

AN ETYMOLOGICAL EXPLORATION OF FOODSTUFFS AND UTENSILS: THE  
SOCIOLINGUISTIC FORTUNE OF CULINARY TERMS OF APICIUS' *DE RE*  
*COQUINARIA*

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A dissertation submitted to the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Department of Romance Languages.

Chapel Hill  
2006

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2006

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## ABSTRACT

CHUCK JOHNSON: An Etymological Exploration to Foodstuffs and Utensils: The Sociolinguistic Fortune of Culinary Terms of Apicius' *De re coquinaria*.  
(Under the direction of Lucia Binotti)

This study will trace the sociolinguistic fortune of the culinary terms from Apicius' *De re coquinaria* into the major medieval romance dialects. As the only cookbook from antiquity, the culinary context of *De re coquinaria* offers a social context in which we may observe sociolinguistic change and variation from Latin to the major medieval romance dialects. We may observe dialectal phonological and morphological change and variation of the culinary terms, their sociolinguistic stratification based on socially determined variables including class, internal and foreign linguistic borrowing based on prestige and culinary innovation, and diachronic dialectal semantic change. This study will demonstrate ultimately linguistic conservatism or innovation of the culinary terms in the major medieval romance dialects.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

abruzz. = Abruzzi

anglon. = Anglo-Norman

arag. = Aragonese

arb. = Arabic

bergam. = Bergamese

blon. = Blonay

bologn. = Bolonese

bourb. = Bourbonnais

bourg. = Bourgignon

breton = Brittany

calabr. = Calabrese

cast. = Castilian (Spanish)

cat. = Catalan

cors. = Corsican

DRC = Giarratano, C., and F. Vollmer. Apicii librorum X qui dicuntur de re coquinaria,  
Lipzig: B.G. Tevbneri, 1922.

ferra. = Ferrara

FEW = Wartburg, Walther. Französisches etymologisches Wörterburg, 25 vols. Bonn:  
Klopp, 1928

flor. = Florentine

fr. = French (modern)

galic. = Galician  
gcoincy = Coincy  
gen. = Genovese  
judfr. = Judeo French  
napol. = Napolitan  
leon = Leonese  
log. = Logudorian (Sardinian)  
lomb. = Lombardian  
lucc. = Lucca  
mazed. = Macedonian  
mfr. = Middle Francien (French - 14th-15th centuries)  
milan. = Milanese  
mirand. = Miranda (Portugal)  
montbel. = Montbéliard  
neap. = Naples  
nb = New Burgish  
ofr. = Old Francien (French - 11th – 13th centuries)  
orm. = Ormea (Piedmontese)  
port. = Portuguese  
reat. = Rieti  
venet. = Venetian  
pad. = Padova  
ped. = Piedmontese



pistoj = Pistoia

prov. = Provençal (langue d'oc)

regg. = Reggio

REW = Meyer-Lübke. Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch. Heidelberg: Carl Winters Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1935

sic. = Sicilian

tarent. = Tarentinian

tergest. = Tergestin

TLF = Institut National de la Langue Française Nancy. Trésor de la langue française. 16 vols. Nancy: Gallimard, 1971-94. <http://atilf.atilf.fr/tlfr3.htm>

tusc = Tuscan (Italian)

venet. = Venetian

vicent = Vicentin

wall. = Wallon

## **Introduction**

*De re coquinaria* (DRC) is the only surviving collection of recipes from antiquity. Most scholars disagree on a precise date of authorship of DRC because they believe that the DRC is really a large compilation of recipes from different Roman cooks. However, it seems plausible that the collection was gathered in its present form in the 3<sup>rd</sup> or late 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. (Lindsey 144).

However, regardless of its date, culinary terms represent a common lexicon of everyday use, and offers a medium to observe sociolinguistic change diachronically into the multiple medieval romance dialects that are the successors of Latin. This dissertation uses a selection of the lexicon of the DRC to examine the phonological and morphological conservatism or innovation of the major medieval dialects that give rise to Spanish, French, Italian, and Portuguese.

## **Author**

Apicius as ‘cook’ may have been used as the given name of several renowned Roman chefs in ancient literature. Most Apician scholars, therefore, disagree as to who the Apicius of DRC was. Renaissance humanists suggested erroneously that the author’s name was Apitius Caelius based on the misunderstanding of the corrupt form of the title of the book in the Vatican Manuscript (V)<sup>1</sup> but all Apician scholars, including Milham, today agree that we cannot attribute the work to the name Caelius because there is no ancient authority for the name (*Towards a Stemma and Fortuna of Apicius* 261). The likely explanation for 3<sup>rd</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Lindsay observes that the first folio of the manuscript reads API CAE, restored subsequently by Vollmer as Apicii ‘of Apicius’ (144).

century Latin association of the term Apicius ('cook' or 'chef') concerns a certain historical Apicius who gained fame and recognition as a chef. According to Edwards, at least three gourmards of whom two are accounted for bore the name of Apicius in Imperial Rome. The first, Marcus A. Apicius, lived during the rise of Julius Caesar (44 B.C.), the second, Marcus Gavinus Apicius, taught cooking under Augustus and Tiberius (27 B.C. – 37 A.D.). Many scholars point to the second historical Apicius, Marcus Gavinus Apicius, as the likely inspiration for DRC. Martial wrote that Marcus Gavinus Apicius had made a fortune of sixty million HS (sestertii) but wasted most of it on gastronomy and had ten million left when he took a poison to kill himself. Apparently, he was afraid of dying of hunger or thirst (Martialis *Epigr.* III, 22). Brandt supports the notation that the term Apicius as 'cook' was likely attributed to Marcus Gavius Apicius because the historical Apicius had written a compendium upon cooking in the first century that was subsequently very popular and likely became a source for manuscripts E and V and the excerpt of Vinidarius. According to Faas, the original Apicius was "not a working man, but a rich and noble lord" (9). However, most scholars agree that the name Apicius became synonymous with 'cook' or 'chef' by the third century (Faas 9). Athenaeus wrote about a certain Apicius in the time of Trajan, "When the Emperor Trajan was in Parthia, many days' journey from the sea, Apicius sent him oysters that were preserved in his special way" (Ath. 1.7). Milham confirms that Apicius "... as it is used in the manuscripts is a generic name..." (261). Apicius is therefore the general name given to a Roman chef who lived during the Roman empire and does not identify the historical Apicius.

The term "Apicius" has always been used only as a proper name when referring to the Latin author of DRC and not as 'cook.' The name "Apicius" is often associated

pejoratively with gluttony in the Middle Ages. Giorgio Padoan attributes greed and danger to the name Apicius. This negative connotation likely refers to the historical M. Apicius who killed himself having spent all his wealth on food. We find Padoan's reference to Apicius as 'greedy' in *Mythographi Vaticani II*

Apicius quidam voracissimus fuit qui de condituris multa scripsit. Postquam ergo omne patrimonium dilapidavit, tandem cum egere cepisset, non ferens pudorem veneno periit (Usher 2).

Usher points to a lamentation of society's moral decline in Boccaccio's Sonnet 95. Here the famed Italian poet points to the excesses of the Latin culinary author:

Apizio legge nelle nostre scole  
E 'l re Sadanapalo, e lor dottrina  
Di gran lunga è preposta alla divina  
Dagli ozi dionesti e dalle gole.  
E verità né in fatti né in parole  
Oggi si truova, e ciaschedun inchina  
All'avirizia sì com' a reina,  
La quale in tutto può ciò la vuole.  
Onestà s'è partita e cortesia,  
Ed ogn'altra / virtù è al ciel tornata,  
Ed insieme con esse leggiadria  
Dalle villane menti discacciata;  
Ma quanto questo per durar si sia,  
Iddio sel sa, ch' ad ogni cosa guata  
(*Tutte le opere di Giovanni Boccaccio*, Branca, Milan: Mondadori, 1972, 82).

Usher points out that Boccaccio's negative views of the Latin author were likely inspired by his readings of other authors including Isidore of Seville who wrote that he who is destroyed by gluttony kills both his soul and his body, similarly to the misfortune of the historical Apicius:

Coquinae apparatus Apicius quidam primus composuit, qui in eo absumptis bonis morte voluntaria periit; et merito, quia is, qui gulae atque edacitati servit, et animam et corpus interficit (Etymologarium 20. 1, 1).

We find the same negative attribute of Apicius in the 16th century in Iberia. Juan de Arede Otárola writes in 1550 that adventurous chefs are dangerous:

... que todos los cocineros fuesen desterrados, como Apicio, que fue el príncipe y primero dellos ... Así como los oficiales de trajes nuevos son perniciosos a la república, porque dan ocasión a gastos desordenados, así los cocineros curiosos son peligrosos, porque el día de hoy casi muchos hacen lo que el emperador Geta, de quien dicen que le daban escripto por alfabeto, en sentándose a la mesa, todos los platos y manjares que le habían de servir (*Coloquios de Palatino y Pinciano*, José Luis Osasar Ariza, Turner (Madrid), 1995, 2).

However, by the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, authors are familiar with Apicius as the original Roman author and the name no longer carries the negative connotation of the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Most modern authors cite Apicius in reference as the first gourmet chef. In his study of tuna, Fray Martín Sarmiento cites the different terms for fish as detailed in *DRC* but they do not use the name to mean ‘cook’:

Esta Sarda, de quien habla Apicio, no tiene conexión con la Sardina, aunque se parezca en el Nombre. Es un medio entre la Cordila, y la Pelamida, ó entre el Atuncillo y el Atun ya algo crecido (1757, *Carta sobre los atunes*, Javier de Salas, Imprenta Fortanet (Madrid), 1876, 155).

The name Apicius today is synonymous again today with sumptuous foodstuffs and appears in learned circles as a reference to haute cuisine. Many modern companies and associations have taken the name Apicius in honor of the famed Roman gourmand. In modern Italy, we find Apicius appearing as the name of the Culinary Institute of Florence ([www.apicius.it](http://www.apicius.it)), an online gastronomic magazine in Spain ([www.apicius.es](http://www.apicius.es)), companies

dealing with culinary management, e.g. Apicius Culinary Support ([www.culinarysupport.com](http://www.culinarysupport.com)), and even an online discussion group of cuisine, (<http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Apicius/join>). Modern interest in DRC and Roman culinary habits are likely to continue and we will continue discovering Apicius used to refer to cuisine.

### **Manuscripts and Early Imprints**

The ten books of Apicius are preserved in two ninth century manuscripts known as V<sup>2</sup> and E<sup>3</sup> respectively drawn from a single ninth century original, now lost. All Apician scholars recognize an 8th century excerpt of Vinidarius<sup>4</sup> as related to the original ten books of Apicius. Milham has dated the composition of the former work to the late 4th or early 5th century. All Apician scholars agree that the 8th century excerpt is attributed to the historical 5th century compiler Goth Vinidarius or his employee (Milham *Towards a Stemma and Fortuna of Apicius* 261). Lindsay agrees that the 5th century excerpt draws

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<sup>2</sup>Rome, Vatican Library. Vat. Vubinas, lat. 1146, 9<sup>th</sup> century. 58 sheets, 2 blanks in the beginning and 2 at the end. Size 23.75 x 18.75 cm., heavy parchment, 20-21 lines to the page, not numbered. Sheet I R, illuminated by square panel in purple and gold letters (capit. Quadr.) INCP / API / CAE / nothing else. Sheet I V – 3 R the title, EPIM e / LES LI / VER I, and the titles of Book I, illuminated with columns, flowers and birds. Sheet 3 R between the foot of the columns EXPLICITVNT CAPITVLA. Sheet 3 V a panel in purple similar to sheet IR with inscription, INCP / CONDITV / PARADOXV. Sheet 4 R commences the text with the title, I, Conditum Paradoxum. Captions, marginal figures and initials in red. The captions are written in good uncials throughout, the first text words usually in half uncials, continuing in an even and beautiful minuscule. The Explicits and Incipits in capitalis rustica. Sheet 58 V end of text with EXPLICIT LIBER X, written in the vicinity of Tour in the 9<sup>th</sup> century (Edwards *Cooking and Dining in Imperial Rome* 254).

<sup>3</sup>New York Library of the Academy of Medicine, until 1930 in Cheltenham Gloucester, Biblioth. Phillipps, 275, in the library of Sir Thomas Phillipps, a codex ca. 9<sup>th</sup> century, 4to, parchment, 275 pp., originally bound up with Phill. 386, from the Benedictine Abbey of St. Ghislain, founded at the end of the 7<sup>th</sup> century in the diocese of Cambrai; partly in Continental, but mostly in Anglo-Saxon minuscule of the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Title and part of index are missing. The book commences with lib. VIII of the index. Bound in an 18<sup>th</sup> century French full leather binding, brought to American by Dr. Margaret B. Wilson and presented to the library of the A. of M. in 1931 (Vehling 254).

<sup>4</sup> Paris, lat. 10318. 8<sup>th</sup> century. Codex Salmasianus, pp. 196-203, Apici excerpta a Vinidario vir. Incl. Excerpts from Apicius, 31 formulae not found in the traditional Apicius. Cf. Notes on Vinidarius, preceding the Excerpta which follow the end of Book X of Apicius.

from the same sources as the ten Apician books and are comparable in morphology and syntax (146). Milham supports the same argument (278). We may therefore consider the short thirty recipes of fish, Latin *piscis*, and piglet, Latin *porcellus*, of the excerpt entitled “Apici excerpta a Vinidario” as additions to the stock of the authentic Apician recipes of DRC. How the historical Apicius came to be associated with DRC is ultimately speculation although the excessive gastronomic renown of the historical M. Gaius Apicius and his compendium on cuisine suggest “Apicius” as ‘chef.’ Renaissance humanists entitled the work as *De re coquinaria* (Lindsay 145).

We find a total of eighteen Renaissance manuscripts of DRC of which three are no longer accounted for. Edwards has noted that a majority of the Renaissance manuscripts originate from V. Milham confirms Edwards’ assumption that V appears as the direct source for the humanistic copies of Apicius (263) because E was not brought to the Rome until the late 15<sup>th</sup> century from Germany. In her attempt to create a stemma of the printings of Apicius, Milham has named each Renaissance manuscript with a letter. I have included below her listing of the Renaissance manuscripts as well as information on the lost manuscripts.

1. Manuscript B. Oxford, Bldl. Add. B 118, 15<sup>th</sup> century
2. Manuscript D. Oxford, Bodl. Canon. Class. Lat. 168, 15<sup>th</sup> century.
3. Manuscript C. Florence, Riccard. 141, 15<sup>th</sup> century.
4. Manuscript G. Cesena, Bibl. Malatestiana 167, 154, 15<sup>th</sup> century..
5. Manuscript J. Rome, Vat. Lat. 6803, 15<sup>th</sup> century.
6. Manuscript K. Copenhagen, Gl. Kgl. Sammlung 3553, 15<sup>th</sup> century.
7. Manuscript L. Florence, Laur. Plut. 73,20, 15<sup>th</sup> century.

8. Manuscript M. Munich, lat. 756, 15<sup>th</sup> century.
9. Manuscript N. Rome, Vat. Lat. 6337, 15<sup>th</sup> century.
10. Manuscript O. Leningrad, Inst. Istor. Akad. Nauk 627/2 (V 645), 15<sup>th</sup> century
11. Manuscript P. Paris, lat. 8209, 15<sup>th</sup> century.
12. Manuscript Q. Rome, Vat. Lat. 8086, 15<sup>th</sup> century
13. Manuscript R. Florence, Riccard. 662, 15<sup>th</sup> century.
14. Manuscript S. Florence, laur. Strozzi 67, 15<sup>th</sup> century.
15. Manuscript T. Rome, Vat. Urb. Lat. 1145, 15<sup>th</sup> century.
16. Manuscript used by Bonifaz Amerbach and Joh. Sichardus. Cf. P. Lehman, Joh. Sichardus, Quellen und Untersuchungen, Iv, I, p. 204, lost.
17. Manuscript in the library of the Sforza brothers of Pesaro burned in 1514. The manuscript is known only from the catalogue.
18. Manuscript mentioned by Albanus Torinus in his edition of Apicius, Basel, 1541, lost.

### **Printed Editions of DRC**

I have included below a brief description of the printed editions of DRC including the place and date of publication, and original name of the printer or editor.

1. Venice: circa 1483, Suetonius. *Apitii Celi de re coquinaria libri decem. Impressum Venetiis per Bernardinum Venetum*. We have no precise date for the publication. This edition is considered by most authorities as the earliest. 4to, old vellum, 30 sheets, the pages are not numbered. Georg-Drexel, No. 13; Pennell, p. 111; Vicaire, col. 29, Latin.

2. Milan: circa 1490, Signerre. *Apicius Culinaris. Impressum Mediolani per Magistrum Guilierum de Signerre Rothomagensem*. The edition is disputed by bibliographers. The edition is doubted by runet, according to Vicaire (Edwards 259).

3. Milan: 1498, by Signerre. *Apicius Culinarius. Impressum mediolani per magistrum Guillerum Signerre Rothomagensem*. This is the first dated edition, 4to, 40 sheets, pages not numbered, Latin.

4. Venice: 1503, Suetonius. *Apitii Celi de re coquinaria libri decem. Coquinariae capita Graeca ab Apitio posita haec sunt*. 4to, 32 sheets, 30 lines to the page, pages not numbered, signed a-h, by 4, Latin.



5. Basel: 1541, Paulus, Aegineta, and Platina. *Calii Apitii summi adylatricis medi cinae artificis de re culinaria libri X*. The book contains no printer's name or device. 4to, old calf, 16 pp., containing title, dedication and index, not numbered but signed in Greek letters, Latin.
6. Lyon: 1541, Paulus, Aegineta, and Platina. *Caelii Apitii sum mi adylatricis medicinae artificis, de re culinaria libri decem*. This edition was likely pirated from the Torinus edition given at Basel in the same year because both editions bear the same editor.
7. Zurich: 1542, Hummelberger. *In Hoc Opere Contenta. Apicii Caelii de opsoniis et condimentis, sive arte coquinaria, libri X*. 4to, 123 sheets, pagination commences with title, not numbered, Latin.
- 8.. Londin: 1705, Martin Lister, Court Physician to Queen Anne. *Apicii Coelii de opsoniis et condimentis, sive arte coquinaria, libri decem*. This edition is limited to 120 copies. 8vo, original full calf, gilt. Index 11 leaves, unnumbered, Latin.
9. Amsterdam: 1709, Martin Lister. *Apicii Coelii de opsoniis et condimenti ,sive arte coquinaria, libri decem*. Small 8vo. Title in red and black. Dedication addressed to Martinus Lister by Theod. Jans. Of Almelveen. *Variae Lectiones*, 9 leaves; Index, 12 leaves, none numbered, Latin.
10. Marktbreit: 1787. Johannes Michael Bernhold. *Celii Apicii de opsoniis et condimentis sive arte coquinaria libri X*. First edition. Bernhold based this edition upon Lister and Blasius Lancioluts' 1490 Milan edition, Latin.
11. Lubeck: 1791, Johannes Michael Bernold. Same as above, second edition, Latin.
12. Ansbach: 1800, Johannes Michael Bernold, *Apitius Coelius de re culinaria*. 8 vo. Ansbachii, Latin
13. Venice: 1852, Anonymous. *Apitius Caelius delle vivande e condimenti ovvero dell'arte de la cucina. Volgarizzamento con annotationi di G. Baseggio*. Italian title and annotations by G. Baseggio with the original Latin text, Latin
14. Heidelberg: 1867, Chr. Theophil. Schuch. *Apici Caeli de re coquinaria libri decem*. 8 vo. Pp. 202.
15. Heidelberg: 1874, identical to Edition 14, *Editio secundia Heidelbergae*.
16. Leipzig: 1909, Richard Gollmer. *Das Apicius-kochburg aus des altrömischen kaiserzeit*. 8 vo, pp. 154, German.
17. Leipzig: 1911, Edward Danneil. *Apicius Caelius: altrömische kochkunst in zehn büchern*. 8 vo, pp. XV + 127, German.

18. Leipzig: 1922, C. Giarratano and Fr. Vollmer, *Apicii libroum X qui dicuntur de re coquinaria*, Latin.
19. Paris: 1933, Guégan. *Les Dix livres de cuisine d'Apicius traduits du latin pour la première fois et commentés par Bertrand Guégan*. Paris René Bonnel Éditeur rue Blanche, no, 8. Three blank leaves, false title. French translation.
20. Chicago: 1926-1936, Joseph Vehling. *Apicius. Cooking and Dining in Imperial Rome*. Dover Publications. English translation with comments and annotations by Vehling.
21. Leipzig: 1969, Ella Milham. *Apicii decem cui libri dicuntur de re coquinaria et excerpta a Vinidario*. Teuber, Latin.
22. Paris: 1974, Jacques André. *Apicius, l'art culinaire*. Société d'Édition, Les Belles Lettres. French translation with annotations by André.
23. Point Roberts, Washington: 1984, John Edwards. *The Roman Cookery of Apicius: a Treasury of Gourmet Recipes and Herbal Cookery*. Hartley and Marks. English translation.

With the intention of working on a modern edition as close as possible to the original manuscripts, I have chosen to draw my corpus of culinary terms from Giarratano and Vollmer's 1922 critical edition of *De re coquinaria*. Unlike many of the previous editors who relied on other editions and translations of the work, Giarratano and Vollmer base their critical edition solely on both 9<sup>th</sup> century manuscripts as well as the 8<sup>th</sup> century excerpt, thus applying rigorous philological criteria to create, what I believe, is the most faithful critical edition of *De re coquinaria*. Many modern Apician scholars recognize that the Giarratano and Vollmer edition maintains the language and vocabulary of Apicius. In his edition of DRC, André recognizes that their 1922 edition is the first truly critical edition, "...la première édition vraiment critique..." (XVII) and that the Latin culinary terms are unaltered (XX). I have also consulted the other modern editions of Milham, André, and Edwards in my study of the culinary terms.

### **Structure of DRC**

DRC is divided in ten books of related recipes. Each of the ten books carry the Greek name for the general categories of foodstuffs that they contain, underlining again the notion that DRC is of Greek culinary influence. Each book is further divided into brief chapters of similarly related recipes or methods of preparing the same foodstuff such as duck or ham and often recipes are repeated in different books strengthening the notion that the book represents a compilation of recipes from different Roman chefs and not a single individual.

I have listed below the names of the ten books with their respective Greek titles and English translations.

- I. *Epimeles* “The Careful or Experienced Cook.”
- II. *Sarcoptes* “Minces, Force-meats”
- III. *Cepuros* “The Gardener”
- IV. *Pandecter* “Miscellanea”
- V. *Osprion* “Legumes”
- VI. *Aëropetes* “Fowl”
- VII. *Polyteles* “Sumptuous Dishes”
- VIII. *Tetrapus* “Quadrupeds”
- IX. *Thalassa* “Seafood”
- X. *Halieus* “The Fisherman”

The language of Apicius is typical of the late Latin of the late third, fourth and fifth centuries in respects to its phonological, morphological, and syntactical development. The language of DRC had by the fourth and fifth centuries undergone phonological, morphological and syntactical simplification from earlier “Classical” Latin. We find for example reduction of Latin diphthong [ae] in *caepa* ‘onion’ > [e] in *cepa*, the extensive use of prepositions instead of case endings, e.g. “ad mensam,” etc. DRC contains lexical vulgarisms, because it represents a compilation from many chefs and its syntactical structure suggests a simplified or popularized speech. However, because DRC was destined to serve as a gastronomic manual for Roman upper classes and not for the casual

consumer, we may assume that the culinary terms of DRC are generally in keeping with the practices of the educated class of Rome. I shall discuss the sociolinguistic situation of popular or spoken Latin doublets for Classical or educated Latin terms in Chapter 3 of this study.

The style of writing of Apicius in DRC is spare and impersonal. Many recipes are simply a list of ingredients to be used with no instructions on how to cook or serve them. In one recipe for carrots, Apicius offers us no explanation for how to prepare the vegetables, “Aliter caroetas: sale oleo puro et aceto” (Book IV, XXI). It appears that this lack of explanations suggests a certain level of culinary knowledge and expertise on the part of the reader. Vasilieva suggests that DRC presupposes “... a certain technical knowledge and appropriate skills” (199). This lack of culinary instructions points to the idea that the principal readers of DRC were other Roman cooks.

### **The Present Study**

The present study aims to trace the sociolinguistic fortune of the culinary terms of Apicius’ *De re coquinaria* (DRC) into the major medieval romance dialects. Maintaining the notion that the medieval romance dialects are the linguistic continuations of the Latin language with internal and external contributing factors contributing to linguistic variation, e.g. substratum, linguistic borrowings, etc., I am going to study how these Latin culinary terms evolve linguistically into the major medieval romance dialects. Authoritative lexicographical tools allow us to view the culinary terms diachronically in medieval citations that contextualize them. At the same time we are able to identify those terms that have not survived and perhaps date their disappearance in favor of new terms, and we are able to observe sociolinguistic change expressed by phonological and morphological

conservatism and/or innovation, language prestige, linguistic borrowing, and historical semantics. The presence or absence of the romance continuations of the culinary terms of Apicius allows us to observe ultimately how romance speakers of the Middle Ages continued the culinary habits of the Romans or favored unique medieval innovations.

a) Corpus

I have chosen one hundred culinary terms from DRC and divided them into twelve semantic fields. These are the terms whose sociolinguistic fortune I will research in this study.

**I – Greens / Lentils**

1. hōlus, -eris = green vegetable, pot herb
2. āpīum, -ii = celery
3. fāsēōlus, -i = bean
4. pīsum, -i = pea

**II. Root Vegetables**

5. cārōeta, -ae = carrot
6. pastīnāca, -ae = parsnip
7. rāfānus, -i = radish
8. bēta, -ae = beet
9. cepa, -ae = onion
10. cōlōcāsia, -ae = dasheen, taro root

**III – Gourds**

11. cūcurbīta, -ae = pumpkin, squash
12. cūcūmis, -eris = cucumber
13. pēpo, -ōnis = melon
14. mēlo, -ōnis = apple shaped melon

**IV – Fruits**

15. cydōnīa, -ae = quince
16. ūva, -ae = grape

17. mālum, -i= apple
18. ōlīva, -ae = olive
19. persīca, -ae = peach
20. dūrācīnus, -i = hard fleshed fruit, peach, grape

**V – Preparation**

21. assāre = to roast
22. fervēre = to boil
23. accipēre = to take
24. calēre = to heat
25. miscēre = to mix a drink
26. incisare = to cut
27. tundere = to beat, whip
28. frangēre = to break
29. terēre = to grind, rub
30. aspergēre = to sprinkle
31. farcire = to stuff
32. inferre = to serve
33. cribellare = to sift

**VI - Utensils**

34. cāccābellus, -i = small pot for simmering
35. crātīcūla, -ae = gridiron
36. cūmāna, -ae= cooking pot

- 37. boteraria, -ae = cooking vessel
- 38. sabānum, -i = hand towel
- 39. pātella, -ae = shallow pan
- 40. olla, -ae = preparation pot
- 41. pātīna, -ae = dish/platter
- 42. sportella, -ae = hamper
- 43. sartāgo, -inis = pan
- 44. lagena, -ae = flask
- 45. clibanus, -i = heating vessel, oven

### VII – Condiments

- 46. ācētum, -i = vinegar
- 47. sīnāpis = mustard

### VIII – Simple Dishes

- 48. tisana, -ae = vegetable broth
- 49. līquāmen, -minis = broth/soup
- 50. jūs, -ris = sauce

### IX – Sumptuous Dishes

- 51. isīcīum, -i = forcemeat, minced meats
- 52. dulcia, -ae = cake
- 53. ficātum, -i = fig-fed pork liver
- 54. ren, -nis = kidney
- 55. vulva, -ae = matrix
- 56. bōtellus, -i = sausage
- 57. farcīmen, -inis = sausage
- 58. lārīdum, -i = bacon, lard
- 59. ungella, -ae = talon
- 60. sūmen, -inis = sow's belly, utter
- 61. gīgērīa, -ae = giblets/gizzard
- 62. spātūla, -ae = pork shoulder
- 63. ōffella, -ae = cutlet
- 64. perna, -ae = ham
- 65. cāsēus, -i = cheese
- 66. fungus, -i = mushroom
- 67. bōlētus, -i = mushroom
- 68. tūber, -eris = truffle

- 69. cōchlĕa, -ae = snail
- 70. lūcānīca, -ae = sausage

### X - Fowl

- 71. strūthīo, -onis = ostrich
- 72. ānās, -atis = duck
- 73. psittācus, -i = parrot
- 74. fenicopterus, -i = flamingo
- 75. anser, -ēris = goose
- 76. attagena, -ae = hen-cock
- 77. ficedula, -ae = fig-pecker
- 78. pālumbes, -is = pigeon

### XI - Seafood

- 79. astacus, -i = sea crab
- 80. scilla, -ae = sea onion
- 81. lōlīgo, -inis = squid
- 82. torpēdo, -inis = ray
- 83. ěchīnus, -i = urchin
- 84. spondylus, -i = scallop
- 85. conchlīum, -i = shellfish
- 86. mītūlus, -i = mussel
- 87. apua, -ae = anchovy
- 88. mūllus, -i = mullet
- 89. pēlamys, -idis = tunny fish
- 90. rūbellīo, -onis = red snapper
- 91. sarda, -ae = sardine
- 92. thynnus, -i = tunny fish

### XII – Quadrupeds

- 93. āper, -pri = boar
- 94. būbūla, -ae = beef
- 95. haedus, -i = kid (young goat)
- 96. glis, -īris = dormouse
- 97. vītulina, -ae = veal
- 98. agnus, -i = lamb
- 99. porcellus, -i = suckling pig
- 100. ovis, ovis = sheep

In the study of historical dialectological lexicography, we are able to trace diachronically the persistence of romance continuations of DRC culinary terms in literary and non-literary sources. With the exception of Portuguese for which there exists no authoritative lexicographical source, we have authoritative sources to find textual citations for the terms. I have included morphological derivations and variations as well as metaphorical and figurative uses of the term in order to view linguistic change.

b) Dialectological Investigation

Study of the dialectological variation of these terms allows us to view where the terms migrated geographically from Italy and how they have undergone phonological and morphological changes. Specific changes or lack of change allows us to observe the linguistic conservatism or innovation of these dialectal forms in comparison to the Latin term as used by Apicius. Common phonological and morphological variation will enable us to suggest change along specific linguistic lines while unusual change suggests the need to hypothesize an unattested Latin etymon, indicated by the use of an asterisk.

c) Internal and external sociolinguistic factors

The culinary terms of Apicius spread not only geographically but also within the social stratification of speakers, both in Latin and the medieval romance dialect. Concerning socially determined speech during the Roman Empire, we find social variation of terms based upon Classical or educated speech versus popular or common speech to explain the absence of a Latin culinary term of Apicius continuing in the medieval dialects. The retention or absence of a Greek term as used by Apicius will also allow us to suggest the existence of a Roman term as the etymon for the phonological development of the medieval romance dialects. During the middle ages, the romance dialects also undergo

linguistic borrowing from other romance and non-romance dialects or develop new popular innovations including the use of onomatopoeic derivations. Many culinary terms of Apicius continue to exist phonologically although the existence of new popular derivations will suggest where the continuations of the Latin terms become appropriate within the social stratification of speakers.

d) Semantic change

The context in which the medieval continuations of the culinary terms appear in the corpus will show their respective semantic changes. We will be able to see that most Latin culinary terms become polysemous and acquire many new meanings inside and outside the culinary setting. The new meanings may appear along common linguistic lines or exist only within a single dialect. The polysemous changes, or inversely the loss of meaning to indicate a contrastive feature of terms allow us to observe semantic specialization or widening to include other meanings not originally associated with the term in DRC. The culinary terms experience metonymic and metaphorical constructions appropriate to many new contexts. Culinary terms regarding the organ meats of the pig experience perhaps some of the most interesting metonymic and metaphorical changes that reveal the judgment that medieval speakers place on them.



## CHAPTER 1

### CORPUS

#### Introduction

The one hundred DRC culinary terms represent, I believe, the staple of gourmet cooking at the time of the late Roman Empire of the 4<sup>th</sup> century A.D. I have purposely selected terms that, I believe, offer the possibility of studying wide-ranging semantic change and dialectal variation because many of these terms change meaning or disappear from the resulting romance languages. This selection is equally important because many of the terms disappear in all of Romania, e.g. *terěre*, or in specific linguistic regions, e.g. *cepa* in Italy and Iberia, or are replaced in specific linguistic regions, e.g. *uva* in France, *porcellus* in Spain, etc. I have tried to avoid terms that survive in all four languages, e.g. *vinum*, *capra*, for the purpose of viewing borrowing and language variation. For the purpose of achieving the realizable objective of viewing language change in these culinary terms, I am providing at least three numbered textual citations or references occurring at twenty year spans, from the first appearance of the term in French, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese dialects until roughly the fifteenth century, along with an English translation of the word in the context of the citation. That is to say, roughly, that I have included three citations for every twenty year period, or failing that, as many as possible. Fifteen references per language per century are a reasonable number in order to view accurately and consistently language change and variation. I have also included the surviving medieval term, the first

attestation of any loan-word or linguistic derivation as noted in Meyer-Lübke's *Romanisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (REW), Corominas' *Diccionario crítico etimológico castellano e hispánico*, and Wartburg's *Französisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (FEW). I have numbered consecutively citations per language group within each twenty-year generation beginning with Spanish, French, Italian, and Portuguese dialects. A lack of citations in any one generation indicates that no citation was found for that particular generation of speakers. I have included all dialects within a language group, e.g. all dialectal variations of the dialects of the Italian peninsula under Italian, all dialectal variations of the French dialects under French, etc. I have found most of the Spanish citation from CORDE (corpus diacrónico del español) and they may be found on the Real Academia's website, [www.rae.es](http://www.rae.es). The different morphological variations will be treated in Chapter 2 in my historical dialectological study of these terms.

I have drawn my literary and non-literary citations from authoritative sources in the study of historical lexicography. Some of the most important non-literary sources for this study include such medieval cookbooks as *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, an anonymous Parisian cookbook of 1395; Enrique de Villena's *Arte Cisoria*, a treatise on cutlery; and the *Anonimo Toscano*, a detailed Tuscan cookbook of the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The authoritative lexicographical source for historical Spanish lexicography is CORDE, the Corpus Diacrónico del Español, provided by the Real Academia Española in an online format at [www.rae.es](http://www.rae.es) allowing access to citations of literary and non-literary sources. I've also used additional secondary sources, notably medieval Spanish dictionaries including Martín Alonso's *Diccionario medieval español*, 2 vols, Muller's *Diccionario del español medieval* and finally ADMYTE, Archivo Digital de Manuscritos y Textos Españoles, a CDROM

based collection of medieval texts. I've also consulted the authoritative source for Spanish etymology, the *Diccionario crítico etimológico de la lengua castellana* (Corominas) because its entries feature the first attestation of a new term as well as valuable information for loanwords and derivational morphology.

For the study of French lexicography, I have consulted the authoritative resource in French historical lexicography, the *Trésor de la langue française* (TFL), a sixteen volume series of citations in French literary and non-literary sources begun by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, available online at <http://atilf.atilf.fr/tlfv3.htm>. I have also consulted the most authoritative medieval French dictionaries, Godefroy's seventeen volume *Dictionnaire de l'ancienne langue française et de tous ses dialectes du IX au XV Ssècles* as well as La Curne de Sainte-Palaye's 10 volume *Dictionnaire historique de l'ancien langage françois* and Tobler-Lommatzsch's multi-volume *Alterfranzösisches Wörterbuch*. For information about French etymologies and first documentation as well as internal derivation, etc., I have consulted Wartburg's multi-volume *Französisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* (FEW). For present-day Italy and its dialects, I have consulted principally the authoritative source in historical Italian lexicography, the recently completed *Grande dizionario della lingua italiana* by S. Battaglia, a 21-volume work grouping every single Italian word used including its metaphorical, proverbial, and figurative uses. Because Portuguese does not have any authoritative source for historical lexicography, I have drawn few citations, mostly from Portuguese dictionaries including Morais Silva's *Grande dicionário da língua portuguesa* and Constâncio's *Novo dicionário crítico e etimológico da língua portuguesa*. We know, however, that these terms existed in the Middle Ages because of modern phonological continuations of the

Portuguese terms. In the event I have not found any entry for the Portuguese term, I have indicated the likely Portuguese term at the beginning of the entry.

## CORPUS

### I- Greens & Lentils

#### 1. **HOLUS, -ERIS** ‘Vegetable, Pot-Herb’ < Greek $\chi\lambda\omicron\eta$

1480-1500

Spanish

1. Latin ‘herb’

Olus oleris: neutro dela ter. decli. viene de alendo por que los ombres enel principio se mantenian con yeruas dela ortaliza. deue se escriuir **holus** con aspiraçion.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992

2. Latin ‘herb’

Holus. holeris. del neutro. ge. & dela terçera. de. es la ortaliza de yeruas. que cresçen enlas huertas: & dellas comen los ombres. Ca antes que vsasen comer miesses & carnes para se mantener. contentaua se la humanidad con yeruas. pero hay diferente opinion si **holus** se deua escriuir con aspiraçion. Ca veniendo de oleo. o de olla. como a algunos plaze. seria razon que no se aspirasse.

Ibid.

3. Latin ‘herb’

antiqui dicebant quod nunc **holus** & holera dicimus.

Ibid.

#### 2. **APIUM, -I** ‘Celery’

1060-1080

French

4. ‘cultivated celery’

#### **apie**

Anonymous, *Gloses Fr. dans comment. Talmudiques de Raschi*, John Hopkins Studies, XI, 1937, 100

1140-1160

French

5. ‘cultivated celery’

Apium : **Ache**

Anonymous, *Gloses de Tours, note sur un manuscrit de Tours renfermant des gloses françaises du XIIIe siècle*, p Léopold Delisle, in *Bibliothèque de l’École des Chartes*, tome cinquième, Paris, 1869.

1160-1180

French

6. ‘cultivated celery’

Apium : **ache**, une herbe

Anonymous, *Alexis Pariser Glossar*. Von Konrad Hofmann, Munchen 1868. Dazu A. Tobler in *Eberts Jahrbuch fur romanische und englische Literatur XII* (1871) 203 ff.

1240-1260

Spanish

7. ‘cultivated celery plant’

E si camiaren por la grand calentura que an, tomen de la semiente del **apio** tanto quanto entendieren que avrán mester, e V granos de passas mondadas de brujo, e mezclen con esto un poco d’agua e muélanlo bien todo en uno, e déngelo e pónganlas en logares fríos, e después céuenlas de carne de oueja untada con olio de sisamo.

Abraham de Toledo Moamín, *Libro de los animales que cazan*, Anthony J. Cárdenas,

Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 146.

8. 'cultivated celery plant'

Si no, tomen del trigo e de la semiente del ráuano, e de la semiente del eneldo e de la semiente del ajujulén, e de la semiente del **apio**, e de la semiente de la uva canniella e de la semiente del belenno, e de hla semiente del fenajo, de cada una d'estas, V granos; e de la pimienta tanta quanta entendieren que avrán mester.  
Ibid.

9. 'cultivated celery stem'

segund su guisa. E non las tuelgan de las manos fasta que se les muela bien, e que lo tuelgan; e después pónganlas en sus perchas e pónganles delante agua tibia feruentada con **apio**. E quando fueren passadas las X oras del día, denles so ceuo complido de carne de gallinas prietas e de su sangre, e sí mejoraren con esto. Si no, tomen de las formigas chicas peso de medio dinero de plata e muélanlas,  
Ibid.

1260-1280

Spanish

10. 'cultivated celery stem'

Deven raer la finchadura & si en la finchadura non oviere forado devenla jassar por que salga la sangre que es nafregada & si fuere de luengo tiempo devenla fregar con el agua calient bien & tomar el **apio** & el yedgo & el cardo bendicho & cozerlo en uno & con aquel agua fregargelo mucho por que mengue la sangre.

Anonymous, *Libro de los caballos*, María Teresa Herrera; María Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 46.

11. 'cultivated celery stem'

(Los caballos) deven tomar un manojo de raiz de acorio & algunos llamanla glagiol & aquesta yerva ala flor como de azafran & la foja luenga assi como guchiello & tomar otro manojo de yedgos & otro de agrimonia & otro de **apio** & otro de cerafolia & cozerlo todo en el agua & echarle daquella agua calient dos o tres vezes por la garganta  
Ibid., 48R.

12. 'cultivated celery stem'

Tomen un emplasto fecho assi: del **apio** & de los yedgos & de las çimas del sauco & con el sain, majarlo en uno & cozerlo en uno con el vino & ponerlo calient de suso.  
Ibid., 46V.

French

13. 'cultivated celery stem'

hoc apium: **asche**

Anonymous, *Gloses de Glasgow, glossaire latin-français*, p. Meyer, Paris 1867, 156b.

14. 'cultivated celery plant'

**ape** : maerke,

Anonymous, *Dial. fr. fl. le livre des mestiers*, dialogues français-flamands.p. H. Micheland, Paris 1875.

Italian

15. 'cultivated celery plant'

La grande abominazione rimuovere si puote in questo modo, si come di bere un poco di seme d'**appio** in vino.  
Anonymous, *Testi Fiorentini*, 201.

1280-1300

Spanish

16. 'cultivated celery'

Onde se ençendio el tu tenplo vna vez por mengua de guarda que non auje. Et sobre vjno **apio** & matole & entro dentro en el tenplo por catar commo estauan las cosas de ay & veer sy non auje y algo dannado.

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Quinta Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto, Universidad de Alcalá (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 153.

17. ‘cultivated celery plant’

Et que qujer que fue lo que el y vio fizo su oraçion que sy el alguna cosa y viera que non deujera que le fuese tollida la lumbre & asy fue que perdio despues el veer & dixeron le **apio** el çiego.

Ibid., 153R.

1300-1320

Spanish

18. ‘wild celery stalk’

Si alguno torna carne conuiene que magen la çiliandre es esprieman el xugo en vn panno muy delgado. & den le a comer carne caliente moiada en aquel xugo por tres dias. & luego quedara de tornar.

Otrossi toma el pelitre. & el gingibre. & faz ende poluos. & destienpran los en el xugo del **apio**. & da gelo en su çeuo.

Anonymous, *Gerardus Falconarius*. Bibl. Escorial V. II. 19, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 1.

19. ‘cultivated celery plant’

Quando ouieren lonbrizes, tomen la ssimjente del **apio** molida bien. & echen gela dentro en la boca & den le quatro çeuaduras de paloma biua & vn mur caliente. o tomen del çumo del assadrea & de la lechuga montesina. & denle vna taiada de carne moiada en aquel çumo o tomen el çumo del assensio.

Ibid.

20. ‘cultivated celery plant’

E en este tienpo floreçen e fassen la flor bermeja. E desto fassen el **apio**. E conuieneles de la tierra la negra o estercolada e la humida vntada e el tienpo en que las an de senbrar es el mes de octubre

Anonymous, *Tratado de agricultura de Ibn Bassal*, José María Millás Vallicrosa, CSIC (Madrid - Granada), 1948, 424.

French

21. ‘cultivated celery plant’

**Apium: ache**

Anonymous, Harl. Glo., *Vocabulary of the Names of Plants* (Ms. Harl. No. 978), in: *A Volume of Vocabularies*, ed. By Thomas Wright, 1857, S. 139 ff.

Italian

22. ‘cultivated celery stem’

Usi di mangiare cose diuretiche, come finocchi, e **appio**, e petro semelo, e buona carne, e vino sottile.

Anonymous, *Libro della cura delle malattie*, I-43.

1340-1360

Spanish

23. derivation ‘type of herb’

E en Sardinia es una yerva semejante del **apiastro** la qual contrae risa a los que la comen & quasi riendo los mata.

Anonymous, *Traducción de la “Historia de Jerusalem Abreviada” de Jacobo de Vitriaco*, María Teresa Herrera; María Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 42.

Italian

24. ‘cultivated celery stem’

Quivi ancora abbonda il serpillio ...; e i copiosi **appi** co’ quali Ercule per addietro solleva coprire i suoi capelli.

Boccaccio, V-67.

25. ‘cultivated and wild celery plant’

Dell’**appio**, altro è domestico e altro salvatico. Il domestico, altro è d’orto e altro d’acqua.

Anonymous, *Crescenzi Volgar.*, 6-7.

26. ‘cultivated celery plant’

Di questo mese ben si semina l'**appio**, il coriandro, il mellone.

Anonymous, *Palladio Volgar.*, 6-5.

Portuguese

27. 'cultivated celery stem'

O çumo da alosna e do **aaypo**, e da çera

Anonymous, *Livro d'Alveitaria do Mestre Giraldo*, 34

1380-1400

Spanish

28. 'cultivated celery stem'

Sea tomado del dei lynoe con el agua de los sarmyentos et de las cosas que fazen moras siluestres, et del agua salada et bien colada, et de agua de **apio** colada media liura. Todo aquesto sya mesclado et sya yde puesto la quarta part de uinagre; et ste asin un dia et una nochi; apres, sya colado et syan hi puestas tres libras de myel; et cuezanlo con fuego suao entro a que se puedan fazer pilloras.

Juan Fernández de Heredia, *De secreto secretorum*, Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2003, 294.

29. 'celery plant'

El qual nasce çerca de las balsas o çerca de los rregadios. E ha las fojas & el asta mas tiernas que los otros **apios**. El **apio** saluaje nasce entre las rrocas E es dicho en medeçina petrossilinum. E todas aquestas maneras de **Apios** puedes tu aver en tu huerto sy has diligençia. Ferrer Sayol, *Libro de palladio*. BNM 10211, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 132R.

30. 'cultivated celery plant'

bien conozco maluj blanch sy es de aquesta natura. E que ende tomes las fojas o la cañya tiernas o las rrayzes cochass o algez vna libra & media. & tres nuezes de

çipres. E fojas de box. vna manada o simjente de **apio** o çenjza de sarmjentos. que cada vna de aquestas cosas apuren & enforkezcan el vjno moll. E fazen lo asi fuerte & Ibid.

1400-1420

Spanish

31. 'cultivated celery plant'

Tractado. que ella reciba en si el fumo & si fuere corrupta veras marauillas. O ponle el **apio** con su rayz encima de la cabeça & que ella no lo sepa. aa Si la mujer no concibe por indisposicion de humedad & Anonymous, *Traducción del compendio de la humana salud de Johannes de Ketham*. Madrid

French

32. 'cultivated celery plant'

**ape**

Anonymous, *Gl. Lille, glossaire Roman-latin du XVe siècle (ms. De la Bibl. de Lille)* annoté p. A. Scheler, Anvers 1865, 42a.

33. 'cultivated celery plant'

**appe**

Anonymous, *Remèdes Populaires*, p. Amédée Salmon, in *Études romanes dédiées à Gaston Paris*, Paris 1891, S. 253 ff.

1420-1440

Spanish

34. 'cultivated celery stem'

De las yervas: cardos arraçifes, alcaucís, lechares, gordolobos, atovas, çanahorias, chirugas, lechugas, nabos, çebollas, ajos, escaluñas, malvas, fortigas, borrazas, azederas, verdolagas, alcaparras, rávanos, berças, bledos, perexil, gallocresta, **apio**, mojo, matalahúa, alcaravea, mostaza, cominos, oruga e las de su condiçión.

Villena, Enrique de, *Arte cisoria*, Pedro M. Cátedra, Turner (Madrid), 1994, 1.

35. ‘cultivated celery stem’  
njin apio & conuiene le guardar se de malos olores & non huela ençienso nin almea que llaman estoraque & si tomare xarope de Rayz non pongan enel **apio** nin perexil a estos prouechan las quartanas & las otras çeçiones que duran mucho por que se gastan mucho alli aquellas vmores. En este mal toda la mediçina concuerda purgar de Rezio despues de aver tomado preparatiuo de rayzes & semillas & despues gargarismos commo dichos son para purgar flema & despues los safumerios & lo otro que dicho es Chirino, Alfonso, *Menor daño de la medicina*. Escorial, B. IV. 34

36. ‘cultivated celery plant’  
Et sera su vaziamiento dixen otro por la orina con las melezinas diureticas. assi como finoio su rayz. & rayz de **apio**. & de esparrago & de abrotano. & de baruaiouis. & radis. yringi. & lingua bouis & leuistico. & perexil macedon. & perexil domestico. & otras muchas quelas semeian. Et vaziar por la menazon dixen que sean con Anonymous, *Tesoro de la medicina (Tesoro de los remedios)*, Sevilla, María Teresa Herrera; María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 67.

French

37. ‘cultivated celery plant’  
semence d’**ache**  
Anonymous, *Rec. med. recettes médicales en français publ.d’après le manuscrit 23 d’Évreux* p. P. Meyer et Ch. Joret, in Romania XVIII (1889) 571 ff.

1440-1460

Spanish

38. ‘cultivated celery stem’

... pugnan con soberano trabajo & peligro por que les den una corona de oliuo o de **apio**, o otra semejable, & por que sean pregonados por uençedores. & pues nosotros, a los quales son propuestos tan maravillosos gualardones de la nuestra uida, que nin la grandeza d’ellos se puede dezir nin la muchedunbre contar...

Díaz de Toledo, *Traducción del tratado de la reformación de la anima*, De S. Basilio, Jeremy N. H. Lawrence, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992.

39. ‘cultivated celery stem’  
E açerca del lugar vale para la ssarna seca bañar en agua caljente ado sea cozido fumus tierra & enula & lapaçio acuto & escaujosa & ser vntado enel baño con azeyte rrosado & çumo de **apio** & vjnagre delo qual sea fregado el cuerpo fuerte mente enel baño o [ &bsol; xcx ] enla estufa Iten otro de rrasis para la sarna seca. Anonymous, *Arte complida de cirugia*. BNM Ms. 2.165, Cynthia M. Wasick, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 91.

40. ‘cultivated celery stem’  
En pero el fferro ardiente es mas mejor E quitado lo corronpido mundifica el lugar con el mundificatjuo del çumo del **apio** al qual añadas algunt tanto de mirra E el lugar bien mundificado encarna & ala postre çicatrizo capitulo iij del apostema dela cabeça & del agua que se allenga enla cabeça delos njños  
Ibid., 114R.

1460-1480

Spanish

41. ‘cultivated celery stem’  
A la oçidental parte tienese finto, que es dicho sovespertine; este tiene junto a la diestra lipes o africo; a la siniestra, **apio** o costivonio; a la sentetrional parte tiene



setentrion, el qual tiene junto a la diestra a çierço & a la siniestra borreas o aquilon. Fray Alonso de San Cristóbal, *Libro de vegecio de la caballería*, María Teresa Herrera; María Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 119.

42. ‘cultivated celery stem’  
& si el dolor fuere en vna parte de la cabeza. vnta el dolor con lo sobredichos & sanara iten rresçebta prouada por costantino toma **apio** açafra por ygal peso quatro onças de rrosas amasalo todo con çera & ponlo sobre la fruenta & los pulsos iten rresçebta maraujllosa costatjno prouada toma ençienso & estiercol de palomas por ygal peso  
Anonymous, *Traducción del libro de recetas de Gilberto*. Madrid, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 1.

43. ‘cultivated celery stem’  
& beujdo tira el vomjto abrandesçe & confuerta los pechos iten dize diascorus que agua en que sea cocho apio beujda tira la finchadura & la ventosydad de los pechos iten dize ysaque que el **apio** picado con meollo de pan enplastrado sobre el estomago tira el ardor & confuerta mucho el estomago iten dize diascorus que el coral bermejo.  
Ibid., 17V.

1480-1500

Spanish

44. ‘cultivated celery stem’  
Apium es vn lineaie de yerua dicho por que los apiçes o cabeças delos triumphantes & delos poetas se coronauan con **apio**. E el **apio** adormeçe los dolores delas entrañas y entestinos. E sy la çima desta yerua a manera de corona se posiere en torno delas sienes dizen que estorua la embriagues.

Los griegos llaman ambrosia al **apio** saluatico.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992.

45. ‘cultivated celery stem’

E despues es de passar a la miel rosada & mundificatiuo de **apio**. E despues el vnguento de los apostolos & egipciano. Y encima basilicon & diaquilon & diapalma & las otras cosas que para las vlceras se ordenan porque despues de la abertura de la exidura & de la excrecencia & pustulas deusen reduzir a la curacion de las vlceras.

Anonymous, *Traducción del tratado de cirugía de Guido de Cauliaco*, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 29.

46. ‘celery plant’

**Apio** es una yerva conosciada de todas gentes tanto es comun. E es asi llamada porque los ançianos la metian sobre la cabeça de los que havian ganado alguna batalla en señal de victoria & fue el primero que della se coronó Hercules. Las raizes desta yerva valen contra el venino, segund dize Dioscorides. Hay muchas maneras desta yerva, ca algunos dizen que el perexil es una especie porque le paresçe mucho en las hojas & en la color, segund dize Isidoro. Otra manera hay que se llama **apio** de las ranas que es muy provechoso contra el dolor del vientre & de los riñones quando es cocha con azeite & vino & puesta en manera de emplastro sobre el mal & es asi llamada porque cresce en las aguas do suelen las ranas cantar. Hay una otra especie llamada **apio** de riso que purga la malenconia & haze reir la gente & haze morir reyendo al que la toma en grand quan tidad.

Fray Vicente de Burgos, *Traducción de el libro de proprietatibus rerum de Bartolomé Anglicus*, M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Herrera; M<sup>a</sup> Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1999, 216.

Italian

1. 'cultivated celery plant'

L'**appio** ha grazia nel vulgo, imperò che nel brodo abundantemente nuota e ne' condimenti ha peculiare grazia.

Landino (Plinio), 20-II.

47. 'cultivated celery plant'

L'erbe detta Olusatro, el quale chiamano ipposelino, cioè **appio** cavallino, è rimedio a' morsi de lo scorpione ... Quello che chiamano elioselino, cioè **appio** di palude, ha propria virtù contro a' ragni.

Ibid. 20-II.

### 3. FĀSĚŎLUS, -I 'Phasols' < Greek

φασαηλοζ

1240-1260

French

48. 'a type of bean'

Capiteles de **fasoles**. **Fasoles** sont caudes et moistes prieske ou secont degre, et de leur nature ne se püent desechier, si com font autre læun, et por ce ne se püent garder. Et quant on les mengüe, si engenrent grosses humeurs, et enflent, et emplissent le cerviele de malvaisses fumees,

Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*, 142.

49. 'a type of bean'

Premierement, l'estuet garder (pregnancy) de toutes choses trop salees, car, si com dist li philosophes, por ces choses mengier, porroit li enfes sans ongles naistre et sans caviar ; et de toutes choses ki facent bien oriner et ki leur privees maladies leur

puise faire venir, si com cice, **faseoli**, rue, ape, lupins, Ibid., 71.

Italian

50. 'cultivated bean seed'

Di questo mese (marzo) si semina la saggina, e 'l miglio e 'l panico, e si posson seminare i **fagiuoli**.

Anonymous, *Crescenzi Volgar.*, 12-3.

1360-1380

Italian

51. 'cultivated bean'

Ne' quali solchi si vedeano gli alti papaveri, utili a' sonni, e i leggieri **faiuoli** e le cieche lenti e i ritondi ceci con le già secche fave, ne' suoi luoghi divisi ciascuno.

Boccaccio, V-70.

1380-1400

Italian

52. 'type of bean'

Il tempo vien de' ceci e de' **fagiuoli** o per ristorar le sconce fottiture, che si fan spesso per aver figliuoli.

Sacchetti, 116.

53. 'type of bean'

Intorno al Cairo, e massimamente alla parte di mezzogiorno e di ponente, si ricoglie tutto l'anno ceci, fave, poponi, cedriuoli e **fagiuoli**.

L. Frescobaldi, 2-61.

1440-1460

Spanish

54. 'cultivated bean'

ema de hueuo farina de trigo ij dramas sea encorporado en vno & sean fregadas en caçuela ensayn o en olio bueno & sea fecho un **frisuelo** que sea tomado cada dia en ayunas fasta nueue dias

Anonymous, *Arte complida de cirugia* BNP ms. 2.165, Cynthia M. Wasick;

Enrica J. Ardemagni, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1993, 200.

1460-1480

Italian

55. 'particular type of bean'

I **faggiuoli bianchi**, che si seminano ne I campi non si stendono in alto, ma in largo per I campi, con le foglie ederacee e più molli, le foglie nascono a tre a tre nel suo picciuolo con fiori bianchi ma minori di quello del pisello, da i quali procedono i cornetti lunghi acuti, nella cima verdi, ma maturi s'imbiancono, dentro a i quali si chiudono molti semi simili alle reni delli animale, per tutto bianchi eccetto nell'ombelico dove sono neri.

C. Durante, 2-179.

1480-1500

Italian

56. figurative 'fool, idiot'

Che di' tu, raperonzol marzaiuolo, granchio nato nel fondo d'uno avello, bazachio, pregno a l'acqua, cepatello, col viso in mezzo a guisa d'un **fasuolo**? Cammelli, 138.

57. 'particular type of bean seed'

Il **fagiuolo** si dee allogare in terren grasso ben lavorato, e tanto il manuale, quant oil turchesco e l'iondiano; che è grosso quanto una castagna, con le guscie durissime; non nasce ne' nostril paesi, come d'un'altra sorta oltremodo grande, che viene d'Armenia. Ne sono degli Schiavoni e di Soria brizzolati, che quasi tutti nascono ma non son buoni a mangiare, si son per bellezza. Buoni sono i romani grossi senza negro; e ai minuti accresce bontà ... Sonone dei rossi forestieri, de' gialli, e di diversi colori, che s'usano per verzura, ecc.

Soderini, II-134.

58. 'bean seed'

Quando il **fagiolo** o ver il cece è posto in l'acqua a fuoco, ... errando qua e la con vario volo salta, facendo un intricato gioco.

Bandello, II-1052.

#### 4. PISUM, -I 'Pea' < Greek πῖσον

1120-1140

French

59. figurative 'of little value'

Tot son pöoir ne pris jou pas dues **pois**, Raimbert de Paris, *La chevalerie ogier de Danemarcke, Poème du XIIIe siècle*, J. Barrois, Paris, 1842, 11171.

1140-1160

French

60. figurative 'of little value'

Vostre escondit n'i vaut un **pois**, Bérout, *Le roman de Tristan*, E. Muret, Paris, 1903, 780.

1160-1180

French

60. figurative 'of little value'

Evreues out perdu, n'y prist vallant un **peis**, Anonymous, *Maistre Wace roman de rou et des ducs de Normandie*, A. Andresen, Heilbronn, 177, 4144.

62. 'of little value'

Ki de desus ferist d'espee, Anceis fust el tote esgrunee Qu'el abatist de l'elme tant Ki amontast un **peis** pesant, Anonymous, *Eneas*, Salverda de Grave, Halle, 1891, 4434.

63. 'of little value'

De fort betun e de ciment, Que ja descu qu'al finement N'en charra tnat com monte uns **peis**... fu l'uevre levee, Benoit de Sainte-Maure, *Le roman de Troie*, L. Constans, Paris, 1904, 22423.

1180-1200

French

64. 'cultivated pea'

Morz as porees et as **pois** Donne saveur de bon craspois Es cloistres, o l'en crient luxure,

Hélinant, *Les vers de la mort*, Wulff et Walberg, Paris, 1905, 10.

65. 'cultivated pea'

Fui, lecherie ! Fui, luxurie ! De si chier morsel n'ai-je cure, Mieux aim mes **pois** et ma poree, Ibid., 12.

66. figurative 'of little value'

Ne ja doter ne li estuet Que nus vallant un **pois** li toille, Que li sire tot ne li soille, Chrétien de Troyes, *Der Karrenritter und das Wilhelmsleben von Christian von Troyes*, W. Foerster, Halle, 1899, 2405.

1200-1220

French

67. 'cultivated pea'

Pour une tel manantie Com li Audefroï Louchart Vos demant, se vostre vie Guerpiriés les *pois* au lart, Anonymous, *Rec. Gén. Jeux-p.* CXXXVII, 10.

68. figurative 'lack of value'

Je me tieg au **pois pilés**. Ibid., 20.

69. 'cultivated pea'

Se g'estoie quens u rois, Cascun jour trois fois seroit de **pois** mes conrois ; Tel joie ai, quant on les pile, Clue j'en chant a haute voix, Ibid., 36.

1220-1240

French

70. figurative 'of little value'

l'en doit chose avoir mout chiere Qui est donee a bele chiere, E je ne pris le don un **pois** Que l'en done desus son **pois**, Guillaume de Lorris, *Le roman de la rose*, 2263.

1240-1260

French

71. 'cultivated pea'

S'on demande, qui fu ençois, Ou **pois** ou poisaz, ce fut pois, Robert de Blois, *Robert von Blois* sämtlich Werke, J. Ulrich, Berlin, 1889, 86.

73. 'cultivated pea'

une huche a **pois**, Oû de feves (i) avoit grant pois, Jehan le Marchant, *Le livre des miracles de Notre-Dame de Chartres*, Duplessis, Chartres, 1855, 175.

74. 'cultivated pea'

mar fu tiez qui(l) le pensa ; Quant qu'elle fet, fet sur son **pois**, Quant velt poree, lors a **pois**, (Et) quant velt pois, lors a poree, Ibid., 196.

1260-1280

French

75. 'cultivated pea'

Quant li preudom veut avoir Poree, se li fesoit pois, Et si estoit tout seur son **pois** ; Et quant il voloit pois mengier, Se li fesoit por engaignier Un **poi** de poree mal cuite, Anonymous, *Recueil général et complet des fabliaux*, A. de Montiagion et G. Raynaud, Paris, 1872, 196.

76. 'cultivated pea'

**pois** au lart orent et chapons, Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*, Barbazan, Nouv. éd. Méon, Paris, 1808, 247.

77. 'cultivated of little value'

le haubert n'empire un **pois** de vece,  
Anonymous, *Chanson de Godin*, 17745.

1300-1320

French

78. 'cultivated bean'

Huit boissiaus de **pois** blans et huit  
boissiaus de pois communs.

Anonymous, JJ. 56, p. 548, an. 1318.

1320-1340

French

79. figurative 'of little value'

Ly ung ne prise l'autre qui vaille quatre  
**pois**,

Anonymous, *Hugues Capet, Chanson de geste*, le Marquis de La Grange, Paris, 1864.

1340-1360

French

80. figurative 'pea'

Ce est serpent dessoubz la pierre Qui si  
subtillement se glace, Com fait le **poix**  
dessus la glace, Qu'on ne poeut son roole  
trouver Ne voye de femme prouver,  
Clerc de Troyes, *Le Roman du Renard  
Contrefait*, P. Tarbé, Reims, 1851, 27954.

81. 'cultivated pea'

octobre : **Pois**, feves, un doit (Var. dour)  
parfont en terre, et loing l'un de l'autre un  
dour,

Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, la  
Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris,  
1846.

82. 'cultivated pea'

De tous iceulx **pois**, soient viels, soient  
nouvealx, l'en en peut faire de coulés en  
un buletel, estamine ou sacs ; mais les  
vielz **pois**, l'en les doit jaunir de saffran  
broyé, dont l'eaue soit mise boullir avec les  
pois et le saffran avec la puree. Autres  
**pois** y a, qui sont en cosse avec du lart  
dedans,

Ibid., 50.

Italian

83. 'cultivated pea'

Si semina il **peso** in terra sottile e lavorata.  
Palladio Volgar., 10-6.

1360-1380

French

84. figurative 'if you tell me your view, I  
will give you mine that is the same'

**S'il veut des pois, on luy donra du chol.**  
Eustache, Deschamps, 227.

85. figurative 'if you tell me your view, I  
will give you mind that is the same'

...**Quant des pois demande, On me fait  
feves, ou pourceaulx.**

Ibid.

86. 'cultivated pea'

Je, qui les bons greniers sçavoie De  
froument, de soille et de **poix**, L'en  
donnoie tout a son choix,  
Étienne Boileau, *Le livre des Mestiers*,  
276.

Italian

87. 'cultivated pea'

Togli ceci rotti o interi, poni a cocere con  
olio, sale e **pesi** minuzzati.  
*Anonimo Toscano*, LXVI-I-27.

1380-1400

French

88. 'cultivated bean'

Deux boissealx feves, deux boissealx **pois**  
blans et deux boissealx de cerres, tout à la  
mesure de Lodun  
JJ. 145, p 4, an. 1393.

89. 'cultivated pea'

se je vueil avoir des **pois**, Elle fera de la  
poree (*olera quia si peto, pisa parabit  
Uxor pestifera*)

Anonymous, *Les lamentations de Matheolus et le livre de Leesce de Jehan le Fèvre de Resson*, Hamel, Paris, 1892, 716.

90. 'cultivated pea'  
S'il veult **pois**, elle fait poree De raves ou de cicoree  
Ibid., 1260.

1480-1500

Spanish

91. Latin 'pea'  
Pisa. En el plural: es **pisum** linaie de legumbre. son arueias.  
Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*

92. Latin 'pea'  
Pisa in plurali. Est **pisum** leguminis genus.  
Pissa grece pix picis. pissancera idest pice dura estiam nostri  
Ibid.

93. Latin 'check-pea'  
idest fabam: lentem: cicer: **pisum**. Siue legumen dicitur: quod non secetur: sed legatur manu.  
Ibid.

## II. Root Vegetables

**5. CAROTA, -AE 'Carrot' < Greek**  
καρωτον

1380-1400

French

94. 'cultivated carrot'  
**garroites** sont racines rouges que l'en vent es halles par pongnees, et chascune pongnee un blanc  
Anonymous, *Ménagier de Paris*, éd. Sté Bibliophiles François., t. 2, p. 244

95. 'cultivated carrot'  
a la Toussains, vous prenez des **garroittes** tant que vous y vouldrez

mettre, et qu'elles soient bien raclees et decopees par morceaux, et qu'elles soient cuites comme les navets  
Ibid., II 244.

Italian

96. figurative 'carrot'  
Aveva uno occhio piccolo e uno grande, più in su l'uno che l'altro, e uno naso che pareva una **carota**.  
Sacchetti, 145-29.

1480-1500

Italian

97. 'cultivated carrot'  
La purpurea **carota**, la vulgare pastinaca servil, l'enula sacra.  
Alamanni, 5-5-1220.

## 6. PASTINACA, -AE 'Carrot/Parsnip'

1040-1060

French

98. 'cultivated parsnip'  
Pastinake: pastinata : **pasnasie**,  
Anonymous, *Alexis. Pariser Glossar 7692*.  
Konrad Hofmann, München, 1868, 525.

1220-1240

French

99. 'cultivated parsnip'  
Car une truie une **basnaie** Aime assez mielz c'un marc d'argent  
Guillaume de Coinci, *Mir.*, MS. Bruxelles, F. 196.

1240-1260

French

100. 'cultivated parsnip'  
hec pastinaca: **pagnage**,  
Anonymous, *Notices et extraits de manuscrits conservés au musée Huntérien, à Glasgow.: Glossaire latin-français*. P. Meyer, Paris, 1867, 156a.

101. 'cultivated parsnip'

**Pasnaises** sont caudes ou secont degré et moistes ou premier, et en i a de deus manieres, si com sauvages et domesces. Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*, 166.

1280-1300

French

102. figurative ‘penis’

Tant ert ele a greignor mesaise, Quant ele sentoit la **pasnaise** Sor ses cuisses et sor ses hances,

Anonymous, *Du sot chevalier*, 221.

1300-1320

French

103. ‘cultivated parsnip’

**pasnaie**

Boudrot, *Martyrologe de N.D. de Beaune*, 69.

1320-1340

Italian

104. ‘cultivated parsnip’

Ciascuno procurava alcuna coserella da mangiare, chi noci e chi fichi e chi datteri e chi erbe e chi **pastinache**.

Cavalca, 20-142.

105. ‘cultivated parsnip’

Anco avemo di **pastinache** soldi VI.

Testi Pratesi, 217.

1360-1380

French

106. ‘cultivated parsnip’

pastinaca : **pasnaise**,

Guillaume Briton, *Remarques sur le patois suivie du vocabulaire latin-français de Guillaume Briton*, E.A. E(scallier), Douai, 1851, 123a.

Italian

107. ‘ideal, imaginary country’

In brieve tanto andai adentro che io pervenni mei infino in **India pastinaca**.

Boccaccio, *Decameron*, 6-10 (I-IV-572).

1380-1400

Italian

108. ‘cultivated parsnip’

Anco avemo di **pastinache** soldi VI.

Testi Pratesi, 217.

109. ‘cultivated parsnip’

Toi rave e pere e erbe e **pastenaie** gentile, e fale bolire un poco, po’ getali sapore de sovra.

Anonymous, *Anonimo Veneziano*, LXVI-I-70.

1420-1440

Italian

110. ‘ideal, imaginary country’

Le rebeste cazzuole di Mugnone e mastro Serze e gli altri cavadenti, in **India pastinaca**, tra ‘serpenti, hanno travato cattiva pascione.

Burchiello, 44.

1460-1480

French

111. ‘cultivated parsnip’

Pastinaca, **panaise**.

Anonymous, *Catholicon*, MS. Lille 396.

Italian

112. ‘species of fish’

La **pastinaca** sta in agguato, e come ladrone di strada assalistiche e’ pesci che passano.

Landino (Plinio), 195.

113. ‘sting of a species of fish producing deep and painfull wounds’

Sopra la coda (il radio) sporta il trigono, il quale e nostri chiamano **pastinaca**: questo è di grandezza di conchile. Uccide gli alberi ficcandosi nelle radici.

Ibid., 197.

1480-1500

Spanish

114. Latin ‘carrot’

Çanahoria ierva & raiz. **pastinaca** .ae.

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 32.

French

115. ‘carrot’ < prov. *pastenaga*

*pastinade*

Anonymous, *Jardin de santé*, f. 169 r ds, DG

Italian

116. ‘species of fish,’ figurative ‘to be deprived of logical sense’

Questa lettera vi ha a parere uno **pesce pastinaca**.

Machiavelli, I-VI-516.

## 7. RAFANUS, -I ‘Radish’ < Latin

**RAPHANUS** < Greek ραφανος

1080-1100

French

117. ‘cultivated radish’

**rafne**,

Anonymous, *Gloses de Raschi*, éd. A. Darmesteter et D. S. Blondheim,

1180-1200

French

118. ‘cultivated radish’

Raphanus, **ravenes**.

Anonymous, *Gloss. du XIIIe s., ms. de Tours*, ap. Leop. Delisle, *Bibl. de l’Ec. Des Ch.*

119. ‘cultivated radish’

vivre de pain et de **rabes**

Ambroise, *Guerre sainte*, éd. G. Paris, 10096

1200-1220

French

120. ‘cultivated radish’

**rabe**,

Jean Bordel, *Saisnes*, éd. F. Menzel et E. Stengel, 4572

1220-1240

French

121. figurative ‘of little value’

Vallant une feuille de **rafle** N’ont pas conquis en leur assaut,

Gautier de Coincy, *Les miracles de la Sainte Vierge traduits et mis en vers*,

Poquet, Paris, 1857, 421.

1240-1260

French

122. ‘cultivated radish’

et doit prendre de ces choses devant le vomir, car c’est chou ki ligierement le fait,

si com eruke, **rafle**, semence d’airaces,

Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*, 57.

123. ‘cultivated radish’

Encore i a autres choses qui douent bieles couleur pour lor force, qui font le sanc au cuir de la char venir, si comme sont

oignons, porrions, aus, poivre, **rafle**,

senevé, poume de paradis, girofles,

cyperis, safran,

Ibid., 99.

124. ‘cultivated radish’

Capiteles des **rafles** : **Rafles** est caus et

moistes ou premier degré, mais se

semence est caude ou tierç degré.

Ibid., 167.

1260-1280

Spanish

125. ‘cultivated radish plant’

O fazer otro enplasto de una yerva que

dizen gazophilat & de las raizes del

**ravano**, tanto de lo uno como de lo otro &

.i. poco de xabon anejo & de miel &

majalo bien en uno & ponerlo sobre todos



los forados & primerament deven seer ante bien raidos

Anonymous, *Libro de los caballos*, María Teresa Herrera; María Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 47.

126. ‘cultivated radish plant’  
sangrenla del pie & tomar tres punnos llenos de gazofilat & tres de llanten & tres de agrimonia & una raiz de **ravano** & majarlo en uno con agua de pozo o de cueva  
Ibid.

127. ‘cultivated radish’  
... ca segund dize maestre Pedro éste es e más puro olio que y á pora arder nin aun pora comer, e muy mejor que los otros que diz que fazen nin de nuezes nin de lino nin de la fruta del mirto nin el que fazen de **rábano**, a que dizen rafanino, nin de olio de otra cosa ninguna  
Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Primera Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 204.

French

128. ‘cultivated radish’  
(Raphanus sativus) A palor de la face : Qui est pales, boive le vin de **rafle** et de l’aluisne et de l’ache,  
Anonymous, *Recettes médicales en français publ. d’après le manuscrit 23 d’Evreux*, P. Meyer et Ch. Joret, in Romania XVIII (1889), XXXVII 371.

1280-1300

Spanish

129. ‘cultivated radish’  
Maestre pedro diz que entrel rio euffratres. & el rio tigre & Jasadon en el campo de erioth. Rey de los de eliocho. En este lugar cuenta **rabano** en la glosa. & Maestre

pedro que lo tomo daquellos que fablaron de las tierras

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Cuarta Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 111.

1300-1320

Spanish

130. ‘cultivated radish plant’  
Et toma tres rraíces de **rávano**, et tres granos de habarraz, et dos granos de pimienta, et tres de clavos, et de gingibre pesso de vi dineros...  
Anonymous, *Libro de los azores*, J. M. Fradejas Rueda, Cairel (Madrid), 1985.

Italian

131. ‘cultivated radish plant’  
Medolla di pane, mandorle amare, seme di cavoli, semi di **rafano**, lattificio.  
Anonymous, *Libro della Cura delle Malattie*, 1-7.

1320-1340

Italian

132. ‘cultivated radish’  
Item avemo di **rafano** denari VIII.  
Testi Pratesi, 286.

133. feminine ‘radish’

Sono di quelli che siccano pezzi di starnuto bianco nella **ravanella**, e poi dalla **ravanella** dopo uno di et una nocte gittato via lo starnuto.  
Bencivenni, 7-96.

Portuguese

134. ‘cultivated radish’  
e nom lhe acharõ outra cousa senom hu pã e ajnda ençetado e hu pedaço de **rabom** e h pouco de vinho ...  
Anonymous, *Crónica do Condestabre*, 34, 84-85.

1340-1360

French

135. ‘cultivated radish’

prenez demie livre de **raffle**, c’est assavoir une racine que l’en vent sur les herbiers, Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, la Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris, 1846.

Italian

136. ‘cultivated radish plant’

Se prenderai lo sterco della capra e il cacherello con una lesina, sottilmente scaverai e vi metterai il seme del **rafano**, della lattuga, del nasturcio, della ruca e della radice.

Crescenzi Volgar, 8-8.

138. ‘cultivated radish plant’

Il **rafano** non si semina, imperocché non ha seme, ma si pianta la sua corona fresca tutta o mezza.

Ibid., 6-98.

1380-1400

Spanish

139. ‘radish plant’

E podras sembrar tomjillo & frigola & oregano & taperas en el començamjento del mes. E avn podras sembrar bledos en los lugares que sean secos. E avn podras sembrar & plantar armoçea que segunt las sinonjmas es **rrauano** saluaje o **rrauano** galisco.

Ferrer Sayol, *Libro de palladio*. BNM 10211, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 180.

French

140. figurative ‘physical trait in the life of the poor’

A povre vie mengant choulx e **rabes**, en speculant philosophie.

Christine de Pisan, *Œuvres en prose et oeuvres poétiques écrites entre 1390-1410*.

1420-1440

Spanish

141. ‘cultivated radish’

... e mas nos dedes los puerros de messa e de **ravano**; e mas nos dedes vuestras porradas e la meytad de la fruta en cada un año e nos dedes las pasadas

Anonymous, *Carta en virtud de la cual el monasterio de el Moral recibe por familiares suyos a Juan de Ortega*, Rvdo. P. Don L. Serrano, Real Monasterio de Santo Domingo de Silos (Valladolid), 1906, 182.

Portuguese

142. ‘cultivated radish’

e nom lhe acharõ outra cousa senom huu pa e ajnda ençetado e huu pedaço de **rabom** e hu pouco de vinho...

Anonymous, *Crónica do Condestabre*, 34

1460-1480

Spanish

143. derivation ‘type of radish’

**ravanete** y queso tiene la corte en peso.

Anonymous, *Refranes que dizen las viejas*, RH XXV, 172

144. ‘cultivated radish’

Puesto un tocado de cuerno, bien moderno, colgando una linjavera: y un **rábano** muy tierno del invierno puesto encima por cimera, una rosca de treché, por joyél, por perla, una berengena: engastada en un pichél

Anonymous, *Cancionero de obras de burlas provocantes a risa*, Luis Sánchez (Londres), 1841 – 1843, 119.

French

145. ‘cultivated radish’

En icellui heritage qui estoit tout semé de **rabbes**.

Anonymous, *JJ. 197*, p. 22, an. 1468.

Italian

146. derivation ‘aromatized by using the radish’

Seccansi le radici e, ridotte in polvere, si mettono in un vaso di vino per alquanti giorni. Così si farà l’aceto **rafanato**, molto utile a rompere e cacciar fuori le pietre.

C. Durante, 2-384.

147. ‘radish plant’

E **rafani** ovvero radici hanno cortecchia e tenerume, e molti hanno la scorza più grossa che certi alberi, e quanto più è grossa tanto più sono amare.

Landino (Plinio), 426.

148. derivation ‘cultivated radish’

Mi misse davanti pan da bisogno, **ravanelli** ed un poco di carne acconcia a lor modo.

Ambrogio Contarini, II-115

1480-1500

Spanish

149. ‘cultivated radish’

El enplasto para dissoluer esse con sus maestros enseña fazer. de la rayz.

lampazo. **rabano**. cogombro. agreste.

sagifagie croci con la exundia alguna mistas & aplicadas. Mas arriba en el capitulo de las scrofulas son puestos muchos emplastos para resolver & madurar. porque sean alli buscados

Anonymous, *Traducción de tratado de cirugía de Guido de Cauliaco*. Madrid, BN 196, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 97.

150. derivation ‘type of radish’

Comprastes una huerta en Alcaudete, y sembrastes en ella lechuga y **rabanete**. Posistes en la cinta un cañivete para mondar los cañaverales.

Anonymous, *Versos del cancionero musical de Palacio* (Cancionero Tradicional), José María Alín, Castalia (Madrid), 1991, 140.

151. Latin ‘radish’

La .f. corrompese en .h. como nos otros la pronunciamos dandole fuerça de letra. como de filius hijo. de fames hambre. corrompese en .v. consonante. como de rafanus **ravano**. de cofinus cuevano. corrompese en .b. Como de griego en latin de amfo ambo por ambos. & de latin en romance de trifolium trebol.

Antonio de Nebrija, *Gramática castellana*. BNM I2142, John O’Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 12.

Italian

152. derivation ‘cultivated radish’

Contro la sicuma over scrovola che si genera nel collo, piglia succo di **ravanello**, sale, vino e aceto, e mescola insieme ogni cosa.

Fasciculo di Medicina Volgar., 14.

153. ‘cultivated radish’

De le radice, la rapa è meglio arostita; e in el tempo fredo lo **ravano** e anco la inola cum lo ovo preparata.

M. Savonarola, 12

Portuguese

154. ‘cultivated radish’

Toma hum pedaço de pam e hum **rabam** engelhado, e chanta nelle bocado coma cam,

Gil Vicente, *Quem tem farelos?*, 191.

## 8. BETA, -AE ‘Beet Root’

1120-1140

French

155. ‘cultivated beet leaves’

Li masles foilluz rest Si cume la **bete** est

Philippe de Thaon, *Bestiaire*, éd. E. Walberg, 1578.

1260-1280

French

156. 'cultivated beet root'

**bietes**: smercoelen

Anonymous, *Dial. fr. fl. le livre des mestiers, dialogues français-flamands*. P. H. Micheland, Paris 1875.

Italian

157. derivation 'cultivated beet root'

Loro conviene mangiare legieri, mediocremente, cioè vivande legieri che raffreddino ... si come e' borraci, **bietola**, borrana, atrebici e brodetto d'uova ad vergius.

Anonymous, *Testi Fiorentini*, 194.

1320-1340

French

158. 'cultivated beet root'

beta: **biete**

Briton, G, *Guil. Brit.* 97<sup>a</sup>. Remarques sur le patois suivies du vocabulaire latin-français de Guillaume Briton p. E.A. Douai, 1851.

1340-1360

Italian

159. 'cultivated beet plant'

La **bieta** in luoghi più secchi, e anche la moraccia semineremo.

Anonymous, *Palladio Volgar.*, II-II

160. derivation 'cultivated beet leaves'

Il suolo era ripieno di fronzuti cavoli e di cestute lattughe e d'ampie **bietole**.

Boccaccio, I-47.

161. derivation 'cultivated beet plant'

La **bietola** desidera la terra grassissima, umida, letaminata e lavorata ... La **bietola** i lendini e altre brutture del capo, e le macchie della faccia ammenda.

Anonymous, *Crescenzi Volgar.*

1380-1400

French

162. figurative 'coagulated blood'

Quand se venoit sur la garison, ils jettoient grant saison de **sanc beté** par la bouche et par le nez, et pardessous, qui moult les ébahissoit, et neant moins personne n'en mouroit. »

Anonymous, *Journal de Paris*, sous Charles VI et VII, p. 21.

1420-1440

Italian

163.. derivation 'cultivated beet'

Scipito è piu che pastinaca o **bietola**, e per trarlo tra' denti e le captruggine convien ch'io lo scardassi con la setola.

Burchiello, 105.

1440-1460

French

164. 'cultivated beet'

**bete**

Anonymous, *Glossaire roman latin du XVe siècle* (ms. De la Bibl. De Lille) annoté p. A. Scheler, Anvers 1865.

1480-1500

Spanish

165. Latin 'beet leaves'

celga ierva. **beta** .ae. betacium.

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992.

166. Latin 'beet root'

los setenta interpretes pusieron. sicut **beta** semicocta que son bledos sicut legunbres viles. delas quales se dize.

Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella, *Vocabulario eclesiástico*, Gracia Lozano, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1271

Italian

167. 'cultivated beet root'

Bene spesso tra **biete** e petrosello  
germoglia la mortifera cicuta.

Bandello, 3-4 (II-271)

168. 'cultivated beet root'

Or la salace eruca e l'umil **bieta**, e la  
morbida malva.

Alamanni, 5-5-480.

169. derivation 'cultivated beet plant'

Alcuni seminano le **bietole** quando e'  
melagrani fioriscono, e traspongonle  
quando hanno cinque foglie. Maravigliosa  
è la loro differenza se è vero che le  
bianche temperatamente dissolvino el  
ventre e le nere lo stringhino.

Landino (Plinio), 19-8.

.  
**9. CEPA, -AE 'Onion' < Latin CAEPA,  
-AE 'onion'**

1180-1200

French

180. figurative 'of little value'

Ne pris pas deus foilles de **cives** / Ton  
menacier ne ton vanter

Anonymous, *Le Roman de Renard*, p.  
Méon, Paris 1826, 16692.

1200-1220

French

181. figurative comparaison of color  
Et estoit la chaitive Si verde comme **chive**,

Anonymous, *Un samedi par nuit*. Die  
alteste altfranzösische Bearbeitung des  
Streites zwischen Körper und Seele.

1220-1240

French

182. figurative comparaison of color  
aussi vert comme une **cive**

Guillaume de Lorris, *Le roman de la rose*.  
Méon, Paris 1813, 200.

183. figurative 'of little value'

N'i avés vaillant une **cive**

Ibid. 6061.

184. figurative 'of little value'

Et tout ne me vaut une **cive**

Ibid. 17407.

1240-1260

French

185. figurative comparison of color

Tot li mur sont vert comme **cive**,  
Anonymous, *Blancandin et Orgueilleuse  
d'Amour*. P. H. Michelant, Paris, 1867,  
3320.

French

186. derivation 'cultivated replanted  
onion'

Oingnons, poiriauz, naviaus, **civos** qui  
vient par eaue

Etienne Boileau, *Livre des mestiers*, 2 p.,  
XXIII, 2, Lespinasse et Bonnardot.

1260-1280

French

187. derivation 'a ragout prepared with  
onions'

conins au **civé**

Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*. P.  
Barbazan. Nouv éd. Augm. P. Méon,  
Paris, 1808, 253.

188. derivation 'ragout prepared with  
onions'

porees Molles et seches au **civé**  
ibid., 423.

190. derivation 'ragout prepared with  
onions'

Molt seroit malvais au **civé** Li connins que  
li fuirons chace

Ibid., 185.

1280-1300

French

191. 'cultivated onion'

Il n'y creisseit poret ne **chive**  
Guillaume de Berneville, *La Vie de Saint Gilles*, p. G. Paris et Bos, Paris 1881, 1264.

192. 'cultivated onion'  
pepones in gallico **ciboz** (var. **ciboles**)  
Anonymous, *Notice sur les corrogationes promethei d'Alexandre Necknam*, p. P. Meyer, in *Notices et extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Nationale et autres bibliothèques* XXXV 2, 641 ff, Paris, 1897.

1320-1340  
French  
193. derivation 'onion ragout'  
**civé** de vœel, **civé** de lievre, **civé** de connins  
Anonymous, *Le Ménagier de Paris*. La Société des Bibliophiles françois, Paris, 1846, 168.

1360-1380  
French  
194. derivation 'replanted onion'  
Ou en moustarde qui est saine, / ou en vertous ou en fuisiaus, / ou en **civos** ou en poriaus  
Anonymous, *Dit de la Maaille, Jub.*, *Jongl. Et Trouv.*, p. 105.

195. figurative 'head'  
Vo teste vi en terre a guise de **chivot**  
Anonymous, *Li Bastars de Buillon*, p. A. Scheler, Bruxelles, 1877, 1625.

196. figurative 'lack of value'  
Li haubers n'y valut niente plus comme un **chivot**  
Ibid, 306

1400-1420  
French  
197. derivation 'replanted onion'

L'un ne donroit a l'autre avantage d'un **chivot**.  
Chastellain, G., *Expos. Sur verité mal prise*, p. 405, Kerv.

1440-1460  
French  
198. derivation 'a ragout prepared with onions'  
**civé**  
Anonymous, *Glossaire roman-latin du XVe siècle* (ms. De la Bibl. de Lille) annoté p. A. Scheler, Anvers 1865

1460-1480  
French  
199. figurative 'lack of value'  
De tous nous ne donnerions quatre **chivons**  
Froissart, *Liv. II*, p. 130.

200. derivation 'replanted onion'  
D'aulz et **civots** qui causent fort aleine,  
N'en mangassent bise crouste frottee  
Villon, François, in *Dictionnaire du moyen français*, Greimas and Keane, Paris, 1992, 118.

201. figurative 'onion plant, green stem'  
plus vert que **cive**.  
Ibid.

## 10. COLOCASIVM, -I 'Dasheen, Taro Root' < Greek $\chiολοχαχια$

1320-1340  
Italian  
202. 'dasheen'  
Metti sopra 'l male, dove èe più rosso,  
delle doglie di **colocasìa**, o di acanto.  
Bencivenni (Crusca).

1440-1460  
Italian  
203. 'dasheen'

Vengon le ninfe con lor canestretti, e portanmi o nariciso o **colocasia**. Pulci, 25-117.

1480-1500

Italian

204. ‘dasheen’

Chiamasi la fava d’Eggitto **colocasia**, perciöché così particolarmente si chiama la radice sua.

Mattioli, 1-319.

205. ‘dasheen plant’

La **colocasia**, detta fava egizia, fa intorno al Nilo, con ampissime foglie, delle quali intessono quelle genti vasi da bervi dentro l’acqua del Nilo, ... e mangiano la sua radice e cotta e cruda.

Soderini, II-94.

### III. Gourds

#### 11. CUCURBITA, -AE ‘Pumpkin, Squash’

French

206. ‘pumpkin, squash’

cucurbita: **coure**,

Anonymous, *Alexis. Pariser Glossar 7692*.

Von Konrad Hofmann, München, 1868, 362.

1180-1200

French

207. ‘cultivated pumpkin, squash fruit’

cucumeres fructus sunt, in gallico **curdes**,

Anonymous, *Al. Neckam in Not. Et Extr.*

XXXV 2, 675.

1240-1260

French

208. ‘cultivated squash fruit, plant’

semence de **cahordes**,

Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*,

51,10.

209. ‘cultivated squashfruit’

citrons, **cohordes**, pronnes,

ibid., 64

210. ‘cultivated squash fruit, plant’

semence de **choordes**

ibid., 155.

1320-1340

French

211. derivation ‘type of boat in the shape of a gourd’

icellui Moulin ou arche ... estoit en tel point et estat que il n’y avoit demouré que les pales, lesquelles ledit Estienne en avoit portees ou fait porter avecques la

**gourdaine**

Anonymous, *Cart. de S. Magloire*, p. 181,

ap. Duc., gordana.

212. derivation ‘fishing tackle’

Nous deffendons les **gourdaines** en la guise de bois.

Anonymous, *Ord.*, II, 12.

1360-1380

French

213. ‘cultivated pumpkin, squash fruit’

por avoir des **caordes** et pompons,

Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, p. la

Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris, 1846, 273.

214. ‘cultivated squash’

cucurbita : **keurje**,

Guillaume Briton, *Remarques sur le patois suivies du vocabulaire latin-français de*

*Guillaume Briton*, p. E.A. E(Scallier),

Douai, 1851, 103.

1380-1400

Spanish

215. Latin ‘pumpkin’

Item toma vna hacha o destral. Et faz

como qujen amenaza el çielo con la hacha & çesara la tempestat. Item algunos contra

la piedra çercan todo el huerto de vna yerba que es dicha vitis alba o brionja o **cucurbita** agrestis. por los griegos dicha vidalba. Otros toman vna lechuza o oliua que es Aue. E con las alas estendidas. fincan la a la parte de yuso vn palo estando toda derecha fincan el tocho en el campo. Ferrer Sayol, *Libro de Palladio*. BNM 10211

French

216. 'pumpkin, squash vine'  
Sy advint que ly jardiniers planta au pié du datilier une **courge**,  
Honoré Bonet, *Apparicion J. de Meun*, p. I. Arnold, 1926, 45.

1420-1440

French

217. derivation 'type of prison in shape of gourd'  
Se ung prisonnier est mis en la fosse, il doit, quand il a de quoy paier, pour chacune nuit ung denier; et s'il est mis ou puis, en la **gourdaine** ou bersueil ou en oubliette, il doit autant que s'il estoit en la fosse.  
Anonymous, *Ord.*, XIII, 101.

218. derivation 'prison'

Et ou les bouterai je ? au puys, Aux chesnes, ou a la **gourdaine** ?  
Jean Molinet, *Mistere du Viel Testament*, 18668, A.T.

1460-1480

French

219. 'container'  
Item à maistre Jehans Laurens Qui a les povres yeulx si rouges, Par le péché de ses parens, Qui beurent en barilz, et **courges**.  
François Villon, *Testament*.

220. derivation 'boat in the shape of a gourd'

Nul ne peut faire marché au port de Mibray, qu'il ne doibve quatre deniers; d'un chable, prende huit den. ; d'un roifealt, huit deniers ; de la **gourdanne** boutter dehors, de lascher le moulin, huit deniers...D'une **gourdanne**, s'elle est affondree et que l'eau passe le rouet, et les compagnons le requeult, cinq sols.  
Anonymous, *Titres conc. le voyer de Paris*, Felibien, Hist. De Paris, III, 308.

1480-1500

Spanish

221. Latin 'gourd, squash, pumpkin'  
Camepitos. es la yerua que los latinos llaman **cucurbita** o calabaza: por que en parte da olor de calabaza.  
Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latin y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992.

222. Latin 'gourd, squash, pumpkin'  
Cucurbita. calabaza tiene algo dela specie del cohombro es fria & humida: **cucurbita** assi mesmo se llama la ventosa de vidrio o de madero para sacar sangre a trayendo conella.  
Ibid.

223. Latin 'pumpkin'

Calabaza ierva & fruto. **cucurbita** .ae.  
Calabaza pequena. cucurbitula .ae.  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 97.

French

224. 'cultivated pumpkin'  
semence de **courge**, ou de concombres lorsqu'il a la fievre  
Budé, *Des oiseaux*, fol. 120.

## 12. CUCUMIS, -ERIS 'Cucumber'

1100-1120



French

225. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
cucumer, in gallicis **cucumbre**,  
Anonymous, *Al. Neckam in Not. Et Extr.*  
XXXV 2, 675.

1220-1240

Spanish

226. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
De aquel que firiere a otro con hueuo ocon  
**cogonbro**. Item, tod aquel que con hueuo  
omne firiere, ocon aluura, o con  
**cobombro**, o con otra cosa que omne  
pueda ensuziar, peche V marauedis, si el  
querelloso firmar lo pudiere; si non, qese  
salue con dos uezinos, et sea creydo.  
Anonymous, *Fuero de Zorita de los  
Canes*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud,  
Imprenta Fortanet (Madrid), 1911, 166.

French

227. ‘cultivated cucumber’  
**komkobres**  
Anonymous, *Gloses fr. de Raschi.*, MS A,  
Nombres, XI, 5, ds RASCHI Darm., p. 34

228. ‘cultivated cucumber plant’  
si s’asist desuz l’umbre En une bele place  
desuz une **cucumbre** (juxta  
cucumerarium)  
Anonymous, *Not. Et Extr.* XXXVI 145.

1240-1260

French

229. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
melons et **cocombres**  
Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*,  
éd. L. Landouzy et R. Pépin, p. 158

230. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
Des **cocombres**. **Cocombres** sont froides  
et moistes ou secont degré  
Ibid., 158.

231. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
Li **concombre**

Ibid., 158.

1280-1300

Spanish

232. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
Qual quier que a otro firiere con hueuo o  
con **cogonbro** o con pepinjillo o con otra  
cosa que pueda al omne ensuziar, peche  
diez mr., si el querelloso lo pudiere prouar;  
si non, saluese con dos de quatro  
cononbrados.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Cuenca*, Rafael de  
Ureña y Smenjaud, Academia de la  
Historia (Madrid), 1935, 353.

233. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
E el **cogonbro** amargo quanto mas le  
rriegan tanto cresce mas en su amargura  
Otro si el malo quanto mas sabidor es  
tanto es peor & cresce mas en su maldat de  
manera que puede mas nozir  
Pedro Gómez Barroso, *Libro de consejo y  
del consejero. Esc. Z. III. R*, Pedro  
Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de  
Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares),  
2004.

234. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
(a). Qval quier que a omne con el hueuo  
firiere, o con badeha, o con **cogonbro**, o  
con otra cosa que a omne pueda ensuzar,  
peche .X. morauedis, si el querelloso  
firmar lo pudiere. Si non, salue se con dos  
de quatro connombrados de su collacion e  
sea creydo.  
Anonymous, *Fuero de Alcaraz*, Jean  
Roudil, Librairie C. Klincksieck (Paris),  
1968, 243.

1320-1340

Spanish

235. ‘gourd, container for blood’  
En el CCLXXXI capitulo, que fue en esse  
anno mismo, dize que donna Alanbra,  
aviendo mal talante a Gonçalo Gonçales,  
mando a vn escudero suyo que ynchiese

vn **cogonbro** de sangre e que diese con el a Gonçalo Gonçales, e el fizo lo ansi. E Gonçalo Gonçales matol ante donna Lanbra, en guisa que de la sangre se vntaron los pannos de donna Lanbra. Juan Manuel, *Crónica abreviada*, José Manuel Blecua, Gredos (Madrid), 1983, 730.

236. ‘gourd, container for blood’  
lanbra quando lo vio commo auie del gran pesar & lo desamaua de coraçon dixo avn su omne toma agora vn **cogonbro** & enllenale de sangre & vete a la huerta & de conel a gonçalo gonçales aquel caullero que tiene el açor enla mano & desi vente para mj que yo te anparare.  
Anonymous, *Crónica de veinte reyes*. Escorial. Y. I. 12, Terrence A. Mannerter, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 33.

1340-1360

Italian

237. derivation ‘little melon’  
Ogni seme di biada o da orto si crede che si conservi senza alcun nocimento, se colle barbe de’ **cocomerelli** salvaticchi peste s’imbagnino.  
Anonymous, *Palladio Volgar.*, 1-37.

238. ‘melon fruit’  
La terra di dovere co’ ritondi **cocomeri**  
Boccaccio, I-47.

239. ‘type of melon fruit’  
Il **cocomero** salvatico è erba nota, del cui sugo si fa lattovaro.  
Anonymous, *Crescenzi Volgar.*, 6-41.

Portuguese

240. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
...nembramo-nos dos pexes, que comiamos eno Egito, e os **cobrombros** e os meloens, e os porros, e as cebolas...  
Anonymous, *Inéditos de Alcobaça*, II, 147.

1380-1400

Spanish

241. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
Contra las pulgas. sy lançarlas muchas vezes en el suelo de la casa morques de olio de trigo mata las pulgas. semejantemente sy cozeras en agua del comjno barranj o saluaje o de la lauor del **cogonbro** amargo.  
Ferrel Sayol, *Libro de Palladio*. BNM 10211, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 34.

Italian

242. ‘melon’  
Mangiavano le cipolle e gli agli, e i **cocomeri** e i porri.  
Anonymous, *Cassiano Volgar.*, III-7 (35).

1420-1440

Spanish

243. ‘cultivated cucumber plant’  
E desdeque vno aya tomado si mas Rezejedunbre fuer menester desaten enello pesso de medio Real de garicon / o de quarto de Real de Raiz de **cogonbro** amargo molido & çernido.  
Alfonso Chirino, *Menor daño de la medicina*. Escorial, B. IV. 34, Enrica J. Ardemagni, Ruth M. Richards, Michael R. Salomon, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 39.

244. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’  
o qual quier dello. los tristeles Rezjos son echando conla miel & el azeyte peso de vn Real de Rayz de cobonbro amargo molido & çernido el **cogonbro** amargo conuiene que sea nueuo dese año que lo aneio obra poco & este cogonbro molido & encorporado enel enpasto del vientre faze fluxo de vientre el enpasto enel vientre que non llege al estomago nin al figado sea

fecho de maluas cozjdas & enblandeçidas con manteca de vacas & vntos de gallinas Ibid..

245. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’

Toma un poco de uediia de lana suzia. & fazla redonda entre los dedos. & atala con un filo que se non desate. & dessi echa en ella. iij gotas de miel & de la renonada del carnero. & una .onça. de la rayz del **cogonbro** amargo molida .onça .vna. media. de axanuez & de galbano & serapino. ana & de agarricon .onça .vna. & maiado todo en vno con el azeyte de las almendras dulçes. & depues con la miel & toma delo poco a poco. & tom(o)[a]  
Anonymous, *Tesoro de la medicina* (Tesoro de los Remedios), María Teresa Herrera; María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 14.

Portugues

246. derivation ‘resembling a cucumber’ de hum pouco **aquogonbrado** desmazelado...  
Luís Henriques, *Boletim da segunda classe*.

1440-1460

Spanish

247. ‘cultivated cucumber fruit’

350. Quien faze al **cogonbro**, lieuelo en el onbro. 351. Quien cree de ligero, agua coje con farnero.

Anonymous, *Seniloquium*, Jesús Cantera Ortiz de Urbina; Julia Sevilla Muñoz, Guillermo Blázquez (Madrid), 2002, 93.

1460-1480

Spanish

248. ‘container for blood’

E así por esto que acaeçió en las bodas pasadas, doña Sancha y doña Lanbria, su cuñada, e los siete ynfantes en Barvadillo estando, porque le mataron vn ortolano

delante, el qual por mandado della con vn **cogonbro** lleno de sangre a Gonçalo Gonçález el menor dellos avía dado en los pechos, doña Lanbria fizo gran llanto e rronpió sus paños e mesó sus cabellos. Pedro de Escavias, *Repertorio de principes de España*, Michel García, Instituto de Estudios Giennenses (Madrid), 1972, 166.

249. ‘cultivated cucumber plant’

toma las rrayzes del **cogonbro** amargo & cuezelas en vino & beba este vino el paçiente & non otro vino njguno njn agua sepas que sanara de ydropisia si por esto vsare iten diçe rrasis toma la sangre del cabron caliente  
Anonymous, *Traducción del libro de recetas de Gilberto*, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 47.

