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 Gloses 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 Steinnmeyer 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, the work is

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 History⁴ Plummer has


³ Bischoff and Lehmann, Nachträge zu den alt hochdeutschen 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*. 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. There are traces of about thirty others, 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. They show traces of the Kentish dialect, 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-

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* P. xxxii.

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

* This does not include a few Latin scratched glosses.

* 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.

* The chief feature is the use of the e vowel (1) for WS. æ: hele 6r, were 8r, wete 18r, ungewecan 52r, gebrece 63r, weptedmonnes 69r, mere 76v, bel 77v, mere 79r, ðem 94v, erende 95r, wete 110r, lessan 117v, eðre 120v, se 130r, wcran 133r, wetan 137v, (2) for WS. æ: herne 9v, fereide 10r, fegernesse 10v, berdan 78r, seer (in legetscer) 97v, segde 131r, fegernisse 142v, (3) for WS. ŏ (i-umlaut of e): heran 9v, (4) for WS. y: hemsaid 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.\textsuperscript{10} Most of the scratched glosses are interlinear. Those occurring elsewhere I have referred to in the foot-notes.\textsuperscript{11}

\begin{verbatim}
5v aduersa togenes 9, 4\textsuperscript{12} et 14 rubicundì 7 reades
opima wealig\textsuperscript{13} 9, 16
6r issicio leaxe 10, 4 et 14 purpurei 7 beswes
et 14 anguilla ó helæ 15
10, 5 et 14 hyiacinctini 7 hæwes
uituli marini sealas 10, 6
delfines hronas\textsuperscript{16} 10, 6 et prassini 7 grenes 10, 10
et 14 ballenæ 7 hualas
cocceine coloris hæw-
mængedes hiowes\textsuperscript{17} 10, 12
\end{verbatim}

\textsuperscript{10} Pp. 179 ff. Published again, with the quantity of the vowels marked, by Holthausen, Archie 136, 290-2.

\textsuperscript{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 \textit{Read}, to give a correct spelling for some glosses evidently miswritten by the scribe.

\textsuperscript{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.

\textsuperscript{13} In each gloss in which \textit{w} occurs, this letter is represented in the MS. by the Old English runic character \textit{w}.

\textsuperscript{14} In ligature in the MS.

\textsuperscript{15} = \textit{ele}. There are some other examples of additional initial \textit{h} among these glosses: 
\textit{hæ}næ 9v, \textit{hædælan} 71v, \textit{hic} 87r, \textit{hellæn}bogan \textit{128r}, \textit{hincæ} 129v, \textit{hin} 138v. Also some with initial \textit{h} lacking: \textit{lide} \textit{109v}, \textit{lætranæ} \textit{130v}; \textit{alga}, \textit{lutranæ} \textit{131r}. For other such cases cf. OEG. \textit{xxx}. The loss or addition of initial \textit{h} is not distinctly dialectical as it occurs in WS., Kent., and North.; cf. Sievers, Grammatik, 3 aufl., p. 111.

\textsuperscript{16} Above \textit{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.

\textsuperscript{17} Compound of \textit{hæwe} and pp. of \textit{mængan}, literally \textit{purple-mixed}. For the interpretation of \textit{coccineum} as a combination of colors cf. \textit{coccineum brunsæne}, OEG. 5125. In combination with a color-word \textit{mængedes} may be interpreted \textit{tinged}, in which case the gloss is analogous in formation with \textit{brænfæg} and \textit{rædfah}.
OLD ENGLISH SCRATCHED GLOSSES.

