# University of Texas Bulletin
## No. 2017: March 20, 1920

# GLOSSAE VERGILIANAE

BY

**EDWIN WHITFIELD FAY**
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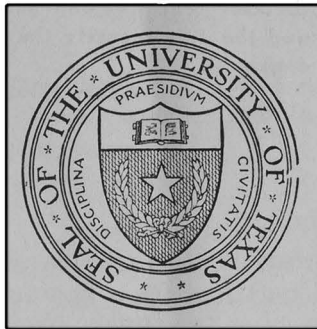
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The benefits of education and of useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government.

Sam Houston


Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. . . . It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire.

Sam Houston

# GLOSSAE VERGILIANAE*

1.   Moved by a suggestion from Professor Lindsay, Mr. Robert Weir has contributed to the Classical Quarterly 12.1-7 a paper on the Virgil glosses in the Abolita glossary. On page 2 of his essay he has printed from the IN section a sequence, or rather a pair of sequences—one asks why IN words fell into several sequences rather than into a continuous sequence—of 39 items.   Of these, 21 proceed from Aen. 2.304 to Aen. 11.278 and the remaining 18 (the four first sub iudice) extend from Aen. 2.200 to 3.617.

2.   In the first group there is one break in the sequence when ingeminant (4.531) is followed by ingeminans (2.770). This break is instructive.   It shows that the compiler—the ultimate compiler—of the pre-Abolita Virgil glossary worked after the manner of Servius or the various collections of scholia and collected parallel passages (§38).   And let it be borne in mind that Virgil scholia may date from the first editors, Virgil's executors, Varius and Tucca; see Servius on Aen. 4.436.

3.   A second break in the first batch occurs between the items innocuae (10.302) and indiscreta (10.392), viz. the insertion of the item inextricabile.   Now in 10.391 sq. we have

<p style="text-align:center">simillima proles</p>
<p style="text-align:center">indiscreta suis gratusque parentibus error</p>

and it seems to me past all doubt that here there stood in the source of the pre-Abolita Virgil glossary the citation, and as well in a commentary as in marginalia, of 6.27,

<p style="text-align:center">hic labor ille domus et inextricabilis error.</p>

The note comparing the usage of error in these two lines was really a very good note and is not to be dismissed as

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trivial.[1] It is of a piece with the excellent comparison of ingeminant with ingeminans.

4. In the second batch, between impellite (11.278) and, turning backwards, improuida (2.200), Mr. Weir dismisses the first four items as non-Virgilan. In his effort to vindicate a Virgil glossary as a source of Abolita Mr. Weir thought it expedient—it was expedie*n*t—to play for safety and he deliberately excluded all but obvious items. The items here excluded are not obvious but I take them to be certainly Virgil items, as follows:

⟨memor (prouisa repones) G 1.167; see on headless glosses § 13⟩/industrius[2](o) prouisor es (Mss. prouisores), infecunda[3] (G 2.48)/sterilis[4] (2.53), incondita (E 2.4)/incomposita (cf. -os, G 1.350), in <c>ommune/in medium (G 4.157 or 127).

5. It will certainly be a work of the scholarship of the near future to identify the loci of the Virgil and other items in the monastery glosses. I refer to the leading treatises in volumes IV and V of Goetz' Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum. It behooves us then, by study of Glossae Vergilianae, to establish, if we may, a sort of control of Virgil items, and not merely of the obvious lemmata but also of those irresponsive to cursory identification. I have there-

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[1] Indeed the verdict of trivial on a glossary rendering is not to be pronounced too lightly: reduce almost any note to a glossary item and it looks trivial. I might cite a modern instance from a recent Shakespeare edition in the index of which *slaughterous thoughts* is defined by the not simpler *murderous impulses*.

[2] In this paper italicised letters are due to emendation; the original letter stands, where it is not altogether omitted in parentheses after the word. Here the correction *o* to *u* is perfectly obvious (§47).

[3] The reader is asked to turn up the context. He will see that infecunda (n. pl.) refers to vines, but so does sterilis (uitis). Both prouisor in the penultimate item and sterilis here refer to what is immediately contiguous (prouisa and infec*u*nda); cf. §§35, 52 sq.

[4] If it should be objected that the Eclogue citation should precede (? or follow) the Georgics' citation, the answer is that the copyist, having omitted incondita in its proper place two lines above, inserted it as soon as noticed. It is exactly what I do myself when I accidentally omit a name in copying off a class roll into a record book.

fore made a study of the Glossae Vergilianae (vol. IV 427-
470) and have attempted to identify the locus—a possible
locus[5]—of every item not already duly allocated by Goetz
in his Thesaurus Glossarum Emendatarum (TGE). For
the purposes of classification and for other reasons not a
few items already identified have been included in my col-
lections. My collections have also purposely included a
good many elementary features of the Glossae Vergilianae,
the perusal of which may serve to orient new devotees of
the glossaries in respect to the problems and difficulties they
will meet.

6. Goetz and his method.—There is no intention to be-
little in this paper Goetz' services in editing Gl. Vgl., and
I am taking up, save as already suggested, only those glosses
not completely solved by him. Note his remark (TGE p.
vii) : sed ne quis credat me hanc quaestionis partem quae
est de fontibus mihi uideri absoluisse, ram i n c o h a t a m
potius quam ad finem perductam ipse moneo: uitam mean
totam huic generi litterarum impertire me neque uoluisse
neque potuisse libere profiteor. In view of the generally
correct alphabetic order of Gl. Vgl., where the definition is
normal (cf. tandem 1.331+50, glossed by aliquando; but
if a reverse—see §10—8.200 and 8.602), I am setting down,
in the order Aeneid (figures only) Georgics (G) Eclogues
(E), only the first occurrence of a lemma word, and with
suppression of queries. Goetz indeed sometimes sets the
meticulous query against certainties, e. g. fallis (12.364),
prodigium (3.366)/omen (Mss. omnem) ; and sometimes he
omits certain identifications, as of instat (2-491). For
ha<e>c celerans (1.656) he reads accelerans; and he cites
*uerr*ant(fer) under fero, quarum (1.72) under quis; and
the reverse (Rv.) intexerat/discreuerat (4.264) under
intego instead of intexo.

7. Servius and Goetz.—Touching Goetz' references to
Servius, I have not found, any more than Mr. Weir, in the

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[5]Many of the allocations are only to possible loci and their con-
jectural nature might be indicated by meticulous question points up
to two or three, but to question points I have preferred rather say-
ing once for all: caueat lector.

large number of glosses that I have turned up compelling
verbal identities to prove that Servius, rather than some
lost commentary or body of scholia, was a source of Gl. Vgl.
For struit (4.235)/ordinat componat, struere/ordinare
componere (Serv./1.704) does seem germane; and effetae
(5.396)/exhaustae is in fact identical with the note of
Servius; cf. also praeuertitur (1.317)/praeuertit with
Servius' dicimus autem et praeuertit et praeuertitur noua
ratione. There is no specific relevance, however, in Goetz'
Servius (and Nonius) citations in the following: lacu nigro
(6.238)/Auerno (S. on 3.386), maestum (1.202)/tristem
(Nonius 350.29), misceri (1.124)/turbari (S. 1.191, miscet
perturbat etc.), orantes (6.613++)/rogantes (S. 3.93),
pharetra (1.323)/theca sagittarum (S. 10.169), Phorcys
(Phorci, 5.240)/deus (diuus) marinus (S. 5.240; 5.824 and
! 10.328).

8. But we must still look to Servius as our largest, if
not our best, source of information as regards commentary
and scholia material embodied in Gl. Vgl., or in any other
glossary. Thus in the liber Glossarum the lemma denical-
ibus feriis seems to me identical with feriis d. in Servius
Danielis G 1.270; and the glossary definition to have been
derived either from that commentary or its source, so that
I would correct (agris) paratis in the definition to pratis,
to accord with the pratum of the commentary. The Paulus-
Festus definition is quite different. Be it permitted to add
here that the liber Glossarum allocates the gloss adru-
mauit/rumorem attulit to Virgil. To judge from arrumo/
φημίζω in the glossary of Philoxenus and the Paulus-
Festus item adrumauit/rumorem fecit, we may well admit
that adrumauit actually occurred in Republican Latin. As
a Virgil gloss we may justify it by restoring the head
<detulit 4.299>, and we shall see later (§ 37) that the
recondite and archaizing definition is not in principle to be
excluded from the glossaries. I hope to be able to show
in another connection that Festus was adduced in Virgil
glossaries in very much the same way as a modern editor
cites Lewis & Short.

9. Multiple Glosses.--By this term I would here and for

the moment indicate glosses that appear elsewhere as well as in Gl. Vgl. Comparison of such glosses often clarifies obscure lemmata or definitions. In one notable instance, however, Goetz has gone far astray, misled by Abol. 116.33 and AA V 465.37 (cf. C. Vat. 1468 V 507.22 where the correcter gloss mes⟨s⟩um/secatum precedes), messata/secta (uel) incisa. But in Gl. Vgl. and elsewhere we should read mess⟨a⟩e(4.513)/sectae. The Virgil original is a better corrective than parallel glossaries.[6] So for the nonsensical tantidem/tantum modo we should read tant⟨um E 2.78⟩/ id est(m, §46) tantum modo and not seek a connection with other cases of tantidem appropriately defined.

10. Reversed glosses.[7]—Reversal may be considered a genuine act of lexicography, and favored codification, or the use of headforms (§21), e. g. in timor/FRIGOR, Rv. of frigore (1.92)/timore; trabes (1.552)/materie⟨m⟩, Rv. materia/ TRABES (small caps here and elsewhere indicate that a definition also appears as a lemma or conversely). Sometimes only the lemma has a headform, as turibulum/acerrâ (5.745). The prevalence of reverses is shown by trabe caua (no definition) for caua trabe (3.191). Contrasting pairs (symbol X) sometimes show slight differences, as in

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[6] I have not pretended to collect here many parallels with Gl. Vgl., but for one reason or another have noted the following: fidibus (6.120)/c(h)ordis; cf. Abol. 76.24, lib. Gl. V 200.17, Serv. 6.120; fusi (1.214)/discumbentes; also, with addition of discurrentes (6.440; 11.366), in Affatim IV 520.20; gentes superbas (1.523): cf. Abol. 82.18 (where *e* in superbae is due to error, not to codification); hilarans (-is ! E 5.69); cf. Abol. hilarens (e!); hymenaeon/canticum bonum nuptiale; reduced in Abol. 86.44 to canticum/nouom (!) [cf. C. Sang. IV 243.29, hemenum/nouom nuptus]; cf. S. 7.398 where, àpropos of hymenaeos (15° in V.), we find hmymenaeum/.. carmen nuptiale; idque audire sat est (2.103)/satis est (? read et, §38) hoc: reduced in Aff. IV 531.28 (cf. §53) to idque/et hoc; in articulo (see §14): in C. Vat. 1468 (V 503.49) in articulo diei (Genesis 7.13) has the same definition but need not be the same lemma (if the same, diei is a monkish addition to the Virgil gloss); querens (1.385)/querellans (uel) deprecans: cf. Abol. 157.50, turbatus (2.67)/in metu(m) positus: cf. Abol. 187.34.

