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II.—A CONTRIBUTION TO THE HISTORY OF THE TRANSMISSION OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE IN THE MIDDLE AGE, FROM OXFORD MSS.

Auct. Rawl. 99, besides other pieces, of which I will only mention the *Heroides* of Ovid, contains in a handwriting of the thirteenth century three Latin treatises, all of them of some interest, not only for the study of the Middle Age and the history of Middle Age Latin, but as showing what Roman writers were most familiar at that time to the learned. All three treatises have been published, the second of them no less than three times, and each time without any knowledge of previous editors.

The first is Alexander Neckam's *de nominibus utensilium*. The second is the '*Phale tolum*' of Adam Balsamiensis. The third is the *Dictionarius* of John de Garlande. Of this last I shall say nothing, as its interest is purely medieval and linguistic. It is printed, from a MS in the British Museum, in Thomas Wright's 'A Volume of Vocabularies,' I, p. 121 sqq.

Neckam's treatise is occupied with an account of the various implements used in the occupations of every-day life, indoors and out, including even the names of fishes, birds, and other animals used for cooking or other purposes. It has been edited by Wright, *Vocabularies*, I, pp. 96 to 119, from a Cottonian MS in the British Museum, Titus D. XX, with excerpts from Paris MSS supplied by M. Delisle; also by Scheler, from a Brussels MS, in his *Lexicographie Latine du XII et XIII siècle*, 1867.¹ There is another but imperfect thirteenth century copy of it in a MS in the library of S. John's College, Oxford, numbered 178 in Coxe's Catalogue. Neckam lived, according to Wright, 1157–1217.

The substratum of the *de nominibus utensilium* is Isidorus' *Origines*, a manual of universal knowledge compiled in the seventh century, and which still waits to be edited adequately; for the numerous quotations from Latin poets which it contains, no less than the correct spelling of the vast number of out-of-the-way words explained, demand a more exact collation of early MSS

¹ Republished from *Jahrbuch für romanische und englische Literatur*, Vols. VI, VII, VIII.

(which exist in plenty) than has yet been given to the world. Besides Isidorus, Neckam quotes Horace,¹ Lucan,² and Juvenal;³ he has also unmistakable references to the *Moretum* and the *Ciris*.

I proceed to give these in the order of the Bodleian MS, adding the variants from Wright's MS (W), S. John's 178 (J), and Scheler's Brussels codex (S).

P. 2, in a list of delicate meats :

turtur allecia gamarus dimidio ouo confrictus.

Confrictus, also W. Constrictus, Paris 7679, S.

The passage is Juv. 5, 84, 85 :

Sed tibi dimidio constrictus cammarus ouo
Ponitur, exigua feralis cena patella.

The variant *confrictus* is interesting. No such word is given by Forcellini; but *confrixari* seems to have been used in the sense of 'frying with' by Theodorus Priscianus, a medical writer of the fourth century. The word is glossed in the MSS by *frië*.

P. 4, in a list of birds of prey :

nisus alietus cirri prepeti infestus.

Circi prepeti, W and S.

Here the superiority of the Bodl. MS is very perceptible. Alexander refers to the end of the Pseudo-Vergilian *Ciris*, 527 sqq.

Illi pro pietate sua . . .
Reddidit optatam mutato corpore uitam
Fecitque in terris *haliaetos* ales ut esset:
Huic uero miserae, quoniam damnata deorum
Iudicio patriaeque et coniugis ante fuisset,
Infesti apposuit odium crudele parentis . . .
Sic inter sese tristis *haliaetos* iras
Et *ciris* memori seruant ad saecula fato.

P. 5, in a list of clothes to be worn by the dairy-woman (*androchia*):

cuius indumenta in festiuis diebus sint matronales serapeline (-pelline, W).

This is the *xerampelinas ueteres* of Juv. 6, 519. The Bodl. MS

¹Amite leui, Epod. 2, 33. Non ego uentosae plebis suffragia uenor, Ep. I 19, 37.

²I 503: Naufragium sibi quisque facit.

³Probably *nichiteria* in the following passage (p. 104 in Wright's edition) Assint etiam stratilates quibus decertantibus statelum maneat inconcussum quibus uictoriam et belli finem consequentibus uictoriarum scripta utpote *nichiteria* punctis publicis non inlaudabiliter committantur, is from Juv. 3, 68.

has an explanation in the margin, serapeline, i. e. seron siccum quia in tempore sicco uestis illa apta est.