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boreales per plagas
sūrth sā eastdēlas 11, 2
6v sībi . . . uindicarunt
agnodan 18
magnā equore mid
mīdle brime
7r petentes gescende
ita ut raro sāete
seldan 18
expers orlete 19
ceruorum heorata
7v naibus actuariis
cenárum
8r humāni femoris
monnes ðeōes 14, 18
grossae greate 14, 18
dephensus arasad
abdīdere adaeglad 20
obsidīb: gislu-
in foedus in were
inter duas paludes
biteh tu fen
obtenta fore[f]eng-
nisse 21

confertissimūm sæet
wealigoste 14, 29
to rennianne 22
in deditiōne in
onwalde 15, 9
8v distinguenda to del-
ende 16, 20
9r in perniciem in dea
in propectum in sā
gesildnisse 23
suspicionem resunge
artifici neglegentia
mid sierrezete 17, 17
mentionem gemyn 18, 8
9v emulari onhyrgan 18, 16
pennes mid 18, 21
ad tugurium to
ðāem herne 24
arīs act ðāem wi-
bedum
ultro mid willan 19, 4
discrimine ð freed-
nissum 19, 5

15 Under the Latin.
19 = orhlete, cf. orhlyte expers, BT. and orhlet expres, BT. Sup.
20* Cf. BT. digliam 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 scirial for ea, cf. cēlare bedeahlian, Kent. Glos. 952 (ZfdA. xxii).
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. fengniss occurs in and- and onfengniss.
The glosses sub obtentu under intingan, WW. 482, 31, obtentu gewi-
nunge, 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 propectum as protectionem.
24 = erne; cf. note to hele, 6r.
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 = ungeweran. In the two cases in these glosses where p and w might come together (this and avogan, 118v) p is dropped. The characters for p and w are at times so similarly made that one might say the w is dropped. But in the character p the non-vertical stroke is usually rounded whereas the character for w is usually written f (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 h. Above the Latin is scratched wyf s. 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.
OLD ENGLISH SCRATCHED GLOSSSES. 311

58v atrocitate retnesse 65v progenitoribus
dicione red
maiorum suorum
in dicione in onwald

61r inparatum on un-
waer 40

61v arcendos werganne 129, 27
63r reumate dæm gebrecce 41
63v arduis wipherdynn 133, 9
iugis 42 singalû 133, 9
propagata
forbpátyddrede 44
64r inusitato ungewun

n— ... extitit nês na
134, 15 neptem nifte 146, 14

39 Read reðnesse. Cf. this passage in the OE. version of the History (Grein, Bibliothek 4, 185a, 12) mid weildorlice 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 No BT. týdran, with prefix á, on, ge and see note to adaeglad, Sr. 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 hêán, and porrectam geøyde, 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)
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 gebete of ateah and þæne bridel of ateah*, GW. Bibliothek 4, 230ab, 4.

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

65 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 wæxæð þ ic ic com nydæ 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.

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

67 Rafter is a more usual gloss for *tignum* but cf. *tigillo, i. tigno*, hrofa, OEG. 2, 110.

68 This may be a corruption of *magistras*. The OE. *History* has *magistras 7 lare for pedagogos ac 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 *látteow*. Cf. *pedagogus lateow*, OEG. 5154; *pedagogis latteow*, 3358. The ending of this word varied greatly as may be seen by the forms documented under *látteow* in BT. Among the Kentish glosses occurs *lateow*. That a gloss to *pedagogus* might contain a word for *child* appears from *paedagogus cildahyrde*, WW. 163, 43.

69 = ædelnesse.

70 = genihtsume.

71 = embsald, p. p. of *embscellan* (WS. *ymb-*). For the initial *h* cf. note to *hele*, 6r and for *em* instead of *emb* note *emhsferte* for *emhswerfte*, Kent. Gos. 271.

72 Similar to *onwece* but apparently from a nominative singular in *n* is *onweacano*, documented once in BT., from the Durham Ritual, where it translates *incitamenta*.
OLD ENGLISH SCRATCHED GLOSSES. 313