[7] The list contains some items mistakenly treated as reverses by Goetz.

barbaros animos/FEROCIA CORDA (1.302) x ferocia corda/
barbaros(-um) et indomitos animos; coronamus/UELAMUS
(2.249) x uelamus/coronamus tegimus. Reverses are some-
times dubious as in sponda (1.698)/lectus x lectum (4.496)/
spondam; cf. trepidare (2.685+)/festinare x festinat/trep-
idat (12.403) ;and repetens (1.372)/recolens (6.681). "Com-
mentary" glosses (§15) also occur in Rv. as cachinnus/trac-
tus solutusque risus; cf. S. G. 2.386, risuque soluto/id est
cachinno and Scholia Bernensia risu/id est cachinno.

11. Reverses are to be looked for in all the glossaries.
In Abol. 47.27 we have cumulata(er)/superflua siue plena,
referring to Aen. 4.436, cumulatam (but in M, as in Servius
cited above, §2, cumulata) morte[8]; cf. Abavus IV 321.12),
cumulatam(u)/auctam et superpositam and, in Rv., aucta/
superposita et cumulata (Abav. 311.53; 2 Am. V 270.2),
aucta/cumulata impleta (Abstrusa IV 23.44), aucta/super-
posita (C. Sang. IV 209.42).

12. The other Reverses.—agere/TRACTARE (cf. tractare/
a. persequere §14), Baccha/THYIAS (4.302), bellicosissima/
ASPERRIMA (1.14), capreolae/FERAE CAPREAE (4.152), casu/
fors[9] (2.139), cataplum/adventum nauium (cf. 5.36, Goetz),
celeri cursu/cito TRAMITE (5.610), chasma/hiatu⟨s⟩ terrae
(6.237;cf.1 Am.V 350.12, c./immensa interruptio),compor-
tatur/CONGERITUR (2.766), coenobolium (monkish word)/
concilium (3.679) conuentio (cf. S. Gall. IV 223.21, con-
cilium/conuentum), concitatus/ARDENS (2.41) festinans,
condensat⟨ur⟩/CALCAT⟨ur⟩ (12.340; cf. calca[n]t/conden-
sa[n]t), consocias(t, cf. § 21)/CONCILIAS (1.79; cf. con-
ciliat/sociat in amicitiam copulat), conuersionem/APOSTHRO-
PHAM (q. v. §18), copiosa/INGENS (2.325; Goetz cites a
masculine ingens; also cf. ingens/copiosum), Corinthus/

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[8]The Abolita context is certainly Virgilian and to some extent
sequential: culmum (G. 1.321) culmen (E 1.68)/aceruus, cunctantem/
cogitantem (? 4.390)uel dubitantem (4.133), cupit (E 3.65; or in Rv.
quaerit, 4.77), cumulata (4.436), curis (4.639), culmina (4.671), cus-
pide[m] (5.208), cuncta (8.439), cuncta (*ibid.*), cursu(m) (10.870),
cumulat (11.50).

[9]In IV 442.43, forte casu forte casu, split in two and correct one
forte to fors/casu (see §22).

Ephyra (4.343, Goetz), coruscatio[10]/fulgor(5.88), cremare/
siccare TORRERE (1.179; cf. t./tostare siccare and S. ad loc.,
necesse fuerat <frumentum> siccari), crepuit/CONGEMUIT
(2.631), cupiebant/ARDEBANT (1.515), defluunt/LICUNTUR
(3.28; G 2.187), dein (? or read de⟨h⟩in⟨c⟩, G 3.167)/
deinde (41°), delectabilis/affabilis (3.621), delecta*bit*(u)/
IUUA*b*IT (1.203, Goetz!), deporta[ui]t/elic[u]it (G 1.109),[11]
desiderium/uotum (headform, cf. uotis §§14, 23) uel affec-
tum, diductos(a)/DIUIS*o*S (E 1.66; cf. diuisus/desaeptus
separatus), dies/SOLES (3.203), diripit/UASTAT (G 4.16,
uastant, cf. §42; (1.471) uastabat/deripiebat debellabat)
debellat, discedentibus/ABEUNTIBUS (1.196), discumbentes/
FUSI(1.214), displos*um* (o)/repuls*um* (2.545), dissoluta/CON-
UULSA(2.507; conuulsa/dissoluta uel percussa, diutinum
uberrimum MULTUM(1.3), diuulgatu*r*(s)/DIDITU*r* (7.144,
diditur written in the direct form), doma*bit*(u)/CONTUND*e*T
(i, 1.265), effreg⟨er⟩it/eli*s* *er* *it* (d, 8.289), excellentior/
INMANIOR (1.347; inmanior/atrocior excellentior), ex di-
uuinitate/diuinitus (G 1.415), extulit/leuauit[12] (4.690),
extremitate[m] rerum/CARDINE[m] RERUM (1.672), ex-
plana/EDISSERE (2.149), ferrum/c⟨*h*⟩alybs (8.446), festi-
nat/trepidat (12.403; S. Dan. 12.737: or festina<n>*t*
⟨6.177; 7.156⟩/trepida⟨n⟩t; see § 42), figura/FORMA (G
3.52; cf. forma/figura figmentum), gestibus/actibus *mo-*
t*i*bus(nu. G 1.475), gluttit/sorbet (3.422) uorat (1.117;
here S. cites sorbet from 3.422), horrid*am*(u)/INFORMEM
(3.431), impera*bit*(u)/DOMINABIT⟨ur⟩ (1.285), implent/
STATUUNT (1.724), inhaerere/inolescere (6.738), iniungam/
iungam (1.73; 4.126) coniungam, instructor/auctor hor-
tator (6.527), interesse/ACCUMBERE (1.79), interrogans/-
ROGITANS (1.750), intexerat (§6)/DISCREUERAT (4.264),
intimat/INSINUAT significat (12.692), introrsus/PENITUS

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[10]Or this lemma was taken from the item crebris micat ignibus
aether (1.90)/spissis coruscationibus fulget aer. Here a lemma from
a definition, a category so important that only a word index to the
glossaries, Servius, and the scholia will open it up.

[11]Cf. also el*i*cit(ie/subduc*i*t(x), elicit/induc*i*t(ita); see §22.

[12]I have followed Goetz in taking as a Rv. but extulit occurs 19°
in Virgil, e. g. 3.215, G 2.341, E 1.24.

(1.200), inuictum (10.243, not a Rv.)/insuperabilem, lamentatur¹³/flet (G 4.514) lacrimat, latentem amorem/ OCCULTUM IGNEM (1.688), latuit/fefellit (2.744), ligatura/ obligatio nexus (G 3.423), lubrica(a)/leui[a meretrix]: cf. leui sanguine ( 5.328/leni lubrica, magna[m]cupidine[m]/INSANO IGNE (cf. 2.343, amore for igne), manus/ multitudo concentus (G 1.422), maredus (folk Latin dissimilation of *d d* to *r d*)/madidus (a, 5.179) udus, materia/ TRABES (1.449; 1.552; in Rv. the definition is materie; perhaps here supply as head ⟨materies 11.338⟩), maxime/ LONGE (1.252, cf. S.), missus a leo (cf. Ioue missus ab ipso 4.356)/CONCESSUS A DEO,¹⁴ multitudo/TURBA (6.611): cf. turbam (1.191)/multitudinem (§21), nauigabant/UELA DIABANT (1.35), obesus/pinguis (G 2.193; E 1.34) crassus (G 2.309) oues/BIDENTTES (6.390; S.), obscurus amor/ CAECUS IGNIS (4.2, caeco igni; in 4.209 caeci ignes—in the gloss obscuri amores), occulta/CAECA (1.536; caeca/occulta obscura tenebrosa), odibilis/perosos(u, 9.141), onus/saburra⟨m⟩ (G 4.195), parum plures/pauci (6.744) non multi, permitte/adnue (9.625), plectitur/DECOLLATUR (§13, headless), poculum/PATERAM (1.729), poscentibus(a)/errantibus (4.691),¹⁵ praestigia/dolos (2.62; 1.682) insidias (2.65), pro *f*luuium/PELAGUS (§§21, 26), nroferunt/EXPEDIUNT (1.678) dePROMUNT (5.501); cf. 2.260 promunt/proferunt, promptus/paratus (2.61), propitia/SECUNDA (4.45), propositio[o]/coepti[o] (2.162), pugnam/MARTEM (6.165), purpura/MURICE (4.262), raptans/rapiens (10.496), recolligo/ REMETIOR (5.25), reconditas/REPOSTAS (3.364), rectitas/ IUSTITIA (1.604) aequitas ueritas (cf. iustitia/clementia aequitas and aequitas/rectitas iustitia), recursu/concursu (1.509), reginae/Elissae (4.335), retexo/REUOLUO (2.101)

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¹³Of course this lemma might have come from a commentary note (§15) on lamentabile (2.4) where S. in fact cites multum fleti (6.481); ? or read lamentatus flet⟨us⟩.

¹⁴Or did this lemma start from concessa (3.700) ⟨scil., §27⟩ a deo? Or was concessos a deo a note, say on 12.851, si quando..morbos.. deum rex molitur? cf. 4.574; 4.356; 4.877.

¹⁵Here the definition poscentibus suits, but cf. errantes (1.188)/ pascentes.

repeto, retractus/COMPRESSUS (2.73), romphea/gladio (um, 9.769), rugitus/stridor (1.87) mugitus (2.223) ; cf. stridor/ strepitus, sacrificium/HONOREM ( 1.49 ), sanguinolentus/ CRUENTUS (1.471) ; cf. cruento (1.296)/sanguinolento, sculptam/CAELATAM (5.307), siccus/sudum (G 4.77) torri-dum, sonantem/RUDENTEM (3.561; 8.248), species/imago (8.557; see S. Dan. quoting imago from 2.369 and from Sallust speciem . urbis) SIMULACRUM, speciosa/ROSEA ( 1.402 ) AUREA (1.492) decor[os]a ( 4.559 ), stupidus/ INHIANS (4.64), subitus/improuisus (1.595), tabernacula/ TENTORIA (1.469), tepor/calor (G 1.89), triumphat/gaudet (4.157+11°) exsultat¹⁶ (2.470; cf. S. 10.775, triumphum . . . ab exultatione), typ[h]um/forman (9.101), turbata/ REFUSA (1.126), uaticinatio/error (E 8.41; cf. Schol. Bern. malus error... putaui enim quod mea esses set non amauisti), uelificat/uela facit (5.281), uentosus/TURBIDUS (5.696), uer/PRIMA AETAS (G 2.362), ueraces/CERTI (os, 1.576), uestis (nom.)/peplum (1.480), uexat⟨a⟩/infesta (x, 7.299), uidelicet/QUID ENIM (5.850; 12.798), uideris/ESTO (4.35), uirgultum/UIMEN (3.31).

13. Headless Glosses.—These lack their true lemmata. Either the lemma was never copied in from the source (marginalia or a commentary, marginalia to a commen-tary), or it was lost in a "split" (a Rv. that dropped the original lemma when transposed to the end of the defini-tion). Be it remembered that the restored head is due to conjecture in the main and is often restored exempli gratia. Sometimes, however, parallel glosses—cf. e. g. bonitas dis-crimine prolata tractare in their alphabetic places below— do certify the restored head. Among headless glosses ⟨semiuir (cf. semiuiro comitatu 4.215)⟩/herculaneus eunu-chus (also in Rv.) bulks large. For the sense of semiuir (quasi sero castratus necnon valde erigendi potens) see Lewis & Short s. fin.; and for herculaneous (quasi ingens) *ib.* p. 848 col. 2.

