, 26 and 358, 28). In *Corp.* these items stand together (E 84 and 85) and are presumably *Herm.* items; as also these three:

Helleborus: [pung], woedeberge, Epimēnia: nest, Ependytc: cop (C.G.L. v 359, 31-33; Corp. E 120; E 259; E 262). The last might also be referred e.g. to Vita Antonii 23 lavit ependyten suum.

Aesculus: ab edendo, boece (C. G. L. v 359, 35; Corp. E 307).

Hedera: ifegn (C. G. L. v 359, 40; Corp. E 33). Perhaps both this and Aesculus are Herm. stragglers; for the Hermeneumata batch has not managed to retain coherence in this section of EE.

And in Corpus alone:

(E 216) Enixa est (agnam): genuit agnam, id est *ceolborlomb*. As Leid. (§ 35, 144) shews, this comes from Rufinus (3, 8, 3 vitula sacrificiis admota et aris adsiſtens inter ipsas ministrorum manus enixa est agnam).

(E 451-453, a Bible group?) Xenium: laac (e.g. Sirach 20, 31 Xenia et dona excaecant oculos iudicium), Excitatur (3 Reg. 18, 27), Exactor: scultheta (e.g. Exod. 32, 35 non urgebis eum quasi exactor).

(E 499) Exserta lingua: naecad tunge. From Oros. 5, 15, 21 lingua paululum exserta iacuit puella.

F

Flustra: undae vel *hraen* (Ep. 9 A 8; C. G. L. v 360, 3; Corp. F 212). Probably from Isidore Nat. Rer. 44, 3 flustra sunt motus maris sine tempestate fluctantis.

Fasces: goduuebb (Ep. 9 E 4; C. G. L. v 361, 16). But in Corp. (F 11) Fasces: libri (added by corrector), goduueb, a fusion with the Rufinus gloss Fasces: libri (Ep. 9 A 10; C. G. L. v 360, 5). The strange interpretation suggests a muddle of annotation on some sentence like Virgil Geo. 2, 495 non populi *fasces*, non *purpura* regum.

And in Corpus alone:

(F 55) Fascinatio: malscrung. Probably a Bible gloss from Sap. 4, 12 fascinatio enim nugacitatis obscurat bona. Is F 4 (Fascinatio: invidia) a split?

(F 201) Fiscalis reda: gebellicum (?) waegnfearu. Leid. (§ 3, 16) makes the source Sulpicius Dial. 2, 3, 2.

(F 370) Fuscinula: awel. Perhaps a Bible gloss, from 1 Reg. 2, 14 omne quod levabat fuscinula. Or from Aldhelm 77, 22 obunca pedum fuscinula.

(F 419) Funalia: cerei, waexcondel. Since the next item Fucinus is Virgilian, this probably comes from Virgil Aen. 1, 727 noctem flammis funalia vincunt.

I

Interpellari: raefsed (Ep. 12 C 1; C. G. L. v 366, 35; Corp. I 190). Since Leid. (§ 28, 5) ascribes the preceding item Inſitiandi to the Vita Antonii, the source may be *ibid.* 46 haec omnia Scripturis divinis, quas interpolatis, inserta sunt. Or if this item is the first of the Orosius batch,

it is Oros. 1, 21, 17 nunc autem interpellare interdum voluptates...non sustinetur.

In aestivo cenaculo: *uppa*, ubi per aestatem frigus captant (Ep. 12 E 9; C. G. L. v 367, 24; Corp. I 234). A Bible gloss from Judic. 3, 20 sedebat autem in aestivo cenaculo solus.

And in Corpus alone:

(I 27) Ignis sacer: *oman*. Perhaps from Rufin. 9, 8, 1 ulceribus...quae ignis sacer appellantur.

(I 414) In syrтим: in sondgewearp. Either from Act. Apost. 27, 17 (timentes ne in syrтим inciderent) or Sulpicius Dial. 1, 3, 2 (in syrтем inlati sumus).

(I 456 and 460) Intransmeabili: unoferfoerum, Inbellem: orwige. These items of a Gildas batch (see above, Part I) come from Exc. Brit. 3 (diffusiore et, ut ita dicam, intransmeabili undique circulo) and 5 (imbellemque populum sed infidelem).

