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A Brief Explanation

**I N T E R P R E T A T I U N C U L A**  
e h v e r e r b h , t a o p o d  
v o e m e g o y r a t i u t c e  
e u n o s a t s o t e v l a a n  
r g t u r i t a r e d k l o  
h e m d c s d l , e v  
t l e l , y i  
, y d n r  
, g u  
s  
e  
s

## Temptation, in Abstracto

### What potions have I drunk of Siren tears [...]\*

\* See also the text of b-Isidore, in Max Friedrich Mann, ed., “Der Bestiaire Divin des Guillaume le Clerc,” *Französische Studien* 6.2 (1888), 46: “Sic et illi qui deliciis huius seculi et pompis et theatralibus voluptatibus delectantur, tragediis ac comediis dissoluti velut gravi sompno sopiti adversariorum preda efficiuntur”; and that of the *Dicta Chrysostomi*, in Francesco Sbordone, “La tradizione manoscritta del *Physiologus* latino,” *Athenaeum (Nuovo Serie)* 27 (1949), 268: “Sic igitur decipiuntur illi qui diabolicis pompis et theatralibus uoluptatibus delectati uel tragoediis musicis soluti et uelut somno mentis grauari, efficiuntur aduersae uirtutis audissima praeda.” The *De bestiis et aliis rebus* ascribed to Hugh of St. Victor, which owes much of its content to the Latin *Physiologus* tradition, also reads: “Sic et illi, qui deliciis huius saeculi, et pompis et theatralibus voluptatibus delectantur, tragoediis et comoediis dissoluti, velut gravi somno sopiti adversarium praeda efficiuntur” (2.32, in PL 177, 78). Version *b* underlies a number of vernacular translations as well; these, while often capturing the sense of *deliciis huius saeculi et pompis*, seldom make direct mention of theater, tragedies, comedies, and music. See the Old High German *Physiologus*, in Friedrich Maurer, ed., *Der altdeutsche Physiologus: Die Millstätter Reimfassung und die Wiener Prosa (nebst dem lateinischen Text und dem althochdeutschen Physiologus)*, *Altdeutsche Textbibliothek* 67 (Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1967), 92: “An diu bezeinet ez den fiant, der des mannis muot spenit ze din ueriltlihen lusten” [In this way the siren signifies the devil, who seduces man’s spirit with worldly desires]; the Middle High German *Wiener Prosa*, in *ibid.*, 16-18: “Also werdent die biswichen, die mit werltlichem unt mit tiefallichen zierden bivangin sint, unt die biswarit sint mit deme slafe ir muotis; die sint deme tievale ze roube” [Similarly are those deceived who are captivated by the worldly and by devilish pomp, and those who are overcome by a sleepiness of spirit; they are ripe for the devil’s taking]; the *Millstätter Reimfassung*, in Christian Schröder, ed., *Der Millstätter Physiologus: Text, Übersetzung, Kommentar*, *Würzburger Beiträge zur deutschen Philologie* 24 (Würzburg: Königshausen & Neumann, 2005), 80: “Also werdent die beswichen, die mit werltlichen und mit tievellichen / zierden bevungen sint, unde die darzuo beswaeret sint / mit dem slaffe ir muotis, die sint geahet dem roube des tiufils [Thus are those deceived who are captivated by worldly and devilish splendor and, in addition, are hindered by the sleepiness of their spirit; they are considered ripe for the devil’s taking]; the Old Icelandic *Physiologus* (Fragment A), in Carla Del Zotto Tozzoli, ed., *Il Physiologus in Islanda*, *Biblioteca scandinava di studi, ricerche e testi* 7 (Pisa: Giardini, 1992), 70: “Sirena iarteiner í fegrþ raddar sínar oc sæte crása þera, es menn hafa til sælo í heimmi hér, oc gá þes eins oc sofna svá frá góþvm verkom” [The siren represents, in the fairness of its voice, the sweetness of those delights that men enjoy in this world, so that they occupy themselves with them alone and thus, as though asleep, neglect good deeds]; the Old French bestiary by Gervaise, in Paul Meyer, ed., “Le bestiaire de Gervaise,” *Romania* 1 (1872), 420-43, at 430: “Cil qui aiment tragitaours / Tumeresses et juglaours, / Cil ensevent, ce n’est pas fable, / La procession au deable” [Those who love magicians, dancers, and entertainers, these follow – this is no lie – the procession to the devil]; the shorter bestiary by Pierre de Beauvais, in Guy R. Mermier, ed., *Le bestiaire de Pierre de Beauvais (Version courte): Edition critique avec notes et glossaire* (Paris: A. G. Nizet, 1977), 68: “Ausi est de ceus cil qui sont es richesses de cest siecle et es deliz endormiz que lor aversaire ocient ce sont li deable” [There are also those who, lulled to sleep by the riches and delights of the world, fall to their adversary, the devil]; the longer bestiary by the same author, in Charles Cahier and Arthur Martin, eds., *Mélanges d’archéologie, d’histoire et de littérature sur le Moyen Âge*, 4 vols. (Paris: Poussielgue-Rusand, 1847-56), 2:173: “Ensi est de cels qui sont ès richoises de cest siècle, et ès délis endormis, qui lor aversaire ocient: cè sont li diable” [Also there are those who, lulled to sleep by the riches and delights of the world, fall to their adversary, the devil]; the bestiary by Philippe de Thaon, in Emmanuel Walberg, ed., *Le bestiaire de Philippe de Thaün: Text critique publié avec introduction, notes et glossaire* (Lund: E. Malmström, 1900), 51-52: “Saciez maintes feiz funt / Les richeises del munt / L’anme e le cors pechier /– C’est nef e notunier – / L’anme en pechié dormir, / Ensurquetut perir” [Know that, often, the rich of this world sin in body and spirit – ship and sailor; their spirit sleeps in sin and finally dies]; and the bestiary by Guillaume le clerc, in C. Hippeau, ed., *Le bestiaire divin de Guillaume clerc de Normandie* (Paris, 1852-77; repr. Geneva, 1970), 224-26: “Nos, qui par cest monde passon, / Sommes deceuz par tel son, / Par la glorie, par le delit / De cest monde qui not ocit”

