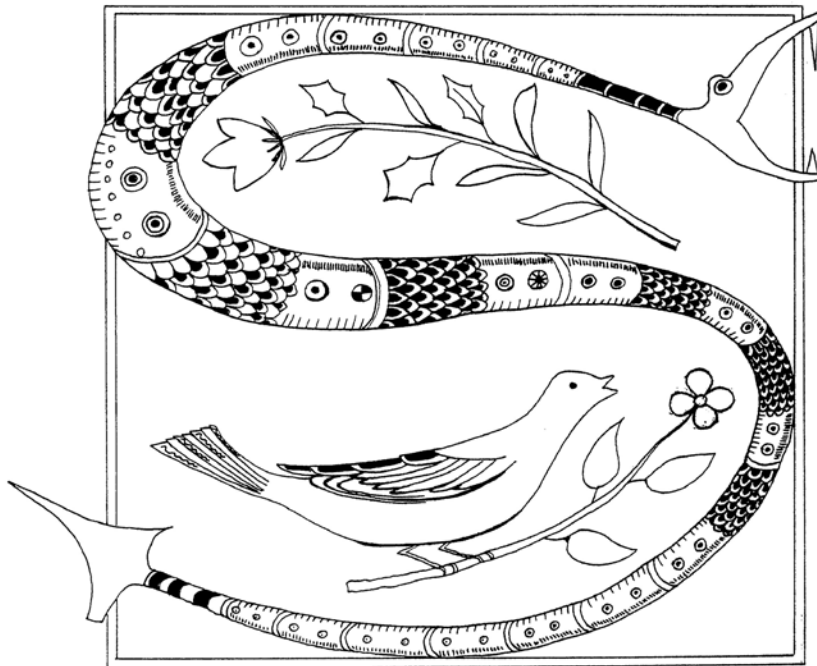


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A LATIN–OLDER SCOTS GLOSSARY IN EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY LIBRARY MS 205

Abstract

Edinburgh University Library MS 205 (the Makculloch MS) offers significant data for the study of Older Scots as it contains poetry, notes, *collectanea* and on ff. 187v–188r a Latin–Older Scots *glossa collectanea* of 106 items. This paper examines the issues related to the MS readings for the glossary, compares the linguistic forms of the vernacular glosses with the forms found in the poems, and discusses some problematic semantic equivalences between the Latin and Older Scots terms. An overall assessment of the glossary and the textual relationship of the glossary to the poems are established. **Keywords:** Older Scots language, Older Scots poetry, glossary, semantic equivalences, manuscript studies.

Resumen

El manuscrito 205 de la biblioteca universitaria de Edimburgo (el manuscrito Makculloch) nos ofrece datos muy significativos para el estudio del escocés antiguo pues contiene poesía, notas, coleccionables, y en sus folios 187v–188r un glosario latín–escocés antiguo de 106 entradas. Este trabajo examina los problemas relacionados con las lecturas del MS en relación con el glosario, compara las formas lingüísticas de las glosas vernáculas con las formas que aparecen en los poemas, y discute ciertas equivalencias semánticas problemáticas existentes entre los términos latinos y del escocés antiguo. Se ofrece un estudio completo del glosario y de la relación textual entre el glosario y los poemas. **Palabras clave:** Lengua escocesa antigua, poesía escocesa antigua, glosario, equivalencias semánticas, estudios de manuscritos.

I INTRODUCTION

Edinburgh University Library MS 205 has been by-named the “Makculloch” manuscript. It comprises mainly material from lectures written down in 1477 by Magnus Makculloch (*d.* 1484) when he was a student at the University of Louvain. These “lecture notes” are from his classes in Logic and they are, of course, in Latin. Subsequently, Makculloch was a secretary to William Scheves (*ca* 1440–1497), who became archbishop of St Andrews. Makculloch was responsible for two complete copies of Walter Bower’s (1385–1449) *Scotichronicon*, one for the Augustinian abbey of Scone (1481), the other for Scheves (1483–84) (*ODNB*,

s.n. Bower, Walter).¹ The Makculloch MS has attained literary significance for scholars of Older Scots not for any material in the manuscript by Makculloch himself, but because a later hand copied onto the opening fly-leaves and onto some blank folios a number of poems written in Older Scots. This later hand has been ascribed either to the late 15th century or early 16th century (Borland 1916; Smith 1902).

In a number of places in the manuscript appear the signatures “I Purde” and “Iohannes Purde” and he seems to have been a later owner of the manuscript. Borland (1916) notes that the name “John Purde” occurs in the Chartulary of Brechin under the dates 1577 and 1585–86.² A Brechin association for the manuscript is also suggested by what seems to be a pen trial on f. *ir*, where the writer refers to “ane’ faire Erbere of myñ / in brechyne”. Borland suggests identification of this John Purde with the “Iohannes plenus amoris” of the colophon at the end of the text of Henryson’s *Tale of the Cock and the Jasp* on f. *iiiiiv*. And Gregory Smith (1902: lxvii) suggests that Purde “may have been the copyist of the vernacular pieces”. However, I do not believe that the pen trial is in the same hand as that of the poems. If John Purde wrote the pen trial, then he was not the copyist of the poems. I incline to agree with Borland that the hand of the vernacular texts belongs probably to the early 16th century and this would probably be too early for the John Purde writing in the manuscript during the 1570s and 1580s. On the face of it, the name “Iohannis plenus amoris” could be taken as a form of John Plenamour; Black (1946: 665) notes the surname “Plenamour” twice in Arbroath and environs in the 15th century. If “Iohannes plenus amoris” was the copyist of the poems, then it

¹ Brechin Castle MS (1481) and BL Harley MS 712 (1483–84) (Borland 1916: 295).

² *Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis*, vol. ii, pp. 338, 351, 356.

might be conjectured that either he himself was a previous owner of the manuscript or that he copied the poems into the manuscript for its then owner. The later Brechin association and the association of the name Plenamour with Angus in the late 15th century allow the hypothesis that it was in that area that the poems and the glossary were added to the manuscript.

However, recent research by Reynhout (2006) and Moreno Olalla (in preparation) suggest a different interpretation of ‘*plenus amoris*’ here. According to Reynhout’s and Moreno’s studies the phrase ‘*plenus amoris*’ following a christian name occurs with unusual frequency and with wide attestation across manuscripts. Moreno Olalla (p.c.)³ has “recorded 28 different male christian names” with the signature. He observes that it is “overwhelmingly recorded in MSS with religious contents, written in a religious scriptorium or with some other clear religious link”. If the occurrence here is to be taken as an, as it were, ‘*nom de foi*’ it would fit the general religious character of the vernacular pieces in the manuscript (see below). That it occurs in the phrase “*scriptoris Iohannes plenus amoris*” is perhaps significant. Moreno Olalla (p.c.) proposes that “the tag was added just to complete a leonine hexameter, providing a perfect rhyme with ‘*scriptoris*’”.

At the foot of f. 187v is another name, rather faded and only partly decipherable. I have read this as “⟨Io⟩hanis [c]amb⟨e⟩le”⁴ From what is visible of this inscription, it appears not to be in the hand of any of the other vernacular addenda in the manuscript.

³ I am very grateful to David Moreno Olalla for kindly allowing me to cite some of the results of his research on ‘*plenus amoris*’ here.

⁴ Litterae in ⟨ ⟩ are conjectured; those in [] are interpretations of unclear manuscript figurae.

2 THE VERNACULAR TEXTS

2.1 *The Poems*

The poems interpolated into the Makculloch MS have a predominantly religious and moralizing character. They include four works by Robert Henryson, two by John Lydgate and one formerly attributed to William Dunbar. Their folio references, authorship (where known) and *incipits* are given below. Each poem has also been assigned a reference number, e.g. P02. The order adopted follows the sequence of leaves and folios on which they occur in the manuscript. It should not be inferred that this order is that in which the poems were copied into the manuscript. As the poems have been interpolated into available spaces in the manuscript, there is no way to determine the order in which they were copied. Moreover, it cannot be assumed that they were all copied within a single time-span, nor that they were copied from the same source.

P01, f. ii^v Robert Henryson: (1) *Prologue to the Fables* — Thowcht fenzeit fables of auld poetry; (2) *The Tale of the Cock and the Jasp* — A cok sum tyme w^t fetherem frech & gay

P02, f. iii^v Henryson: O farest lady o swetast lady o blisful lady hewynnys quheyne (BL Harley 3865, ff. 2–75; NLS Adv. MS 1.1.6 ‘Bannatyne MS’, ff. 326v–342v, 299–303, 310v–317v; NLS MS 16500, ff. 236–240; Edinburgh University Library, La.III.467, f. 11v (1 stanza); Prints: Charteris 1570; Bassendyne 1571 (*NIMEV*, 3703))

P03, f. 86^v?: Compaciens perß rewtht and mercy stundis (versions also in NLS Adv. MS 1.1.6 ‘Bannatyne MS’, f. 33v; BL Arundel 285, f. 159v)

P04, f. 87^r?: Man hef in mynd & mend yi myß. Apparently ‘closely related to’ ‘Man haue mynd and ye Amend / Of all thi mys.’ in NLS

Adv. MS 34.7.3, f. 78v. (*IMEV* 2057, 2055))

P05, f. 87r Henryson, *The Praise of Age* — In tyl ane garth wnder
ane reid roseir (versions also in NLS Adv. MS 1.1.6 ‘Bannatyne MS’,
f. 22v, f. 57v; Prints: Chepman and Myllar 1508; *NIMEV* 1598.

P06, f. 87r?: *A Paternoster* — Almyty god our fader of hewyne
abuf

P07, f. 87r?: *A Hail Mary* — hail mare goddis moder ful of grace

P08, f. 87v?: *Creed* — I trow in god ye fader almychty

P09, f. 120r John Lydgate — Criste qui lux es et dies [Scots version
also in NLS Adv. MS 1.1.6 ‘Bannatyne MS’, f. 21r — and for other
versions see ‘Zupitza, *Archiv [für das Studium der neueren Sprachen
und Literaturen]* LXXXIX.196’. (*IMEV* 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619)];
NIMEV 612

P10, f. 181v Henryson: *Reasoning Betwixt Age and Youth* — Quhen
fair flora ye goddas of al flowris [Cambridge, Magdalene College,
Pepys 2553 ‘Maitland Folio MS’, pp. 176–78; NLS Adv. MS 1.1.6
‘Bannatyne MS’, pp. 42–43, ff. 55–56]; *NIMEV* 3942

P11, f. 183v?: *A Ballad of Our Lady* — Royß mary most of Vertu
Virginall [versions also in NLS MS 16500 ‘Asloan MS’, p. 301 and
BL Harley 1703, p. 79b]⁵

P12, f. 190r: Lydgate: *A Dietary* — For hail of body keip fra cald yi

⁵ *IMEV* (Supplement) attributes this poem to William Dunbar, but there is no
conclusive evidence for the attribution in the extant (all incomplete) versions.
Neither of Dunbar’s most recent and most thorough editors, Kinsley (1979) and
Bawcutt (1998), admit it to the canon. (See Baxter 1952: 227). The recent revision
of *IMEV* — *NIMEV* — excludes reference to this poem because of revision of
the temporal coverage of the work.

heid; *NIMEV* 824/35 [Other Scots versions in Cambridge, St John's College 191 (G.23), ff. 167v–168v; *NIMEV* 824/13. NLS Adv. MS 1.1.6 'Bannatyne MS', ff. 73–74; *NIMEV* 824/3)]

P13, f. 200v–201r?: Herkyne wordis wonder gud [versions in BL Arundel 285, ff. 164v–68; BL Add. MS 37049, stanzas 1–9, f. 67v; stanzas 10–23, f. 45v]; *NIMEV* 1119 [= Ringer 1992, TM 525] STS edn. prints the text on f. 201r, beginning 'Señ I for luf man bo^t ye deyre' as a separate poem. However, on the evidence of British Library MS Arundel 285⁶, ff. 164v–68r, it is a continuation of the poem beginning here on f. 200v.

P14, f. 201r?: me Rewis one' mary my modyr [mild]. Ringer 1992 (TM 525 notes it as '... a damaged fragment' of **P14**, 'Herkyne wordis wonder gud'. The verse to which this partly corresponds in BL Arundel 285 is not in **P13**. It is not clear (especially given the damage to the Makculloch version) if this should be taken as part of **P13** or if it was supplied from a different source. I have opted to treat it as a separate item for now.

My concern in this paper is not directly with the poems but with another interpolated text of an altogether different character. The poems as an assemblage of linguistic objects in their own right will be discussed in a separate paper (Williamson in prep.). They are referred to here in so far as they may cast light on the text which is the subject of this paper.

2.2 *The Glossary*

On ff. 187v–188r is a Latin–Older Scots *glossa collectanea* of 106 items (including one repetition). This glossary is in the same hand as that of the poems. An annotated text of the glossary is provided in

⁶ For a printing of the the Arundel text, see Bennett (1955: 261–65).

Appendix A. For ease of reference in the discussions which follow I have assigned a number to each Latin word and its Older Scots equivalent. The transcription of the text of the glossary is given in the “research format” used in the Edinburgh Corpus of Older Scots (ECOS).⁷ This format is also used in quotations and citations from the poems.

