Geographical and Dialectal Distribution of Platearius' 
*Liber de Simplici Medicina* in England

Edurne Garrido Anes* 
*University of Huelva*

**ABSTRACT**
This article aims to give an account of the sources from which we can draw some information concerning the geographical and dialectal distribution of Platearius' *Liber de simplici medicina* in England. The Latin copies and the Middle English renderings preserved as British holdings reveal dynamic and widespread dissemination of this treatise. Linguistic and extra-linguistic factors will help us find out the origin or dwelling place of some of the people who copied, read or owned an exemplar of the work. Dialectal features and onomastical references found in the exemplars will be taken into account alongside some legal and library records.

**KEYWORDS:** 
*Circa instans*, Latin-Middle English, dialects

**I. INTRODUCTION**
Studies of Latin, French, German, and Dutch versions, translations and adaptations of the *Liber de simplici medicina*, as well as of some of its near contemporary and later works, have evinced the great impact and long-term influence of this medieval pharmacological treatise. As also attested by further translations into Hispano-Provenzal, Catalan, Hebrew, Danish and English, this work, attributed to the famous teaching physician Matthaeus Platearius (d. 1161), became an essential handbook for medical practitioners, apothecaries and botanists. It was used for more than four centuries, and came to be known in many places other than Salemo, its original place...
of composition. Its relevance to the history of medicine and pharmacy, together with the philological and sometimes artistic value of its extant manuscripts, have led the critique to raise this book on simple medicines, more commonly known as Circa instans (CI), to the category of well-established masterworks like Dioscorides's De materia medica and Plinius's Natural History (Steinschneider, 1867: 112).

Englishmen already knew the Latin CI as far back in time as the thirteenth century, as shown by some manuscripts dating from that time, and by Bartholomeus Anglicus himself, who borrowed from it for his De proprietatibus rerum (Dorveaux, 1913: xvi). The Latin treatise was often copied and bound together with the Antidotarium Nicholai, and Latin versions of Platearius' works were also read by students from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. The Royal physician John of Gaddesden referred to Matthew Platearius in his Rosa anglica medicinae (Getz, 1995: 384-391), and so did in their writings the surgeon John of Arderne (Jones, 2005) and the cleric John Mirfield, who worked in London as well (Hunt, 1990: 39). Despite the already acknowledged importance of this book on simples, little is still known about its geographical and dialectal distribution in England. However, some further first-hand valuable information about where or by people from where the CI was copied and owned can be extracted from its extant manuscripts and other primary documents where the treatise is mentioned.

II. AIMS AND METHOD
As far as Great Britain is concerned, we currently know of the existence of as many as twenty-nine Latin exemplars and of twenty-six Middle English (ME) ones. These manuscripts were gathered, classified, and briefly described in Garrido-Anes (2004; 2005), but they have not yet been localised. It is our purpose here to give an account of such hitherto unexplored sources, in order to provide with an overall idea of the widespread distribution of this work in England.

Ten of those Latin manuscripts supply some trustworthy evidence of English ownership and readership, but the English glosses or isolated proper names found in them do not always provide us with sufficient clues to be able to further ascertain the provenance or dwelling place of copyists, readers or owners. As stated by R. Beadle, "the silence of the historical record [...] is in no way surprising, since the scribes [...] had little or no reason to leave any trace of where or how they had obtained their exemplars" (1994: 74). Notwithstanding this fact, observation of toponymical references in some of these Latin and ME sources has allowed us to elicit some interesting information. In addition, we have linguistically scanned sixteen ME manuscripts. The remaining ten exemplars are tables that the present study has not taken into consideration.

Aiming at the dialectal localisation of the language of the ME versions, we have followed the methodology proposed in A Linguistic Atlas of Late Mediueval English, henceforth LALME (McIntosh, Samuels & Benskin, 1986). Through completion of the survey questionnaire, we have devised the Linguistic Profiles (LPs) of the different scribes involved in the copying, which are offered in Appendix II. As it is the practice in LALME (vol. 3: xiv), the absence of
parentheses enclosing a word means that it is the dominant form; single parentheses stand for forms occurring about one third to two thirds as frequently as the most common one; and double parentheses indicate that the form enclosed by them appears in the text less than about one third as commonly as the main one. The recount of forms has been made, when necessary, with the aid of the Oxford Concordance Programme, and the fit-technique has then applied to match those forms with the dialectal variety that they stand for. This technique consists in the plotting of the scribes’ forms with those found in LALME dot and item maps. When dealing with ME manuscripts, we have to confront several problems, though:

Manuscripts and scribes travelled, and “it is natural to think that scribes of Norfolk training [for instance] would scarcely have persisted in using that area’s highly dialectal colouration of their work [...] if they were working anywhere other than East Anglia” (Beadle, 1991: 90). That could have been the case, though, with certain copies of medical manuscripts intended for personal use, while others, being, indeed, much more standardised, show, therefore, very few localisms.

