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ABBREVIATURENVERZEICHNIS

AA	Archäologischer Anzeiger
AA SS	Acta Sanctorum
AfdA	Anzeiger für deutsches Altertum
AM	Athener Mitteilungen
ANF	Arkiv för nordisk filologi
Anm.	Anmerkung
anord.	altnordisch
Ant. Kunst	Antike Kunst
Architectura	<i>Architectura</i> . Zeitschrift für Geschichte der Baukunst
bes.	besonders
BGDSL	Beiträge zur Geschichte der deutschen Sprache und Literatur
BibLitVSt	Bibliothek des Literarischen Vereins Stuttgart
BSA	The Annual of the British School at Athens
bzw.	beziehungsweise
CHFMA	Les classiques de l'histoire de France au moyen âge
CSEL	Corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum Latinorum
DA	Deutsches Archiv
ders.	derselbe
dgl.	dergleichen
ed.	ediert von, edited by
ESS	K. von See, <i>Edda, Saga, Skaldendichtung, Aufsätze zur skandinavischen Literatur des Mittelalters</i> (Skandinavistische Arbeiten, 6; Heidelberg 1981)
et al.	et alii
Euph.	Euphorion
germ.	germanisch
GRM	Germanisch-romanische Monatsschrift
Hesperia	Hesperia. Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens
Hg., hg.	Herausgeber (Singular oder Plural), herausgegeben von
HistWBPhilos.	Historisches Wörterbuch der Philosophie
HZ	Historische Zeitschrift
IMU	Italia Medioevale e Umanistica
it.	italienisch
Jb.	Jahrbuch
JdI	Jahrbuch des Deutschen archäologischen Instituts
Jg.	Jahrgang
Kerameikos	<i>Kerameikos</i> . Ergebnisse der Ausgrabungen

KHM	J. und W. Grimm, <i>Kinder- und Hausmärchen</i>
LexMA	Lexikon des Mittelalters
MarbWPr	Marburger Winckelmann-Programm
MGH	Monumenta Germanica Historica
Migne PL, PL	J. P. Migne, <i>Patrologiae Cursus Completus. Series Latina</i>
MS	Manuscript
NHLW	Neues Handbuch der Literaturwissenschaft
PBB	(= BGDSL)
RE	Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft. Neue Bearbeitung
Röm.-Germ.Forsch.	Römisch-Germanische Forschungen
S.	Seite
s., s.u.	siehe, siehe unten
SATF	Société des anciens textes français
SchrrMGH	Schriften der Monumenta Germanica Historica
SchrrVGBodensee	Schriften des Vereins für Geschichte des Bodensees und seiner Umgebung
SnE	<i>Snorra-Edda</i>
sogen.	sogenannt
Sp.	Spalte
SS	Scandinavian Studies
Thür. GQ	Thüringische Geschichtsquellen
u.a., u.ä.	unter anderem, unter anderen, und ähnlich
VeröffMPIG	Veröffentlichungen des Max-Planck-Instituts für Geschichte
Vf.	Verfasser
Vgl., vgl.	vergleiche
ZfdA	Zeitschrift für deutsches Altertum und deutsche Literatur
z.B.	zum Beispiel
ZRG-GA	Zeitschrift der Savigny-Stiftung für Rechtsgeschichte. Germanistische Abteilung

A LATIN-ICELANDIC GLOSSARY
AND SOME REMARKS ON LATIN IN MEDIEVAL
SCANDINAVIA*

The manuscript miscellany GKS.1812, 4to (end of twelfth to fourteenth century) contains a small collection of Latin-Icelandic glosses in its oldest section; the manuscript once belonged to the Copenhagen Royal Library and is now at the Arnamagnæan Institute in Reykjavík. (Detailed information concerning the manuscript and its history can be found in Dipl. Isl., I: 180–185, Larsson (Introduction), Kat. KB: 38–41, and Kålund: ccx–ccxxv and 72. Particulars will occasionally be mentioned in the course of this study.)

The first group of glosses are on f. 24r and appear in six columns, while the second group, in three columns, is on the lower right half of f. 34v (see facsimiles in the Appendix, pp. ~~37–39~~). For all references to the manuscript text we will follow the method of annotation used by H. Gering (see Appendix, pp. ~~39–40~~): that is, group one is indicated by A, group two by B, and the columns of the first group by Roman numerals. → 316–317
→ 318–320
and 323

Hugo Gering pointed out the rareness of the piece over a century ago, and his opinion was confirmed twenty-seven years ago by Peter Skautrup: a rareness combined with an exceptional antiquity in respect to most of the Icelandic written tradition. In fact, we possess only one other collection of Latin-Icelandic glosses, preserved in the manuscript AM.249 I, fol. (ed. Guðmundur Þorláksson, 1884; see Appendix, p. ~~41~~). In all probability this manuscript originally also belonged to GKS.1812, 4to (cf. Kat. AM, I:230). → pp. 314–322

There are approximately 150 glosses, for the most part nouns, corresponding to ca. 190 Latin (or Latinized) words. The content is miscellaneous, drawn from domestic life and the world of artisans and peasants, with a few incursions into astronomical nomenclature in group B. The numerical disparity between Latin terms and Icelandic glosses depends upon the fact that several glosses cover two or more Latin base-words, while others have disappeared because the ink has faded or the parchment has worn out. In two cases the Latin form is glossed not with an Icelandic term but by means of a synonym drawn from the Graeco-Latin tradition itself (see *Ursa maior* and *Ursa minor*, respectively *Helix* and *Cynosura*).

Already in 1878, Gering found that a significant number of glosses and Latin terms were difficult to decipher due to the poor state of conservation of the manu-

* Sections 1, 3, 5, and 7 are by Piergiuseppe Scardigli, while 2, 4, 6, and Bibliographical References are by Fabrizio D. Raschellà; both authors collaborated on the revision of the final draft.

script: numerous integrations and conjectures were necessary, and there were several *loci deperditū*. Gering limited himself to the annotated edition, in truth not always in keeping with his fame. He was helped in his reading of the manuscript by the universally known Guðbrandur Vigfússon and by the then young Swedish scholar Valdemar Steffensen. A final revision was undertaken by Guðmundur Þorláksson (then a research fellow at the Arnarnaganean Foundation), who was able to add some corrections and integrations to the work of the several collaborators. Ludvig Larsson (1883) and Kristian Kålund (1914–16, in collaboration with Natanael Beckman) also studied the glossary, but only in connection with research which was broader in scope.

2

The only two complete editions of the glossary to date appear in the works, mentioned above, by Gering (henceforth HG) and Larsson (LL), to which Kålund (KK) can be added, although he published only the astronomical terms on f. 34v.

