

A LATE MIDDLE ENGLISH VERSION OF THE *DOOM OF URINES*  
IN OXFORD, MS RAWLINSON C. 81, ff. 6r-12v<sup>1</sup>

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INTRODUCTION

In a recent publication, Tavormina assesses the importance of urinology in the context of mediaeval medicine, recognizing the central role played by the urine flask «as a primary attribute of the physician in medieval art»<sup>2</sup>. Using Voigts and Kurtz's electronic database of *Scientific and Medical Writings in Old and Middle English* (2000), she notes that the subject field 'Urine and Uroscopy' amounts up to 408 texts, representing «the fourth largest in the entire database, preceded only by 'Recipes', 'Alchemy', and 'Herbs and Herbal Medicine'»<sup>3</sup>.

Despite their number, vernacular urine treatises have been unfortunately underestimated in the last decades<sup>4</sup>, to such extent that it can be safely deemed

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<sup>2</sup> M. T. Tavormina, «The Twenty Jordan Series», *ANQ*, 18.3, 2005, 40-64, p. 40. «From ancient times medical practitioners recognized the importance of urine as an indicator of the state of health, and the study of the color, texture, smell, and taste was well established in later medieval England» (G. R. Keiser, *A Manual of the Writings in Middle English 1050-1500. Volume X. Works of Science and Information*, The Connecticut Academy of the Arts and Sciences, New Haven, 1998, p. 3661).

<sup>3</sup> M. T. Tavormina, *loc. cit.*, pp. 40 ss.

<sup>4</sup> G. R. Keiser, *op. cit.*, p. 3661.

to be the Cinderella of the subject categories of Medicine, especially if compared with Herbals, Remedybooks and Leechbooks. A cursory glance at the published material sheds light on a yawning gap in that field of mediaeval medicine in view of the scant number of published editions<sup>5</sup> and the need for deeper insight into the textual tradition of the witnesses<sup>6</sup>. According to Tavormina, the filling-in of this scholarly gap will require the active work of both scholars and editors on three main areas, all complementing one another: a) editions of significant uroscopies; b) a taxonomy of the texts in Middle English; and c) the (likely) relations of the texts to their Latin/English sources<sup>7</sup>.

The present contribution, therefore, comes to fill Tavormina's first gap inasmuch as it contains the Semi-diplomatic edition of a Middle English version of the *Doom of Urines*, housed in Oxford, MS Rawlinson C. 81 (ff. 6r-12v), which is hitherto unedited. The present contribution stems from a major research project developed at the University of Málaga in collaboration with the universities of Murcia, Oviedo, Jaén and Glasgow, with the following two objectives: a) the preparation of electronic editions of unedited late Middle English *Fachprosa* written in the vernacular where the manuscript high-resolution images accompany their diplomatic transcriptions; and b) the compilation of an annotated corpus from this material to facilitate the automatic retrieval of linguistic information, both word-and lemma-based<sup>8</sup>. The electronic editions, on the one hand, consist of the digitized images of the folios of a given manuscript and additional features, transcription included. This fully adheres to the principles of the semi-diplomatic editorial method, in which intervention is kept to a minimum.

The annotated corpus, on the other hand, displays the lemma, word-class and accidene of every running word in the text. Given the orthographic variation of Middle English, lemmatization relies on the main headword found in the online version of the *Middle English Dictionary (MED)*, which has been taken as the reference because it provides a standard form that can be used for all Middle English texts<sup>9</sup>. Each lemma is accompanied by the word-class (abbreviated), which is an added asset for disambiguation if more than one tag is

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<sup>5</sup> J. Jasin, *A Critical Edition of the Middle English Liber Uricrisiarum in Wellcome MS 225*, Diss. Tulane University, 1983; M. T. Tavormina, «Three Middle English Verse Uroscopies», *English Studies*, 91.6, 2010, 591-622, pp. 591 ss.

<sup>6</sup> M. T. Tavormina, «Practice, Theory and Authority in a Middle English Medical Text», *Origins of Nephrology*, 22, 2009, s33- s41, pp. s33 ss.

<sup>7</sup> M. T. Tavormina, «The Twenty Jordan Series», p. 41.

<sup>8</sup> J. Calle Martín-A. Miranda García, «From the Manuscript to the Screen: Implementing Electronic Editions of Mediaeval Handwritten Material», *Studia Anglica Posnaniensia*, 46.3, 2010-2011, 3-20, pp. 3-18. For a detailed information about the project and the electronic editions, visit <http://www.hunter.uma.es> and <http://referencecorpus.uma.es>.

<sup>9</sup> R. E. Lewis, H. Kurath, M. K. Sherman, J. Reidy, *Middle English Dictionary*, University of Michigan Press, Ann Arbor, 1952-2001.

feasible (i. e. *that* as a demonstrative, pronoun or conjunction). The text is also morphologically tagged so as to display the part of speech (noun, adjective, adverb, verb, etc.) together with the accidence depending on context (gender, number, case, tense, person, degree, etc.)<sup>10</sup>. Finally, the texts have also been labelled so that each item includes a reference to the folio and range of five lines in which it occurs<sup>11</sup>. In its present form, more than twenty complete treatises have been transcribed, amounting up to more than 1,200,000 items.

The project therefore pursues the electronic editing of complete Middle English texts, which are transcribed semi-diplomatically to render a faithful reproduction of the scribe's idiolect. These editions are especially conceived as a textual resource for academic scholarship in a wide variety of disciplines, not only Historical Linguistics in itself, but also Codicology, Ecdotics and the History of Medicine. On linguistic grounds, editorial manipulation is safely kept to a minimum, which constitutes a reliable resource for the study of Middle English (spelling and morphology in particular, dialectology included). With the appropriate tool, it allows the retrieval of linguistic information, both word- and lemma-based. The glossary appended to this edition, for instance, has been automatically generated from the annotated corpus.

Originally attributed, among others, to Hippocrates and Avycen<sup>12</sup>, the *Doom of Urines* is the title of «a loose compendium of short uroscopic tracts»<sup>13</sup>, all of which open with a version of the following statement: «In the begynnyng thow shalt take hede to iij thynges that longyth to þe dome of vrine» (see f. 6v below). The treatise is accordingly divided into four main parts. The first considers the substance of urine in terms of its thickness or thinness, identifying the sicknesses associated with each type. Thin urine is associated with «a bad splene & a bad stomake. & water in þe bowels» and a thicker substance presents the swelling of the gall bladder. The second part, as in the Twenty-Jordan Series, shows the twenty colours of urine considering the different ailments signified by each color. The internal order is mostly based on Giles of Corbeil<sup>14</sup>, running from light to dark colours, with the sequence white-yellow-red-green-black, each primary colour with a set of subcolors (i. e. *white as clere water*, *white as whey*, *white*

<sup>10</sup> For the purpose, the terminology of a traditional reference grammar has been used (R. Quirk, S. Greenbaum, G. Leech, J. Svartvik, *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language*, Longman, London, 1985).

<sup>11</sup> D. Moreno Olalla-A. Miranda García, «An Annotated Corpus of Middle English Scientific Prose: Aims and Features», en J. E. Díaz Vera-R. Caballero (eds.), *Textual Healing: Studies in Medieval English Medical, Scientific and Technical Texts*, Peter Lang, Bern/Berlin/Bru-xelles/Frankfurt/New York/Oxford/Wien, 2009, pp. 129-140.

<sup>12</sup> W. D. Macray, *Catalogi codicum manuscriptorum bivliothecæ Bodleianæ parties quintæ fasciculus primus (-quintus) Ricardi Rawlinson codicum classes [a-d] complectens*, II, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1862-1900, p. 26; L. E. Voigts and P. D. Kurtz, *Scientific and Medical Writings in Old and Middle English. An electronic Reference*, Michigan University Press, Ann Arbor, 2000.

<sup>13</sup> M. T. Tavormina, «The Twenty Jordan Series», p. 62.

<sup>14</sup> M. T. Tavormina, *loc. cit.*, p. 43.

*yelowe as lanterne, white russet, etc.*)<sup>15</sup>. The third part, in turn, describes the three different regions or divisions of the urinal vessel: the first is the circle, referring to the uppermost region of the urine within a flask; the second runs from the circle to the middle part of the urine flask; and the third spreads until the bottom of the vessel. The text finishes with a description of the various contents in the urine and the diagnoses and sicknesses associated with these contents. Unlike other vernacular urinologies, the present version omits any reference to the treatments recommended by the mediaeval practitioner for the cure of these ailments.

The vernacular tradition of the *Doom of Urines* is still awaiting further research in order to provide an updated catalogue of all the Middle English witnesses. The following list relies on Tavormina's readings of the manuscripts as published in her taxonomy of the Twenty-Jordan Series<sup>16</sup>, which has been supplemented with Voigts and Kurt's electronic database. Unfortunately, Keiser's *Manual* omits any reference to this compendium<sup>17</sup>:

- Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Rawlinson C. 81, ff. 6r-12v.
- Huntington Library, MS HM 64, ff. 38v-47v.
- London, British Library, Add. 10440, ff. 50r-55v.
- London, British Library, Add. 30338, ff. 151v-155v.
- London, British Library, MS Harley 2274, ff. 47r-51r.
- London, British Library, MS Harley 3407, ff. 43v-45v.
- London, British Library, MS Sloane 1388, ff. 43v-54v.
- London, British Library, MS Sloane 374, ff. 5v-8v.
- London, British Library, MS Sloane 382, ff. 19r-36v.
- Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Ashmole 1447, pp. 186-196.
- London, Wellcome Library, MS 408, ff. 55-66.
- Cambridge University Library, MS Dd 5.76, ff. 28r-29r (incomplete).
- London, British Library, MS Harley 5401, ff. 93r-94v (incomplete).
- London, British Library, MS Harley 218, ff. 154v-155v (incomplete).
- Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Digby 29, ff. 127v-128b (incomplete).
- Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS Digby 95, ff. 101v-103v (incomplete).

MS Rawlinson C. 81 (ff. 6r-12v) has been used as the source text for the present edition. The volume is written in paper and consists of 105 folios, housing a total of seven scientific treatises (see Macray 1862-1900: III, 26):

- 'The declaracion of. xx. maner of watyrs that ys in mannys body and woman's', f. 1r.

<sup>15</sup> See, for instance, GUL, MS Hunter 328, ff. 1r-44v, housing a Middle English version of Giles of Corbeil's *Treatise of Urines*.

<sup>16</sup> M. T. Tavormina, «The Twenty Jordan Series». pp. 45-49.

<sup>17</sup> G. R. Keiser, *op. cit.*, pp. 3851-3853.

- ‘The dome of vrine’, f. 6r.
- ‘For to rede and understande the writing of leeches in fisike’, f. 12v.
- ‘A declaracion of the perels of the xii . signis’, f. 13v.
- Macer’s *Herbal*, f. 18r.
- ‘A fewe othre dyverse herbes with her vertues wich be not yfound in the bokes of Macer’, f. 53r.
- ‘The thirty-two ominous days in the year’, f. 58v.

