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OLD ENGLISH SCRATCHED GLOSSES IN COTTON MS. TIBERIUS C. ii.

This contribution is made as one result of an examination of manuscripts which I have undertaken with the aim of adding to the Old English glosses and to Old English lexicography. The reason for this lay partly in the fact that for Old English glosses there has never been made a comprehensive search of manuscripts such as that, for instance, which yielded the five volumes of *Die althochdeutschen Glossen*. Many glosses have indeed been published. The Brussels Aldhelm MS. 1650 and the Boulogne Prudentius MS. 189 alone contain over six thousand Old English glosses which were early published as journal articles. The large glossaries, such as the *Corpus* and *Epinal* and those in the *Wright-Wülcker* collection, provide a rich store of material. Napier's *Old English Glosses* contains a great number of more scattered glosses. It does not, however, represent an examination of all possible sources. Napier considered it a small instalment towards the future *Corpus* of OE. glosses and in the preface remarked that, in addition to what had been published, there must still be many glosses to be found in Latin manuscripts. More recently the recognition of the considerable Old English content in the Old High German glosses has extended the field of search for Old English glosses. The collection of OHG. glosses by Steinmeyer and Sievers brought to the attention of philologists Old English in many scattered Continental libraries, and while much has been done in the way of bringing together and explaining this material,¹ the work is

¹ Cf. especially Leydecker, *Über Beziehungen zwischen ahd. und ags. Glossen*, and Michiels, *Über englische Bestandteile altdeutscher Glossenhandschriften*.

not finished. Occasional journal articles show that new glosses are to be found both in England and on the Continent, and this has also been my experience.²

In the course of examining many manuscripts I have come upon some glosses scratched in the parchment without ink. Napier has published a considerable number of such glosses in his *Old English Glosses* and chapter five of that book deals exclusively with scratched glosses. He has noted that these are sometimes quite plain, sometimes visible only when the MS. is held at a certain angle, and at times quite illegible. Recently a considerable number of Old High German scratched glosses have been published,³ many from manuscripts from which the inked glosses had previously been collected. Good eyes, a steady gaze, and especially patience are given as requisites for such work. In the manuscripts which I have seen containing scratched glosses, if the parchment is thick and smooth, the letters are impressed much as if they were in wax, but if the parchment is rough or thin, the point of the writing implement has often torn the surface and since it then did not move so evenly the letters may be jagged. In the latter case the glosses can be readily seen and a strong glass brings out doubtful letters. The former case is deceptive. A page of thick smooth parchment which, looked at from one angle, seems to be devoid of glosses may, if held at a different angle, show four or five legible ones. It is essential that the light strike the page at an angle which will make the impressed letters appear most clearly. Good eyesight is of course a necessity for reading these glosses, but much straining of the eyes is avoided by shifting the manuscript until the best angle of vision is found.

In his edition of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*⁴ Plummer has

² Cf. for example Förster, *Spätae. Prosper-Glossen in Cambridge*, Archiv 136, 290; *Die altenglische Glossenhandschrift Plantinus 32 (Antwerpen) und Additional 32246 (London)*, Anglia 41, 94 ff.; Craster, *The Glosses of the Codex Oxoniensis Posterior*, Revue Celtique 40, 135-6; Schlutter, *Altenglisch-althochdeutsches aus dem Codex Trevirensis No. 40*, Anglia 35, 145 ff.; *Altenglisches aus Leidener Handschriften*, Anglia 33, 239 ff. The final results of my work I hope to publish as a book.

³ Bischoff and Lehmann, *Nachträge zu den althochdeutschen Glossen*, Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur, Bd. 52, pp. 153 ff.

⁴ Vol. 1, p. xciii.

listed the folios from Cotton Tiberius C. ii on which he noticed scratched glosses, and this fact is mentioned in Napier's *Old English Glosses*.⁵ Having worked on scratched glosses in manuscripts in Munich, Basel, and St. Gall, I followed this reference and found that there were more glosses in this manuscript than in any other one that I had seen. In it I have read four hundred and one glosses.⁶ There are traces of about thirty others,⁷ but they are too faint to be read.

In some of the glosses the letters are small and neat but in others the letters are large and at times rather scrawling. They are the work of at least two glossators, which appears not only from the difference in the writing but also from the fact that some words are glossed twice, once above and once on the margin. In one or two cases one gloss has been scratched over another. It is difficult to determine any particular kind of hand in the scratched glosses, a fact which prevents any definite statement about their date.⁸ They show traces of the Kentish dialect,⁹ which is not surprising as there is Kenticism in the inked glosses in the manuscript.

Cotton Tiberius C. ii is an eighth-century manuscript, 156 folios in double columns, containing Bede's *Ecclesiastical His-*

⁵ P. xxxiii.

⁶ Since writing this, I have read about the same number of scratched glosses in the Sedulius section of the Corpus Christi Cambridge MS. 173.

⁷ This does not include a few Latin scratched glosses.

⁸ Annotations and corrections in ink have been made by a hand nearly contemporary with the text and by another hand of the 10th century. It is highly probable that these two scribes put in some of the scratched glosses. This is especially likely since in some cases where a correction has been made in ink there is also a scratched gloss the first letters of which show a trace of ink, as if the glossator, having used the writing implement with ink, continued with it to scratch in the OE. gloss. I think that none of the glosses are later than the tenth century.