In all three editions, the text, as is customary, is reproduced in the order in which it appears in the manuscript. What we propose below, however, is a reading of the glossary which follows the alphabetical order of the Latin words. This should not only make it easier to find words treated in the course of the present study, but also allow for less laborious cross-references.

Our transcription is based primarily upon a reading of the manuscript (through photographic reproductions kindly sent by the Arnarnaganean Institute of Iceland). When, due to the poor state of the manuscript, this reading was not sufficient, we resorted, as can be seen in the single notes to the glossary, to a comparison of the findings in the various editions.

Every entry begins with the Latin form, followed by what is presumed to be its English equivalent. Then there is the Icelandic gloss, which is only accompanied by a 'translation' in English in cases where the meaning of the Icelandic term differs significantly from that of the Latin one, or, as in a few cases, has nothing to do with it (an incongruity probably due to the compiler's error). It should be noted that, among various possible meanings, we try as a rule to select the one most fitting to the context, and this applies to both Latin and Icelandic terms.

An arrow (→) in place of a gloss indicates that the Latin term has the same gloss as the word referred to by the arrow and that therefore it can be found under that word (in the manuscript, with rare exceptions, this is indicated by *idem*). Ellipsis dots in square brackets denote places where the writing has disappeared or become so faint as to be totally unreadable; a question mark indicates the impossibility of even establishing the number of missing letters. Conjectural restorations of damaged words are also in square brackets, while editorial integrations are in angle brackets.

With regard to transcription criteria, we have tried, as far as possible, to follow the spelling we found in the manuscript, reducing normalization to an indispensable minimum. For example, the graphic variants of one and the same letter have been made uniform; the majuscule letters denoting geminate consonants are indicated by

the corresponding double minuscules; and the ligature *av*, which presents some typographical difficulties, has been rendered *ā* throughout. We have put normalized spelling (in parenthesis and italics) only in those few cases where the manuscript version seemed to present an obstacle to the immediate identification of a given word. Abbreviations have been expanded according to the spelling criteria prevailing in the manuscript and are not indicated in any particular way. Note that in the Latin alphabetical order *i*, *j*, and *u*, *v*, *w*, respectively, are grouped under the same heading.

Glossary

Acus 'needle'	noI (<i>nóI</i>) (cf. Obel[us])
Adeps 'fat'	→ Tuceta
Aer 'air'	[?]
Ager 'field'	akr (cf. Seges)
Alakol ¹ 'Algol' (star in the constellation of Perseus)	kyndelb[ere] ² 'the Torch-bearer' (cf. Canicula and Sirius)
Al[ca]ph ³ 'Al-khaf' (Arab name for the constellation of Cassiopeia)	[?]
Amentum 'strap, thong'	snøri
Ancus (for <i>incus</i>) 'anvil'	steþi
Andecla (<i>andena/andela</i> , ⁴ <i>andeda</i> ⁵ 'a kind of andiron'?; <i>anclena</i> ⁶ 'iron instrument (not further specified)')?	ketilfestr 'kettle-chain' (for hanging a cooking-pot)
Aramec 'Al-rāmiḥ' (Arab name for the star Arcturus)	→ Arcturus
Arcturus 'Arcturus' (principal star in the constellation of Boötes)	dag[stiarna] ⁷ 'Morning star'
Arista 'awn, beard of grain; ear'	→ Spica
Arra 'earnest'	þekia 'thatch'
Arula 'small altar'	arin[n] 'hearth; elevated platform'
Asilum 'shelter, refuge'	hus 'house' (cf. Cellula, Domicilium, Domus)
Asser 'beam, board'	scjþ
Atomia 'atom, particle'	nora 'tiny piece, fragment'
Atramentum 'black dye'	sorta
Aula 'palace'	→ Palatium

¹ KK ("surely", 74n8a). HG: Aurora (?) ("very uncertain reading", 390n8). LL: Alaba (for *alba* 'dawn', 51n35).

² Integration from KK. (See N. Beckman's observations, *ibid.*: 75n7a).

³ KK. HG: Stella (?). LL: Al . . . ph . . .

⁴ Du Cange, s.v. *andena* ('ferrum supra quod opponuntur ligna in igne').

⁵ Mlat. Wb., s.v. *andena* ('fulcrum focarium – Feuerbock').

⁶ Du Cange. Cf. *ancla* (a variant of *antlia* 'instrumentum putei aptum ad aquam hauriendam') in Mlat. Wb., I:627 and 722.

⁷ Integration from KK. HG: *cuccyle* (for *Suculae*, 390n5), a reading indirectly rejected by KK (73n5a). Although LL holds that HG's reading is possible, the space corresponding to the gloss is left blank.

Aulea 'drape, curtain'	husbunigr 'house furniture; hangings, tapestry'
Avleum (as above)	→ Aulea
Auriga 'Auriga' (the constellation)	[a]sar bard[a]ge 'the Battle of the Áss' (with reference to the chariot driven by the god Thor?) ⁸
Balneum 'bath (in tub); bathtub'	ker lavg
Biro 'public servant' ⁹	bryti 'bailiff, steward'
Buccus 'mouthful'	→ Morcellus
Cacabus 'pot'	→ Lebes
Calibs (<i>chalybs</i>) 'steel'	stal
Canicula 'Canicula' (another name for the star Sirius)	→ Alakol and Sirius
Canis 'dog'	hundr (cf. Molosus)
Carunculus 'small piece of meat'	kiotbite
Casa 'hut, shanty'	buþ
Catellus 'small dog'	[?] ¹⁰
Cattus 'cat'	kottr
Catulus 'puppy'	huelpr
Catus 'astute'	kønn
Cellula 'cell, small room'	hus 'house; room' (cf. Asilum, Domicilium, Domus)
Celum 'sky'	[?]
Cepe (class. <i>sebum</i>) 'suet'	flot 'fat, lard, grease'
Ceruisia ¹¹ 'beer'	[?] ¹²
Cinis 'ashes'	asca
Ciroteca (<i>chirotheca</i>) 'glove'	glove (<i>glófi</i>)
Cloaca 'cesspool, drain'	→ Uolutabrum
<i>Cloacarius</i> : see <i>Kloacarius</i>	
Coclear 'spoon'	sponn
Collare 'collar'	helsi
Coquina 'kitchen'	sophus (cf. Culina)
Cornicis ¹³ (nom. <i>cornix</i>) 'crow'	[?]

⁸ KK (cf. *ibid.*: 73 and 74, nn1c); if KK's reading is correct the gloss has all the attributes of an actual *kenn-ig*. LL can only make out clearly the last three letters, which he reads, however, as "... .oge", a possible residue of *vagnotoge*, not further specified.

⁹ Middle Latin examples closest to this word and to the meaning of the Icelandic gloss are: *birria*, *birrhia* (Diefenbach 1857, Du Cange); *birrus* (Diefenbach 1857); and *birruarius* (Du Cange), meaning respectively 'special servant of the master', 'stableman; equerry', and 'public servant, apparitor, usher' (cf. It. *sbirro*, a pejorative version of *gendarme* 'policeman').