On the basis of what has just been said, we have here associated some CI manuscripts with a specific geographical area according to either toponymical reference, which may be a hint at where the manuscripts were owned and used at some point of their transmission at least, or to linguistic evidence found in the English versions. The latter case does not mean straight away that the text was necessarily copied in the corresponding dialectal region, but only that it was written in a language peculiar to that area. Because of the above-mentioned difficulties, it is not always easy to match an exemplar with a place of provenance or use. Nonetheless, our knowledge about the diffusion of the work will become more and more accurate with the study and comparison of as many parallel texts as possible.

III. GEOGRAPHICAL OR DIALECTAL LOCALISATION OF SOME COPIES OF THE CI IN ENGLAND

The Midlands is the area that shows the highest concentration of manuscripts of Platearius' work. This might be due to the strategic geographical location of the two English Universities,
where the work was very well known, and from where its popularity must have emerged. As pointed out by M. L. Samuels, "since most university work was presumably still in Latin, it seems likely that, whenever English was used for other purposes, the writers used their own local spellings" (1981: 47). He suggested that Norfolk spellings, for example, must have been accepted in Cambridge. Thus, the fact that most of the ME exemplars of Platearius' treatise retain dialectal features from counties neighbouring Oxford and Cambridge could perhaps be explained on the basis of a potential non-official circulation of English versions of the CI and other such works in university circles. Nonetheless, the treatise later expanded its scope of diffusion to less academic spheres both socially and geographically speaking. Indeed, other records from church libraries and legal documents have shown that the diffusion of this work also reached parts of the island that were more northerly.

Beginning with the extra-linguistic information found in the Latin manuscripts, we know that the Doctor in Medicine John of Stoke legated the codex Cambridge, Peterhouse 52 to a religious house named St. Peter's. This book locates the donor in Bryngton (Bromsworth), in the county of Huntingdonshire, which belonged to the Diocese of Lincolnshire. Cambridge, Trinity College R. 14.49 belonged to the Franciscan Convent of Babwell in Bury St. Edmunds (Suffolk), whereas Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS. Wood Empt. 15 (SC. 8603) was written by J. Bobych in a more southern location, at Exeter (Devonshire), by the mid-fifteenth century (Parkes, 1969: list of figures, 3. i). In turn, the ME CI text in Glasgow University Library, MS Hunter 307 (U. 7. 1) contains a fifteenth-century allusion to Southwark (London), indicating that a gardener requested that particular copy: "At Suthework, at the Christopher inquire for one gardner" (f. 1 v).

Other than that, linguistic evidence reveals that nine of the ME manuscripts analysed were written in an East-Midland language. The verbal inflections found in them and the predominance of <o> as the reflex of OE and ON /a/ (as in stone, bone, and oak), as well as of W Germ /â/ + /mb, nd, ng/ (as in hand, long, strong, womb) immediately exclude the north of the country. The representation of OE /y/ (as in fire, and of OE /o, a/ + nasal as <a> (man, name) allows us to also discard the West Midlands.

