

## THE IRISH GLOSSES IN AMBR. F 60 SUP.

The Irish Glosses (one of them, *fobirge*, not yet explained) in a Milan MS. of 'Sententiae Patrum' (Ambr. F 60 sup.) were first published by Zimmer (Gloss. Hib. suppl. XXII 1) from notes of Ascoli's and have been reproduced in the Thesaurus Palaeo-hibernicus (II, p. 234).

The MS., which I saw this summer, is in Irish minuscule script of the eighth century (with *nī* 'nostri' and once *n̄* 'non'). But my hasty examination of it did not enable me to decide to what extent it was in the last part a mere 'recueil factice'. The last leaf certainly belongs to a quite different MS. It contains a portion (words beginning with *C*) of a Latin Glossary (published by Pascal in Boll. filol. class. XI, 88—90, 1905). The Irish glosses appear on p. 61 and are accompanied by other scraps of monastery lore. Immediately before them stands a note on Antichrist: 'Haec sunt nomina quae habet antecristus in g(raeco) cum suis litteris et numeris in unaquaque littera cum interpretationibus earum', etc. Before this note stand (pp. 60—61) extracts from Isidore's Etymol. V, xxvi 'Crimen carendo dicitur', etc. The scribe of p. 61 is not identical with the scribe, or rather scribes, of the MS. itself, but may be equally old.

Here is my (hasty) copy of that portion in which the Irish glosses occur:

Piamum, id est venatorum vel sagitariorum. Arcuaria folia, id est quasi folia curvata id *tairbirthi*, ab eo quod arcus. Cum cuspinio sapore; cuspis proprium ligni, id est *cuilen*; cuispi ... *cuilendu* ... ptilias venenosas ... nica *fobisge* (? *fobirge*) ... sura ... oratorio. Hamus escarum sermo rapacis capial[] acuta risus oris eius. In senis decian, id est in tabernaculis iust(o)ru(m). III bachtriosi sunt. Puteus inlustratus, id est *neb glan*.

The lacunae represent holes in the parchment produced by a bookworm whose dead body I found at this very leaf.

All this entry is nothing but a collection of glosses which the scribe had culled from a copy of the 'Proverbia Graecorum'. Whether a complete set exists of these proverbs remains to be seen. Hellmann, 'Sedulius Scottus', p. 121 has published the portion contained in Sedulius' common-place book. It does not comprise the proverbs in which occur 'piumum', 'arcuaria folia', 'cum cuspinio sapore'. But no. 21 is 'Impiorum divitiae cito consurgunt quasi brittanica, in tempore suo velociter decidunt'; no. 29 'Hamus escarum sermo rapacis, capialis aculea rictus oris eius'; no. 38 'Chordae tinnulae citharae electae prudentium sententiae in scaenis diceon (= *δixalov*) [iustorum]; stultorum clamores in domibus malorum aures iustorum violant et sensum cordis eorum inpediunt'; no. 39 'Tres bacheriosi sunt: terribilis bellator armatus promptusque ad proelium, leo de spelunca quando praedam devorat, aper ferus de silva quando furore in aliquem irruit'; no. 59 'Fons mundus sermo innocentis; sermo vero inimici puteus infrustratus: quantum perversus, tantum perversa locutus est, nec potest ex sordido fonte purus egredi sermo. Ideo inimicorum verba cavenda sunt. Sicut enim stilla sanguinea vel venenosa quae cadens in vas lacteum inficit, ita sermo iniqui in iustorum consilio multis nocet'.

What the word-fragment 'sura' in my copy belongs to I cannot say. But the 'oratorio' must belong to no. 24 'Subsellium in pedibus pigri pigritudo eius. Similis est piger foratorio quod nihil boni facere potest, nisi malleo percussus fuerit.'

On 'brittanica' see Goetz, 'Thesaurus Glossarum' s. v.

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