sermonis myðels 63 163, 28 caumate suole 167, 23
indefessus unwerig 164, 6 negotis scire 167, 32
amoenum wynsum 64 probatione cunnonga
                           164, 13 168, 4
nobilissimo aðelran 65 heremeticam west-
                      164, 18 71 westenli-
animu . . nobillior
[geh]ogde 66 aðelra 79r patricio aldermen 78
                      164, 19 168, 11
accussionib: leason 67 in loco in mere 74 168, 12
                      165, 3 168, 16
inprobi gemalice 165, 3 cultiore wraslicra 76
77v imo nyðernesse 165, 19 attigimus δεγhen 168, 27
rogus bel, δes beel 68 notius 76 cura 77 166, 28
                      166, 1 168, 22
cognomine frinomon
78r potitos gewelgade 69 metas gemearce 169, 5
                      166, 14 169, 8
torreabant berdan 70 166, 24 80r depheind arasede 170, 31
78v glacie constrictum on coenobiorum munstra 78
              ise faest 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 œ 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 k.
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 *westensetlallic, 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 móre, cf. in mórum in uicos, BT. under móre.
75 In bottom margin. = wræstlicra.
76 MS. notius.
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 yfilicum 172, 6 obstinationis eorum
inculcam spyrede 172, 11 hero anwinesse 184, 28
ecclesiam folc 172, 28 86r abdicare wifcuedan
81v reinsere niosian 174, 24 185, 7
uotis willum 175, 12 86v ad . . decretæ to
82r uiore calami growines 85 dæm doman 85 186, 17
hr[odes] 175, 17 elminatis asurben 186, 31
commorari [o]neardan 80 87r sapuit wiste 187, 1
175, 19 n desisto hic ne
normam bisene 175, 31 ablinno 187, 10
adquiesceret geðafede 87v decreta domas 188, 9
176, 5 perorante sprecum 86
educatus afebed 176, 8 88r parsimoniae necef-
ormam bisene 175, 31 ablinno 187, 10
adquiesceret geðafede 87v decreta domas 188, 9
176, 5 perorante sprecum 86
educatus afebed 176, 8 88r parsimoniae necef-
statitis hatum 87 189, 1
contione gemote 189, 8
suppeteret g[e]sette 178, 25 88r parsimoniae necef-
84r nefarie 81 maanlice 180, 16 89 parsimoniae necef-
secto gehwenre 181, 5 88v (domus) ðuíderi
timbran 190, 28
84v confligens feothende 82 simplici anaeadle 191, 1
181, 19 89r canitiei hæra 89 192, 31
inquisitionem soocne 89v sodalem his geferan 193, 17
181, 20 90r incedendo gonende 89
85v praefatione forespec 195, 21
183, 27 91r parum medmiec 197, 9
tenorom 91 gerece 198, 1
exoros x 83 spre-
cende wes 184, 19 zisaniam wyod 198, 6
89 parsimoniae necef-
statitis hatum 87 189, 1
contione gemote 189, 8
88r parsimoniae necef-
81 Ed. nefarie.
89 MS. ðtende. The runic character for f here represents feoh 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 h. = gneðnesse.
89 Two spaces above. 80 Read gongende. 82 MS. tenoróm.
91v reliquias lafe a 198, 15 tonitrua ðunur 210, 25
gerulos rendwrican a 198, 20 fixa a mente faeste
eius hire 198, 23 terrigenas eordbendes
inptiet daele 198, 28 211, 1
coaceruet gehepie a 98v examen suearm 101 214, 5
198, 29 99r cogit (concilium)
siue optimatib:
galdrmomonnum a 199, 14 99v contentus ðoncful 216, 4
94r aecitum gelaðadne a 202, 11 216, 4
94v pontifici papan 202, 17 100r conubium ðamid 217, 1
cilicie a ðalonde 202, 24 incestum uncalenes 217, 1
ob id forðon 202, 31 matrimonio to ðamids
quo in ðem 203, 5 217, 4
per terram londferd[e] 102v mutuait wrixlade 223, 9
203, 11 102v decocta g[e]soden 223, 13
maior domus aldermon 203, 15 careret ðolade 223, 15
95r ad adducendum to 103r excerpismus we 224, 17
gefecceonne 203, 26 104r saroegafum ðrug 226, 32
suspicabatur weende palmi folme 227, 1
203, 32 dolantes heawende 227, 2
legationem erende 203, 33 digitorum fingra 227, 3
97v corusci legetscer a 210, 24 cerucial pylwere
227, 14