Eight of these nine texts clearly show an East-Anglian dialect, mostly from Norfolk or, at the most, from bordering areas in the adjoining counties. The LP for Cambridge, Jesus College Q. D. 1, ff. 75v-121r undoubtedly points to Norfolk and Suffolk. Here converge the features that follow: <et>, <yt> as verbal inflections for the THIRD PERSON SINGULAR OF THE PRESENT INDICATIVE (LALME vol. 4: 323); <scel> instead of <scl>, as in schleyth (SLEITH) (vol. 4: 322); welle and wele for WILL (vol. 4: 43); and the possessive HIS as hese (vol. 1: 543, map 1131; vol. 4: 314). The same may be said of: <wu> for <wo>, as in wurmes (vol. 4: 322); weyn, seyt, seite, feyr, for WINE, SIGHT and FIRE (vol. 4: 318); the addition of non-etymological initial <h> as in his and holde for IS and OLD (vol. 1: 500, map 849; vol. 4: 320); <w> for <u> as in swche for SUCH; or borowgh and ynowgh, instead of borough and yrough (vol. 4: 322). Other features such as <nk> for <ng> as in stoppynk, thynk, pink, werkyank (for STOPPING, THING and
WORKING) (vol. 4: 321) also take us to the two East-Anglian counties when checked against the restrictive <th> form in words written with <gh> or <gh> in other dialects: nyth, seyth, mythi and forowth, for NIGHT, SIGHT, MIGHTY and THROUGH (vol. 1: 387-388, maps 330 & 334; vol. 4: 94-96). The verb TO HAVE spelt as huyt, haht, hayth, haphth has been attested only in Norfolk (vol. 4: 190), which might serve for a narrower localisation of this manuscript within East Anglia.

Applying the fit-technique to the forms found in Cambridge, Gonville and Caius 6091340, ff. 20r-45v leads us to the northwesternmost tip of Norfolk near Lincolnshire, as suggested by some hybrid or blend forms characteristic of border areas (vol. 1: 26), such as yhow for THOUGH (yhoru + yhow) or shorow for THROUGH (yhoru + yhow). The former spellings are northern (vol. 4: 57), whereas the latter have been recorded in Norfolk (vol. 4: 99). This manuscript combines prototypical features of this East-Anglian county with others of a more northern distribution. Among the Norfolk ones, we should highlight xult and xuld for SHALL and SHOULD (vol. 1: 342, maps 149-150), <w> for <u>, as in drwnkyen (vol. 4: 322), or nowgth for NOT, nyth for NIGHT, and mowgth (vol. 4: 83 & 94-96). The THIRD PERSON SINGULAR PRESENT INDICATIVE in <gh> had already reached the Midlands by the fifteenth century (Lass 1992: 136), and its use has been attested in Norfolk as well (vol. 4: 109). Other forms generally associated with the north, such as ar for ARE (vol. 4: 32), hase, for Present-Day English HAS (vol. 4: 190), moite for MIGHT (vol. 4: 95), or <u> as the reflex of OE /&/ (as in ruse and gude for ROSE and GOD) (vol. 4: 187) can still be accommodated in this East-Anglian county.

The plotting of the forms in London, British Library, Sloane 706, ff. 21r-93v takes us to the south of Norfolk or to bordering areas of Suffolk, with xult and xal (SHALL) (vol. 1: 342, maps 149-150), feer and feyr for FIRE (vol. 4: 170), firste for FIRST (vol. 4: 171), and wyke for WEEK (vol. 1: 444, map 559; vol. 4: 276). The addition of non-etymological <u>, as in hony for ANY, has been recorded in neighbouring areas of these two East-Anglian counties as well (vol. 2: 74; vol. 4: 29).

London, British Library, Additional 29301, ff. 55r-89r may also be localised in East Anglia, with nyth for NIGHT (vol. 4: 94-96), qwan, qwat, qwoso or qwer for WHEN, WHAT, WHO or WHERE (vol. 1: 372, maps 270-274), and hese for the possessive HIS (vol. 1: 543, map 1131; vol. 4: 314). <Sc> instead of <Sh> (sleep as sleple and slay as slelyn) (vol. 4: 322), the SECOND PERSON SINGULAR OF THE PRETERITE of DO as deddyst (vol. 4: 153), and wyke for WEEK (vol. 1: 444, map 559; vol. 4: 276), also coincide in this area. The very restrictive forms chult and chal for SHALL (vol. 1: 340, map 142) point again to Norfolk as the most likely area of provenance within this East-Midland region.

London, British Library, Sloane 404, ff. 2r-243r; 294r-319v may be placed in East Anglia too, as shown by the coexistence of forms such as fforste for FIRST (vol. 4: 125), the addition of non-etymological <h> as in halle for ALL, his for IS (vol. 4: 320), or the form them for THEM (vol. 4: 13). Na3fh for NOT has been recorded relatively often for Norfolk only (vol.
Edurne Garrido Aris

1: 377, map 289; vol. 2: 200), which should allow for localisation in this county rather than in Suffolk.