⁹ The chief feature is the use of the *e* vowel (1) for WS. *æ*: *hele* 6r, *were* 8r, *wete* 18r, *ungeweran* 52r, *gebrece* 63r, *wepnedmonnes* 69r, *mere* 76v, *bel* 77v, *mere* 79r, *ðem* 94v, *erende* 95r, *wete* 110r, *lessan* 117v, *eðre* 120v, *se* 130r, *weran* 133r, *wetan* 137v, (2) for WS. *æ*: *herne* 9v, *ferelde* 10r, *fegernesse* 10v, *berdan* 78r, *scer* (in *legetscer*) 97v, *segde* 131r, *fegermisse* 142v, (3) for WS. *ȳ* (i-umlaut of *ēa*): *heran* 9v, (4) for WS. *y*: *hemsald* 76v.

tory. On folios 5r, 34v, 60v, and 124v are late ninth-century Old English glosses (in ink) which have been published by Sweet in *The Oldest English Texts*.¹⁰ Most of the scratched glosses are interlinear. Those occurring elsewhere I have referred to in the foot-notes.¹¹

5v	aduersa	togenes	9, 4 ¹²	et ¹⁴	rubicundi	7	reades	
	opima	wealig ¹³	9, 16				10, 10	
6r	issicio	leaxe	10, 4	et ¹⁴	purpurei	7	beswes	
	et ¹⁴	anguilla	ō hele ¹⁵				10, 10	
			10, 5	et ¹⁴	hyiacinetini	7	hæwes	
	uituli marini	sealas	10, 6				10, 10	
	delfines	hronas ¹⁶	10, 6	et	prassini	7	grenes	10, 10
	et ¹⁴	ballenae	7 hualas	coccinei	coloris		hæw-	
			10, 6		mængedes	hiowes ¹⁷	10, 12	

¹⁰ Pp. 179 ff. Published again, with the quantity of the vowels marked, by Holthausen, *Archiv* 136, 290-2.

¹¹ In addition to general discussion, I have also used the foot-notes (1) to discuss glosses not documented in the Bosworth-Toller *Dictionary* and *Supplement*, and the 1931 edition of Hall's *Dictionary*, such glosses being designated with an asterisk by the reference number; (2) using the sign =, to give a more normal spelling for some glosses; (3) using the sign *Read*, to give a correct spelling for some glosses evidently miswritten by the scribe.

¹² The numbers at the right refer to page and line of Plummer's edition, Oxford, 1896. In counting lines I have not included chapter-headings.

¹³ In each gloss in which *w* occurs, this letter is represented in the MS. by the Old English runic character for *w*.

¹⁴ In ligature in the MS.

¹⁵ = *ele*. There are some other examples of additional initial *h* among these glosses: *herne* 9v, *hæðelan* 71v, *hie* 87r, *hellenbogan* 128r, *hincan* 129v, *hin* 138v. Also some with initial *h* lacking: *lide* 109v, *luttran* 130v; *alga*, *lutran* 131r. For other such cases cf. *OEG*. xxx. The loss or addition of initial *h* is not distinctly dialectical as it occurs in WS., Kent., and North.; cf. Sievers, *Grammatik*, 3 auf., p. 111.

¹⁶ Above *marini*. In the case of a few incomplete glosses I have added letters in italics when there is no trace of more in the MS. If there is a trace of additional letters in the MS., I have added letters in brackets.

¹⁷* Compound of *hæwe* and pp. of *mængan*, literally *purple-mixed*. For the interpretation of *coccineum* as a combination of colors cf. *coccineum brunbasne*, *OEG*. 5125. In combination with a color-word *mængedes* may be interpreted *tinged*, in which case the gloss is analogous in formation with *brūnfāg* and *rēadfāh*.

boreales per plagas		confertissimum	ðæt
ðurh ða eastdælas	11, 2	wealgoste	14, 29
6v sibi . . . uindicarunt		to rennianne ²²	15, 4
agnodan ¹⁸	11, 21	in deditionem	in
magno equore mid		onwalde	15, 9
micle brime	11, 34	8v distinguenda	to ðel-
7r petentes gesecende	12, 10	ende	16, 20
ita ut raro ðæte		9r in perniciem	in deað
seldan ¹⁸	12, 27	in prouectum	in ða
expers orlete ¹⁹	13, 7	gescildnisse ²³	17, 14
ceruorum heorata	13, 7	suspicionem	resunge
7v nauibus actuariis			17, 16
cnarrum	13, 25	artifici neglegentia	
8r humani femoris		mid searacræft[e]	17, 17
monnes ðeoes	14, 18	mentionem	gemynd
grossæ greate	14, 18	9v emulari	onhyrgan
dephensum arasad	14, 20	penes mid	18, 21
abdidere adaeglad ²⁰	14, 22	ad tugurium	to
obsidib: gislu—	14, 24	ðæem herne ²⁴	18, 23
in foedus in were	14, 26	aris aet ðæem wi-	
inter duas paludes		bedum	19, 2
biteh tu fen	14, 27	ultra mid willan	19, 4
obtentu fore[f]eng-		discrimine	ō freced-
nisse ²¹	14, 28	nissum	19, 5

¹⁸ Under the Latin.

¹⁹ = *orhlete*, cf. *orhlyte expers*, *BT.* and *orhlet expers*, *BT. Sup.*

^{20*} Cf. *BT. diglian* with prefix *be* and *ge*. In this and several other cases the glossator seems to have added a prefix to make the gloss correspond as closely as possible with the Latin. The writing *ae* I take to be scribal for *ea*, cf. *celare bedeahlian*, *Kent. Gos.* 952 (*ZfdA.* xxi).

^{21*} There is space for several letters after *fore*, but nothing visible before (f). I take it as a literal translation, *fore* for *ob* and *fengnisse* for *tentu* as if from *teneo*. *fengness* occurs in *and-* and *onfengness*. The glosses *sub obtentu under intingan*, *WW.* 482, 31, *obtentu gewilnunge, for begeat*, *OEG.* 2698 show a different interpretation of *obtentu*. Here it means a *protective skirting (of woods): obtentu insuper siluarum munitum*.

²² This gloss occurs above a Latin word in which there has been an erasure and correction. Edited text: *expeditionem*. In the MS. the first *i* is written above in darker ink and the letter *d* is doubtful, seemingly *t* corrected in darker ink to *d*. Above is scratched the Old English gloss, infinitive of *regnian* and meaning to *be put in order*, referring to the incorrectness of the Latin word probably as originally written.

²³ The glossator has taken *prouectum* as *protectionem*.