1480-1500

Spanish

250. Latin ‘cucumber, gourd’

Cucurbita. calabaza tiene algo dela specie del **cohombro** es fria & humida: cucurbita assi mesmo se llama la ventosa de vidrio o de madero para sacar sangre a trayendo conella.

Alfonso Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992.

251. ‘cultivated cucumber’

E la cura del sizen quando fuere de colera: beva çumo de prumas cada dia, antes que tome el agua de la çevada, con una ora; e beva çumo de **cobonbro** & de pepjno & çumo de calabaza asada en el medio dia; & bavas

Anonymous, *Tratado de patologia*. María Teresa Herrera, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1997, 12.

252. Latin ‘cucumber’

Cucumer vel cucumis. cucumeris. me. cor. in trissyllabis. y pe. in alijs. masculino generoel **cohombro**. o es cucumer. vna especie de melon que es redondo y aguanoso. y vsan dallo alos enfermos. y es liso y verde claro de fuera y blanco de dentro. Numeri .xj. de cucumer descende cucumerarium. rij. cohombrol o melonar de tales melones. 1499 –

Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella, *Vocabulario eclesiástico*, Gracia Lozano, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 50.

Italian

253. ‘zucchini’

La coloquintida, o, come si domanda, il **cocomero** salvatico o la zucca, ha le foglie intagliuzzate, e fa i poponi come zucchete rotonde, aguzze verso l’attaccamento del gambo, di colore per un pezzo da prima verde, poi mature che siano, pendente in giallo scuro.

Soderini, II-84.

254. figurative ‘not to know how to keep a secret’

Son si gran cicale, che **un cocomero all’erta non terrebbono**.

Machiavelli, 3-292.

255. ‘melon fruit’

La Giava, che matura in quel tempo, grande e ovata come un grandissimo **cocomero**, e ha la sua scorza a punte di diamanti, e è ripiena di dentro d’una sustanza non dissimile al popone, il cui seme sono certe castagne che, cotte, sono al gusto dolcissime.

Sassetti, 323.

**13. PEPO, -ONIS ‘Melon’ < Greek**

πεπωε

1280-1300

Italian

256. ‘type of melon’

Noi ci ricordiamo de’ pesci che mangiammo in Egitto in grande copia e abbondanza; nella mente si vengono li cucumeri, i **peponi** e li porri e le cipolle e gli agli.

Bibbia Volvar., II-64

Portuguese

257. derivation ‘cultivated melon, cucumber’ < cast. *pepino*

Que eu dou e outorgo a fïoro pera todo sempre a Domingos iohanes **pepino**...

Anonymous, *Descobrimientos portugueses*, I, 20.

1340-1360

French

258. ‘a type of melon fruit’

Pour avoir des cœordes et **pompons** fault planter en bonne terre et crase deux ou trois pans de parfont,

Anonymous, *Le Ménagiens de Paris*, la Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris, 1868, 273.

Italian

259. ‘melon plant’

I **poponi** disiderano terra e aere chente e cedriuoli e i cocomeri, ma meno grassa e meno letaminata.

Crescenzi Volgar., 6-71.

1400-1420

Spanish

260. figurative ‘of little value’

Respuesta de Alfonso Álvarez contra Juan Alfonso. 2 Quien non es capaz bastante nin dino de aquesta çiençia de que se trabaja, su argumentar non vale una paja, nin un mal cogombro, \* tampoco un **pepino**.

Juan Alfonso de Baena, *Poesías* (*Cancionero de Baena*), Brian Dutton;

Joaquín González Cuenca, *Visor* (Madrid), 1993, 643.

1420-1440

Spanish

261. ‘cucumber fruit’

Ca destas cosas seca la filema en el estomago ET faze camjar. enbarga el çebro njn **pepino** non coma njn fructa cruda.

Anonymous, *Tesoro de la medicina (Tesoro de los remedios)*, Sevilla, María Teresa Herrera; María Estela González de Fauve, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1997, 24.

1460-1480

Spanish

262. ‘type of cucumber, melon fruit’

vna onça las quatro simjentes frias que son pepitas de calabaza & de melon & de cogonblo o de **pepino** de todo peso & xxb &

Anonymous, *Traducción del libro de recetas de Gilberto*, Madrid, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1997, 54.

Italian

263. ‘melon fruit’

La pianta dei meloni e dei **peponi** va serpendo per terra, con lunghi sarmenti, come fanno parmenti i cocomeri, con foglie come di viti, ma però manco intagliate, ruvide e pelose.

C. Durante, 2-345

264. feminine ‘melon fruit’

Né men credo che sia sgarbato quell’altro umore che venne in testa a Bertazzuolo da Nuvolara, il quale, essendo annuolato nel cervello da senno, s’immaginò un dì d’esser fatto una **pepona** da Chioggia, e con la testa andava urtando nel naso di questo e nel naso di quell’altro.

Garzoni, 7-254

1480-1500

Spanish

265. Latin ‘cucumber’

Crapulari est ebrietati operam dare.

Criticus latine dicitur iudex. Cucumis

**pepino** o melon o cohombro

Antonio de Nebrija, *Traducción de Introductiones latinae*, Antonio Cortijo Ocaña, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1992.

266. figurative ‘lance’

Iten más, un buen arnés de Milán, todo de pluma y de miel con mucha espuma, bien aforrado el envés; y un broquel barcelonés de cortezas de tocino, y coraças de baldrés, y una artesa por pavés y, por lança, un gran **pepino**. Y un espada de madero y la vayna de Bramante, y una buena darga dante de papel, que no de cuero; Juan del Encina, *Poesías (Cancionero)*, Óscar Perea, *Universidad Complutense* (Madrid), 2003, 60.

267. Latin ‘melon fruit’

Poponus. como **pepon** es el que dizimos vulgar mente melon

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1992.

Italian

268. ‘large cucumber, melon’

In Africa (i cocomeri) piacciono copiosi e grandi: ma quando hanno passato la loro grandezza sono chiamati **peponi**.

Landino, 425

**14. MELO, -ŌNIS ‘Apple shaped melon’ < Greek υηλοπεπων**

Port. **melão**

1240-1260

French

269. 'cultivated melon'

Uns **melons**.

Brun de Long Borc, *Cyirurgie*, ms. De Salis, f 36.

270. 'cultivated melon fruit'

fera une decoction de violetes, de poumes de semence de cahoides, de **melons**, de citroles, d'ierbes froides, Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*, éd. Landouzy, 51,

1260-1280

Italian

271. 'cultivated melon, cucumber fruit'

Dee mangiare legieri vivande, sì come sono polastri a vergius, latughe, porcielane, **meloni**.

Anonymous, *Testi Fiorentini*, 194.

1280-1300

French

272. 'cultivated melon fruit'

Les meillours **molons** du monde. Pauthier, *Livre de Marco Polo*, XLIII.

Italian

273. 'cultivated melon, cucumber fruit'  
De' che-tti dea 'l malan, fi' de la putta, ch'a Firenze n'ha' sérique a danaio ed ancor iù e' giugnet' u-**mellone**.

Angiolieri, XXXV-II-400.

1300-1320

Italian

274. 'cultivated melon fruit'

D'ogne soma di **melloni**, III denari. Anonymous, *Statuto della Gabella di Siena*, 30.

275. 'cultivated melon fruit, plant'

Se febbre ... vi fosse, bea questa acqua, nella quale sie cotta semenza di **melloni**, cocomeri, citriuoli, e zucche.

Anonymous, *Libro della cura delle malattie*, I-39.

1340-1360

French

276. 'cultivated melon fruit'

Les concumbres et les **moelons**.

Richel. *Introd. D'Astron.*, f 31 v.

Italian

277. 'cultivated melon fruit'

I lunghi **melloni** e i gialli poponi co' ritondi cocomeri e gli scrupolosi cedriuoli e' petronciani violati, con molti altri semi, de' quali la terra vie più s'abellia.

Boccaccio, 21-26-38.

278. figurative 'ignorant, stupid person'

Te or gocciolone, or **mellone**, ora ser mestola ... chiamando, sé quais ad ogni parola abbracciavano e baciavano.

Ibid., V-249.

279. 'cultivated melon fruit'

Zucche, **melloni**, cocomeri, cedriuoli e poponi si possono, nel mese di dicembre, gennaio e febbraio seminare.

Anonymous, *Crescenzi Volgar.*, 6-2.

Portuguese

280. 'cultivated melon fruit'

...nembramo-nos dos pexes, que comiamos eno Egito, e os cobrombros e os **meloens**, e os porros, e as cebolas...

Anonymous, *Inéditos de Alcobaça*, II, 147.

1380-1400

Spanish

281. 'cultivated melon fruit'

otrosi despues de ser el cuerpo purgado y bien regido: aprouechan le a mucho esta recepta. Recipe / simiente de calabaza y de **melon** & de badea & de pepinos y de almendras dulcas / de cada vno vna

Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Jaun de Aviñón*, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 92.

Italian

282. figurative ‘stupid person’  
Domandòlo qual scrittura dicesse quello che quel venerabile **mellone** aveva detto in pergamo; ed egli rispose ch’egli era de’ più valenti uomini che avesse l’ordine; ma ch’elli credea che, per infirmità ch’egli aveva auto, fusse alcun’ora impedito nella mente.

Sacchetti, 72-24.

283. figurative ‘to arrive as the last one, with reference to the old Tuscan tradition of giving to the last one arrived the prize of a melon’

Non ti provar più in arme, o paltroniere po’ che viltà ti guinse ne l’arcione, sì ch’a la giostra **avesti il mellone** come coniglio fuor di conigliere.

Sacchetti, 225.

284. figurative ‘to remain ignorant’  
Antonio che già aveva studiato e letto **l’abici in sul mellone**, si venne pure ripensando aver fatto gran tistizia di sé. Ibid., 147-148.

1420-1440

Spanish

285. ‘cultivated melon fruit’  
E el dia dela terçiana non coma fasta pasada la çeçion saluo alguna poca cosa açucar Rosado o mojado en vinagre / o **melon** / o dela semiente delos cogonbros chicos tomada con Açucar & desto mesmo puede comer quando esta de vaxa la calentura & delas frutas agras & granadas dulçes & agras & las dietas sean con vinagre enla mayor parte

Alfonso Chrino, *Menor daño de la medicina*. Escorial, B. IV. 34, Enrica J.

Ardemagni, Ruth M. Richards, Michael R. Salomon, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 43.

286. ‘cultivated melon fruit’

E sila set se pudiere qujtar con granada agra / o con **melon** / o con cerrajas con vinagre en ayunas meior es que con agua & si agora oviere de ser ante del comer o despues conuiene que non sea con sed mentirosa esto se conosçera sufrjendo

algut

Ibid.

Italian

286. ‘cultivated melon fruit’

Fa’ di comperare un buon popone, fiutalo, che non sia zucca o **mellone**.

Burchiello, 85.

288. figurative ‘ignorant person’

Voi siete di guaime due **melloni**.

Pataffio, 2

1440-1460

Italian

289. figurative ‘to be worth nothing’

Arcalida s’appicca con Guicciardo e finalmente sotto se lo caccia: volle vedere come egli era gagliardo; quantunque poco mal costei gli faccia; sùbito addosso a lei correva Alardo, tanto ch’alfin questa donzella spaccia, però che la passò nel pettignone, ch’arme ch’avessi, **non valse un mellone**.

Pulci, 22-167.

290. figurative ‘to remain ignorant’

Costor che fan sì gran disputazione dell’anima, ond’ell’entri e ond’ell’esca, ... hanno studiato in su n’un **gran mellone**.

Ibid., IV-145.

1460-1480

Spanish

291. ‘cultivated melon fruit’

iten dize mas que sy el paçiente oviere talante de comer carne toma la galljna cocha & muelela mucho & muele con ella simjentes frias asi commo pepitas de **melon** de pepinos & de cogonbros & de calabças & despues que fuere todo molido

Anonymous, *Traducción del libro de recetas de Gilberto*, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 48.

Italian

292. 'cultivted melon fruit'

Vendano le loro vittualie tute quante a peso, si li **meloni**, angurie e petronziani. Brasca, 70.

293. 'type of melon fruit'

Ritruovasi nell'Indie un certo **melone** assai grande e ritondo, con certa poca lunghezza quasi in forma ovale; va serpendo per terra, come il nostro melone. Il seme è bianco, e poi maturo è nero ... È di sapore molto soave e rinfresca maravigliosamente. C. Durante, 2-347.

294. figurative 'to be the last one arrived'  
Oltr'a questo il suo caval fellone già cominoiava a far la chiaranzana, ch'ebbe la principio ogni reputazione, oggi in sul campo diventò di zana, e tanto fé che **ne portò il mellone**.

Luca Pulci, I-4-122.

1480-1500

Spanish

295. derivation 'melon garden'

Que se notifique a los frailes de San Geronimo que muestren el derecho que tienen al exido que ocupan. Mandaron que notifique al prior o vicario de Sant Geronimo que para el miercoles primero enbien aqui su procurador con sus

escripturas sobrel exido que ocupan con un **melonar**, que tienen plantado en el, para que se vea con las sentençias desta Villa y se libre lo que fuere justiçia, con aperçibimiento que si no las Anonymous, *Libro de acuerdos del concejo madrileño*, Agustín Gómez Iglesias, Ayuntamiento de Madrid (Madrid), 1970, 157.

296. 'type of melon fruit'

Melo es vn linaie de fruto. & dizen se melones por la dulçura. y este se llama popon. y enel vulgo le llamamos **melon**. Alfosno de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992.

297. 'type of melon fruit'

Pepo. es popon o **melon**: de que hay diuersas maneras la origine del es inçierta enla latinidad. cresce en grandeza de çalabaça: & difficile mente se digiere. Ibid.

Italian

298. 'cultivated melon plant'

Quelle (piante) che fanno bene sono queste: **melon** d'aprile e cucumeri, zucche, raffani. Michele da Cuneo, LIX 61.

299. 'cultivated melon fruit'

Un certo merendon cresciuto all'uggia, come una zucca e 'l **melon** pero superchio omore, o come il bozzacchio per li acquazzoni. Leonardo, 2-101.

300. figurative 'stupid person'

Per zucca senza sale, anzi **mellone** senza sapore, scrisse certe novellucce e peccadigli che fanno le femelle. Bandello, I-34 (I-429)



## IV – Fruits

### 15. CYDONIA, -AE ‘Quince’

1480-1500

Spanish

301. Latin ‘quince fruit’

Cidonia. est vna çibdad de candia. assi que çidonia son cosas de creta: & de aquella çibdad cidonia que es en creta o candia toman nombre vnos pomos o mançanas delas quales se saca como manera de vino con que se engañan los enfermos que tienen deseo de beuer vino. Ca lo pareçe aquel liquor: por ende **cidonia** es lineaie de pomo.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992,

### 16. UVA, -AE ‘Grape’

1140-1160

Portuguese

302. ‘cultivated grape’

Vinea cum **uuas** quin a entrar caualo medium...

Anonymous, *P.M.H., Leges*, 381.

1160-1180

French

303. semi-learned ‘grape, raisin’

Vindrent Tur qui estoient des chastiaus de la entor, et aportherent en l’ost au duc Godefroi presenz de pain et de vin et de dates et **d’uve passe**.

Guillaume de Tyr, IX, 20, P. Paris.

1220-1240

Spanish

304. ‘cultivated grape’

Fueron desend' cuitados, ca fazié grand calura, bebién de grado vino de **uva** bien madura; el vassallo de Christo sedié en

grand pressura, ca tenié poco vino, una chica mesura.

Gonzalo de Berceo, *Vida de San Millán de la Cogolla*, Brian Dutton, Espasa-Calpe (Madrid), 1992, 189.

1240-1260

Spanish

305. ‘type of cultivated grape’

dichos en el capítulo de la calentura, e metan en ellos de çumo de la **uva** canina masculina, e dizen en aráuigo al grano d'esta uva allehu.

Abraham Moamín de Toledo, *Libro de los animales que cazan*, Anthony J. Cárdenas, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 131.

306. ‘cultivated grape’

dichos en el capítulo de la calentura, e metan en ellos de çumo de la uva canina masculina, e dizen en aráuigo al grano d'esta **uva** allehu.

Ibid.

French

307. semi-learned ‘grape’

Et a li rois sur totes iceles osties et sur toutes iceles du membre rentes, c’est a savoir, jarbes en aoust, pain fetiz a Noel, et **uves** a Pasques.

Anonymous, Mem. *Et notes d’A. le Prévost pour servir à l’ist. Du départ de l’eure*, II, 395, L. Delisle et L. Passy.

1260-1280

Spanish

308. ‘cultivated grape’

Basán, e cabrones con meollo de farina de trigo, e beviessen sangre de **uva** muy pura. Engrossado es ell amado e refollado coceando ell engrossado, ensainado e ensanchado.

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Primera Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja,

Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002.

309. ‘cultivated grape’

E de lo que dixo Jacob otrossí de Judas después, e fue esto que éste lavarié en vino la su vestidura e en la sangre de la **uva** el su manto diz otrossí maestre Pedro e otros con él ques entendíé esto por la su carne de Nuestro Señor Jesucristo que avié él de ensangrentar de la su sangre misma en la su pasión.  
Ibid.

French

310. semi-learned ‘cultivated grape’

En juillé, ne doist pas sainier, mais user **uve** et boire aighe cascun jor a enjun pour la cole desrompre.  
S. Omer, *Prov. et dict. pop.*

1300-1320

Italian

311. ‘cultivated grape’

Maggiore aperta molte volte impruna con una forcatella di sue spine l’uom de la villa quando l’**uva** imbruna, che non era la calla onde saline lo duca mio.  
Dante. *Pur.*, 4-21.

312. ‘type of grape’

Impiastravi sopra le foglie dell’**uva** di volpe.  
Libro della Cura delle Malattie.

1320-1340

Italian

313. ‘cultivated grape’

Una fiata fu mandata a S. Maccario d’**uva** molto bella, la quale egli incontanente per carità portòad un altro che gli pareva più infermo di sé.  
Cavalca, 20-75.

314. ‘cultivated grape’

Mostraron a tutto lo populo una **uva** grande, la quale aveano tagliato d’una vigna con tutto il tralcio.

Guido da Pisa, I-85.

1340-1360

Spanish

315. ‘cultivated grape’

. Et estos doze omes buenos con el al calle e con los yurados que acaesçieren al tienpo que vean el tienpo e el preçio de la uva e de la mançana et que pongan tal preçio e número a la vendita de la **uva** e de la sidra cada anno que se venda a esa quantía.  
Anonymous, *Ordenanza (Colección diplomática del concejo de Segura (Guipúzcoa))*, Luis Miguel de Salazar Fernández, Eusko Ikaskuntza (San Sebastián), 1985 – 1993.

316. ‘cultivated grape’

. Et el morador de la villa la **uva** e mançana que conpraren de los vezinos que de fuera moraren, que la puedan bodegar commo si la ovieren de sus heredades, commo dicho es  
Ibid.

Italian

317. ‘cultivated grape’

Aveva dintorno da sé ... vie, coperte di pergolati di viti, le quali facevan gran vista di dovere quell’anno assai **uve** fare.  
Boccaccio, *Decameron*, 3-*Intr.*

1360-1380

French

318. semi-learned ‘grape’

Alcuns pourroient doubter des **uves** ou resins d’yver comme ils peuvent appartenir.  
B. de Gord. *Pratique*, I, 3. éd. 1495.

1420-1440

Spanish

319. figurative ‘grape’

Pues sallid de la tiniebra e non querades çegar, que el duro todo quiebra como **uva** de lagar, e quered vos allegar al sabor de la Escripura e saldredes \* de tristura e ternéis con qué folgar.

Diego Martínez de Medina, *Poesías (Cancionero de Baena)*, Brian Dutton; Joaquín González Cuenca, Visor (Madrid), 1993, 571.

1440-1460

Spanish

320. figurative ‘to redeem oneself’  
quien de sangre muy corrusca se socorre y faze falla, **como quien uva non falla**, anda cogiendo rebusca.

Juan de Mena, *Coplas de los pecados mortales*, Miguel Ángel Pérez Priego, Planeta (Barcelona), 1989, 316.

1460-1480

Spanish

321. ‘cultivated grape’  
que os eligen por rabí, y lo ha sacado por rastro: según hedéis a judío, habéis menester mandil, y rogalle al alguacil por vuestro hijo y el mío; descendiente de Abacú, hebreo de masa d'**uva**, que hallaste rota la cuba y por tapón una cu. Fray Pedro de Bobadilla, no os hagáis sordo ni mudo, que os tienen en esta villa  
Anonymous, *Coplas del Provincial*, Julio Rodríguez Puértolas, Castalia (Madrid), 1989, 252.

1480-1500

Spanish

322. ‘cultivated grape of little value’  
Acordaron los dichos señores que porque son informados que la **uva** vale muy barato y que en esta Villa ay harto vino y en el preçio del vender anda muy desordenado, acordaron y mandaron que se pregone que persona alguna sea osado de vender el azumbre de vino de lo mejor mas de a siete maravedis,

Anonymous, *Libro de acuerdos del concejo madrileño*, Agustín Gómez Iglesias, Ayuntamiento de Madrid (Madrid), 1970, 365.

323. ‘cultivated grape’

La **uva** es dicha de humedeçer quasi humida por quanto dentro es llena de humor segund dize Isidoro en el libro .xvii. La **uva** es compuesta de tres cosas: es a saber de hollejos & de clara o alvura & de granillos.

Fray Vicente de Burgos, *Traducción de el libro de propietatibus rerum de Bartomé Anglicus*, M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Herrera; M<sup>a</sup> Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1999, 251.

Italian

324. ‘cultivated grape’

La vite non fa le **uve** in un tratto.  
Savonarola, 7-II-107.

## 17. MALUM, -I ‘Apple’

1480-1500

Spanish

325. Latin ‘apple’

Cidra esta mesma fruta. **malum** citreum.  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992.

326. Latin ‘lemon’

Lima fruta deste arbol. **malum** citreum  
Ibid.

## 18. OLIVA, -AE ‘Olive Fruit’ < Greek

ελαία

1040-1060

French

327. derivation ‘olive tree’

olea: **olivier**,

Anonymous, *Alexis. Pariser Glossar 7692*, Konrad Hofmann, München, 1868, 520.

1100-1120

French

328. 'olive tree'

Branches d'**olive** en voz mains porterez;  
Ço senefiet pas e humilitet,  
Anonymous, *Song of Roland*, 72.

329. 'olive tree'

Guenes chevalchet suz une **olive** halte,  
Ibid., 366.

340. 'olive tree'

Lur chevaux laissent dedesuz un'**olive**,  
Ibid., 2705.

1140-1160

French

341. 'olive tree'

Artur fu assis a un deis, Envirun lui cuntes  
e reis. Es vus duze humes blancs,  
chanuz... ; Duze esteient, e duze rains  
D'**olive** tindrent en lur mains,  
Wace, *Le Roman de Brut*, Le Roux de  
Lincy, Rouen, 1836, 4686.

342. 'olive tree'

il vinrent de la cité d'Aufrique. Ils  
descendirent en lombre soz l'**olive**, Et puis  
monterent en la sale perrine,  
Anonymous, *La Prise d'Orenges*, in :  
*Guillaume d'Orange, Chanson de Geste*,  
p. Jonckbloet, La Haye, 1854, 1272.

1160-1180

French

343. 'olive fruit'

Si li aportent ... Bräons de cers et char de  
maintes guises, Vin et piument,  
chastaignes et **olives**, Resins et pesches,  
menües volatilles : Des or seront molt  
richement servies,  
Anonymous, *La Mort Aymeri de  
Narbonne*. Couraye du Parc, Paris, 1884,  
2906.

344. 'olive tree'

Si descendi au perron soz l'**olive**,  
Ibid., 1272.

345. 'olive tree'

Sor les murs monte et sor l'eschive, En sa  
main tint un rain d'**olive** ; Pais mostre as  
Greus e sëurtance,  
Benoit de Sainte-Maure, *Le Roman de  
Troie*, L. Constans, Paris, 1904, 24830.

1180-1200

French

346. 'olive fruit'

par un tens quant li Lumbar pressoient  
**olive** el pressoir, par k'ele dëust en oile  
estre remise,  
Anonymous, *Li Dialogue Gregoire lo Pape*,  
W. Foerster, Halle, 1876, 180.

1200-1220

French

347. 'olive tree'

Li quens ... s'en avale de la sale pavee,  
Vint au perron de l'**olive** ramee,  
Anonymous, *Aliscans, Chanson de Geste*,  
Guessard et A. de Montaigion, Paris,  
1870, 62.

348. 'olive tree'

Bele Ydoine se siet desous la verde **olive**  
En son pere vergier,  
Anonymous, *Audefrois li Bastars* in  
*Altfranzösische romanzen und  
pastouellen*, K. Bartsch, Leipzig, 1870,  
57.

1220-1240

French

349. 'olive fruit'

oile d'**olive**,  
Gautier de Coincy, *Les miracles de la  
Sainte Vierge traduits et mis en vers*,  
Poquet, Paris, 1857, 661.

350. figurative 'olive tree'

Si pendent a l'**olive**, escrites En un rolet,  
letres petites, Qui dient a ceus qui les  
lisent, Qui souz l'**olive** en l'ombre gisent :  
« Ci cueurt la fontaine de vie Par desouz  
l'**olive** foillie, Qui porte le fruit de salu »  
Guillaume de Lorris, *Le roman de la rose*,  
20517.

351. derivation 'olive tree grove'  
La trueve une **olivete** basse,  
Ibid., 20695.

1240-1260

Spanish

352. derivation 'olive tree grove'  
Connoscida cosa sea a todos los omnes  
que esta carta vieren cuemo yo, don  
Alfonso, por la gracia de Dios rey de  
Castiella, de Toledo, de Leon, de Gallizia,  
de Sevilla, de Cordova, de Murcia e de  
Iaen, en uno con la reina donna Yolant, mi  
mugier, do e otorgo a vos, maestre Mathe,  
obispo de Cuenca, cinquenta arançadas  
de **olivar** e de figueral e de huertas e de  
vinnas en la heredad

Anonymous, *Carta de donación*  
(*Documents de Alfonso X dirigidos a*  
*Castilla la Nueva*), María Teresa Herrera,  
Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 1999.

French

353. 'olive tree'  
Desoz l'**olive** sou destrier descendi,  
Anonymous, *Gaydon, Chanson de Geste*,  
p. F. Guessard et S. Luce, Paris, 1862,  
105.

354. 'olive tree'

Si apele on le fust **olive** ; Por ce le fist, je  
vous afie, Que pais et amor senefie,  
Rutebeuf, *Œuvres complètes de Rutebeuf*,  
A. Jubinal, Paris, 1839, 44.

355. 'olive fruit'  
olie d'**olive**,

Anonymous, *Chronique rimée de Philippe*  
*Mouskes*, Baron de Reiffenberg, Bruxelles,  
1836, 10484.

Italian

356. 'referring to the Madonna, as  
metaphore of maturity'  
Vui si' Fontana de gracia, madona  
apexiata, inguento olentissimo, **oliva**  
replantata, balsemo olentissimo, manna  
dal cel mandata.

Anonymous, *Lauda-Orazione del Secolo*  
*XIII*, LXXXVII-23.

1260-1280

Spanish

357. 'olive fruit'  
que segund el language de los griegos  
quier dezir tanto como figo e **oliva**  
Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Primera*  
*Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja,  
Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá  
de Henares), 2002.

French

358. 'olive fruit'  
faire huile de **olives**,  
Étienne Boileau, *Le Livre des Mestiers*,  
150.

359. figurative 'of little value'

Fiert Godefroi parmi le hannepier. Arme  
qu'il ait ne li vault un denier ; Ausiz le  
froisse c'un rainscel d'**olivier**,  
Anonymous, *Gaydon, Chanson de Geste*,  
F. Guessart et S. Luce, Paris, 1862.

Italian

360. 'olive fruit'  
Uno drappo di lino molle in olio d'**uliva**.  
Testi Fiorentini, 186.

Portuguese

361. 'olive fruit'  
...e he chamada foz de Pedro **oliva...**

D. João de Portel, *Livro dos bens de D. João Portel*, 43.

1280-1300

French

362. 'olive tree'

Dans Aymeris ... Descent a piet au perron  
sos **l'olive**,

Anonymous, *La Prise de Cordres et de Seville*, O. Densusianu, Paris, 1896, 465.

Italian

363. 'olive tree'

Tolsero gli rami di **oliva** e andarono  
incontra a lui.

Bibbia Volgar., IX-539.

364. derivation 'olive tree'

Gli figliuoli tuoi sono compiante novelle  
di **olivari** intorno alla mensa tua.

Ibid., V-547.

365. 'symbol of peace'

Ramundialis, molie de Flamine summo  
sacerdote, toilea la ramo de lo arbore e  
portavalo in mano, si como noi facemos de  
le **olive** la domenica de palme.

Anonymous, *Storia de Troia e de Roma*,  
XXVIII-383.

Portuguese

366. 'name place'

...rreficere mea palacia de **Oliva** e casas de  
Almedinis uetulis.

Anonymous, *Chancelaria de D. Dinis*, I, fl  
35.

1300-1320

Italian

367. 'symbol of peace'

Sovra candido vel cinta d'**uliva** donna  
m'apparve, sotto verde manto.

Dante, *Purg.*, 30-31.

368. derivation 'olive tree'

Aven konperato da lui uno peço di tera  
posta preso a la kasa di Bentivengna, la via  
in meço ke v'à fiki e **olivi** e ciriegi.

Anonymous, *Nuovi Testi Fiorentini*, 185.

1320-1340

French

369. figurative 'olive tree'

Marie est si comme **l'olive**,

Anonymous, *Poème moralisé sur les propriétés des choses*, G. Raynaud, in  
Romania XIV (1885) 442, 57.

370. figurative 'sign of peace'

Mout est noble l'arbre d'**olive**, De pais  
avoir est ostensive, Couronne des

victorieus... ;Arbre d'**olive** est tous temps  
vert, N'iver n'esté verdeur ne pert... ; La

fleur d'**olive** souëf flaire... ;En **olive** a  
mout de douceur ; As plaies vaut et a

langueur,

Ibid., 33.

Italian

371. 'olive fruit'

Prese in una sua sportella pane e **olive** ed  
erbe.

Cavalca, 20-118.

372. 'olive tree'

Dice il Salmista: E io come **oliva** fruttifera  
nella casa di Dio. E così nel libro de'

Giudici si pone una parabola e similitudine  
e dicesi che l'arbore **uliva** rifiutò la

signoria dell'altre legna, la quale proferta  
le era, dicendo che non volea perdere né

lassare la sua pinguetudine.

Ibid., 6-2-211.

373. 'symbol of poetic inspiration'

L'**oliva** è secca ed è rivolta altrove l'acqua  
che di Parnaso si deriva.

Petrarca, 166-9.

Portuguese

374. 'olive fruit'

...moiam-nas em poo, mesturavam todo com oloyo d'**olivas**, e faziam delo ingoento. Anonymous, *Inéditos de Alcobaça*, II, 132.

1340-1360

Italian

375. 'olive fruit'

Nella estremità inferiore, di colore di matura **uliva**.

Boccaccio, V-41.

376. 'symbol of peace'

Egli poi rimira le braccia e le bellissime mani, non disdicevoli al formoso busto e lei cinta d'**uliva** considera.

Ibid., V-32.

377. 'olive fruit'

Cogliesi l'**uliva** dei mese di novembre, allora che comincerà ad esser vaia e si coglie o con le mani o scotendo con pertiche soavemente, acciocché i ramuscelli non si dannifichino.

Crescenzi Volgar, 5-19.

1360-1380

Italian

378. 'olive fruit'

Sempre quando tu cogli le **olive** guarda quelle che son cative.

Paganino Bonafé, XXXVII-133.

379. 'referring to the Madonna as metaphore of maturity'

O Giovanni, grazia viva, aquila contemplative, gaudio fusti dell'**uliva** la qual portò il Salvatore,

Anonymous, *Laude Cortonesi*, XXV-II-55.

380. figurative 'the Sunday that precedes Easter Sunday'

Lo di della domenica dell'**oliva**, quando (Gesù) scendeva dal monte, disse:

"Gerusalem, Gerusalem, tu godi, però

ch'egli è oggi il di tuo; ma tempo verrà che tu piangerai."

S. Caterina da Siena, III-72.

1400-1420

French

381. 'a type of bird'

A l'oye sauvage, ostardes, **olives**, perdris et autres menus,

Fouill., *Fauconnerie*, 45, r, ap. Ste-Pal.

1420-1440

Spanish

382. derivation 'olive tree grove'

Estremachuelo commo va e desçiende al rio de Raposery e como desçiende e va e se sigue fasta en Fondon de las vinnas que en cabeşca con el monte del **olivar** e dende commo va e se sigue por el dicho monte derechamente fasta el agua de la canal que dizen de Treto por linea derechamente fasta en derecho de la iglesia de señor sant Sevastian de Anonymous, *Sentencia (Documentación medieval de la villa de Laredo)*, Virginia M. Cuñas Ciscar, Fundación Marcelino Botín (Santander), 1998, 1.

Italian

383. 'oil'

Gli abitatori del commissariato della Terra del Sole possino in mancanza di marroni estrarre olive orfane, cioè **olive** grosse da indolcire.

Anonymous, *Legge Generale dell'Abbondanza*, I-11.

384. figurative 'intense green color'

Le veste bianche e de color de **oliva**.

L. Giustinian, I-290

1440-1460

Spanish

385. 'olive'

Cresçían los títulos frescos a bueltas de aqueste rey nuestro muy esclareşido, los

quales avrían allende cresçido si non  
recresçieran algunas rebueltas, las quales  
por pazes eternas disueltas presto nos  
vengan a puerto tranquilo, por que Castilla  
mantenga en estilo toga y **oliva**, non armas  
con peltas.

Juan de Mena, *Laberinto de fortuna o las  
trecentas*, Miguel Ángel Pérez Priego,  
Planeta (Barcelona), 1989, 256.

French

386. derivation ‘olive tree’

**olivier**: oleaster: **olivier** sauvage

Anonymous, *Glossaire roman-latin du  
XVe siècle* (MS. De la Bibl. De Lille)  
annoté A. Scheler, Anvers, 1865, 39.

Italian

387. ‘symbol of peace’

Scrisse al re Marsilio che veniva  
imbasciatore il signor di Maganza, che  
porterà la palma con l’**uliva**.  
Pulci, 25-14.

1460-1480

Spanish

388. ‘olive tree’

E como lo vio don Álvaro Pérez, con grand  
plazer que avía, [llamólo] así Diego  
Machuca, como quien dize que los  
machucava con aquella quima de la **oliva**  
qu’él quebrantó con sus manos quando ovo  
perdida la lança e la espada e la porra de  
azero.

Lope García de Salazar, *Istoria de las  
bienandanzas e fortunas*, Ana María  
Marín Sánchez, Corde (Madrid), 2000, 1.

389. ‘olive tree, symbol of peach’

E tornóse la paloma para él a la ora de las  
visperas e ahé que traía una foja de **oliva**  
(e) quebrantada en su boca, en lo qual Noé  
conoció que las aguas menguado avían de  
sobre fazes de la tierra  
Ibid.

Italian

390. ‘olive fruit’

Nascono poi le **oliva** verdi e di poi gialle e  
porporee et in ultimo nere.  
C. Durante, 2-316.

391. figurative with an obscene allusion  
“Se voi aveste, donne, a macinare **ulive** in  
quantità per olio fare, siate contente  
volerci provare, ché siam degli altri mastri  
assai migliore.

Lorenzo de’ Medici, II-320.

392. ‘olive wood’

Chi qua chi là, per lo terren fecondo li  
muta, altri in abete, altri in **oliva**, altri in  
palma, altri in cedro.  
Ariosto, 6-51.

1480-1500

Spanish

393. ‘olive tree’

E por esto los hombres que habitan en las  
selvas & montañas desiertas usan de la  
simiente & çumo deste arbol por manjar  
por viña & por **oliva** segund dize Plinio.  
Donde habla de los & ccedil;umos de los  
arboles en el libro .xv. .... E muchas vezes  
se muestra en la fruta & en la flor que la  
virtud o el viçio se asconde & proçede de  
la raiz. Aunque muchas vezes acaeçe que  
el asperesa o amargura se degiste &  
dulçifica por el beneficio del aire & calor  
& ccedil;elestre sotiliente & depurante la  
materia por lo qual muchas vezes acaeçe  
que la raiz amarga produze & cria el fruto  
dulçe segund pareçe en la raiz de vid & del  
**olivo**:

Fray Vicente de Burgos, *Traducción de el  
libro de proprietatibus rerum de Bartolomé  
Anglicus*, M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Herrera; M<sup>a</sup> Nieves  
Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca  
(Salamanca), 1999, 246.

394. ‘olive tree’



La **oliva** es un arbol cuyo fruto nos llamamos azetuna & su & ccedil;umo es llamado azeite segund dize Isidoro a los .xvii. libros. La oliva es muy noble arbol que significa paz en la santa Escripura & segund las istorias romanas. La **oliva** es un arbol muy hermoso en hojas en ramos & en verdura & ha las hojas un poco blancas & muelles & jamas dexa su verdura ni al verano ni al invierno ...  
Ibid.

395. figurative 'peace victory'  
Fil. Pues oyes, Cardonio, tus sesos abiva, que yo oteando mis muchas passiones, espero hallar tan buenas razones que no me confunda persona que viva. Car. Si assí lo hizieres, daránte la **oliva** en premio de aquesta triunfante victoria, y pues que tú offendes, comiença la historia sin más esperar notario que escriva. Fil. Desde el comienço de su creación torció la muger del vero camino, que menospreciando el mando divino a sí y a nosotros causó perdición.  
Juan del Encina, *Égloga de Fileno, Zambardo y Cardoni*, Miguel Ángel Pérez Priego, Cátedra (Madrid), 1991, 270.

French  
396. derivation 'producer or seller of olive oil'  
Toute personne **olyvier**, de la ville ou nou, doibvent, au moys de mars, demi lamp d'huyle.  
Anonymous, *Test. de Marg. d'Autr.*, ap. Baux, *Hist. De l'Eligse de Brou*, 379.

Italian  
397. 'olive fruit'  
L'ulive hanno nocciolo, oglio, carne e amurca ... Il proprio sugo dell'**uliva** è l'oglio.  
Landino (Plinio), 307.

398. figurative 'oil stain'

Li stracci tutti in aste, a suon di piva, sopra un ran sacco d'ossa fé l'entrata questo beccaio e pian pian ne veniva con la sua veste antica ricamata a palafreni e **lacrime d'uliva**.

399. derivation 'olive tree'  
Lasa la Toreta da levante e va lonzi da Toreta mia 6 o più, finché tu serai sovra la punta ... dove è molti **oliveri**.  
Mosto, I-221.

## 19. PERSICA, -AE = 'Peach Fruit'

Port. **pessego**

1160-1180  
French  
400. 'peach fruit'  
Mâaille ... s'apreste en trestoz poins D'aler au fruit a toz besoins, Ou aux **pesches**, ou aux roisins, El tens c'on vendange les vins,  
Anonymous, *Jongleurs et trouvères*.p. A. Jubinal, Paris, 1835, 104.

401. 'peach fruit'  
Quens Aymeris en sa chanbre l'en guie E tuit si fil, où durement se fie ; Si li aportent gastiax et tendres sines, Bräons de cers et char de maintes guises, Vin et piument, chastaignes et olives, Resins et **pesches**, menües volatilles ; Dès or seront molt richement servïes,  
Anonymous, *La Mort Aymeri de Narbonne*, p. Couray du Parc, Paris, 1884, 2907.

1220-1240  
French  
402. 'peach fruit'  
Ou vergier ot arbres domesches Qui charjoient (Var. portoient) e coinz e **pesches**, Chastaignes, noiz, pomes e poires, Nesfles, prunes blanches e noires,

Cerise resches vermeilletes, Cormes, aliës  
e noisetes,  
Guillaume de Lorris, *Le roman de la rose*,  
p. Méon, Paris, 1813, 1348.

403. ‘peach fruit’  
Il afiert bien que l’en present De fruiz  
nouveaus un bel present En tœailles ou en  
paniers ; De ce ne seiez ja laniers ! Pomes,  
peires, noiz ou cerises, Cormes, prunes,  
fraises, merises, Chastaignes, coinz,  
figues, vinetes, **Peschés**, parmainz ou  
aliêtes, Nefles entees ou frambeises,  
Beloces, davesnes, jorreises, Raisins  
nouveaus leur enveiez E des meures  
fresches aiez,  
Ibid., 8214.

1240-1260

French

404. ‘peach fruit’  
**Peskes** (Var. **Pieskes**) sont froides et  
moistes ..., mais lor nature est d’engener  
fleume et d’amolir le ventre, especiaument  
celes qui sont bien mëures et sont  
convignables a le forciele, et donent  
appetit de mengier ; mais qu’eles soient  
mangïes a enjun, et boive boin vin avoec,  
car ui les mengüe apriès mangier, si se  
corrupent, et engenrent malvaises  
humeurs et font malvaise alainne et  
porrie ; et s’eles sont seches, si norrissent  
moult, mais eles donent moult de malvais  
norrissement et demeurent moult a le  
forcele. Et entendés que celes qui sont  
peleuses (Var. pelouse, velües), et grosses,  
et rougetes, et se tienent as noiaus dedens,  
engenrent plus grosses humeurs et plus  
sont vissïeuses que les petites,  
Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*,  
150.

405. ‘peach fruit’  
Crisomiles sont petites **pesketes** ... et  
engenrent fleumes gros et vissïeus, et qui  
les mangüe, il ne puet escaper sans fievre

... ; et jasoit ce qu’eles se tienent a nature  
de peskes, eskiwer les estuet por lor  
malisse,  
Ibid., 151.

406. ‘peach fruit’  
mengier cohordes, meilons, ... grisomoles,  
**piesches**,  
Ibid., 14.

Italian

407. ‘peach fruit’  
En tali poma trovamo grandissimi  
miraculi : ché tale trovamo dolce e amaro  
asieme, e trovamolo distinto, l’amaro  
posto da l’uno lato e ‘l dolce da l’altri ; e  
en tale trovamo lo dolce de fore e l’amaro  
dentro, come la **perseca**.  
Ristoro, II-147.

1260-1280

French

408. ‘peach fruit’  
**peskes**, mesples et noisettes  
Etienne Boileau, *Le livre des Mestiers*,  
*dialogues français-flamands*, p. H.  
Michelant, Paris, 1875.

409. ‘ripe peach’  
Cras pois i a, äoust de **pesches**  
Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*, p.  
Barbazan. Nouv. Ed. au. P. Méon, Paris,  
1808.

410. ‘peach fruit’  
Li arbreisel, Ki planté furent environ E  
portent fruit en lur saisun : Cöoinz,  
permeins, **pesches** e fies E alemandes e  
aliës E autres fruiz assez plusurs,  
Guillaume de Berneville, *La Vie de Saint  
Gilles*, p. G. Paris et Bos, Paris, 1881,  
1925.

Italian

411. ‘peach fruit’

Mie madre sì m'insegna medicina, la qual non m'è, crudelmente, sana, che mmi dice ch'i' usi a la campana da otto **pesche** o diece la mattina, che mmi faran campar de la contina e di febbre quartan' e di terzana.

Meo de' Tolomei, 52.

1280-1300

Spanish

412. 'peach fruit'

& murio & regno aquel so fijo belo. & a departamento de otro belo que ouo y despues que regno en Grecia; llamaron a este fijo de Nemproth belo **prisco**. & **prisco** quiere dezir tanto como antigo. Onde belo **prisco** tanto es como belo el antigo. & guerro el Rey Nemproth a Assiria. mas non conquirio y tierra. & aquel Rey belo so fijo que uino empos el leuo adelant essa guerra de Assiria que so padre començara. & gano una pieça de la tierra. mas pero non mudo alla ell nombre del regno de babilonna.

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Cuarta Parte*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 1.

Italian

413. 'peach fruit'

Il signore, veggendo questi fichi, sì si tenne bene scornato, e comandò a' fanti suoi che 'l legassero e togliessero che' fichi, ed a uno a uno gli le gittassero entro il volto. E quando il fico li venia presso all'occhio, e quelli gridava: - Domine, ti lodo! – Li fanti, per la nuova cosa, l'andaro a dire al signore. Il signor disse, perch'elli diceva così. E quelli rispose: - Messere, perché io fui 'ncorato di recare **pesche**; che s'io l'avessi recate, io sarei ora cieco – Allora il signore incominciò a ridere, e fecelo sciogliere e vestire di nuovo, e donolli, per la nuova cosa ch'aveva detta.

Novellino, 74 (126).

414. 'peach fruit'

Noci acerbe con **persiche** pure.

Francesco da Barberino, II-276.

1300-1320

415. derivation 'peach tree'

Sua veste ha di colore di **persico** nel fiore.

Francesco da Barberino, II-349

1320-1340

Italian

416. derivation 'small peach fruit'

Umiliache sì sono piccole **peschette**.

Bencivenni, I-138.

417. 'peach fruit'

Electovario di **persice** confortante il stomaco

Bencivenni, 7-35.

1340-1360

Italian

418. 'peach fruit'

Le **pesche** si dividono in due maniere, imperocché certe sono grosse e molli ovvero mordibe, e queste sono più acquidose, cioè fredde e umide; certe sono piccole, sode e dure, e queste son più terrestri, cioè più fredde e alquanto secche. Crescenzi Volgar., 5-22.

419. 'specific variety of hard-fleshed peach'

Serbansi le **pesche** duracine nel mele.

Palladio Volgar., 12-7.

1360-1380

French

420. 'peach fruit'

L'ordonnance pour les nopces Hautecourt, pour vint escüelles, ou mois de Septembre: Assiette: roisins et **pesches** ou petis pastés, Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, p. la Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris, 1846, 118.

421. 'peach fruit'

C'est la maniere de faire composte : ...  
quant les **pesches** sont en saison, si en  
prenez des plus dures et les pelz et fendez,  
Ibid., 245.

1380-1400

Spanish

422. 'peach fruit'

Item dize el palladio que el vio muchas  
vezes que de los priscos tiernos sacauan  
los cuescos & la corteza susana &  
confegian los con mjel E avian sabor  
maraujllosa. Item sepas que sy tomas el  
durazno o **prisco** conuenjentemente  
maduro que non sea golpeado & lo finches  
de pregunta caliente el peçon E el lugar do  
esta firmado en el arbol

Ferrer Sayol, *Libro de Palladio*. BNM  
10211, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja,  
Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá  
de Henares), 2004, 195.

423. 'peach fruit'

Duraznos y **Priscos** son frios & humidos  
en segundo grado y ay dellas en tres  
maneras / **prisco** que non esta el cuesco  
ayuntado con la carne del y este es frio &  
humido en primer grado. Y mas ligero de  
moler: pero non es de tan buen sabor.

Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan  
& Aviñón*, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary  
of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 33.

French

424. 'peach fruit'

Persicum: **piesche**

Guillaume Briton, *Remarques sur le patois  
suivies du vocabulaire latin-français de  
Guillaume de Briton*, p. E.A. E9scallier),  
Douai, 1851, 124.

Italian

425. 'type of peach fruit'

Anco vi dono **pesche** d'un bell'orto,  
partitoie, duracine e resselle, **pesche**  
cotogne, che hano el color morto.

Pietro di Viviano Corsellini, LXXXVIII-  
II-763.

1440-1460

Spanish

426. 'peach tree'

E sean ende gusanos engendrados sean  
muertos con çumo de calamento o de fojas  
de **prisco** o de paritaria o con decobçion  
de eleboro E fecha conplida mundificaçion  
sea encarnada & consolidada con sus  
melezjnas propias

Anonymous, *Arte complida de cirugia*.  
BNM Ms. 2.165, Cynthia M. Wasick,  
Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 1987, 374.

427. 'peach tree'

...lauad uuestros pies & folgad so el arbol  
/ acata aqui ca segund galerico que esta  
fue mudada en arbol de **prisco** & non se si  
quiso dezir

Alfonso de Gómez de Zamora, *Morales  
de Ovidio*. BNM ms. 10144, Derek C.  
Carr, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval  
Studies (Madison), 1995, 171V.

French

428. 'peach fruit'

Prenez de butre de vache auquant et auquant  
de pevre et mellez les ensemble, et par  
trois jors en oingiez le leu où li oisels est  
enfermes. Et se ce ne li vaut prenez de suc  
de rafan et de pevre et d'oile et de grans  
des **perseges** et de sal armoniac, de  
chascun une part, et ce qe se puet poudrier  
de totes ces chonses, poudriez,  
Moamin, *Traité de fauconnerie et des  
chiens de chasse*, 46.

429. 'peach tree'

Et s'il por tant ne gerist, metez li dedenz  
les euz de foillez de **perseche** seches,

Ibid., 34.

430. 'peach tree'

Et se por cele ferüe devint li leus vermoilz et enflez, friez le o une penne baigniee en suc de foiles de **perseces**,

Ibid., 8.

1460-1480

Italian

431. 'specific varieties of peach fruit'

Le **persiche o pesche** sono di più e di diverse sorti, perciöché delle rosse, delle gialle, delle verdi, delle bianche e delle vermiglie simili al sangue, delle partitioie, delle duracine, delle cotogne, delle ammare, delle brusche, delle saporite e delle sciocche se ne ritrovano.

C. Durante, 2-350.

432. 'peach fruit'

Di **persici** dice Avicena che freschi suono fazilmente purtrespibile, ma tengono il ventre lubrico

M. Savonarola, I-75.

1480-1500

Spanish

433. 'early maturing peach fruit'

Persicus. arbol que en persia produze fruto mortifero. pero en europa suaue. hay

**prisco** que presto madura: & otro que dizimos durazno en fin del estio que lo han por mejor: & non se aparta del hueso.

Persida es prouinçia: que ala parte oriental tiene la india. ala oçidental el mar bermeio. ala de aquilon a media. al medio dia a carmania.

Anonymous, *Traducción de cirugia mayor de Lanfranco*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 358R.

434. 'peach tree'

Sean estas cosas conpuestas en vno, & la úlçera sea bien fenchida de dentro de filos

de paño de vino viejo, e sean ende gusanos engendrados, sean muertos con çumo de calamento o de fojas de **prisco** o de paritaria, o con decobçión de eléboro, e fecha conplida mundificaçión, sea encarnada & consolidada con sus melezinas propias.

Ibid.

Italian

435. 'variety of clingstone peach fruit'

Di tutte le specie delle **persiche**, cioè pesche, le duracini sono migliori.

Landino (Plinio), 311.

436. 'variety of clingstone peach fruit'

La signora Ippolita, moglie di messer Salmone, mandò una tazza di bellissime **pesche** duracine a la magnifica podestaressa.

Bandello, 3-46 (II-482).

437. figurative 'to deceive'

Non è qui persona che per udita rabia inteso la poco onesta vita del nostro archidiale quale, per quello che tutta Mantova dice, sempre finea fanciullo s'è sommamente dilettao di **dar le pesche** e di torle.

Ibid.

**20. DURACINUS, I 'clingstone fruit, peach, grape'** < Greek δηλνροχοξξος 'hard seed'

Port. **durazio**

1340-1360

Italian

438. 'clingstone peach fruit'

Due son generazion di pesche: **duracine** e armeniche.

Anonymous, *Palladio Volgar.*, 12-7.

1380-1400

Spanish

439. 'peach fruit'

Item dize el palladio que el vio muchas vezes que de los priscos tiernos sacauan los cuescos & la corteza susana & confegian los con mjel E avian sabor maraujllosa. Jtem sepas que sy tomas el **durazno** o prisco conuenjentemente maduro que non sea golpeado & lo finches de pegunta caliente el peçon E el lugar do esta firmado en el arbol

Ferrer Sayol, *Libro de palladio*. BNM 10211, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 195V.

1420-1440

Spanish

440. 'peach fruit'

Los peros córtanse al luengo en cuatro partes, sin mondar, cuando son pequeños e bien maduros; e los grandes móndanse al largo en tuérdegas, e cortan d'ellos tajadas, como de **durazno**.

Enrique de Villena, *Arte cisoria*, Pedro M. Cátedra, Turner (Madrid), 1994, 194.

441. 'clingstone peach fruit'

De otra manera fagan mechas de seuo majado & encorporen enello delas almendras de priscos / o de **durazos** molidas & poco azeyte Rosado & ponga las vna a vna los seus mejores son del cabrito / de vezerra & despues de carnero

Alfonso Chirino, *Menor daño de la medicina*, Escorial, B. IV. 34, Enrica J. Ardemagni, Ruth M. Richards, Michael R. Salomon, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 171R.

1440-1460

Italian

442. 'clingstone peach fruit'

Ma dava col baston pesche **duracine**, che, non che gli elmi, are' rotte le macine.

B. Giambullari, II-649.

1480-1500

Spanish

443 'clingstone peach fruit'

arbol mançano que en fermosura & fructo es loable. Ca deleyta con buen olor & cubre con saludable sombrio alos ombres que non les de el buchorno del calor. malopunico que es granado: fue fructo traydo de cartago de africa enlas partes de europa. Malo persico que es persico: que dura poco el arbol y el fructo: falla se de tres linaies **durazno**: & armenico y el peor dellos que se llama perisco. Mela en griego por mançanas. malum quiere dezir redondo & malum mançana: que es fructo del mançano muy redondo. asi quelas meiores mançanas son

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

444. 'peach fruit'

Persicus. arbol que en persia produze fruto mortifero. pero en europa suaue. hay prisco que presto madura: & otro que dizimos **durazno** en fin del estio que lo han por mejor: & non se aparta del huesso. Persida es prouinçia: que ala parte oriental tiene la india. ala oçidental el mar bermeio. ala de aquilon a media. al medio dia a carmania.

Ibid.

French

445. 'clingstone cherry'

Les meilleures de toutes les cerises sont les guynes et les **duraines**.

Du Pinet, *Diosoride*, I, 129, éd. 1605.

Italian

446. 'clingstone peach fruit'

In quell tempo la signora Ippolita moglie di messer Salmone mendò una tazza di bellissime pesche **duracine** a la magnifica podestaressa.

Bandello, 3-46.

447. 'clingstone grape fruit'

L'uva paradisa è ottima ..., e basta non meno che la pergolese o **duracine**, la quale e a Tivoli e in altri luoghi posta, amandogli ella buoni ma non troppo grassi, si mantiene intorno alle case in su la istessa vite e a pergole basse, come a Tivoli, dopo l'autunno al principio dell'inverno, e quais come nel suo proprio natio paese, sino a Natale.  
Soderini, I-547.

## V. Preparation

### 21. ASSARE 'to roast'

Port. **assar**

1120-1140

Spanish

448. derivation 'innards'

Et homines de Carocastellis, qui demandaverint directum in alias terras, é illis non fecerit directo, é super istut pignoraverit in **asadura**, faccet XXX solidos.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Carcastillo en Navarra*, Tomás Muñoz y Romero, Imprenta de José María Alonso (Madrid), 1847, 1.

449. derivation 'innards'

Et homine de Calatayub qui habuerit rancura de allia terra, et fuerit ad ipso concilio, unde habet rancura, et non fecerit ibi illi nullo directo, faciat ibi homines, et postea veniat á Calatayub, et prendat homines, et faciat pignora de campo, et de ipsa pignora quae fecerit, prendat in **asadura** LX solidos.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Calatayud*, Tomás Muñoz y Romero, Imprenta de José María Alonso (Madrid), 1847, 564.

1240-1260

Spanish

450. 'to roast'

Semeja que viniemos aquí por trebejar, ir e revenir como qui juega al azar; mas, por la mi cabeza, esso non pued' estar, que yol mostraré 'l gato cómo debe **assar**."  
Anonymous, *Libro de Alexandre*, Jesús Cañas, Cátedra (Madrid), 1988, 270.

451. 'to roast'

Toma una grua & messala cola & la cabeça et quando fueren passadas las dos partes del dia; sal con ella pora algun rio. & esto sera quando entrare el sol enel primero grado de uirgo. & assienta te aoriella del Rio. & pon ante ti algunas flores. & echa el suffumerio en tus fogares. & toma un menbriello & pon lo a **assar** enel rascoldo et sea bien maduro. & depues sacalo et dal acomer ala grua & faz della sacrificio pora mercurio. & desi leuanta te & llama la mas alta uoz que pudieres

Alfonso X, *Picatrix*. Roma, Vaticana, Reg. Lat. 1283, Lloyd A. Kasten y John J. Nitti, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 1.

1260-1280

Spanish

452. figurative 'to kill'

Veen los christianos a sus fijos **asar**, veen a sus mugeres biuas destetar; vanse por los caminos [sic] cortos pies e manos en Iherusalem. De las vestimentas fazían cubiertas; del Sepulcro Santo fazían establo; de las cruces santas fazían estacas en Iherusalem. Quien este canto non quiere oír, non tiene mientes de a Dios servir nin poner vn canto en el Conçilio santo de Iherusalem.

Anonymous, *¡Ay, Iherusalem!*, María del Carmen Pescador del Hoyo, El Colegio de México (México), 1960, 246.

453. 'to roast'

... ca non sabién aún ellos más de maestría nin de carpentería pora aquello, e moravan en ellas, e fizieron fuego, e començaron a **assar** las carnes e los pescados que comién, e sabiénles mejor, e tiraron por ello. E vistiéronse ya éstos mejor que los otros de antes, e assacaron pora los pies calçaduras de cueros de bestias.

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Primera Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 1.

454. 'to roast'

E mandó Nuestro Señor fazer a Moisés otro de que vos contaremos adelant pora quemar en la tienda las especias solas que davan los buenos olores. Mas dize que cuatro pies fizo pintar a cadauno d'estos altares; e por esta razón tienen unos de los sabios que sobr'esto fablaron que las carnes que de **assar** eran que non las ponién sobre la parriella, Ibid.

1280-1300

Spanish

455 'to roast'

Et el Rey sopo como uenie el Duc. a el pora prenderle. & non sopo al que fazer si non que tomo una saya de un su escudero. & uistiola & fuesse pora la cozina & tomo los capones. & assentosse a **assar** los. pero esto non sabemos por cierto si fue assi. Et las yentes del Duc. entraron en la posada. & buscaron a una parte. & a otra & non fallaron si non los freyres.

Anonymous, *Gran conquista de Ultramar*. Ms. 1187 BNM, Louis Cooper; Franklin M. Waltman, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1995, 253V.

1320-1340

Spanish

456. 'to roast'

Desde don Yllán vio cuánto mal le gualardonava el Papa lo que por él avía fecho, espedióse dél, et solamente nol quiso dar el Papa qué comiese por el camino. Estonce don Yllán dixo al Papa que pues ál non tenía de comer, que se avría de tornar a las perdizes que mandara **assar** aquella noche, et llamó a la muger et díxol que assasse las perdizes. Juan Manuel, *El Conde Lucanor*, Guillermo Serés, *Crítica* (Barcelona), 1994, 57.

457. 'to roast'

Et tomól por la mano et levól a una cámara. Et en apartándose de la otra gente, llamó a una manceba de su casa et díxol que toviesse perdizes para que cenassen essa noche, mas que non las pusiesen a **assar** fasta que él gelo mandasse. Ibid.

458. 'to roast'

Las uiandas meiançeras no inflan ny dan superfluydat, ansi como son carne de cordero et de carnero castrado, et todas las carnes calientes et humidas. Algunos son enganyados en aquestas carnes quan son asadas porque, por el **assar**, son duras, et secas, et calientes. Et sy tales carnes se assan, deuense luego comer, et metan hi Juan Fernández de Heredia, *De secretum secretorum*, Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2003, 288V.

1400-1420

Spanish

459. 'to roast'

de la xara planta el pjno & la lluuja lo faze crescer. & queda para que ardan los omnes & toma de ellos & escalientase & tambien asçiende & cueze pan & fazelo dios & adoralo faze lo ydolo & humjllase a ellos. Aujendo la meytad del quemado & con la meytad comjo carne assa lo que qujere



**assar** & fartasse escalientase & dize gozo que caliente sso & vy fuego. &  
Anonymous, *Biblia romanceada*. Gran Academia de la Historia, 87, Moshé Lazar; Francisco Javier Pueyo; Andrés Enrique, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 40R.

460. 'to roast'

E tomaron otra maria en denuesto de la su çibdat moriendo de fanbre vieron **asar** a su propio fijo en las brasas E comerlo aquellos que el su cuerpo preçioso con açotes lo despedaçaron

Pero López de Ayala, *Caída príncipes*.

HSA HC327/1326, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 211R.

1420-1440

Spanish

461. 'to roast'

E por el enflaqueçimiento de las complexiones e acortamiento de las vidas por el desvío de las costumbres, non pudiendo la cruda digirir vianda como antes fazian, ovieron de investigar e fallar sus adobos de cozer, **asar** e freír, e los salsamentos, por esçitar el apetito a fazer más fáçil digistión. Añadieron fuesen cortadas e menuzadas por el cuchillo, que esa ora de piedras usavan fasta qu'el fierro fue en uso de las gentes.

Enrique de Villena, *Arte cisoria*, Pedro M. Cátedra, Turner (Madrid), 1994, 141.

462. derivation 'roaster, spit'

. E unos los desollavan e otros los abrían e otros los partían e otros los ponían a asar en los **asadores** e otros atizavan el fuego; así se ayudavan, que algunos non se excusavan del trabajo, estonçes. E con el comer esforcáronse echados en el prado, llenos de añejo vino e gordo venado.

Villena, Enrique, *Traducción y glosa de la Eneida. Libros I-III*, Pedro M. Cátedra, Turner Libros (Madrid), 1994, 109.

463. derivation 'roaster, spit'

De niñez me espante. Como el gauilan reprende al gallo, porque fuy a la gente como lo quieren tomar, dixo el gallo: sy tu vieses dos gauilanes en vn **asador**, mas fuyries que no yo. Muerta es la gallina que ponie hueuos d'oro

Anonymous, *Cancionero de Juan Fernández de Ixar*, José María Azáceta, CSIC (Madrid), 1956, 656.

1460-1480

Spanish

464 derivation 'roasting'

No án de pesar cabeça de carnero. El **asadura** de oveja o cabra, dos maravedís; miércoles e sábado, tres maravedís; la cabeça d'esto a un maravedí; la **asadura** del cabrón, como del carnero. E, señores, por esta forma están ante mí obligados. Si otra cosa mandares en que vos yo pueda servir, lo faré, señores.

Anonymous, *Carta de Alfonso González (Documentos del Archivo Municipal de Guadalajara (a1200-a1492))*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto, Universidad de Alcalá (Madrid), 1999, 1.

465. derivation 'roaster'

En aquel tienpo acostunbraban en París fazer una fiesta, que llamaban del pabón, en esta manera: que mataban un pabón e pelábanlo todo e poníanlo en un grande **asador** asar e dábanlo a un donzel, el mejor vestido del palaçio

Lupe García de Salazar, *Istoria de las bienandanzas e fortuans*, Ana María Marín Sánchez, Corde (Madrid), 2000, 1.

1480-1500

Spanish

466. 'to roast'

En cada casa de cada un hebreo que bastase para lo comer, mandaba nuestro Señor matar y **assar** y comer el cordero pascual, que era sacrificio a él acepto en aquel tiempo ...

Fray Hernando de Talavera, *Católica impugnación del herético libelo maldito y descomulgado*, Francisco Martín Hernández, Juan Flors (Barcelona), 1961, 198.

467. 'to roast'

Iten con lechugas campesinas, que son amargas, porque lo recebimos con mucha contrición y arrepentimiento de los pecados contra él cometidos. Comémosle **asado** con el fuego de la caridad y de su amor, no quebrantamos hueso de él ninguno para sacar ningún tuétano, porque no andamos escodriñando si es o no es. Mas, captivando nuestro entendimiento in obsequium Christi  
Ibid.

468. derivation 'roasting'

Sobre las asaduras, que las vendan enteras. [Fol. 222, v.] Acordaron los dichos señores que porque los cortadores quitan de las asaduras las mollejas e pulgarejo que es del asadura e lo venden por su parte con el carrnero, que tal cortador venda el **asadura** commo esta en el carrnero con todo lo ques del asadura, so pena de çient maravedis, la meitad para los fieles e la otra meitad para el enpedrar.  
Anonymous, *Libro de acuerdos del concejo madrileño*. 1493-1497, Carmen Rubio Pardo; Trinidad Moreno Valcárcel; Concepción de la Fuente; Emilio Meneses García, Ayuntamiento de Madrid (Madrid), 1979, 1.

Portuguese

469. 'to roast'

Quando hontem cheguei do matto, Pôs uma enguia a **assar**, e Crua a deixou levar, Por não dizer çape ao gato.

Gil Vic., *Obra.*, liv. I, fol, 34

## 22. FERVERE 'to boil'

1240-1260

Spanish

470. derivation 'fervor'

Como diz' el escripto de Dios nuestro señor, que mal tienen en uno ovejas sin pastor, entró en los varones çisma e mal **fervor**, querié ir cada uno basteçer su onor. Entendió Tolomeo de qué pie cosqueavan, pareçié bien por ojo que movidos andavan,  
Anonymous, *Libro de Alexandre*, Jesús Cañas, Cátedra (Madrid), 1988, 577.

471. derivation & figurative 'boiling'

El tiempo era fuerte e el sol muy **ferviente**, querié de calentura morir toda la gente; Çiliçia sobre todas ave aire caliente, ca el ardor del sol l'aquexa fieramente,  
Ibid.

472. 'to boil'

[110] Como **fierve** la olla e se salle por encima, quando encienden el fuego so ella, assí la mancebía, quando la enciende la cobdicia, salle de su derecho. E assí como queda la olla de **fervir**, quando ponen agua fría  
Anonymous, *Bocados de oro*, Mechthild Crombach, Romanisches Seminar der Universität Bonn (Bonn), 1971, 191

1280-1300

Spanish

473. 'to boil'

La lengua de los sabios compone el saber mostrándolo; la boca de los locos echa de sí locura como agua que **fierve**.

Anonymous, *General Estoria. Tercera Parte. Libros de Salomón: Cantar de los Cantares*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja; Bautista Horcajada Diezma, Gredos (Madrid), 1994, 229.

474. figurative ‘to boil, pour forth’  
La segunda plaga fue la de la muchedumbre de las ranas, que tantas fueron que assí andavan en las casas non limpias e en las limpias tan bien en las unas como en las otras como **fierven** e bullen los gusanos en la carne podrida ó se fazen. La tercera la de los mosquitos que an nombre en latín culices; e dize Paulo Orosio que por ó se assentavan en el omne que assí quemava el su morder como fuego, e que ellos assí andavan encendudos otrossí como centellas de fuego  
Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Primera Parte*, 1.

475. figurative ‘boiling blood’  
En este tiempo d'este Tare, como en signo de las contiendas e batallas que avién a venir en la tercera edad, como quando los omnes comiençan en la su tercera edad, a la que dizen adolescencia, e esto es de quinze años adelante, e les comiença a **fervir** la sangre e seer ellos bolliciosos e peleadores, començaron todos a bollir más que en otro tiempo de fasta allí con grand cobdicia de aver de la tierra los unos más que los otros.  
Ibid.

1300-1320

Italian

476. ‘to boil, to be hot, to burn’  
Si stanno ruminando manse le capre, state rapide e proterve, sovra le cime avante che sien pranse, tacite a l’ombra, mentre che ‘l sol **ferve**.  
Dante, *Purg.*, 27-79.

477. figurative ‘to boil, burn’  
Forse semilia miglia di lontano **ferve** l’ora sesta, e questo mondo china già l’ombra quasi al letto piano.  
Ibid. 30-2.

478. figurative ‘to burn’  
Lo real manto di tutti i volumi del mondo, che più **ferve** e più s’avviva ne l’alito di Dio e nei costumi.  
Ibid. 23-113.

1340-1360

Spanish

479. derivation ‘boiling’  
la eglesia de oriente destruyo tanto que en aquellas partes pocos perlados o ningunos son fallados que puedan guerrear a las aponçonnadas bestias o que tomasen las raposas que destruyen la vinna del sennor de Sabaod & la su vestidura linpia ensuziantes & quanto mas reziente fue aquesta pestilençia tanto fue mas **ferviente**.

Anonymous, *Traducción de la “Historia de Jerusalem abreviado” de Jacobo de Vitriaco*, María Teresa Herrera; María Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 1.

Italian

480. ‘to burn’  
Quando dice che l’ora sesta ci **ferve** forse di lungi sei milia millia, dice che ‘l sole era in quella ora della quale vuole fare similitudine.  
Buti, 3-785.

Portuguese

481. figurative ‘to boil, be effervescent’ (toma) a trebentina e o sabon frâcês e a sinza das vides ... a sinza seja tanto como ametade do sabão, e seja bem pineirado, deitado em hua pucarinha nova, e fazeo **ferver** e mexeo bem con hu barisco Pero Menino *Livro de falcoaria*, 37.

482. derivation ‘to boil, be effervescent’  
e esta aguoa que aly he aquesse e  
**enfervesse** por tal guiza que o bucho e as  
tripas...  
Ibid.

1400-1420

Spanish

483. ‘to boil’

E dellos muertos e otros confusos e con  
verguença, tornaronse a su tierra, tan gran  
tempestad de fuego descendio en la mar  
que en tanto fizo **ferver** las aguas que por  
fuera del calor se rretio la pez de las naos e  
sumieronse en el agua con todos los que  
en ellas yvan. E de tanta muchedunbre de  
gente escaparon muy  
Sánchez de Vercial, *Clemente*, John Esten  
Keller, CSIC (Madrid), 1961, 215.

1420-1440

Spanish.

484. figurative ‘to boil’

Ansí como las abejas en el verano por las  
nuevas flores so el rayo del sol exerçiendo  
su lavor, ya cresçidos sus pollos, les dan a  
comer e finchen sus panales de miel e  
dulçe vianda estienden por sus çellas, e  
resçiben las flores traídas, ho, fecha az, de  
sí desechan de sus colmenas a las que non  
fazen algo, ansí **fierve** entre ellas la obra,  
oliendo su miel al odorante tomillo; d’esa  
manera parescía la diligençia de los  
tirianos ardiente en su obra. Estonçes dixo  
Eneas:

Enrique de Villena, *Traducción y glosas  
de la Eneida, libros I-III*, Pedro M.  
Cátedra, Turner Libros (Madrid), 1994,  
147.

485. figurative ‘boiling’

usa de los manjares presentes e non deseas  
los absentes; no seas diligente ynquisydor  
de las viandas que has de comer, nin grant  
visytador de la cozina e al comer no

vengas **férvido** como el lobo, nin al beber  
non te reposes como bestia  
Alfonso de la Torre, *Visión delectable*,  
Jorge García López, Universidad de  
Salamanca (Salamanca), 1991, 310.

486. ‘to boil’

esso mismo ca puesto que quedasse la  
calentura inclusa en aquel cuerpo, despues  
que por la grande friura se condensasse,  
fazerse ia pesado & caeria en tierra; ansi  
pareçe en la olla ca, quando **fierve** et esta  
cobierta, resuelvense las partes mas sotiles  
de aquella agua que esta en la olla et el  
calor ençerrado en ellas levantalas et  
fazelas pegar en la cobertera, enpero  
despues que grande parte de estas se  
pegare a la cobertera,  
El Tostado (Alfonso Fernández de  
Madrigal), *Libro de las paradojas*, María  
Teresa Herrera, Universidad de Salamanca  
(Salamanca), 2000, 1.

1440-1460

Spanish

487. derivation ‘fervor’

Lo quarto, que tanto es el **fervor** que tiene  
en aver para sí desordenados provechos,  
que no acata ni cuyda del vien común.  
Pedro Carrillo de Huete, *Crónica del  
Halconero de Juan II*, Juan de Mata  
Carriazo, Espasa Calpe (Madrid), 1946,  
322.

1460-1480

Spanish

488. figurative ‘to boil over’

que dizen Gramantes. De la fuente que  
**fierve** de noche. E açerca de aquestos ay  
una fuente que dizen Terestan que da de si  
gran calor e fierve de noche que non puede  
Anonymous, *Traducción del Mapa Mundi  
de San Isidoro*, María Teresa Herrera;  
María Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de  
Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 26R.

1480-1500

Spanish

489. figurative 'to boil, burn'

Mas como los juydios de la divinal providençia son altos e muy escuros, nuestros vmanos yngenios no los pueden comprender ni bastan a conoçer sus profundos secretos, ni avrá quién sepa desir porque vn rrey tan poderoso, tan rico e prosperado, tan temido, desde el día en que rreynó, seyendo de persona tan dispuesta, teniendo tan varonil acatamiento para temORIZAR a las gentes, puesto en hedad de valentía, que no avía quarenta años, donde las fuerças corporales y la yra del coraçón avía de rresplandeçer y **hervir** o ser bravo. Diego Enríquez del Castillo, *Crónica de Enrique IV*, Aureliano Sánchez Martín, Universidad de Valladolid (Valladolid), 1994, 3.

490. figurative 'to boil'

non es bien clarificado sea otra vez tornado con sus claras fasta que sea bien ljnpio algunos ponen el albura sobre el xarope quando **fierve** quando veen que non es bien claro Es de saber que el clarificar del xarope es por que non sea aborreçible al que lo rreçibe & esto es la mayor rrazon por que es clarificado jten de notar es que doble es el obramjento delos xaropes alguno es que propia mente obra contra la causa dela enfermedat & asi a començar es delos xaropes alteratjuos & digistjuos

Anonymous, *De las melecinas. Biblioteca Universitaria Salamanca*, ms. 1743, Sylvia Fernández, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 23V.

### 23. ACCIPERE 'to take (food, ingredients, etc)

No documentation found

### 24. CALERE 'to heat, be hot'

Port. **caler** 'to matter'

880-900

French

491. 'to matter, be important'

Il li enortet / dont lei nonque **chielt** / Qued elle fuiet lo nom christiien.

Anonymous, *Eulalie*, 13-13 ds Henry Chrestomathie, p. 3.

1100-1120

French

492. 'to matter, be important'

Ne li **chalt**, sire, de quell mort nus muriuns,

Anonymous, *Song of Roland*, 227.

493. 'to heat'

Puis el demain el [l. jo] sui galiz / Cum cil qui est tot **acaliz** [?])

Anonymous, *Voyage Saint Brendan*, éd. F. Michel, 1361 ds T.-L.

494. 'to matter'

Moi et vos, oncle, i somes oublie. De moi ne **chaut**, qui sui un bachelier, Mes de vos, sire,

Guillaume d'Orange, *Li Charrois de Nymes*, in : *Guillaume d'Orange, Chanson de Geste*.p. Jonckbloet, La Haye, 1854, I 73 ff.

1120-1140

French

495. 'to matter'

Mei ne **chalt** que fols die,

Ph. Thaon, *Li Cumpoz*, hsg. Von Mall, Strasbourg 1873.

1140-1160

Spanish

496. 'to matter, be important'

- Yo vos digo, Cid, por toda caridad, que oy los ifantes a mí por amo non abrán,

cúrielos quiquier, ca d'ellos poco m'**incal**,  
yo con los míos ferir quiero delant, vos  
con los vuestros firmemientre a la çaga  
tengades;

Anonymous, *El poema de Mio Cid*,  
Alberto Montaner, Crítica (Barcelona),  
1993, 245.

497. 'to matter, be important'  
Dixo Martín Antolínez, el burgalés  
natural: - Veré a la mugier a todo mio  
solaz; castigarlos he cómmo abrán a far. Si  
el rey me lo quisiere tomar, a mí non  
m'**incal**. Antes seré convusco que el sol  
quiera rayar.- Tornávas' Martín Antolínez  
a Burgos e mio Cid a aguijar, pora San  
Pero de Cardeña, quanto pudo espolear.  
Ibid., 117.

French

498. 'to matter'  
Mais li fol dient: nos que **caille** (indic.) de  
quele heure Mors nos assaille ?  
Thibaud de Marly, *Vers sur la mort*, p.  
Méon, Paris, 1835.

499. 'to be important'  
N'i a gaires nul d'aus, n'ait le sien  
(enemy) enversé. Cui **caut** ? car trop sunt  
poi, n'i ont gaires duré.  
Anonymous, *Étude sur les manuscrits du  
roman d'Alexandre* p. P. Meyer, in  
Romania XI (1882) 213 ff.

1160-1180

French

500. 'to matter'  
ne li **chaut** de la defanse / Sa dame ne ne  
l'an sovient,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Chevalier au lion*  
2996.

501. 'to be important'  
El respont conme senee : Sire, que dex vos  
saut ; Mes de vous ne me **chaut**

Anonymous, *Altfranzosische Romanzen  
und Pastourellen*. K. Bartsch, Leipzig,  
1870.

502. exclamation, 'don't worry'  
A vos feire enor et servise Criem que  
pöoirs et tans me faille. « Sire, » fet ele,  
« ne vos **chaille** (don't worry), Ne ja n'an  
soiez an espans. »

Anonymous, *Der Löwenritter von  
Christian von Troyes*, hsg. Von W.  
Foerster, Halle, 1887, 6700.

1180-1200

French

503. Interrogation, 'what matters?'  
Compains, dist Renart, vos que **chaille**  
(indic.)?, Car vos braiés, moi k'en **chaille**  
(indic.) ?

Anonymous, *Le roman de Renard*. p.  
Méon, Paris, 1826, 4265.

1200-1220

French

504. 'to be important'  
Pas ne leur **calt** de Diu proier.  
Guillaume le Clerc, *Roman*. Von E.  
Martin, Halle 1872.

505. 'to matter'

Li glous vait a l'ostel, si s'est couchiés ;  
N'en liet il mais des mois, Aiol n'en **chiet**  
Anonymous, *Aiol et Mirabel und Elie de  
Saint Gille*. W. Foerster, Heilbronn, 1876,  
2930.

506. 'to matter'

Prent conroi de ta vie, car de moi ne me  
**ciet**, Sarrasin m'ochiront ains demain  
l'esclairier  
Ibid., 1336.

Italian

507. 'to matter, take to heart'  
Se 'l corpo à ben quel che li plaza, no li  
**cal** de l'anema com ela faza.

Ugucione da Lodi, V-152-215.

1220-1240

Italian

508. 'to matter'

Amico, e guarda bene : con più ricco di tene non ti **caglia** d'usare ché starai per guillare, o sprederai quant'essai, ché, se tu nol facessi, sarebbe villania.

1240-1260

French

509. 'to be important'

Dont est fols qui dist : Ne me **caille** (indic.), Se Diu ne puis avoir, s'i faille ! Anonymous, *Li Vers de le mort*.p. C.A. Windahl, Lund 1887, 1.

510. 'to matter'

De moi ne **chaut**, mais mon fil ocirront, Anonymous, *Gaydon, Chanson de Geste*. P. F. Guessard et S. Luce, Paris, 1862, 135.

511. 'not to worry'

Ne vous en **chaille** a coroucier, / Mes alons liement mengier Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*.p. *Barbazan. nouv. ed. augm. P. Méon*, Paris, 1808, 304.

1260-1280

Spanish

512. 'to be important, matter'

Los Infantes caulgaron estonces pora yr fazer aquello que les el tio mandara. Mas dixo les Munno salido su amo. fijos. non uos **incal** tomar ganancias. ca uos non seran prouechosas. Alfonso X, *Estoria de España, II*, Lloyd A. Kasten; John J. Nitti, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 89R.

French

513. 'to matter'

Coe ainceis pot, de l'ost depart. Ne pot **chaleir**, car trop vint tart.

Anonymous, *Le roman de Thèbes*, p. L. Constans, Paris, 1890, 2358.

514. Interrogation 'to care about'

Cui **chaut** de ce ? trop i y pou des lors. Anonymous, *Aymeri de Narbonne*, p. L. Demaison, Paris, 1887, 2899.

515. 'to matter'

Qui **c'aut** (l. Qui **caut**) ? ne li puet riens valoir, Anonymous, *Amadas et Ydoine*, p. Hippeau, Paris, 1863, 3310.

Italian

516. 'to matter'

Null'è che li ne **caglia**, morrò detoperato. Iacopone, 66-26.

517. 'to matter'

Almen piglia da me questi danari, così come ti **cale** del mi' occhio: si n'avra' già un paio di calzari. Meo de' Tolomei, VI-II-46 (17-10).

518. 'to matter'

Madonna, or veggio che poco vi **cale** di me, che vostro servo sono stato, sì diletate forte lo mio male come nemico fossevi colpito. Chiaro Davanzati, II-371.

1280-1300

French

519. 'to matter'

Certes, de l'oïsel ne me **caille** (indic.), S'une si bele amie avoie, Anonymous, *Robin und Marion*, in : *Die dem trouvere Adam de la Hale zugeschriebenen Dramen*. A. Rambeau, Marburg, 1886, 289.

520. 'to matter'

Se tu ne me veus, ne m'en **caille** (indic.)

Ibid., 644

521. 'to matter'

poi i ot cui il **chalust** / De son senz ne de ses paroles

Gerard d'Amiens, *Der Roman von Escanor von Gerard von Amiens*, hs. Von H. Michelant, Tübingen, 1886, 18766.

Italian

522. , 'to matter'

Madonna, sì come poco v'è **caluto** di costui, che tanto mostravate d'amare, così vi carrebbe vie meno di me.

Novellino, 59 (95).

523. expression 'to be important'

E' non è **da calere** come da grande cagione ella nasca (la pazzia), ma in chente animo ella venga.

Anonymous, *Seneca Volgar.*, 3-37.

524. expression 'to think of something seriously'

Vostre ricchezze facea a voi molte cose **mettere in non calere**.

Giamboni, 2204.

1300-1320

French

525. 'to matter'

Le vilain ... a qui il n'en **chalut**

Anonymous, *Nouveau recueil de contes*, Dits, Fabliaux. P. A. Jubinal, Paris, 1839, 135.

Italian

526. 'to matter'

Lasso ! non donne qui, non genti accorte veggio, a cui mi lamenti del mio male : se a costei non ne **cale**, non spero mai d'altrui aver soccorso.

Dante, 63-69.

527. expression 'to render curious, attract attention'

*Summae Deus clementiae*, nel seno al grande ardore allora udi' cantando che di volger mi **fe' caler** non meno.

Ibid., *Purg.*, 25-123.

528. 'to be important'

Ella giunse e levò ambe le palme, ficcando li occhi verso l'oriente, come dicesse a Dio: "D'altro non **calme**."

Cecco d'Ascoli, 2177.

1320-1340

French

529. 'to matter'

Il ne leur **chaille** (indic.) d'antecri, Watriquet de Couvin, *Dits de Watriquet de Couvin*. p. A. Scheler, Bruxelles, 1868, 244.

530. derivation 'not important, serious'

oublieuse et **non chalant** des grans aises et des grans richesse,

Anonymous, *Le Ménagier de Paris*, p. la Société des Bibliophiles français, Paris, 1846, 119.

Italian

531. 'to matter'

Amor vi guata, a cui tanto ne **cale**, che mai non posa sì v'ha consolata.

D. Frescobaldi, II-513.

532. figurative expression 'to be important'

Non è **da calere** se l'uomo è giovane di tempo, s'elli è vecchio per nobili costumi.

Bencivenni, 4-58.

1340-1360

French

533. 'to matter'

Cis consaus, dist la dame, me plaist et doit chaloir

Adenés li Rois, *Li Roumans de Berte aux grans piés*, p. A. Scheler, Bruxelles, 1874, 1592.



Italian

534. 'to matter'

Ma Gianni, al quale più che ad alcuno altro ne **calea** ..., sappiendo verso che parte n'era la fregata andata, fattane armare una, su vi montò.

Boccaccio, *Decameron*, 4-5 (55).

535. expression 'for my love'

Deh, **se vi cal di me**, fate che noi ce ne meniamo una lassù di queste papere.

Ibid., 4-*Intr.* (379).

1360-1370

Spanish

536. 'to be important'

Mas sepades, padre, qu'os envia a rrogar Que l'envies a vueso ficho, i no lo querais tardar, Con una carta eskribta de todo vueso afar, Padre, si no nos lo dades, no nos **cale** mas tomar.

Anonymous, *El poema de José*, Michael Schmitz, Romanische Forschungen (Erlangen), 1901, 394.

1380-1400

Spanish

537. 'to matter, be important'

... otro dignidat auer gruesa espera, e si quier' la nao esté en la rribera, quebrada en pieças, desto non **le incal**

Pero López de Ayala, *Rimado de palacio*, Germán Orduna, Castalia (Madrid), 1987, 280.

1380-1400

Spanish

538. 'to be important'

Quando la luna sera en Mercurio, no te **cale** temer. El comyenço de tu cuerpo sya segunt buena costellacion de la luna, et la luna sya apartada de las strellas adanyantes, et su buena uentura es en el crexer et puyar.

Juan Fernández de Heredia, *De secreto secretorum*, Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2003, 297R.

539. 'to matter'

Boeçi de conssoaçion. Boeçi, en el Ilo libro De conssoçacion, capitulo VI, dize: ¿Que me **cale** mucho faular ni fazer tractado bien ordenado de las dignidades et de las senyorias, las quales vosotros, que non sabedes ni conoscedes qual es verdadera senyoria et verdadera dignidat, enparellades a los ciellos?

Ibid., *Libro de las autoridades (Rams de Flors)*, Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2003, 196V.

540. 'to be necessary'

E asy de los otros cada vno por su contrario. E sepas que la region que es plaziente & alegre & ha buena tierra & buen ayre. fuert volenter & osadament ama todos sarmjentos & vjñyas E non **cale** nombrar los diuersos linajes de las vuas njn de los armjentos Ferrer Sayol, *Libro de Palladio*. BNM 10211, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 62V.

1400-1420

Spanish

541. 'to matter'

... e el omne auria tristeza de su primera fortuna si el se metia en auentura de desperamjento si el no atendies la muert por esto no me **cale** si yo muero jouen por que noy ha njngun mal asi pesante como velleza jouenal dize assigue muert eno agrauja definamjento no deue pas star dubdada mas velleza deue star mas temjda Anonymous, *Libro del tesoro*. Girona. Catedral, Dawn Prince, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1990, 1.

Italian

542. 'to matter'

Dove mi trovo non **cale** di dire, altri se 'l vede: ed io mio dolor piango; assai men doglia mi saria 'l morire!

Anonymous, *Cantari cavallereschi*, 27.

1420-1440

Spanish

543. 'to be important'

Nin **cale** que oluidemos al rey de gloriosa memoria don Enrrique, vuestro quarto abuelo, como las ymagine de aquellos o de tales, asi dize Seneca

Anonymous, *Cancionero de Juan Fernández de Íxar*, José María Azáceta, CSIC (Madrid), 1956, 429.

French

544. 'to heat'

Le dit bois a esté taillé et ne pourroit fournir a chauffer et **chaloir** icelluy four.

Anonymous, Arch. Comm. De Chénérailles.

545. 'to heat'

Aller prendre bois pour faire **chaloir** le dit four.

Ibid.

1440-1460

Spanish

546. 'to be necessary'

E, si lo sufre, él puede seguramente esperar dolor & tristura, que Dios le dará sobre él & sobre su casa nin le **cale** dubdar, que abominable cosa es fiijo que oluida padre o madre.

Anonymous, *Traducción del libro de las donas de Francesc Eximenis*, G. Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 30V.

Italian

547. 'to matter'

Di questo tuo caval non te ne **caglia**.

Vorrebbe portarlo in qualche bosco, ma il modo né la via non ci conosco.

Pulci, 1-70.

1460-1480

Spanish

548. 'to matter'

"No me **cale**, dixo Galuan, ca tanto me erro, que lo no dexaria por el reyno de Londres que no lo faga morir de mala muerte".

Anonymous, *La Demanda de Sancto Grial*, Adolfo Bonilla y San Martín, Bailly-Baillière (Madrid), 1907, 289.

1480-1500

Spanish

549. 'to be necessary'

Dyxo la dama: "No **cale** pensar ny dudar en lo que tengo dycho, que sy supiédeses quién es y cuánto este novel ha de servyr a Dyos y a personas neçesytadas por sus antecesores, vuestra señoría enbyara por él para gela dar."

Anonymous, *La crónica de Adramón*, Gunnar Anderson, Juan de la Cuesta (Newark, Delaware), 1992, 398.

Italian

550. 'to matter'

Ma se punto ti **cal** nelle mie voglie, dé tra fuor della tasca la zampogna; e canterem sotto l'ombrose foglie: ch'i' so che la mia ninfa il canto agogna.

Poliziano, *Orfeo*, 50.

551. 'to be important'

Deh se ti **cal** di me, Barcinio, scribili (i versi), a tal che po mirando in questi cortici, l'un arbor per pietà con l'altro assibili.

Sannazaro, 12-212.

**25. MISCERE 'to mix, prepare a liquid, drink'**

1080-1100

Spanish

552. Latin ‘to mix’

Quod si quisquam vel cujuspiam hanc  
nostram devotionem quod nos  
disposuimus, tam pro animae **mece**, quam  
etiam pro animen parentum meorum, vel  
omnium fidelium defunctorum, in aliquo  
voluerit convellere, vel hujus nostri  
decreti, vel testamenti infringere tenorem,  
sit anathema in conspectu Dei Patris  
Omnipotentis, et Filii, et Spiritus Sancti.  
Anonymous, *Privilegios y fuero de los  
clérigos de la catedral de Astorga*, Tomás  
Muñoz y Romero, Imprenta de José María  
Alonso (Madrid), 1847, 232.

1140-1160

Spanish

553. ‘to shake’

**Meçió** Mio Cid los ombros e engrameó la  
tiesta, Alberto Montaner, *Crítica*  
(Barcelona), 1993, 104.  
Anonymous, *Cantar de Mio Cid*, Alberto  
Montaner, *Crítica* (Barcelona), 1993, 104.

French

554. ‘to strike, pound’

Des Bretons fort damage font, Contre les  
lor a force vont. Artur les voit, mult li  
encroist, De Calabrun (his sword) grans  
cols lor **moist**,  
Wace, *Le roman de Brut, Le roux de  
Lincy*, Rouen, 1836, 13330.

1160-1180

French

555. ‘to pound, whip’

O les branz d’acier peitevin Li  
**meistreient**, se il pœient, Si que mort el  
champ le rendreient,  
Benoit de Sainte-Maure, *Le roman de  
Troie*, L. Constans, Paris, 1904, 11635.

556. ‘to pound’

De l’espee li **meist** e done Sor le heaume,  
qui cler resone,  
Ibid., 14477.

557. ‘to pound’

Vostre enemi sont ja si près ..., N’i avra  
cel qui ne vos **meisse**, Honte e damage nos  
i creisse,  
Ibid., 21061.

1220-1240

Spanish

558. ‘to move, shake, agitate’

non podíamos **mecernos**, tanto éramos  
cansadas.  
Gonzalo de Berceo, *Duelo*.

1240-1260

Spanish

559. ‘to move, shake, agitate’

Paridera llaman a la tercera piedra de  
iupiter, porque faze parir ligeramente. De  
color es uermeia que tira a amarellor Et  
suena de dentro quando la **mece** el omne.  
Alfonso X, *Lapidario*, Pedro Sánchez-  
Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de  
Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2003, 1.

560. ‘to agitate, bite, scrape’

. & es mas sutil que el otro azech que  
dizen calcatar & con menos agudez. &  
presta mucho a los dientes que **se mecena**  
ca los aprieta & fazelos firmes. & aun lo  
meten en las melezinas que fazen pora  
tenir los cabellos prietos. Et el cruo  
destos calcatares; es mejor que el  
quemado.  
Ibid.

561. ‘to move, shake’

Esta es fallada en tierra de india. De su  
natura es fria & humida. & a color entre  
uermeio & amariello, pero tira ya quanto  
mas a lo amariello. & algunas dellas fallan  
de color que tiran a pardo En la color  
semeia al auellana. & quando la **mecena**

suená. & si la quebrantan; fallan dentro otra blanca de color que tira ya quanto a amariello.

Ibid.

French

562. 'to pour'

Kar li chalices est en la mein del Seignur, e de pur vin a plein mellez, e d'icel si **meistrad**,

Anonymous, *Le livre des psaumes...d'après les manuscrits de Cambridge et de Paris*, Fr. Michel, Paris, 1876, 74.

563. 'to strike'

De ramposnes me sevent **moistre**, Rutebeuf, *Œuvres complètes de Rutebeuf*, p. A. Jubinal, Paris, 1839.

564. figurative use 'to pound'

Ci(u)s siecles, qui beles nos **moist**, Nos fais, nos pensees acroist D'emprendre maint fol hardement, Anonymous, *Li vers de le Mort*, C.A. Windahl, Lund, 1887, 246.

1260-1280

Spanish

565. 'to move physically'

Et quando esto quisieres fazer; toma un madero que sea su gordeza de guisa que entre en la armella bien estrecho. de manera que non se pueda **mecer** quando tornearen.

Rabí Zag, *Libros de las Armellas*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2003, 1.

Italian

566. 'to mix together'

Mettera' vi di buona calcina trita e **mesceraí** insieme. Giamboni, 2-68.

567. 'to settle with violence by a stroke, etc.'

Birri romaneschi e di Campana, e ciaschedun di pugna s'vi **mesca**. Cenne da la Chitarra, XXXV-II-426.

1280-1300

Italian

568. 'to pour off a beverage from a container (glass, bottle) into another (cup, etc) from which one may drink, to serve someone something to drink'

Ecco, noi usciremo fuori, e tu, re, riponi le cose da mangiare e **mesci** il vino.

Anonymous, *Bibbia Volgar.*, VIII-110.

569. 'to pour a beverage'

Gniuna persona ardisca, overo presumma, che vino venda a minuto, tenere cella, overo bottega, aperta, o segnare o vendere in alcuno modo vino a minuto, o a comperatori o bevitori dare o **mescere** i' gniuno modo.

Anonymous, *Statuto dell'arte dei Vinattieri*, I-101.

1300-1320

Spanish

570. 'to shake, agitate'

Quando uieres que el ffalcon o el açor çierra los oios. & **meçe** la cabeça ssepas que a aquel mal. & ffazes esta melezina. toma el lardo del puerco & la pimjenta. & mezcla lo en vno. & dagelo a comer. & otro dia dal el aloe con carne de pollo & ssanara

Anonymous, *Dancus rex*, Esc. V. II. 19, José Manuel Fradejas Rueda, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 1.

571. 'to shake, agitate'

Ca los sarmientos que salen a la rrays de la vid bueluense vnos con otros e dellos ay que salen en su derecho e dellos non. E la vid quando se mueue los humores acorrer

en ellas el primero que se **meçe** es el mas fuerte.

Anonymous, *Tratado de agricultura de Ibn Bassal*, osé María Millás Vallicrosa, CSIC (Madrid - Granada), 1948, 1.

French

572. 'to pound, strike'

Häiz iert si de maint prudomme Qu'en Sezile, En Puille, n'a Romme, N'en lieu nul où repos prëist, Doutant qu'aucun ne l'ocëist Par granz malaventures **moistre**, Ne s'osa onc faire connoistre, Guillart Guiart, *Branche des royaux lignages*, Buchon, Paris, 1827, 1636.

Italian

573. figurative 'to pour'

Non perché nostra conoscenza cresca per tuo parlare, ma perché t'aùsi a dir la sete, sì che l'uom ti **mesca**.  
Dante, *Par.*, 17-12.

1320-1340

Italian

574. 'to mix together'

Tutte le lor forze in dar fama a costei **avrian** posto (Virgilio e Omero) e l'un stil con l'altro **misto**.  
Petrarca, 186-4.

575. 'to pour a beverage for serving'

Levossi un molto santo Padre e incominciò a **mescere**.  
Cavalca, 20-165.

576. 'to pour a beverage for serving'

Come a chi ha sete è buon ch'om **mesca**, similemente dico che gli è bene a chi ha brama porgergli de l'esca.  
Fazio, V-II-4.

1340-1360

Italian

577. 'to pour a beverage for serving'

A noia m'è chi subito non toglie di mano il vino a colui che gliel **mesce**: To' tu, dicendo, e l'altro non ne scioglie.

A. Pucci, 4-67.

578. 'to pour a beverage for serving'

Io so non meno ben **mescere** che io sappia infornare; e non aspettaste voi d'assaggiarne gocciola.  
Boccacci, *Decameron.*, 6-2.

579. 'to administer deceitfully'

Tutto il fanno maliziosamente, ... acciocché copertamente possano **mescere** il veleno della loro retà.  
Passavanti, 253.

1360-1380

Italian

580. 'to pour a beverage into a container for drinking'

Ti sazi l'appetito e lo desiderio, come sazia la sete colui che **mesce** lo bere a chi à sete.  
Buti, 3-495.

Portuguese

581. figurative 'to mix physically, stir, agitate'  
(toma) a trebentina e o sabon frãcês e a sinza das vides ... a sinza seja tanto como ametade do sabão, e seja bem pineirado, deitado em hua pucarinha nova, e fazeo ferver e **mexeo** bem con hu barisco  
Pero Menino *Livro de falcoaria*, 37

1380-1400

Spanish

582. 'to move, shake'

/ y mala de decenidr del estomago / y la cozida es liuiana de decendir y mala de moler / y la que fuere assada dela parte del espinazo sin **mecer** la en derredor / mas que se asse de aquella parte fasta que se queme el espinazo / y finca lo otro todo con su virtud y con humidat radical.

Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan de Aviñón, Sevilla*, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 51V.

583. 'to move, shake'

Como fue asolacion yazida para las a[n]imalias quantos passan por ella syluan & **mecen** su mano. [.iij.] Anonymous, *Biblia romanceada*. Real Academia de la Historia, 87, Moshé Lazar; Francisco Javier Pueyo; Andrés Enrique, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 260R.

Italian

584. 'to pour a beverage'

**Essendo mesciuto** una terzeruola e avendo ciascuno i bicchieri in mano, ... Scolaio, guatando nel bicchiere, comincia a dire: - O lavoratori, benedetti siate voi che lavorate queste vigne.

Sacchetti, 176-8.

1400-1420

Italian

585. 'to pour a beverage for serving'

**Mesciuto** e rinfrescatisi, lo preposto comandò che la brigata si mettesa a sedere.

Sercambi, I-1-253.

1400-1420

Spanish

586. 'to shake, agitate'

Eno son pas enla fruent delante ante son cerca las orellas e por esto han ellas mas presta la oyda quela vista ella **mexe** la lengua &bsol  
Anonymous, *Libro del tesoro*, Girona, Catedral 20°5, Dawn Prince, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1990, 1.

1420-1440

Spanish

587. 'to shake, move'

E despues tomen. ençienso & sarcacola que dizen anzarot & sangre de drago & galuano & pez de cada vno ochauo de onça & ponganlo conello & cuela **meciendo** fasta que sea espeso Vngento para creçer la carne para en tiempo caliente o a quien tiene calentura

Alfonso Chirino, *Menor daño de la medicina*. Escorial, B. IV. 34, Enrica J. Ardemagni, Ruth M. Richards, Michael R. Salomon, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 83R.

Italian

588. 'to expose'

Mai al proposito riesci con tue pistole, versi o altre note iscepite di sal, poco divote, tanto imperfette le pronunzi e **mesci**.

Antonio di Meglio, LXXXVIII-II-135.

1460-1480

Spanish

589. 'to move physically'

y començo a pensar muy fieramente, y el pensando, boluiose los pechos ayuso. Y quando se quiso leuantar, hallose atan maltrecho, que no pudo **mecer** pierna ni braço, ni miembro que en si ouiesse, e perdio la fabla, e marauillose que podia ser, que no veyra cerca de si honbre ni muger que lo encantasse.

Anonymous, *La demanda del Sancto Grial*, Adolfo Bonilla y San Martín, Bailly-Baillièrre (Madrid), 1907, 220.

590. 'to move, shake'

y fue tan mal trecho del golpe y de la cayda, que no se pudo **mecer** poço ni mucho. E Brioberis, que lo desamaua mortalmente, descendio quanto mas ayna pudo, e quitole el yelmo, e diole tal golpe, que lo derribo del cauallo e fue luego muerto.

Ibid.

Italian

591. 'to pour a beverage for serving'  
Or su dianla pe' viottoli a cercar d'un altra  
dama: perché un oste è che mi chiama,  
ch'ancor lui **mesce** buon vino.  
Poliziano, I-671.

1480-1500

Spanish

592. 'to shake, move'  
Las cosas que son de moler sean molidas  
& las otras sean quebrantadas &  
fuertemente sean bueltas con ydromel  
sobre cenizas calientes toda via **meciendo**  
faganlo condito el qual vse muchas vezes  
en el dia toda via dello lamiendo & dello  
teniendo en la boca. Aquesta medicina  
reputo mucho buena que puede digerir la  
materia fria & humida por aquesta manera  
Anonymous, *Gordonio*. BNM I315, John  
Culi y Cynthia Wasick, Hispanic Seminary  
of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 3.