14. Examples.—⟨abstrusum G 1.135⟩/absconditum etc., ⟨arx alta 2.56; cf. altae urbes G 1.486⟩/alta ciuitas etc.,

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¹⁶The original item may have been exsultat/triumphat gaudio.

iustitia 1.604, cf. rectitas § 12)>/bonitas etc., limbo 2.616[17];
4.137, or maeandro 5.251>/burca (lege burda) CLAU*a*TA-
(ec) ; see clauata in Thes. LL. III 1318.67, ⟨busta 11.201⟩/
busticeta etc., ⟨deserta 4.330⟩/caeleps[18] sine filiis, ⟨frag-
mine 9.569⟩/caement*o*(um) caesura lapidis; or ⟨fundamen-
tum[19]; cf. -ta in 1.428⟩; in AA V 445.28 we have the item
caementum/fundamentum, ⟨lustra, cf. lustra meretricum
S. G 2.472; lupanaria/lustra S. Dan. 3.467, 4.51⟩/caupona
mer⟨it⟩*o*ria(a), ⟨pignora E. 8.92; or foedera 11.292⟩/
cautiones etc.,[30] ⟨figit 6.636⟩/configit consecrat dedicat,
⟨certamen, cf. n. pl. 10.146+; abl. sg. 9.726⟩/conflictum,
⟨conscius (conubiis) 4.167⟩/coniuga coniuolus conparti-
ceps, ⟨seditio 1.149⟩/coniuratio,[21] ⟨trabea etc., 7.614⟩/
consutoria ⟨a⟩ut ornamenta, ⟨iurgium, -a E 5.11⟩/con-
tentio (cf. conflictum just above), ⟨clamoribus 2.128⟩/
contumeliis, ⟨uestibulum (G 4.20 sq./deambulatorium,
⟨premitur  G  1.241⟩/dec[o]l*i*⟨n⟩atur(1)  *f*lectitur(p),[23]
<errat G 2.147>/deflectit deu[t]at; or else <declinat
4.185, cf. the entry declinat/deui[t]at>/deflectit[23] <deficit
2.505>/delangu*e*t(i),  <mulcet  1.153;  1.197>/delectat
*ob*<lectat>(r) lenit placat mitigat; cf. mul*c*et (gi)/
oblectat, <deformis G 4.478>/deornat*a*(us), <spoliant
5.661; 12.297>/depraeda⟨n⟩tur, unless, with *s* for *r*, we
read  ⟨potitus 10.500⟩/depraedatus, ⟨obloquitur 6.646⟩/

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[17]Here S. cites Horace S. 1.2.29 for instita.

[18]Mss. peleus; in Abstr. IV 139.11 pellex, Aff. IV 549.32 pelex,
2 Am. V 319.47 peleps, 1 Am. V 385.17 peleps.

[19]Or even iuncturas in 2.464 may furnish the clue to the missing
head.

[20]Since the object of citing the definition is only to give a lemma
as a control of the text I shall feel free to omit "etc." after this.
Here cautiones is defined by syngrafa, as the reader may find out for
himself.

[21]But this might be a commentary lemma (§15), cf. S. on 7.614
and 8.5; Schol. Bern. on G 2.497, where coniuratio occurs in the
elucidation of coniurato.

[22]Cf. premit (4.148/retinet plectit (sc. crinem). Or, without emen-
dation, read (sternitur 7.533)/decollatur plectitur; the context is
sagittâ..sternitur: haesit enim s u b  g u t t u r e uulnus.

[23]Or the right headform is (flectit 12.471), cf. S. 4.22, defining
*i*nflexit by deuiabit or deuitabit.

derogat, ⟨uocare 5.686⟩/deuocare, ⟨aestus 2.759, or acc. pl. incendia 2.706⟩/difflamatio, <Manibus 3.63>/diis M., <prodigus G 4.89>/dilapidator, <discrimine 1.574>/differentia distantia,[24] <patens 11.40; or patulus G 1.376 -is>/diuaricatus, <instructus 6.831>/eductus, <aperit 10.864; 1.146>/effringit adaperit (cf. Abav. IV 303.39 adaperit/effrangit⟩, ⟨elatam 10.415>/eleuatam (u) superbam, <euhoe 7.389>/euge laudatio (Mss. latitudo !), i. e. laudationis interiectio, <effert 2.297>/euehit *d*eportat(r; cf. the next entry) : cf. TGE effert/exportat, <extulerat 1.652/euexerat deportauerat, <rati 2.25> existimauimus, ⟨educere 11.20⟩/explica*r*e(t; enter in Gl. Vgl. as p. 440.2b), <clipeis 12.723>/heroicis[25] instrumentis, <madentem 5.854; cf. soporatum 1.855>/inbutum ab inbuendo (cf. § 28), <fallax 6.343; cf. E 4.24 and see also ueterator, below>/impostor, < (tenui) discrimine (leti) 10.511>/in articulo (§ 9), <uoluitur 1.116>/infertur reuoluitur, ⟨agitat, headform for agitet 3.609>/infestat UEXAT but see (§ 12), <quando 3.500; or olim 1.234>/in futurum denuo, <stratis iuuencis 3.247>/iugulatis iuuenculis (cf. prostatis i. §§ 23, 32), ⟨exutas 2.153⟩/liberatas: Goetz compares the item e. uinculis/liberatas nexibus, so that we have in fact a reduced double or "split" (§ 23), ⟨linguae melior 11.338⟩/ linguax copiosus linguae, <consiliis habitus 11.339>/litis amator causarius, ⟨cassum lumine 2.85; cf. the item cassus lumine/inanis 1.⟩/luce priuat*um*(s), ⟨languescit 9.436/ marcet languet dolet(!), <tunditur[26] 4.447>/obtundit⟨ur⟩ retundit⟨ur⟩, ⟨ornatus 1.650⟩/ornamenta, ⟨oriens 7.51/ ortus prodiens, ⟨paulo E 4.1; cf. mox 20°⟩/paulo post post paucum, <inguen 10.589; cf. ilia 10.778?>/penis (cf. the lemma ueretrum⟩ natura pudenda, ⟨incessit 1.497⟩/ perrexit ambulauit a*d*iit(b), <adest heia 9.38>/praesto est

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[24]Cf. discrimine/differenti*a*(um) pericul*o*(um, 10.511, d. leti) ; and in Abol. 56.6, discrimine/distantiâ aut pericul*o*(us!). S. 10.393 has discrimina/differentias.

[25]The passage reads Tros Aeneas et Daunius heros concurrunt clipeis. Our item is clustered (§51) with heros/diuino a genere sat(us).

[26]Or the head was (tundit 10.731), with active definition.

obserua[t], <exserta 11.659>/prolata nuda; cf. exsertae
(1.492)/nudae prolatae, <patens 11.40>/propatulum pro-
tractum(crea) uel in palam deductum, <quaesita G 4.157>/
quaestus, <querentem 1.385>/querellantem (also cf. S.
Prooem. ad Ecl. p. 3 l. 11), <(uires) refectae G 3.235>/
horrorificenti[a] ; (? or honorificenti) ; cf. S. 7.60, metu/
remasculatae uirilî uirtute resumptâ, <instaurata 2.669; cf.
S. 2.15>/restaurata,<metu 1.514; 7.60>/reuerentiâ timor<e>
horrorificenti[a] ; (? or honorificenti) ; cf. S. 7.60, metu/
religione quae nascitur per timorem, <iustissimus..seruan-
tissimus aequi 2.426>/sacratissimus sanctus [cf. the Rv.
sanctus/secratissimus] sanctissimus, <prudentia 3.433>/
sapientia, <deserta 4.330>/sola destituta sine marito (cf.
sola/deserta S. 5.613), <(aestu) miscentur 3.557>/sorben-
tur(u) debilitantur (cf. Horace C. 1.11.5) degluttiuntur
(cf. the item gluttit/sorbet, §§ 12, 16) <ditione 1.236>/sub
ditione, <uersare²⁷ 2.62>/tractare agere persequere; cf. the
lemma uersare dolos (2.62), <truncus 2.557>/truncatus,
<aspectu territus 11.699>/turbatus aspectu facie<i>
dirae[s], <turbo, but see § 36)>/Typho²⁸ <cf. turbo 1.511>
Charybdis praeceps(in) ; cf. 1.442 iactati undis et turbine,
unectat 1.465/umidum facit, <nam(que) ut 2.67>/ut enim
sicut enim quamuis(e), <errans 4.211>/uagus, <inguen
10.589>/ueretrum uirilia hominum; cf. penis above, <fit
uesper 8.280>/uesperascit sero f[ec]it,²⁹ <Vesper 8.280>/
Vesperugo,³⁰ <astutus, see S. 11.704; or uersutus ib. 2.62;
or fandi fictor, ib. 9.602; or Ulixes, cf. 2.90 and impostor,
above>/ueterator, <exsomnis 6.656>/uigil, <cassum lumine
2.85>/uitam amittens LUCE[m]PRIUATUS (Rv., above),
<uotis G 4.536>/uotificantibus dona libantibus.

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²⁷Scarcely exsequere(r) 5.54/tractare(m) etc.

²⁸See also Abol. 184.30, C. Vat 1469 V 526.34, C. Cass. 90 V 581.29.
Instead of (turbo) the head may be uertex (12.673)=gust of flame;
cf. uertice G 1.481=eddy.

²⁹Scarcely fecit in a folk Latin precursor of the French idiom
il fait froid etc.

³⁰Scholia Bern. G 1.138, àpropos of Pleiades, cites Vergiliae. In a
like note Plautus Am. 275 might have been cited for Vesperugo et
Vergiliae, so that Vesperugo here may be a commentary lemma
(§15).

15. Commentary words and notes.—Were the items of Gl. Vgl. first copied from a Virgil edition with marginalia or from a Virgil commentary, perhaps indexed on the margin? The problem will probably never admit of a final solution and it is hard even to join an issue, inasmuch as marginalia in a text may well have been excerpted from a commentary. But in their nature, if not in their precise verbiage, some of our definitions and lemmata are not substantially different from the notes of Servius or the Scholia Bernensia (itself identical with Servius in places, see e. g. on G 2.75). To pass with a mere mention the Greek words (cf. the marginal section heading cataplum in § 12), there is a fairly large group of grammatical and rhetorical terms and categories (§18). I would assign to a commentary the gloss maturat/placat mitescit.[31] This precedes (cf. §52) maturate fugam (1.137)/cito fugite, but S. has: cum maturitate id est tranquillitate discedite, quo modo dicimus 'matura iracundiam tuam' id est mitiga. Also instita(e)/ *clauata*[32] uesticul<a>e(r !) : S.2.616 quotes instita from Horace Sat. 1.2.29. We are justified in using the item Eurus/subsolanus uentus as the source of the Rv. desolanus/s. (cf. on coruscatio §12 fn.). To go afield for the moment, in Affatim, which is packed with Virgil items, the initial lemma affatim may well, I think it certainly does, come from a Virgil commentary; cf. S. on fatiscunt in 1.123.