(I 465) In catomum: in baece. This Greek loan word (κατ' ὄμων), used of a schoolboy hoisted on the back of another for a flogging, is cited in the great Latin Thesaurus from Laberius, the mime-writer, and from Cicero's Letters. Possibly Festus had quoted Laberius (87 tollet...vos Orcus nudas in catomum) and the word had passed from Festus into the Abolita Glossary.

(I 466) Initiatum: gestoepid. Probably from Gildas 13 ritu tyrannico et tumultuante initiatum milite.

L

Lunulas: menescillingas (Ep. 13 A 37; C. G. L. v 368, 32; Corp. L 277). Probably a Bible gloss from Isai. 3, 18 ornamentum calceamentorum et lunulas.

Lagoena: croog (Ep. 13 C 25; C. G. L. v 369, 4; Corp. L 21). Leid. (§ 29, 47) suggests as the source Jerome on Matthew 26, 18 invenietis ibi quendam portantem lagoenam aquae.

And in Corpus alone:

(L 30) Latrina(s): *genge, groepe*, aqueductus, cloacas. Since the preceding item, Lamia, comes from Isai. 35, 14, this may come from 4 Reg. 10, 27 et fecerunt pro ea latrinas.

(L 91) 'Laudariolus': *frecmase*. Presumably a Herm. item.

(L 339) Limbo: *ðresi*. Since the following item, Lyaeus, seems Virgilian, this may come from Aen. 4, 137 Sidoniam picto chlamydem circumdata limbo.

M

Murica: *gespan aureum* in tunica (Ep. 14 C 30; C. G. L. v 371, 8; Corp. M 296). Leid. (§ 29, 11; see Hessels' note) ascribes this to Jerome on Matthew 7, 28 violae vero purpuram nullo superari murice. Why the annotator should have given this sense to *murice*, Abl. of *murex*, the purple

shell-fish, purple, is not clear. Perhaps the annotation really belonged to a neighbouring line: *et revera quod sericum, quae regum purpura, quae pictura textricum potest floribus comparari*. The flowers referred to are yellow lilies.

Maforte: *scybla* (Ep. 14 E 15; C. G. L. v 371, 33; Corp. M 9). Perhaps from Isid. Off. 2, 20, 6 *ipsum velamen vulgo mavortem vocant, id est Martem, quia signum maritalis dignitatis ac potestatis in eo est*.

Myoparo: *thebscib* (Ep. 14 E 20; C. G. L. v 371, 38; Corp. M 208). Possibly from Orosius Hist. 6, 2, 24 in *myoparonem Seleuci piratae, ipso pirata juvante, transiluit*.

Momentum: *scytill* (Ep. 14 E 25; C. G. L. v 371, 43; Corp. M 259). Since the items *Mulciber*, *Murex*, *Magnes* seem *Abstrusa* items, there may be an *Abstr.-Abol.* batch here, and this item may be a re-casting of *Abstr.* 119, 8 *Momentum: stylus in quo momentana*.

And in *Corpus* alone:

(M 197) *Mercurium: Woden*. Presumably from Act. Apost. 14, 11 *vocabant...Paulum vero Mercurium*.

(M 223) *Minaci: hlibendri*. Perhaps (with M 224 *Mitigat*) from Virgil (Aen. 8, 668 *te, Catilina, minaci pendentem scopulo*).

(M 227) *Mitra: haet. Leid.* (§ 26, 8) suggests for source Isidore Off. 2, 5, 2 *imponere eis mitras*.

N

Nomisma: mynit (Ep. 16 A 9; C. G. L. v 373, 49; Corp. N 144). Possibly a Bible gloss from Mat. 22, 19 *ostendite mihi nomisma census*. From Leid. (§ 29, 32) we learn that Corp. N 175 *Nummismum* (for *Nomisma*): *solidum*, comes from a note on Jerome's Commentary on Matthew. But there is an *Abolita* gloss (127, 15) *Nomisma: nummi percussura vel moneta*, and an *Abstr.-Abol.* batch seems to begin the N-section in EE.