593. 'to roll the eye'  
CELESTINA. Bien has dicho; al cabo  
estoy; basta para mí **mecer** el ojo. Digo  
que me alegre destas nuevas como los  
cirujanos de los descalabrados; y como  
aquéllos dañan en los principios las llagas  
Fernando de Rojas, *La Celestina*.  
*tragicomedia de Calisto y Melibea*,  
Francisco J. Lobera; Guillermo Serés;  
Paloma Díaz-Mas; Carlos Mota; Íñigo  
Ruiz Arzálluz; Francisco Rico, *Crítica*  
(Barcelona), 2000, 51.

594. derivation 'to rock back and forth'  
Sternutatio. onis. femenino género el aucto  
del estornudar. Job .xlj. Dizese de  
sternuto. tas. me. pro. y sternuto. de sterno  
nis. y nuto. tas. porque haze **remecer** la  
cabeça. hic sternutus. tí. es el estornado.  
Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella,  
*Vocabulario eclesiástico*, Gracia Lozano,

Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 1992, 1.

Italian

595. 'to mix together into one unity'  
Fiume, che del mio pianto abondi e cresci  
e con le tue gelate e lucide onde le mie sì  
calde e sì torbide **mesci**.  
Bembo, III-675.

596. reflexive 'to mix together into one  
unity'  
Come il gran fiume che di Vesulo esce,  
quanto più inanzi e verso il mar discende e  
che con lui Lambra e Ticin **si mesce**, et  
Ada e gli altri onde tributo prende, tanto  
più altiero e impetuoso cresce.  
Ariosto, 37-92.

597. 'to abound'  
Non **mesce** col parlar, anzi ritiene; al  
menare una penna atto e gentile, ha buon  
verso, ha l'età che s'appartiene.  
Bellincioni, II-27.

## 26. INCISARE 'to cut (food, ingredients)'

1120-1140

French

598. 'to nick, notch'  
E la gent de la tere Ki le (the elephant)  
volent cunquere, Le mur enfunderunt U  
l'arbre **enciserunt**: Quant l'elefanz  
vendrat Ki s'I apuierat, L'arbre u il murs  
charat E il trebucherat,  
Philippe de Thaon, *Bestiaire*, 1554.

599. 'to notch'  
l'an ne set sor plaie metre Meillor herbe,  
ce dit la letre Qui tesmoingne qu'ele a tel  
force, Qui l'asserroit desor l'escorce D'un  
arbre qui fust **antechiez (Var. ancisiez)**,  
Mes que del tot ne fust sechiez, Que la

racine an rebrandroit Et li arbres teus  
devandroit Qu'il porroit foillir et florir,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Perceval le Gallois*,  
Potvin, Mons 1865, 6939.

1160-1180

French

600. 'to notch'

Sur l'espaule senestre l'espee li cula, Le  
mantel et les dras tresqu'al quir **encisa**,  
Garnier de Pont-Sainte-Maxence, *La vie  
de Saint Thomas le Martyr*, p. C. Hippeau,  
Paris, 1859.

1180-1200

French

601. 'to notch'

Li uns bons aciers l'autre **enchise**, Devant  
le heut l'espee brise,  
Anonymous, *Partonopeus de Blois*, p.  
Crapelet, Paris, 1834, 3319.

602. 'to cut, notch'

Par le conmandement le roi Fu li cers mis  
en grant effroi ; Il l'abatirent tout envers,  
La corroie ont pris de travers, Si l'ont  
trenchiee a un costel, Bien ont **encisee** la  
pel, Et les deus cornes li briserent, Fors de  
la sale le chacierent,  
Anonymous, *Le roman de Renart*, Méon,  
Paris, 1826, 19628.

1200-1220

French

603. 'to nick'

Olivier fu trouvé gisant mort a terre,  
envers estendu en croiz, liez de quatre  
harz, par mains et par piez, a piex en terre  
fichiez, et fu **encisiez** de coutiaus des les  
ongles des mains jusque aus ongles des  
piez, et tous ses membres estoient  
defroissiez de maces et de bastons,  
Anonymous, *La chronique dite de Turpin*,  
F. Wulff, Lund, 1881, 68.

1220-1240

French

604. 'to nick'

Mout fu la robe desguisee ; Si iert, en  
maint leu **encisiee** Et decopee par cointise,  
Guillaume de Lorris, *Le roman de la rose*,  
824.

605. 'to notch, cut'

E me pourreiz faire entamer La teste, ou  
les cuisses brisier, Ou les espaules  
**encisier**,  
Ibid., 9214

606. 'to notch'

Origenès, qui les coillons Se copa, po me  
(Nature) repisa, Quant a ses mains les  
**encisa**, Por servir en devocïon Les dames  
de religïon, Si que nus soupeçon n'ëust  
Que gesir avec eus pëust,  
Ibid., 17054.

1240-1260

French

607. 'to nick, notch'

Si tresparfont taille et **encise** Mon las de  
cuer ceste novele,  
Anonymous, *Nouveau recueil de fabliaux  
et contes*, Méon, Paris, 1823, 103.

1260-1280

French

608. 'to cut' for cooking

N'oublie pas a **enciser** Les jointes (deer)  
devant et derrier,  
Anonymous, *La chace dou cerf in  
Nouveau recueil de contes, dits, fabliaux*,  
A. Jubinal, Paris, 1839, 167.

609. 'to cut'

Puis fent ton cerf depuis endroit la gulle  
tout au lonc, par-dessus le ventre jusques  
au cul, puis pren le cerf par le pié destre  
devant et **enchise** la jambe tout autour au  
dessouz de la jointe du pié,  
Ibid., 27.



610. 'to cut'

Quant le sainglier est pris...puis li coupe la hure en ceste maniere : **enchise** la d'un coutel a toirs doye de l'oraille, par derriere,  
Ibid., 48.

1300-1320

French

611. 'to notch'

Bientost si malement les (the enemy) mainent, A ce que les chars leur **encisent**, C'une partie en desconfisent, Qui fuiant se desatrophele,  
Guillaume Guiart, *Branche des royaux lignages, Chronique de Guillaume Guiart*, p. Buchon, Paris, 1827, 6123.

612. 'to notch'

Li batel les granz nés esloignent, Si comme avirons l'yaue **escisent**,  
Ibid., 10327.

1340-1360

French

613. 'to cut up for cooking'

S'il (le brochet) est plus grandelet, soit **encisé** en plusieurs lieux au travers et ainsi rosti,  
Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, la Société des Bibliophiles Français, Paris, 1846, 174.

1380-1400

French

614. 'to cut'

Lequel Aymeri en tirant a lui **encisa** le petit doy d'icelle Jehanne Dupont de ladite serpe.  
Anonymous, *Arch.* JJ 154, pièce 163.

1400-1420

French

615. 'to destroy, cut off'

Le dit prevost ... disoit qu'il **avoit** bastu et **ensisé** les dois de Guillemet le Maire,

Le Duc de Douy, *Justice de la chastellenie de Janville*, Arch. Loiret.

1440-1460

French

616. 'to cut'

Que, a huit jour d'icy, circuncis Il soit en son prepuce **incis**.  
Anonymous, *Mistere du Viel Testmaent*, 9352, A.

1480-1500

French

617. 'to cut'

Lesquelles entrees sont faictes artificieusement en roch **emciz**.  
D'Auton, *Chron.*, Richel. 5082, f 105.

## 27. TUNDERE 'to beat repeatedly, whip'

1400-1420

French

618. derivation 'silly, dumb'

Quant aucuns est trop paresseus, **Enturlez**, lours et oublieus,  
Anonymous, *Übers. des Boethius bei Carp u Lurdus*.

## 28. FRANGERE 'to break (food, ingredients, etc)

850-860

Spanish

619. Latin 'to break'

minime credimus, tam nos, quam aliquis ex progenie nostra, aut extranea hanc cartulam testamenti **frangere** temptaverit, in primis oculorum careat luminibus, et cum Juda Domini proditore damnatus luat poenas in aeternis ignibus, nec habeat partem cum sanctorum agminibus, et pro temporali damno Ecclesiae S. Salvatoris, et Episcopo, seu cultoribus ejusdem  
Anonymous, *Donación de Ordoño I a la iglesia de Oviedo*

1100-1120

French

620. 'to break, stop'

L'escut li **frainst**, l'osberc li descunfist,  
Sun grant espriet par mi le cors li mist,  
Anonymous, *Song of Roland*, 1247.

621. 'to be stopped, halted'

Sa hanste est **fraite**, n'en ad que un  
trunçon,  
Ibid., 1352.

622. 'to stop'

Pur hanstes **fraindre**, pur escuz peceier,  
Ibid., 2210.

1160-1180

French

623. 'to break, stop'

li hiaume sont quassé ... Et li escu fandu  
et **fret**,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Chevalier au lyon*,  
6153.

624. 'to break, stop'

de la sele fu deriere Li arçons **frez** et  
anpiriez,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Der Karrenritter und  
das wilhelmsleben von Christian von  
Troyes*, W. Foerster, Halle, 1899.

625. figurative 'to break bread'

Et se riens nule li sofraint, Li sire li peçoie  
et **fraint** De son bel pain qu'il li envoie,  
Gautier d'Arras, *Œuvres de Gautier  
d'Arras*, E. Loeseth, Paris, 1890, 3142.

1180-1200

French

626. figurative moral sense

Biau pechié peust faire se sa loi vausist  
**fraindre**.  
Mainet, p. 28, G. Paris.

627. figurative moral sense

Cuidiez vos qu'il **fraingnent** la pes ?

Anonymous, *Le roman du Renart*, p.  
Méon, Paris, 1826.

628. 'to rupture'

As fers des lances s'antr'aprochent, Si que  
les esclicient et **fraingnent**,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Cligès*, W. Foerster,  
Halle, 1884, 5845.

French

629. 'to destroy'

Targes e escuz **freindre**.  
Jord. Fant., *Chron.*, 1213, Michel, D.  
deNorm., III.

630. 'to rupture'

le (shield) cuide **fraindre** et quasser,  
Guillaume le Clerc, *Fergus, Rom von  
Guillaume le Clerc*, E. Martin, Halle 1872.

1220-1240

French

631. 'to break'

C'est l'aimant, dont je vos cont, Si dure  
piere n'a ou mont, Nule autre piere ne la  
**fraint**, Ne fer ne fust ne la destraint  
Du Cange, *Bestiaire*, III, 388.

632. 'to cease'

Tout autre si confraint noif, et yvers, Que  
vient esté, que li dous temps repaire, Le  
doit **fraindre** li faux proierres ser, Et fin  
ami amender son affaire.  
Anonymous, *Poët. Av. 1300*, I, 491.

633. 'to stop'

Très grant amors ne puet partir, ne  
**fraindre**, Se n'est en cuer de felon  
losangier.  
Ibid., I.

1240-1260

French

634. figurative 'to break'

**Fraindre** devam nostrae voluntaz.  
Anonymous, *Passion*, 503, Koshwitz.

635. 'to break into'  
Un arbre tuert et **fraint** de trop sovent  
ploier.  
Anonymous, *De la fole et de la sage*, ap.  
Jub., Nouv. Rec., II, 80.

Italian

636. figurative 'to break'  
Donqua, madonna, se lacrime e pianto de  
lo diamante **frange** la dureze, la vostra  
alteza porria isbassare.  
Giacomo da Lentini, 52.

637. 'to break apart'  
Eo getto a voi, bella, li mei sospiri e pianti;  
ché s'eo no li gitasse parria che  
soffondasse; e bene soffondarà, lo cor  
tanto gravarà in suo disio! Ché tanto  
**frange** a terra tempesta, che s'atterra; ed  
eo, ca sì rinfrango quando sospiro e  
piango, - posar crio.  
Giacomo da Lentini, I-61.

1260-1280

French

638. 'to encroach upon'  
Nous n'avons droit de **fraindre** les teres  
ne les viles le doien.  
Chap. Noyon, *Thiecourt*, Arch. Oise, G  
1910.

639. 'to break apart'  
Et l'espee fu bonne, qui ne **frainst** ne plia.  
Anonymous, *Doon de Maience Chanson  
de Geste*, 8769, A.P.

1280-1300

French

640. 'to become broken'  
Tot son escu li font **fraindre** et partir  
Raimb., *Ogier*, 7492, Barrois.

Italian

641. 'to break, smash'

È sì forte la mia mente assisa, che prima  
mi lassarei **franger** l'ossa, che ad un sol  
ghigno io facesse mossa, tanto son dagli  
spiriti 'n recisa.  
Angiolieri, 92-6.

1300-1320

French

642. 'to hold back'  
Se aucun aura fait clamour dou sanc  
cruellement espandu ou de membre **frait**.  
Franch.de Clairvaux, IX, *Arch. Clairvaux*.

Italian

643. 'to smash'  
Balestro **frange**, quando scocca da troppa  
tesa, la sua corda e l'arco, e con men foga  
l'asta il segno tocca.  
Dante, *Purg.*, 31-16.

644. 'to mitigate'  
Donna è gentil nel ciel che si compiangi  
di questo impedimento ov'io ti mando, sì  
che duro guidicio là su **frange**.  
Ibid. 11-705.

645. 'to reduce a liability, slope'  
Di questa costa, là dov'ella **frange** più sua  
rattezza, nacque al mondo un sole, come fa  
questo tal volta di Gange,  
Ibid. 11-49.

1320-1340

Italian

646. 'to squeeze olives'  
Vedendo che di quelle ulive non usciva  
più olio, fece recare dell'acqua, e presente  
tutti sì la benedisse, e issela nella pila,  
dove **frangevano** le ulive ; e incontanente  
dopo la sua benedizione uscì tanto  
abbondanza di olio, che i Longobardi ne  
empirono tutti i loro vaselli.  
Cavalca, 19-253.

647. figurative 'to throw against'

Onde tolse Amor l'oro, d di qual vena, per far due treccie bionde? ... onde le perle, in ch'ei **frange** e affrena, dolci parole, oneste e pellegrine?  
Petrarca, 220-5.

1340-1360

Italian

648. 'to break'

Tanto fecero col o sforzo de le navi, che **fransero** la chiusura e spezzaro et apriro la via del porto del tutto, là dove Cesare aveva tanto travailliato.  
Fatti di Cesare, 102.

649. 'to break bread'

A Emaus... Cristo, **fragendo** il pan, fu conosciuto dopo la morte, com'è scritto altrove.  
Eazio, VI-7-23.

650. 'to violate'

Legge non aveva né fermo patto, negli atti suoi volubili e incostanti, ma come posto, talor **l'aveva fratto**, volvendo sempre ora dietro ora avanti la rota sua senza alcun riposo, con essa dando gioia e talor pianti.  
Boccaccio, VI-212.

1360-1380

French

651. 'to break'

Adieu, dist donc povreté lors, Voz pouvoirs est **frains**, et fendus, Les bons usaiges sont tous mors : Tout va ce que dessus, dessus,  
Desch. *F.* 232.

1440-1460

French

652. 'to break'

Le roy (Charles VII), qui estoit sage, prudent, discret, et pitoyable, ayant compassion du pavure peuple, et de ce qui s'en pourroit ensuivre, **frignit** son courage, et cessa sa dite entreprise.

Math. De Coucy, *Hist. de Charles VII*, p. 709.

Portuguese

653. 'to break'

...os tira della per sua autoridade e os leva aa sua cadea, **fragendo** a dita immuidade,  
Anonymous, *Ordenações Alfonsinas*, II, VII.

654. 'to violate'

Item. Ao que dizem no oitavo artigo, em que dizem, que lhes defendem, que nom conheçam dos sacrilegios ,quando alguns Leigos ferem os Clerigos, ou tiram algum da Igreja, e **frangem** a immuidade della, e som demandados pelo sacrilegio perantes o Juiz Ecclesiastico, a que pertence o conhecimento, e defende, que nom levem as penas delles.  
Ibid.

655. figurative moral sense

Sur quoy le roy, qui estoit sage, prudent, discret et pitoyables, ayant compassion du pauvre peuple, et de ce qui s'en pourroit ensuivre, **freingnit** son courage et cessa sa dite entreprise.

M. de Coussy, *Chron.*, ch. CXXI, Buchon.

Italian

656. 'to break'

Di Puglia ebbe quelli pini, e quali fruttano pignuoli con scorzo tenerissimo da **fràngelli** con le dita, e di questi fece la selva.  
Alberti, 307.

1460-1480

Italian

657. 'to exhaust, prostrate'

Dilettamento di lussuria ... **frange** e indebolisce la virtute della mente.  
Giovanni da Samminiato, I-135.

1480-1500

Spanish

658. 'to break open, grind wheat'

Far. es linaie de trigo que solian

**frangollar** o quebrar: quando avn no vsauan muelas: & farra son maneras de trigo & farina. Far enel genituo y enlos casos obliquos dobla la .r. a diferençia de for faris: el qual verbo significa fablar.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Vocabulario universal en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

French

659. 'to break apart'

Et ne fais qu'une pointe pour toy garder d'une basse laquelle te demourra destrebort, qui ne paroist point, elle est decevable puisque la mer sera belle, plusieurs fois la mer **fraindera** dessus.

P. de Garcie, *Le Grant Routtier de Mer*, f 32 v.

Italian

660. 'to grind grain'

Addestravami con l'asinel portando il grano a **frangere**.

Sannazaro, IV-44.

661. 'to snatch, pluck'

Batte il bel petto, e l'auree chiome **frange**, e le guancie innocenti irriga e offende.

Ariosto, 38-70.

662. 'to plow, beat'

Quais radendo l'aurea Chersonnesse, la bella armata il gran pelago **frange**.

Ibid.

### 29. TERERE 'to grind (food, ingredients)'

1480-1500

Spanish

663. Latin 'to grind'

Proterere. pedibus **terere**: conculcare: supprimere

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

664. Latin 'to grind'

Tero. Segund ya diximos es **terere**: hollar la tierra conlos pies. Et consumir tiempo con negligencia.

Ibid.

### 30. ASPERGERE 'to sprinkle (piper, water, oil)'

1140-1160

French

665. 'to sprinkle holy water'

Tierce fois le saigna li clers de sa main destre, / Puis I jeta de l'oile, du saint cresse l'**esperge**...

Anonymous, *Mainet, fragments d'une chanson de geste du XIIIe siècle* p. G. Paris, in *Romania* IV (1875), 304 ff.

1200-1220

French

666. derivation 'sprinkler of holy water' aspensorium: **esperge** a espandre yaue benoitte,

Anonymous, *Catholicon in Olla* S. 12

1240-1260

French

667. derivation 'sprinkler of holy water' boive le diemenche de le benoite eve, ançois que li prestes i mete l'**esperge**,

Anonymous, *Remèdes populaires du moyen-Age*, Amédée Salmon, Paris, 1891, 84.

1320-1340

Italian

668. 'to spray lightly, bath'

Ilarione, essendo anche pregato da' frati  
che l'aiutasse, fecegli dare un nappo pieno  
d'acqua col quale egli soleva bere, e  
dissegli che di quell'acqua **aspergesse** li  
carri e li cavalli e I menatori.  
Cavalca, I-119.

669. figurative 'to spray'  
Da indi in qua cotante carte **aspergo** di  
pensieri, di lagrime, e d'inchiostro.  
Petrarca, I-3-II5.

1360-1380  
Italian  
670. 'to spray lightly'  
Avvegnaché non nocchia se quelle parti  
s'**aspergano** d'acqua di battesimo.  
Giovanni dalle Celle (Crusca)

1480-1500  
Spanish  
671. Latin 'to spray'  
Stercorare. est in agris fimum **aspergere**  
Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal  
vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia  
Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

French  
672. 'to sprinkle holy water'  
**asperger** l'eaue beneiste  
Anonymous, A.N. LL 728, f 38 r ds GDF.  
Compl.

Italian  
673. 'to spray lightly'  
Gli ultimi baci almeno io t'avrei dati,  
almen t'avrei di pianto il viso **asperso**.  
Ariosto, 43-I62.

### 31. FARCIRE 'to stuff'

1040-1060  
French  
674. figurative 'to stuff'

son mengier n'ert pas **Farsi** de chufles ne  
de gas, De bordes ne de lecheries, De  
guerseiz ne de gloutonnies,  
Anonymous, *La vie de Saint Alexis en vers  
octosyllabiques*, p. G. Paris, in Romania  
VIII (1879) 163 ff., 44.

1160-1180  
French  
675. 'to stuff'  
Je crei qu'il pensa d'el que del ventre  
**farsir**,  
Garnier de Pont-Sainte-Maxence, *La vie  
de Saint Thomas le Martyr*, p. C. Hippeau,  
Paris, 1859, 1983.

676. 'to stuff'  
Mais primes unt les dras e le cors tut  
cergié. Mais ne l'unt pas trové **farsi** ne  
encaissié,  
Ibid., 5779.

1180-1200  
French  
677. figurative use 'to stuff'  
Bien cuide (Ysengrins) avoir rencontré  
proie D'annes u de brebis u d'es, Dont il  
**farsisse** bien ses jöes,  
Anonymous, *Le roman de Renart*. P.  
Méon, Paris, 1826, 115.

678. liturgical use 'mixed with'  
A tant a Renart enväi Un benedicamus  
**farsi** a orgue, a treble et a deschant  
Ibid., 884.

679. derivation 'stuffing'  
S'om sëust le **farcissëure** (for pasty), Ja  
n'avenist cele aventure,  
Gautier d'Arras, *Œuvres de Gautier  
d'Arras*, p. E. Loeseth, Paris, 1890, 4438.

1200-1220  
French  
680. 'to stuff'

De moi son vandre **farsiroit**, Por son  
mengier me retenroit,  
Anonymous, *Li romans de Dolopathos*, p.  
Brunet et A. de Montaigion, Paris, 1856,  
292.

681. figurative use ‘filled with treason’  
La mere ... Trop est plainne de grant anvie  
Et **farsie** de traïsson,  
Ibid., 322.

682. figurative use ‘filled with evil’  
En la salle ... Trovait la vielle desloial Qui  
si fut **farsie** de mal,  
Ibid., 343.

1220-1240  
French  
683. figurative derivation ‘se farser’ = ‘to  
poke fun’  
La roine ki bien veoit Ke a faire li  
convenoit, Ne il ne rest a enseigner, De  
tout **se farsoit** de legier.  
Anonymous, *Li chevaliers as deus  
espees...* hsg. W. Forester, Halle, 1877,  
8617.

684. ‘to stuff’  
une grant borse pesans Toute **farsie** de  
besans,  
Guillaume de Lorris, *Le roman de la rose*,  
p. Méon, Paris, 1813, 9099,

685. ‘to stuff with peas’  
Si estes trop buens chaitis, Ki refusés si  
grant joie Pour estre de pois **farsis**,  
Anonymous, *Trouvères belges*, a. Scheler,  
Bruxelles, 1876, 126.

1240-1260  
French  
686. ‘to stuff’  
Lus, saumons et poucins **farsis**,  
Girbert de Montreuil, *Roman de la Violette  
ou de Gérard de Nevers*, p. Fr. Michel,  
Paris, 1834, 127.

687. ‘to fill, stuff’  
Ja d’autre mes (dishes) n’iert vos ventres  
**farsiz**,  
Anonymous, *Gaydon, Chanson de Geste*.  
P. F. Guessard et s. Luce, Paris, 1862, 211.

688. ‘to stuff, fill up’  
lor ventres **farsir**, come bestes mües font  
Anonymous, *Sermons écrits en dialecte  
Poitevin*, in : *Le dialecte Poitevin au XIIIe  
siècle*, p. A. Boucherie, Paris, 1873, 123.

1260-1280  
French  
689. ‘to stuff’  
Grosse borse en porte **farsie**,  
Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*,  
Barbazan. Nouv. Ed. p. Méon, Paris, 1808,  
360.

690. ‘to stuff’  
Il covient mainte escüete De poree a  
**farsir** son ventre,  
Ibid., 267.

691. derivation ‘stuffing, filling for  
cooking’  
**farse** (de la tarte)  
Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*, p.  
Barbazan. Nouv. éd., p. Méon, Paris,  
1808, 95.

1280-1300  
French  
692. figurative use ‘to stuff’  
l’auqueton Ki estoit en liu de coton De  
desdang, de despit **farsis**,  
Anonymous, *Renart le nouvel*, p. Méon,  
Paris, 1826, 1289.

693. derivation ‘pasty cook’  
fartores dicuntur pastillarii, gallice  
**farsseurs**.  
John de Garlande, *The Dictionarius of  
John de Garlande*, p. 127, Wright.

1320-1340

French

694. derivation 'trick, prank, hoax'

Et cuida aller en Cilice D'illeques, a Saint Pol de Tharse. Mais le vent fist en mer la **farse** Es mariniers qui le porterent, Quar au port rommain arriverent,  
Anonymous, *Le tombel de Chartrose*, p.p. E. Walberg, Lund 1946, XVIII, 634.

1340-1360

French

695. derivation 'decoration'

Que nul ne face coisins de sept quartiers, ne de plus, qui ne soit d'aussi bonne **farce** comme la couste. »  
Anonymous, *Ord.* T. V., p. 548.

696. derivation 'stuffing'

de la **farçissure** d'un cochon peut l'en faire une tartre couverte, et que la farce soit bien faite,  
Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, p. la Société des Bibliophiles Français, Paris, 1846. 217.

1360-1380

French

697. 'to stuff'

confertus : **farsis**,  
Guillaume Briton, *Remarques sur le patois suivies du vocabulaire latin-français de Guillaume Briton*, p. E.A. E(scallier), Douai, 1851, 100.

698. 'to stuff'

Encore ait il pance **farçie**, Poise il moult mains d'une vessie,  
Anonymous, *Trouvères belges*, p. A. Scheler, Bruxelles 1876, 163.

699. 'mixture'

Que nul ne face coisin de sept quartiers ne de plus, qui ne soit d'aussi bonne **farce** comme la couste, puis qu'il vueille vendre

l'un autel comme l'autre, ou, ensuiant, et que il le die au vendre,  
Anonymous, *Ord.*, v, 548.

1380-1400

French

700. 'to stuff'

Et se batoient d'escorgies à neus durs de quir **farsis** de petites pointelettes de fer.  
Froissart, t. V, 275.

1460-1480

French

701. derivation 'author of farces (comedies)'

Quant le jour des nopces est pres Il fault semondre a pompe grande Et achepter de la viande, Louer menestriers et **fariseurs**, Maistres d'hostelz et rotisseurs.  
Anonymous, *Les maux du mariage*, f 6, ap. Michel, Poés. Goth.

1480-1500

Spanish

702. Latin 'to stuff'

Farcimen. caro minutatim concisa cum aliarum rerum commixtione ad farciendum intestina porcorum **farçire**. quidem implere  
Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*.

703. Latin 'to stuff'

Farcimen. es carne cortada menuda & mezclan le otras cosas para rehenchir las tripas delos puercos. Ca **farçire** es rellenar & fazer espesso: declinase farçio farçis farsis fartum: del qual verbo se componen confertio & refertio.  
Ibid.

French

704. derivation 'to poke fun'

Et quant en ce temps veoye aulcun qui la court poursuivoit en demandant aulcune office, assez **me farsoye** de luy.



Roi René, *l'Abuzé en Court*, Oeuv., t. IV, p. 117

705. figurative 'to have fun'  
Pour se jouer, **farser** et rire / En toute curiosité, Plaisir mondain et vanité.  
Eloy Damernal, *Livre de la deablerie*, f 14, éd. 1507.

706. figurative 'to mock'  
Je fus si lourdement **farcé**, Par tel façon et tel maniere, Qu'eusse voulu avoir esté Dedens ung sac en la riviere.  
Coquillart, *Monol. du Puys*, II, 252, Bibl. Eiz.

### 32. INFERRE 'to serve'

1460-1480  
French  
707. learned *inferer* 'to bring, carry'  
Pour eviter les dommages, grevances et prejudices que pour la force d'icelle place et situation prochaine des pays de mondit seigneur eussent pu **estre inferu** ausdits pays et subjets.  
D. De Bourg, *Ord., du D. de Bourg. de détruire le château de Régennes*, ap. Lebeuf, *Hist. D'Auxerre*, nouv. Éd.

### 33. CRIBELLARE 'to sift'

1260-1280  
Italian  
708. 'to sift'  
Ardi l'uva acerba in una pentola roza, e la cenere **crivellata** in uno panno sottile ponendo negli occhi, toglie l'ardore e le lacrime.  
Pietro Ispano, *Volgar.*, 2-9.

1300-1320  
Italian  
709. figurative 'to riddle like a sieve'

Corseglì addosso furiosamente, e con molti colpi tutto lo **crivelloe**, ed ucciselo crudemente.

Guido delle Colonne, *Volgar.*

1320-1340

Italian  
710. 'to sift'

Il laudano e la mastice trita e **crivella**; e la mastice polverizza cn poco olio di noce.  
Bencivenni, 5-90.

711. 'to sift'

Impiastro ... a risolvere e maturare ogni durezza ed enfiato. Recipe: litargirio mondo, trito e **crivellato**.

Ibid.

1400-1420

Italian  
712. 'to sift'

Poi toglì un crivello minuto da uscirvene el gran come è el miglio, e **crivella** questo carbone, e metti dispersé questa cotale grivellatura.  
Cennini, 126.

713. derivation 'material sifted'

Poi toglì un crivello minuto da uscirvene el gran come è el miglio, e **crivella** questo carbone, e metti dispersé questa cotale **grivellature**.

Ibid.

1440-1460

Italian  
714. 'to sift'

O donne, non sapete voi come fate quand voi nettate el grano? Voi il **crivellate** prima, e poi ne cavate il gioglio e la terre et quell'altre come voi vi.  
S. Bernardino da Siena. 554.

715. figurative 'to shake like a sieve'  
Rinaldo la sua spada fuor tiróe, ed una punta **crivellando** viene.

Pulci, 14-33.

1460-1480

Italian

716. figurative ‘to consider attentively, to examine, analyze’

Né ho con chi **crivellare** queste mie fantasie.

Poliziano, 2-68.

1480-1500

Italian

717. ‘to sift’

Riempiasi un quadro nel sopraddetto sito di buon terriccio asciutto, trito e **crivellato**.

Soderini, III-56.

## VII – Utensils

**34. CACCABELLUS, -I ‘Small Simmering, Cooking Pot’ Diminutive CACCABUS < Greek κακκαβος ‘cooking pot’**

1180-1200

French

718. metaphore ‘human skull’

E li **kachevels** au chair li esquacha

Anonymous, *Les quatre livres des rois*.p.

Le Roux de Lincy, Paris, 1841, 16.

719. ‘skull’

Cume ces vindrent la u li cors fud jeted, n’en truverent si le **chachevel** nun e poi des piez e des mains

Ib., 379.

720. ‘skull’

Oste au premier une couroie / A l’evesque que ‘en le voie / Du talon si qu’au **quaquevel**.

Anonymous, *Dial. de S. Grég.* MS.

Evreux, f 66b.

1200-1220

French

721. ‘summet’

de l’eau qu’il fist saillir de la pierre u **caquevel** de la montaigne,

Anonymous, *La vie de saint Grégoire le Grand* trad.p.Anger.P. Meyer, in Romania XII (1883) 145 ff.

1100-1500

Italian

722.’ ‘terracotta cooking pot, party instrument in Naples’

**caccavèlla, kakkavelle**.

Anonymous, REW, 134.

**35. CRATICULA, -AE ‘Gridiron, Grill’ < Diminutive Latin CRATIS ‘grating’**

980-1000

French

723. ‘instrument composed of intercrossing iron bars used to expose to flame’

en **gradilie** los fai toster

Anonymous, *Passion*, éd. d’Arco S.

Avalle, 495, T-L.

724 ‘grill’

**gradil**

ibid. 557

1040-1060

French

725. ‘broiler’

cratis: **clee, grail**

Anonymous, *Alexis. Pariser Glossar 7692*.

Von Konrad Hoffman, München 1868.

726. ‘grill’

crates, craticula: **grëil**

ibid. 339

727. ‘grill’

strigilis: **crëil**

ibid, 575.

1140-1160

French

728. 'grill'

Et **gräis** a rostir harens

Anonymous, *Jongleurs et trouvères*, p. A. Jubinal, Paris, 1835.

1060-1080

French

729. 'grill'

**gradil**

Anonymous, *Glos. de Raschi*, Talm. 1929, gl.

730. 'grill'

craticula: **grail**

Anonymous, *Anciennes gloses françaises II*; Gloses du MS. B.N. Lat 8246, p. P. Meyer, in *Romania XXIV* (1895) 170 ff.

731. 'roasting grill'

(Alquanz en vit ars e brüiz, Ki sur **gräeilz** (Var. **gräils**) erent rostiz Marie de France, *The Espurgatoire Saint Patriz of Marie de France*, T. Atkinson Jenkins, Chicago, 1903, 1096.

1140-1160

French

732. derivation 'to roast'

Des ocis assemblout grant tas, E quant il fud d'ocire las, Tuz vifs les faiseit escorchier, Puis mettre es rés et **gräiller** Pur sa grant ire säuler Wace, *Le roman de Brut*, p. Le Roux de Lincy, Rouen, 1836, 3414.

733. 'to roast'

Ainz diënt li cuivert avoutre Que, s'ele ne parole tost, Ja androit la metront an rost Tant qu'ele iert tote **grëilliee** (Var. **gräillie**, **gräyllee**, **grëillie**).. ; Ja la voloient au feu metre Por rostir et por **grëillier**, Quant des dames plus d'un millier ... Vient a la porte,

Chrétien de Troyes, *Cligès*, W. Forester, Halle, 1884, 6013.

734. 'to roast, toast'

Et si fera tes fils trestous vis escorcier, Après si les fera en un fu **gräeillier**, Et si fera ardoir ta cortoise moillier, Ou au mens les mamels de son cors arrachier, Anonymous, *Gui de Bourgogne, Chanson de Geste*, p. F. Guessard et H. Michelant, Paris, 1858, 60.

1160-1180

French

735. figurative 'to kill'

sains Laurens ... fut rostis et **gräeilliés**, Et fist por Dieu de son cors haste Thibaud de Marly, *Vers sur la mort*, p. Méon, Paris, 1835.

736. figurative 'to kill'

saint Laurent fis **gräelier** Comme peisson c'om doit mangier Anonymous, *Vie de Sainte Juliane, in : Li ver del Juise*. Hugo von Feilitzen, Upsala, 1883, 633.

1180-1200

French

737. 'grating'

Vit en **grailles** d'argent ester Plus de cent tiestes de sangler. Chrestien de Troyes, *Perceval le Gallois*, p. Potvin, Mons 1865, 16761.

738. derivation 'to roast'

Et la putain chaitve ferai je **gräalier** Et giter an un feu et les mambres tranchier, Anonymous, *Orson de Beauvais, Chanson de Geste du XIIe siècle* p. G. Paris, Paris, 1899, 692.

739. derivation 'to roast'

Tous li ors de cest mont ne li doit respitier Que ne le face prendre u tout vif escorcier, U en un fu ardent le faites **gräellier**

Lambert li tors et Alexandre de Bernay, *Li Romans d'Alexandre*, H. Michelant, Stuttgart, 1846, 177.

1200-1220

French

740. 'fence,' 'barrier'

Puis a fait ses engiens, si desfait le travail,  
Il le prist par les **grailles**, si le trait d'une  
part. Hé, Dieus ! che fu mervelle, quant il  
le remüa !

Anonymous, *Elie de St Gille*, 1985 et 1990  
ds T.-L.

741. 'grill'

Avoir(s) fait bien tel prevost faire Et tel  
p̄rior, qui ainz refaire Fait son **gräil** que  
son **gräel**

Gautier de Coincy, *Les miracles de la  
Saint Vierge traduits et mis en vers*, p.  
Poquet, Paris, 1857, 294.

742. 'to roast, toast, cook'

Por Deu vos proi et commant et chastoi  
Que ja li fiz Girart randus ne soit, Tant ne  
vos saiche **gräellier** ne adroit

Anonymous, *Amis et Amiles und  
Jourdain de Blaivies*. von K. Hofmann,  
Erlangen, 1882, 297.

1220-1240

French

743. 'grill'

sera bouliz en chaudieres, Ou rostiz devant  
e darrieres Ou sus charbons ou sus  
**gräilles**, Ou tourneiez a granz chevilles,  
Come Ixion, a trenchanz roes, Que maufe  
tournent a leur pöes

Guillaume de Lorris, *Le roman de la Rose*,  
p. Fr. Michel, Paris, 1864, 19277.

744. figurative 'to kill'

Sanz Lorenz en fut tant dolerosement  
rostiz e **gräillez**, que li foges e li pomons  
en chegirent sor les charbons,

Anonymous, *Sermons écrits en dialecte  
Poitevin*, in : *Le dialecte Poitevin au XIIIe  
siècle*, p. A. Boucherie, Paris, 1873, 184.

745. 'grill'

La contesse respont irïe : Laissiés ester vo  
legerie ! Anchois soie jo mise en biere, Ou  
jete en une caudiere Toute plaine de  
plonc boullant, Les piés deseur, la teste  
avant, U es ondes de mer noïe, Arse,  
ventee et **garallie** (**l. gräallie**), Que  
hounesisse mon signor Qui m'a porté si  
grant honor,

Anonymous, *Le roman du compte de  
Poitiers*, p. Fr. Michek, Paris, 1834, 192.

1240-1260

French

746. 'gratting'

li lplusor autre estoient mis sos (l. sor)  
**grëex** de fer et si estoient ars et brulé de  
vis charbons,

Huon le Roi de Cambrai, *La vie de Saint  
Quentin*, Helsingfors, 1909, 70.

747. 'grid'

Dist li provos : ce sont estoupes Dont vous  
me volez estouper. Aussi bien vous venist  
harper, Et hurter vo chief au **grëil**

Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*, p.  
Barbazan. Nouv. Ed. Méon, Paris, 1808.  
165.

748. derivation 'to grill, cook'

Ferai le ardoir u noier, En poi (l. pois)  
boulir u **gräeillier** U a keue de ceval  
traire ?

Anonymous, *Blancandin et orgueilleuse  
d'amour*, p. H. Michelant, Paris, 1867,  
1004.

1260-1280

French

749. 'grill'

craticula : **grëil**

Anonymous, *Anc. gl. fr. Ms. Bibl. Nat.*  
Lat. 8246, 16 ds T.-L.

750. 'grill'

Se li covient ... Le **gräil** (Var. **grëil**) et le  
croc A trete de son pot Sa char, quant ele  
ert quite, Qu'il ne s'arde ne cruise  
Anonymous, *Biens d'un ménage*, (De  
l'Oustillement Au Villain)

1280-1300

Italian

751. 'grill'

Tutto il sacrificio di fior di farina, che  
cuocano nel forno, e ciò che nella  
**graticola** o nella padella si cuoce, sarà di  
quello sacerdote dallo quale si offerirà.  
Anonymous, *Bibbia Volgar.*, I-482.

1300-1320

French

752. 'grill'

Ou manage couvient ... **Grüex**, tronchus,  
landiers et les petiz chenés  
Anonymous, *Le dit de menage*

753. 'grill'

De la maniere et de la guise De ce  
chalivali devise Un petitet iceste estoire  
... ; Desguisez sont de grant maniere ... ;  
Li uns tenoit une grant poelle, L'un le  
habet, le **grëil** et le Pesteil, et l'autre un  
pot de cuivre, Et tuit contrefesoient l'ivre,  
L'autre un bacin, et sus feroient Si fort que  
trestout estonnoient

Anonymous, *Le roman de Fauvel*, A. Pey,  
in Eberts Jahrbuch für Romanische und  
Englische Literatur VII (1866) 316.

754. 'grill'

Pour appareillier de gres .I. **grill**, XII.  
Pieches de gres pour che **gerill** refaire.  
Anonymous, *Trav. aux chat. des C. d'Art*,  
*Arch.* KK 383, f 28.

Italian

755. 'instrument of torture formed with  
parallel metal bars in which the victim is  
stretched under which fire burns'

Volendo Iddio esaltare messer Santo  
Lorenzo e donarli il reame di vita eterna, si  
'l mise a quella giostra, ché stava in su la  
**graticola** del fuoco, frugato e mestato  
come si fa uno capretto arrostito; e dovete  
sapere che ci stette assai grande tempo.  
Fra Giordano, I-265.

1320-1340

French

756. 'grill'

Appareillier le **greil** et la bonde du vivier  
de la Queue que les grans eaues  
despecierent  
Anonymous, *Compte d'Odart de Laigny*,  
*Arch.* KK 3, f. 18 v.

Italian

757. 'iron grating'

In detta cappella ha una finestra quadra  
con una **graticola** di ferro inanzi.  
L. Frescobaldi, 2-376.

Italian

758. 'instrument of torture'

San Lorenzo ... stando in su la **graticola**,  
disse: Grazie ti rendo, messer Gesù, che  
m'hai fatto degno d'esser tua ostia in su  
questo fuoco.  
Cavalca, 21-164.

759. 'culinary grill of the oven or stove'

Quivi si fa la tuzia e lo spodio, e dirovvi  
come. Egli hanno una vena di terra la  
quale è buona a ciò, e pongonla nella  
fornace ardente, e in sulla fornace  
pongono **graticole** di ferro, e 'l fummo di  
quella terra va suso alle **graticole**, e quello  
che quivi rimane appiccato è tuzia, e  
quello che rimane nel fuoco è spodio.  
Anonymous, *Marco Polo Volgar.*, 29 (34).

1340-1360

French

760. 'grill'

Pour cordele a lever les cloyes de l'avalison et les **grius** des relais du vivier.  
Anonymous, *Trav. aux chat. d'Art.*, Arch. KK 393, f 96.

761. 'gridiron'

Mestre esdits fossez et asseoir **grails** de fer, que aucuns poissons ne peuvent monter ne avaler.

Anonymous, *Cart. de Corbie* 23, ap. Duc., Grata.

762. 'gridiron'

Quod ipse exponens **greillons** ferreum stanni sive vivarii...furtive habuerat  
Anonymous, *Arch.* JJ 84, pièce 588.

Italian

763. 'part of a honeycomb'

Quando s'ode il mormorio grande e roco, conosciamo (le api) non essere sufficienti a mietere le **graticole** de' fiali.

Crescenzi Volgar., 9-103.

1360-1380

French

764. 'grill'

craticula: **graius**

Guillaume Briton, *Remarques sur le patois suivies du vocabulaire latin-français de Guillaume Briton*, p. E. A. E(Scallier), Douai, 1851, 102b.

765. 'gridiron'

Les bondes et **greilz** de fer d'icelx estans.  
Anonymous, *Arch.* MM 30, f 99 v.

1380-1400

French

766. 'cooking instrument used to place food for roasting by exposing to fire'

**gril**

Anonymous, *Ménagier*, II, 127 ds T.-L.

767. 'roasting grill'

costelettes ... rosties sur le **gril**

Ibid. 127.

Italian

768. 'grating'

La scala onde si va alla camera verde, con **graticole** di legno dallato.

Ufficali sopra li Castelli e Fortezze del Comune di Firenze.

1420-1440

French

769. 'gratting'

Quant ce vint a passer le **grail** du guichet d'icelle ville.

Anonymous, *Arch.* JJ 171, pièce 480.

Italian

770. figurative 'prison'

Signori, in questa ferrea **graticola**, lo stentar tanto a torto mi rincresce.

Burchiello, 103.

1440-1460

Italian

771. 'instrument of torture'

Con quanto fervore santo Lorenzo in sulla **graticola** disse allo imperadore: Voltami che questo lato è cotto. Mangia.

S. Bernardino da Siena, V-273.

1460-1480

French

772. 'grill'

**grisle**

Anonymous, *Compt.*, CC 60, f<sup>o</sup> 14 v<sup>o</sup>, A. Mun. Nevers ds GDF. *Compl.*

773. 'grill'

**gril**

Anonymous, *Glossaire roman-latin du XVe siècle* (MS de la Bibl. de Lille) annoté par A. Scheler, Anvers 1865, 50.

774. 'grill'

Ung **gril** y fault et ung havet  
Anonymous, *La complaincte du nouveau  
marié*, 96.

Italian

775. 'grill'

Da ogni lato dello altare si è uno  
bellissimo uscio di marmo bellissimo con  
uno uscio di metallo bellissimo a **graticola**  
da ogni lato.

Mariano da Siena, 96.

1480-1500

Spanish

776. Latin 'gridiron'

Parrillas para assar. **craticula .ae.**

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-  
latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 2.

777. Latin 'gridiron'

Çarzo pequeño. **craticula .ae.**

Ib.

French

778. 'to cook'

Tost me feroit li rois ardoir et **gräellier**

Anonymous, *Renaus de Montauban*. Von  
H. Michelant, Stuttgart, 1862, 208.

779. 'grill'

La **grille** et le **grillon** c'est tout ung.

Corbichon, *Propriet. des chos.*, XVIII, 45.  
éd. 1485.

### 36. CUMANA, -AE 'Vessel'

1280-1300

Spanish

783. Latin 'vessel, pot'

Et tierra de njlo dannossa auje de ser al  
fecho de la çibdadana batalla de rroma &  
fue lo con rrazon & meresçiollo rroma. Ca  
sebilla la que los escriptos dizen **cumana**  
lo dixo por su profeçia a los rromanos que  
se guardasen ende & ellos non pararon y

780. 'grill'

Comme un cheval se polit a l'estrille, / Et  
comme on voit un harang sur la **grille**.

St Gelais, *Oeuv.*, p. 94, éd. 1709.

Italian

781. 'grating'

Io ho vedute queste saracinesche che voi  
dite, fatte nella Magna di travette in forma  
d'una **graticola** di ferro, e queste nostre  
sono fatte di panconi tutte massicce.

Machiavelli, 356.

782. 'thin metal pane or bored wood that  
closes the door of the confessional'

Il frate ... entrò nel confessionario ... Egli  
levata via la **graticola**, dopo i convenevoli  
saluti disse a Giulietta: - Fagliuola mia,  
per quello che mi riferisce Romeo, tu seco  
accordata ti sei di prenderlo per marito ed  
egli è disposto prender te per moglie.  
Bandello, 2-9 (I-738).

785. 'type of multiplication in which the  
numers are placed like in a grating'

El sexto modo di multiplicare è chiamato  
gelosia, ovvero per **graticola**. E chiamase  
per questi nomi perché la disposizione sua,  
quando si pone in opera, torna a modo di  
**graticola**, ovvero di gelosia.

Paciolo, I-28.

mjentés & non se guardaron & la profeçia  
fue ta

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Quinta Parte*,  
Pedro Sánchez Prieto, Universidad de  
Alcalá (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 127R.

1480-1500

Spanish

784. Latin 'vessel, pot'

Cymeá. dizen en griego la que en latin  
dizen **cumana** nombrada maltea vna delas  
sybilas la que traxo nueue libros al rey

tarquino prisco: en los cuales estauan  
escritos los secretos de las cosas por  
venir.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal  
vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia  
Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 11.

### 37. BOTERARIA, -AE = Vessel

No documentation found

### 38. SABANUM, -I 'Hand Towel' < Greek σαβανον 'bath towel'

1160-1180

Spanish

786. 'towel'

Mando etiam sacristanie meum lectum  
cum uno tapede et cum una culcitra et cum  
una **savana** et cum una plumela. Mando  
luminarie Sancte Marie tres morabetinos,  
operi Sancte Marie tres morabetinos.

Anonymous, *Testamento de María  
Sánchez [Documentos de los archivos  
catedralicio y diocesano de Salamanca]*,  
M<sup>a</sup> Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de  
Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 1.

French

787. 'cleaning cloth'

**sabain**

Anonymous, FEW, 1

1200-1220

Spanish

788. 'sheet'

De sex duodenis ferraturarum... unum  
obolum. De duodena stanorum... quatuor  
denarios. De quolibet suppellectili  
polendi... duos denarios. De **sabana...**  
unum denarium.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Zorita de los  
Canes*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud,  
Imprenta Fortanet (Madrid), 1911, 414.

789. 'sheet'

De quolibet suppellectili polendi... quatuor  
denarios. De **sabana...** quatuor denarios.  
Ibid.

790. 'sheet'

E bevio vino e enbudos \* e yogo  
descubierto en su tienda. Violo Cam so  
fijo e dixo a sos ermanos en la cal. \* Priso  
Sem e Japhet la **savana** e pusierongela  
sobre los ombros amos, e fueron atras e  
cubrieron lo que era descubierto. E  
desperto Noe del sueno \* e sopó lo que  
fizo Cam so fijo, e dixo: "Mal[d]yto sea  
Cam, siervo sea de sos ermanos". E dixo:  
"Bendicto sea el Sennor Dios de Sem e sea  
[Cam] \* siervo [dél]; e firme sea Dios a  
Japhet, e esté en las tiendas de Sem, e sea  
Cam so siervo". Visco Noe apres del  
diluvio .ccc. e .l.

Almerich, *La Fazienda de Ultra Mar*,  
Moshé Lazar, Universidad de Salamanca  
(Salamanca), 1965, 118.

1260-1280

Spanish

791. 'sheet'

Et ela maiestad de Sancta Maria tien  
aderredor quatro aliquennas et dos tocas  
de lino, et dos de seda con oro, unas  
tovaías, et una **savana**, çinco façaleias  
cosidas en uno con leones et otras dos  
façaleias et un tovaion, et dos pannos que  
tienen cruçes, et un panno de purpura roto.

Anonymous, *Inventario de bienes de  
lacatedral [Documentos de los archivos  
catedralicio y diocesano de Salamanca]*,  
M<sup>a</sup> Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de  
Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 1.

1300-1320

Spanish

792. 'bed sheet'

De qual sobrelecho quier de polendo, .II.  
dineros. De **sabana**, .I. dinero.



Anonymous, *Fuero de Baeza*, Jean Roudil, Universidad Estatal de Utrech (La Haya), 1962, 247.

793. 'sheet'  
De **sabana**, .IV. dineros.  
Ibid.

French  
794. derivation 'tablecloth maker'  
**severes**  
Anonymous, FEW, 1

1400-1420  
Spanish  
795. 'towel, cloth'  
Rosanes las quales echando de si todo apostamiento Real cubjertas con vna pequeña **sabana** commo que entonçes fuesen partadas de los braços de alixandre el vençedor & conquistador del mundo se me querellaron que primera mente fueran çercadas por antipater  
Pero López de Ayala, *Caída principes*. HSA HC327/1326, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 122V.

796. 'sheet'  
Que tomaron a Garçia de Escalarte, una olla de metal que cavia medio carnero apreciada en çiento e çinquenta maravedis, una **sabana** treynta maravedis, quatro moras de plata que avia en cada una dos reales treynta maravedis, mas tres reales de plata, veynte maravedis.  
Anonymous, *Sentencia (Documentación medieval de la villa de Laredo)*, Virginia M. Cuñas Ciscar, Fundación Marcelino Botín (Santander), 1998, 234.

797. 'sheet'  
Tomaron a Ferrant Gonçales Sojero una ropa de paño de Yrlandes apreciado en ochenta maravedis, mas una toca apreciada en çiento e cinquenta maravedis

mas una **sabana** nueva apreciada en quarenta maravedis.  
Ibid.

1460-1480  
Spanish  
798. 'sheet'  
E despues de esto en la dicha aldea de Axpuru este dicho dia fesimos execuçion en casa de la muger del dicho Juan de Axpuru en una sabana e un capote de los vyenes de la dicha muger del dicho Juan de Axpuru, e fecha la execuçion el dicho Sancho meryno entrego la la dicha **sabana** e el dicho capote al dicho bolsero segund /Iv que de derecho mejor e mas cumplidamente devya, e de esto que asy me pedia a my el dicho escribano testimonio  
Anonymous, *Demanda (Colección diplomática del archivo municipal de Salvatierra (1451-1488))*, Francisco Goicolea Julián, Eusko Ikaskuntza (San Sebastián), 2002, 120.

799. 'sheet'  
E despues de esto en la dicha aldea de Axpuru este dicho dia fesimos execuçion en casa de la muger del dicho Juan de Axpuru en una **sabana** e un capote de los vyenes de la dicha muger del dicho Juan de Axpuru,  
Ibid.

1480-1500  
Spanish  
800. 'sheet'  
Dexa te de fazer la cama en tanto que mostramos atu marido mi fijo amado la **sabana** que fizimos: & luego desçendio la vieja vn linçuelo dela percha  
Anonymous, *Esopete Ystoriado*. Toulouse, Johann Paris, 1488. Manchester, John Rylands Library, Victoria A. Burrus, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 126R.

801. 'sheet'

Dexa te de fazer la cama en tanto que mostramos atu marido mi fijo amado la sabana que fizimos: & luego desçendio la vieja vn linçuelo dela percha. et alçando lo ella por vn cabo: mando ala fija que lo alçasse por el otro. & desta manera poniendo la **sabana** entre el marido Coletas & \sol; fo. Cxxviiij  
Ibid.

802. 'sheet'

Agora puedes extender sobre el lecho la **sabana**: que es bien limpia texida & cosida con nuestras manos.  
Ibid.

### 39. PATELLA, -AE 'Shallow Cooking Pan' < diminutive Latin PATERA 'plate, cup'

1080-1100

Spanish

803. 'pan, large cooking utensil'  
Nullus habeat ibi furno vel **patella**, sed ubi fuerit invento frangitur, et det Abbati quinque solidos. Ita fiat de mensura cibaria, et de cunctis omnibus falsis mensuris.

Anonymous, *Fuero dado por Alfonso VI a la villa de Sahagún*, Tomás Muñoz y Romero, Imprenta de José María Alonso (Madrid), 1847, 304.

1160-1180

French

804. 'boiler, cauldron'

**paele**

Anonymous, *FEW* t. 8, p. 2a.

1200-1220

French

805. 'pan'

Dont alai ma **päelle** querre, Oû jou destrampre ma (Var. mon) colire,

Anonymous, *Li romans de Dolopathos*, Brunet et A. Montaigion, Paris, 1856, 288.

1220-1240

Spanish

806. 'pan, large cooking utensil'

E ningun omne otro que forno o **padiella** fiçiere en Moratiella o en todo el termino, peche .x.

Anonymous, *Avenencia (Documentos del reino de Castilla.)*, Ramón Menéndez Pidal, Centro de Estudios Históricos (Madrid), 1919, 421.

807. 'pan'

cascuns d'iaus sovent emporte Kiute ou coussin, pot u **paiete paietes** et pos,  
Anonymous, *Trouvères belges*, A. Scheler, Bruxelles, 1876, 234.

1240-1260

French

808. 'cooking pan'

Se li covient treprier Et **paiete** et andier Et le pot et la louce, Oû sa poree grouce,  
Anonymous, *Biens d'un ménage*, 56.

809. 'pan'

Or faut **päeles** et treprier, Hanap de madre et henapier, Mortier, pesteil,  
Ib., 89.

810. figurative 'God's frying pan'

Ne ne murmurons folement Contre Dieu, quant il nos fläelle ! Il tient en sa main la **päelle** Si la puet oû qu'il velt abatre,  
Anonymous, *Vie de Saint Remi*, 7040.

1260-1280

Spanish

811. 'large cooking utensil'

Mas si acaeciesse de seer [...] o algún otro estrumento de tierra quel quebrantassen, e si fuesse forno o **padiella** o alguna otra cosa tal que la desatasen.

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Primera Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 238R.

812. 'pan'  
mas como **padiella** pequena que avié y en que cozién este pan en massa blanda, Ibid., 3.

French

813. derivation 'contents of pan'

*paelée*

Etienne Boileau, *Le livre des Mestiers*.

Italian

814. 'terracotta container full of fat used as church lantern'

Fuori, al chiarore rossiccio delle **padelle** di sego che fumigano, ... il povero saltimbanco passeggia.

Pascarella, 1-69.

815. 'knee cap'

Sopra questa zontura sie un osso rotondo nervoxo chiamato ochio del zinochio e da molti vien chiamato **padela**.

Guglielmo da Saliceto *Volgar.*, (Alteri Biagi), IV-5.

816. derivation 'person who sells or makes pans'

XV soldi e VI denari in legmane per lo paleo della sua buttiga, Ugolino Rosso **padellaio**.

Anonymous, *Ricordi di una famiglia senese*, 46.

1280-1300

French

817. 'frying pan'

Ses cuers li bat et li flayelle Et frit con tourtyalz en **payelle**,

Anonymous, *Dits et contes de Baudouin de Condé et de son fils Jean de Condé*, A. Scheler, Bruxelles, 1866, 234.

818. 'unit of measurement for liquids'

Une **paelle** de vin de rente,  
Anonymous, *Fontevr., anc. Tit., arch. Maine-et-Loire*.

1300-1320

Italian

819. 'frying pan with a long handle'

Come il pesche ch'è preso coll'amo, che avvegnache son sia fuori dell'acqua, ma ancora vi sia e nuoti, tuttavia già è obbligato alla **padella**, ché a poco ne sarà tratto fuori e messo nella **padella** e nel fuoco.

Fra Giordano, 5-276.

820. 'Instrument of torture in which a person is burned, the condemnation that the use of such an instrument carries'  
Ecco il grande male che già sono obligati a la **padella** e al fuoco e al frittume eternale del ninferno che.mmai non avrà fine.

Ibid., 7-66.

821. derivation 'small frying pan'

L'orzo ... s'abbronza in una **padelletta** di ferro.

Anonymous, *Libro della cura della malattie*, II-6.

1320-1340

French

822. figurative 'to take care of business'  
tenir la cove de la **poeille**

Maistre Lambelin de Cornualle, *29 ds La guerre de Metz*, éd. E. de Bouteiller, p. 337.

823. 'deep part of a pond'

**paielle** de son estenc

Anonymous, *Fiefs des comtes de Blois*, Arch. P 1478, f<sup>o</sup> 6 r<sup>o</sup> ds GDF.

Italian

824. 'pan'

D'ogne **padella** grande nuova, j denario.

Anonymous, *Statuto della Gabella di Siena*.

825. derivation ‘wooden ladle used to mix cooking ingredients’

Si pone sopra la grasica una scodelletta concave, dentro la quale si gitta la cerussa smollicata e movesi con **padellette**.

Anonymous (Agricola), 366.

1340-1360

French

826. figurative ‘devil’s frying pan’  
la **päelle**, où le dëable fait les fritures d’enfer

Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, la Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris, 1846, 31.

827. ‘cooking pan’  
deux grans **päelles**,  
Ib., 106.

828. ‘cooking pan under roast’  
Longue **pelle** fault a retour, Qui dessoubz le rost sera mise,  
Eustache Deschamps, *Bien d’un ménage*, 108.

Italian

829. ‘frying pan’  
Posta la **padella** sopra il treppiè, e dello olio messovi, cominciò a aspettare che le giovani gli gittasser del pesche.  
Boccaccio, *Decameron*, 10-6 (I-IV-885).

830. figurative ‘to put someone in a situation worse than a previous one’  
**Abbiamo costui tratto della padella e gittatolo nel fuoco.**  
Ibid., 201 (I-IV-99)

831. ‘container used in sacrifice to hold victim’s blood’  
Lo toro mandò fuori crudeli mughi: e subitamente caduto senza alcuna percossa,

tinse la sotto posta **padella** col poco sangue.  
Simintendi, 2-100.

1380-1400

French

832. ‘bathtub’

La **payelle** ou l’en vouloit prestement mettre baignier l’enfant.

Anonymous, *Arch. JJ 120*, f 199.

833. diminutive ‘small pan’

.II. cromasles, I paire de treffonieres, une **paulote**, I rouhaule de fer.

Anonymous, *Inv. de mercier, Inv. de Meubles de la Mairie de Dijon*, Arch. Côte-d’Or.

834. small pan

Deux petiz chauderons, deux **paellotes**.  
Ib.

1400-1420

French

835. ‘deep part of a pond’

la **poasle** de l’estang

Anonymous, *Aveu des maisons de Beaugenci*, ap. Le Clerc de Douy, *Dict. étym.*, Arch. Loiret ds GDF.,

1420-1440

French

836. ‘pan’

A Jehan Guerart, caudrelier, pour une **payelle** d’erain a luy achetee servant a y faire feu pour cauffer le chappellain de la cappielle de le halle, quand il dist messe en icelle, 7s.

Anonymous, *Compt. D’Ouvr. De 1431*, Arch.

Italian

837. derivation ‘quantity of food cooked or fried only once in a pan’

O Maestro Abachista or dimmi tue quante uova vanno in una **padellata**?

Burchiello, 62.

838. derivation ‘one that sells or makes cooking pans’

Già riscaldava verso o **padellari**.

Ibid., 73.

1440-1460

Spanish

839. ‘place name’

E despues estando

en carmona fizola yr alla & doña maria de **padilla** Rauiaua & el Rey perdio amor de doña aldonça coronel & tornose a su **padilla**.

Alfonso Martínez de Toledo, *Atalaya corónicas*. British L 287, James B. Larkin, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1985, 205R.

840. expression ‘to be attentive’

**Un occhio alla padella, uno alla gatta,**

ch’io so che qualche rappola ci è fatta.

Pulci, 22-100.

841. derivation ‘small pan for cooking or frying’

Aveva ... una **padelletta** per quociare il pesce.

S. Bernardino da Siena, 117.

1460-1480

French

842. ‘cooking pan’

A Pierre Motoix, caudrelier, pour l’acat a lui fait d’une **payelle** de keuvre garnie et estoffee comme il appartenoit, servant a faire feu en le halle et auditoire de messeigneurs prevostz et jurez, en temps d’ivier,

Anonymous, *Compt. d’Ouvr. de 1465*, ib.

1480-1500

Spanish

843. Latin ‘small cooking pan’

Platel plato pequeno. **patella** .ae. catillus

.i.

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, 1.

844. Latin ‘cooking pan’

Sartago. me. pro. sartaginis. pe. cor.

femenino genero la sarten. leuitici .ij. et .j.

paralipomenon .ix. griego es. dizese en

latin patina o **patella**.

Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella,

*Vocabulario eclesiástico*, 1.

Italian

845. ‘disease of the olive tree’

L’ulivo, oltre allo inverminare (il che sente come il fico), sente ancora il chiovo o vogliamo dire fango o **padella** : questo è adustione di sole.

Landino (Plinio), 374.

846. expression ‘to pass from one situation to a worse one’

Guardate che voi non **saltiate de la**

**padella sopra carboni affocati**.

Bandello, 2-54 (II-211).

847. derivation ‘wooden container used to pass oil from one container to another’

Con una mestola cupa di legno (altri prendono una **padelletta** co ‘l manico corto di rame ma è meglio di legno) si trasceglie (l’olio) da quello (vaso).

Soderini, III-663.

**40. OLLA, -AE ‘Pot’ < Latin AULA, -AE ‘pot’**

1120-1140

Spanish

848. ‘pot’

. De alia facaña. En cassa Micael

Saluadorez seia vna olla cum calida ad

igneum et trastornod la olla sobre la moça

et muriod et pectaren la **olla** a Palaçio.

Anonymous, *Fazañas de Palenzuela*, D. J.

Gifford; F. W. Hodcroft, *The Dolphin*

Book (Oxford), 1966, 1.

849. 'pot'

De alia facañã. En cassa Micael  
Saluadorez seia vna olla cum calida ad  
igneum et trastornod la **olla** sobre la moça  
et muriod et pectaren la olla a Palaçio.  
Ibid.

French

850. 'cooking pot'

Une **oule** fist faire mut bele, Si grant cum  
eret la pucele,  
Anonymous, *Vie de sainte Juliane, in : Li  
ver del Juïse*. Hugo von Felitzen, Upsala,  
1883, 1033.

1160-1180

Spanish

851. derivation 'cooking pot maker'

Toto **ollero** qui ollas fecerit que cum  
conducho crebaren a foco uel cum aqua  
nisi fuerit de ferida, uel de caida, pectet .I.  
morabetino, et qui plus caperit de plenas  
tritici, pectet .I. morabetino.  
Anonymous, *Fuero de Uclés*, Georg  
Gross, Boletín de la RAH (Madrid), 1991,  
156.

French

852. 'pot'

mes sire Yvains...met l'escu devant sa  
face, Que la flame mal ne li face, Que il (li  
serpanz) gitoit parmi la gole, Qui plus  
estoit lee d'une **ole**,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Le chevalier au lyon*,  
3368.

853. 'pot'

je voi une **oule** ensprise (ollam  
succensam)  
Anonymous, *Albungundische ubersetzung  
der predigten Gregors über Ezechiel*.  
Konrad Hofmann, München, 1881, 16.

1180-1200

French

854. 'pot'

et a loïes mains ameneiz fut getteiz en  
ceste voisine **olle** de Volcan,  
Anonymous, *Li dialogue Gregoire lo Pape*,  
W. Foerster, Halle, 1876.

855. 'pot for boiling water'

Dist (Ysengrin) qu'il voloit corone avoir,  
Et ge (Renart) li fis large por voir. Onques  
n'i ot rasoir ne force, Les peus li abati par  
force A plaine **ole** d'eve boillie,  
Anonymous, *Le roman du Renart*, Méon,  
Paris, 1826, 15865.

856. 'pot'

Huit repaire largece de le caudiere en l'**ole**  
Lambert li Tors et Alexandre de Bernay,  
*Li romans d'Alixandre*, H. Michelant,  
Stuttgart, 1846.

1200-1220

French

857. 'section of seller in house'

**Olle.**

Anonymous, *Trad. d'une charte de 1215*,  
Cart. D'Igny.

1220-1240

Spanish

858. 'golden pot'

Una **olla** de oro, non de tierra, labrada,  
plena de santa manna del Cielo embiada,  
la que a los judíos dava Dios por cevada,  
en esta sancta archa estava condesada.  
Gonzalo de Berceo, *Del sacrificio de la  
misa*, Pedro M. Cátedra, Espasa-Calpe  
(Madrid), 1992, 951.

859. 'cooking pot'

Todos los olleros que lauraren, den el  
cantaro que cogiere I colodra por VI  
dineros. Et el que menor fuere por III  
dineros. E la **olla** de medio quarto, II  
dineros. E la de quarto IIII dineros.  
Anonymous, *Fuero de Cáceres*, P.  
Lumbreras Valiente, Ayuntamiento de  
Cáceres (Cáceres), 1974, LXXXVII.

860. 'cooking pot'

Partiré a Sicuna e al vaill de Socohz midré,  
mía es Galaad & mía es Manassés &  
Effraym, fortaleza de mi cabeça. Judá es  
tenedor de mi ley, Moab **olla** que lauaré,  
sobre Ydumea tendré mi calçado, metré  
vozes sobre Palestina."

Herman el Alemán, *Traslación del  
Psalterio*, Marc Littlefield, Hispanic  
Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison),  
1985, 1.

1240-1260

Spanish

861. 'pot for boiling'

E assí como queda la **olla** de fervir,  
quando ponen agua fría sobr'ella, assí se  
amata la mancebía por las sótiles  
predicaciones.

Anonymous, *Bocados de oro*, Mechthild  
Crombach, Romanisches Seminar der  
Universität Bonn (Bonn), 1971, 191.

862. 'cooking pot'

E si fuere su defección en los tiempos  
fríos, céuenlas de carne de oueja con  
manteca de oueja pura, e en esta guisa que  
tomen la manteca e métanla en una **olla**  
nueua, e pónganla sobr'el fuego.

Abraham de Moamín Toledo, *Libro de los  
animales que cazan*, Anthony J. Cárdenas,  
Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 57V.

1260-1280

Spanish

863. figurative 'black pot'

Las sus caras dellos; negras como la pez.  
El mas fremoso dellos; era negro como la  
**olla**.

Alfonso X, *Estoria de Espanna que fizo el  
muy noble Rey don Alfonsso, fijo del Rey  
Don Fernando y de la Reyna*, Pedro  
Sánchez Prieto, Universidad de Alcalá de  
Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 1.

864. 'simmering pot'

Gedeon fue luego a priessa. & adobo un  
cabrito cocho. & panes sencennos de  
farina muy linpia. Et pusol la carne en un  
canestiello. & tomo el caldo en una **olla**. &  
fue & leuogelo. so aquel aruol o seye. &  
offrescio gelo.

Ibid., *General Estoria. Segunda Parte*,  
Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad  
de Alcalá (Alcalá de Henares), 2003,  
238V.

865. 'cooking pot'

bolver la prima corteza de un arbol que  
dizen barta & es ingles & la secunda que  
remaneçe fazerla bien menuda & fenchir  
.ia. **olla** & fazer en fondon della tres  
forados muy sotiles & fazer en tierra  
Anonymous, *Libro de los caballos*, María  
Teresa Herrera; María Nieves Sánchez,  
Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca),  
2000, 50V.

1280-1300

866. cooking pot'

por las estrellas mas que por otra cosa  
ninguna. & escogio de tirar por esta uida  
& ueuir por **olla**. & dizen que se uistio  
luego de pannos blancos a manera de los  
fisicos & prophetas & adeuinos daquellas  
tierras por o el querie yr & daquel tiempo  
Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Cuarta Parte*,  
Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad  
de Alcalá (Alcalá de Henares), 2002,  
198V.

867. 'cooking pot'

Si el ollero mal coxere las ollas o los otros  
[vasos] \* & falleçieren por crudos,  
pechelos; & quantos cuarterones la **olla** o  
el cantaro o la [tinaja] \* copiere, por tantos  
dineros sea vendida & non por mas;  
Anonymous, *Fuero de Cuenca*, Rafael de  
Ureña y Smenjaud, Academia de la  
Historia (Madrid), 1935, 809.

868. 'iron pot'

espedos de fierro, & vn badil, & vnas treudes quebradas, & vna **olla** de fierro, & vn caldero sin anssa, & vna caldera, & vna galleta, & vn almut, & un aradro, & ocho cubas chicas & grandes, & vn enbudo, & dos ençenseros,

Anonymous, *Carta de declaración (Documentos del reino de Castilla)*, Ramón Menéndez Pidal, Centro de Estudios Históricos (Madrid), 1919, 169.

French

869. 'big pot'

Mandes les deniers, que l'**eule** est appareilliee.

Anonymous, Arch. J 973, pièce 2.

Italian

870. 'bulging pot, mostly terracotta used to cook and conserve food'

In Lombardia e nella Marca si chiamano le pentole, **ole**  
Novellino, VI-189.

1300-1320

Spanish

871. 'cooking pot'

Si ouiere el ffalcon la gota ffilera connoçer lo as en las vnnas & en la çera que cae del rrostro blanca & quando esto vieres sepas que [a] aquella malabtia. & conuiene que tomes la cu[lu]ebra negra & taia quanto vna mano con la cabeça & otro tanto con la cola & toma lo de medio & ffrie lo en vna **olla** nueua & toma la grasa que dent ssaldra & Anonymous, *Dancus Rex*. Esc. V. II. 19, José Manuel Fradejas Rueda, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 1.

872. 'cooking pot'

cuegan tanto ffasta que todas sse desfacen. & ssaquen las ffuera de la olla. & dexen esfriar el caldo en la **olla** & coian toda la

grossura. & den gela en la carne que les dieren a comer

Anonymous, *Gerardus Falconarius*. Bibl. Escorial V.II. 19, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 1.

873. 'cooking pot'

E nonbraremos algunas dellas de las narangas sson calientes e secas quando toman de la naranga la cortesa delgada e la tajan menuda. E ponen la en **olla** vidriada. E pongan cortesa de vna naranga mediada de buen olio sabroso e quantas fueren las narangas desta medida les pongan el olio e ponganlo al sol XI dias

Anonymous, *Tratado de agricultra de Ibn Bassal*, José María Millás Vallicrosa, CSIC (Madrid - Granada), 1948, 1.

French

874. metaphore 'skull'

Ceste partie plus haute, chevelüe par derriere, est dite du Philosophe...l'**olle** du chief (c'est pot),

Hmondev. *Chirurgie*, 132.

Italian

875. 'pot'

Tutto come cercò del mare il fondo, in un'**olla** di vetro a chiar colore.

Intelligenza, 216.

1320-1340

Spanish

876. 'honey pot'

Et un día yva al mercado et levava una **olla** de miel en la cabeça.

Juan Manuel, *El conde Lucanor*, Guillermo Serés, Crítica (Barcelona), 1994, 43.

877. 'cooking pot'

Cuando vio la olla quebrada, començó a fazer muy grant duelo, toviendo que avía



perdido todo lo que cuydava que avría si la **olla** non le quebrara.

Ibid.

878. ‘cooking pot’

Puña, en quanto puedas, que la tu mensajera sea bien razonada, sutil e costumera; sepa mentir fermoso e siga la carrera, ca más fierbe la **olla** con la su cobertera.

Juan Ruiz, (Arcipreste de Hita), Alberto Blecua, Cátedra (Madrid), 1992, 116.

Italian

879. ‘unit of measurement’

Le 8 **olle** di sale di Niera fanno in Pisa quarre 62. cioè I. Stajo grosso.

Balducci Pegolotti, I-217.

1340-1360

Spanish

880. ‘cooking pot’

los quales este Rey descomulgado martirizara lleuauan la su anjma ala **olla** de bulcon que es en seçilia & despues dela muerte del Rey theoderigo alçaron los estrogodos por su Rey a talarico fiJo del dicho Rey

Anonymous, *Crónica de 1344*. Madrid, Zabalburu, II109, José P. Da Cruz, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

881. ‘container’

E metan la en vna **olla** E metan y dos pesas de trigo & metan y del Agua tanta que la cubra toda E despues fagan lo feruir de rrezio & despues tomen vn mandil & pongan le sobre la olla ençima de la boca  
Anonymous, *Tratado de cetrería*. RAE 9, José Manuel Fradejas Rueda, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1993, 1.

882. ‘cooking pot’

E pongan el Aue sobre el ma[n]dil & vayan la deteniendo con vn sennuelo por tal que se non debata & fagan la Asy estar fasta que prenda el bafo & la calentura E sy me[n]guar el bafo fagan la **olla** fferuir otra vez

Ibid.

1360-1380

Spanish

883. figurative ‘family head’

Pues sapias que la madre de la muller es clamada embrio, et es asi **como olla para cozer el comer**;

Juan Fernández de Heredia, *De secreto secretorum*, Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2003, 317R.

Italian

884. ‘cooking pot’

La **ola**, che per poco foco spuma, tosto perde el fervore e tosto scende.

Dondi, 204.

1380-1400

Spanish

885. ‘cooking pot’

E atanto de sayn de puerco fresco o seuo de carnero & mezclado todo. E mete lo en vna **olla** & cuega tanto fasta que faga espuma que se qujera sobresalljr  
Ferrer Sayol, *Libro de Palladio*. BNM 10211, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 20R.

886. figurative ‘pot’

... fue echado en esta **olla** de uulcan que uos otros ueyedes aqui açerca.

Juan Fernández de Heredia, *Gran crónica de España*, I. Ms. 10133 BNM, Regina af Geijerstam, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 470V.

887. ‘cooking pot’

E despues tornalo al fuego. E dexalos bien escalfar en agua. E quando el agua querra herujr tiralos. E ten aparejada mjel herujda & colada en vna **olla** envernjada. E vayan dentro. E esten asi en todo vn dia. E despues toma aquella mjel suya mesma. E fazla bien herujr  
Anonymous, *Receta de la buena composta*. BNM Ms. 10211, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 217V.

French

888. 'pitcher, vase'

Une femme avoit trois plaines **oules** d'or, et por ce que li or n'i aparust, elle à la bouche des oules mist des cendres."  
Anonymous, *Vie des saints*, MS, fr. S. Victor, 28, f. 47.

889. 'vase'

Une **oule** d'or de grant charge ... le calice il apeloit **oule**. »  
Ibid., 198.

890. 'container'

**Houle** de sel.  
Anonymous, *Arch. Vienne*.

1400-1420

Spanish

891. 'metal pot'

Que tomaron a Garçia de Escalarte, una **olla** de metal que cavia medio carnero apreçada en çiento e çinquenta maravedis, una sabana treynta maravedis, quatro moras de plata que avia en cada una dos reales treynta maravedis, mas tres reales de plata, veynte maravedis.  
Anonymous, *Sentencia (Documentación medieval de la villa de Laredo)*, Virginia M. Cuñas Ciscar, Fundación Marcelino Botín (Santander), 1998, 234.

892. 'pot for boiling'

Primeramente porque enfria el coraçon & los humores: & los faze estar sin bullir: assi como si pusiessen agua fria en la **olla** quando fierue/ que luego cessa el feruor: o si ante de feruer/ la pusieren poco a poco  
A. Velasco de Taranto, *Tratado de la epidemia y pestilencia*. Madrid, BN I51, María Teresa Herrera; María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 1.

893. 'cooking pot'

Item, eso mesmo a Daniel en el lago de los leones metido envió por el profeta Abacuc la **olla** de las legumbres, que llevaba para los secadores.  
Papa Luna Benedicto XIII, *Libro de las consolaciones de la vida humana*, Juan B. Simo Castillo, Ayuntamiento de Peñíscola (Castellón), 1988, 1.

Italian

894. 'cooking pot'

Toli una pignatta ovvero **olla** nova, ed impiela d'acqua e mettila in lo forno e falla cuocere bene.  
Anonymous, *Trattato di falconeria Volgar.*, I-I-01.

1420-1440

Spanish

895. figurative

... e los christianos lo fassen despues que la criatura es nasçida, e de aqui adelante non cura de mas lauamento, e este es natural e bueno; ca el lauamento nuestro es asy como el de la **olla**, que es lypia de fuera e suzia de dentro;  
Anonymous, *Cancionero de Juan Fernández de Izar*, José María Azáceta, CSIC (Madrid), 1956, 1.

896. 'cooking pot'

... e otrosy nos dedes tres raçiones de verças en cada un año e complades en el Abiento en cada un año la **olla** de verças e

nabos: e que en la Quaresma que nos dedes deziocho surcos de puerros, syn dos surcos del abadesa en cada un año:

Anonymous, *Carta en virtud de la cual el monasterio de el moral recibe por faimilares suyos a Juan de Ortega*, Rvdo. P. Don L. Serrano, Real Monasterio de Santo Domingo de Silos (Valladolid), 1906, 182.

897. 'cooking pot'

Para el grant dolor dela çeatica tomen dos libras delo grueso del tocino & vna libra de vellido de foja & semiente de rayz / o de qual quier dello menuzado ponganlo en vna **olla** con vn a["]cunbre de buen vino o mas & el toçino sea menuzado & atapenla con cobertera & masa & metanla en vn forno

Alfonso Chirino, *Menor daño de la medicina. Escorial*, b. IV. 34, Enrica J. Ardemagni, Ruth M. Richards, Michael R. Salomon, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 173V.

1440-1460

Spanish

898. 'cooking pot'

... las alas & la cabeça dramas iij sean majadas las cubillas vn poco & sean puestas en azeyte en **olla** & la **olla** conel olio & con las cubillas sea puesta sobre brasas mansas por que fierua mansa mente & sienpre sea batydo con palo fasta que sea fecho commo vnguento & sea aromatiza con almjsque

Anonymous, *Arte complida de cirugia*. BNM Ms. 2.165, Cynthia M. Wasick, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 86V.

899. 'cooking pot'

El sañoso es semejante a la **olla** cuando fierve, ca como firviendo la olla lança de sí el agua e lo ál que tiene, assí el sañoso lança de sí palabras feas e desordenadas e

de mucha locura, que apenas fará el sañoso cosa alguna de que después non se arrepienta.

Anonymous, *Ejemplos muy notables*, Silvia Iriso Ariz, Lemir (Valencia), 2001, 28V.

900. 'cooking pot'

... asi por prueua su arte ser uerdadera prouo & asi fecha la señal que dicha es en[e]l carnero tomo medea la **olla** conlas yeruas que eran non aprouechosas & alas fijas a matar al padre & a le sacar el uentre sangujneo las enbio

Alfonso Gómez de Zamora, *Morales de Ovidio*. BNM ms. 10144, Derek C. Carr, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 132R.

1460-1480

Spanish

901. 'cooking pot'

... e que le saquen el figado & que la enbuel[uan] en vna foja de col blanca / e despues quelo quemem todo ensemble todo en vna **olla** chequilla bien cubierta & çerrada con massa que non salga el baho fasta que sea fecho poluo.

Juan Enríquez, *Secretos de la medicina*. Madrid Palacio II/3063, Andrea L. Arismendi, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 6R.

902. 'cooking pot'

Y así, señora, pensé de hazer este tractado para consolación de tu merçed y para mi descanso, porque descansando en este papel como si contigo hablara, afloxase el heruor de mi congoxa, como haze el de la **olla** quando se sale, que por poca agua que salga auada mucho y ella no rebienta.

Gómez Manrique, *Poesías (Cancionero de Gómez Manrique)*, Francisco Vidal González, Cátedra (Madrid), 2003, 450.

903. 'cooking pot'

E asi dezia un poeta, que la **olla** de barro vestida de oro todavia hera de lodo. E Antonio de Villalpando, *Razonamiento de las reales armas de los católicos reyes don Fernando y doña Isabel*, María Teresa Herrera; María Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 136R.

1480-1500

Spanish

904. 'cooking pot'

... que le era de necessidad deffender se con arte & astucia. por tanto fue se para el fuego. & tomo vna **olla** de agua caliente que ende fallo.

Anonymous, *Esopete Yustoriado*. Toulouse, Johann Paris, 1488, Manchester, John Rylands Library, Victoria A. Burrus, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 4V.

905. 'cooking pot'

Pescado. No lo remojen en la plaza. Y asimismo mandaron que despues que sacaren el pescado a la plaza no lo tengan en agua ni tengan jarro ni **olla** con ella salvo en la tabla, so la dicha pena.

Anonymous, *Libro de acuerdos del concejo Madrileño*, 1485-1492, Agustín Gómez Iglesias, Ayuntamiento de Madrid (Madrid), 1970, 232.

906. Latin 'pot'

Cacabus. es vaso de tierra o de metal assi como **olla** dize se cacabo por el son quando fierue.

Alfonso de Palencio, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

Italian

907. 'cooking pot over a hidden fire'

Vasi vi son che chiamano **olle**, che fuman sempre, e dentro han foco occulto.

Ariosto, 4-38.

908. derivation 'that which is cooked in a large pot'

L'ultima è la temperatura **ollaria**, la quale piglia nome del vaso.

Landino (Plinio), 729.

**41. PATINA, -AE = Large cooking pot**  
< Greek  $\pi\alpha\epsilon\nu\alpha$

1160-1180

French

909. 'piece of wood used in construction of roof'

**pasne**

Anonymous, *Moniage Guillaume*. éd. Cloetta, 5731

910. 'wood for construction of roof'

**pannes**

Anonymous, *Rois*, éd. E.R. Curtius, p. 132

1200-1220

French

911. 'tile'

**pane**

Anonymous, FEW 17.

1220-1240

Spanish

912. 'metal plate in which is placed church offering'

El sacerdot de Christo que la cosa ordena, quando faz el officio que besa la **patena**, aquello representa, el duelo e la pena que haviá por don Christo la santa Magdalena. Gonzalo de Berceo, *Del sacrificio de la misa*, Pedro M. Cátedra, Espasa-Calpe (Madrid), 1992, 1028.

1260-1280

Spanish

913. 'metal plate to receive church offerings'

E los VI d'estos panes mandó Nuestro Señor poner en la una meetad de la mesa, e los seis en la otra meetad dell otra part, e ponién sobre cadaúno d'ellos señas patenas d'oro, segund cuenta maestre Pedro, e en cada **patena** un paño de encienso  
Alfonso X, *General Estoria, Primera Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 198V.

French

914. 'sacred vase shaped like a small round or oval plate used during mass'

**patène**

Anonymous, *ds Varin, texte cité ds archives de la ville de Reims*, 1, 529.

1300-1320

French

915. 'large earthen vase to wash clothing'

Tous marchans de **pannes** à faire buée

Anonymous, D.C. *sous Panna* 1.

Italian

916. 'collection dish during mass'

Lo coperchio del calice, il quale s'appella **patena**, significa lo coperchio del sepolcro.

Fra Galgano, I-82

1400-1420

Spanish

917. 'metal plate for church offerings'

Denvos paz con la **patena** si non queredes çesar, aquí vos sabrán sovar sin dubdança la melena, esto es por non usar en vuestra tierra trobar, que más curan de sembrar mucha buena berenjena, el qual han por buen manjar.

Juan Alfonso de Baena, *Poesías (Cancionero de Baena)*, Brian Dutton; Joaquín González Cuenca, Visor (Madrid), 1993, 688.

1440-1460

Spanish

918. 'metal plate for church offerings'

El caliz del consagrár se quiso hazér cuchillo para vos circuncidár otra vez, y recortár un poco mas del capillo. No dejemos la **patena** á que la boca llegastes, que luego que la besastes se dize que la tomastes cazuela con berengena.

Anonymous, *Cancionero de obras de burlas provocantes a risa*, Luis Sánchez (Londres), 1841 – 1843, 60.

1480-1500

Spanish

919. Latin 'cooking pot'

Patena de calice. **patina** .ae. patella .ae. Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

920. Latin 'plate'

Plato. **patina** .ae. lanx .cis. discus .i.

Ibid.

921. Latin 'pot, plate'

Sartago. me. pro. sartaginis. pe. cor. femenino genero la sarten. leuitici .ij. et .j. paralipomenon .ix. griego es. dizese en latin **patina** o patella.

Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella, *Vocabulario eclesiástico*, Gracia Lozano, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 158V.

Italian

922. 'dish'

**Patine**, che sono vasi di terra.

Landino, 759

923. 'collection dish during mass'

Con la **patena** la pace ti danno al fin.

Cammelli, 150

**42. SPORTELLA, -AE = 'Hamper' < Diminutive Latin SPORTA 'basket'**

1060-1080

Spanish

924. 'hamper'

Et ego cum, cognovissem hoc factum, iussi omnes absolvi et spolia reddi. Deinde ego et comes Gundisalbus utrique fuimus in beato Emiliano, et dedi talem absolutionem ut omnes undique partibus venirent causa orandi, con **sportella** vel ferrone libertatem habeant usque redeant ad domos suas inlesi, sicuti habuerunt cum avis meis Ordonius rex, Garsia Sancius et Garsia reges

Anonymous, *Ortogación del rey de Navarra de libre paso para los peregrinos de Lara hacia San Millán (Cartulario...)*, Luciano Serrano, Centro de Estudios Históricos (Madrid), 1930, 222.

1240-1260

Spanish

925. 'food hamper'

Sobjudgada Egipto en toda su grandía con muchas otras tierras que dezir non sabría, el rey Alexandre, señor de grant valía, entról' en voluntad de ir en romería. Priso su **esportilla** e priso su bordón, pensó por ir a Libia a la siet de Amón,-do Júpiter a Bacus ovo dado grant don-, por dar y su ofrenda e fer su oraçión.

Anonymous, *Libro de Alexandre*, Jesús Cañas, Cátedra (Madrid), 1988, 345.

1320-1340

Spanish

926. 'food hamper'

& posaron y todos la condesa doña sancha dexo alli todos los caualleros & fuesse ella para leon con dos caualleros non mas con su **esportilla** asi commo Romeria & su bordon en mano. & fizo saber al Rey commo yua en Romeria a santiago & quele Rogaua que le dexasse veer al conde  
Anonymous, *Crónica de veinte reyes*. Escorial Y. I. 12, Terrence A. Mannerter,

Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 1.

927. 'food hamper'

El Viernes de indulgençias, vistió nueva esclavina, grande sonbrero redondo, con mucha concha marina, bordón lleno de imágenes, en él la palma fina, **esportilla** e cuentas para rezar aína.

Juan Ruiz (Arcipreste de Hita), *Libro de buen amor*, Alberto Blecua, Cátedra (Madrid), 1992, 300.

928. 'food hamper'

Et la condesa asi commo muger que andaua en Romeria con sus paños de duelo que traya & con su [capa agua]dera & con su bordon & su **esportilla** & su sonbrero enla Cabeça fuese para leon asi commo Romera con dos caualleros que consigo lleuaua mas non fazjendo finta Et dezjendo que yua en Romeria a Santiago  
Anonymous, *Crónica de 1344*. Madrid, Zabalburu, 1109, José P. Da Cruz, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 86V.

Italian

929. 'small bag of vegetable fiber used generally to transport food'

Trovò una **isportella** piena di fichi e d'uve fresche.

Cavalca, 20-107.

1340-1360

Italian

930. derivation 'additional reward o tip for unloading of goods from a ship to land'  
**Sportellaggio** in più lingue, ghindaggio in fiammingo e inghilese, ghindaggio in Ispagna. Questi uomini vogliono dire danari da vino, che si danno a' marinai delle navi, che aiutano trarre le mercatanzie delle navi, quando si scaricano.

Balducci Pegolotti, I-XXI

1380-1400

Italian

931. 'small food bag'

Lavorando Antonio e tessendo una **sportella**, sentie tirare la 'ntrecciatura della quale facea la sportella.

S. Atanasio Volgar., XXI-428.

1400-1420

Spanish

932. 'food hamper'

Aquí fiz promesa de yr e mentíle, e mándame dar bordón e **esportilla**, ca yo de todo en todo conplir quiero mi romería". E ellos pusieron con él en el lecho lo que pidió. E tan toste començó âver, mejoría. E a cabo de pocos días, fue guarido e entró luego en su camino.

Anonymous, *Los miraglos de Santiago*, Jane E. Connolly, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1990, 70.

933. 'container for sand'

El prior solo callava e despues levantose en medio [2V] e finchio el saco de arena e levavalo a cuestras e metio un poco de arena en una **esportilla** que levava delante sy. E preguntaronle los flayres: - Que cosa es esto

Clemente Sánchez de Vercial, *Libro de los exemplos por A.B.C.*, John Esten Keller, CSIC (Madrid), 1961, 30.

934. 'container for bread'

Cepit Jhesus mittere discipulos suos binos et binos ante, et precepit eis ne quid tollere[n]t in via", et cetera (dize que enbió el nuestro Señor Jhesuchristo delante de sí los sus discípulos de dos en dos, e mandóles que non llevassen consigo ninguna cosa, nin blaga nin **esportilla** nin pan nin çinta, nin toviesen dos sayas).

Anonymous, *Un sermonario castellano medieval*, Manuel Ambrosio Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1999, 129RB.

Italian

935. 'small food bag'

Faceva **sportelle** di giunchi e vendeale non per denari, ma per lo pane per sé e per lo compagno.

Vita del Beato Egidio, 220.

1460-1480

Italian

936. 'small bag used to transport food, e.g. bread, fruit, etc.'

Affacciatevi un poco più oltra e mirate quella cella c'ha la porta aperta, ove colei c'ha quell cossino da banda e la **sportella** col refe e con la seta da cucire, lasciata la debita impresa, con quella agucchia in mano, va traffiggendo mosche e ragni in cambio di lavorare nella tela.

Garzoni, 7-336.

1480-1500

Spanish

937. 'food hamper'

pues entrado en casa assento se en vno conlos de casa. & llamando ala señora por su nombre. puso la **esportilla** delante conl(o)[a]s viandas & dize. mj señora de aquestas viandas ninguna cosa gustaras.

Anonymous, *Esopete Ystoriado*. Toulouse, Johann Paris, 1488. Manchester, John Rylands Library, Victoria A. Burrus, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 12V.

938. 'portable food hamper'

Y metió luego mano en un **esportilla** que traía y sacó un brial de xamete y diolo a doña Oliva, y dixo:

Anonymous, *Historia de Enrique fijo de Doña Oliva, rey de Jerusalem y emperador de Constantinopla*, Nieves Baranda, Turner Libros (Madrid), 1995, 1.

939. Latin 'portable hamper'

Sportula. le. diminutiuo. femenino genero et. pe. cor. **esportilla**. Tomase por presente .j. Regum .ix. porque lo lleuauan en **esportilla**.

Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella,  
*Vocabulario ecleasiástico*, Gracia Lozano,  
Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 1992, 1.

### 43. SARTAGO, -INIS ‘Frying Pan’

Port. **sartã**

1260-1280

Spanish

940. ‘frying pan’

Después d'esto mostró Nuestro Señor otrossí a Moisés lo que deven sacrificar los sacerdotes a Dios el día de su unción e su consagración, e diz assí: - Tomarán la dezena parte d'un efi de flor de farina, e freír lo an con olio en **sartén**, e ofrescrán Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Primera Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 231V.

941. ‘pan’

Diz otrossí en el ebraigo que sin el forno tres estrumentos otros avié y en que se fazién estos panes d'estos sacrificios, dond son por esta razón tres estas maneras d'estos panes, e que all uno d'estos estrumentos dizen los ebreos marchesilis en la su lengua, e segund lo que quiere dezir es por aquello a que nós llamamos **sartén**

Ibid.

942. ‘cooking pan’

E si fuesse el sacrificio de tortiellas a las que dizen en latín lagana, e son unos paneziellos anchos e delgados poco menos que fojas, però non grandes, e dizen algunos que son aquellos a que dizen agora fresuelos en el language de Castiella

e en la más tierra en España, e son los fresuelos amassados con olio e cochos en **sartén**, e que otrossí fuessen sanceñas aquellas tortiella

Ibid.

1280-1300

Spanish

943. ‘cooking pan’

la una de doze moyos e la otra de catorze moyos e la otra de quatro moyos, e dos açadones, e una açada, e una arca, e una caldera, e una **sartén**, e tres espetos, e unas llares, e una dozena d'escudiellas, e dos greales e un barco, que fue apreciado en quarenta moravedís e una asna que fue apreciada en setenta moravedís.

Anonymous, *Arrendamiento de la casa del piño (Documentos del archivo histórico nacional (a1200-a1492))*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto, Universidad de Alcalá (Madrid), 1999, 1.

1300-1320

Spanish

944. ‘cooking pan’

Et tomen la grossura del puerco que ssea criado de pan & que non sea de monte njn verraco. & tomen aquella sayn. & rritan la en vna **sarten** linpia & colen lo. & despues que fuere colado.

Anonymous, *Gerardus Falconarius*. Bibl. Escorial V. II. 19, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 2.

945. ‘iron pan’

tem quatro mesas, la vna de pies postiços, e dos calderas, la vna grande e la otra pequena, e dos bacines de latón e vn acetre; e vna coruina de fierro e vna **sartén** de fierro.

Anonymous, *Testamento (Documentos de la catedral de León)*, J. A. Martín Fuertes, Centro de Estudios e Investigación "San Isidoro"-Caja España-Caja de Ahorros y



Monte de Piedad-Archivo Diocesano de León (León), 1995, 1.

1320-1340

Italian

946. 'large pan'

Rinunziando eglino (Cipriano e Giustina) di ciò fare, fecegli mettere in una **sartagine** piena di pece e di cera e di grasso, e così quivi entro friggere al fuoco. Cavalca, 20-204.

1380-1400

Spanish

947. 'cooking pan'

Semejantment faze el agua en la qual sean cochos lupins. Contra las rratas toma morcas de olio bien espesas & metelas en vna **sarten** E ponla en lugar do las rratas la puedan fallar & beueran & luego morran. Ferrer Sayol, *Libro de palladio*. BNM 10211, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 34R.

948. 'frying pan'

y esto es conuenible para en tiempo frio y para las complisiones frias /y es dañoso alos hombres colericos. La carne frita en **sarten** es liuiana de moler en quanto es enxuta / y sale tarde del estomago  
Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan de Aviñón*, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 47R.

1400-1420

Spanish

949. 'cooking pan'

paloma & el que non pudiese alcanhar esto. aplegar se pan cozido por la via que entonhes se vsaua. en forno o en cahuela o en **sarten**/ & el que non pudiese sobre pan cozido truxiese ahemjte  
Pedro de Toledo, *Guía de los perplejos de Maimónides*. BNM ms. 10289, Moshé

Lazar, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 6.

Italian

950. 'frying pan'

Del ferro si fanno i chiodi ... e i rastri e i rastelli e le ronche e i vomeri e le forcine e le **sartagini** e le padelle.  
Anonymous (Agricola), 349.

1420-1440

Spanish

951. 'cooking pan'

A plaga del cuerpo que resolla por ella catala bien & saca dende luego la sangre que y fallaras & non pongas alli mecha njnguna & toma el mejor uino que fallares. & ... frielo bien fuerte en una **sarten**  
Anonymous, *Tesoro de la medicina (Tesoro de los remedios)*. Sevilla, Colombina 5117, María Teresa Herrera; María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 42V.

952. 'cooking pan'

Et si non fallares laurel ponlas somas con el uino. & con los cominos & sanaras. & Jtem toma lana suzia & miel & vn poco de vinagre & frielo en la **sarten** & pongelo.  
Ibid.

1440-1460

Spanish

953. 'weapon'

171. El mueble syn rays, presto se le quiebre la çeruis. 172. El golpe de la **sarten** sino fiere tizna. 173. Echar la soga tras la pozadera.  
Anonymous, *Seniloquium*, Jesús Cantera Ortiz de Urbina; Julia Sevilla Muñoz, Guillermo Blázquez (Madrid), 2002, 49.

954. 'cooking pan'

E tomad vn hueuo fresco & batildo bien con la dicha yerua & en vna **sarten** linpia

fagan vn buñuelo ante que vos leuantades & tomad el dicho boñuelo & estaduos vn poco en la cama & tengan vos aparejado de comer de buena vianda

Gómez de Salamanca, *Compendio de medicina*. Salamanca, Biblioteca Universitaria 2262, María Jesús Mancho, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 8R.

955. 'cooking pan'

Quando venjere el dolor de la yjada en començando a doler. tomad ochenta granos de cara de judios & echadlos en vn quartillo de buen agua en vna **sarten** o olla muy linpia & ponedlo al fuego & fierua tanto fasta que se mengue las dos pastes del agua & despues apartad la semjente del agua & beued el agua toda  
Ibid.

1460-1480

Spanish

956. 'cooking pan'

iten, una **sartén** de arambre grande, de la marca mayor, ochenta e dos mrs. e medio. Lxxxii- mº.

Anonymous, *Arancel de precios y salarios de cuenca (Documentos sobre industria textil)*, Paulino Iradiel Murugarren, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1974, 294.

957. 'cooking pan'

fortiga & amasala mucho & traga la saliuu rrestannarte ha la sangre de qualquier partida del cuerpo iten dize maestre pedro toma las rraeduras del calderon o de la **sarten** amasalos con çumo de fortigas & pon a secar & faz poluos & pon en la llaga destes poluos & estancara la sangre. iten dize costantinus toma el yeso quemado & pelos de liebre & fazlo

Anonymous, *Traducción del libro de recetas de Gilberto*, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve,

Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 1.

958. 'cooking pan'

quebradostoma las fojas de la yerba çiguda fediente picadas & tostadas en la **sarten** & posadas sana la quebradura dentro en nueve dias o qujnçe [I](i)ten dizen los natural

Ibid.

Italian

959. 'casserole, large deep dish'

Poi si cava del piatto e si vuota in un bicchiero o **sartella**, e ivi si lascia dar ben giù l'oro, gettando via l'acqua.

Garzoni, I-905.

1480-1500

Spanish

960. 'cooking pan'

Y una bota y un barril, y una buena calabaza, y una bien labrada taça de corcho, por más gentil; y un cangilón muy sutil, y una **sartén** con un caço, y un cucharón y un badil, y un escoba y un mandil, y un harnero y un cedaço.

Juan del Encina, *Poesías (Cancionero)*, Óscar Perea, Universidad Complutense (Madrid), 2003, 1.

961. Latin 'cooking pan'

Sartago. es **sarten**. dize se del son que faze enella el azeyte quando fierue al fuego. es vasija de fierro o de cobre.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

962. 'cooking pan'

Otrosi toma nido de la golondrina, a donde criava sus hijos, e echalo a remojar en una altamia de agua; e despues que sea remojado esprimelo entre las manos mucho. E aquello que de alli cayere,

echalo en una **sarten**; e toma con ello otro tanto de azeite, e mantega de vacas, e el azeite de vayas. Sea esto todo buelto en uno e puesto a fervir; e toma un poco de lana suzia e echalo en ella la lana que lo enbeva todo. E despues pongelo en [fol. 159v] la garganta esta lana enpapada en lo sobredicho e guardese del frio.  
Fernando de Córdoba, *Suma de la flor de cirugia*, José Ignacio Pérez Pascual, Toxoutos (Madrid), 2002, 115.