London, British Library, Sloane 297, ff. 72r-78v is also to be localised in the same area, with ny3th for NIGHT (vol. 1: 387-388, maps 330 & 334) and <s> as <sc>, as in scleith and sclepe for SLAY and SLEEP (vol. 4: 322). The form in <y> for weak past participles, as in callyth for CALLED, has been recorded for the whole of East Anglia as well (vol. 4: 324-325), while, as noted above, no3th for NOT (vol. 1: 377, map 289; vol. 2: 200) seems to allow for the exclusion of Suffolk in favour of Norfolk.

In London, British Library, Sloane 635, ff. 35r-69v, the plotting of FIRE (vol. 1: 406, map 408), of moch and mych for MUCH (vol. 4: 30-31), and of the THIRD PERSON SINGULAR PRESENT SUFFIX <yt> (vol. 4: 111), together with furste for FIRST (vol. 4: 125), broadly locates the manuscript in the eastern part of the Midlands, probably the area comprising Leicestershire, the south of Lincolnshire, Ely and Norfolk. A narrower localisation within the remaining counties is possible if we take into consideration that the use of <w> for <q>, as in abowt or mowth, reduces the area to Norfolk and Suffolk. Having said that, the items SAY found as saye (vol. 4: 241), and THOUGH found as bogh (vol. 4: 58), have not been attested in Suffolk. Other forms like sschal and sschul for SHALL and SHOULD (vol. 4: 314, map 146), or borowgh for THROUGH (vol. 4: 97), do certainly confirm the Norfolk provenance of the language of the text, as it overlaps in this area with the realisations of the previous items.

London, British Library, Sloane 1764, ff. 47r-114v shows fewer local usages than the manuscripts just analysed, but its LP entries point to Norfolk again after the plotting of forms like borowgh (THROUGH) (vol. 4: 97), nought (NOT) (vol. 4: 83), ffeer (FIRE) (vol. 4: 170), and furste (FIRE) (vol. 4: 125). The absence of inflection to express the THIRD PERSON SINGULAR PRESENT INDICATIVE seems to further restrict the dialectal provenance of the text to the area between the Isle of Ely and Norfolk (vol. 4: 110). Furthermore, on the flyleaf of this codex there is a note dated on April 1, 1463, which mentions Saint Margaret's Church, from Norwich (Norfolk)."

The last of these East-Midland manuscripts is Cambridge, Trinity College R. 14.32, ff. 128r-129v, 8r, 8v, 10v, 11r, 18r, 18v, 19r, 28r, 61r-64r. The authors of LALME talked about the copyists of the different texts within the codex as "various hands in similar language" (vol. 3: 127, LP 6300), and turned them all into a single Essex LP. The item forms of the CI part alone do certainly overlap in the easternmost part of the Midlands, and the fit-technique points to an area comprising Essex and the very south of Suffolk. This manuscript shows <w> for <u> (vol. 4: 322), <ou> before nasals, as in tounge (vol. 4: 319), feyre, fyer and fyre for FIRE (vol. 1: 406-407, maps 408-410), and hur for HER (vol. 1: 310, map 23). They all coincide in this part of the country when plotted against the restrictive form mony for MANY, which is not so common in Suffolk, let alone Norfolk (vol. 1: 327, map 91; vol. 2: 62).

Another five manuscripts were written in a more western language. These texts include features such as the reflex of OE /o/ or nasal consonant as <o> (mon and nome for MAN and
NAME, respectively),²⁴ or rounded vowels for the representation of the evolution of OE /y/.²⁵ The orthographic representation <œ>, prototypical of the southwest, appears in these manuscripts not only as a reflex of OE <œ>, but also as what J. J. Smith defines as “back-spellings” in the sense that they indicate an unhistorical spread of eo [...] to contexts which had never had them in OE” (1991: 58): neose (<OE nes), mefon (<OF moveir, L mouere).

One of these manuscripts is London, Medical Society, MS 131, ff. 3r-56v. It may be placed in the border area between Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, with IT as hit (vol. 1: 310, map 24), mon and name for MAN and NAME (vol. 1: 328, map 95), hyfer or fefer for LIVER and FEVER (vol. 4: 322), treo for TREE, and beo / beenp as forms of the verb TO BE (vol. 4: 33). From OE /y/, FIRE appears as fury (vol. 1: 407, map 412), LITTLE as luytil (vol. 1: 419, map 459), and FILTH as fullhe (vol. 1: 526, map 998), while FILL and FIRST, from OE /y/, can be found as fullhe and first (vol. 1: 526, map 995; 409, map 417). The plotting of these items with their and HER as hur(e) (vol. 1: 320, map 62; 310, map 23), and each as vchon converge in this region (vol. 1: 327, map 89). Suggests that the verb TO SAY is a very restrictive prototypical feature of this area (vol. 1: 431, map 508; vol. 4, 241-242).