²⁴ = *erne*; cf. note to *hele*, 6r.

	parere heran	19, 15	13v trementi byfende ²⁶	28, 1
10r	afficeretur weraged	19, 34	adcelerantur efstende	
	meatu ferelde	20, 5		28, 6
	ocius þi hradost	20, 14	15r diuortii mislimpes	32, 11
10v	collega gefera	20, 24	18r antestitum frumne ²⁷	
	decentissima mid			38, 9
	ðam gedæfenestan	20, 28	madidus wete	38, 20
	depictus afæd	20, 29	20v aptum gescrepe ²⁸	44, 5
	equoris emnesse	20, 32	22r coacticium nyd	47, 31
	pro insita specie fore		38r eruti generede ²⁹	80, 18
	[ðæm] gesettan		49v dematura ³⁰ of	
	megwl[it]e	20, 33	ðeare ripan ³¹	105, 31
	uenustatis feger-		50r propitiationis milse ³²	
	nesse ²⁵	20, 33		106, 19
	meatu utgange	21, 2	52r infesti ðes ungeweran ³³	
	arduo heah[r]e	21, 5		110, 22
	nutu mægene	21, 16	56r qua conuenit sua	
	referre bringan	21, 22	hit g— ³⁴	119, 13
	opinabatur hogde	21, 23	subrogare under ³⁵	119, 33
11r	perfecto agone		58r uirus ater ³⁶	123, 25
	ðorhtogene compe	22, 4	obolita ³⁷ est wes	
12r	edax etende	24, 11	aðilgad	123, 30
13r	conspicuum swutul	27, 21	conamen ongin	124, 1
	sumptu gafol	27, 21	actuali peccato	
			wyfcinde ³⁸	124, 9

²⁵ Two spaces above, the immediate space being taken by preceding gloss.

²⁶ In margin at right.

²⁷ Under the Latin.

²⁸ In bottom margin.

²⁹ There are traces of ink in the gloss.

³⁰ Taken by glossator as *de matura*.

³¹ In bottom margin.

³² In left margin.

³³ = *ungeþweran*. In the two cases in these glosses where *þ* and *w* might come together (this and *awogan*, 118v) *þ* is dropped. The characters for *þ* and *w* are at times so similarly made that one might say the *w* is dropped. But in the character *þ* the non-vertical stroke is usually rounded whereas the character for *w* is usually written ∇ (as in these two glosses).

³⁴ Perhaps *gerisneð*, cf. *conuenire gerisnian*, WW. 366, 37.

³⁵ I know of no OE. equivalent for *subrogare* to complete this gloss.

³⁶ In left margin.

³⁷ Ed. *abolita*.

³⁸ In bottom margin preceded by a reference mark \bar{n} . Above the Latin is scratched *wyf ð*. The OE. is not a direct gloss but an interpretation of the general idea of the passage, which has to do with Adam and original sin.

58v	atrocitate	reetnesse ³⁹	125, 12	65v	progenitoribus ⁴⁵	
	articulo	liðe	125, 26		ieldrum	138, 1
61r	inparatum	on un-			maiorum suorum ⁴⁶	
	waer ⁴⁰		128, 4		his foregengena	138, 2
61v	arcendos	werganne	129, 27		dicione ræd	138, 7
63r	reumate	ðam gebrece ⁴¹			in dicione in onwald ⁴⁶	
	nimirum	butan tweon	132, 4		sublimatus hyd ⁴⁷	138, 8
	confluebant		132, 12		uotum witede ⁴⁸	138, 24
	tosomne becomon		132, 19	66r	ueluti su[æ]suæ	139, 1
	freto brime		132, 32	66v	inibi þara	139, 28
	plagas hleafas ⁴²		132, 33	67v	supra meminimus	
63v	arduus	wiþerdynū	133, 9		ufen mænde[n] ⁴⁹	142, 21
	iugis ⁴³	singalū	133, 9	68v	de catalogo of getæle	
	propagata					145, 4
	forþatyddrede ⁴⁴		134, 8		oboleri ⁵⁰ beon	
64r	inuitato	ungewune			adilgade ⁵¹	145, 5
			134, 13	69r	uirilis we[p]ned-	
	n̄ . . extitit	næs na			monnes	145, 22
			134, 15		et ⁵² stramine	ō ðy
					sadele ⁵³	145, 34
					neptem nifte	146, 14

³⁹ Read *reðnesse*. Cf. this passage in the OE. version of the *History* (Grein, *Bibliothek* 4, 185a, 12) *mid wildeorlice reðnesse*.

⁴⁰ Under the Latin.

⁴¹ Of two different meanings for *rheuma* the glossator has taken the wrong one. In the context it means *tide*. Both meanings are given in the *Epinal Glossary: rema stream, reuma gibrec*, p. 22, ed. Schlutter.

⁴² Read *healfe*. The glossator's carrying the lemma in mind accounts for the misplaced *l* and the unusual masculine ending.

⁴³ Ablative plural of *iugum*. The glossator took it as the adjective *iugis*.

⁴⁴ Cf. *BT. týdran*, with prefix *á, on, ge* and see note to *adaeglad*, 8r.

⁴⁵ Both gloss and lemma scratched in bottom margin.

⁴⁶ Both gloss and lemma in top margin.

⁴⁷ Past participle of *hýn*. Cf. *BT. Sup.* under *heán*, and *porrectam gehydne*, *OEG.* 8, 237.

⁴⁸ Both gloss and lemma scratched in bottom margin.

⁴⁹ In top margin.

⁵⁰ Ed. *aboleri*.

⁵¹ In margin at left.

⁵² In ligature in MS.

⁵³ The glossator has interpreted *stramine* rather well. The Bede MSS. vary at this point mainly between *stramine substrato* and *stramine subtracto* (cf. Plummer 1, 145, note 5). The oldest MSS., including Cott. Tib. C. ii, support the latter reading. Plummer (2, 154)

69v	carro waegn	146, 19	trabium baema	159, 5
70r	reor ic deema	147, 28	tignorum hrofa ⁵⁷	159, 5
71v	inelyti . . uiri ðæs		76v pedagogos magata ⁵⁸	
	hæðelan ⁵⁴ were[s]			162, 21
		152, 5	(regni) infulas	
72r	ad articulum to		eaðelnesse ⁵⁹	163, 20
	ðæm liðe ⁵⁵	153, 3	insignis mere	163, 22
73r	ratus est wæs demede ⁵⁶		eruentes utlædende	163, 6
		155, 9	opimo genixsume ⁶⁰	163, 9
74v	temptabant cunnadan		uallatus hemsald ⁶¹	163, 10
		158, 12	77r incitamento onwece ⁶²	
	obsidione warde	159, 2		163, 28

suggests that *stramen* is used incorrectly for *stragulus* in the sense of *saddle* or *horse-cloth*. The OE. version of the *History* renders the passage þ gebæte of ateah and þæne bridel of ateah, *GW. Bibliothek* 4, 230ab, 4.

