

A SEMI-DIPLOMATIC EDITION OF GALEN'S *ANATOMY*  
IN MS WELLCOME 290 (ff. 42r-48v)<sup>1</sup>

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*INTRODUCTION*

MS Wellcome 290, among other treatises, holds a late Middle English version of Galen's *Anatomy*. Galen was a Roman practitioner born in the city of Pergamon in 129 AD, one of the principal centres of Hellenic culture and a centre for medical education, where he started studying medicine at the age of sixteen. He became a physician, surgeon and philosopher, eventually becoming one of the most influential practitioners in the history of medicine. Due to this extensive knowledge about medicine and other subjects, Mattern states that

[...] his unusually lengthy training in medicine [...], as well as his extensive travelling and his prestigious practice in Rome, all suggest an individual of high socioeconomic status<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>The present research has been funded by the Spanish Ministry of Science and Innovation (research project FF12011-26492). This grant is hereby gratefully acknowledged. I would also like to thank Dr. Javier Calle-Martín (Dept. of English, University of Málaga) for his valuable comments on the previous drafts of this paper and to Adrián Marín-Santaella and Megan Mckie-Smith for their advice to improve the final version of this paper.

<sup>2</sup> S. P. Mattern, *Galen and the Rhetoric of Healing*, John Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, 2008, pág. 4.

It is unknown whether Galen practised medicine to earn a living, as he avoids talking about fees, although he recognises to have received substantial rewards from important patients. Leaving his professional activity aside, it goes without saying that he held an important position in his time, being highly admired by his contemporaries.

The works of Galen, among other researchers of Antiquity, have been traditionally used as a guide for physicians. As Talbot points out,

[...] apart from the vernacular texts which may have served the ordinary layman, there were others which were made for the use of professional physicians. Among these texts we find versions of [...] Hippocrates, Galen, and a whole host of others<sup>3</sup>.

The annotations in the margins are many a time a key element to prove that those manuscripts were used by physicians. However, they were tough encyclopaedias with which it was often difficult to work. Practitioners needed more practical tools and, therefore, the demand for abbreviated compilations grew steadily (Talbot, 1967)<sup>4</sup>. Those compilations were first read in Latin and Greek and they were gradually translated into the other vernacular languages. According to Talbot, «during the late fourteenth century and early fifteenth a new phenomenon appeared in England. This was the writing of treatises in English»<sup>5</sup>. The massive translation of scientific material into the vernacular reflects the interest of people in subjects concerning health and disease, therefore contributing to the dissemination of the scientific knowledge both among practitioners and laymen. Those treatises were very useful for illiterate people in particular, and also for the non-professionally-trained practitioner, the village leech, where the amateur practitioner could find an infinite number of remedies, treatments, miscellaneous receipts and poems, forming a reasonably complete handbook for diagnosis<sup>6</sup>.

Galen's *Anatomy* is a clear example of this kind of literature. It is an anatomical treatise providing the layman with relevant information about specific parts of the body. It contains information about the temperature, texture and colour of the organs and their location within the body. In addition, it includes several images to illustrate the content of the treatise.

The source text for the present edition has been MS Wellcome 290 (ff. 42r-48v), which holds a late Middle English version of Galen's *Anatomy*. The volume is written in vellum, using a fairly legible hybrid script, consisting of an early 15<sup>th</sup> century Anglicana hand, combined with some characteristic features of the early 15<sup>th</sup> century Secretary. Figure one below reproduces the inventory of minuscules

<sup>3</sup> C. H. Talbot, *Medicine in Medieval England*, Oldbourne, Londres, 1967, pág. 191.

<sup>4</sup> C. H. Talbot, *loc. cit.*, pág. 11.

<sup>5</sup> *Loc. cit.*, pág. 186.

<sup>6</sup> *Loc. cit.*, pág. 190.

used by the scribe, where letters have been accordingly numbered for reference purposes.



Fig. 1. Inventory of letterforms in MS Wellcome 290

From a paleographic point of view, it may be concluded that it was written in the early 15<sup>th</sup>-century. Early 15<sup>th</sup>-century Anglicana is predominantly used, with the exception of some letters which are represented using the early 15<sup>th</sup>-century Secretary script. The letters featuring the early 15<sup>th</sup>-century secretary script are the following: the two-lobed <b> (2); the letter <d> with a shank and an oblique ascender (4); the 15<sup>th</sup>-century crossed <g> with a pronounced headstroke (8); the letter <l> with a lobed arm (12). The letter <r> in particular has to be highlighted as it is written following the two possibilities offered by the secretary script (18 exclusively in initial and final position; and 18 and 19 arbitrarily in medial position)<sup>7</sup>.

Each folio contains 16 lines, with large illuminated initials in gold and colours. The margins are decorated with feather ornaments. Smaller capitals are represented in gold and colours. The chapter headings are reproduced in red and the paragraph marks on an unusual form (in alternate gold and blue on a red ground). There are a few marginal notes by a 16<sup>th</sup> century owner, mostly anatomical terms<sup>8</sup>.

The present edition is part of a major research project developed at the University of Málaga in collaboration with the universities of Murcia, Oviedo, Jaén and Glasgow. The aim of this ongoing project is the digitalization and

<sup>7</sup> J. Calle Martín, «Through the Looking Glass: The Palaeography of Benvenutus Grassus' English Vernacular Tradition», en A. Miranda García y S. González (eds.), *Benvenutus Grassus' On the Well-proven Art of the Eye (Practica Oculorum & De Probatissima Arte Oculorum), as Found in MSS Hunter 503 and 513*, Peter Lang, Berna/Berlín/Bruselas/Frankfurt/Nueva York/Oxford y Viena, 2011, pág 35-54.

<sup>8</sup> Wellcome Library (Reino Unido). MS Wellcome 290 [online]: *Library Collection* [Londres]: Wellcome Library. <<http://archives.wellcome.ac.uk>>, [consulted: 10 november 2012]

the diplomatic transcription of late Middle English hitherto unedited scientific treatises and the subsequent compilation of an annotated corpus, which may be safely used as the input for linguistic research<sup>9</sup>.

The principles of a *semi-diplomatic edition* have been used, providing an accurate reproduction of the source text. As Petti states,

[...] a semi-diplomatic transcription [...] provides nearly all that a diplomatic transcription would in a more continuous process. It gives scope for editorial interpretation while clearly indicating where this has been carried out<sup>10</sup>.