#### 44. LAGENA, -AE 'Wine Flask' < Greek λαγηνοζ 'bottle'

1320-1340

Italian

963. 'container for measuring liquids'  
La vigna che, innanzi che vi entrassero, fu estimata cento **lagene** di vino, avendone tutti mangiato, da ivi a venti di ne fece trecento.  
Cavalca, 20-44

1340-1360

Italian

964. 'container for measuring liquids'  
Metti in un moggio di farricello una **legena** ovverbaril di mosto  
Palladio Volgar., 11-21

1460-1480

French

965. 'wine bottle'  
A voir fault Chasteaudun et Blois, Baugenci avec Meung, Jargueau, Et autres villes qui sont pres, Ainsi comme le long de l'eau, Cloux serons comme en ung preau, Et ainsi comme soubz la saine; Puis vous seront doulx comme ung aignan, Longent le coul comme **lagene**, Et en ferez ce que vouldrez,  
Anonymous, *Mist. du siege d'Orl.*, Guessart. Impr., La Gene.

Italian

966. 'water bottle'

Ogni settimana empleva una **legena** d'acqua, e portavasela alla celluzza dell'eunuco, e ponevala innanzi all'uscio Belcari, 6-390

1480-1500

Spanish

967. Latin 'bottle'

Barril de vino. **lagena .ae. lagona .ae.**  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 7.

French

968. 'bottle for water'

Et devant vous occurrera ung homme portant une **lagene** de eau,  
Anonymous, *Le repos de conscience*, C. XXVI, Trepperel.

969. 'bottle for salt'

Il print une **lagene** plaine de sel, laquelle il getta au courant de l'eaue,  
Bourgoing, *Bat. Jud.*, V, 14, éd. 1530.

Italian

970. 'terracotta jug used by Romans for wine'  
Alcuni fanno quasi capegli come l'abete e molti alberi selvaggi, de' quail gli uomini montani colgono e tessono **lagene** e altri bei vasi.  
Landino (Plinio), 336

#### 45. CLIBANUS, -I 'Bread-Making Vessel'

No documentation found

### VII. Condiments

#### 46. ACETUM, -I 'Vinager'

Port. **azedo**

1040-1060

Spanish

971. 'vinager'

**azeto**

Anonymous, *M.P., orig.*, 29.

French

972. 'vinager'

un poi d'**aisil** et de vert jus

Anonymous, *Simples médecines*, éd. P.

Dorveaux, 385

1100-1120

French

973. 'vinager'

Et dunerent en ma viande fiel e en ma seit  
abevrerent mei d'**aisil**

Anonymous, *Psautier d'Oxford*, éd. Fr.

Michel, 68, 26 ds T.-L

1140-1160

French

974. 'vinager sauce'

Pour çou n'est pas douz li **aisius**, / Que li  
fius (Galle) est amers et vius,

*Œuvres de Gautier d'Arras*, p. E. Loeseth,  
t. I : Eracle, Paris, 1874, 3700.

1160-1180

Spanish

975. 'vinager'

autem nocte, Sarraceni coeperunt mittere  
fortissimum ignem de alcadran in lignis  
cum ballistis et cum sagittis, ut cremarent  
turrem; sed christiani qui in turre erant  
verterunt multum **acetum** vini super ligna  
et mortuus est ignis.

Anonymous, *Crónica adefonsi*

*imperatoris*, Luis Sánchez Belda, CSIC  
(Madrid), 1950, 76.

French

976. 'vinager'

Et avoec de l'**aisil** s'a fait tout destrenper.

*Fierabras*, 3783. A. P.

1200-1220

French

977. 'vinager'

**Aisil** atendoumes pour baume

Anonymous, *Le roman de Renard*.p.p.

Méon, Paris 1826, 1874.

978. 'vinager'

**aesil**

Anonymous, *Recettes médicales en  
français publ. d'après le manuscrit 23  
d'Évreux* p. Meyer et Ch. Joret, in  
Romania XVIII (1889).

979. figurative 'as sour as vinager'

Mais au maufé n'est pas ainsius, / Ainz li  
est est **aigres com asius**.

G. de Coinci, Mir., Richel. 2163, f 4a.

1220-1240

Spanish

980. adjective 'sour'

Breton; merino Pero Carne **aceda**; judex,  
Johanes Domigez, jerno de Andres de  
Uelida; saion, Dominico de Sorra. Era M.a  
CC.a LXX.a III.a Marti me fecit

Anonymous, *Carta de venta (Documentos  
del reino de Castilla)*, Ramón Menéndez  
Pidal, Centro de Estudios Históricos  
(Madrid), 1919, 156.

1240-1260

Spanish

981. 'vinager, sour'

a color de amariello, pero con tod esto qui  
las prueua con la lengua; falla que tiran a  
sabor **azedo**. Ligeramente quiebran; & de  
color son muy blancas.

Alfonso X, *Lapidario*, Pedro Sánchez-  
Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de  
Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2003, 1.

982. 'sour'

Et sabor della es **azedo**. & la su color  
uermeia

Ibid.

983. 'vinager sauce'  
E fizieron le leuarla cruz a cuestras. & fue  
puesto en ella. & ouo las manos & los  
pies enclauados. & dieron le a beuer fiel &  
**azedo**

Ibid., *Primera Partida.*, Lloyd A. Kasten y  
John J. Nitti, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 3V.

1260-1280

French

984. 'vinager used in as a salad dressing'  
laitues à l'**aizil**  
*Régime de vie*, sous St Louis, cité par  
Falconnet.

985. 'vinager'

hoc acetum : **eisil**

Anonymous, *Glose de Glasgow*. 158b.

986. figurative 'poison'

De fiel, d'**aisu (Laisil)** empoisonnez / Et  
d'aube espine coronez,  
Fabliaux et Contes..p.p. Barbazan. Nouv.  
Ed. augm. P. Méon, Paris 1808

Portuguese

987. 'vinager sauce'

Petrus gonsaluiz dictus **Azedo**

Anonymous, *Livro dos bens de D. João de  
Portel*, 106.

1280-1300

French

988. 'vinager'

**l'eisil** but et le fiel gosta.

Guill. *Best. Div.* 2841. Hippeau.

989. 'dressing for lettuce'

manger laitues **a l'aisil...**

Anonymous, *Ms. écrit à St-Omer ap. crap,  
prov et dict. pop.*

Italian

990. 'product of the fermentation of  
slightly alcoholic liquids, vinager'

L'**aceto** corrompe il vaso, se lungamente  
vis sta.

Bartolomeo da S.C., 30-I-3.

991. 'vinager'

Nell'olio messa, (la cicala) subito si  
muore: spandendo **aceto** sopra lei, risurge.  
Cecco d'Ascoli, 2312

1320-1340

French

992. 'soured wine'

...buveurs qui alerent boire des **aisins** aval  
le ville le semaine de my may...

Lille, ap. La Fons, *Gloss. Ms.*, Bibl.  
Amiens.

Italian

993. 'vinager'

Prendete buono vino e il mettete in un  
vasello, ma non sia pieno, e lasciatelo  
discoperto, diventerae **aceto**,  
Bencivenni, I-110.

1340-1360

French

994. 'vinager'

Et en la douce remembrance / De ce que tu  
feus abeuvrez, / Avec le crueux cop de la  
lance, / d'**arsil** où fiel fut destrampe, /  
Alons à genoulz par penance; / Loons  
Dieu; vos bras estandez; / Et en l'onneur  
de sa seuffrance, / Chéons jus en croix, en  
tous lez.

Anonymous, *Chron. rr.* Ms. De Nangis.

995. 'vinager'

Clercs et Lais qui orrès ces vers, / Se il  
zont à vos mours divers, / Gardés que **aisil**  
ne versés / Avoec le bon vin que je vers.

Anonymous, *Dit de charité, ms. du  
Gaignat*, fol. 223. R. col. 3.

996. Figurative Expression ‘the punishment of the original sin in the descendants of Adam.’  
Dist Salemon le sutil, / Que l’**aigre grape d’aisil** / **Mangièrent** en ramenbrance.  
Eust. Des *ch. poes.* MSS. P. 84, col. 3.

Italian

997. ‘vinaiger’  
L’**aceto** ... ha virtù penetrative e incisive per la sua sostanza, e costrettiva per le sue qualitati.  
Anonymous, *Crescenzi Volgar.*, 4-46.

998. figurative ‘evil’  
Questi due giovani li furono assegnati in parte di pagamento per fiorini seimila; ed egli li si prese, seguendo il proverbio: **dal malo pagatore, o aceto o cercone**.  
M. Villani, 9-97.

1360-1380

French

999. ‘vinaiger’  
acetum: **asil**  
*Vocabulaire latin-français de Guillaume Briton* p. E.A. Douai 1851, 94a.

1380-1400

French

1000. figurative belief that vinaiger could extinguish the “feu Grégeois.”  
Mès le sablons, et li vins, de l’**ésil**  
L’eust esteint, si s’en fust entremis.  
Anonymous, *Rom. de Garin le Loherans*, MS. Voy du Cange, Gloss.

Italian

1001. ‘vinger’  
In croce in mezzo di due ladroni il crocifissero, schernendolo e dandogli **aceto** e fiele a bere con una spugna.  
Boccaccio, I-521.

1380-1400

Spanish

1002. ‘sour’  
Si tomaste contra mí, por los mis pecados saña, Señora, te pido aquí que non sea ya tamaña, e a la mi cuita estraña acorre con alegrança: non muera en desesperança e en tormento tan **azedo**  
Pero López de Ayala, *Rimado de palacio*, Germán Orduna, Castalia (Madrid), 1987, 266.

1003. ‘sour’

Las ocho son estas: aspero: & amargo: & azedo & humido: y esteptito y salado: & grueso: y dulce. Y sac dize que los sabores del vino son quatro: dulce y **azedo** & sin sabor: y compuesto.  
Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan de Aviñón*; Sevilla: Juan de Burgos, 1545, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 63V.

1004. ‘soured wine’

Y enel pulmon es el contrario: por quanto falla los caños mas largos cuezese y despues passa en los caños delos bofes & tira consigo todas las superfluidades y desechalas escupiendo por la garganta: y el vino **azedo** declina a fruta J iij  
Ibid.

French

1005. ‘vinaiger’  
M’ont abevreit de **aisi** et de vin aigre.  
Ps. Lorr., LXVIII, Maz. 798, f 26.

1006. ‘vinaiger sauce’

En cerfuel ou en peressil, / Dont les borgoises font **escil** ; / En ail, en sausse ou en peletre.  
De la Maille, Jub, *Jongleurs et trouveres*, p. 105.

Italian

1007. ‘vinaiger’

Adamo mangiò el fico e noi bevemo

**l'aceto.**

Anonymous, *Proverbi antichi*, I-3

1400-1420

Spanish

1008. figurative 'sour as vinegar'

Et desque es caliente toman vnos pedaços de leche azeda que son commo de queso & echan en vna escudilla & desfazenlo con el agua caliente & echanlo en[e]l calderon Et **es tan azedo commo vinagre** & desy amasan vnas tortas de farina muy delgadas & cortanlas muy menudas & echanlas enel calderon

Ruy González de Clavijo, *Historia del Gran Tamorlán*. BNM 9218, Juan Luis Rodríguez Bravo; María del Mar Martínez Rodríguez, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1986, 82V.

1009. 'sour'

Tú ardes, e non por juego, en lugar amargo e **azedo** donde non se reza el Credo; después tornas todo entrego: \* oras murueco \* e borrego te tornas por mal de ti. Non respondo más aquí, que só inorante lego.

Francisco Imperial, *Poesías (Cancionero de Baena)*, Brian Dutton; Joaquín González Cuenca, Visor (Madrid), 1993, 296.

1420-1440

Spanish

1010. 'sour'

(Fol. 45r) Non niego, antes concedo, que el Señor que nos formo, libre albitrio nos dio a elegir dulce e **azedo**; contra los viçios que eredo su graçia me da potença, e fuerça la resistencia; esto creo como el credo.

Anonymous, *Cancionero de Juan Fernández de Íxar*, Fiona Maguire, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1995, 60R.

1011. 'sour'

Purga para en tienpo caliente espriman dos granadas agras & dos dulçes con sus cortezas veua el çumo con vna onça de açucar blanco Purga para en tienpo caliente. / & enla primavera el suero de cabras serenado & si fuer **azedo** es mejor & rremoje enello quanto çinco oras. / media onça de corteza de mirabolanos Alfonso Chirino, *Menor daño de la medicina*, Escorial, Enrica J. Ardemagni, Ruth M. Richards, Michael R. Salomon, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1987, 53V.

1012. 'sour, soured, spoiled'

Rezio el çumo della / o comer dela fumusterra verde & tragar el çumo & echarlo otro mojando primero en miel & en vinagre & conel çumo / o con su agua es bueno mjel / o açucar con vinagre El suero dela leche de cabras es bueno eso mesmo & algunos lo toman por mejor quando es **azedo** & bueluen con ello açucar & conujene qual quier destas cosas tomar a tienpo que este el estomago sin vianda

Ibid.

1480-1500

Spanish

1013. 'acidic, sour.'

El bacín para cagar mira bien dónde ha de ser, dende Roma a Gibraltar si podiere bien caber y porque era de beber [558v] un potage muy **acedo**, en esa mesa de Olmedo le faréis luego mover. El serbidor ha de ser donde se pueda , desde Ceuta a Gibraltar si pudiere bien caber.

Anonymous, *Cancionero de Pero Guillén*, Brian Dutton, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1990, 1.

1014. 'soured, spoiled'

Crucium. es lo que da pena: & asi luçilo poeta dixo crucium al vino **azedo**  
Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1015. 'sourred, spoiled'  
.La causa deste mouimiento puede ser toda aquella cosa que enla caña o enlos canales del pulmon trae daño. E estas cosas vnas son de parte de dentro & otras de parte de fuera. Si delas partes de fuera ansi como poluo o fumo: o cibo **azedo** o agudo: o salado o veninoso o tomado como non conuiene porque trae ala garganta daño  
Anonymous, *Gordonio*. BNM I315, ohn Culi y Cyntia Wasick, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 1.

Italian

1016. 'vinager'  
Stilla l'**aceto** e la stillatura sua fa passare per la sua feccia novamente bruciata e calcinata.  
Leonardo, 2-467.

#### 47. SINAPIS 'Mustard' < Greek **σινάπι** 'mustard'

1040-1060  
French  
1017. derivation 'cultivated mustard sauce'  
cinapis: **cennevés**,  
Anonymous, *Alexis, Pariser Glossar 7692*.  
Konrad Hofmann, München, 1868, 273.

1180-1200  
French  
1018. 'wild mustard plant'  
Mors, com tu as pris pour safrans Flour de **senef**, et de chardons! Mors, com tu nos fais povres dons, Quant aisil dones pour claré !  
Anonymous, *Le roman de Renart*, 3289.

1240-1260

Spanish

1019. 'cultivated mustard plant'  
e sí mejoraren con esto. Si no, tomen del salmoniaco blanco peso de medio dinero de plata, e un poco d'alcundez e otro poco de mirabolannos amariellos,  
e X granos de **senabe**, e muélanlo e amássenlo con manteca de uacas  
Abraham de Toledo, *Moamín. Libro de los animales que cazan*, Anthony J. Cárdenas, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 124R.

1020. 'cultivated mustard plant'  
A la primera piedra de la rre, dizen Reulin. Et dixo Çabor en el libro de las piedras, que esta piedra fallan, en el oro fino. Et es tamanna commo grano de **xenabe**. Et en el oro que ella fuere, nin se podra batir, nin prender en ello lima. Et ha atal uirtut que si la traxiere consigo colgada el ouiere la enfermedat a que llaman demonio, numqual tomara en quanto la touiere, nin aura miedo nin espanto.  
Alfonso X, *Lapidario*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2003, 1.

1021. figurative 'lack of value'  
Et por ende dixo nuestro Ssenor Ihesu Cristo a ssus discipulos que ssi ouyessen en ssí ffirmes ffe, ssiquier quanto vn grano de **xenabe**, et mandassen a vn monte grande que sse mouyesse de vn logar a otro, que luego ssería ffecho  
Alfonso X, *Setenario*, Kenneth H. Vanderford, Instituto de Filología de la Facultad de Filosofía y Letras de la Universidad de Buenos Aires (Buenos Aires), 1945, 210.

French

1022. derivation 'cultivated mustard sauce'



hec sinapis: **senevei**,

Anonymous, *Notices et extraits de manuscrits conservés aux musées Huntérien*, à Glasgow. Glossaire Latin-Français. P. Meyer, Paris, 1867, 156.

1023. 'cultivated mustard sauce'

Capiteles de **senevés** : **Senevés** est caus et ses ou quart degré, et de se nature seke les moistes humeurs et les grosses de le teste et de l'estomac, especiaument a chaus qui l'ont froit.

Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*, 163.

1024. 'cultivated mustard sauce'

quant on l'ara (une nourrice), si convient ... li garder d'oignons, d'eruke, de **senevé** Ibid., 86.

1260-1280

French

1025. 'cultivated mustard sauce'

Adont fist **senevé** en chaus vive merler, Anonymous, *Une vie de Saint Quentin en vers français du moyen Age*, W. Söderhjelm, 1903, 293.

1026. 'cultivated mustard sauce'

Li **senevez** qui forz estoit, Les elz li fait cruire a exploit, Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*, Barbazan. Nouv éd. Méon, Paris, 1808, 95.

Italian

1027. 'flour extracted from the seeds and used as spicy hot condiment in food'

Guardisi (la nutrice) di cipole, di ruta, di **senape**, di menta, di bassilico, d'agli e di porri, e di tutte amare cosec he malvagio sangue fano.

Testi Fiorentini, 189.

1280-1300

Italian

1028. 'reference to evangelical parable of the kingdom of heaven'

È simile il regno de' cieli a uno grano di **senapa**, il quale tollendo l'uomo seminollo nel suo campo. Il qual certo egli è di minore quantità delli altri semi; e quando crescerà, egli è maggiore dell'altre erbe e fassi arboro, per modo che gli uccelli del cielo vengono e dimorano nelle rame sue.

Anonymous, *Bibbia Volgar.*, IX-78.

1029. figurative 'extreme smallness'

Se avrete la fede come è uno grano di **senapa**, direte a questo monte: "Partiti quindi", ed egli si partirà; e a voi nulla sarà cosa impossibile.

Ibid., IX-100

1300-1320

Spanish

1030. 'cultivated mustard plant'

Si el açor oviere rref, avrá los ojos inchados. Et toma tres rraízes de rávano, et tres granos de habarraz, et dos granos de pimienta, et tres de clavos, et de gingibre pesso de vi dineros, \* et de **xenabe** xxx granos, et toma unto de puerca que aya parido et buélvelo todo en uno et májalo bien et ff[r]iello todo en \* una ssartén ffasta que todas las rraízes sse defagan, et después cólalo en un panno delgado et condéssalo en una boita et dal' al açor o al gabilán d'ello quanto pudieres tomar en la punta del cuchiello, et dágelo a comer con la carne caliente, et al ssegundo día dal' a comer dos tanto, et al terçer día tres tanto, et quanto más les dieres tanto más valdrá et tanto más aína ssanará.

Anonymous, *Libro de los azores*, J. M. Fradejas Rueda, Cairel (Madrid), 1985, 1.

1031. figurative 'mustard plant'

E ay dellas que floreçen tenprano. E dellas que floreçen tarde. E las huuas que florecen temprano e fincan mucho en flor

e non quajan ayna estas son las huuas que diximos que son buenas e sabrosas e liuianas e fasen los granos menudos **asi como xenabe**.

Anonymous, *Tratado de agricultura de Ibn Bassal*, José María Millás Vallicrosa, CSIC (Madrid - Granada), 1948, 388.

1032. ‘cultivated mustard plant’

E las plantas que mejoran e que mas aproueçen en esta tierra son las fauas e el mascuerço e la **xenabe** e el culantro e su simiente desto. E proueçe (f° 20 r) en esta tierra todas las verduras en tiempo del ynvierno asi como diximos. E aviene bien en esta tierra los arboles que tyran a calentura e humidat o a friura e sequedat, e todo arbol que ha leche asi como son figueras e los morales e las oliuas. E mejoran en ella las milgranas quando es la tierra arenosa  
Ibid., 360.

1320-1340

French

1033. ‘cultivated mustard plant’

**Senevé** est de grant valour, Seiche herbe et de grant chalour,

Anonymous, *Poème moralisé sur les propriétés des choses*, G. Raynaud, in Romania XIV (1885), 28.

Italian

1034. ‘wild mustard plant’

**Senape** semen carati 6 per sacco.  
Balducci Pegolotti, I-73.

1035. ‘cultivated mustard sauce’

Ungi in quello medesimo loco con impiastro di **senape** trita e decoctione di fichi, e lassa stare tanto che il luogo si vesichi, e poi si apri le vesiche e non le saldare per longo tempo.  
Bencivenni, 7-99.

1036. ‘cultivated mustard sauce’

La soma de la **senape**, I soldo kabella.  
Statuto della Gabella di Siena, 44.

1340-1360

French

1037. ‘cultivated mustard seed’

se vous voulez faire moustarde en un village a haste, broyez du **senevé** en un mortier et deffaites de vinaigre et coulez par l’estamine,

Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, la Société des Bibliophiles François, 1846.

Italian

1038. ‘wild mustard plant’

In un canto si troverebbe molta della frigida ruta e d’alta **senape**, del naso nimica e utile a purgarsi la testa.

Boccaccio, V-67.

1039. ‘cultivated mustard plant, seed’

La **senape** si semina innanzi al verno e dopo e desidera terra grassa: e se si semina rada, diventa nigliore, ma se fosse troppo spessa, se ne possono alcune piante levare e altrove trasporre.

Crescenzi Volgar., 6-110.

1360-1380

French

1040. ‘wild mustard plant’

en ce mois de juillet se doit garder (the shepherd) d’une herbe, que l’on appelle **sauvres** (l. **sanvres**) a une petite feuille jaulne, laquelle herbe de **sauvres** (l. **sanvres**) est tant nuisant au bestial que, se les brebis la mengent ainçois que la fleur y soit, elles en sont enflees et de la malice de l’herbe sont en peril de mort,  
Jehan de Brie, *Le Bon Berger*, Lacrois, paris, 1879, 112.

1041. derivation ‘cultivated mustard plant’  
s’il estoit uns hons, ... Qu’otant de justetet fust en lui espiree C’uns grains de **seneveil** est grans en mi la pree...

Anonymous, *Li romans de Bauduin de Sebourc*, Bocca, Valenciennes, 1841, 278.

1042. 'cultivated mustard plant'  
s'uns hons crestiens, ... Qu'il eüst justetet  
en lui tant seulement Outant c'uns grains  
est grans **senevel** ou fourment ...  
Ibid., 328.

Italian

1043. figurative 'extreme smallness'  
Se voi averete tanta fede quanto è un  
granello di **senape** e comanderete a questo  
monte: "Levati", egli si leverà.

1380-1400

Italian

1044. 'cultivated mustard plant'  
Tolli cimole di **senape** e fa' bollire in  
acqua; e gettata via l'acqua, fa' friggere in  
padella con oglio e sale, ovvero le poni  
con carni a cuocere.  
Anonimo Toscano, LXVI-I-23.

1045. 'cultivated mustard sauce'  
Se tu voi fare bona composta, toi sumac o  
uva passa e ainixi e fenochio e corieandoli  
e trizee e un poco de **senavra** e aceto, e  
maxena ogni cossa insiema.  
Anonimo Veneziano, LXVI-I-701.

1400-1420

Spanish

1046. 'cultivated mustard sauce'  
E dixole la vieja: - De todo esso yo te  
porne buen rremedio. E la vieja tornosse  
para su casa. E tenia una perrilla pequeña,  
e por dos dias non le dio de comer, e  
despues al tercer dia diole pan amassado  
con **xenabe**. E por la amargura e  
quemazon de la xenabe comento la perrilla  
a lançar lagrimas por los ojos, que parencia  
llorar.  
Clemente Sánchez de Vercial, *Libro de los  
exemplos por A, B, C.*, John Esten Keller,  
CSIC (Madrid), 1961, 236.

1047. 'cultivated mustard sauce'  
E veyendo esto las monjas, echaronsse a  
sus pies della demandandole perdon de las  
injurias que le avian fecho: e la una dezia  
que le lanzara la suziedat de las escodillas;  
e otra dezia que le diere de bofetadas; otra  
dezia que le inchiera las narizes de  
**xenabe**. Assy todas dezian las injurias que  
le avian fecho  
Ibid.

1048. 'cultivated mustard plant'  
Cuentasse de un cristiano que fue captivo  
de moros con otros muchos. El soldan  
mando a los captivos que feziessen tirar de  
alli un monte que fazia enojo a su çibdat,  
en otra manera que los mandaria matar a  
todos. E aquel cristiano acordasse de lo  
que se leya en el Evangelio: "si ovieres  
tanta fe commo un grano de **xenabe**, e  
dixieres a un monte -pasate aqui- asi se  
pasara de alli, aviendo ende fee  
verdadera."  
Ibid.

1420-1440

Italian

1049. 'wild mustard plant'  
Seme de **senape** forestiere, per soma soldi  
XII.  
Anonymous, *Documenti Perugini*, II-37.

1440-1460

Spanish

1050. 'cultivated mustard sauce'  
Aquellos que naçen de peçes & de fruta  
mudase en colera color de yemas de  
huevos & por esto desta atal colera que es  
llamada ujtalina que quiere tanto dezjr  
commo que es color de yema de huevo es  
menos caliente & menos seca que aquella  
que es amariella & el amariella es menos  
que aquella que es Ruuja que sy fallar los  
vmores agudos & calientes asy commo  
aquellos que se engendran de pimjenta &

de **xenabe** & de otras cosas semejantes acrecienta se la colera & tornase color de çielo & sy aquella colera finca se en su agudeza & la calentura estraña asy commo la calentura del tiempo

Anonymous, *Tratado de las fiebres de Ischaq Israeli*. Bibl. Escorial M.I. 28, Ruth M. Richards, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 1.

1051. 'cultivated mustard plant'

Podedes considerar, amado señor, a tan bienaventurado es el corazon humano que estas tres virtudes alcança. E porque presumir de las aver todas tres pareçeria difiçile e por aventura nuestra voluntad afloxaria en las procurar. Es de mirar que todas ellas estan encadenadas en uno de guisa que alcançando la una luego responde la otra. Ca quien verdadera fee e bien ferviente tiene, esperança terná. Onde dize nuestro Redenptor "Sy tovieredes fee como un grano de **xenabe** diredes a este monte: 'Pásate de aqui e pasará e cosa alguna non vos sera imposible'

Alfonso de Cartagena, *El oracional*, Silvia González-Quevedo Alonso, Albatros Hispanófila (Valencia), 1983, 61.

1460-1480

Spanish

1052. 'cultivated mustard sauce'

E dize Rogo faz poluo del estiercol del palomo & dela **xenabe** & del diastranço & dela semjente dela Ruda e todo fecho enplasto & enbuelta la cabeça saca la fria Reuma & tuell[e] el dolor dela cabeça de grand tienpo

Juan Enríquez, *Secretos de la medicina*. Madrid Palacio II/3063, Andrea L. Arismendi, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 4V.

1053. 'cultivated mustard plant'

Manda experimentador quel den este breuaje a beuer de mañana & enla tarde

caliente. tomados los figos pasos & fenchirlos dela simjente dela **xenabe** & dela Regaliz e que sea todo esto cocho en buen vjno blanco claro e despues alçado & dado al enfermo todas noches quando comiere de aquellos figos sepa que le abriran todas las çerraduras delos pulmones & la boca del estomago que pueda Resollar / e abundar le han mucho de Resollo los figos [comj]endo.

Ibid.

French

1054. derivation 'cultivated mustard sauce'

De bon vinaigre et de **seneviel**.

Anonymous, *Ord., arch. Tournai*.

Italian

1055. 'flour derived from the seeds used as hot, spicy condiment in food'

Non fanno (I fagioli e le fave) tanto affanno allo stomaco quando si mangiano con **senape** o con carni.

C. Durante, 2-179.

1056. 'cultivated mustard plant'

Io vorrei un poco de salsa del **sinapo**, che vui la nominate mostarda, senza la quale io non porrei mangiar lo rosto stamani. Masuccio, 128.

1057. 'cultivated mustard sauce'

Temo di non intorbidare tanto la mostarda che non si senta altra cosa che la **senapria** sola.

Garzoni, I-102

1480-1500

Spanish

1058. 'cultivated mustard'

et use en sus uiandas granos de **senabe** peso de un dinero con poluo, confaçionado de doze ungentes, et faga aquesto quando querra dormir; et si aquesto no faze, esta a periglo de grandes enfermedlades, es a

saber, corronpimiento de la uista et dolor del miollo et muytas otras enfermedades. Juan Fernández de Heredia, *De secreto secretorum*, Juan Manuel Cacho Bleuca, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2003, 286V.

1059. ‘cultivated mustard sauce’  
La IX condición es que no vse viandas mucho callentes, assí como es **xenabe** & oruga, & las cosas semejantes, ni avn las viandas mucho frías, assý como melones & cogonbros, & calabças & las cosas semejantes; & que trabaje alegremente & poderosamente ante de comer.  
Anonymous, *Traducción del tratado de los niños con el regimiento del ama, de Gordonio*, Galiano Sierra, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1495, 1.

1060. ‘cultivated mustard sauce’  
semejante & aquella decobçion destenprada con oxi & sea dada jten esquilla sea destenprada con **xenabe** & dada con alguna decobçion a quantitat de quatro dragmas jten otros tres basis que son catapuçia. Tapsia  
Anonymous, *De las melecinas*. Bibl. Universtaria Salamanca, ms. 1743, Sylvia Fernández, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 12.

Italian

1061. ‘mustard mustard plant’  
Queste sono le medicine singolari le qual rompeno le aposteme e sensibilmente evacuan la material: cioè le specie di gomma, come è galbina, euforbio, arsenico, nasturzio, urtica, somenza di **senapi**.  
Anonymous, *Fasciculo di medicina volgare*, 31.

1062. ‘cultivated mustard plant’

Il forte seme della piangente **senepa** o si asconda, e’l più vecchio e il miglior, sotto ben culto e ben mosso terren.  
Alamanni, 5-5-1204.

1063. ‘cultivated mustard sauce’  
Piglia oncie dui de irios de levante ben pisto, oncie dui de **senepa** bianco ben piste, oncie 4 de **senepa** de saraciroscio.  
Caterina Sforza, *Libro di esperimenti caterina sforza*, 22.

### VIII. Simple Dishes

#### 48. TISANA, AE ‘vegetable broth’ < Greek $\pi\tau\alpha\nu\eta$

1260-1280

Italian

1064. ‘decoction or infusion of vegetable matter (lime, mallow, chamomile) full of medicinal properties’  
Se tu triterai lo malto nel mortaio, siccome si trita l’orzo e la **tisana** col pestello, non si parte da lui la mattezza.  
Albertano Volgar., II-29.

1320-1340

Italian

1065. ‘decoction or infusion of vegetable matter full of medicinal properties’  
Ussarono gli antichi di chiamare l’acqua de l’orzo **tisana**.  
Bencivenni, 7-107

1066. derivation ‘liquid of fermented barley’  
Ussarono gli antichi di chiamare l’acqua de l’orzo tisane, e usarono di chiamar **tisano** el kilo liquori che escono di lessatura d’alcuna cosa in acqua.  
Ibid., 7-107.

1480-1500

Spanish

1067. ‘vegetable infusion’

E esto le viene por una semejança que ha a la humana complexion segun dize el mesmo. Item el trigo cuele alimpia & lava & por esto el caldo que se haze de su harina, purga los pechos & los livianos. Eso mesmo haze la **tisana** que del se haze assi como de la & ccedil;evada. Ca mas mundifica que la de la & ccedil;evada. E aun vale contra tos & el fluxio de la sangre..

Fray Vicente de Burgos, *Trauducción de el libro de proprietatibus rerum de Bartolomé Anglicus*, M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Herrera; M<sup>a</sup> Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1999, 1.

#### 49. LIQUAMEN, -MINIS ‘Broth / Soup’

1480-1500

Spanish

1068. Latin ‘sauce, soup’

Mugisso. nis. callidus: murmurator: irrisor: illusor & secundum festum dicitur a mora & derisione. Muria. rie. aqua salsa: **liquamen** denominatum a mari: aqua scilicet sale commixta. Murica. ce. idest murex maris coclea dicta ab acumine & asperitate. alio etiam nomine conchilium dicitur ferro circuncisa lachrimas purpurei coloris emittit ex quibus purpura tingitur. & inde ostrum ex teste humore elicitor & murice dicuntur aspera saxa que sunt in itinere vel in fluminibus.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1069. Latin ‘sauce, soup’

Cetaria. viuaría in quibus cete vel alij pisces sunt: vel officina in qua **liquamen** conficitur vbi in salsamento pisces condiuntur: cuius liquor appellatur salsugo vel muria. Cetarij. piscatores dicuntur abussiue qui salsamenta vendunt. a cete.

Ibid.

1070. Latin ‘melted butter’

Manteca de vacas. butyrum .i.

Manteca derretida. **liquamen** .inis.

Ibid.

#### 50. JUS, -SIS ‘sauce’

1160-1180

French

1071. ‘plant juice, sap’

Nature est teus qu’onques ne fausse, Toz jorz porte avuec li la sausse; Mes l’une est troble et l’autre clere, Et l’une est douce et l’autre amere ...;As l’une a girofle, et canele Et cardamome et noiz muscates, S’est de **jus** de pomes grenates Avuec le bausme destanpree; Et l’autre est si mal atanpree Qu’il n’I a ne çucure ne miel Chrétien de Troyes, *Der Karrenritter und das Wilhelmsleben von Christian von Troyes*, W. Foerster, Halle, 1899, 1372.

1180-1200

French

1072. ‘juice’

lo **jus**,

Anonymous, *Moralium in Job Fragmenta*, W. Foerster, Halle, 1876, S. 229, 307.

1073. ‘plant juice’

Lor plaies font laver et terdre et essuiier, Et **jus** d’erbe quellir et enplastre loier, Lambert li Tors et Alexandre de Bernay, *Li romans dl’Alixandre*, H. Michelant, Stuttgart, 1846, 209.

1220-1240

French

1074. ‘plant sap’

Tant par est plains d’ardant pöacre, De tout l’erbier c’on trueve en Macre Ne feroit on pastel ne **jus** Qui en boutast un malan jus,

Gautier de Coincy, *Les miracles de la Sainte Vierge traduits et mis en vers*, Poquet, Paris, 1857, 3067.

1075. 'onion juice'

E se vous ne pöez plourer, Couvertement,  
senz demourer, De vostre salive preigniez,  
Ou **jus** d'oignons, e l'espreigniez, Ou  
d'auz ou d'autres liqueurs maintes, Don  
voz paupieres seient teintes : S'ainsinc le  
faites, si plourreiz Toutes les feiz que vous  
vourreiz. Ainsinc l'ont fait maint boulëeur  
Qui puis furent fin amëeur,  
Guillaume de Lorris, *Le Roman de la Rose*, 7466.

1076. 'plant sap'

Audigier tret l'espee qui plus ombroie Que  
**jus** de viex fumier, quant il nerçoie,  
Anonymous, *De Audigier*, in : *Fabliaux et contes*,  
Barbazan. Nouv. éd., Méon, Paris, 1808, 294.

1240-1260

French

1077. 'plant juice'

Et de la fuelle dou plantain..., Si en fereiz  
Un amplastre ; dou **juz** laveiz La dent,  
l'amplastre(i) metereiz Desus la jöe,  
Rutebeuf, *Œuvres complètes de Rutebeuf*,  
A. Jubinal, Paris, 1839.

1078. 'juice' for medicinal use

et se li foiblece avient por ce qu'il est trop  
purgiés, si doit prendre **jus** de gelines,  
Aldegrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*,  
55.

1079. 'plant sap, juice'

et apriès convient desolvre une once de  
casse fistule mondee, demie once d'oximel  
laxatif ouvrés de laituaies, de **jus** de roses  
ouvrés de silitikes,  
Ibid., 51.

1260-1280

French

1080. 'plant juice'

A tant cuelli en la gaudine Jehans d'une  
herbe la rachine, Si l'a au pumel de  
s'espee Broiie et d'iauwe destempree.  
Après a Robin oint du **jus** Si qu'en tout le  
mont, sus ne **jus**, Ne vit homme qui ne  
quidast Que fort fievre le travillast,  
Philippe de Remi, *Œuvres poétiques de  
Philippe de Remi, Sire de Beaumanoir*, H.  
Suchier, Paris, 1885.

1081. 'plant juice'

ce qui i (in the world) naist, ne soit pas  
boçu ne retort ne sanz propre **jus**, mais  
doit engendrer des herbes qui senefient  
bon froment,  
Brunetto Latini, *Li livres dou tresor*, p.  
Chabaille, Paris, 1863, 175.

1320-1340

French

1082. 'vegetable juice'

**jus** de plantain,

Anonymous, *Poème moralisé sur les  
propriétés des choses*, G. Raynaud, in  
Romania XIV (1885), 442.

Italian

1083. 'plant juice, sap' < French *jus*

**giuso, güs**

Anonymous, REW, 377.

## IX – Sumptuous Dishes

### 51. ISICIUM, -I 'Sausage'

1320-1340

Italian

1084. derivation 'type of painful boil'

Le ventose che si pongono in sulle reni, si  
son buone alle posteme delle cosce, e a  
doglie di piedi, e a **ciccioni**.  
Bencivenni (Crusca).

1380-1400

Italian

1085. derivation 'painful boil'  
Aveva un **ciccione** nel sedere, appunto dove si tiene il brachiere; ed era sì velenoso, che molti di gli aveva quasi dato un poco di febbre; e convenia che per quello s'andasse e stesse per casa senza panni di gamba.  
Sacchetti, 130-6.

1440-1460

Italian

1086. 'flesh of man with particular attention to heavy persons'  
Due occhi, che sono per Quattro, con tanta **ciccìa** intorno e grasso e lardo e sugna, che 'il Po non ha sì grandi argini.  
Pulci, V-64.

1480-1500

Italian

1087. derivation 'residue of pork from which lard has been removed'  
Un pugnello di **ciccioli**, di quelli che avanzano a far le candele di sevo, dato loro la mattina innanzi beccare, gli manterrà in buon essere.  
Aoderini, IV-23.

1088. derivation 'painful boil'

Molti uomini lungamente da doglie di tutte quasi le membra tormentati, e sozzi fatti di **ciccioni** e di piaghe, ... miserabilmente morivano.  
Sassetti, 22.

## 52. DULCIA, -AE = 'Sweet Cakes / Honeycakes'

1320-1340

Spanish

1089. Latin 'pleasure'  
"Dizes: "Quomodo dilexi vuestra fabla, varona, "Suscipe me secundum", que, ¡para la mi corona!, "Lucerna pedibus

meis" es la vuestra persona." Ella te dize: "¡Quam **dulcia!**", que recubdas a la nona.  
Juan Ruiz, (Arcipreste de Hita), *Libro de buen amor*, Alberto Blecua, Cátedra (Madrid), 1992, 101.

1480-1500

Spanish

1090. Latin 'sweetness'  
Vulcani martisque dolos & **dulcia** furta. furtum insidie  
Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 173R.

1091. Latin 'sweetness, delight'

Dulcis vnde componuntur: predulcis & quamdulcis & dulciloquus: & dulcifluus; & dulcisapus. i. dulcesapiens & qui loquitur **dulcia**: & a quo fluit dulcedo: & secundum quosdam indulco indulcas idest dulcedine impleo. Dulcia dicuntur quedam genera pistorij operis a sapore sic nominata.  
Ibid.

## 53. FICATUM 'Fig-fed Liver' < Greek

ηπαπ αυχπτον

800-820

French

1092. 'human liver'

**figido** lepara  
Anonymous, *Gloses de Cassel*

1040-1060

French

1093. derivation 'to coagulate'  
cruor: sanc **fegé**,  
Anonymous, *Alexis. Pariser Glossar 7692*.  
Konrad Hofmann, München, 1868, 354.

1100-1120

French

1094. 'human liver'



Le coer li trenchet, le **firie** e le pulmun,  
Anonymous, *Song of Roland*, 1278.

1120-1140

French

1095. 'human liver'

Et tei mëisme, qui sire ies del mostier,  
Feraï rostir sor charbon en foier, Si que li  
**feies** en cherra el brasier,  
Anonymous, *Le Couronnement de Louis*,  
p. E. Langlois, Paris, 1888, 543.

1096. 'human liver' used in plural

Et sor l'archon Morel mon bon destrier Me  
girra ains ma boiele et mes **fiés** Que je vers  
Kalle voille jor apaisier,  
Raimbert de Paris, *La chevalerie ogier de  
Danemarche, poème du XIIIe siècle*, p. J.  
Barrois, Paris, 1842, 4952.

1160-1180

French

1097. 'human liver'

A l'autre cop soz la memele Li bota tote  
l'alemele De s'espee parmi le **foie**,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Li Romans dou  
chevalier au Lyon*, W. L. Holland, Berlin,  
1902, 4243.

1098. 'human liver'

Puis comande le ventre del malade taillier  
E traire fors le **feie** e laver e baignier ...;  
Mult levent bien le feie en un bacin d'or  
mier,  
Garnier de Pont-Sainte-Maxence, *La vie  
de Saint Thomas le Martyr*, p. C. Hippeau,  
Paris, 1859, 50.

1099. 'human liver'

trentent **fies** et pomons,  
Gautier d'Arras, *Ille und galeron von  
Walter von Arras*, von. W. Forester, Halle,  
1891, 2699.

1180-1200

French

1100. 'human liver'

Ains li arai percié le **fie** et le pomon,  
Roman d'Alexandre, *Étude sur les  
manuscrits du Roman d'Alexandre*, P.  
Meyer, 1882, 40.

1101. 'human liver'

Li **fiel (l. fies)** entamés et li poumons  
froisiés,  
Ibid., 173.

3. figurative 'close to emotionally'

La lois (art) de ceste pume me tient molt  
pres dou **foie**,  
Lambert li Tors et Alexandre de Bernay,  
*Li romans d'Alexandre*, H. Michelant,  
Stuttgart, 1846, 235.

1200-1220

French

1102. 'human liver'

Tot li porfent poumon et **fie**. Li cevals de  
son cop arbrïe,  
Guillaume le Clerc, *Fergus, Roman von  
Guillaume le Clerc*.hsg. E. Martin, Halle,  
1872, 159.

1103. derivation 'to coagulate'

Il (the doctor) l'a par trestout curé, Le sanc  
**fegïé** d'entor osté,  
Anonymous, *Lais inédits de Tyolet, de  
Guingamor, de Doon, du Lecheor et de  
Tydorel*, p. G. Paris, in *Romania VIII*  
(1879) 29.

1220-1240

French

1104. 'human liver'

Li dëables Ou **foie(e)**, ou cuer, en la coree  
Cele pucele si li plante Que Nostre Dame  
li souplante,  
Gautier de Coincy, *Les miracles de la  
Sainte Vierge traduits et mis en vers*,  
Poquet, Paris, 1857, 635.

1105. derivation 'to thicken, coagulate'

E uns brandons de sanc li vole **Fegié** del  
nés e de la boche,  
Anonymous, *L'histoire de Guillaume le  
Maréchal*, p. P. Meyer, Paris, 1891, 910f.  
1240-1260

Spanish

1106. 'human liver'  
& sera gafo. & acaecer lan enfermedades  
frias. & esfriar san sos miembros de dentro  
assi como el estomago. & el **fegado**. & la  
friura sera manifesta en su cuerpo & en  
sus fechos. E quando Saturno fuere en  
quadadura de venus; significa  
abaxamiento  
Anonymous, *Judizios de las estrellas*,  
Pedro Sánchez Prieto, Universidad de  
Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares),  
2003, 221R.

French

1107. figurative use  
De **foie** eschaufei, de routure Gariz, je,  
Rutebeuf, *Œuvres complètes de Rutebeuf*,  
A. Jubinal, Paris, 1839, 255.

1108. figurative  
goute feste l'ot mangie Si c'om povoit  
vëoir son **fie**,  
Ibid., 411.

1109. 'animal liver for cooking'  
piesches, pumes en esté au vin..., por le  
**fie** caut refroidier,  
Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du Corps*,  
14.

Italian

1110. 'human liver'  
Che è il **fegato**? "El **fegato** è guardia del  
caldo.  
Anonymous, *Fiori di Filosofi*, XXVIII-  
531.

1260-1280

French

1111. 'human liver'  
Et Lÿonès si le ravise C'un piet li met sa  
lanche u cors, Si que li **fiëz** en saut hors,  
Richars li Biaus, *Richars li biaux*, W.  
Foerster, Wien, 1874, 3132.

1112. 'human liver'  
li **foges** e li pomons,  
Anonymous, *Sermons écrits en dialecte  
Poitevin*, in: *Le dialecte poitevin au XIIIe  
siècle*, A. Boucherie, Paris, 1873, 184.

1113. 'falcon's liver'  
Des enseignes de la dolor dou **fie**. Qant  
vos veirrez e l'oïssel se grate fort la dextre  
part dou bec, saichiez adonc q'il a dolor au  
**fie**,  
Moamin, *Moamin et Ghatrif*, ed. Tjerneld,  
Stockholm, 1945, 81.

1280-1300

French  
1114. derivation 'coagulated milk'  
Galerau des Nappes, qui fait le **figé** le roy,  
prendra par jour une provende et .vi. den  
pour son cheval.  
Anonymous, *Ord. de l'Hotel en 1285, reg.  
de la ch. des dompte*, ap. Ste Palaye, éd.  
Favre.

Italian

1115. 'human liver'  
Destrier veder andar a vôte selle, tirando  
per lo campo lor signori, e strascinando  
**fegati** e budelle.  
Anonymous, *Folgore da San Gimignano*,  
VI-II-151.

1300-1320

French  
1116. 'human liver'  
Cole gist et fiel pres du **foie**,  
Guillaume Guiart, *Branche des royaux  
lignages, chronique de Guillaume Guiart*,  
Buchon, Paris, 1827, 11949.

1360-1380

French

1117. 'human liver'

Epar: **fies**

Guillaume Briton, *Remarques sur le patois suivies du vocabulaire latin-français de Guillaume Briton*, p. E.A. E9Scallier), Douai, 1851, 108.

1118. figurative 'alive'

Mais il ne sont navré ni ou corpz ni en **fie**, Anonymous, *Li romans de Bauduin de Sebourc*, Bocca, Valenciennes, 1841, 328.

1119. 'derivation 'to clot'

Ils s'embatirent en ung lieu ou le porc avoit rendu estal, si trouverent ung moult grant foulliz ; lors passerent ung peu avant, et trouverent grant planté de sang **fegé**.

Anonymous, *Perceforest*, vol. II, fol. 11.

Italian

1120. 'human liver'

Se a colui avoltori pizzicano il **fegato**, a me continuo squarciano il cuore cento milla, sollicitudini più forti che alcuno rosto d'uccello.

Boccaccio, IV-123.

1380-1400

Spanish

1121. 'animal liver'

. Por esto se partio Marçello con pocos de cauallo por andar auant a considerar el lugar. Et leuo con si el adeuino & fazia sacrificios. & el **figado** de la primera bestia qu'el adeuino sacrificio mostro que no huuiesse cabeça. & quando sacrificio de la segunda bestia Juan Fernández de Heredia, *Traducción de Vidas Paralelas de Plutarco*, Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2002, 85V.

1122. 'animal liver'

deuemos saber que por estos seys estentinos van las hezes de la vianda solamente. Ca el çumo sustancial: partese dende y va al **higado** / por vnas venas delgadas que son llamadas miseraycas que se ayuntan enel estomago

Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan de Aviñón*, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 88V.

1380-1400

Spanish

1123. 'animal liver'

Item algun carniçero o otro qualquiere qui tallyara la carne no sea tan osado que en los quartos çagueros lexe del figado ni lo albiellyo del rinyon ayuso equi quiere qui contra esto fara sea encorrido en pena de tres sueldos pagadera a los almudaçafes e pierda la carne pesada con el **figado** o con lo albiellyo.

Anonymous, *Ordinaciones ciudad Barbastro (ordinaciones y paramientos de la ciudad de Barbastro)*, Revista de Aragón III, IV y V (Zaragoza), 1902 – 1904, II, 54.

1124. 'animal liver'

Item algun carniçero o otro qualquiere qui tallyara la carne no sea tan osado que en los quartos çagueros lexe del **figado** ni lo albiellyo del rinyon ayuso equi quiere qui contra esto fara sea encorrido en pena de tres sueldos pagadera a los almudaçafes e pierda la carne pesada con el figado o con lo albiellyo.

Ibid.

1400-1420

Spanish

1125 'human liver'

E por esto es bien quelos flematicos hu(n)sen en yujerno cosas calientes e secas & sangre es caljente e humeda e ha su sitio enel **figado** e cresce enla primavera

por esto son ellos en la ora mal de malaltia de sangre e en aquest tiempo son de mjllor tempre los viellos que los jounes &bsol Anonymous, *Libro del tesoro. Girona, Catedral 20<sup>a</sup>5*, Dawn Prince, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1990, 36R.

1126. 'human liver'  
/ sino que alguna cosa particular empache: como es la flaqueza de la virtud: la pequeñez del **figado**: la preñez: fluxo de almorranas/ o de purgacion. Onde rasis. Si en el cuerpo se  
A. Velasco de Taranto, *Tratado de la epidemia y pestilencia*. Madrid, BN I51, María Teresa Herrera; María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 45V.

1127. 'human liver'  
Empero si fiere la mas baxa juntura del dedo segundo. demuestra frio en el **higado**. Por el batir del pulso baxo de la cabeça del dedo medio del segundo tres vezes &bsol;  
Anonymous, *Traducción del Compendio de la humana salud de Johannes De Ketham*, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 36R.

1440-1460

Italian

1128. 'human liver'  
Guinse la punta al bellico al falsetto, ch'era di ferro, ed ogni cosa infilza, e passò il ventre e 'l **vegato** e la milza. Pulci, 21-41.

1480-1500

Spanish

1129. 'human liver'  
Capitulo .vij. como de los tres miembros principales coraçon cerebro **figado** se

for/man tres sustentamientos: que son arteri/as: neruios: venas .fo. lxxj capitulo .viiij. de la diuersidad del tiem/po en que la criatura se siente: despues que esta forma: assi macho

Anonymous, *Tratado de la generaci3n de la criatura*. Madrid, BN I1335, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 1.

1130. 'human liver'  
. A la segunda razon que pone para prouar que el **figado** es primero. quando dize que lo que es primero neces/sario para la creacion del cuerpo es el nutrimento. luego conuiene que sea primero formado – Ibid.

1131. 'human liver'  
Et sy es beujda con vjno amansa las enfermedades del **figado** Et faze perder la dolor del costado Et sy es pisada /& puesta sobre las manzillas negras delas sobre sanaduras sanalas –  
Anonymous, *Macer Herbolario*. Colombina 7627, Porter Conerly, Enrica J. Ardemagni y Ruth M. Richards, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 15V.

Italian

1132. 'human liver'  
Si come il naturale calore isparso per le umane membra è ricacciato indiriecto dal circunstante freddo, suo contrario e nemico, e ricorso ne' lago del core e nel **vegato**, li si fortifica, facendo di questi sua fortezza e bastia. Leonardo, 2-282.

1133. 'human liver'  
Io vi ricordo che quelli sono straziati dallo Amore, che, quando e' vola loro in grembo, lo vogliono o tarpare o legare. A

costoro, perché egli è fanciullo e instabile,  
e' cava gli occhi, le **fagate** e il cuore.  
Machiavelli, 893.

1134. expression 'to be rolled up in  
something'  
Fece pigliar duo lenzuoli tutti molli  
d'acqua di vita, nei quali, **come uno  
fegato ne la reticella**, tutto era involto.  
Bandello, 3-15 (II-328).

#### 54. REN, RENIS 'Kidney'

1120-1140

French

1135. 'human kidney, lumbar region'  
Anmi le piz ot une boce, Devers l'eschine  
sanbloit croce, Et s'ot les **rains** et les  
espaules Trop bien feites por mener  
baules, S'ot boce el dos et jambes tortes,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Perceval le Galois*,  
4633.

1136. 'animal back region'  
Li roncins fu gresles et lons, S'ot meigre  
crope (Var. maigres **rains**) et longue  
eschine,  
Ibid., 7171.

1140-1160

French

1137. 'human kidney, lumbar region'  
renes: **reins**,  
Anonymous, *Gloses de Tours*, 329.

1160-1180

French

1138. 'human kidneys'  
Serat deguastet le mal des pechèurs, e  
serat confermet li justes ; li pruverre del  
quer e des **reins**, Deus li justes (probator  
cordis et renorum, Deus justus),  
Anonymous, *Le livre des  
psaumes...d'après les manuscrits de  
Cambridge et de Paris*, Michel, Paris,  
1876, 7.

1139. 'human kidneys'

Prueve mei, Sire, e essaie mei ; sufle mes  
**rens** (Var. **reins**) e mun quer (confla renes  
meos et cor meum),  
Ibid., 25.

1140. 'animal back'

Et quant il parvint cele part, Vit un lion an  
un essart Et un serpent, qui le tenoit par la  
cœe et si li ardoit Trestoz les **rains** de  
flames ardent,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Le chevalier au Lion*,  
3351.

1180-1200

French

1145. 'human kidneys'  
Morz crie a Ronme, crie a Rains:  
"Seigneur, tuit estes en mes mains, ...  
Ovrez vos ieuze, ceigniez vos **rains**, Ançois  
que je vos praigne as frains!"  
Hélinant, *Les vers de la mort*, Wulff et  
Walbert, Paris, 1905, XV 4.

1146. 'animal back region'  
quatre vilein m'ont rové, Qui m'ont batu a  
reposees, Totes les **reins** en ai enflees, A  
pou que il ne m'ont tüé,  
Anonymous, *Le roman du Renart*, Méon,  
Paris, 1826, 134.

1200-1220

Spanish

1147. 'human kidneys'  
E ferra la tierra con la verga de su boca e  
el spiritu de sos labios matara al impio, e  
sera iusticia cinta de sos lomos e fe cinto  
de sus **renes**  
Almerich, *La fazienda de ultra mar*, oshé  
Lazar, Universidad de Salamanca  
(Salamanca), 1965, 212.

1148. 'human kidneys'  
el Sennor. Non por vista de oios judgara  
nin por oydas de oreias castigara, mas

iudgara en iusticia a los pobres e castigara en derecho a los humildes de la tierra, e ferra la tierra con la verga de sue boca e [con] el espiritu de los labios matara al impio. E sera iusticia cinta de sos lomos e fe cintero de sues **renes**  
Ibid.

1200-1220

French

1149. 'human kidney region'

Quant Yde la cortoise ot passé quatorze ans, Si fu tote formee et parcreüe et grans. Le visage ot rönt..., Les bras rëons et plains, espaulles avenans, Et les **raïns** ot espesses, et moult ot graïsls flans,  
Anonymous, *Le chanson du chevalier au cygne*, Paris, 1874, 259.

1220-1240

French

1150. 'human lumbar region'

Graïle estoit (la demoïsele) par les flans et gente, Et ot les **raïns** un poi grossetes Et hances sëans et bassetes, Et ot un peu grosset le pis,  
Anonymous, *Li chevaliers as deus espees*, W. Foerster, Halle, 1877, 4279.

1151. 'human back'

si trova le chevalier en son sëant. Ne pot relever en estant, Si ot debrisïes les **raïns**,  
Que tos en est floïbes et vains,  
Anonymous, *Li romans de Durmart le Galois*, Stengel, Tübingen, 1873, 1691.

1240-1260

Spanish

1152. 'human back'

Será la maldat de los peccadores & affirmado el Justo! Drechurero, escodrinnador de corazón & de **renes** Dios es. Mío yelmo es en Dios,  
Herman el Alemán, *Traslación del psalterio*, Marc Littlefield, Hispanic

Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1985, 222R.

1153. 'human back'

úðgame, Seynnor, car andé en mi Simpleza &, fiando en Dios, no faillescré. Pruéuame & tiéntame, quema mis **renes** & mío corazón,  
Ibid.

1154. 'human kidneys'

De natura es calient & humida en el tercero grado. Et a tal uertud que si la muelen & dan della a beuer peso de tres dragmas; quebranta la piedra que se faz en las **renes**. & sana della  
Alfonso X, *Lapidario*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2003, 2.

French

1155. 'human kidneys'

Li vis, li sorcil et li f(r)ons, Li nex, la boïche et li mantons, La gorge, li braz et les mains, Li cos, les costes et li **roïns**, Sont tel que grant pãor avroit Qui bien de près m'esgarderoit,  
Robert de Blois, *Robert von Blois Sämtliche Werke*, J. Ulrich, Berlin, 1889, 848.

1156. 'human kidney region'

Li vallès avoit non Gautiers; Moult ert deboneres et frans, Les **raïns** larges, graïles les flans, Gros par espaulles et espès,  
Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*, Barbazan. Nouv éd., Méon, Paris, 1808, 266.

1157. 'human lumbar region'

Le menton ot (la bele Lyrïopei) petit forchié ..., Blanches mains, graïles dois menus, Hanches molees, droïtes **raïns** (Var. et droiz **raïns**). Qant k'est aval ne valt pas mains En son endroit ke ce amont,

Robert de Blois, *Floris et Liriope des Robert von Blois*, Zingerie, Leipzig, 1881, 253.

1260-1280

Spanish

1158. ‘human kidney, back’

Vio lo Mathatias e dolio se e tremieron sus **renes**, e acendio se su sanna segund el iuizio de la ley,

Anonymous, *Los libros de los Macabeos*,

Leo Wiese, Aschendorffschen

Verlagsbuchhandlung (Munster), 1930, 1.

1159. ‘beef loin’

Desí d'este sacrificio que fazién por paz si fuesse vaca o buey noviello que tomassen las **renes** e los reñones e toda la gordura que era dedentro del cuerpo e que lo pusiesse el sacerdot sobr'el altar,

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Primera*

*Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja,

Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 227V.

1160. ‘human back’

Desí que se vistien, e primeramientre el manachasin, que son los paños menores, e assí como cuenta Josefo metiendo los pies lavados por ellos a la manera que las agora calçan el común de los omnes, e que los atavan e los apretavan muy fuert e muy bien suso sobre las **renes** como dixiemos. Ibid.

French

1161. ‘human kidney’

maladies des **rains**,

Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*, 25.

1162. ‘human kidney region’

Les venteuses qui sont mises par desous les **rains** valent as apostumes ki vienent es cuisses,

Ib., 41.

1163. derivation ‘to break the kidneys’

**esrener**

Anonymous, *Chanson de Guillaume*, éd. D. McMillian.

Italian

1164. ‘human kidney’

La Lira per le **rene**, Iscorpione per lo membro, Sagittario per le coscie.

Ricordi Pisani, 131.

Portuguese

1165. figurative ‘God’s kidneys’

demostra a nós aquesto o propheta como das nossas cuidaçõs assi Deus senpre presente demonstra dizente: Scrudante os coraçõs e as **rees** Deus,

Regra de S. Benton in *Inéditos de Alcobaça*.

1280-1300

Spanish

1166. ‘human back’

Metio por las mis **renes** las fijas del so carcax

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Cuarta Parte*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 1.

1167. ‘human will, volution, back’

Ca el espíritu del saber benigno es e de buen fuego (que es de buen amor), e non librará lo maldicho nin a su dezidor de los sus labros con que lo dize segunt lo tiene en el corazón; e será esto porque Dios es testigo de las **renes** d'él (que quiere mostrar los cuidares que él cuidó); e Dios verdadero escodriñador del corazón d'él, e oidor de la su lengua.

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Tercera Parte. Libros de Salomón: Cantar de los cantares, pProverbios, sabiduría y e...*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja; Bautista Horcajada Diezma, Gredos (Madrid), 1994, 288.

French

1168. 'source of sexual desire'

Vous avez trop froides les **rainz**,

Anonymous, *Nouveal recueil de contes, dits, fabliaux*, A. Jubinal, Paris, 1839, 318.

1169. 'human back'

Si mist pöoir et force toute Chascunz de son colp employer, Si c'au plus fort covint ploier Les **rainz** des granz cops sostenir, Anonymous, *Der Roman von Escanor von Gerard von Amiens*, H. Michelant, Tübingen, 1886, 19201.

Italian

1170. 'human kidney'

Lo dolore delle reni è fatto di molti modi: quando è generato per umori caldi e talora per freddi e tale volta per pietra ch'è generata nelle **reni**.

Anonymous, *Libro della cura delle malattie*, I-42.

1171. figurative expression 'to imitate someone'

Dante Allegier, s'i' so' buon begoardo, **tu me ne tien' ben la lancia a le reni**: s'i' desno con altrui, e tu vi ceni; s'io mordo 'l grasso, e tu vi sughi el lardo, Angiolieri.

1300-1320

Italian

1172. 'human lumbar region'

Correan genti nude e spaventale; ... con serpi le man dietro avean legate; quelle ficcavan per le **ren** la coda e 'l capo, ed eran dinanzi aggroppate.

Dante, *Inf.*, 24-95

1173. 'human back'

Icaro misero le **reni** sentì spennar per la scaldada cera.

*Ibid.*, 17-109

1174. expression 'not to be cured by God'

Ogni create cosa vede il fine, salvo la mente che cieca aed avara e volta verso Dio le flesse **rine**.

Cecco d'ascoli

Portuguese

1175. 'animal kidney'

E aquelle, que inchar freama, ou outras, carnes, ou pozer sevo no **rril** do cabrito, que peite cinque soldos

Eluc, inchar

1340-1360

Spanish

1176. 'human lumbar region'

que sia a perder la dignidad de caualleria, por que eil mismo por defension de los otros leixa lur digno ofiçio et faze muitos furtos et muitas roberias, damos por fuero et por juicio et por todos tiempos que, quando vera al desponer, se cinga el mismo l'espada. Et quando aura feito, el sseinor de la tierra prenga I cutiello et sobte las **renes** taille la corea del espada, Anonymous, *Traducción de la version occitana del fuero y jaca por García Martínez, notario de Villafranca de N...*, Fernando González Ollé, Diputación Floral de Navarra (Pamplona), 1970, 105<sup>a</sup>.

1177. 'human lumbar region'

E despues que don Felipe enbio a el con los **renes**, e don Joan que diese otros rehenes a el, don Joan non lo quiso fazer. Por que los vasallos que el ynfante don Felipe avia e los sus amigos no eran con el, e por esta rrazon non podia salir.

Anonymous, *Gran crónica de Alfonso XI*, Diego Catalán, Gredos (Madrid), 1976, 1.

1360-1380

Spanish

1178. 'human lumbar region'

Mas las guardias reales lo encontraron, et por esto el quiso matarse a si mismo.



Dizen algunos qu'el circundo su cuello con su roba & depues comando a su seruidor que le pusiesse el genollo sobre las **renes** & tirasse tanto la roba que lo afogasse  
Juan Fernández de Heredia, *Traducción de Vidas Paralelas de Plutarco*, Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2002, 48V.

French

1179. 'human lumbar region'  
Courtes **reins** ay, cuisses pelües,  
Eustache Deschamps, VIII 234.

1180. 'source of human desire'  
entr'eus, c'on est jone, des **raïns** jüer doit on,  
Bauduin de Sebourc, *Li romans de Bauduin de Sebourc*, Bocca, Valenciennes, 1841, XXIII, 422.

Italian

1181. 'human kidney'  
L'omo mixero da qualche canton del corpo sente o mal o doglia ... in la milçça o in lo ventre o in le **renne** o in le coste o in lo polmon.  
S. Giovanni Crisostomo *Volgar.*, 3-102.

1380-1400

Spanish

1182. 'human back'  
La sexta aprouecha al mal de las **renes** / y de la bexiga y de las llagas dellas  
Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan de Aviñón*, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 88R.

1183. 'human back'

Y amansan muy marauillosamente todos los dolores / señaladamente delas **renes** & de la bexiga / y delas apostemaciones: que se crian enellas  
Ibid.

French

1184. 'human kidney region'  
les **reynes**,  
Anonymous, *La manière de langage*, P. Meyer, Paris, 1870.

1185. 'human lumbar region'

Bras, mains, potrine, mamelettes, ...  
Boudine, **raïns** plainnes et droites, Ne trop larges ne trop estroites,  
Froissart, *Œuvres de Froissart, poésies*, A. Scheler, Bruxelles, 1870, 270.

1186. 'source of sexual desire'

Vees ci Delit, vees ci Luxure ..., Fol Amour et Desir Ardant, Et Venus, qui va tout ardant, Qui vous eschauffera les **raïns**,  
Anonymous, *Gace de la Buigne*, 5053.

Italian

1187. 'human lumbar region'  
Tornato è quel ch'a la morte mi mena, ... tornato è quel che 'l cor mi rode e ruma, che 'nfrange l'osse e le pole e le **rena**.  
Francesco di Vannozzo, 203

1188. expression 'to be very close to someone by virtue'

Messer Macheruffo de' Macheruffi da Padova, antico cavaliere d'anni e anticamente venuto podestà di Firenze, in questa novella **tiene molto bene la lancia alle rene** a messer Ridolfo.  
Sacchetti.

1400-1420

Spanish

1189. 'human back'  
aprouechan contra la inchazon de los genitales & y contra dolor delos **renes**.  
Anonymous, *Traducción del Compendio de la Humana Salud de Johannes de Ketham*, M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Herrera; M<sup>a</sup> Nieves

Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca  
(Salamanca), 1999, 206V.

1190. 'human back'  
salis comunis. onza .iij. & fiat cristere: o  
ponan ende gera pigra/ & benedicta: si  
touiére dolor en los **renes**/ o en las ancas:  
segun que pareciere al phisico/  
A. Velasco de Taranto, *Tratado de la  
epidemia y pestilencia*. Madrid, BN I51,  
María Teresa Herrera; María Estela  
González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 1.

1191. 'human lumbar region'  
E éste traerá escrivanía a las **renes**, según  
dicho es. Ca esta escrivanía significa o  
demuestra el poderío eclesiástico que  
traerá este padre ssanto e non otro mientras  
él viviere.  
San Vicente Ferrer, *Sermones*, Pedro M.  
Cátedra, Junta de Castilla y León  
(Salamanca), 1994, 655.

1420-1440  
Spanish  
1192. 'human kidney'  
el agua en que coxo el çumac & la foia del  
arrham & casscos de milgranas agras  
dulces & fierua fata que mengue la  
meytad. Et desi ponganle en vna gamella.  
& este y la mugerasentada fata quel cubra  
el agua las **renes**.  
Anonymous, *Tesoro de la medicina  
(tesoro de los remedios)*. Sevilla,  
Colombia 5117, María Teresa Herrera;  
María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic  
Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison),  
1997, 15R.

1193. 'human back'  
Et la otra sobrel dedo chico por  
inchamiento del baço. Et en las piernas  
fazemos ocho sangrias de yuso de los  
ynojós por dolor de las **renes**. Et por  
postema de la vexiga.

Ibid.

1194. 'animal kidney'  
Lvij capitulo para la bestia de fierro. En  
**renes** o verdugos o do se sintiere por a  
suso con fierro de cabetulla bllancos.  
Ibid.

1440-1460  
Spanish  
1195. 'human kidney'  
Nefresis, que es enfermedat de las **renes**;  
d'ellas tomó este nombre, ca los Griegos a  
las renes dizen nefresin.  
Anonymous, *Las etimologías romanceadas  
de San Isidoro*, Joaquín González Cuenca,  
Universidad de Salamanca-CSIC-  
Institución Fray Bernardino de Sahagún-  
Diputación provincial de León  
(Salamanca), 1983, 252.

1196. 'human kidney, will, volution'  
Ásmese el onbre toda hora seer visto del  
Dios del çielo e los sus fechos en todo  
lugar seer vistos de los ojos de nuestro  
Señor Dios e de los ángeles en toda hora  
seer renunçiadós a él. Demuestra a nos  
esta cosa el propheta, cómo en las nuestras  
cogitaçiones demuestra a Dios seer siempre  
presente, quando dize: "Dios es  
escudriñador de las **renes** e de los  
coraçones"  
Anonymous, *Traducción de la Regla de  
San Benito*, Miguel C. Vivancos Gómez;  
Fernando Vilches Vivancos, Gobierno de  
La Rioja-Instituto de Estudios Riojanos  
(Logroño), 2001, 70.

1197. figurative 'human back, soul,  
inspiration'  
nin puede del ser abscondida la certenidad  
del fecho. / Ca tu / o soberano delos juezes  
conosces nuestras **renes** / y nuestros  
coraçones.  
Alfonso de Cartagena, *Apología Super  
Salmo "Judica Me Deus,"* Hispanic

Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 71V.

French

1198. 'human kidney'

renes: **rains**,

Anonymous, *Glossaire roman-latin du XVe siècle* (ms de la Bibl. de Lille) annoté A. Scheler, Anves, 1865, 13a.

1460-1480

Italian

1199. 'human lumbar region'

Un maestro c'è di scuola che bottega di ciò tiene: chi avessi una fagliuola, che imparar volessi bene, s'ella è sana delle **rene**, saprà presto il giuoco belle.

Lorenzo de' Medici, II-228

1480-1500

Spanish

1200. 'human lumbar region'

luengas. Verdad es que es cosa natural á las mujeres ser bajas de cuerpo, delgadas y estrechas de arcas y de pechos y de espaldas y de pequeña cabeza, y aun como dice Sant Isidro, ser un poco acorvadas, como lo es y era la costilla de que fué formada la primera mujer, y que sean anchas é gruesas de **renes**, de vientres y de caderas, porque puedan bien caber las criaturas que allí han de concebir y traer nueve meses; y todo esto es y ha de ser naturalmente por el contrario en los varones

Fray Hernando de Talavera, *De vestir y de calzar*, Bailly-Baillièrre (Madrid), 1911, 75.

1201. 'human kidney'

Libro humores enel figado & malicia del alinpiar de la fiel & del baço & las **renes**: & delos intestinos. De aquestas causas & de otras conformes a ellas las apostemas se engendran enel figado.

Anonymous, *Gordonio*. BNM I315, John Culi y Cyntia Wasick, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 149R.

1202. 'human kidney'

**ren** o riñón de animal: ren

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 483.

Italian

1203. 'human kidney'

Calculus è una pietra che nasce in la verga et in le **rene**.

Anonymous, *Lapidario estense*, 154.

1204. 'human kidney'

La arena ... essendo congregata insiemi, genera la pietra, e quela pietra è rossa perché el **rene** è rosso.

Anonymous, *Fasciculo di medicina volgare*, 40.

1205. 'human lumbar region'

Alcuna fiata per se retruoveno aluante garzuone inanti tal età prosperoxe, large ne le **rene** ... , robuste e cum i pecti elevati.

M. Savonarola, I-19

## 55. VULVA, -AE 'Sow's Womb, Matrix'

1080-1100

French

1206. 'womb, matrix'

**borbe**,

Anonymous, FEW, 648.

1200-1300

Italian

1207. 'womb, matrix'

**bulba, bulva, ulva, vulva**

Anonymous, FEW, 648

Portuguese

1208. 'bead'

**volva**

Anonymous, FEW, 648.

1300-1320

French

1209. 'external genitalia of the woman and female mammals'

Cil orifice apelés **vulves**

Anonymous, *Placides et Timedo*, 528, V Cd Mél. Horrent..

1320-1340

Italian

1210. 'female genitalia'

Celidonia ... vale a purgare il capo e la **vulva**.

Bencivenni, I-166.

1480-1500

Spanish

1211. Latin 'womb'

E así el ombre es librado desta vida mesquina, la qual mesquindat de esta vida e el dolor della llora el propheta Jeremías in capitulo XXº: "Quare de **vulva** egressus sum, etc." Dize Jeremías en un planto que fazía: '¿Por qué naçí yo del vientre de la mi madre?'

Anonymous, *Sermones de la real colegiata de San Isidoro de León*, Pedro Cátedra, Semyr (Salamanca), 2002, 181.

French

1212. derivation 'of the vulva (female genitalia)'

Dont je cogneus que tes places **vulvales**

Avoient faict guerre aux miennes

priapales,

Habert, Ep. Cup. VI. Ed. 1547.

Italian

1213. 'female genitalia'

Perché io nella **vulva** non morii? Perché uscito del ventre non perii di presente?

Zanobi da Strata, 4-27

**56. BOTELLUS, -I 'Small Sausage'  
Diminutive of BOTULUS, -I 'Sausage'**

1080-1100

French

1214. 'human gut'

Nul n'espandi unc tant cerveles, / Tant sanc de cors, tantes **bueles**.

Ben, *D. de Norm.*, I, 727, Michel.

1215. 'human gut'

Dunt tut le champ de Fontenele / Fu plein de sanc e de **buele**.

Ibid.

1100-1120

French

1216. 'human intestine'

Li cuens Rollanz veit l'arcevesque a terre, / Defors sun cors veit gesir la **buele**

Anonymous, *Song of Roland*, 2246

1160-1180

French

1217. feminine gender 'human intestine'

As paiens copent maint piz, meinte coree, / Et meint en font chair la **boelee**.

Anonymous, *Aleschans*, 277, Jonck.

1180-1200

French

1218. 'human intestine'

Quer, ainchies qu'il soit nuit, esmouvront tel meslce, / Se Dex n'I met conseil, qui la terre a formee, / Don't le pais sera et la terre gastee, / Tant chervil espandu et tante **bouelee**, / Et tant riche vassal souvin, guile bae.

Anonymous, *Doon de maience*, 6117, A. P.

1200-1220

French

1219. 'human gut'

Et de peur de la **buele** / Ki vint de cele  
tuesun.

Chardry, *Set dormans*, 136, Koch

1220. 'human intestine'

Kant hom lo chevalier fiert parmi la **boele**,  
Anonymous, *Poème moral*. hsg. von W.  
Cloetta, in Vollmollers Romanischen  
Forschungen III (1886) 1ff.

1221. 'human gut'

Dolenz (l. Dolent) sommes enz es **boeules**,  
De Coincy, Gautier, *Les Miracles de la  
Sainte Vierge traduits et mis en vers*, p.  
Poquet, Paris, 1857.

1220-1240

French

1222. 'human gut'

Entent tant amaler (l. a maller = marler) /  
Ses cras **boiax**, sa crasse pance.  
Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*. P.  
Barbazan. Nouv éd. Augm. P. Méon,  
Paris, 1808.

1223. 'pig intestine for consumption'

Vos tuastes vostre porcel ; Onces des os ne  
du **bouel** / Ne m'efforçastes de mengier,  
Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*. P.  
Barbazan. Nouv éd. Augm. P. Méon, Paris  
1808.

1224. 'sausage'

Vostre longaingne de **boeiel** (vostre vit)  
Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*. P.  
Barbazan. Nouv éd. Aug. P. Méon, Paris  
1808.

1240-1260

Spanish

1225. 'human gut, intestine' < Provenzal  
*budel* 'gut'

Sarpedón, un troyano cavallero novel -fijo  
era de Júpiter, semejava a él-, abatió a  
Triptólemus, firió por el **budel**; Ulixes  
por vengarlo ferió luego sobr' él.

Anonymous, *Libro de Alexandre*, Jesús  
Cañas, Cátedra (Madrid), 1988, 248.

French

1226. 'goat intestine'

Les **boieax** d'une chievre et la couree,  
Anonymous, *De Audigier*, in *Fabliaux et  
contes*. P. Barbazan. Nouv éd. Augm. P.  
Méon, Paris 1808, IV 217 ff.

1227. 'human intestine'

Si li depece toute la **boiele**.  
Rich de Furnival, *Best. d'am.*, L'Ydre,  
Hippeau.

1228. 'human intestine'

Li chervil, les **boeles**, envolent a .I. quas  
Pèlerin Richard, *Conq. de Jérus.*, 1678,  
Hippeau.

1260-1280

French

1229. derivation 'to break someone's  
skull'

Par le cauchie gist celle gent deffae, /  
Sans gambes et sans bras, a tieste **boulee**.  
Anonymous, *Chev. au cygne*, 21164,  
Reiff.

1230. 'human gut'

Chi est venus vide escuelle, / Dius, k'il a  
vuide le **boielle** !  
B. de Condé, *Li contes des Hiraus*, 463,  
Scheler.

1320-1340

1231. 'human intestine / description of  
miraculous punishment of the Moors'

Mais il en orrent painnes dures, / Quar, par  
le fondement des cors, / Lors issoit la  
**boielle** fors.

Ph. Mouskes, MS. P. 315.

1232. 'human gut'

Car d'estrainge **boiel**, che dist on par usage, / A loier fort au sien souvent avient damage,  
Anonymous, *Li bastars de Buillon*. P. A Scheler, Bruxelles, 1877.

1233. 'human gut'  
Je vi sus son arçon la **boelle** floter.  
Anonymous, *Restor. du paon*, MS. Rouen, F. 122. v.

1300-1320  
French  
1234. 'human gut'  
D'aucuns voit on bien les **boueles**  
Anonymous, *Branches des royaux lignanes, chronique de Guillaume Guiart*.p. Buchon, Paris 1827.

Italian  
1235. 'intestine'  
La reina pugnava e le donzelle, molto faceano a' Greci gran dannaggio ... para ciascuna un pro' leon salvaggio : faceano a' Greci spander le **budelle**.  
Anonymous, *Intelligenza*, 279.

1236. 'human intestine'  
Se' tu Proteo? Or muove vago vente le tue interiora? Ovvero il diavolo muove le tue spesse **budella**?  
Arrighetto, 228.

1237. derivation 'big eater'  
Eh via, 'servite Domino in letitia' che vi è da soddisfare ogni appetenza e di preti e di frati in gran dovizia senza mostrarsi **budelloni** e senza, dopo che forse in beber si peccò, andare a invetriarsi la coscienza.  
Saccenti, I-2-46.

1320-1340  
Italian  
1238. 'human intestine'

O qualunque leoni abitate in questo scoglio, squarciate il moi corpo, e consomate le scelerate **budelle** con crudele morso.  
Simintendi, I-157.

1340-1360  
French  
1239. expression 'to attach oneself to another party.'  
**Noer son Coeur à autre boyaux**.  
Eustache Deschamps, *Poésie*, MSS. Fol. 573.

1240. 'the rectum'  
Franc **bouel** ou **buyau**-culier.  
Anonymous, *Chasse de Gaston Phébus*, MS. P. 193.

1241. exclamation, hyperbole  
**Par les boiaux St Martin**  
Anonymous, *Fabl*. MS. Du R. n 7989, fol. 213.

Italian  
1242. 'human intestine'  
Contra 'l dolor delle **budella** e dello stomaco per cagion di ventrosità, si dia il vino della sua (del ramerino) decozione e del comino.  
Crescenzi Volgar., 5-49.

1360-1380  
French  
1243. 'human gut'  
par la cervele **bouele**  
Anonymous, *Recueil de poésie et complet des Fabliaux*.p. A. de Montaigion et G. Raynaud, Paris 1872.

1380-1400  
Italian  
1244. expletive  
E' par che tu mi gabbi, e peggio, che non mi rispondi: per le chiabellette, e **per le budella**, che conviene che tu mi paghi.

Sacchetti, I34-31.

1245. expletive

**Per le budella** di Dio! Se posso sapere chi buffa a questo modo, io lo farò savia buffare per altro verso.

Ibid.

1420-1440

French

1246. metaphore small 'courtyard', 'shack' shaped liked intestine, principally in Normandy

Une vielle cours en **boelles**, un jardin potager, etc.

Anonymous, *Invent. des titr. de Blanche-Lande*, p. 196

1247. 'shack'

Les maisons, cours, **boelles**, et jardin potager.

Anonymous, *Invent. des titr. de Blanche-Lande*, p. 196

1440-1460

Italian

1248. 'human intestine'

Chi partiva insin sotto agli arcioni, chi insino al petto, e 'l manco insino a' denti ; e le **budella** balzavan per terra : mai non si vide tanto crudel guerra.

Pulci, 7-54.

1249. 'human intestine'

Ma la battaglia è già presso all'ammenne. E' si vedea cader tante cervella, che le cornacchie faran taferugia; chi aveva men forate le **budella**, pareva il corpo come una grattugia e da far le bruciate la padella, tanto che falsa sarà la minugia. Ibid.

1460-1480

Italian

1250. figurative expression 'to be in danger of death, to the point of being degutted'

Il Tribolo disse: "Leghiamo le spade per l'amor de Dio, e non me ne fate più; ché sempre m'è parso **avere le budella in un catino**."

Cellini, I-79 (186)

1480-1500

Spanish

1251. Latin 'black pudding'

Morcilla. botulus .i. **botellus** .i.

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

Italian

1252. 'human intestine'

Venendo il Piovano Arlotto da Pisa a Firenze in su uno cavallo che faceva diguazzare le **budella** in corpo al Piovano, tanto forte e isconciamente trottava. Piovano Arlotti, 182.

1253. 'human intestine'

Tu hai assassinato quello povero beneficio: se io li fusse stato, te avrei tagliato il naso e l'orechie, e per le culture te averia facto lassare le **buelle**.

S. degli Arienti, 432.

### 57. FARCIMEN, -ENIS 'stuffed sausage'

1240-1260

French

1254. 'cutaneous disease of horses'

un roncín Qui cloche et si a le **fresin**, Anonymous, *Nouveau recueil de fabliaux et contes*, p. Méon, Paris, 1822, 1544.

1255. 'cutaneous disease of horses'

le roncín Qui touz estoit plains de **farcin**, Ibid., 241.

1340-1360

French

1256. 'blessing against a horse disease'  
contre **farcin**,

Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, p. la  
Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris,  
1846, 78.

1480-1500

Spanish

1257. Latin 'sausage'

Longaniza. **farcimen** .inis. lucanica .ae.  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-  
latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

### 58. LARIDUM, -I 'Pork Lard, Fat, Bacon'

Port. **lardo**

1140-1160

French

1258. 'animal lard, bacon' for cooking  
Cerfs, e cheverels, e veneisons, E altres  
chars tant i avera, E en la quisine tant  
remaindra, Tant en prendrom a espendant,  
Les esqüiers ferai manant Des bons **lardez**  
e de bräuns, Des esqüeles as baruns,  
Anonymous, *The Anglo-Norman Metrical  
Chronicle of Geoffrey Gamar*, Th. Wright,  
London, 1850, 277.

1259. derivation 'to introduce a piece of  
fat, to grease'

Quant vit que sis uncles mureit Pur  
veneisun que il n'aveit, Ne il ne set ù il la  
troisse, Un bräun trencha de sa quisse,  
**Larder** le fist e bien rostir, Puis le fist a  
sun uncle offrir,  
Wace, *Le roman de Brut*, Le roux de  
Lincy, Rouen, 1836, 14219.

1160-1180

French

1260. 'piece of pig fat, lard'

Lors le (le chevruel) comance a escorchier,  
Le cuir li fant desor la coste, De la longe  
un **lardé** (Var. **lardel**, **lardon**) li oste Et  
tret le feu d'un chaillo bis, Si l'a de seche  
busche espris Et et an une broche an rost  
Son **lardé** (Var. **Lardon**) cuire au feu  
mout tost, Sel rosti tant que toz fu cuiz,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Le chevalier au Lyon*,  
3462.

1261. 'deer bacon'

De boin mangier ont a fusion, Et volilles et  
venison, **Lardés** de cerf et de sengler Ont  
a mangier sans refuser,  
Anonymous, *Flore und Blanceflor*.  
Immanuel Bekker, Berlin, 1844, 1679.

1262. 'deer bacon'

Sovent en aveit dame Heleine Longes,  
**lardez** o les daintiez, Cimiers e hances et  
forchiez. Mout en aportent veneison, Mout  
en prenent a grant foison,  
Benoit de Sainte-Maure, *Le Roman de  
Troie*, L. Constans, Paris, 1904, 14969.

1180-1200

French

1263. 'deer bacon'  
del cerf firent bons **lardez**,  
Anonymous, *Le roman de Renart*, Méon,  
Paris, 1826, 22779.

1200-1220

French

1264. 'deer bacon, fat'  
Li leus s'en vait molt tost corant Là où il  
vit le cerf gisant... ; Anchois sera grant li  
estris Que il l'ait pris ne adesé, Ne que il  
avra del **lardé**,  
Renaut, *Lai d'Ignaurès*, p. Monmerqué,  
Paris, 1832, 188.

1265. 'piece of deer fat'

Melion, ki le cerf chaça..., Tot maintenant  
l'a abatu ; Puis prist de lui un grant **lardé**,  
En sa bouche l'en a porté,



Ibid., 209.

1266. ‘deer fat, bacon’  
Encore avoit il son **lardé**, Ke de sa terre ot  
aporté ; Grant faim avoit, si l’a mangié,  
Ibid., 249.

1220-1240

French

1267. ‘animal fat’  
Pastez de chevrols et **lardez**,  
Anonymous, *Le roman de la rose ou de  
Guillaume de Dole*, Servois, Paris, 1893.

1268. derivation ‘songbird, titmouse’  
D’oisiaus chantanz avoir assez Par tot le  
vergier amassez ... ; Si ravoit aillors granz  
escoles De roietiaus et de tortoles, De  
chardoneriaus, d’arondeles, D’alões et de  
**lardereles** ; Calandres ravoit amasses En  
un autre leu,  
Guillaume de Lorris, *Le roman de la Rose*,  
650.

1269. ‘bacon for roasting’  
De son fusil ot le fu trait, Li charbon sunt  
bien enbrasé. Une grant piece de **lardé** I  
rostissoit li nains,  
Anonymous, *Li romans de Durmart le  
Galois*, E. Stengel, Tübingen, 1873, 2144.

1240-1260

Spanish

1270. ‘bacon, fat’  
que quando les acaeciére a questo, que  
tomen del **lardo** del tocino sal preso a  
bueftas  
Abraham de Toledo, Moamín, *Libro de los  
animales que cazan*, Anthony J. Cárdenas,  
Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 153V.

1271. ‘pork bacon’  
Si non, denles del **lardo** del tocino un  
pedaçuelo de carne picado e untado con  
miel

Ibid.

1272. ‘bacon, pork fat’  
denles después de carne de ouejas con olio  
de sísamo; e quando ouieren poco sabor de  
comer, denles a comer del **lardo** del  
puerco salado quanto un almendra a las  
menores; e den más a las mayores, e que  
tuelgan enante lo de suso por tanxo la sal,  
ca esto les alimpiará el cuerpo de dentro e  
fazerá auer sabor de comer  
Ibid.

Portuguese

1273. ‘fat’  
Maiordomus habeat medietatem de **lardo**  
de tunia, et de dulfino  
P. M. H. Leges.

1260-1280

French

1274. ‘deer bacon’  
**Larde (l. Lardé)** de cerf,  
Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*,  
Barbazan. Nouv. éd. Méon, Paris, 1808,  
87.

1275. ‘deer bacon, fat’  
Or, s’il vous plest, s’irons mengier, Car je  
vous donrai sanz dangier D’un **lardé** de  
cerf sanz saveur, Car, par le verai  
sauvëeur, Ge n’ai pain ne vin ne cervoise,  
Anonymous, *Li romans de Claris et Laris*,  
J. Alton, Tübingen, 1884, 23005.

1276. ‘pork fat’

A premiers orent pois au **lart**, Après ot  
cascuns un marlart, Si orent hastes et  
lardés, Et si orent rices pastés, Et si burent  
a grant destroit D’un vin d’Ausai molt fort  
et roit Plainne une bout de cinq sestiers,  
Anonymous, *Gautier le Leu*, 193.

Italian

1277. ‘pork fat used as condiment or  
ointment’

Se 'l luogo è tale che non vi si possa trovare acqua né cavare pozzo, tu farai una cisterna che sia per lungo più che per largo e sia ben murata in alto e unta spesso di buon **lardo** cotto.  
Giamboni, 8-I-185.

1280-1300

Italian

1278. 'pork fat'

Dante Alighier, s'i' so' buon begolaro, tu me ne tien' ben la lancia a le reni ; s'eo desno con altrui, e tu vi ceni ; s'eo mordo 'l grasso, e tu ne sugi 'l **lardo**.  
Angiolieri, I37-4.

1279. 'pork fat'

Così per tempo un dì quindici, rimenando, imbeverando, dipoi smaltando quello che vuoi, colla cazzuola ogni giorno diffregando con morca d'olio o **lardo** per infin tanto vedrai che l'acqua rendi.  
Fr. Martini, I-116.

1300-1320

Spanish

1280. 'pig fat'

paren pennolas de pauon dessuso en ques apegue el fumo & tomen aquel fumo con al tanto vjnagre quanto fuere el poluo de las sangusuelas & tomen taiadiellas de **lardo**. & mezclen lo todo en vno. & metan lo alli o la tinna  
Anonymous, *Gerardus Falconarius*. Bibl. Escorial V. II. 19, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 1.

1281. 'bone fat'

Et despues tomen del orpimente con el **lardo** del osso. & la grossura del gallo montes. & mezclen lo todo en vno. & dengelo. o tomen del mjnió aluo con el hueuo tibio.  
Ibid.

1282. 'pig fat'

Si alguno a el colodriello enbargado por ffumo. o por poluo. o en alguna guissa toma la pimjenta. & ffaz poluo con el rrauno. & ssopla gelo en las narizes. o toma el **lardo** duro & los aios & muele lo en vno & ffregal el paladar o toma los aios ffuertes & destienpra los con agua tibia.  
Ibid.

French

1283. derivation 'to grease'

Fauvel si se sist a la table...; L'en le puist en enfer **larder!**

Anonymous, *Le roman de Fauvel*. A. Pey, 1866, 536.

1284. 'mousetrap with bacon as bait'

Ensi nous a pris **au lardon** Boniface, par son pardon, Qui estoit au temps de lors pape,

Anonymous, *Chron. métr. attrib. à Geoffroy de Paris*, Ed. Diverrès, 1956, 45.

1320-1340

Spanish

1285. 'bacon'

"Fue con él a su casa e diol mucho de queso, mucho tozino **lardo**, que non era salpreso, enxundias e pan cocho sin raçión e sin peso: con esto el aldeano tovos por bienapreso.

uan Ruiz, (Arcipreste de Hita), *Libro de buen amor*, Alberto Blecua, Cátedra (Madrid), 1992, 348.

French

1286. derivation 'bacon ben, coffer' au preste dit (la fame): "Boutez-vous tantost Dedens ce **lardier** et ne dites mot!"

Anonymous, *Du preste qui fu mis au Lardier, recueil de poésies françoises des XVe et XVIe siècles*, A. de Montaigion, Paris, 1855, 26.

1287. derivation 'tax on lard'

De nos briefs dou **lardier** de  
Bruges...trois livres et trois solz.  
Anonymous, *Ch. des comptes de Lille*, ap.  
Duc., Lardarium.

1340-1360

Spanish

1288. 'pig fat'

A Aquel mal & faz le esta melezina toma  
el **lardo** del puerco & la pimienta &  
mescla lo todo en vno & dagelo Acomer E  
otros dja dal el Aloen con carne de pollo  
& sanara El cijj capitulo es de quando cria  
Anonymous, *Tratado de cetrería*, José  
Manuel Fradejas Rueda, Hispanic  
Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison),  
1993, 24V.

French

1289. 'piece of salted pork'

en un cerf sont les espaulles, la hampe, les  
cuisses, le foie, les nombés, les **lardés**, la  
queue,

Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, la  
Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris,  
1846, 156.

1290. derivation 'fat between the ribs and  
the spine'

Les **lardés** c'est ce qui est entre les costés  
et l'eschine ; et sont meilleurs en pasté que  
autrement,  
Ibid., 157.

1291. 'to grease'

Il y a difference entre les queux, entre  
boutonner et **larder**, car boutonner est de  
giroffle et **larder** est de lart,  
Ibid., 88.

Italian

1292. 'pig fat, lard'

Li romani eserciti ... niuno altro  
guernimento, per soddisfacimento della  
natura portavano, che un poco di farina per  
uno, con alquanto **lardo**.

Boccaccio, V-169.

1293. 'lard, fat'

La lor carne (dei porci) è convenevole ad  
usare in cibo fresca e secca, e il loro **lardo**  
è ottimo per condire tutti i cibi.

Crescenzi Volgar., 9-77.

1360-1380

French

1294. figurative

Et si fault avoir ... **Lart** pour **larder**, qui  
ne soit maigre,

Eustache Deschamps, *Le miroir de  
Mariage*, IX 47, 1372.

1295. figurative 'to be plump enough'

... Baibon et Mabilete Chantoient une  
chansonnette, Et Marguerite Dubois  
Aimart Qui **estoit assez sur le lart** Pour  
faire sonner l'horloge.

Ibid., Poésie, Richel, 84, 425.

1296. figurative 'to be wrong'

Cilz ci **n'a pas mangié le lart** J'estoie  
trop mal informez

Ibid.

1380-1400

Spanish

1297. 'bacon'

estomago como la cozida: & porende vsan  
en francia porque non se desgaste la  
humidad enlardarlas con vn pedaço de  
**lardo** de tocino.

Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan  
de Aviñón*, Eric Naylor, Hispanic  
Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison),  
1995, 50R.

French

1298. figurative 'to fatten'

Vëismes nostre barques tresbien **lardee** de  
belles flesches,

Anonymous, *Le saint voyage de  
Jherusalem du Seigneur d'Anglure*, F.

Bonnardot et A. Longnon, Paris, 1878, 276.

Italian

1299. 'pig fat, lard'

Togli finocchio bianco trito minuto, e poi lo fa' friggere con poco di bianco di porro trito minuto, con ovo o **lardo**.

Anonimo Toscano, LXVI-I-22.

1300. derivation 'small piece of lard'

Fave fresche novelle, falle bullire; e gittata via l'acqua, mettile a cocere con latte di capra o di pecora, o latte d'amandole, o con carne, bene spurata di sale. E mettivi ova dibattute e **lardelli** in scudelle, se vuoi.

Ibid., LXVI-I-28.

1400-1420

Spanish

1301. 'piece of fat'

cauar pozo tu faras vna cisterna que aya mas de luengo que de amplo e sia bien patent en alto vnta souen e amenudo de buen **lardo** cozido e quando ella sera bien vntada a punto luenga ment laugua sia mesa de dentro e anguilas e pexes de Rios  
Anonymous, *Libro del tesoro*. Girona, Catedral 20<sup>a</sup>5, Dawn Prince, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1990, 57R.

1302. 'human fat'

la mas bella que el omne puede ferdeuant los njdos delos palomos por que ellos engendren fillos Ala senblança dela pintura que ellos veden dauant ellos Mas sabet que qui toma del **lardo** del omne enforcado e ne gita dauant delos forados de las palomas sabet que njnguno no se partira jamas por su grado  
Ibid.

1420-1440

Spanish

1303. 'bacon'

De commo se faze el vnguento blanco para las manos & paral rostro. Rrecipe el seuo de la rennonada del carnero. & el **lardo** del çerro del puerco que sea sin sal. & el unto de las gallinas & del ansar tanto de lo vno commo delo otro

Anonymous, *Tesoro de la medicina (Tesoro de los remedios)*, María Teresa Herrera; María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 48V.

French

1304. derivation 'bacon chamber'

Moult bien vos pourveront (the women) de tout en vo **lardier**, Gilles li Muisis, *Poésies de Gilles li Muisis*, Kervyn de Lettenhove, Louvain, 1882, 215.

1305. derivation 'adjective that relates to lard ; 'mardi lardier' = 'mardi gras'

Le jour du **lardier**

Anonymous, *Terrier de Gironde*, f 70 v, Arch. Vienne.

Italian

1306. 'pig fat'

Per pigliar li topi maledetti, trappole ho teso lor e risogallo, arsenico con **lardo** ed altri archetti.  
Burchiello, 2-44.

1440-1460

Spanish

1307. 'bacon'

longura dela vulua con nauaja & con forma de estopas con rraadura de **lardo** vntada por que non dexa soldar la pellicula dende en adelante

Anonymous, *Arte complida de cirugia*. BNM Ms. 2.165, Cynthia M. Wasick; Enrica J. Ardemagni, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1993, 189R.

1308. derivation ‘piece of pork fat’  
“Lugar que, en un trabajo tipográfico, ha quedado sin imprimir, “mancha de grasa” cada vno dellos vn rrótulo en la mano del martirio que avía rreçebido por Nuestro Señor. Y los cauallos con /30v cubiertas de grana, y vnos rrótulos por ellas que dezían: **lardón**.

Lope de Barrientos, *Refundición de la crónica del Halconero*, Juan de Mata Carriazo, Espasa-Calpe (Madrid), 1946, 64.

Italian

1309. ‘rich in fat’ < Spanish *lardero*.  
De la carne del cervo la parte denanzi è bona in brodo **lardieri**.  
Maestro Martino, LXVI-I-119.

1480-1550

Spanish

1310. Latin ‘pork lard’  
Lardum lardi. agora se llama **lardo** y es lo que se guarda en casa dela grosura mas firme del puerco. & dize se **lardo** por que lo guardan en casa para lo que ouieren despues de adobar. ca los antiguos dizian lares alas casas.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1311. Latin ‘lard’

Taxea. dizen los françeses al **lardo**.  
Ibid.

1312. pork fat’

La llaga: o es grande: o pequeña. si es pequeña la natura es suficiente por si para la curar. O pongan rasura de **lardo** en paño de lino ençima. O pongan vna tela de araña. o rasura de camisa ençima & sus semejantes.

Anonymous, *Gordonio*. BNM I315, ohn Culi y Cyntia Wasick, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 1.

Italian

1313. expression ‘to live in abundance’  
Se le vivande triste fussin buone, no’ potremo **notar quassù nel lardo**.  
Bellincioni, II-89.

1314. figurative expression ‘to squander’  
Non se ne vada; e dove? Forse che a Roma, e che a Napoli si getta il **lardo** a’ cani per loro, che tanti oggi ve ne sono che molti di loro di fame, o nello spedale, si muoiono?

Ibid.

1315. derivation ‘little piece of lard’  
figurative

Pima che l’altrui tele curi, anocchia le bozime e **lardegli** e le tue note, che quel si tesse poi che s’inconocchia.

Ibid.

## 59. UNGELLA ‘Talon’

No documentation found

## 60. SUMEN, -MINIS ‘Utter (Sow)’

1300-1500

Italian

**súmene**

Anonymous, REW, 696.

1480-1500

Spanish

1316. Latin ‘mammary, breast’

**Sumen**. tambien es grossura. Et propria mente viene **sumen** de mamar. Ca los antiguos quesieron dezir **sumen** ala teta dela muger. Lucilio .4. delas satiras dixo Quod si nulla potest mulier tam corpore duro & cetera.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 11.

1317. Latin ‘sow utter’

Ubre de puerca parida. **sumen** .is.  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O’Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 101R.

## 61. GIGERIA, -AE ‘Gizzard’

1040-1060

French

1318. ‘human, animal liver’

jecur: **gisier**,  
Anonymous, *Alexis. Pariser Glossar 7692*.  
Konrad Hofmann, München, 1868, 457.

1160-1180

French

1319. ‘bird liver or stomach’

Après li vait d’altretel guise come li bos al  
sacrifise E come aignelet enveiset Ki deit  
estre sacrificiet. Simple est e fol, ne set ù  
vait Ne que a liens seit atrait, Tres k’ele ait  
sun **gisier** (jecur) perciet De sun dart, dum  
el l’at fichiet,  
Sanson de Nantuil, *Prov. Salom*. In  
*Bartsch langue et Litt.* 152, 6.

1200-1220

French

1320. ‘bird stomach’

**gisier** (:mester),  
Tobie de Guillaume le Clerc de  
Normandie, *La vie de Tobie de Guillaume  
le Clerc de Normandie*. In Herrigs Archiv  
für das Studium der Neueren Sprachen  
und Literaturen LXII (1879).

1220-1240

French

1321. ‘human liver’

Rate, poumon, **visier (l. Jusier)**, böele  
Juroit de Dieu a chaque mot,  
Gautier de Coincy, *Les Miracles de la  
Sainte Vierge traduits et mis en vers*, p.  
Poquet, Paris, 1857, 620.

1322. ‘human stomach’

Si resavez, beaus Genius Coment le **gisier**  
Ticius S’efforcent voutoir de mangier, Ne  
riens nes en peut estrangier,  
Guillaume de Lorris, *Le Roman de la  
Rose*, 19306.

1260-1280

French

1323. ‘bird mesentery, viscera’

Se dedenz cherchié m’ëussiez, Une  
jagonce I trovissiez En un **jusier**, se ge ne  
ment, Qui poise une once droitement,  
Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes,  
Castoiem. : Discipl. Cleric.* Barbazan.  
Nouv. éd. Méon, Paris, 1808, 142.

1320-1340

French

1324. ‘bird stomach’

De rate et de **jusier** l’enflure,  
Anonymous, *Poème moralisé sur les  
propriétés des choses*, G. Raynaud, in  
*Romania XIV* (1885), 3.