The language in London, British Library, Sloane 1088, ff. 1a-60b is very similar to that of the previous manuscript. The application of the fit-technique locates the text in the border area delimited by Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, with mon for MAN (vol. 1: 328, map 95), abofen for ABOVE (vol. 4: 322), and beenp or been as forms of the verb TO BE (vol. 4: 33). FIRE appears as fury (vol. 1: 407, map 412), LITTLE as luytil (vol. 1: 419, map 459), and FILTH. FILL and FIRST as fulhe (vol. 1: 526, map 998), fulle (vol. 1: 526, map 995), and frust (vol. 1: 409, map 418) or first (vol. 1: 409, map 417). HER is found as hur (vol. 1: 310, map 23), and sugg- is also used for SAY (vol. 1: 431, map 508), restricting the dialectal area of provenance of the manuscript to that small part of the southwestern Midlands.

London, British Library, Sloane 105, ff. 66r-100v does not display too many local traits, but the plotting on maps of the following forms seems to point to the south of Staffordshire: hit for IT (vol. 1: 310, map 24), fair for FIRE (vol. 1: 407, map 412), bip for ARE (vol. 4: 33), haus for THROUGH (vol. 4: 58), and hur3 for THROUGH (vol. 4: 101).

Oxford, Bodleian Library, Ashmole 1477, ff. 114r-195v contains forms like fulthe (vol. 1: 526, map 998), full (vol. 1: 526, map 995), and firste (vol. 1: 409, map 417) for FILTH. FILL and FIRST. A more accurate delimitation of the territory is certainly possible thanks to some other questionnaire forms that limit the area to the upper half of the county of Wiv Nicaragua, within the triangle formed by the north of Worcestershire, the south of Staffordshire and the southwest of Leicestershire. Thus, we can find in the text the THIRD PERSON PLURAL OF PRESENT INDICATIVE verbs ending in <ythe> (vol. 4: 111), LITTLE as lytt (vol. 4: 211), and other forms like maye (vol. 4: 215), nowght (vol. 4: 83) and thourgh (vol. 4: 97), for MAY, NOT and THROUGH, recorded for Leicestershire, as well as by3ende (vol. 4: 133) or thowgh (vol. 4: 57), attested in Worcestershire.
Cambridge, CUL Ec. 1.13 displays many traits that lead us to an area of Herefordshire not far from the neighbouring counties of Worcestershire and Gloucestershire, but it also contains features of a possible East-Anglian source text. However, for reasons of space, we are not going to deal with these eastern characteristics here. Some of the western characteristics that allow for its localisation are: hit for IT (vol. 1: 310, map 24), mon for MAN (vol. 1: 328, map 95) and mony for MANY (vol. 1: 327, map 91), or hie for ARE (vol. 4: 33). Both the combination of fiur, fiyre, fyr for FIRE (vol. 1: 407, map 412; vol. 4: 322), alongside initial <v> for <f> in vire and vyr (vol. 4: 322), and the occurrence of <v> where <v> would be expected (fyngere) (vol. 4: 322), point to the southwestern counties. The plotting of more restrictive forms like sugge, for SAY (vol. 1: 431, map 508), prow3 and prow3e for THROUGH (vol. 4: 101), brunn- for BURN (vol. 4: 137), peke for THE SAME (vol. 4: 239-240), silfe(e) and silue for SELF (vol. 4: 249), and the occurrence of -en plural for nouns other than those weak in OE, such as honden for HANDS (vol. 4: 323), locate the text in the aforementioned area. As may be inferred from Renaissance marginal annotations, yeomen in Derbyshire seem to have later owned the text in the sixteenth century.17

The manuscript Leeds, Ripon Catedral XVIII, H. 1 [2], ff. H6r-H6v, a small fragment of the CF written in the margins of a 1493 incunable, is almost illegible and too short to localise, but verb inflections for the THIRD PERSON SINGULAR OF THE PRESENT INDICATIVE (growethe, confortythe) suggest that it should be a Midland or southern text.