Arrangement of the glossary

The glossary is arranged to give first a Latin word then a Scots equivalent. The Latin words are arranged to give first nouns, being glosses 1–85, and then verbs (of which there are 21), being glosses 86–106. The nouns are arranged in three columns on f. 187v: 36 in the first column, 44 in the second and 5 in the third. The nouns are grouped broadly according to their grammatical gender. The gender of the Latin noun in each case is indicated by prefixing *HIC*, *HEC* or *HOC* as appropriate. First come 36 neuter nouns, followed by 49 masculine and feminine intermixed. In three cases — 66 *FORFEX*, 67 *FORPEX* and 75 *GANNETA* — the gloss-maker has not specified the gender. In 66 and 67 he has written simply *H*. To the left of 75 *GANNETA* is a partly erased *H*. In the Scots equivalents, 42 out of the 85 nouns are preceded by the indefinite article, *A*. The verbs are listed separately on f. 188r. The Latin verbs are given in the first person singular indicative form. In the Scots equivalents, they are presented as infinitives, marked usually by *AS TO*. *AS* here would

⁷ ECOS is being compiled as the data-base for the Linguistic Atlas of Older Scots (LAOS), published in 2008 as an open-access interactive web-site by the department of Linguistics and English Language, University of Edinburgh (www.lel.ed.ac.uk/ihd/laos1/laos1.html). In the “research format”: visible manuscript letters are in upper case; expansions of manuscript abbreviations are in lower case, except for ‘z’, which represents manuscript ‘z’; ‘-’ at the end of a word indicates a horizontal stroke over all or part of the manuscript word; ‘”’ at the end of a word indicates an upward and back-curving stroke from the final letter.

seem to mean “like” or perhaps “as [if it were]”.⁸ The glossary maker was presumably concerned to group the nouns and verbs separately. There would have been ample room in the third column on f. 187v to accommodate the verbs listed on f. 188r. In two cases, there are etymological connexions between nouns and verbs:

- 85 HEC OCCA harrow; area of cultivated land, furrow : CLOID
clod of earth
101 OCCO to harrow; to break up (stone) : +AS TO CLOID to free
(land) from clods by harrowing (*OED*); to pelt with clods
(*DOST*)
- 43 HEC LIRAPA ? : A BUTTON~ ?button
92 LERAPO ? : AS TO BUTTON~ to ?button

From this arrangement, the glossary maker collected his materials from some other source(s) and has sought to order them according to conventions of Latin grammar.

2.3 *Aims of the Present Study*

In the remainder of this paper I will:

- (1) examine issues related to the manuscript readings of the glossary;
- (2) compare the linguistic forms of the vernacular glosses with corresponding forms found in the poems;
- (3) discuss some problematic semantic equivalences between the Latin and Older Scots terms in the glossary;
- (4) assess the overall content of the glossary.

⁸ Arguably, A could be read as an abbreviation for ‘a[nglice]’ and AS for ‘a[lias]’. But A appears only in the noun glosses and AS in the verb glosses. While ‘a’ for *anglice* is to be found in other glossaries, I have not come across ‘as’ for *alias* in this context to connect Latin and vernacular equivalents. If these are interpreted as the vernacular (Scots) words *a* and *as*, they make good sense in their context.

3 READING THE MAKCULLOCH GLOSSARY

3.1 Editorial Practice

The glossary has been edited once previously by George Stevenson for the Scottish Text Society (1918; henceforth ‘STS edn.’) along with the other vernacular poems from the Makculloch MS.⁹ STS edn. provides a plain text, conservatively edited, noticing abbreviations explicitly with literal expansions in italics. There are one or two footnotes concerning alternative readings, but otherwise there is no commentary on the text. I have re-edited the Makculloch texts for the Edinburgh Corpus of Older Scots (ECOS), re-transcribing from the manuscript using the ECOS ‘research format’ conventions (see footnote 5). My text differs from that of the STS edn. in some matters of editorial practice. Where Stevenson interprets a horizontal stroke over a word as a final ‘e’, I have preferred to indicate this with a ‘~’. However, in line with the transcription conventions for ECOS, I have interpreted final ‘r’ with an upward and leftward-curving flourish over the letter as ‘re’ (usually rendered in more conventional typescript as ‘re’). In ANE” the final ” indicates a upward, backward turning flourish off the final letter.

3.2 Some Re-readings of the Manuscript Text of the Glossary

These points of editorial practice aside, I have also differed from the STS edn. in some readings both of Latin and Scots words. My differences in reading from those in the STS edn. have been motivated primarily by what (I think) I saw in the manuscript. If the alternative reading also brings out what seems to be a more plausible word in the language in question, then I have taken that

⁹ The edition also contains vernacular poems from the ‘Gray MS’ (Edinburgh, National Library of Scotland MS 34.7.3) and from the ‘Chepman and Myllar Prints’, also held by the NLS, Sa.6(1-11) and now viewable in digitized form on-line at www.nls.uk/firstscottishbooks/items.html.

as offering supporting evidence for the alternative reading. My different readings derive from various palaeographical issues and I have grouped my re-readings below according to these issues.

3.2.1 ⟨c⟩ and ⟨t⟩

The scribe's ⟨c⟩ and ⟨t⟩ are usually quite distinct, but there are instances where an etymological 't' is rendered by a c-like figura and vice versa. I have read

- 14 HOC PRACELLUM for STS edn. **pratellum**
- 28 VENACAR for STS edn. **venatar**
- 74 CHESELL for STS edn. **thesell**

3.2.2 ⟨r⟩ and ⟨i⟩

The z- or z-shaped 'r' is sometimes written in a very open way tending to look like a rather cursive minim. Hence, 'i' and the z-like 'r' are occasionally liable to confusion. I have preferred to read gloss 19 as

- 19 HOC BRACARIUM for STS edn. **bracrarium**

BRACARIUM is the better reading of the manuscript, I believe, and it also gives a form that matches a recorded Latin word. Similarly, in gloss 25 I have preferred

- 25 BIGRILD for STS edn. **bigald**

and, indeed, STS edn. also gives **bigrild** as an alternative reading in a footnote. Given the sense of "by-girdle", the form BIGRILD could be seen as a metathesized form of the *girdle* element. Cf Mod. Eng. / Sc. *girdle, griddle* "A circular iron plate upon which cakes are baked; a cooking grill", where *girdle* is from metathesis of *griddle*. In fact, the form BIGRILD suggests a double metathesis, with 'dl' also inverted. Both [C(V)r] and [VCl] are sequences which have had a

tendency to metathesis in the histories of English and Scots.

93 ?FRICO for STS edn. **fucō**

The STS edn. reading looks convincing, albeit the form FUCO does not correspond to the sense of the Scots equivalent, AS TO FRY. *PP* 185 has ‘ffryn in *apan*: ffrigo, –is, –xi .. frixo, –as, –auī’. It is possible that the U is to be read as *ri*, giving *frico*. In the writing of the putative U, the (hairline) cross-stroke of the F joins to the top of what looks like the first of two linked minims. Now, the ‘r’ of this hand is written with a *z*-like *figura* and if the on- and off-strokes of this type or ‘r’ are short, it can take on a minim-like appearance. Although, in the hand of the glossary, the ‘r’ is normally quite clear and not confusable with ‘i’, there are one or two cases where confusion is possible. Witness the two preceding cases. Other instances in the glossary where ‘r’ tends to a minim-like shape are in 17 HERILICIUM, 27 PRECONIUM, 46 CARDIUS, 77 BRANCIA, 80 VERUCA.

3.2.3 Expansions of abbreviations and suspensions

There are cases where I have interpreted a manuscript abbreviation or suspension mark differently than given in the STS edn.

10 HOC IMPAME" for STS edn. **impamen**

I decided finally not to expand the abbreviation on IMPAME" (an upward and back-turning curl from the final ‘e’) out of uncertainty to what it may stand for. Stevenson, not unreasonably, interprets it as ‘n’, but I have been unable so far to find a Latin word that corresponds to either **impamen** or **impam**, or anything similar.

22 HOC PEDUM for STS edn. **pedium**

The new reading takes the final three minims to be ‘m’ and the

form then corresponds to the Latin *pedum* with the sense of “crook, crozier” and matches well enough the Scots gloss, A SCHIPCRUK “sheep-crook”.

55 PROAPSIS: A PLAIT

I agree with STS edn. that the abbreviation mark looks like that for ‘ro’, although the expected form of the Latin word would be *perapsis* or *paropsis*.

3.2.4 Supplying of apparently omitted letters

In gloss 29,

29 MUSTar for STS edn. **mustar[d]**.

I have simply chosen to leave the form unaltered. It could be an erroneous omission of ‘d’ or it may be an intended spelling, to reflect loss of the stop in the word-final cluster /rd/. Cf *DOST* s.v. Mustard *n.* ‘In beir melk muster; 1597–8 *Household Bks. Jas. VI* 1 Mar.’ s.v. Mustard- *n.* ‘Mustyr seid ... makith ones eis to vattyr; ? 1579 Black Bk. Taymouth 147’.

3.2.5 Interpretation of minims

30 HOC PISTRinUm for STS edn. **pistium**

The issue here is partly interpretation of a string of minims, complicated by an abbreviation mark. STS edn. reads three minims after ⟨t⟩ as ⟨iu⟩, with the abbreviation standing for a final ‘m’. However, I read two minims and interpret them as ⟨u⟩. Also, a single abbreviation in a Latin word may stand for more than one littera, which need not be contiguous ones. Again, PISTRinUm gives a possible Latin word which corresponds to the vernacular equivalent. Arguably, it could be read alternatively as PISTRUM,

though this means “pestle” and not “bakehouse”.

42 ?HUOUI_n for STS edn. **huome**

I propose tentatively the reading ?HUOUI_n here. There are three final minims with a horizontal stroke over them and, while it is possible to read them as ⟨m⟩, ⟨in⟩ as well as being a plausible alternative reading also gives an etymologically better form. Nonetheless, the form is odd in that HUO- implies a breaking or an off-glide from the expected stressed vowel /y:/, so ?/'hyøin/. Another possible (and simpler) reading, is ?HUOIN~, which could be interpreted phonically as a disyllabic with loss of intervocalic [v] — phonically ?/'hyø,ɪn/. (Cf. *DOST*, s.v. *Ovin*, *Uven*, *Une* and *Hoyne* for Older Scots forms and *SND*, s.v. *Une* for Modern Scots forms.)

46 STS edn. HEC CARDNIS

In the manuscript, the form certainly looks like CARDNIS, but the expected form would in fact be *carduus*. It should be read perhaps as CARDUIS, albeit either this or the STS edn. reading would indicate an erroneous form in the manuscript.

50 HEC FAUELLA for STS edn. **fanella**

⟨u⟩ is a perfectly possible reading in the manuscript and again allows a recognizable Latin form when read against the Scots equivalent. (Indeed, *DOST* s.v. *Spark n.* notes “erron. for *favella*”.)

83 HEC LANIGO for STS edn. **lamgo**

It was not possible to decide conclusively how to read the minims in this form. The Scots equivalent, A WOW-CAYM~ (“wool comb”) suggests that the better reading would be LANI- rather than LAM- on the evidence of WOW “wool” in the vernacular form (cf. Latin *lāna* “wool”).

4 PROBLEM GLOSSES

A number of the Latin words I have not been able to identify, or their forms in the glossary seem to be partly erroneous. Also, some of the equivalences in meaning are problematic.

4.1 Unidentified words

10 HOC IMPAME"

This seems to be abbreviated, but it is not clear what the abbreviation would stand for. As noted above, I finally refrained from expanding the apparent abbreviation mark in IMPAME~. None of my attempts at deciphering this form have yielded a plausible Latin word. The Scots equivalent would seem to mean "travail, trouble, effort". STS edn. has *impamen*, but I can find no Latin word with this form.

11 HOC EPUTITIUM

In the text of the glossary I have agreed with STS edn. in the expansion of the abbreviation as *m*, but I have been unable to find a Latin word corresponding with this, nor any where the mininims and abbreviation are read in different ways. The vernacular equivalent, A TURMENT, is open to interpretation: (1) "torture"; (2) "storm, tempest"; (3) "an engine of war worked by torsion, for hurling stones, darts, or other missiles" (*OED* s.v. torment *n.* 1). The third sense is not recorded in *DOST*, but that need not preclude it. In Latin *turmentum* / *tormentum* has the extended sense in the 16th century of (3) to "gun", "fire-arm" (*RMLW* s.v. torment/um). On the theme of weaponry in the glossary, cf. 24 MAGONALE A GOWN, and possibly 17 ... WYER.

Nevertheless, a tentative solution to this gloss may be inferred from the 'Nominale' edited and printed from a 15th-century manuscript in Wright-Wülcker (1884) (their text XIX). In XIX/712.34 is 'Hoc

epitimeum, tyme' and on XIX/713.6, 'Hec tormentilla, tormentyne'. One might hypothesize that either the source of the Makculloch glossary, or some earlier textual glossarial source, also had glosses close together (perhaps in contiguous lines) for *thyme* and *tormentil* or *tormentyn* (another possible form; see *MED* s.v. tormentin(e) (n.)). In medieval glossaries words might be arranged into rough lexical fields. In *WW-XIX*, the above examples fall under 'Nomina arborum arabilium et florum'. In our hypothesis, the Latin word would have been matched with the wrong vernacular one and there was at the same time, or subsequently, miscopying of *epitimeum* and confusion of *tormentil* with *torment*.

17 HOC HERILICIUM

The vernacular equivalent for this is *WYER*, which would seem to mean "wire" — the spelling seems to suggest a disyllabic form, common in Modern Scots. The expected Medieval Latin form for "wire" would be *ferrifilum*. An alternative reading of the vernacular word might be "A bolt for a cross-bow" (*DOST* s.v. *Vyre n.*). *Promptorium Parvulorum* has 43 "Bolt: petilio, -is .. Tribulum, -li".