And in *Corpus* alone:

(N 46-47) *Nazaraei loccas, Naulum: ferescaet*. Perhaps a Bible pair, from Num. 6, 18 and Jon. 1, 3 (*et dedit naulum ejus*). We should print *Nazaraei: loccas* (making the English word the interpretation) if it comes from Thren. 4, 7 *candidiores Nazaraei ejus nive*.

O

Oscillae: totridan (Ep. 16 E 2; C. G. L. v 375, 16; Corp. O 268). The correct Latin word is *oscillum*, Plur. *oscilla*, which suggests the possibility of *Oscilla: etotridan*. The locus classicus is Virgil Geo. 2, 388 sq.

Et te, Bacche, vocant per carmina laeta, tibi que

Oscilla ex alta suspendunt mollia pinu.

The Erf.² gloss, another puzzle, (C. G. L. v 317, 21) *Oscilla: simaria* (*σμηαία* Gundermann), *id est persona*, might be a Virgil item. But Virgi

items are unlikely for EE i. This may however be an Abstrusa item culled from a Virgil scholium, kindred to that in the *Brevis Expositio* (Servius, ed. Thilo and Hagen, vol. III) which explains the *oscilla* as 'laqueos pensiles.'

Ostriger: *bruunbesu* (Ep. 17 A 33; C. G. L. v 376, 35; Corp. O 279). By the same reasoning this cannot come from the marginalia in the English (?) MS. of Virgil used for EE ii, Erf.², etc., but (if it be ultimately of Virgilian origin) must be rather an Abstrusa item culled from a scholium on Geo. 1, 207 (*ostriferi fauces temptantur Abydi*) such as that in the *Brevis Expositio*, *Ostriferi: conchulae sunt, unde fit purpura*.

And in Corpus alone:

(O 24) *Obryzum: smaetegold*. Perhaps from Job 28, 15 *non dabitur aurum obryzum pro eo*. Or from Aldhelm, who often uses the word.

(O 221) *Oppilatae: bisparrade*. Perhaps from 2 Esdr. 7, 3 *clausae portae sunt et oppilatae*.

(O 255) *Orion: eburdring*. Leid. (§ 27, 25; § 19, 17) permits us to refer this either to Isidore Nat. Rer. 26, 8 (*Orion stella est*) or Job 9, 9 (*qui facit Arcturum et Oriona*).

P

Petigo: tetr (Ep. 19 A 2; C. G. L. v 380, 14; Corp. P 244). Comes, according to Leid. (§ 35, 74), from Rufinus (9, 8, 1 *ignis sacer*). The next item too, *Puncto: foramine:....id est cosp* (Corp. P 865), comes from Ruf. 5, 1, 27 *septimo, ut dicunt, puncto in nervo pedes distenti*.

Ptisanas (ferente): berecorn beraendae (Ep. 19 E 15; C. G. L. v 381, 45; Corp. P 841). From Proverb. 27, 22 *si contuderis stultum in pila, quasi ptisanas feriente desuper pilo, non auferetur ab eo stultitia ejus*.

Peducla: luus, Pulex: fleah (Ep. 20 A 22-23; C. G. L. v 382, 32-33; Corp. P 312 and 871). Perhaps a Herm. pair, stragglers from the preceding batch.

Papilio: buturfiogae, Pella: sadulfelgae, Paliurus: sinfullae (Ep. 20 A 27-29; C. G. L. v 382, 37-39; Corp. P 129; 315; 130). Perhaps a Herm. trio.

And in Corpus alone:

(P 85) *Pandis: geapum*. Perhaps from Virgil Geo. 2, 194 *lancibus et pandis fumantia reddimus exta*.

(P 188) *Parthica: reodnaesc*. Napier (Old English Glosses, no. 5324) refers to Exod. 26, 14 *facies et operimentum aliud tecto de pellibus arietum rubricatis*.

(P 408) *Pistrinum: cofa*. Perhaps from Jerome's preface to Daniel: *cum me in linguae hujus pistrinum reclusissem*.