Therefore, our contribution can be used not only for Historical Linguistics but also for other side areas such as Codicology, Paleography, and the History of Medicine, among others. The editorial guidelines are summarized as follows:

a) The spelling and capitalization of the original witness have been retained, including the systematic use of <u> for <v> and <y> for <i>. However, the different spellings of a same consonant and the word division have been regularized, as in the case of the letter <s>, (represented as <ʃ> and <s> in the original); and also in words such as <wythyn>, which are often rendered as <wyth yn> in the original.

b) The punctuation and paragraphing of the source text have also been retained. In addition to the period, the paragraphus has been normalized with the use of (¶).

c) Abbreviations have been expanded with the supplied letter(s) italicized. Superior letters are lowered to the line, as in w<sup>t</sup> > *with* or þ<sup>t</sup> > *þat*.

d) Insertions, either above the line or in the margin in the original, are included in their proper sequence in the body of the text.

Finally, a selected glossary closes the edition, which has been especially designed for academic readership. The glossary focuses on lexical words, both general and scientific, as a tool kit for an efficient reading of the text<sup>11</sup>. 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. In order to make searches faster, the headwords are represented using the most frequent variant appearing in the text. Part-of-speech tags, on the other hand, are italicized by using the following notation: nouns (*n*), pronouns (*r*), adjectives (*a*), verbs (*v*), anomalous verbs (*va*), deverbial nouns (*ng*)

<sup>9</sup> J. Calle Martín y A. Miranda García. «From the Manuscript to the Screen: Implementing Electronic Editions of Mediaeval Handwritten Material», *Studia Anglica Posnaniensia* 46.3, 2011, 3-20. Vid. <<http://hunter.uma.es>> y <<http://referencecorpus.uma.es>>.

<sup>10</sup> A. G. Petti, *English Literary Hands from Chaucer to Dryden*: Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Mass, 1977, pág. 35.

<sup>11</sup> J. Calle Martín, «A Late Middle English Version of the *Doom of Urines* in Oxford, MS Rawlinson C. 81, ff. 6r-12v», *Analecta Malacitana*, 35, 1-2, 2012.

and adverbs (*b*). Furthermore, meanings are partially reproduced from the definition provided by the online version of the *MED*<sup>12</sup>.

The dialectal identification of the language used in the manuscript has been carried out following the *LALME*<sup>13</sup>. After the transcription itself, the text is annotated using an excel spread-sheet where every running word is provided with the lemma (according to the *MED* for the sake of standarization), word-class, accidence and meaning. With the appropriate tool<sup>14</sup> it is possible to retrieve automatically the occurrences of each lemma in the text. This information was used as the input for the fit-technique questionnaire. Taking this evidence into account, the text is found to have been composed under the East Midlands influence, more specifically in the county of Essex.

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<sup>12</sup> R. E. Lewis *et alii* (eds.), *Middle English Dictionary*, Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1952-2001. Online version in Middle English Compendium, edited by F. McSparran and A. Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 2000.

<sup>13</sup> A. McIntosh, M. L. Samuels y M. Benskin, *A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediaeval English*, Aberdeen University Press, 1986, 4 vols.

<sup>14</sup> A. Miranda García y J. Garrido Garrido, *Text Search Engine*, Servicio de Publicaciones de la Universidad de Málaga, forthcoming.



### Galen's *Anatomy*<sup>1</sup>

{f. 42r} Anathomia Galieni . ffor knawying of the ynner lymes of a mannys body was onlych unknowene . Therefore yt plesyth to olde lechys and most to . Galiene . that þe nobeler of the ynner lymes were Ishewyd be the anathomie of wyld bestys . And amonge wyldde bestis summe beth lyke to us *witboute* . as a nape . and summe wythynne as a swyne . he semyth lyke to us . and þerfore we ordeyne be the anathomie to be mayd . of hem . Anathomia . ys a ry3th deusyson . whych ys made thus . Thow owest to set a swynne Iturned vp ryght . and þou shal karue be þe medyl of the throte. and the tunge shal be falle fyrst to hym . whych Ibonde {f. 42v} bounde *witb* summe neruys to the ry3te syde and to the left syde . Whych neruys ben Iclepyde . motivi . *id est* . mouyng . and þei commyth to the tunge fro lower neruys . ¶ Summe neruys bene clepyd . reuersi . whych bene Iturned ayene fro the brayn to the lunges . and fro the lunges to the tunge . be the whych he ys mouyd to sore hys wyce . wherfore the defenycon of the tunge ys suche . ¶ The tunge . ys an instrument made of flech and of neruys and of arterijs yfolde after . vij . folde . after galyen ybownde to the ry3te syde and to þe lefte . wyth neruys whych beth yclepyd . Motiui . And sum beth Iclepyd reuersi . as a bowe . and sum grestels beth beth besyde glandelouse. whych beth yclepyd farynge and much glandyrs {f. 43r} leth by . In whych bethe humors . whych makyth branches caballinos . ¶ In the rotys of the tunge beth Igendryd other Icontenyd tweyne passages that ys to wetyng . Trachea arteria . by whych the eyre passyth to the lunges . and isophagus . by whych the mete ys bore to the stomake . and he dyscordyth by dyffnyconns . ¶ ffor trachea arteria . ys a lyme colde and drye . ful of grystelys ybegume yn the lunges . and endyth at the knotte of the tunge yordeyned to the waye of the eyre ydrawe yn and put oute . ¶ ffor sothe . ysophagus ys a lymme euculonge and rownde flesshy *witbynne* and *witboute* . *witb* tweyne skynnes ybegume at þe rote of þe tunge . at mery . *id est* . at þe ouer {f. 43v} mouthe of the stomake . yendyd . and ysophagus<sup>2</sup> ys a seyde of ysis<sup>3</sup> that ys *witbynne* and fagyn that ys ete . for by hym passyth the mete whych ys ete . ¶ and trachea<sup>4</sup> arteria<sup>5</sup> . ys vpon ysophagum . Vpone whych ys yclepyd . Epiglotum<sup>6</sup> . whych ys yshuyt other gwyllle apone tracheam arteriam . and mete and drynke passyth and descendyth beleue of hire . and he ys oppenyd

<sup>1</sup> (c) Wellcome Library (London) as the owner of the manuscript.