43 HEC LIRAPA : A BUTTON~

This also connects with 92 *LERAPO* : AS TO BUTTON~. I have not been able to find any Latin words corresponding to *lirapa* or *lerapo*.

82 HIC DENT" : A COBILL

The vernacular word could mean "coble; a small flat-bottomed boat", but there seems to be no corresponding Latin word beginning with *dent-* or *deut-* with this sense. Cf. also *PP* 335 'Pyk, fysh: Dentrax, -cis'. However, if *DENT"* is intended to represent *dentrax*, there seems to be no Scots word corresponding to *COBILL* with the sense of

“pike”, “dogfish” or any other fish. Another interpretation is *dentaria*, which MLD defines uncertainly “(?) pellitory (*Parietaria*)” (*OED* sense 2: “A low bus plant (*Parietaria officinalis*, N.O. *Urticaceae*) with small ovate leaves and greenish flowers, growing upon or at the foot of walls. Commonly distinguished as *pellitory of the wall*.”) There is nothing to connect this interpretation with COBILL. If we reconsider the reading, taking into account the possibility of N as U and T as C, we could have here DEUT” or DEUC”. If U is then taken to be /v/, then we might posit a connexion with the verb *devehere* “to carry, transport” (*DML* s.v. *devehere*). This has a past participle *devectus*. (And cf. *MWB* s.v. *devector*, *-oris* “perlator – Überbringer”.) Taking this route, a reading DEUT” / DEUC” might partly be unpacked as *deuect– / *deuect–, where the full word would have the sense of “something which conveys, carries”, as a *cobill* used as a ferry.

83 HEC LANIGO?

LAN– (if the reading be accepted) suggests Latin *lāna* “wool” which would accord with WOW in its Scots equivalent. The word *lanigo* does occur in an Anglo-Norman glossary Glasgow University MS Hunter 292 (ca 1250) (Hunt 1991i: 400). In the glossary it appears listed under a heading ‘De menbris et de visceribus’ but there it is glossed ‘prime barbe’ (Hunt 1991i: 412). It is possible that the intended word was *lanugo*. This occurs in WW-XIX and -XX (see Appendix B), but none of the senses match with the Scots WOW CAYM~.

88 GERESTO : AS TO BRANK

The Scots word here offers three possible senses according to *DOST* s.v. Brank, *v.*¹ 1. *intr.* “To behave violently or without restraint”; “2. To bear oneself proudly or extravagantly; to toss the head; to prance”; “3. *tr.* To make fine; to dress up.” and s.v. Brank, *v.*² “[f. *Brankis n.*] *tr.* To punish with the branks; to put the branks on.” *Brankis*

are defined (s.v. *Brankis n.*¹) as “A form of bridle with wooden side-pieces”; “2. An iron device of the nature of a bridle and gag, used as a means of public punishment for breaches of the peace, abusive language, etc.” *OED* marks *brank*, *branks* as Scots. Which sense of BRANK is intended to equate with GERESTO is not possible to say as I have been unable to identify it with any Latin word.

89 PUTITIO

Cf. WW-XVI/628.28 *pictacium*, clowte of a schoo; XVIII/664.36 “Hoc *pictacium*, A^e clowt’. But *pictacium* scarcely resembles PUTITIO.

92 LERAPO

See above, 43.

96 SARFFO : AS TO WRET

This gloss is cited in *DOST* s.v. Writ(e *v.*,

II. intr.9. a. To form characters with an implement, usu. a pen, usu. with ink, to write letters, words, etc. so as to communicate in this fashion. b. To have the skill or ability to do this. c. To make a mark. d. To represent words or sounds orthographically, to spell.

The citation is: “*Sarffo* [? *erron.* for *scribo*], as to wret; Makc. MS xiii 96”

The figura following on the ‘s’ looks like a large single-compartment ‘a’. There is a small diagonal (left-to-right and upward) cross-stroke on the downward off-stroke from the ‘a’, which suggests a correction. If the cross-stroke be relevant to the reading, was it an attempt to make a correction? But it is difficult to see what would have been intended in terms of the form in the manuscript—an attempt to correct to ⟨scr⟩? Yet, the figura for the fourth letter is very clearly ‘r’ and would remain unaltered. If a correction really was attempted here, it was somewhat tentative. If

the suggestion in *DOST* of an error for *scribo* is correct, it might be supposed that the glossary maker drew here on a manuscript source which was unclear and that he misread ‘scri-’ as ‘sar-’. However, this would imply *⟨scriffo⟩ with ⟨ff⟩ representing /v/. This would be quite possible in Older Scots, but rather odd in a Latin word. *Scrivo* would not be an impossible Medieval Latin form of *scribo*. That said, the *DOST* suggestion seems to me to require hypothesizing too much emendation to make a plausible argument from the specifics of the form. If the exemplar word was *scribo*, one would have to propose simply a serious misreading and misunderstanding by the compiler of the glossary.

4.2 Identifiable words with problematic forms

4 HOC conCUTEUM : MED-NY^T

This is quite possibly an error for *concupium* (also Cl. Lat) “that part of the night in which the first sleep falls upon men” (Lewis and Short, s.v. ‘concupium’), which definition would accord reasonably with the vernacular equivalent, MED-NY^T “midnight”.

86 SUFFENDO : AS TO ONDer-MYND

W-W15 equates ‘undermyne’ with Latin ‘Cunio’. *PP* 508, s.v. ‘Vndermyndyne’ cross-refers to ‘vnder Delvyngē’ and s.v. ‘Vnderdelvyngē’ the equation is with ‘Subfossura, ire’ and ‘Subfossio, -nis’. SUFF- certainly suggests Latin *sub* + *f-*. The second element could be taken as a form of Latin *findere* “to cleave, split”, so the form could be interpreted as “to undercut” (cf. Anglo-French *fendre* and *fyndre* “to cleave, split”; *AND* s.v. ‘fendre¹’). SUFFENDO could also be read as SUFFEUUDO, taking the ‘n’ for ‘u’, with the sense of “subfeu”, but this seems to bear no relation to the Scots equivalent.

4.3 Problems with equivalence of meaning

In some cases I have been unable to reconcile the meanings of the Latin words and their given Scots equivalents. Either the words mean quite different things or they do not match exactly in any of the expected senses.

- 21 HOC ANTIPODIUM “?for *antepedia* uppers of a shoe”: FORDELL
“?precedence, lead; advantage, profit (*DOST* s.v. Fordell *n.* 1)”

If one accepts the Latin form given here, it suggests *antipos* “diametrically opposed” or *antipodes* “those who dwell directly opposite to each other on the globe” (*OED* s.v. *antipodes*). ANTIPODIUM might be one such; but this does not connect with FORDELL “precedence, lead; advantage”. ANTI- might be supposed to be for *ante-* and so correspond to FOR- for *fore-* in the Scots equivalent. W-W18 has ‘Hoc antepedale, A^c wampe [i.e. the upper of a shoe] / Hoc pedium, idem’; *DML* records *antepedale* and *antipedia* both “vamp (of shoe)”. If ANTIPODIUM refers to “vamp or upper [part of a shoe]”, then FORDELL might be interpreted as *fore-* [“before, forward”]+ *deal* = “part” (cf. OSc *dele* “bit, part”). But cf. also Med. Latin *antependium* “altar frontal; curtain before the table of sacrament house” (*DML* s.v. *antependium*, where the illustrative quotation is from the *Registrum Aberdonensis*).

- 34 HOC LORUM “thong, strap; rein, bridle; bond, restraint” :
MAILZE?

There is no obvious close semantic connexion between MAILZE and LORUM. *DOST* s.v. Male, Mail(l, *n.*³ has “A travelling bag or portmanteau; a travelling case or trunk. Appar. usually as made of leather or cloth, but also of wood” and s.v. Mailze, *n.*¹ the senses 1. “One of the metal rings of which mail-armour is composed”; 2. “Chain-work of interlaced metal rings as a constituent of armour; mail-armour”; 3. “A small metal ring to be fixed to a garment to

take a hook, clasp, lace, or other fastening; a metal eyelet”. The best that might be made is the idea of joining things together — the links in the mail?

36 HOC DEPLETORIUM? “utensil for emptying” : A LADILL
“household ladle”

I have not been able to find a noun *depletorium*, but it is presumably connected to Latin *deplēo* “to empty”.

39 HEC SAGANA “female soothsayer, witch” : SURPLIS “gown,
loose garment”

DOST s.v. Surples, Surplice, *n.* quotes the Makculloch MS and notes ‘L. *sagana* (= a female soothsayer, a witch) seems to have been confused with *sagum* or *sagus* a coarse woollen blanket or mantle; a garment, or *sagulum* a small military cloak.’

40 HEC SECTURA “cutting; place where anything is cut or dug”
: A SAIM “join between two pieces of cloth”

SAIM here is a form of Scots *seme*. *DOST* s.v. *Seme n.1* gives among the senses “1. The join between two pieces of cloth or other material, effected by stitching the edges together; the part of a garment so stitched” and “3. A geological layer or stratum containing mineral or ore deposits, such as coal, silver, etc.” Med. Latin *sectura* appears to map to the second of these senses, but not the first. *PP* 73 s.v. ‘Ceme, of cloth’ equates *seam* with Latin ‘*Sutura, -re*’. It is possible that SECTURA in the glossary is a mis-rendering of *sutura*.

47 HEC MASTIX “gum mastic” : MADER “madder – the plant; the
dyestuff got from the plant”

Equation of MASTIX with *madder* is found also in Alexander of Villa Dei’s *Doctrinale*: ‘(691) mastix: anglice madir (A [= BL, Arundel 394, a manuscript of the second half of the 13th century])’ (Hunt 1991ii: 17; 1991i: 86). The usual Latin for *madder*, is *sandix, -dex*:

for examples see Hunt (1991 iii: 293).

- 54 HIC NOTHUS “bastard; adulterer; (of animals) mongrel” : A
HURSON~ “whoreson (coarse term of abuse); bastard”

In fact, there is probably no problem here, but c.f. the footnote in Wright–Wülcker (1884: 456.9; Appendix C, 54), where it is pointed out that *notus* ‘south wind’ was also spelled *nothus*.

- 58 HIC POLIPUS “octopus or squid or cuttlefish – cephalopod
having eight or ten tentacles” : A LOPSTARe “lobster”

Polypus usually refers to some kind of cephalopod. Indeed, the word is borrowed into Older Scots (DOST s.v. *Polipus* “A polypus, a cuttle fish or an octopus”). However, *RMLW* does give “lobster, crayfish” as possible definitions. The term would seem to have been extended to include certain crustaceans.

- 66 H FORFEX “scissors” : A PAIR TANGis “set or pair of tongs,
pincers or forceps”

- 67 H FORPEX “pair of shears; scissors” : A PAIR SCHERis
“shears”

The glossary appears to identify *tongs* with *forfex* “scissors”. Perhaps, there was uncertainty and confusion with *forpex*, the following word, which can mean “shears” or “scissors”. Cf. *PP*, 412 s.v. ‘Sysowre, schere: fforpex, –cis; cf. 396 Schere, to clyp with: fforfex, –cis’.

- 78 HEC CARCINTIA ?polygonon = knotweed : MYNT mint, the
aromatic herb

The usual Latin for *mint* is *menta*, *mentha*. I have been unable to find *carcintia*. The Latin word here might be related to *carcinotbron* “polygonon”. But this is still a different plant from *mint*.

- 79 HEC SPELTA ?“species of grain (*Triticum spelta*)” : RYISS
?“rice; rush – the plant; rush-wheat, rush-corn; ?twigs,
brushwood”
- 84 HEC MANELLA ?“sort of clothing” : A HUPSCHAKYLL “hobble
for a horse”

The second element of the Scots word seems to be *shackle*. Cf *PP* 393 ‘Schakyl, or schakle: Murella, –e’. MANELLA might be an error for *murella* or a similar form.

- 93 FUCO “to dye, stain with colour” : AS TO FRY ? “fry”

This was discussed above (§ 3) in relation to the reading of FUCO. If the correct reading is FUCO, then this has the meaning “to dye or stain with colour” and makes for an apparently incorrect equivalence.

- 94 DEROGO “to derogate, detract from; to revile, mock” : AS TO
MAK LYSs “to fabricate lies”
- 102 AMPULO = ?*ampliäre* – “to make wider, extend, enlarge” : AS
TO SPRED “to spread; extend the effect of (sthg)”

5 LINGUISTIC FEATURES

5.1 *The textual relationship of the glossary to the poems*

Although the text of the glossary and the texts of the poems are in the same hand, it cannot be assumed therefrom that they are linguistically the same, that is, in the same scribal language. If the copying scribe tended towards representing faithfully the orthographic forms of his exemplar(s) rather than ‘translating’ them into his own customary usage, then, if the sources were different, there would likely be different scribal languages in the present copies. There are two questions of linguistic comparison here: (1) how similar are the texts of the individual poems linguistically to each other?; (2) is the language of the glossary consonant with the

language found in any or all of the texts of the poems? There is not space in the present paper to address the first question in this paper. That will form part of a separate paper on the poems (Williamson in prep.). Here I address the second of these questions and offer a comparison of linguistic forms found in the vernacular forms in the glossary with the forms for the functionally equivalent items in the poems as a set.