16. Examples.— (a) egrotus: S. on aeger in 1.208, brabeuta/brabifer: entitlement (cf. cataplum § 15), I conjecture, of Palaemon in Eclogue 3 or of Aeneas in book 5, calx/lapis est unde calculum (cf. calculus G 2.180) diminitiue (cf. §19) dicitur, Canicula/a cane (cf. S. Dan. citing Nigidius, G 1.218) dicta, comissatur/turpiter conuiuatur luxuriatur: belongs to a place like G 1.301 (inter se laeti conuiuia curant) or to E 5.69 (in primis hilarans conuiuia Baccho) ; or, in Rv., is an ignorant note on luxuriatque toris G 3.81, compositio/placatio mitigatio: cf. 1.249 placida

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[31]But mitescit (? read mitigat) is intransitive: cf. the pluralized Rv. mitescunt/maturant placant.

[32]But the reading is in fact grauati and we might read ues[ti]te grauat*um* (6.359)/*uestitur*â (Spanish Latin for ueste).

compostus pace (or supply the head <foedus 12.314>),
concubina/paelex (Mss. pellax)subcuba: scarcely cf. rapti
Ganymedis (1.28), but note in Servius paelicis (E 6.74)
cum paelice (6.445), dedolat/dolat: cf. (?) dolones 7.664;
or daedala 7.282, def*aec*at(ri)/deficat uel colat (?cf. colum
G 2.242), defrutet (cf. defruta G 4.269)/[q]ui⟨num⟩ min-
uit, dialecticus (cf. Schol. Veron. G 2.93)/DISPUTATOR,
(?) <hospitium 3.15>/diuersorium diuerticulum (cf. Serv.
9.377 on diuortia!), docilis/qui docet⟨ur⟩ (cf. indocile
8.321), dumtaxat (see 37)/utique, enica(?)/adultera: if
we accept the reading ethnica (Abstr., *a* IV 63.5) we may
treat the gloss as a Rv., cf. adulterae in S.[33] on 1.650 (cf.
Helen), e⟨g⟩o quidem/equidem (S. 1.576), Epicure⟨i⟩, cf.
e. g. Schol. Bern. E 6.31; S. 4.379, <agitator G 1.273; or
agaso, cf. S. 3.470, 2.85; or auriga[34] G 1.514⟩/equisio⟨h⟩ip-
pago aurigarius, <excutior somno G 2.302>/euigilaui[t]
exper⟨rex⟩si[t], Eunuchus but see § 13) ; name of a play
of Terence[35] from a commentary citation; cf. Truculentus,
below), ⟨exsuperare potestas 7.591⟩/exsu*per*andi[a] (b t)
facultas utilitas,[36] fratria/uxor fratris: note on Deiphobus
and Helen (6.500 sq.) or on Helenus and Andromeda
(3.329), gluttit (see § 14) : if not a Rv. observe that Schol.
Bern. G 3.431 has gluttire (ingluuiem), Glaucus (-o, G
1.437) ; cf. S. and Schol. Bern. on E 6.74), ⟨Siluius 6.763⟩/
Hylesatus (or with Goetz recognize a note on Hylaeum
8.294), iunior/posterior (S. 5.409), Mausoleum/bustum re-
gium: cf. 11.850 regis Dercenni bustum, ⟨Hybla, cf. S. E.

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[33]Not cited in Thes. LL. Ethnica adultera (=pagan adultress)
might also have been a monkish comment on Pasiphae (E 6.46;
Aen. 6.26; 6.447), or on Circe (S. on 7.19), or on Acca Larentia (S.
on 1.273).

[34]Supplying a head, as here, is a brief way of indicating to what
Virgil word a commentary note was relevant. Such cases might
fall under §13.

[35]In some other connection a commentator might have employed
this word, as the Schol. Veron. ap. Thes. LL. iii 546.74 has castrauit
caelum. S. (3.519) uses castraretur in a note on castra! But her-
culaneus becomes intelligible only as in §13.

[36]Or read (ingentia 1.192; or grandia E 5.36)/exuberantia and
(as an independent gloss) facultas (G4.437/utilitas.

1.54; so Goetz⟩/Megara, ⟨machinae 4.89⟩/molimina machinationes, nauare/strenuam oper*am* (e) facere: cf. S. on 1.435 (ignauum), industrios nauos dicimus; and on 1.37, citing nauiter from Terence), ⟨conuentu 6.753⟩/panegyrin conuenticulum, papas/paedagogus qui sequitur studentes: cf. Epytiden in 5.546 sq. and for the facts note *comes* in Livy 5.27.1, paganus/qui sine aliquo iure est (monkish): S. G 2.382 (pagos) derives pagani, sinciput/semicipium (!) uel dimidium caput: cf. 9.775, illi partibus aequis | huc caput atque illuc umero ex utroque pependit, superna/superior pars: perhaps a Rv. of the item polum (1.398)/caeli superior pars (§31),[37] Truculentus/admodum. pessimus; either introduced into a commentary as a derivative (§191 of trux ⟨10.447; G 1.370⟩) or a headless gloss after ⟨saeuus (1.99) or inmitis (1.30)⟩; or like Eunuchus (?) due to a citation of the play of that name, Typhum/*i*⟨g⟩*n*em (m) flans, note on Typhoea, 1.665.

17. Commentary rather than Marginalia in the following Scholia (see also § 38): haut tanto cessabit etc. (1.672)/ non cessabit Iuno quominus noceat in tantarum rerum opportunitate, clepsydra/per quod horae collinguntur: cf. ubi quarta sitim c o l l e g e r i t hora G 3.327, fortuna/bona seu mala (cf. S. 12.436), ignauum pecus (1.435)/pecus dicit ap*u*m (e; cf. S. 1.430) ueteres secutus quia omnia animalia pecora dicuntur, laeuum (2.693)/prosperum signum: cf. Schol. Bern. G 4.7, laeua/prospera; numina laeua secundum haruspicinam dixit sinistram prosperam ut in secundo intonuit laeuum (cf. also S. ad locc.), laticem Lyaeum (1.686)/*ut* (Mss. uel for ut 1) ⟨laticem⟩ honorem (1.736); latex autem aqua[m] ex occulto fluens interdum pro omni liquore et aput ueteres ponitur, Lerna (-ae 6.287)/palus in regione Argiua ubi hydram serpentem Hercules occi*dit*(s), lituo (6.167)/nunc tuba alias (7.187 cf. S.) lituus est baculum curuum quo augures utuntur uel pastores, lupae nutricis (1.275/Remo enim et Remu⟨lo⟩lu[m]pa traditur mammas dedisse, Lyaeus (4.86)/Liber pater sic dictus quod matrem

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[37] Or, with Wagner, read superne (definition superior (e) part*e*) in 6.254. Or superna was adduced in a commentary as opposite of infernus (8°).

suam morte liberauit (cf. S. ad loc.; Schol. Bern. G 2.229),
mantica[38]/sarcina bisaccia (Rv. in Abav. IV 388.50, s./b.m.) :
cf. S. G 1.273, costas/aut re uera costas aut clitellas:
Horatius (Set. 1.5.47).. ; here the scholiast is cited for
clitellas/sarcinas siue sellas.. ; cf. Sat. 1.6.106 pera quam
dicunt bisaccium (a), medimnus[39]/quattuor modiorum men-
sura: from a note on numera impressit aceruis; cf. Marius
Victorinus ap. Keil 6.51.10, per qualitatem a c e r u a l e m
(=by dry measure) ut in modio etc., myriades (oe ia) /decem
milium (a) summa: cf. 2.331 milia quot etc., Musam Cal-
liope⟨n⟩ (cf. O Calliope 9.525) inuocat quae artem poeticam
inuenit, Myrmidones/gens Achilli[s] subiecta; Goetz cites
S. 11.403 where we find rather the information than the
words, neomenia/nouilunium: a note on 6.454 (q.v.), or on
menstrua luna G 1.353; or on 6.270 (where S. reads in-
ceptam, not incertam, lunam), nex funestissima: sententious
note (perhaps taken in Rv.) on 6.495 (lacerum crudeliter
ora) ; or on 6.430 (falso damnati crimine mortis, cf. also
6.163; 8.488; 12.679) ; or on 2.85 (infando indicio.. demi-
sere neci), poli duo (1.90, cf. S. Dan.), Orion (1.535), post
[et]alii proceres (1.740) /post et a.p.: et added by the com-
mentator, plebicola/qui amat ciues: note on 6.813 (q.v.),.
⟨uersâ 1.478⟩/resupinata transuersa: answers as it were
the query put by S. Dan. at 1.476, viz. resupinus quo modo
hastam trahebat, last part of item of p. 442.45, <Hister/
fluuius (see Schol. Bern. G 3.350> *Scythiae* (Zystrie!)
regionis septem ora habens, uani parentes (cf. 1.392) /inane
aut inutile augurium, uesti[g]arium/erogatio (=a giving
out) uestium: cf. 5.251 where the prize is a chlamys; or
1.684 sq. where clothing is presented, uestiarius/qui praeest
uestibus: refers to the keeper of the robes l.s.c., uescitur
aura aetheria (1.546) /bibit aera (it) <h>auriens auram
unde imber et ignis unde fluuia et flumina, uiriliter coepit/
fortiter initium sumit: note on Ascanius' entry into war
(9.590), xystarcha/substantiae princeps: the definition

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[38]This lemma is followed by the derivative (§19) manticulare/
fraudare (Rv. in Abav. IV 344.38, ? cf. fraudo 4.355).

[39]Here belongs the item corus/modiis X, unless to be taken as a
discernendum for chorus (20°).

(=linea uestis in Du Cange) seems to make of xystarcha here a "keeper of the robes" (ξυστίς, robe of state), i. e. a uestiarius (see above) ; so that we need not set down the concluding word of our glossary as a flourish to display an initial X. For other 'rubric' words cf. brabifer in §16.

18. Rhetorical[40] and metrical terms.—In the item in-ueho/absolute the "definition" is a rhetorical term (see Thes. LL. I 180.40). The note may have been made on inuectus (sc. curru or equis) in 1.155. Or emend the lemma to in ⟨con⟩uero as in 1.310 (Thes. LL. l.c.). Other examples are apostrofam/CONUERSIONEM, Babillonia confusio (no definition, §24) : B. is a monkish addition to confusio; cf. S. 2.348: synhysis i. e. hyperbati longa confusio, com· sq. consentaneus/a consentiendo: for consentaneus as a metmentator (cf. dialecticus in §16) 'expositor: cf. S. ap. Thes. LL. III 1862.46 sq., commentum librorum expositio: *ib.* l. 3 rical term see Thes. LL. IV 894.20 and 395.48 (also 390.46, consensio) ; unless for consentaneus we restore the head consors[41] (-tia G 4.153) to conform with Abav. IV 323.43, deriuata/deprauata: cf. Thes. LL. V 595 ll. 45, 60; 637.82, eclipsis/defectio: ib. V 290.3 sq., elegantia (attested by Quintilian) urbanitas etc., emphaticos (Greek adverb) PLURES: the whole item a note say on mille (11.397) or on plurimus (G 2.182), πρὸς χάριν id est effabiliter uel iucunde: note on any beguiling form of address as of Venus to Juno in 4.105, or of Juno to Aeolus in 1.65 (cf. Thes. LL. III 995.56 sq.), ubertim/abundanter[42] : if a Rv. cf. abundantissime in Schol. Bern. ap. Thes. LL. I 237.27.