<sup>2</sup> ysophagus *in. marg.*

<sup>3</sup> ysis *in. marg.*

<sup>4</sup> trachea *in. marg.*

<sup>5</sup> arteria *in. marg.*

<sup>6</sup> Epiglotum *in. marg.*

þat þe ayre mawe entre and goo out be here . ¶ betwyne ysophagum and tracheam arteriam . ys a stede whych is yclepyd . ymone . yn whych ys ygadered oone humor whych makyth apostem þat ys callyd . squinancia . yt ys yshewyd by hys dyffynycone . squinancia<sup>7</sup> . ys dyfficulte of brethyng for apostem {f. 44r} yn ymon . ¶ Thanne you shal deperte . tracheam arteriam . for ysophago . and you shal singe the lungyn and the herte . Pulmo<sup>8</sup> ys a lymme yn composycione colde and moist yn substance neysshe and hongyouse . hauyng skynnes meueable of duple meuyng . ffor yt ys oppened . and yt constrenyth the ayre yn oute puttyng . and into drawyng . and yt chawngyth the hyzt hotnesse other the coldnesse of þe ayre or yt cum to þe herte . ¶ In the cas of þe herte<sup>9</sup> ys gaderyd an humor . whych makyth peripneumomiam<sup>10</sup> . whych seyð ys apostem in the lunges . ¶ Cor ys a lyme hoot and drye yn substance fatte beneth {f. 44v} in forme of a pyne share brode aboue wythyn holowgh . hauyng twene eres yn summe cas yconteynyd to hys defence meuable be constranyng þat yt hete the body by hys meuyng wyth openyng . *id est* . Diastole . and *with* . sistole . *id est* . Constranyng . ¶ In the cas of the herte ys genderyd an humor wyche makyth . Syncopun<sup>11</sup> . afterward yn thylke lymes ys a pannicle . *id est* . auylym . whych ys clepyd . Dyafragma . whych de-pertyth the spinals fro the nutryuys and yt ys ioined to the tendernes rybbys . In whych ygaderd humors . whych makyth pleuresim<sup>12</sup> *with* apostym yn the tendemesse of þe rybbys . And cownte the lengthe of . ysophagyaryone . to the vijth {f. 45r} spondyl of the bake and þe begynnyth the mouthe of the stomake . ¶ ffor sothe spondylya . ben the cominccions of the spyne of the bake and þe mouthe of the stomake ys aboue the mydderest and the stomake ys under þe myddereste . ¶ The stomake ys a lyme colde and drye in forme ronnde sumwhat longe *with*inne ful of vyllys . vvij skynnys ywonne to gydder after . 6 hauyng tweyne holys . one aboue and another benethe . ¶ Entrels beth under the stomake . the fyrst ys ycallyd . portonarium . and under hym ys duodenum . and under duodeno ys iciumium and under iciumio ys orbus . and under orbo saccus . and sacro . longaone . and summe smale entrels the whych the {f. 45v} clepyd lateralialia . yn whych ylica passio is mad . and þe lyuer ys yset yn the ryght syde . and yt a lyme hoot and moyst for yt makyth dygestyon nasshe yn substance purple in colour . hollowgh wythyn . wythoute bonchi . hauyng . v . neruys . and moo arterijs and many veynes and many skynnys ybowyd ayenst þe stomake . and he be holdyth odyr . forsakyth many superfluytes upon the regyon of þe lyuer . ys one skynne ystreyt oute whych ys clepyd fistis fellys . ¶ ffor þe lyuer a veyne passyth to the splene be

<sup>7</sup> squinancia *in. marg.*

<sup>8</sup> lunge *ext. marg.*

<sup>9</sup> harte *ext. marg.*

<sup>10</sup> peripneumomiam *ext. marg.*

<sup>11</sup> Syncopun *in. marg.*

<sup>12</sup> pleuresim *in. marg.*



whych malyncolye ys sent fro þe liuer to the splene . The splene ys euelong  
 and rounde {f. 46r} set yn the leyft syde of the body ordeined to clense the  
 bloode of *superfluyte* malencolye stedys þat beth under the splene . whych  
 beth yclepyd . *ypocundrya* . ¶ kylys *vena* . ys *contunyd with* the spyne of the  
 bak yn whych . *vene capellares* . bene *ypyzte* . whych may nouzt be seye . for  
 þe ouerliche lytylnes of hem be whych the uryne of . iiii . humors descendyth  
 to the reynnes . and the reynes beth lymes euelonge . and hollowgh . and  
 flesshy byndyng and contenyng wyth the lendes . and drawyth fro the blod  
 wattery *superfluytes* yn clensyng hym . ¶ Thereafter you shalt fynde tweyne  
 passanges whych ben clepyd . *pori uritides* . and by thyse the urine swetith {f.  
 46v} into the bladder and hij passyth by *sum* skyn yn whych al the entrels be  
 yclosyd excepte *longaon* . and yt ys clepyd *epygonta nymo-ne* . whych Ibroke  
 the entrels falleth oþer whylle in *Oreum* . and vpone *epygontanymone* ys fat-  
 tuelle . whych ys clepyd . *Omentum* . and opone . *Omen-tum* . ys a skynne whych  
 ys clepid . *Syphac* . *Sequitur de anathomia capitis* . *Cerebrum* after *sum* men .  
 yt ys hoothe . and after *sum* men colde . and after alle moyst suttyl and nasshe .  
 whytte wyth rowndenesse and euenlonge . hauyng much of spirit and of ma-  
 rowe . wythyn yt . ys folde {f. 47r} yn two filmes . as *pia matre* . and *dura*  
*matre* and *apame* set upon *with* keueryng of þe skynne ydelyd in thre cham-  
 burs . In þe fyrst celle ys ymagynatyffe vertu . In þe ij celle thrywith under-  
 stondyng power . In þe iij celle memoratyfe vertu . wyle vertues of the hede  
 deuyth to þe understondyng power . The visyble vertu drawith oute fantom  
 of thyng visible . from *condicones* undeptable . and he puttyth þat spice yn  
*commun* wytte . and so he understondyth . understondyng . for a stone ys  
 nouzt yn the soule . saue þe spyre of a stone . þe same reson ys yn heryng .  
 yn smellyng . in taste . and in towchyng . ¶ a mouthe ys lyke to a mylle . and tethe  
 bene lyke to aqwerne stone . and þe tunge ys lyke to the honde {f. 47v} of a  
 myller . as þe honde of a myller meuyth the cornys and cast hem betwyne þe  
 stonys in þe mylle . so þe tunge turnyth the metys betwyne þe tethe in þe  
 mouth of a beste . ¶ Afterwarde þe mete ychewid in þe mouth descendyth by  
*ysophagum* . into þe stomac . ¶ *Palatum* ys a instrument hauyng an hollowgh-  
 nesse þe rynnynge of eyre ys in hym to forme sowne . and þat more of nurshyng  
 be receuyd . ¶ *Dentes* beth helpyng to chewe . *Gommys* be in þe mouth to  
 sustene to tethe . and to yelde hem sumeable . lippys be for ayre to be with-  
 olde . and to put awaye noyes withoute from the mouthe . *Vua* ys a lyme de-  
 scendyng fro þe palat into þe maner of the shulders of tetys hauyng twene  
 hoolys . one aboue anoþe benethe . aboue brode {f. 48r} beneþe streyte . þat  
 humors flute not in much quantite . The office of hym ys to purge the hede  
 of *superfluyte* moystnesse . *Gutter* ys a mene waye bytwyne *ysopha-gum* and  
*tracheam arteriam* . *Anathomia de generatinis* . *Genitalia* beth of þe pryncy-  
 pal lymes . and þei be hoot and moyst after more and lesse glandinose as  
 fleshly in men . gretter in women . lesser of ather þei be generatyff of sperme .