P. 14, bottom:

Habeat etiam bostar rusticus noster et presepe hoc equis illud bobus aptandum et si aliquantulum arideat prosperitas fortune blandientis. H(rubricated)abeat etiam agazonem et mulionem et in equitio equum admissarium.

Admissarium, S. Emissarium, W, J.

Elsewhere¹ I have suggested that *bostar* should be restored to Catull. CXV 1 for *instar* of MSS. The MSS of Neckam gloss the word *bouerie* (Bodl.), *buverie* (W). In the list of farm stock which immediately follows, the word which W and S give from their MSS as *cicuros* (S), *ciciros* (W), is correctly written in the Bodl. codex *tituros*, with the gloss *ex ariete et capra*. I should not have thought this worth mentioning had not Scheler ridiculously conjectured *cicures*. Noticeable as a word which in classical Latin is only poetical (Terentianus Maurus 1958 quotes as by Livius *Dirige odorisecos ad certa cubilia canes*) is the word *odorinsecus*, glossed in the Bodl. MS *brache*, in S *brachet*, in W *brazche*. All the MSS give the *n*.

P. 16:

Postmodum a mola granum constringi et dissolui et sinceratum foraminibus cribri eliquari.

Conpingi, SWJ. Et dissolui *om*. J. Scinceratum, SW. Eliquare, SWJ.

A very interesting reference to Moret. 40-42:

Transfert inde manu fessas in *cribra* farinas
Et quatit: at remanent summo purgamina dorso.
Subsidit *sincera foraminibusque liquatur*
Emundata Ceres.

P. 20, top:

Et notandum quod porticulus dicitur malleolus quo nauta dat signum sociis suis unde plautus in suo carmine dicit ad loquendum et ad tacendum habeatis porticulum.

Nota quod J. Malleus, S. Suis *om*. S. In suo carmine *om*. SJ. Ad loquendum sume porticulum, S. In W the extract is abridged to Vel porticulum habe. J has unde planctus ad tacendum et ad loquendum porticulum habeat.

The passage is Asin. 111, 1, 15, where the MSS of Plautus give:

Ad loquendum atque ad tacendum tute habeas portisculum.

Neckam, however, here draws from Isid. XIX 2, 13, where MSS

¹ In *Hermathena* for 1886.

generally (including one of the eleventh century in my own College Library) give *Ad loquendum atque tacendum (-tum, Trin.) tute habes porticulum.*

It seems worth while to add here, though it has no connexion with Latin literature, what Wright states to be the earliest allusion to the mariner's compass.

P. 18 in the Bodleian MS :

Habeat etiam acum iaculo suppositam rotabitur et circumuoluetur donec cuspis acus orientem respiciat, et sic comprehendunt naute quo tendere habeant (the other MSS debeant) cum cinossura latet in aeris turbatione quamuis stella illa ad oceanum numquam tendat propter circuli sui breuitatem.

I come to the second of the treatises contained in our MS. It has been three times published, as I learn from Hertz's *Praefatio* to his edition of A. Gellius, pp. xxxiv-v; by Haupt, from a Leipzig MS, in *Berichte der Sächsischen Gesellschaft* for 1849, p. 276 sqq.; by Hoffmann Fallersleben (Neuwied and Köln, 1853), from a Köln MS; lastly, by Scheler in the work mentioned above, from a MS at Bruges.

Between the end of Neckam's treatise and the beginning of this second, which, for convenience of reference, I shall call the 'Phale tolum,' from the two first words, is written in a small hand, which Mr. Merray assigns to the later thirteenth century, a short account of its aim. *Phale tolum &c. In principio huius libelli potest queri que sit materia. que causa suscepti operis. quis titulus, et que utilitas. materia est talis sunt mea materies omnes (? omnis) conspectus in agris. ac inuenta domi mea sunt pharrago libelli. Causa suscepti operis est petitio magistri anselmi qui multociens pro epistolarum suarum leuitate multum redarguit. titulus talis est. Hic incipit oratio magistri ade paruipontani. Utilitas est ut perlecto libro et intellecto diuersarum rerum uocabula extranea congnoſcamus.*

The writer calls himself, in the course of the treatise (p. 279 Haupt, p. 5 Fallersleben) *Adam Balsamiensem* in the accusative, and more exactly describes himself (p. 283 H., p. 9 F.) as *natione anglicus, patria balsamiensis, genere beluacensis, mansione iam diuitiore quam uoluisssem parisiensis.* The natural meaning of this is that his ancestors came from Beauvais and settled in England, perhaps at Balsham¹ in Cambridgeshire, as Haupt suggests. He

