

GLOSS, GLOSSOGRAPHEE, GLOSSARY, GLOSS-ATOR. The Greek word γλῶσσα, meaning originally a tongue, hence a language or dialect, gradually came to denote especially any obsolete, foreign, provincial, technical, or otherwise peculiar word or use of a word (see Arist., *Rhet.* iii. 3, 2); and the making of collections and explanations of such γλῶσσαί was at a comparatively early date a well-recognized form of literary activity. Even in the 5th century, among the many writings of Democritus of Abdera was included a treatise entitled Περὶ Ὀμήρου ἢ ὀρθοεπέων καὶ γλωσσῶν. It was not, however, until the Alexandrian period that the γλωσσολογία became very numerous. Of many of these it is probable that even the names have perished; but in the writings of Athenæus alone (c. 250 A.D.) allusions are to be found to no fewer than thirty-five. Among the earliest may be mentioned Philetas of Cos (d. c. 290 B.C.), the elegiac poet, to whom Aristarchus dedicated the treatise πρὸς Φιλητᾶν; he was the compiler of a lexicographical work, arranged probably according to subjects, and entitled Ἀτακτα or Γλῶσσαί (sometimes ἀτακτοὶ γλῶσσαί). Next came his disciple Zenodotus of Ephesus (c. 280 B.C.), one of the earliest of the Homeric critics and the compiler of Γλῶσσαί Ὀμηρικαί; Zenodotus in turn was succeeded by his greater pupil Aristophanes of Byzantium (c. 200 B.C.), whose great compilation πρὸς λέξεων (still partially preserved in that of Pollux), is known to have included Ἀττικαὶ λέξεις, Λακωνικαὶ γλῶσσαί, and the like. From the school of Aristophanes issued more than one glossographer of name,—Diodorus, Artemidorus (γλῶσσαί, and a collection of λέξεις ὀφθαλμικαί), Nicander of Colophon (γλῶσσαί, of which some twenty-six fragments still survive), and Aristarchus, the famous critic, whose numerous labours included an arrangement of the Homeric vocabulary (λέξεις) in the order of the books. Contemporary with the last named was Crates of Mallos, who, besides making some new contributions to Greek lexicography and dialectology, was the first to create at Rome a taste for similar investigations in connexion with the Latin idioms. From his school proceeded Zenodotus of Mallos, the compiler of Ἑθνικαὶ λέξεις or γλῶσσαί, a work said to have been designed chiefly to support the views of the school of Pergamus as to the allegorical interpretation of Homer.¹ Of later date were Didymus (Chalkenteros, c. 50 B.C.), who made collections of λέξεις τραγωδιῶν, κωμικαί, &c.; Apollonius Sophista (c. 20 B.C.), whose Homeric Lexicon has come down to modern times; and Neoptolemus, known distinctively as ὁ γλωσσολογῆρας. Coming down to the beginning of the first century of the Christian era we find Apion, a grammarian and rhetorician at Rome during the reigns of Tiberius and Claudius, following up the labours of Aristarchus and other predecessors with γλῶσσαί Ὀμηρικαί, and a treatise πρὸς τῆς Ῥωμαϊκῆς διαλέκτου; Heliodorus or Herodorus was another almost contemporary glossographer; Erotian also, during the reign of Nero, prepared a special glossary for the writings of Hippocrates, still preserved. To this period also Pamphilus, the author of the λειμῶν, from which Diogenian and Julius Vestinus afterwards drew so largely, most probably belonged. In the following century one of the most prominent workers in this department of literature was Aelius Herodianus, whose treatise πρὸς μνησῶν λέξεων has been edited in modern times, and whose ἐπιμερισμοί we still possess in an abridgment; other names are those of Pollux, of Diogenian (λέξεις παντοδαπῆς), of Julius Vestinus (ἐπιτομὴ τῶν Παμφίλων γλωσσῶν), and especially that of Phrynichus, who flourished towards the close of the 2d century. His *Eclogæ nominum et verborum Atticorum* has frequently been edited. To the 4th century belongs Ammonius of Alexandria (c. 389), who wrote πρὸς ὁμοίων καὶ ἰσχυρῶν λέξεων, a dictionary of words used in