matrix ys colde and drye . and to þe maner of þe stomake neruose and vyllose . deperted yn vn levys *wit*houte and aboue rechyng nyc the myddrest . The tete ys a lyme glandelouse ywene of veynes and of arteries {f. 48v} to receue mylke . *membrum* ys a lyme þat is a *partye* of a best fast and sad . ymade of semplable . and of dissemblable . ordeyned to sum specyall office . De anathomia venarum *secundum* Galienum . In chima of þe lyuer after . 6 . *id est* . yn þe holowghnesse yn þe lyuer sum veyne ys gendryd whych ys clepyd porta lactea . wych receuyth insie *parti* sanarie . lyke mylke . and yt ys bore fro the stomak . and fro sum entrels by venas *miseri*cas to the lyuer and þat veyne ys clepyd . vena ramosa . for al veynez beth gendryd of hyre whateuere beth yn a body to be nurshyd .

## GLOSSARY

## A

**a** *d.* A, any  
 a (33x), an (4x)  
**about** *b.* Above  
 about (6x), above (1x)  
**after** *b.* After  
 after (4x), after (4x)  
**afterwarde** *b.* Later, subsequently;  
 afterwards  
 Afterwarde (1x), afterward (1x)  
**al** *d.* All  
 al (2x), alle (1x)  
**amonge** *p.* Amid or among  
 amonge (1x)  
**anathomia** *n.* The science of anatomy  
 Anathomia (4x), anathomie (2x)  
**and** *c.* And  
 and (98x), and (3x)  
**another** *d.* Another  
 another (1x), anoþer (1x)  
**apostem** *n.* Any morbid swelling or  
 inflammation in any part of the body,  
 external or internal  
 apostem (3x), apostym (1x)  
**arteria** *n.* A blood vessel of the arterial  
 system  
 arteria (3x), arteriam (3x), arterijs  
 (2x), arteriam (1x), arteries (1x)  
**as** *c.* As  
 as (6x)  
**assaien** *v.* To test the quality; to exa-  
 mine, investigate, explore, or inspect  
 aseyd (1x)  
**at** *p.* At  
 at (4x)  
**ather** *r.* Either of two or more  
 ather (1x)  
**awaye** *b.* From a place, out, away  
 awaye (1x)  
**ayenst** *p.* In (or into) contact with,  
 against, upon  
 ayenst (1x)

**ayene** *b.* Back to a place, back where  
 one came from  
 ayene (1x)

## B

**bake** *n.* The back of the body of man  
 or beast  
 bake (2x), bak (1x)  
**beleue** *b.* Below  
 beleue (1x)  
**ben** *va.* To be  
 ys (68x), beth (15x), be (14x), bene  
 (4x), ben (3x), is (3x), were (1x),  
 bethe (1x), was (1x)  
**benethe** *b.* Below; in or to a lower  
 position, lower down; underneath  
 benethe (2x), beneath (1x), beneþe  
 (1x)  
**beside** *b.* At the side, at one's side  
 besyde (1x)  
**beste** *n.* An animal, a beast  
 bestys (1x), bestis (1x), beste (1x),  
 best (1x)  
**betwyne** *p.* Between  
 betwyne (3x), bytwyne (1x)  
**biginnen** *v.* To be created  
 ybegunne (1x), ybegunne (1x),  
 begynnyth (1x)  
**bladder** *n.* The urinary bladder  
 bladder (1x)  
**bloode** *n.* Blood  
 bloode (1x), blod (1x)  
**body** *n.* The human body  
 body (4x)  
**bonchi** *n.* Bulging, projecting, convex  
 bonchi (1x)  
**bore** *v.* To carry (sth.), bring  
 bore (2x)

**bounden** *v.* To tie  
 bounde (1x), ybownde (1x), Ibonde (1x)  
**bowen** *v.* To put forth branches  
 ybowyd (1x)  
**branch** *n.* A branch-like extension or part, a ramification  
 branches (1x)  
**brayn** *n.* Brain  
 brayn (1x)  
**breken** *v.* To break  
 Ibroke (1x)  
**brethyng** *ng.* The act of breathing  
 brethyng (1x)  
**brode** *a.* Wide, broad  
 brode (2x)  
**by** *p.* By  
 by (11x), be (6x)  
**byndyng** *ng.* Something that ties or joints  
 byndyng (1x)

## C

**caballinos** *a.* Of a horse  
 caballinos (1x)  
**callen** *v.* To call, name (sb. sth.)  
 ycallyd (1x), callyd (1x)  
**capellares** *a.* A small hair-like vein, a capillary  
 capellares (1x)  
**cas** *n.* State of affairs, circumstances, situation  
 cas (3x)  
**casten** *v.* To throw  
 cast (1x)  
**celle** *n.* One of the compartments into which the brain was believed to be divided  
 celle (3x)  
**chambur** *n.* A compartment (of the body), such as a 'cell' (of the brain)  
 chamburs (1x)  
**chaungen** *v.* To change  
 chawngyth (1x)  
**chewen** *v.* To masticate or chew  
 ychewid (1x), chewe (1x)