(P 417) '*Pilentes*': *bere*. Perhaps from Virgil Aen. 8, 666 *pilentis matres in mollibus*.

Q

In Corpus alone:

(Q 27) *Quadrare(nt)*: *geeblicadun*. Perhaps from 3 Reg. 5, 17 *ut tolle-
rent lapides et quadrarent eos*.

R

In Corpus alone:

(R 31) *Radio*: *gabulrond*. Probably from Virgil (like the preceding *Rasile*), from Ecl. 3, 41 *descripsit radio totum qui gentibus orbem*. The annotator of the English MS. of Virgil misunderstood *orbem*, which here means 'the world,' not 'a circle.'

(R 164) *Respectus*: *etsith*. Perhaps from Psalm 72, 4, etc.: *quia non est respectus morti eorum*.

(R 168) *Reponile*: *gearnuinde*. Presumably (like *Deponile*) a Herm. item.

(R 169-170) *Reciprocato*: *wrixlende*, *Ratiunculas*: *resunge*. Apparently an Orosius pair, from Hist. 5, 10, 11 (*reciprocato anhelitu calidi aeris adustis introrsum vitalibus suffocarit*) and 1, 10, 19 (*inanes ratiunculas conquirentes ridiculam Phaethontis fabulam texuerunt*).

(R 192) *Rigentia*: *forclingendu*. Perhaps a Gildas item (cf. Leid. § 40, 22), from Exc. Brit. 4 *solito more rigentia torvis vultibus intuemur*.

S

Scniphes: *mygg* (Ep. 24 A 5; C. G. L. v 390, 27; Corp. S 175). The immediate source (a Bible or Orosius annotation?) is uncertain. But the ultimate source may be Isidore Etym. 12, 8, 14 s. *muscae minutissimae aculeis permolestae*.

Symbolum: *herebaecon* (Ep. 24 A 8; C. G. L. v 390, 30; Corp. S 373 and 721). Perhaps from Isidore Off. 2, 23, 4 *symbola discreta unusquisque dux suis militibus tradit, quae Latine vel signa vel indicia nuncupantur*.

Scina (for *Scena?*): *imitatio vel grima* (Ep. 24 E 30; C. G. L. v 392, 15; Corp. S 137). Ascribed by Leid. (§ 27, 5) to Isidore Nat. Rer. (see Hessels' note).

And in Corpus alone:

(S 104 and 107) *Satiare*: *asoedan*, *Sacra orgia*: *edmelu*. In a Virgil group, so presumably from Aen. 2, 587 (*cineres satiassse meorum*) and Geo. 4, 521 (*inter sacra deam nocturnique orgia Bacchi*).

(S 127 and 128) *Scita*: *scripta*, *Saltuum*: *feltha*. Perhaps a Bible pair, from Esth. 3, 8 (*regis scita contemnens*) and Ezech. 31, 6 (*genuerunt omnes bestiae saltuum*). But *Saltuum* may be an Aldhelm-gloss (see p. 103).

(S 136) *Scalpro*: *bore*. Possibly from Orosius Hist. 4, 18, 12 *fabrili scalpro inter aures adacto*.

(S 365) Sinopide: redestan. A Bible gloss, from Jerem. 22, 14 pingitque nopide.

(S 400) Sopitis. Possibly from Orosius Hist. 6, 20, 1 sopitis finitisque omnibus bellis civilibus.

(S 486) Spiramentum: hol. Scarcely a Bible gloss, from Job 26, 4 quem docere voluisti? nonne eum qui fecit spiramentum?, where it means 'breathing.'

(S 487) Psiathio: matte (or Latin mattae?). Leid. (§ 34, 3) ascribes this to Cassian Institut. 5, 35 incubantem psiathio repperisset.

(S 536) Strictis: getogenum. Possibly from Gildas Exc. Brit. 22 strictis, ut dicitur, morsibus rationis frenum offirmantes.

(S 575) Sternax: wurpul. Possibly from Virgil Aen. 12, 364 sternacis equi lapsum.

(S 683) Sulphurea: sueffsueart. Wrong-headed, if from Virgil Aen. 7, 517 sulphurea Nar albus aqua.