An important issue in making this comparison is the relationship of the text of the glossary to the text of the poems. The poems, we can reasonably propose, came originally from different manuscript sources since they are the output of different authors. However, an important issue for a linguistic analysis of the the poems is whether they may have been copied into the Makculloch MS from a single exemplar or from more than one. Again, that is not a question for the present paper. For the purposes of linguistic comparison of the poems and the glossary, I treat the poems as a single corpus, albeit identifying the individual poems in which different features occur.

5.2 Comparison of the forms of the glossary with the forms of the poems

The glossary provides a very limited subset of its compiler's potential linguistic repertoire. Nevertheless, there are a number of salient features in the glossary that are shared amongst the poems.

5.2.1 Indefinite article

The glossary maker consistently has *A* for the indefinite article, 52×. In the poems, *A* is also the dominant form, 42×, comprising 78% of the occurrences; 41 of these occur before a word beginning with a consonant and only 2 before a word beginning with a vowel. The poems also contain *AN* 1× and 6 instances of *ANE* (11%) and 5 (9%) of *ANE*". The glossary has *A* in all positions, viz. before a word beginning with a consonant, a vowel and 'h'. In 51 *A* *NOTYR* ("indef

art + *OTTER*), there seems to have been a metanalysis (cf. Mod. Eng. *newt* < OE *efeta*). I have treated the indefinite article here as /A+C (i.e. before a consonant). The ‘notter’ type is recorded also in Middle English (see *MED*, s.v. *oter*), but it is not recorded for Older Scots in *DOST* other than for this text.

Table 1. *Indefinite Article*

| | | | |
|---|------|--|----|
| G | +C | A 40, A+ 1 | 41 |
| | +V | A 4 | 4 |
| | +<h> | A 5 | 5 |
| P | +C | A 44 (P01 P03 P05 P08 P09 P10 P12 P13), AN 1 (P03), ANE 6 (P03 P05 P09), ANE'' 5 (P01 P10 P11 P13) | 56 |
| | +V | A 2 (P01) | 2 |
| | +<h> | — | 0 |

In the poems, there are only two instances of the indefinite article before a word beginning with a spelling which implies a vowel; there are no instances in any of the poems of the indefinite article before a word beginning with <h>. Overall the clear preference would seem to be for A (44× out of 56), although 25 of these instances occur in **P01**; ‘ane’ occurs 11× (ANE 6× ANE'' 5×) and ‘an’ only 1×. Excluding **P01** the overall pattern is ‘a’ 19×, ‘an’ 1×, ‘ane’ 11×. However, only **P01** and **P10** offer convincing evidence of this. ‘a’ is also preferred in **P12** and **P13**, while ‘ane’ is preferred in **P03**; but as these texts only have four occurrences each of the item, it would not be safe to draw a firm conclusion from their evidence.

It is not possible to say if forms with ‘n’ (AN, ANE and ANE'') — generally the more common forms by the end of the 15th century — are part of the glossary copier’s active repertoire or are carry-overs from his exemplars. However, even if they are not his normal or preferred usage, forms of the ‘an(e)’-type are so common in

Older Scots texts that he must have been familiar with them and, if they were not in his active repertoire of forms, it is a reasonable assumption that they must have been part of his passive repertoire.

5.2.2 Verbal noun inflexion

The glossary contains 4 instances of the verbal noun +YN~ 1x (5 ... DAWYN~), +IN 1x (12 ... HEGIN) and +YNE 2x (31 ... FOULLYNE, 32 ... HUNTYNE). Out of 25 occurrences of the verbal noun in the poems only the form +YNE is shared with the glossary, occurring 2x. Otherwise, the poems have +ING 2x, both in rhyming position, and +YNG 16x, 6 of these in rhyming position. There is one occurrence of +AND.

Table 2. *Verbal Noun Inflexion*

| | | | |
|-----------|----------|--|----|
| G | \$/vn | +IN 1x | 4 |
| | | +YNE 2x | |
| | | +YN~ 1x | |
| P | \$/vn | +AND 1x (P09) | 12 |
| | | +YNE 2x (P05, P14) | |
| | | +YNG 9x (P01 2x, P09 2x, P12 5x) | |
| | \$/vn-aj | +YNG 1x (P12) | 1 |
| \$/vn{rh} | | +ING 2x (P01 1x, P09 1x) | 8 |
| | | +YNG 6x (P01 3x, P05 1x, P08 1x, P09 1x) | |

5.2.3 AS

The glossary consistently has AS in the collocation AS TO in the list of verbal glosses. (In 90, 98 TO has been omitted; in 103 and 104 AS has been omitted.) The poems have AS 21x in 7 poems, being 75% of the occurrences, and ALSs 7x in 2 poems. All but one

of the occurrences of ALSs are in **P10**, which also has 3 instances of AS.

Table 3. AS

| | | | |
|----------|------|---|----|
| G | AS | 19x | 19 |
| P | AS | 21x (P01 11x, P03 1x, P04 2x, P06 2x, P10 3x, P11 1x, P14 1x) | 21 |
| | ALSs | 7x (P10 6x, P13 1x) | 7 |

5.2.4 ⟨Vi⟩ spellings

⟨Vi⟩ and ⟨Vy⟩ are common spellings for etymologically long monophthongs in 16th-century Older Scots texts. They begin to appear in Scots from the last quarter of the 15th century. Table 4 shows the distributions of ⟨Vi⟩ spellings in the glossary for the vowels in each of the poems. (Williamson in prep. will offer a wider study of the orthography and phonology of the poems.) As a reference point I use the Early Scots (late 14th-century) system of vowels as reconstructed by A.J. Aitken (see especially Aitken 2002).

Both the glossary and the poems share the use of this type of marker for spelling of the long monophthongs. Distinctive here is the use of AI in reflexes of ESc /ɛ:/ as well as of /a:/ and /ai/, and the use of YI in reflexes of ESc /i:/.

Table 4. ⟨Vi⟩ (i.e. ⟨i⟩ as marker of vowel length)

| | /i:/ | /e:/ | /ɛ:/ | /a:/ | /o:/ |
|------------|-------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|-------|
| G | YI 1x | EI 3x | AI 1x | AI 6x | OI 2x |
| P01 | YI 2x | EI 30x ⁸ | EI 7x ² | AI 1x | OI 4x |
| | | | EY 2x | AY 2x | |
| P02 | – | EY 4x ⁴ | AI 1x | – | OY 2x |
| | | | EI 2x | | |

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------|
| Po3 | – | EI 4x ² | – | AI 5x | – |
| | | EY 1x | | AY 1x | |
| Po4 | – | EI 5x | – | AI 2x | – |
| | | EY 2x ² | | AY 4x ³ | |
| Po5 | – | EI 3x ¹ | EI 1x | AI 3x | OI 1x |
| | | EY 2x ¹ | | OY 4x | OY 1x |
| Po6 | – | – | – | – | – |
| Po7 | – | EI 1x | – | AI 1x | – |
| Po8 | – | – | EI 1x | AI 1x | – |
| | | | EY 1x | | |
| Po9 | YI 1x | EI 4x ² | EI 1x | AI 2x | – |
| P10 | – | EI 2x | EI 3x ¹ | AI 9x ³ | – |
| | | EY 2x | EY 1x | AY 4x | |
| | | | | OY 1x ¹ | |
| P11 | – | EI 1x | EI 1x | AI 3x | OI 1x |
| | | | | AY 1x | OY 1x |
| P12 | – | EI 12x ² | EI 10x ² | AI 5x ² | – |
| | | | | AY 5x ¹ | |
| P13 | – | EI 6x ¹ | EI 1x | AI 6x | OI 2x |
| | | | | AY 2x ¹ | |
| P14 | – | EI 3x | EI 1x | AI 3x ² | OI 1x |
| | | EY 1x ¹ | | AY 1x ¹ | |

Superscript numbers refer to the number of cases where the spellings occur in rhyming words.

5.2.5 ⟨n3⟩ for palatal /n/ and ⟨l3⟩ for palatal /l/

In the glossary, palatal /n/ and /l/ are indicated in spelling by ⟨3⟩; only palatal /n/ with the palatal indicated by ⟨3⟩-spelling occurs in

the poems; that is, I take the form in 2 CUGZE to be for *cu(n)gze* (= ?/kuŋju/). In the poems, the only occurrences of palatal /n/ are in: POI FENZIIET *past part adj* 2×, DERENZE *v inf* 1×; P10 SEZOUR, where, as in the glossary form CUGZE, there is also nothing to express ‘n’ /n/ either in *figura* or abbreviation. It is possible that these forms express for the writer / copyist (sporadic) loss of /n/, i.e. /nj/ → /j/, or /ɲ/ → /j/. Or perhaps /n/ was not lost, but came out in nasalization of the vowel, e.g. ?[kūj], ?[‘sēj,ʊr].

5.2.6 <ch> for /ʃ/

In the glossary, 76 has FYCH, with <ch> for /ʃ/. This spelling occurs also in the poems: in FRECH ‘fresh’ 3×, FLECH ‘flesh’ 2×, CHANKIS ‘shanks’ 1×, CHILD ‘shield’ *v* 1×, WECH~ ‘wash’ (1×). The poems also have regular <ch>, implying [tʃ], and <sch>, implying [ʃ]. <sch> also occurs in the poems for etymological /sk/, implying [ʃ] — or even ?[sx] — viz. SCHRAIP ‘scrape’ *v inf* 1× (P01) (alongside SCRAPAND *v pres part* 1×) and SCHURGIT ‘scourge’ *v past part* 1× (P03). (See Table 5 for the distribution of <sch->, <ch-> and <sk-> in the poems.)

Table 5. <ch> for /ʃ/

| | |
|---|---|
| G | FYCH (1) |
| P | FRECH ‘fresh’ 3× (P01, P10, P11) FLECH ‘flesh’ 2× (P03, P08) CHANKIS ‘shanks’ 1× (P13) CHILD ‘shield’ <i>v</i> 1× (P04) WECH~ ‘wash’ 1× (P03) |

5.2.7 Let *v*

The glossary has LAT for ‘let’ (< OE *lātan* (ONhb *lēta*); OS cand. *lāta*) once in the phrase TO LAT BLUD. This verb occurs also in the poems 3×, as an imperative in each case.

Table 6. *let v*

| | |
|----------|---------------------------------------|
| G | LAT 1x |
| P | LAT <i>v imper</i> 3x (Po6, Po9, Pro) |

5.2.8 ⟨o⟩ for initial etymological /u/ in UNDER(+), UN-, UNTO, UNTIL. In the glossary, *under+* in 86 ONDER-MYND is spelled with initial ⟨o⟩. In the poems this occurs once in the poems in *UNDERSTAND v pres indic* ONDERSTAND in rhyme (Po4). For forms of *UNDERSTAND*, the other poems have initial ⟨w⟩ — Po1 1x, 2x *rh*, P13 1x *rh* ⟨w⟩ being the preferred spelling, with ⟨v⟩ once for the initial vowel. Po1 has WN+ for UN-. For *UNDER prep* Po5 has WNDER 1x, Po8 *VNDER 1x, but P12 has ONE"+ 1x. ⟨o⟩, though, occurs in the poems as the initial vowel in *UNTO* and *UNTIL*: Po1 ONE-TO 1x; Po3 ONE-TO 1x; Po4 ONE"-TIL 1x; Po5 ONE"-TIL 1x; P13 ONE"-TYLL 1x, ONE-TO 4x.

5.2.9 Infinitive marker

In the glossary, the infinitive marker is consistently TO, usually in the collocation AS TO. There is only one occurrence before a word beginning with a vowel, in 86 AS TO ONDER-MYND. In the poems there are 58 instances of an infinitive marker; TO is the most common form (48x in 11 poems — +C 442x, +V 2x +⟨h⟩ 1x). However, as minor variants are to be found TIL 3x, FOR-TO 5x in 3 poems (Po5 2x, P12 2x and P13 1x) and FOR-TIL 1x (Po2).

6 THE COMPILATION OF THE GLOSSARY IN THE MAKULLOCH MS

The occurrence of these features in the glossary and in the texts of the poems support the palaeographical evidence, that the glossary was written down and the poems copied by the same person. The

fact that in a number of cases the forms of the glossary are to be found also in a number of the poems supports the hypothesis that they were part of the copier's own scribal language and that therefore he tended (at least) towards being a translator rather than a literatim copier of the language of his exemplars. The poems certainly show other forms in some cases for the common items and we cannot know which of these may have been part of the glossary maker's active or passive repertoires or were carried over from his exemplar(s) for the poems.

There are two hypotheses to consider concerning the glossary: (a) it was compiled by the copier of the poems; (b) it was simply copied as a whole into the manuscript from another source, either the same source (or one of the sources) of the poems or from a quite separate source.

The words in the glossary have been collected and organized into the order in which we find them in the manuscript either by the Makculloch scribe or by an earlier compiler. With an interlinear or marginal gloss where the languages of the main text and the gloss are different, it is clear which language is the 'source' language and which the 'target' language: we conclude with certainty that the interlinear or marginal material was the 'target' language: the main text had to come first. With a *glossa collectanea*, which language is the 'source' language and which the 'target' language may not be obvious. Latin in the Middle Ages was a second, or later, learned language. Anyone coming upon such a glossary must be supposed to have acquired command of the vernacular (in this case Scots) before learning Latin. Indeed, the principal purpose of making or using such a glossary was as an aid to learning or improving competence in Latin — in the present case of Latin vocabulary and associated morphological features. In that general sense, we may think of Latin as the target language for the user.