a In top margin.
a = ærendwrecan.
a Gehæpie for geheapie perhaps owes its vocalism to the fact that the
glossator had just written daele.
a = ge aldormonnum.
a In bottom margin.
a Apparently taken by glossator as sicilia.
a The ending scer I take to be metathesis of resc; cf. ligetresc and
ligresc, BT.
a
a MS. uixa.
a eordbendas.
a Under the Latin.
a ðes hatenan; cf. credita ða bebodenan, WW. 533, 12.
a Probably to hæmðscope.
a Preterite of atwiccion, cf. BT. twiccion carpere and note to adae-
glad, 8r.
a Cf. cerucial pylwere, 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. pulevar 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\(^{108}\) 228, 10 116r exponebant rechтан
105v emulari onhyrgan\(^{107}\) 231, 6 negotio ñy bibode\(^{112}\)
inedia fastenne 231, 15 231, 15
aruis wongum\(^{108}\) 116v eucharistiam husul\(^{114}\)
annus wæsum 231, 20 231, 20
106r peritia gelerednisse\(^{109}\) praescius foregewis\(^{115}\)
231, 28 231, 28
amplitudinis braedu 117r aduertere\(^{116}\) ongeotan
232, 11 232, 11
fundae lîðran 232, 12 transigeret oferleorde
107r bini æstus tugan 263, 6
s[æs] 238, 17 artioris hardran 263, 7
ultra hostium\(^{110}\) obuenerat gelomp 263, 8
ofer ðone muðan 238, 19 eius commissio his
exordium est wæs 263, 17
gefremenisse\(^{117}\)
lidene\(^{111}\) 239, 4 
108v contagis bismitnisse 263, 19
242, 12 117v descripta ascrife
num\(^{119}\) 263, 34
109r amita faðu 243, 28
109v operculo ñy 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 *pylus, forms in r such
as pyluer may have arisen by analogy with two OE. words for pillow
which end in r, re: bolster and wangered.

\(^{108}\) 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 exordium 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. aduertere.
\(^{117}\) = gefremenisses; cf. commissum gefremed, WW. 364, 32.
\(^{118}\) Read forecumende.
\(^{119}\) Cf. BT. scyfan 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 matran,
GW. Bibliothek 4, 498a, 10.
OLD ENGLISH SCRATCHED GLOSSES.

118r in commessionum
118v lucerent awogan
119v profanant aidladon
120r ad eius imperium to
120v et simplici oratione
121v opeem frofre

122r foedere firô 124 274, 10
122v atq: pomorô gofata 126 276, 3
123v uix tandem beh
123r unoelie 127 278, 11
269, 18
278, 14
124r probante gebetende 279, 12
279, 26
279, 27
279, 27
124v fementis beðenum 128 280, 24
128f unterans wrethende
128f sustentans wrethende
124r probante gebetende 279, 12
128f pigmentorum wyrtu
279, 26
128f fementis beðenum
128f abseidendum to
128f nsiðenne 129
129f nsiðenne 129
129f fementis beðenum
129f abseidendum to
129f nsiðenne
129f fementis beðenum
129f abseidendum to
129f nsiðenne
130f geleah.

121* The glossator seems not to have noticed that in governs a following cubilia and that commessionum is genitive. Cf. comessenationibus oferetum, Kent. Glos. 888; commessatores i. vesan oppê eteras, Kent. Glos. 1044 where Zupitza compares calowôsa and remarks wêsa scheint sich zu wôs liquor zu verhalten wie zb. myîrôa zu morôor. An adjectival form wêse is documented once in BT. 1210: ouppan ñâm Máy gedôn wôta, ñet hî pearle wel wêse beôn. From this with suffix a the noun of agency wêsa and with suffix ness the abstract noun wêness 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 oferat. In the OE. History comessionum is rendered by oferêta and ofermettas, GW. Bibliothek 4, 501ab, 1.