(S 685) Suspenderat: awenide. Perhaps from Orosius Hist. 5, 19, 10 Pompeius...diu sese novarum rerum aucupatione suspenderat.

(S 697) Subsannat: hospetaet. Perhaps from Proverb. 30, 17 oculum qui subsannat patrem.

T

Tuber: tumor vel suollaen, Toreuma: edwella (Ep. 27 A 19-20; C. G. L. v 396, 48-49; Corp. T 326 and 214). These two with the following Tubicen are, to all appearance, a Phocas trio (Phoc. 415, 15; 425, 16; 415, 4) detached by some accident from the Phocas-batch in this section. Phocas gives no suggestion for this strange interpretation of *toreuma*. He merely mentions *poema*, *toreuma*, *emblema* as three examples of Greek Neuter Nouns in -a.

And in Corpus alone:

(T 48) Taedis: blesum. Perhaps a Virgil gloss, from e.g. Aen. 4, 505 taedis atque ilice secta.

(T 76) Tentorium: getelt. Since the next item, Theristrum, seems to come from Genes. 38, 14, this may come from Esth. 1, 6 pendebant ex omni parte tentoria aërii coloris. And Leid. (§ 22, 2-5) supports this source; so we must not see here a mere re-casting of T 123 (Tentorium: casa militaris), an Abstrusa item.

(T 128) Thecis: tegum, fodrum. Perhaps from Rufinus 10, 8 (of the wood of the cross) partem vero thecis argenteis conditam dereliquit in loco.

(T 156) Tessera: beeme. Is this a misunderstanding of Virgil Aen. 7, 637 (it bello tessera signum)?

(T 306, 308) Triboli: braere, Tranant: dorhsuimmað. Perhaps Virgil items from e.g. Geo. 1, 153 (lappaeque tribolique) and e.g. Geo. 3, 270 (superant montes et flumina tranant), unless the first is merely a re-casting of Abolita 186, 34 Triboli: genus spinarum.

U

Via secta : iringaes ueeg, Verbere torto : auundre suipan (Ep. 28 A 6-7 ; C. G. L. v 398, 40-41 ; Corp. U 174 and 76). That EE i used Virgil marginalia is very doubtful. Leid. (§ 27, 28) ascribes the first item to Isidore Nat. Rer. 10, 1 (a citation of Virgil Geo. 1, 238 via secta per ambas). The second may possibly be a re-casting of some (lost) Abolita item, from e.g. Geo. 3, 106 illi instant verbere torto et proni dant lora.

Varix : amprae, Uber, uberrima (Ep. 28 A 40-C 1 ; C. G. L. v 399, 19-20 ; Corp. U 8 and 54). Perhaps a Phocas pair (the second, all-Latin) from Phoc. 421, 6 and 415, 15 (hoc uber).

Uris : urum (Ep. 28 E 20 ; C. G. L. v 400, 16 ; Corp. U 286). If Virgil was not a direct source of EE i, this may be an Abolita item (re-cast) culled from Geo. 3, 532 uris imparibus ductos...currus.

And in Corpus alone :

(U 15) Vatilla : isern scobl. Although Goetz' continuation of the Gloss. Nom. fragment is very precarious, there seems reason for admitting the claims of II 596, 20 and recognizing this as a Horace-gloss of Philoxenus (from Sat. 1, 5, 36 prunaeque vatillum).

(U 149) Verbi gratia : wordes intinga. If we could identify this with Leid. (§ 2, 182), it would come from the Regula Benedicti, e.g. 24, 10 si verbi gratia, etc.