1340-1360

French

1325. ‘bird stomach’

Ne Ticius pas ne baila Aux voutoirs  
rungans son **jusier**,  
Philippe de Vitry, *Les oeuvres de Philippe  
de Vitry*, Tarbé, Reims, 1850, 65.

1326. ‘bird stomach, gizzard’

trois oiselets en une escüelle, c’est assez ;  
toutesvoies quant l’en a jugiers de  
chappons, *vel similia*, l’en met trois oiselès  
et demi **jugier** avec en l’escüelle,

Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, la Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris, 1846, 121.

1327. 'bird gizzard'  
Menus de piés : Prenez **jugiers** et foies et faites cuire en vin et en eaue, premierement les **jugiers** et au derrenier les foies, puis les mettez en un plat et du percil mincié et du vinaigre par-dessus. Item. De pié de beuf et de mouton et de chevrel,  
Ibid., 145.

1440-1460

French

1328. 'human/animal liver'

jecur : **jusier**,

Anonymous, *Glossaire roman-latin du XVe siècle (ms. de la bibliothèque de Lille)*, A. Scheler, Anvers, 1865, 13b.

## 62. SPATULA, -AE 'Shoulder (pork)' < Diminutive Latin SPATHA

1100-1120

French

1329. 'humah breast, chest area'

Sanglant en ad e l'osberc e la brace, Sun bon cheval le col e les **espalles**, E Oliver de ferir ne se target, Li XII per s'en devient avoir blasme,

Anonymous, *Chanson de Roland*, 1343.

1330. 'human chest area'

Gros ad le piz, belement est mollet, Lees les **espalles** e le vis ad mult cler, Fier le visage, le chef recercelet, Tant par ert blancs cume flur en estet ;  
Ibid., 3159.

1331. 'human chest area'

Desur les **espalles** ad la teste clinee.  
Ibid., 3727.

1120-1240

Spanish

1332. 'pork shoulder'

Senior fortunio lopez in aguero et in morello et in arigole. Amirat Senior acenar sangez, menestral sango gallons, petinella saione. Aliala II panes III galletas bino medio kantaro, una **spatula** de porcho, II conellos.

Anonymous, *Donaciones reales en favor de Banzo Azones* (Documentos Relativos a Huesca), Ricardo del Arco, Justo Martínez (Huesca), 1921, 149.

1160-1180

French

1333. 'human shoulder, shoulderblade'

Par selonc l'**espaule** le fiert,  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Erec und Enide von Christian von Troyes*, W. Foerster, Halle, 1890.

1334. 'human shoulder'

Cil qui ... le mors de l'**espaule** fist.  
Chrétien de Troyes, *Cligès von Christian von Troyes*. W. Foerster, Halle, 1884.

1335. 'human shoulder'

Einçois qu'il se fust regardez Li ot au trenchant de l'espee L'**espaule** del bu deservree.

Ibid., *Le chevalier au Lyon*, 5669.

1180-1200

Portuguese

1336. 'shelter'

Qui habuerit **spadoam** dabit eam cum uno capone.

Anonymous, Pm. mG. *Leges*, 482.

1210-1220

Spanish

1337. 'human back'

Decabo, si alguno defendiendosse del can elo matare, non peche ninguna cossa, firiendolo del **espalda** fasta en la cabeça.

Et qui en otro lugar le firiere el matare,  
pechelo sil pudiere ser firmado  
Anonymous, *Fuero de Zorita de los  
Canes*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud,  
Imprenta Fortanet (Madrid), 1911, 322.

French

1338. ‘human shoulder’

**Espaulles** ot un poi largetes,  
Guillaume le Clerc, *Fergus, Roman von  
Guillaume le Clerc*, E. Martin, Halle,  
1872, 43.

1339. derivation ‘battle armor’

tant d’entor n’ot Fors la coife et les  
**espaulers**,  
Ibid.

1340. ‘human shoulder’

la destre **espaule** devant  
Anonymous, *Lais inédits de Tyolet, de  
Guingamor, de Doon, du Lecheor et de  
Tydorel*, Paris, in *Romania VIII* (1879),  
166.

1220-1240

French

1341. derivation ‘shoulder protection for  
battle’

Li un aportent fil a manches ; Cist i  
rattachent **espaulliers**,  
Anonymous, *Le roman de la rose ou de  
Guillaume de Dole*, Servois, Paris, 1893,  
2582.

Italian

1342. derivation ‘protective armor’

Veneno da 800 in 900 omini d’arme  
armadi tutti, e bona parte con le barde e  
con li ragazi sul driedo con li elmi, **spalazi**  
e lanze.

Sanudo, XIII-179

1240-1260

Spanish

1343. ‘human back’

Todo omne qui matare can de casa e no  
oujere plaga de la **espalda** en suso, pagará  
a su dueynno X ss.; et si no morjere e  
oujere plaga en la part caguera, dará V ss.  
Anonymous, *Fuero de Viguera y Val de  
Funes*, José M<sup>a</sup> Ramos y Loscertales,  
Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca),  
1956, 81.

1344. ‘human back’

Feryó al rey Garçia el señor de Castyella,  
atal fue la feryda que cayó de la syella,  
metyó l’ toda la lança por medio la tetyella  
que fuera del **espalda** paresçió la  
cochyella.

Anonymous, *Poema de Fernán González*,  
Itziar López Guil, Biblioteca Nueva  
(Madrid), 2001, 354.

Italian

1345. ‘human shoulder’

Li demoni cun li grandi bastoni, ke ge  
spaça li ossi, le **spalle** e li galoni.  
Giacomino da Verona, XXXV-I-642.

French

1346. ‘human shoulder’

Et par l’**espaule** au mouton Faisoit pertes  
rendre a fuison.

Wistasse le Moine, *Wistasse le Moine*, W.  
Foerster und Trost, Halle, 1891, 21.

1260-1280

Spanish

1347. ‘animal shoulder blade’

la otra gordura d’esse carnero lo que  
toviesse sobre la corada, e la cola e el  
redañuelo del cuajar e amos los reñones  
con su gordura e la diestra **espalda**,  
porque era este carnero del  
consagramiento, e una torta de los panes e  
una fojuela con olio esparzudo  
Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Primera  
Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja,  
Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá  
de Henares), 2002, 1.



1348. 'human back'

La tercera razón que dizen aún porque este pecho ovo assí nombre es por el saber, que razonan que yazié en el pecho más que en otro lugar de tod el cuerpo por razón del coraçón que está allí, dond se levanta todo, e que assí como la sabencia es la más alta cosa de todas las que son assí pusieron el pecho dond ella viene más alto que la **espalda** e que todo lo ál por onra e remembrança de la sapiencia, que es el fijo de Dios. A la **espalda** d'aquel carnero llama Moisés otrossí espalda de apartamiento, como diximos  
Ibid.

French

1349. 'human shoulder, shoulderblade'  
Si l'a navré parmi l'**espaule** Que en un mois ne sist a tabule.

Anonymous, *Richars li Biaus*, W. Foerster, Wien, 1874, 3899.

1350. 'human shoulder'

Pour lui et les navrés garir Manda mires sans nule faule. La plaie qu'il ot en l'**espaule** Fist tenter,  
Philippe de Remi, *Œuvres poétiques de Philippe de Remi, Sire de Beaumanoir*, H. Suchier, Paris, 1885, 4482.

1351. derivation 'protection for shoulders for battle'

Un hauberk bon et bien trellis Li aporte et les **espaulieres** Et braiseul de soie et lasnieres,  
Girbert de Montreuil, *Roman de la Violette ou de Gérard de Nervers*, Fr. Michel, Paris, 1834, 2582.

Italian

1352. derivation 'to fall from horse'  
Gli se sventrava, chi se speczava per li rini, chi rompea lo cuollo cadendo da lo cavallo feruto, chi **se spallava**.

Guido delle Colonne *Vulgar.*, I-238

1280-1300

Spanish

1353. 'human back'

dieronle este nombre desta palabra bus. que dize el griego por buey. & dieronle este nombre. porque diz la estoria que auie la cabeça como de toro. & auie una sennal fecha de fierro en la **espalda** o porquel nascieran en la fruent dos Inchazones quel salien tanto a fuera quel semeiau cuernos.

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Cuarta Parte*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 1.

1354. 'human shoulder'

E el emperador quando uio que el descreydo assil maltraye metio mano a una espada muy buena que tenie & fue ferir al Turco entrel pescueço & la **espalda** seniestra. de guisa que el golpe de la espada descendio por medio de los pechos fasta el costado diestro

Anonymous, *Gran conquista de ultramar*. Ms. 1187 BNM, Louis Cooper; Franklin M. Waltman, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 47R.

1355. 'human back'

. Sabet que non conbre. fasta que me pongan la cruz en la **espalda** por passar a ultramar. & llamo al Obispo.

Ibid.

Italian

1356. 'slaughtered animal shoulder'  
Acconcia e raduna li pezzi della pecora in quella pentola, ogni buona parte, la ventresca, le **spalle** e le cosce, che sia parte eletta e piena d'ossa.  
Bibbia Volgar., VII-479.

French

1357. derivation 'small shoulder'

Et **espaulettes** Si proprement les a Diex fetes,  
Anonymous, *Nouveau recueil de contes, dits, fabliaux*, A. Jubinal, Paris, 1839, 260.

1300-1320

Spanish

1358. derivation ‘back, behind’

E tajen las ansy como dyximos en la otra partida de la pennola del ffender. E esta ssera a la figura del cunno que aya el cabo de yuso agudo e el otro grueso e aya la tajadura de la pennola **espaldar** como cuchillo e **espaldar** contra el fuste del arbol.

Anonymous, *Tratado de agricultura de Ibn Bassal*, José María Millás Vallicrosa, CSIC (Madrid - Granada), 1948, 407.

1359. ‘back’

El pechezuelo que es ofrecido. & la **espalda** que es apartada combredes en muy limpio logar tu & tus fijos & tus fijas con tiguio

Anonymous, *Biblia. Escorial* I.j. 8, Mark Littlefield, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 3R.

1360. ‘horse shoulder blade’

que a el & asu cauallo puso en tierra en manera que el cauallo de bors se quebro el **espalda** derecha & commo leonjs uio a sus companeros que yazian en tal manera aparejados

Anonymous, *Cuento de don Tristán de Leonís*, Roma, Vaticana 6428, Ivy A. Corfis, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 90V.

Italian

1361. ‘human shoulder’

S’avventò un serpente che ‘l trafisse là dove ‘l collo a le **spalle** s’annoda.

Dante, *Inferno*, 24-99.

1362. ‘human shoulder’

Di vil ciliccio mi parean coperti, e l’un sofferia l’altro con la **spalla**.

Ibid., *Purg.*, 13-59.

1363. figurative ‘part of mountain near the summit’

Guardai in alto e vidi le sue **spalle** vestite già de’ raggi del pianeta che mena dritto altrui per ogni calle.

Ibid., *Inferno*, I-16.

French

1364. derivation ‘armor protection for shoulders’

Là vëissiez ... Bacinez fon dre, embarrer hyaumes, Haubers fausser et **espaulieres**, Guillaume Guiart, *Branches des royaux lignages, chronique de Guillaume Guiart*, Buchon, Paris, 1827, 2235.

1320-1340

Spanish

1365. ‘human back’

Començaron los a ferir tan de Rezio quelos moujeron & les fizieron boluer las **espaldas** & dexaron el canpo.

Anonymous, *Crónica de veinte reyes*. Escorial Y. I. 12, Terrence A. Mannerter, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 238V.

Italian

1366. figurative expression ‘in the time that has passed’

Vago augelletto che cantando vai, over iangendo, il tuo tempo passato, vedendoti la notte e ‘l verno lato e ‘I di dipo le **spalle** e I mesi gai.

Petrarca, 353-4.

1367. ‘referring to death’

Signor, mirate come ‘l tempo vola, e si come la vita fugge, e la morte n’è sovra le **spalle**.

Ibid., 128-99.

1340-1360

Spanish

1368. ‘animal back’

La cruz que este leon llevava en la **espalda** en que yua la espada bermeja como la sangre, esto demuestra que la ley de los christianos a de ser adelantada por poder e bondad

Anonymous, *Gran crónica de Alfonso XI*, Diego Catalán, Gredos (Madrid), 1976, 360.

1369. ‘back’

e en la vna **espalda** le vy vna crus bermeja como la sangre

Ibid., 357.

1370. ‘human back’

conosçer non sabriemos a la lumbre del dja non ha piel syn yjada [118] njn luego syn despues njn vjentre syn **espalda** njn cabeça syn pjes demas que son muy pocos [119] los que saben el seso tan poco commo locos los cuerdos por un peso vno non sabe el quarto[120] buscar delo que deue

Anonymous, *Proverbios*. Moñino 73, Juan Carlos Temprano, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 1.

Italian

1371. ‘human shoulder’

Peronella ..., messo il capo per la bocca del doglio ... e oltre a q uesto l’un de’ bracci con tutta la **spalla**, cominciò a dire: “Radi quivi e quivi e anche colà.”

Boccaccio, *Decameron*, 7-2.

1372. ‘shoulder of quadrupeds’

Se ‘l cavallo che zoppica dinanzi, e nel volgere a destra o a sinistra zoppica più, avrà dolor nelle **spalle**.

Crescenzi Volgar., 9-57.

1373. ‘in poultry, wing socket’

La bellezza e nobilità de’ falconi si conosce se ha il capo ritondo, e la sommità del capo piana..., e le **spalle** ampie e le penne dell’alie sottili.

Ibid., 10-10.

1380-1400

Spanish

1374. ‘human back’

Et depues, leuando el trofeo derecho vn poco enclinado sobre la **espalda** derecha de Romulo, yua enta la ciudat. & toda la huest era armada. & el yua adelant leuando la oblacion del dios con cantos & con regraciamientos; & los ciudadanos qui eran dentro de la ciudat lo recibieron alegrement.

Juan Fernández de Heredia, *Traducción de Vidas Paralelas de Plutarco, III*, Juan Manuel Cacho Bleuca, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2002, 108R.

1375. ‘human back’

diziendo aquestas paraulas tomo su arco enla mano & lançole una sayeta la qual dio a nesso pos los costados çerca dela **espalda** & salliote alos pechos & nesso era de muyt grant forma de persona pero tan grant era el asta dela sayeta que ercules le lanço que de amas partes paresçie muyt bien

Juan Fernández de Heredia, *Gran Crónica de España*, I. Ms. 10133 BNM, Regina af Geijerstam, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 53V.

1376. ‘back’

fue fecha grant destruction dela una & dela otra part. mas los baioarios giraron las **espaldas**.

Ibid., 7.

French

1377. derivation ‘cargo carried on shoulder’

**espaulee**

du Guesclin

Italian

1378. 'help, aid'

Avendo trattato con due contestabili di fanteria che erano al presidio del castello di sopra da Conigliano, s'appresentò ad esso con molte scale e con **spalle** dei detti entrò dentro con forse LXXX de' suoi soldati.

Chinazzo, 787.

1400-1420

Spanish

1379. 'animal back'

Reçibjo bjen & estando comjendo & tenjendo delante sy vn **espalda** de carnero por mandamiento de djos tomo vna çitera de olio & lo derramo sobre la cabeça de saul dizjendo que lo vngia por Rey de ysrrael o que bjen aventurados seriamos si sigujesemos

Pero López de Ayala, *Caída príncipes*. HSA HC327/1326, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 38R.

1380. 'human back'

no le alcanço enla carne y don lançarote le firio de toda su fuerça sobre la **espalda** diestra que todas las mallas dela loriga le corto y el golpe desçendio al braço y cortoselo por sobre el codo

Anonymous, *Traducción de Lanzarote del Lago*, Harvey Sharrer, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1999, 296V.

Italian

1381. 'human shoulder'

La mattina rivegnente il ditto Ganfo, nudo colla croce in sulla **spalla** ritta, entròe in nel bagno.

Sercambi, 2-I-27.

1420-1440

Spanish

1382. 'animal back'

conejo e liebre cocho o asado, si vinieren enteros, quiten primero su **espalda**, de aquélla desfaziendo partes, e ponella.

Después la pierna, faziendo en el grueso d'ella un tajo de tajadas gruesas. Dende, partilla en dos partes e ponerla

Enrique de Villena, *Arte cisoría*, Pedro M. Cátedra, Turner (Madrid), 1994, 184.

Italian

1383. 'help, aid'

Così s'aviserà l'un l'altro e daremo **spalle** secondo sarà il bisogno.

Rinaldo degli Albizzi, III-482.

Portuguese

1384. 'back'

spantandosse ao través, voltandosse ryjo, furtando a **espalda**, quando pulla lança os couces...

D. Duarte, *Ensinança de Bem Cavalgar*, 8. 21.

1440-1460

Spanish

1385. 'animal back'

La segunda speçie que depende dela suso dicha. La qual es .xvij. por respecto de las suso dichas se llama espatulançia por quanto esta se faze & se cata enla **espalda**. esto es en algunas figuras que se fallan enlas espaldas de algunas anjmalias.

Lope de Barrientos, *Tratado del dormir y despertar y soñar*. Ms. Escorial h. III. 13, María Isabel Montoya, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 46V.

1386. 'back'

En tres maneras se descoyunta el hueso del adjutorio el qual es atado enla buxeta del **espalda** mediante el ligamiento la vna la qual es segund lo mas que la cabeça del

adjutorio entra so el sobaco la segunda que salga alas partes delanteras  
Anonymous, *Arte complida de cirugia*.  
BNM Ms. 2.165, Cynthia M. Wasick;  
Enrica J. Ardemagni, Hispanic Seminary  
of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1993,  
239V.

1387. 'back'  
E sy lo quisieres arredrar sentiras ensomo  
del **espalda** el enbargo del hueso del  
espalda que non dexa fazerse ende curso  
Anonymous, *Traducción de la cirugia  
mayor de Lanfranco*, Cynthia M. Wasick,  
Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 1987, 239V.

Italian

1388. 'under the shoulder referring to a  
transported load'  
Posesi in **ispalla** un gran tinello ed  
avviossi la verso una fonte, dove e' solea  
ber sempre appiè del monte.  
Pulci, I-61.

1389. figurative 'part of mountain near the  
summet'  
Solo e pensoso in una chiusa valle me 'n  
già a lenti passi, lungo u.rio che discendea  
dale sue alte **spalle**.  
G. Gherardi, 3-37.

1390. 'each part of points where a bridge  
is held together'  
Così presa la larghezza del fiume, la quale  
era braccia dugento, al fiume era, come ho  
ditto, colle rive alte e ferme di bonissimo  
terreno, e anche in parte uno tufo forte,  
che mai quelle rive, per piena che lo fiume  
avesse, si solevassino, sì che il ponte viene  
avere bonissime **spalle**.  
Filarete, I-I-359.

1460-1480

Spanish

1391. 'human lumbar region'

Y el cauallero, que lo alcanço ende, firiolo  
tan fieramente, que le falso la loriga, e  
metiole el fiero de la lança por cerca de la  
**espalda** siniestra, e batiolo en tierra  
Anonymous, *La demanda del sancto grial*,  
Adolfo Bonilla y San Martín, Bailly-  
Baillièrre (Madrid), 1907, 6.

1392. 'human back'  
E como Paris lo viese, diole con una flecha  
por el **espalda** e saliòle a los pechos  
Lope García de Salazar, *Istoria de las  
bieandanzas e fortunas*, Ana María Marín  
Sánchez, Corde (Madrid), 2000, 2.

1393. 'human back'  
Como el troxese el santo çebro dela cruz  
enel onbro. Para nos saluar quisieron los  
rreyes xpistianos ser vngidos enel onbro o  
enla **espalda**. ca en aquella lleuada dela  
cruz sobre el onbro se amplio la profeçia  
del ysayas  
Fernando Mejía, *Libro intitulado  
Nobiliario Vero*, Pajares Giménez,  
Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 1992, 1.

Italian

1394. figurative 'part of mountain near the  
summet'  
La maggior parte di dette fontane o nelle  
**spalle** de' monti o a piedi di quelli si  
manifestano.  
Piccolomini, 3-15.

1480-1500

Spanish

1395. 'horse back, saddle'  
el cavallo; assí que cayó sobre él y le  
quebró una pierna, y el cavallo ovo sacada  
la una **espalda**, \* de manera que ninguno  
dellos se pudo levantar  
Garci Rodríguez de Montalvo, *Amadís de  
Gaula, libros I y II*, Juan Manuel Cacho  
Blecuca, Cátedra (Madrid), 1991, 1.

1396. Latin

Spata. espada que es cuchillo luengo & agudo de ambas partes. que tambien se nombra rumphea. & tomo este nombre de passion. por que en griego se dize patin. Otros quieren que en latin se diga spada por ser lengua & ancha: como es la **espalda** delas pecoras.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1397. 'human shoulder'

La quarta señal es dolor dela **espalda** yzquierda & dela teta yzquierda. E entonçes aquella llaga sera por manera de alguna abrasion: & entonçes puede se curar

Anonymous, *Gordonio*. BNM I315, John Culi y Cyntia Wasick, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 1.

Italian

1398. 'human shoulder'

Colle mani aperte mostra le palme di quelle e alza le **spalli** inver li orecchi e fa la bocca della maraviglia.

Leonardo, 2-240.

1399. 'natural shelter'

Nessuna delle parti fu ardità di venire a battaglia, ma ciascuna di esse, con le **spalle** d'alcuna terra ben ferma o d'alcun fiume fortificatasi, molti giorni nel campo si ritenne.

Bembo, 5-18.

1400. 'back part of military ranks'

Sappiate che quando io dirò o testa o fronte, vorrò dire le parti dinanzi; quando dirò **spalle**, la parte di dietro.

Machiavelli, I-II-379.

**63. OFFELLA, -AE 'Cutlet' < Diminutive Latin OFFA, -AE 'bite,**

**morsel'**

1480-1500

Spanish

1401. Latin 'morsel'

Offa offe. proprie frustrum panis dentibus concisum. cuius diminitium est **offella** offelle scilicet parua offa. offa scribitur cum geminata .f. ofella vero cum simplici quia in diminutione plerunque mutatio fit. Offari idest coqui quia offatim idest minutatim excoquitur. Offa est que in latrantium canum os iacitur: vt cum satientur compescatur latratus & sileant..

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1402. Latin 'soup'

Sopa pequeña. offula .ae. **offella** .ae.

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 95R.

Italian

1403. 'small sweet pasta, made with many ingredients particulary in northern Italian regions'

1404. derivation 'pastry cook, confectioner'

Al suo (del fornaro) mestiero s'appartengono il pane, le fugazze ... le **offelle**, onde vengon gli **offelari**.  
Garzoni, I-843.

**64. PERNA, -AE 'Pork Thigh, Ham' < Greek πτερνα 'leg, thigh'**

1220-1240

Spanish

1405. 'human leg'

Tod aquel que **pierna** quebrantare aalguno, peche L marauedis, et qui pie

taiare, peche C marauedis. Si negare, saluese con VI uezinos.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Zorita de los Canes*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud, Imprenta Fortanet (Madrid), 1911, 159.

1406. ‘human leg’

Escriuano abbat de sancta Ilana, una con el cabillo, damos & otorgamos a uos Pero Ominguez & a uuestra mugier Mari Micholas & a uuestros fijos el molino de Alça **pierna** que dizen del azenna, por tal pleit, quel tengades bien adobado toda uia, & sino, quel perdades;

Anonymous, *Carta de donación (Documentos del reino de Castilla)*, Ramón Menéndez Pidal, Centro de Estudios Históricos (Madrid), 1919, 24.

1407. ‘human leg’

Con esta matadura eran muy maltrechos, Perdien pieses e manos, e fñcavan contrechos, Las **piernas** e los brazos bien cerca de los pechos Iva Sancta Maria prendiendo sus derechos.

Gonzalo de Berceo, *Milagros de nuestra señora*, Claudio García Turza, Espasa-Calpe (Madrid), 1992, 662.

1240 – 1260

Spanish

1408. ‘human leg’

Es por la **pierna** diestra Eüropa notada, ésta es más católica, de la fe más poblada, tienen Petrus e Paulus en ella su posada, ésta es de la diestra del bispo santiguada. Anonymous, *Libro de Alexandre*, Jesús Cañas, Cátedra (Madrid), 1988, 552.

1409. ‘human leg’

Todos estavan firmes, grant era la refierta, de los muertos la tierra toda yazié cubierta; andavan en la sangre bien fascas media **pierna**; nunca fue en un día Belona más espierta.

Ibid., 247.

1410. ‘human leg’

es como compeçamiento de la **pierna** deste gemini a poder sobresta piedra & della recibe su uertud. Et quando ella es en el ascendente muestra esta piedra mas manifiestamente sus obras.

Alfonso X, *Lapidario*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2003, 1.

1260-1280

Spanish

1411. ‘human leg’

Et por otra fferida de quel non ssaquen huesso çinco marauedis. Et por fferida del cuerpo quel passe de parte en parte diez marauedis. por fferida del cuerpo o de la **pierna** que passe de parte en parte çinco marauedis

Anonymous, *Espéculo de Alfonso X*. BNM 10123, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 2.

1412. ‘human leg’

auie el uiente gordo & la una **pierna** flaca.

Alfonso X, *Estoria de Espanna que fizo el muy noble rey don Alfonsso...*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 81V.

1413. ‘human leg’

. dias & guardarlo que non se le coma nin se le moje. A cabo de los .x. dias sera la **pierna** enxuta & desinchada & caera la bitma.

Anonymous, *Libro de los caballos*, María Teresa Herrera; María Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 30V.

French

1414. ‘ham’

Hec perna, **perne**.

Anonymous, *Notice et extrait de manuscrits conservés au musée Huntéren, à Glasgow: Glossaire Latin-Français*, P. Meyer.

Portuguese

1415. 'human leg'

1260. Martinus **perna**

Anonymous, *Livro dos bens de D. Joao de Portel*,

1280-1300

Spanish

1416. 'human leg, thigh'

Rio que auien en gordo mas que podrie seer una coxa de **pierna** de omne. & por uentura podrie seer que fuessen camarones & era el gusto dellos mas dulce que de todos los otros pesces.

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Cuarta Parte*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 1.

1417. 'human leg, thigh'

puso caualleros armados a cada vna de las partes del Reyno avn sin esto mando fincar en fondon del rrio que djzen tamensso ally por do auje de pasar jullio çessar de Roma a trinouanto palos de fierro muy agudos & plomados & gruesos commo **pierna** de omne.

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Quinta Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto, Universidad de Alcalá (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 176R.

1418. 'animal leg, thigh'

291 DE BESTIA QUE FIRIER OMNE O LAGAR.- Bestia que firier omne o lagare, dé el duenno el precio que costar a sanar al maestro quil sanare. Este mismo iudizio sea de braço quebrado o de **pierna**.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Béjar*, Juan Gutiérrez Cuadrado, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1974, 82.

1300-1320

Spanish

1419. 'animal leg, ham'

Et toma el çumo del assenssio et mételo en el cuero de la **pierna** de gallina, et después toma el çumo et tórnalo en la **pierna** et moja la **pierna** en leche d easna et dágela a comer.

Anonymous, *Libro de los azores*, J. M. Fradejas Rueda, Cairel (Madrid), 1985, 95.

1420. 'human leg, thigh'

la seynnal prenga de la **pierna** diestra. & el seynnor solariego de la pierna siniestra et partan todo el cuerpo con la cabeça por medio.

Anonymous, *Fuero Navarra*. BNM ms. 248, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 1.

1421. 'leg'

& si una fuere demas partan por medio o la creatura desta guisa. la seynal tome de la pierna diestra. & el seynor solarigo dela **pierna** siniestra & partan todo el cuerpo con la cabeça por medio

Anonymous, *Fuero General de Navarra*. Bibl. Universitaria Salamanca. Ms. 1947, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 1.

1320-1340

Spanish

1422. 'leg'

E esto fiçieron ellos por que ssabian que era flaco depues quel quebrara la **pierna** en Ssant Aren en fuyendo del rey don Fernando

Juan Manual, *Crónica abreviada*, José Manuel Blecua, Gredos (Madrid), 1983, 785.

1423. 'leg'

E el Rey salliendo muy Rezio por la puerta fue dar dela **pierna** enel berrojo &



quebrossele le pierna. & esto fue por el pecado que el fiziera contra su madre. Anonymous, *Crónica de veinte reyes*. Escorial Y. I. 12, Terrence A. Mannerter, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 185V.

1424. ‘chicken leg’  
. Et si faziendol esto que dicho es non quisiere entrar con ella, deuen le atar vna **pierna** de gallina en las espaldas entre las alas, et quando el falcon fuere por trauar de la carne, deuen le tirar por el cordel en guisa que gela derriben; et desque trauare de la garça a bueltas  
Juan Manuel, *Libro de la caza*, Juan Manuel Blecua, Gredos (Madrid), 1981, 541.

1340-1360

Spanish

1425. ‘human leg’  
E pelearon tanto hasta que los mataron todos delante; e el abraçado con el estandarte peleo con el espada que tenia en la mano, fasta quel cortaron la vna **pierna** e ouo de caer; e lançaron de ençima de la nao vna barra de hierro e diole vn golpe en la cabeça de que murio.  
Anonymous, *Gran crónica de Alfonso XI*, Diego Catalán, Gredos (Madrid), 1976, II, 318.

1426. ‘animal leg, ham’  
E sy vieres que prinden bien dales Acomer Asy commo feziste de Antes & sy non dales la **pierna** mojada enel vjnagre E dagela Acomer con los granos del benbriello o del Algodon E despues pon los en lugar tenebregoso fasta las besperas & despues tomalos enla mano & ten los fasta el primer suenno & despues ban[n]a los en Agua tibia & metelos  
Anonymous, *Tratado de cetrería*. RAE 9, José Manuel Fradejas Rueda, Hispanic

Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1993, 1.

1427. ‘human leg’  
braço quebrado, cada uno çient sueldos; **pierna** quebrada, çient sueldos, mas si sanare o coxqueare, çinquenta sueldos; pulgar corto, çinquenta sueldos; el segundo dedo, cada uno çinquenta sueldos, por la estema del braço quebrado; otrosý mano, çient sueldos; pulgar corto, cada uno çinquenta sueldos;.  
Anonymous, *Fuero viejo de Castilla*, Ángel Barrios García, Gregorio del Ser Quijano, CILUS (Salamanca), 1999, 1.

Italian

1428. ‘back thigh, leg of the pig, ham’  
Confettiamo col sale le **perne** e ‘l lardo.  
Palladio Volgar., 13-6.

1360-1380

Spanish

1429. ‘human leg’  
La ora ellos enuiaron a dezir al rey axi como era estado fecho, en quienta guisa auien encontrado vn hombre con el piet crebado, que auie vna **pierna** de husta de la rodiella ayuso, et que aquel geles auie denunciado.  
Juan Fernández de Heredia, *Traducción de Breviarium ab urbe condita, de Eutropio*, Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2003, 111V.

1430. ‘human leg’  
Neoptolomo le dio vn golpe de guchiello en la **pierna**, mas no le nozio mucho por tal qu'el golpe fue flaco, de mano de hombre que muria. No res menos, Eumenio se dubdo del golpe que hauja reçebido. Finalment el lo despullo & lo dexo muerto.  
Juan Fernández de Heredia, *Traducción de Vida paralelas de Plutarco*, Juan Manuel

Cacho Blecua, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2002, 16R.

1431. 'human leg'  
& la hora cayo en el rio armado, & nadando el passo a la otra part, seyendo ferido de los tirenos de vn golpe de lança en la **pierna**.  
Ibid., 82R.

French  
1432. 'ham'  
**pernes** de lart.  
Anonymous, *Comptes des recettes et dépenses du roi de Navarre de 1367-1370*, p. 61, Izaarn.

1380-1400  
Spanish  
1433. 'animal leg, ham'  
y deue ser dela carne dela **pierna** del carnero castrado: grueso assado en candela mansa:  
Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan de Aviñón*, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 46V.

1434. 'human leg'  
Un día se esdeuino que anibal se acosto tanto apres delos muros quel fue ferido enla **pierna** durament  
Juan Fernández de Heredia, *Gran crónica de España*, I. Ms. 10133 BNM, Regina af Geijerstam, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 95V.

1435. 'chicken leg, thigh'  
E despues bien enla tarde. dale de comer de vna **pierna** de polla & veras toler al falcon. vnas tolleduras negras como pez & en estas viandas la mjel & la zaragatona & piernas de polla le mantiene fasta que veas quele va mejor  
Pero López de Ayala, *Libro de la caça de las aves*. BL Add. 16392, José Manuel

Fradejas Rueda, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 37R.

1400-1420  
Spanish  
1436. 'human leg'  
Ca el pecho del alçamiento e **pierna** dela rreseruacion tome delos fijos de Ysrrael delos sacrificios de sus paçificaciones, e di las Aaron el saçerdote e asus fijos, por fuero de sienpre delos fijos de Ysrrael  
Anonymous, *Biblia Escorial I-j-4: Pentateuco*, O.H. Hauptmann, University of Pennsylvania Press (Philadelphia), 1953, 1.

1437. 'human leg'  
gloria antiocus mas que sus antecesores ca ovo primera mente el linaje grande de su abuelo otrosi quando su madre lo pario fue fallado vn anjillo de oro en el lecho & naçio con vna ancora en la **pierna** & todas estas señales demostrauan las onrras que devia aver & ser glorioso despues de alixandre en su caualleria otrosi le ennobleçieron muchas las cosas que despues fizo  
Pero López de Ayalda, *Caída príncipes*. HSA HC327/1326, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 140V.

1438. 'human leg'  
E esto demuestra que en el omne son dos **piernas** en que se sostiene & con que anda es asaber dos partes prinçipales de cuya conposiçion rresulta omne que son el cuerpo & enel alma doblega se la pierna del cuerpo por la muerte mas la del alma que es jnmortal & jncurrutible non llega al suelo antes queda enlos meritos delas buenas obras & coge el fruto delas santas opinjones & çiertas  
Enrique de Villena, *Los doze trabajos de Hércules*. Ms. 27 BNM, Francisco Gago

Jover, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 190R.

1420-1440

Spanish

1439. 'human leg'

E desde lo oviere çerca acabado o paresca que más non quiere de aquello, echados los huesos en el baçín dicho, que non convienen ser roídos en el real comer, dende al tajo de los pechos proçeda en aquella parte donde la **pierna** cortó, faziendo un tajo sobre ellos, al luengo, que pase çerca del ombro, corriendo el cuchillo.

Enrique de Villena, *Arte cisoria*, Pedro M. Cátedra, Turner (Madrid), 1994, 168.

1440. 'animal leg, thigh'

yo vi quien lo prouo asaz vezes & dixo que non (& dixo que non) fallo melezjna que asy tirase la hinchazon & alinpiase & ensugase la llaga & cresca la carne fizo lo en sy mesmo tres semanas ponjendolo dos vezes al dia Para tirar señal de ferida tomen çumo de carne de **pierna** de asno desde la asen & encorporen lo con tuetanos de cañas de buey & vnte a menudo dixolo quien lo prouo

Alfonso Chirino, *Menor daño de la medicina*. Escorial, B. IV. 34, Enrica J. Ardemagni, Ruth M. Richards, Michael R. Salomon, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 178V.

1441. 'animal thigh, leg'

Dizen para tirar la señal dela ferida çumo de **pierna** de asno asada. & incorporado con tuetanos de buey & vntar a menudo / Ibid., 92V.

1440-1460

Spanish

1442. 'human leg'

Guidones son en otra manera, ca deven ser fechos como estandarte, partido por

medio, con una **pierna** sola que se tiende bien a la larga fasta la punta en angosto, e aquestos usan los omes de armas e la gente de armas quando mueven sus reales o caminan

Juan deMena, *Tratado sobre el título de duque*, Miguel Ángel Pérez Priego, Planeta (Barcelona), 1989, 408.

1443. 'cow leg'

Item mando que ofrezcan con mi cuerpo el dia que finare al mi enterramiento diez et seis açunbres de vino colorado et vna **pierna** de vaca o de buey et veynte e çinco panes.

Anonymous, *Testamento (Colección diplomática de Santa Catalina del Monte Corbán)*, Rosa Mª del Toro Miranda, Fundación Marcelino Botín (Santander), 2001, 375.

1444. 'human leg'

Mando que los lanceros comiencen la pelea, ante que los triarios, et a los triarios que estén quedos, extendida la **pierna** siniestra, defendiendo los cuerpos con sus escudos, fasta que los lanceros, Alfonso de Palencia, *Tratado de la perfección del triunfo militar*, Mario Penna, Atlas (Madrid), 1959, 1.

1460-1480

Spanish

1445. 'horse leg'

La undécima, otro brazo con **pierna** de cavallo con herradura.

Anonymous, *Documentos sobre judaizantes*, Nicolás López Martínez, Seminario Metropolitano de Burgos (Burgos), 1954, 1.

1446. 'cow leg, hindquarter'

Para el mal de los ojos toma la clara del huevo del dia puesto & batelo mucho & aquello que se colare claro del espuma echalo en el ojo & desnatara & tirara la

vrrura & el dolor para bermejor e comezon de los ojos toma vna tajada de la **pierna** de la vaca cruda e tenla ençima del ojo vna noche aclara mucho e es cosa prouada  
Anonymous, *Traducción del libro de recetas de Gilberto*, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 1.

1447. 'human leg'  
la muger. iten dize abiçena sean fecho poluos de la vnna de asno & sean echados por canuto en la madriz de la fenbra parira luego esto es cosa prouada. iten diçe aviçena toma açafra & muelelo a tanto commo vna nuez & ligalo a la **pierna** es muy prouechoso. iten dize mas coral blanco ligado a la pierna de la muger faze parir sin dolor cosa prouada. iten dize petrus lucator da a la muger a beuer leche de otra muger & parira luego esto es cosa prouada.  
Ibid., 41V.

Italian  
1448. 'type of mollusk'  
Sono altri (animali marini) chiamati **perne**, di spezie di conche, et abbondano circa all'isole Pronzie.  
Landino (Plinio), 698.

1480-1500  
Spanish  
1449. 'horse leg, thigh'  
No tardó mucho que no llevó el pago, que Florestán salió del cavallo luego y fue para el Rey, ahunque muchos le aguardavan, y no le alcançó sino en la **pierna** del cavallo, y cortándogelo toda dio con él en tierra  
Anonymous, *De las mujeres ilustres en romance*, Juan Manuel Cacho Bleuca, Cátedra (Madrid), 1991, 1016.

1450. 'human leg'

hauer los ordenado enla manera / que fasta hoy los guardamos. assi mismo creyeron / que ella fallo / fazer del hueso dela **pierna** del alguna aue: o de algun canyuto: flautas: & charamellas de que vsan los ministriles  
Ibid., 12V.

1451. derivation 'ham'  
Requiem eternam vino, con su manto colorado dessollado todo un lado, con un **pernil** de tocino; y, en el medio del camino, atajole el aleluya, diziendo: "Nadie no huya, que, si no tenéys padrino, de pagar avéys el vino."  
Juan del Encina, *Poesías (Cancionero)*, Óscar Perea, Universidad Complutense (Madrid), 2003, 61V.

## 65. CASEUS, -I 'cheese'

1060-1080  
Spanish  
1452. 'cheese'  
vnum **caseum** et duas galletas de vino ad bibendum, sicut ritum est in terra aragonensis.  
Anonymous, *Venta de una linar en Arrosa (documentos correspondientes al reinado de Sancho Ramírez)*, José Salarrullana de Dios; Eduardo Ibarra y Rodríguez, M. Escar (Zaragoza), 1907 – 1913, 41.

1453. 'cheese'  
Tota et de Oria, in VIII Kahices de tritico, aliala, galleta de uino et III panes et unum **caseum** Sunt fermes Galindo Atones et domino Acenari et Sancio  
Anonymous, *Donación de un domicilio en Senés (Documentos correspondientes al reinado de Sancho Ramírez)*, José Salarrullana de Dios; Eduardo Ibarra y Rodríguez, M. Escar (Zaragoza), 1907 – 1913, 12.

1140-1160

Spanish

1454. 'cheese'

Infirmarie: Villam Longam, cum duobus iugis bouum, ac omnem redditum ecclesie Sanct... .. ipsumque essar de Orta; de ganato quod adquisieverimus, preter boves masculos, qui agriculture dentur, duas partes, cellario tercia; butirum quoque, **caseum**, mel et sagimen infirmo de refectorio dentur, servienti famulo infirmorum porcionem de cellario.

Anonymous, *Carta de don Pedro, Abad de Silos (Cartulario de Silos)*, Marius Férotin, Imprimerie Nationale (Paris), 1897, 92.

1455. 'cheese'

mellis et sagiminis comunis decimam, ganati etiam quod adquisieverimus decimam, insuper Pennam Covam cum duobus iugis bouum, de lectis mortuorum decimam, necnon tricesimum **caseum** porcionis refectorii, helemosinarie assignavimus.

Anonymous, *Carta de don Pedro, Abad de Silos (Cartulario de Silos)*, Marius Férotin, Imprimerie Nationale (Paris), 1897, 92.

1160-1180

Spanish

1456. 'cheese'

Totus homo qui dederit boues si non quinto, pectet .X. menkales, et qui acceperit similiter pectet. A los iuueros dent .III. kafices, medio inde, et medio inde, et (Fol. 19 r.) media arançada de **queso** .I. menkal en auarcas, qui plus dederit, pectet .LX. menkales. Et el iuero qui obra minguare, pectet medio menkal a la obra.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Uclés*, Georg Gross, Boletín de la RAH (Madrid), 1991, 160.

1200-1220

Portuguese

1457. 'cheese'

Una spadoa, et uno cordeiru, t duos **caseos**, et uno ladu

Eluc, coona,

1220-1240

Spanish

1458. 'cheese'

El sennor de asu yuero por annafaga, quanto el pleyteare, et un almut de sal, et un braço de aios, et una forca de çebollas, et II sueldos pora **queso**, et II sueldos pora auarcas, et su parte de tod el fructo que senbrare, segund del pleyto que con su sennor fiziere, sacado ende alcaçer et ferren, que destas cosas el yuero non a de tomar ninguna cosa.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Zorita de los Canes*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud, Imprenta Fortanet (Madrid), 1911, 78.

1459. 'cheese'

Et destas quarteras qui uoluerit eas accipere, det a ssu conta, et tome a ssu conta. Et si el ganado hy quisier dexar, del dia que compezaren a fazer **queso**, de en soldar de cabanero, et en annaffaga, et en auarcas et en sal et en quaio; et reciba esquilmo a conta.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Cáceres*, P. Lumbreras Valiente, Ayuntamiento de Cáceres (Cáceres), 1974, XLI.

1460. 'cheese'

Tod ome qui pan leuare a terra de moros, o miel, o **queso**, o manteca, o armas, o cauallo, qui lo fallare prendali quanto troxiere sin calonna et suyo sea Ibid., LXII.

Portuguese

1461. 'cheese'

Quod ceperint facera **queso** vel manteca. Anonymous, P.M.H. Leges 762

1462. 'place name'

Sancto Johannes de **Queigiada (Oujijada)**

P.M.H. Inquisitiones

1240-1260

Spanish

1463. figurative 'as white as cheese'  
Avié y un buen ombre, viejo e de grant seso, -era de grandes días, **tan blanco como queso**-; doquier que uviava siempre fue bien apreso, era en los juízios tan igual com' el peso.

Anonymous, *Libro de Alexandre*, Jesús Cañas, Cátedra (Madrid), 1988, 221.

1464. 'cheese'

Et si el ganado hi quisiere lexar, del dia que comezaren a fazer **queso**, de en soldar de cabanero, et en annafaga, et en auarcas, et en quaió.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Usagre*, R. Ureña y A. Bonilla, Hijos de Reus, editores (Madrid), 1907, 55.

1465. 'cheese'

E el sennor dé al yuero por annafaga quatro cafizes, medio trigo, medio çeuada, \* media fanega de sal, \* & vna forca de ajos & otra de çebollas, & dos sueldos para **queso**, & dos sueldos para auarcas, & su parte de todo el fruto que senbrare, que paro con su sennor, fueras ende alcaçer o ferren, ca destas cosas / non a de prender el yuero nada.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Úbeda*, Juan Gutiérrez Cuadrado, Universidad de Valencia (Valencia), 1979, 268.

1260-1280

Spanish

1466. 'cheese'

De los carneros e de la lanna e del ganado de las sierras, xxv moravedis cadaño. -La meetad del **queso** e de la manteca desse mismo ganado otrosi cadaño. -Della marcatga que dio el rey don Alfonso al

monesterio de Sancto Domingo de Silos, ciento moravedis cadaño

Anonymous, *Ordenanza del obispo de Burgos (Cartulario de Silos)*, Marius Férotin, Imprimerie Nationale (París), 1897, 235.

1467. 'cheese'

los moros moron .vii. marauedis Et la aroua dela miel morauedi et medio Et el quintal delos figos v. morauedis. Et el arroa delas garroas tercia de morauedi. Et el arroa del **queso** .x. morauedis & medio. Et la libra dela carne de carnero. vij dineros de plata. Et la libra dela uaca iiij. d(a)[i]neros de plata.

Alfonso X, *Estoria de España, II*, Lloyd A. Kasten; John J. Nitti, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 206V.

1468. 'cheese'

E el pastor guarde los corderos, e faga el **queso**, e tome .xii. domengueras: cada mes quatro; e tome el quarto de la lana delas ouexas uazias. E si el amo tolliere el ganado al pastor ante de Natal, del quanto ouiere uengado; e si del dia de Natal adelante yelas toliere, del todo su derecho quomo si las uelasse todo el anno.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Alba de Tormes*, Américo Castro y Federico de Onís, Centro de Estudios Históricos (Madrid), 1916, 316.

1280-1300

Spanish

1469.. 'cheese'

El sennor de asu yuvero de annahaga quatro cafiçes por medio, & vn almud de sal, & vn forco de ajos, & otro de çebollas, & dos sueldes para **queso**, & dos sueldos para abarcas, & su parte del fruto que senbraren, segun fuere la postura del sennor & del yuvero, sacado el alcaçer

Anonymous, *Fuero de Cuenca*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud, Academia de la Historia (Madrid), 1935, 182.

1470. 'cheese'

Qual quiere que armas o viandas vendiere a los moros o les leuare, despennenlo, si prouado le fuere; si non, saluese con doze vezinos & sea creydo, o jure solo & rresponda a rripto, le que mas al conçejo ploguiere; & llamamos viandas pan, **queso** & toda cosa que omne puede comer & mascar, sacados los ganados biuos. Ibid., 358.

1471. 'type of fruit'

Arrancaron las ende & fueron posar a unas huertas en que auie unos arboles & en aquellos arboles auie una fruta que dizien **queso**

Anonymous, *Gran conquista de Ultramar*. MS. 1187 BNM, Louis Cooper; Franklin M. Waltman, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 142V.

1300-1320

Spanish

1472. 'cheese'

Et es assaber que qualquiere de los sennores assi de baccas como de oueyas. deuen auer el usu del fruyto de la manteca e de los quesos segunt el espensa que diere en el ganado de **queso** assi dezimos que qualquiere de los sennores segun la quantitat de las baccas. e de las oueyas que aura. pongan annafaga e sal. Pastores. Mando encara que los pastores de las baccas ayan el octauo de la manteca

Anonymous, *Carta de población de la ciudad de Santa María de Albarracín según el códice romanceado de Castiel*, Carlos Riba y García, Tipografía de Pedro Carra (Zaragoza), 1915, 209.

1473. 'cheese'

E cada uno de los sennores, tan bien de las uacas commo de las oueias, aya del fructo del **queso** e de manteca a ssegund que metiere espesa. Por que dezimos que cada uno a ssegund de la quantitat del ganado que ouiere ponga sal e annafaga. Anonymous, *Fuero de Alarcón*, CORDE, Real Academia Española (Madrid), 2000, 1.

1474. 'cheese'

algun seynnor se auiene con mançebo soldadado. el seynnor no es tenido de dar carne sacando tres dias en la semana. domingo. martes. & jueues. en los otros dias al dia una uez conduyto en lo al ho **queso** ho ceboylla o alguna cosa con que coma su pan. El mançebo deue ser pagado con esto del seynnor en conduyto. Ibid.

1320-1340

Spanish

1475. 'cheese, monetary unit'

Sepades que el monesterio de las dueñas de sant barnaldo me dixieron que ellas que avían fasta quatroçientas oveias e carneros e cabras, e que porque las traen en los montes de y de guadalfaiara que las prendades porque vos paguen dineros e **queso** e lana fasta que vos paga otro qualquier

Anonymous, *Albalá de María (Documentos de los conventos de Guadalajara)*, Francisco Layna Serrano, CSIC (Madrid), 1943, 25.

1476. 'goat cheese'

Diom' pan de çenteno, tiznado, moreno, e diom vino malo, agrillo e ralo, e carne salada. Diom **queso** de cabras: "Fidalgo", diz, "abras ese blaço e toma un canto de soma, que tengo guardada Juan Ruiz, (Arcipreste de Hita), *Libro de buen amor*, Alberto Blecuca, Cátedra (Madrid), 1992, 255.

1477. 'cheese'

E pidieronme que les fisiese merçed e les mandase que oviesen corta de ramo e quexigo para ellas e para faser fuego en los dichos montes, e que les non tomasen dineros nin **queso** nin lana, segunt que tomades a los otros por esta rason

Anonymous, *Carta de María de Portugal ordnándole que dejen al monasterio de San Bernardo Cortar Leña y que pas ...*, Esther González Crespo, Universidad Complutense de Madrid (Madrid), 1985, 264.

Portuguese

1478. 'cheese'

...e ao seus caudal deles enviou dez

**queijos** pequenos...

Anonymous, *Inéditos de Alcobaça* II 246

1340-1360

Spanish

1479. 'cheese'

11. Item qual quiere judio o judia, que comprara pora vender draperia, seda, trigo, farina pora paniceria, aludas, fuelles, olio, miel, **queso**, garbanços, pebre, oro, argent, perlas, pellya o qual quiere otra mercaderia de qual quiere natura o condition que sia, pague por cada liura al rendador o rendadores dela peyta II dr.

Anonymous, *Documento (Documentos Judíos)*, Fritz Baer, Akademie Verlag (Berlín), 1929, 289.

1480. 'cheese'

ssaber, de buen pan et de buen vino, cozina, carne, pescado, **queso**, olio, huesos, ortaliza, leyna, vestuario segunt an vsado et acostumbrado ata al dia de hoy, et de todas las otras cosas que a los dichos monges et conuento ffaran mester et pertenescen.

Anonymous, *Convenio para la división de rentas y bienes de Irache (Documentos de*

*la colección diplomática de Ir..)*, José María Lacarra, Gobierno de Navarra (Pamplona), 1986, 261.

1481. 'cheese'

bestias cualesquiere cosas que desuso son dichas dentro del tiempo que por los fieles cristianos serán ofrecidas o dadas las otras cosas verdaderament todas asín como son pan, **queso**, corderos, crabitos e todas las otras cosas, sinon aquellas que desuso son exceptadas e contenidas pongades en vuestros usos propios,

Anonymous, *Carta de arrendamiento (Documentos del archivo histórico nacional (a1200-a1492))*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto, Universidad de Alcalá (Madrid), 1999, 1.

Italian

1482. 'cheese'

Solamente la domenica e il giovedi prende in suo cibo pane d'orzo e **cacio**, e bee d'un'acqua torbida e quasi lotosa.

Cavalca, I16-I-4.

1483. 'cheese'

E così si possono benedire le galle del gengiovo, come il pane e 'l **cacio**. Bocaccio, *Decameron*, 8-6 (266).

1360-1380

Spanish

1484. 'cow cheese'

et de cebolla, et de pescado menudo et gordo, et con **queso** de vacas premido con la mano, et con figos mal maduros, et en do que fuesse, quando empeçaua de auer sabor, alli mismo luego comia.

Ferrel Sayol, *Libro de palladio*. BNM 10211, Juan Manuel Cacho Bleuca, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2003, 221R.

1485. 'cheese'



Despues deue les hombre dar a comer puerros crudos tajados o fojas de rrauanos o **queso** fresco bien expremjdo. Ca el suero & la manteca les faze grant dapño. Ibid., 26V.

1486. 'cheese'

E colanlo por vn bel trapo de ljno & muchas vezes & mezclanlo con la leche. E el **queso** rretiene la sabor del tomjlo. E semblantment lo podras fazer con pebre & gíngebre & canela & de otra espeçia que te querras  
Ibid., 142R.

1380-1400

Spanish

1487. 'types of cheese'

pero el **queso** que es apartado: por hecho de arteficio: ay en dos maneras: fresco & salado. El fresco es frio & humido en primer grado: por quanto es compuesto de tres sustancias:

Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan de Aviñon*, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 53V.

1488. 'salted cheese'

aquesto falleçe en la mjel por algunos que qujeren desçebir los hombres por el gusto que sean vistas dulçes cosas. las que son amargas dan rregaliz o alguna cosa dulce a comer de primero. E **queso** viejo & salado E por aquesto paresçe el vjno dulce que es enxuto.  
Ibid.

Italian

1489. 'cheese'

Ed ecco subitamente venire delle dette terre uomini con somieri, cavalli, carri, caricati di pane e di vino e di fave e di **cacio** e d'altre buone cose da mangiare, seconde che a' poveri di Christo era di bisogno.

Fioretti, XXI-039 (18).

1490. 'cheese'

Accortosi il Piovano del fatto, perche lo richiese di vino brusco, biada e **caci**, e in effetto volle gli promettessi come fussi alla pieve gli manderebbe qualche cosa, desinato che ebbe se n'andò a casa.  
Piovano Arlotto, 44.

1491. derivation 'fresh cheese'

La sera viene secretamente uno di loro e porta al Piovano dua **caciuoli** per corrompere il Piovano, che lodo per lui, dàgli il Piovano buone parole.  
Piovano Arlotto, 235.

1400-1420

Spanish

1492. 'cheese'

Pues digo que yerran gravemiente en este mundo los peccadores porque escogen las cosas que non son de escoger; e son semejantes al loco, que más quiere el **queso** que otro manjar ninguno, por noble e preçiado que sea

Anonymous, *Un sermonario castellano medieval*, Manuel Ambrosio Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1999, 47RA.

1493. 'cheese'

E dezja mucho mal del desagradeçimjento de saladina por que en lugar de don que avia Rescebido de caualleria de **queso** vsaran los despojara de muy gran señorío Pero López de Ayala, *Caída príncipes*. HSA HC327/1326, Eric Naylor, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 254V.

1495. 'cheese'

Ca vos prometo, creetlo por jura, si non vos rendides con gran reverençia, dando loores e muy grant potençia a mi pregunta de grant fermosura, sotil, radicante, sin

otra mistura, e non aldeana de sopas en **queso**, yo vos faré qu'el puerco salpreso comades por ave de mucha dulçura.  
Juan Alfonso de Baena, *Poesías (Cancionero de Baena)*, Brian Dutton; Joaquín González Cuenca, Visor (Madrid), 1993, 695.

Italian

1496. 'cheese'

Il legume non mi piace, che sono cosa ventosa, i porri accendono la collora, i cavoli generano malinconia, i pesci fanno rema, il **cacio** guasta lo stomaco, il latte fa dolere il capo.

S. Agostino, *Volgar.*, 4-53.

1420-1440

Spanish

1497. 'cheese'

Ay, allende d'esto, otras cosas de cortar compuestas, así como **queso** e huevos fritos o en tortilla, quesadas e tartaras e tortas e ojaldes e juncadas e otras d'esta condición que non es neçesario alongar el dezir en sus cortaduras, nin fazer d'ellas capítulo aparte.

Enrique de Villena, *Arte cisoria*, Pedro M. Cátedra, Turner (Madrid), 1994, 195.

1498. 'cheese'

/ o enel vaço enla parte de donde sale la sangre E la vianda deue ser buena & delgada & non coma **queso** nin leche / nin pescado salado nin cosa salada nin beua vino & son buenas todas las cosas de Rosas & almendra con pasas & borrajas & cerrajas cozidas con carne  
Ibid., 74R.

1499. 'cheese'

Para las llagas que se fazen dentro dela boca blancas o negras non coma **queso** nin ajos nin çebollas njn puerros nin nuezes & laue a menudo con miel & vinagre & agua  
Alfonso Chirino, *Menor daño de la*

*medicina*. Escorial, b. IV. 34, Enrica J. Ardemagni, Ruth M. Richards, Michael R. Salomon, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 116R.

1440-1460

Spanish

1500. 'cheese'

Quando sospechan cautelas que pasan de dos y tres, en las uestes a las velas remudallas cada mes; pues algún villano teso es fidalgo de fechora, y tanto pan como **queso** es dulçor con amargura  
Antón de Montoro, *Cancionero*, Marcella Ciceri; Julio Rodríguez Puértolas, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1991, 147.

1501. 'cheese'

E asy commo cada vno delos dos del quaio & dela leche son parte dela sustançia del **queso** el qual se faze dellos asy cada vna delas dos espermas es parte dela sustançia del enbrion Nyn aquesta palabra desacuerda del filosofo  
Ibid., 13R.

1502. 'cheese'

633. Reuanete y **queso** tienen la corte en peso  
Manqués de Santiana, *Refranes que dizen las viejas tras el fuego*, Hugo Bizarri, Reichenberger (Barcelona), 1995, 10V.

1460-1480

Spanish

1503. 'sheep cheese'

Primeramente, una arrova de **queso** de ovejas, setenta maravedís fasta San Myguel, e de San Myguel adelante a setenta e çinco maravedís, e la libra a tres maravedís de aquí a San Myguel, e de San Myguel adelante a tres maravedís e medyo. Lxx.- Lxxv.

Anonymous, *Arancel de precios y salarios de Cuenca (Documentos sobre industria*

*textil*), Paulino Iradiel Murugarren, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1974, 1.

1504. 'cheese'

Mandaron los dichos señores pregonar que quien quisiere vender queso fresco, que lo venda a siete e non más, so pena de seisçientos maravedís, e que pierda el **queso** que asy vendiere.

Anonymous, *Libro de acuerdos del concejo madrileño, 1464-1485*, Agustín Millares Carlo; Jenaro Artiles Rodríguez, Ayuntamiento de Madrid (Madrid), 1932, 1.

1505. figurative 'to coagulate like cheese whey'

Sennor, como leche me hordenaste & cuajaste como **queso**, vestisteme de pellejo & de carne, de huesos & nervios me juntaste, disteme vida y misericordia e tu visitaçion guardo el espiritu mio".

Antonio de Villalpando, *Razonamiento de las reales armas de los católicos reyes don Fernando y doña Isabel*, María Teresa Herrera; María Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 278R.

1480-1500

Spanish

1506. 'cheese'

Mandaron que se pregone y retifique el vedamiento, questa fecho de la saca de los ganados e **queso**: que non se saque desta Villa e su tierra sin liçençia de la dicha Villa so pena de lo aver perdido; y que demas desto se de mandamiento para las guardas y se penen los que lo an sacado.

Anonymous, *Libro de acuerdos del concejo madrileño, 1486-1492*, Agustín Gómez Iglesias, Ayuntamiento de Madrid (Madrid), 1970, 1.

1507. derivation 'cheese dish'

Artocrea es empanada de carne como artotira es empanada de queso que dezimos **quesadilla**.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1508. 'cheese'

si mudar quieres tu domicilio: yo te lleuare en lugar donde hay harto **queso** buenos pescados &/ carne/ & aguas muy dulçes/ & tengo alli vn animal que viue enellagua: que es amigo mio muy singular: el qual nos hara mil cortesias. Respuso el raton: de grado me plaze hir contigo donde mandares

Anonymous, *Exemplario contra los engaños y peligros del mundo*. BNM I/1.194, Francisco Gago Jover, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1989, 45R.

Italian

1509. 'cheese'

Il topo sarà egli in questo caso, al **cacio** nella trappola rimaso. Pulci, 7-46.

1510. 'cheese'

Orlando un suo mandò sul legno, e trarne fece pane e buon vin, **cacio** e persutti. Ariosto, 43-196.

1511. 'cheese'

Già a Roma, dove questo **cacio** è in grandissimo pregio, me ne fu presentato una coppia, con un ornamento così leggiadro, che ogni volta che mi se ne ricorda, mi fa per la sua bellezaa empriere di maraviglia.

Firenzuola, 50.

**66. FUNGUS, -I = Mushroom < Greek απογγος 'sponge'**

1240-1260

Spanish

1512. figurative ‘mushroom’

Del .vi. grado del signo de libra; es la piedra a que dizen fonguenna & esta es la .v<sup>a</sup>. manera desponia que dixiemos de las que son lamadas espuma de mar Et es de natura calient & humida. Et la su forma es atal como **fongo**; & dend a ella este nombre

Alfonso X, *Lapidario*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2003, 1.

1260-1280

Italian

1513. ‘mushroom’

In su’ bei fiori, in sulla verde fronda, sotto novi arbor ed ispessi e lunghi, pasturella trova’ che cogliea **funghi**.

Anonymous, IX-519.

1280-1300

Italian

1514. figurative ‘to arise suddenly and unexpectedly’

Però non dica l’uomo: I’ ho parenti -; ché s’e’ non ha denari, e’ può ben dire: Io nacqui come **fungo** a’ tuoni e venti!

Angiolieri, VI-1-438.

1300-1320

Italian

1515. ‘jellyfish’

Anima fatta la virtute attiva qual d’una pianta, in tanto differente, che questa è in via e quella è già a riva, tanto ovra poi, che già si move e sente, come **fungo marino**; e indi imprende ad organar le posse ond’è semente.

Dante, *Purg.*, 25-56.

1320-1340

Italian

1516. ‘mushroom’

Con lor ghirlande di verdette fronde, alzate alle ritonde, dicendomi: Ve’ ‘l **fungo**, talor ve ‘l, ve’.

Monachi, IX-25.

1340-1360

Italian

1517. ‘mushroom’

Poscia è molte volte da riguardare e odorare, che alcuna transmutazion non si faccia intorno alla feccia, che non generi moscioni ovver **fungo** branco lo quale si fa sotto la botte, o alcuna cosa simile.

Crescenzi *Volgar.*, 4-36.

1518. figurative ‘mushroom’

Morgante, tu pari un bel **fungo**; ma il gambo a quel cappel è troppo lungo.

Pulci, 2-9.

1519. figurative ‘to arise suddenly’

Essa (la guerra) è occulto e malvagio seme, e ricettacolo della tirannia, la quale nel letame suo a guisa del **fungo** s’ingenera e surge, e nella sua pertinacia si nutrica e allieva.

M. Villani, II-I.

1340-1360

Italian

1520. ‘oyster’

Dà esemplo del ‘**fungo marino**’, cioè è ostrica, il quale è fiso in mare alle pietre, hae sentimento e muovimento non processivo, come gli altri peschi.

Anonimo Fiorentino, II-411.

1521. ‘jellyfish’

‘**fungo marino**’ è una coagulazione di schiuma d’acqua marina che si fa in mare, e fassi vivo e muovesi e sente; ma non à membra formate; e così lo fetto ne la matrice, in finché non articula la natura tutte le membra.

Buti, 2-601.

1522. 'whitish crustacean that forms on lead'  
'E biacca' : che è bianchissima cosa archimiata, è la biacca che si fa del **fungo** del piombo, appiccato sopra l'aceto. Buti, 2-159.

1380-1400

Italian

1523. 'mushroom'  
Desina all'ora compitente, mangia buone cose e non troppo; levati con buono appetito, guarti dalle frutte e da' **funghi**, non ne mangiare, e poco e di rado. G. Morelli, 296.

1440-1460

Italian

1524. derivation 'culinary mushroom preserved by drying in oven'  
La mia patria sarà dove lo staio della farina vagli pochi soldi, e dove s'infarinino e' pesci e' **funghisecchi** e le zucche, e non gli uomini. Pulci, V-3.

1460-1480

Spanish

1525. 'mushroom'  
Que eran unas gentes cuya tierra leuan muchos fongos. & las gentes comian los mucho. E dize ouidio enel metamorfoseos que se tornaron **fongo**  
Fernando Mejía, *Libro intitulado Nobiliario Vero*, Pajares Giménez, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 59V.

Italian

1526. 'wild mushroom'  
Campeggeran ne' verdi prati i **funghi**: liete donne corranno or questi or quelli. Lorenzo de' Medici, I-259.

1527. 'fleshy excrecence that forms on a sore or wound'

Chiamansi **fonghi** ancora per similitudine alcune escrescenze carnose che nascono, alle volte e nelle palpebre degli occhi e parimente nelle membra genitale, e fonghi si chiamano ancora alle volte nelle ferite del capo i turmori de i pannicoli, che escono fuori dall'osso rotto, o trapano di fuga d'un **fongo**. Durante, 2-191.

1528. figurative 'to arise suddenly'  
Ogni ora a chi aspetta pare un anno, ed ogni bireve tempo è troppo lungo: color che pruocon, molto ben lo sanno. Io son di quei che dicono: Or la giungo: E, quando ben nascessi come il **fungo**, mi par che troppo al mio bisogno stia. Lorenzo de' Medici, II-210.

1480-1500

Spanish

1529. 'mushroom'  
Boletus est fungus **hongo**  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Traducción de Introductiones latinae*, Antonio Cortijo Ocaña, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1530. 'wild mushroom'

Tuber. es linaie de **hongo**. que dizen que nasce del tronido del ayre. tambien es masculino como neutro. Estas turmas de tierra nasçen en logares pedregosos. y steriles. llaman se tubera por el tumor o leuantamiento dela tierra.  
Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1531. figurative 'mushroom'

Pues agora la manera del discernir es esta que quando en lugar bien lumbroso se mirare el ojo. E sy la color dela agua fuere como color de **hongo**: o de cal: o de granizo: o de color negra

Anonymous, *Gordonio*. BNM I315, John Culi y Cyntia Wasick, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 1.

Italian

1532. 'mushroom'

In terra nascon **fonghi** e al mur salina, el tetto pare una bresca di mèle.

Cammelli, 101.

1533. figurative 'black mushroom'

Scoppietteranno i **funghi** abbruciati dei lucignoli nelle lucerne.

Soderini, I-18.

### 67. BOLETUS,-I 'Mushroom' < Greek βωλιτηζ 'mushroom'

1160-1180

French

1534. 'mushroom'

boletum: **boloez (l.bolez)**

Anonymous, *Gl. Tours 330. Note sur un manuscrit de Tours renfermant*

*desGloses françaises du XIIe siècle*, p.

Léopold Delisle, in *Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartres*, tome cinquième, Paris, 1869.

1300-1320

French

1535. semi-learned 'mushroom'

boletus, **boulet**

Anonymous, *Gloss Lat.-G. B.N.L.*, 7692 dans GDF. Compl.

1536. 'mushroom'

fogus: **boulet**

ibid.

1537. 'mushroom'

fungus: **boulet**

ibid.

1480-1500

Spanish

1538. Latin 'tree mushroom'

Hongo de arbol. **boletus .i.**

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

Italian

1539. 'mushroom'

Tra le cose che inconsideratamente si mangiano mi pare da porre e' **boleti**. È ottimo cibo; ma dannato pel grande exemplo che è del veleno di Claudio Imperadore datogli da Agrippina sua moglie.

Landino (Plinio), 22-22.

### 68. TUBER, -ERIS = 'Truffle, Bulb'

1480-1500

Spanish

1540. Latin 'tuber'

Hinchado a torondones. **tuber .eri**

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1541. 'tuber'

Torondon. **tuber tuberis**

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

### 69. COCHLEA, -AE 'Snail'

Port. **cocha** 'mortar tub'

1480-1500

Spanish

1542. Latin 'snail'

Caracol escalera. **cochlea .ae.**

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1543. Latin 'snail'

**Cochlea.** chlee. femenino genero me. cor. caracol o almeja o ostia o ostion. Jtem la

escalera o sobida de algund alto que por tal semejança se dize caracol .iij. Regum .vj. y ezechielis .xlj. E dizese **cochlea** casi ciclea. a ciclo. por circulo. greco es. Rodrigo Fernández de Santaella, *Vocabulario eclesiástico*, Gracia Lozano, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

## 70. Lucanica, -ae ‘Sausage’

1300-1500

Italian

1544. ‘sausage’

**lucaniga**

Anonymous, REW, 566

1480-1500

Spanish

1545. Latin ‘sausage’

Longaniza. farcimen .inis. **lucanica** .ae.

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

## X. Fowl

### 71. STRUTHIO, -ONIS ‘Ostrich’ <

**Greek** στρουθοχάλοζ

1260-1280

Spanish

1546. ‘ostrich’

De las aves comed las más limpias e dexad las otras que lo non son, como es ell águila, e el grifo, e ell alcotán, e ell esmerillón, e ell ixión, el buetre, el milano con todo su linage, el cuervo con el suyo, ell **estrutz**, la lechuza, el laro, ell aztor con su linage, ell erodo, el ciño, la cigüeña, la ibis, que es otra natura de cigüeñas, el somurgujón, el porfilión, la ninicoraz, ell onocrótalo, el calandrio e Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Primera Parte*, Pedro Sánchez Prieto-Borja,

Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 328R.

1547. ‘ostrich’

De las aves, que son otrossí las animalias del tercero elemento, les dixo assí, que nin comiessen águila nin grifo nin alcotán nin esmerezón nin milano nin buetre nin cuervo nin ninguna otra ave que del linage d'estas semeje, nin **estrutz** nin lechuza nin aztor nin bufo nin somurgujón

Ibid., 2.

Italian

1548. derivation ‘ostrich’

**Struzzolo** è uno uccello grande, tutto che molti uomini l'assomigliano a una bestia ed ha le penne sì come uccello, e gambe e piedi sì come cammello.

Giamboni, 8-I-236.

1280-1300

Spanish

1549. figurative ‘ugly’

A Emperadriz fillou-s' a chorar e diss': "A mi non nuz en vos saberdes que soon essa, par Deus de vera cruz, a que vos fezeistes atan gran torto, com agor' aduz voss' irmão a mãefesto, tan feo come **estrutz**; mas des oi mais a Santa Maria, que é luz, quero servir, que me nunca á de falecer." Quenas coitas deste mundo ben quiser soffrer...

Anonymous, *Traducción de las cantigas de Santa María*, John E. Keller; Robert W. Linker, Real Academia Española (Madrid), 1974, 3.

1300-1320

Italian

1550. ‘ostrich’

**Istruzzi** e buovi selvaggi ritrovi ed animali novi quant'uomo pò contare. Immanuel Romano, VI-II-110

1320-1340

Italian

1551. 'ostrich'

Lo **struzzo** è pigro e però la natura gli ha fatto sotto l'ala uno sperone col qual si punge a cercar sua pastura.

Fazio, V-9-22.

1552. derivation 'ostrich'

Si ànno **istruzzoli** grandi quasi come asini.

Marco Polo Volgar., 3-295.

1340-1360

Italian

1553. figurative 'to indicate something unattainable'

Due versi ... sporchi e lerci e possenti a fare archeggiare gli **struzzoli**.

N. Villani, 2-271.

1480-1500

Spanish

1554. 'ostrich'

Del ave **estrutz** & de sus propiedades.

Capitulo .xxxiiii. **Estrutz** es nombre tomado de griego, segund dize Isidoro. El **estrutz** ha el cuerpo de una bestia & las plumas de una ave, pero no vola por el grand peso de su cuerpo, & ha dos pies & pico como ave. Esta ave haze huevos como ave pero no yaze sobre ellos, mas los dexa dentro del arena por cuyo calor ellos se rompen & sale el estrutz formado, segund dize Isidoro. El **estrutz** en alguna cosa es semejable a las aves & en algunas es semejante a las bestias. El ha alas pero no convenientes a volar, ca son muy tiernas, como el pelo de las bestias.

Fray Vicente Burgos, *Traducción de El Libro de proprietatibus rerum de Bartolomé Anglicus*, M<sup>a</sup> Teresa Herrera; M<sup>a</sup> Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1999, 4.

Italian

1555. derivation 'ostrich'

Chi senza freno in s'un destrier galoppa, chi lento va con l'asino e col bue, altri

salisce ad un centauro in groppa, **struzzoli** molti han sotto, aquile e grue.

Ariosto, 6-62.

## 72. ANAS, -ATIS 'Duck'

1160-1180

French

1556. 'female duck'

Malarz et **anes** ont pris en la contree

Anonymous, *Aymeri de Narbonne*. P. L.

Demaison, Paris 1887, 1614.

1557. 'wild duck'

falcon fuioit de l'**ane**.

Chrétien de Troyes, *Cliges*.

1180-1200

French

1558. 'wild duck'

Plus tost que ostors ne siut l'**ane**,

Ambrose D'Évreux, *L'Estoire de la guerre sainte*. G, Paris, 1987, 4008

1200-1220

Spanish

1559. 'domestic duck'

Qui gallina aiena matare, peche medio

menkal. E qui ansar, un menkal; et por

**anade**, dos sueldos; por pauon, I

marauedi. Por otra aue de cassa, o bestia, pechela al sacramento de su sennor.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Zorita de los*

*Canes*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud,

Imprenta Fortanet (Madrid), 1911, 323.

1240-1260

Spanish

1560. 'domestic duck'

Tod ome que matare ansar. o **anade**. o

capon ageno: peche. i. mescal. por qual

quiere destos. et tornelo a su duenno. si

prouadol fuere por qual quiere destas aues

que matare. si non iure por su cabeza.



Anonymous, *Fuero de Brihuega*, uan Catalina García, Imp. Manuel G. Hernández (Madrid), 1887, 173.

1561. ‘domestic duck’

Todo omne, qual mercado fizier de pan ode uino e de todo mercado a morauí, qual tayamiento fizieren, tal morauí le den; e enprestado otrosí. Por ansare e por gallina e por **anade** e por lechon e por capon e por gallo, tal iuizio fagan como por palonba.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Ledesma*, Américo Castro y Federico de Onís, Centro de Estudios Históricos (Madrid), 1916, 6.

French

1562. ‘domestic duck’

l’oe et l’**anne**

Latini, Brunetto, *Li livres dou Tresor*, p. Chabaille, Paris 1863, 106.

1260-1280

Spanish

1563. ‘domestic duck’

la mejor gallina quatro sueldos de dineros alfonsis; el mejor pollo quatro dineros alfonsis; la mejor **anade** siete dineros alfonsis;

Anonymous, *Ordenamiento de posturas en el ayuntamiento de Jerez*, Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid), 1861, 73.

French

1564. ‘female duck’

Pris ait II **aines**, II mellars abatus, Anonymous, *Le roman de Gerard de Viane*, p. Bertran de Bar-sur-Aube.p. Tarbé, Reims 1850, 53.

Portuguese

1565. ‘wild duck’

“Puteus de **aades**”

Anonymous,

1280-1300

Spanish

1566. ‘domestic duck’

Qual quier que gato ageno matare, peche doze \* dineros, si fuere prouado con testigos; & quien gallina agena matare, peche ocho dineros; & quien ansar matare, medio mencial, & por el **anade** quinze dineros

Anonymous, *Fuero de Cuenca*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud, Academia de la Historia (Madrid), 1935, 717.

1567. ‘domestic duck’

§ 53. Porcos que entraren en uinas oen orttos oen lauores hu dano fagan, peche cada cabeşca .vi. d.; e ansares que danno fezieren cada cabeşca peche .iii. dineros; e por **anade**, .iii. meyayas; e por galina, .iii. meayas. E de todos estos dannos, se de nueche fueren fechos, den dubrado elsesmo

Anonymous, *Fuero de Zamora*, Américo Castro; Federico de Onís, Centro de Estudios Históricos (Madrid), 1916, 43.

1568. ‘domestic duck’

45. De ansar e de otras aues de casa. (a) Et qui ansar matare, peche medio mencial, e por **anade**, .XII. dineros. Por pauon .I. morauedi.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Alcaraz*, Jean Roudil, Librairie C. Klincksieck (Paris), 1968, 479.

French

1569. figurative ‘to flee’

...Devant s’espée fuioient / Com fait **ane** devant faucon.

Anonymous, *Cléomadès*, MS. De Gaignat. Fol. 5, V col 1.

1570. ‘wild duck’

Plus le redoutent, ne fait **ane** faucon, Adenés li Rois, *Les enfances Ogier*, p.p. A. Scheler, Bruxelles 1874, 4008.

Italian

1571. 'domestic duck'

**Anatre** e oche quando sono più bianche tanto sono migliori ... E sappiate che anitre e oche non potrebbero vivere se non dove avessero acqua e erba.  
Tesoro volgar., 4-18

1300-1320

Spanish

1572. 'domestic duck'

Qui pago o ansara o gallina o **anade** linentiare. De cabo si alguno pago. o ansara. o anade. o gallina. od otra cosa de casa linentiare e prouadol fuere  
Anonymous, *Carta de población de la ciudad de Santa María de Albarracín según el código romanceado de Castiel*, Carlos Riba y García, Tipografía de Pedro Carra (Zaragoza), 1915, 200.

1573. 'domestic duck'

136. Por ansar, por gallina, por **anade**, por lechon, por capon e por gallo, tal ioyzio faga como palonba.  
Anonymous, *Fuero de Salamanca*, Américo Castro y Federico de Onís, Centro de Estudios Históricos (Madrid), 1916, 128.

French

1574. 'wild duck'

En trestoute la terre n'a riviere petite / Que n'aie a mon faucon **ane** ou sorceille prise.  
*Gui de Bourg.*, 120, A. P.

1575. 'female duck'

**Anes**, malarz, et jars et oes.  
*Renart*, 1273, Méon.

Italian

1576. 'domestic duck'

Non altrimenti l'**anitra** di botto, quando 'l falcon s'appressa, giù s'attuffa.  
Dante, *Inferno*, 22-130

1320-1340

Spanish

1577. figurative 'duck'

desque ovriere aguado et fincare vna por su cabo, deuen lançar el falcon que afeytan; et desque andudiere con el otro, deuen lançar el **anade** en guisa que la agüe el falcon maestro et que la bea el nuevo et despues deuen la leuantar en guisa que la agüe el nuevo

Manuel, Juan, *Libro de la caza*, Juan Manuel Blecuá, Gredos (Madrid), 1981, 1.

1578. 'wild duck'

deue el falconero llegar a el dandol voces et sacar le del **anade** mansa mente et echar le el sennuelo et dar le sobre el sennuelo el coraçon  
Ibid., 545.

1579. 'wild duck'

Et faziendol esto, si otra enfermedat non ovriere, en dos o en tres dias paresçra luego la mejoría; mas si fuere desecado por enfermedat, a mester quel den cosas luuianas de toller, asi commo pasaros et sangre de **anade** o de paloma.  
Ibid., 571.

French

1580. 'wild duck'

S'il fust oisiax, il fuist faucons: / Si chaingast d'**annes** à coulons, / Et dou coulons à la corneille. / Foule est Dame qui per lui veille.  
*Athis*, MS. Fol. 118, V. col. 2

1380-1400

Spanish

1581. 'wild duck'

ca vsando de cada dia bolar conel neibly et tornara a lo guardar & desque fuer fecho altanero da le sienpre a roer enel **anade**. Ca de otra manera se deue gouernar que el neibly  
Pero López de Ayala, *Libro de la caça de las aves*, José Manuel Fradejas Rueda,

Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 17V.

1582. 'domestic duck'

antes perder pero si el falcon es tan duro de fazer que non desçenda como deue bien es alguna. vez darle assy de comer enel **anade** & sea muy pocas vezes.

Ibid., 22V.

1583. 'wild duck'

E lingaueras de lienço bien fech(n)as para traer al costado. do acorra a meter. E esconder E cubrir el **anade** O la Ralea. que el falcon tomara por que non vea & do traya la vianda. para su falcon

Ibid., 81R.

1400-1420

Spanish

1584. 'domestic duck'

E aquella en qui abunda el mediano no vola pas a tan alto e aquesta es la grua e aquel en qui abunda la stremjdat jusona es mas graue e mas pesante aquesta es lansara e la **anade** Asi mjsmo deuez entender en todos los otros anjmales e pexes e arboles e plantas segunt el departimjento delas aues

Anonymous, *Libro del tesoro*, Girona, Catedral 20<sup>o</sup>5, Dawn Prince, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1990, 35V.

1585. 'wild duck'

...concebido et depues lo gita fuera quando ella lo vede sin periglo et sabet que pexes no fan adulterio por que esto yes a saber quela vna manera de pexes non se conoxen pont con los otros carnal ment segunt quela **anade** fa con las gamens o vn cauallo fa con vn asno nj no puede beujr sin augua nj aluntar se de su ljne a e si an dientes fuertes e agudos dius e desus pora comer su vianda contra el fuert curso dela

agua endo los vnos comen yerba e chicos gusanos elos otros comen

Ibid.

1420-1440

Spanish

1586. 'wild duck'

o manteca de vacas Dizen por el vnto de **anade** que es el mejor delos vntos para sosegar dolor de qual quier logar o postema dura o otra

Alfonso Chirino, *Menor daño de la medicina*. Escorial, b. IV. 34, Enrica J. Ardemagni, Ruth M. Richards, Michael R. Salomon, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 95V.

1587. 'domestic duck'

menuzados & majados & conello pongan vnas dos yemas de huevos duras & asadas & açafrañ & vnto de gallina & de **anade** / o azeite de çuçenas todo o qual quier dello para que sea todo fecho masadura & fecho mechas o pellillas

Ibid.

1440-1460

Spanish

1588. 'domestic duck'

Otrosy otro vnguento el qual queremos sienpre tener açerca de nos el qual mollifica muy mucho Recipe enxundia de puerco onças iij enxundia de ansar & de **anade** & de galljna ana onça j çera trebentjna ana onça j olio comun aņejo onças iijjo farina de alholuas & de ljnaza ana onça j bedelio opopanac ençienso ana onça media las gomaz sean tenpradas en vjno & despues sean

Anonymous, *Arte complida de cirugia*. BNM Ms. 2.165, Cynthia M. Wasick; Enrica J. Ardemagni, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1993, 272V.

1460-1480

Spanish

1589. 'domestic duck'

Manda galieno a quien ovier la tos que le sea fecha esta melezjna. dize que sea tomado el sayn delas galljnas & del ansar & del **anade** & del puerco & los meollos delas cañadas del buey & la manteca Rezjente & el olio violado & el ante Juan Enriquez, *Secretos de la medicina*. Madrid Palacio, Andrea L. Arismendi, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 11R.

1590. 'domestic duck'

& beujere la sangre del gallo caliente avnque dormjese entre sierpes non le podrian enpesçer esto mjsmo faze la sangre del **anade**. iten  
Anonymous, *Traducción del Libro de recetas de Gilberto*, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 55R.

French

1591. 'female duck'

**Ennes**, mallars qui vont noant.  
Modus et Racio, MS. Fol. 160, R.

1592. 'duck'

Tout faucon qui vole pour heron doit avoir greigneur fain... que faucon qui vole pour **ane**.  
Modus et Racio, f 123 v, ap. Ste-Pal.

1480-1500

Spanish

1593. 'domestic duck'

auicena. loa mellilotum: & lentejas descortezadas: cozidas con la yema del hueuo: & con el azeyte rosado: mezcladas. E a las vezes assi como dize ponese diaquilon enblandescido con el azeyte rosado: o grossura de **anade** con algun tanto de açafran y de opio.

Anonymous, *Traducción del Tratado de cirugía de Guido de Cauliaco*, María Teresa Herrera y María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 16.

1594. 'domestic duck'

Sea todo quebrantado & feruentado en agua: & sea fecho emplasto con olio de ajonjoli. E sy la materia fuere mucho callente fagan vnguento de populeon & de manteca syn sal: o de enxundia de **anade** & azeyte violado & cera blanca. E estos azeytes & vnguentos & emplastos se pueden poner en lana suzia: & apliquen los al pecho  
Anonymous, *Gordonio*. BNM I315, John Culi y Cynthia Wasick, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 110V.

1595. derivation 'big duck'

Enxundia de ánsar & de **anadón** & de gallina, ana onça I.  
Anonymous, *Traducción de la Cirugía mayor de Lanfranco*, Cynthia M. Wasick, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1987, 272R.

French

1596. 'domestic duck'

Je m'en irai...achater des chapons, pulles, **anes** et des petis oisealx savages pour son soper.  
*La maniere de langage*, p. 389, Meyer.

Portuguese

1597. 'domestic duck'

e de coelhos lebres perdizes patos **adens** ponbos galinhas  
Foral novo da Guarda  
Anonymous, *Arquivo histórico de Portugal*, I, 99

**73. PSITTACUS, -I Parrot < Greek**  
**πσσιτυς**

1480-1500

Spanish

1598. Latin ‘parrot’

Papagaio ave conocido. **psittacus** .i.

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

#### 74. FENICOPTERUS, -I < Flamingo <

Greek *πηνικοπτερος*

‘with purple wings’

1280-1300

Italian

1599. ‘flamingo’

Sanza desiderare di mangiare lingue d’uccelli d’Affrica, chiamati **fenicotteri**, e ucellagione recata di lontana contrada d’Asia.

Seneca Volgar., 3-365

1480-1500

Italian

1600. learned ‘flamingo’

**Fenicoptero** è uccello la cui lingua Apizio ... mostrò essere d’optimo sapore.

Landino (Plinio), 217

#### 75. ANSER, -ERIS ‘Goose’

1180-1200

Spanish

1601. ‘domestic goose’

Por cada **ansar**, .i. dinero.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Soria*, Galo Sánchez, Centro de Estudios Históricos (Madrid), 1919, 65.

1602. ‘domestic goose’

449. Qvi gato ageno matare, peche .i. ss.; por gallina, ocho dineros; por **anssar**, doze dineros;

Ibid., 172.

1200-1220

Spanish

1603. ‘domestic goose’

Del que firiere **ansar** .

Anonymous, *Fuero de Zorita de los Canes*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud, Imprenta Fortanet (Madrid), 1911, 39.

1604. ‘domestic goose’

ui gallina aiena matare, peche medio menkal. E qui **ansar**, un menkal; et por anade, dos sueldos; por pauen, I marauedi. Ibid., 323.

1240-1260

Spanish

1605. ‘domestic goose’

Tod ome que matare **ansar**. o anade. o capon ageno: peche. i. mescal.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Brihuega*, uan Catalina García, Imp. Manuel G. Hernández (Madrid), 1887, 173.

1606. ‘domestic goose’

.xij. dineros o si mas quisiere aqueyl qui prende estos canados de por cada uno ganado de su heredit jurando si **ansar** prisiere .vi. dineros

Anonymous, *Fuero general de Navarra* (Versión A). BNM Ms. 17653, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 1.

1607. ‘domestic goose’

De calonia danssares et de gallinas. deuen pagar por calonia danssares de santa cruc de mayo en adelant si las fayllan faziendo dayno en algunos fruytos deuen fer un saquet quoanto pueda entrar el pie del **ansar** en alto ata el genoyllo & paguen los dueynos de las ansares aqueyll saquet pleno de tal fruyto en quoyal fueren presas faziendo dayno.

Anonymous, *Fuero general de Navarra* (Versión A). BNM Ms. 17653, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de

Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 1.

Portuguese

1608. 'domestic goose'

dá de censura al Rey ... e j. Treiga tritici, et una **ansar**.

Anonymous, *P.M.H. Leges*

1260-1280

Spanish

1609. 'domestic goose'

la mejor **ansar** seys dineros alfonsis

Anonymous, *Ordenamiento de posturas en el ayuntamiento de Jerez*, Real Academia de la Historia (Madrid), 1861, 73.

1610. 'domestic goose'

fierro agudo fecho assi & metergelo entrel cuero sano & lo enfermo & romper una vexiga que esta dentro & sacarle una aguaza que se faz y untar una pennola de **ansar** en el azeit & depues echarle el azinjar de suso & metergelo quanto pudieren por la corvaza suso & atargela assi hun día o una noch; depues jassar la corvaza & tomar pez, vinagre, arena, azeite, sal, sevo, sain & fervillo en uno & mojar un ligajo con una mordaza & batirgelo mucho con ello fata que sea despeso.

Anonymous, *Libro de los caballos*, María Teresa Herrera; María Nieves Sánchez, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 2000, 28R.

1280-1300

Spanish

1611. 'domesticated goose'

Si alguna gallina o **ansar** o otra ave domestica lisiare, pechela por jura desu sennor, & tomela el matador para si; & si alguno gallina o aue domestica furtare & le fuere prouado, pechela commo ladron, & si lo negare & non gelo pudiere probar, saluese commo de furto.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Cuenca*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud, Academia de la Historia (Madrid), 1935, 719.

1612. 'domestic goose'

1035 DEL QUI MATARE EL GATHO.- Qvi matare gatho ageno peche XII dineros, si jo firmaren. Sj alguno mathare gallinna agena peche VIII dineros. Qvj mathare **ansar** peche XVI dineros; por anade, I sueldo. Qvi mathare pauon peche I morauedi.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Béjar*, Juan Gutiérrez Cuadrado, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1974, 172.

1613. 'domestic goose'

(a) Et qui **ansar** matare, peche medio mencial, e por anade, .XII. dineros. Por pauon .I. morauedi. (b) Otra aue de casao // (fol. 153 ro.) bestia, peche la por yura de susennor.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Alcaraz*, Jean Roudil, Librairie C. Klincksieck (París), 1968, 479.

**1300-1320**

Spanish

1614. 'domestic goose'

Otro si, si alguno gallina o **anser** o otra cosa domada aiena linenciare, pecte la por iura de su senor & el que la firiere prenda la por a ssi. (e) E si alguno la furtare & firmar le pudieren, pecte la cuemo ladron; & si por auentura negare & no-l pudieren firmar, salue se cuemo de furto

Anonymous, *Fuero de Baeza*, Jean Roudil, Universidad Estatal de Utrech (La Haya), 1962, 211.

1615. 'domestic goose'

DE ANXER & DE LAS OTRAS AUES DOMADAS.

(a) El que **anser** matare aiena, pecte medio mencial, // fol. 80r. & por anade, \* .XII. dineros. Por pauon, .I. morauedi.

Ibid.

1616. 'domestic goose foot'

Et es assaber que la calonia que deuen pagar los dueynos es atal. que deuen fazer un saquet quoanto pueda entrar el pie del **ansar** atal genoyllo en alto & paguen los dueynos delas ansares aqueyll saquet pleno daqueyll fruyto quoyal era este en que fueron presas faziendo dayno por cada ansar

Anonymous, *Fuero general de Navarra*. Biblioteca Universitaria Salamanca MS, Frank Waltman, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 63V.

1320-1340

Spanish

1617. figurative 'webbed feet'

Otras aguilas ay que llaman pescaderas, et estas non caçan aves, mas caçan pescados en los rios grandes; et dizen que an vn pie de aguila et otro çerrado commo **ansar**, et andan volando sobre los rios o estan posadas en arboles ó en las riberas altas, et quando viene el grant pez, dexanse caer en el rio et van nadando so el agua et tomanlo et comen lo fuera en el seco.

Juan Manuel, *Libro del caballero y del escudero*, José Manuel Blecua, Gredos (Madrid), 1981, 93.

1618. 'domestic goose'

Los falcones con que agora mas vsan caçar las gruas son los baharis. Et quando los quieren afeytar para matar gruas sin maestro, deuen les echar vn **ansar** parda que tenga atado el pico et las alas en guisa que non le pueda morder nin ferir con las alas, et desque trauare della, fazer gela degollar et çear le bien et dar le sus cannadas en el ojo asi como quando matan la grua; et otro dia tenprar le et otro dia echar le otra.

Juan Manuel, *Libro de la caza*, Juan Manuel Blecua, Gredos (Madrid), 1981, 546.

1619. 'domestic goose'

; et otro dia tenprar le et otro dia echar le otra. Et esto le deuen fazer / (f. 206v) tantas vezes fasta que la tome yendo el **ansar** volando.

Ibid.

1340-1360

Spanish

1620. 'domestic goose'

Et esto si lo tomare por fuerça do non deue que lo pague doblado en dineros. Et lo al que tomare. buey o vaca o carnero o oueia o puerco o cabra o cabrito o lechon o cordero o **ansar** o gallina o capon deuelo pechar luego doblado por vno dos de aquella natura & de aquella edat.

Anonymous, *Ordenamiento de Alcalá de Henares* (1348). BNM Res 9, Frank Waltman y Patricia Martínez de la Vega Mansilla, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 31R.

1621. 'domestic goose'

El **ansar** tres dineros & medio.

Ibid.

1622. 'domestic goose'

Et en Castiella por la gallina tres dineros, por el **ansar** quatro dineros, por el capon quatro dineros e medio.

Anonymous, *Ordenamiento de las cortes celebradas en Alcalá de Henares*, Real Academia Española (Madrid), 1861, 573.

1380-1400

Spanish

1623. 'domestic goose'

E yo vi vn bahary sardo al Rey don pedro que traya ruy gonçalez de yllescas comendador de santiago que era su

falconero. & sin ayuda de otro falcon  
deribaua la grua & la çigueña prieta & la  
**ansar** braua. & el çisne & lo tenja fasta  
que llegaua el galgo  
Pero López de Ayala, *Libro de la caça de  
las aves*. Bl. Add. 16392, José Manuel  
Fradejas Rueda, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 13V.

1624. 'domestic goose'  
E enojan el açor E aboreçen por ende de  
tomar (de tomar) otras prjnyones. Otrosy  
escusa de tomar conel abutardas & **ansar**  
braua. car los Ronpe much(n)o & se  
buelcan con ellos. Otrosy quando vieres de  
alçar tu açor a garça de gujsa que falle la  
garça leuantada.  
Ibid.

1400-1420  
Spanish

1625. 'domestic goose'  
Dixo la gulpeja al leon: "Sennor, vos  
comed del **anser** e del carnero que son dos  
viandas muy saborosas, e otrosi comeredes  
del buey quando fuere la vuestra merçet, e  
lo que fincare comeremos nos, ca vuestros  
ombres somos".  
Anonymous, *Libro de los gatos*, Bernard  
Darbord, Séminaire d'études médiévales  
hispaniques de l'Université de Paris-XIII  
(Paris), 1984, 75.

1626. 'domestic goose'  
Un **ansar** mui gorda era mui pesada, e  
rrogo al cuervo que la ayudase que podiese  
bolar mejor, e mas alto. Estonçe que  
podria ver las alturas del mundo, e de llos  
montes, e de (185 rº) los arboles. El cuervo  
ayudola quanto pudo, e firmo los pies en  
tierra por la ayudar a bolar al **ansar** mejor.  
Ibid., 115.

1627. 'domestic goose'  
Mas el **ansar** peso tanto que el cuervo non  
pudo facer nada. E dixo el **ansar** al

cuervo: - "¿Por que non me levantas, e non  
me façes bolar?" Respondio el cuervo: -  
"Quanto mas me esfuerço para te sobir,  
tanto te façes tu pessada".  
Ibid.

1420-1440  
Spanish

1628. 'domestic goose'  
Et pongan en el cabo un cannon de **ansar**  
atado asy commo fazen el xristel. Et desi  
metan el cannuto en la fistola & apriman  
la melezina que entre dentro fata que sea  
todo leno. Et desi metan sobre la boca de  
la fistola vn lumazuelo de pannos bien  
apretados. asy que non aya poder de salir  
fuera la melezina.  
Anonymous, *Tesoro de la medicina  
(Tesoro de los remedios)*, María Teresa  
Herrera; María Estela González de Fauve,  
Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 1997, 38R.

1629. 'domestic goose'  
De commo se faze el vnguento bllanco  
para las manos & paral rostro. Rrecipe el  
seuo de la rennonada del carnero. & el  
lardo del çerro del puerco que sea sin sal.  
& el unto de las gallinas & del **ansar** tanto  
de lo vno commo delo otro. Et sea todo en  
vno frito. & colado. Et de que fuere colado  
sea puesto sobrel fuere como de cabo  
Ibid., 48V.

1630. 'domestic goose'  
Tomat azeche & çera & seuo de rennonada  
de carnero. & unto de **ansar**. & de  
anades. & de gallinas. Et meollo de  
bestias. & de las cannadas de las bestias &  
el olio & el alffenna de cada vno .onça.vna  
resina de pino. onças dos ritan los vntos &  
los meollos con el ollio  
Ibid., 55V.

1440-1460  
Spanish



1631. 'domestic goose'  
sy los nudos son curados enellos &  
rretornan es çierta señal los que estan  
en los dedos de los pies & de las manos  
otrosy son perezosos & pasados & fazese  
el cuero de ellos en el ayre frio asy como  
sy fuese de **ansar** desplumada  
Anonymous, *Arte complida de cirugia*.  
BNM MS. 2.165, Cynthia M. Wasick;  
Enrica J. Ardemagni, Hispanic Seminary  
of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1993,  
95V.

1632. 'domestic goose'  
Mas sy rresçibe enxundias de gallina & de  
puerco & **ansar** o otras las cuales son  
desleydas en sustança de azeite deue ser  
contada la grosura desleyda por olio para  
la sobre dicha cantjdat se deue poner de los  
poluos & de la  
Ibid., 247V.

1633. 'domestic goose'  
E fecha la fumentacion vnta con vno de los  
vnguentos sobre dichos fasta que sea  
atanto molljficado que consigas tu  
proposito Recipe enxundia de puerco aña  
syn sal onça enxundia de **ansar** & de  
anadon & de gallina ana onça j sea todo  
desleydo & colado & sea añadido vna  
onça de çera a questo mollifica mucho &  
rrestaure la humjdat  
Ibid., 272V.

1460-1480

Spanish

1634. 'domestic goose'  
Manda galieno a quien ovier la tos que le  
sea fecha esta melezjna. dize que sea  
tomado el sayn de las gallinas & del **ansar**  
& del anade & del puerco & los meollos  
de las cañadas del buey & la manteca  
Rezjente & el olio violado & el ante  
Juan Enriquez, *Secretos de la medicina*.  
Madrid Palacio II/3063, Andrea L.

Arismendi, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 11R.

1635. 'domestic goose'  
beuer de los dichos poluos situus al  
emperador iten los cojones del gallo  
picados & beujdos con agua por nueve  
dias sana. mas guarda el Piletico &  
enxundias de **ansar** & de gallina & cetera  
que non beba bino sistuus iten poluos de  
castor antimonjo sangre de drago dados a  
beuer en qualquier manera sana el  
epilentico. esto dizen todos los filosofos  
naturales que es cosa prouada iten dizen  
los naturales que los hueuos del cueruo  
bebidos sanan  
Anonymous, *Traducción del Libro de  
Recetas de Gilberto*. Madrid. Biblioteca  
Palacio 3063, María Teresa Herrera y  
María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic  
Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison),  
1997, 7V.

1637. 'domestic goose'  
madre es noble cosa. iten dize mas  
diascorus sea fecho cristel de malas  
cochas con dialtea maraujllosamente tira la  
dureça & ablandesçe la madre. iten dize  
este mismo diascorus toma enxundia de  
**ansar** & rritela & toma çummo de los  
puerros & mesclalo todo en vna ollica &  
muy caliente quanto se podiere sofrir vnta  
la madre & amollesçe & tira la dureza  
Ibid., 35R.

1480-1500

Spanish

1638. 'domestic goose'  
Mas este ombre non solamente dexava de  
seer contento con esto: mas cubdiçia que  
le pusiesse dos huevos cada dia. mas el  
**anser** non pudiendo fartar la cubdiçia de  
su señor quanto mas podia: ponja su huevo  
segund que lo avia de costumbre  
Anonymous, *Esopete historiado*.  
Toulouse, Johann Paris, 1488. Manchester,

John Rylands Library, Victoria A. Burrus,  
Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies  
(Madison), 1995, 109R.

1639. 'domestic goose'  
E por ende con su grand cubdiçia por que  
pudiesse tomar todo aquel thesoro vna vez  
juntamente mato la **anser**: & abriendo la  
por las tripas busco el thesoro por todas  
partes. E como non fallasse cosa alguna &  
muriesse el anser: perdio toda su  
esperança: & conociendo  
Ibid.

1640. 'domestic male goose'  
ganso o **ansar**: anser masculus  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-  
latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

#### 76. ATTAGENA, -AE 'Cockhen, hazel- hen, heath-cock' < Greek $\upsilon\tau\tau\alpha\gamma\eta\nu$

1480-1500  
Spanish  
1641. Latin 'heath-cock'  
Francolin ave. attagen .enis. **attagena** .ae.  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-  
latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

#### 77. FICEDULA, -AE 'Fig-pecker'

1480-1500  
Spanish  
1642. 'fig-pecker'  
La poloma ha piedad del viejo. El grito  
dela grulla siempre muestra los tiempos: et  
en la oliua pare tarde. La **ficedula** enlos  
maçan(n)os. La golondrina se alegra ala  
mañana dela luz. El murçiegalo desnudo  
vola ala tarde. El gallo conosce las horas  
dela noche  
Anonymous, *Escopete ystoriado*.  
Toulouse, Johann Paris, 1488. Manchester,  
John Rylands Library

1643. 'thrush'  
Tordo ave conocida. **ficedula** .ae.  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-  
latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

Italian  
1644. 'fig-pecker'  
Altra cosa sono le **ficedule**, cioè e  
beccafichi.  
Landino (Plinio), 211.