**chima** *n.* A humor; the humors collectively  
 chima (1x)  
**clensen** *v.* To cleanse something or filth or dirt  
 clense (1x)  
**clensyng** *ng.* The act of cleansing  
 clensyng (1x)  
**clepen** *v.* To apply a name  
 clepyd (9x), yclepyd (5x), Iclepyde (1x), Iclepyd (1x), clepid (1x)  
**closen** *v.* To close  
 yclosyd (1x)  
**colde** *a.* Cold  
 colde (5x)  
**coldnesse** *n.* Coldness  
 coldnesse (1x)  
**colour** *n.* Colour  
 colour (1x)  
**comen** *v.* To come  
 commyth (1x) cum (1x)  
**commun** *a.* Owned or used jointly, shared  
 commun (1x)  
**composycyone** *n.* The composition, constitution, or structure  
 composycyone (1x)  
**conninccion** *n.* The fact of being connected or united, connection  
 conninccions (1x)  
**constranyng** *ng.* The act of making something contract  
 constranyng (2x)  
**constreinen** *v.* Reduce  
 constrenyth (1x)  
**contenyng** *ng.* The act of containing something  
 contenyng (1x)  
**conteynen** *v.* To contain something  
 yconteynyd (1x), Icontenyd (1x), contunydyd (1x)  
**cor** *n.* Heart  
 Cor (1x)  
**corn** *n.* A crop of cereal-producing plants  
 cornys (1x)  
**cownten** *v.* To count  
 cownte (1x)

## D

- delen** *v.* To separate  
ydelyd (1x)
- defence** *n.* The act of defending oneself  
defence (1x)
- deperten** *v.* To separate  
depertyth (1x), deperted (1x),  
deperte (1x)
- descenden** *v.* To flow down  
descendyth (3x)
- descendyng** *ng.* Descent  
descendyng (1x)
- deuen** *v.* To provide or endow  
deuyth (1x)
- deuysyon** *n.* Division, separation  
deuysyon (1x)
- discorden** *v.* To be different  
dyscordyth (1x)
- dissemblable** *a.* Different, various  
dissemblable (1x)
- drawen** *v.* To pull, tug, draw; to get  
in or out  
ydrawe (1x), drawyth (1x), drawith (1x)
- drawyng** *ng.* The action of pulling  
drawyng (1x)
- drye** *a.* Not humid, dry  
drye (4x)
- drynke** *n.* A beverage, drink  
drynke (1x)
- duble** *a.* Double  
duble (1x)
- duodenum** *n.* Duodenum  
duodenum (1x), duodeno (1x)
- dura** *a.* Hard, tough  
dura (1x)
- dyafragma** *n.* Diaphragm  
dyafragma (1x)
- dyfficulte** *n.* The quality of being difficult, hardness  
dyfficulte (1x)
- dyffyncione** *n.* Definition  
dyffyncione (1x), dyffynciyouns  
(1x), defenyacion (1x)
- dygestyon** *n.* The process of digesting  
dygestyon (1x)

## E

- enden** *v.* To come to an end, stop,  
cease  
endyth (1x)
- entrels** *n.* The intestines or bowels  
entrels (5x)
- entren** *v.* To enter, go into  
entre (1x)
- epiglotum** *n.* Epiglottis  
epiglotum (1x)
- ere** *n.* One of the auricles of the heart  
eres (1x)
- eten** *v.* To eat  
ete (2x)
- euelonge** *a.* Oblong, elongated  
eueulonge (1x), euenlonge (1x), eue-  
longe (1x), euelong (1x)
- excepte** *p.* Except for  
excepte (1x)
- eyre** *n.* The gaseous substance surround-  
ing the Earth  
eyre (3x), ayre (3x), ayre (1x)

## F

- fagyn** *n.* A certain kind of plant  
fagyn (1x)
- fallen** *v.* To descend, drop, fall  
falleth (1x), falle (1x)
- fantom** *n.* That which has only a see-  
ming reality  
fantom (1x)
- farynge** *n.* Trachea  
farynge (1x)
- fast** *a.* Firmly fixed or secured  
fast (1x)
- fatte** *a.* Fat, thick, dense  
fatte (1x)
- fattnesse** *n.* Fatness or grease  
fattnesse (1x)
- film** *n.* A membrane or thin skin  
filmes (1x)
- flech** *n.* Flesh  
flech (1x)

- fleshy** *a.* Resembling flesh, fleshlike  
fleshy (2x)
- fleshy** *b.* In the flesh, in body, as far  
as the human body is concerned  
fleshy (1x)
- flouen** *v.* To move (related to blood  
and humours)  
flute (1x)
- folden** *v.* To bent, flex  
folde (2x), yfolde (1x)
- for** *c.* Because, for  
for (8x), ffor (6x)
- forme** *n.* The physical shape of some-  
thing  
forme (2x)
- formen** *v.* To form, create, make  
forme (1x)
- forsaken** *v.* To depart from, to leave  
forsakyth (1x)
- fro** *p.* From  
fro (9x), from (2x)
- ful** *a.* Full  
ful (2x)
- fynden** *v.* To discover, find out  
fynde (1x)
- fyrst** *d.* First  
fyrst (2x)
- fyrst** *b.* First  
fyrst (1x)

## G

- gaderen** *v.* To collect  
ygadered (1x), ygaderd (1x), gaderyd  
(1x)
- galyen** *n.* Galen  
galyen (1x), Galienum (1x), Galieni  
(1x), Galiene (1x)
- gendren** *v.* To produce, bring forth  
gendryd (2x), Igendryd (1x), gende-  
ryd (1x)
- generatyff** *n.* The power which pro-  
duces bodily tissues or organs  
generatyff (1x), generatinis (1x)
- genitalia** *n.* The reproductive organs,  
the genitals  
Genitalia (1x)

- glandelouse** *a.* Containing glands, con-  
sisting of a gland or glands, glandular  
glandelouse (2x), glandinose (1x)
- glandyrs** *n.* Glanders  
glandyrs (1x)
- gomme** *n.* The flesh surrounding the  
teeth, gum  
gommys (1x)
- gon** *v.* To go, pass into or out of  
goo (1x)
- gretter** *a.* Large in size or quantity  
gretter (1x)
- grystel** *n.* Cartilage, gristle  
grystelys (1x), grestels (1x)
- gutter** *n.* Throat  
gutter (1x)

## H

- hauyng** *ng.* The act of possess  
hauyng (7x)
- he** *r.* He; Him  
he (7x), hym (5x), hym. (1x)
- hede** *n.* Head  
hede (2x)
- helpyng** *ng.* The act of aiding, helping  
helpyng (1x)
- hem** *r.* Them  
hem (4x)
- here** *b.* In this place, here  
here (1x)
- herte** *n.* Heart  
herte (4x)
- heryng** *ng.* The act of hearing  
heryng (1x)
- heten** *v.* To heat  
hete (1x)
- hiȝt** *a.* High  
hyȝt (1x)
- holden** *v.* To hold, contain  
holdyth (1x)
- hollowgh** *a.* Hollow; of a surgical ins-  
trument: tubular, hollow  
hollowgh (2x), holowgh (1x)
- holowghnesse** *n.* Hollowness  
holowghnesse (1x), hollowghnesse (1x)