[There are those of us passing through the world who, deceived by a similar music, by glory and worldly pleasures, are thus led to death].

Enantiomorphic Glossography, 750-1100  
(With Documentation)

gisteini	kfsjkt	pigigom,da	pigömeda	pigoumida	schöunga	scouunga	scucar
speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum
M	B	W	W	M	L	P	S
ü	e	i	i	ü	o	r	t.
n	r	e	e	n	n	a	G
c	n	n	n	c	d	g	a
h	B	Ö	Ö	h	o	U	l
e	i	s	s	e	n	n	l
n	b	t	t	n	T	i	e
B	l	e	e	B	h	v	n
a	i	r	r	a	e	e	S
y	o	r	r	y	B	r	t
e	t	e	e	e	r	s	i
r	h	i	i	r	i	i	f
i	è	c	c	i	t	t	t
s	q	h	h	s	i	n	s
c	u	i	i	c	s	í	b
h	e	s	s	h	h	k	i
e	d	c	c	e	M	n	b
S	e	h	h	S	u	i	l
t	l	e	e	t	s	h	i
a	a	N	N	a	e	o	o
a	B	a	a	a	u	v	t
t	o	t	t	t	m	n	h
s	u	i	i	s	A	a	e
b	r	o	o	b	d	M	k
i	g	n	n	i	d	S	2
b	e	a	a	b	1	V	9
l	o	l	l	l	8	l	9
i	i	b	b	i	3	l	p.
o	s	i	i	o	7	l	3
t	e	b	b	t	9	H	0
h	C	l	l	h	f	4	3
e	o	i	i	e	o	f	
k	d	o	o	k	l.	o	
C	e	t	t	C	1	l.	
l	x	h	h	l	3	4	
m	e	e	e	m	7 <sup>v</sup>	6 <sup>v</sup>	
1	2	k	k	1	a	a	
4	6	C	C	9			
3	4	o	o	4			
9	p.	d	d	4			
5	2	e	e	0			
f	3	x	x	f			
o	0	2	3	o			
l.		7	6	p.			
3		3	1	2			
9 <sup>v</sup>		2	f	6			
		f	o	0			
		o	l.				
		l.	1				
		1	1				
		1	5 <sup>v</sup>				
		4 <sup>f</sup>					