#### 78. PALUMBUS, -I 'Pigeon, wild dove'

1120-1140  
Spanish  
1645. derivation 'pigeon house'  
Domingo Bruno. La terra del **palomar**, ex  
una parte filios de Petrus Michael et  
ex alia parte la terra de Sancti Cipriani et  
ex tercia parte filios de Johan Pedrez de  
la... ..  
Anonymous, *Apeo de las heredades y  
bienes que cedió a Gutierre Fernández y a  
Doña Toda la monja de el moral ter...*,  
Rvdo. P. Don L. Serrano, Real Monasterio  
de Santo Domingo de Silos (Valladolid),  
1906, 37.

1140-1160  
Spanish  
1646. 'domesticdove'  
Quj mata **palomba**. Otrosi, si alguno  
matate o prendiere palomba  
Anonymous, *Fuero de Viguera y Val de  
Funes (Documentos lingüísticos  
navarros)*, Fernando González Ollé,  
Diputación Floral de Navarra (Pamplona),  
1970, 21.

1160-1180  
Spanish  
1647. 'domestic pigeon, dove'  
Qvi **paloma** mataret a pedra ceuadura de  
uilla aut in aldea, aut qui ceuaduero fecerit

in aliquo loco, aut qui gallina mataret (Fol. 8 v.) de suo uicino, pectet .I. morabetino a los alcaldes et al querelloso, et non faciat manquadra

Anonymous, *Fuero de Uclés*, Georg Gross, Boletín de la RAH (Madrid), 1991, 147.

1180-1200

Spanish

1648. 'domestic dove'

450. Qvi **paloma** de palomar ageno, en la villa o ffuera dela villa, con ballesta o con piedra o en otro engenjo la prisiere o la matare, peche .v. ss.; por la paloma domada de natura, .x. ss. Quien en su palomar gato ageno matare, non peche njnguna cosa. Qui losa agena o lazo o rret o otro engenjo parado pora caça desaparare, peche .v. ss.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Soria*, Galo Sánchez, Centro de Estudios Históricos (Madrid), 1919, 172.

1200-1220

Spanish

1649. 'wild dove'

Menguaronse las aguas e parecieronse los somos de los montes. Abrio Noe la fyniestra del archa e enbio el cuervo por saber si trobaria seco. Fue e tornos. E menguaronse las aguas, en enbio la **paloma**; e non fallo do posar e torno al archa; e prisola Noe

Almerich, *La fazienda de ultra mar*, Moshé Lazar, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1965, 118.

1650. derivation 'male dove'

. E espero Noe [.vii.] dias; (e enbio el cuervo e torno) depues enbio el **palomo** e veno a ora de viesperas e un ramo de olyva con sus fojas verdes en su boca. Espero Noe otros [.vii.] \* dias. Enbiola Noe otra vez, e non vino.

Ibid.

1651. 'domesticated dove'

Qvi **paloma** de palomar matare si quier en la uilla, si quier fuera de uilla, ola matare en lazo o en otro engenno, peche medio menkal..

Anonymous, *Fuero de Zorita de los Canes*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud, Imprenta Fortanet (Madrid), 1911, 324.

1240-1260

Spanish

1652. 'domesticdove'

Por omme que matare **paloma**. Qvi matare **paloma** con lazo si no fuere redrado un trecho de vallesta de la uilla. o del aldea: peche v. soldos. et si la matare en palomar: peche. x. soldos. si prouadol fuere. si no iure por su cabeza.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Brihuega*, Juan Catalina García, Imp. Manuel G. Hernández (Madrid), 1887, 174.

1653. derivation 'male dove'

Dixo: - Señor, era un palomo e una paloma e moravan en un monte e avían y su nido, e en el tienpo del agosto cogieron su trigo e guardáronlo en su nido, e fuese el **palomo** en su mandado, e dixo a la paloma que non comiese del trigo grano mientras que durase el verano. Anonymous, *Sendeban*, María Jesús Lacarra, Cátedra (Madrid), 1989, 124.

1654. derivation 'male dove'

El **palomo** y su hembra

Anonymous, *Calila e Dimna.*, Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua; María Jesús Lacarra, Castalia (Madrid), 1993, 291.

1280-1300

Spanish

1655. figurative 'to build a home'

Onde por las tus palabras que tu. Moab fablest contra israhel. seras leuado catiuo. Dexad las cibdades & morad en piedra los

moradores de Moab. & seed como **paloma** que faze so nio en somo de la boca del forado

Alfonso X, *General Estoria. Cuarta Parte*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá (Alcalá de Henares), 2002, 1.

1656. figurative ‘beloved, purity’  
Yo duermo, e el mio coraçón vela. La boz del mio amado boz de empuxante: - Levanta·t e ábreme, la mi hermana, mi amiga, mi **paloma**, la mi limpia sin manziella, ca la mi cabeça llena es de rucio, e las mis vedijas del rucio de las noches.

Ibid., *General Estoria. Tercera Parte. Libros de Salomón: Cantar de los Cantares*, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja; Bautista Horcajada Diezma, Gredos (Madrid), 1994, 177.

1657. ‘domesticdove’  
Quijen **palomna** de palomar matare en la villa o fuera, o la tomare en lazo o en otro engenno, peche çinco sueldos, & por paloma de natura domestica, peche diez sueldos,

Anonymous, *Fuero de Cuenca*, Rafael de Ureña y Smenjaud, Academia de la Historia (Madrid), 1935, 721.

1300-1320

Spanish

1658. ‘domestic dove’

a) E tod aquel que **paloma** de palomar matare, enna çipdat o fuera de la çipdat o en lazo o en otro engenno la tomare, peche .V. sueldos. E por palo[m]a \* de casa, .X. sueldos.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Alarcón*, CORDE, Real Academia Española (Madrid), 2000, 1.

1659. ‘domesticated dove’  
despues tomen aquel caldo. & mezclen lo con grossura de cueruo marino & con

grossura de gallina. & con grossura de **paloma** & dengelo a comer grant mannana. & nol den a comer mas aquel dia fastal primer suenno.

Anonymous, *Gerardus falconarius*. Bibl. Escorial V. II. 19, Pedro Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares), 2004, 1.

1660. ‘domesticdove’

Pora toller la tos. conujene que tomen del laurel. & quemén le. & tomen daquellos poluos, & dengelos con carne de **paloma**, o tomen el aio cocho mezclado con la pimjenta. & freguen les los paladares con ello.

Ibid., 1, X.

Italian

1661. derivation ‘the color of doves’

Tutte queste (terre) tra sé in colore differiscono, perché o sono bianche o rufe o negre inchinate al rosso o **palumbine** o verdi o cineracoie o giallette.

Anonymous, 191.

1300-1320

Spanish

1662. ‘wild dove’

La **paloma** hizo nido por cerrar el agujero, Porque o fuesen hallados él y su buen compañero.

Anonymous, *Poema en Alabanza de Mahoma*, Pascual de Gayangos, Impr. Rivadeneyra (Madrid), 1856, 329.

1663. figurative ‘beloved’

Enque dize vna eres la mj **paloma** criada eres entre las nasçidas & vieron la las fijas & cobdiçaron la & todos los Reyes & los prinçipes la alaban & la bendizen por esso an Rey(n)es & prinçipes commo los xristianos

Alfonso de Valladolid, *Libro de las tres creencias*. BNM ms. 9302,

1664. figurative ‘purity’  
"Sey como la **paloma**, linpio e mesurada;  
sey como el pavón, loçano, sosegado; sey  
cuerto e non sañado, nin triste nin irado:  
en [e]sto se esmera el que es enamorado  
Juan Ruiz, (Arcipreste de Hita), Alberto  
Blecua, Cátedra (Madrid), 1992, 145.

Italian

1665. derivation ‘young dove’  
Poi che morte le penne ha **palombino**,  
rinascono con loro qualitate.  
Cecco d’Asocoli, 2237.

1320-1340

Spanish

1666. ‘domestic dove’  
Mas deuen le dexar degollar la **paloma** o  
el anade, mas de la su carne non le deuen  
dar de comer sinon muy poca  
Juan Manuel, *Libro de la caza*, Juan  
Manuel Blecua, Gredos (Madrid), 1981,  
572.

Portuguese

1667. ‘domestic dove’  
...e depois deitou a poomba, e non achou  
hu pousase seu pee, tornou-se a Noe, e  
depois de set dias emviou Noe outra vez a  
**poomba...**  
Anonymous, *Inéditos de Alcobaça*, II 14.

1340-1360

Spanish

1668. ‘domesticated dove’  
El lxxxix capitulo es de melezinar los  
delas lonbrizes (q)(q)[Q]uando oujeren  
lonbrizes tomen la symiente del Apio  
molida bjen & echen gela dentro enla boca  
& denle quatro çeuaduras de **paloma** biua  
E vn mur caliente o tomen del [ç]umo del  
Axedrea & dela lechuga montesyna & den  
le vna tajada de carne mojada en Aque  
çumo  
Anonymous, *Tratado de cetrería*, Pedro  
Sánchez-Prieto Borja, Universidad de

Alcalá de Henares (Alcalá de Henares),  
2004, 1.

1669. ‘domesticated dove’

El xcj capitulo es de toller la tos (p)[P]ara  
toller la tos conuiene que tomen del laurel  
& quemien le & tomen de Aquellos poluos  
& den gelos con carne de **paloma** o  
tomen del Ajo cocho mesclado con la  
pimienta & freguen les los paladares con  
ello  
Ibid., 23V.

1360-1380

Spanish

1670. figurative ‘prisoner, prey’  
El sexto pecado de que los curiales se han  
de guardar es trasfaguería e falsa  
maginación de calupniar e enlazar,  
faziendo leyes malas e dando favor  
âlgunos e allegando costunbres malas e  
perversas; que maldicho es aquél que faze  
leyes malvadas e da favor e ayuda a ellas,  
[56a] que tal como la **paloma** es entre los  
gavilanes, así es el pobre entre los curiales.  
Anonymous, *Tratado de comunidad*  
(Biblioteca de El Escorial MS. & II 8),  
Frank Anthony Ramírez, Tamesis Books  
(Londres), 1988, 115.

1671. figurative ‘love of home’

et piadoso como la tortol, et maliçioso  
como la leona, et es priuado de casa como  
la **paloma**, et es artero et enganyoso como  
la rabosa, et simple como el cordero, et  
quexoso et leugero como la rebeca, que  
quier dezir cabra montesa, et es perezoso  
ansi como el honso  
Juan Fernández de Heredia, *De secreto  
secretorum*, Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua,  
Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza),  
2003, 309R.

1672. figurative ‘purity’

Los malos terribles ya son pareçidos del  
tuero podrido con mucha carcoma,

por el casto limpio como la **paloma** que fizo a los buenos estar soseídos; \* non todos, mas d'ellos ya son convertidos deziendo  
Alfonso de Villasandino, *Poesías (Cancionero de Baena)*, Brian Dutton; Joaquín González Cuenca, Visor (Madrid), 1993, 149.

1380-1400

Spanish

1673. figurative 'holy spirit'  
En tiempo de aquesti Flaujano por testimonjo del sant spiritu descendient en semblança de **paloma** sobre la su cabeza fue ordenado bispo en Roma. yassia que algunos affirmen aquesto mas uerdadero de Zefirjno.

Anonymous, *Crónica de San Isidoro*. Estocolmo D 1272<sup>a</sup>), Juan Manuel Cacho Blecua, Universidad de Zaragoza (Zaragoza), 2003, 1.

1674. figurative 'Holy Spirit'

Et el bien auenturado froyla bispe de leon sobrel qual el spiritu sancto en semblança de **paloma** deuallo / los rostros del qual por brasas ardientes dentro metidas nos cremaron.

Juan Fernández de Heredia, *Gran crónica de España*, I. Ms. 10133 BNM, Regina af Geijerstam, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 2.

1675. 'domesticated dove'

dale palomjnos & paloma a degollar & beua dela sangre mas non coma de la carne dela **paloma** & dale la vianda que le oujeres a dar. mojangogela enla lech(n)e delas cabras & nonle des gran papo  
Pero López de Ayala, *Libro de la caça de las aves*. BL add. 16392, José Manuel Fradejas Rueda, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 32R.

1380-1400

Spanish

1676. derivation 'male dove'  
los que non saben porque sse faze esto maraujllanse ende & por ende este sera el Remedio quando vieres que tu falcon. ha esta dolença & tiene aquel viento faras ansy. toma el **palomo**.  
Pero López de Ayala, *Libro de la caça de las aves*, José Manuel Fradejas Rueda, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 36R.

1400-1420

Spanish

1677. figurative 'healthy'  
Razon como por estos motes mas diz lo omne asi este es mas fuert que el leon por este mot menos dize el omne asi & este es tan corrient como libre la ija manera que es cubierta no se fa pas por conosçer a estos signos ella ne viene pas en son por su abito

Anonymous, *Libro del tesoro*. Girona, Catedral 20<sup>o</sup>5, Dawn Prince, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1990, 154R.

1678. figurative 'freedom'

Et por aquesto dijo David: "Quien dará a mi péndolas así commo a la **paloma**, e volaré al cielo e folgaré."  
Papa Luna Benedicto XIII, *Libro de las consolaciones de la vida humana*, Juan B. Simo Castillo, Ayuntamiento de Peñíscola (Castellón), 1988, 131.

1679. figurative 'freedom'

Pues vi a Pandaro, el dardo sangriento, hermano de aquel buen arches de Roma, que por maestria la libre **paloma** ferio donde yua bolando en el viento, aquel que los neruios asy del amiento contra las doricas gentes ensaña, que toda la tregua

fyrmada les dañã, dandoles canpo de pases esento.

Anonymous, *Cancionero de Juan Fernández de Ixar*, José María Azáceta, CSIC (Madrid), 1956, 361.

1420-1440

Spanish

1680. derivation ‘type of culinary root’  
Et sea puesto en vna olla uidriada. o en caldera estanada. Et desi tomen vna rayz a que dizen **pie de paloma**. Et metan de los fustes dentro en la melezina.

Anonymous, *Tesoro de la medicina (Tesoro de los remedios)*. Sevilla, Colombina 5117, María Teresa Herrera; María Estela González de Fauve, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1997, 51V.

1440-1460

Spanish

1681. figurative ‘symbol of peace’  
E por tanto pecan graue mente segunt se contiene por estenso enel dicho tractado delos sueños Lo segundo dixen que las aues & anjmalias alas vezes rresçiben de parte de dios algunos stintos commo naturales. segunt que rresçibio la **paloma** que descendio sobre nuestro saluador. & asi mesmo los cueruos que trayan de comer aelias

Lope de Barrientos, *Tratado de adivinar y de magia*. BNM. Ms. 6401, María Isabel Montoya Ramírez, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1991, 61R.

1682. ‘domestic dove’

Recipe estiercol de gallo & de **paloma** elebro negro ana sea fecho poluo & sea dado vna drama con agua de decobçion de trybulos o de rrauano de garuanços negros  
Anonymous, *Arte complida de cirugia*. BNM Ms. 2.165, Cynthia M. Wasick; Enrica J. Ardemagni, Hispanic Seminary

of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1993, 186R.

1683. figurative ‘Holy Spirit’

O diras que fyneus çiego es el mal saçerdote el qual conlos marineros que es los ujadores del mundo dales la **paloma** que es el espiritu santo amjnstrandoles que ellos al uelloçino del oro del parayso los trayga dado que este sea peccador  
Alfonso Gómez de Zamora, *Morales de Ouidio*. BNM ms. 10144, Derek C. Carr, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 127R.

Italian

1684. ‘pigeon’

Piglia piacere de’ posticci, nesti, frutti, pecugli, ape, **palombi**, e altre delizie della villa.

Alberti, II-199.

1460-1480

Spanish

1685. figurative ‘symbol of Holy Spirit’  
él avía hordenado de traer vna divisa que allí mostró, la qual era vn collar todo fecho como rrayos del sol, en los quales estava vna **paloma** blanca que representava la graçia del Espiritu Santo  
Pedro de Escavias, *Repertorio de príncipes de España*, Michel García, Instituto de Estudios Giennenses (Madrid), 1972, 309.

1686. ‘wild dove’

E dize diaz que la sangre del tordo & dela perdiz & dela tortola & dela **paloma**. Estas sangres secas fechas poluos & puestas sobre las llagas Restañan sangre / e ayudan mucho a sanar las llagas.  
Juan Enríquez, *Secretos de la medicina*. Madrid Palacio II/3063, Andrea L. Arismendi, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 9R.

1687. 'male dove'  
por que pone el maestro que fizo esta obra muy buena maestria / e otros maestros enpos del Manda tomar el estiercol del omne & del buey & del **palomo** & del cabron & del estiercol delos mures & el estiercol dela galljna / e manda tomar la cal bjua / e todas estas cosas fechas poluos & sean confaçionadas  
Juan Enríquez, *Secretos de la medicina*, Andrea L. Arismendi, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1995, 11V.

Italian

1688. 'domesticated dove'  
A guisa di pure e imaculate **palumbe** se fraude e mercimonia ce dovemo dedicare alli suave e lettevoli piaceri.  
Caviceo, I-8.

1689. derivation 'the color of doves'  
Non parlo ... del verde porreo, del verde salbucato, del color **palombino**.  
Garzoni, I-668.

1690. 'wild dove'  
E **palombi**, cio è colombi selvaggi, e le tortole fanno tre uova.  
Landino (Plinio), 220.

1480-1500

Spanish

1691. figurative 'beloved'  
A cabo de tercer día, muerta la virgen y madre, hízola luego Dios padre recordar, aunque durmía, que a grandes bozes dezía, con muy plazentero gesto, con gran amor que tenía: "Amiga y **paloma** mía: levántate y ven muy presto;canticorum,  
Juan del Encina, *Poesías (Cancionero)*, Óscar Perea, Universidad Complutense (Madrid), 2003, 24R.

1692. Latin 'wild dove'

**Palumbes** son de lineaie de palomas las que se dizen columbe se andan en casa continua mente. & por los campos. caseras & çuritas. mas **palumbes** que son torcazas andan por los arbores & moran enlas seluas. y engendran enel año vna vez. dixeron **palumbes** por que perdonan a los lomos. o por que ponen su çeuo so las piedras.

Alfonso de Palancio, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 2.

1693. figurative 'beloved'  
yo soy la **paloma** tu compañera & hermana. & hoyendo el raton que era la persona que el mas en aqueste mundo queria: salio luego de fuera/ & dende que la vio con todas las otras dentro en la reth dixo le/ quien te puso hermana señora en tanto trabajo

Anonymous, *Exemplario contra los engaños y peligros del mundo*. BNM I/1.194, Francisco Gago Jover, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1989, 42R.

Italian

1694. derivation & figurative 'type of small wild dove'

Tengo nelle mani la mia **palombella** e la dolce passarella. O felice notte, che l'unno morto hai fatti uno vivo.

Caviceo, I-79.

1695. 'type of grape'  
L'uva **palombina** è negra e bianca.  
Soderini, I-532.

## XI. Seafood

**79. ASTACUS, -I 'Sea Crab' < Greek**  
αστακοζ

1200-1500



Italian

1696. 'sea crab'

**asteze**

Anonymous, REW, 54

**80. SCILLA, -AE 'Sea Onion, Squill' < Greek σκίλλα**

1280-1300

French

1697. 'terrestrial plant with bulb, sea onion'

**esquille**

Anonymous, *Simple medicine*, f 37, ds

1460-1480

French

1698. 'terrestrial plant with bulb, sea onion'

**squille**

Anonymous, *Le Grant Herber*, n. 461

Italian

1699. 'sea onion'

Saono le **scille** vere, che nascono nelle maremme di Spagna, il doppio maggiori delle nostre, che sono il pancreazio.

C. Durante, 2-418.

1480-1500

Italian

1700. 'sea onion'

La radice di **scilla**, cioè è cipolla squilla.

Landino (Plinio), 302.

1701. 'sea onion'

La squilla o **scilla** è di due fatte, il maschio e la femmina: questa ha la foglia pendente in negro e quello l'a biancheggiante.

Soderini, II-354.

**81. LOLIGO, LOLIGINIS 'Squid'**

1480-1500

Spanish

1702. 'squid'

Calamar pescado. **lolligo lolliginis**

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

**82. TORPEDO, -DINIS 'Ray'**

1440-1460

Italian

1703. figurative 'lack of vitality'

Opere senza invidia, piene di meraviglioso di letto, utili alla sanità, utili a fuggire questa dapocaggine e **torpedine** in quale niuno buon pensiero vi può capere.

Alberti, II-199

1480-1500

Spanish

1704. Latin 'ray'

Plinius narrat tantam eius animalis esse virtutem. vt etiam aura eius torpore mentem afficiat. genus est **piscis torpedo**. & per translationem accipi potest pro torpore scilicet pigricia: vel stupore.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latin y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 504V.

French

1705. 'ray'

**torpille**

Anonymous, REW, 166

Italian

1706. 'ray'

Dicono che la **torpedine**, la pista e la soglia il verno scavano sotterra e in quelle caverne ci stanno.

Landino, 186

**83. ECHINUS, -I 'Sea Urchin' < Greek εχίνοζ**

Spanish

1707. Latin 'sea urchin'

Hechinus. genus vasis similis pisci qui  
**echinus** dictus est: masculini generis  
secunde declinationis

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal  
vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia  
Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1708. Latin ‘sea urchin’

Erizo pescado dela mar. **echinus** .i.  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-  
latino*, John O’Neill, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 3.

**84. SPONDYLUS, -I ‘Scallops’ < Greek  
απονδυλοζ**

1400-1500

Italian

1709. ‘scallop’

**spuonele, spuendzole**

Anonymous, REW, 675.

1400-1420

Italian

1710. ‘scallop’

Li coperimenti de li animali di acqua son  
molti. Alcuni son coverti ... de durezza de  
pietrasilice, come li **spondole** e le conche.  
G. Bracati (Plinio), 9-12

1711. ‘scallop’

È da confessar non esser sentimento  
alcuno a li pesci inchiosi in petrosa scorza,  
como a li **sponduli**.  
Ibid., 9-46.

**85. CONCHYLIIUM, -I ‘Shellfish’ <  
Greek κολχυλιτον**

1160-1180

French

1712. diminutive ‘small scallop’

Ses escus fu couvers d’argent, Si avoit une  
crois de geules. Ces choses n’i furent pas

seulles, Car en le crois avoit encore Cinq  
**cokillettes** de fin or

Anonymous, *Li roumans dou Chastelain  
de Coucy et de la Dame de Fayel*, p.  
Chapelet, Paris, 1829, 1432.

1200-1220

French

1713. ‘bowel, vessel to receive offerings at  
the beginning of church ceremony’

volentiers l’offrende en portent, La

**coquille** volentiers vuident,

Gautier de Coincy, *Les Miracles de la  
Sainte Vierge traduits et mis en vers*, p.

Poquet, Paris, 1857, 117.

1240-1260

French

1714. ‘scallop’

Or ne se prise une **corquille**

Anonymous, *Nouveau recueil de fabliaux  
et contes*. P. Méon, Paris, 1823, 73.

1715. ‘scallop’

Tout çou ne prise il deus **cokilles**,

Anonymous, *Chansons et eits artésiens*, p.

Jeanroy et Guy, Bordeaux, 1898, 19.

1716. figurative ‘lack of value’ pejorative

Çou ne prise il deux **cokilles**

Anonymous, *Poés. mss. avant 1300*, t. IV,  
p. 1368

1260-1280

French

1717. ‘scallop’

**coquille** est uns poissons de mer enclos en  
charsois comme une escavris

Brunetto Latini, *Li livres dou tresor*. P.

Chabaille, Paris, 1863, 186.

1718. ‘scallop’

pate nostriers de coural et de **coquille**,

Etienne Boileau, *Le livres des mestiers*. P.

G.B. Depping, Paris, 1837, 68.

1719. figurative 'shell'

Et portoï un escu bullé / De geules et de  
fin argent / A une bende, bel et gent, / Voir  
et a cinc **quoquilles** d'or

Sarrazin, *Histoire des ducs de Normandie  
et des rois d'Angleterre suivie de la  
relation du tournois de Ham*, p. Fr.  
Michel, Paris, 1840, 327.

1280-1300

French

1720. 'small scallop'

Qui va la **quoquille**, il va, il va.

Anonymous, *Nouveau recueil de contes,  
dits, fabliaux*. P. A. Jubinal, Paris, 1839,  
236.

1721. figurative 'coquillé' 'puffed up in  
the shape of a shell'

Le munier commanda tantost / A sa  
femme qu'el se levast / Et que belement  
l'en menast / Tant qu'il venist en son  
recluse. / Cele maintenant leva sus / Qui  
refu toute **coquilliee**, / Sa cote entor li  
escorciee.

Anonymous, *Vie des peres*, Richel. 23111,  
f 62.

1722. 'mussel'

Cele maintenant leva sus / Qui refu toute  
**kokillie**, / Se cote entor li escorciee.

Ibid. Ars. 3527, f. 36.

1300-1320

French

1723. 'scallop'

Vos **cokilles** trop bien saviés a quy  
vendies,

Gilles li Muisis, *Poésie de Gilles li Muisis*,  
p. Kervyn de Lettenhove, Louvain, 1882,  
260.

1724. derivation 'coquillé,' in the shape of  
a shell

ventre **coquille**, blanc et poly

Alector, *Rom*. Fol. 54

1320-1340

French

1725. diminutive 'small mussel'

Bendes de guelles apparoient A trois  
**coquillettes** d'argent,

Jacques Bretex, *Les tournois de  
Chauvency*, p. H. Delmotte, Valenciennes,  
1835, 662.

1360-1380

French

1726. 'mussel'

chargiee de **coquilles** a l'usage de pelerins,  
Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*. P. la  
Société des Bibliophiles françois, Paris,  
1846, 183.

1727. 'shell, outer casing'

les **coquilles** des escrevisses,

Ibid, 152.

1728. 'shell'

gecte hors le jaune et laisse le blanc et les  
**coquilles** ensemble

Ibid, 68.

1400-1420

French

1729. 'pain coquillé' break shaped like a  
shell

La paste du **pain coquillé** d'un denier doit  
pezer, huit onces deux estellins, et obole  
Anonymous, *Ord. T. II*, p. 352 bis.

1730. derivation 'coquerille' egg shell

Faites poudre de **coquerilles** d'oeufs don't  
les poucins soient issuz.

Anonymous, *Livre de fisiq.*, MS. Turin  
LXXXVI, K, IV, 37, f 31 r.

1731. 'snail shell'

Estragots ont apporté Estant dans la

**coquerille**

Anonymous, *Pet. huict. cont. les men. particul. de la ville de Tonn.*, Cab. Hist., II, 29.

1460-1480

French

1732. figurative 'theft, deception'

A qui vens-tu tes **coquilles** ?

Anonymous, *Pathelin, Farce*, p. 105

1480-1500

Spanish

1733. Latin 'shellfish'

& concha vnde **conchilium** testa sanguinei coloris qua includitur piscis: & conchus concii quidam lapis marinus: & a cauo componuntur concauo precauo decauo cum suis nominibus verbalibus.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

1734. Latin 'mussel'

Ca de cauo. as. viene cauus. ua. uum: & por composiçion concauus. ua. uum. & dende viene concha & de concha viene **conchilium** que es concha de color de sangre: en que esta metido vn pexe: & viene conchus concii que es vna piedra fallada enel mar & de cauo se componen los verbos concauo & precauo: & decauo con sus nombres verbales.

Ibid.

1735. Latin 'mussel'

urica. ce. idest murex maris coclea dicta ab acumine & asperitate. alio etiam nomine **conchilium** dicitur ferro circuncisa lachrimas purpurei coloris emittit ex quibus purpura tingitur. & inde ostrum ex teste humore elicitur & murice dicuntur aspera saxa que sunt in itinere vel in fluminibus.

Ibid.

## 86. MITULUS, -I 'Mussel' < Greek

μυτuloζ

1280-1300

Italian

1736. 'mussel'

Già avemo trovato e cavato, uais a soma a una grandissima montagna, di molte balie ossa di pesce, le quail noi chiamiamo chiocciole, e tale le chiamano **nicchi**, li quali erano simili a quelli delli dipintori, nelli quali elli tengono I loro colori Ristoro, 6-8.

1460-1480

Italian

1737. learned 'mussel'

**mituli** e pettini ne' luoghi arenosi nascono senza progenitori Landino, 198.

## 87. APUA, -AE 'Anchovy, Small Fish' < Greek αψυη

No documentation

## 88. MULLUS, -I 'Mullet, Barbel'

1180-1200

French

1738. 'mullet'

Cil...Qui les vendois et les chars, **Mulez**, saumons, esturjons, bars, Faisoit desor sa table nestre, Qui tant mist en vestir et pestre Son cors vil püant et flestre, Hélinant, *Les vers de la mort*, Wulff et Walberg, Paris, 1905, 5.

1220-1240

French

1739. 'mullet'

Li mangiers fu plaisans et nès, De bons poissons noveaz et frés. Lamproies orent et saumons, Brars et **mulès** et estorgons, Anonymous, *Li romans de Durmart le Gallois*, E. Stengel, Tübingen, 1873, 6340.

1240-1260

French

1740. 'mullet'

**Mules (d.h. mulès)**: harders,  
Anonymous, *Gesprächbüchlein,  
Romanisch und Flämisch*, Hannover,  
1854, 79.

1741. 'mullet'

**mulès**,

Anonymous, *Bataille de Karesme et de  
Charnage in Fablaiux et Contes*, Barbazan.  
Nouv. éd., augm. Méon, Paris, 1808, 85.

1742. 'mullet'

Soles, **mulez**, bresmes, daulphins,  
Anonymous, *La vieille .traduction du latin  
de Richard de Fournival*, Jean Lefevre,  
Paris, 1861, 53.

1360-1380

French

1743. 'mullet'

**Mulet** est dit migon en Languedoc,  
Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, la  
Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris,  
1846, 195.

1744. 'mullet'

Gardez vous bien de mangier maqueriaux  
Et ces **mullés**, c'est viande pourrie.  
Eustaches Deschamps, f. 214.

1380-1400

French

1745. derivation 'small mullet'

Chascun pesqueur de meilens doit de  
coustume... VIII. Mellens, ne des fres ne  
des meilleurs, se il n'y a morue ou  
**mulotin** qui vaille .III. d' . ob. Ou congre.  
Anonymous, *Coust. de Dieppe*, p. 22,  
Coppinger.

1460-1480

Italian

1746. 'mullet'

Comprò un pesche **mulo** seimila sesterzi.  
Garzoni, 7-577.

1480-1500

Spanish

1747. Latin 'mullet, barbel'

Barvo pescado conocido. **Mullus**  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español  
latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 17V.

Italian

1748. 'mullet'

Quando il **mullo** muore, si vede di molti e  
di diversi colori con molta mutazione delle  
rosse squame.  
Landino (Plinio), 186.

1749. 'mullet'

Gli vari pisciculi negli fronti degli sedili e  
del fondo, artificiosamente ... espressi ...,  
vivi natanti appariano: triglie o vero **mulli**,  
mustelli o vero lampetre, e multiplici altri.  
Fr. Colonna, 2-74.

1750. 'mullet'

**Muli**, salpe, salmoni e coracini nuotano a  
schiere.  
Ariosto, 6-36.

**89. PELAMYS, -MIDIS 'Young Tunny  
Fish Less than One Year Old' < Greek  
πηλαμιζ**

1480-1500

Spanish

1751. Latin 'young tuna'

Atun pescado conocido. thymnus .i.  
Atun de un año. limaria .ae.  
Atun desta manera en griego. **pelamis**  
**.idis**  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-  
latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of  
Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

**90. RUBELLIO, -IONIS ‘Red Snapper’**  
< **Derivation Latin RUBEUS ‘Red’**

1400-1500

French

1752. ‘mullet’

**rovillon**

Anonymous, REW, 612

Italian

1753. ‘mullet’

“**Roviglioni**”: frigili simelemente e dàlli quello sapore scripto nel capitolo precedente.

Maestro Martino, LXVI-I-195.

**91. SARDA, -AE ‘Type of Anchovy’**

1220-1240

Italian

1754. ‘lagone’

**Sarde** del lago, temoli.

Sanudo, 3-172.

1280-1300

Spanish

1755. ‘type of fish, sardine’

De la gua[r]nizón de martelina, o de nutria, o de **sarda**, I meaia. De troxiello de pescado de mar, IIII dineros.

Anonymous, *Fuero de Sepúlveda*, Emilio Sáez, Diputación Provincial (Segovia), 1953, 141.

1360-1380.

Italian

1756. ‘type of anchovy’

Item paga per botticella di tonnina netta che si vindi a minuto tari dui, per terzalora tari uno e grana sei, di quattro botticella di bosonaglia grana quindici, per tirzalori di busunaglia e **sardi** grana sei.

Anonymous, *Testi non toscani del Trecento*, 83.

1380-1400

Italian

1757. derivation ‘anchovy, common sardine’

Levata questa vivanda, vennono **sardelle** in tocchetto.

Sacchetti, 87-48

1440-1460

Italian

1758. derivation ‘anchovy, common sardine’

**Sardelle**. Suo naturale è de frigerle et ancora le poi arrostire se ti piace, e mettili susso del suco de aranci o agresto mesco con un poco d’olio.

Maestro Martino, LXVI-I-195.

1759. derivation ‘anchovy, common sardine’

E’ tonni si vedien cogliare a schiere, e cornioletti e lamprede e **sardelle**.

Pulci, 14-67.

**92. THYNNUS, -I ‘Tunny Fish’ < Greek θυννοζ**

1220-1240

Italian

1760. derivation ‘tunny fish’

Queste sono le sorti de pessi vendono freschi in Venezia...Spari...Scardole ...

**Tonina**.

Sanudo, 3-65.

1300-1320

Italian

1761. figurative ‘to do something in pieces’

Da l’altra parte si faccia **tonnina**, poi ritornando a poso di macella.

Cenne da la Chitarra, XXXV-II-430.

Portuguese

1762. derivation ‘tuna flesh’

..que mi dem a dizima e a septima parte dos atões e dos dolffinhos e das **toninhas** e das espadartes.

Anonymous, *Descobrimientos portugueses*, I, 25.

1320-1340

Italian

1763. 'tuna'

Anno pesci assai, ma si ànno **tonni** molti, che per uno viniziano si averebbe Il grandi **tonni**.

Marco Polo Volgar., 3-297.

1764. derivation 'tuna meat conserved in oil or salt'

Fazando incomezaiga dura de lemi, fave e **tonnina**.

Anonimo Genovesi, I-2-136

1765. derivation 'tuna meat'

**Tonnine** si vendono in Napoli ingrosso a centinaio di barili, e promettesi olorosa e netta d'ogni male sapore.

Balducci Pegolotti, I-183.

1320-1340

Spanish

1766. 'tuna'

Aý andava el **atún** como un bravo león, fallós con Don Tozino, díxol mucho baldón; si non por Doña Çeçina, que-l desvíó el pendón, diérale a Don Lardón por medio del coraçón.

Juan Ruiz (Arcipreste de Hita), *Libro de buen amor*, Alberto Blecua, Cátedra (Madrid), 1992, 275, Alberto Blecua, Cátedra (Madrid), 1992, 275.

1340-1360

French

1767. 'tuna' < Provenzal *ton* 'tuna'

**Ton** est un poisson qui est rouvé en la mer ou estans marinaulx des parties de Languedoc, et n'a aucunes arestes fors l'eschine et a dure pel,

Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, la Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris, 1846.

Italian

1768. 'tuna'

Vennero in queste marine grande abbondanza di **tonni**.

G. Villani, Iv-10-84.

1769. derivation 'tuna meat'

Sono per spese fatte in Pisa sopra suo arnese e **tonina** che venne di Cicilia, e de dare Stefano d'Albizzo sopradetto.

Anonymous, *Libri di commercio dei Peruzzi*, III.

1770. figurative 'multilated body'

Là giugnendo i presi, **come tonnina in pezzi** erano tagliati e morti.

G. Villani, 8-55.

1420-1440

Spanish

1771. 'tuna'

De los salados e secos, así como congrio, pescada, **atún**, pulpo, sávalo, lixa, mielga, harenque, sardina, caçón e tales es otro el tajo d'ellos. Del congrio dan pieças e tablas, sacando primero su cuero con el gañivete pequeño e ponerlo. Después cortar el pescado d'él con aquel mismo gañivete, en menores partes, en el luengo.

Enrique de Villena, *Arte cisoria*, Pedro M. Cátedra, Turner (Madrid), 1994, 188.

1460-1480

Spanish

1772. 'tuna'

nin de otra parte, no pueda vender nin venda en el dicho tienpo en esta Villa nin en sus arrauales pescado alguno nin sardinas remojadas, so pena que qualquier que lo vendiere pague en pena al dicho Joan de Toledo, por cada vez, çient maravedís, e demás que pierda el tal

pescado e sardinas, e sea para los fieles desta Villa, saluo **atún** e sáualo e mielga, a los preçios que fueren justos, e que non se rresçiba baxa sino en todos los pescados. Anonymous, *Libro de acuerdos del concejo madrileño, 1464-1485*, Agustín Millares Carlo; Jenaro Artiles Rodríguez, Ayuntamiento de Madrid (Madrid), 1932, 1.

Italian

1773. 'tuna'

Ma io per questo mare ombroso nauto come inferma balena o ceco **tunno**. Belcari, 4-173.

1774. 'tuna'

Tesa è la rete e no vi è guarda alcuna. Pigliansi e' tonni al lume della luna. Boiardo, I-14.

1775. derivation 'eye rheum'

E lucianti ha quasi spento, tutti orlati di **tonnina**. Lorenzo de' Medici, 5-19.

1480-1500

Spanish

1776. figurative 'tuna'

el congrio y otros semejantes, que no tienen escamas, buenos pescados son, muy sabrosos y **no así dañosos como el atún** y como el tohino y otros semejantes, que en aquella ley eran permitidos y aun de las viandas que manifiestamente son dañosas y tales que ningunas gentes las usan comer Fray Hernando de Talavera, *Católica impugnación del herético libelo maldito y descomulgado*, Francisco Martín Hernández, Juan Flors (Barcelona), 1961, 117.

Italian

1777. 'tuna'

Molti e grandissimi animali sono nel mar Indico ... Alcuna volta surge tanta multitudine di **tinni**.

Landino (Plinio), IX-3.

## XII – Quadrupeds

### 93. APER, -RIS 'Boar' < Greek

καπροζ

1200-1500

Italian

1778. 'boar'

**ábrinu**

Anonymous, REW, 42.

1480-1500

Spanish

1779. Latin 'wild boar'

**Aper** es puerco saluaie dicho a feritare o fiereza mudando la .f. en .p. & segund algunos de aperiendo per: dende viene el diminutiuo aperculus.

Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, Gracia Lozano López, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 24V.

1780. Latin 'wild boar, pig'

avali puerco silvestre. **aper apri**.

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 5.

1781. Latin 'boar'

Puerco montes o javali. **aper apri**

Ibid.

### 94. BUBULUS, -I 'Beef'

1200-1500

French

1782. 'type of mussel' < Italian *buvlo*

**bulot**

Anonymous, REW, 122



Italian

1783. 'type of mussel'

**buvlo**

Anonymous, REW, 122

1784. 'rind meat'

petta **bula**

Anonymous, FEW, 122

1480-1500

Spanish

1785. Latin 'bovine'

Boiuno cosa de buei o vaca. **bubulus** .a  
.um

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 19R.

#### 95. HAEDUS, -I 'Young Goat (Kid)' <

Greek χιμαροζ

1300

Italian

1786. 'kid'

**edu, egyu**

Anonymous, REW, 337

1480-1500

Spanish

1787. Latin 'young goat, kid'

Chibo o cabrito. **haedus** .i. haedulus .i.

Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

#### 96. GLIS, GLIRIS 'Dormouse'

1180-1200

French

1788. figurative 'dormouse'

dormant come **loir**,

Anonymous, *Le roman de Renart*, Méon, Paris, 1826, 5977.

1789. figurative 'dormouse'

La nuit dormirent comme **loir**,

Ibid., 6918.

1240-1260

Spanish

1790. derivation 'dormouse'

Et fizolo así el gato, et asegurólo, et el mur  
llegóse a él. Et quando el búho et el **lirón**  
vieron esto, tornáronse de aquel lugar.

Anonymous, *Calila e Dimna*, Juan Manuel  
Cacho Blecua; María Jesús Lacarra,  
Castalia (Madrid), 1993, 269.

1791. derivation 'dormouse'

Desí paró mientes en pos de sí, et vido un  
**lirón** que le yazía en çelada, et cató a suso  
et vido un búho en un ramo del árbol que  
lo estava aguardando por lo matar.

Ibid., 268.

1792. derivation 'dormouse'

Et fue, et mostróle una cueva de un **lirón**,  
et contóle qué tamaña enemistad avía entre  
la culebra et el **lirón**. Et [dixo]: - Ayunta  
muchos peçes et ponlos desde la puerta de  
la cueva de la culebra fasta la cueva del  
lirón, et el **lirón** comerlos ha, et fallará a la  
culebra et matarla ha.

Ibid., 173.

French

1793. figurative 'of a bad odor'

esvilliers Ne se püent nient plus que **loir**,

Anonymous, *Li vers de le mort*, p. C.A.

Windahl, Lund, 1887, 285.

1280-1300

French

1494. 'dormouse' figurative

Soumilleus Li **loirs**, ki l'ivier dort,

Anonymous, *Renart le nouvel*, in: *Le  
Roman du Renart*, p. Méon, Paris, 1826,  
131.

1340-1360

Italian

1795. 'dormouse'

La ghianda ovvero frutto del faggio è malto dolce e nutricevole, e la sua midolla piace molto a' topi e ingrassa i **ghiri**.

Crescenzi Volgar., 5-41.

1440-1460

Italian

1796. figurative 'dormouse'

Quanto più su sarrai, maggior fia 'I botto; però fa come il **giro** quando ha sonno, entrati in qualche buca e non far motto. Pulci, IV-98.

1480-1500

Spanish

1797. Latin 'dormouse'

**Liron o lir** de comer. glis gliris  
Antonio de Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, John O'Neill, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 65R.

1798. derivation 'dormouse'

¿Por qué me topaste con este animal, marmota o **lirón**, que vive en el sueño, disforme figura formada en un leño de paja o de heno relleno costal?

Juan del Encina, *Égloga de Fileno, Zambardo y Cardonio*, Miguel Ángel Pérez Priego, Cátedra (Madrid), 1991, 266.

Italian

1799. 'dormouse'

Ebbe Olimpia sì gran sonno, che gli orsi e i **ghiri** aver maggior nol ponno. Aristo, 10-18.

## 97. VITULINA, -AE 'Veal'

No documentation found

## 98. AGNUS, -I 'Lamb' < Greek $\alpha\pi\omicron$

1160-1180

French

1800. 'beast for wool, sheep'

l'**ainne** joste l'otour muier.

Anonymous, *Création du monde*, MS, Montp. H 437, f 14v.

1240-1260

Portuguese

1801. liturgical 'symbol of Jesus Christ'

Mostrarão todos grande devação ao **Agnus Dei**"

Anonymous, *Cartas do Japão*

1260-1280

Italian

1802. liturgical 'symbol of Jesus Christ'

E quella (insegna) de' pellicciari (era) a vari colori, e nell'un canto un **Agnus Dei** bianco in campo azzurro.

Malispini, I-445.

1280-1300

Italian

1803. figurative 'symbol of Jesus Christ'

O amor d'**agno**, maior che mar mango, e chi de te dir porrià?

Iacopone, 83-33.

1300-1320

Italian

1804. 'domestic lamb'

Sì si starebbe un **agno** intra due brame di fieri lupi, igualmente temendo.

Dante, Par., 4-4.

1805. liturgical formula of invocation to Jesus Christ under the symbolic name of the lamb.

**Agnus Dei** eran le loro essordia; una parola in tute era ed un modo, sì che parea tra esse ogne Concordia.

Ibid., 16-19.

1320-1340

Italian

1806. liturgical 'symbol of Jesus Christ'

Una crocetta d'ariento, un **agnus Dei** smaltato, ed uno anello di ariento co' una perla.  
Bellebuoni, I-29.

French  
1807. 'beast for wool, sheep'  
Pour paindre l'**aigne** du monstier et pour appareillier.  
Anonymous, *Arch. hospit. de Paris*, II, 156, Bordier.

1400-1420  
Spanish  
1808. liturgical 'symbol of Jesus Christ'  
Et fezo las cendras gitar al viento / Mas el dedo de que mostro nuestro seynnor diziendo. Ecce **agnus dei** / non lo pudo quemar antes finco todo entrego / Este dedo (fezo) santa tecele virgin lo fezo traher entre las alpes  
Anonymous, *Viaje de Juan de Mandevilla*. Escorial M.III. 7, uan Luis Rodríguez Bravo y María del Mar Martínez Rodríguez, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1995, 26.

1440-1460  
Spanish  
1809. liturgical 'symbol of Jesus Christ'  
E ella me dixo que no era contador que auía de firmar, mas sy quería vna joya que le plazía; e yo le repliqué que la firma que le pedía era el postrimer **agnus dei**. E dixo que no sabía porqué lo dezía.  
Fernando de la Torre, *Libro de las veynte cartas e quistiones*, M<sup>a</sup> Jesús Díez Garretas, Universidad de Valladolid (Valladolid), 1983, 205.

1810. liturgical 'symbol of Jesus Christ'  
Ovunque d' guata, facea l'**agnusdei**, rivolto sempre alla sua dama bella, e quanto può, sempre s'appressa a quella.  
Pulci, 10-43.

French  
1811. 'beast for wool, sheep'  
Comme aux supplians appartenoit ung certain prat ... ouquel prat ung lors nommé Jehan de Clavaire ... eust bouté ... pasturer les **aignes** et bestiaulx du seigneur de Puypardin  
Anonymous, *Arch. JJ 176*, pièce 164.

1812. 'sheep'  
Cinq milliers d'**aingne**.  
Ibid.

1813. derivation 'sheep fur'  
Bons **aignelons** ou autre laine propre et convenable a faire chapealx de feustre.  
Anonymous, *Ord.*, XIV, 127.

1460-1480  
Spanish  
1814. liturgical 'symbol of Jesus Christ'  
Sanctus Amores amor amor es Natural costillacion Misterio sin golardon De los tristes amadores Lenos son mares y tierra Dela grand sperança Quien tiene taL confiança Manifesto es que yerra **agnus dei** Cordero de dios de venus Dezian los desamados  
VV.AA., *Cancionero castellano y catalán de Paris* (PN4). PNP Esp. 226, Robert G. Black, *Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies* (Madison), 1995, 51V.

Italian  
1815. 'domestic lamb'  
Ferma il pie', ninfa, sovra la campagna, ch'io non ti seguio per farti morire; così cerva leon, così lupo **agna**, ciascuna il suo menico suol fuggire.  
Poliziano, St., I-109.

1480-1500  
Spanish  
1816. liturgical 'symbol of Jesus Christ'  
Puso vn cordero en medio el ojo dela dicha fuente que pesaua de oro .clxx.

libras. ala parte drecha el saluador hecho de plata .clxx. libras. ala yzqui'erda san johan babtista &bsol; con el cordero puesto en la mano &bsol; segun le pintan Ecce **agnus dei** .cxxv. libras.

Martín Martínez de Ampié, *Traducción del Tratado de Roma.*, Pedro Tena Tena, Hispanic Seminary of Medieval Studies (Madison), 1992, 1.

Portuguese

1817. 'lamb'

Se este Março não foi de **anhos**, outros virão melhorados.

Sá de Miranda, *Eclogas*, VII

### 99. PORCELLUS, -I 'Suckling Pig' < Diminutive Latin PORCUS 'Pig'

1120-1140

French

1818. 'domestic piglet'

Öez del huriçun Que par lui entendum: Phisiologus dit De lui en sun escrit: Faiz est cume **purcel**, Espinuse at la pel, Philippe de Thaon, *Bestiaire*, 1743.

1140-1160

French

1819. 'domesticated piglet'

suculus: **purcel**,

Anonymous, *Note sur un manuscrit de Tours renfermant des gloses françaises du XIIIe siècle*, Léopold Delisle, Paris, 1869

1160-1180

French

1820. 'suckling pig'

uns lous...encuntra Une truie ki preinz esteit... ; ses **purcels** voleit avoir, Marie de France, *Die Lais der Marie de France*, K. Wanke, Halle, 1900, 21.

1821. 'piglet'

Adunc s'en va li lous mucier, Ki les **purcels** voleit mangier, E la truie s'en est alee, Ki par engin s'est delivree, Ib., 21.

1822. figurative 'piglet'

S'autres siecles n'est, ... Vive li hom comme **porciaus**, Car toz pechiez est bons et viaus !

Hélinant, *Les vers de la mort*, Wulff et Walberg, Paris, 1905, XXXVI 4.

1200-1220

French

1823. 'piglet'

Il n'est ne vile ne chastiaux, Oû l'en ne voie lors (of Saint Antoine) **porciax**,

D'Escoce jusqu'à Antioche,

Guiot de Provins, *La Bible Guiot*, Wolfart und San-Marte, Halle, 1861, 1967.

1824. ecclesiastical 'piglet'

Cinq mile mars d'argent vauront En cest'aneë lor **porcel**,

Ibid., 2062.

1825. 'piglet'

Mès ge lo qu'en praigne l'argent Des porciax et des Confraries, Et soit commandé en parties As prodomes et as loiaux, Qui les deniers et les **porciaux** Ont a Saint Antoine promis, Ibid., 2076.

1220-1240

French

1826. 'stuffed suckling pig for cooking'

li coupers ert atornez, Mout biaux de viandes assez : Flâons de let, **porciaux** farsiz...Et bons conins, poulez lardez, Guillaume de Dole, *Le roman de la Rose ou de Guillaume de Dole*, Servois, Paris, 1893, 1241.

1827. 'domestic piglet'

Qui s'i (a luxure) äert, qui s'i apuie, Le **porcel** ressemble et la truie ; Quant plus se soille et plus s'embœ, Tant li siet plus et plaist la bœ,  
Gautier de Coincy, *Les miracles de la Saint Vierge traduits et mis en vers*, Poquet, Paris, 1857, 474.

1828. derivation 'domestic piglet'  
Or vos dirrom del heriçon, Qui est fet com un **porcelet**, Quant il alaite petitet,  
Guillaume le Clerc, *Le bestiaire*, R. Reinsch, Leipzig, 1890, 1117.

1240-1260

French

1829. 'piglet'

**porceus**,

Anonymous, *The Treatise of Walter de Biblesworth, in : A Volume of Vocabularies*, Wright, 1857, 174.

1260-1280

French

1830. 'suckling pig' for cooking

Vos tüastes vostre **porcel**: onques des os ne du bouel Ne m'efforçastes de mengier vostre porcel,

Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*, Barbazan. Nouv. éd. Méon, Paris, 1808, 265.

1831. 'domestic piglet'

nule beste ne doit noient devant que ele ait un an, fours **pourcel**,  
Etienne Boileau, *Le livre des mestiers*, 283.

Italian

1832. 'piglet'

Penserai di molino, di forno, di vinaio e di columbaia e di stalla e di pecore e di **porcelli** e di galline e capponi ed oche.  
Giamboni, 8-I-186.

1280-1300

French

1833. 'domestic piglet'

**Pourchiaux**, quant il est afaitiés, Nen est mie plus äouvers Que a cel cop fu li cuvers. L'ame s'en part, li cors trebuche,  
Girbert de Montreuil, *Roman de la Violette ou de Gérard de Nevers*, Fr. Michel, Paris, 1834, 4534.

1300-1320

Italian

1834. 'young pig'

Demo anche a Donato lavoratore ai figlioli Bandovini ... soldi XXX, de' quali danari si conperoe uno **porcello** serbatoio, che 'l tene per l'ano che venia.

Anonymous, *Nuovi testi fiorentini*, 258.

1320-1340

French

1835. 'domestic piglet'

Je dis que carités sont **pourchiel** saint Antonne. Pour quoy ? Car quant les ot une boine personne, Caritet ! caritet !, quant li clokette sonne, Au mangier les apielle, tenés chester rampronne,  
Gilles li Muisis, *Poésies de Gilles li Muisis*, Kervyn de Lettenhove, Louvain, 1882, 75.

Italian

1836. 'young pig'

Quella santa femmina, vedendo passare per via un **porcello**, disse al diavolo : Esci di costui ed entra in quel **porcello**.  
Cavalca, 19-221.

1837. 'young pig'

Tu intrerai su per un fiume, insù la ripa del quale a mano dritta troverai iacere una troia bianca con XXX **porcelli** bianchi sotto le quercie.  
Guida da Pisa, I-242.

1340-1360

French

1838. 'domestic piglet'  
Dieu donna pouoir au dëable d'entrer ou  
ventre des **pourcealx**,  
Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, la  
Société des Bibliophiles François, Paris,  
1846.

1839. 'wild boar piglet'  
elle (the sow) est prains chascun an de set  
**pourchiaus** ou de plus, communement  
nessent ou mois de mars,  
Anonymous, *Rois modus*, 77.

1840.. figurative 'domesticated piglet'  
Par groing de pourcel ensemment, Peus tu  
(addressing the servant) entendre  
clerement Qu'en toy ne doit avoir danger  
Ne de boire, ne de menger ..., Et fay tout  
ainsi com le groing Du **pourcel**, qui  
partout se boute ; Tout prent en gré, riens  
ne deboute, Ainçois se vit de ce qu'il  
treuve..., Tout treuve bon et savoureux,  
Jehan Bruyant, *Le chemin de povreté et de  
richesse*, Paris, 1846, 23b.

Italian  
1841. 'domestic young pig'  
Nel porcile dee esser l'uscio col sogliare di  
sotto alto un piè e un palmo, accioché i  
**porcelli** non ne possano uscir fuori.  
Crescenzi Volgar., 9-77.  
1360-1380

French  
1842. 'pig, pork'  
« Biaus niez », dist ly bourgeois, « ... Vous  
estez ly plus proche de men estrasion ; Or  
demorez chëens, sy vous aprenderon A  
tüer ung **pourchiel**, ou buief, ou un  
mouton, Et s'en serez marquans,  
waingnerez a ffoison »,  
Anonymous, *Hugues Capet, chanson de  
geste*, Marquis de la Grande, Paris, 1864,  
6.

1843. derivation 'to put down when  
speaking about the sow'  
Je vi encor, n'a pas longtems, Un homme  
merveilles compter Qu'il avoit vu cent  
asnes blancs, Une truie un cerf **pourceler**.  
Eustache Deschamps, f. 444.

Italian  
1844. 'piglet for medicinal use'  
Tolli uno **porciello** o occidilo preso a la  
bocca del cavallo, a ciò che il sangue suo  
discorra nella bocca del cavallo, e questa è  
maravigliosa medicina.  
Anonymous, *Trattato delle mascalcie*, I-  
74.

1400-1420  
French  
1845. 'piglet'  
neffrendus (d.h. negrens) :**porchelet**,  
Anonymous, *Olla Patella. Vocabulaire  
latin versifié avec gloses françaises*. A.  
Scheler, 1879.

1846. 'domestic pig for cooking'  
A jehan de la Royere, le fil, pour .v.  
**pourcelais** a lui pareillement achetez, dont  
on fist rost avec les dis cappons, au dit  
disner, au fuer de .vi. s. ii. D. t., chascun  
**pourcelait**, monte ...  
Anonymous, *Exécut. Testam. De Jehane  
Esquiequelme*, V. Destampierque, Arch.  
Tournai.

Italian  
1847. 'domestic piglet'  
Anco lassa alla decta chiesa uno cero di VI  
libbre di cera, el qual cero si faccia de'  
denari che .ssi faranno del **porcello**.  
Anonymous, *Documenti dell'Amiatino tre-  
Quattrocentesco*, CIII-115.

1848. 'domestic piglet'  
El vino nel qual è cotto li scorci de  
frassino e scorci de tamariso, datto a  
bevere, senza fallo fa piccola la spiengia,

perché è cosa provata che, dandolo a bere al **porcello** per molti giorni e manzando lo ditto **porcello**, si trova pochissima spiengia.  
Anonymous, *Erbolario Volgare*, I-64.

1440-1460

Italian

1849. 'domestic piglet, pork'  
Senza fatica due **porcelli** ingrasso per la vernata.  
Bracciolini, I-9-22.

1850. figurative

Ecco di molta broda comparire in un paiuol, come si fa al **porcello**.  
Pulci, 3-43.

1460-1480

French

1851. 'domestic piglet'  
Ung **pourcelet** d'or et une roze d'or,  
Anonymous, *Inv. des bagues de Gabrielle de Latour*, Ann. De la Soc. d'Hist. De Fr, 1880, p. 279.

1852. 'piglet' statue

Ce dit jour, aussì desl apres disner, fut prins, battu et laissé aller en son pourpoint aucun homme de Tournay, retournant de veoir ses parens demourans en la ville de Valenchiennes, assez pres de la fontaine du **Pourcelet**.

J. Nicolay, *Kalendr. des guerr. de Tournay*, XXXII, Hennebert.

1480-1500

Spanish

1853. 'domestic piglet' < Catalan *porcel*  
Pese a tal **porcel** y aýna con vuestros inormes yerros, por dormir con Catalina, que levase la cecina distes lugar a los perros. Bien gela vistas lebar, no's pese porque me quexe, mas al tiempo del acabar, con gozo d'aquel manjar, non podistes decir "exe".

Anonymous, *Cancionero de Pero Guillén*, Brian Dutton, Universidad de Salamanca (Salamanca), 1990, 1.

French

1854. ecclesiastical 'piglet'  
Le curé (de saint Liennard) doit chescun an a l'eglise saint Wlmer pour le jour de leur dedicasse ung **pourcelet** et six pouchins.  
Terrier S. Wlmer, ap. *E. Deseille, Catal. des Actes*, p. 150

Italian

1855. derivation 'domestic piglet'  
Allora io vidi entro in un luogo basso ... tra 'l fango involto un **porcellotto** ingrasso.  
Machiavelli, I-VIII.

## 100. OVIS (SILVATICA) 'sheep'

1000-1200

French

1856. 'sheep'

**oue**

Anonymous, REW, 502.

## CHAPTER 2

### HISTORICAL DIALECTOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

#### **Introduction**

Romans carried with them many of the culinary terms that we find in DRC to all areas of the Empire. At the time of the compilation of DRC, not earlier than the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century and likely late fourth or early fifth century (Lindsay 145), these terms were part of the Latin lexicon throughout Romania. With the fall of the empire and the emergence of the nascent romance vernaculars these culinary terms experience specific phonological and morphological changes characteristic of the medieval romance dialects. By tracing diachronically the phonological and morphological developments of these terms into the medieval dialects from their first documentation through the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, we discover linguistic innovation and/or conservatism of certain linguistic regions or individual or related dialects. I have taken as examples of these phonological and morphological developments selected terms from my corpus. I have referenced the terms and citations used as examples from the corpus by indicating within parenthesis their chronological number in the corpus.

Of my selected corpus, only a small number of terms spread throughout Romania and develop phonologically into the medieval vernaculars, e.g. *phasěŏlus*, *răphănus*, etc. More interestingly, a select group of terms may appear along large linguistic lines (Iberia, Italian peninsula, etc), e.g. *asar* ‘to roast’ > cast. *asar*, port. *assar* but not the rest of Romania.



Other terms may survive even more remotely within a group of similarly related dialects or may only exist in one isolated dialect, e.g. *sumenem* ‘sow womb’ > log. *súmene*. Finally, many terms are replaced by different terms through linguistic borrowing, semantic widening, or created by derivation.

This study of medieval dialectal variation will not involve a systematic analysis of each dialect. However, I intend to comment on the principal dialectal phonological and morphological changes. The three principal linguistic groupings that we may consider in this study of the phonological and morphological developments of the culinary terms from DRC include 1) Italian romance (dialects of present-day Italy and Sardinian.) 2) Gallo-romance (dialects of old French or *langue d’oil* in northern France, as opposed to the Occitan dialects of southern France or *langue d’oc*) and 3) Iberian romance (Castilian, Leonese, Portuguese, etc.).

### **Phonological Development**

All medieval romance dialects share some phonological characteristics that occurred early in the phonological changes of Latin and continued through the medieval era. We do not need to examine closely the general vocalic and consonantal changes from Latin to the romance dialects although we may consider dialectal conservatism or innovation. For the sake of clarity I will briefly describe here some major phonological changes using the examples of *persīca* ‘peach,’ *ăcētum* ‘vinager,’ *răphănus* ‘radish,’ and *phasěŏlus* ‘bean,’ terms that spread to all areas of Romania. In addition, I will mention further unique phonological changes of other culinary terms when necessary to comment on specific phonological changes from Latin to Romance.

In northern France, Iberia, and the Italian peninsula, *persica* (-um), *acetum*, *fasĕŏlus*, and *răphănus* remain either phonologically conservative in select dialects or undergo extensive phonological changes. Latin tonic *ă* and *ā* remain in all dialects although Latin atonic *ă* weakens in all French dialects to phoneme [e], e.g. 12<sup>th</sup> century *aisil* (976). Atonic *ŏ* and *ō* may also weaken to [u], e.g. tusc.variant *uliva* (367) and port. *oliva* [uliva], *bŏtĕlla* > tusc. *budella* (1236), ofr. *bouelle* (1234) but more conservative cast. *olla* (848.) Latin long *ē* remains in most dialects, e.g. tusc. *aceto* although may weaken to [i] in ofr. *aisil*. Short *ĕ* followed by *-r* may be opened resulting in *-ar*, e.g. Appendix Probi : “anser non ansar”<sup>5</sup> > cast., port. *ansar* (1601) ‘goose’ although Latinized *anser* (1460) and rarely *ĕ* > *o* by vocalic assimilation, e.g. Latin *pĕponem* > \**poponem* > tusc. *popone* (25) ‘melon,’ and ofr. *pompons* (258). Long *ī* remains, e.g. *glīrem* > cast., ofr. *lir* although atonic *ī* tends to either drop through syncope, e.g. *pessica* > ofr. *peskes* (404) or to become closed *è*, e.g. *craticulam* > ofr. *grăel*. We find the unique palatalization of Latin [u] > palatal ofr. [ü,] e.g. ofr. *jus* ‘juice.’ Syncope is moreover typical in France and Iberia of most third declension Latin proparoxytone nouns becoming paroxytones, e.g. *cŭcŭmerem* ‘cucumber,’ *duracinus* ‘hard-fleshed fruit’ > cast. *cogonbro*, *durazno* but more conservative tusc. *cocomero*, *duracino*. Similarly, atonic *ŭ* becomes closed *o*, e.g. *cŭcŭmerem* > tusc. *cocomero*, cast. *cogonbro* or drops, e.g. *spatŭla* > cast. *espalda*, tusc. *spalla* although long *ŭ* remains, e.g. *uva* > port. cast. tusc. *uva*.

Most Italian and French dialects undergo diphthongation in a tonic free syllable, e.g. long *ē* > *ie*, *bĕtam* ‘beet’ > tusc. *bieta* (159), lomb. *bied*, wall. *bietes* (156) but anglon. *bette* (English beet,) although not in a checked syllable, e.g. *pernam* ‘ham’ > ofr. *perne*, tusc.

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<sup>5</sup> Baehrens, W.A., Sprachlicher Kommentar zur vulgärlateinischen Appendix Probi, Halle: M. Niemeyer, 1922.

*perna*, but cast. *pierna*. Diphthongization of tonic *ě* may occur sporadically within a specific dialect, e.g. short *ě* > open *ɛ* resulting in picard *piesches* (406) although long *ē* does not diphthong. Atonic long *ō* may also diphthong, e.g. *bōtēllum* > ofr. *boielle* (1231) as well as tonic short *ĩ* > *mĩscet* > 12<sup>th</sup> century ofr. *moist* (554.) All medieval dialects except those of Italy add prosthetic *-e* to initial consonantal cluster *sp-* resulting in ofr. *espalle*, cast. *espalda*, and port. *espadoa* but conservative tusc. *spalla*, engad. *spedla*, friaul. *spadule* < Latin *spatulam* although random prosthetic *i-* in pied. *ispalla* (129) < Latin *spatulam* and *isportella* (1388) < Latin *sportellam*. Apocope of final vowels is rare for all medieval dialects except French although cast. *incal* (496,) lomb. *cal* (507,) < Latin *calet*.

*Phasěōlum* undergoes metathesis from a yod or gliding of phoneme [s] + [e, i] to the preceding syllable creating a semi-vowel creating a new diphthong and reducing to [e] or [i] through assimilation generally creating a paroxytone term. We find for example *fasěōlum* > cast. *frisuelo* with maintenance of initial *f-* through epenthesis of lateral *-r-*, port. *fejão*, galic. *feixoo*, but more conservative ofr. *fasole*, siz. *fasola*, neap. *fasul*, and tusc. *faseoli*, *fagiuoli*; *caseum* > cast. *queso*, port. *queijo* but more conservative tusc. *cacio*, log. *kazu*, and tergest. *kas*. Medieval dialects typically produce [λ] by means of a yod of consonant cluster *-cl-*, e.g. ofr. *gräille* < \**graticla* < Latin *craticulam*, port. *ovelha* < \**ovicla* < Latin *oviculam*, although Castilian is the only dialect to palatalize by means of lenition consonant cluster *-ll-* to phoneme [λ], e.g. *olla* > cast. *olla* [ó-λa] but ofr. *oule* (850,) and lomb. *olla* (879). Port. *olha*, mfr. *oille*, and tusc. *oglia* are borrowings of cast. *olla* (REW 497).

Feminine proparoxytone *pěrsica* experiences assimilation very early in various parts in Romania resulting in *pěssica*, *-rs-* > *-ss-* representative of unvoiced [s], (Appendix Probi:

*persica non pessica*), although *persica* is maintained conservatively by the 13<sup>th</sup> century as tusc. *perseca* (407). Dissimilation occurs with other terms and appears the most innovative in Iberia and France, e.g. *ācētum* > 12<sup>th</sup> century ofr. *aisil*, *cucumerem* > port. *cobrombros* (240), cast. *cogonbro* (232), etc. In France proparoxytone *persīca* is conserved in the 15<sup>th</sup> century as anjou *perseges* (428) with Latin short *ī* becoming open *ɛ*. Palatalization of Latin [k + e, i] occurs throughout Romania although to different extensions. In Iberia, Latin velar [k + e, i] palatalizes to medieval prepalatal affricative phoneme [dʒ], e.g. cast. *azedo* [á-dʒe-do] but more innovative Portuguese fricative *azedo* [á-ʒe-do], log. *agedu*, *agedu*, prepalatal affricative tusc. *aceto* [a-tʃé-to] and simple voiced dental fricative ofr. *aisil* [e-zil]. The French dialects appear the most innovative with regards to palatalization of tonic velar occlusive [k + a, e, i, o u] pushing the maximum point of articulation of consonants closest to the anterior region of the palate. We find however within the old French dialects differing degrees of palatalization, e.g. *persicam* > *pessicam* > 12<sup>th</sup> century prepalatal fricative ofr. *pesche* [petʃ] (400) > 15<sup>th</sup> century *pesche* [pez], *calet* ‘is warm’ > 12<sup>th</sup> century *chalt* (tʃalt) (492) but anglon. *calt* (504), as well as Latin [k + e], *cepam* ‘onion’ > 12<sup>th</sup> century ofr. *cive* (170) but anglon. *chive* (181), rarely [k + ũ], *cūcūrbītam* ‘pumpkin’ > 14<sup>th</sup> century *choourdes* (210) and remotely [k + ĩ], e.g. *incisat* ‘one cuts’ > 13<sup>th</sup> century *enchise* (609.) Northern Old French dialects are distinguishable by further palatalization of Latin [p + i] > [ʃ], e.g. Latin *apia* > 12<sup>th</sup> century ofr. *ache* (5) but more conservative judfr. *appie* (4). We also find dialectally voicing and subsequently palatalisation of Latin [k + a, e] because of weakening of final *-a*, e.g. 15<sup>th</sup> century prepalatal affricative ofr. *perseges* [per-sədʒ] (428).

Proparoxytone *raphanus* becomes 12th century ofr. *rafne* (117) but 13th *rafle* (121) by dissimilation. Intervocalic Latin labiodental fricative phoneme [f] from Greek grapheme –*ph*– is generally conserved in France until the 14<sup>th</sup> century, e.g. *rafle* < *raphanus*, although intervocalic Latin [f] experiences consonantal dissimilation in Romania to become either labiodental fricatives phoneme –*f*– or –*v*–, e.g. tusc. *rafano* (132), leon., ferra. *ravano* (130), leon. *savana* (786), but in Iberia bilabial occlusive –*b*–, e.g. port. *rabam* (154), cast. *rábano* (129), *sabana* (795) and mfr. *rabe* (140). Initial and intervocalic Latin labiodental fricative *v*– may also become by dissimilation allophone bilabial occlusive ofr. *borde* < Latin *vulva* although we find more often the opposite, e.g. Latin *sinapis* > milan. *senavra* (1045). Portuguese and Old French nasalize by the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century a tonic vowel between nasal consonants –*n*– and –*m*– although only Portuguese may nasalize a tonic vowel before lateral –*l*–, e.g. *fasēðlum* > port. *fejão* but ofr. *fasole* (Sampson 65). Portuguese appears further the most innovative regarding treatment of consonants by dropping any final or intervocalic nasal consonant, e.g. *anatem* > 13th century port. *aadem* > 15<sup>th</sup> century *aade* as well as intervocalic lateral –*l*–, e.g. Latin *palumba* ‘dove’ > port. *poomba*, Latin *spatula* > \**espadoa* > port. *espadoa*, etc.

Regarding initial consonants, initial *p*– and *c*– are usually unvoiced, e.g. ofr. *pasnaise* (98) although random voicing occurs in France, e.g. gcoincy. *basnaise* < *pastinacam*, (99), semi-learned ofr. *garroite* < *carotam*, and with initial consonant cluster *cr*–, e.g. *craticulam* > *gräelle*, etc. Intervocalic –*c*– is generally vocalized in more Iberia and France and subsequently drops in many cases, e.g. *pastinacam* > ofr. *pasnaie*, *cucumerem* > innovative cast. *cogombro* > 15<sup>th</sup> century *cohombro* (250) but more conservative mfr. *concombres*, tusc. *cocomero* (255). Initial consonant *g*– of consonant cluster *gl*– is maintained in

conservative tusc. *ghiro* < *glirem* but lost in the rest of Romania, e.g. cast. *lirón*, port. *lirão*, ofr. *lir*, *loir*. Ofr. *moistre* illustrates the unique tendency for epenthesis of dentals –*t*-, and –*d*- as in *fraindre* < *frangere* before alveolar –*r*- and bilabial *b* before nasal –*m*-, e.g. 12<sup>th</sup> century ofr. *cucumbre*, and cast. *cogonbro*, port. *cobrombro* with double epenthesis of –*b*-, but conservative tusc. *frangere* (636), and *cocomero*. Epenthesis of dentals –*t*- or –*d*- appears rarer in the Italian dialects compared with the rest of Romania although hypothetical Latin *\*anatrem* with variant *\*anitrem* explains the phonological development of tusc. *ánatra* (1571), *ánitra*, vicent. *árena*, venet. *ánara*, bologn. *anddra*, regg. *nadra*, and sard. *anadone*. Finally, final lateral –*l* in the diminutive suffix –*ellus*, –*ella* is conserved as –*llo* in tusc. *porcello* < *porcellus* although typically vocalized in ofr as [o], e.g. 12<sup>th</sup> century *purcel* > 14<sup>th</sup> century mfr. *pourchiaux* (1825); mfr. *espaulle* (1350) < Latin *spatulam*, although more randomly as [u], e.g. 13<sup>th</sup> century picard. *porceus* (1829).

In Iberia, masculine proparoxytone *persicum* becomes conservative port. proparoxytone *pessego* with voicing of intervocalic –*c*- and short *ĩ* becoming closed *é*. Galician palatalizes further unvoiced [s] to prepalatal [ʃ] in *pexego*. More innovative is cast. *priesco* (1100), from former *\*persco* by metathesis (cat. *pressec*, cors. *preska*), conserved in Soria and Burgos (Corominas 654) although diphthongation is reduced to *prisco* (412) by the 13<sup>th</sup> century (654). Consonantal assimilation is moreover typical of Castilian in comparison to the other dialects of Iberia, e.g. 12<sup>th</sup> century cast. *paloma* ‘dove’ (1647) < Latin *palumbes* versus arag. *palomba* (1646). Castilian and Portuguese experience random vocalic metathesis, e.g. port. *aaypo* (27) < *apium* or vocalic and consonantal, e.g. cast. *espalda* < *\*espadla* < Latin *spatulam*.

Masculine *persicum* is also conserved in Iberia as Mozarabic proparoxytone *albérchigo* brought to the northern provinces of Spain by Mozarabic speakers of the southern regions although *albérchigo* does not appear in any documentation until the first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century, e.g. “mas dulce que el albérchigo” (1550, Anonymous, *Leyenda de Alejandro Magno*, 164). Penny recognizes that before its expansion outside of Arabia, Arabic had come into contact with Latin and had absorbed many terms introduced subsequently into Castilian although *albérchigo* becomes semantically specialized to refer to the apricot (242). We find similarly port. *atum*, cast. *atún* ‘tuna’ (1766) < Arabic *tun* < Latin *tunnus*. Corominas suggests furthermore a probable Mozarabic influence for *x-* of *xenabe* ‘mustard’ < Latin *sinapis* (505) as well as Mozarabic prosthetic *a-* in *axenabe*.

### **Learned versus popular terms**

Many culinary terms do not undergo the expected phonological changes to become “popular words” but remain more conservative in their phonological development or semi-learned. We find often a polysemous culinary term that undergoes expected phonological changes in one context but may be borrowed later from Latin to appear in another context. This double existence of the same original term is noteworthy of the cooking utensils because their shape and size allow them to appear metaphorically in different contexts with different meanings. Apicius uses *patina* ‘dish, platter’ throughout DRC to refer to a dish, e.g. *patina apua* ‘anchovy dish,’ etc. Faas notes that *patina* was “...a circular or oval straight-sided ovenproof pan” (74). However, *patina* survives nowhere in Romania although it continues in France although no longer in a culinary context. Because of its flat shape, *patina* becomes limited to the content of carpentry and construction and lends itself to describing by the 12<sup>th</sup> century a flat piece of wood for construction *pannes* (910) and by

the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, a flat tile, *pane* (911) and 14th century *panne* (915), an earthen vessel for washing clothing. French, as well as Italian and Spanish introduce *patina* again as a learned term from Latin to refer to the church offerings during mass since Latin became a language of prestige used in the church and tribunals (Penny 34). The introduction and remodeling of the Latin term often resulted in doublets of an original Latin term, one popular having undergone expected phonological changes and another learned or semi-learned, e.g. Latin *patina* > popular continuation *panne* and semi-learned *patène*. By 1260, Fr. *patène* (914) reflects a semi-learned state because of loss of final vowel *-a* and accentuation shift from a proparoxytone to an oxytone although tusc., cast. *patena*.

Latin *patellam* ‘shallow cooking pan’ changes little phonologically in ecclesiastical contexts, e.g. 13th century tusc. *padelle* (814) with simple voicing of intervocalic dental occlusive *-t-* but once *patellam* maintains only a culinary or popular context, it undergoes all the expected phonological changes, e.g. voicing and loss of intervocalic occlusive *t > d* and apocope of final *-a*, e.g. *patellam* > ofr. *paele* (804). Latin *patellam* does not survive in Iberia although the term is introduced first as a linguistic borrowing. Cast. *paila* is borrowed form mfr. *paele* in the 16th century (Corominas 339).

Some terms lose inversely their original culinary context entirely for an ecclesiastical one and remain phonologically conservative. Latin *agnus* ‘lamb’ appears in DRC in his preparation for lamb (Book VIII, VI) and is conserved as tusc. *agno* ‘lamb’ (Bocaccio), port. and galic. *anho*, perhaps because of its metaphorical reference to Jesus Christ and the liturgical *agnus dei*, e.g. tusc. *agno* (1803). Elsewhere where *agnus* is maintained and not appearing in any ecclesiastic context, it evolves phonologically by weakening of free tonic



[a] > [e] and assimilation of *-gn-* > *-n-*, although sometimes semantically distinct, e.g. 12th century ofr. *ainne* ‘beast for wool’ (1800), abruzz. *ayene*, etc. We find as well that a disappeared culinary term may be reintroduced as a loan word in an ecclesiastical context. Apicius uses *aspergĕre* in his recipes when he wishes to sprinkle ingredients or condiments such as pepper onto other foods, e.g. “...piper asperges (Book VIII, VIII). However, Old French dialects and Tuscan introduce *aspergĕre* as a liturgical reference to the receiving of holy water, *asperges me domine*, resulting in semi-learned ofr. *esperger* (665), and tusc. *aspergere* (668).

Many medieval vernaculars reintroduced Latin culinary terms as learned terms. After the fall of the Roman empire, many foods had ceased to be eaten only to be reintroduced centuries later using a learned term to name them. Edwards translates in his edition of DRC Latin *colocasia* as ‘dasheen,’ ‘Taro root,’ or ‘tanyal tuber’ and notes that the plant was known to the ancient Romans as the Egyptian Bean (282). Faas also notes that the food was not native to Europe and was brought from Africa where the plant is more widely known under its Indian name, dasheen (215). *Colocasium* does not appear in any medieval vernacular except tusc. *colocasia* as learned from neuter plural *colocasia*. Fr. *colocasse* and cast. *colocasia* appear in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century respectively although no longer in any culinary context.

Apicius refers to the carrot collectively as either *carota* or *pastinaca*, “Caroetae sev pastinacae” although he prefers the former in his recipe from Book IV, XII for preparing the vegetable:

Caroetae frictae oenogaro inferunter. Aliter caroetas: sale, oleo puro et aceto.  
Aliter: caroetas elixatas concisas in cuminato oleo modico coques et inferes.  
Cuminatum colorium facies.

*Pastinaca* survives as ‘parsnip’ only in ofr. *pasnaie*, norm. *paskenod*, and breton. *pané*, because the parsnip is native to Europe and physicians even credited the parsnips with medicinal properties in the Middle Ages (Kiple and Ornelas 1829) although *pastinaca* is reintroduced in the medieval era as learned tusc. *pastinaca* (104) and semi-learned venet. *pastenae* (109). Similarly, *caro(e)ta* survives nowhere because according to Kiple and Ornelas, “Carrots were cultivated by the Greeks and the Romans but not used very widely in Europe until the Middle Ages” (1746). *Carota* reappears in the 14<sup>th</sup> century as semi-learned ofr. *garroite* appearing in the recipes of the *Ménagiers de Paris* (95) and in Italy as learned tusc. *carota* and replaces continuations of *pastinaca* as ‘carrot.’ In Iberia, Moors from North Africa introduced the carrot. We find Arabic term *safunâriya* ‘carrot’ common in all areas of Northern Africa and introduced in Iberia as cast. *çahanoria* and port. *cenoura* (Corominas 65). Unattested cast. *pepón* ‘melon’ represents semi-learned borrowing of Latin *peponem*, confused as an augmentative by ending *-on* explaining the suffixation to *pepino* to refer to the cucumber.

Apicius uses *fungus* as a general term for ‘mushroom’ and *boletus* as for the best kind of mushroom (Lewis and Short 242). Faas notes that the Romans did not cultivate mushrooms but rather gathered them in the forest and were very familiar with the edible as well as poisonous species (236). Apicius quickly cooks in Book VII, XV, the common mushroom *fungus* for simple dishes, “fungi farnei: elixir, calidi, exsiccate oenogaro pipere accipiuntur, ita ut piper cum liquamine teras” although he reserves *boletus*, a more delectable mushroom with a thick, rounded cap, for more exquisite dishes, “Boletos aliter: thyrsos eorum concisos in patellam novam perfundis, addito pipere, ligustico, modico

melle, liquamine temperabis.” Latin *fungus* survives in all but France as the common name for the wild mushroom, e.g. tusc. *fungo*, cast. *hongo*, etc, with ofr. *champignon* as a derivation of *champs* ‘field’ < Latin *campus* although *fungus* appears in 16<sup>th</sup> century as semi-learned *fonge*, a type of large mushroom, “fonges ou champignons” (1528, Anonymous, *Platine de honneste volupté*, 91). The more exquisite and delectable *boletus* survives only as a popular culinary term in bourg. *bolei* and Tours *boloez* (1534). However, because of the delicacy of eating *boletus*, a stout-stemmed fungus with large brown, dry caps, the term was reintroduced in the early 14<sup>th</sup> century as semi-learned mfr. *boulet* (1535) to refer specifically to the cultivated mushroom in France and in the Italian peninsula tusc. *boleto* (1539) concurrently with *fungus*, reserved specifically to refer to the wild or common mushroom. Interestingly, in Iberia, Antonio de Nebrija suggests that *boletus* refers only to a tree mushroom and not the cultivated mushroom (1538).

Often, culinary terms of Greek origin listed in DRC do not evolve phonologically because of difficulty in phoneme adaptation from Greek to Latin. All romance terms for ‘tuna,’ e.g. ofr. *ton*, tusc. *tonno*, etc. stem from spoken Latin *tunnus* instead of Apicius’ term *thynnus* from Greek θύννος because Greek phoneme expressed by Greek grapheme υ, intermediate between Latin [i] and [u], was foreign to Latin speakers and by confusion was replaced by Latin [u], resulting in spoken Latin *tunnus* (Biville 75). Latin speakers also attempted to imitate Greek phoneme υ with diphthong *ui* or *iu*. We find for example that Latin *apua* ‘anchovy, small fish’ survives nowhere in Romania although we may suggest a popular spoken variant *apiúa*, attested as *apyia* (REW 520). The name for the anchovy, *apua*, term used principally along the Mediterranean basin where the species was fished, disappears in most medieval vernaculars. Latin *apiúa* experiences a yod of

occlusive [p] + [i] > palatal [dʒ] as gen. *anciöa* [an-dʒ-ó-a]. All medieval vernaculars borrow the term for ‘anchovy’ from gen. *anciöa* because of the commercialization of fishing in Genoa (Corominas 255), e.g. gen. *anciöa* > venet. *anchioa*, prov. *anchioa* > 16<sup>th</sup> century fr. *anchios*, sic. *anciova* and cat. *anxova* with consonantal dissimilation > cast. *anchova* and port. *anxova*. We find tusc. *acciuga* < gen. *anciöa* with assimilation of nasal *-n-* and epenthesis of occlusive [g]. Tuscan speakers also continue Latin *(h)alicem* < Greek ἀλιχυσ as tusc. *alice*, doublet for ‘anchovy.’

### Accentuation

Most original Latin terms not of foreign origin found in DRC, e.g. *ānās*, *-ātis* ‘duck,’ maintain the original Latin accentuation into the medieval romance developments, e.g. proparoxytone accusative *ānātem* resulting in cast. *ánade*, ofr. *ane*, etc. However, a majority of the culinary terms from DRC come from Greek and we find in the resulting vernaculars accentuation variation based on the adaptation of the Greek term into the Latin language. As notes Väänänen, in many cases, Greek terms adopt Latin accentuation generally with the retention of the tonic syllable, etc. (32). We find for example from DRC proparoxytone *rāfānus*, ‘radish’ from similar Greek ράφανος (*rháphanus*) resulting in medieval phonological romance developments that maintain the original acute accent on the antepenult, e.g. cast., tusc. *ráb(v)ano*, etc. French *ravene* from Tours appears to have developed phonologically from a hypothesized feminine *\*rāfāna* rather than paroxytone *\*rāfānus* because such a form would have produced *\*ravain* because of a required nasalization of the tonic *ā* before nasal consonant *-n*. However, Greek terms do not always maintain the original accentuation when adapting to Latin accentuation resulting in many cases in original paroxytone term shifting its tonic syllable to the antepenult, e.g. *ficātum*

‘liver’ to *ficātum*, or vice versa, e.g. *pěpōnem* ‘melon’ to *pěpōnem*. Often a term may exist as a paroxytone reflecting the Latin accentuation, e.g. *butýrum* ‘butter’ (tusc. *butirro* (*burro* is borrowed from French) from original Greek proparoxytone βουτυρον along with a proparoxytone that reflects the original Greek accentuation, e.g. *bútryum* > mfr. *beurre* (Väänänen 33).

Famed French philologist Gaston Paris in his treatment of *ficātum* ‘liver,’ perhaps the most phonologically diverse culinary term of Apicius, writes that, in addition to paroxytone *ficātum*, other forms must have existed because of the vast accentuation differences noted in the medieval dialects. *Ficātum* does become conservative venet. *figá*, *figao*, sic. *ficátu*, and log. *figgátu* in which the original accentuation on the penult is conserved. However, according to Paris, Greek terms borrowed by Latin offer assimilation difficulties regarding accentuation. In the case of *ficātum*, calque from Greek αυχῶτον (*sycōtum*), Latin could not admit terms accented on the last syllable and simply passed the tonic syllable to the beginning resulting in *ficātum* (548). Paris suggests that when a Greek oxytone had a short penult, the accent shifted to the antepenult because, simply stated, for the Latin ear an oxytone with a short penult was very similar to a proparoxytone (548). For *ficātum*, the situation is more difficult because the penult accent of the original Greek term was long. Therefore, in the spoken language, speakers tend to shorten the penult to carry the stress to the first syllable resulting in *sycōtum*. The accentuation shift explains cast., port. *figado* (1123) from *ficātum*. The simple accentuation change does not explain, however, other dialectal phonological variations as noted in many dialects of northern France and the Italian peninsula. In the dialects of northern France, *ficātum* becomes *ficidum* because of the tendency of atonic *-a-* in proparoxytones to weaken resulting in *figido* (*Gloses de*

*Cassel*) of the 9<sup>th</sup> century. Through metathesis, *ficidum* becomes *fidicum* resulting in Picard *fie*, and with an alteration of *-d* instead of *-r* Anglo-Norman *firie* (1094). Paris also suggests a supposed *fēcātum* because Greek grapheme υ is often represented in inscriptions by *i*, *e*, or *oe* (550). Letter *e* may be either the roman transformation of *ĩ* or a reduction of *oe*, resulting in *fēcātum* along with *ficātum*. The presence of *fēcātum* explains the phonological development of tusc. *fégato*, napol. *fécato*, bolon. *fégghet*, and in northern France *fécitum* with weakening of the atonic *ǎ* and metathesis resulting in *fédicum* and ultimately wal. *fédie*, *fège*, ofr. *feie* and mfr. *foie*. In addition to *ficātum* found in DRC, phonological variations *ficātum* and *fēcātum* also existed and experienced a greater expansion throughout Romania. *Ficātum*'s geographical spread was limited to small sections of the Italian peninsula, Sardinia, Sicily, and present day Romania (Romanian *ficat*). This linguistic restriction appears to be the exception because many other culinary terms of Greek origin from DRC experience accentuation variation throughout Romania.

The case of *sīnāpi* 'mustard' emphasizes the vast difference of accentuation for culinary terms of Greek origin. Following the notion suggested by Gaston Paris in the case of *ficātum* above that Latin speakers tend to pronounce terms of Greek parentage by stressing the antepenult, *sīnāpis* from Greek proparoxytone σπαπι should appear to be the commonly appearing accentuation although paroxytone *sīnāpi* exists as well and both accentuations spread equally through Romania. *Sīnāpi* develops primarily in the western provinces resulting in cast. *(a)xenabe*, *jenable*, as well as large sections of the Italian peninsula, e.g. sic. *sinapu*, napol. *senape*, venet. *senavro*, *senavra*, bergam., *senauer*, pad. *senavero*, ladin. *senavra*, and log. *senabre*. Proparoxytone *sīnāpi* results in ofr. *senve*, *senvre*, *sanve*, *sanvre*, as well in the Italian peninsula as tusc. *senape*, bolon., mirand.

*senva*, nb. *senevu*, montbel. *senovre*. The culinary terms ‘mustard’ appears in the DRC as paroxytone *sināpis* (Lewis and Short 1706).

For many changes of accentuation of culinary terms from Greek, analogy appears to be the predominant force. In the case of *pěpo*, *pěpōnis* ‘melon’ from Greek paroxytone  $\pi\epsilon\pi\omega\epsilon$ , there appears to be already in Vulgar Latin accentuation on the penult of the accusative resulting in *pěpōnem* resulting in cast. *pepón* as semi-learned Latin borrowing and tusc. *popone*. . This accentuation shift is likely due to analogy with other third declension nouns resulting in a uniform paroxytone, e.g. *mělo*, *mělōnis*, etc. All third declension proparoxytones maintained the original tonic syllable, e.g. *sartāginem*, *cūcūmerem* resulting in cast. *sartén*, port. *sartã*, abruzz. *sartayine*, sic. *sartayina*, log. *sartayna*, and respectfully tusc. *cocomero*, ofr. *concombres* < prov. *cogombre*, cast. and port. *cog(h)ombro*.

### **Morphological Development**

The culinary terms of Apicius adhere to established morphological development in the four romance languages and their numerous dialects with notable exceptions. In general the morphological developments of culinary terms seen in the medieval vernaculars stem from the Latin accusative case replacing the nominative case except for the case of Old French. This morphological replacement is most evident in third declension nouns because the phonological development could not have developed from the nominative case with a few exceptions. We find for example that in first, second, and third declension nouns, e.g. *raphanum*, *patellam*, and *sartāgem* replace nominative *raphanus*, *patella*, and *sartago* respectively resulting in tusc. *ravano*, *patella*, and lomb. *sartagine*, etc. Latin adjectives created from nouns that refer to them were eliminated, replaced by the noun, especially in

the case of the quadrupeds. We find for example from DRC, adjectival *vitellina* or *vitulina* ‘of the calf’ replaced by nominal *vitellus* ‘calf’ > ofr. *veel*, tusc. *vitello*, etc., *bubulus* ‘beef or referring to the bull or ox’ replaced by nominal *bovem* > cast. *buei*, “*vaca o buei*” (1279, *Fuero de Alba de Torme*, 2), etc. This replacement of nominal form instead of the adjectival is noted always in DRC in the example of lamb in Book VIII, VI. Apicius introduces his recipe for lamb with the nominal form, “*in haedo vel agno*” and uses it in the various recipes for lamb, “*haedus sive agnus crudus*” although mixes repeatedly the adjectival form, “*haedinam sive agninam excaldatam*,” etc. The adjective form referring to the quadrupeds does not survive although tusc. *porcina*, mazed. *purcina* < Latin *porcina* ‘porcine’ (REW 553).

Old French dialects maintain the nominative or *cas sujet* and the accusative or *cas régime* for 2<sup>nd</sup> declension nouns, e.g. 13<sup>th</sup> century nominative singular *rafles* < *răfănus*, accusative singular *rafle* < *răfănum*, nominative plural *rafle* < *răfăni*, and accusative plural *rafles* < *răfănos*. Latin 3<sup>rd</sup> declension nouns retain nominative versus accusative endings based upon the Latin accusative analogous with the previous masculine paradigm, e.g. *mēliōnem* > nominative singular *me(o)lons*, accusative singular *me(o)lon*, nominative plural *me(o)lon*, accusative plural *me(o)lons*. The case declension distinction is lost however by the Middle French period of the 14<sup>th</sup> century resulting in only one singular and plural morpheme, mfr. *rave(s)*, and *melon(s)*, and plural All 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> declension feminine nouns simplify to identical nominative and accusative pairs for singular and plural replacing the original Latin nominative plural with the accusative plural, e.g. Latin nominative and accusative singular *patella*, *patellam* > nominative and accusative singular *päelle*, accusative plural *patellas* > nominative and accusative plural *päelles*. For the western



dialects of Iberia, the Latin masculine and feminine accusative plural replaces the masculine and feminine nominative plural, e.g. Latin accusative plural *răfănos* > cast. nominative and accusative plural *răbanos*; although the dialects of the Italian peninsula conserve inversely the nominative plural for the accusative plural, e.g. nominative plural *răfăni* > nominative and accusative plural tusc. *răvani*.

In general, the romance medieval dialects follow established morphological development although various external morphological developments demonstrate notable exceptions. Latin *struthio*, *-ionis* ‘ostrich’ does not appear anywhere in its accusative form *struthionem*. We find from *struthio* only cast. *estrúz*, tusc. *struzzo*, and coincidentally prov. and cat. *estrus*. Most other dialects have developed a compound from *ave* + *struthio*. A medieval phonological development from *struthionem* would have yielded phonologically cast. *\*estruzion* or possible tusc. *\*struzione*.

## Gender

All Latin neutral nouns must either assimilate morphologically to masculine or feminine paradigms in the romance vernaculars. Often, we find great variation in Latin regarding the gender in romance of Latin neutral nouns and the case of the culinary terms from DRC is no exception. Latin neuters of the 2<sup>nd</sup> declension in *-um* found within the corpus referring to vegetables, lentils, or organ meats become masculine. We find for example *apium* ‘celery, parsnip’ > tusc. *appio* (15), cast. *apio* (11), etc., *pisum* ‘pea’ > ofr. *pes* (62), tusc. *peso* (83). We find, however, that utensils, fruits and seafood originally neuter in Latin become primarily feminine because their nominative plural morpheme in *-a* assimilates readily to the feminine paradigm although variations occur dialectally, e.g. Latin neuter plural *poma* > ofr. *pume*, Latin *conchyliā* ‘shellfish’ > ofr. *coquille* (1713). As

noted, often both morphemes survive although semantically distinct, the nominative in *-um* becoming masculine, e.g. Latin neuter singular *granum* ‘grain, seed’ > ofr. *grain* ‘grain’; neuter plural *grana* > ofr. *graine* ‘seed’ (Väänänen 102). We find likewise for *poma* ‘apple’ and *conchyliā* ‘shellfish,’ singular *pomum* becoming anglon. *punz*, metaphorically ‘handle of sword’ from the *Song of Roland*, “Ceintes espees as *punz* d’or neielez,” (v. 684), and *conchylium* becoming napol. *skončile* ‘a type of mussel’ (REW 199). However, in many cases in Italian and French dialects, the singular and plural coexist, e.g. ofr. *bouel* (1223) < *botellum* ‘sausage’ and plural, e.g. ofr. *les boeles* (1228) < *botella*, although, as noted by the number of entries in the corpus, the plural predominates the singular. Similarly, Latin masculine *ren*, *renis* ‘kidney’ appears only as plural and feminine, tusc. *le rene* (1181), *rena*, cast. *las renes* (1167), port. *as rees*, although variations do occur, e.g. fr. *li roins* (1155), cast. *los renes* (1177). Apicius also refers to the preparation of the kidney only in the plural, “Lumbi et renes” (Book VII, VIII). Plural *renes* survives collectively in the medieval vernaculars as ‘kidneys.’ In the case of French, Bloch and Wartburg point out that the plural *renes* has always belonged to French as a popular term although the singular *rein* was borrowed by physicians from Latin *ren* in the 14<sup>th</sup> century by as semi-learned *rein*, analogous with plural *reins*, to refer specifically to the human kidney (543). The tendency of Latin neuter nouns surviving in the feminine underlines the fact that these words exist primarily in the plural nominative referring to a ‘collective grouping.’ This reference to a collective ensemble is very present in the culinary context.

Apicius appears to mention vegetables, lentils, and fruits collectively in the feminine ending *-a* even though such culinary terms have an original Latin neuter or masculine ending. Apicius uses accordingly only *pisa* in DRC and never *pisum* when referring to the

pea. However, Apicius, writing in the Latin of the 3<sup>rd</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> century, confuses neuter plural nominative *pisa* with a 1<sup>st</sup> declension feminine noun by using the 1<sup>st</sup> declension accusative case ending, e.g. “*pisam* coques...supra *pisam* mittis”(Book V, III) instead of the appropriate neuter accusative case ending *-a*. Moreover, Stewart and Short point in their entry for *pisum* that *pisa* exists “as a late Latin collateral form” (1381). *Pisa* survives dialectally only in calabr. *posa*. The predominance of *pisum* in the medieval dialects of northern France and the Italian peninsula suggests the notion that *pisum* spread earlier to the roman provinces than the development of plural *pisa*.

Apicius also refers to the turnip or rape collectively as a 1<sup>st</sup> declension noun instead of as a 3<sup>rd</sup> declension neuter, e.g. “... *rapas* infundes” (Book I, IV). In their entry for *rapum*, Lewis and Clark also agree that *rapum*, like *pisum*, does appear more as a collateral form *rapa* (1524). However, we find like *rapum* and *rapa*, contrary to the morphological development of *pisum*, survives throughout Romania. Inversely with the case of *pisum*, the plural morpheme *rapa* survives in ofr. *reve*, *rave*, and in the dialects of the Italian peninsula as tusc. *rapa*, log. *raba*, engad. *reva*. Singular *rapum* survives in Iberia as cast. and port. *rabo*. Interestingly, in northern France, masculine dialectal variation *rafles* ‘radish’ < *rāfānos* acquires by the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century the feminine labiodental fricative marking –v, becoming *rabe* (140) by consonantal dissimilation and finally *rave*, competing with feminine homophone *rave* ‘turnip’ < *rapa*. Both morphemes appear to merge by the 15<sup>th</sup> century and refer only to the turnip because masculine *rave* is replaced by *radis* from Italian *radice* ‘turnip’ (TLF 258). Apicius treats the remaining neuter vegetable *apium*, *-ii* ‘celery’ as a masculine 2<sup>nd</sup> declension noun, e.g. “*apios* virides cum suis radicibus lavabis...” (Book III, II). *Apium* develops masculine marking –o in cast. *apio*, port. *aipo*,

and tusc. *appio*. However, similarly to *rapa*, neutral plural *apia* does develop into ofr. feminine *ache* and *apie* but only in the northern dialects, e.g. villefr. *opio*, queyr. *api*, etc. (FEW 105). Neuter *laridum* ‘lard’ becomes masculine in all of Romania, e.g. cast. port, tusc. *lardo* although ofr. *gisier* ‘gizzard’ stems from neuter singular *gigerium*, and not the neuter plural *gigeria* found in DRC “*gigeria pullorum*” (Book IV, V). Tusc. *ciccia* (1086) ‘flesh’ stems from neuter plural *isicia*.

The fruits in DRC demonstrate vast variation in Romania in regards to gender. Many retain their original feminine gender or including the neutral plurals ending in *-a* becoming feminine, e.g. *uva* ‘grape,’ neutral *pira* ‘pear,’ and *oliva* ‘olive’ remains feminine in all romance dialects, e.g. cast., tusc. port. *uva*, *pera*, *oliva*, etc. However, most fruits relating to the apple in size and shape demonstrate dialectal gender variation. Neuter Latin *malum* ‘apple’ or ‘fruit’ often appears in the names of many fruits. One may consider the peach, appearing in DRC only once as feminine *duracina Persica* ‘clingstone fruit from Persia’ (Book I, IV) as the linguistic remains of a former *(mala) duracina Persica* because of the feminization into *duracina*. We may classify peaches into freestone or clingstone, depending on how easily the flesh separates from the hard pit. Apicius prefers the clingstone by using *duracina Persica*. Apicius refers to the apple only in the neuter plural *mala* although we may assume that the single *malum* spread to the more conservative western provinces because of masculine cast. *prisco* (426), port. *pecego*, and some Italian dialects from Latin *\*(malum) persicum*, e.g. bologn. *persico* (415), *persici* (432). Adjectival *(Malum) duracinum* yields masculine nominal cast. *durazno* (439), port *durazio*, and galic. *durainzo* so that only the masculine reflex of *duracinum* remains in the meaning of *malum*. However, neuter plural *(mala) persica* develops into feminine mfr. *pesches*

(403), and tusc. *persica* (407), etc.. In medieval Spain, *durazno* and *prisco* often appear together as separate related nouns (441) although *duracinus* often appears as a modifier of the fruit that it describes, e.g. feminine *duracina* becoming mfr. *duraine* (445) describing a clingstone cherry, feminine *cerise* or tusc. *duracine* (447) in describing a clingstone peach. Only in Iberia does the masculine adjective *duracinum* survive as modifier of masculine *persicum* to become masculine nominal cast. *durazno* and port. *durazio*. Feminine Latin plural *mala* ‘apple’ does appear however in Iberia although we may assume neuter plural (*mala*) *granata* to explain feminine tusc. *granata*, cast. port. *granada* “granada agradulce” (1380, Anonymous, *Sevillana Medicina de Juan de Aviñón*, 136V) and ofr. *grenade*. Cast. *manzana*, port. *maçã*, and mfr.(*pommes*) *maciennes* ‘apple’ stem from supposed neuter plural (*mala*) *Mattiana* (Corominas 830). The term for ‘apple’ appears already as feminine cast. *mazana* in Berceo’s *Milagros de Nuestra Señora*, “Qual parece de dentro la ferosa mazana.” (529).