¹ See Matthæi, *Glossaria græca*, Moscow, 1774-5

senses different from those in which they had been employed by older and approved writers. Of somewhat later date is the well-known Hesychius, whose often-edited Λεξικόν rightly superseded all previous works of the kind; Cyril, the celebrated patriarch of Alexandria, also contributed somewhat to the advancement of glossography by his συναγωγή τῶν πρὸς διάφορον σημασίαν διαφόρων τοῦ ὀνόματι λέξεων; the names of Orus and Orion, of Philoxenus, and of the two Philemons also belong to this period. The works of Photius, Suidas, and Zonaras, as also the *Etymologicum Magnum*, to which might be added the *Lexica Sangermansia* and the *Lexica Segueriana*, have already been referred to (DICTIONARY, vol. vii. p. 183). In Latin lexicology the most prominent name is that of Festus, whose only extant work, however, is but an epitome of the treatise of Verrius Flaccus *De Verborum Significatu*. This last-named author had himself been preceded by Varro (*De Lingua Latina*), who in turn makes allusion to several before him "qui glossas scripserunt." The introduction of grammatical and linguistic studies into Rome is usually attributed to Crates of Mallos (c. 267 B.C.) mentioned above.

To a special category of technical glossaries belongs a large and important class of works relating to the law-compilations of Justinian. Although the emperor forbade under severe penalties all commentaries (ὑπομνήματα) on his legislation (*Const. Deo Auctore*, sec. 12; *Const. Tanta*, sec. 21), yet indices (Ἰνδίκαι) and references (παράτιπτα), as well as translations (ἑρμηνεία κατὰ πόδα) and paraphrases (ἑρμηνεία εἰς πλάτος), were expressly permitted, and lavishly produced. Among the numerous compilers of alphabetically arranged λέξεις Ῥωμαϊκαὶ or Λατινικαί, and γλῶσσαί νομικαί (Glossæ nomicæ), Cyril and Philoxenus are particularly noted; but the authors of παραγραφαί, or σημειώσεις, whether ἐξῶθεν or ἐσωθεν κείμεναι, are too numerous to mention. A collection of these παραγραφαί τῶν παλαιῶν, combined with νέα παραγραφαί on the revised code called τὰ βασιλικά, was made about the middle of the 12th century by a disciple of Michael Hagiotheodora. This work is known as the *Glossa Ordinaria τῶν βασιλικῶν*.²

In Italy also, during the period of the Byzantine ascendancy, various glossæ (glosse) and scholia on the Justinian code were produced;³ particularly the Turin gloss (reprinted by Savigny), to which, apart from later additions, a date prior to 1000 is usually assigned. After the total extinction of the Byzantine authority in the West the study of law became one of the free arts, and numerous schools for its cultivation were instituted. Among the earliest of these was that of Bologna, where Pepo (1075) and Irnerius (1100-1118) began to give their expositions. They had a numerous following, who, besides delivering exegetical lectures ("ordinariæ" on the *Digest* and *Code*, "extraordinariæ" on the rest of the *Corpus Juris Civilis*), also wrote Glossæ, first interlinear, afterwards marginal.⁴ The series of these glossators was closed by Accursius (see ACCORSO) with the compilation known as the *Glossa ordinaria* or *magistralis*, the authority of which soon became very great, so that ultimately it came to be a recognized maxim, "Quod non agnoscit glossa, non agnoscit curia."⁵ For some

² See Labbé, *Veteres glossæ verborum juris quæ passim in Basilicis reperiantur* (1606); Otto, *Thesaurus juris Romani*, vol. iii. (1697); Stephens, *Thesaurus linguæ Græcæ*, vol. viii. (1825).

³ See Biener, *Geschichte der Novellen*, p. 229 seq.

⁴ Irnerius himself is with some probability believed to have been the author of the BRACHYLOGUS (q.v.).
⁵ Thus Villani (*De origine civitatis Florentinae*) says of the Glossæ that "tantæ auctoritatis gratiæque fuerit, ut consensus omnium publice approbaretur et preteritisque penitus aliis solæ jura, ut textus legum oppositæ sunt et ubique terrarum sine controversia pro legibus observantur, ita ut propædum nefas sit, non secus quam textui, Glossis Accursii contraire, sicut antiqua fama referent compari." For similar testimonies see Bayle's *Dictionnaire*, s.v. "Accursius" and Radoff, *Röm. Rechtsgeschichte*, i. p. 338 (1857).

account of the glossators on the canon law, see vol. v. p. 20 (CANON LAW).