Finally, the ME manuscript London, British Library, Egerton 2433 can be associated with the north of England. After the plotting of the questionnaire items, the place of provenance of the language of this manuscript should not be situated in the map any lower than Lincolnshire. The most restrictive forms are the pronouns (yei, yam) (vol. 4: 11, 14), the singular and plural verbal forms in <v>, (vol. 4: 108-111), the reflex of OE /u/ as <u> in guod (GOOD) (vol. 4: 187), the absence of palatalisation, as in mykyll, mykill (MUCH) (vol. 4: 31), or Thoff (THOUGH) (vol. 4: 59).

Even though little evidence remains, the Salernitan Libro de simplici medicina was also used in northern parts of England. R. Beadle (1994) and J. B. Friedman (1995) call our attention to the fact that manuscripts of northern provenance were more and more common since the turn of the fourteenth century. The name Platearius was written in a catalogue compiled in 1372 by the Austin monks of York (Getz, 1998: 50), but we can only speculate about the works they had, for this could have been Johannes Platearius as much as Mattheus, the author of the Practica brevis. However, Friedman makes specific reference to a CI manuscript mentioned in a testament, and even though he does not provide any further evidence (1995: 263), in one of the edited wills from York (Raine, 1836: 343), we can read that a Doctor in Medicine called John Parker legated a medical book entitled Circumstans to the Vicar of Hamsthwaite in West Riding Yorkshire.18 This title is, beyond doubt, a mistranscription for the words Circa instans. Moreover, Anthony Higgin, founder of Ripon Cathedral Library and Dean from 1608 to 1624, offered his books to this library in North Yorkshire, as stated in his testament preserved in the York Registry (Fowler, 1873). Among them, there was the above-mentioned 1493 incunable
with Pietro di Crescenzi's work *Ruralia Commoda*. The spelling of one of the former owners of this book, whose name is illegible, betrays his northern origin, for we can read "awe thy bowke" (LALME vol. 4: 234). The language of the *CI* fragments which were written in the margins of this volume are not northern, but the text ended in northern hands as it has just been shown.

**IV. CONCLUSIONS**

Platearius' work offered a comprehensive collection of easy medical remedies based on vegetal, animal and mineral simples. It also provided a few recipes with instructions for embalming corpses, for depilation, to do one's nails, to protect books from worms and to kill mice. In other languages and countries, De simplici medicina proved to be a reference work very much used and read in academic, professional, aristocratic and domestic circles. Our study of the *CI* in England has revealed a similar trajectory, given that most of the extant evidence points to a work that circulated in the lower half of the island among religious houses, medical practitioners, gardeners and yeomen. This is supported, on the one hand, by certain toponymical references in the Latin manuscripts mainly, and, on the other hand, by the fact that most of the ME copies were written in Midland varieties of the language, which, curiously enough, happen to point to virtually the same areas where the *Antidotarium Nicholai* was copied and owned. A more northerly distribution has also been confirmed, not only by the language of a ME copy and the spelling of the owner of a book with a *CI* fragment, but also by references made to Platearius' work in some wills and documents from York. Based on the extant evidence, these are the places connected with the *CI* in England, either geographically or dialectally speaking (See Map in appendix I). Considering that there must have been many more copies that are now lost, its distribution must have been much denser and wider. This study has presented further proof of the widespread influence of Platearius' twelfth-century treatise on simples. The linguistic and toponymical evidence directly extracted from the analysis of its extant manuscripts has contributed to filling in some gaps in the hitherto unknown distribution of this work in England.

**NOTES**

1. Cambridge, Peterhouse 52. 11. 95r-100v (13th/14th c.); Cambridge, Trinity College R. 14.40, pp. 51-118 (12th-13th c.); London, BL Sloane 20911. 3r-40v (13th c.); London, Wellcome Library 536. ff. 13r-34r (late 13th c.); Oxford, Bodleian Library, Digby 197, ff. 4v-33r (13th c.).

2. Manuscripts with the *Antidotarium Nicholai* and the Latin *CI* are, for example, Cambridge, Peterhouse 52; Cambridge, Trinity College, R. 14. 40; London, Wellcome Library 536; and Oxford, Pembroke College 15. Manuscripts with the Latin *Antidotarium* and an English *CI* are: Cambridge, Gonville and Caius 6091340; and with the *Antidotarium* and the *CI* in Middle Dutch, London, British Library, Additional 70515. I am grateful to María José Carrillo-Linares for sharing with me her own list of manuscripts of the *Antidotarium Nicholai*.