¹⁰ The gloss is now illegible because the parchment has deteriorated. The readings in HG and LL are strikingly different: grey and .ak. (to integrate as *rakki*), both meaning 'dog'.

¹¹ Missing from HG, where it should come after Meda in sect. B. Note that in the MS the word is divided into two parts: the first (Cerui) at the end of one line and the second (sia) at the beginning of the next.

¹² LL (51n9) hypothesizes a gloss "liþ" (i.e. *lið*, a generic term for 'strong and intoxicating beverage').

¹³ HG. LL's reading is completely different: Uomitus i [Orexis]. Both readings seem extremely unlikely, but we are unable to provide an alternative one.

Cortina 'curtain'	refeltiald
Cotis (nom. <i>cos</i>) 'hone, whetstone'	hein
Crustulum 'delicious mouthful; sweet'	todde 'a pinch of something; titbit'
Culina 'kitchen'	→ Coquina
[C]ulutergium 'arse-cleaner' ¹⁴	borþfóri
Densus 'dense; thick'	þioccr (<i>þjokkr</i> , <i>þjukkr</i> , <i>þykk</i>) (cf. Spissus)
Dolium 'barrel'	ketill 'kettle, pot'
Domicilium 'domicile, home, dwelling'	→ Domus
Domus 'house'	hus (cf. Asilum, Cellula, Domicilium)
Elios (for <i>Helios</i> , Gr. 'the Sun') ¹⁵	sol
Erica 'heather'	troþ 'faggot-wood' (used as insulation for roofs)
Ether 'ether'	[?]
Exilis 'slight, frail, minute'	mior 'fine, thin, narrow' (cf. Gracilis)
Faber 'smith'	smiþr ¹⁶
Fabricator 'maker, artificer, author'	samsmiþr
Fabricia ¹⁷ (<i>fabrica</i> ?) 'workshop, factory'	smiþia
Far ¹⁸ 'spelt'	co[rn] ¹⁹ 'corn, grain' (cf. Granum)
Farcio 'I poke, fill, stuff'	ec treþ 'I trample, stamp (cf. Uindemio); I poke, stuff'
Fauilla 'cinder'	foslki (for <i>fólski</i>)
Fax 'firebrand, torch'	b[.].jsb[.].þr ²⁰
Feni[le] 'barn, hayloft'	heyhavn ²¹ 'hayrick, haystack'
Filum 'thread'	þroþr (<i>þrøðr</i>)
Fimus 'manure, dung'	mycr
Flax (for <i>falx</i>) ²² 'sickle'	le
Focus 'fireplace' (fig.: 'fire; pyre')	eld[?] ²³ (cf. Pirus)
Forceps 'pincers'	tong
Fossorium 'hoe'	→ Sarculus
Frusta carnis 'small pieces of meat'	stykki 'pieces'
Fuli[go] 'soot, smoke'	[?]
Furca 'hayfork'	quisl (<i>kvísl</i>)

¹⁴ In Diefenbach 1857, s.v. *culistergium*, we find the MHG gloss *arswüsch*, lit. 'rag for (cleaning) the arse'. Fuchs/Weijers gives the form *culistergium* 'id quo culus tergitur'. (Cf. *Manutergium*, below).

¹⁵ See Beckman (in KK: 75n10b) on the use of this Greek term.

¹⁶ HG. LL: hand The gloss is now illegible.

¹⁷ HG. LL: *Fabrateria* ('Ornatus fabrorum, vel domus, vel locus, ubi fabricae sunt', Du Cange).

¹⁸ This term and the corresponding gloss are not in HG, where they should be at the end of l. 16 in sect. B.

¹⁹ LL's integration.

²⁰ HG. LL: . . . brandr. The reading is very uncertain in any case, and the integration b[ly]sb[ur]þr, proposed by Guðmundur Þorláksson (see HG: 388n33), is not very convincing.

²¹ HG. However, the last part of the word is not clearly legible, and it could be *heyhlada* 'haystore' as well. *Heyhlass* 'load of hay', suggested by LL (50n3, 15), seems less probable.

²² An analogous letter-inversion can also be found in Slix, below.

²³ HG: eldsto. LL: eldr. Only the first three letters are actually legible.

Furis (nom. <i>fur</i>) 'thief'	[?] ²⁴
Fuscinula 'fork'	sopál (<i>sodáll</i>) 'flesh-hook'
Gar[garizare] ²⁵	hixta ²⁶ 'to hiccup'
Gaval[us] ²⁷ (class. <i>gabalus</i> 'halter, gallows')	s[nara] ²⁸
Gracilis 'slim; slight, frail'	mior 'fine, thin, narrow' (cf. <i>Exilis</i>)
Granum 'corn, grain'	corn (cf. <i>Far</i>)
Grossus 'large, thick'	digr 'big, robust'
Hyades 'Hyades' (group of stars in the constellation of the Bull)	vlfis keptr (<i>Úlfskjoptr</i> 'the Wolf's Jaws') ²⁹
Ignis 'fire'	elldr (cf. <i>Laris</i>)
Imbrex 'flat tile'	[?]
Jpodromum (class. <i>hippodromus</i> and <i>hypodromus</i>) ³⁰	paþ[reimr] ³¹ 'circus' (originally the name of the hippodrome in Constantinople)
Jus 'broth, gravy'	sop (cf. <i>Socco</i>)
Kloacarius 'latrine cleaner'	[gag]smoxsbere (i.e. <i>gangsmoksberi</i> , lit. 'he who moves piles of excrement') ³²

²⁴ The gloss is now illegible. HG gives piofr 'thief'. LL's reading, røv . . . (for *reyfari* 'robber'), seems somewhat improbable in terms of both spelling and phonetic structure.

²⁵ Under the word *gargarizare* ('liquidum in collo vertere'), Diefenbach 1857 gives, together with other MHG glosses, *worgen* and *worgeln* ('to choke'), both of which appear reasonably close in meaning to Icel. *hixta*. Diefenbach 1867 also contains the entry *garganisare*, glossed *würgen* ('to swallow with difficulty'). HG (398n18) guesses *garrire* 'to chatter', but does not seem very convinced. LL advances no concrete proposals.

²⁶ HG. LL (50n3, 3-4) suggests *birta*.

²⁷ It is only possible to make out clearly the first three letters; what remains seems a fusion of *a + l*. LL's reading is not convincing: *Grosius* (gloss: sull; see *ibid.*: 49n3, 35-36). HG's reading is inexplicable: *Casus* (gloss: fall).

²⁸ With the exception of the initial *s*, the remaining letters of the gloss are extremely faded. The conjecture *snara* 'snare; noose, halter' could provide an equivalence which is consonant with our reading of the Latin base-word (see preceding note).