The text is written by two alternating hands. While hand A consistently dominates throughout the volume, hand B is exclusively responsible for the rendering of ff. 9r-11v and 19r-v<sup>18</sup>. Both hands are reproduced using a fairly legible cursive hybrid script, consisting of a late 15th-century Secretary hand combined with some characteristic features of the Anglicana. In this vein, Roberts affirms that in the latter part of Middle English,

[...] the two competing [...] scripts often seem so intermingled as to have produced a new cursive book script, typically Secretary in ductus, but using Anglicana round e and sigma-shaped s as cursive features and liable to adopt other Anglicana letter-forms<sup>19</sup>.

As for its provenance, folio 1r gives «evidence for early ownership at Pershore Abbey»<sup>20</sup>, a fact which confirms it to be a West Midlands composition, the county of Worcestershire in particular (LP 7841).

In the present edition, following the rationale of the project, the principles of a *semi-diplomatic edition* have been adopted to render an accurate reproduction of the source text, thus complying with the following guidelines, partially adapted from Petti<sup>21</sup>.

a) The spelling, capitalization and word division of the original witness have been retained, including the systematic use of <u> for <v> and <y> for <i>. The different spellings of a same consonant, however, have been regularized, particularly in the case of the letter <s>, represented as <β> and <ʃ> in the original. Any kind of editorial manipulation is recorded in the apparatus.

b) The punctuation and paragraphing of the source text have also been retained. In addition to the period, the unusual marks of punctuation such as the

<sup>18</sup> A. McIntosh, M. L. Samuels, M. Benskin, *A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English*, I, Aberdeen University Press, 1986, p. 151.

<sup>19</sup> J. Roberts, *Guide to Scripts Used in English Writings up to 1500*, The British Library, London, 2005, pp. 212-213.

<sup>20</sup> A. McIntosh, M. L. Samuels, M. Benskin, *op. cit.*

<sup>21</sup> A. G. Petti, *English Literary Hands from Chaucer to Dryden*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass, 1977, pp. 24-35; R. Clemens and T. Graham, *Introduction to Manuscript Studies*, Cornell University Press, Ithaca/London, 2007, pp. 75-81; J. Calle Martín-A. Miranda García, *The Middle English Vesio of De viribus herbarum (gul ms Hunter 497, ff. 1r-92r)*, Peter Lang, Bern/Berlin/Bruxelles/Frankfurt/New York/Oxford/Wien, 2012, pp. 67-68.

paragraphus and the virgule have been normalized with the use of (¶) and (/), respectively.

c) Abbreviations have been expanded with the supplied letter(s) italicized. Superior letters are lowered to the line, as in  $w^t > with$  or  $\text{þ}^e > \text{þe}$ . Superfluous brevigraphs and otiose flourishes, in turn, have been disregarded.

d) Insertions, which are generally above the line in the original, are included in their proper sequence in the body of the text, but enclosed in square brackets (┌ ┐).

Finally, a selected glossary is appended to the edition, which has been especially conceived for an academic readership, thus disregarding the items with which a mediaeval scholar is surely acquainted, grammatical words in particular (i.e. determiners, pronouns, prepositions and conjunctions). The general impetus here is the compilation of all the lexical words, both general and scientific, which may be used as a toolkit for a successful reading of the text.

The entries display the following information: a) the headword; b) the part of speech; c) the meaning(s); and d) the complete set of allographs with the number of occurrences. For convenience, the headwords are based on the most frequent variant form in the text, i. e. the nominative singular for nouns and adjectives and the infinitive for verbs, strictly conforming to the scribal orthographic practice. Part-of-speech tags, on the other hand, are italicized by using the following notation: nouns (*n*), adjectives (*a*), verbs (*v*) and adverbs (*adv*). Finally, meanings are partially reproduced from the definition provided by the online version of the *MED*<sup>22</sup>.

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<sup>22</sup> R. E. Lewis, H. Kurath, M. K. Sherman, J. Reidy, *op. cit.*

De Urinis<sup>1</sup>

{f. 6r} [H]ere begynnyth a tretys in Englyssh toung after the conseite of ypocras þe phylopher Avycenne and of oþer notable phylophers . shewyng þe colours of waters of man of woman *witþ* the contentis & grevis of þe same . By the wich a man may after the substaunce of physyke *naturaly* discerne what *maner* of euel or sykenes man or woman hath *witþin* hem . 1<sub>1</sub> And also to discerne mannys *water* fro womanes . 1<sub>2</sub> And bestes *water* fro mannys or womannes 1<sub>3</sub> To knowe the furst water fro the secunde . affecte dome of all *water* . 1<sub>1</sub> vrine fatt & trowbel . 1<sub>2</sub> vrine that is ryht reed & clere . 1<sub>3</sub> vrine reed & thyke ouerall *witþ* a blak cercul . 1<sub>4</sub> vrine white and thynne & litul dym . 1<sub>5</sub> vrine clere *witþ* a blake cercul . 1<sub>6</sub> vrine thynne & swarte reede & clere *witþ* a bright cercle . 1<sub>7</sub> vrine clere & grene aboven . 1<sub>8</sub> vrine clere thynne & blak abowen in the castyng .<sup>2</sup> 1<sub>9</sub> vrine þyke and trobul as hors pysse . vrine fatte in the bottome . white in þe myddis & red aboven . 1<sub>10</sub> vrine fatte & fleshie þat hath drestes in þe bottome as shawynges . vrine þat hath blak *contentis* smale as motes standyng in þe mydes vrine þat hath in the bottome as gobbettis of flessh or<sup>3</sup> smale shyves . vrine that hath is blak growen *witþ* long contentis . vrine that hath groundes vnder the cercle . vrine that hath askis abovine . vrine that hath contentis white & blake in the bottome . vrine that is longlastyng thynne . vrine thyke and litel in *quantite* . vrine litel in *quantite* & ryght hie of *coloure* vrine that is frothie . vrine frothie clere & litel red vrine red as gold . vrine red as Brent gold<sup>4</sup> & oknowe the vrine of woman . vrine of woman þat is with child . vrine of woman white hevy & stynkyng . vrine of woman coloured as bright gold || {f. 6v} vrine of woman that the fatte fleth abowen . vrine of woman *witþ* blake contentis in the bottome . vrine of woman white contentis as led . vrine of woman coloured as lineseed . vrine of woman red as gold *witþ* *waterie* cercle abovyne . & oknowe a woman *witþ* child . vrine in a hote acces . vrine in a hoete acces blake & litel in *quantite* . vrine oueral coloured as led . vrine derke aboven & clere bynethine . vrine þat shineth ryght bright . vrine þat is thynne in *substance* . vrine dresty stynkyng & derke . vrine þat is colowryd as *water* . vrine þat hath drestes in þe bottome melde *witþ* blode . vrine blake & thynne . The region spume vrines clowdes humoures . The fyrst spice of þe etyke . The secunde . The thrid spice of þe stone . hers . Sperme . askis . Ipostasis . Explicit *inspectorum*

<sup>1</sup> Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, as the owner of the manuscript. Bodleian Library, University of Oxford, MS Rawl. C. 81, ff. 6r-12v.

<sup>2</sup> castyng] vrine fatt yn the bottome *exp.*

<sup>3</sup> or] MS or or.

<sup>4</sup> gold] vrine *exp.*

In the begynnyng thou shalt take hede to iiij thynges that longyth to þe dome of vrine . ffurst take hede of þe substance . the secunde take hede of þe colours . the . iij . to þe regions . and þe . iiij . to þe contentes of þe vrine .

[F]urst loke to þe substance whethir hit be thike or thyn or betwene bothe . Yf the vrine be thynne . than þow shalt see thorough þe vrine Ioyntes of þy fyngur . And thynnes betokeneth a bad splene & a bad stomake . & water in þe bowels . And hit be betwyxt thike & thynne . it betokeneth suellyng of þe galle . The secound þat thou shalt take heede too þe coloure of þe vrine . And as seith thes materes ther bene . 20 . colours of vrine . The fyrst coloure ys white as clere water of the well . this coloure betokeneth badde dygestyoun a bad stomak & bad lyvyr . And yf thou see in this coloure | | {f. 7r} of vrine many shynyng bemes it betokeneth apostome in the mylte . The secound coloure ys white as whey . yf this vrine be trowble thike & litel in quantite *witþ* white contentis . yt betokeneth the flix . The thrid coloure is white yelowe as lanterne . yf this vrine be litel in quantite & ofte made it betokeneth that the seeke may not kepe his vrine . And this colour is neuer knytte *witþ* thike substance The iiij coloure is as whyte russet . this vrine If it be thyke in substance *witþ*owten grene in the bottome it betokenyth the colica passio . The fifte coloure is as broth of flessch that is half soden . this yf it be litel in quantite & fatte as oyle & frothie aboven . it betokenyth wastyng . The . vj . coloure is as broth of flessch wel sodene this vrine if it be thynne in substance it betokeneth a cotidian acces that cometh of fleume & al thes colours byforesaide betokeneth bad digestion The viij coloure is not fullie of yelowe as a yelow apple . this vrine if it be oueral thinne hervist & in vinter it betokenyth a *quartiam* & it be thinne & in the castyng *witþ*oute sowre it betokeneth a *tercian* . The viij coloure . is as yelowe as a yowle apple . this vrine *witþ* a thynne substance & a flat savoure it betokeneth a dowbul *tercian* that cometh of malencoly . And if yt be a childes vrine it betokenith a quotidian . The ix colour . is nygh as yelow safrom deort this vrine if it be thinne yn substance & sshadowdid oueral aboute and more thynne above than beneth it betokeneth a *tercian* . And if that colour appere in hervest & in wynter it betokenyth a *quartayne* . | | {f. 7v} The . x . coloure . is red as hony safrom this vrine if it haue a yelow froth aboven it betokeneth the yelow laundis . The xj coloure . is as white goold . If this vrine be thynne in substance in a child it betokenyth a cotidian / in a yong man . A *tercian* / in a nold man . a dowble *tercian* / in a woman a *quartein* . The xij coloure . is yelow as gold this vrine if it be thyke in substance & shadowid aboven withouten ony waned it betokeneth a lastyng cotidian The xiiij coloure . is rede as rose this vrine if it be more thike than thinne it betokenith a brennyng feuer . The xiiij coloure . is reed as bemyng gold this vrine if it be in the begynnyng thynne and afturward rede & thike coloure above sumwhate as lede . And if the vrine stinke not it betokenith a feuer . of excesse of blod that is callid



sinocha inflatiua . & if the vrine stinke than it is sinocha putreda . In this feuer thes bene the tokenes A rudie facie grete trust A drie tong & of sharpe no rest at all grete evill in the hede a grete pulse *wit*bowten ordur & *eu*ermore seeke . The xv colour is rede swart as the liuer of a best this vrine *wit*b a yelow froth above it betokenyth Iaundis and a postom of the liuer Also this vrine if it be dristye in the bottome it betokenyth the flouris . The xvj colour . is as blake wyne or roton blode this vrine in a longlastyng fevir it betokenyth deth . & if it be trowble fatte & stynkyng & if this vrine before was red as a fire cole & if this vrine appere in a hole<sup>5</sup> bodie it betokenyth brekyng of a veine in || {f. 8r} the reines of leping or of lifyng . The xvij colour . ys wanne as lede . if<sup>6</sup> this vrine be blode al abowte so that noe residence in the vrine may doo awaye the bloede it betokenyth deth . The xviii colour . is grene as worortes this vrine if it be litul in *quantite* it betokeneth deth . The xix colour . is blake shynyng as a ravyns feder . this vrine mykel in *quantite* & thin in substaunce it betokeneth delyuering of the *quartayn* . The xx colour . is blake as cole this vrine in an agewe litel fatte and stynkyng if thow see thie face therin it betokenith deth .

dE *Compleccionibus* . Nowe after thi colour of the vrine thow moste knowe the complecciouns<sup>7</sup> by the colouris of the vrine therfor take redie hede & loke that if the vrine be thike & rede . than it betokeneth bloede . And if it be rede & thinne . yt betokeneth colour . yf it be white & thynne . it betokenyth malencolie . yf it be white & thike . yt betokenyth flevgme . If thow wolt knowe the complexciouns by the caste of the vrine . looke yf it be sweete that betokeneth blood . Yf it be sowre . it betokenyth colovre . yf it be not savure as water . it betokenyth flevgme . And if it be salt . it betokeneth malencolie *Ad cognoscendum vbi iste complecciones generantur in homine* .