spenúla	spiagal	spiágal	spiegel	spiegel	spi <sup>e</sup> gel	spîegel	spiegel
speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum
S	K	D	S	E	E	W	E
t	a	ü	c	n	r	i	i
u	r	s	h	g	l	e	n
t	l	s	e	e	a	n	s
t	s	e	t	l	n	Ö	i
g	r	l	t	b	g	s	e
a	u	d	t	e	e	t	d
r	h	o	s	r	n	e	e
t	e	r	t	g	U	r	l
W	B	f	a	S	n	r	n
ü	a	U	d	t	i	e	S
r	d	n	t	i	v	i	t
t	i	i	B	f	e	c	i
t	s	v	i	t	r	h	f
e	c	e	b	s	s	i	t
m	h	r	l	b	i	s	s
b	e	s	i	i	t	c	b
e	L	i	o	b	ä	h	i
r	a	t	t	l	s	e	b
g	n	ä	h	i	b	N	l
i	d	t	è	o	i	a	i
s	e	s-	q	t	b	t	o
c	s	u	u	h	l	i	t
h	b	n	e	e	i	o	h
e	i	d	e	k	o	n	e
L	b	L	t	C	t	a	k
a	l	a	A	o	h	l	C
n	i	n	r	d	e	b	o
d	o	d	c	e	k	i	d
e	t	e	h	x	M	b	e
s	h	s	i	6	S	l	x
b	e	b	v	6	3	i	1
i	k	i	e	f	9	o	7
b	A	b	s	o	6	t	1
l	u	l	M	l.	f	h	p.
i	g.	i	u	4	o	e	9
o	l	o	n	5 <sup>v</sup>	l.	k	6
t	C	t	i		8	C	
h	f	h	c		0 <sup>v</sup>	o	
e	o	e	i		b	d	
k	l.	k	p			e	
C	9	M	a			x	
o	4 <sup>v</sup>	S	l			2	
d.	a	F	e			4	
t		1	s			0	
h.		f	M			0	
2°		o	S			f	
2		l.	7			o	
1		6	f			l.	
8		4 <sup>v</sup>	o			1	
f		a	l.			1	
o			8			7 <sup>v</sup>	
l.			1 <sup>r</sup>				
1			a				
1 <sup>r</sup>							
a							

sp <sup>i</sup> egil	spigel	Spigel	spígel	spigil	spkfgbl	uuarta	wart
speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum	speculum
F	D	P	M	S	K	F	M
l	a	r	ü	t.	ö	l	ü
o	r	a	n	G	l	o	n
r	m	g	c	a	n	r	c
e	s	K	h	l	D	e	h
n	t	n	e	l	o	n	e
z	a	i	n	e	m	z	n
B	d	h	B	n	b	B	B
i	t	o	a	S	i	i	a
b	H	v	y	t	b	b	y
l	e	n	e	i	l	l	e
i	s	a	r	f	i	i	r
t	s	N	i	t	o	t	i
e	i	á	s	s	t	e	s
c	s	r	c	b	h	c	c
a	c	o	h	i	e	a	h
M	h	d	e	b	k	M	e
e	e	n	S	l	L	e	S
d	L	í	t	i	X	d	t
i	a	h	a	o	X	i	a
c	n	o	a	t	X	c	a
e	d	M	t	h	l	e	t
a	e	u	s	e	f	a	s
L	s-	z	b	k	o	L	b
a	u	e	i	2	l.	a	i
u	n	a	b	9	2	u	b
r	d	2	l	5	4 <sup>v</sup>	r	l
e	H	0	i	p.	a	e	i
n	o	G	o	1		n	o
z	c	2	t	2		z	t
i	h	2	h	4		i	h
a	s	f	e			a	e
n	c	o	k			n	k
a	h	l.	C			a	C
P	u	1	l			P	l
l	l	2	m			l	m
u	b	2 <sup>r</sup>	3			u	3
t.	i		2			t.	2
1	b		1			1	1
6.	l		5			6.	5
5	i		f			5	f
f	o		o			f	o
o	t		l.			o	l.
l.	h		2			l.	2
1	e		5 <sup>r</sup>			1	5 <sup>r</sup>
1	k		a			1	a
7 <sup>r</sup>	6					7 <sup>r</sup>	
b	f					b	
	o						
	l.						
	9						
	5 <sup>v</sup>						