**honde** *n.* Hand

honde (2x)

**hool** *n.* A perforation, hole

hoolys (1x), holys (1x)

**hoot** *a.* Hot

hote (2x), hoot (2x)

**hotnesse** *n.* High temperature

hotnesse (1x)

**humor** *n.* One of the four fluids which form and nourish the body

humors (4x), humor (3x)

**hyre** *r.* Her; with reference to things

hyre (1x), hire (1x)

**hys** *d.* His; its

hys (4x)

## I

**ij** *d.* Next in order after the first, second

ij (1x)

**iiij** *d.* Four

iiij (1x)

**instrument** *n.* A part or organ of the body performing a function

instrument (2x)

**into** *p.* Into

into (2x), into (2x)

**ioinen** *v.* To join

ioined (1x)

## K

**karuen** *v.* To perform a surgical operation, to cut into parts or pieces

karue (1x)

**keuryng** *ng.* (1) Something that covers up or envelops

keuryng (1x)

**knawyng** *ng.* The fact of knowing

knawyng (1x)

**knotte** *n.* A joint in the body

knotte (1x)

**kyle** *n.* The inferior vena cava

kylys (1x)

## L

**leche** *n.* A physician or surgeon

lechys (1x)

**leden** *v.* To conduct, bring, take

leth (1x)

**lende** *n.* The human loin(s), the flesh of the lower back between the ribs and the hips

lendes (1x)

**lengthe** *n.* Length

lengthe (1x)

**lesse** *b.* Smaller in size or spatial extent

lesse (1x)

**lesser** *a.* Less in quantity or amount

lesser (1x)

**level** *n.* A level position

levys (1x)

**leyft** *a.* Left

leyft (1x), lefte (1x), left (1x)

**lip** *n.* A human lip

lippys (1x)

**longaon** *n.* The rectum

longaone (1x), longaon (1x)

**longe** *a.* Long

longe (1x)

**lower** *a.* Low

lower (1x)

**lung** *n.* The human lungs

lunges (3x), lunges (2x), lungyn (1x)

**lyke** *p.* Similar to

lyke (6x)

**lym** *n.* Any distinctive constituent part or organ of the body

lyme (7x), lymes (5x), lymme (2x)

**lytylnes** *n.* Thinness

lytylnes (1x)

**lyuer** *n.* The human liver

liuer (1x), lyuer (5x), lyuer (1x)

## M

**maken** *v.* To make

makyth (6x), made (2x), ymade (1x), mad (1x), mayd (1x)

**malyncolye** *n.* One of the four humors, black vile

malyncolye (1x), malencolye (1x)

**man** *n.* Man

men (3x), mannys (1x)

**maner** *n.* A kind, sort

maner (2x)

**many** *d.* Many

many (3x)

**marowe** *n.* Human marrow, the tissues containing fat and blood cells in the cavities of bones

marowe (1x)

**matre** *n.* The median vein; the uterus, womb

matre (1x), matrix (1x)

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

may (1x), mawe (1x)

**medyl** *n.* The middle part of a thing

medyl (1x)

**membrum** *n.* A sex organ

membrum (1x)

**memoratyfe** *a.* Having to do with memory

memoratyfe (1x)

**mene** *a.* Shared by all, common

mene (1x)

**mery** *n.* The esophagus

mery (1x)

**mete** *n.* Food, nourishment

mete (4x), metys (1x)

**meueable** *a.* Capable of movement

meueable (1x), meuable (1x)

**meuen** *v.* To move

mouyd (1x), meuyth (1x)

**miseraiacas** *a.* Numerous small blood vessels carrying blood and nutriment from the intestines to the liver

miseraiacas (1x)

**moo** *a.* Greatest in number or quantity

moo (1x)

**more** *a.* Large in size or spatial extent

more (2x)

**most** *b.* In the greatest degree, to the greatest extent

most (1x)

**motivi** *a.* A motor nerve

motivi (1x), Motiui (1x)

**mouthe** *n.* The human mouth

mouthe (5x), mouth (3x)

**mouyng** *ng.* The act of moving

mouyng (1x), meuyng (1x), meuying (1x)

**moyst** *a.* Moist, wet

moyst (1x)

**moyst** *a.* Humid, damp, wet

moyst (2x), moist (1x)

**moystnesse** *n.* Moisture, wetness

moystnesse (1x)

**much** *a.* Much

much (1x)

**much** *b.* Much

much (2x), muche (1x)

**myddrest** *a.* Middle, mid

myddrest (1x), myddereste (1x), mydderest (1x)

**mylke** *n.* A woman milk

mylke (2x)

**mylle** *n.* A water mill for grinding grain

mylle (2x)

**myller** *n.* A miller, one who runs a mill

myller (2x)

## N

**nape** *n.* A tablecloth

nape (1x)

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

nasshe (2x), neysshe (1x)

**neruose** *a.* Containing nerves; composed of nerve-like fibers

neruose (1x)

**nerue** *n.* A nerve

neruys (7x)

**nobeler** *a.* Of high rank in the hierarchy of created things

nobeler (1x)

**not** *b.* Not

not (1x)

**nouyt** *b.* Not

nouyt (2x)



**noye** *n.* Harm, injury  
noyes (1x)  
**nurshen** *v.* To nourish, feed  
nurshyd (1x)  
**nurshyng** *ng.* The act of supplying  
nurshyng (1x)  
**nutrityuys** *n.* A nutritive member of the body, an organ whose function is to nourish the body  
nutrityuys (1x)

## O

**odyr** *r.* The second of two persons or things  
odyr (1x)  
**of** *p.* Of  
of (64x)  
**office** *n.* The proper function of something  
office (2x)  
**olde** *a.* Old  
olde (1x)  
**omentum** *n.* The greater omentum  
Omentum (1x), Omentum (1x)  
**one** *r.* Referring to one thing, a single thing  
one (1x), one (1x)  
**onlych** *b.* Solely, only, exclusively  
onlych (1x)  
**openyng** *ng.* The act of opening  
openyng (1x)  
**oppenen** *v.* To open  
oppenyd (1x), oppened (1x), opone (1x)  
**ordeinen** *v.* To command  
yordeyned (1x), ordeyned (1x), ordeyne (1x), ordeined (1x)  
**other** *a.* Second, other; remaining, the other  
other (2x)  
**othergwylle** *b.* Sometimes, occasionally  
othergwylle (1x), oþerwhyll (1x)  
**ouer** *b.* Over  
ouer (1x), ouer (1x)  
**oute** *b.* Out  
oute (4x), out (1x)  
**owest** *v.* To owe  
owest (1x)