If thow wolt knowe where these compleccions beth engendrid in the liuer & his duellyng place his in the cofur of the galle . blod engendrith in the liuer & his duellyng place is in the veynes Fflevgme also that his naturalle is engendrid || {f. 8v} in the liuer & hath noe propir duellyng place & therefore he his medelyd place & therefore he his medlyd *wit*b bloed to make the blood rennyng . Malencolye . is engendrid in the liuer<sup>8</sup> and his propir duellyng place is in the splene and Malencolie in flevgme kepith the bottome of the vrine<sup>9</sup> ffor to discerne manns water fro wommanis water .<sup>10</sup> Thow shalt vnderstond that if ther be eny trowbelyng in *manis* vrine the trowblenes shewith in the myddes of *manys* vrine . And in the *wommanis* vrine it doth not soe . Another as the

<sup>5</sup> hole] d *exp.*

<sup>6</sup> if] i *exp.*

<sup>7</sup> complecciouns] take *exp.*

<sup>8</sup> liuer] Y he hath *exp.*

<sup>9</sup> vrine] for to destroye *exp.*

<sup>10</sup> ffor to discerne manns water fro wommanis water] . i . *ext. marg.*

froth after the castyng of wommanys vrine<sup>11</sup> shal be<sup>12</sup> Abelong And in wommanys vrine it shal be runde . Tes . ij . laste tokenis seyth the doctour avicen . Now bestes water fro mamis water .<sup>13</sup> thow shalt knowe by the smalle . for the mamys water is the salter and sympler of complecciom . And also the bestes water smellith more rawe than the mamis And another medil the vrine of the bestes *with* wyne & that on shall departe fro that othir . If it be a cowes water that is *with* calf it is esy to knowe fro a wommanis water that is *with* child fro the drestis or fro the contentis of the cowis water shalle be mekle greter than of the wommanis water . In as moche as the cowis is mucche more beste than a woman & fuller of compleccion To knowe the frust water fro the secunde .<sup>14</sup> Take goed heede to hym that owyth the water . wheder he live in grette<sup>15</sup> etyng & drinking . And the furst vater hys grete in quantite and las thike thane the secunde or els þat he leve mesurably and the frust vater schall be more thike thane þe secunde flowe I haue tolde the the knowyng of the substaunce of the vrine whit þe coloures and þe compleccions || {f. 9r} and to knowe manys vrine fro vo<sub>l</sub>man<sub>l</sub>nis<sub>l</sub> &<sub>l</sub> fro bestis womanis whit childe for cowis *with* calfe the perfecte dome of all vrines ffrust I begynne at þe vrine<sub>l</sub> of<sub>l</sub> man or wommane that hath this token Vrine whit<sub>l</sub>e<sub>l</sub> at morne and browne at mete betokenyth<sub>l</sub> helpe<sub>l</sub> . vrine fatte and troble<sup>16</sup> betokeneth water in the bowels . Vrine that is ryght red and clere<sup>17</sup> betokeneth a brennyng fire that is of coloure . vrine red & thike<sup>18</sup> oueral *with* a blak cercle betokenyth sekenes oueral abowte & but the pacient may suete he shal die<sup>19</sup> Vrine white & thinne & a litel dym<sup>20</sup> betokeneth colde in the bodie . Vrine clere *with* a blak cercle<sup>21</sup> betokeneth þat the seke hath the tisike . vrine thyne and swhart<sub>l</sub>e<sub>l</sub> red & clere wyth a bright cercle<sup>22</sup> betokenyth a bade stomake . vrine<sup>23</sup> clere<sub>l</sub> and grene above<sup>24</sup> ys a tokene of colde compleccion and if it yn þe castyng yt schewe bloode abowe<sup>25</sup>

<sup>11</sup> the castyng of wommanys vrine] d *ext. marg.*

<sup>12</sup> be] avl *exp.*

<sup>13</sup> Now bestes water fro mamis water] . 2 . *ext. marg.*

<sup>14</sup> To knowe the frust water fro the secunde] . 3 . *ext. marg.*

<sup>15</sup> grette] he *exp.*

<sup>16</sup> vrine fatte and troble] . i . *ext. marg.*

<sup>17</sup> Vrine that is ryght red and clere] . 2 . *ext. marg.*

<sup>18</sup> vrine red & thike] . 3 . *ext. marg.*

<sup>19</sup> die] U *exp.*

<sup>20</sup> Vrine white & thinne & a litel dym] . 4 . *ext. marg.*

<sup>21</sup> Vrine clere *with* a blak cercle] . 5 . *ext. marg.*

<sup>22</sup> vrine thyne and swhart<sub>l</sub>e<sub>l</sub> red & clere wyth a bright cercle] . 6 . *ext. marg.*

<sup>23</sup> vrine] thynne *exp.*

<sup>24</sup> vrine clere and grene above] . 7 . *ext. marg.*

<sup>25</sup> abowe] MS aboiwe, i *exp.*

yt betokenyth the tisike . vrine thynne clere and blake<sup>26</sup> abowie<sup>27</sup> yn the castyng betokeneth grette lust of kynde / vrine thike and trowble as hors pisse<sup>28</sup> betokeneth the hed ache / vrine fatte yn the bottem<sup>29</sup> a quartaine . vrine fatte and flesshi þat hath drestys yn the bottem as schavynges bitokeneth the dropsie also if it be as whey abowe clere in þe meddys or shadowyþ benethe yt betokeneyth the colde<sup>30</sup> dropsie . vrine þat hath blacke drestys yn þe bottome like gobbetts of coles if it be partide asonder and not to grete yt betokeneth vormes in the bodie / vrine þat hath blake contentis smale as motes standing in þe meddis of the watter yt betokeneyth apostome ynne vnder the syde / vrine þat hath yn þe bottem as gobbettes of flesche or smalle shavynges or as rasings of parchement yt betokeneth stopping of the remes and of þe papis epatis / vrine þat hath blacke grene with long<sup>31</sup> white contentis || {f. 9v} lyke the kinde of mane bitokenyth the palsie / Also if it be frothie and like lede in the meddes it betokenyth the palsie / vrine þat hath grene vnder the cercle bitokenyth a stomake full of humours and allso brening it yn the brest / vrine þat hath askie above bitokenyth heete at the harte and yn þe longes and yn þe<sup>32</sup> splene / vrine þat hath contentis white and blake yn þe bottem betokenyth costinys<sup>33</sup> / vrine þat is longlastyng thinne yt betokenyth swellyng of þe bodye and grette rewme beginning of þe stone / vrine<sup>34</sup> thike and litell in quantite betokenyth a beginning of the stone / vrine litell yn quantite and reght hie in coloure betokenyth grette brening in the body / vrine þat is frothe and it betokenyth deth / vrina mulierum<sup>35</sup> / vrine of womane þat is with childe hur watter schall haue sum clere stripis þe moste partie schall be trovble and the trowblenes schall be redissch in the maner of tawnie colowre and þis colowre and tokene schall nott faile as sone as the childe hath life and if it be a man childe the trowblenes schall hoowe thikist abowe and if it be a womane childe the troblenes schall dr<sub>1</sub>a<sub>1</sub>we dou<sub>n</sub>warde / vrine white of voman hevie and stinking bitokenyth paine in the reines and paine of the moder and seekenes of colde / vrine of vomane cololurd<sup>36</sup> as bright as golde bitokenyth talent to mane / vrine of woman þat fleteth fatte above betokeneyth paine yn the renis / vrine of wo<sub>1</sub>mane with blacke contentys yn þe bottem bitokenyth falling of floures / vrine of woman þat is of the coloures and of

<sup>26</sup> vrine thynne clere and blake abowie] . 8 . ext. marg.

<sup>27</sup> abowie] it exp.

<sup>28</sup> vrine thike and trowble as hors pisse] . 9 . ext. marg.

<sup>29</sup> vrine fatte yn the bottem] . 10 . ext. marg.

<sup>30</sup> colde] dropsc exp.

<sup>31</sup> long] wht exp.

<sup>32</sup> þe] þe exp.

<sup>33</sup> costifnys] costinys MS.

<sup>34</sup> vrine] litell exp.

<sup>35</sup> Vrina mulierum] vrina mulierum ext. marg.