⁵⁴ For initial *h* cf. note to *hele*, 6r.

⁵⁵ Beneath the Latin. Here as in the case of *gebrece* 63r, the OE. is a correct gloss for the lemma taken by itself but not in the context where it means to the point: *crescente corporis molestia ad articulum subeundae mortis compellor*. The OE. version of the *History* (*GW. Bibliothek* 4, 249a, 2) reads: þeos hefignes mines lichoman swiðe weaxeð þ ic eom nyded þ ic sceal hraðe deað underhnigan. It is doubtful if a phrase to ðæm liðe was ever used in speech to convey the idea that *ad articulum* here does.

⁵⁶ In margin at right.

⁵⁷ *Ræfter* is a more usual gloss for *tignum* but cf. *tigillo*, *i. tigno*, *hrofe*, *OEG.* 2, 110.

⁵⁸ This may be a corruption of *magistras*. The OE. *History* has *magistras* 7 *lare* for *pedagogos* æc *magistros*, *GW. Bibliothek* 4, 273b, 18. I think however that the glossator meant it as singular and that it is for *magateau*, a compound of *mago*, *child* and *þeow*, *servant*, formed on the analogy of *lätteow*. Cf. *pedagogus lateow*, *OEG.* 5154; *pedagogis latteow*, 3358. The ending of this word varied greatly as may be seen by the forms documented under *lárdeów* in *BT*. Among the Kentish glosses occurs *lateau*. That a gloss to *pedagogus* might contain a word for *child* appears from *paedagogus cildahyrde*, *WW.* 163, 43.

⁵⁹ = *æðelnesse*.

⁶⁰ = *genihtsume*.

⁶¹ = *embsald*, p. p. of *embsellan* (WS. *ymb*-). For the initial *h* cf. note to *hele*, 6r and for *em* instead of *emb* note *emhferte* for *embhwerfte*, *Kent. Glos.* 271.

^{62*} Similar to *onwece* but apparently from a nominative singular in *n* is *onwaccano*, documented once in *BT*., from the *Durham Ritual*, where it translates *incitamenta*.

sermonis	myðels	⁶³	163, 28	caumate	suole	167, 23
indefessus	unwerig		164, 6	negotiis	scire	167, 32
amoenum	wynsum	⁶⁴		probatione	cunnonga	
			164, 13			168, 4
nobilissimo	aeðelran	⁶⁵		heremiticam	west-	
			164, 18	enselte, ⁷¹	westenli-	
animo . . .	nobilior			cum	⁷²	168, 4
	[ge]hogde	⁶⁶		79r patricio	aldermen	⁷³
			164, 19			168, 11
accusationib:	leason	⁶⁷		in loco	in mere	⁷⁴ 168, 12
			165, 3	cultiore	wraslicra	⁷⁵
inprobi	gemalice		165, 3			168, 22
77v imo	nyðernesne		165, 19	attigimus	ðeghen	168, 27
rogus	bel, ðes beel	⁶⁸		notius	⁷⁶ cura	⁷⁷ 168, 28
			166, 1	cognomine	frinomon	
78r potitos	gewelgade	⁶⁹				169, 5
			166, 14	metas	gemearce	169, 8
torrebant	berdan	⁷⁰	166, 24	80r dephendit	arasede	170, 31
78v glacie constrictum	on			coenobiorum	munstra	⁷⁸
ise fæst			167, 20			171, 12

⁶³ The *y* for *æ* in *myðels* is perhaps Kentish, cf. *lyssan* for *læssan*, *Kent. Glos.* 1100.

⁶⁴ For *wyn* the MS. has only the runic character, which represents either *w* or *wyn*, in this case the latter.

⁶⁵ Under the Latin.

⁶⁶ Read *gehigde*. The noun is meant but confusion with the verb *gehogde* may have caused the writing *o* for *i*.

⁶⁷ = *leasum*. Evidently taken by the glossator as *false accusations*. For another case of departure from usual inflection cf. *doman*, 86v.

⁶⁸ Second gloss in bottom margin.

⁶⁹ In bottom margin preceded by *h*.

⁷⁰ Read *berndan*.

⁷¹ Read *westensetle*. The glossator took his lemma as *eremitam*.

^{72*} In lower margin. Here *eremiticam* is correctly taken as adjective. *Westensetla* is a usual gloss for *eremita* and *eremitica* would suggest a **westensetlalic*, but the glossator probably interpreted the lemma merely as *solitary*.

⁷³ MS. *almen* but *der* is scratched in left margin.

⁷⁴ In the group *in loco latineaco nominato*, the gloss is above the last word. I take it as Kentish for *mære*, cf. *in mærum in uicos*, *BT.* under *mære*.

⁷⁵ In bottom margin. = *wræstlicra*.

⁷⁶ MS. *no[̇]fius*.

⁷⁷ Read *cupra*.

⁷⁸ Above and also in bottom margin.