## P

**palatum** *n.* The roof of the mouth  
Palatum (1x), palat (1x)  
**panne** *n.* The head; the top of the head; also, the brain  
panne (1x)  
**pannicle** *n.* A membrane covering an organ, muscle, bone, etc.  
pannicle (1x)  
**partye** *n.* Anatomical part  
partye (1x)  
**passage** *n.* A passage in the body  
passanges (1x), passages (1x)  
**passen** *v.* To move, advance  
passyth (5x)  
**passio** *n.* An ailment, a disease, an affliction; also, an attack of fever  
passio (1x)  
**peripneumoniam** *n.* An inflammation of the lungs  
peripneumoniam. (1x)  
**pia matre** *n.* The soft inner membrane covering the brain, the pia mater  
pia matre (1x)  
**plesen** *v.* To please  
plesyth (1x)  
**pleuresim** *n.* A membrane lining the chest cavity; the pleura  
pleuresim (1x)  
**power** *n.* The ability of a person  
power (2x)  
**pryncypal** *a.* Main, principal  
pryncypal (1x)  
**pulmo** *n.* A lung; also, the lungs  
Pulmo (1x)  
**purgen** *v.* To purify or cleanse  
purge (1x)  
**purpre** *n.* The color purple in one of its various hues, ranging from violet to crimson  
purpre (1x)  
**putten** *v.* To put  
put (2x), puttyth (1x), ypyzte (1x)  
**puttyng** *ng.* To put  
puttyng (1x)  
**pyne** *n.* A pine cone  
pyne (1x)

## Q

- quantite** *n.* Quantity, amount  
quantite (1x)  
**qwerne** *n.* A small mill for grinding grain,  
pepper, mustard; a hand mill, quern  
qwerne (1x)

## R

- ramosa** *a.* The inferior vena cava  
ramosa (1x)  
**receiuen** *v.* To receive or catch  
receuyth (1x), receuyd (1x), receue (1x)  
**rechyng** *ng.* Stretching, extending  
rechyng (1x)  
**regyon** *n.* Region, area  
regyon (1x)  
**reson** *n.* Reasonable cause of an act,  
event, a fact, reason  
reson (1x)  
**reuersi** *a.* Of nerves: turning back in  
an upward direction  
reuersi (2x)  
**reyne** *n.* A human or an animal kidney  
reynnes (1x), reynes (1x)  
**rote** *n.* Root  
rotys (1x), rote (1x)  
**rownde** *a.* Spherical in shape  
rownde (1x), rounde (1x), ronnde (1x)  
**rowndenesse** *n.* The quality of being  
spherical  
rowndenesse (1x)  
**rybbe** *n.* The rib(s)  
rybbys (2x)  
**ryzte** *a.* Right, as opposed to left; Righ-  
teous, virtuous, good  
ryzte (2x), ryght (1x), ryzth (1x)  
**ryght** *b.* Very extremely; fully, quite  
ryght (1x)  
**rynnyng** *ng.* Constriction, closing  
rynnyng (1x)

## S

- saccus** *n.* The caecum (an intestine)  
saccus (1x)  
**sacro** *a.* A bone resulting from the  
fusion of (usually) five vertebrae and  
forming the posterior wall of the pelvis  
sacro (1x)  
**sad** *a.* Sated, surfeited; satisfied  
sad (1x)  
**same** *a.* Identical; equal  
same (1x)  
**saue** *p.* Except, except for, with the ex-  
ception of  
saue (1x)  
**seien** *v.* To say  
seye (1x), seyde (1x)  
**semen** *v.* To seem  
semyth (1x)  
**semplable** *a.* Similar, analogous  
semplable (1x)  
**sen** *v.* To see  
singe (1x)  
**senden** *v.* To send  
sent (1x)  
**setten** *v.* To set  
set (3x), yset (1x)  
**share** *n.* A portion, share  
share (1x)  
**shewen** *v.* To see, look out  
yshewyd (1x), Ishewyd (1x)  
**shulder** *n.* The shoulder of a person  
shulders (1x)  
**shulen** *va.* (1) Shall  
shal (4x), shalt (1x)  
**shuten** *v.* To shut  
yshuyt (1x)  
**six** *d.* Six  
6 (2x)  
**skyn** *n.* Skin  
skynnys (2x), skynnes (2x), skynne  
(2x), skyne (1x), skyn (1x)  
**smale** *a.* Small  
smale (1x)  
**smellyng** *ng.* The sense of smelling  
smellyng (1x)

- so** *b.* So  
so (2x)
- soren** *v.* To hurt, make sore  
sore (1x)
- sothe** *b.* Truthfully  
sothe (2x)
- soule** *n.* The mind, intellect  
soule (1x)
- sowne** *n.* Sound  
sowne (1x)
- specyal** *a.* Special, individual, particular  
specyal (1x)
- sperme** *n.* The male seminal fluid  
sperme (1x)
- spice** *n.* A visible form or shape  
spice (1x)
- spirit** *n.* The mind, intellect, reason  
spirit (1x)
- splene** *n.* The spleen of a human or an animal  
splene (4x)
- spondyl** *n.* A vertebra  
spondylya (1x), spondyl (1x)
- spongyouse** *a.* Spongelike in nature, spongy; porous  
spongyouse (1x)
- spyne** *n.* The spinal column  
spyne (2x), spinals (1x)
- spyre** *n.* Gypsum, hydrous calcium sulphate  
spyre (1x)
- squinancia** *n.* An inflammation or swelling of the throat or part of the throat; tonsillitis, laryngitis, goiter, or other malady of the throat; quinsy  
squinancia (2x)
- stede** *n.* A particular part of space  
stedys (1x), stede (1x)
- stomake** *n.* Stomach  
stomake (9x), stomak (1x), stomach. (1x)
- stone** *n.* A stone  
stone (3x), stonys (1x)
- streynen** *v.* To make something narrow  
ystreyt (1x)
- streyte** *a.* Narrow, not wide  
streyte (1x)
- substaunce** *n.* A type or kind of thing  
substance (3x)
- suche** *d.* Such  
suche (1x)
- sum** *r.* Some  
sum (1x)
- sumeable** *n.* Similar in nature  
sumeable (1x)
- summe** *a.* Some  
summe (6x), sum (5x), sum (2x)
- sumwhat** *b.* In some respects, to some extent or degree; somewhat  
sum-what (1x)
- superfluyte** *n.* A bodily part formed from an excess of humors  
superfluytes (2x), superfluyte (1x), superfluyte (1x)
- sustenen** *v.* To support  
sustene (1x)
- suttyl** *a.* Manifest, clear, evident  
suttyl (1x)
- sweten** *v.* To perspire, sweat  
swetith (1x)
- swynne** *n.* A pig  
swynne (1x), swyne (1x)
- syde** *n.* Side  
syde (5x)
- syncopun** *n.* Loss of consciousness accompanied by weakening of the pulse  
Syncopun (1x)
- syphac** *n.* The peritoneum  
Syphac (1x)