<sup>36</sup> cololurd] urd. exp.

the<sup>37</sup> whight of lede yf sche be with childe yt betokenyth þat þe childe ys dede *witþyn* hur and if che be not *witþ* childe and þe watter stinking it betokenyth þat sche ys rotone / vrine of woman colourede <sub>as</sub> linsed yf che haue the flix it bitokenyth deth / vrine of woman rede as golde *witþ* a watrie cercle abowe betokenyth þat che ys *witþ* childe and take heide if thou || {f. 10r} see thie face in the womans watter and sche be *witþowte* fevirs it betokenyth þat sche is with childe and yf þu see thi face in the vrine of the hootte fewir it betokeneyth deyth and if þu see thie face in *mamis* watter þat hath nono acces yt betokenyth long sekene / to knowene yf a woman be *witþ* childe take the frust water after sche hath comminde *witþ* man and yf þat watter be clere sche ys *witþ* childe / Anothir geve hur to eete a clowe of leeke whan sche goth to bede and after hur slepe if che<sup>38</sup> felle the sawoure of leke in hur mouth sche is *witþ non* childe and if sche feell noyne sche ys *witþ* childe / Anothir if hur pulsis beet fast and sche havie none acces it betokenyth þat sche ys *witþ* childe and if the pulses of the right honde bette fastir then the pulses of the lift honde yt betokenyt a man childe and if yt be the contrarie it betopenyt a maydechilde if the childe be dede *witþyn* the Voman than beth thes the tokenes hur hondes stinketh and sche<sup>39</sup> <sub>hath</sub> grete paine abowte the nauylle / sshe may evyll goo euer morneth sitting still hur reyne wax on small / vrine of þe deth . both of mane and wommane / vrine in an hootte acces in o partie red in another partie blake in another grene and in another partie bloo betokenyth deth / vrine in an hootte acces blake and litell in *quantite* and stinking betokenes deth . vrine ouerall colouride as lede betokeneyth a prolonging of deth vrine derke abov<sub>e</sub>ne<sup>40</sup> and clere byneth bitokenyth deth . vrine þat scheineth right bright if the skie in the bottome schine nott yt is token of deth . vrine thine yn substaunce hawing fleting abowe as it ware a darke skie is signe of deth || {f. 10v} vrine drestie stinkeng and derke with a blake skie *witþin* him bitokenyth prolonging of dethe / vrine þat is of the coloure of watter yf yt haue a drestie skie in acces yt betokenyth deyth vrine þat hath drestis yn þe bottem melde *witþ* blode betokenyth deyth vrine blake and thinne if the seeke looth whan *þe* goodith to *per*vay and speketh owirthwarte or vndirstondith nott aryght and if this goo nott fro him yt betokenyth deth . and this as for knowing of the substaunce and of the coloure of þe vrine suffieth<sup>41</sup> at this time . The iij knowlege of vrine the wheche ys callid the<sup>42</sup> regioun þu schall vnderstone þat in the vrine whane yt ys sey the frust the secunde the iij . the frust region biginneth at þe bottome of þe vrinalle and lasteth the thikenes

<sup>37</sup> the] whithe *exp.*

<sup>38</sup> che] file *exp.*

<sup>39</sup> sche] þat *exp.*

<sup>40</sup> Abovene] MS abov<sub>e</sub>ne, y *exp.*

<sup>41</sup> suffieth] fussieth MS.

<sup>42</sup> the] rege *exp.*

of ij fingerbrede upwarde . the secunde regioun lasteth fro þat vnto the medle partie of the vrine . the iij biginneth at hym and lasteth<sup>43</sup> vp as to the cercle and in euery of thes regiounos be diuers *contentis* . Nowe woll I schowe the iij contentis þat longith to vrines but frust I woll bygynne at þe froth þat dwellith and clewith to þe cercle bitokenyth a bade digestion of þe winde of þe stomake in þe bowels and in the heede and yf ther dewle abowe the froth grette bubbles it betokenyth paine yn þe reins . froth also þat dwellith grete to the cercle yt betokenyth bad digestion and wynde and yf þe froth dwell smal yt betokenyth brennyng in þe stomake and brent bloode in the lyuer and yf þe froth be full of grenies yt betokenyth revme in þe hede and yn þe brest and yf the froth be blake yt betokenyth the blacke Iaundys and yf yt be grene the Iaundys þat commith of brent bloode yn þe lyuer as of envie and vreth and in this spice of þe Iaundis and also in þe blake is swellyng of þe || {f. 11r} galle yf yt be yelowe the yelowe swete and þys commeth of the grette heete of bloode of the lyuer smalle skis appering and shadowyng þe vrine abowe yf the vrine be in partie blode yt betokenyth paine of the<sup>44</sup> harte and schorttnnes of the breth þat commyth of þe longes and payne in the brayne and yf þe vrine be not bloodye & suche a sike schadowyng<sup>45</sup> the vrine abowe yt betokenyth chawfyng of the lyuer and in spiciall and þe froth be yelowe A cercle white and thike and lityll coluride betokenyth payne yn þe brayne . A cercle thike coluryde as rede purpull bytokenyth payne in þe forhede A cercle blake or white thinne and litell colouryde yt betokenyth payne in the lyft syde of þe hede . A cercle thynne and hie of coloure as rede or yelow bytokenyth payne in þe ryth syde of þe hede . A cercle colouryd as lede betokenyth epelencie . A cercle grene betokenyth whaveryng yn þe hede and brenyng in þe stomake and yf yt apeyre yn an hote accys yt betokenyth a frensie þat commith of coloure . A cercle þat is colouryd as bryght blewe yf yt be tremelyng yt betokenyth deth and namalye in an hote accys . A cercle þat quaketh bytokenyth payne fro þe neke downe to þe regebones ende frenyes þat dwellleth in þe cercle and after the castyng of þe vrine gone downe and after ryseth vp agayne to þe cercle at bytokenyth revgyne yn þe bodye<sup>46</sup> If the y go downe and after turne not agayne to the cercle then yt betokenyth revme in þe brest and yn þe longes and yf thowe see . ij . small grenyes yn þe secunde regioun or more or lasse lik kyntte to a smalle flie yt betokenyth payne in þe brest of revyne a wykide stomake a bad lyuer and longes<sup>47</sup> || {f. 11v} vrine þat hath grette *contentis* as yt were *quiter* after the vrine yf yt cast yf yt stinking more þane yt schull doo of kingde yt betokenyth payne yn þe

<sup>43</sup> lasteth] th *exp.*

<sup>44</sup> the] a *exp.*

<sup>45</sup> schadowyng] of þe lyuer and in spiciall and þe froth *exp.*

<sup>46</sup> bodye] y *exp.*

<sup>47</sup> longes] a cercle thike & blak oueral betokenith deth *bot. marg.*

reins and in þe splene and yf þe *quiter* stynke not yt betokenyth payne in þe *lyuer* and bade digestion blood yf yt be clere and pure it bitokenyth brekyng of a vene in þe *lyuer* yf yt be þyke and lytill wyt a strang saworue and lie ouer gobbettes in þe bottome *commith* fro þe *bledder* If yt be spottie as bloode and rede then the payne ys in þe reines and in þe schare and yf yt be clere and blakish then þe payne ys in þe backe in þe schare and abowte þe *bledder*

Rawe humours is a content of the<sup>48</sup> vrine the wich thow shal knowe this if the vrine after the casting fleet ful of small *motis* the wich *commith* of residens of the bottome or of the medul *regioin* then *in* the vrine beth rawe<sup>49</sup> humors & if the rawe humors be ouer the *ouir partie* of the *water* it betokenyth streytynes in the brest shortnes of brest & nipping of the splene & if this appere in the medil it betokenyth grindyng in the body an hornllyng in the *guttis* & winde in the stomake and al this cometh of exces of mete & of drinke . And if this be in the bottom it betokenyth paine in the reines & sometyme in the coddis fitide *witb*out acces bitokeneth wastyng of the grece above the neris if yt be *witb* an acces betokeneth of the bodie In the furst spice of etike the fatthede fletyth above by parties as it yere of fatte broth . In the secunde spice it wrieth the vrine above & it is like the webbe of an arene . And in the thrid spice of the etik of vrine is fatte al above as oyle . And if it cast no a marbil stone || {f. 12r} it soownith as ale and this spice is vncurable . Brennyng contentis that be sumtyme like branne or rounde like scalis of fissh if this appere *witb* an acces it betokeneth<sup>50</sup> the furst spice of the etik . And in the secund spice of the etike thie appere like branne that hath a litel of floure of hym . In the thridde spice of the etike ther aperith contentis like thes . ij . furst but thei be gretter & then ther byth as white grauel . Rede *grauel* betokeneth the stone in the reynes . And if the grauel be white or blak harde & grete it betokeneth the stone in the *bledder* . And if thei be rede & nesh it betokeneth brent bloode in the *liuer* . *Motis* that be white & smalle & round betokenyth gowte both in man & woman If they appere in the bottom it betokenyth the gowte in the reynys . If thei apere in the medle *regioin* it betoneth the *reumatik* gowte both in the stomake & in the *liuer* And if thei apere in the *ouir partie* it betokeneth the *reumatike* gowte in the brest . If thei *gedir* hemself togedir in a *Ioinid* gobet & thik lie at the bottome or *vnder* the cercle & if thei be red-dish & round it betokenyth a man child & if<sup>51</sup> thei be white or bloo or thinne as scalis it betokeneth a maid child . And if thei be white heris that be awelong and smalle . If they shewe *witb* an acces it betokeneth wasting of ther be a *flix* *witb* an acces & thes heris apere it is deth *Spermatike* resolucions if thei apere

<sup>48</sup> the] r *exp.*

<sup>49</sup> rawe] hume *exp.*

<sup>50</sup> betokeneth] it *exp.*

<sup>51</sup> if] i *exp.*

fletyng above in coloure it betokenith passing of kynde *wit*hout liking . If it aperē in the vrine and it be hie of coloure it betokenyth that it is ma<sub>l</sub>i<sub>d</sub>e *wit*h suppositum . Askis if thei aperē in the vrine & if the vrine be lowe of colour *wit*h resoluciou<sub>s</sub> blacke or bloo being in the bottome it betokenyth the emorodys || {f. 12v} And if the contentis be blak or bloo or purp<sub>u</sub>r<sub>e</sub> *wit*h a lowe colour it betokeneth Ipostasis in latine in english that in the bottom stondith brode byneth & sharpe vpwarde *wit*h<sub>ow</sub>te<sup>52</sup> brekyng in longlastyng it betokenyth that the seeke wastide . If it be brokin & hove in the mydil or els abowte in parties it betokeneth that the sekeis liuer is colde & he may not defie . And if it be in the midle then it is callide & it betokeneth bad dygestion in the stomake . And if this Ipostasis be rede it betokenith badde digestio<sub>m</sub> & long sekenes . And if it be blake it betokeneth destruccio<sub>n</sub> of kynde & deth . Now I have shewed the substance of the vrine the coloure and the regions & the contentis that longeth to the dome of vrine

Explicit inspeccio vrinar<sub>um</sub>

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<sup>52</sup> withoute] w *exp.*





## GLOSSARY

## A

**abelong**, *a.* Elongated, oblong  
Abelong (1x)

**above**, *adv.* Above  
above (9x), abowe (6x), aboven (6x),  
above (2x), abowen (2x), abov\_e,ne  
(1x), aboiwe (1x), abovine (1x), abow-  
ie (1x), abovyne (1x), abowe (1x)

**abowte**, *adv.* Towards every side, in  
all directions  
abowte (1x)

**aces**, *n.* Any attack of illness char-  
acterized by fever, especially of ma-  
larial fever or ague  
aces (11x), aces (2x), accys (2x)

**ache**, *n.* Ache  
ache (1x)

**affecten**, *v.* To affect, infect  
affecte (1x)

**afturward**, *adv.* Later, subsequently;  
afterwards  
afturward (1x)

**agayne**, *adv.* Again  
agayne (2x)

**agewe**, *n.* Acute fever (as opposed to  
chronic or intermittent), an attack of it  
agewe (1x)

**ale**, *n.* Ale, beer  
ale (1x)

**also**, *adv.* Also, too  
Also (6x), also (2x), allso (1x)

**apostome**, *n.* A morbid swelling or  
inflammation in any part of the body  
apostome (2x), postom (1x)  
Anothir (2x)