80v	in aequitate	in rehtnes ⁷⁹	africam	suut ⁸⁴	184, 24
		172, 5	assiam	east	184, 25
	uili	yfllicum	obstinationis	eorum	
	inculcaret	spyrede	hero	anwilnesse	184, 28
	ecclesiam	fole	86r	abdicare	wiðcuedan
81v	reuisere	niosian			185, 7
	uotis	willum	86v	ad . . .	decreta
		175, 12		to	
82r	uiror calami	growines		ðem	doman ⁸⁵
	hr[eodes]	175, 17		elminatis	asuorben
	commorari	[o]neardan ⁸⁰	87r	sapuit	wiste
		175, 19		ñ	desisto
	normam	bisene		hic	ne
	adquiesceret	geðafede	87v	ablinno	187, 10
		176, 5		decreta	domas
	educatus	afeded		perorante	sprecundum ⁸⁶
83r	possessiunculis	bocland			188, 21
		178, 25		statutis	hatum ⁸⁷
	suppeteret	g[e]sette		contione	gemote
		178, 29	88r	parsimoniae	neeð-
84r	nefaria ⁸¹	maanlice		nesse ⁸⁸	190, 19
	secto	gehewenre	88v	(domus)	pūideri
		181, 5		timbran	190, 28
84v	confligens	feohtende ⁸²		simplici	aanfalde
		181, 19			191, 1
	inquisitionem	soocene	89r	canitiei	hæra ⁸⁹
		181, 20		89v	sodalem
85v	praefatione	foesprec		his	geferan
		183, 27	90r	incedendo	gonende ⁹⁰
	exorsus × ⁸³	spre-			195, 21
	cende	wes	91r	parum	medmicel
		184, 19		tenorem ⁹¹	gerece
				zizanium	wyod
					198, 6

⁷⁹ *t* is scratched over part of the final stroke of *h*. The first three letters of this gloss are peculiarly written, there being an ornamental left-slanting stroke across the top of the first stroke of each letter.

⁸⁰ In bottom margin preceded by +. The first stroke of the first *n* is high as in *h* and has the additional stroke noticed in *in rehtnes*, 80v; cf. *oneardedon* for *commorari* in this passage in the OE. version, *GW. Bibliothek* 4, 300a, 22.

⁸¹ Ed. *nefarie*.

⁸² MS. *ƿtende*. The runic character for *f* here represents *feoħ* in sound but not in sense.

⁸³ This introduces a speech.

⁸⁴ Read *suð*.

⁸⁵ = *domum*, cf. *leason*, 77r.

⁸⁶ In bottom margin.

⁸⁷ In space at right.

⁸⁸ In bottom margin preceded by ð. = *gneaðnesse*.

⁸⁹ Two spaces above. ⁹⁰ Read *gongende*. ⁹¹ MS. *tenorūm*.

91v	reliquias	lafe ⁹²	198, 15	tonitrua	ðunur	210, 25
	gerulos	rendwicon ⁹³		fixa ⁹⁹ mente	faeste	
			198, 20	mode		210, 27
	eius hire		198, 23	terrigenas	eorðbendes ¹⁰⁰	211, 1
	inþriet	dæle	198, 28			
	coaceruet	gehæpie ⁹⁴		98v examen	suearm ¹⁰¹	214, 5
			198, 29	99r cogit (concilium)		
	siue optimatib:			gesomnede		214, 20
	galdmonnum ⁹⁵		199, 14	99v contentus	ðoneful	216, 4
94r	accitum	gelaðadne ⁹⁶		credite	ðes het[enan] ¹⁰²	
			202, 11			216, 4
94v	pontifici	papan	202, 17	100r conubium	hæmid	217, 1
	ciliciae ⁹⁷	ealonde	202, 24	incestum	unclænes	217, 1
	ob id	forðon	202, 31	matrimonio	to hæmds- ¹⁰³	
	quo	in ðem	203, 5			217, 4
	per terram	londferd[e]		102v mutauit	wrixlade	223, 9
			203, 11	102v decocta	g[e]soden	223, 13
	maior domus	aldermon		careret	ðolade	223, 15
			203, 15	103r excerpsumus	we	
95r	ad adducendum	to		atucedan ¹⁰⁴		224, 17
	gefecenne		203, 26	104r sarcofagum	ðrug	226, 32
	suspiciabatur	weende		palmi	folme	227, 1
			203, 32	dolantes	heawende	227, 2
	legationem	erende	203, 33	digitorum	fingra	227, 3
97v	corusci	legetscer ⁹⁸		ceruical	pylwere ¹⁰⁵	
			210, 24			227, 14

⁹² In top margin.

⁹³ = *ærendwrecan*.

⁹⁴ *Gehæpie* for *geheapie* perhaps owes its vocalism to the fact that the glossator had just written *dæle*.

⁹⁵ = *ge aldormonnum*.

⁹⁶ In bottom margin.

⁹⁷ Apparently taken by glossator as *sicilia*.

⁹⁸ The ending *scer* I take to be metathesis of *resc*; cf. *Ugetræsc* and *Ugræsc, BT*.

⁹⁹ MS. *uixa*.

¹⁰⁰ = *eorðbuendas*.

¹⁰¹ Under the Latin.

¹⁰² = *ðes hatenan*; cf. *credita ða bebodenan, WW. 533, 12*.

¹⁰³ Probably to *hæmdscipe*.

¹⁰⁴* Preterite of *atwiccian*, cf. *BT. twiccian carpere* and note to *adae-glad, 8r*.

¹⁰⁵ Cf. *ceruical pylwer, OEG.*, 56, 16 and note; also Napier's etymology of *pillow* in *Mod. Lang. Quarterly* for 1897, p. 52. He has cited a 12th cent. *pulewar* and a 15th cent. *peloware* and considered the ending *wer* to be ON. *uer a cover*. Beside OE. *pyle* there existed also *pylu*

104v	fedaret	afylde ¹⁰⁶	228, 10	116r	exponebant	reehtan	
105v	emulari	onhyrgan ¹⁰⁷					260, 20
			231, 6		negotio	ðy bibode ¹¹³	
	inedia	fæstenne	231, 15				260, 23
	aruis	wongum ¹⁰⁸	231, 20	116v	eucharistiam	husul ¹¹⁴	
	annus	wæsmum	231, 20				261, 33
106r	peritia	gelærednisse ¹⁰⁹			praescius	foregewis ¹¹⁵	
			231, 28				262, 19
	amplitudinis	braedu		117r	aduertere ¹¹⁶	ongeotan	
			232, 11				262, 26
	fundae	liðran	232, 12		transigeret	oferleorde	
107r	bini aestus	tuegan					263, 6
		s[æs]	238, 17		artioris	hardran	263, 7
	ultra hostium ¹¹⁰				obuenerat	gelomp	263, 8
		ofer ðone muðan	238, 19		eius commisso	his	
	exordium est	wæs			gefremenisse ¹¹⁷		263, 17
		lidene ¹¹¹	239, 4		p̄occupando	forecu-	
108v	contagiis	bismitnisse			meme ¹¹⁸		263, 19
			242, 12	117v	descripta	ascrife-	
109r	amita	faðu	243, 28		num ¹¹⁹		263, 34
109v	operculo	ðy lide ¹¹²	245, 4		(aedificia)	puplica	
110r	tumorem	suile	245, 16		uel priuata	ða	
	humor	wete	245, 17		heahan ge	ða les-	
					san ¹²⁰		264, 21