²⁹ See Beckman's remarks on this term in KK: 74n3a.

³⁰ This form and its variants can be interpreted in two different ways. It can be read as *hippodromus* 'race-course, riding-ground, horse-racing'; or as *hypodromus* 'covered walk, gallery', but also 'stable, outhouse' and even 'privy' (see Diefenbach 1857 s.v. *ipodromium*, Du Cange s.v. *hypodromum*, Forcellini s.v. *hypodromus*). In the Latin tradition the two words, due to their close resemblance, tend to be confused one with the other, and it is often difficult to determine which is intended. In this case, the only helpful element might have been the Icelandic gloss, but it, too, presents considerable reading difficulties (see the following note).

³¹ This is a very uncertain reading because the parchment has deteriorated. We repeat HG's transcription and integration. LL advances no hypothesis and merely stresses the polyvalence of meaning in the Latin base-word (46: 1, 13).

³² HG: [ga]smoxsbere. LL: gansmoxstr. The initial letters have completely disappeared, and the gloss is altogether difficult to decipher. Our conjecture is obviously influenced by the readings in HG and LL; however, none of these earlier editors attempts to explain the actual meaning of the term (see HG: 386n43 and LL: 47n1, 7).

Labrum 'tub, basin' ³³	handþavg (for <i>handlaug</i> 'wash-hand-basin?')
Laris (nom. <i>lar</i>) 'fireside'	→ Ignis
Latrina 'latrine'	ganger
Lebes 'basin; saucepan'	krucca 'pot' (cf. <i>Cacabus</i>)
Ligo 'hoe, mattock'	gręf
Lima 'file'	þel
Limare ³⁴ 'to file'	[su]erf[a] ³⁵
Locium (<i>lotium</i>), 'washing slops; urine'	þuętti ³⁶
Macer 'thin, slim'	magr
Malleator 'one who hammers' (worker who uses a hammer or mallet)	hamrandi ³⁷
Malleus 'hammer, mallet'	hamarr
Manutergium 'handtowel'	[?]
Matella 'vase' (esp. 'chamber-pot')	kag<g>i ³⁸ 'keg, cask'
Medo ³⁹ 'mead'	mięþr
Mel 'honey'	[?]
Merx 'merchandise'	glys 'finery, millinery'
Modium (class. <i>modius</i>) 'bushel'	[ve]r[p]ill? ⁴⁰ 'barrel, cask'
Molossus 'Molossian (dog)'	→ Canis
Morcellus (class. <i>morsillus?</i>) 'morsel, mouthful'	bite (cf. <i>Buccus</i>)
Muffla 'padded glove'	vottr
Mulig[.] ⁴¹ (for <i>mucor</i> 'mould?')	mygla 'mould'
Mulsum 'honey-wine' (or any drink derived from honey)	biorr 'ale'
Navi[cula] ⁴² 'small ship'	feria 'ferry'
Nectar 'nectar' (any especially pleasant drink)	dryccr 'drink' (esp. 'whey')
Nix 'snow'	snęr
Nox 'night'	nott
Nutricia 'provisions, food' ⁴³	steic '(roasted) steak' (i.e. 'food <i>par excellence</i> '?)

³³ Nov. Gl.: *labrum* '(1) cuve, baignoire; (2) bassin d'airain'.

³⁴ HG. LL reads *Limes* ('boundary').

³⁵ HG. LL makes no attempt to provide a reading.

³⁶ The semantic field of Icel. *þvętti* does not extend to 'urine', a meaning which however dominates in Lat. *lotium*; we do find this meaning for the noun *þvag*, coming from the same verbal root as *þvętti*, i.e. *þvá* 'to wash' (cf. Cleasby/Vigfusson/Craigie s.v. *þvag*).

³⁷ HG. LL: .amraS, which could perhaps stretch into *hamrasmiðr* (49n2, 35).

³⁸ The second letter is uncertain. We adopt the conjecture in LL (48n1, 35). HG's reading is less persuasive: kvgi (for *kuggi*, presumably a variant of *kuggr*, a term designating a kind of ship).

³⁹ HG: *Meda*.

⁴⁰ HG (390n27), citing an integration proposed by Guðmundur Þorláksson. LL reads *scot silfr* ('pocket-money').

⁴¹ LL. HG reads *mulio*, with reservations (389n4).

⁴² HG's integration.

⁴³ Nov. Gl. s.v. *nutricius/-tius* II/C: n. pl.: 'vivres'.

Obel[us] 'spit'	→ Acus
Occa ⁴⁴ 'harrow'	→ Vanga
Ocilla (for class. <i>urceolus</i> 'pitcher, jug'?) ⁴⁵	orc 'ark, chest'
Od[or] ⁴⁶ 'odour'	[i]l[mr] ⁴⁷ 'good smell, fragrance'
Officina 'workshop, smithy'	smiþar hus
Oletum 'excrements'	hlangrof (<i>hlandgröf</i>) 'cesspool, sump'
Olla 'pot'	gryta 'saucepan'
Orbita 'orbit'	kringla
Orexis 'appetite'	[?]
Orion 'Orion' (the constellation)	fi[osa]karl[ar] 'the Stablemen' or fi[ski]karlar 'the Fishermen' ⁴⁸
Palatium '(sovereign's) palace'	höll (cf. Aula)
Paludis (nom. <i>palus</i>) 'swamp'	pyt<t>r 'pool, pond'
Parasitus 'fellow-guest, table companion; sponger, parasite'	leikari 'jester'
Pax 'peace'	friþr
Pecten 'comb'	kambr
Peluis 'basin'	mundlavg
Peripetasma 'rug, blanket'	refill
Pilum (for <i>pilus</i>) 'hair'	har
Pincerna 'cup-bearer'	byrlli
Pirus (class. <i>pyra</i>) 'pyre'	→ Focus
Pistor 'miller; baker'	steicari 'cook; baker'
Pix 'pitch'	bic
Pixis 'small jar or box'	bup[kr]
Pliades 'Pleiades' (group of stars in the constellation of the Bull)	vii stirmi (<i>sjaustirmi</i>) 'the Seven Stars'
Polio 'I smoothe'	ec þela
Politum (supine of <i>polio</i>) 'smoothed'	þelat
Polus ⁴⁹ 'pole'	[?]
Pruina 'hoar-frost'	hela
Pruna 'embers'	glöþ
Rima 'crack, fissure'	hriua (<i>hrifa</i> , for <i>rifa</i> ?)
Rogus 'fire, pyre'	bal
Rotunditas 'rotundity'	sihuerbol (<i>sihverfull</i> 'round'?) ⁵⁰
Runcina 'plane'	greypjiarn (<i>greypjárn</i>) 'chisel'? (lit.: 'grooving iron')

⁴⁴ HG. Due to the deterioration of the parchment the word is virtually illegible. LL reads *uncio* (for *uncinus* 'hook?'), which can hardly be considered a synonym for *vanga* 'spade'.