Bible Glosses.—With the decay of learning and originality during the dark ages grew the necessity for making and the custom of transcribing on manuscript copies of the Vulgate various notes, explanatory or otherwise, of the text. Ultimately collections of these glosses or sets of glosses came to be made. They are distinguished as either marginal or interlinear. The most famous collection of *Glossæ marginales* was that made by Walafridus Strabus in the 9th century; it consists of notes grammatical, historical, and theological, culled from the writings of Augustine, Ambrose, Jerome, Gregory, Isidore, Bede, Alcuin, and Hrabanus Maurus, with additions by himself. The interlinear glosses (which as a rule were not so full as the marginal) were sometimes theological but more generally purely philological. A somewhat important collection of interlinear glosses belonging to the former class was made by Anselm of Laon (c. 1100). The philological glosses have considerable value to the linguistic student, especially those which originated in Germany during the Carolingian period. The MS. vocabularies in the libraries of St Gall, Munich, Vienna, &c., have been frequently examined of late years with results which have been fully indicated by Raumer in his treatise on the influence of Christianity upon Old High German (*Einwirkung des Christenthums auf die althochdeutsche Sprache*).¹ Some interlinear vernacular translations of portions of the Bible into the Anglo-Saxon, of the 9th and following centuries, have also been recently reprinted (see ENGLISH BIBLE).

GLOSSOP, a municipal borough of Derbyshire, is situated on the extreme northern border of the county, 14 miles E.S.E. of Manchester. It is the chief seat of the cotton manufacture in Derbyshire, and it has also woollen and paper mills, dye and print works, and bleaching greens. The town has for several years been rapidly increasing in size, and now consists of three main divisions, viz. the Old Town (or Glossop proper), Howard Town (or Glossop Dale), and Mill Town. The principal buildings are the town hall and market-house, the temperance hall, the grammar school, and the mechanics' institution. In the immediate neighbourhood is Glossop Hall, the seat of Baron Howard, lord of the manor, a picturesque old building with extensive terraced gardens. On a hill near the town is Milandra Castle, the site of a Roman station.

Glossop was granted by Henry I. to William Fereverel, on the attainder of whose son it reverted to the crown. In 1157 it was gifted by Henry II. to the abbey of Basingwerk. Henry VIII. bestowed it on the earl of Shrewsbury, and it now belongs to the Howards. It was made a municipal borough in 1866. The population in 1871 was 17,046.

GLOUCESTER, a county in the west midland district of England, bounded on the N. by Worcester and Warwick, on the S. by Somerset, on the E. by Oxford and Wilts, and on the W. by Hereford and Monmouth. The river Wye forms the western boundary line, the Stratford Avon part of the northern, the Bristol Avon the south-western, and the Thames for some miles the south-eastern. The shape of the county is irregularly elliptical, its greatest length in direct line from Bristol to Clifford Chambers (N.E.) being 54 miles, its greatest width from Down Ampney to Preston, near Ledbury, at right angles, 33 miles. The area, according to the tithe surveys—deducting 3000 acres of detached land incorporated by an Act of 1844 with the counties of Worcester, Warwick, and Wilts, by which they were surrounded, and 17,688 acres of water—amounts

¹ Considerable interest of a similar kind attaches to the so-called *Glossæ malbergicæ* upon the Latin text of the Salic law. It was at one time held that in these glosses we have some relics of the ancient Celtic tongue; but their truly Germanic character was afterwards conclusively established by Jacob Grimm.

to 805,102 acres, mostly cultivable. The county contains 29 hundreds, among which are grouped 351 parishes, 227 tithings, liberties, and hamlets; and the parishes are arranged in 17 poor law unions for the relief of the poor, and 21 petty sessional divisions for the administration of justice and sanitary purposes. Electorally Gloucestershire is divided into the two divisions of East and West Gloucestershire, each returning two members. The latter comprises Dean Forest to the Severn bank (the "Eye between Severn and Wye" of the local proverb), and the country S. of the former river to S.E. and N.E. of Dursley, the chief polling place of the division. East Gloucestershire, comprehending the rest of the county, has its chief polling places at Gloucester and Cheltenham, and besides these boroughs, the former of which returns two members and the latter one, has within its limits the boroughs of Stroud with two members, and Tewkesbury and Cirencester with one each. West Gloucestershire, sharing with North Somerset the city of Bristol, sends two more members to parliament, so that the total representation of the county is 13 members. Gloucestershire contains 28 market-towns and 2 cities.

The population of the county in 1851 was 458,805 (218,187 males and 240,618 females); in 1861 it was 485,770 (229,009 males and 256,761 females); and in 1871 it had increased to 534,320 (251,943 males and 282,377 females). Since the first census in 1801 the population has increased by 283,917 persons, or 113 per cent.