The present glossary seems to be an abbreviated version of a type to be found in 15th-century and earlier English manuscripts. Examples of such glossaries from manuscripts dating from the 8th to the 15th century were edited by Wright–Wülcker (1884). These examples are all arranged (like the Makculloch glossary) with the Latin word given first followed by the vernacular (English) equivalent. However, the opposite arrangement is to be found in Galfridus' *Promptorium Parvulorum*, which also provides additional morphological information, for example the declension and the gender of nouns. Appendix B cross-references the glosses in the Makculloch glossary with those in the various glossaries in Wright–Wülcker (1884) and Appendix C cross-references the glosses with those in *Promptorium Parvulorum*. From a comparison with these, it is evident that many of the Makculloch glossary items were common currency among medieval glossaries, some recurring even from the Latin–Old English glossaries. It seems plausible, therefore, that the Makculloch glossary assemblage was copied from a source (perhaps more than one) which was itself a glossary and that the blank leaves of the manuscript were a convenient place to record the items. The manuscript would seem to have become, for this owner, a 'commonplace book'.

The poems and the glossary must have been assembled either (1) into some earlier manuscript from which the Makculloch copier copied directly (his exemplar had the glossary and poems already assembled in it, itself possibly the product of one or more removes of copying of the assembled material) or (2) the Makculloch copier himself assembled the vernacular pieces with the glossary and the poems from two separate sources at least. Given the different nature of the poetic texts and the glossary, they are likely to have come from separate sources and supposing the Makculloch copier to be the assembler of all the vernacular pieces offers the simpler account.

Adopting (2), then — a separate source for the glossary as opposed to the poems — the similarities in the linguistic characteristics of the glossary and the poems suggest that the Makculloch copier tended to cast the orthographic forms in his exemplar into his own orthography. If the copier tended to translate, can we say anything about the exemplar for the glossary? There is certainly variation in the linguistic forms among the poems, which suggests that the Makculloch copier was not always a thorough-going translator — that he let through material from his exemplars. If this were the case also with the glossary, there is nothing to indicate that the immediate source for the glossary was an English one, unless perhaps a Northern Middle English one, where some forms were either the same or sufficiently similar to those of the copier — acceptable or unremarkable to him as a Scots speaker/writer. It is, of course, quite possible that the exemplar glossary was itself a Scottish one (Latin–Scots). While Latin–English glossaries from the 15th century have survived, the Makculloch glossary is (to my knowledge) the only Latin–Scots one to have survived. It suggests, nevertheless, that the Latin–vernacular glossary tradition extended also into Scotland in the late medieval period.

While the individual *forms* of the vernacular words in the glossary appear to be Scots (and certainly the whole assemblage must be taken as distinctively Scots), cognates of many of the vernacular words are to be found in the surviving English glossaries. However, a few lexical items in the present vernacular set seem to be examples of distinctively Scots *lexis*: 1 LEID, 75 SOLAND, 68 CASTOK, 88 TO BRANK. Excluding 75, these have no recorded forms in Middle or Early Modern English (see *MED*, *OED*). 75 seems to have become known among English writers from the 17th century (see *OED*, s.v. *solan*).

Given the Latin words whose forms seem to be not quite correct, the source of the glossary may have been unclear in places and this led to misrendering by the Makculloch copyist of those items. Either the source was not clearly written or it was the product of some earlier version with problematic forms. Problems in reading may also be behind some, at least, of the (so far) unidentified Latin words. It is not impossible that the assemblage of glosses in the Mackulloch glossary were originally noted down from an oral source and these were in some cases misheard and so misrendered into a 'fair copy' that we can suppose the Makculloch text to be (given its reasonably careful organization). This is just a speculation, but we should remember that a medieval text could be transmitted not only by copying from writing.

7 THE SEMANTIC CONTENT OF THE MAKULLOCH GLOSSARY

While much of the material in the Makculloch glossary is to be found in other similar texts, is it possible to discern a purpose in the assembling of this particular subset of words? Does the content of the glossary suggest anything about the compiler or his interests?

The glossary implies acquisition of Latin vocabulary. The poems found alongside it in the manuscript are of a strongly religious character, and include verse versions of a 'Paternoster', 'Hail Mary' and a 'Creed'. A number of glosses refer to ecclesiastical items: 23 HOC MORTUARUM : A CORS PreSEND, 26 HOC ASPERSORIUM : A WATER-STYK, 27 HOC PRECONIUM : HONOWRE, 63 HIC YSOPUS : YSOP. To this set, one might be tempted to add 22 HOC PEDUM : A SCHIPCRUK, if the sense intended is "crozier" rather than "shepherd's crook". That the glossary compiler had an association with some religious establishment is an obvious inference. He may have belonged to some kind of clergy or was in training towards becoming so.

As to the possible areas of interest, there is an emphasis on 'Textiles' — 31 of the glosses can be interpreted as having to do with textiles, their preparation and manufacture and in items of clothing. If one were to consider the whole collection of glosses as conscious choice, then one might infer that the glossary maker was connected with a religious house with agricultural interests and with a connexion to textile manufacture.

The glosses which refer to aquatic creatures are interesting.

- 51 HIC LOTerCIUS "otter" : A NOTYR "otter"
58 HIC POLIPUS "octopus or squid or cuttlefish – cephalopod
having eight or ten tentacles" A LOPSTARe : "lobster"
59 HEC CONCA "bivalve shellfish, mussel" : WILK "whelk,
buckie"
75 <[H]< GANNETA "gannet" : A SOLAND "solan, goose; gannet"
76 HEC PINNA "feather; fin of a fish" : A FYCH FYNE "fish fin"
77 HEC BRANCIA "gills of a fish" : A GYLL "gill"

The solan goose — or gannet — was hunted (cf. the reference to fowling in the glossary) for its meat, feathers and the oil that could be rendered from it. An Act of Parliament (1592) notes

How profitable the solane geis ... quhilkis hantis ... within
the Ile of Bas ... ar to the commoun weill of this realme *Acta
Parliamentorum Scottorum* III 614/1.

Otters were hunted for their pelts. In the listing of 'custumis' in the *Leges Burgorum*, the levy for taking skins out of a burgh is

ILK TYMYR AT THE OUTPASSYNG IIIJ D *OF YE TYMYR
OF SKUREL IJ D" *OF j *C GRAY GRYSE & SKUREL
DYCHT AND LETHERYT VIIJ D" *AND OF ILK OTYR
SKYN j OBL- (Edinburgh, National Library of Scotland, MS
21246 "The Bute MS", f. 170r; text from ECOS)

Otter skins were evidently a luxury item. The Perth Guildry records (1530/31 Jan 23) refer to

All vther costly geir mertrik tod or ottir (*Perth Guildry MS f.*
193)

Given the importance of fish to the medieval Scottish economy, the references to sea creatures is not surprising. There are numerous references to fish in civil and ecclesiastical as well as the parliamentary records. Wilks “whelks” (also known as *buckies*) were gathered for food and for their shells; they were also used to bait fishing lines. There are references to apparent use of the shells for buttons:

Ane gros & ane string of buckie buttones; 1592 *Edinb. Test.* XXV.
25 (*DOST* s.v. Buckie)

12 dusson of wilke buttones; 1684 *Oliphants* 287 (*DOST* s.v.
Wilk)

The inclusion of gill and fin of a fish might not then be surprising, yet, curiously, in vernacular texts there is a dearth of reference specifically to gills and fins (on the evidence of *DOST* and *ECOS*).

It is possible also to propose connexions between glosses. For example, are

54 HIC NOTHUS “bastard; adulterer; (of animals) mongrel” : A
HURSON~ “whoreson (coarse term of abuse)”

and

94 DEROGO “to derogate, detract from; to revile, mock” : AS TO
MAK LYSs “to fabricate lies”

connected with

88 GERESTO ? : AS TO BRANK ?

This supposes that the sense of *to brank* here is “to punish with the branks (an iron bridle and gag used in public punishment for

breaches of the peace, abusive language, etc.)”.

And, might there be an connexion between

68 HEC MAGUDERIS “cabbage stalk, castock, cabbage” : A CASTOK
“kale stalk, castock”

and

31 HOC AUCEPIUM “fowling, hawking” : FOULLYNE “fowling,
hawking”?

Cf. the *DOST* entry s.v. *Castok, *n.* ? — ‘For castokis to mend the Kingis halk fedderis; 1507 *Treas. Acc.* IV. 79.’

8 CONCLUSION

The aim of this paper has been to provide a new editing of the glossary text in the Makculloch manuscript and to provide some analysis of its forms and of its relationship to other texts in the manuscript in which it occurs. In terms of its content, I have also offered evidence of its relationship to other similar glossaries in an attempt to place it in a wider context of medieval glossaries and vocabularies.

The Makculloch glossary could be taken as just one more collection of Latin–vernacular words, but in the compilation of any glossary there are motives for the choice that results in the particular assemblage — be it more broadly didactic, as in the case of *Promptorium Parvulorum*, or focused on a particular area of human activity, such as plants and their uses. The material in such glossaries merits deeper semantic investigation beyond the forms and the relationships between the Latin and the vernacular.

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Abbreviations

DML = *Dictionary of Medieval Latin from British Sources*

DOST = *A Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue*

IMEV = *Index of Middle English Verse*: Brown and Robbins (1943)

MED = *Middle English Dictionary*

NIMEV = *A New Index of Middle English Verse*: Boffey and Edwards (2005)

ODNB = *Oxford Dictionary of National Biography*

OED = *Oxford English Dictionary*

PP = *Promptorium Parvulorum*: Mayhew (1898)

RMLW = *Revised Medieval Latin Wordlist from British Sources*

STS edn. = Stevenson (1918)

WW = Wright–Wülcker (1884)

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Appendix A: A *Glossa Collecteana* in EUL MS 205 ‘Makculloch MS’, ff. 187v–188r

Column (1) contains my reference number for each gloss, used for reference elsewhere in this paper. The text of the glosses is given in columns (2) and (4). Upper case letters represent letters seen in the manuscript. Lower case letters are expansions of abbreviations *except for* ‘z’ which represents ‘ȝ’ (yogh). ‘^’ before a letter indicates that it is written as superscript in the manuscript, e.g. MED-NY^T = manuscript ⟨med ny^t⟩. ‘j’ stands for manuscript ⟨I⟩, ‘ss’ for manuscript ⟨ß⟩. ‘~’ indicates a stroke over one or more letters of the word; ‘”’ indicates a backward curling stroke of the letter. Columns (3) and (5) are attempts to define independently the Latin and Scots words in each Latin–Scots pairing. Dictionary sources are: *DML*, *RMLW*, *Lewis and Short (L&S)*, *DOST*, *OED* (see references for details). CL = ‘Classical Latin’, ML = ‘Medieval Latin’. A sole ‘?’ in (3) indicates that I have have been unable to verify and define the Latin word. ‘?’ before a definition in (3) or (5) indicates that the definition is not certain.

| No. | LATIN | <i>Definition of Latin</i> | SCOTS | <i>Definition of Scots</i> |
|-----|-----------------|---|-----------|----------------------------|
| | f. 187vA | | | |
| 1 | HOC YDEOMA | language | A LEID | language |
| 2 | HOC NUNISMA | coin, coinage | CUGzE sic | coin, coinage, money |
| 3 | HOC CREPUSCULUm | evening, dusk | A EWYNTYD | evening, dusk |
| 4 | HOC conCUTEUM | ? for <i>concupium</i> “that part of the night in which the first sleep falls upon men” (L&S) | MED-NY^T | midnight |
| 5 | HOC DILUCULUm | dawn, daybreak | DAWYN~ | dawn, daybreak |
| 6 | HOC GALLACENIUm | cockcrow | COKCRAW | cockcrow |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|----------------|--|
| 7 | HOC VERTUBRUM | spindle whorl | A QUORILL | whorl = weight on a spindle for spinning |
| 8 | HOC SAGUM | bolting-cloth; woolen blanket or mantle | SAY | fine cloth; bolting-cloth |
| 9 | HOC SCISMA | schism | DISCORD | discord |
| 10 | HOC IMPAME" | ? | TRAWELL | ?travail, trouble, effort |
| 11 | HOC EPUTITIUM | ? | A TURMENT | ?storm; ?tor- ture; ?gun |
| 12 | HOC INCITAMENTUM | ? incitement | HEGIN | egging on; inciting |
| 13 | HOC FEMORALE | breeches, drawers | A BREK | breek (sg form) = (pair of) breeches, breeks |
| 14 | HOC PRACELLUM | meadow | A MEDOW | meadow |
| 15 | HOC PIROTUM | perry, pear-tree | A PARIN | perry, pear-tree |
| 16 | HOC PETROCELLUM | parsley | PerCILL | parsley |
| 17 | HOC HERILICIUM | ? | WYER | wire |
| 18 | HOC LIENTARIUM | lientary, diarrhoea | SCHET | excrement, shit, diarrhoea |
| 19 | HOC BRACIARIUM | brew-house | BRWHOUSs | brew-house |
| 20 | HOC ABSINTHIUM | wormwood | WORMOT | wormwood |
| 21 | HOC ANTIPODIUM | ?vamp of shoe | FORDELL | ?precedence, lead; ? advantage, profit (<i>DOST</i> s.v. Fordell <i>n. 1</i>); ?fore-part (<i>fore</i> "fore-" + <i>dele</i> "bit, part") |
| 22 | HOC PEDUM | crozier | A SCHIPCRUK | sheep-crook |
| 23 | HOC MORTUARUM | mortuary payment; service for the dead | A CORS PreSEND | gift to clergy from the goods of a householder on his/her death and burial |