**ap(p)eren**, *v.* To appear; become appa-  
rent or evident  
appere (6x), apere (6x), appering (1x),  
aperith (1x), apeyre (1x)

**apple**, *n.* Apple  
apple (2x)

**arene**, *n.* Sand  
arene (1x)

**aryght**, *adv.* In the right way, prop-  
erly, correctly, truly  
aryght (1x)

**ask**, *n.* The material substance of  
which the human body is composed  
and to which it returns; dust  
askis (2x), askie (1x), Askis (1x)

**asonder**, *adv.* Apart, distant  
asonder (1x)

**awelong**, *a.* Oblong, elongated; of a  
round vessel: out of shape  
awelong (1x)

**Avicen**, *n.* Avicenna, the physician  
avicen (1x), Avycenne (1x)

**awaye**, *adv.* Away  
awaye (1x)

## B

**backe**, *n.* The back of the body of  
man or beast  
backe (1x)

**bad**, *a.* Wicked, evil, vicious  
bad (8x), bade (3x), badde (2x)

**bede**, *n.* A bed  
bede (1x)

**before**, *adv.* At an earlier time, previ-  
ously, earlier; before  
before (1x), byfore (1x)

**begynnen**, *v.* To start, begin  
biginneth (2x), bygynne (1x), be-  
gynnyth (1x), begunne (1x)

**begynnyng**, *n.* Beginning  
begynnyng (2x), begining (1x), be-  
ginning (1x)

**bem**, *n.* A shaft of light, a ray, a beam  
bemes (1x)

**bemen**, *v.* To shine; brighten  
bemyng (1x)

**ben**, *v.* To be  
be (71x), is (53x), ys (12x), be (10x),  
is (5x), his (4x), beth (3x), bene (2x),

- ys (2x), hys (1x), byth (1x), was (1x), being (1x), ware (1x), were (1x), yere (1x)
- best**, *n.* An animal, a beast  
bestes (2x), bestes (2x), best (1x), bestis (1x)
- beste**, *a.* Best  
 beste (1x)
- beten**, *v.* To flog (sb.), beat  
 beet (1x), bette (1x)
- betokenen**, *v.* To be an indication or symptom of (sth.), indicate; show  
 betokenyth (57x), betokeneth (37x), bitokenyth (10x), betokenith (6x), betokeneyth (5x), bytokenyth (4x), betokenyth (3x), bitokeneth (2x), betokeneth (2x), betokenyt (1x), betopenyt (1x), betokenes (1x), bitokenyth (1x), betoneth (1x)
- blak**, *a.* Black colour  
 blake (13x), blak (7x), blake (5x), blacke (3x), blacke (3x), blak (1x)
- blakish**, *a.* Blackish, inclining to blackness  
 blakissh (1x)
- bledder**, *n.* The urinary bladder  
 bledder (2x), *bledder* (1x)
- bleu**, *a.* Blue  
 blewe (1x)
- bloo**, *a.* Dark, discolored, black-and-blue, livid  
 bloo (1x)
- bloode**, *n.* Blood  
 bloode (6x), blode (5x), bloo (3x), blood (3x), bloede (2x), blood (1x), blod (1x), blod (1x)
- bloodye**, *a.* Full of blood  
 bloodye (1x)
- bodie**, *n.* The human body  
 bodie (3x), bodye (2x), body (2x), bodie (1x)
- both**, *n.* Two together, both  
 bothe (1x)
- bottome**, *n.* The lower part or side of something; bottom  
 bottome (12x), bottem (4x), bottom (3x), bottome (3x), bottem (2x), bot-tome (1x)
- bowel**, *n.* A human intestine  
 bowels (3x)
- branne**, *n.* The ground husk of wheat as separated from the flour by bolting; bran  
 branne (2x)
- brayne**, *n.* The brain as an organ  
 brayne (2x)
- breken**, *v.* To break  
 brokin (1x)
- brekyng**, *n.* The act of breaking  
 brekyng (3x)
- brennen**, *v.* To burn; be consumed by fire; alter or corrupt (humors, blood, etc.) with body heat  
 brent (4x), brennyng (2x), brening (1x)
- brenning**, *n.* A burning sensation, itching; a sting; inflammation, festering; cauterization  
 brening (1x), *brennyng* (1x), *brennyng* (1x)
- brennyng**, *a.* Burning  
 brennyng (1x)
- breſt**, *n.* The front of the thorax, breast  
 breſt (7x)
- breth**, *n.* Breathing, respiration  
 breth (1x)
- bright**, *a.* Clear, bright  
 bright (4x), bright (2x), bryght (1x)
- brode**, *a.* Wide, broad  
 brode (1x)
- broth**, *n.* Water in which meat or fish has been boiled, broth  
 broth (3x)
- browne**, *a.* Dark, dull; brown  
browne (1x)
- bubble**, *n.* A bubble  
 bubbles (1x)
- byneth**, *adv.* Below  
 byneth (2x), bynethine (1x), beneth (1x), benethe (1x)

## C

- calf**, *n.* A calf  
calf (1x), calfe (1x)
- callen**, *v.* To call (sth. by a certain name), name (sb. sth.)  
callid (2x), callide (1x)
- caste**, *n.* The throwing of something  
caste (1x)
- casten**, *v.* To throw  
cast (2x)
- castyng**, *n.* Vomiting; nausea  
castyng (6x), casting (1x)
- cercle**, *n.* A geometrical circle; the upper of the three layers of urine  
cercle (19x), cercle (3x), cercul (2x), chercle (1x)
- chawfyng**, *n.* Morbid heat, inflammation  
chawfyng (1x)
- childe**, *n.* A young child, a baby  
childe (16x), child (5x), childe (2x), childes (1x)
- clere**, *a.* Not turbid; transparent, translucent  
clere (7x), clere (5x), clere (3x), clere (2x), clere (2x)
- cleven**, *v.* To stick or adhere (to sth.); be sticky or adhesive  
clewith (1x)
- cloud**, *n.* Mist, fog; a cloud  
cloudes (1x)
- clowe**, *n.* A clove  
clowe (1x)
- cod**, *n.* Crop, craw; paunch, belly  
coddis (1x)
- cofur**, *n.* A trunk, chest, or case of any size for storing or carrying valuables of any kind  
cofur (1x)
- col**, *n.* Cabbage, kale, colewort, rape, mustard, or some other plant of the genus Brassica  
coles (1x)
- colde**, *n.* Coldness, exposure to cold, suffering from cold  
colde (1x), colde (1x)
- colde**, *a.* Cold  
colde (3x)
- cole**, *n.* Charcoal  
cole (2x)
- colica**, *a.* Affecting the colon; suffering with colic  
colica (1x)
- coloure**, *n.* Colour  
coloure (17x), coloure (12x), colours (4x), colour (3x), coloure (3x), colowre (2x), coloures (2x), coloure (1x), coloures (1x), colour (1x)
- coloure**, *n.* Bile, one of the four primary humors  
coloure (2x), colovre (1x), coloure (1x)
- colouren**, *v.* To make (sth.) a certain color  
coloured (2x), colouryd (2x), coluride (1x), colowryd (1x), coluryde (1x), cololurd (1x), colouryde (1x), coloured (1x), colouride (1x), coloured (1x)
- comen**, *v.* To come  
cometh (3x), commith (3x), com-myth (2x), commeth (1x)
- comminen**, *v.* To have sexual intercourse  
comminde (1x)
- complexioun**, *n.* Constitution or nature resulting from the blending of the four primary qualities  
complecciouns (1x), compleccions (1x), complexiouns (1x), compleccion (1x), compleccions (1x), compleccioun (1x), compleccion (1x)
- conseite**, *n.* A concept, idea, thought, notion or opinion  
conseite (1x)
- content**, *n.* Things contained, contents  
contentis (8x), contentis (3x), conten-tis (3x), content (1x), contentys (1x), contentis (1x), contentis (1x), conten-tis (1x), contentes (1x), contentis (1x)
- contrarie**, *n.* Something located on the opposite side of or over against (sth.)  
contrarie (1x)

**costinys**, *a.* Constipation, costiveness  
costinys (1x)  
**cotidian**, *n.* An intermittent fever  
(prob. malaria) with daily recurring  
paroxysms, quotidian fever  
cotidian (2x), quotidian (1x)  
**cotidian**, *a.* Continual, unceasing  
cotidian (1x)  
**cow**, *n.* A cow  
cowis (3x), cowes (1x)

## D

**dede**, *a.* Dead, no longer alive  
dede (1x), dede (1x)  
**defien**, *v.* To digest; carry on diges-  
tive processes  
defie (1x)  
**delyuering**, *n.* Liberation, release  
delyuering (1x)  
**departen**, *v.* To separate  
departe (1x)  
**derke**, *a.* Not bright, dull, dark  
derke (3x), derke (1x), darke (1x)  
**destruccion**, *n.* Destruction of life,  
death  
destruccion (1x)  
**deth**, *n.* Death  
deth (17x), deyth (3x), dethe (1x)  
**dien**, *v.* To die  
die (1x)  
**digestion**, *n.* The digestion of food  
and drink  
digestion (4x), dygestyoun (1x),  
dygestion (1x), digestioun (1x)  
**discernen**, *v.* To discriminate  
discerne (2x), discerne (1x)  
**diuers**, *a.* Of various kinds, various  
diuers (1x)  
**doctour**, *n.* An authority on medicine  
or surgery, doctor of medicine  
doctour (1x)  
**dome**, *n.* A judgement, a decision,  
resolution; advice; a medical opinion  
dome (4x)

**don**, *v.* To do, perform; ~ a(wei, to re-  
move (sb. or sth.), put away, take away;  
To do, make  
doo (2x), doth (1x)  
**dounwarde**, *adv.* Downward in space,  
from higher to lower  
dounwarde (1x)  
**dowble**, *a.* Twice as much or great;  
double in amount, extent, or degree;  
Consisting of two like or complemen-  
tary parts  
dowble (1x), dowbul (1x)  
**downe**, *adv.* To a lower place, down,  
downward  
downe (3x)  
**drawen**, *v.* To bring (sb. to a place);  
take, carry  
dr<sub>1</sub>a<sub>1</sub>we (1x)  
**drest**, *n.* Sediment, scum  
drestes (2x), drestys (2x), drestis  
(1x), drestis (1x)  
**drestie**, *a.* Like dregs; poor as to color  
or quality  
drestie (1x), drestie (1x), dresty (1x),  
dristye (1x)  
**drie**, *a.* Dry  
drie (1x)  
**drinke**, *n.* A beverage, drink  
drinke (1x)  
**drinking**, *n.* The action of drinking  
drinking (1x)  
**dropsie**, *n.* The disease, dropsy  
dropsie (2x)  
**duellyng**, *n.* The act or fact of residing,  
residence, abode  
duellyng (4x)  
**dwellen**, *v.* To reside, dwell  
dwellith (1x), dwell (1x), dwelith  
(1x), dewle (1x), dowelleth (1x)  
**dym**, *a.* Dark, dull, dusky  
dym (1x), dym (1x)