## T

- taste** *n.* Taste, flavour  
taste (1x)
- tendernes** *n.* Tenderness  
tendernes (1x), tendernesse (1x)
- tethe** *n.* A tooth  
tethe (3x)
- tete** *n.* A nipple, teat  
tetyts (1x), tete (1x)
- thanne** *b.* Then  
Thanne (1x)
- pat** *d.* That  
pat (1x)

**pat** *r.* That  
pat (7x), that (4x), þat (1x)

**the** *d.* The  
the (95x), þe (47x)

**thereafter** *b.* Then, after that time  
Thereafter (1x)

**therefore** *b.* Therefore  
Therefore (1x), þerfore (1x)

**þei** *r.* They  
þei (3x)

**thre** *d.* Three  
thre (1x), iij (1x)

**thriven** *v.* To flourish, grow  
thrywith (1x)

**throthe** *n.* Throat  
throthe (1x)

**thus** *b.* Thus  
thus (1x)

**thylke** *a.* Some; referring to a specific member of a class and used anaphorically  
thylke (1x)

**thyng** *n.* Thing  
thyng (1x)

**thyse** *r.* These  
thyse (1x)

**to** *p.* To  
to (45x)

**towching** *ng.* The sense of touching  
towchyng (1x)

**trachea** *n.* The tube connecting the larynx and the bronchi, the windpipe  
Trachea (3x), tracheam (3x), tracheam (1x)

**tunge** *n.* The tongue  
tunge (10x)

**turnen** *v.* To change position or orientation  
Iturnd (2x), turnyth (1x)

**tweyne** *d.* Two  
tweyne (4x), twene (2x)

**two** *d.* Two  
two (1x)

## U

**undepertable** *a.* Indivisible  
undepertable (1x)

**under** *p.* Under  
under (5x), under (2x)

**understonden** *v.* Understand  
understondyth (1x)

**understondyng** *ng.* The faculty of understanding  
understondyng (2x), understondyng (1x)

**unknownen** *v.* To be or remain undiscovered  
unknowene (1x)

**upon** *b.* Above or upon in space  
upon (2x), opone (1x)

**uryne** *n.* Urine  
uryne (1x), urine (1x)

**us** *r.* Us  
us (2x)

## V

**v** *n.* The Roman numeral five  
v (1x)

**vertu** *n.* Physical ability or skill  
vertu (3x), vertues (1x)

**veyne** *n.* A blood vessel, vein  
veyne (3x), vena (2x), veynes (2x), veynez (1x), vene (1x), venas (1x)

**vijth** *d.* Seven  
vijth (1x), vij (1x)

**villose** *a.* Having muscle fibers, fibrous  
vyllose (1x)

**visyble** *a.* Perceptible to sight; Capable of seeing  
visyble (1x), visible (1x)

**vn** *d.* A, one  
vn (1x), oone (1x), one (1x)

**vp** *b.* Up  
vp (1x)

**vpone** *p.* Upon  
Vpone (2x), vpon (1x)

**vua** *n.* The uvula; also, the epiglottis  
Vua (1x)

**vvij** *d.* Twelve  
 vvij (1x)  
**vylle** *n.* Any festering sore on the surface of the body; ulcer, carbuncle  
 vyllys (1x)

## W

**wattery** *a.* Waterlike  
 wattery (1x)  
**waye** *n.* Way  
 waye (2x)  
**we** *r.* We  
 we (1x)  
**wenen** *v.* To believe, suppose  
 ywene (1x)  
**wetynge** *ng.* The act of moistening or wetting  
 wetynge (1x)  
**whateuere** *r.* Whatever  
 what-euere (1x)  
**wherfore** *b.* For that reason, thus, therefore  
 wherfore (1x)  
**whych** *r.* Which  
 whych (37x), wyche (1x), wych (1x)  
**whytte** *a.* White  
 whytte (1x)  
**with** *p.* With  
 with (6x), wyth (4x)  
**witholden** *v.* To retain  
 witholde (1x)  
**withoute** *p.* Without  
 withoute (4x), wythoute (1x)  
**woman** *n.* Woman  
 women (1x)  
**wonen** *v.* To exist, be, live  
 ywonne (1x)  
**wyce** *n.* Appearance, physical form  
 wyce (1x)  
**wylde** *a.* Wild  
 wylde (1x), wyld (1x)  
**wyle** *b.* While  
 wyle (1x)  
**wythynne** *p.* Within  
 wythynne (1x), wythyn (1x), *withynne* (1x)

**wythyn** *b.* Within; in the interior  
 wythyn (2x), *withynne* (1x), *withynne* (1x)  
**wytte** *n.* Human reason  
 wytte (1x)

## Y

**yelden** *v.* To impart a quality  
 yelde (1x)  
**yenen** *v.* To be wide open  
 yendyd (1x)  
**yliaca** *a.* An intestinal disorder due to obstruction in the ileum, colic  
 yliaca (1x)  
**ymagynatyffe** *a.* The ability to form images of things not experienced  
 ymagynatyffe (1x)  
**ymone** *n.* Association  
 ymone (1x), ymon (1x)  
**yn** *p.* In  
 yn (26x), In (15x), in (10x)  
**yn** *b.* In  
 yn (1x)  
**yinner** *a.* Inner, inside  
 yinner (2x)  
**you** *r.* You  
 you (3x), Thow (1x), þou (1x)  
**ypocundrya** *n.* The two upper lateral regions of the human abdomen next below the lowest rib on either side  
 ypocundrya (1x)  
**ysis** *n.* Isis  
 ysis (1x)  
**ysophagum** *n.* The esophagus  
 ysophagum (3x), ysophagus (2x), ysophagyaryone (1x), ysophagum (1x), isophagus (1x), ysophago (1x)  
**yt** *r.* It  
 yt (14x), hij (1x)