(OEG. 29, 4) and, as Napier has stated, very probably genitive and dative forms *pylves* and *pylwe*. From *pylu* and **pylwe*, forms in *r* such as *pylwer* may have arisen by analogy with two OE. words for *pillow* which end in *r*, *re*: *bolster* and *wangere*.

¹⁰⁶ In space at right.

¹⁰⁷ Under the Latin.

¹⁰⁸ Above *annus*. Gloss to *annus* is in space at left.

¹⁰⁹ In space at right.

¹¹⁰ Ed. *ostium*.

¹¹¹ In bottom margin with arrow scratched to line containing lemma, which the glossator evidently mistook for *exortum est*.

¹¹² = *hlide*; cf. note to *hele*, 6r.

¹¹³ *Suscepto negotio* refers to an urgent demand that has been made, hence *bibode*.

¹¹⁴ In bottom margin.

^{115*} In bottom margin. Cf. *prescius forewis*, WW. 464, 31.

¹¹⁶ MS. *adfertere*.

¹¹⁷ = *gefremednisse*; cf. *commissum gefremed*, WW. 364, 32.

¹¹⁸ Read *forecumende*.

^{119*} Cf. *BT. scrifan* with prefix *for*, *ge*. See note to *adaeglad*, 8r. The analogous *awritan* is documented in *BT*.

¹²⁰ In the OE. *History* this passage reads *ge þa maran ge þa mætran*, GW. *Bibliothek* 4, 498a, 10.

118r	in comessationum	122r	foedere firð ¹²⁴	274, 10
	in oferwesnesse ¹²¹		obtutib: ægū ¹²⁵	274, 22
	texendis wefendum		sodalis geðoftan	274, 27
	sui status hera hadas	122v	atq: pomorū gofata ¹²⁶	276, 3
	265, 20			
	multati ¹²² slægene	123v	uix tandem þeh	278, 11
118v	luerent awogan ¹²³		uneðelice ¹²⁷	278, 11
119v	profanabant aidladon		inmitens wreethende	278, 14
	269, 18		artus leomo	278, 26
	fylacteria lyfesne		sustentans wreethende	278, 26
120r	ad eius imperium to			
	his bibode	124r	probante gebetende	279, 12
	ac rusticitate ð mid		pigmentorum wyrta	279, 26
	ungelærednisse		fomentis beðenum ¹²⁸	279, 27
	ebdomede wican		abscidendum to	279, 27
120v	et simplici oratione		nsiðenne ¹²⁹	279, 27
	ond mid anfal[da]n	124v	fefellit gelehag ¹³⁰	280, 24
	[tr]umnisse			
	tellus folde			
	uene eðre			
121v	opem frofre			
	273, 23			

¹²¹* The glossator seems not to have noticed that *in* governs a following *cubilia* and that *comessationum* is genitive. Cf. *comesationibus oferetum*, *Kent. Glos.* 888; *comessatores i. wesan oppe eteras*, *Kent. Glos.* 1044 where Zupitza compares *ealowōsa* and remarks *wēsa scheint sich zu wōs liquor zu verhalten wie zb. myrðra zu morðor*. An adjectival form *wēse* is documented once in *BT*. 1210: *onuppan ðām sý gedón wáta, ðæt hí þearle wel wēse beón*. From this with suffix *a* the noun of agency *wēsa* and with suffix *ness* the abstract noun *wēsness* would be grammatically normal developments. In semantics *Mod. Eng. soaked* and *a soak* are comparable. The formation of *oferwesnesse*, in which the prefix seems excessive, may likely have been influenced by *oferæt*. In the OE. *History comessationum* is rendered by *oferæta* and *ofermettas*, *GW. Bibliothek* 4, 501ab, 1.

¹²² Taken by glossator as *mulcati*.

¹²³ = *apwogan*. See note to *ungeweran* 52r. *Luerent* here means *suffered* but the glossator has taken it as from *luo I wash*.

¹²⁴ In margin at right.

¹²⁵ = *eagum*.

¹²⁶ = *ge ofata*.

¹²⁷ In bottom margin. *Tandem* was perhaps taken as *tamen*.

¹²⁸ This passage in the OE. *History* reads *mid beþenum*, *GW. Bibliothek* 4, 545a, 9. Aside from these two citations the word is documented with stem-ending *ng*, *beðung*, English *beathing*. Hall's *Dictionary*, 3d edition, gives *beðen* = *beðung*.

¹²⁹ Read to *sniðenne*.

¹³⁰ = *geleah*.