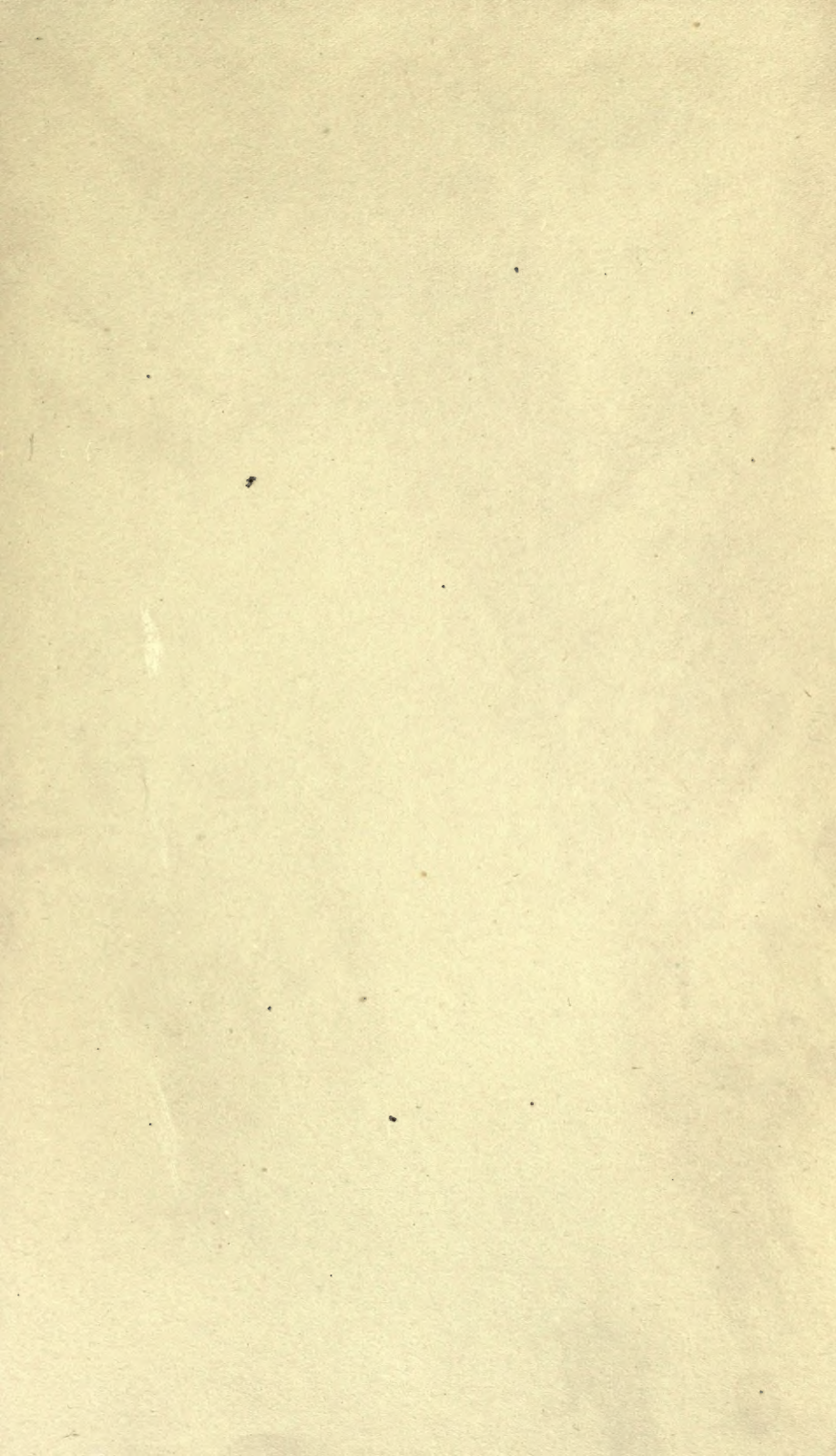
(U 204) Viscera tosta : gebreded flesc. Probably from Virgil Aen. 8, 180 viscera tosta ferunt taurorum.

(U 210) Viscera : tharme thumle. If this belongs to U 209 Vitalia : viscera, it comes (as Leid. § 3, 36 shews) from Sulpicius Dialog. 1, 16, 2 doloribus vitalia universa quaterentur.

(U 229) Ultroque citroque : hider ond hider. Perhaps from Vita Antonii 46 (159^b Migne) vos vero innatam animam praedicantes ultro citroque transfertis.

(U 299) Usia : suernit. There is no clear trace of a direct use of Isidore's Etymologies, either by EE i or Erf.² or Corpus. Cf. Isid. Etym. 12, 5, 16 usia est vermis porci.

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