⁴⁵ See HG: 389n45, with reference to Du Cange.

⁴⁶ Guðmundur Þorláksson's integration (see HG: 390n13–14).

⁴⁷ As above.

⁴⁸ The first integration (but without the plural ending) is from HG, the second from KK. Attestations exist of both forms as a name for the stars from Orion's 'sword' (see the respective notes to the text in both editions).

⁴⁹ Missing from both HG and LL, where it should appear, respectively, at the end of l. 10 of sect. B and at the end of l. 37 on p. 43.

⁵⁰ Cf. HG: 387n41.

Sab(ur)ra(n)cia? ⁵¹	vik[...r][...]ip? ⁵²
Sacella (class. <i>sacellum</i> 'reliquary, shrine') 'cupboard, sideboard'?	matbur 'larder'
Saliarēs 'dancers, entertainers (during banquets)'	vmgongumenn 'entertainers' ⁵³
Sarcio 'I mend, patch, darn'	ec sauma 'I sew, stitch'
Sarculus 'small hoe'	pall 'hoe' (cf. Fossorium)
Sata 'ground that has been sown'	sęþi
Scafrum (for <i>scaphium</i>) 'basin, vessel; chamber-pot'	hlanbolle (<i>hlandbolli</i>) 'chamber-pot'
Scintilla 'spark'	gneisti
Securis 'axe'	bolöx
Seges ⁵⁴ 'field that has been sown, plantation'	→ Ager
Semen 'seed'	saþ ⁵⁵
Sero ⁵⁶ 'I seed, plant'	[?]
Serra 'saw'	sog
Sirius 'Sirius' (the largest star in the constellation of the Greater Dog)	[hun]ds[tiarna] 'Dog Star' ⁵⁷
Slix (for <i>silex</i>) ⁵⁸ 'flintstone'	hella 'flat stone, slate' ⁵⁹
Socco (for <i>succus</i> 'juice'?) ⁶⁰	soþ 'broth' ⁶¹ (cf. Jus)

⁵¹ The letters in parentheses represent integrations which would be possible if the MS had originally contained abbreviations above the line which had subsequently faded. However, none of the obtainable combinations is attested in the standard Medieval and Classical Latin dictionaries. Judging from the context (*lima, limare, securis, . . . malleus, malleator, incus, etc.*), the word should be the name of a tool or technique used by artisans. Given the premises, the only possible semantic link would seem to be with the noun *saburra* 'sand; ballast' (this is also suggested by HG: 388n13–14, who nevertheless does not succeed in furnishing a satisfactory interpretation). Might it be an instrument for 'sand-blasting', i.e. for grinding (e.g. iron or wood) by means of sand? – The Icelandic gloss, even more difficult to decipher than the Latin base-word (see note below), is of no help.

LL proposes a notably different reading: *Sabrateria* ('navis piratica', Diefenbach 1857; cf. HG: 388n13–14). It is clear that he links it with *fabrateria*, which, according to his reading of the MS (see n. 17 above), would immediately precede the word in question.

⁵² Perhaps a compound with *vikrar* 'pumice- . . .' (i.e., 'volcanic sand')? (cf. HG: 388n13–14). LL thinks that he can discern *vikingskip*, which would harmonize with his reading of the Latin base-word; however, he expresses some reservations (48n2, 31).

⁵³ Related to *umgangaz* 'to accompany, stay with (someone)'.
⁵⁴ Not in HG. In place of *seges* there is the first occurrence of *sero* (see n. 56 below).

⁵⁵ LL. HG reads *sęþi* (i.e. the same gloss given to *Sata*; see above).

⁵⁶ Both HG and LL find two occurrences of this word in the MS, one right after the other; we can see only one clearly.

⁵⁷ See KK: 73n7c.

⁵⁸ Cf. Flax above. LL reads *lilx* (for *ilx* 'holm-oak').

⁵⁹ LL: *þella* ('a young pine').

⁶⁰ LL: *Cocco* (see next note).

⁶¹ In the MS's present state of preservation, the gloss only seems to contain three letters, i.e. *soþ*. If, together with HG, we read the corresponding Latin base-word as *socco* and hold it to be a corruption (in a Romance direction?) of *succus* (for class. *sūcus* – or a synonym of the preceding *jus* – nothing needs to be added because there is already a correspondence of meaning. HG's reading of the gloss is, however, *sophus*, and he takes *socco* to mean 'cellar, store-room' (cf. Du Cange s.v. *socus*). LL gives an entirely different interpretation, rendering the Latin base-word *Cocco* (to be seen in the light of the diminutive n. pl. *coccula*

Sorbulum 'drink, liquid nourishment (esp. derived from milk) ⁶²	scyr 'curds'
Spica 'ear'	ax (cf. Arista)
Spissus 'thick; dense'	→ Densus
Sum[tus] ⁶³ (<i>sumptus</i>) 'expense, cost'	myndr (for <i>mundr</i>) 'sum paid by the bridegroom to purchase the bride'
Terebrum 'gimlet, drill'	nafarr
Thoracidum 'bust'	licnesci 'statue, effigy'
Tonstrina 'barber's shop'	stofa 'room, hall' ⁶⁴
Tornus 'lathe'	kringjarn (<i>kringjárn</i>)
Triticum 'wheat'	hue<i>ti
Tryna ⁶⁵ (for <i>pistrina</i> 'bakery?')	bac stofa ⁶⁶ 'bakehouse'
Tuceta 'lard'	morr (cf. Adepts)
Vanga 'spade'	reca (cf. Occa)
Wega (?) ⁶⁷ 'Vega' (the brightest star in the constellation Lyra)	svprstiarna ⁶⁸ 'South Star'
Veltris 'greyhound'	miohundr (lit.: 'slim dog')
Uindemio 'I gather the grapes'	→ Farcio
Vinea 'vineyard'	vingarþr
Vinum 'wine'	vin
Uolutabrum 'mire, muck' (where pigs roll)	for 'cesspit' (cf. Cloaca)
Vranus 'Uranus'	[?]
Vrina 'urine'	hland
Ursa maior 'the Great Bear'	eliz ⁶⁹ (Lat. <i>Helix</i> ~ <i>Helice</i> , < Gr. <i>Helikē</i> , lit. 'the Spiral', name for Ursa Major)
Vrsa minor 'the Little Bear'	sinosura (Lat. <i>Cynosura</i> , < Gr. <i>Kunósoura</i> , lit. 'the Dog's Tail', name for Ursa Minor)

'crockery, kitchenware') and hypothesizes a possible completion of the Icelandic gloss into *sodker* 'pot, saucepan'.