¹ Or was he called before his sojourn in France *Adam de Baume*? In one passage (p. 4) he states that on his return from Paris one of his female relatives was censured by the rest quod me ut in puericia mea consueuerat adam balsameensem conpellerat (a mistake for conpellarat) nec magisterii nomen adiecerat. In the Bodl. MS balsameensem is superglossed i. dulcem.

studied in Paris¹ twelve years (p. 279 H., 4 F.), and then returned to England. It is the reception he met with on his return which he ingeniously works up into a narrative containing all the more out-of-the-way words for utensils, processes, and objects of every kind which his reading suggested to him. Like Neckam he draws chiefly from Isidorus; but occasional references may be found to Paulus Diaconus, Gellius, Nonius, and Priscian, from whom he seems to have got the word *conquexerat* (Haupt, p. 276). The Bodleian MS, as compared with either Haupt's or Fallersleben's, is sufficiently good to repay a careful study; but here I shall content myself with citing side by side the variants of these MSS, and a fourth, used by Scheler, in two passages where Adam has quoted Gellius.

Bodl. p. 5 (fol. 152 of the collective MS).

Post cenam artem liricines et tibiae audire iocundabamur. deerant autem laticines quos lituo cantare dixit iudex tesselinus in lectionum antiquarum commentariis. sed etiam sciticines deerant quos apud sitos .i. sepultos canere dicit acteus capito in coniectaneis.

Iudex, Bodl. FHS; tessellius, S; cesellius, F; cerellius, H; iudex or index cesellius, MSS of Gellius; sitientes, H; citos, S; sytos, F; canere solitos, F; ateus, F; ateius, H; hactenus, S. The passage is from Gell. XX 2, where see the app. crit. of Hertz's new edition.

Bodl. p. 6:

Deerant tela iacula gladii quorum nomina in historiis ueteribus reperiuntur. hec sunt soliferrea gesa (gesea, FH; jesa, S) sparri (so S; spari, FH) rumpni (rumi, FH; ruini, S) rumpie (gestri, FHS) mensacule (so S; mesancule, FH) rumpie simbones (sinbones, S; sibones, FH) uerutenses clunacula (dunacula, F; climacula uel clunacula, S) ligule (lingule, FH; lingula, S) dominacula (om. FHS). de quo genere nenius (meuius, H; neuus, FS) in tragedia hesonia (? hesoma, as S; hesiona, FH) dixit (om. FH; ait, S) si nemini (si memini, H; om. S) morem gerere (gerere morem, FH; ingerere moram ut S) uidear hii me ligulauerunt ligula (uidear lingulauerunt me ligula, S; uidear lingua uerum lingula, FH).

This passage is from Gell. X 25. The line of Naevius is strangely corrupted in Bodl. and S; probably from *m* of *uerum* looking like *nt* and then being joined to *ligula*. The MSS of Gellius agree with F and H in giving *lingua uerum lingula*. Hertz prints it thus, after Klussmann:

[A.] Sine mi gerere morem uidear lingua. [B.] uerum lingua.

¹ Whence he was called Adam Parvipontanus (Adam du petit pont), if the identification found in the introduction above quoted and generally admitted is correct.

And this is certainly what the MSS most naturally suggest. But a negative seems imperatively demanded, as Ribbeck, following Sverdsioe, gives

Ne mihi gerere morem uidear lingua, uerum lingula,

or perhaps

Sine mihi morem gerere uidear ligula, uerum haud lingula,

'let me follow my will not with words, but with the sword.'

The verse is alluded to by Varro also, L. L. VII 107: *Multa apud poetas reliqua esse uerba, quorum origines possint dici, non dubito, ut apud Naeuium in Hesiona enimuero* (so K. O. Müller¹) *gladii lingula*. This suggests another possibility:

A. Sine mihi morem gerere uidear lingua—B. enimuero lingula,

'with my tongue—nay rather, with my sword.' In any case (1) I prefer to keep Klussmann's *sine mihi*, (2) to place *morem* after *mihi* (so the Bodleian codex of the Phale tolum), on the alliterative principle by which the early poets were so greatly dominated.

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¹ The oldest and best MS of the de l. latina is Laurentianus 51, 10, of which 51, 5 is probably a copy. Both give, as Dr. Anziani specially informs me, *ut apud neuium. In esionam uero gladii lingula a lingua*. K. O. Müller thought that *m* of *esionam* was an error for *n*, the abbreviation of *enim*. There is, however, much ingenuity in Groth's conj. in Hesiona, *mucro gladii lingula a lingua*; *mucro* having been corrupted into *m uero*.