## E

**els**, *adv.* Otherwise; in addition, also  
els (2x)

**emorodys**, *n.* Hemorrhoids  
emorodys (1x)  
**ende**, *n.* The end; conclusion, cessation  
ende (1x)  
**engendren**, *v.* To beget or have (offspring)  
engendrid (2x), engendride (1x),  
engendrith (1x)  
**english**, *n.* The English tongue  
english (1x), Englyssh (1x)  
**envie**, *n.* Ill-will, hatred, enmity, hostility  
envie (1x)  
**epatis**, *a.* Affected with disease of the liver  
epatis (1x)  
**epelencie**, *n.* Epilepsy  
epelencie (1x)  
**esy**, *a.* Easy  
esy (1x)  
**eten**, *v.* To eat  
eete (1x)  
**etike**, *n.* A continuous wasting fever  
etike (3x), etik (2x), etyke (1x)  
**etyng**, *n.* The act of eating, partaking of food  
etyng (1x)  
**evermore**, *adv.* At all times, on all occasions, under all circumstances  
euermore (1x)  
**evyll**, *adv.* With bad results, disastrously, wretchedly; painfully  
evyll (1x)  
**exces**, *n.* Excess or excessiveness  
exces (1x), excesse (1x)

## F

**face**, *n.* The face  
face (4x), facie (1x)  
**failen**, *v.* To grow feeble or vanish  
faile (1x)  
**falling**, *n.* Sinking, decline; reduction (of a swelling)  
falling (1x)  
**fast**, *a.* Fast  
fast (1x), fastir (1x)

**fatte**, *n.* Fat or greasy substance  
fatte (2x)  
**fatte**, *a.* Fat; thick, dense  
fatte (7x), fatte (3x), fatt (1x)  
**fatthede**, *n.* Fatness, fat, fattening  
fatthede (1x)  
**feder**, *n.* A feather or plume  
feder (1x)  
**fellen**, *v.* To feel  
felle (1x), feell (1x)  
**feten**, *v.* To be equipped  
fitide (1x)  
**feuer**, *n.* Fever  
feuer (3x), fevir (1x), fevirs (1x),  
fewir (1x)  
**fingerbrede**, *n.* The width of a finger  
fingerbrede (1x)  
**fire**, *n.* Fire  
fire (2x)  
**fissh**, *n.* Fish  
fissh (1x)  
**flat**, *a.* Flat  
flat (1x)  
**fleshie**, *a.* Resembling flesh, fleslike  
fleshie (1x), flesshi (1x)  
**flessh**, *n.* The flesh of the human body  
flessh (3x), flesche (1x)  
**fleten**, *v.* To rest or move on the surface (of a liquid), float, drift  
fletith (1x), fleteth (1x), fleet (1x),  
fletyth (1x), fletyng (1x)  
**fleting**, *n.* The formation of scum or dregs; scum, dregs  
fleting (1x)  
**flevgme**, *n.* Phlegm  
flevgme (3x), flevme (1x), Fflevgme (1x)  
**flie**, *n.* Any insect that flies  
flie (1x)  
**flix**, *n.* A pathological flowing of blood; disenteria  
flix (3x)  
**flour**, *n.* The menstrual flow  
floures (1x), floures (1x)  
**floure**, *n.* Wheat flour  
floure (1x)  
**flowe**, *n.* Flow

flowe (1x)  
**forhede**, *n.* The forehead  
 forhede (1x)  
**frene**, *n.* A cord, thread, ligature  
 frenyes (1x)  
**frensie**, *n.* Insanity, delirium, madness,  
 mental derangement  
 frensie (1x)  
**froth**, *n.* Foam, spume, froth  
 froth (10x), frothe (1x)  
**frothie**, *a.* Foamy  
 frothie (4x)  
**full**, *a.* Full  
 full (2x), fuller (1x), ful (1x)  
**fullie**, *adv.* Fully, completely, entirely  
 fullie (1x)  
**fyngur**, *n.* A finger  
 fyngur (1x)

## G

**galle**, *n.* The gall bladder  
 galle (3x)  
**gederen**, *v.* To gather  
 gedir (1x)  
**geven**, *v.* To give  
 geve (1x)  
**gobet**, *n.* A fragment; a bunch on the  
 stem of a plant  
 gobbettis (1x), gobbetts (1x), gob-  
bettes (1x), gobbettes (1x), gobet  
 (1x)  
**goed**, *a.* Good  
 goed (1x)  
**goden**, *v.* To improve (sth.), make  
 better  
 goodith (1x)  
**gold**, *n.* The metal gold  
 gold (6x), golde (2x), goold (1x)  
**gon**, *v.* To go  
 goo (2x), goth (1x), gone (1x), go (1x)  
**gowte**, *n.* An attack of gout; an arthri-  
 tic swelling, an attack of arthritis  
 gowte (4x)  
**grauel**, *n.* Sand  
 graucl (2x), graucl (1x)

**grece**, *n.* Fat  
 grece (1x)  
**gref**, *n.* Sickness, disease, bodily de-  
 fect or injury  
 grevis (1x)  
**grene**, *n.* Something resembling grain  
 grene (1x), grenies (1x), grenyes (1x)  
**grene**, *a.* The colour green  
 grene (6x), grene (2x)  
**grete**, *a.* Large in size or quantity  
 grete (8x), grette (7x), greter (1x),  
 gretter (1x)  
**grindyng**, *n.* The action or process of  
 stamping, crushing, pulverizing  
 grindyng (1x)  
**ground**, *n.* Dregs, lees, sediment  
 groundes (1x)  
**growen**, *v.* To grow  
 growen (1x)  
**gut**, *n.* The human intestines  
 guttis (1x)

## H

**half**, *n.* A half part of something, a  
 quantity, a unit of measurement  
 half (1x)  
**harde**, *a.* Difficult, troublesome  
 harde (1x)  
**harte**, *n.* The heart  
 harte (2x)  
**haven**, *v.* To have  
 hath (17x), hath (8x), haue (5x),  
 hawing (1x), hathe (1x), have (1x),  
 havie (1x), <sub>1</sub>hath<sub>1</sub> (1x)  
**hede**, *n.* Attention, notice, regard  
 hede (4x), heede (2x), heide (1x)  
**hede**, *n.* The head  
 hede (5x), hed (1x), heede (1x)  
**heete**, *n.* Heat  
 heete (1x), <sub>1</sub>heete<sub>1</sub> (1x)  
**helth**, *n.* Health  
<sub>1</sub>helpe<sub>1</sub> (1x)  
**her**, *n.* Hair  
 hers (1x), heris (1x), heris (1x)

**here**, *adv.* Here  
[H]ere (1x)  
**hervest**, *n.* The season of autumn  
hervest (1x), hervist (1x)  
**hevie**, *a.* Heavy  
hevie (1x), hevye (1x)  
**hie**, *a.* High; of colors: intense  
hie (3x), hye (1x)  
**hole**, *a.* Healthy, cured, healed  
hole (1x)  
**honde**, *n.* Hand  
honde (2x), hondes (1x)  
**hony**, *n.* Honey  
hony (1x)  
**hoote**, *a.* Hot  
hoote (2x), hoote (2x), hote (2x),  
hoete (1x)  
**hornllyng**, *n.* A loud rumbling noise;  
a rumbling of the stomach or the  
bowels  
hornllyng (1x)  
**hors**, *n.* A horse  
hors (1x), hors (1x)  
**hoven**, *v.* To move onward, proceed,  
go; remain, stay, linger; To remain  
suspended in the air  
hove (1x), hoowe (1x)  
**humour**, *n.* One of four fluids (blood,  
phlegm, choler, melancholy) which  
form and nourish the body  
humors (2x), humoures (1x), hu-  
mours (1x), humours (1x)

## I

**iaundis**, *n.* Jaundice  
Iaundis (2x), Iaundys (2x), Iaundis  
(1x)  
**inflatua**, *a.* Causing swelling, pro-  
ducing wind  
inflatua (1x)  
**ioinen**, *v.* To join, unite  
Ioinid (1x)  
**ioynt**, *n.* A joint between bones  
Ioyntes (1x)

**ipostasis**, *n.* The lower part of a sam-  
ple of urine, in which sediment settles  
Ipostasis (3x)  
**ivel**, *n.* A disease, sickness  
euel (1x), evill (1x)

## K

**kepen**, *v.* To hold, preserve  
kepe (1x), kepith (1x)  
**knowen**, *v.* To be aware of (sth.);  
know  
knowe (6x), knowe (3x), knowene  
(1x)  
**knowing**, *n.* The fact of knowing,  
awareness  
knowing (1x), knowyng (1x)  
**knowlege**, *n.* Knowledge, the fact of  
knowing, awareness  
knowlege (1x)  
**knytten**, *v.* To unite, join together  
knytte (1x)  
**kynde**, *n.* The natural disposition or  
temperament of a person; the natural  
constitution of a person  
kynde (3x), kinde (1x), kingde (1x)  
**kytthen**, *v.* To be acquainted or fami-  
liar; ~ with (to), be friendly with (sb.)  
kyntte (1x)

## L

**lanterne**, *n.* A lantern; a lamp  
lanterne (1x)  
**lasse**, *a.* Less  
lasse (1x), las (1x)  
**laste**, *a.* Last, final  
laste (1x)  
**lasten**, *v.* To last  
lasteth (3x)  
**lastyng**, *a.* Continuing, continual,  
lasting  
lastyng (5x)  
**latine**, *n.* The Latin language  
latine (1x)

**lede**, *n.* Lead; lead as a type of darkness or dullness of color  
 lede (5x), led (2x), lede (1x)

**leke**, *n.* Leek  
 leke (1x), leeke (1x)

**leping**, *n.* Of blood: spurting; of aches or pains: throbbing  
 leping (1x)

**lien**, *v.* To put, place, set  
 lie (2x)

**life**, *n.* Life, lifetime  
 life (1x)

**lift**, *a.* Left  
 lift (1x), lyft (1x)

**liftyng**, *n.* Swelling or distention of bodily tissue  
 liftyng (1x)

**liking**, *n.* A feeling or experience of pleasure, enjoyment, delight  
 liking (1x)

**linseed**, *n.* The seed of flax, linseed  
 linseed (1x), linsed (1x)

**litel**, *a.* Little  
 litel (9x), litul (2x), litell (2x), litell (2x), lityll (1x), lytill (1x), litel (1x)

**liuer**, *n.* The human liver  
 liuer (6x), lyuer (7x), liuer (3x), lyvyr (1x)

**liven**, *v.* To live  
 live (1x), leve (1x)

**loken**, *v.* To look  
 loke (2x), looke (1x)

**long**, *a.* Long-lasting, long  
 long (4x), long (1x)

**long**, *adv.* For a long time, long  
 long (3x)

**longe**, *n.* The lung or lungs  
 longes (4x)

**longen**, *v.* To belong  
 longyth (1x), longith (1x), longeth (1x)

**lothen**, *v.* To be opposed or hostile to (sb. or sth.); dislike, hate  
 looth (1x)

**lowe**, *a.* Low, inferior  
 lowe (2x)

**lust**, *n.* Desire, wish, will  
 lust (1x)

## M

**maidchild**, *n.* A girl baby  
 maid child (1x)

**maide**, *n.* An unmarried woman, usually young  
 ma<sub>i</sub>de (1x), mayde (1x)

**maken**, *v.* To make; construct or produce  
 made (1x), make (1x)

**malencolie**, *n.* One of the four humors, black bile  
 malencolie (3x), malencoly (1x), Malencolye (1x)

**man**, *n.* A person, a man or woman  
 man (9x), mane (3x), mannis (3x), mannys (3x), mannys (2x), man (2x), mannis (1x), mannys (1x)