⁶² See HG: 386n36, with reference to Du Cange and Diefenbach 1857.

⁶³ HG's integration.

⁶⁴ This word was originally used only for the bathroom (heated, precisely, by a *stove*); it was then extended to designate any room in which people stayed. The generic quality of the meaning of the Icelandic gloss in respect to the Latin base-word is presumably due to the fact that in twelfth-century Iceland no spaces specifically set up as barbershops existed.

⁶⁵ HG. LL: Threme (for *thermae*?).

⁶⁶ LL's improbable reading, *bat stofa*, seems dictated by the need to make the gloss correspond to the Latin base-word (see preceding note).

⁶⁷ KK, without explanation. HG indicates a lacuna here.

⁶⁸ KK. LL: svprst HG: [fiosa]systr (equivalent to *Fjósakonur* 'the Byre-maids', which is, however, the name of a group of stars belonging to the constellation of Orion, q.v.).

⁶⁹ KK ("without doubt"). HG and LL: elix.

3

Once the origin and external characteristics of a glossary have been defined, the question to be asked is what kind of text (obviously Latin) could have been its source. Here, the fact that a number of word-groups have a close semantic link (*domus, domicilium, cellula, asilum* in A/I; *arula, ignis, laris, roigus, focus, pirus, pruna, . . . cinis, scintilla, fauilla* in A/II; *officina, serra, terebrum, runcina, tornus* in A/III; *lima, limare, securis, fabricator, faber, fabricia, . . . malleus, malleator, ancus (= incus), forceps, calibs* in A/IV, etc.) makes it extremely difficult to trace these words to some continuous Latin text (cf. LL:44). And it would appear to be truly impossible to come up with a text capable of passing with ease from the Constantinople hippodrome (called *Paðreimr* by the ancient Icelanders) to chamber-pots to foodstuffs.

In addition, there crops up here and there that search for rhymes, alliterations, and assonances which was so typical of Icelandic poetic craftsmanship: *pruna* and *pruina* (A/II); *pix* and *pax*, *nix* and *nox*, *slix (= silix)* and *flax (= falx)/fax*, *filum* and *pilum*, *farcio* and *sarcio* (A/IV); *atramentum* and *amentum*, *catus* and *cattus* (A/V), and so on. These rapprochements inevitably bring to mind the Eddic *pulur* (present in both *Eddas*), for example, the one concerning river names in *Grímnismál*, sts. 27 ff.: "Síð ok Víð, . . . Gipul ok Gøpul, . . . Þýn ok Vín, . . . Sylgr ok Ylgr, . . . Vønd ok Strønd," etc. (cf. Hale, *passim*).

4

Once a number of monasteries had been founded in Iceland in the course of the twelfth century, the sources often mention the education of the clergy, and it can be taken for granted that young or aspiring clerics studied Latin. Manuscripts containing such authors as Gregory the Great and Bede, known much earlier on the Continent and in England, begin to make their appearance in Iceland. Translations were also made which, like that of Gregory's *Dialogi*, were useful for the writing of sermons (see Finnur Jónsson (prof.), II:929).

Our glossary, on the other hand, seems to be entirely secular and totally without direct references to Christianity. Actually, the presence of words such as *culuter-gium*, *latrina*, *kloacarius*, *uolutabrum*, *cloaca*, *vrina*, *locium*, and others to be found in sections A/I–III of the glossary, reveal – in the event that it was a text intended for teaching purposes (see below) – a very open-minded teacher and a somewhat atypical group of students (the same can be said concerning the glosses in AM.249 I, fol.). In any case, the glossary bears the imprint of eminent practicality, almost as though it were a manual of expressions to be used in the most mundane circumstances of daily life.

Several equivalences are not persuasive, such as, for example, *dolium* 'barrel' glossed *keill* 'kettle' in A/I; *parasius* 'sponger': *leikari* 'jester' in A/III; *ocilla* 'jug' (?): *qrk* 'ark' in A/V; and *mulsum* 'honey-wine': *bjórr* 'ale' in B. Where there is no suitable Icelandic equivalency to the Latin base-word, generic words are resorted to

(see *hús*, which translates not only *domus* and *domicilium*, but also *cellula* and *asilum*; *stofa* for *tonstrina*, etc.). In some cases, words are coined *ad hoc*: in fact, such terms as *samsmiðr* (Lat. *fabricator*), *hamrandi* (Lat. *malleator*), *greypjárn* (Lat. *runcina*), *kringjárn* (Lat. *cornus*) and *bakstofa* (Lat. [*pis*]tryna) seem to be attested only in our glossary.

Post-classical words have made inroads on the Latin base. Some examples are *biro*, *socco*, and *cepe* in A/II; *buccus* (next to *morcellus*, with the obvious meaning of 'morsel'), *muffla* and *ocilla* (for *urceolus*?) in A/V; *medo* in B; etc. Romance endings also seem at times to have been substituted for Latin case-endings, as in the cases of *biro*, *socco*, and *cepe* just mentioned. Finally, the glossarist does not seem to be very familiar with Latin morphology, or at least with the morphology of classical Latin. Perhaps imagining that the two are identical, he puts some nouns in the genitive rather than nominative case: *cotis* for *cos*, *furis* for *fur*, *laris* for *lar*, etc.; and he occasionally alters gender: *pilum* for *pilus*, *pirus* for *pyra*.

5

This microcosm of Latin-Icelandic glossography may provide a reduced version and confirmation of what was actually taking place on a wider scale throughout twelfth-century Iceland. We know nothing about the origins of the Church's utilization of Latin prior to the establishment of the first bishopric in 1056. However, the sources do inform us that, with the advent of the first bishop, the Icelandic Church began to take more definite form, and that future ecclesiastics began to be educated systematically by teachers who, in some cases, came from abroad (see *Biskupa sögur*, ed. 1858–78, I:239).

The most salient characteristic of the flowering of Icelandic culture seems to have been the unity of profane and religious education. Indeed, it was for the most part the sons of the best landowning or most powerful families who received a twofold education in keeping with a twofold destiny, that of chief and that of priest (cf. Finnur Jónsson [bish.], I:190 ff.). The most promising offspring even went to study abroad, as was the case of Sæmundr Sigfússon the Learned (1056–1133), who studied in Paris and came back as an acknowledged political and spiritual leader (priest) to open a school in his native Oddi in southern Iceland. His spiritual heir was Ari Þorgilsson, also called the Learned (1067–1148), who came from an excellent family and was himself a priest. While Sæmundr's historical writings (which are lost) were almost certainly in Latin, that part of Ari's work which has come down to us, the *Libellus Islandorum* (Íslendingabók), was, its Latin title notwithstanding, written in Icelandic.