126r	educatus est	wæs	129r	ex̄ptus sū	ic wæs
	gelæred ¹³¹	281, 12		onfunden	289, 12
	neq: remigio	ne ða		mortis dea[ðes]	289, 13
	geroðor ¹³²	281, 19		et ¹³⁸ amplam	ō bradne
	conamine	tolene ¹³³			289, 19
	fragore	ðy gebrece		laici	laede men
126v	tumida	ða aðundnan	129v	contendere	flitan
		282, 13		cespite tenui	ðynre
	secundi	ða gesyngan ¹³⁴		tyrf	290, 15
		282, 15		pollici	ðuman
	intercapedo	first		reuiuesco	ic wæs ednew
	nemore raro	mid			290, 25
	bearwum	medmiclum		uomebam	ic spau
		283, 7		scrupulo	hincan
127r	et ¹³⁵ scabiem	ō hreofle	130r	emicranii	ðære
		283, 24		habudpannan ¹³⁹	291, 24
	ac	furfures		uitali . . . unda	
		ō scyrf		mid ðy liifican	se
	de	mento			291, 28
		bi ðære cyne ¹³⁶	130v	fixa	fæst
		284, 1		exuuias	wælreaf
127v	et reuma	on[d] flod		proceres	aldormen
	opido	suiðe		moenia	wallas
		285, 30		lares	fyr
128r	nihil prorsus	in cu-		liquit	læfde
	bito flexionis	stið æ		meras	ða luttran ¹⁴⁰
	in hellenbogan ¹³⁷	286, 5			293, 12
128v	carere	ðolian			
	conualescas	truma			
		288, 17			

¹³¹ MS. \triangleright ægelæred.

^{132*} This seems to be a collective noun meaning *the oars*, formed from *roðor* with collective prefix *ge*, analogous to *gebroðor* compared with *broðor*. *Aplustra geroeðro*, *WW*. 6, 14 and *aplustra gereþro*, 357, 15 show a different vocalism.

¹³³ The ending *ne* of the gloss is by attraction from *conamine*.

¹³⁴ Read *gesyndigan*. In the OE. *History secundi* is translated *gesundige*, *gesyndge*, *GW. Bibliothek* 4, 553a, 13.

¹³⁵ In ligature in MS.

¹³⁶ *Cyne* is so faint in the manuscript that the reading is uncertain.

¹³⁷ In the MS. there is no division between the four OE. words. $\alpha = a$, adverb expressing the emphasis of the Lat. *prorsus*. Cf. the various meanings under *a* in *BT. Sup*. For initial *h* in *hellenbogan* see note to *hele*, 6r.

¹³⁸ In ligature in MS.

¹³⁹ *Emicranii* is less correctly rendered in the OE. *History: he þa tolysdan geþeodnesse minre heafudwunde gesette 7 wriðe*, *GW. Bibliothek* 4, 581a, 7, for the Latin *dissolutam mihi emicranii iuncturam componere atque alligare*.

¹⁴⁰ = *luttran*. See note to *hele*, 6r.

splendificumq: iubar	135v intercapidine firstmearce
ðone scinendan leoman	305, 13
293, 13	baratri ðæs seaðes 305, 33
fuit glideð ¹⁴¹	cerno ic sceawede 305, 33
293, 14	cum fumo mid rece 306, 1
rediuuē [ð]æs	136r flammiuoma speowende
edcuican ¹⁴¹	306, 23
293, 15	putidum ful 306, 25
rabiem rifnisse ¹⁴²	306, 26
293, 16	angebant nerwad 306, 26
suppremo of ðæm	forcipib: tongan 306, 26
yfemestan	quid aweht 306, 31
293, 23	exemtum öweg alae[d]
freta brimas	307, 7
293, 24	flagrantia blaete[sunge]
sociabilis geðeodlic	307, 16
293, 27	uernantium growinra ¹⁴⁶
sceptrorum onwalda	307, 17
293, 29	floscolorum blostmana
131r hic sacer ðes alga ¹⁴³	307, 17
295, 9	136v conuenticula
295, 10	gesomnunge 307, 23
295, 12	flagrantia bl[æt]esunge
295, 12	307, 32
295, 16	rebar demende ¹⁴⁷ 307, 34
132r idoneis gehyyðum	horrenda fræce ¹⁴⁸ 308, 11
296, 24	137v uda atq: algida ða
297, 32	wetan ö ða caldan 310, 19
298, 1	austeriora reðran 310, 30
132v citiorem fresiam	
norð fresan	
299, 8	
133r uilici gerefan	
299, 27	
suspecti sunt habiti	
weran onmunenne ¹⁴⁵	
300, 11	

¹⁴¹ A deviation from the normal spacing of the Latin lines left a vacant spot into which were crowded two glosses: glideð^{cuic}æsedan. The adjective *edcwic* is documented once in *BT. Sup.*, *edcwicum rediuuiis*.

^{142*} Noun formation from adjective *rif* rapacious. *BT. Sup.* cites forms such as *hrifra* and *rifista* under *hrife* (?) and compares *gehrifnian*. But the initial *h* is probably secondary. *Falk-Torp* (2, 905) are inclined to take ags. *rif gewaltig*, anord. *rifr heftig* as cognate with *riue* (*reissen*) and hence to IE. root *reip*. *Walde-Pokorny* (2, 345) give ags. *rif*, anord. *rifr* under IE. root *rei* (*reip*) but give *gehrifnian* under IE. *sqer, qer*, 2, 586.

¹⁴³ = *halga*. See note to *hele*, 6r.

¹⁴⁴ = *hlutran*.

¹⁴⁵ The glossator has taken *suspecti* as *respected*, but it here means *mistrusted*.

¹⁴⁶ Read *growendra*.

¹⁴⁷ At the right.

¹⁴⁸ Above *rigidis*. Read *fræene*.

138r	ne exprobrarent sibi ðy læs heo hine abetigen ¹⁴⁹ 311, 19 enormis un[m[aet]re ¹⁵⁰ 312, 14	e regione onefn ¹⁵⁶ 318, 5 ad eorum on ða suðeasthalfe ¹⁵⁹ 318, 6 ferramentorum ðæra tola 318, 10
138v	et ¹⁵¹ in cumulum ð hin heapunga 312, 23 obnubilaut ofer- mistede ¹⁵² 313, 18	141r uitib: wyngearðum 318, 26 olivis ¹⁶⁰ elebeamum 318, 26
139r	uel saltim oððe ænge ðing ¹⁵³ 314, 27 protomartyr se aerista 314, 29	141v metropolis aldorburh 319, 15 dolatis gesmeðedre 319, 19 uilioris yflicran 319, 20 haut longe noht feor 319, 21
140r	gnarus ungewis ¹⁵⁴ 316, 27	truncus stofn 319, 27 opusculis geweorces 319, 28
140v	uallibus ¹⁵⁵ wallum 317, 11 humili medmicle 317, 12 muro walle 317, 12 semiantrum scræf 317, 13 infra bineðan ¹⁵⁶ 317, 28 interim sume ðrage ¹⁵⁷ 317, 30 rotunda seonewald 318, 1	142v uenustatis fegernisse 322, 8 repedantes feðende 322, 25

¹⁴⁹* Documented without the prefix, *beteón*, *BT*. 94. See note to *adaeglad*, 8r. The verb here preserves its Class I conjugation and has not fallen in with *téon* to draw.