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| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|--|--------------|--|
| 24 | HOC MAGONALE | mangonel; machine for casting projectiles; gun | A GOWN" | gun |
| 25 | HOC MARSUBIUM | pouch, purse | BIGRILD | pouch, purse |
| 26 | HOC ASPERSORIUM | holy water sprinkler | A WATER-STYK | aspergillum = utensil for sprinkling holy water |
| 27 | HOC PRECONIUM | praise, worship (eccl.) | HONOWRE | honour, reverence for God |
| 28 | HOC ASETUM | vinegar | VENACAR | vinegar |
| 29 | HOC SENAPIUM | mustard | MUSTAR | mustard |
| 30 | HOC PISTRIN?UM | bake-house | BAKHOUSs | bake-house, bakery |
| 31 | HOC AUCEPIUM | fowling, hawking | FOULLYNE | fowling, hawking |
| 32 | HOC UENATORUM | ? hunting, CL <i>venātiō, -ōnis</i> | A HUNTYNE | hunting |
| 33 | HOC POPLICIUM | garter ML <i>prop-liliga</i> | A GARTYNE | garter |
| 34 | HOC LORUM | thong, strap; rein, bridle; bond, restraint | MAILZE | ? |
| 35 | HOC ALABRUM | reel, spindle | A REILL | reel, spool or bobbin on which thread may be wound |
| 36 | HOC DEPLETORIUM | ? utensil for emptying | A LADILL | household ladle |
| | f.188vB | | | |
| 37 | HIC WNCULUS | ? small hook | A NOK | small hook; hook holding the thread in a distaff |
| 38 | HEC ARMELAUSA | cloak | CLOK | cloak |
| 39 | HEC SAGANA | female soothsayer, witch | SURPLIS | gown, loose garment |

| | | | | |
|----|---------------|--|------------|---|
| 40 | HEC SECTURA | cutting; place where anything is cut or dug | A SAIM | join between two pieces of cloth |
| 41 | HEC FIMBERIA | border, bordure (<i>heraldic</i>) | A LIST | hem, edging of a garment; edging strip on a piece of cloth |
| 42 | HIC CLIBANUS | oven | A ?HUOUIn | oven, furnace |
| 43 | HEC LIRAPA | ? | A BUTTON~ | ?button |
| 44 | HIC COPHINUS | basket | A MAND | woven basket, wickerwork basket |
| 45 | HEC MATAXA | heckle | A HEKYLL | hackle, flaxcomb |
| 46 | HEC CARDIUS | teasel, thistle | A TASELL | teasel, thistle-like plant; dried prickly flower-head of the plant, used for raising the nap on cloth |
| 47 | HEC MASTIX | gum mastic, but also glossed elsewhere as “madder” (see § 4.2) | MADeR | madder – the plant; the dye-stuff got from the plant |
| 48 | HEC GAUDE | woad | WAID | woad from the plant <i>Isatis tinctoria</i> , and giving a blue dye; plant from which a blue or yellow dyestuff was got |
| 49 | HEC CREOCRA | crook, hook, pot-hook | A EWILCRUK | hook for lifting flesh out of a pot, pot-hook |
| 50 | HEC FAUELLA | spark | A SPARK | spark |
| 51 | HIC LOTerCIUS | otter | A NOTYR | otter |
| 52 | HEC WANGA | spade | A SPAID | spade |

A Latin-Older Scots Glossary

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 53 | HEC MARRA | CL hoe, weeding hook | A PEIK | pick |
| 54 | HIC NOTHUS | bastard; adulterer; (of animals) mongrel | A HURSON~ | whoreson (coarse term of abuse) |
| 55 | HEC ProAPSIS <i>sic</i> | dish | A PLAIT | dish, plate |
| 56 | HIC CROCus | crocus (the plant); saffron (product of the plant) | SAFFERON~ | crocus (the plant); saffron (product of the plant) |
| 57 | HIC *FUSTIS | cudgel, knobbed stick | A STAF | walking pole; cudgel or club-stick used as a weapon |
| 58 | HIC POLIPUS | octopus or squid or cuttlefish – cephalopod having eight or ten tentacles | A LOPSTARe | lobster |
| 59 | HEC CONCA | CL bivalve shellfish, mussel | WILK | whelk; buckie (a variety of small shellfish) |
| 60 | HEC *FACICULA | scythe | A SYTH | sickle |
| 61 | HEC CALENDULA | marigold | A GULD | marigold |
| 62 | HEC SALGEA | sage | SAGe | sage |
| 63 | HIC YSOPUS | holy-water sprinkler | YSOP | aromatic herb of the genus <i>Hyssopus</i> ; holy-water sprinkler, aspergillum |
| 64 | HEC EPIFIA | saddle, caparison, horse-collar | A BRE[?] CHAM | horse collar |
| 65 | HEC BILANX | balance, scales (for weighing) | A PAIR OF WEYSs | (pair of) scales |
| 66 | H FORFEX | scissors | A PAIR TANGis | set or pair of tongs, pincers or forceps |
| 67 | H FORPEX | pair of shears; scissors | A PAIR SCHERis | shears |

| | | | | |
|----|----------------|---|---------------|--|
| 68 | HEC MAGUDERIS | cabbage stalk, castock, cabbage | A CASTOK | kale stalk, castock |
| 69 | HEC PLANTAGO | water plantain | A WABRED | plantain |
| 70 | HEC PARILLA | dock | A DOCCAN~ | dock-plant |
| 71 | HEC VRTICA | nettle, stinging nettle; cloth of nettle fibres | NETTYLL | nettle |
| 72 | HIC CADUCIATOR | herald, mediator; officer sent with a flag of truce | AImBACITOWR | envoy; ambas- sador |
| 73 | HIC CADUCIATOR | <i>Ibid.</i> | AImBASSITOR | <i>Ibid.</i> |
| 74 | HEC CELTIS | chisel | CHESELL | chisel |
| 75 | <[H]< GANNETA | gannet | A SOLAND | gannet |
| 76 | HEC PINNA | CL feather; fin of a fish | A FYCH FYNE | fish fin |
| 77 | HEC BRANCIA | gills of a fish | A GYLL | ?gill |
| 78 | HEC CARCINTIA | ? polygonon = knotweed | MYNT | mint, the aro- matic herb |
| 79 | HEC SPELTA | ? species of grain (<i>Triticum spelta</i>) | RYISs | ?rice; ?rush – the plant; ?rush-wheat, rush-corn; ?twigs |
| 80 | HEC VERUCA | wart | A WART | wart |
| | f.187vC | | | |
| 81 | HIC SPASMus | spasm | YE CRAMP | cramp |
| 82 | HIC DENT" | ? | A COBILL | ?coble; small flat-bottomed boat |
| 83 | HEC LANIGO | ? for <i>lanugo</i> | A WOW-CAYM~ | wool-comb |
| 84 | HEC MANELLA | ? sort of clothing | A HUPSCHAKYLL | hobble for a horse |
| 85 | HEC OCCA | harrow; area of cultivated land, furrow | CLOID | clod of earth |

| f.188r | | | |
|--------|-----------|--|--|
| 86 | SUFFENDO | ? for <i>suffodio</i> (see <i>PP</i> 511, s.v. <i>Vnder delvyn</i>); cf. <i>WW</i> -XI/493.10 <i>subfundit</i> , <i>orreteð</i> [OE <i>orrettan</i> “to disgrace, put to shame”] | AS TO ONDer-MYND to undermine, <i>lit.</i> and <i>fig.</i> ; to excavate or tunnel beneath sthg |
| 87 | FLEBOTMO | to let blood, bleed | AS TO LAT BLUD to let blood |
| 88 | GERESTO | ? | AS TO BRANK ?to punish with the branks (an iron bridle and gag used in public pun- ishment for breaches of the peace, abusive language, etc.) |
| 89 | PUTITIO | ? | AS TO CLOUT ?to patch, mend |
| 90 | jNCANTO | to cast a spell on, charm | AS SCHARM to charm |
| 91 | COMPEDITO | ? to shackl | AS TO FYTTer to secure with fettors |
| 92 | LERAPO | ? | AS TO BUTTON~ to button |
| 93 | FUCO | to dye, stain with colour | AS TO FRY ?fry |
| 94 | DEROGO | to derogate, detract from; to revile, mock | AS TO MAK LYSS to fabricate lies |
| 95 | IRRITO | to irritate, annoy | AS TO CRAB to annoy |
| 96 | SARFFO | ? | AS TO WRET ?write |
| 97 | ALABRO | to reel | AS TO REILL to wind (thread) on a reel |
| 98 | GRACELLO | to cackle. Cf. <i>PP</i> 106-7, “Cakelyne, as hennys: Gracillo” | AS KEKYLl to cackle (of birds) |

| | | | | |
|-----|-----------|---|--------------|---|
| 99 | MINO | to drive (beasts, carts) | AS TO DRYF | to drive, direct the course of (animals, people) |
| 100 | MATRO | Probably for <i>mātūrō</i> to make ripe, ripen | AS TO RYP | to become ripe; to make ripe, bring to ripeness |
| 101 | OCCO | to harrow; to break up (stone) | +AS TO CLOID | to free (land) from clods by harrowing (OED); to pelt with clods (DOST) |
| 102 | AMPULO | ?for <i>ampliāre</i> – to make wider, extend, enlarge | AS TO SPRED | to spread; extend the effect of (sthg) |
| 103 | SCATURISO | CL <i>scatturio</i> ML <i>scaturizo</i> (RMLW s.v. 'scaturi/igo' "to gush forth") | TO SPRING | to spring, well up |
| 104 | AMPUTO | to cut around, trim, prune | TO CUT | to cut |
| 105 | CARPINO | to card | AS TO CARD | to dress (wool) with cards |
| 106 | DELUSSICO | ? | AS TO SAW | to scatter or deposit (seed), to sow (seed) |

**Appendix B: Lexis shared between the Makculloch Glossary
and the glossaries edited in Wright–Wülcker (1884)**

The purpose of comparing the Makculloch glosses with the texts in Wright–Wülcker (1884) and *Promptorium Parvulorum* (Appendix C) is to illustrate the occurrence of many, if not most, of the Makculloch vocabulary in the ‘tradition’ of English glossaries, even going back to Old English. The texts in Wright–Wülcker are cited in the order in which they are printed, which is chronological, in so far as their relative chronology can be determined, viz.

| | | | |
|------|--|-------|---|
| I | Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, 8 C | XI | Glosses, Latin and Anglo-Saxon, 11 C |
| II | Kentish glosses, 9 C | XII | Miscellaneous Anglo-Saxon glosses, 11 C |
| III | Colloquy of Ælfric | XIII | ‘Semi-Saxon’ vocabulary, 12 C |
| IV | Abbot Ælfric’s vocabulary, 10 C | XIV | Vocabulary of the names of plants, 13 C |
| V | Supplement to Ælfric’s vocabulary, 10/11 C | XV | Latin and English vocabulary, 15 C |
| VI | Anglo-Saxon glossary, 10 C | XVI | Metrical vocabularies, 15 C |
| VII | Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, 10 C | XVII | Names of parts of the human body, 15 C |
| VIII | Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, 10 / 11 C | XVIII | English vocabulary, 15 C |
| IX | Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, 11 C | XIX | Nominale, 15 C |
| X | Anglo-Saxon vocabulary, 11 C | XX | Pictorial vocabulary 15 C |

First is given the Makculloch gloss reference number, the Mackulloch gloss Latin word; these are then followed by a list of correspondences in the Wright–Wülcker texts. These are cited as text number (roman numerals), page (in fact column) number and line number; so V/180.7 means text V, page 180, line 7.