6

Latin passed, it would seem, like a meteor across the Icelandic sky; it was never an end in itself but a mere vehicle for acquiring new knowledge and achieving the written mastery of the local language (cf. Frank: 151–52). It is perhaps no coincidence

that Sæmundr's historical works, written in Latin, were not preserved. Signals from the Continent such as the rebirth of classical studies and the imitation of the classics do not seem to have affected medieval Iceland; at the most, their influence was marginal (cf. Skard: 30–31).

It would take a great deal of research to determine the degree of dependence of our glossary on continental models, or whether such dependence existed. In terms of external form our glossary does not differ significantly from a number of continental ones. However, it does have some peculiarities: its typological isolation, in other words the virtual absence of similar glossaries on the island; the casual nature of the compilation, whatever its final purpose may have been; and the impression one has that, although perhaps incomplete, it is not part of a longer work (cf. LL:xxiii).

In the absence of more certain points of reference, one is strongly tempted to include this little exercise in the vast constellation of the Icelandic *orðspeki*, or wisdom and versatility in the use of words. It is certainly a minor, if not minimal, example, if one compares it with the infinitely greater verbal displays to be found in the *pulur* or in scaldic poetry. However, other hypotheses are not to be excluded a priori. One of these, less probable in view of what has been said above about the status of Latin in medieval Iceland, is that the glossary represents an indirect testimony to an isolated effort on someone's part to introduce Latin as a language of daily use into a specific sector of Icelandic society, a religious community for example. Another, perhaps more feasible, possibility is that it is a transcription (possibly made for teaching purposes) of the personal and, therefore, originally private jottings of an Icelandic scholar who had studied abroad in a place where Latin, in addition to being a learned language, was also used in daily life (cf. Finnur Jónsson [prof.], II:926–27).

7

In the Danish court, fifteen hundred kilometres to the south, the relationship between the local language and Latin seems to have been the reverse of what it was in Iceland. Here, Saxo Grammaticus (called 'the Grammarian' precisely because he wrote so well in Latin), an extremely important medieval writer (1150–1216), was even putting Icelandic *carmina antiquissima* into Latin (cf. *Gesta Danorum* (GD), Præfatio I, 4 (ed. Olrik/Ræder/Blatt, I:5): "Quorum [i.e. Tylensium 'of the Icelanders'] thesaurus historicarum rerum pignoribus refertos curiosius consulens, haud parvam præsentis operis partem ex eorum relationis imitatione contexui"); and this material came in part from an oral tradition (GD, ibid.: "[Tylenses] Cunctorum quippe nationum res gestas cognosse memoriæque mandare voluptatis loco reputant").

As an example of this, let us take two stanzas from Snorri's *Edda*, *Gylfaginning* 23. These lines were pronounced by the god Njörðr and his wife Skaði after their marriage; each despises the homeland – the mountains, the sea – of the other (ed. Faulkes: 24):

“Leið erumk fjöll –
 varka ek lengi á,
 nætr einar nfu:
 úlfa þytr
 mér þótti illr vera
 hjá sǫngvi svana.” (Njǫrðr)
 “Sofa ek máttigak
 sævar beðjum á
 fugls jarmi fyrir:
 sá mik vekr
 er af víði kemr
 morgun hverjan: már.” (Skáði)

This is translated by H. R. E. Davidson (33) as follows:

“Hateful are the hills; I was not long there,
 only nine nights;
 the howling of wolves seemed ill to me
 compared with the swans’ call.”

“I could not sleep on the sea beds
 for the screaming of birds;
 on his far flight each morning
 the sea-mew awakened me.”

Saxo put the analogous sentiments of Hadingus and Regnhilda into Latin verse, using two different types of meter (*GD*, I, viii, 18–19). However, although the content is similar, he produces no less than 31 Latin verses (ed. Olrik/Ræder/Blatt, I:31–32) to the 8 of Snorri’s *Edda*:

“Quid moror in latebris opacis,
 collibus implicitus scruposis,
 nec mare more sequor priori?
 Eripit ex oculis quietem
 agminis increpitans lupini
 stridor et usque polum levatus
 questus inutilium ferarum
 impatiensque rigor leonum.
 Tristia sunt iuga vastitasque
 pectoribus truciora fisis.
 Officiunt scopuli rigentes
 difficilisque situs locorum
 mentibus æquor amare suetis.
 Nam freta remigiis probare,
 mercibus ac spoliis ovare,

æra aliena sequi locello,
 æquoreis inhiare lucris
 officii potioris esset
 quam salebras nemorumque flexus
 et steriles habitare saltus.” (Hadingus)

“Me canorus angit ales immorantem litori
 et soporis indigentem garriendo concitat.
 Hinc sonorus æstuosæ motionis impetus
 ex oculo dormientis mite demit otium,
 nec sinit pausare noctu mergus alte garrulus,
 auribus fastidiosa delicatis inserens,
 nec volentem decubare recreari sustinet,
 tristiore flexione diræ vocis obstrepens.
 Tutius silvis fruendum dulciusque censeo.
 Quis minor quietis usus luce, nocte carpitur
 quam marinis immorari fluctuando motibus?” (Regnhilda)

In P. Fisher’s translation (Fisher/Davidson, I:32–33):

“Why do I linger in the shadows,
 enfolded by rugged hills,
 not following the waves as before?
 The challenging howl of the wolf-pack,
 the ungovernable ferocity
 of beasts, cries of dangerous
 brutes ever raised to heaven
 snatch all rest from my eyes.
 The mountain ridges are desolate
 to hearts bent on sterner schemes.
 The unbending cliffs and harsh
 terrain oppress those whose souls
 delight in the high seas.
 To sound the straits with our oars,
 revel in plundered wealth,
 pursue for our coffers another’s
 fortune and gloat over sea-loot
 would be far finer work
 than haunting the winding forest-
 tracks and barren ravines.”

“The chant of the birds torments me lagging here on the shore,
 disturbing me with their jabber whenever I try to sleep,
 and I hear the ceaseless roar and fury of the tide
 as it takes away the gentle repose from my slumbering eyes.

There is no relaxation at night for the shrill chatter of the sea-mew,
 dinning its stupid screech into my tender ears,
 for it will not allow me to rest in my bed or be refreshed,
 but ominously caws away in dismal modulations.
 For me there's a safer and sweeter thing – to sport in the woods.
 How could you crop a more meagre share of peace in light
 or darkness than by tossing on the shifting deep?"

An amplification which is excessive, almost a bravado; it illustrates in full the elaborate and rhetorical style of the author, a passionate imitator of the prose of Valerius Maximus, but also of Sallust, Curtius Rufus, and Justinus. His expanded treatment of an older theme reminds us of the direction taken by the *Nibelungenlied* when compared with the short Germanic heroic poem.