The population of the principal towns at the census of 1871 was as follows:—

Bristol city	182,552	Tetbury	3,349
Cheltenham	41,923	Newent	3,168
Gloucester	18,341	Dursley	2,617
Stroud	7,082	Wotton-under-Edge	2,314
Cirencester	6,056	Newnham	1,483
Tewkesbury	5,409		

The county has three natural divisions, the hill, the vale, and the forest, parallel to each other north and south. (1.) The hill country, which, except the high ground of the Forest of Dean, consists wholly of the Coteswolds, a range extending from Broadway near Chipping-Campden on the north to Bath on the south, and from Birdlip hills on the west to Burford on the east, and traversing the eastern side of the county at an average elevation of 700 feet, though in parts, as at Cleeve Hill near Prestbury, it is 1134 feet above the level of the sea. It covers nearly 300,000 acres of undulating table-land, locally subdivided into the Southwolds betwixt Bath and Badminton, the Stroudwater hills betwixt Tetbury and Woodchester, and the Coteswolds proper, or the rest of the hill country northward. (2.) The Vale, or that level tract extending from the base of the Coteswolds to the east bank of the Severn, the upper or northern part of which expanse is known as the vale of Gloucester, and embraces Gloucester, Cheltenham, Tewkesbury, and some 50,000 acres; whilst the lower is the vale of Berkeley, a tract of similar area reaching from Aust Cliff on the Severn opposite the mouth of the Wye to Robin's Wood hill, two miles south-east of Gloucester. The vale of Gloucester is a continuation of the vale of Evesham. (3.) The Forest division is the peninsula lying between the Wye and the Severn, in modern times limited to the Forest of Dean, but anciently occupying all Gloucestershire west of Severn, and covering some 43,000 acres. The area of the present forest is 23,015 acres, 11,000 of which are enclosed. Its length from north to south is 20 miles, its breadth (east to west) 10 miles.

Geology.—Though the igneous rocks are little developed, the great variety of sedimentary deposits makes Gloucestershire a rich field for the geologist. At

Damory, Charfield, and Woodford is a patch of greenstone, the cause of the upheaval of the Upper Silurian basin of Tortworth, in which are the oldest stratified rocks of the county. Of these the Upper Llandovery is the dominant stratum, exposed near Damory mill, Micklewood chase, and Purton passage, wrapping round the base of May and Huntley hills, and reappearing in the vale of Woolhope. The Wenlock limestone is exposed at Falfield mill and Whitfield, and quarried for burning at May hill. The Lower Ludlow shales or mudstones are seen at Berkeley and Purton, where the upper part is probably Aymestry limestone. The series of sandy shales and sandstones which, as Downton sandstones and Ledbury shales, form a transition to the Old Red Sandstone, are quarried at Dymock. The "Old Red" itself occurs at Berkeley, Tortworth Green, Thornbury, and several places in the Bristol coal-field, in anticlinal folds forming hills. It forms also the great basin extending from Ross to Monmouth and from Dymock to Mitcheldean, Abenhall, Blakeney, &c., within which is the Carboniferous basin of the Forest. It is cut through by the Wye from Monmouth to Woolaston. This formation is over 8000 feet thick in the Forest of Dean. The Bristol and Forest Carboniferous basins lie within the synclinal folds of the Old Red Sandstone; and though the seams of coal have not yet been correlated, they must have been once continuous, as further appears from the existence of an intermediate basin, recently pierced, under the Severn. The lower limestone shales are 500 feet thick in the Bristol area, and only 165 in the Forest, richly fossiliferous, and famous for their bone bed. The great marine series known as the Mountain Limestone, forming the walls of the grand gorges of the Wye and Avon, are over 2000 feet thick in the latter district, only 480 in the former, where it yields the brown hematite so largely worked for iron even from Roman times. It is much used too for lime and road metal. Above this comes the Millstone Grit, well seen at Brandon hill, where it is 1000 feet in thickness, though but 455 in the forest. On this rest the Coal-measures, consisting in the Bristol field of two great series, the lower 2000 feet thick with 36 seams, the upper 3000 feet with 22 seams, 9 of which reach 2 feet in thickness. These two series are divided by over 1700 feet of hard sandstone (Pennant Grit), containing only 5 coal-seams. In the Forest coal-field the whole series is not 3000 feet thick, with but 15 seams. At Durdham Down a Dolomitic conglomerate, of the age known as Keuper or Upper Trias, rests unconformably on the edges of the Palæozoic rocks, and is evidently a shore deposit, yielding dinosaurian remains. Above the Keuper clays come the Penarth beds, of which classical sections occur at Westbury, Aust, &c. The series consists of grey marls, black paper shales containing much pyrites and a celebrated bone bed, the Cotham landscape marble, and the white Lias limestone, yielding *Ostrea Liassica* and *Cardium Rhaeticum*. The district of Over Severn is mainly of Keuper marls. The whole Vale of Gloucester is occupied by the next formation, the Lias, a warm sea deposit of clays and clayey limestones, characterized by ammonites, belemnites, and gigantic saurians. At its base is the insect limestone bed. The pastures producing Gloucester cheese are on the clays of the Lower Lias. The more calcareous Middle Lias or marlstone forms hillocks flanking the Oolite escarpment of the Cotswolds, as at Wotton-under-Edge, and Churchdown. The Cotswolds consist of the great limestone series of the Lower Oolite. At the base is a transition series of sands, 30 to 40 feet thick, well developed at Nailsworth and Frocester. Leckhampton hill is a typical section of the Lower Oolite, where the sands are capped by 40 feet of a remarkable pea grit. Above this are 147 feet of freestone, 7 feet of oolite marl, 34 feet of upper freestone,