122* Taken by glossator as muleati.
123* = apwogan. See note to ungeweran 52r. Lucerent here means suffered but the glossator has taken it as from luo I wash.
124* In margin at right.
125* = cagum.
126* = ge ofata.
127* In bottom margin. Tandum was perhaps taken as tamen.
128* This passage in the OE. History reads mid beðenum, 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 = beþung.
129* Read to sniðenne.
130* = geleah.
126r educatus est wæs

gelëred 123 281, 12

neq: remigio ne ða

geroðor 124 281, 19

conamine tolæne 125 282, 3

fragore ðy gebrece 282, 8

126v tumida ða aðundnan

secundi ða gesyngan 126

tumida ða aðundnan

nemore raro mid

bearwum medmiclum

127r et 126 seabiðm ðo hreoðle

ac surfures ðo scyrf 283, 24

de mento bi ðære cyne 126

284, 1

127v et reuma on[ð] fiod 285, 28

opido suìðe 285, 30

128r nihil prorsus in cu-

bito flexionis stið æ

in hellenbogan 127 286, 5

128v carere ðolian

conualesscæ truma 288, 17

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129r exætus sù ic wæs

onfunden 289, 12

mortis de[ðes] 289, 13

et 126 amplam ðo bradne

laici laede men 289, 21

129v contedere flitan 290, 7

cespite tenui ðyne

reuiuesco ic wæs ednew

uomebam ic spau 290, 26

scrupulo hincan 291, 11

130r emicranii ðære

habudpannan 126 291, 24

uitali . . . unda

mid ðy liiifican se 291, 28

130v fixa fiest 293, 3

exuuias wælreaf 293, 8

procere aldomen 293, 8

moenia wallas 293, 8

lares fyr 293, 8

liquit læfde 293, 10

meras ða luttran 126

293, 12

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123 MS. ðægelëred.

124 This seems to be a collective noun meaning the oars, formed from roðor with collective prefix ge, analogous to gebroðor compared with brôðor. Aplustra geroedro, WW. 6, 14 and aplustra geroðro, 357, 15 show a different vocalism.

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

126 Read gesyngian. In the OE. History secundi is translated gesundege, gesyndge, GW. Bibliothek 4, 553a, 13.

126 In ligature in MS.

126 Cyne is so faint in the manuscript that the reading is uncertain.

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

126 In ligature in MS.

126 Emicranii is less correctly rendered in the OE. History: he pa tolodsan gebednesse minre heafudwunde gesette 7 wiððe, GW. Bibliothek 4, 581a, 7, for the Latin dissolutam mihi emicranii iuncturam componere atque alligare.

126 = huttran. See note to hele, 6r.
OLD ENGLISH SCRATCHED GLOSSES.

splendidificumq: iubar  
  ðone scinendan leoman 293, 13
fluit glideȳ 141 293, 14
rediuiue [d]æs 293, 15
edcuican 141 293, 16
rabiem rifnissee 142 293, 16
suppremo of ðæm 293, 22
yfemestan 293, 23
freta brimas 293, 24
sociabilis geðecodic 293, 27
sceptrorum onwalda 293, 29

131r hic sacer ðæs alga 148 295, 9
pelasga ð greccise 295, 10
disseruit segde 295, 12
limpida ða lutran 144 295, 12
scandens stigende 295, 16
132r idoneis gehyyðum 296, 24
aratra sylh 297, 32
tramitem stige 298, 1
132v citeriorem fresiam 299, 8
norð fresan 299, 8
133r ulici gerefan 299, 27
suspecti sunt habiti  
  weran onmunenne 145 300, 11

135v intercapidine firstmearce 305, 13
baratri ðæs seaðes 305, 33
cerno ic seewede 305, 33
cum fumo mid reece 306, 1

136r flammiuoma speowende 306, 23
putidum ful 306, 25
angebant nerwad 306, 26
foreipib: tongan 306, 26
quid awoht 306, 31
exemptum ðweg alae[d] 307, 7
flagrantia blaete[sunge] 307, 16
uernantium growinra 148 307, 17
flosculorum blotsmana 307, 17

136v conventicula 307, 32
gesomnunge 307, 23
flagrantia bl[æt]esunge 307, 32
rebar demende 147 307, 34
horrenda fræce 148 308, 11

137v uda atq: algida ða  
  wetan ð ða caldan 310, 19
  austeriora reftran 310, 30

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141 A deviation from the normal spacing of the Latin lines left a vacant spot into which were crowded two glosses: glideȳasedan. The adjective edowic is documented once in BT. Sup., edowicum rediuiuis.