Masculine and feminine Latin nouns ending in *-e* or in a consonant, e.g. Latin *cūcūmerem* ‘cucumber,’ undergo hypercharacterization, the tendency to associate such words in *-e* or a consonant whose gender is not overtly marked, to either masculine ending *-um* or feminine *-a* or other gender marking. Castilian, Portuguese, and Tuscan assign the masculine ending *-o* to masculine *cūcūmerem* resulting in cast., port, *cog(h)onbro* (232) and tusc. *cocomero* (239) although ofr. *cocombre* (231). Often one or more dialects may treat a Latin word ending in *-e* as masculine while others prefer the feminine ending *-a*. Latin *sinapis* ‘mustard’ was feminine and acquires gender marker *-a* in bologn., mirand. *senva*, *senapa* (1028), and ofr. feminine marking in *-ve*, *sanve* (1040), but we find as well dialectal retention of *-e*, .e.g. cast. *xenabe* (1046). Some dialects, on

the contrary prefer the masculine markings, e.g. venet. *senavro*, early 11<sup>th</sup> century ofr. *senf* (1018). Hypercharacterization also occurs with the names of animals. Latin masculine *glīrem*, ‘dormouse’ acquires in Iberia masculine suffix *-on* > cast. *lirón* (1791), port. *lirão*, although dialectal *lir* as noted by Antonio de Nebrija (1797) although Castilian continues to retain many originally feminine terms in *-e* referring to animals without obvious distinction of gender, e.g. feminine *ānātem* ‘duck’ > 14th century *el ánade* (1581) and *la ánade* (1584) as well as feminine *ansĕrem* ‘goose’ > 15th century *el anser* (1634) and *la ansar* (1623).

When referring to animals, Apicius does not distinguish between the masculine or feminine sex with the culinary term that he chooses and the medieval dialects continue this indiscrimination of sex although exceptional cases exist. Masculine *agnus* ‘lamb’ becomes masculine port, *agno* (1807), ofr. *aigne* (1807), and tusc. *agno* (1804) without specific referring to the sex of the animal. In DRC, masculine *porcellus*, could easily refer to the female or male suckling pig to be roasted, stuffed, or carved and feminine *porcella* appears nowhere in DRC. The case of *porcellus* illustrates that the sex of the animal to be consumed does not constitute any significance. Hakamies illustrates that Latin *sus* indicated originally both sexes of the pig, *porcus* the piglet, and *porcellus*, an expressive and affective diminutive (63). *Sus* cedes to *porcus* in Romania, although conserved with semantic specialization as feminine ‘sow’ in port. *su*, bourg. *suie*, and log. *sue* (REW 699) and consequently *porcus* to *porcellus*. The indiscrimination of sexes is particularly noteworthy in regards to seafood.

Feminine *ovis* appears only once in DRC (Book VIII, IV). *Ovis* develops in France into picard. *oue* ‘sheep’ and its diminutive *oviculam* ubiquitously in western Romania as anglon. *oveille*, cast. *oveja*, and port. *ovelha*. In Iberia, port. *ovelha* and cast. *oveja*,

valuable because of milk and reproduction, refers specifically only to the female sex from the beginning of the medieval period, e.g. “leche d’oveja” (1240, Anonymous, *Libro de Alexandre*, 395). Cast. *carnero* and port. *carneiro* represents a derivation of *carne* ‘meat’ to indicate the male of the species used only for meat appearing as early as 1085, “...per omnes VI galletas de vinu, et I carnero” (Anonymous, *Escritura de compra, documentos correspondientes al reinado de Sancho Ramírez*, II, 181). Therefore, in Iberia *ovicula* from *ovis* does no longer appear in any culinary context because of the culinary importance of the male. Latin *anatem* ‘duck’ appears to be the only other exception from the corpus. Apicius does not differentiate the male or female sex when describing his preparation for duck, “...anatem lavas et ornas et includis in olla” (Book VI, II). In France, *anatem* survives as *anne*, *enne* and refers specifically to the female duck, e.g. 12th and 13th century *ane* (1556, 1591), and perhaps analogously because of its feminine appearing ending in *-e*. Wartburg suggests that the male of the species *malarz* derives from *mâle* ‘male’ (FEW 426) although both *malarz* and *anne* appear in a culinary context (1474). Cast. *ánade*, and port. *aade* do not specify the male or female sex, e.g. 14<sup>th</sup> century *el ánade* (1583), 15<sup>th</sup> century *la ánade* (1584). In some cases, the generalization of one term for both sexes specializes to indicate only one case. This specialization is usually dependent upon the case ending. Latin *palumbum* ‘dove’ appears masculine in DRC, “...et mittis super ... palumbum” (Book VI, IV) but develops only in the Italian peninsula as dialectal *palombo* (1684). However, Lewis and Short note in their entry for *palumbus* ‘wild pigeon’ appears only as a collateral form for original Latin *palombes* (1295), also noted as the undesirable form in the Appendix Probi, “palumbes non palumbus.” Feminine *palumba* also exists in Latin and explains in Iberia cast. *paloma* (1662) and port. *pomba* (1667) to refer in a

general sense to the male or female dove. French *palombe* ‘wild pigeon, dove’ does not appear until the 16<sup>th</sup> century as a borrowing from provençal *paloma* (TLF 832). Despite an original masculine *palumbus* or feminine *palumba*, most dialects develop in the medieval period specific masculine and feminine morphemes in *-o* and *-a* respectively to identify the male or female dove although either the masculine or the feminine form tends to dominate the opposing morpheme when referring generally to the species, e.g. cast. *paloma* ‘dove’ appears much more frequently as a generalization for ‘dove’ than derivation *palomo* ‘male dove.’ Cast. *paloma* and port. *poomba* preserve the original feminine gender of Latin *palumbes*.

Despite previous attempts to theorize why the culinary terms of Apicius experience gender changes, often we find sporadic change that does not fall into any above categories. Often, gender change is sporadic and limited to a specific dialect or sometimes a masculine and a feminine form coexist dialectally without apparent cause. Latin *craticulam* ‘gridiron’ develops phonologically into anticipated feminine ofr. *graille* > port. *grelha*, tusc. *griglia* (Battaglia 48) as well as tusc. *graticola*. However, masculine *gräil*, *grëil* exists in many French dialects, particularly in the north, e.g. anglon. *gredil* and would suggest a masculine *craticulum* in those regions although no such form has ever been attested. Other sporadic gender variations include 13th century tusc. *ravanella* (133) ‘radish’ and flor. *agna* (1815) ‘lamb’ < Latin *\*agna*.

### **Diminutive and Derivational Morphology**

We find prefixation rare in the culinary terms of Apicius limited to the verbs for preparation. Latin *calēre* ‘to heat’ suffers prefixation with either prefix *a-* < Latin *ad-* > ofr. *acaler* ‘to heat’ limited principally in north western France, e.g. anjou *acaliz* (493)



preserved today in Canadian French, although semantically different, as *achaler* ‘to harass’ because most of the original French colonists were from the western provinces of France (TLF 506). Other examples of prefixation include 15<sup>th</sup> century cast. *remecer* (494) ‘to rock’ and port. *enfervesse* (482) ‘to boil.’

Latin as well as the resulting medieval vernaculars derive diminutives by the process of suffixation. Penny suggests in his treatment of medieval Spanish two types of derivations that we may apply to the Latin of Apicius as well as the resulting medieval vernaculars (260). Affective derivation describes terms to which a speaker may add a suffix to a term in order to reveal his attitude towards a new concept of the term including the creation of diminutives, e.g. Latin *cepa* ‘onion’ with suffix *-ulla* creating *cepulla* ‘small onion.’ Lexical derivation concerns the creation of new nouns, adjectives, or verbs by suffixation to refer to new concepts. Let us consider here the large role of the diminutive in Apicius and the resulting medieval vernaculars.

The medieval term for ‘snail’ suggests many diverse diminutive derivations. Corominas highlights that many medieval dialects derive the term for ‘snail’ from Latin *\*cocūleolus*, masculine diminutive variant of Latin *coclea* ‘snail’ as used in Book VI of Sumptuous Dishes, e.g. “cocleas lacte pastas” (844). *\*Cocūleolus* continues as ‘snail’ in off. *cagouille*. Port. *caracol*, galic. *caraco*, cast. *caracol*, and prov. *escargol* suggest diminutive *\*cacarolus* by consonantal metathesis. Tusc. *chiocciola* suggests diminutive *\*clocheola* < Latin *coclea* with palatalization of initial consonantal cluster [kl] > [ki], common to Tuscan, e.g. Latin *clovem* ‘key’ > tusc. *chiave* [ki-á-ve], etc. The many medieval phonological variations of ‘snail’ do not suggest any single phonological etymon although they result likely from more than one Latin diminutive of *coc(h)lea*..

Apicius is found of the diminutive as an affective and physical reference to the standard term and uses the diminutive form throughout DRC. Many culinary terms in DRC are diminutives of other Latin terms that sometimes do not belong in a culinary context. We find for example in utensils, *craticula* ‘gridiron’ from *cratis* ‘hurdle’ and *patella* ‘pan’ from *patera* ‘saucer.’ We find in DRC very few diminutives that do not survive at all in Romania. Apicius uses diminutive *ungella* to refer to the poultry talon in Book VII of Sumptuous Dishes, “*ungellae*.” Diminutive *ungella* does not survive or develop phonetically however into any romance vernacular, being replaced by diminutive doublet *ungula* ‘claw, talon, or hoof’ and becoming ubiquitously in Romania cast. *uña*, port, *unha*, tusc. *unghia*, *ugna*, and masculine ofr. *ongle*. The coexistence of dual diminutives *ungella* with suffix *-ella* and *ungula* with suffix *-ula* from standard *unuis* illustrates diverse derivation by distinct suffixation.

We find diminutive doublets as well in DRC, providing further evidence that the text represents a collection of recipes from various chefs. For his preparation for veal in Book VIII, V, Apicius uses both *vitellina* “*vitellina fricta*” and *vitulina* “*In vitulinam elixam*.” Only masculine *vitellus* survives as ofr. *veel*, tusc. *vitello*, etc. Furthermore, Hanssen points to at least four different derivations for diminutive of *agnus* ‘lamb’ in Latin, e.g. “*agnulus ... agellus, agniculus, ...anicellos*” (122). The two principal suffixes *-ulus,-a* and *-ello, -a* appear concurrently although Väänänen suggests that the second suffix in *-ello* become more widespread due to the fact that *-ello,-ella* carries the tonic syllable, e.g. Latin *porcellus* > tusc. *porcello* and not *porculus*, etc. Medieval dialects opt for one form over another as a common etymon, e.g. Latin *spatulam* > tusc. *spalla*, cast. *espalda*, *sportella* > cast. *esportilla*, tusc. *sportella*, etc., although exceptions occur and we find medieval terms

phonological evolved from both diminutive suffixations although often semantically distinct, e.g. Latin *sportula* ‘small basket’ > tusc. *spocchia* ‘earnings’ (REW 675) as well as semi-learned borrowing ofr. *sportule* ‘earnings’ (TLF 895).

We find commonly diminutives that survive in Romania along with the standard term. Apicius uses *sportella*, ‘food hamper’ diminutive of *sporta* ‘hamper’ to describe storing food especially vegetables, “submissus in sportella,” (Book VI, IX) and *sportella* develops phonologically into cast., port., *esportilla*, and tusc. *sportella* with a similar culinary meaning of storage or transportation, (931, 932). Standard term *sporta* ‘hamper’ also survives in tusc. *sporta*, e.g. “dodice sporte” (1240 Bocaccio), cast. *espuerta*, “espuerta de pasas” (1250, *Bocados de oro*, 114), ofr. *sporte* ‘hamper’ (1275, Martino da Canale, 12) and port, *esporta*. Sometimes, both the standard term and its diminutive appear together as doublets although not semantically identical, but only in specific locations of Romania. *Botellum*, diminutive of *botulus* ‘sausage,’ appears in DRC as simply ‘little sausage,’ “botellum sic facies ex oui” (Book II, III). *Botellum* survives in ofr. *bouelle*, *boielle* (1231) and tusc. *budella*, *budelle* (1238), although only referring to the human gut. The culinary sausage is preserved with standard *botulus*, preserved in a smaller linguistic zone and semantically specialized as anglon. *bueilles*, *breuilles* ‘fish guts,’ anjou, *böi* ‘belly,’ and lomb. *böč* ‘gut’ (REW 110). Apicius uses two terms for ‘to sift.’ Latin diminutive derivation *cribellare* ‘to sift’ < *cribellum* ‘little sift,’ e.g. “...folia lauri non vetusta, tunas omnia et cribellata” (Book I, IV) continues as tusc. *crivellare* (708) although ofr. *cribler*, cast. *cribar*, port. *crivar*, log, *kilibrare*, ofr. *cribler*, and lomb. *kribya* continue from Latin *cribrare*, derivation of standard *cribrum* ‘sift’ (REW 215). Apicius prefers *cribrare* for

sifting spices, e.g. “...mentae siccae scripulos VI tunsas cribrataque melle colligis” (Book II, XX).

More common, however, is the tendency to prefer the diminutive morpheme to the standard term, likely due to the affective or expressive quality of the diminutive, e.g. *caccabus* ‘pot’ disappears from France but diminutive *caccabullus* ‘little pot’ as expressive metaphor ofr. *chachevel* (719) ‘human skull.’ Apicius’ principal term used to refer to pig flesh is *porcellus*, diminutive of *porcus*, indicating the prize the Roman placed on the consumption of the piglet. Recipes do abound, however, dealing with the organ meats of the domestic pig. However, *porcellus* occupies the only reference to pork in Book VIII dealing with the quadrupeds. Standard term *porcus* survives into all romance vernaculars, e.g. cast. *puerco*, tusc. port. *porco*, ofr. *porc*, etc. *Porcellus* survives as well in many dialects of France and modern Italy, e.g. tusc. *porcello*, log. *porkeddu*, engad. *pursché*, friaul. *purtsiel*, mfr. *pourceau*, and *porcel*. Where *porcellus* is conserved, the affective diminutive tends to replace semantically the standard term indicating that the medieval romance speakers preference for the affective diminutive, e.g. *porcellus* replaces *porcus* as culinary term ‘pork’ in Lombardy, Normandy, Wallonie, Lorraine, and Picardy (Hakamies 63) although in Iberia where *porcellus* is not conserved, cast. “carne de puerco” (1275, Anonymous, *Libro de los caballos*, 25R). More widespread than *porcellus*, *angellus* replaces *agnus* as ‘lamb’ in most of eastern Romania, e.g. ofr. *agnel* “li aignel des œilles” (13<sup>th</sup> century, *Psautier d'Oxford*), tusc. *agnello* “Vedi l’agnello, che inconstanente ch’è nato” (1300, Fra Giordano, II-3). This linguistic preference for the diminutive culinary term to the standard explains for example the disappearance of a standard Latin term being

replaced by its diminutive in large linguistic areas of Romania although exceptions exist in specific dialects.

Apicius uses *cepa* throughout DRC to refer to the onion, "...concisus cepam, porrum concisum,..." (Book II, III). He also uses much less frequently diminutive *cepullam* 'little onion' to describe ingredients in sauces "...Ius in elixam allecatum: piper, ligusticum, careum, apii semen, thymum, cepullam, dactylum, ..." (Book VII, VI). *Cepa* is conserved only in France as ofr. *cive* (185), norm. *cepe*, and anglo-norm. *chive* (181). The remaining romance vernaculars prefer affective *cepullam* to replace *cepa* as cast. *çebollya*, port. *cebola*, tusc. *cipolla*, venet. *séola*, and log. *kibudda* (REW 175). *Pisum* survives in northern France and the Italian peninsula as tusc. *peso*, log. *pizu*, gen. *puisu*, and fr. *peis* (REW 543). An unattested diminutive of *pisum* Latin, *\*pisellum*, although found nowhere in DRC, replaces or coexists as doublet with the standard *pisum* and is conserved as the popular culinary term for 'pea' in tusc. *pisello*, calabr. *posiddu*, and lothr. *pesé*. Hakamies suggests the prevalence of *\*pisellum* because of a tendency in Latin to use diminutives when speaking of small round objects (79), modern fr. *petit-pois* 'pea.' Where *pisum* and *\*pisellum* exist concurrently, *pisum* specializes semantically as 'pea plant' and *\*pisellum* as its fruit (79), tusc. *peso* (83) 'pea plant' and tusc. *pisello*, *pesello* 'pea fruit' "peselli bulliti e gittata via l'acqua, ponli a cocere in altra acqua con carne di porco salata" (1380, *Anonimo toscano*, LXVI-I-28). The diminutive may replace the standard culinary in only one specific dialect, e.g. tusc. *ravanello* (152) challenges standard *ravano* in the 15<sup>th</sup> century as the general culinary term for 'radish' or may occur over a large linguistic area, e.g. *sarda* 'anchovy, sardine' is restricted to small linguistic areas of Romania, e.g. tusc. cast. *sarda* although its diminutive *sardina* 'sardine' develops into all vernaculars as 'sardine,' e.g.

cast., *sardina* “sporta grossa de sardina” (1250, Anonymous, *Jaime I reglamenta la leuda de Tortosa*, 62) tusc, *sardina* “d’altri pesci: di sardine, alici, triglie” (1380, *Anonimo Toscano*, II), ofr. *sardine* “sardines, bresmes et dorees” (1250, Anonymous, *Fabliaux et contes*, 113), and port, *sardinha*.

The medieval romance vernaculars are also very found of creating diminutives and other affective derivations in the culinary context and beyond. We find that even culinary terms that exist as a diminutive derivation and replace the standard non-diminutive create diminutives themselves. This “double diminutive” is particularly noteworthy in regards to the cooking utensils e.g. Latin *patella* ‘shallow cooking pan,’ diminutive of Latin *patera* ‘plate or saucer’ > tusc. *padella* ‘cooking pan’ > *padelletta* (831) ‘small cooking pan.’ Some common suffixes used in the Middle Ages to create diminutives to indicate small size, endearment, or in the culinary context, a ‘fresh’ or desirable food, e.g. Old and Middle French *-et*, *-ette*, and *-tin*, e.g. 13<sup>th</sup> century *espaulete* (1358), *porcelet* (1828), *coquillettes* (1725), *mulotin* (1745); cast. port. *-ino*, e.g. *pepino* (258), and tusc. *-ello*, *-ella*, *-olo*, *-ola*, *-eglio*, e.g. *cocomerelli* (237), *sardella* (1757), *lardello* (1300), *lardeglio* (1315), *bietola* (157), *ciccioli* (1087), *struzzolo* (1548), and *caciuoli* (1491). Medieval vernaculars commonly use suffix *-on(a)* as an augmentative, e.g. feminine cast. *pepona* (264) ‘big cucumber,’ ofr. *lardon* (1260) ‘large piece of pork fat,’ cast. *anadón* (1595) ‘big duck,’ etc., although the speaker may not always consider the new term as an augmentative, e.g. cast. *lirón*, port, *lirão* ‘dormouse’ < Latin *glirem*. Cast. *pepino* results from a semi-learned, *pepón*, modeled analogously by cast. *melón*. When referring to the size of the cucumber, speakers confused *pepón* as an augmentative and derived *pepino* (Corominas

481). We also find suffix *-on* appearing sometimes pejoratively, e.g. tusc. *ciccione* (1085) ‘painful boil’ < *ciccia* ‘forcemeat, flesh’

The medieval romance dialects appear the most innovation with regards to lexical derivation. Nouns indicating cooking items may derive into verbs of preparation with the appropriate suffix indicating an infinitive. We find in the example of French, Latin *craticulam* ‘grill’ > ofr. *gräelle* ‘grill’ > 12<sup>th</sup> century ofr. *grëiller* ‘to grill’ ; Latin *laridum* ‘lard’ > ofr. *lard* > ofr. *larder* (1259) ‘to grease with a piece of fat,’ etc. Often the derivation appears very specialized, e.g. 15<sup>th</sup> century tusc. *rafanato* (146) from supposed infinitive *\*rafanare* ‘to fragrance with radish.’ Newly created infinitive also appear outside the culinary context to express new concepts, e.g. military context of ofr. *esreiner* (1163) ‘to break the kidneys’ < ofr. *reins*, 13<sup>th</sup> century tusc. *spallarsi* (1352) ‘to fall from horse’ < tusc. *spalla* ‘shoulder’ ; medicinal context ofr. *feger* ‘to clot’ < picard. *figido* (1092), etc. We also find inversely new nouns created in the Middle Ages from Latin infinitives by suffixation. In the culinary context, these new terms appear often as cooking utensils semantically related to the infinitive describing a particular cooking method, e.g. cast. *asador* (462) with by suffix *-dor* from *asar* ‘to roast’ or often for storage, e.g. ofr. *lardier* (1286) ‘bacon, lard coffer’ with suffix *-ier* < *lart* ‘pork fat.’ We find also new nouns created from other culinary related nouns, often as a prepared dish, e.g. ofr. *civé* (187) ‘ragout prepared with onions’ < hypothetical *\*civer* ‘to make with onions’ < ofr. *cive* ‘onion, chive’; 15<sup>th</sup> century cast. *quesadilla* (1507) from hypothetical *\*quesar* ‘to prepare with cheese’ < cast. *queso* ‘cheese’; referring to the contents, e.g. ofr. *farcissure* (669) ‘stuffing’ with feminine suffix *-ssure* < *farcire* ‘to stuff’; tusc. *padellata* (837) ‘food cooked in a pan’ < *\*padellare* < tusc. *padella* ‘cooking pan,’ and also beyond the culinary

context, e.g. flor. *sportellaggio* (930) ‘case reward contained within a container’ with suffix *-aggio* < *sportella*. Medieval vernaculars also derive the creators, makers, or seller of cooking utensils and produce from the name for the cooking utensils or food with suffix *-ero*, *-aro*, *-ier*, etc., e.g. cast. *ollero* (851) ‘pot maker’ < cast. *olla* ‘pot’; tusc. *padellaro* ‘pan maker’ < *padella*; mfr. *olyvier* (396) ‘seller of olive oil’ < mfr. *olive* ‘olive’; or more rarely, as a particular cook or specialist of a specific food, e.g. milan. *offelari* (1404) ‘pastry cook’ < *offella* ‘pastry.’

Trees in Latin were always feminine despite having masculine-appearing case ending, -us, e.g. *mālus* ‘apple tree’ or *persicus* ‘peach tree,’ due likely by analogy with feminine *arbor*, *-oris* ‘tree.’ Uniformly, all fruit trees become masculine in the romance languages, tusc. *persico* ‘peach tree’ but their fruits generally remain feminine, tusc. *persica* ‘peach fruit.’ However, feminine Latin *oliva* could mean ‘olive fruit,’ e.g. Apicius “*olivas virides servare ...*” (Book I, XIV) as well as ‘olive tree,’ e.g. “*Aristaeus, qui olivae inventor dicitur*” (Cicero N. D. 3. 18, 45: 2, 8, 22). Clarification is often necessary to distinguish between the tree and the fruit. Apicius in his recipe for serving green olives distinguishes the two by using *arbore* ‘tree’ when not referring to the fruit, “*olivas de arbore sublatis in illud mittis, ...*” (Book I, XIV). All medieval romance vernaculars derive the fruit tree from its fruit, generally with masculine ending *-o*, although this derivation occurs generally late in the medieval period as a result of standardization and analogy for the gender of trees, e.g. 15<sup>th</sup> century cast. *olivo* (393) ‘olive tree’ but also *oliva* (393) < *oliva* ‘olive tree’; mfr. suffix *-lier* and randomly flor. *-aro* aid in avoiding confusion resulting in mfr. *olivier* (386) and tusc. variant *olivaro* (399). We find randomly suffixation to distinguish a more desirable or specialized vegetable, e.g. ofr. *civot* (194) with suffix *-o* to describe the



replanted onion ideal for consumption as opposed to the general term for onion, ofr. *cive*. Castilian appears the most innovative in creating new terms from similar ones in terms of appearance and texture, e.g. cast. *apiastro* (23) with suffix *-astro* < cast. *apio* ‘celery’ ; *rabanete* (150) < cast. *rabano* although very innovative ofr. *senevé* (1035) ‘mustard’ < Latin *sinapis*. Castilian appears to be fond of suffix *-r* to refer to areas in which a particular food item is abundant or cultivated, e.g. *olivar* (352) ‘olive grove,’ *melonar* (295) ‘melon patch,’ and *palomar* (1645) ‘dove-coop.’

Many medieval lexical derivations replace some Latin culinary terms from DRC, particularly terms referring to preparation, and explain their linguistic loss in the former Roman provinces. Spanish and Portuguese appear again, along with select dialects of the Italian peninsula, as the most innovative in creating these lexical derivations. Latin *farcire* ‘to stuff’ survives only as ofr. *farcir* (also cat. prov. *farcir*) being replaced elsewhere in Romania as derivation of Latin *\*plenare* ‘to fill’ from adjective *plenum* ‘full’ resulting by adding of Latin prefix *re-* in port. *rechear*, cast. *rellenar*, “tripa rellena” (1406, Juan Alfonso de Baena, *Poesías*, 655), etc. Tusc. *farcire* ‘to stuff’ is borrowed from French in the 16<sup>th</sup> century (Battaglia 660).

We find finally lexical derivations beyond any culinary context that describe new concepts metaphorically linked to a culinary term. French appears the most innovative here with these new lexical derivations. We find for example suffix *-ain(ne)e* to ofr. *gourde* ‘pumpkin, gourd’ resulting in a new term resembling in shape the pumpkin, e.g. *gourdainne* (211) ‘boat’ and *gourdaine* (217) ‘prison’ as well as mfr. *farser* (694) ‘to joke,’ derivation from mfr. *farse* ‘joke,’ homophone of mfr. *farce* ‘mixture’ from *farcire* ‘to stuff.’ Bloch and Wartburg suggest derivation *farser* ‘to joke’ and *farse* ‘joke, comical

play' because the play was first introduced in a representation of a mystery like the stuffing that one introduces in poultry (255).

The medieval romance vernaculars show less innovative regarding composition or the creation of a new term from two or more lexemes. Most new compositions are created from two nouns. Latin *struthio* becomes tusc. *struzzo* (1551) as well as cast. *estrúz* (1546) although Castilian tends more and more to associate *estrus* with *ave* 'bird' perhaps because the ostrich was widely unknown to medieval Spanish speakers and therefore not on any menu resulting in composition *ave* + *estrúz* (1554) > cast., port. *avestrúz*. Ofr. *ostruces* 'ostrich' (1130, *Livre de Job*, 441) does not appear to be a medieval composition but rather a late Latin or protoromance development from supposed Latin *\*austhrthio* as suggested by TLF (1022). Latin *isicium* 'forcemat' only survives in Italy as *ciccía* 'flesh' although Latin composition *sal* 'salt' + *isicium* > *\*salsicium*, with special reference paid to the role of salt in preserving forcemeats, becomes tusc. *salciccía* 'sausage' and spreads throughout Romania as a linguistic borrowing in the 16<sup>th</sup> century, e.g. cast. *salchicia*, etc. Similarly, tusc. *tartufo* 'truffle' represents a Latin composition of Umbian dialect *\*terra* + *tufér* < *tuber*, noted already in Petrona, "videbo te in publicum, mus, imo terrae tuber" (Sat. 58) to contrast with the sense of *tuber* as 'tumor.' Classical *tuber* does not appear in any medieval dialect.

Some notable medieval compositions of nouns + adjective include ofr. *vertjus* (13<sup>th</sup> century, *Simples médecines*, 385) 'sour juice of unripe grapes used as seasoning' < *vert* 'green' + *jus* 'juice,' mfr. *vinaigre* 'vinager, soured wine used as dressing' < *vin* + *aigre* (1005) ultimately replacing in large areas of France ofr. *aisil* 'vinager,' and tusc. *funghisecchi* 'gourmet dried mushrooms' > *funghi* + *secchi*. One particular composition

forms from a nouns + adverb exists in Iberia. We find *calēre* with prefix in- in the Cid, *m'incal* (496) although hypothetical *\*incalēre* has never been attested. Corominas suggests that *incaler* appears rather as a result of the agglutination of Latin adverb *ende, end* creating *incaler* (761).

## **Conclusion**

Iberia appears more conservative concerning the inheritance of culinary terms describing utensils, fruit, and fowl than the rest of Romania. This lexical conservatism seems to stem from the fact that Iberia was Latinized before the other Roman territories. Penny identifies that the Latin brought to Iberia in 218 B.C. was of an earlier state than the Latin brought to the other provinces, noting that northern Italy was not Latinized until the 2<sup>nd</sup> century B.C. and northern Gaulle not until the 1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. (8.) The early Latinization of Iberia explains the archaic nature of the lexicon and why many of the terms, derivations, or gender markings appearing in DRC are not present in Iberia. We find for example masculine *persicum* 'peach' in Iberia before the general reference as a neuter plural *persica* in the rest of Romania, absence of most late-Latin diminutives with suffix *-ellus, -ella*, e.g. *botella* appears in all of Romania except Iberia, retention of original feminine gender of *palumbes* 'dove,' *xenabe* 'vinager,' etc. However, once cut off from Rome and isolated in the northern territories, the romance dialects of Iberia experience very innovative phonological and morphological development. Portuguese and Castilian are innovative in their respective phonological development of culinary terms. We find expected palatalizations of Latin [k] + vowel although we find the most phonological innovation with Portuguese, e.g. nasalization before lateral *-l*, nasal *-n, -m*, creation of prepalatal

affricative [ʒ] < Latin [k] and [s,] etc. Castilian and Portuguese are most innovative with lexical derivation to identify the various quadrupeds, e.g. cast. *ternera* ‘veal,’ etc.

The dialects of former Gaulle and the Italian peninsula inherit more of the late-Latin vocabulary and innovations found in DRC. Many of the terms for fruits and vegetables appear fairly late in the history of Latin. Ernout notes that Latin *pisum* ‘pea’ does not appear in any documentation before 50 A.D. (772). Iberia inherits the archaic *ervilia* as cast. *arveja* and port. *ervilha* as noted by Alfonso de Palencia “Pisum...son arueias” (91). The most conservative dialect regarding the lexicon is Logudorian, the standardized dialect of Sardinian, conserving such rarities as *edu* ‘kid’ < Greek *haedus*, *bula* ‘beef’ < *bubulus*, and *sumen* ‘utter’ < *sumĕnem* that have completely disappeared from the rest of Romania. Interesting, the French dialects conserve uniquely many of the terms related to sumptuous foods including *farciġmen* ‘stuffed sausage,’ *farciġre* ‘to stuff,’ *gegĕriġm* ‘gizzard,’ and *cūcūrbita* ‘pumpkin.’ Northern Italic dialects including Piedmontese, Milanese and French dialects are the most innovative regarding phonological development. We find only palatalization of Latin [k + i] within the French dialects although most routinely demonstrate innovation with palatalization of Latin [k + a.] Because of voicing of Latin [k,] [p,] and [t] and/or subsequent syncope, diphthongation, and consonantal metathesis, Latin paroxytone and proparoxytone terms simplify often to terms phonologically remote from their original Latin etymon in many French and northern Italic dialects, e.g. Latin *rafĕnus* > *rafne* > *rafle*, *miscĕre* > *\*meiscre* > *moistre*, etc; Latin *craticula* > ofr. *gräelle*, log. *kadriya*, but tusc. *graticola*, etc. All French and northern Italic dialects demonstrate extensive morphological innovation. We find continuation of Latin neuter terms in *-a*, e.g. *budella* < Latin *botella*, as plural morpheme although the singular morpheme results from

neuter singular, e.g. tusc. *budello*. The diminutive replaces the standard term routinely in many terms, e.g. wallon *porchell* ‘pig,’ etc. The southern Italian dialects remain the most conservative regarding phonological and morphological developments. We will now examine how the terms of Apicius experience social stratification and undergo specialization or marginalization when subjected to many sociolinguistic variables including class and prestige in the respective medieval dialects.

## CHAPTER 3

### THE INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL SOCIOLINGUISTIC VARIABLES OF NEED AND PRESTIGE: GREEK CULINARY TERMS, THE THEORY OF VULGAR LATIN, MEDIEVAL LINGUISTIC BORROWING, AND ONOMATOPOEIA

#### Introduction

The culinary terms of Apicius' DRC are subject to the sociolinguistic variable of class stratification during two principal periods, the period of the Roman Empire and the medieval period. The appearance or disappearance of a culinary term in favor of another term during the Roman and medieval period points to the sociolinguistic variation that Apicius' culinary terms experience based on prestige, linguistic borrowing as part cultural contact, and new medieval derivations. In the Roman period, Apicius uses Greek culinary terms even though we find a Roman doublet existing at the time of the compilation of DRC, e.g. Greek *cydonia* for 'quince fruit' even though we find evidence that Roman *cotoneus* 'quince' develops into the medieval vernaculars. This concurrence of two semantically identical terms, one Greek and one Roman, points to the prestige of Greek in the language of Apicius. Of the Roman terms used by Apicius, most concern the sociolinguistic elevated speech of the upper classes, frequently called Classical Latin even though we find that the terms of the elevated speech of Latin do not develop into the medieval dialects. Many medieval culinary terms suggest a Latin etymon of popular speech, often called Vulgar or "popular" Latin, present in DRC as random vulgarisms.

In the medieval period, we find that a medieval vernacular frequently comes into cultural contact with other romance and non-romance dialects. This cultural diffusion of culinary terms from one dialect to another suggests the adoption of foreign terms as lexical additions or substitutions because of prestige and need. We also find within one or more dialects new derivations introduced because of culinary innovations that marginalize linguistically the phonological continuation of a Latin term, e.g. the medieval creation of mustard, vinegar, etc. Many medieval speakers are also fond of adopting onomatopoeic terms for fowl and the domestic pig that appear in a familial and popular culinary context, marginalizing the neo-Latin terms to the upper classes of society.

### **Greek culinary terms of DRC**

Throughout DRC, Apicius prefers to use Greek culinary terms even though we find Roman doublets in the following examples. Regarding fruits, Apicius' only reference to the quince is *cydonia*, "mala Cydonia" (Book I, XII). Ernout states that *cydonia* represents the Greek term for 'quince' while Romans generally prefer Latin *cotoneus* (225). Plinius observes the Roman preference for *cotoneus*, "malae, quae vocamus cotonea et graece Cydonea" (H.N. 15, 37). Popular masculine variant *cotoneus* continues as ofr. *cöoins*. In 1257, Aldobrandino de Sienne describes the flavor of the quince in his *Régime du corps*, « Cooins sont de diverses manieres, si come douç et aigre » (II, 66). Feminine variant *cotonea* survives as tusc. *cotogna*. In 1320, Bencivenni describes the use of quince oil to soothe the stomach, "olio di cotogne conforta lo stomaco e' membri nutritive ed i nervi" (5-102). (*Malum*) *cotoneum* appears in Iberia in the 16<sup>th</sup> century as a loan-word in cast. *melocotón* to refer to a specific variety of sweet peach, likely genetically mixed with the quince, "mas suave gusto que el melocotón" (1526, Fernández de Oviedo, *Sumario de la*

*natural y general historia de las Indias*, f XXXIVV). The new variety of fruit whose flavor is between a peach and quince is supported by Laguna in 1555, “Es el melocotón verdaderamente un durazno bastardo, porque nace del durazno y del membrillo enxertos el uno en el otro” (*Dioscórides*, I). *Cydonia* does not continue into any medieval vernacular.

Apicius prefers Classical *malum* from Greek μάλον instead of popular *pomum* to refer to the apple, e.g. “mala diu durent” (Book I, XII). *Malum* survives nowhere in Romania although Ernout states that *malum* was replaced by *melum* from Greek μέλον (melon) surviving as tusc. *mela* (*Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine* 583). In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Durante marvels at all the different varieties of the apple available to him:

Sono le spezie delle mele quasi infinite, differenti nella forma, nel colore e nel sapore, imperoché alcune sono dolci, alcune acetose, altre vinose, altre amare, altre ritonde, altre lunghette, altre porporee, altre gialle, altre verdi, et altre di vari colori, et altre grande et altre piccole, altre domestiche, et altre savatiche (2-280).

Castilian and Portuguese inherit *melimelum* as composition *melum* + *mele* and continue the term as the name for ‘quince’ as cast. *membrillo* and port. *marmelo*. Latin *melimelum* highlights the popular tendency of Romans to cook the fruit in honey as noted by Plinus, “cotonea incoqui melle” (XV, 60) and Martial, “Si tibi Cecropio saturate Cydonea melle ponentur, dicas: haec melimela placent” (XIII, 24). We may conclude that the Latin speakers of Iberia tended to prefer the name of the sweetened, cooked jam of the fruit instead of its Roman name, *cotoneus*. Antonio de Nebrija equates cast. *membrillo* to Classical *cydonia*, “Carne de membrillo. cydonites .ae” (1495, *Vocabulario Español-Latino*). We have inherited modern English *marmalade* from port. *marmelo* from the practicing of cooking quince fruit.



Concerning fowl, both Greek *phoenicopterus* ‘flamingo’ and *psittacus* ‘parrot’ do not develop into any medieval vernaculars, likely due to the fact that both are exotic birds, not foreign to most Romans, but completely unknown to most medieval romance speakers and subsequently never consumed. In his study of names for birds in Latin, André notes that Romans had no Latin name for ‘flamingo’ and ‘parrot’ (53). Even in DRC, *phoenicopterus* only occupies one entry in Book VI, VI concerning fowl and Apicius mentions *psittacus* only once as a possible substitute for flamingo, “idem facies et in psittaco.” Medieval vernaculars derive the term for the flamingo from Latin *flamma* ‘flame’ referring to the color of the feathers as with Greek *phonicopterus* ‘of purple feathers.’ Corominas points to the first mention of *flamengo* in 1348 with Juan Manuel (906). Tusc. *fenicottero* (1599) represents a semi-learned adaptation. All medieval vernaculars derive ‘parrot’ from Arabic *babbagâ* appearing very likely before the medieval period, e.g. ofr. *papegau*, “lors se deduit et lors s’envoie Li papegauz e la calandre” (1237, Guillaume de Lorris, *Le Roman de la Rose*, 77), tusc. *papagallo*, “Pappagallo è una generazione d’uccelli verde e hanno il becco torto a modo di sparviere” (1260, Giamboni, I-I-234). Latin *attagena* ‘heath-cock’ from Greek  $\upsilon\tau\tau\alpha\gamma\eta\nu$  does not survive, replaced by popular developments of *\*francolinus*, a species of pheasant. Antonio de Nebrija equates Latin *attagena* to cast. *francolin* (1641). We also find ofr. *franquilin* (1240, Deloc, *Traduction du Traité de Moamin*, 122) < tusc. *francolino* (1300, Fazio degli Uberti). We find many citations of the heath-cock appearing on the medieval dinner table. The bird often appears with several other fowl including the duck, pheasant, etc., “E d’esta mesma guisa las aves grandes e gruesas se deven cortar, como grulla, e ansarón, ánade, faisán, francolín, çerçetas, guallo, capón, garça, abocasta, anderromias e tales de su condiçión” (1423, Enrique de Villena, *Arte Cisoría*, 169).

Apicius uses only the term *echinus* from Greek εχηνυζ as ‘sea urchin,’ e.g. “in singulos echinos mittes, agitabis, ter bulliat” (Book IX, VIII). *Echinus* survives only as neap. *angina*, ligur. *zin*, and cors. *dzinu* (REW 253.) All other medieval dialects derive the ‘urchin’ from *ericius*, the Roman term for ‘urchin,’ e.g. tusc. *riccio*, cast. *erizo*, ofr. *herison de mer*, (1380, Delatte, *Livre des secrez de la nature*, 323), etc. In the 14th century, Landino notes the learned *echino* vs the popular continuation of *ericius* as tusc. *riccio*, “È piccolo pesce avezzo tra le pietre chiamato echino, cioè riccio marino” as well as Antonio de Nebrija in Iberia, “Erizo pescado de la mar: echinus” (1708).

We find occasionally in DRC a popular Latin term along with a borrowed Greek term, although semantically distinct. However, in spoken Latin or popular speech, the Roman terms appears semantically identical to the Greek term. Apicius prefers the term *holus* from Greek ολυς when referring to a pot-herb or vegetable, e.g. “holisera in fasciculum redacta a manu ex liquamine, oleo et mero bene inferuntur, vel cum piscibus assis” (Book III, XII). Entries in Book III concerning exclusively the preparation of vegetables contain only *holus*, e.g. “ut omne holus smaragdinum fiat” (Book III, I), “holus molle” (Book III, XV), etc. Ernout points out that *holus* is generally reserved for green vegetables while popular Latin *legūmen*, *-nis*, derivation of infinitive *legĕre* ‘to pull’ refers specifically to pod vegetables such as beans, peas, etc. (*Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine* 538). Latin speakers of all classes tended however to use *legūmen* to all vegetables as noted by Cicero, “terra feta frugibus et vario leguminum genere” (N. D. 2, 62, 156). We find similarly entries in DRC in which a certain Apicius or two uses the popular Roman *legūmen* instead of *holus* when referring to vegetables collectively. The following recipe in Book IV, IV describes the preparation of “Tisana barrica,” a type of vegetable broth, in

which Apicius uses neuter plural *legūmina* to refer not only to pod vegetables but also to all the vegetables of his recipe, “...super legumina refundis et agitas.” *Legūmen* becomes not only the medieval vernacular term for ‘legume’ but also as general ‘vegetable,’ e.g. cast. *legumbre*, ofr. *leun*, “Celui..., ki s’en alat en une lointaine contreie, ki deguastat la parzon cui il avoit prise ..., ki paut les pors, les queiz il verroit mangier les leguns et si avroit fain” (14th century, Anonymous, *Dial.gr.*), tusc. *legume*, “quando l’acqua è cotta in un picciol vassello di rame, se ella non fa limo né rena in fondo, si è buona che cuoce tosto li legumi” (1260, Giamboni, I-I-185). Medieval vernaculars also refer to green vegetables with derivations of Latin *viridis* ‘green,’ although such derivations often refer to all green plants, e.g. cast. *verdura*, e.g. “e de árboles e de toda verdura” (1240, Berceo, *Los Signos del juicio final*, 1045).

Apicius uses Greek *clibanus*, a type of stove, furnace, or heating utensil, throughout DRC. *Clibanus* appears to be Apicius’ preference for roasting meats, e.g. “...attorretur in clibano quosque coquatur.” (Book VII, V). Sometimes, Apicius may suggest another Roman cooking utensil as an alternative to *clibanus*, e.g. “inde assantur in clibano vel craticula” (Book VII, VIII). Greek *clibanus* does not survive into any medieval vernacular, being replaced by Roman *furnus* as ‘oven.’ *Furnus* develops into ofr. *for*, “molins n’i mialt ne n’i cuist forz” (1180, Chrétien de Troyes, *Perceval*, 1764) tusc. *forno* “farò che uno forno basterà dieci femine; tanto sarà poco lo pane; e non vi potrete tòrre la fame” (1280, *Bibbia Volgar*, I-584), port. and cast. *forno*, “un forno calient” (1250, Toledo, *Libro de los animales que cazan*, 125R). *Furnus* also appears in DRC as a heating utensil, e.g. “in furnum mittis vel in craticulam” (Book VII, II) although less frequently than *clibanus*.

Apicius' only term for 'boar' is *aper*, *-ris* from Greek *καπρος*, e.g. "aprum in furno coctum perfundes" (Book VIII, I). *Aprum* survives only in sard. *ábrinu*. The remaining medieval romance vernaculars draw the term 'boar' from Latin *verres* resulting in ofr. *vers*, "li vers de la selve" (1130, Anonymous, *Psautier d'Oxford*, LXXIX), tusc. *verro*, "Istava alla difesa come un verro, quando fu morto a Durazzo in sul muro" (1320, Fazio, II-I-68), log. *berre*, wallon. *vier*, and derivations port. *verrão*, and cast. *verraco*, "Verres: verraco puerco no castrado dicho por sus grandes fuerças" (1490, Alfonso de Palencia, *Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*, 1). Regarding seafood, Apicius' only term for 'mussel' is *mitulus* from Greek *μυτλοζ*. In Book IX, he describes preparing mussels with a broth of leeks and wine, "IX. In mitulis. In mitulis: liquamen, porrum concisum, cuminum, passum, satureiam, vinum. Mixtum facies aquatius et ibi mitulos coques." Greek *mitulus* continues only in the Italian peninsula as learned tusc. *mitulo* "mituli e pettini ne' luoghi arenosi nascono senza progenitori" (1737) and popular continuation tusc. *nicchio*. Ristoro describes the appearance of mussels in the 13<sup>th</sup> century:

Già avemo trovato e cavato, uais a soma a una grandissima montagna, di molte balie ossa di pesce, le quail noi chiamiamo chiocciole, e tale le chiamano nicchi, li quali erano simili a quelli delli dipintori, nelli quali elli tengono I loro colori (1736).

The remaining medieval vernaculars derive the term for 'mussel' from popular Latin diminutive *muscŭlus* 'mussel' as ofr. *mouilles*, (1240, Condé, *Dits et contes*, 159) while variant *muscellus* continues in Iberia as derivations cast. *mejillón* from port. *mexilhão*, e.g. "...primeiro a untam com uma cal molhada que é feita de marisco, de casca de meilhões e amêijoas..." (1550, Duarte Barbosa, *Livro*, II, ed de 1946).

Many Greek terms of DRC do not continue into the medieval vernaculars or remain restricted linguistically. The Greek terms used by Apicius appear socially marginalized to the upper Roman classes as part of educated speech and do not represent the popular Roman speech of the lower classes. We find semantically identical Roman culinary terms continuing into the medieval vernaculars.

### **Vulgar Latin**

The theory of Vulgar Latin may explain preference of a certain culinary term over another within the Latin language. Most romance scholars recognize distinct socially determined variations of Latin. In his study of Vulgar Latin, Herman underlines the suggestion that a “classical” or “educated” Latin was “...just one kind of Latin among many, and that the famous texts of the literary tradition disguise and conceal a linguistic reality that was very much more complex than that” (3). Herman’s following interpretation suggests similarly the great lexical variation of Latin:

A great number of words in Classical Latin, perfectly ordinary words that were used to refer to straightforward everyday realities, do not survive in any Romance language...the origin of the Romance languages lies in a kind of Latin in which, unlike in the Classical language, ... words were used less than other words with approximately the same meaning, some of which even had foreign origin (3).

Herman’s uses the example of Latin *loquor* ‘to speak’ to illustrate that terms associated with “Classical Latin” generally do not survive into the Romance languages, replaced by other “popular” or “familiar” terms that have already existed in the Latin language, e.g. tusc. *parlare*, ofr. *parlier* corresponding to Latin *parabolare*, formed from the Greek word *parabola*, characteristic of Christian usage and came to indicate simply ‘word’; cast. *hablar* and port. *falar* and some dialects of Italy continue Latin *fabulari* that had existed in Latin

but was less common *loquor* with the restricted sense of ‘to chat,’ etc. (2). The concurrent existence of two or more Latin terms referring to the same culinary term, one or more popular, the other less common and of a higher socially determined variation, explains the lexical variation of Apicius’ culinary terms in the medieval vernaculars. The Latin culinary terms used by Apicius exist differently in the social stratification of Latin speakers. The Classical terms remain socially marginated to the upper classes while the popular terms develop into the medieval vernaculars. Apicius appears to prefer the elite or classical term in DRC rather than a contemporary popular one. Edwards affirms that the vocabulary of DRC does not indicate generally popular speech noting that “The *Coquinaria* is not written in the colloquial Latin of Petronius’ *Satyricon*, with which it is probably contemporary” (1). The following examples illustrate that the “classical” term used in DRC does not survive, replaced by its concurrent “popular” term in all or part of Romania. The term “Classical” indicates an educated speech and “popular” familiar, quotidian, and commonplace speech.

Classical *tuber* ‘truffle’ does not survive into any medieval vernaculars, replaced by more popular variants of the lower classes in Roman society. Ernout points to dialectal *tufer, -eris* ‘truffle’ with intervocalic *-f-* from the Umbrian dialect as the origin of the medieval term for truffle, likely due to the specialty of truffles found in the area. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Manfredi describes the truffles with which he is acquainted, “Li tartufi sono frigidi e grossi, colera e flegma fanno intieri o triti mangier se volen caldi in sal conditi” (*Aspects du vocabulaire latin* 94). Mfr. *truffe*, cast., port. *trufa* are all borrowed from prov. *trufa* (REW 746).

Classical *anser*, *-ris* is the only culinary term used in DRC to refer to the domestic goose. Apicius dedicates section VII entitled “in ansere” of Book VI for the goose.

VIII. In ansere. Anserem elixum calidum ex iure frigido Apiciano: teres piper, ligusticum, coriandri semen, mentam, rutam, refundis liquamen et oleum modice, temperas. Anserem elixum ferventem sabano mundo exsiccabis, ius profundis et inferes.

Classical *anserem* survives only as archaic variant *ansar* in cast. and port. *ans(s)ar*, replaced in the western provinces of Romania by popular *\*auca*, phonological reduction of *avicella*, diminutive of *avis* ‘bird.’ In his etymological study of Latin, Ernout highlights that *anser* and *\*auca* were longstanding doublets in Latin, “anser ... à basse époque est doublé par *auca*” (56). Interestingly, *auca*’s development into the medieval vernaculars as ‘goose’ parallels the phonological development of popular diminutive *avicella* as ‘bird.’ We find for example ofr. *oe* ‘goose’ and *oysel* ‘bird,’ tusc. *oca* ‘goose’ and *uccello* ‘bird,’ etc. (Väänänen 89). We may be certain of the careful attention of Apicius to use Classical *anser* instead of exiting popular *\*auca* because of the presence of vulgarism *aucella* as a term for ‘bird’ in DRC, e.g. “...et coques siml turdos vel aucellas vel de pullo concise et cerebella prope cocta cum iuscello coques” (Book V, III). *Auca* replaces *anser* in all of Romania except Iberia. The association of ‘goose’ with general ‘bird’ illustrates the significance of the goose as the most important domestic bird. In HIS study of Latin terms for birds, André suggests that Roman peasants named the goose as *\*auca* because it was their principal domestic fowl (36). Similarly to the Romans, a French chef in *Le Ménagiers de Paris* describes in 1393 the importance of the goose by associating it with the domestic quadrupeds, “...que nulz ne cruisse ou rotisse oues ..., agniaux, chevraux ou couchons, se il ne sont bons loyaux et souffisans pour manger et pour vendre » (176). In 1260, Giamboni

suggests that only the domestic goose and duck may be white, « Anatre e oche quanto sono più bianche tanto son migliori e più dimestiche. Oche o anatre, che sono toccate o nere, sono nate di salvatiche” (8-I-221).

Apicius’ only term for ‘to grind’ is Classical *terĕre*. Apicius typically grinds ingredients in a mortar (*mortarium*), e.g. “ova et cerebella teres” (Book II, V). *Terĕre* survives nowhere in Romania, replaced in the western provinces by popular *molĕre* ‘to grind in a mill’ from Latin *mola* ‘mill.’ By the process of semantic widening, *molĕre* becomes appropriate to a culinary context. We find an interestingly parallel with *ofr. travailler*, *port. trabalhar*, *cast. trabajar* ‘to work’ from Vulgar Latin *\*tripaliare* from *tripalium*, an instrument of torture. In the 14<sup>th</sup> century, Gace de la Buigne describes grinding spices into his sauces, “bonnes saulces et bien moulües d’espices bien a point agues” (3459). In Iberia, we find as well the same use of *molĕre* in the culinary context, “...carne con gengibre molido” (1350, Anonymous, *Libro de cetrería*, 11R). Italian dialects derive ‘to grind’ from Latin *machina* ‘machine, device,’ e.g. “mazina in modo de farina tute le cose suprascritte” (1480, Anonymous, *Fasciculo di medicina volgare*, 14).

Similar to *terĕre* are Classical *accipere* ‘to take’ and *tundere* ‘to whip’ that continue nowhere in Romania. We find popular Latin *\*bat(t)ere* ‘to strike, pound physically’ < *battuĕre* widening semantically to include a culinary context in order to refer to the physical grinding of ingredients. From *battuĕre*, we find *cast. batir* “farina de ordio e sacar el blanco de los huevos e batirlo mucho” (1275, Anonymous, *Libro de los caballos*, 30V), *port. bater*, “D. Rosália caiu de cócoras e entrou a bater os queixos como em maletias” (15<sup>th</sup> century, Camilo Dic., s.v.), and *tusc. sbattere* with prosthetic dental [z]. Castilian and Portuguese speakers assimilate Latin third conjugation verbs to the second conjugation



paradigm with an oxytone accentuation although short *ě* frequently elongates to [i] in Castilian, e.g. *fervēre* > port. *ferver* and cast. *fervir*, although the accentuation in Latin second and third conjugation is conserved in Tuscan. Short *ě* always drops in French, e.g. Latin *vendēre* ‘to sell’ > ofr. *vendre*, etc. Here Soderini offers us around the year 1500 a way of clarifying white wine by the addition of beaten egg whites, “volendo fare il vin bianco limpido e trasparente, piglia l’albume di tre uovi e gettali nella botte, avendoli sbattuti prima sì che li faccin tutta la schiuma” (I-513). French dialects prefer *broiier* ‘to pulverize’ from Germanic *brekan*, English ‘to break’ (TLF 1014), e.g. “prenez des ongnons rouges crus et les broiez” (1370, Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, I, 173). The above citations also illustrate the popular use of Latin *prendere* ‘to take’ < Classical *prehendere*, along with variations, e.g. tusc. *pigliare* ‘to take’ < *\*pileare*, in the culinary context when selecting ingredients. Castilian and Portuguese prefer *tomar* < Latin *autumare* ‘to affirm’ as the general term for ‘to take,’ including the culinary context (Corominas 572), e.g. “tomen de la farina de los yeros e del cost amargo tanto de lo uno como de lo ál, e muélanlo e ciérnanlo” (1250, Abraham de Toledo, *Moamín. Libro de los animales que cazan*, 155R).

A Classical culinary term used in DRC may continue along with a popular variation or derivation although the popular derivation becomes more appropriate for the culinary context. Apicius’ only term for animal kidney is *renes*, used to describe pork kidneys, “lumbi et renes” (Book VII, VIII). Popular Latin speakers, however, have already treated Classical *ren*, *renes* to the human kidney and use it subsequently in the Middle Ages in its plural form to describe the human back, as noted in the corpus, e.g. cast. “las renes” (1191), etc. The culinary term in all medieval vernaculars for the animal kidney steams from popular *\*renionem*, a derivation of *ren*, *renes*, conserving *renes* typically when speaking of

the human kidney. \**Renionem* develops into tusc. *rognone*, *arnione*, log. *rundzone*, ofr. *rongnon*, “La haste-menüe, c’est la rate (hog); et a icelle tient bien la moitié du foie et les rongnons” (1393, *Ménagiers de Paris*, II, 128), cast. *riñón*, “toda bestia que ha riñon” (1494, Fray Vicente de Burgos, *Traducción de el Libro de Propiretatibus*, 71R) and port. *rinhão* (REW 596). In late 13<sup>th</sup> century Italy, Novellino describes roasting a goat’s kidneys: “Comperò un grosso cavretto e arrostito. E arrostandolo, sì ne trasse li ernioni e mangioli” (75 (127)).

We find interestingly one popular Latin term from Greek continuing into the romance languages rather than the classical Latin term. Apicius’ only term for the cultivated beet is *beta*. He dedicates two recipes in Book III to the preparation of the beet:

XI. *Betas*. Concides porrum, coriandrum, cominum, uvam passam farinam, et omnia in medullam mittes. Ligabis et ita inferes ex liquamine, oleo et aceto. Alter *betas* elixas : ex sinapi, oleo modico et aceto bene inferuntur.

In the late 15<sup>th</sup> century, Fernandez de Santaella equates Latin *beta* with cast. *bledo*, “beta semicocta que son bledos” (166). Lewis and Clark note the Latin *blitum* comes from Greek βλιτον although *blitum* represents “a vegetable, in itself tasteless, but used as a salad, orache, or spinach” (242). Kiple and Ornelas note the leaves of the beet were originally eaten before the root although both the leaves and the root were consumed in the medieval era. *Beta* continues only into tusc. *bieta* (153), and derivation *bietola* (161), and log. *beda*. Ofr. *bette* and *biete* represent a linguistic borrowing and preference for Classical *beta* (TLF 588). The coexistence of *beta* and *blitum* in Latin to refer to the beet and confusion of which term to use explains the combination *bletum*, found in the 14<sup>th</sup>

century as medieval Latin *bleta* (Battaglia 221) as well as learned ofr. *blatte* ‘beet’ (1379, Jean de Brie, *Bon Berger*, 149).

Apicius prefers Classical *inferre* when serving food. *Inferre* appears throughout DRC as the principal term to describe bringing forth the finished recipes to the table. In the following recipes for Sala Cattabia, a salted type of soup, Apicius finishes off his recipes with the suggestion of serving it immediately

Panem Alexandriunum excavabis, in posca macerabis. Adicies in mortarium piper, mel, mentam, alium, coriandrum viride, caseum bubulum sale conditum, aquam, oleum. Insuper nivem, et inferes (Book IV, I).

Popular Latin derivation *\*servire* from *servus* ‘slave’ continue into the medieval vernaculars as cast. port, ofr. *servir*, tusc. *servire*, as the only indication of ‘to serve food,’ replacing Classical *inferre*. Popular *\*servire* does not appear in DRC although we find Classical derivation of *servus*, *servare* as ‘to preserve,’ e.g. “olivas virides servare ut quovis tempore oleum facias” (Book I, XIV), “uvae et diu servantur” (Book I, XII), etc. In the 13<sup>th</sup> century, we find in the Italian peninsula *servire* used to indicate the serving of food, “Li buceri siano tenuti servire primo lo capitano, deinde, ordinate, li frati procuratori de Sancta Caterina, castellano, preiti, mèdici, catapano e camarlingo” (*Capitoli della Bagliva di Galatina*, 260). In 14th century France, we find Gace de la Buigne describes being served varied dishes including pheasant, venison, wine, and fruit:

Une nape sur lherbe vert Leur mist Largesce, qui les sert de pastes frois, de gros chapons, (2366) et Qui en vouloit de François (wine), Servi en estoit comme roys. De grosse char furent servis A la maniere du pàys, (3448, 3449.) Si furent servis assés tost De trois paire ou quatre de rost, Faisans, perdris, connins, plouviers (3453). Grandement servi estoient ... ; L’en a servi de venoison... : Après furent servis de fruit, (3502, 3505, 3509).

We also find in France derivation *desservir* ‘to unset the table,’ e.g. « getteront le relief es corbeilles ... et retrairont et apporteront la desserte des mets aux escuiers de cuisine ou autres qui seront ordonnés a la sauver » (1370, Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, II, 101). We also find the notion of the dessert, a sweetened food served after the meal. In *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, we find the following suggestions for desserts, « Pour desserte : composte et dragee blanche et vermeille mise par-dessus, (II 107). desserte : froumentee et venoison, » (II 108).

Apicius uses Classical *lolligo*, *-inis* as ‘squid.’ In Book IX, he offers two recipes for preparation of the squid

III. In Lolligine. In lolligine in patina: teres piper, rutam, mel modicum, liquamen, caroenum, olei guttas. In lolligine farsili: piper, ligusticum, coriandrum, apii semen, ovi vitellum, mel, acetum, liquamen, vinum et oleum. Obligabis.

Classical *lolligo*, *-inis* survives nowhere in Romania replaced by the popular tendency in the Italian peninsula to associate metaphorically the writing pen, Latin *calamus*, and its ink to the reed-like structure and defensive squirting of ink of the squid. Tusc. *calamaro*, *calamaio* spread through medieval Europe as the culinary term for squid resulting in *ofr. calmar*, *cast. calamar*, etc. *Calamaio* appears early in Italian writings, e.g. “I pesci immondi sono quelli che non hanno scaglie, come il polpo, il calamaio e molti altri” (13th century, Fra Giordano). In the late 15th century, Sassetti describes being served squid, “Il terzo (servito) fu di pesce arrosto, ove erano muggini, gamberi marini, pesci calamai, e altre appartenenze” (54). In 1495, Antonio de Nebrija notes the popular reference to the squid, “Calamar pescado: lolligo, lolliginis” (1702).

## **New derivations for culinary innovation: Cheese and condiments**

We find sometimes a classical or popular Latin culinary term replaced or existing concurrently with a new derivation created after Apicius. The new derivation results from culinary innovation, particularly regarding terms for condiments. By studying a speaker's preference for a new culinary term instead of the Latin continuation, we are able to view the social stratification of the new term. Apicius' only term for cheese is *caseus*. Faas notes that the Romans ate plenty of cheese as the primary way to preserve milk (168). The principle cheese mentioned in DRC is cheese from cow's milk, *caseus bubulus*, because the cow produced such great quantities of milk. He also highlights the use of a famous cheese produced near Rome, *caseus Vestinus* (Book IV, I). In his recipe entitled Hypotrimma from Book I, Apicius also suggests a type of sweet cheese as a dessert, "XIX. Hypotrimma: piper, ligusticum, mental aridam, nucleos pineos, uvam passam, caryotam, caseum dulcem, mel, acetum, liquamen, oleum, vinum, defritum aut caroenum." *Caseus* continues into the medieval vernaculars as cast. *queso*, port. *queijo*, tusc. *cacio*, and log. *kazu*. *Caseus* continues in the French dialects only as derivation *c(h)asier*, a storehouse for cheeses. We have a detailed description of these sellers from the Middle Ages in France, "Et pour vous donner a entendre quelle chose c'est ung casier, c'est ung garde mangier en la façon d'une huche, long et estroit par raison et assez parfont" (Louis XI, *Nouvelles*, LXXIII, Jacob). The disappearance of *caseum* from France suggests a new term for cheese based on the innovation of the Gauls to mold the cheese into a particular form. Indeed, Faas notes that Roman author and philosopher Pliny the Elder declared that the cheeses of Gaul (France) were among the best (170)

In Rome, where delicacies from all countries are enjoyed, cheese from the province of Nemausum (Nîmes) are most highly valued, from the villages of Lesur and Gabalicus (La Lozère and Gévaudan), although these cheeses can only be recommended when they are young. (Pliny. N.H. XI-XCVII).

Columella notes the Latin term, *forma*, as the mould that gives cheese its form, “caseus vel manu figuratur, vel buxeis formis exprimitur” (7,8). The resulting molded cheese, (*caseus*) \**formaticus* explains the appearance of *fromage* by ellipsis, “de fromages et cras et sains de la riviere de Clermont” (1210, Anonymous, *Guillaume de Dole*, 372).

Molded French cheese, *fromage* appears to be more desirable than other cheese and spreads throughout medieval Europe as loan-word tusc. *formaggio*, venet. *formajo*, lomb. *formai*, and cast. *formaje* “un formaje fresco” (1424-1520, Anonymous, *Cancionero de Juan Fernández de Íxar*, 713). Around 1500, Soderini offers a recipe for a sharp goat cheese. His only term for ‘cheese’ is *formaggio*:

Non ricerca il latte di capra quel quaglio o agra che quel di vacca, bufale o pecore, se bene ancora con quello si rappiglia; ma per far d’esso schietto formaggio, raviggiuola, giuncata e ricotta buona, s’adopera il presame di cardo a rappigliarlo o il quaglio di capretto, e si fa aggiungendo altrettanta acqua e rimestando insieme, come si faria d’agra, mettendovelo così in freddo come in tiepido (IV-46).

The Italian peninsula is noteworthy for the conservation of both *cacio* and *formaggio* as ‘cheese.’ However, we find no medieval citation in which *cacio* and *formaggio* exist concurrently because speakers appear to prefer one or the other as ‘cheese.’ *Formaggio* appears to be the preferred term for cheese in the northern Italian dialects, likely due to prestige because these regions are closest to France where Latin \**formaticum* originated. The southern dialects conserve only *cacio* as ‘cheese.’

Similarly to the chefs who developed molded cheese, Latin speakers throughout Romania experimented with the condiment mustard. The ubiquitous appearance of a new term for ‘mustard’ throughout Romania suggests a late-Latin derivation and not a medieval innovation. Like today, Latin *sinapis* referred to the mustard plant, its seeds, and the hot sauce made from the seeds. Apicius uses *sinapis* throughout DRC as a condiment and makes no direct description of how to prepare mustard. However, in the following preparation of mustard by Columella, we have an accurate description of its preparation by the Romans:

Mustard seed is carefully cleaned and sieved. Then the seed is washed in cold water and soaked for two hours. It is then taken out and the water is squeezed out by hand. Put the seed into a new, cleaned mortar, and pound it finely with a pestle. Once the mustard is finely ground, put it in the middle of the mortar and press it down with the palm of the hand. Once it has been pressed flat, make some incisions in it. Place a few burning coals on top of it, and pour over soda water, to draw out all the bitterness and pallor from the mustard. Then lift the mortar and pour out the soda water. Add strong vinegar and mix it through the mustard with the mortar (XII, 57).

Latin *sinapis* continues into the medieval vernaculars as the term for the mustard plant, its seeds, and also the sauce made from the seeds, e.g. tusc. “salsa del sinapo” (1056).

However, we find at the very beginning of medieval documentation throughout Romania, the addition of wine must, Latin *mustum*, to the recipe for vinegar. We may assume that the addition of wine must intensified the spicy quality the sauce. We find in all medieval vernaculars new derivations for ‘mustard’ based on Latin *mustum* ‘must,’ e.g. cast. *mostaza*, tusc. and port. *mostarda*, and ofr. *moutarde*. The new derivations indicate initially the new sauce while Latin *sinapis* continues as the name of the plant, e.g. ofr. “Senf: cinapium: mortarde” (12<sup>th</sup> century, Anonymous, *Gloses.*, 7692). In 1450, Maestro

Martino offers a recipe for mustard. He uses *mostarda* for the sauce but continues *senapa* as the mustard plant:

‘Mostarda roscia o pavonazza’. Piglia la senapa, e falla pistare molto bene et piglia dell’uva passa, et pistala eziandio bene quanto più poi. Ed abi un poco di pane bruscolato, et un pochi di sandali, et di cannella, et con un poco di agresto, o aceto, et sapa distemperarai questa composizione, et passarala per la stramegnia (LXVI-I-156).

However, by the 15<sup>th</sup> century in more linguistically innovative areas of Romania, we find the tendency for lexical substitution of developments of Latin *sinapis* with derivations of ‘must’ to refer to the mustard sauce, the mustard plant, and its seeds. Concerning ‘mustard,’ most innovative romance speakers marginalize and ultimately replace continuations of Latin *sinapis* with new terms based on Latin *mustum*. In 1490, Alfonso de Palencia offers the following translation and definition for Latin *sinapis*. We may note that he no longer recognizes the continuation of *sinapis* as cast. *xenabe*.

Sinapis. mostaza que tiene las foias como nabo yerua que segund los auctores dizen si tiene virtud caliente pero si la comen cruda con otro maniar estrinen la vrina & daña el estomago: mas cozida le aprouecha la semiente dela mostaza maiada con vinagre sana las feridas delas serpientes. Sinapi del genero neutro es yerua algunos ponen hec sinapis del feminio: Sinapi es nombre indeclinable como gummi. Sinape en griego (*Universal vocabulario en latín y en romance*).

We saw in Chapter 1 the creation of new medieval compositions of Latin *vinum + acrum* as ‘vinegar’ although medieval speakers may restrict the culinary usage of the new compositions along with continuations of Latin *acetum*. Apicius uses *acetum* throughout DRC as a sour condiment in many recipes. Their preferred way to make vinegar was adding figs, yeast, and other ingredients to wine (Faas 140). Apicius offers us no



description of how to make vinegar although Columella describes suggest various different methods:

How to make vinegar from a weak wine: take 27 liters of wine and grind 3 ounces of yeast, 80 grams of dried figs and ½ liter of (sea) salt. Rub well, and add half a pint of honey ... Add this mixture to the above quantity of wine ... Some people add 4 pints of roasted barley and forty hot walnuts and fresh mint to the same quantity of wine ... Others heat lumps of iron until they are red-hot, and throw these into the wine. Then they remove the iron, set five or six pinecones alight and throw them ablaze into the wine. Others do the same with burning fir cones (Col. R.R.XII-V).

We find in the early medieval period the tendency to allow the complete fermentation of wine without the addition of sweeteners or other ingredients. Latin *acetum* disappears completely in Iberia, although in many areas, continuations of *acetum* appear to indicate a refined, flavored vinegar similar to the vinegar of Apicius. The new compositions indicated simply a fermented, soured wine, practical and useful in the culinary context, although less refined than continuations of *acetum*. Both terms often appear together, e.g. “m’ont abevreit de aisi et de vin aigre” (1005). Speakers restrict *vinaigre* to the culinary context, although continuations of Latin *acetum* also appear in a medicinal context, e.g. “De fiel, d’aisu (l.aisil) empoisonnez” (986). We know that the Romans were aware of the sterilizing qualities of wine.

### **Linguistic borrowing: Inter-dialectal loan words**

The medieval romance dialects routinely borrow loan-words, a lexical item “borrowed” from one language to another in which it was not originally part of the vocabulary, as part of language contact. Campbell notes that “Languages borrow words from other languages primarily because of need and prestige” (59). In the culinary context, romance speakers may recognize the culinary superiority of speakers from another romance dialect, e.g.

fishing, grilling, horticulture, etc., and adopt subsequently the foreign culinary term. We find that most culinary loan-words are lexical additions. A new word from language A becomes part of language B, often related to other terms of language B, but always semantically different. We find rarely lexical substitution, a new term from language A replacing semantically a term from language B. The following examples demonstrate linguistic borrowing based on need and prestige. The following culinary terms are recognized as loan-words by Wartburg's *Französisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* (FEW), Meyer-Lübe's *Romanisches etymologisches wörterbuch* (REW), Coromina's *Diccionario crítico etimológico castellano e hispánico*, and Battaglia's *Grande dizionario della lingua italiana*. I have grouped the culinary loan-words based on the linguistic region of their origin.

### **Gallicisms**

Most Gallicisms passed to the other medieval vernaculars because of prestige and became lexical substitutions in the new language. From the beginning of the 11<sup>th</sup> century, northern France enjoyed a cultural prestige as well as a major religious role in Europe with the monasteries of Cluny and Cister. France also participated in many foreign military campaigns and served as a central area of commerce in medieval Europe. French speakers frequently came into cultural contact with other medieval romance speakers who adopted many French culinary terms. We find some French culinary terms that served as lexical substitutions because of prestige, limited principally to northern areas of the Italian peninsula: ofr. *formage* 'cheese' > venet. *formayo*, lomb. *formai*, prov. *formatge*; *pois* 'pea' > piem. *pois*, gen. *puisu*, orm. *pozi*; *jus* 'juice' > prov. *guiso*, piem., milan. *güs*, regg. *dzis*; *grille* > port. *grelha* 'grill.' More often, however, Gallicisms are borrowed as lexical

additions, semantically distinct or as doublet, e.g. ofr. *formage* ‘cheese’ > tusc. *formaggio* along with native *cacio*, *grille* ‘grill’ > tusc. *griglia* as ‘grate’ (12<sup>th</sup> century) along with native *graticola* ‘grill’; *pastel* ‘cake’ > cast. *pastel*; *päelle* > cast. *paila* (16<sup>th</sup> century); *jambon* ‘ham’ > cast. *jamón*; *pappegal* (from Arabic) > cast. *papagayo*, port. *papagaio*; *surmulet* ‘type of mullet’ > cast. *salmonete* by analogy with *salmón*.

### **Occitanisms**

Because of its central location in Europe, the dialects of the Langue d’Oc region of southern France, including Catalan in Iberia, frequently lent terms to romance speakers who traveled through the area, often as religious pilgrims. Most Occitanisms are limited to northern France and Iberia: *trufa* ‘truffle’ > ofr. *truffe*, cast. port. *trufa*; *caracole* > ofr. *escargol*, cast., port. *caracol*; cat. *vinagre* > cast., port. *vinagre*; cat. *anxova* > cast. port. *anchova*; prov. *flamencs* ‘flamingo’ > mfr. *flamant*, cast. *flamenque*. tusc. *fiammingo*; cat. *porcel* > cast. *porcel*; prov. *budel* > cast. *budel*.

### **Italianisms & Iberianisms**

We may group together the dialects of the Italian and Iberian Peninsula because they lend very little to the rest of the medieval vernaculars. We find most Italianisms in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries because of the great prestige of the Italian renaissance. The few Italianisms that exist relate to specific seafood or agricultural products of certain regions, borrowed from dialect to dialect throughout Europe, e.g. gen. *anciöa* ‘anchovy’ > prov. *anchoia* > ofr. *anchois*; lombard. *celero* ‘celery’ > mfr. *celerin*, *scelereau*; tusc. *francolino* > ofr. *franquilin*, etc. Castilian and Portuguese lend few terms outside of Iberia before the 15<sup>th</sup> century, likely due to the geographic isolation of the peninsula and the Reconquista; however, Castilian and Portuguese speakers frequently come into contact with each other

and may borrow terms as lexical additions, e.g. cast. *mejillón* ‘mussel’ < port. *mexilhão*, etc. We find most Iberianisms in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and beyond, e.g. cast. *olla* > fr. *oille*, tusc. *oglia*; cast. *sábana* > tusc. *savana*, etc.

Latin *apium* continues as cast. *apio*, port. *aipo*, ofr *ache*, tusc. *appio*, etc., although romance speakers in many dialects of the Italian peninsula prefer developments of Latin *selinum* ‘celery’ from Greek *σελινον*, linguistically limited to the Italian peninsula. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Soderini notes the use of developments of *selinum* instead of *appio*, “L’*appio* è quella pianta d’herba che dai volgari si chiama selino e dai più idioti *sédano*. Ama terra grassa, fondata et umida, acquidrinosa, ben lavorata e divelta” (II. 42). Because of the prestige of the nascent renaissance in France and contact with Italy during the various Italian campaigns of French kings Louis XI and Charles VIII to claim inheritance of the kingdom of Naples, plural dialectal lomb. *seleri* is borrowed as the term for ‘celery.’ We find the new loan-word as the popular French term for ‘celery’ in 15<sup>th</sup> century, e.g. *scellerin* (1419, Rolland, *Flore*, 6) and “*paon au scelereau*” (1340-60, *Le Viandier de Taillevent*, 100). French speakers continue to use *ache*, but restrict its usage to refer to the wild variety of celery. *Ache* becomes restricted ultimately to the language of botanists (TLF 513). Cast. *apio* and port. *aipo* continue as ‘celery’ because romance speakers of Iberia lacked cultural contact with the Italian peninsula.

A Latin term used by Apicius for a specific food, often regionally grown or cultivated, may disappear because it is no longer eaten, but reintroduced as a loan-word in the medieval area because of the need for a new term to identify the new foodstuff. In DRC, Apicius is fond of the anchovy, *apua*, and we may assume that the fish was abundant in the

Mediterranean area and routinely eaten in Rome. Here, Apicius suggests cooking the small fish in a wine sauce:

Patina de apua: apuam lavas, ex oleo maceras, in cumana compones, adicies oleum, liquamen, vinum. Alligas fasciculos rutae et origami, et subinde fasciculos babtidiabis. Cum cocta fuerit, proicies fasciculos, et piper asperges et inferes (Book IV, II).

We find no mention of ‘anchovy’ in Castilian until the 16<sup>th</sup> century. The term for ‘anchovy’ first appears as cast. *anchova* from cat. *anxova*, “pescado y anchova” (1519-1547, Anonymous, *Relación del coste que tuvo la armada de Magallanes*, 8). The term for ‘anchovy’ does not appear as fr. *anchois* < prov. *anchoia* until 1546, “une sorte de petit menu poisson semblable à haran qu’on appelle Anchois” (Estienne, *Dictionnaire latino-gallicum*, 588).

A culinary term may also develop phonologically in a medieval vernacular and be reintroduced as a loan-word, often repeatedly but always semantically different. Latin *olla* ‘cooking pot’ continues as ofr. *oule*, *ole* (853) ‘cooking pot, storage utensil’ and as lomb. *ola* (870). In the 17<sup>th</sup> century, French and many dialects of Italy borrows cast. *olla podrida* with specialization as a type of dish as fr. *oille* ‘ragout made with seasoned meat and vegetables,’ (Mme de Sévigné, *Lettre du 2 nouv. ds corresp*) and in the 16<sup>th</sup> century as tusc. *oglia* “Ragioniam dell’oglia, onde la Spagna è ghiotta: alme vivande, vivande per un morbido palato” (Chiabrera, I-II-427).

A dialect may continue to borrow a culinary term repeatedly and often different semantically over a long period of time from several other dialects, resulting in a very complex series of linguistic borrowings. Latin *patellam* ‘pan’ continues in Iberia as cast. *padiella*, “forno o padiella” (806). Castilian reintroduces the term as loan-word *paila*

‘large, round metal pot’ from mfr. *päelle*, e.g. “Ponen la paila, ponen la cazuela para cocer en ellas las adargas” (1589, Juan de Castellanos, *Elegías de varones ilustres de India*, 1). Ofr. *päelle* is also borrowed as cat. *paella* ‘pot’ in the 15th century, “una paella de cobre” (1402, *Inventario de herencia (Colección diplomática de Santa Catalina del Monte Corbán, 77)*), and introduced in the 19th century as cast. *paella*, ‘rice and saffron seafood dish,’ “a mí se me debe la introducción de las almejas y de la canela en la valenciana paella,” (1874, Pérez Galdós, *Napoleón en Chamartín*, 215). The continuation of Latin *patella* as cast. *padiella*, *paila*, and *paella* illustrates the complexity of linguistic borrow from one dialect to another.

The borrowing of cast. *olla* [ó-**la**] as fr. *oille* [wa**l**] with diphthongation of tonic velar [o] > [wa], tusc. *oglia* [ó-**la**] and ofr. *päelle* [pa-**əl**] as cast. *paila* [pái-la] with substitution and subsequent diphthongation of foreign [ə] with palatal [i] and cat. *paella* [pa-é-**la**] highlights the phoneme adaptation of medieval vernaculars in assimilating loan-words to their own phonological systems. Medieval dialects share many phonemes and adapt the loan-word easily with a new grapheme, e.g. tusc. –*gli*- in *oglia*, *griglia* for palatal [ɲ] of cast. *olla* and ofr. *grille*. Most phoneme adaptation concerns the different degrees of consonantal palatalization that the medieval dialects developed, often from the same Latin phoneme. Castilian and the dialects of Italy cannot assimilate the nasalized vowels of French and Portuguese, e.g. mfr. *jambon* [ʒã-bõ] > cast. *jamón* [ʒa-món], port. *mexilhão* [me-ʃi-**l**ãõ] > cast. *mejillón* [me-ʒi-**l**ón], etc. Portuguese easily assimilates the prepalatal fricative [ʃ] of cat. *anxova* as port. *anchova* but Castilian must adapt foreign phoneme [ʃ]

as native prepalatal affricative [dz] as well as labiodental fricative [v] as bilabial occlusive [b] in cast. *anchova* [an-dzó-ba], etc.

### **Non-Romance Loan Words: Germanicisms**

Penny points to three specific time periods of Germanic loan-word borrowing (238). The first period concerns Germanic terms that penetrated in spoken Latin, specifically along Germanic and Latin linguistic borders. The second period concerns the various Germanic tribes, most notably the Visigoths, who spread eastward after the fall of the Roman Empire in the fifth century A.D. The final phase points to the medieval inter-dialectal linguistic borrowing of terms from Germanic origin. The Latin speaking peoples along the Rhine river borrowed Germanic *\*raustjan*, modern German *rösten*, Dutch *roosten*, English *to roast*, as the lexical substitution for Latin *assare* ‘to roast’ even though *assare* continues in Iberia as cast. *asar*, port. *assar*, and sard. *assare* (REW 57). The borrowing of *\*raustjan* in all of France and the Italian peninsula must have occurred quite early because of the disappearance of Latin *assare* from France and the Italian peninsula. Roasting was one of Apicius’ preferred preparation for meats. He dedicates four recipes to different roasts (*assaturae*) in Book VII of DRC. Latin speakers appear to borrow Germanic *\*raustjan* as ‘to roast’ because of the Germanic innovation of roasting meats on a spit, more desirable than the oven. In his edition of DRC, Edwards notes that “the spit seems to have been unknown to the Romans” although roasting on a spit was “...universally practiced during the Middle Ages” (164). Apicius’ only mention of how to roast meats is in the oven, e.g. “*assam a furno*” (Book VII, V). Germanic *\*raustjan* becomes ofr. *rostir*, “*et met an une broche an rost Son lardé cuire au feu mout tost, Sel rosti tant que toz fu cruiz*” (1180, Chrétien de Troyes, *Chevalier au Lyon*, 3467), and tusc.

*arrostire* with prosthesis of Latin prefix *ad-*. Boccaccio describes here in the *Decameron* the roasting of fowl over a spit:

Tiratogli il collo (al falcone), ad una sua fanticella il fe' prestamente, pelato ed acconcio, mettere in uno schidone e arrostitir diligentemente (5-9 (81))...Avendo un dì presso a Peretola una gru ammazzata, trovandola grassa e giovane, quella mandò ad un suo buon cuoco, ... e sì gli mandò dicendo che a cena l'arrostitisse. (6-4 (111)).

in Iberia, chefs also began by imitation to roast meats on the spit, known as derivation *asador*, although they conserve Latin *assare*, e.g. “los ponían a asar en los asadores e otros atizavan el fuego” (462).

Apicius' only preparation for 'soup' is meat broth or stock, Latin *liquamen*. Edwards notes that the term *liquamen* is ambiguous and could refer to any kind of culinary liquid, depending upon the occasion (Apicius 289.) Antonio de Nebrija interprets *liquamen* as melted butter (1070). In Book I, Apicius describes how to improve the quality of a broth by adding wine must or salt in much the same way as a medieval chef may do:

VI. De liquamine emendando: liquamen si odorem malum fecerit, vas inane inversum fumiga lauro et cupresso, et in hoc liquamen infunde ante ventilatum. Si salsum fuerit, mellis sextarium mittis et move spica, et emendasti. Sed et mustum recens idem praestat.

*Liquamen* does not continue in any medieval vernacular, replaced by Germanic *\*suppa* as ofr. *soupe*, cast., port. *sopa*, and tusc. *zuppa*. Germanic peoples introduced initially the idea of mixing meat stock or bouillon with bread. *\*Suppa* indicated initially a piece of bread onto which one soaks the bouillon (TLF 766). In the 13<sup>th</sup> century, ofr.*soupe* referred to the bread dunked into the bouillon, e.g. “taillier des soupes” (1260, *Ménestrel Reims*, 280), cast. *sopa* “sopa de pan tostada” (1429, Alfonso Chirino, *Menor daño de la*



*medicina*), etc. We find by the 15<sup>th</sup> century, however, the semantic extension of soup to include the culinary liquid. In France, *soupe* exists concurrently with native innovation *potage* ‘soup’ < *pot* ‘pot.’ At the end of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, a French chef offers us in *Le Ménagiers de Paris* a recipe for mustard soup: « Soupe en moustarde: prenez de l’uille, en quoy vous avez pochés vos oeufs ...; et dedans le bouillon mettez de la moustarde, et faites boullir » (II 175). Boccaccio also notes the soups of Lombardy, “I tordi grassi, le tortole, le suppe lombarde, le lasagne maritate, ... I bramangeri, de’ quail ella faceva non alter corpacciate che facciano...I villani, ... non curo di dirti” (V-226).

We also find Germanic germs existing often in one specific or several related dialects. Ofr. *gastel* ‘pastry’ from Germanic *\*wastil*. Apicius’ only mention of sweet dishes is honey cakes, *dulciae*. He entitles entry XIII of Book VII home-made sweet dishes, “dulcia domestica et melcae.” His recipes are simple and only suggest only the serving of raw fruit or candied dates in honey. We have here the recipe of what we might call today French toast: “Aliter dulcia: siligineos rasos frangis, et buccellas maiores facies. In lacte infundis, frigis ex (in) oleo, mel superfundis et inferes” (Book VII, XIII).

Ofr. *gastel* or *guastel* refers specifically to a food prepared with pasta, often roasted in the Germanic manner. We find early in the 12<sup>th</sup> century, ofr. *gastel* as an accompaniment to bread: “El li aportet un grant pain a tamis, E desur cel dous granz guastels rostiz, Si li aportet un grant bräun porcín, E en apruef un grant pöun rosti” (1120, Anonymous, *Chanson de Guillaume*, 1410).

In the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D., the Visigoths brought to Iberia the modern term for the domestic goose, cast. and port. *ganso* from Germanic *gans* although we do not find its first documentation until the 15<sup>th</sup> century, “ganso o ánsar: anser masculus” (Antonio de Nebrija,

*Vocabulario Español-Latino*, 1). Corominas notes that the preference of *ánsar* or *ganso* responds to the variable of class distinction, “La rareza en fuentes medievales se explicará por ser *ánsar* voz más noble: debido a su uso cotidiano y humilde *ganso* sabía a labriego y *ánsar* se hallaba, en cambio, apoyado en el latín... (78). Germanic *\*parra* becomes cast. derivation *parrilla* ‘grill,’ noted by Nebrija, “parrillas para assar: craticula” (*Vocabulario español-latino*). Port. *grelha* is borrowed from mfr. *grille* (REW 213).

Germanisms that entered the period of spoken Latin assimilated quickly by phoneme and morpheme adaptation to the phonological system of Latin and followed subsequently all the expected phonological changes of other Latin terms. We find in the example of Germanic *\*raustjan*, reduction of diphthong [au] > [o] in ofr. *rostir* and tusc. *arrostire* similarly with Latin *causa* > ofr. *chose*, tusc. *cosa*, etc. Germanic suffix *-jan* is replaced morphologically by Latin infinitive suffix *-ire*, e.g. *\*warjan* > ofr. *guarir*, tusc. *guarire*, etc. Germanic [w] is ubiquitously replaced by Latin [g] as noted in ofr. *gastel*. Lateral *-rr-* is also adapted to Spanish alveolar multiple vibrant [rr] in cast. *parrilla*. We find finally morpheme adaptation to indicate gender and number, e.g. masculine singular morpheme ending in *-o* of cast. *ganso* < *gans*.

### **Arabisms**

We find culinary Arabisms that became lexical additions or substitutions for many of the culinary terms of Apicius. We find most Arabisms in Iberia where Arabic was spoken for eight centuries although we find Arabisms in Latin that developed into the medieval vernaculars. An interesting example is the Arabic term *sukkar* ‘sugar’ as lexical addition in the medieval vernaculars.

Apicius' only sweetener is honey, *mel*, *-lis*. He uses the sweetener all throughout DRC in recipes for meats, vegetables, and fish as well as his desserts (*dulciae*). Faas notes that Apicius "... lists thirty-four sauces for fish, of which only two are entirely savory: honey, syrup or preserved fruit is added to the rest" (146). The Romans preferred honey although they were aware of cane sugar and borrowed the term as Latin *saccharum*. In his edition of DRC, Edwards points out that only occasionally would a shipment of cane sugar arrive in Rome from India. We find *saccharum* nowhere in DRC. However, the Romans viewed sugar as undesirable and used it only for medicinal purposes as noted by Pliny, the Elder.

Sugar is made in Arabia as well, but Indian sugar is better. It is a kind of honey found in cane, white as gum, and it crunches between the teeth. It comes in lumps the size of a hazelnut. Sugar is used only for medicinal purposes. (N.H. XII-XVII).

Latin *saccharum* from Arabic *sukkar* continues phonologically into tusc. *zucchero* as sugar and subsequently ofr. *çucré*, *chucré* from tusc. *zucchero* (TLF 1049). By the 13<sup>th</sup> century, we find the use of sugar along with honey in Tuscany, "farre pappa di midola di pane e di mele, di latte e d'un poco di zuchero e donarline un poco" (Anonymous, *Testi Fiorentini*, 190) as well as in areas of France, "le mellerà on en miel et en chucré, et fera on laitüaire" (Aldebrandin de Sienne, *Régime du corps*, 23). The Moors introduced Arabic *sukkar* directly into Iberia resulting in cast. *azúcar*, port. *açúcar*, and galic. *zucré*. Contrary to the growing popularity of cane sugar as a culinary sweetener in other areas, romance speakers in Iberia preferred sugar for medicinal uses, e.g. "más dulzes que azúcar sabrosa, la que dan al enfermo en la cuita ravisosa" (1246, Berceo, *Milagros*, 567).

Old Spanish and Portuguese borrow Arabisms mostly as lexical additions and rarely as lexical substitutions (Penny 240). A Latin culinary term from DRC may be lost because

the food ceased to be eaten, e.g. Latin *carota* ‘carrot,’ although the Moors reintroduced the food and the medieval romance speakers took the Arabic name, e.g. cast. *çahanoria*, port. *cenoura*, < Arabic *safunâriya* ‘carrot’ (Corominas 65), etc. We find even the more complicated transmission of a Latin culinary term lost in Iberia but borrowed by Arabic from Latin and reintroduced in the Middle Ages, e.g. port. *atum* and cast. *atún* < Arabic *tûn* < Latin *tunnus* (408). However, we find the general tendency to lexical additions from Arabic in addition to the phonologically evolved Latin terms, often both of Latin origin, e.g. cast. *prisco* and port. *pessego* < Latin *persicum*, as well as cast. *albérchigo* and port. *alperce* from Arabic (117). Many newly introduced lexical additions were related to the superior agricultural skills of the Arabs, e.g. port. *azeituna* ‘olive,’ “azeituna que finca en los árboles” (1275, Alfonso X, *General Estoria, Primera Parte*), cast. *acelga* ‘beet, chard,’ “beta: el acelga” (1481, Antonio de Nebrija, *Traducción de Introducciones Latinae*), etc., or wildlife, e.g. cast. *javali* ‘boar’ < Arabic *gabali*, “puerco montes o javali: aper,” (Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latino*, 1).

The phoneme adaptation of Arabic terms into Spanish and Portuguese appears more difficult than with the Germanic terms because of the many distinct phonemes of Arabic, unknown to the languages of Iberia. Arabic dental fricative [ʃ] was generally replaced with affricative dentals [ts] or [ds] or alveolar dental [s], e.g. Arabic *safunâriya* > cast. *çahanoria*, port *cenoura*; Arabic *sukkar* > cast. *azúcar*, port, *açúcar*, etc. Often, the same Arabic accentuation is conserved, e.g. oxytone cast. *javalí*. We may note clearly today Arabisms because of prosthesis of Arabic definite article *al-*, e.g. cast. *albérchigo*, often reduced to *a-*, e.g. cast. *atún*, etc.

The linguistic borrowing of culinary terms from romance and non-romance linguistic sources is evidence of cultural contact among the various medieval dialects. We find with the most frequency the borrowing of a new term based on need. Other loanwords result from the prestige of a particular dialect although the new terms are generally borrowed as lexical additions.

### **Onomatopoeic Culinary Terms**

Many of the medieval phonological developments of the culinary terms of Apicius become subject to social marginalization by the common tendency to derive new terms as the result of onomatopoeia, the formation of words that imitate the sounds associated with the animal to which they refer. Most medieval vernaculars create new lexical additions for the names of fowl and the domestic pig that appear concurrently with the phonologically developed neo-Latin names. The new onomatopoeic forms are found in the popular and familiar culinary context while the neo-Latin forms continue in the upper social classes. The creation of onomatopoeic forms is not unknown in Latin, e.g. Latin *coco* the ‘clucking’ of chickens becoming ofr. *coq* ‘rooster’ (1120, Philippe de Thaön, *Bestiaire*, 223) along with ofr. *jal* ‘rooster’ from Latin *gallus*, etc. (TLF 155). Onomatopoeia becomes a popular means to refer to the fowl in the dialects of Iberia and France. The dialects of the Italian peninsula remain conservative and adopt few onomatopoeic forms.

Apicius’ only term for the figpecker or more specifically the European garden warbler is Latin *ficedula*, derivation of *ficus* ‘fig.’ In Book IV, he suggests cooking the fowl in an asparagus dish:

Aliter patina de asparagus frigida: accipies asparagus purgatos, in mortario fricabis, aqua suffundes, perfricabis, per colum colabis. Et mittes in caccabum ficedulas curates. Teres in mortario piperis scripulos VI, addicies liquamen,

fricabis, postea adicies vini cyathum unum, passi cyathum unum, mittes in caccabum oleo uncias III. Illic ferveant. Perunges patinam, in ea ova VI cum oenogaro misces, cum suco asparagi impones cineri calido. Mittes impensam supra scriptam. Tunc ficedulas compones. Coques, piper asperges et inferes.

Latin *ficedula* does not continue into any romance dialect, save learned tusc. *ficedula* (1644) and cast. *ficedola* (1642), replaced by composition of Latin onomatopoeic *\*pik* + *ficus* ‘fig.’ In all romance vernaculars, we find onomatopoeia *\*pikkare*, born from the impression that a rapid movement makes followed by a soft sound. According to Bloch and Wartburg, the *p-* paints the decline in movement, the *-k-* its conclusion, and vowel *-i-* as its acuteness of sound (488). We may be certain that *\*pikkare* represents an onomatopoeic derivation because we find no palatalization of *-kk-* in the medieval vernaculars, although sometimes voicing of initial *p-* > *b-*. Such palatalization would have destroyed the expressivity of the word. In Latin, we find already the association of *\*pik* with the action of the bird’s bill, e.g. *picus* ‘woodpecker’ > cast. and port. *pico*, ofr. *pic*, tusc. *picchio*, etc. We find in the medieval area already ofr. *pikfige* (1100, Anonymous, FEW 493). Landino recognizes learned *ficedula* as popular *beccafico*, “le ficedule, cioè beccafichi” (1644), although Nebrija associates *ficedula* with ‘thrush,’ cast. *tordo* (1643). Contrary to its popularity as a delicacy in ancient Rome, the figpecker does not appear any culinary context during the medieval era.

The name for ‘parrot’ in all medieval vernaculars steams from the animal’s boisterous mannerism. We find no continuation of Latin *psittacus*, replaced as lexical substitution by onomatopoeic arb. *babbagã* by analogy of Latin *gallus* ‘rooster.’ The new term for ‘parrot’ appears to have quickly passed from one dialect to another until, throughout Romania, we find the onomatopoeic form as the only term for ‘parrot.’ Even in the

Middle Ages, the name of the parrot is associated with garrulous talk, e.g. port. *papagai* “ela tragia na mão um papagai mui fremoso, cantando mui saboroso, ca entrava o verão” (1300, Vasco de Gama, 1130), cast. *papagayo* “e el papagayo contógelo todo lo que viera fazer a la muger con su amigo” (1253, Anonymous, *Sendeban*, 84), and ofr. *papegai* “Là vont valet e demeiseles ..., cherchant prez e jardins e gauz, plus renveisié que papegauz” (1230, Guillaume de Lorris, *Roman de la Rose*, 10098). In the early 14<sup>th</sup> century, Dante highlights the talkative nature of the exotic bird that earned it its name:

Se alcuno volesse dire contra, dicendo che alcuno uccello parli, sì come pare di certi, massimamente de la gazza e del papagallo, e che alcuna bestia fa atti o vero reggimenti, ... rispondo che non è vero che parlino né che abbiano reggimenti, però che non hanno ragione (Conv., III-VII-9).

Medieval romance speakers marvel at the loquacious talent of the parrot and no longer view it as a culinary delicacy.

The dialects of the Italian peninsula conserve Latin *anatem* although the remaining medieval vernaculars prefer popular onomatopoeic derivations. Castilian and Portuguese continue Latin *anatem* ‘duck’ as cast. *ánade* and port. *adem*. We find, however, the popular onomatopoeic derivation of cast. *pato* ‘domestic duck’ (1290, Anonymous, *Fuero de Burgos*) and port. *pato* (1258, Cortesão) based on *pata* ‘animal leg.’ Onomatopoeic *\*pat* as the sound of animal legs moving and making noise against leaves, rock, twigs, etc. is shared by many ancient language families and does not represent an innovation of Iberia, e.g. cast., port, *pata*, ofr. *patte* (1180, Anonymous, *Roman de Renart*, 6056), etc. The association of the labored walk of the domestic duck with ‘leg’ appears also to be common to many language families, e.g. Bulgarian *patka* ‘duck,’ Albanian *pate* ‘duck,’ Arabic *batt* ‘duck,’ etc. (Corominas 434). Similarly to the sociolinguistic fortune of the domestic

goose, *pato* appears to be a popular term for ‘domestic duck,’ e.g. port. *pato* in a familial setting “Do mato vos trazem perdigões e laparinhos, o cabrito de mama, o tenro pato” (1550, Diogo Bernardes). The phonological continuations of Latin *ánatem* are restricted to the noble classes for whom Latin is the language of prestige. In 1495, Nebrija equates cast. *ánade* only as ‘wild duck,’ preferring *pato* and feminine derivation *pata* as the domestic variety, “pato o anser: anser masculus ... pata, anade domestica: anas” (*Vocabulario español-latino*, 2).

By the year 1500, medieval dialects of French also have adopted a new onomatopoeic term for the domestic duck although French speakers associate the term with the animal’s distinct vocal sounds and not its heavy walk. French speakers continue Latin *ánade* as ofr. *anne* although they specialize its semantic role as ‘female duck.’ We find early in the 13<sup>th</sup> century the popular preference for derivations of onomatopoeia *\*kan*, referring to the loud ‘quacking’ of the bird resulting in ofr. *caner* ‘to quack.’ We find references of people resembling the quacking sounds of the duck, e.g. “Ausi com le mere cane, Tout ensemement canent les filles” (1204, Renclus de Molliens, *Li romanz de carité*, 112). In 1380, we find several recipes of the domestic duck in *Le Ménagiers de Paris*. We may note that the only term he uses for ‘duck’ is mfr. *canet*, derivation of infinitive *caner*: Modern *canard* ‘duck’ is likely by analogy with *mallard* ‘male duck.’

Gravé de douze douzaines d’oiselets ou de dix canets (121) Saulce a mettre boullir en pastés de halebrans, canets, lapperealx, (236) Halebrans sont les petis canets qui ne pevent voler jusques a tant qu’ils ont eu de la pluye d’aoust, (326).

The domestic pig is the only quadruped for which we find an onomatopoeic derivation in the medieval period. In addition to the continuation of Latin *porcus* and diminutive



*porcellus*, we find the popular derivations in Iberia and France of onomatopoeic *koŝ- koŝ*, the grunting noise of the pig from which medieval speakers derivation the interjection to call the pig. In Iberia, we find onomatopoeic cast. *cochino* as diminutive ‘piglet,’ due to suffix *-ino*, equivalent to Latin *porcellus*, e.g. “Abaxóse el lobo allí so aquel sabze por tomar el cochino que so la puerca yaze” (1330, Juan Ruiz, *Libro de buen amor*, 191). In 1423, Enrique de Villena details a recipe for roasted piglet

El cochino pequeño sea todavía asado. E para ser mejor fecho, relleno sea. Su tajo es por ençima a la una oreja con el cuchillo cuarto, faza el rostro adelante pasando, teniendo la oreja e sacando el cuero por el espalda e costado fasta el anca en fin, quanto podiere sacar lo delgado sin la carne. E aquello tajarlo menudo con el mesmo cuchillo. Después qui tar la cola con el cuero del lomo e fazerlo como lo otro menudo (*Arte cisoria*, 183).

In France, we find onomatopoeic ofr. *cochon* ‘pig’ and derivation *cochonnet* ‘piglet’ appearing in the culinary context, equivalent to ofr. *porc*, and *pourcel*, continuation of Latin *porcus*, and *porcellus*. The French chef writing in *Le Ménagiers de Paris* prefers popular *cochon* as lexical substitution for ofr *pourcel* ‘piglet,’ « un maigre cochon pour la gelee quatre sols parisis (II, 110) que nulz ne cruise ou rotisse ... agniaux, chevraux ou couchons, se il ne sont bons » (176). Italic and Portuguese dialects derive no onomatopoeic form for ‘pig,’ conserving Latin *porcus* as *porco*, etc.