19. Derivatives of Virgil words as lemmata.—It is quite in the way of Servius to marshal even irrelevant derivatives of words under discussion, e. g. diminutives (cf. §16 and on

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[40]In Abol. 18.35-45 we have a batch mostly of rhetorical terms. They are no less likely to have been grouped from a Virgil glossary than to have been taken bodily from a grammatical glossary. Or taken from a grammatical glossary they may have been copied over into a Virgil glossary. But see Lindsay, CQ 11.120.

[41]Other fit heads are (aptus 4.482; G 3.168) and (socius 7.264).

[42]Here a plurality of explanations: by supplying a head such as ⟨satis superque 2.642⟩ or ⟨(af)fatim S. 1.123⟩ or ⟨abunde 7.522⟩; cf. lib: Gloss. V 252.11, ubertim/abunde.

1.273, pro Romo Romulus..quod gaudet diminutione) and
—unum pro multis—cf. in the same note meretrices lupas
uocamus, unde et lupanaria. In Gl. Vgl. the item ut Dryades
ab arboribus (no "definition") seems to have been lifted
bodily out of a commentary, from a context such as S.
G 1.138, alii Hyadas a porcis quos Graeci ὔας dicunt.
In the item amaricatum/incitatum the lemma (? an Itala
word) either came from a note on amaracus (1.693) or
we must restore the head <acerbum 11.823>, clanculum
(dimin. to clam 1.350)/occultum: perhaps read in Rv.
clanculum/occulte (12.418), filiaster/priu*ig*[e]nus(e) quod
ante natus est: cited to illustrate the suffix of oleaster (4°)
or, read in Rv. priuignus (S. 10.388), manticulare (§17),
spoliarium (p. 464.40)/locus ubi spolia (10.867) ponuntur;
or the lemma is from a note on asylo (2.761), tuitio/securi-
tas: cf. tutus(1.243)/securus; or supply as head <tutela
G 4.117>, ueretrum (see also § 14)/uirilia hóminum: ? cf.
ueribus (1.212).

20. Grammar or form notes on conjugation etc.—
lani⟨o⟩(e) lanias unde lanista: cf. 12.606 (laniata), nate
(1.582) nati (2.538)/filie filii, dico dicis/aio ais: cf. fodio
fodis fodit S. G 2.348 and salio salui S. G 2.384, forms in
-re explained by -ris: exoriare (4.625) and rere (3.38),
scitatur (headform as in §21 to show a deponent, cf. scitari
2.105)/inquirit, copulative verb supplied as satius ⟨scil.⟩
est (10.59)/melius est, experti ⟨scil.⟩ estis (1.202)/agno-
uistis.

21. Headforms (codification).—The actual Virgil ex-
ample, if a noun, may be transposed to the nominative or
sometimes to the accusative; if a verb, to the third person
and especially of the present indicative, but sometimes to
the infinitive. Reversal—and mere transposition—seems
to favor codification, cf. on timor in §10. Correct hausurum
(4.383) on p. 444.20 appears as ausurus on p. 431.19; cor-
rect testudine templi (1.505)/camerâ appears in Rv. as
camera/testudo etc. The neuter participle was apt to cause
a shift to the masculine as in timidus(-m G 3.422)/dubitans
trepidans. With proper names an item like regna Libur-
norum (1.244)/Liburni sunt accolae Adriatici maris. was.

apt to become headless (i. e. Liburni/accolae etc.).—Examples: caespes(-ite 3.204) ca[e]uea(-ae 5.340)/spectaculi
(? spectandi) locus, clau[s]us(-um 5.177), cliens(-tibus
6.609), commercium(-a 10.352), conciliat(-et 10.151, cf.
§ 12 ), contextum( -s 2.112 ), crepido( -a, 10.653 -ine )
ripa glareosa(*ares*), decerpit (? i. e. decerp<ser>it
6.141; cf. Abol. 52.18), Rv. diuale/diurnum(-is G 3.400;
turned about in Abav. IV 333.19), exspirat(-are 3.580;
-ant 11.883), fabricare(-ata 2.46; infabricata 4.400), firmare (15 times but no infinitive), F<o>enice<s> (-um
1.344), fulsit(-ere 4.167; or Rv. f./emicuit 2.175, enituit
G 2.211), inferni (6.106)/lacus Avernus; repeated in next
lemma as infernum/Tartarum, innupta(-ae 2.31), interfatus(-a 1.386), iubar(-e 4.130), lembus(-m G 1.201),
Male<a> (cf. 5.193, Maleaeque sequacibus undis)/promunturium Laconices cui[us] subiacet aestuosum mare,[43]
Masaeus(-m 6.667), occasus(-m 1.238), Orontes(-n 1.113),
paean(-na 6.657), pax (40°, but no nominative) Phthia(-m
1.284), postumus(-a 6.173), pedes(-m 5.830)/nauis funes,
pelagus(-o 1.246; so Goetz with a query)/pro fluuium(e;
§12), piare (cf. 2.140, piabunt; S. . . et impiare significat),
proelium(-a, 50°), scopuli pendentes(-is -ibus 1.166) 'antri
naturâ facti, squalens(-tem 2.277), stabilem(-i 1.73), terminat(-et 1.287), thymus(-m G 4.112; - G 4.169), tolero(-are
8.409; 8.515)/sustineo, torus(-is 1.708), trames(-ite 5.160;
-itis G 1.108), tremendus(-m 2.199), tyrannus(-i 1.361)
rex,[44] uaginam(-a 4.579) 'gladii thecam,[45] uenerandam(-a G
3.294; cf. §32) 'sanctam adorandam; or a Rv. u./sanct*um*(a,
1.426), uoltus(-u 6.156)/animi dolor: cf. in Abstr. IV 197.3
and Aff. IV 580.39 uoltus/quo ostenditur animi uoluntas
(etymology!).

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[43]Servius' note is Maleaeque/Malea p. est L. prouinciae (so, without est, C. Cass 402 V 554.25) ubi undae sunt sequaces id est persecutrices. Here Gl. Vgl. is more unlike than like Servius).

[44]Cf. S. 4.320, nihil intererat apud maiores inter regem et tyrannum.

[45]Here we have either an accusative headform or -*m*, as I elsewhere suspect, is the copyist's expansion of some diacritic mark over the ablatival -*a*.

22. Emended glosses.[46]—ales/auis ambrosia; also in Rv. ambrosia auis/ambrosia hoc est diuina: correct these to ales (5.861; 12.247)/auis [ambrosia][47] and ambrosia(-ae G 4.415; 12.419)/<esca>au*t* ambrosia <e 1.403</hoc est diuina<e>, amor/cupitus auus et genus ligni[48]; read Cupido (4.412) aut Venus (G 4.516) <ue>l ignis(-i 4.2) : auern*is* ( u, 6.118 )/inferni loci<s>, nigr*is*(u), auidi ( 1.514 )/ cupidi; cf. auid<a>e iuuencae (§ 24) au*lae*a(re 1.697), barbar <a 1.539>, caesarie <s 8.659>, calca[n]t <ur 12.340>/ CONDENSA[n]T<ur> (n not found in Rv.), causas (3.32)/ rei originem; or cf. G 2.390; unless the lemma was causas re[i] <quirit 6.710>, clangor (2.313)/..conc*en*tus(fer), CLAUATA/burd*a*(c, §14), compell*at*(i 1.581), concilia[nte]s (1.79)/lenocina*ris*(ntes) : or read concilias/(scil.) lenocin- ando (or supply the head <orantes 1.519>, constar*e*(nt 3.518)/fixa *esse* (sunt), crateres (2.765), crusta*e*(s G 3.360)/cortices pelliculae*(s), cubil*i*<bu>s(e G 1.411)/con- cubiti<bus>, cura<m> mitte[re]/de<re>linque[re] : cf. 6.85 (m. c.), declinat (4.183)/deui[t]at, decor*os*(u 11.194), (?) deducere (2.800)/*r*eparare(s) ; but separare for 6.397 (?) ; or d*i*ducere (G 2.354)/s., deserta<s 3.47>, deside<s>/ *s*egnes(r) <s>ci*l*(t) : also in Rv. segnes<s>ci*l*/desides[cit] ; the locus is 9.787,[49] de<s>pec*tat*(gi 10.409), dicatis(a 5.60), dignet<ur 4.192>/dignum <ae>stimet, diluuio(um 7.228), <dirimit 7.227>/separat: enter as p. 438.37b, dis(s)ice[re] (1.170; 7.339)/disru<m>pe[re] disperge[re] : the infinitive is scarcely a headform here. diuisos (u E 1.66), dolo(um 1.684), domu*s*(m G 4.209)/familia<e>; so Schol. Bern., el*i*cit(ie G 1.108)/subducit (cf. 2 Am. V 228.70 e./educit etc.), eu<h>oe (Mss. enos! 7.389)/laetitiae locus (? or read uox), exigere <t 7.777>, ex<s>ert<a>e(1.492) : Goetz queries

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[46]Includes glosses for which Goetz cites no locus; and corrects his misprints.

[47]This ambrosia was taken up from the lemma 14 lines below (i. e. immediately across) ; cf. §39.

[48]Scarcely read genus limi or ueneni (4.516); cf. S. G 3.280 for the facts. See, however, §35 fn.

[49]Hardly read d*is*(s)ide*t* (7.370)/(e) regnis it, but for colorless *it* see curru[m]que haeret/pro curru it.

a !., ex<s>ertam(o 11.803)/nudam(at)prolatam(crea),[50]
exsol[a]uit (11.829)/*scil* (Mss. sine!) terminum fecit,
ex<s>ilio (G 2.511)/peregre ex<s>ilia (2.780; 3.4)/errores-
(um) marinos(u), faces (6.593)/faculae(se) lampade<s>,
fe[s]tus (3.391; G 4.512)/natos uel plures filios (cf. fetus
id est utilitatem S. Dan. G 2.442; ? cf. facultas utilitas §21),
figura<m 6.449>, fluctu[s]/spumâ undâ[e] : cf. S. 8.672
(fluctu spumabant), p. 442.12a [acumen] focos(u)/lares
(see 3.134; 12.385), foedantem(s 2.502), fores (2.453),
fors(te)/casu (§ 12), frustat<ur 6.493>/destituit(e), fucus
(G 4.244)/animal apis sim<il>e, gentis (G 2.35), glomer-
ant<ur 1.500>, humanos(u. 5.689), humo (3.3)/terrâ, ianua
(2.493), imo <tumulo 3.39>/alto [uel] tumulo, insano
<amore 2.343/insano> igne (cf. E 3.66) magna cupidine,
inuictum (10.243)/insuperabilem: not with Goetz a Rv.,
locari( 2.33 )/conlocari(u, but see §47), longe ( 1.252 )/
maxime (cf. S. Dan.), Rv. luci uirentes/nemorosa *Zacynthos*
(Mss. sacra!; G 3.270),[51]mercentur(a 2.104), miles (E
1.70)/armatus: Goetz, perhaps rightly, compares armato
milite (2.20),[52] moliri<s> classem (4.309; cf. c. molimur
3.5 ? )/nauigationem(rem! §42), <ad>morunt (4.367)/
mouerunt, mutabit( o E 4.39 )/mou<eb>it, mu[l]ta<bi>t/
purpurescet (Mss. pauperescit!) ; cf. E 4.44: aries. .rubenti
murice mutabit uellera (cf. the item murice/purpura), nec
doni amator (read, after Buecheler, n. dona moror 5.400)/
non desidero(ans), nexantem(i 5.279)/saepius nodantem-
(at) ; or, with Nettleship, s. nectentem, obscurum (G 1.478)/
aer nebulosus(m) etc.; but cf. 1.411 obscuro aere, ora
(1.98)/uultus facies: Goetz omits, oracula Phoebi (2.114)/
responsa Apollinis in (?) extasi(is), post (1.136)/posthaec
etc., praecipitat (2.9)/praecipita<nter> mitti<tur> (or read
praecipita<tur>m., cf. S. ad loc.), praestantior (6.164),

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[50]The definitions now accord with those of exsertae/nudae prolatae
(Mss. ploratae).