**maner**, *n.* Type  
 maner (1x), maner (1x)

**marbil**, *n.* Marble  
 marbil (1x)

**matere**, *n.* A bodily fluid; nutritive or humoral fluid in the venous blood  
 materes (1x)

**medle**, *a.* Mid, middle  
 medle (1x)

**medlen**, *v.* To blend, mix  
 melde (2x), medelyd (1x), medlyd (1x), medil (1x)

**medul**, *a.* Mid, middle  
 medul (1x)

**mesurably**, *adv.* Temperately, moderately  
 mesurably (1x)

**mete**, *n.* Food, nourishment, sustenance  
mete (1x), mete (1x)

**midle**, *n.* The middle part of a thing  
 midle (1x), medil (1x), medle (1x), mydil (1x)

**moche**, *a.* Much, many  
 moche (1x)



**moder**, *n.* The uterus of a woman, womb

moder (1x)

**morne**, *n.* Morning

morne (1x)

**moste**, *adv.* Most, in the highest degree, to the greatest extent

moste (1x)

**mot**, *n.* A speck, particle, bit of dirt or foreign matter

motis (2x), motes (1x), notes (1x)

**moten**, *v.* Must, have to do

moste (1x)

**mouneth**, *n.* The calendar month

mouneth (1x)

**mouth**, *n.* The mouth

mouth (1x)

**mowen**, *v.* To be able, be capable

may (6x)

**muche**, *adv.* Much; More in quantity or amount

more (5x), more (2x), mekle (1x), muche (1x)

**myddes**, *n.* The middle part of something, midst

myddes (1x), myddis (1x), meddes (1x), mydes (1x), meddys (1x), meddis (1x)

**mykel**, *a.* Much, many

mykel (1x)

**mylte**, *n.* The spleen

mylte (1x)

## N

**namalye**, *adv.* Especially, in particular

namalye (1x)

**naturalle**, *a.* Normal, customary

naturalle (1x)

**naturally**, *adv.* Inherently, intrinsically, essentially

naturally (1x)

**nauylle**, *n.* The navel, umbilicus

nauylle (1x)

**neke**, *n.* The neck

neke (1x)

**nerē**, *n.* The kidney of a human being or animal

neris (1x)

**nessh**, *a.* Physically soft in texture; not hard or stiff

nessh (1x)

**neuer**, *adv.* Never, at no time

neuer (1x)

**nipping**, *n.* A pressing together, pinching

nipping (1x)

**no**, *adv.* Not

no (1x)

**no**, *a.* No, not any

noe (2x), no (1x)

**non**, *a.* No, not any

non (1x), none (1x), nono (1x)

**not**, *adv.* Not

not (10x), nott (4x), not (1x)

**notable**, *a.* Worthy of note, important, praiseworthy

notable (1x)

**now**, *adv.* At the present time, at this moment, presently, now

Now (1x), Now (1x), Nowe (1x), Nowe (1x)

**noyne**, *adv.* Not; not at all

noyne (1x)

**nygh**, *adv.* Nearly, almost

nygh (1x)

## O

**ofte**, *adv.* Repeatedly, many times, frequently

ofte (1x)

**oknowen**, *v.* To recognize

oknowe (2x)

**olde**, *a.* Old

nold (1x)

**ordur**, *n.* Sequence, series

ordur (1x)

**oper**, *a.* Second, other; the other

oper (1x), othir (1x)

**ouer**, *adv.* Over

ouer (2x)

**oueral**, *adv.* Everywhere, all over, in every part or place; entirely, wholly, completely; altogether  
 oueral (5x), ouerall (1x), ouer all (1x)  
**ovir**, *a.* Upper, higher, top  
 ovir (2x)  
**owen**, *v.* To possess, have, own  
 owyth (1x)  
**owirthwarte**, *adv.* Across; crosswise, transversely  
 owirthwarte (1x)  
**oyle**, *n.* A specific oil  
 oyle (2x)

## P

**pacient**, *n.* One who suffers from an injury or a disease, a sick man; patient  
 pacient (1x)  
**palsie**, *n.* The failure of a part of the body to function properly; loss of tactile sensation; numbness; loss of the power of speech  
 palsie (2x)  
**pape**, *n.* The breast  
 papis (1x)  
**parchement**, *n.* Parchment  
parchement (1x)  
**parten**, *v.* To divide, separtae, set apart  
 partide (1x)  
**partie**, *n.* A part, division  
 partie (7x), partie (1x), parties (1x), parties (1x)  
**passing**, *n.* Death; the end of life  
 passing (1x)  
**passio**, *n.* An ailment, a disease, an affliction; also, an attack of fever  
 passio (1x)  
**payne**, *n.* Physical pain in bodily parts or organs, wounds, illness, etc.  
 payne (11x), paine (7x)  
**perfecte**, *a.* Perfect, ideal  
 perfecte (1x)  
**pervaien**, *v.* To think beforehand, consider, reflect  
 pervay (1x)

**phylopher**, *n.* A scholar, learned man  
 phylopher (1x), phylophers (1x)  
**physyke**, *n.* Medical science or theory  
 physyke (1x)  
**pisse**, *n.* Urine  
 pisse (1x), pysse (1x),  
**place**, *n.* Place, locality, spot  
 place (5x)  
**pulse**, *n.* The rhythmical throbbing of the blood in the arteries, pulse  
 pulse (1x), pulsis (1x), pulses (1x), pulses (1x)  
**prolonging**, *n.* Delay  
 prolonging (1x), prolonging (1x)  
**propir**, *a.* Correct, appropriate, proper  
 propir (2x)  
**pure**, *a.* Pure, unadulterated, uncontaminated  
 pure (1x)  
**purpull**, *n.* The color purple in one of its hues  
 purpull (1x)  
**purpure**, *a.* Purple, violet, bluish; characterizing venous blood; dark, purplish  
 purpure (1x)  
**putreda**, *a.* Putrid, festering; of a fever: caused by the putrefaction of humors  
 putreda (1x)

## Q

**quaken**, *v.* To shake because of illness  
 quaketh (1x)  
**quantite**, *n.* Quantity, amount  
 quantite (6x), quantite (3x), quantite (2x), quantite (1x)  
**quartaine**, *n.* Quartan (fever); an intermittent fever with attacks recurring every third day, quartan fever  
 quartaine (1x), quartayn (1x), quartayne (1x), quartiam (1x), quartein (1x)

**quiter**, *n.* Pus, suppuration, a discharge of pus or matter  
*quiter* (2x)

## R

**rasing**, *n.* A substance scraped from something

*rasings* (1x)

**ravyn**, *n.* A raven, crow

*ravyns* (1x)

**rawe**, *a.* Undigested, unadapted

*rawe* (3x), *Rawe* (1x)

**red**, *a.* The colour red

*rede* (9x), *red* (7x), *red* (4x), *reed* (3x), *rede* (3x), *reede* (1x)

**reddish**, *a.* Somewhat red, having a red tinge

*reddish* (1x), *redissh* (1x)

**redie**, *a.* Prudent, provident, wise

*redie* (1x)

**regebon**, *n.* The spine

*regebones* (1x)

**region**, *n.* A part of the body; a division of a vessel of urine

*regions* (2x), *regioun* (2x), *regioun* (2x), *region* (1x), *region* (1x), *regiounos* (1x), *regioune* (1x)

**reine**, *n.* A human or an animal kidney

*reines* (4x), *reins* (2x), *reynes* (1x), *rennes* (1x), *reynys* (1x), *renis* (1x), *reyne* (1x)

**rennen**, *v.* To run, flow

*rennyng* (1x)

**residence**, *n.* The condition of dwelling somewhere; dwelling place

*residence* (1x), *residens* (1x)

**resolucion**, *n.* Sediment; the dispersal of an infection, a morbid humor, a hardened mass

*resolucions* (1x), *resoluciouns* (1x)

**rest**, *n.* Rest

*rest* (1x)

**revmatik**, *a.* Of the nature of rheum; consisting of rheum

*revmatik* (1x), *revmatike* (1x)

**revme**, *n.* A watery fluid or humor conceived as draining from the higher parts of the body, and capable of causing diseases; a secretion, flux

*revme* (2x), *rewme* (1x), *revgyne* (1x), *revyne* (1x)

**right**, *a.* Right, as opposed to left

*right* (1x), *ryth* (1x)

**rose**, *n.* A plant of the genus *Rosa*; the flower of this plant

*rose* (1x)

**roten**, *a.* Putrid, rotted

*roton* (1x), *rotone* (1x)

**round**, *a.* Rounded, circular, cylindrical

*round* (2x), *runde* (1x), *rounde* (1x)

**rudie**, *a.* Ill-formed, rugged; large and ill-shaped

*rudie* (1x)

**russet**, *n.* The color russet, grey or dull red, brown

*russet* (1x)

**ryght**, *adv.* Very, extremely; fully, quite

*ryght* (2x), *ryght* (1x), *right* (1x), *ryht* (1x), *reght* (1x)

**rysen**, *v.* To move upward, ascend

*ryseth* (1x)

## S

**safroun**, *n.* The saffron crocus

*safroun* (1x)

**safroun deort**, *n.* safflower

*safroun deort* (1x)

**salt**, *a.* Salty

*salt* (1x), *salter* (1x)

**savoure**, *n.* Savour, taste

*savoure* (1x), *sawoure* (1x), *saworue* (1x)

**scale**, *n.* A scale of a fish

*scalis* (2x)

**schare**, *n.* The pubic region, groin

*schare* (2x)

**seien**, *v.* To say

*seith* (1x), *seyth* (1x), *sey* (1x). *saide* (1x)