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 1 | HOC YDEOMA V/180.7 Idioma, proprietas linguae, agen uel gecynde spræc | 6 | HOC GALLACENIUM V/175.36 Conticinium, uel gallicinium, hancred; XI/35 Gallicinium, honcred-tid |
| 2 | HOC NUNISMA V/183.7 Numisma, scylling, 311.10 Nummismā mynet; XIII/539.17 Num[i]sm, munet | 7 | HOC VERTUBRUM XV/618.46 Vertebrum, an ^{ce} a wherve, or a reele; XVI/627.27 uer-tebrum warbe |
| 3 | HOC CREPUSCULUM IV/117.7 Crepusculum, glomung; V/175.34 Crepusculum, tweoneleoht uel deorcung; XX/801.42 Hoc crepusculum a hewyntyde | 8 | HOC SAGUM VI/124.28 (nomina uasorum), 153.10 (uestium nomina) Sagum, hwitel; WW8/268.2 (incipit de lectulo) Sagum, hwitel oþþe ryft; X/328.2 Sagum, hwytel |
| 5 | HOC DILUCULUM V/175.41 Diliculum, dægred | | |

- 12 HOC INCITAMENTUM I/26.40 Incitamenta, tyhtinne; XI/428.22 Incitamenta, tyhtenne
- 13 HOC FEMORALE XV/582.33 Femorale, an^{ce} a strapul; XVIII/654.29 (nomina ornamentorum) Hoc Femorale, A^c breke / Hee brace, -arum, idem; X/328.6 Femoralia, bræc; XX/783.12 Hec femoralia, A^{ce} a quischens [f.n. 3 'More usually called *cuisse*, the pieces of armour which protected the thighs'.]
- 14 HOC PRACELLUM IV/147.16 Pratum, mæd; V/177.8 Pratum, mæd; X/325.28 Pratum, mæd; XIX/737.7 Hoc pratum, a medowe; XX/796.16 (nomin terrarum) Hoc pratum, An^{ce} a meadow
- 15 HOC PIROTUM XIX/715.10 (nomina arborum et earum fruccum) Hec pirus, per tre, Hoc pirum, a pere Hoc piretum, est locus ubi crescut
- 16 HOC PETROCELLUM X/322.17 Petrocillum, petersilium. XVIII/ 643.23 (nomina herbarum) Hoc petrocillum, A^c percyll; 710.14 Hoc petrocillum, persylle; 786.3 Hoc petrocillum, An^{ce} persley
- 17 HOC HERILICIUM XV/565.31 Argentifilum, sylver wyre; 582.48 Ferrifilum, an^{ce} wyre of yre; 580.34 Erifilum, an^{ce} Braswyre
- 18 HOC LIENTARIUM IV/113.25 Lientaria, mete utsiht; XI/439.12 mete utsihð; XV/592.36 Lientaria, an^{ce} the flux
- 19 HOC BRACIARIUM XV/568.43 Brasiarium, an^{ce} a brewehous
- 20 HOC ABSINTHIUM I/2.15 Absinthium, wermod; WW9/296.24 (nomina herbarum, Grece et Latine) Absinthium, wermod; X/322.27 Absintium, wermod; XI/344.13 Absintium, wermod; XIII/544.35 Absinthium, wermod; XIV/554.11 Absinthium, i. aloigne, i. wermod; XV/560.12 Absinthium .., an^{ce} wermod; XVIII/645.35 (NOMINA HERBARUM) Hoc absinthium, A^c wormode; XIX/711.24 (NOMINA ARBORUM ARABILIIUM ET FLORUM) Hoc absinthium, wormwod
- 22 HOC PEDUM XVIII/666.27 (nomina ludorum) Hoc pedum, A^c cambok [f.n. 5 'Cambok, an old game at ball played with a crooked stick ..']; XIX/721.24 (NOMINA DOMORUM ET RERUM ECCLESIASTICARUM) Hoc pedum, a clappe, 721.38 Hoc pedum, a crowche; 738.2 Hoc pedum, a clubbe; XX/814.2 Hoc pedum, An^{ce} a scheperdes croke
- 24 HOC MAGONALE XV/594.35 Mangonale, an^{ce} a mangnel, or a gun
- 25 HOC MARSUBIUM IV/153.7 Marsupium, uel marsippa, seod; X/330.24 Marsupium, seod [f.n. 7 'The bag, or purse, carried at the girdle, called at a later period of the middle ages a *gypser* (in French *gibbecière*) ..']; XIII/548.40 Marsupium, seod; Marsupium, an^{ce} a pautener; WW18/656.4 (nomina ornamentorum) Hic locus, A^c purse. / Hoc marsupium, idem; WW1/31.40 Marsupia, ceodas
- 26 HOC ASPERSORIUM XV/566.7 Aspersorium, an^{ce} an holy water stykke; XVI/648.25 (NOMINA PERTINENCIA ECCLESIE) Hoc aspersorium, A^c strynkylle / Hic ysopus, A^c idem est; XIX/720.42 (nomina domorum et rerum ecclesiasticarum) Hoc aspersorium, a strynkylle; XX/756.24 Hic ysopus, A^{ce} a sprenkylle / Hoc aspersorium, idem est
- 27 HOC PRECONIUM XI/465.29 Preconia, mærnassa
- 29 HOC SENAPIUM XVIII/662.11 (NOMINA PERTINENCIA AD COQUINAM) Hoc senapium, A^c mustarde
- 30 HOC PISTRINUM IV/141.6 Pistrinum, bæacern; VIII/267.37 Pistrinum, cofa

- [“chamber, inner room, closet”]; X/330.25 Pistrinum, bæcern; XIII/548.41 Pistrinum, bakern; XV/603.13 Pistrinum, an a barchous; XVI/626.2 pistrinum, bakehouse; XIX/729.27 (jam de edificiis domorum) Hoc pistrinum, a bakhows; /804.18 Hoc pistrinum, An^{ce} a bakehowse
- 31 HOC AUCEPIUM XIX/703.9 Hoc aucipium, a hawkynge; III/90.20 aucupes fugeleras
- 32 HOC UENATORUM III/90.20 uenatores, huntan, 92.8, 92.22 uenare, huntian, 92.36 uenatione, huntmolde, 95.2 in uenationem, on huntunge 93.18 Uenator hunta, 95.2 uenatione huntunge; VIII/275.36 Uenator, hunta; X/311.4 Uenator, hunta; XIII/539.13 Uenator, hunta; XIX/684.37 Hic venator, a hunter; XV/618.34 Venor, an^{ce} to hunty [sic]
- 33 HOC POPLICIUM 604.6 Popliliga, an^{ce} a gartour
- 34 HOC LORUM XVI/628.22 lorum, reyne; 729.9 Hoc lorum, a brydille
- 35 HOC ALABRUM XV/562.29 Alabrum ?; XVI/627.24 alabrumque, reele
- 38 HEC ARMELAUSA XVI/629.32 armilansa, cloke; XX/773.36 (nomina vestimentorum) Hec armilansa, a cloke; 565.38 Armelansa, an^{ce} a cloke, 565.39 Armilansa, A scalvayn [MED, s.v. sclāvīn(e) “(a) a cloak, esp. a pilgrim’s cloak or mantle ..; (b) a ceremonial vestment; a cope, robe ..”]; XVI/629.32 armilansa, cloke [f.n. 5 ‘Read *armilansa*’]; XVIII/655.12 (NOMINA ORNAMENTORUM) Hec armilansa, A^c cloke; /659.21; 659.21 (NOMINA PERTINENCIA AD CAMERAM) Hec armilansa, A^c cloke; I/7.5 Armilansia, serce; VII/267.43 Armilansia, sere; XI/349.35 Armilansia, serce; 352.12 Armilansia, serc [f.n. 5 ‘So the MS. R. W[ülcker].’]
- 40 HEC SAGANA ?X/336.20 Sagene, sænet; XII/501.3 Sagina, fodre
- 41 HEC FIMBRIA IV/152.12 Fimbria, fna-do, uel læppan
- 42 HIC CLIBANUS IV/153.38 Clibanus, ofenbacen hlaf
- 44 HIC COPHINUS IV/123.17 Cophinus, wilige; V/179.46 Cophinus, wilige, uel leap; XII/481.4 Cof finus, manda; 485.16 Cophinus, mand; XVIII/659.10 Hic cophinus, Ae hampere
- 45 HEC MATAXA V/187.22 Mataxa, uel corductum, uel stramentum, stræl, uel bedding; XI/450.33 Mataxa, wæde; XV/595.12 Mataxa, an hychele; XVIII/668.32 Hec Mataxa, A^c hekyll; XIX/695.34 Hec mataxa, a hekyll; XX/795.10 Hec mataxa, An^{ce} a hekyll
- 46 HEC CARDIUS I/11.13 Cardus, þistel; IX/295.31 Cardus, smæl þistel; X/323.23 Cardus, ðystel; XI/380.27 Cardus, þistel; XV/570.45 Cardio, an^{ce} a thystell, or a tesell, Carduus, an^{ce} a tesel, Cardus, an^{ce} a corde
- 47 HEC MASTIX IV/139.26 Mastix, uel resina, cuter; IX/298.29 Mastix, hwit cwuda
- 48 HEC GAUDE XIV/556.14 Sandix, i. waisde, i. wod
- 50 HEC FAUELLA I/46.8 Scintella, spærca; IV/146.12 Fauilla, ysle; VIII/266.32 (INCIPIIT DE IGNE) Scintilla, spearca; 266.35 Fauilla, ysle; IX/294.31 Scintilla, spearca; 295.1 Fauilla, ysle; XI/405.17 Fauilla, ysle
- 51 HEC LOTERCIUS X/320.21 I/49.9 Sullus, ottor; Lutrius, oter [f.n. 3 ‘read lutra’ R. W.]; IV/118.42 Lutria, otor; XI/433.15 Lutrus, otor
- 52 WANGA IV/106.12 Uanga, spada; X/333.39 Uanga, uel fossorium, spædu;

- XIII/550.26 Uanga, uel fossorium, spade; XV/618.27 Vanga, an^{cc} a spade; XVI/627.39 uanga – spade; XIX/726.31 Hec vanga, a spathe; XX/809.23 Hec vanga, a spade
- 53 HEC MARRA XI/361.28 Bidubium, i. marra, bill; XI/447.32 Marra, bill
- 54 HIC NOTHUS IV/143.37 Auster, uel nothu, suðen wind; XI/456.9 Nothus, suðan wind, oððe dooc, hornungsunu [f.n. 2 ‘No doubt, in the original text in which this word stood, it was *notus*, the south wind, and was glossed as such, but in the debased orthography of medieval Latin, another glossator seemst to have supposed it might be *nothus*, a bastard’]; XIX/694.14 Hic spirius, a basterde / Hic nothus, contrarius spirio.
- 55 PROAPSIS XVIII/661.16 Hec perapsis, A^c doblere; XIX/724.40 Hic perapsis, –dis, a dobler
- 56 HIC CROCUS VI/215.36 Crocus, i. lutei coloris, geolu; VIII/276.22 Crocus, gæle, geolo; XI/369.23 Crocus, geolu; XVIII/645.18 Hic crocus, A^c safurrroun; XIX/710.36 (NOMINA ARBORUM ARABILIIUM ET FLORUM) Hic crocus, sapherone; 713.28 (DE NOMINIBUS SPECIERUM) Hic crocus, saferon; XX/786.42 Hic crocus, An^{cc} safryn.
- 57 HIC *FUSTIS IV/106.20 Ligo, becca, uel palus, uel fustis; X/332.40 Fustis, sagol; XIII/549.40 Fustis, sowel; XVIII/653.21 (NOMINA ARMORUM) Hec fustis, hic baculus, idem sunt
- 58 HIC POLIPUS XV/603.47 Polipus, a loppestere; XVI/624.13 Polipus a loppyster or a crabbe; XIX/705.14 (NOMINA PISCIIUM) Hic polipus Hec gorra a lopster
- 59 HEC CONCA I/15.11 15.44 Conca, musclan scel; XI/366.7 Conca, musclan scil; 386.43 De conca, of muscellan; XII/488.7 De conca, of muscellan [f.n. 4 ‘Read concha. R. W.’]; 517.27 De conca, of muscellan [f.n. 17 ‘Read *concha*. R. W.’]; XV/568.17 Bilbus, an^{cc} a welke; 574.26 Conca, an^{cc} a loppyster; 600.27 Papula, an^{cc} a whelke; XVI/625.11 concha whelke; XVIII/642.23 (NOMINA PISCIIUM) Hec conca, A^c cochilt; XX/764.28 Hec conca, A^{cc} a cokylle, Hic bulbus, A^{cc} a wylke
- 62 HEC SALGEA XV/608.48 Salgea, an^{cc} sawge; XVIII/644.31 (NOMINA HERBARUM) Hec salgea, A^c sawge; XX/786.4 Hec salgea, An^{cc} sawge
- 63 HIC YSOPUS XIV/557.7 Ysopus, i. ysope; XVIII/643.29 (NOMINA HERBARUM) Hic ysopus, A^c ysoppe. Ysopus est harba, ysopo spergitur unda; 648.26 (NOMINA PERTINENCIA ECCLESIE) 648.26 Hic aspersorium, A^c strynkylle. / Hic ysopus, A^c idem est; XX/756.23 Hic ysopus, A^{cc} a sprenkylle / Hoc aspersorium, idem est.
- 65 HEC BILANX I/9.14 Bilance, tuiheolore; IV/148.18 Bilances, twa scale; VI/194.28 Bilance, twiwæage, uel heolore; XI/359.37 Bilance, twyfealdre heolra; XII/510.10 Bilancee, twyfealdre heolra; XIX/714.26 Hic bilanx, –cis, belans
- 66 H FORFEX 67 H FORPEX I/22.40 Forfices, scerero, Forfex, isern sceruru; VI/241.40 Forfices, ræglscæara; 241.41 Forpices, fexscæara; X/336.25 Forceps, tanget; 336.27 Forfex, scæara; XI/405.29 Forfex, scer
- 68 HEC MAGUDERIS X/323.10 Caula, uel magudaris, caul; XIII/545/1 Caula, uel magudaris, caul; XVIII/644.5 (NOMINA HERBARUM) Hoc magudere, A^c calstok; XIX/710.20 (NOMINA ARBORUM ARABILIIUM ET FLORUM) Hec maguderis, a calstok; XX/786.36 Hec maguderis, a calstok
- 69 HEC PLANTAGO I/40.6 Plantago, uuegbrade; IV/134.13 Cinaglossa, uel plantago, uel lapatium, wegbræde; IX/299.31 Plan-