[51]Or cf. G 2.21, uiret nemorumque sacrorum; G 3.146 lucos..
uirentem; or supply the head. <amoena uirecta 6.639>/nemor[os]a
sacra.

[52]May be a codified lemma from armatos (2.328) or from armato
milite, §24.

pr[a]emit (4.148), procer[it]as (E 6.63)/largior<e>
statu[tus], prop*erate* (agr. 12.425)/porro da*te*(r) uel citate
(Mss. dicare!), pr*ae*tende (o G 4.230), ⟨in⟩pubes (7.382)/
imberbis (cf. 7.219, pubes), pubescere<t 3.491>, <pin-
guem> pyram (6.215)/flamme*um*(a) igneum rog*um*(s),
qua<e>nam (2.373)/nam quae(ia) qua re, quid (1.407)/
q. ita, quidue (1.9), quiet*os*(u 4.379)/securos, quô (E
6.23)/ad quam re*m*, regina sacerd*os*(u 1.273)/*I*lia(he; in
*e f* the reading helissa is worthless, see next item), regit
(10.218, not 1.153)/torquet, repos[i]tum (1.26)/infixum,
reuinct*um*(o 2.57), seclus*um*(a 6.704)/inclus*um* addicat*um,*
seruitum (2.786)/seruitio(um), silici (1.174)/lapid*i,* stru-
ere<t 2.60>/fingere<t>, subigit (6.567)/cogit, subit
(2.646), teg<u>men (3.594), torrere (1.179)/tostare sic-
care: in Rv. (?) cremare (or cremari 7.74)/tostare torrere,
trilice<m 3.467>, Tyfo[u]ea (1.665)/gen[u]s Tartarea
(§31), uiridem (3.125), *u*irid*i*(b a E 5.13)/albâ glaucâ,
uocat<ur>um (4.384)/accit<ur>um etc.

23. Doubles and reduced doubles ("splits").—Virgil
items in the glossaries frequently appear as doubles, i. e.
two words in a lemma are defined by two words. False
doubles arise, however, as follows: obsessa (10.605)/hosti-
bus circumdata expanded by inimicis looks to have been
o.h./c.i.; similar is uotis (G 1.47)/omnibus[53] desideriis
[cunctis]; with a slight difference, tollitur (G 3.111)/uento
[tempestate] turbatur; inanem (3.304)/corporis uacu⟨um⟩
[a corpore]. Palaeographic loss or purposed reduction
(splitting) also affects original doubles, cf. stridentibus
(1.397)/sonantibus with Aff. IV 568.26, s. alis/s. pennis,
stratis (3.247)/occisis iugulatis, reduced from [pro]stratis
iuuenc[ul]is/occisis uel iugulatis tauris,—<carcere> caeco
(6.734) or caeco ⟨lateri 2.19⟩/loco obscuro (et) tenebroso.

24. Definitions, THE FORMAL SIDE: A. definition lacks.—
agros (lege arbos) campusque fertilis: combination of f.
arbos (G 4.142) and f. campus (2.185), armato milite
(2.20; 11.516), arua opima (2.782), p. 431.15b auid⟨a⟩e

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[53]In the Delphin edition uotis respondet is rendered by c o m p l e t
desideria.

iuuencae (Mss. bibentes! G 2.375), caua trabe (3.191) : also
in Rv., coniug⟨i⟩a (7.555) : cf. p. 435.20a, fatisque contra-
ria fata rependens (1.238), insignem pietate uirum (1.10),
(?) Phoenissa Dido (1.670), scelerum furiis agitatus
(3.331).—B. definition partial as regards the lemma.—
coniferae cyparessi (3.680)/conos(n) uero est qui[a]bacas
continet cupressi, fer⟨ri⟩acies(2.383)/acumen, immanis(e)
<e>qui (2.150)/ingentis.

25. Simplex defined by compound and conversely, a
favorite type.—Let us take for our example legit (G
1.373)/colligit. This type of definition is characteristic of
Servius and Scholia Bernensia. The great vitality of com-
pound verbs in Romance is to be recalled.

26. Definition (or scholium, §38) introduced by *pro.*—
curruque haeret (1.466)/pro curru it, frontibus (5.158)/
pro rostris nauium, in nostros <muros 2.467>/pro in exit-
[it]ium murorum nostrorum, insanum uatem (3.443)/pro
furore responsum dantem, Italiam/pro in I. (cf. S. on 1.2),
Phaethontis *equi/pro* (Mss. *equos*) solis currus equi tan-
t[i]um: see 5.105, uim uentis (1.69)/pro uim uentorum,
Rv. pro fluuium/PELAGUS(o 1.246) : S. ad loc., Varro enim
dicit hunc fluuium ab incolis mare nominari, and (S.) adds
for his own hand, pelago/aquarum abundantia,—in breuia
(1.111)/⟨pro; or scil⟩ uada(g) : or read ⟨in⟩uada,—with
*loco* (in place of *pro*), increpitans (1.738)/loco appellans.

27. Definition with *scilicet*, which in Servius either pre-
cedes or follows the explanatory word.—segnes/scil (Mss.
regnescit)/DESIDES[cit] : see §22.

28. Definition with *ab.*—longo luctu (2.26)/a[c] bello
decenni temporis, ouilis(-i 9.59)/ab ouibus nomen accepit,
Titania astra (6.725)/micantia (!) ab astri(s) a(o) Titane
ordinata (? read ordinatis).

29. Definition of adjective by genitive or conversely.—
Rv. auras uita(e)/auras(i) uitalis (1.387), Dorica castra
(2.27)/Graecorum, Maurusia gens (4.206)/Maurorum
(Goetz allocates gens to the definition).

30. Definition with *dicit* etc.—gentis superbas (1.523)/
Afros dicit etc., septentrionem(-i G 3.381)/arctum dicit

(? Rv. Arcton G 1.138), urbem Sidoniam (1.678)/Carthaginem dicit.

31. Definition inconcinnate with the lemma.—In the longer Placidus (V 128.42) pandis (G 2.194)/curuis is documented by a citation with the only other Virgilian form pandas (G 2.445). In such aparallel passages as this a possible sourre of inconcinnity would lie.—iugis (2.631)/ montium summitas (? read summis), polum (acc. 1.298)/ caeli superior pars, superstes 10.160)/superest uiuit, Tyfo[u]ea (1.669)/gen[u]s Tartarea, uelatum auro (5.-366)/uelatis cornibus.

32. Definition (scholium) interlocked with, or in part preceding, the lemma (in italics): *atque in nubem* quia stipatus *cogitur aer* (5.20) et facit nubem, *aurea* regina speciosa *Venus* (10.16, where V. a; cf. regina aurea 1.698), *carcer⟨e⟩* speluncā *uentorum* (1.341, u. c.), *incertos* dies obscuros *soles* (3.203), fictis *imaginibus falsis* simulacris (1.407-8, fa. i.), *lacrimis* congestis *oculos suffusa* (1.228), *magnam* ueneranda⟨m § 21⟩ uel diuinam *mentem* (6.11), *maioribus* felicioribus auguriiis *auspiciis* (3.374), *materna* Veneris *myrto* (5.72), *⟨murorum⟩* moenium *moles* (11.130)/[aedificiorum ?] magnitudo, *purpureo uelare comas* roseo *adopertus amictu* (3.405), *quorum pars* quorum parte (? for the low Latin nominative) *magna fui*[t] (2.6), *reuocate* resumite mentem [uel] *animos* (1.202), *⟨stratis⟩* prostratis *iuuen*[*cu*]*lis* (3.247) etc., *⟨trepidantia⟩* pauida *corda* (G 4.69) etc.—nebulosa *nec uana fides* (4.13)/nec lene est argumentum ueritatis.

33. Elliptic lemma.—*an*(m)Phoebi soror 1.329/est(x) Apollinis soror Diana, meritae ⟨palmae 5.75⟩/dignissimae [uel] palmae (-as 2.688)/manus (cf. § 36), ipsum ⟨horrebat⟩ adire ( 11.636 )/interclusit(?) re[ti]nuit,—porta/ exitus represents quâ data porta (1.83)/qua datur exitus.

34. Lemma in shifted order.—Juno Saturnia (3.180+): other examples above.

35. Definition, THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SIDE.—In the monastery glosses definitions are largely *ad hoc,* and as such often perversely clever. But often they are stupid and blundering in sense, sometimes with a trace of the original context

(§§4, 52, 55). By way of illustration I take Schol. Bern.
G 2.324

uere tument terrae et genitalia semina poscunt
where we find poscunt id est tument! See also in §17 col-
liguntur after collegerit in the definition of clepsydra. For
stupid blundering[54] I take as examples apri⟨cis⟩ mergis
(5.128)/loca calentia aprorum and classique inmittit habe-
nas (6.1)/nauem rudentibus solidat. The definition, or in
Rv. the lemma, may contain rare or recondite words (§37).
Monkish turns, displayed incidentally elsewhere in this pa-
per, may be illustrated by laudem (9.655; 4.93)/canticum.
In definitions consisting of several terms synonyms may
refer to a term of the definition rather than precisely to
the lemma: ⟨acerbum 5.49⟩/amaricatum (inritatum), in-
ce⟨n⟩dia (1.566)/clades (aerumna⟨s⟩). Examples: Argis[55]
(1.24)/Graecis Achiuis (? Rv. 1.242), classicus (only -a in
Virgil, 7.637; G 2.539)/sonus tubae [uel militum cohors:
omit uel and supply for a head ⟨classis S. 2.30[56]; 2.539],
conueniunt (3.361; scarcely a Rv., 1.585; G 1.47), immanior
(1.347)/atrocior excellentior (very pat!), fundat humo[57]
(1.193)/deicit terrae (Goetz ejaculates over this very good
definition), gerebat (1.188+)/agebat (? Rv. G 2.538) dege-
bat, grauabit/portabit: a beautiful blunder [cf. 2.708 ipse
subibo umeris ⟨scil. portabo?⟩ nec me labor iste grauabit,
but cf. porta/grauat below, indulge (G 2.277)/demitte(!),
infula/facultas (! cf. 2.430) uel uittae magistratus (10.538;
G 3.487), Maeander (§21)/amnis flexuosus similans pur-
purae; cf. 5.251 purpura maeandro. .cucurrit, nouellas(u)/
flos nobis(um) inuisum (!); cf. E 3.11 malâ uitis incidere
falce nouellas,[58] Rv. obligat/obumbrat (11.223, Goetz): to

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[54]One wonders whether amor/.. genus ligni (but see §22) refers
to E 10.54, crescent illae (sc. arbores) crescetis amores.