and 38 feet of ragstone. The Painswick stone belongs to lower freestone. Resting on the Inferior Oolite, and dipping with it to S.E., is the "fuller's earth," a rubbly limestone about 100 feet thick, throwing out many of the springs which form the head waters of the Thames. Next comes the Great or Bath Oolite, at the base of which are the Stonesfield "slate" beds, quarried for roofing, paling, &c., at Sevenhampton and elsewhere. From the Great Oolite Minchinhampton stone is obtained, and at its top is about 40 feet of flaggy Oolite with bands of clay known as the Forest Marble. Ripple marks are abundant on the flags; in fact all the Oolites seem to have been near shore or in shallow water, much of the limestone being merely comminuted coral. The highest bed of the Lower Oolite is the Cornbrash, about 40 feet of rubble, productive in corn, forming a narrow belt from Siddington to Fairford. Near the latter town and Lechlade is a small tract of blue Oxford Clay of the Middle Oolite. The county has no higher Secondary or Tertiary rocks; but the Quaternary series is represented by much northern drift gravel in the Vale and Over Severn, by accumulations of Oolitic detritus, including post-Glacial extinct mammalian remains on the flanks of the Cotswolds, and by submerged forests extending from Sharpness to Gloucester.¹

Agriculture.—In the soil of the hill country is so much lime that a liberal supply of manure is required. This is provided by folding sheep, and by paring and burning the turf and strewing the ashes on the surface. Good crops of barley and oats are thus obtained, and even of wheat, if the soil is mixed with clay. But the poorest land of the hill country affords excellent pasturage for sheep, the staple commodity of the district; and the sainfoin, which grows wild, yields abundantly under cultivation. The Cotswolds have been famous for the breed of sheep named from them since the early part of the 15th century,—a breed hardy and prolific, with lambs that quickly put on fleece, and become attempered to the bracing cold of the hills, where vegetation is a month later than in the vale. Improved of late years by judicious crossing with the Leicester sheep, the modern Cotswold has attained high perfection of weight, shape, fleece, and quality. The ewes are good mothers; the wool produce, of which the staple is long and mellow to the hand though rather coarse in quality, is an important item, averaging from 7 to 8 lb a head in a Cotswold flock. An impulse has been given to Cotswold farming since the chartering in 1845 of the Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester, to instruct young men in farming and the kindred sciences. The pupils engage in the cultivation of a farm of 700 acres attached to the college, a Gothic structure near Cirencester, which has hitherto accommodated on an average 100 inmates. Yet, despite the march of improvement, the aspect of the district is somewhat barren, owing to the absence of trees and hedgerows in the so-called "stone wall" country, and to the size of the farms, sometimes exceeding 1000 acres. Cattle are kept for home needs and to improve the soil. Oats and barley are the chief grain crops. In the Vale the deep rich black and red loamy soil is well adapted for cattle, and a moist mild climate favours the growth of grasses and root crops. A great proportion of the Vale is in permanent pasture, and its farmers look largely to hay as the winter food of their stock. The cattle, save on the frontier of Herefordshire, are mostly shorthorns, of which

¹ *Authorities.*—*Geology of East Somerset and Gloucester Coal-fields*, H. B. Woodward, F.G.S.; *Memoirs of Geol. Survey*, London, 1876; "Geology of Country round Cheltenham," E. Hull, A.B., F.G.S., in *Memoirs of Geol. Survey*, 1857; "Geology of Parts of Wilts and Gloucester," *ib.*, 1852; *The Cotswold Hills*, John Lycett, London, 1857; papers by Mr Lycett in *Quart. Journ. of Geol. Soc.*, vol. iv., and by Dr Wright in vols. xii. and xvi.



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