- tago, wegbræde; X/322.30 Plantago, wegbræde; XI/469.15 Plantago, uel sepinerua, wegbræde; XIII/544.38 Plantago, weibreode; XIV/558.22 Plantago, i. planteine, i. weibrode; XVIII/ 645.19 Hic plantago, A^c waybred; XIX/711.28 Hec plantago, -nis, waybrede; XX/786.35 Hec plantago, A^{cc} weybrede
- 70 HEC PARILLA XV/600.32 Parella, an^{cc} dokke. Cf. IV/134.8 Dilla, uel acrocorium, docce; IX/300.15 Rodinaps, ompre, docce; X/321.40 Dilla, docca; XI/440.1 Lapparium, docce.
- 71 HEC VRTICA II/81.14 urtice, of netelan; IV/136.4 Urtica, netle; VIII/278.28 Urtica, netele; IX/299.16 Urtic, netle; X/322.28 Urtica, netel; XIII/544.36 Urtica, netle; XVIII/ 644.9 Hec vrtica, A^c nettylle; XIX/711.30 Hec urtica, a netyille; XX/786.13 Hec urtica, An^{cc} a netyille
- 72, 73 CADUCIATOR IV/143.31 Caduceatores, uel pacifici, gesibbe arandracan
- 76 HEC PINNA XIX/703.32 Hec pinna, a fynne
- 77 HEC BRANCIA XV/568.38 Brancia, an^{cc} a gyle; 703.42 Hec brancia, Hec senecia, a gylle; 765.31 Hic branchia, A^{cc} a gylle
- 78 CARCINTIA Cf. for *mint*: I/2.7 Menta, minte; IV/134.37 Menta, minte; VIII/271.2 Mento, minte; IX/298.5 Menta, minte; X/323.12 Menta, minte; XI/444.36 Mento, minte
- 80 HEC VERUCA XX/748.10 Hec veruca, A^{cc} a wrothe [f.n. 2 'Wrothe. A wart is still called a *wrat* in some of the northern dialects.']; 790.32 Hec veruca, An^{cc} a werte
- 81 HIC SPASMUS IV/112.19 Spasmos hramma, uel swiung; XV/612.42 Spasmus, an^{cc} the Crompe; XIX/708.4 Hec spasma, the crampe; XX/790.39 Hic spasmus, An^{cc} the crampe
- 83 HEC LANIGO XIX/434.30 Lanugo, wullknoppa [*sic*, for ?-*bnoppa* "wool on a fleece"]; 591.35; 591.35 Lanugo, an^{cc} a loke of wulle; XIX/734.10 Hec lanugo, -nis, walkyng; XX/750.26 Hec pubes, Hic lanugo An^{cc} schere.
- 85 HEC OCCA I/35.24 Occa, faelging ["a harrow"]; XI/426.28 In occa, on fyrrh; 458.7 Occa, furh, fylging, walh; XII/495.20 Occa, wealh, oþþe wyrðing
- 87 FLEBOTMO XI/400.10 Flebotomo, blodseax; XII/494.11 Flebotomo, blodseax
- 90 jNCANTO XV/589.20 Incanto, an^{cc} to enchaunte
- 93 ?FRICO VI/243.10 Frico, abstrahto, uello, gebrytte; XI/411.35 Frico, ic gnide ["rub"]; XV/584.37 Frico, an^{cc} to frote
- 94 DEROGO Cf. IV/149/37 ic ofteo [*ofiteon* "to withdraw, deprive"]
- 95 IRRITO XI/426.3 Irritat, gremede; XII/531.28 Irritat, gremede
- 98 GRACELLO XV/587.2 Gracillo, to cakele as an hen
- 99 MINO III/91.14 mino ic drife

Appendix C: Lexis shared between the Makculloch Glossary and Promptorium Parvulorum

- 12 HOC INCITAMENTum : HEGIN
142 Eggyd, or steryd, or yntysyd to done a dede: Instigatus, -ta, -tum: Incitatus, -ta, -tum; 149 Eggyng, or entysyng to done welle or evyl: Incito, -as, -aui, -re: provoco, -as, -aui, -re, *similiter declinatur*; *prime con.*, act.
- 16 HOC PETroCELLUM : PerCILL
333 Percyle, herbe: petrocillum, -li; 'dictionarius': uel petrocilium, -ij; uel petrocilium; *omnia neut.*, 2, *vgucio* in petros.
- 17 HOC HERILICIUM : WYER
531 Wyre: ffilum, -li; uel fferifilum, -li; *omnia neut.*, 2.
- 20 HOC ABSINTHIUM : WORMOT
531 Wyrnewode, herbe: absinthium, -ij; *neut.*, 2.
- 22 HOC PEDUm : A SCHIPCRUK
102 Crosse of a byshop: Pedum, -i; *neut.*, 2 ..
- 24 HOC MAGONALE : A GOWN"
203 Gunne: petraria, -e; *fem.*, *prime*, *et 'commentarius'*: Mangonale, -is; *neut.* 3 ..
- 26 HOC ASPerSORIUM : A WATer-STYK
212 Haly water strenkyl: Aspersorium, -i; *neut.*, 2: Ysopus, -i; *Masc.* 2 ..
442 Strenkyl, haly water styke: aspersorium, -ij; *neut.* 2: Isopus, -pi; *Masc.*, 2.
- 28 HOC ASETUM : VENACAR
507 Vynegre: acetum, -ti; *neut.*, 2 vinum acidum; *kylwarbi*: ; uel vinum acce, vini acris; *neut.*, 3.
- 29 HOC SENAPIUM : MUSTar
296 Mustard: Sinapium, -ij, *neut.*, 2. Mustard, or warloke, or senwyn, herbe: Sinapis, -is; *Masc.*, 3.
- 30 HOC PISTRin?Um : BAKHOUSs
25 Bakehowse, or bakynhowse: Pistrina, -e; *fem. prime*; uel Pistrinum -i; *neut.*
- 31 HOC AUCEPIUM : FOULLYNE
172 fflowlyng, or takyng off byrdis: Aucupium, -ij; *neut.*, 2 *vgucio* in aueo.
- 32 HOC UENATORUM : A HUNTYNE
232 Huntyng: Venacio, -is; *fem.* 3: Venatus, Venatus, -vi; *Masc.*, 4 decl. 236 Huntyng: Venor, -aris, venatus, -ri; *prime con.*, dep.
- 35 HOC ALABRUM : A REILL
370 Rele, wommanys Instrumente: alabrum, -bri; *neut.*, 2, 'campus florum'. 383 Relyn with a rele: alabriso, -as, etc.; *prime con.*, act.
- 36 HOC DEPLETORIUM : A LADILL
254 Ladyl, pot sponne: Contus, -i; *Masc.*, 2; Coclear, -ris; *neut.*, 3, nekkam.
- 37 HIC WNCULus : A NOK
308 Noke of a bow, or spyndyl, or oder thyng: Tencerculus, -li; *Masc.*, 2, *kylwarbi*: Clauicula, -le; *fem.*, *prime decl.*, *kylwarbi*.
- 38 HEC ARMELAUSA : CLOK
87 Cloke: Armilausa; *fem.*, *prime*.
- 39 HEC SAGANA : SURPLIS
449 Surplice: Superpelcium, -ij; *neut.*, 2. [With reference to SAGANA, cf. '292 Mare, or wych: Magus, -i; .. Sagana, -e; *fem.*, *prime decl.*']
- 40 HEC SECTURA : A SAIM
73 Ceme, of cloth: Sutura, -re; *fem. prime*.
- 42 HIC CLIBANus : A ?HUOUIn
320 Ouyng: ffurnus, -ni; *Masc.*, 2; ffornax, -is; *fem.*, 3; Clibanus, -ni; *Masc.*, 2 Decl.

- 44 HIC COPHINUS : A MAND
283 Mawnd, skype: Sportula, -le; fem., prime. 89 Cophyme: Cophinus, -ni; Masc., 'campus florum'.
- 45 HEC MATAXA : A HEKYLL
218 Hekele: Mataxa, fem., prime.
- 46 HEC CARDIUS : A TASELL
474 Taslye : Carbo, -nis: uel cardo fullo-nis; ffem, 3: uel carduus, -ij; Masc., 2.
- 47 HEC MASTIX : MADER
292 Mastyke, speice: Mastrix, -cis; fem., 3.
- 48 HEC GAUDE : WAID
532 Wood, or wadd, for lytstaris: Gaudo, -is; fem., 3, kylwarbi
- 50 HEC FAUELLA : A SPARK
426 Spark of a fyre: Scintilla, -e; fem., prime: fauilla, -e; fem., prime, 'catholicon.'
- 52 HEC WANGA : A SPAID
426 Vanga, -e; fem., prime ffossorium, -ij: neut., 2.
- 55 HEC PROAPSIS : A PLAIT
cf. 351 Platero of a fyrr erth: perapsis, -dis; Masc. 3 ..
- 56 HIC CROCUS : SAFFERON~
389 Safryn: Crocum, -ci; neut., 2, 'catholicon' et 'campus florum'.
- 57 HIC *FUSTIS : A STAF
432 Baculus, -li; Masc., 2: ffustis, -tis; Masc., 3.
- 59 HEC CONCA : WILK
529 Wylk, shyll: Conca, -e; fem., prime, 'campus florum'
- 60 HEC *FACICULA : A SYTH
413 Syth, Instrument of mowynge; ffalx, -cis; ffem. gen. 3 decl. 410 sykyle: ffascicula, -le; fem. prime, 'Dictionarius' et kylwarbi: ffasciculus, -li; Masc., 2.
- 61 HEC CALENDULA : A GULD
195 Goolde, herbe: solsequium, -ij; neut., 2, quia sequitur solem Elitropium, -ij; neut., 2: Calendula, -le; ffem., prime.
- 63 HIC YSOPUS : YSOP
142 Haly water strenkyl: Aspersorium, -i; neut., 2: Ysopus, -i Masc., 2, media producta, ysopus media correpta, anglice ysop, herbe; versus, Ysopus est herba, ysopp spargitur vnda. 442 Strenkyl, haly water styke: aspersorium, -ij; neut., 2: Isopus, -pi; Masc., 2.
- 64 HEC EPIFIA : A BRE[?]CHAM
31 Berewham, horsis colowre: Epicium, -ij, uel Epiphium, -ij; neut., 2, ..
- 66 H FORFEX : A PAIR TANGIS
485 Toonge, instrumente for fyre: fforceps, -is
- 67 H FORPEX : A PAIR SCHERIS
412 Sysowre, schere: fforcepex, -cis; cf. 396 Schere, to clyp with: fforcefex, -cis
- 68 HEC MAGUDERIS : A CASTOK
69 Calkstoke: Maguderis, -ris
- 69 HEC PLANTAGO : A WABRED
520 We[y]brede, herbe: plantago, -is
- 70 HEC PARILLA : A DOCCAN~
128 Dokke, herbe: paradella, -le
- 72 HIC CADUCIATOR : AIMBACITOWR
306 Nettyl, herbe: vrtica, -ce
- 74 HEC CELTIS : CHESELL
82 Chisel, instrument: Celtis, -tis
- 76 HEC PINNA : A FYCH FYNE
161 ffynne of a fyshe: Pinna, -e
- 77 HEC BRANCIA : A GYLL
191 Gylle of a fyshe: Branchia, -e; .. Senecia, -e .. 'catholicon'.

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- 78 HEC CARCINTIA : MYNT
289 Mynte, herbe: *Menta*, -te
- 81 HIC SPASMUS : YE CRAMP
100 Crampe: *spasmus*, -i
- 82 HIC DENT" : A COBILL
Cf. 335 Pyk, fysh: *Dentrix*, -cis ..
- 84 HEC MANELLA : A HUPSCHAKYLL
Cf. 393 Schakyl, or schakle: *Murella*, -e.
- 85 HEC OCCA : CLOID
85 Clodd: *Gleba*, -e (cf. 101)
- 86 SUFFENDO : AS TO ONDER-MYND
508 Vndermyndyng, *idem quod vnder Delvyng*, *supra*. Vnderdelvyng: *Subfossura*, -re .. *Subfossio*, -nis
- 87 FLEBOTMO : AS TO LAT BLUD
273 Letyn blode: *fleobotimo*, -as; *vgucioin fleobotamia et kylwardi*: *flegbotimo*, -as; *kylwarbi*
- 90 jNCANTO : AS SCHARM
110 Charmyn: *Incanto*, -as, -aui, -are .. *Charmyn*, be-gylyn, or forspoylyn: *ffascino*, -as -aui, -are
- 92 LERAPO : AS TO BUTTON~
Cf. 63 Botone Clothys: *Botono*, -as, -aui, -re: *ffibilo*, -as, -aui ..
- 93 FUCO / ?FRICO : AS TO FRY
185 ffryn in apan: *ffrigo*, -is, -xi .. *frixo*, -as, -aui
- 94 DEROGO : AS TO MAK LYSs
Cf. 260 Lezyng, or lyyng: *Mendacium*, -ij
- 97 ALABRO : AS TO REILL
383 *Relyn with arele*: *alabriso*, -as, etc.
- 98 GRACELLO : AS KEKYL
106-7 *Cakelyne*, as *hennys*: *Gracillo*, -as, -aui, -are
- 99 MINO AS : TO DRYF
141 *Dryvyn beestys*: *Mino*, -as, -aui, -re: *Gutto*, -as ..
- 101 OCCO+ : +AS TO CLOID
114 *Cloddyn*, or *brek cloddis*: *Occo*, -as, -aui, -re, -andi, -do, -dum
- 102 AMPULO : AS TO SPRED
463 *Spredyn*: *Dilato*, -as, etc. .. *Expando*, -dys, -di, -re, -sum ..
- 103 SCATURISO : TO SPRING
464 *Spryngyn*, as a *welle*: *scaturio*, -is, -iui, -re; .. *scaturiso*, -as, -aui, -re
- 104 AMPUTO : TO CUT
Cf. 120 *Cuttyn*: *Scindo*, -is, -idi, -re, *scissum*. *Cuttyn away*: *Abscindo*, -is, -idi; *Reseco*, -as, -aui, -are: *Amputo*, -as ..
- 106 DELUSSICO : AS TO SAW
461 *Sowyn*, as *corn*, or *odyr sedis*: *Semino*, -as etc.: *Sero*, -is, -vi- *uel seui*, -re, -satum

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