[55]But Argis as a script blunder for Argiuis seems scarcely credible.
Possibly Argis is a perversion of Grais (2.786) or was a capricious
abbreviation (§41) of Argolicis (2.177).

[56]S. 2.30, 7.716 derives classica from classis.

[57]Gl. Vgl. here corroborates the better Mss., §50.

[58]Scarcely read amellus (G 4.271), defined as if from a-privative
(see Thes. LL. s.v. amoenus; Lindsay, CQ 11.197), and reminiscent of
1. 277, asper in ore sapor.

realize the *ad hoc* rendering of the glossist construe with ⟨eos⟩ instead of ⟨Turnum⟩, pauitans (2.107 q. v.)/timorem simulans (an excellent paraphrase), porta (1.755 q. v.)/ grauat (but see on grauabit, paulo supra), postquam (1.154)/posteaquam, proluit (1.739)/perfundit lauit, ⟨re-cognoscebat⟩ (supplied by the glossist to govern the mis-understood lemma) rotam uoluêre (6.748)/circuitum pera-gere, scena (1.164)/altitudo summa, terras repostas (1.364)/ planas(!), tremit (G 3.84; not fremit)/irascitur, tulit (3.43)/obtulit procreauit(!), ueternum (G 1.124=leth-argy)/antiquum etc.!

36.   Discernenda in definitions.—These sometimes pro-duced "splits," e. g. frontibus (5.158)/pro rostris nauium is followed by the nonVirgilian item frons exercitus/prima principia.   Examples: alae/equestris (11.835) siue uen⟨a⟩-tus (4.121), amor/cupido etc. (§§22; 35 fn.), arce/in arce (1.56) uel prohibe (? Rv. 1.525), campos(u)/agros (6.154) uel maria (6.724), cano/dico refero alias canto (S. 1.1), casus/fortuna (1.615) uel fortuita pericula(1.754), con-dere/constituere (1.33) aut abscondere (E 8.97): specific citation of Nonius quite footless, discrimine/diffenentiâ(-um 1.574) periculo (-um 3.629), elicit G 1.108)/inducit(ita); cf. elicit/subducit (§22), enixa (3.391)/partu lib⟨er⟩ata(e) ⟨uel le⟩uata(n) uel oppressa (3.327, enixae), facessunt (9.44)/⟨faciunt uel⟩ discedunt(a) abeunt (cf. S. DAN. ad loc., hic faciunt alias discedunt), forma/figura (G 3.52) figmentum (4.556), hiems/hibernum (G 2.317) tempestas (3.285) bruma (G 2.317): or Rv. (bruma 2.472; G 3.443), honorem/sacrificium      (1.49)      pulchritudinem      (honores 1.591), molis/difficultatis   (1.33, so S.)   magnitudinis (1.591, but cf. 2.32 molem mirantur equi), nudus/nunc insepultus (5.871) alias destitutus (E 1.15), penates/focos (1.704; S. Dan. 3.134) uel<?c>ultores (sc. foci 1.68), procul/nunc prope alias longe: cf. Schol. Bern. E 6.16 (pro-cul pro prope), G 2.459 (p. id est longe), G 4.353 (p. i. e. prope et longe); S. on 6.10 (p. . . iuxta et longe), quis/ qualis (1.615) uel quibus (1.95, cf. S.), rapti/stuprati (1.28) uel per aquilam sublati (ibid.), sublime/altum (7.170) profundum (cf. S. 1.58), superat/uiuit (3.339) uel

uincit (5.22), supercilium (E 8.34)/superbia (figurative sense not found in V.), ⟨uertex⟩/Typho (32.673) Charrybdis (G 1.481) pr*ae*ceps(in, §14): cf. Abstr. IV 28.27 C<h>arybdis/mare uertiginosum etc. uoluere/nuncupari (! 1.22) alias cogitare (1.305 uoluens).

37. (See also §8). Definition (or lemma in Rv.) a remote or recondite word; see Lindsay on archaizing monks in CQ 11.190.—tangit/taxat animat (Mss. nominat!): cf. tangit honos animum (12.57) and tangit Atridas..dolor (9.138). As for animat, note the definition by animum confirmo moueo in Thes. LL. ii 87.27. With taxat also group the gloss dumtaxat/utique, neither member of which is Virgilian. For taxare in the commentary literature of Virgil we can go back as near to our author's time as Aulus Gellius (2.6). Gellius (say in 175 A. D.) reports that Virgil commentators, among them Cornutus Annaeus, the teacher of Persius (approximately in 50 B. C., only 70 years after Virgil's death),, censured the poet's use of uexasse in E 6.76. Gellius (§15), whether for himself or following some unacknowledged opponent of Cornutus, and after Gellius Macrobius (Sat. 6.7.8), defended uexasse as a frequentative (augmentative) of uehere, adducing as parallel f ɔrmations taxare X tangere iactare X iacere quassare X quatere. Accordingly there is small occasion for surprise if we find in Gl. Vgl. tangit/taxat and, as documentation of taxare. dumtaxat/utique. We must further bear in mind that, in the folk Latin background precedent to the Romance tongues, taxare (pressius crebriusque quam tangere, as Gellius puts it), however rare and recondite in book Latin, was well preserved; cf. Fr. *tâcher* (temptare); and OFr. *taster* from tax(i)tare (see Schwan-Behrens, Gram.⁶ §158.2)=tangendo temptare, attesting the definition of Gellius. We find another archaic commentary word in our glossary in the item d⟨an⟩unt/dant tribuunt (for danunt see Lindsay in CQ 11.188). When and how danunt may have been introduced into a Virgil commentary I cannot say [? in 2.49 by way of paronomasia, Danaos et dona ferentes], but a copyist (L²) corrected Plautine duint to danunt in Nonius 124.4 and Nonius collects examples of da-

nunt from Plautus, Naevius, Pacuvius, Caecilius. Servius frequently enough adduces ancient forms, e. g. nom. pl. ques for qui in 1.95.

38. Scholia rather than definitions (see also § 17, where these examples might have been gathered) ; cf. Schol. Bern. E 10.46 where procul is clarified by cum moriturus eo.— Agenoris urbem (1.338)/Carthago est a Tyriis condita (no special point in a reference to S.), **cristatus** (1.468)/**galea**tus cristae sunt pinnae super galeam positae, cunctantem (4.133)/dum ornatur tardam uel haesitantem, donum exiti⟨a⟩le[59] (2.31)/[a]equum evitiale⟨m⟩ exitia*le*(r) mortem Tobianis lat*u*rum *ue*<l>(re!) **morti** <**Troianos**>, exiguam(u)/⟨? si⟩ sîne matrimonio: cf. 4.210, urbem exiguam pretio posuit. . . conubia nostra reppulit, foret (3.417+)/ esset uel[60] aliud quod libet, his quoque (1.199)/sicut praeteritis, idque audire sat[us] est (2.103)/satis et hoc (§9 fn.), ima terra/sepulcri porta: cf. 12.884 ima dehiscat terra (? or 6.549 tellure sub ima), inani (1.476)/curru excusso auriga, indicitque forum (5.758)/rerum agendarum indicit: Servius' note is tempus et locum designat agendorum negotiorum, infelix uates (3.246)/mali ominis, iuuenalibus armis (2.518)/quae non nisi iuuenibus compet*unt*(ere), lyncis(1.323)/lynx e*st*(m) fera Liberi patris, mentem mortalia tangunt (1.462)/*tangit*(unt) animos eorum⟨h⟩umana meditatio (or tangunt. . . meditatio⟨ne⟩), notaui (E 3.68)/ ⟨ut⟩ notum tibi sit, odora canum uis (4.132)/⟨uis⟩ sagax canum uenaticorum qu⟨ a ⟩e ⟨ od ⟩ore praeualeant, Paeonium/salubre medicamentum: cf. 12.401 Paeonium in morem..multa manu medica Phoebique potentibus herbis, saeuae (1.4)/saeuientis irae (? or irâ), turbatus (3.314)/ ⟨scil.⟩[61] aspectu facie⟨i⟩ direa[s], turicremis aris (4.453)/

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[59]Exitiale is really a fresh lemma. For *ue*(l) read re(uera)?

[60]This definition, uel..licet, is passing strange. Perhaps we should refer foret here to 10.614 si..uis in amore foret, non hoc mihi namque negares, taking uel aliud quod libet as a note on hoc. For "clinging" clusters see §§51 sq.

[61]Here as often before insertions are made for the convenience of the reader, and not with any notion that they necessarily constituted a part of the text, but only that they must have belonged to the stream of thought of the glossist.

quia in aris tura cremantur, uela cadunt (3.207)/deficienti-
bus uentis, Veneris praemia (4.33)/filii.

39. PALAEOGRAPHIC (AND OTHER) OBSERVATIONS ON THE
TEXT OF GL. VGL. columns of 12-14 items.—Goetz prints the
text as it stands in Cod. Leid. 67 F, with a critical appa-
ratus from seven other manuscripts. There seems good
evidence for believing that this codex was copied from a
manuscript with 12 to 14 lines (items) to the column. The
evidence I have noted for this point is as follows. The
items on p. 465.25-34 are repeated in order 12 lines below,
i. e. 35-46. The item on p. 435.12 is repeated 13 lines later
(also in the Mss. designated by *a* and *c*). The item worked
into the definition at 469.18, viz. una/simul pariter (to be
read as 469.18b) duly recurs on p. 470.19, apparently 47
(4 X 12-1) lines later. But in this interual 469.25⁶² con-
tans two items and so does 469.26 (cf. uict⟨o⟩r etc. § 48).
For another 14 line interval see §22 fn.

40. Corruptions due to assimilation between lemma and
definition or within the item.—auia[m] (2.736)/extra uiam,
bohare(e) G 3.223)/strepere etc. (?) clanculum (or clam
1.350?)/occultum, detra (for data) dextra (4.307), exn-
sangu[in]es(2.212)/sine sanguine, frig[d]or/[frigus] algor
(cf. G 1.93). ignauom fucos(u) ⟨pecus 1.435; G 4.168⟩/
pigram(u) sectam(us!), ingrata[m] (2.101)/nullam gra-
tiam relatura[m], (3.390) litoreis *ili*cibus(fin/*sin*)/in ripis
uel terrae finibus, medito⟨r 1.674⟩/cogito dispono, ne-
mora(o) ⟨inter⟩ fronde*a*(osa 1.191)/in siluis frondosis
(Goetz quite otherwise): cf. V 120.15 (Ps. Placidus)
nemora inter frondosa/inter frondosas arbores, (1.215)
pinguis feri*na*(tas/abstract suffix!)/ceruorum crassitudo,
[prope] caelum/pro aere: cf. Probus on E 6.31 ap. Thes.
LL. iii 91.52; or read *per* caelum (5.657), (1.230) ter-

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⁶²The second item is a headless gloss: ⟨uias/u⟩ices uicissitudines;
cf. 2.433 and G 1.418, where uias is a variant reading of uices (§50).
To gather here some other repetitions and blemishs, I note ueterator/
antiquus tergiuersator (469.17), but four lines later uter[n]ator/
callidus infitiator. On p. 433.1 the apparent lemma candid(a)e is
really the conclusion of the previous item, candentis uactae (4.61)/
candidae. On the clinging gloss dicet/nominabit see §55.