¹⁵⁰ Under the Latin.

¹⁵¹ In ligature.

¹⁵²* Documented without prefix, *mistian*, *BT*. 692.

¹⁵³ For this adverbial use of *ænge ðing* see *quo quo modo aengeþinga*, *Corp. Glos.* 100, 75 (ed. Hessels); *quoquomodo aengi þinga*, *Ep. Glos.* p. 21 (ed. Schlutter) and *NED*. 3 under *anything*.

¹⁵⁴ Evidently the glossator was thinking of *ignarus*.

¹⁵⁵ Taken by glossator as if from *uallum*.

¹⁵⁶ MS. *binðan*.

¹⁵⁷ Cf. *interim þrage*, *WW*. 26, 30 and for a similar adverbial construction, *partim sumedaeli*, *Ep. Glos.* p. 18 (ed. Schlutter).

¹⁵⁸ *E regione* is used adverbially meaning *in a direct line*, *directly*: *introitus per tres e regione parietes habet*. *NED*. cites *anent* adverbially only as *opposite* but the idea of *in a direct line* appears once in a dialectical prepositional use: *A cricket-ball in a line with the wicket is anent it*, A1 under *anent*.

¹⁵⁹* The lack of inflectional ending in the first part shows this to be a compound; cf. *súþeástende*, *súþhealf*, *BT*. 939.

¹⁶⁰ MS. *olibis*.

¹⁶¹ Beneath the Latin.

143r animaduertit	ongeat	146r rutilo . . auro	reade
	323, 11	golde	330, 17
aauunculi ¹⁶²	eames 323, 23	periclis	frecennessum
143v maturitate	ri[p]nisse		330, 25
	324, 5	146v multifario	monig-
144v fauonio	westerne wind	heoulice ¹⁶³	331, 17
	326, 12	bibliothecam	bochu[s]
145r stupor	fyrhtu 328, 1		331, 25

In a blank space at the end of book three and also in one at the end of book four where are some of the glosses published by Sweet in *OET*.¹⁶⁴ there are a few rather corrupt scratched glosses.¹⁶⁵

93v foticompos ¹⁶⁶ wilful ¹⁶⁷

¹⁶² MS. ^u*abunculi*.

¹⁶³ MS. ^c*monigheoulice*. = *monigheowlice*, analogous to *monigfealdlic*; cf. [*mæni*] *hiwan multiformem*, *Sup.* under *manighiwe* (?).

¹⁶⁴ The remark in *OET*. p. 179 that these glosses (i. e. the inked ones) are written in the blank spaces at the end of each book is hardly correct as there are no inked glosses at the ends of books 1, 2, 3, and 5. Those on 5r, 34v and 60v (present foliation) are in spaces at the ends of tables of chapters preceding books 1, 2, and 3, and only those on 124v come at the end of a book.

¹⁶⁵ Zupitza has noted (*ZfdA.* 31, 28) that the Latin words of the inked glosses which Sweet published from this MS. are to be found in Bede's *History* 1, 10-22. The source of these scratched glosses is somewhat doubtful, as these seven words might be found in the works of various pertinent Latin writers. Besides *cum*, which could probably be found anywhere, in Bede's *History* occur *uoti compos* (Plummer 302, 3); *proprie*, 335, 8 and elsewhere; *gerulis*, 198, 13; *runderibus*, 211, 13. The forms *flagitat* and *protēnentes* do not occur in Bede's *History*. *Flagitāt* occurs in Aldhelm's *De Laudibus Virginitatis* (Giles, 69, 35 and 79, 9) and here too occurs a word for which I believe the glossator wrote *protēnentes*, namely *portēdentes* in the context *ruinam et regalis monarchiae discrimen portēdentes*, 22, 16. The great number of OE. glosses to this work of Aldhelm makes it a likely source.

¹⁶⁶ Read *uoti compos*.

¹⁶⁷* *BT.* has only the adverbial form *wilfullice* and *NED.* gives *wilful* as not recorded in OE. Judging from the lemma, *wilful* here has a meaning with which none of those given in *NED.* quite agrees. Here it means *full of one's will* in the sense of *satisfied, having attained one's desire*. Cf. *uoti compos wilfægen*, *WW.* 502, 35; *uoti compos wiltipe*, *OEG.* 2219; *uoti compotibus bliþum*, *OEG.* 809. As in several cases in the MS. the glossator has misunderstood his lemma, it seems probable that he did not quite understand it here.

proprie ¹⁶⁸ sundra
 flagitat baeed ¹⁶⁹
 124v protementes ¹⁶⁸
 forðaelihiegand[e] ¹⁷⁰

cum [m]ið ¹⁷¹
 gerulis ierendwriþ ¹⁷¹
 ruderib: myxsennum ¹⁷²

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¹⁶⁸ *pro* in ligature in MS.

¹⁶⁹ Read *baeþp*.

¹⁷⁰* Read *forðbealohiegande*. Above *ae* are two small marks which may be meant as a correction to *ea*. *BT.* gives one documentation of the simplex with the meaning *intending evil*: *bealohycendra*, *Beowulf* 2565.

¹⁷¹ The MS. reads: *cumiðlisierendwriþ* and beneath this is *gerulis*. *Ierendwriþ* is probably a corruption of *ærendwrican*, glossing *gerulis* and the first five letters are probably for *cum mið*. The following *lis* I take to be the ending of *gerulis*, as if the glossator had written only *lis* at first and had put the whole word below.

¹⁷² MS. *myxsennum*. The *s* above, which in glosses in Continental MSS. often signifies *saxonice*, is here surely part of the word.