STRAY GLEANINGS.

1. O.E. *clim* in Corpus Gl. 427.

This gloss is found on p. 49 of Sweet's Oldest English Texts; in Wright-Wülker col. 12, l. 14, in Wright II, 103: Caluarium, caluuerelim. The first part of this gloss is evidently an Englishing of the lemma, but the second part is by no means so clear. Sweet mentions the word in his glossary on p. 629. According to him the *i* is long, and he is therefore most likely of the same view as that propounded by Dieter (Ueber Sprache und Mundart der ältesten englischen Denkmäler der Epinaler und Cambridger Glossen p. 7 note) who suggests that the word should belong to the root of **clīman* postulated by Ettmüller (395). This view would at first sight seem to be favoured by Wright-Wülker 197. 27/28: Caluarium, strictura, uel *calwerclympe*, — especially since this Ms. (Harl. 3376) presents many points of resemblance with the Corpus glossary, — but of this more anon. The difficulty in connecting these two words (viz. *-clim* and **clīman*) lies not so much in the form (although we have no certain indication that the *i* is long) as in the meaning. —

Prof. Gallée of Utrecht has collected some words showing how a consonant, followed by a nasal or liquid presents the somewhat strange phenomenon of sometimes conforming to the rules of the 1st consonantshift, and sometimes on the other hand remaining unshifted. (See: Etudes Archéologiques, Linguistiques et Historiques, dédiées à M. le Dr. C. Leeman p. 279 ff., and cf. Kluge, Beitr. X, 339.) Thus we have Dutch *kring* by the side of *ring* (formerly *bring*) as compared with Greek *κρίκος*, *κίρκος*, lat. *circus*. We have English (to) *clinch* and, without nasal *clicket* (see Mayhew and Skeat, M.E. Dict. in voce) by the side of *link* = an older *hlinc*. Now there is an O.E. word

hlinc, meaning, a hill, rising ground. See Bosworth-Toller's interesting quotations. The Links would appear to be the proper name of a hilly part of the country around Edinborough. Link, says Wright (Prov. Dict. in voce) is 'A green or wooded bank on the side of a hill between two pieces of cultivated land'. He also gives a *sand-hill* as the meaning. See further ib. in voc. *linck*, *linchet*, Halliwell in voce and the following quotation from Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary: Upon the links, or downs close to them, were seen four or five huts inhabited by fishers (Scott: Antiquary ch. XI).

From what I have quoted from Gallée's article it will be clear that in the Teutonic languages we may expect a form commencing with a *k* to exist by the side of a form with *h* (with *h* afterwards dropped).

The forms with *c* are simply legion in the continental dialects, especially in place-names, E. g. Low Saxon *klenk*, H. G. Klang, 'auf die Klänge' i. e. 'on the sandbanks on the shore' (Gallée p. 280). This will be gathered from an other article of Prof. Gallée's from which, as it will probably be just as little accessible as the foregoing, I take the liberty to produce some extracts. 'By a comparison of these various words and their significations, one sees that *to bend* is probably the oldest signification; hence we have it in the meaning of *to be round*, *to form a circle*, therefore *to surround any thing quite* and further: 'to surround anything quite or partly, as if by a circle or a curve; out of the signification: *to be round*, that of *to elevate oneself above a level* developed itself'. Now, just as well as a bend can curve upwards, it can go downwards; hence by the side of the notion '*elevation*' we get that of '*depth*'. . . . (Nomina Geographica Neerlandica) 1886, p. 85. Hence we have *link* etc. in the meaning of *valley* as well as of *hill*.

Add to this the significations of *wood* and *rivulet* which the word assumes sometimes and we can understand the enormous amount of proper names where the word *klink*, or *kling*, figures. See ib. p. 86, where a good many are enumerated.

As to the form with *h* (see Nom. Geogr. Neerl. p. 87) it exists in Old English as stated before. Now it would be very strange if in Old English only, the two forms did not exist side by side. After what has gone before I need hardly state that I suppose the form **clinc* to be hid in the more

or less mysterious *clim* for which see *supra*. Graphically the change is very slight, and the fact of **clinc* being a rare form may account for its having been misread. The copyist may have thought of the same word which we find in the Harleian glossary (*clympe*; cf. *supra*).

Has this hypothetical **clinc*, — unlike *hinc* — left no traces in Modern English? I dare not be positive but would submit the following quotation to the judgment of others. The change of meaning from *wood* to that of *park* is certainly not so great as to arouse suspicion: 'It was common to speak of Paris Garden as the place for these sports, whether the circle in question was in Paris Garden or in the *Clink*; it being premised that Paris Garden was the King's manor or property of a lord and copyholders, and the *Clink* was the Bishop of Winchester's manor, and contained or consisted of his park'. — (Notes and Queries, June 4. 1887, p. 442).¹

2. Haupt's Zeitschrift IX, 503b.

We here find *stoicorum* glossed by *stærleornera*. The *stoici* here referred to, whatever the meaning, could certainly not be called: teachers of history. *Stoicorum*, a more or less legitimate form, must be connected with Greek *στοιχεῖον*, a simple sound, an element as opposed to *γράμμα*, a single letter. Hence we may confidently suppose *stærleornera* to be corrupted from *stæf-leornera*. The difference between *στοιχεῖον* and *γράμμα* will not have been perceived by the original glossator. It may have been this very difference that caused the copyist to misunderstand the text before him.

3. Englische Studien VIII, 474.

Kluge there published an O. E. text from which I copy a few lines:

Swa hwæt swa þu hæfst, hafa to mildheortnysse . þæt þin

¹ This quotation will suffice, I fancy, to establish the meaning of park. Possessors of more provincial glossaries than here at my disposal (Halliwell and Wright where it is not found) will probably be able to supply more instances. Just now (Dec. 89) Dr. Murray's latest comes to hand, in which I find no traces of *clink* = wood or hill. But of course it may be merely a dialectal word or hid in some more proper names.

mægen gehelpe þearfan wædlunge and gif þu hwænne gelogodne on nead þearfe ongitst . and gif þu hwæne on wædle *be þearfodne* . and gif þu hwæne on ænigum *þigum* aidlodne acnæwst . and gif þu hwæne of þrihtene oððe geead medne gesihst mid þam gehelpe ne forseoh þu *ænine* . ne forhoga ænine.

It will hardly require any comment if I propose to read the italicised words respectively as follows:

be þearfodne andgitst; *þingum* (þīgum); æ (= á) *hine*.

The change of *ænine* to *æ hine* is very slight and the corruption will have crept in through the word *ænine* following directly after.

4. Wright-Wülker p. 100, l. 44.

We here find *herbam* glossed by *gærd* (see note), which the latest editor changes to *gærs*. But the form *gærd* = græd, I think, is perfectly legitimate. So far as I am aware *gærd* does not obtain any more but *gred*, the Mercian representative of *græd* may be found in the Vespasian Hymns 7. 4 (Sweet, O. E. T. p. 409); where Sweet wrongly stars the gloss. See on the word *grêd*: Modern Language Notes II, 284 (J. M. Hart).

GHENT, May 1889.

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