- seke**, *n.* A sick person, patient  
seeke (3x), seke (1x), sike (1x),  
sekeis (1x)
- seke**, *a.* Suffering from disease, injury,  
or ill health; sick, diseased, ailing  
seeke (1x)
- sekenes**, *n.* Illness, sickness  
sekenes (3x), sykenes (1x), seekenes  
(1x)
- sen**, *v.* To see  
see (7x)
- sethen**, *v.* To be heated to the boiling  
point, boil, seethe  
soden (1x), sodene (1x)
- shadowen**, *v.* To provide shade; to  
protect from the sun or other light  
shadowid (1x), shadowyth (1x), shad-  
owyng (1x), sshadowdid (1x), schad-  
owyng (1x)
- sharpe**, *a.* Acute, intense, severe;  
Prickly, spiny; tough  
sharpe (2x)
- shaving**, *n.* Shaving, filing, small  
branches, trimmings  
shavinges (1x), shawynges (1x),  
schavynges (1x)
- shewen**, *v.* To show  
shewyng (1x), shewed (1x), she-  
with (1x), schewe (1x), schowe  
(1x), shewe (1x)
- shinen**, *v.* To shine  
shineth (1x), shynyng (1x), schei-  
neth (1x), schine (1x)
- shortnes**, *n.* Brief duration  
shortnes (1x), schorttnes (1x),
- shulen**, *v.* Shall  
schall (8x), shalt (5x), shal (4x),  
schull (1x), shall (1x), shalle (1x)
- shynyng**, *n.* The shining of reflected  
light, brightness  
shynyng (1x)
- shyve**, *n.* A portion of food  
shyves (1x)
- signe**, *n.* An indication; proof, evi-  
dence  
signe (1x)
- sinocha**, *n.* An unintermittent fever  
sinocha (2x)
- sitten**, *v.* To sit  
sitting (1x)
- skie**, *n.* A smoky residue, cloudiness;  
a cloud; a nimbus of mist or vapor  
skie (4x), skis (1x)
- slepe**, *n.* A period of sleep  
slepe (1x)
- smalle**, *n.* Softness, faintness  
smalle (1x), small (1x)
- smalle**, *a.* Small  
smalle (4x), smale (2x), small (2x),  
smale (1x), smalle (1x), smal (1x)
- smellen**, *v.* To smell  
smellith (1x)
- so**, *adv.* So  
so (1x), soe (1x)
- sum**, *adv.* Sometimes  
sum (1x)
- sumtyme**, *adv.* Sometimes  
sumtyme (1x), sometyme (1x)
- sumwhate**, *adv.* Considerably, fully,  
completely  
sumwhate (1x)
- sone**, *adv.* Shortly, before long, not  
long after  
sone (1x)
- sownen**, *v.* To make a sound  
soownith (1x)
- sowre**, *n.* Mud, mire, slime  
sowre (1x)
- sowre**, *a.* Sour  
sowre (1x), savure (1x)
- speken**, *v.* To speak  
speketh (1x)
- spermatike**, *a.* Sperm-producing or  
sperm-carrying  
Spermatike (1x)
- sperme**, *n.* The male seminal fluid  
Sperme (1x)
- spice**, *n.* A spice used as a medication  
or as a medicinal ingredient  
spice (10x)
- spiciall**, *adv.* Particularly, especially  
spiciall (1x)

- splene**, *n.* The spleen  
splene (5x)
- spottie**, *a.* Having spots, speckled, mottled in color, dappled  
spottie (1x)
- spume**, *n.* Foam, froth  
spume (1x)
- standen**, *v.* To assume or maintain a standing position, stand upright; stand in a place  
standyng (1x), standing (1x), ston-dith (1x)
- still**, *a.* Motionless, without movement  
still (1x)
- stinken**, *v.* To stink, give off an odor; To emit an unpleasant or offensive odor  
stinking (4x), styngkyng (2x), stinke (2x), stynkyng (1x), stinkeng (1x), stynke (1x), stinketh (1x)
- stomake**, *n.* Stomach  
stomake (10x), stomak (1x)
- stone**, *n.* Stone  
stone (6x)
- stopping**, *n.* An obstruction of a humor, blood, etc.  
stopping (1x)
- strang**, *a.* Strong  
strang (1x)
- streytnes**, *n.* Tightness  
streytnes (1x)
- stripe**, *n.* A weal; a scar or mark of a wound  
stripis (1x)
- stynkyng**, *a.* Emitting a foul odor; stench  
stynkyng (1x)
- substance**, *n.* A type or kind of thing  
substance (10x), substance (4x), *substance* (1x), *substance* (1x)
- sueten**, *v.* To perspire, sweat  
suete (1x)
- suffien**, *v.* To be adequate for a purpose  
suffieth (1x)
- suppositorum**, *n.* A penile suppository to induce urination  
suppositorum (1x)
- swart**, *a.* Dark or darkened  
swart (1x), swarte (1x), swhart, te (1x)
- swellyng**, *n.* Morbid enlargement of a body or a bodily part  
swellyng (2x), suellyng (1x)
- swete**, *a.* Sweet  
swete (1x), sweete (1x),
- syde**, *n.* Side  
syde (3x)
- symple**, *a.* Consisting of only one substance or ingredient, uncompounded  
sympler (1x)

## T

- taken**, *v.* To take, have  
take (8x)
- talent**, *n.* Desire, will  
talent (1x)
- tawnie**, *a.* Of a brownish-orange color, tawny-colored  
tawnie (1x)
- tellen**, *v.* To tell  
tolde (1x)
- tercian**, *n.* An intermittent fever with attacks coming every other day, tertian fever  
tercian (4x), tercián (1x)
- then**, *adv.* Then  
then (4x), then (3x)
- ther**, *adv.* There  
ther (6x)
- therfore**, *adv.* Therefore  
therfore (2x), therfor (1x)
- therin**, *adv.* Therein  
therin (1x)
- thike**, *a.* Thick, dense  
thike (10x), thike (5x), thyke (4x), pyke (2x), thik (1x), thikist (1x)
- thikenes**, *n.* Thickness, denseness  
thikenes (1x)
- thyng**, *n.* Thing  
thynges (1x)
- thynne**, *a.* Thin  
thynne (14x), thinne (6x), thinne

(4x), thynne (2x), thyn (1x), thyne (1x), thine (1x), thin (1x)  
**thynnes**, *n.* An absence of density; a lack of viscosity  
 thynnes (1x)  
**time**, *n.* Time  
 time (1x)  
**tisike**, *n.* A wasting disease of the lungs, phthisic  
 tisike (2x)  
**to**, *adv.* Too  
 to (1x)  
**togedir**, *adv.* Together  
 togedir (1x)  
**token**, *n.* Evidence, proof  
 tokenes (2x), token (2x), tokene (2x), tokenis (1x)  
**tong**, *n.* The tongue of a person  
 tong (1x), toung (1x)  
**tremelen**, *v.* To shiver for such physical causes as cold or illness  
 tremelyng (1x)  
**tretys**, *n.* Treatise  
 tretys (1x)  
**trowbelyng**, *n.* A disturbance, commotion, stir; disruption, hindering  
 trowbelyng (1x)  
**trowble**, *a.* Turbid, murky; stirred up  
 trowble (2x), trowbel (1x), trovble (1x), trobul (1x), trobble (1x), trowble (1x)  
**trowblenes**, *n.* Suffering, affliction; disfunction, impairment  
 trowblenes (3x), troblenes (1x)  
**trust**, *n.* Thirst  
 trust (1x)  
**turnen**, *v.* To turn  
 turne (1x)

## U-V

**veine**, *n.* Vein  
 veine (1x), veynes (1x), vene (1x)  
**vncurable**, *a.* Not amenable to medical treatment, incurable  
 vncurable (1x)

**vnderstonde**, *v.* To know, realise  
 vnderstond (1x), vndirstondith (1x), vnderstone (1x)  
**vorm**, *n.* An organism that causes bodily discomfort or disease, a parasite living on or in the body  
 vormes (1x)  
**vp**, *adv.* Up  
 vp (2x)  
**vpwarde**, *adv.* In the upper part, at the top, above  
 vpwarde (1x), upwarde (1x)  
**vreth**, *n.* Anger, wrath; animosity, hostility  
 vreth (1x)  
**vrinalle**, *n.* A vessel in which to urinate for medical examination  
 vrinalle (1x)  
**vrine**, *n.* Urine  
 vrine (110x), vrine (44x), vrines (3x)

## W

**wanhed**, *n.* Unity, oneness, singularity  
 wanhed (1x)  
**wanne**, *a.* Grayish, leaden  
 wanne (1x)  
**wasten**, *v.* To weaken, cause to waste away, overcome  
 wastide (1x)  
**wastyng**, *n.* The wearing away of a bodily substance  
 wastyng (2x), wasting (1x)  
**water**, *n.* Water; urines  
 water (13x), water (6x), watter (6x), vater (2x), water (2x), water (2x), waters (1x), watter (1x)  
**waterie**, *a.* Runny, watering  
 waterie (1x), watrie (1x)  
**waxen**, *v.* To increase in amount or quantity  
 wax (1x)  
**webbe**, *n.* A cloudiness in urine  
 webbe (1x)  
**wel**, *adv.* Rightly; well  
 wel (1x)

**well**, *n.* A natural source of water; a natural spring

well (1x)

**what**, *a.* What, what sort or sorts of

what (1x)

**whaveryng**, *n.* Motion back and forth; vacillation, hesitation

whaveryng (1x)

**where**, *adv.* Where

where (1x)

**wehy**, *n.* The watery part of milk that separates from the curds in the process of coagulation, whey

whey (1x), wehy (1x)

**whight**, *n.* Weight

whight (1x)

**white**, *a.* The colour white

white (16x), white (7x), whyte (1x),

whit\_e\_ (1x)

**willen**, *v.* To have desire for something; want something to occur

woll (2x), wolt (1x), wolt (1x)

**winde**, *n.* Gas or air within the body, an airy substance causing certain pathological growths

winde (2x), wynde (1x)

**within**, *adv.* Within

withyn (3x), withyn (1x)

**woman**, *n.* A womman

woman (15x), woman (3x), womanis (3x), womane (1x), wommans (2x), wommane (2x), woman (1x), womane (1x), womanes (1x), womans (1x), womannes (1x), woman (1x), womanis (1x), womanis (1x), Voman (1x), wo\_mane (1x), vomane (1x), voman (1x), vo\_man\_nis (1x)

**worort**, *n.* An uncultivated grass, root, or vegetable

worortes (1x)

**wrien**, *v.* To lie over the surface of (sth.), cover

wrieth (1x)

**wykide**, *a.* Causing harm, pain, or injury; distressing

wykide (1x)

**wyne**, *n.* Wine prescribed as a medicinal drink, an ointment or as a component in medical recipes

wyne (2x)

**wynter**, *n.* Winter, the coldest of the four seasons of the year

wynter (1x), vinter (1x)

## Y

**yellow**, *a.* Yellow; The colour yellow

yellow (7x), yelowe (5x), yowle (1x)

**yelowe**, *n.* The colour yellow

yelowe (1x)

**yong**, *a.* Young

yong (1x)

**Ypocras**, *n.* Hippocrates, the physician

ypocras (1x)