142 Noun formation from adjective rif rapacious. BT. Sup. cites forms such as hrifra and rifste under hrife (f) and compares gehriffinian. But the initial h is probably secondary. Falk-Torp (2, 905) are inclined to take ags. rif gewaltig, anord. rifr heftig as cognate with riuue (reissen) and hence to IE. root reip. Walde-Pokorny (2, 345) give ags. rif, anord. rifr under IE. root rei (reip) but give gehriffinian under IE. sger, gær, 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 fræce.
320

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138r ne exprobrarent sibi e regione onefn 158 318, 5

by læs heo hine ad eurum on δa

abetigen 149 311, 19 suedeasthalfe 159 318, 6

enormis unn[ae]re 150 ferraamentorum

312, 14 δæra tola 318, 10

138v et 151 in cumulum ő 141r uitib: wyngeardum

hin heapunga 312, 23 olivis 160 elebeamum

obnubilaut ofer-

mistede 152 313, 18

139r uel saltim oððe procella storm 161 319, 11

ænge ðing 158 314, 27 141v metropolis aldorburk

protomartyr se aerista 319, 15

314, 29 dolatis gesmeðdre 319, 19

140r gnarus ungewis 154 316, 27 uilioris yfìcaran 319, 20

140v vallibus 165 wallum 317, 11 haut longe noht feor

humili medmicle 317, 12

muro walle 317, 12 truncus stofn 319, 27

semiantrum seref 317, 13 opusculis geweorgees

infra bineðan 156 317, 28 319, 28

interim suone ðrage 157 142v uenustatis fegenisses

317, 30 322, 8

rotunda seonewald 318, 1 repedantes feðende 322, 25

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149* Documented without the prefix, beteôn, *BT*. 94. See note to adae-

 glad, Sr. 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 adverbal use of ænge ðing see quo quo modo ængeþinga,

Corp. Glos. 100, 75 (ed. Hessels); quouomodo aenga 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 vallum.

156 MS. bindan.

157 Cf. interim þrage, *WW*. 26, 30 and for a similar adverbal con-


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 dia-

lectical 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. sūþeásteende, sūþhealf, *BT*. 939.

160 MS. olibris.

161 Beneath the Latin.
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. 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 12v come at the end of a book.

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); propric, 335, 8 and elsewhere; gerulis, 198, 13; ruderibus, 211, 13. The forms flagitat and porteminentes do not occur in Bede's History. Flagitat 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 porteminentes, namely portendentes in the context ruinam et regalis monarchiae discerni portendentes, 22, 16. The great number of OE. glosses to this work of Aldhelm makes it a likely source.

Read uoti compos.

* 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 wilfigen, WW. 502, 35; uoti compos w提示, OEG. 2219; uoti compotibus bi lipum, 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\textsuperscript{168} sundra
flagitat baed\textsuperscript{169}
124v proeminentes\textsuperscript{168}
forðæelihiegand[e]\textsuperscript{170}
cum [m]ið\textsuperscript{171}
gerulis ierendwrif\textsuperscript{171}
ruderib: myxsennum\textsuperscript{172}

\textbf{Herbert Meritt.}

\textsuperscript{168} \textit{pro} in ligature in MS.

\textsuperscript{169} Read \textit{baedep}.

\textsuperscript{170} Read \textit{forðæalohiægande}. Above \textit{æa} are two small marks which may be meant as a correction to \textit{ea}. \textit{BT.} gives one documentation of the simplex with the meaning \textit{intending evil: bealohycgendra}, Beowulf 2565.

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

\textsuperscript{172} MS. \textit{myxsennum}. The \textit{s} above, which in glosses in Continental MSS. often signifies \textit{saxonice}, is here surely part of the word.