*res*-(a)/formidas, turbine[s] (1.45)/uertigine[s] tempestat*is*(e), uenerabile[m] (6.408)/adorandam etc., uenerat⟨ur 5.745⟩/adorat, uento ferenti(3.473)/prospero flat*u*(i).

41. Capricious abbreviations (see Lindsay, Notae Latinae p. 415; CQ 11.187). Examples: ba⟨rathrum 8.245⟩, cups for cupressi p. 435.12, pau for palus p. 449.33, st(under a scroll sign) 465.53. Also cf. Car⟨thaginem⟩ in Abol. 82.18.

42. Corruption or omission of endings.—hauserit ensis (2.600, Mss. haut serenitentis)/penetrauer*it*(an), durate (1.207)/perseuerat*e*(r) : or read Rv. dura*re*/perseuerare (E 6.35), animis inla⟨bere 3.89⟩.

43. Other omissions.—a⟨t⟩ra cupress*o*(um 3.64)/arte labo⟨ratae uestes 1.639⟩, carchesia (5.77)/⟨genus pocu⟩lor ⟨um⟩, con⟨i⟩ferae etc. 3.680 ), fore d*u*ctores( o 1.235 )/ ⟨fu⟩turos duces, medi*a*(um) ⟨inter numina 4.204⟩/praesent*i*(e)mente numinum aut locus meditationis, rota⟨ru⟩m laps<us 2.235>, t<h>ala<mi 2.503>, tran⟨s⟩t⟨r⟩is (3.289), <uultus> mortalis (1.327)/uisus humanus.

44. Insertions.—a[n]trum nemus (1.165) : so at 429.48, but at 431.10, in the proper alphabetic order, atrum nem⟨us⟩, pro[p]r[i]am auertit (1.104).

45. False word division.—aqui rotissimum mas for atque rotis summas (1.147).

46. Compendia.—ex for est p. 429.28, 436.38; em (example in §9, al.) for est (fasem q. v. and lynxem p. 451.12), *post*habita(prae)/praeposita, *prae*tende(pro). Compendia should also be weighed in §§22, 47, al.

47. Ductus (and phonetic) confusi*o*ns.—a/e fer<a>e, *r*aptauerat, *f*acul<a>e (see p. 441.43) ; a/i dicat*is*: at/oc, fero*c*ia (p. 431.38) ; a/u, passim, so that Goetz does not take the trouble to make the correction, e. g. in tumescant (G 2.479)/surg*a*nt; a/h, P*h*thia; a/n, *i*ncol<a>e (p. 434. 36) ; a/s, in*s*equor; i/a, celat*a*m; i/o, socii; i/ur, auguriis agim*ur*; o/u, *c*ura⟨m⟩ (very common, see examples above) ; u/e, amb*e*sas(*uc*) ; u/a, educ*u*nt (G 4.163)/numerant (Goetz!), passim; u/d, p. 449.18, dittograpihis *uo* before domibus; um/uo, pelagi *u*olucres; b/u, passim; c/s, amb*e*sas(uc), sarcina (p. 451.42) ; d/s, pra*e*tende; d/t, n*u*tat;

f/u, ferant for uerrant)/disferant etc.; g/d, ua*d*a (p. 446.4) ; gn/n, li[g]ni (p. 433.9) ; l/d, *d*ux Lyciorum (p. 456.33) ; L/u, uocari (p. 450.23) ;[63] n/x, tra*x*isse (p. 467.20), p/c, po*p*ulorum (p. 436.45) ; r/p, se*p*arat; r/s, passim, cf. *s*egnes <s>ci*l*(t), re*s* Asiae, inops; rc/ss, cessisse; rc/pr, Cy*p*rum (p. 456.12) ; s/f, crudeli[s] funere, *f*aculae(se) ; s/h, *h*ymenaeos (p. 446.18) ; (?) s/i, *s*pissus (p. 436.10-11) ; s/r, diditu*r* (7.144)/diuulgatu*r*, ca*s*us, certu*s*; sc/c, [s]celeribus (p. 457.44) ; st/f, nefas; st/s, comes[t]as (p. 429.27), st/t, fe[s]tus; ue/in, uesana (9.340)', cf. *ue*s[ti]te §15 fn.

48. Violent corruptions.—mé́dio (a) *in honore* ( Mss. prono—i. e. pro in medio—G 3.486), <inimica> *numina* (Mss. moenia) de*u*m(i 2.622)/deorum irae (Goetz and Heraeus are entirely lost), perg*e*(am) modo (1.389), tergo for toruo ( ! p. 450.42), tot a*n*nis(*eu* 2.14), tripodas (3.360; cf. S. tripodes/mensae)/*mensas* (Mss. nemus) etc., turicremis aris (4.453) is written turriis creuis saurus, uer-<s>is aquilonibus (1.396)/mutatis uentis [matutinis either dittographic for mutatis or a headless gloss, cf. e. g. aquilone (G 1.460), quasi matutino uento, uictrique in eum consummauit triumphi uictori | aeque aeuiterne aedificabit finem: for the first member of the long item read uict<o>r *aget curr*um ( 6.857 )/consumma*b*it triumph<um u>t uic tor[i] ; and for the second <terris> aequa*b*it (6.782)/ <t>err r<a>e aequa*b*it finem, uiuida uiguit (read bis uitibus ingruit G 2.410)/sequacitate floruit medietate (hoc est duobus uicibus!) fructiferauit.

49. Ghost words.—The most striking ghost word in our glossary is auencat/eradicat. This is to be restored to a quite early Virgil glossary or margin as a headless gloss, <euertit G 2.208 arator nemora euertit>/aue<rru>ncat eradicat; cf. in Philoxenus II 25.47 auerruncat/ἀποτέμνει and in lib. Glos. V 163.18 adruncat(d!)/euertit alienat. Goetz duly enters auencat under auerrunco. Here again (cf. on taxat §37) the recondite word auerruncat was per-

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[63]Goetz reads locari (2.33)/conuocari (as a blunder, of course, §35) ; but uocari is found 9 times as in 7.68, G 1.42. It is simplest to read locari (2.33)/conlocari (§22).

haps not so recondite to the (monkish?) glossator. Ambrose is cited (Thes. LL. II 1316.78) for auerruncare luxuriam and eradicare would make a good paraphrase. If we rely upon the Mss., Nonius (p. 74.21) offers auerruncare/euertere.—To note all the facts, the ghost lemma auencat occurs in Abstr. IV 22.50, C. Sang. IV 201.10, Aff. IV 484.17, Abav. IV 312.12 (auencat/eruncat eradicat; Rv. on eradicat at IV 336.37), all monastery glossaries containing copious Virgil items.

50.  Mss. tradition in Gl. Vgl.—postergum (1.196, where inferior Mss. so read/pone: Goetz cites 2.208 for pone (i. e. in Rv.). See also §35 fn. 57 and §39 fn. 62.

51.  Clusters (and clinging).—In Affatim the peculiar syllabic alphabetization by vowel sequences (a a, a e, a i, etc.) allows of a good deal of semantic grouping. Thus the lemmata flagris Fauonius[64] flabri flabrum[64] flamina all have appropriate forms of uentus or aura in their definitions. In Gl. Vgl. the alphabetic order is too nearly correct to admit, save rarely, of semantic groupings, and then only by way of deliberate choice, involving omissions, of lemmata whereby synonymic definitions fall into contiguity (§4 fn.3) or sequence. Examples: cingere (1.673)/circumdare is followed by[65] circumdatur (1.593)/cingitur etc., Rv. gluttit/sorbet (3.422) uorat (1.117) sq. gulosus(o)/p[r]opinator tabernio, leuato (5.306)/leui facto sq. leui sanguine (5.328), quâ data porta (1.83)/q. datur exitus sq. quae fata (2.506)/quis exitus.

52.  Definition and example clustered (or split) in successive items.—procacibus (hapax in Virgil) Austris (1.536)/uehementissimis uentis sq. procax (codified §21)/celerrimus, Rv. improuidus/CAECUS (1.349)—unless, in its position after improuida pectora (2.200), improuidus is codified for improuida—immania (1.139)/aspera sq. immania saxa/spelunca dicitur esse, opiman Cyprum (1.621)/fertilem feracem sq. o./liuitem opibus plenam, ponto (1.89)/mari sq. ponto nox incubat, cf. luce coruscus(a)ena (2.470)/

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[64]Note a o (a u) in an a i sequence!
[65]Hereinafter "is followed by" is symbolized by sq.

splendore armorum, reduced in the next item to luce aena/ aeris splendore.

53. Contiguity in their Virgil loci of discernenda lemmata.—caecum scelus (1.356)/latens uel crudeli[ta]s sq. CA(e)CUS (1.349)/improuidus, dextra (4.597)/fides (also in 4.597; ? read dextra fides without definition) sq. dexter modus (4.294), dolo(um 1.684)/malitia fraude sq. dolus (2.390)/error fallacia, frangere saxo (1.179)/molere sq. frangitur (1.161)/eliditur.

54. Other kinds of contiguity, perhaps retained in the transposition from the AB order to the fuller alphabetization of Gl. Vgl.—ferae(a) caprae (4.152) sq. feralia carmina (4.462), manat (3.13) sq. mandarat (3.60), manibus (3.63) sq. mansuram (3.86).

55. As a most convincing example of original textual contiguity note the item dum uiderit (1.265)/dum contuebitur dum contuebit dicet(i) nominabit, the two last words to be written as a separate item (in an A alphabetization) dicet (1.277)/nominabit.

56. The pertinacity with which a gloss clings to its original locus may be illustrated at the end (§35) by the item expreta/ualde consumpta (lib. Gloss., cited by Goetz s. v. spretus), but in Paulus-Festus 69.19 we have the note antiqui dicebant quasi expertia dicta. The locus is Plautus Bacchides 446,

> it magister quasi lucerna uncto expretus linteo.

I discussed this line for the etymology of expretus in KZ 43.154, with the free rendering

> The pedagogue gets snubbed as (one snubs off) a
> lamp-wick with a greasy cloth.

I then noted that "expretus goes grammatically with magister, but we must supply an expreta with lucerna," and lo! here the gloss turns up with expreta; "ualde consumpta" describes the quenching of the flame, while in Festus (the ungrammatical neuter) expertia habita describes the discharge of the teacher (*expretus* taken as *spurned away*).

57. In preparing this paper I have had access neither to Loewe's Prodomos nor to Goetz' encyclopaedia article on glossaries. I have not found myself in agreement with any

of Stowasser's corrections and interpretations of Gl. Vgl. in his article Aus und zu den Glossen in Wiener Studien 24.194 sq. But I entirely agree with him in the conviction that for the items in Gl. Vgl. a Virgilian locus must be sought—diligently, until we find it.