The name of the Norwegian Ericus Disertus (an obvious rendering of ON *mál-spakr* 'eloquent') appearing in books V and VI of *GD*, reveals that, like Saxo, he must also have been – even in Latin dress – abundantly endowed with the exalting and exalted Icelandic *orðspeki*.

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A. Erstes Blatt. (S. 47.)

I.		II.	
	hus Domus i domicilium		Cinif gucifti Scintilla
5	hus Cellula hus Asilum stofa Tonstrina foþ hus Coquina i Culin ^a	20	Fauilla spon Coclear bryti biro
10	Pap [reimr] Ipodromum holl Palatium i hus Aula bu i idem ningr Aulea Aleum licnefei Thoracidum refeltiald	25	foþ fophus Juf. focco flot Cepe matbur
15		30	Sacella
	Cortina rofill Peripetasma foþal Fufcinula ketilfostr Andecla ketill Dolium gryta krucca Olla . lebef i Cacabus borþfari [C]ulutergium kambr Pecten	35	bup Cafa bup' Pixif feyr Sorbulum bacltofa Tryna ker laug
		40	Balneum gangr Latrina [ga]nfmoxfbere kloacariuf

III.		IV.	
	for Uolutabrum i Cloaca hland 5 Vrina puetti locium hlangrof Oletum 10 quifl scip Furca. Affer reca Vanga i occa pall	15 Sarcuf . i Fofforium i gref [þorra] Ligo. Manuter mundlag gium 20 Peluif ^a handþarg (?) Labrum hlanbolle kvgi Scafrum. Matel 25 leikari la Parafituf vmgougumenn Saliaref	30 fmiþar hus Officina fog Sorra nafau terebrum 35 Greppiarn Runcina kringiarn Tornuf kringla 40 Orbita fihuerbol (?) Rotunditaf
	þol Lima [fu]er[fa] Limare 5 bolqx Securif [am]miþr Fabricator fmiþr 10 Faber fmiþja Fabricia vikrar . . . ip Saburrantia 15 hamar	20 Malleuf hamrandi Malleator steþi Incuf tong Forcepf stal Calibf 25 ec pela Polio bic friþr Pix Pax fuer nott 30 Nix Nox	hella le flix Flax b . . . þ . . . þr hrina Fax Rima 35 nol Acuf i obel [uf] þroþr þar Filum Pilum ec treþ 40 Farcio . i Uindemio ec fauna Sarcio pelat Politum

V.		
pioecr	5 mior mior	fuori fall
Denfuf. † Spiffuf	Gracilif Exilif	10 Amentum Cafuf
digr magr	nora forta	steicari burlli
Groffuf. Macer	Atomia Atrumentum	Piftor Pincerna
steic mœrr	25 wa:tr	huelp
Nutricia Tuceta	Muffla	Catufuf
† adopl	glowe	konn
15 stykki	Ciroteca	Catuf
Frufta carni'	hundr	40 kettr
todde	30 Canif	Cattuf
Cruftulum	† Molofuf	pytr
20 kiqbiti	miohundr	Paludif
Caruncufuf	Veltrif	orc
bite	grey	45 Ocilla
Morcelluf		
† buccuf	35 Catelluf	
VI.		
[ryb]	5 myr	pekia
Fuli[go]	Fimuf	10 Arra
mygla	piofr	myudr
mulio (?)	Furif	Sum [tuf]
[i]l[mr]	{kraka}	....
Od[or]	Cornicif	Imbrex
15 hein	....	hueti
Cotif	Orexif	Triticum
hixta	... r. ill	35 trop
gar ...	Modiuf	Erica
glyf	heylæn	helfi
20 Merx	30 Fenile	Collare
feria		
Navi[cula]		

[continues on p. 323!]

AM 249 f, fol.: ff. 4r-v (Glossary). Transcription according to Guðmundur Þorláksson (Smástykkur udg. af STUAGNL, 3 [1884], pp. 86-87).

I.	10 blifpl	Calcestra.
af fambulo	Patera	5 hialt
Accubito	ker	oapulum.
	Ciphuf †	iostr
astr quama	Sciathus.	Acetuf
1 occurfuf	10 tafca	kilpr
5 flop	Clitella	10 ooobbo
Malona.	tpfcofueinn	gripi
	Numallo	oooggo
fiara	vier	ec meple vipadra
ledona	20 Pumex	Aðorgio:
golf	stofn	15 oaurga ec
10 Pauimentum	Trunca	obforbuit
pekia	kylva	faurliut.
Tectum	Maftigia †	Lenocinium.
	25 Claua	hor hus
fiol † pekia	lykil	30 Luperca. †
14 Tegula	Clauif	Lupanar †
	nagle	Proftibulum †.
	Clauuf.	Mercatonia
II.	30 fefr i hel	fonr Post cono
bollo	Iethargius.	35 Manzer
Cirriathao	colfr	brigzle
† cadurco	bultum. †.	Postora.
ker	34 Catapulta	ec em fupin
6 Crater		Cautirio:
difer	III.	30 ooofpu brandr
Catinuf	vengi	Torrif
biop	Pulinar.	
Parapfidoo	bepr.	

IV.	brauþcon	fioptr
þeill. idem	mixtiouf	Crumena
Omen. faufta	Pastilef.	Pungr
		Marfupium
Scriþgiarn		sciopa
Sciouf.		burfa
5 Scriþgiarna	V.	malr
Scioultaf	scioldr	furulus. †
	Pelta	farago.
	tafi	fe hirzla
vfr	Aleam	Loculus
bubo	baun	10 leigo lelr
Paí	Tenfera	Fenerator
10 Papuf.	tafboþ	fó
	Pirgum	Fenuf
	"R	auþr
volundr	10 Larguf	35 Censum.
Dedaluf	glap gíof	item
þeþar.	Prodiguf	Diuitie
Jnter limium	glotronar ¶	avþr
	dilapídatof	Gazas
	fe hirzla	40 fe hirzla
15 illo heille	Corbanþas	Gatho
Malaue	fe. hús	filatium
þrete ec	Erarium.	
Altercor		

B. Zweites blatt. (S. 68.)

	elix	cynofura	
	Vrfa maior	Vrfa minor	
	VII...	VII fljirjui	fiófakarl
	hyadel	Pliadef	Orion
5	cuceyle	idem	[fiófa]fyflr
	Arcturuf	Aranaec	....
	kyndel	idem	[fiornu]liof
	Aurora (?)	Candela	Siduf
	....	fól	....
10	Stella (?)	Elyof	Calum

	Vranus	Ether	Aer
	akr	....	....
	Ager †	Sero	Sero
15	feþi	ax	ax
	Sata	Spica.	† arifta
	feþi	corn	
	Semen	Granu	
	vín	vingarþr	miþr
20	Vinum	Vinea	Meda
	....	biorr	drycer
	....	Mullum	Nectar

	Mel	....	....

[continues on p. 321!]