## **Conclusion**

We may note that the vocabulary of Apicius is heavily influenced by two sociolinguistic valuables in Roman society, social class and language prestige. Apicius’ preference for Greek culinary terms illustrates the prestige of the Greek language and Greek culinary superiority. However, his preferred use of Greek terms does not appear to paint an accurate picture of the culinary vocabulary of an average dieter, likely due to the notion that many

foodstuffs of DRC were foreign to most common Latin speakers. Within the Roman society, the culinary terms of Apicius suggest a sophisticated, educated, and socially-determined speech that does not represent quotidian speech. Most of the Greek terms used by Apicius as well as many “Classical” terms do not survive into the medieval vernaculars, replaced by continuations of other “popular” or “commonplace” terms used by an average Roman, e.g. the culinary term for ‘quince,’ ‘squid,’ etc. The continuation of a Latin culinary term into one or more of the medieval romance vernaculars suggests that the foodstuff was routinely consumed by most Latin speakers, ‘olive,’ ‘bean,’ etc. The loss of a culinary term suggests that it ceased to be eaten.

We find that the phonologically evolved culinary terms of Apicius are borrowed from one dialect to another in the Middle Ages as lexical substitutions or additions. Loan-words results as part of language contact between two or more cultures. Many medieval speakers adopted a new terms because the foodstuff is reintroduced or recognize the culinary superiority of another culture and adopt a new term as a loan-word from another dialect, often repeatedly over a long period of time. We also find that lexical change and stratification occur within an individual dialect as romance speakers adopt a new derivation based on culinary innovation, e.g. ‘vinegar’ or popular onomatopoeic forms, e.g. ‘duck,’ ‘pig,’ etc. All culinary terms of Apicius are subject to social stratification as part of language change in the Roman and medieval periods. The principal reason is the sociolinguistic variable of prestige. We will now study the semantic changes of the DRC culinary terms.

## CHAPTER 4

### SEMANTIC DEVELOPMENT

#### **Introduction**

The medieval phonological continuations of the culinary terms of Apicius undergo diverse semantic changes based on the conceptual and connotative meanings of the term defined dialectally. Concerning conceptual or cognitive meaning, the culinary terms undergo semantic change as part of the contrastiveness of features. An originally positive meaning may become negative by semantic pejoration or positive by amelioration in a particular dialect, a term for a cultivated vegetable may develop to indicate only the wild variety, or may specialize in animals to indicate only one sex. Medieval dialects mark many of the terms as part of conceptual meaning to indicate diverging oppositions of polysemous terms. Medieval speakers mark many of the terms according to the wild or domesticated variety, masculine versus feminine, or the cooked versus the raw. We find a very general culinary term becoming specialized to refer to only a particular species or vice versa or the loss of an original culinary signified (signification) of a polysemous term. Many culinary terms originally appropriate to the context of DRC disappear from the culinary setting although they may appear in other contexts.

Most culinary terms undergo either semantic widening or specialization to some degree in different dialects and express the connotative value that the dialect's speakers attribute to the term. Many terms experience metonymic, metaphorical and synecdochical change

within a specific dialect to express a value greater than its purely conceptual meaning in the culinary context. The signification of a term that does not continue in one dialect may be added to another with which it is closely related, e.g. pot > oven, etc. Many terms for fruits, vegetable, etc., appear metaphorically in many unrelated contexts because the speaker has asserted a view of the term broader than the originally culinary usage while it is common that terms for porcine organ meats and sumptuous dishes extend metaphorically to refer to man. We find common semantic changes along linguistic lines, e.g. Iberia, Italian peninsula, etc., although we find the greatest diversity and innovation with the treatment of the metaphor. The appearance of new conceptual and connotative significations to a culinary term suggests that most terms become polysemous in the medieval area.

### **Polysemy**

Polysemy indicates a term with multiple meanings identified as signifier A > signified A<sub>1</sub>, signified A<sub>2</sub>, etc. For the purpose of highlighting any culinary role or function, the principal culinary signified of any polysemous term will be indicated as signified<sub>1</sub>. Campbell classifies semantic change in three stages starting with signifier A that has signified A<sub>1</sub> (268). Any original or additional signifieds are noted with consecutive numbers beginning with the original signified that may be lost or retained:

Stage 1: A '1'

Stage 2: A '1', '2' ('1' > '1', '2')

Stage 3: A '2' ('1', '2', '2')

The culinary terms of Apicius undergo the three stages in their respective semantic change. Latin *oliva* is a good example of an originally polysemous Latin culinary term that

continues in the medieval period as a polysemous term, likely due to the importance of the olive in the Roman and medieval diet. In stage 1 of the original culinary context, Latin signifier *oliva* possessed the following signified, *oliva*<sub>1</sub> ‘olive fruit,’ e.g. “*olivas virides*” (Book I, XIV). Outside the culinary setting, *oliva*<sub>2</sub> represents the olive tree, e.g. “*erum an bacis opulentet olivae*” (Horace, Ep. 1, 16). *Oliva*<sub>3</sub> changes by metaphorical extension to indicate an olive branch, e.g. “*undique decerptam fronti praeponere olivam*” (Horace, C.1,7). The same original signifieds of Latin *oliva*, with the exception of *oliva*<sub>3</sub>, continue in most parts of Romania as part of stage 2, e.g. Latin *oliva*<sub>1</sub> > ofr. *olive*<sub>1</sub>, e.g. “*par un tens quant li Lumbar pressoient olive el pressoir, par k’ele dēust en oile estre remise*” (346); tusc. *oliva*<sub>1</sub>, e.g. “*pane e olive ed erbe*” (371), cast. *oliva*<sub>1</sub>, e.g. “*figo e oliva*” (357), port. *oliva*<sub>1</sub>, e.g. “*olyo d’olivas*” (374); Latin *oliva*<sub>2</sub> > ofr. *olive*<sub>2</sub>, e.g. “*soz l’olive*” (342); tusc. *oliva*<sub>2</sub>, e.g. “*E io come oliva fruttifera nella casa di Dio*” (372); cast. *oliva*<sub>2</sub>, e.g. “*foja de oliva*” (389); by metaphorical extension, Latin *oliva*<sub>3</sub> > metaphorical cast. *oliva*<sub>3</sub>, ‘symbol of peace, victory,’ e.g. “*daránte la oliva en premio de aquesta triunfante victoria*” (395); tusc. *uliva*<sub>3</sub>, e.g. “*porterà la palma con l’uliva*” (387). In the medieval area during stage 3, we find by metonymic and metaphoric extension a seemingly endless supply of additional significations to *oliva*. The semantic extension of *oliva* is noteworthy in areas where the olive represents an important foodstuff such as in the Italian peninsula, e.g. tusc. *oliva*<sub>4</sub> ‘olive tree wood,’ e.g. “*altri in abete, altri in oliva, altri in palma, altri in cedro*” (392); tusc. *oliva*<sub>5</sub> ‘the Madonna’ e.g. “*dell’uliva la qual portò il Salvatore*” (379); tusc. *oliva*<sub>6</sub> ‘the

Sunday that precedes Easter,' e.g. "Lo di della domenica dell'oliva" (380); tusc *oliva*<sub>7</sub> 'poetic inspiration,' e.g. "L'oliva è secca ed è rivolta altrove l'acqua che di Parnaso si deriva" (373); etc.

An originally monosemous term may also become polysemous within a specific dialect because of any added connotative signifieds that speakers attribute culturally to the term, e.g. Latin *craticula*, specialized in Latin as 'gridiron' from *cratis* 'wicker-work' (Lewis and Short 478) > tusc. *graticola*<sub>1</sub>, 'grill,' e.g. "nella graticola o nella padella" (751); tusc. *graticola*<sub>2</sub> 'iron grating,' e.g. "una finestra quadra con una graticola di ferro inanzi" (757); tusc. *graticola*<sub>3</sub> 'instrument of torture,' e.g. "Lorenzo e donarli il reame di vita eterna, si 'l mise a quella giostra, ché stava in su la graticola del fuoco" (755); *graticola*<sub>4</sub> 'honeycomb,' e.g. "conosciamo (le api) non essere sufficienti a mietere le graticole de' fiali" (763); etc.

### **Semantic Specialization**

In the semantic process of narrowing or specialization, the range of meanings of an originally polysemous Latin term decreases and may lend itself appropriately to few contexts than before the change. We find generally an originally polysemous term losing many of its original Latin signifieds including original culinary meanings.

Latin signifier *oliva* highlights that the names of plants generally remain ubiquitously polysemous. Signified<sub>1</sub> of plant culinary term P refers specifically to its part that is routinely eaten, P<sub>1</sub>. However, a culinary term for a plant may include all edible and non-edible parts of the plant, e.g. Latin *cucumis*<sub>1</sub>, *-eris* 'cucumber' includes only the cucumber gourd because the vine's fruit is the principal signified used by a speaker although the same

term is generally used to include the plant, vine, etc. In Book III we may assume that when Apicius uses *cucumis*, *-eris* for ‘cucumber,’ he refers specifically to the fruit of the vine and not its other parts, e.g. leaves, roots, etc.

VI. Cucumeres. 1. cucumeres rasos: sive ex liquamine, sive ex oenogaro: sine ructu et gravitudine teneriores senties. Aliter cucumeres rasos: elixabis cum cerebellis elixis, cucumino et melle modico, (vel) apii semine, liquamine et oleo. Ovis obligabis, piper asparges et inferes. Aliter cucumeres: piper, pueium, mel vel passum, liquamen et acetum. Interdum et silfi accedit.

However, we know that the name of a plant could also include in Latin other parts of the plant. Latin signifier *beta* ‘beet’ could refer to the edible root, *beta*<sub>1</sub> or the leaves, *beta*<sub>2</sub> because Romans consumed both (Kiple and Ornelas 1731). The above example also contains *apium*<sub>2</sub> ‘the celery plant,’ e.g. “apii semine,” although *apium*<sub>1</sub> indicates the principal part of the plant, the green edible stem, e.g. “alter olus molle ex apio” (Book III, XV). Apicius must state “root” in laser plant root, “laseris radicem,” (Book VII, VI) because signified ‘root’ is not originally part of the term for ‘laser plant.’ We find Latin *cucumis*<sub>1</sub> > ofr. *concombre*<sub>1</sub> e.g. “Cocombres sont froides et moistes ou secont degré” (230) and \**cucumis*<sub>2</sub> ‘cucumber plant’ > *concombre*<sub>2</sub>, e.g. “si s’asist desuz l’umbre En une bele place desuz une cucumbre” (228); tusc. *cocomero*<sub>2</sub>, e.g. « il cocomero salvatico ... ha le foglie intagliuzzate” (253); etc. However, a culinary term for a plant may lose many of its original significations and specialize semantically to refer to only one specific edible part of the plant, e.g. the leaves, root, etc. The principal signified of Latin *cepa* ‘onion’ is the bulb used as a culinary herb, *cepa*<sub>1</sub>. *Cepa*<sub>1</sub> refers to the bulb in DRC because *cepa*<sub>1</sub>

appears in many recipes for *bulbi* ‘bulbs’ in DRC, e.g. “bulbs ... onions, roots of tulips, and narcissus” (Edwards *Apicius* 174). By analogy with *apium*, we may assume also in Latin \**cepa*<sub>2</sub> ‘onion plant,’ \**cepa*<sub>3</sub> ‘onion stem,’ etc. *Cepa* continues only in the medieval French dialects where it specializes in the 12<sup>th</sup> century to refer to the onion plant including the stem, e.g. *cepa*<sub>2</sub> > ofr. *cive*<sub>2</sub>, e.g. “Et tout ne me vaut une cive” (184) although by the end of the medieval area, we find only ofr. *cive*<sub>3</sub> < *cepa*<sub>3</sub>, e.g. “plus vert que cive” (201). French speakers had long replaced *cepa*<sub>1</sub> and *cepa*<sub>2</sub> with ofr. *oignon* < Latin *unionem* ‘a single stemmed onion,’ e.g. “oignons, poiriaux, naviaus » (186). Although Latin *unio*, -*onis* does not exist in DRC, Romans routinely used the term commonly as ‘onion’ in opposition to the many bulbs of garlic, e.g. “caepam, quam vocant unionem rustici” (Columella, 12, 10, 1). We may be certain of the semantic specialization of *cepa* as ‘onion leaves’ because of English *chive* ‘the leaves of a bulbous herb used as a culinary seasoning’ < anglo-norm *chive* < *cepa* versus English *onion* ‘onion bulb and plant’ < anglo-norm. *oignon*.

We find in semantic specialization the tendency for a culinary term for a general type of foodstuff, e.g. the term for ‘fruits,’ ‘shellfish,’ etc., specializing to refer only to a specific species. Specialization suggests that a once polysemous term loses many of its original significations and becomes less appropriate in many of its original contexts. The following examples demonstrate the specialization of a general term > a particular species.

Regarding the names for many quadrupeds, Latin *pecus*, -*oris* is a term for ‘small animal’ or ‘heard of animals’ in Latin and could be used with many animal names, e.g. *bubulum pecus* ‘small cow’ (Varro, R. 2,1); *volatile pecus* ‘flock of hens’ (Columella, 8, 4):



*pecus magna* ‘young lion’ (Ovidius, 459); etc. In many dialects of the Italian peninsula, *pecus* specializes early to refer only to the sheep, e.g. “*pecus et caprae*” (Pliny 24, II). *Pecus* continues by semantic specialization as ‘sheep’ in port. *pego*, galic. *prega* and tusc. *pecora* and replaces lexically Latin *ovis* as ‘sheep,’ e.g. “una pelle d’una pecora, ... per riconoscimento della grazia ricevuta” (1320, Cavalca, 20-85). Similarly, Portuguese and Castilian speakers specialize popular Latin *\*(agnus) cordarius* ‘young’ as ‘lamb’ resulting in port. *cordeiro* and cast. *cordero*, replacing Latin *agnus*, e.g. “Ganato de alia terra ... uno carnero et uno cordero” (1129, Anonymous, *Fuero de Caseda*, 476). We also find specialized semantic reflex tusc. *manzo* from Latin *mansus* ‘castrated’ as ‘beef’ < *\*(bovino) manzo*, e.g. “although cast. *manso* ‘tame’ may be applied to other animals, e.g. “cordero manso” (1400-1500, Anonymous, *Un sermonio castellano medieval*, 197V). Savonarola offers us a description of the most important domestic quadrupeds of his time. He uses *manzo* when referring only to the castrated bull.

De carne de quatropedi. Prima comenzaremo de li animali de quatro pedi, dicendo che le carne di vitello, manzio, capreto, agnello, lactante, castrone giovone e somegliante fazil da gradire, giè suono conveniente (1460-1480, I-68).

Apicius uses Latin *poma* as the general term for any fruit. In Book IV, II entitled “*patinae piscium holerum pomorum*,” *poma* could refer to elderberries, “*patina de sabuco*,” pears, “*patina de piris*,” peaches, “*patina de persicis*,” and quinces, “*patina de Cydoneis*.” Neuter plural term *poma* specializes as ‘apple’ in sic. *pumu*, engad. *pom*, and ofr. *pome*. In *Le Roman de la Rose*, Guillaume de Lorris uses ofr. *pome* only as ‘apple’ among many other fruits, e.g. “E cerchaient par ces boissons, Par vaus, par plains e par montaignes pomes, peires, noiz e chastaignes” (1230, 8368). Neuter singular *pomum* continues as

‘fruit’ in cast. *pomo*, e.g. « *pomo o fructo vermejo*” (1385, Anonymous, *Tratado de plantar o enjerir árboles o de conservar el vino*, 226R).

In Book IX, VII, Apicius uses *conchylium* as a general term for ‘bivalve,’ a mollusk that has a shell of two hinged valves.

VII. In omne genus conchyliorum: piper, ligusticum, petroselinum, mental siccum, cuminum plusculum, mel, liquamen. Si voles, folium et malabathrum addes.

Neuter plural morpheme *conchylium* continues as ofr. *coquille* although it specializes to indicate only ‘scallop,’ a specific mollusk with two fan-like hinged valves. We have a description of *coquille* as ‘scallop’ from the 13th century, “*coquille est uns poissons de mer enclos en charsois comme une escavris* » (1717). Apicius’ term for ‘scallop,’ *spondylus*, continues only as neap. *spuonele*, tarent. *spuendzole*, and semi-learned tusc. *spondole* (1710). Other dialects display unique derivations for ‘scallop’ or types of scallops, e.g. cast., port., and galic. *venera*, *vieira* < Latin *\*veneria* ‘type of mullosk’ < Latin *Venus*, -*eris* ‘Venus’ so called because Venus is often painted leaving the the sea and posing in a clam (Corominas 808), cast. *navaja* ‘razor shell clam, scallop’ < cast. *navaja* ‘blade,’ tusc. *cappesante* ‘scallop,’ and tusc. *pettine* ‘scallop comb-like in appearance’ < *\*pectinem*, etc. Landino offers in the 15th century a description of the comb-shaped scallops including where they grow in the sea.

E pettini sono della moedesima generazione dei granchi: nasconodonsi ne’ gran freddi e ne’ gran caldi; hanno l’ugna che al buio rilucono come fuoco eziandio nella bocca di chi gli mangia

In semantic specialization, a polysemous Latin term may lose its originally present signified<sub>1</sub> that was appropriate to the culinary context. The term may continue into the medieval area although no longer in any culinary setting. Latin *calēre*<sub>1</sub> ‘to heat, be hot,’ appears in DRC as an indicator that the food should be heated, e.g. “... exanannies in caccabo, et cum isicio ad vaporem ignis pones, et caleat, et sorbendum inferes” (Book II, II). Latin *calēre*<sub>2</sub> appears only in an impersonal expression expressing obligation or ‘to matter, be important, troubled’ e.g. “haec velim explices; etsi te ipsum istic jam calere puto” (Cicero, Att. 7, 20, 2). *Calēre*<sub>1</sub> disappears from most of Romania replaced by derivations of *calens*, *-entis* ‘hot’ > cast. *calentar*, etc., or *calefacere* ‘to heat’ > ofr. *chauffer*, etc. *Calēre*<sub>1</sub> survives only in a few isolated dialects, e.g. norm. *chaloir*, e.g. “Le dit bois a esté taillé et ne pourroit fournir a chauffer et chaloir icelluy four” (544). *Calēre*<sub>2</sub> survives in all of Romania as impersonal ‘to be necessary,’ e.g. anglo-norm. *chaloir*, “De moi ne chaut” (510) > English *nonchalant*, tusc. *calere*, “E’ non è da calere” (523), port and cast. *caler*, “no nos cale mas tornar” (536), etc. Similarly, Latin *insicare* ‘to cut (ingredients)’ disappears from the culinary context and specializes as ofr. *enciser* ‘to notch,’ e.g. “l’arbre enciserunt” (598).

### **Semantic Markedness**

Semiotic markedness indicates the specialization of speakers to differentiate the opposing significations of a polysemous term (Leech 113). Most terms for animals and plants in DRC are unmarked and appear “neutral” regarding many opposing significations, e.g. wild versus domestic, male versus female, zoological/botanical versus culinary, or

uncooked versus cooked. Does unmarked Latin *porcus* refer to wild or domesticated pig, boar or sow, or animal or pork? Originally unmarked terms becoming marked or not is unique to each particular dialect or related dialects because speakers attribute new conceptual meanings dialectally.

### **Wild versus Domesticated**

Because the majority of the plants and animals of Apicius were routinely cultivated or raised by his Roman contemporaries, their respective culinary terms were unmarked. However, some specific terms for animals and plants refer to a wild species in contrast to a domestic one. We may classify term A referring only to a wild species as marked wild, A (w) and term B describing a cultivated culinary plant or domesticated animal as marked domestic, B (d). Terms of seafood are intrinsically unmarked because Romans did not domesticate the bounty of the sea. Many originally unmarked culinary terms specialize semantically to become marked in the medieval vernaculars and vice versa.

Most culinary terms of DRC are unmarked because the term could refer to a wild or domestic variety and continue into the medieval vernaculars unmarked although not always in every dialect. Latin *apium* indicates simply ‘celery’ and Apicius does not distinguish between a domestic or wild species:

Aliter holus molle: apium coques ex aqua nitrata, exprimes et concides minutatim. In liquamen et oleum. Coques in pultario, et sic apium commisceas (Book III, XV).

*Apium* continues unmarked as tusc. *appio*, port. *aipo*, and cast. *apio*. Medieval speakers must specify a wild or domestic variety by the use of adjectives, e.g. tusc. *appio*, “Dell’*appio*, altro è domestico e altro salvatico” (25), cast. *apio*, “El *apio* saluaje nasce

entre las rrocas” (29), etc. However, when a term is replaced by another term and used in the culinary setting, we find the semantic tendency of speakers to mark the medieval continuation of the Latin term as wild (w). In Chapter 3, we observed the social marginalization of ofr. *ache* as ‘celery.’ Ofr. *ache* remains unmarked until the 15<sup>th</sup> century when mfr. *scellerin* (d) ‘celery’ < lomb. *celero* replaces *ache* as ‘culinary celery.’ Mfr. *ache* (w) becomes restricted to the wild variety of celery. Similarly, many speakers of the Italian peninsula continue tusc. *appio* (w) because tusc. *sedano* (d) becomes the general term for ‘culinary celery.’ Latin *sinapis* (c) ‘mustard plant’ becomes marked as ofr. *sanvre* (w) in opposition to derivation ofr *sennevé* (c) ‘cultivated mustard’ (TLF 113).

The originally unmarked terms for many fowl becomes marked wild (w) in the linguistic areas in which the terms are replaced by other derivations. By the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Latin *anser*, *-eris* ‘goose’ and *anas*, *-atis* ‘duck’ specialize in Castilian and Portuguese to refer only to the wild animal because they are replaced in the culinary setting by popular derivations that we observed in Chapter 3, e.g. cast. port. *ganso* (d) and cast. port. *pato* (d). In his entry for Latin *anas*, *-atis*, Nebrija must specify the domestic variety of the female duck, e.g. “pata, anade domestica: anas” (1495, *Vocabulario español-latino*, 1). Cast. and port. *ánsar* also specialize as ‘wild duck’ already by the 13<sup>th</sup> century, e.g. “ánsar - ganso, especialmente el salvaje” (Corominas 53). Ofr. *oe* and tusc. *oca* are unmarked concerning the wild or domestic species.

We find less commonly originally marked Latin terms becoming unmarked. Latin distinguished between the wild dove or pigeon, *palumbes* (w), and the domestic dove, *columbes* (d). In Book VI, Apicius treats both varieties equally and uses both terms together in many recipes of fowl:

IV. In palumbis columbis. 1. In assis: piper, ligusticum, coriandrum, careum, cepam siccam, mentam, ovi vitellum, caryotam, mel, acceptum, liquamen, oleum et vinum. Aliter in elixis: piper, careum, apii semen, petroselinum, condimenta moretaria, caryotam, mel, acetum, vinum, oleum et sinape. Aliter: piper, ligusticum, petroselinum, apii semen, rutam, nucleos, caryotam, mel, acetum, liquamen, sinape et oleum modice.

All medieval dialects continue either *palumbes* (w) or *columbus* (d) unmarked to indicate the domestic and wild species. *Palumbus* as the general term for the species is conserved in Iberia as cast. *paloma* and port. *pomba*. Speakers must indicate by the use of adjectives a wild variety, e.g. “paloma torcaza: palumbes” (1495, Nebrija, *Vocabulario Español-Latin*, 1.) Latin *columbus* (d) continues unmarked as ofr. *colombe* and tusc. *colomba*, e.g. “pennes de columbe” (1120, *Psautier Oxford*, éd. Fr. Michel, LXVII), etc. Apicius uses two distinctly marked terms for ‘sheep,’ Latin *ovis* (d) and *oviferus* (w), composition of *ovis* + *ferus*. In Book VIII of the Quadrupeds, Apicius feels the need to explain to his reader that *oviferus* represents a wild variety of sheep:

IV. In ovifero [hoc est ovis silvatica]. 1. Ius in ovifero fervens: piper, ligusticum, cuminum, mentam siccam, thymum, silfi, suffendes vinum, adicies Damascena macerate, mel, vinum, liquamen, acetum, passum ad colorem, oleum. Agitabis fasciculo origani et mentae siccae.

Latin *ovis* or its corresponding diminutive *ovicula* become unmarked as the general term for ‘sheep.’ Similarly, Apicius details a recipe for ‘wild goat’ or ‘roe’ Latin *caprea* (w) versus Latin *capra* (d) ‘domesticated goat.’ Contrary to the recipe for wild sheep, he does not define the wild variety. As with the recipe for ‘wild goat,’ Apicius describes an accompanying sauce:

III. In caprea. 1. Ius in caprea: piper, ligusticum, careum, cuminum, petroselinum, rutae semen, mel, sinape, acetum, liquamen et oleum. Ius in caprea assa: piper, condimentum, rutam, cepam, mel, liquamen, passum, oleum modice. Amulum, (cum) iam bullit (Book VIII).

Unlike the term for ‘sheep,’ Latin *caprea* (w) continues marked as cast. *cabrío/a*, port. *caibros* and ofr. derivation *chevrue*, (1180, Chrétien de Troyes, *Chevalier au Lyon*, 3445). Latin *capra* (d) continues as the domestic goat, e.g. cast. and port. *cabra*, ofr. *chievre*, tusc. *capra*, log. *kraba*, etc. (REW 155). Latin *porcus* (d) continues as the domestic pig, e.g. > ofr. *porc* (d), etc. in opposition to terms for ‘wild pig,’ e.g. tusc. *cinghiale*, ofr. *sangler* (w) < *porc sanglier* < Latin \**porcus singularis*, initially a solitary male boar but generalized as ‘wild pig’ by the 15<sup>th</sup> century (TLF 44), e.g. “Il cinghiar c’ha sentiti nel bosco I can fremire e’ cacciatore, I denti batte e ruggia e gli spediti sentieri a sua salute cerca” (Boccaccio, III-I-38).

### **Masculine & Feminine**

We saw in Chapter 2 the gender variation that that culinary terms undergo as part of morphological variation. It is important to emphasize here with a brief summary of the sex of these terms the tendency of medieval speakers to mark semantically animal terms as masculine or feminine. The general species term for animals in DRC is normally unmarked as masculine (m) or feminine (f), e.g. Latin *pullus* as ‘chicken’ without specific masculine or feminine determination. However, we expect to find certain terms to indicate a specific sex because of a particular organ meat to be cooked, e.g. sow matrix, utter, etc. Latin *aper* (m) ‘boar’ is marked because the term can only refer to the masculine sex. The popular Latin term for ‘boar,’ *verres*, continues marked masculine, e.g. > cast. *verraco* (m), port, *verrão* (m), ofr. *ver* (m), etc. Tuscan marks further the castrated boar and bull, tusc.

*maiale* and *manso*. However, we find some examples of originally unmarked animal terms becoming marked masculine or feminine in the medieval vernaculars.

Latin *sus* was originally the general term for ‘pig’ although specializes in a few medieval vernaculars as ‘sow,’ e.g. port. *su* (f), bourb. *suie* (f), log. *sue* (f) (REW 699). Although *porcus* is the general term for ‘pig,’ a medieval speaker may mark continuations of *porcus* as masculine in opposition to opposing terms for ‘sow,’ tusc. *porco* (m) versus tusc. *troia* (f.) Latin *anas*, *-atis* is the general term for ‘duck’ although becomes marked feminine in ofr. *ane* (f) (1575). Ofr. *oe* is the general term for ‘goose’ although may specialize as the feminine animal, *oe* (f) in opposition to ofr. *jars* (m) ‘gander,’ < Germanic \**gard* (TLF 663). All romance vernaculars develop opposing masculine and development morphemes to identify the specific sex of animals, e.g. Latin *palumbes* > ofr. *paloma* ‘dove’ or ‘female dove,’ cast. derivation *palomo* ‘male dove.’

### **Raw versus cooked**

Medieval romance speakers commonly contrasted culinary terms based on the raw foodstuff versus the cooked foodstuff. We may consider this semantic differentiation of raw versus cooked as culturally empirical. In his study of indigeneous tribes, Lévis-Strauss noted that speakers who do not cook food have no term for ‘cooked’ and inversely have no term for ‘raw.’ (9). We find, however, differing medieval distinction of a term for ‘cooked’ versus ‘raw.’ Because the culinary terms for all plants and animals of Apicius appear in the culinary setting of a cookbook, let us assume that they are all marked as culinary (c). We may generally assume that the same name applies to the botanical (b) or zoological name (z). For example, a Latin speaker may mark *porcellus* as the zoological name for the piglet, *porcellus* (z) or in the culinary context as the flesh of the piglet, *porcellus* (c),



understood commonly by the speaker to be the semantic remnant of *\*(caro) porcelli* ‘flesh of the piglet.’ The culinary terms of Apicius generally continue unmarked in the medieval vernaculars as the culinary term and zoological or botanical name, e.g. Latin *porcellus* (z) > ofr. *porcel* (z), e.g. “set pourchiaus ou de plus” (1839), Latin *porcellus* (c) > ofr. *porcel* (c), e.g. “mangier vostre porcel” (1830), etc. The adjectival terms of ‘beef’ and ‘veal’ could only refer to the animal flesh and not the animal, e.g. Latin *bubula* (c), ‘beef, (flesh) of the cow,’ *vitellina* (c), ‘veal, (flesh) of the calf,’ although these adjective morphemes are semantically replaced by the nominal morphemes, e.g. Latin *vitellus* (z) ‘calf’ > tusc. *vitello* (c) ‘veal,’ e.g. “...uno vitello tenerissimo ed ottimo” (1250, Bibbia Volgar, I-89), and tusc. *vitello* (z) ‘calf,’ e.g. “Il porco e il vitello che uomo dèe uccidere” (1320, Cavalca, 21-42), etc. Castilian and Portuguese are particularly noteworthy for distinguishing the cooked from the raw, e.g. cast. *pescado* (c) ‘fish’ versus cast. *pez* (z) < Latin *piscis* (c) (z); port., cast. *carnero*, initially (c) versus port. *ovelha*, cast. *oveja* (z) < Latin *ovicula* (c) (z); cast. *ternera* (c), initially ‘veal’ < Latin *\*(caro) teneris* ‘tender meat’ although we also find by extension port., cast. *carnero* (z), e.g. “carnero castrado” (1380, Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan de Aviñón*, 46V) and cast. *ternera* (z), e.g. “cabeça de la ternera” (1423, Enrique de Villena, *Arte Cisoría*, 183). Medieval semi-learned continuations of Latin *venatio*, *-onis* ‘game, bounty’ are always marked culinary, e.g. ofr. *venaison* (c), port. *veação* (c), etc. Regarding plants, Latin *sinapis* (c) (b) becomes marked in conservative areas of Romania such as Tuscany where it indicates only the mustard plant, e.g. “seme della piangente senepa (b)” (1062).

## Semantic Extension

Semiotic extension, also called generalization, widening, or broadening, involves the range of meanings of a word so that it increases and can be used in more contexts than appropriate before the change. Contrary to the specialization of a general term > a particular species of foodstuff, semantic extension concerns a term for a particular species widening to indicate other related foodstuffs. Semantic extension concerns metonymic and metaphorical changes that are often subjective interpretations of speakers and limited culturally to one or more dialects.

The terms for different gourds or gourd-like fruits from a trailing vine display semantic extension based on the subjective view of medieval speakers. We find that medieval speakers may extend a Latin term for a particular species universally. Latin *melo*, *-onis* indicated an apple-shaped melon. Latin *pepo*, *-onis* expressed a larger gourd-shaped fruit although Apicius treats both equally, e.g. “VII. Pepones et melones. Piper, puleium, mel vel passum, liquamen, acetum: interdum et silfi accedit” (Book III). Conservative medieval speakers of Tuscany distinguish clearly the continuations of *melo*, *-onis* and *pepo*, *-onis* against tusc. *zucca* ‘pumpkin,’ e.g. “Fa’ di comperare un buon popone, fiutalo, che non sia zucca o mellone” (286). However, phonological continuations of *melo*, *-onis* extend semantically in Iberia as a general term for ‘melon.’ Castilian borrows Latin *pepo*, *-onis* as learned cast. *popon* although cast. *melón* had already extended popularly as ‘melon,’ e.g. “Melo es vn linaie de fruto ... enel vulgo le llamamos melon” (296). French speakers also extended ofr. *moelon* as ‘melon’ although we find at least one citation of ofr. *pompon* as ‘melon,’ e.g. “cäordes et pompons” (258). Ofr. *cäorde* illustrates the semantic extension of Latin *cucurbita*, *-itas*, originally ‘pumpkin,’ > ofr. *cäorde* ‘gourd’ > English

*gourd* to indicate any larger fruit of a trailing vine. French speakers derive the term ‘pumpkin,’ *offr. citrole* < Latin *citrus* ‘citrus squash’ (TLF 959). Cast. *calabaça* and port. *albóbor* are of Iberian origin (Corominas 117). Cast. diminutive *pepino* < learned *pepon* was originally a specific species of small cucumber although *pepino* quickly expanded semantically and was synonymous with cast. *cohombro* ‘cucumber’ by the 15<sup>th</sup> century, e.g. “de cogonblo o de pepino” (262). Romans likely ate a large round type of gourd similar to the modern pumpkin because our “pumpkin” (*Cucurbita maxima*) is a product of the New World.

Apicius uses several terms for ‘cooking pot’ including *olla*, *caccabus*, *cumana*, *botelarium*, and *patina* although each term indicates a specific variety of pot for a specific purpose. As a gourmet chef, Apicius is very careful to mention in most recipes a specific utensil to use for a particular purpose. Apicius uses *olla* as ‘pot’ solely for the purpose of cleaning or preparation of a foodstuff before it is heated. In his recipe for duck, Apicius suggests washing the fowl in the preparation pot, Latin *olla*, e.g. “Gruem vel anatem lavas et ornas et includes in olla” (Book VI, II). In the same recipe, Apicius suggests placing the freshly washed duck in a cooking or simmering pot, Latin *caccabus*:

... levas et iterum in caccabum mittis cum oleo et liquamine, cum fasciculo origami et coriandri. Prope cocturam defritum modice mittis, ut coloret. Teres piper, ligusticum, cuminum, coriandrum, laseris radicem, rutam, caenum, mel, suffundis ius de suo sibi, aceto temperas, in caccabo reexinanes ut calefiat, amulo obligabis. Imponis in lance et ius perfundis.

Apicius prefers to use *cumana*, a clay pot, for many recipes of vegetables and fowl. He is careful to specify the use of this particular type of type in perhaps his most exquisite chicken recipe, Pullum Parthicum:

Pullum Parthicum: pullum aperies a navi et in quadrato ornas. Teres piper, ligusticum, carei modicum; suffunde liquamen; vino temperas. Componis in cumana pullum et condituram super pullum facies. Laser vivum in tepida dissolvit, et in pullum mittis simul, et coques. Pipere aspersum inferes (Book VI, IX).

Latin *boletaria*, derivation of *boletum* ‘mushroom,’ was originally a specialized pot or vessel for preparing mushrooms although Apicius uses *boletaria* in many recipes for vegetables. In the following recipe of peas, he uses *boletaria* as ‘pot’ although never to heat over a fire:

Aliter: pisam coques, agitabis et mittis cepam minutatim et albamentum ovi, oleo et sale condies, aceti modicum adicies. In boletari vitellum ovi cocti colas, insuper oleum viride mittis et inferes (Book V, III).

Apicius uses furthermore *patina* as a large circular or oval dish in which he places all the ingredients are prepared together and brought to the table. Apicius always uses *patina* in the recipe title if he intends to use his largest pot to contain all the ingredients. He suggests here a large pot of cold asparagus. We may note that he uses *caccabus* only to fry the fowl:

Aliter patina de asparagus frigida: accipies asparagus purgatos, in mortario fricabis, aqua suffundes, perfricabis, per colum colabis. Et mittes in caccabum ficedulas curatas. Teres in mortario piperis scripulos VI, adicies liquamen, fricabis, vini cyathum unum, passi cyathum unum, mittes in caccabum oleo uncias III. Illic ferveant, perunges patinam, in ea ova VI cum suco asparagi impones cineri calido, mittes impensam supra scriptam. Tunc ficedulas compones. Coques, piper asperges et inferes (Book IV, II).

The semantic complexity of the term ‘pot’ in DRC does not continue into the medieval vernaculars because continuations of Latin *olla* widen semantically by association and replace all other terms for ‘pot.’ Cast. *olla* could be a boiling utensil, e.g. “la olla de

fervir” (861), or a simmering pot, e.g. “tomo el caldo en una olla” (864). Lomb. *ola* and ofr. *oule* could also have similar semantic roles, e.g. lomb. *ola*, “In Lombardia e nella Marca si chiamano le pentole, ole” (870), although ofr. *ole* could be used specially for water, “A plaine ole d’eve boillie” (855). The general term for ‘pot’ in France is ofr. *pot* < Germanic *\*pott* (TLF 897) while tusc. *pentola* derives from Latin *\*pendulus* ‘hung, suspended.’ All medieval romance speakers associate metonymically continuations of Latin *olla* outside the culinary context, e.g. ofr. *oule* ‘vase,’ e.g. “Une femme avoit trois plaines oules d’or” (888), cast. *olla* ‘storage container,’ e.g. “olla de miel” (876), lomb. *olla* ‘container for salt used metaphorically for measurement,’ e.g. “Le 8 olle di sale di Niera fanno in Pisa quarre 62. cioè I. Stajo grosso” (879), etc.

### **Metonymy**

We find semantic change of many culinary terms by the process of metonymy, a change in the meaning of a word so that it comes to include additional senses which were not originally present but which are closely associated with the word’s original meaning even though the association may be not obvious. Metonymic changes are part of “collocative meaning” because a metonymy change of a term results from a semantic association with other terms within its environment, e.g. ‘kidney,’ ‘lower back,’ etc. (Leech 17). We find metonymic change occurring within one semantic field because the terms share a common semantic association. We find two specific types of metonymic change regarding the culinary terms of Apicius. A term may experience a semantic shift to indicate another sense not originally part of its meaning and lose its original sense or a term may also retain its original sense and expand metonymically to include another sense closely associated with it but not originally present.

Regarding plants, we find the metonymic extension of one part of the plant to include another. The culinary term for grape, *uva*, continues into the medieval area as popular tusc. cast. and port. *uva* but only in France as semi-learned ofr. *uve* (303). French speakers tend to use the term *resin* < Latin *racemus* ‘cluster’ to refer to the grape likely due to the notion that speakers generally used the plural ‘grapes’ or ‘cluster of grapes’ when referring to the fruit. Latin *racemus* indicated ‘cluster’ or ‘group’ but we find *racemus* semantically specialized to describe a cluster of grapes in Latin, e.g. “sunt et mora cruenta et lentis uva racemis” (Copa 21). The metonymic substitution of *racemus* to indicate ‘grape’ explains ofr. *resin* ‘grape’ often appearing concurrently with semi-learned *uve*, e.g. “uves ou resins” (318). The semantic change appears early in medieval France. In the early 12th century in France, when Philippe de Thaun describes the fruit of the grapevine in his *Bestiaire*, he uses only *raisin*.

E par le hericun Diable entendum, Par le raisin entent bunté de aneme  
ensement, Sacez que li malfé à hume toit buntéE joie en l’autre vie, çeo est  
allegorie E çeo dit Bestiaire, un livre de gramaire (866-70).

However, Latin *racemus* continues as ‘cluster’ elsewhere in Romania, e.g. port. *racemo*, cast. *racimo* “racimos de la uva” (1499, Fernández de Santaella, *Vocabulario eclesiástico*). Ofr. *raisin* is replaced semantically by ofr. *grappe* < Germanic *\*krappa* as ‘cluster’ (TLF 286), e.g. “grappe de raisin” (1211, Thaon, *Bestiaire*, 1742); cast. *grapa*, e.g. “grapa de uvas bien verde” (1400, Anonymous, *Viaje de Juan de Mandevilla*, 47V); tusc. *grappa*. Coincidentally, we find the same metonymic shift of ‘cluster of grapes’ to ‘grape’ to explain English *grape* from ofr. *grappe*.

Similarly to the different parts of plants and their fruit, we find semantic shift in animal meats and organs based on a metonymic association or relationship. Speakers frequently substitute by association a culinary term for an organ meat adjacent to another area of the body, generally larger in mass and of greater importance to the speaker. The metonymic change of animal organs to other areas of the body is particularly noteworthy when we consider that all romance dialects use animal organs to refer metaphorically to human organs. The culinary term may or may not retain its original culinary sense. The following examples demonstrate metonymic change.

Apicius uses *spatula (porcinam)* as ‘pork shoulder.’ In Book IV, he details its preparation for a finely minced dish:

Minutal Matianum: adicies in caccabum oleum, liquamen, cocturam, concides porrum, coriandrum, isicia minuta. Spatulam porcinam coctam tessellatim concides cum sua sibi tergilla. Facies ut simul coquantur. Media coctura mala Matiana purgata intrinsecus, concisa tessellatim mittes. Dum coquitur, teres piper, cuminum, coriandrum viride vel semen, mentam, laseris radicem, suffundes acetum, mel, liquamen, defritum modice et ius de suo sibi, aceto modico temperabis. Facies ut ferveat. Cum ferbuerit, tractam confringes et ex ea obligas. Piper asparges et inferes.

Latin *spatula* continues metaphorically as ‘human shoulder’ in ofr. *espalle* (1333), tusc. *spalla* (1345), engad. *spedla*, and lomb. *spale* (FEW 671) although original Latin *umerus* ‘human shoulder’ continues conservatively as port. *ombro* and cast. *hombro*, e.g. “pudiere leuar en el hombro” (1284, Anonymous, *Libro de los Fueros de Castiella*, 107R). We find in the 12<sup>th</sup> century in Iberia, however, only a few references of *spatula* as ‘shoulder,’ conserved generally when referring to animals, e.g. “spatula de porcho” (1332), “la diestra espalda,” (1347), etc. In Iberia, speakers associate metonymically Latin *spatula* with the human and animal back early in the medieval era and ultimately replace Latin *dorsum*

‘human back’ with phonological continuations of *spatula*, e.g. “en la espalda” (1353). In the *Song of Roland*, we find norm. *espalles* as ‘human chest’ because of a close metonymic association of the shoulders and breast area, e.g. “Desur les espalles ad la teste clinee” (1331). Speakers in Tuscany extend tusc. *spalle* in poultry to include the wing sockets, “le spalle ampie e le penne dell’alie sottili” (1373).

Similarly to the close metonymic reference of the shoulders with the upper back, all medieval romance speakers associate the kidneys with the lower back or lumbar region of the human and body. As noted previously, Latin *renes* ‘kidney’ is replaced semantically by popular Latin *\*renionem* as ‘animal kidney’ and continues in the medieval era almost exclusively in its plural morpheme as ‘lumbar region,’ e.g. ofr. *rains* “Et s’ot les rains et les espales Trop bien feites por mener baules” (1135), cast. *renes* “Metio por las mis renes las fijas del so carcax” (1166), tusc. *rena* “l’osse e le pole e le rena” (1187), etc. In Iberia, cast. *renes* could extend to include an ox’s loins between the ribs and the hips, e.g. “vaca o buey noviello que tomassen las renes e los reñones” (1159).

Apicius uses Latin *gigeria* as ‘bird gizzard’ or ‘entrails’ and prefers to use the chicken. In entry II of his Book of Sumptuous Dishes (Book IV), Apicius suggests the addition of cooked chicken gizzard to his sumptuous dish of hog brains:

Patina ex lagitis et cerebellis: friges ova dura, cerebella elixas et enervas, gigeria pullorum coques. Haec omnia divides praeter piscem, compones in patina praemixta salsum coctum in medio pones. Teres piper, ligusticum, suffundes, et dulce sit. Piperatum mittes in patinam, facies ut ferveat. Cum ferbuerit, ramo rutae agitabis et amulo obligabis.

Neuter singular variant *gigerium* continues only as ofr. *gisier* ‘gizzard.’ French speakers frequently associate erroneously by metonymic extension the gizzard with the liver as



noted in the Gloses, “Jecur: gisier” (1318). The close association and substitution of the stomach with the liver also extends to humans, e.g. “Rate, poumon, visier (l. Jusier), böele Juroit de Dieu a chaque mot” (1321).

In Book VII of Sumptuous Dishes, Apicius’ first recipe is for sow womb or matrix, Latin *vulva*. His selecting the sow matrix as the first recipes highlights its delicacy in Rome. In his edition of DRC, Edwards notes that the matrix of a sow “...was a favorite dish with the ancients, considered a great delicacy” (160). Romans routinely slaughtered the sow before any litter solely with the intention of procuring the sterile womb. Apicius suggests various preparations for the sow matrix.

Vulvae steriles: lasere Cyrenaico vel Parthico, aceto et liquamine temperato appones. In Vulva sterili: piper, apii semen, mentam siccam, laseris radicem, mel, acetum et liquamen. Vulvae sterile: pipere et liquamine, cum lasere Parthico apponis. Vulvae steriles: pipere, liquamine et condito modico apponis ... Vulvam ut tostam facias, in cantabro involve et postea in muriam mitte et sic coque.

Wherever *vulva* continues phonologically in Romania, it conserves its original meaning of ‘womb,’ and is treated as a culinary term, e.g. 11<sup>th</sup> century ofr. *borbe* ‘sausage’ (1206), log. *ulwa*, etc. However, most phonologically continuations of *vulva* disappear because medieval romance speakers cease to consider the sterile sow’s womb a delicacy. All medieval vernaculars reintroduce the term, however, but specialize its meaning by metonymic association to indicate only the external female genitalia, e.g. mfr. *vulve* (1209), etc. By the late 13<sup>th</sup> century *vulva* no longer appears in any culinary context.

Concerning terms for preparation, the culinary terms may either adopt a metonymic shift and specialize in one specific means or preparation or expand to include one or more closely related senses. Apicius uses Latin *fervere* ‘to boil’ and *bullire* ‘to bubble’ in many

recipes throughout DRC to describe bringing a liquid to a boil. He suggests *fervēre* as the process of heating a liquid and *bullire* as the desired point in which bubbles begin to form, indicating that the foodstuff is boiling. *Fervēre* and *bullire* are interlinked semantically throughout DRC. Apicius uses *fervēre* as the general culinary term for ‘to boil’ and *bullire* often hyperbolically as ‘to sieve.’

Isicia amulata ab aheno sic facies: teres piper, ligusticum, origanum, modicum silfi, zingiber minimum, mellis modicum; liquamine temperabis, misces; adicies super isicia, facies ut ferveat. Cum bene bullierit, ambulo oblige spisso, et sorbendum inferes (Book II, II).

Latin *fervēre* ‘to boil’ and *bullire* ‘to bubble’ continue into many lexically archaic medieval vernaculars of Iberia and the southern Italian peninsula with the same semantic relationship found in DRC. Wherever we find phonological continuations of *fervēre*, continuations of *bullire* only act as a semantic accompaniment. In Iberia we find for example that cast. *hervir* continues as ‘to boil,’ e.g. “agua que fierve” (473) and cast. *bullir* as hyperbole ‘to bubble over.’ The two terms sometimes appear figuratively, e.g. “como fierven e bullen los gusanos en la carne podrida” (474). Latin *fervēre* continues as tusc. *fervere* although we find already in medieval culinary context the semantic tendency of speakers to extend metonymically tusc. *bollire* to include the act of heating a liquid to the point of boiling, e.g. “... ché colla stufa guerir se ne vuole. Po’ bullirà ramerin e viuole e camamilla e salvia, e fie bagnata” (15th century, Fiore, 189-7). Tusc. *fervere* no longer appears in any culinary context and continues metaphorically as ‘to burn,’ e.g. “che ‘l sol ferve” (476). The metonymic extension of *bullire* to include the semantic role of *fervēre* occurs initially in French dialects where we find no continuation of *fervēre*, e.g. “L’eve .... commencea a bollir” (1165, Wace, *St. Nicolas*, 174).

Latin *miscēre* was polysemous in Latin and could appear in and out of the culinary context. *Miscēre* generally indicated ‘to mix physically,’ e.g. “pueri manu miscentur” (Cicero, *Div*, 2). Many medieval vernaculars extend metonymically the sign of ‘to mix physically’ to include ‘to strike by a blow,’ e.g. ofr. *moistre* 1, “De l’espee li meist e done Sor le heaume” (556), or ‘to shake physically,’ e.g. cast. *meçer* 1, “Meçió Mio Cid los ombros” (553). Culinary signified *miscēre* 1 appears in the culinary context of DRC specialized as ‘to mix, prepare a liquid.’ Here Apicius describes the preparation of a lavish honey and wine drink, *Conditum Melizomum Viatorium*:

Piper tritum cum melle despumato in cupellam mittis conditi loco, et ad momentum quantum sit bibendum, tantum aut mellis proferas aut vini misceas. Sed si maius vas erit, nonnahil vini melizomo mittas, adiciendum propter mellis exitum solutiorem (Book I, I).

Tusc. *mescere* 2 continues as ‘to mix physically,’ e.g. “Mettera’ vi di buona calcina trita e mescerai insieme.” (566) although in the culinary context tusc. *mescere* 1 treats the preparation of a drink by specializing metonymically the pouring and serving of the beverage, e.g. “il vino a colui che gliel mesce” (577). We find at least one identical citation in which ofr. *moistre* 1 experiences the same metonymical shift, e.g. “Kar li chalices est en la mein del Seignur, e de pur vin a plein mellez, e d’icel si meistrad” (562).

The terms for cooking utensils often replace each other semantically in the medieval vernaculars because of the metonymy relationship of utensils within the same semantic field. A term may lose its original culinary purpose and may gain another. The following examples demonstrate their metonymic shift. Latin *patella* indicated a shallow pan or dish

used for cooking or for serving food. *Patella* appears to be Apicius' preferred cooking utensil used to heat ingredients, e.g. "...in patella ad lentum ignem pones ut coquatur" (Book IV, II) or to fry, e.g. "in patellam fictilem, frigis et inferes" (Book VII, IV). *Sartago*, *-onis* indicated specifically a shallow frying or baking pan. Apicius uses with less frequency *sartago*, *-onis* as 'cooking pan' or 'frying pan' and we find only a handful of citations of *sartago*, *-onis* in DRC, e.g. "aliter ofellas: in sartagine abundantanti oenogaro. Piper asparagus et inferes" (Book VII, IV). Castilian speakers associate metonymically *padiella* in the 13<sup>th</sup> century with a larger cooking utensil and equate by association *padiella* with oven, e.g. "forno o padiella" (811). Cast. *sartén* replaces semantically cast. *padiella*. In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Nebrija notes the metonymic substitution of *padiella* for *sartén*, e.g. "sartago .... dizese en latín patina o patella" (844).

### **Synecdoche**

Many culinary terms from DRC appear as a synecdoche, a part-to-whole relationship in which a term with a more comprehensive meaning is used to refer to a less comprehensive meaning or vice versa. Apicius is fond of naming his foodstuffs synecdochically with a more general term such as 'fruit,' 'fish,' etc.

We observed in Chapter 2 the gender variations of fruits based on the Latin synecdoche. It is important to revisit the Latin names of fruit to view semantic change. Latin *malum* 'tree fruit' appears in many synecdoches in opposition to any synecdoche involving *nux*, *-cis* 'tree nut.' *Malum* could be applied to any fruit resembling the apple, e.g. quinces, pomegranates, and peaches. Because DRC represents a compilation of recipes from many authors, we find variation in the use of *malum*. Apicius generally states *malum* along with the specific fruit. In Book I, XII, we find many examples of *malum*

Ut mala et mala granata diu durent: in calidam ferventem merge, et statim leva et suspende. Ut mala Cydonia diu servantur : eligis mala sine vitio cum ramulis et foliis, et condes in vas, et suffendes mel et defritum ; diu servabis.

We find also in DRC the popular tendency of some chefs to omit *malum* by ellipsis, e.g. “patina de Persicis,” “patina de Cydoneis” (Book IV, II). Only the reflexes of *malum* continue into the medieval vernaculars, e.g. *persica* > tusc. *pessica*, etc.

Similarly, Latin adjective *duracinus* ‘clingstone’ could be applied to many fruits including grapes *uva duracina*<sup>1</sup>, peaches *persica duracina*<sup>2</sup>, or cherries, *cerasa duracina*<sup>3</sup>. In DRC, *duracina* already appears specialized to refer to a clingstone peach perhaps due to the notion that the clingstone lent itself well to cooking, e.g. “Duracina Persica et diu durent: eligito optima, et mitte in muriam.” (Book I, XII). We may be certain that *duracinus* could not describe other fruits because we find feminine reflex *duracina* specialized to indicate ‘peach.’

Aliter cucurbitas cum gallina: duracina, tubera, piper, careum, cuminum, silfi, condimenta viridian, mentam, apium, coriandrum, puleium, caromentam, mel, vinum, liquamen, oleum et acetum (Book III, IV).

Similarly to the specialized role of *duracina* as ‘peach,’ *duracinus* continues in Iberia synecodically with continuation of Latin *persicum*, e.g. cast. (*prisco*) *durazno* and port. *pessego* (*durazio*). In the 14th century in many parts of Castile, cast. *durazno* as ‘peach’ was synonymous with *prisco*, e.g. “durazno o prisco” (439). However, romance speakers of France and the Italian peninsula prefer to use continuations of *duracinus* as a synecdochical modifier to describe a clingstone peach, e.g. “Due son generazion di pesche: duracine e armeniche” (438), a grape, e.g. “L’uva paradisa è ottima ..., e basta non meno

che la pergolese o duracine, la quale e a Tivoli” (447) or even a clingstone cherry, e.g. “Les meilleures de toutes les cerises sont les guynes et les duraines” (445).

The names of plants in Latin are originally polysemous although not for fruit trees, e.g. Latin *pirum* ‘pear fruit,’ *pirus* ‘pear tree.’ However, we find that the culinary term for the peach fruit could extend metonymically to include the additional sense of the fruit tree from which they derive. Latin clearly differentiated the peach tree, feminine *persicus*, from the fruit, neuter *persicum*. Latin *persica* ‘peach fruit’ continues in many dialects of French to indicate not only the fruit, e.g. “coinz et pesches” (402) but also synecdochically the tree, e.g. “de foillez de perseche seches” (429). Other examples include cast. *prisco* as ‘peach fruit,’ e.g. “belo prisco” (412) and synecdochically as ‘peach tree,’ e.g. “fojas de prisco” (426); cast. *membrillo* as ‘quince fruit,’ e.g. “carne de membrillo” (1424, Anonymous, *Cancionero de Juan Fernández de Izar*, 764) or ‘quince tree,’ e.g. “es un arbol de Arabia semejante al membrillo” (1491, Fray Vicente de Burgos, *Traducción de El Libro de proprietatibus rerum de Bartolomé Anglicus*, 1), etc.

Apicius also uses a synecdoche for the names of fish, Latin *piscis*, although less commonly than for tree fruits. We may note that in describing his preparation for wolf fish in a specific recipe for fish dishes, Apicius uses the synecdoche, “Patina de pisce lupo: teres piper, cuminum, petroselinum, rutam, cepam, mel, liquamen, passum, olei guttas” (Book IV, II). We find variation on the preference for the use of the reflex of the species of fish to be cooked. In his description for sauce for the red-snapper in Book X, I, Apicius prefers the synecdoche, e.g. “Ius in pisce rubellione: piper, ligusticum, careum, serpyllum, apii semen, cepam siccam, vinum, passum, acetum, liquamen, oleum. Amulo obliges,” although in most recipes for fish from Books III and X, he prefers the simple semantic

reflex, e.g. *percam* ‘perch,’ *mullot* ‘mullet,’ etc. We find that only the semantic reflex continues into the medieval romance dialects, e.g. *pisce rubellione* > mfr. *rovillon* (1752), tusc. *roviglione* (1753), etc., although we find at least one exception concerning seafood.

In his description Latin of *torpedo*, *-onis* ‘ray,’ Nebrija borrows the Latin semantic calque, e.g. “*piscis torpedo*” (1704). In Book IV, II, Apicius offers us two recipes for ray or skate in which he details a specific sauce for ray:

II. In torpedine. 1. In torpedine: teritur piper, ruta, cepula arida. Mel, liquamen, passum, vinum modice, olei boni guttas. Cum bullire coeperit, amulo obligas. In torpedine elixa: piper, ligusticum, petroselinum, mentam, origanum, ovi medium, mel, liquamen, passum, vinum, oleum. Si voles, addes sinape, acetum. Si caldium voleris, uvam passam addes.

Latin *torpedo*, *-onis* continues only as tusc. *torpedine*, e.g. “Dicono che la torpedine, la pista e la soglia il verno scavano sottera e in quelle caverne ci stanno” (1706). We may assume in Latin synecdoche (*raia*) *torpedine* in which *torpedo* identifies a specific species of ray available to Apicius. Vehling notes the particular species of ray, e.g. “*torpedo*; the *raia torpedo* of Linnaeus; a ray or skate” (*Apicius* 211). The genus name, Latin *raia*, continues as the general term for ‘ray,’ e.g. tusc. *razza*, neap. *raye*, ofr *raie*, cast. *raya*, and port. *arraja* (REW 580), e.g. “Nus poissonniers de mer ne puet mestre rae en pannier sur autre poison” (1390, Anonymous, *Ménagiers de Paris*, 269), etc. Apicius uses *astacus* as ‘sea-crab’ and suggests serving it along with other seafood, e.g. “*Isicia fiunt marina de cammaris et astacis*” (Book II, I). Following the example of ‘ray,’ we must assume Latin \*(*cancer*) *astacus*. Semantic reflex *astacus* continues only as tusc. *àstice* and venet. *asteze* (Battaglia 787). However, Latin *cancer*, *-cris* continues as ‘crab’ in tusc. *granchio*, e.g. “Si tira i remi al petto, e tien le spalle volte alla parte ove discender vuole; a guisa che del mare

o de la valle uscendo al lito, il salso granchio suole” (1480, Ariosto, II-32), cast. derivation *cangrejo*, e.g. “la garza, last ruches y el cangrejo” (1251, Anonymous, *Calida e Dimna*,) ofr. *cancre* (1260, Brunet Latin, *Trésor*, 141), etc. Ladino uses tusc. *scilla* ‘sea onion’ synecdochically with tusc. *cipolla* ‘onion,’ e.g. “La radice di scilla, ciò è cipolla squilla” (1700). Similarly, modern Castilian *tocino* ‘bacon’ results likely from syndochical composition with cast. *lardo*, e.g. “vn pedaço de lardo de tocino” (1297). Cast. *tocino* is of Celtic origin (Corominas 571).

The Latin synecdochical naming of culinary terms with the respective genus and species continues as a semantic calque in all medieval dialects. The vernaculars use simply the medieval term for the genus. Medieval speakers are particularly fond of continuing the names of fruit trees based on the medieval term for ‘apple’ following the Latin example of *malum*, *mala*. Regarding the pomegranate, we find the expected synecdoche in DRC, e.g. “mala granata” (Book I, XII). Considering the phonological developments of other fruits, we expect the phonological continuations of only the reflex, *granata*, e.g. cast. *granada*, “granada : malum granatum” (Nebrija, *Vocabulario Español-Latino*, 1), etc. We find however, the semantic tendency of speakers in France and the Italian peninsula to group the medieval term of ‘apple’ with the romance continuations of Latin *granata* likely due to the prestige of the Latin language in the medieval era, e.g. mfr. *pome grenade*, “trios pommes grenade” (1390, Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, 122); tusc. *melagrana*, e.g. “S’elli avnisse ch’elli avesse sete, si usi melle grane e tutti frutti afri” (1260, Anonymous, *Testi Fiorentini*, 199). We find even in Tuscany the term for the quince fruit synecdochically linked to the apple as tusc. *melacotogna*, e.g. “Cose brusche gravanti, come sono le melecotogne e le pere” (1320, Bencivenni, 5-15). Mfr. *pome grenade* explains English



*pomegranate*. The culinary term for the orange, introduced during the medieval area, highlight the same original Latin synecdoche.

The Arabs introduced the bitter orange to Europe around 1000 A.D. (Kiple, Ornelas 1826). Castilian and Portuguese borrow the Arabic term for ‘orange,’ *naranya* resulting in cast. *naranja* and port. *laranja*. Speakers of the Italian dialects also borrow Arabic *naranya* but associate it synecdochially with tusc. *mela* ‘apple’ as tusc. *melarancia* ‘orange,’ e.g. “Sogliono (gli innamorati) portare melarance o rose in mano” (1320, Cavalca, III-150). French speakers create *pomme d’orange*, likely based on the city of Orange through which the fruit was routinely traded (TLF 575). Because the orange was a new delicacy in France, it routinely fetched a high price, e.g. “pommés d’orange, cinquante, qui cousteront” (1395, Anonymous, *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, 110). The sweet orange was not introduced in Europe until 400 years after the bitter orange which it replaced. Similarly to the orange, the lemon was also introduced during the medieval era from the East and the medieval term for ‘lemon’ underwent a similar linguistic situation. Arabic *laimun* becomes cast. *limón*, e.g. “çumo de limón” (1423, Enrique de Villena, *Arte Cisoría*, 171), port. *limão*, and tusc. *limone*. French speakers borrow by analogy Latin *citrium* ‘citrus squash,’ and associate it synecdochically with ofr. *pume* resulting in ofr. *pume citrine*. In 1256, Aldebrandin de Sienne describes the qualities of the lemon:

De pumes citrines: Pumes citrines sont de diverses manieres ...; por cho qu’ele est amere un pau et de boine flaireur, si conforte l’estomac et done appetite de mangier et fait bone alainne de boche, et qui le prent contre venin a bon vin pur, si distraist le venin, si com dist Dyacoridès (*Régime du corps*, 148).

Consistently with the linguistic developments of most terms for fruit in Latin, the medieval terms for ‘orange’ and ‘lemon’ continue today with only the reflex, e.g. tusc. *arancio* ‘orange,’ fr. *citron, orange*, etc.

A particularly interesting metonymy concerns the late medieval origin of modern cast. *cerdo* ‘pig.’ In the 15<sup>th</sup> century in Iberia, Castilian speakers associate by metonymic extension and ultimately semantic shift the coarse collection of hairs of the domestic pig to the animal resulting in modern cast. *cerdo*. Cast. *çerda* < Latin *cirra* appears in the 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> century as ‘tuft of hair’ commonly found when referring to the tough tufts of hair on a horse’s head, e.g. “çerda de cabellos” (1284, Alfonso X, *General Estoria, Quinta Parte*, 2). By the 15<sup>th</sup> century, cast. *çerda* becomes specialized to refer specifically to the domestic pig and appears by the early 16<sup>th</sup> century in the locution *ganado de cerda*, e.g. “el ganado que hay son ganado de cerda y vacuno” (1575, Anonymous, *Relaciones Topográficas de los Pueblos de España*, 611 ). We find modern masculine cast. *cerdo* ‘pig, pork’ by analogy with masculine cast. *puerco*.

### **Antonomasia**

We find several examples of antonomasia, a type of metonymy in which the use of a proper noun stands for something else having an attribute associated with that name.

Antonomastic terms are very common in DRC but few of the original antonomastic terms continue into the medieval vernaculars. In DRC, we find ingredients and recipe titles whose name suggests an individual or a place of origin. We have already seen many examples of antonomastic terms that may or may not continue into the medieval dialects, e.g. (*malum, -a*) *Persica, -um* ‘apple from Persia’ > ofr. *pesche*, tusc. *pessica*, cast. *prisco*, etc.; *cumana* ‘a pot made from clay of Cumae, an ancient colony of the Chalcidians, in

Campania, on the sea-coast, renowned on account of its Sibyl (Lewis and Short 496), *sarda* ‘of Sardinia’ > cast. tusc *sarda*, etc. Edwards lists no less than twenty recipe titles from DRC that refer to people (*Philology and De re coquinaria* 6). Many of these are original recipes of the author himself:

Aliter Sala Cattrabia Apicianam, 4.1.2: author of DRC; 50-117 A.D.  
Minutal Apicianam, 4.3.3  
Conchiclam Apicianam, 5.4.2  
Ofellas Apicianas, 7.4.2  
Anserem Elixum Calidum ex Iure Frigido Apiciano, 6.7  
Porcellum Lacte Pastum Elixum Calidum Iure Frigido Crudo Apiciano, 8.7.6  
Porcellum Celsinianum, 8.7.12: author of medical texts; 30 A.D.  
Conchicla Commodiana, 5.4.4: emperor; 180-192 A.D.  
Porcellum Flacianum, 8.7.8; uncertain  
Frontinianum Porcellum, 8.7.10: engineer; 30 A.D.  
Pullum Frontonianum, 6.8.12: orator; 100+ A.D.  
Patellam Lucretianum, 4.2.25: philosopher; 94-55 B.C.  
Minutal Matianum: 4.3.4: orchardist; 30 B.C.  
Leporem Passenianum, 8.8.7: uncertain  
Haedum sive Agnum Tarpeianum, 8.6.9; protohistorical figure; 750 B.C.?  
Porcellum Traianum, 8.7.16: emperor; 98-177 A.D.  
Pisam Vitellianam sive Fabam, 5.3.5; emperor; 69 A.D.  
Pisam sive Fabam Vitellianam, 5.3.9  
Pulus Vardanus, 6.8.11; uncertain  
Aliter Betacios Varrones, 3.2.4; grammarian; 116-27 A.D.

As noted previously, only Matianus continues as ‘apple’ from feminine morpheme *matiana* > in cast. *maçana*, port. *maçã*, and mfr. (*pomme*) *macienne* (Corominas 830).

We find in many dialects interesting antonomastic terms regarding the pig that specialize as lexical additions to become marked and denote a specific variety or sex. In the 1<sup>st</sup> century, A.D. Martial writes of a pig stuffed with hunting game, metaphorically related to the stuffing of men in the famed Trojan horse, resulting in Latin synecdoche *porcus Trojanus*, e.g. “*Porcus Trojanus fartus erat*” (LXXXIII, *Politia*). Latin speakers routinely substituted *porcus Trojanus* with \**porcus de Troja* and by ellipsis *Troja* ‘sow.’ *Troja* does not appear anywhere in DRC, likely due to the notion that the metaphor remained a popular

locution of the average Roman and more likely that Apicius was found of using the piglet, Latin *porcellus*. We find phonological continuations of Latin *troja* as ‘sow,’ e.g. ofr. *truie*, e.g. “Qu’il avoit vu cent asnes blancs, Une truie un cerf pourceler” (1843), tusc. *troia*, e.g. “una troia bianca con XXX porcelli” (1837), lucc. *trogli*. Tusc. *troia* also appears metaphorically as ‘whore’ or ‘prostitute’ by the end of the 13th century, e.g. “che vermocan ti nasca, sozza troia fastidiosa che tu se” (Sacchetti X-192-10). Also in the Italian peninsula, Latin speakers associate the castrated boar with *Maia*, the daughter of Atlas and Pleione and the mother of Mercury by Jupiter, because the sacrifice was offered in honor of the goddess, e.g. “porcus pinguis quod deae Maiiae sacrificabatur quasi matri Mercurii” (Isidore of Seville, *Lib. Gloss.* 473 et Scal. CGL V, 604, 44). The antonomastic association results in Latin (*porcus*) *majalis* as ‘castrated or young pig,’ e.g. “cochino de un año: maialis” (1495, Nebrija, *Vocabulario español-latin*, 1). Latin *majalis* becomes tusc. *maiale* as the common term for ‘castrated boar,’ e.g. “Castransi utilmente I verri di tempo d’un anno, e non deono essere di men tempo di sei mesi, la qual cosa fatta, mutano il nomi e di verri sono detti maiali “ (1350, Crescenzi, *Volgar*, 9-77).

Regarding fowl, we find an interesting antonomastic substitution of mfr. *papegaul* ‘parrot’ with a proper name commonly given to the bird, mfr. *Parroquet*, affectionate alteration of Pierre, e.g. “Et quant il sçout que son vieil paroquet, c’est son papegut, n’est mie mort, si s’en ala a lui » (1395, Thomas de Saluces, *Le chevalier errant*, 218). Around 1400, mfr. *paroquet* continues as the only term for ‘parrot.’

### **Metaphor**

Closely linked to the metonymy is the metaphor, the representing of one term for another by a resemblance between their referents. In his semantic study of the metaphor, Eco ties

the metaphor to the metonymy because the metaphor represents a “chain of metonymic connections” (262). Contrary to many metonymical extensions, the metaphoric developments of culinary terms of Apicius appear outside the culinary context in many distinct semantic fields with much greater frequency and diversity. Eco distinguishes metaphors according to a factual contiguity of resemblances or not. For example, medieval romance speakers borrow Latin *patina* ‘oval dish, pot’ as semi-learned tusc. *patena*, mfr. *patène*, etc., ‘collecting dish for church offerings,’ because they recognized by metonymic association the inherent resemblance in appearance of a round dinner plate and a round offering dish. Metaphors lacking a factual contiguity are defined semiotically based on a speaker’s subjective interpretation. Semantic metaphorical associations only appear within a specific dialect because they are defined culturally.

The following examples demonstrate the metaphoric extension and metonymic substitution of culinary terms concerning animal organs, body parts, or sumptuous culinary creations made from animal parts for the organs of man. The metaphoric association of animal organs and human organs appears factual and socially acceptable even in Roman times because we find citations in which the animal organ is metaphorically linked to the human, e.g. Latin *gamba* ‘horse leg’ > ‘leg of man,’ etc. The metaphoric similarity of quadrupeds and humans is noteworthy, especially the domestic pig.

The specialized culinary term for fig-fed pork liver, Latin *ficātum*, continues metaphorically into the medieval vernaculars as the only term for ‘liver,’ both for humans and animals and replaces Latin *iecur*, *-cinoris*. Romans borrowed from the Greeks the habits of feeding figs to animals with the aim of fattening the liver, heightening its culinary appeal. *Ficātum* appears in DRC only with the specialization of ‘fig-fed pork liver’

although we know that Romans applied the culinary technique of fattening the liver initially to the goose, e.g. “*ficis pastum iecur anseris albae*” (Horace, 2, 8). Apicius does not offer any recipe for goose liver although he was the first to apply the culinary technique to the domestic pig, as noted by Pliny. We may be certain that Apicius was the first to use the new term, *ficātum*.

There is a method, invented by Marcus Apicius, for treating the liver of a sow in a similar manner to that of the goose. It is force-fed with dried figs and, after enough mead has been drunk, suddenly slaughtered (N.H. VIII-1XXVII).

Fig-fattened pork liver appears as the third entry in Book VII, the Sumptuous Dishes.

Apicius suggests preparing the liver in a wine sauce or marinate it in broth:

III Ficatum. 1. In ficato oenogarum: piper, thymum, ligusticum, liquamen, vinum modice, oleum. Aliter: ficatum praecidis ad cannam, infundis in liquamine. Teres piper, ligusticum, bacas lauri duas. Involves in omento et in craticula assas et inferes.

Apicius prefers *ficātum* as ‘liver’ only when referring to the fig-fed pig although he uses Latin *iecur* when speaking of the non fig-fattened liver of other animals including other quadrupeds. In Book VII, he suggests the preparation of a young goat or lamb’s liver. His only term for ‘liver’ is *iecinera*, accusative plural morpheme of *iecur*.

XII. Iecinora sive pulmones. 1. Iecinera haedina vel agnina sic coques: aquam mulsam facies, et ova partem lactis admisces eis ut incisa iecinera sorbeant. Coques ex oenogaro, piper asperso, et inferes.

Latin speakers extend metaphorically and universally the fig-fed liver of Apicius to refer to the human and animal liver, in and out of the culinary context. The metaphorical extension appears to occur in late Latin because the widely varied phonological and morphological

developments in the romance vernaculars suggest that the term had undergone extensive dialectal variation before the appearance of the romance vernaculars. By the 9th century, phonological developments of *ficātum*, were the only term for liver, e.g. “figido lepara” (1092). In the medieval area, most citations of romance developments of *ficātum* refer only to the human organ.

Most culinary terms related principally to the domestic pig extend metaphorically to human only within specific linguistic regions of Romania. Apicius uses Latin *perna* for ‘ham’ specialized to indicate the pork forequarter or hindquarter. In Book VII of Sumptuous Dishes, he suggests braising the ham with figs and laurel leaves:

IX. 1. Pernam, ubi eam cum Caricis plurimis elixaveris et tribus lauri foliis, detracta cute tessellatim incides et melle complebis. Deinde farinam oleo subactam contexes et ei corium reddis. Et, cum farina cocta fuerit, eximas furno et ut est inferes. Perna cocturam : ex aqua cum Careicis cocta simpliciter, ut solet, inlata cum bucellis, caroeno vel condito. Melius, si cum musteis.

In Latin, *perna* could only be applied to animals and tended to specialize specifically to the domestic pig (Corominas 538) although we find at least one citation in which *perna* could be used metaphorically for man, e.g. “his militibus pernas succidit” (Q. Ennius, 304.)

Latin *perna* continues phonologically into all romance dialects as ‘ham’ until the beginning of the medieval period, e.g. ofr. *perne*, e.g. “pernes de lart” (1432), tusc. *perna*, e.g. “le perne e ‘l lardo” (1428), sic. *perna*, etc. However, in Iberia, we find the early tendency of Latin speakers to link metaphorically the pork hindquarters to the human leg, replacing original Latin *crus*. We find the new metaphorical extension of cast. *pierna* and port. *perna* as ‘human leg’ in the first medieval documentations of the term, e.g. “Tod aquel que pierna quebrantare aalguno” (1405). Cast. *pierna* and port. *perna* no longer specialized in

the pig and speakers also used the term to refer to any animal hindleg or foreleg including fowl or quadrupeds, e.g. “pierna de gallina” (1419), “carne de pierna de asno” (1440), etc. In the 15th century Castilian speakers derive Latinized *pernil* as ‘ham’ from *perna*, e.g. “pernil de tocino” (1451) and borrow in the 14th century mfr. *jambon* ‘ham’ as cast. *jamon*, e.g. “los lomos & las costillas: y el jamon son mas sabrosos & mas sanos que los otros miembros” (1381, Anonymous, *Sevillana medicina de Juan de Aviñón*, 48V). We find tusc. *prosciutto* ‘ham’ as derivation < tusc. *asciutto* ‘dried,’ e.g. “Togli anche presciutto crudo e taglialo sottile e fa’ similmente salsucce” (1400, Anonymous, *Anonimo toscano*, LXVI-I-44). Mfr. *jambon* illustrates the complete disappearance of Latin *crus* as ‘human leg’ in the rest of Romania. Romance speakers of medieval France and the Italian peninsula adopt similarly Latin *gamba*, originally leg or hock of quadrupeds particularly of the horse (Ernout *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue latine* 410). Ofr. *gambe* could refer to a quadruped, e.g. “li destriers ... Piez ad colpez et les gambes a plates” (1100, Anonymous, *Song of Roland*, 1491) as well as to man, e.g. “l’os de la jambe destre brisa outrément” (1300, Longuyon, *Voeux du paon*, 7851), tusc. *gamba*, e.g. “Se’ venuto più che mezza lega velando li occhi e con le gambe avvolte, a guisa di cui vino o sonno piega” (1300, Dante, *Purg.*, 15-122).

Romance speakers in France and the Italian peninsula use the sumptuous pork sausage, diminutive *botellum*, to speak metaphorically of the human gut. We find several culinary terms for ‘sausage’ in DRC including *botellum*, *lucanica*, *farcimen*, *isicium*, etc. Apicius uses diminutive *botellum* as the name of the dish ‘sausage’ but prefers Latin *intestinum* to refer to the pig intestine to be stuffed. In Book II concerning forcemeats, Apicius suggests stuffing the pig intestine with eggs to create a small sausage:



III. ... Botelli ... Botellum sic facies: sex ovi vitellis, coctis, nucleis pineis concisis cepam, porrum concisum, ius crudum misces, piper minutum asparges, et sic intestinum farcies. Adicies liquamen et vinum, et six coques.

Medieval phonological continuations of *botellum* in France and the Italian peninsula undergo a semantic shift to indicate solely ‘human gut,’ e.g. norm. *bouel* “Li cuens Rollanz veit l’arcevesque a terre, / Defors sun cors veit gesir la buele” (*Song of Roland*, 1216), tusc. *budello* “le tue spesse budella” (1238), etc. Cast. *budel* ‘human gut,’ e.g. “firiól por el budel” (1225) is borrowed from Provençal in the 13th century (FEW 109). The medieval phonological terms could also refer to the animal gut, e.g. “Les boieax d’une chievre” (1226) although the medieval terms become inappropriate in the culinary context as ‘sausage.’ The shift of the pig intestine to the human appears to be the only term for ‘gut’ in medieval France and Italian peninsula although its usage when referring to man becomes pejorative by the 15th century with the borrowing of Latin *intestinum* ‘human and animal intestine’ as mfr. *intestin*, cast. port, and tusc, *intestino*, etc.

Most factual metaphorical associations rise from the resemblance of appearance or function of a culinary term to another term contained within a variety of semantic fields. Most metaphoric widening of the culinary terms of Apicius outside the culinary setting are based on factual association, e.g. appearance, usage, etc., and appear in more than one separate dialects, e.g. Latin *botellum* ‘sausage’ > ofr. *\*boel* (*de l’homme*), ‘sausage of man’ > ofr. *boel*, ‘intestine,’ Most medieval vernaculrs routinely extend metaphorically term A<sub>1</sub> ‘to roast’ > A<sub>2</sub> ‘to kill’ even when A<sub>1</sub> in different dialects may not be the continuation of Apicius’ Latin *assare*, e.g. cast. *asar2* ‘to kill’ < Latin *assare 1*, “Veen los christianos a sus

fijos asar” (452), tusc. *arrostirez* < Germanic *\*raustjan*<sub>1</sub>, “...il beatissimo martire San Lorenzo arrostito” (1348, Boccaccio, *Decameron*, 6-10, 138), etc. Two other interesting examples of metaphorical extension based on factual observations are 1) term B<sub>1</sub> ‘to boil’ > B<sub>2</sub> ‘to burn,’ e.g. cast. *fervir*<sub>2</sub>, “el sol muy ferviente” (471), tusc. *bollirez*, “Quale nell’arzana de Viniziani bolle l’inverno la tenace pece a rimpalmare i legni lor non sani” (1300, Dante, *Inferno*, 21-8), etc. and 2) the term for small vegetable or fruit, C<sub>1</sub> > C<sub>2</sub> ‘of small size or value’ e.g. ofr. *peis*<sub>2</sub> ‘pea,’ e.g. “Vostre escondit n’i vaut un pois” (60), tusc. *pisello*, e.g. “È grosso il più piccolo como un granello di meglio e il più grosso como un pesello (del menuto paro e non del grosso” (C. Felici, 32), etc. According to Eco, the previous factual metaphors are “acceptable” because they are easily recognizable and successfully communicates the metaphorical meaning of the speaker (165). However, all speakers of every dialect display “rewarding” metaphors that are not immediately evident semantically and are defined only culturally within one or more closely related dialects. All medieval dialects display examples of “rewarding” metaphorical meanings from the culinary terms of Apicius. These unique metaphorical extensions are generally limited to one or more related dialects and become inappropriate to unrelated dialects. Some of the most interesting include terms for cooking utensils, kidney, and many figurative expressions that sometimes experience semantic change diachronically.

Concerning cooking utensils, Latin diminutive morpheme *caccabellus*<sub>1</sub> ‘small pot’ > ofr. *kachevels*<sub>2</sub> ‘skull,’ e.g. “E li kachevels au chair li esquacha” (718), ofr. *caquevel*<sub>3</sub> ‘summet,’ e.g. “caquevel de la montagne” (721); Latin *olla*<sub>1</sub> ‘pot’ > ofr. *ollez*<sub>2</sub> ‘head,’ e.g.

“l’olle du chef” (874); Latin *patella* ‘pan’ > ofr. *poasle*<sub>2</sub>, e.g. ‘deep part of a pond shaped like a pan,’ e.g. “la poasle de l’estang” (835); etc. Concerning terms for ‘kidney,’ Latin *renes*<sub>1</sub> > cast. *renes*<sub>2</sub> ‘will, volution,’ e.g. “Dios es testigo de las renes d’él” (1167); ofr. *reins*<sub>3</sub> ‘source of sexual desire,’ e.g. “entr’eus, c’on est jone, des rains jüer doit on” (1180); tusc. figurative expression *tenere la lancia a le reni a qualcuno*, literally ‘to hold the spear in one’s back’= (13th century) ‘to imitate someone,’ e.g. “Dante Allegier, s’i’ so’ buon begoardo, tu me ne tien’ ben la lancia a le reni<sub>4</sub>: s’i’ desno con altrui, e tu vi ceni; s’io mordo ‘l grasso, e tu vi sughi el lardo” (1171) > (14th century) ‘to be close to someone,’ e.g. “Messer Macheruffo de’ Macheruffi da Padova, antico cavaliere d’anni e anticamente venuto podestà di Firenze, in questa novella *tiene molto bene la lancia alle renes* a messer Ridolfo” (1188). Numerous examples of figurative expressions abound in the medieval dialects although each is defined culturally by the respective dialect.

### **Amelioration & Pejoration**

Any semantic change generally undergoes amelioration or elevation, a semantic shift towards a more positive view of an object or inversely, pejoration or degeneration, a semantic shift of an object towards a negative value judgment in the mind of the speaker. Most semantic changes that involve the adoption of one or more new meanings are examples of amelioration. An originally polysemous culinary term that specializes semantically and becomes monosemous, e.g. Latin *racimus* ‘cluster of grapes, etc.’ > ofr. *raisun* ‘grape,’ may be semantic amelioration because the speaker associates a larger, more positive judgement of the new meaning in the culinary setting. Latin *racimus* could only appear in association with the name of an edible fruit although medieval French speakers

refer to grapes as *ofr. raisin*. Many of the previously studied metonymic widenings are examples of amelioration, e.g. Latin *bullire* ‘to bubble’ > *ofr. bouillir*, *tusc. bollire* ‘to boil, bubble,’ etc. Any originally non-culinary Latin term that continues in a medieval romance dialect and enters the familial culinary setting undergoes semantic amelioration, e.g. *cast. çerda* ‘pig’ < Latin *cirrus* ‘tuff of hair,’ etc. Any speaker may also elevate a culinary term by a positive metaphorical association, e.g. *cast. paloma* ‘dove’ > *cast. palomaz* ‘beloved,’ “eres la mj paloma criada” (1663), etc.

We may observe three possible stages or degrees of semantic pejoration in the culinary terms of Apicius. In Type 1, culinary term A remains appropriate in the culinary setting although the term loses much of its original culinary value and becomes restricted to a specific culinary use or specialization. Apicius uses Latin *ius, -ris* as a general term for ‘sauce’ or any liquid derived from a foodstuff. Apicius uses *ius, -ris* for fowl, e.g. “ius in diversis avisbus” (Book VI, I,) fish, e.g. “ius in pisce elixo” (Book X, II), etc. *Ius, -ris* continues only as *ofr. jus*, specialized as ‘fruit juice,’ e.g. “jus de pomes grenates” (1071) or ‘plant sap,’ e.g. “jus d’oignons” (1075). Medieval terms for ‘sauce’ derive from Latin (*acqua*) *salsa* ‘salted,’ > *cast. port, tusc. salsa*, *ofr. salse*, etc. Similarly, Apicius uses Latin *offella* as ‘cutlet’ or ‘ball of meat’ referring to many meat recipes. Latin *offella* continues only as *tusc. offella* to refer to pastries, e.g. “Al suo (del fornaro) mestiero s’appartengono il pane, le fugazze ... le offelle, onde vengon gli offelari” (1404). Many polysemous culinary terms have a pejorative signified within a specific dialect, e.g. *tusc. mellone* ‘stupid person,’ “che quel venerabile mellone aveva detto in pergamo” (282), etc.

In Type 2, culinary term B becomes inappropriate in the culinary setting although the speaker does not cast a negative value judgment for the term. Latin *tisana* in DRC

indicates simply ‘vegetable both’ or ‘gruel’ made from barley. Apicius offers us a detailed description of how to prepare *tisana*:

Tisanam sic facies: tisanam lavando fricas, quam antes diem infundes, impones supra ignem ... mittes olei satis et anethi modicum fasciculum, cepam siccam, satureiam et coloeffium, ut ibi coquantur propter sucum. Mittes coriandrum viride et salem simul tritum et facies ut ferveat. Cum bene ferbuerit, tolles fasciuculum et transferes in alterum caccabum tisanam sic, ne fundum tangat propter combusturam (Book IV, IV).

Latin *tisana* continues as tusc. *tisana*, ofr. *tisene*, etc. but medieval speakers no longer consider the continuations of *tisana* as a foodstuff but rather a medicinal therapy, e.g. tusc. *tisana*, “la tisana col pestello, non si parte da lui la mattezza” (1064).

Finally, in Type 3, culinary term C loses completely its original culinary meaning and speakers assert a negative judgment on the term. One of many terms for ‘sausage,’ Latin *farcimen*, derivation of *farcire* ‘to stuff,’ undergoes a specialized metaphorical shift to refer to horses. In Book II, Apicius suggests using hog brains stuffed in the intestine to create a *farcimen*, a lavish sausage:

V. Farcimina. Ova et cerebella teres, nucleos pineos, piper, liquamen, laser modicum, et his intestinum implebis. Elixas; postea assas et inferes. Aliter: coctam alicam et tritam cum pulpa concise et trita una cum pipere et liquamine et nucleis. Farcies intestinum et elixabis, deinde cum sale assabis et cun sinapi inferes, vel sic concisum in disco.

Medieval romance speakers in France continue *farcire* as the widespread culinary term for ‘to stuff’ although they associate pejoratively *farcimen* with a bacterial cutaneous disease of horses in which blisters appear as if stuffed in a sausage. Ofr. *farcin* appears only pejoratively in a veterinary context, e.g. “le roncin Qui estoit plains de farcin” (1255).

## Conclusion

The culinary terms of Apicius experience related semantic change along commonly shared linguistic lines generally by specializing or generalizing the term in and outside the culinary setting. Most terms continue polysemously with their original culinary signification and become appropriate by metonymic extension and association to other contexts.

Medieval speakers mark many terms to differentiate new medieval semantic conceptualization of the term in contrast to another. Apicius treats many terms for animals and plants neutrally although we find universal semiotic markedness based on a wild or domesticated variety, male versus female, or cooked versus raw. Most medieval terms for animals and plants continue into the medieval dialects lightly due to the prestige of the Latin language although speakers routinely specialize them to refer to the wild variety, particularly when the term is replaced by another derivation to speak of the domestic animal or plant, e.g. Latin general *ánsar* ‘goose’ > cast. *ánsar* ‘wild goose’ versus Germanic borrowing *ganso*, ‘domestic goose,’ etc. Medieval speakers conceptualize a general term to a specialized or vice versa although all semiotic conceptualization is defined with one or more related dialects resulting in a complexity of new medieval significations, e.g. Latin ‘fruit’ > ‘apple,’ etc.

Culinary terms for sumptuous dishes made from the domestic pig extend metonymically and metaphorically outside the culinary setting to speak of man and many new significations are derived from the culinary setting, e.g. > Latin ‘ham’ > cast. ‘leg,’ etc. The universal use of the pig to speak of man highlights that the pig represents the most important domesticated animal. The factual and connotative metaphorical extensions of

sumptuous dishes to speak of man was likely a part of popular speech by Romans.

Medieval speakers continue the Latin model of the synecdoche when speaking of many fruits and fish as witnessed in new terms for the orange and lemon. All Latin culinary terms of Apicius that continue into the medieval era experience some semiotic change based on the new conceptual and connotative meanings that medieval speakers attribute to them within their respective culture.

## CONCLUSION

DRC represents the only collection of recipes from antiquity and is based upon Greek culinary models. The culinary richness of DRC testifies to the extravagant gastronomic tastes of the Roman aristocracy although the culinary exoticism and sumptuousness of DRC do not continue into the medieval vernaculars as we observe in the sociolinguistic development of the culinary terms of DRC. Many of the terms for culinary plants, animals, utensils, and culinary preparation continue into the medieval era as continuations of the original Latin terms although they experience diverse phonological, morphological, social, and semantic changes in one or more dialects. The appearance of the culinary terms in medieval documentations has permitted us to suggest their respective sociolinguistic changes and to observe the medieval culinary setting in comparison to DRC.

By citing the medieval continuations of the culinary terms of Apicius in thirty year spans within subsequent generations of romance speakers, we have observed linguistic change in progress. Medieval continuations of the terms appear in literary and non-literary sources including medieval cookbooks, e.g. *Le Ménagiers de Paris*, *Anonimo Toscano*, etc.

Any surviving term experiences phonological and morphological change within one or more dialects based on linguistic conservatism or innovation. The appearance of the terms in medieval citations allowed us to observe how the Latin vocalic system may either remain conservative in the central and southern Italic dialects or may experience innovation in the rest of Romania. Final Latin vowels except *-a* disappear from French dialects. Final *-a* weakens to [ə] and disappears in French dialects. Only French and a few northern Italic



dialects create palatal [ü] replacing Latin [u,] e.g. Latin *ius, -ris* > ofr. *jus* and piem. *giüs* [ʒü.] Most medieval romance vernaculars with the exception of conservative southern Italic dialects and Sardinian develop a new vocalic system based on vocalic phonological quality, e.g. long *ē*, short *ě*, etc., instead of vocalic quantity, e. g. closed *é* and open *ε*. We find that diphthongation represents one of the greatest changes from the original Latin vocalic system. Tuscan vowels may only diphthong in a free syllable although only a Castilian vowel may diphthong in a checked syllable. We have found that Portuguese lacks cases of diphthongation. Nasalization occurs only in Portuguese and French dialects before nasals *-n* and *-m*, although Portuguese may initiate a nasalization before a palatal phoneme.

We have discovered general consonantal changes along linguistic lines. Unvoiced intervocalic Latin occlusive [k,] [g,] and [t] are generally voiced although we find subsequent syncope in innovative vernaculars. We have found general consonantal changes along linguistic lines. Dissimilation is common to most vernaculars before nasals *-n* and *-m*. With the exception of Sardinian, medieval vernaculars experience palatalization of Latin [k] before *e* and *i* although more innovative French dialects extend palatalization of Latin *a* and sometimes *u*. Only Portuguese drops intervocalic liquids *-l-* and *-n-*, e.g. port. *aade* < *anatem*. We have observed the presence of a yod or gliding before a consonantal cluster, typically *-cl-*, in most of Romania. Only Castilian loses initial labiodental fricative *f-*, e.g. *hervir* < *fervēre*. The surviving terms remain the most conservative to the original Latin of Apicius in the southern dialects of Italy and experienced the most innovative phonological changes in dialects of France and the northern Italian peninsula.

The fact that many culinary terms are phonologically conservative suggests that medieval speakers in all Romance dialects borrow many Latin terms as learned or semi-learned terms. Many culinary terms experience re-Latinization during the medieval period particularly in ecclesiastical settings. We have also found that a particular term disappears because the food ceased to be eaten until the Middle Ages when speakers adopted the Latin term. The example of the carrot, *carota*, explains semi-learned *ofr. garroite*, and learned *tusc. carota*. The medieval phonological developments of the terms often do not suggest the Latin etymon found in DRC. Because a great number of the terms of Apicius are of Greek parentage, Roman speakers often assimilated difficult Greek phonemes to the Latin phonological system. The study of some terms including the medieval term for 'tuna' suggests a popular or spoken variant that develops into the medieval vernaculars rather than the Latin term that appears in DRC. The numerous differences in accentuation of many medieval continuations of originally Greek terms also highlights that Latin speakers routinely shifted the stress to the penult although we find maintenance of the original tonic syllable.

The Latin accusative survives in the western provinces although Italic dialects conserve the Latin nominative explaining the difference of plural endings. Medieval vernaculars adopt generally the accusative case as both the nominative and the accusative case although only Old French dialects continue the case differentiation of subject versus object. Romance speakers of Iberia generally adopt conservatively neuter terms as masculine although speakers of French and Italic dialects prefer the collective neuter plural case ending in *-a*. All medieval dialects assign masculine and feminine gender to animals by hypercorrection.

We have learned that medieval speakers appear very fond of the Latin diminutive because of its expressive nature and routinely replace a standard term with its diminutive derivation. We have found a few examples of both the standard and diminutive derivation coexisting although they generally differ semantically. Most Latin diminutives with suffix *-ellus*, *-a* because they carry the tonic syllable and are consequently not subjected to syncope, etc. All medieval dialects demonstrate extensive derivational morphology to explain all persons and things related to a culinary term including the producer or grower, contents, or environment where the foodstuff is cultivated.

Even though many of culinary terms in DRC appear as learned because of the prestige of the Latin language in the medieval period, Latin speakers felt themselves influenced by the prestige of the Greek language in Roman society. The Latin language was itself subjected to socially determined variation based on class. The presence of many Greek terms in DRC exists in opposition to the presence of contemporary Roman doublets. Why does Apicius use Greek *cydonia* as ‘quince’ and not Roman *cotoneum*? Apicius’ use of the Greek term instead of the concurrent Roman term highlights that he was greatly influenced by the Greek terms and preparations. It is therefore no surprise to note that Apicius titles all ten books of DRC with a Greek title instead of a seemingly more appropriate Latin name for his Roman contemporaries. However, many of the Greek terms do not continue phonologically into the medieval vernaculars because we are able to trace their respective etymologies to attested Latin doublets. Most Greek terms referring to exotic animals foreign to the medieval speaker disappear although terms for commonly cultivated foodstuffs including vegetables persist. The idea of a familial or common Latin allows us to suggest a popular although unattested Latin etymon particularly when such a Latin

etymon may explain a term common to common parts of Romania. The medieval vernaculars are innovative with new terms for culinary innovations including new terms for condiments based on late-Latin or early medieval culinary innovation.

Even though Apicius appears preferential to the use of Greek terms, the Latin language enjoys inversely large prestige in the medieval area in regards to the medieval romances. Many medieval speakers especially those of the upper or noble classes seem aware of a culinary term developing from Latin and continue to use it even though other speakers prefer a popular derivation. We find numerous citations of cast. *ánade* ‘duck’ and cast. *ánsar* ‘goose’ throughout the Middle Ages although as stated previously, we know that many speakers commonly prefer onomatopoeic cast. *pato* and loan word *ganso* as ‘duck’ and ‘goose’ respectively from the 13<sup>th</sup> century onwards. The lack of citations for cast. *pato* and cast. *ganso* suggests their use restricted to familial or common usage of the lower classes. A Latin term for a culinary plant may also be replaced by a new term although speakers continue as linguistically marginated the Latin term. In the examples of cast. *ganso* and mfr. *scellerin* we may note that medieval speakers commonly borrowed new culinary terms from other romance and non-romance dialects. The centrally located linguistic area of southern France appears as the “linguistic bridge” throughout which a term is routinely borrowed from East to West and vice versa. We have found more often that medieval speakers borrowed a foreign term as a lexical addition instead of substitution. In order to have a substitution, it appears that the vernaculars must recognize the superiority of a foreign term over the native. Speakers of French and Italic dialects abandon Latin *assare* ‘to roast’ for Germanic *\*raustjan* because of the innovation of using a spit to roast meats instead of the oven. Terms of Germanic and Arabic innovations and

creations enter ubiquitously in the medieval dialects because medieval speakers easily assimilate new terms for new foodstuffs or preparation. Even though the anchovy was well known to Apicius, Castilian speakers did not consume the fish until the late medieval period because its commercialization was restricted to limited areas of the Mediterranean basin. The introduction of the fish necessitated a new term borrowed from the supplying dialect, e.g. cat. *anxova* > cast. *anchova*.

Having established to where the culinary terms of Apicius continue phonologically and migrate socially, we have observed their diverse semantic changes. Most continuing culinary terms change semantically at least to some degree. We find the generally tendency of speakers to broaden a particular term to include additional meanings not originally present in Latin or to specialize it semantically to refer to only one particular foodstuff. The appearance of a term in the culinary setting as well as outside suggests that most terms become polysemous in one or more dialects. Most medieval speakers extend a particular term for 'gourd' or 'melon' or the term for a specific variety of cooking pot to include others by association. The minute complexity and detailed gastronomic specificity of Apicius to suggest a particular utensil or food in a selected sumptuous dish does not extend into the medieval chef. Most terms for animals and plants that continue phonologically but are commonly replaced by popular derivations exist only to refer to the wild species.

Medieval speakers within one or more related dialects routinely extend metonymically by apparent or unapparent association terms to include new additional meanings including adjacent parts of plants and animals. Latin speakers were keen to indicate the place of origin of a foreign food or utensil by the use of the proper name. Romance vernaculars continue to use antonomastic terms in the medieval era and beyond

to indicate the place of origin of a new foodstuff, e.g. mfr. *dinde* ‘turkey’ < *pouille d’Ynde* ‘hen of India,’ (1380, Anonymous, *Comptes de l’hôtel des rois de France aux XIV et XV siècles*, 109.) As the most important domesticated quadruped, the entire hog was consumed by Romans. New medieval terms for human organs including ‘liver’ < ‘fattened hog liver’ may extend in all of Romania or be limited along linguistic lines, e.g. in France and Italic dialects ‘gut’ < ‘pork sausage’ and ‘shoulder’ < ‘pork shoulder,’ and in Iberia ‘leg’ < ‘ham,’ etc. Beef appears to be of a minor importance to Romans because it occupies only a small section of the Book of Quadrupeds. We know however that because of new medieval derivations for ‘beef,’ e.g. tusc. *manzo*, etc., that cattle come to occupy a greater culinary role in many medieval dialects, e.g. cast. *ganado* ‘earned’ as ‘cattle.’ We find common factual metaphorical extensions by universal associations. More interestingly, however, all medieval dialects extend the culinary terms into figurative expressions in which the metaphorical connection and association is understood culturally within a specific dialect. A culinary term for a general foodstuff may finally specialize to refer only to a particular item.

The concurrent existence of continuations of a Latin culinary term with new medieval derivations suggests a multitude of lexical additions in which the speaker must just judge which term to use. In the example of ‘pig’ and ‘piglet’ Latin *porcellus*, alongside *porcus* > cast. *puerco*, continues as cast. *porcel* < cat. *porcel* although we have discovered unique Castilian derivations including onomatopoeic *cochino* and metonymic *\*çerdito, -ino* < *çerdo*. How does a medieval speaker differentiate the significance of each term? The answer likely concerns the notion that most terms experience semantic amelioration or pejoration in the mind of the speaker. Modern *cerdo* as ‘pig’ and ‘pork’

suggests that by the end of the medieval era, Castilian speakers tended to associate *cochino* and *puerco*, *porcel* pejoratively in metaphorical constructions (Corominas 43.) Many terms that disappear from the culinary setting remain positive in the mind of the speaker, e.g. Latin *sabana* ‘hand towel’ > cast. *sábana* ‘bed sheet.’ In other examples, however, we find an evident negative value judgment on the term.

This etymological approach to the sociolinguistic fortune of DRC culinary terms of is helpful to anyone interested in understanding the vast sociolinguistic variation of foodstuffs in the post medieval romance speaking areas of the world. Similarly to the Latin terms of DRC spreading to the Roman provinces, romance culinary terms spread to the New World and experienced the same dialectalization, socially determined variation, and semantic changes as noted in this study. Why is ‘pea’ *guisante* in many parts of Spain, *arveja* in Chile, and *chícharo* in Mexico? The introduction of New World culinary terms necessitated the adoption of new terms. Similarly to the example of ‘orange,’ most dialects borrow the term for ‘tomato’ from the native language, e.g. fr. port. and cast. *tomate* < nahault *tomalt* but parallel to the Latin synecdochical model, we find linguistically conservative tusc. *pomodoro* ‘golden fruit.’ The same sociolinguistic changes noted in this study occur today although in a much greater scale.

As such, this work is only one example of how this type of lexicographical work applied to the lexicon of everyday life may be of interest to all scholars interested in the cultural history of words that we consider our tradition. Similar to this study, a sociolinguistic study of other corpora would give an idea of not only the past but also a projection of the future. I believe that this pioneering study represents only a beginning of what we could attempt to understand in the cultural aspects of other corpora including

military terms, architectural terms, or other areas of sociocultural material history for which we currently do not have the tools. This study has demonstrated the extensive sociodialectal variation in the medieval era of terms we consider commonplace and mundane. Similar sociolinguistic studies of terms regarded as everyday would likely greatly varied change and innovation.



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