3. Apart from those in note 1, see also Cambridge, Trinity College R. 14.32, ff. 151r-168r (15th c.); Cambridge, Trinity College O. 9. 10, ff. 137r-140v (15th c.); London, BL Royal 12 E.V., ff. 1r-93v (14th c.); London, BL.
Eduine Guriido-Anes

Sloane 390, ff. 49a-71a // 73a-168b (14th c.); Oxford, Bodleian Library, MS. Wood Empt. 15 (sc. 8603), ff. 106r-116v (15th c.).

4. For a more detailed description of the fit-technique, see Benskin (1991).

5. A very similar distribution has been devised for the ME copies of the Antidotarium Nicolai, another influential pharmacological treatise composed at Salerno. See M. J. Carrillo-Linares in this volume.

6. For more information about the intended readers of the vernacularised Cl, see Guriido-Anes (2004)

7. On the flyleaf: “iste liber est communitatis domus S. Petri ex legato mag. Johannis de Stokes, Doctoris in Medicina cuius anime propicietur Deus” [This book belongs to the House of the Community of Saint Peter, as it was legated by the Master John of Stoke, Doctor in Medicine. May God be favourable to his soul].

8. On the flyleaf: "Bryngton, Lyncol. Dioe, Super Bronswolde"

9. All further references belong to LALME, unless otherwise specified.

10. Even if LALME does not provide any information regarding the approximate time span in which the forms recorded were used within the two centuries covered, some features, like /ŋ/ third person singular in Norfolk are, obviously, later. For more information on the need for the dating of variants for purposes of dialectal localization, see Williamson (2004).

11. My thanks to Jeremy J. Smith for his remarks on the probable Norfolk provenance of the text.

12. Beadle (1991: 103) already included the whole codex in a list of manuscripts apparently copied by Norfolk scribes, but no LP was provided.

13. "Certificatio Petri Cantele, Rectoris ecclesiae Sanctae Margaretae [...], Norwicen [...] Dat. 1 Apr. 1463" (f. 3r). [Certificate of Peter Cantele, Rector of the Church of Saint Margaret [...] dated on 1 April 1463].

14. Towards the beginning of the fourteenth century, the form mun was beginning to penetrate the West Midlands through Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire. Other counties like Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Herefordshire seem to have retained it longer. See G. Kristensson 1987: 209-215.


17. Grateful acknowledgement is here made to Michael Benskin for taking a look at the LPs, and also to Peter M. Jones for helping me to decipher the sixteenth-century marginal scribbling that relates these Cl-Renaissance readers with the county of Derbyshire.

18. "Item lego vicario de Hamsthwayt, i. librum vocatum Circumstant" [Thus, I bequeath a book called Circumstans to the Vicar of Hamstwhait].

19. Right before submitting this article, we happened to identify one more Cl text in ME among the herbal material contained in London, British Library, Sloane 770, ff. 45v-48v. It seems to be written in a central Midland dialect, maybe from Northamptonshire, but no concluding remarks can be made until more work is done on it.

© Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 5 (2), 2005, pp. 93-114
REFERENCES


© Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved.


APPENDIX I: Map**

Light colour: broad distribution of CI, based on linguistic evidence
Dark colour: broad distribution of CI, based on toponymical references

** This Map is based on the LALME county map and is here used with the author's permission.

O Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. JIES, vol. 5 (2), 2005, pp. 93-114
APPENDIX II: Linguistic Profiles

Jesus College O.D.1

HER: here, hyr
LE: it
THEY: hey
THEM: hem
THEIR: here, her
SUCH: swche
MANY: many
MAN: man
ANY: any (ony)
MUCH: moche
ARE: bene. be
IS: is (his)
SHALL: sg. schal, schalle;
pl. schall
WILL: sg. wyll, wyl, (welle, wele); pl. wol.
IF: yf
AGAINST: ayen (again)
AGAIN: ayen (ageyn)
SINCE: seb
WH: -w-
NOT: noyt, not

Cambridee, Gonville & Caius 609/340

IT: it(y)
THEY: yei
THEM: yem
THEIR: yeir
SUCH: such
WHICH: ye which
MANY: many
MAN: man
MUCH: mych
ARE: be (ben) (tar)
IS: is
SHALL: sg. xall, xal, xalt (schall)
SHOULD: xuld
WILL: 2nd sg. wylt; 3rd sg. wyl
WOULD: wyld
FROM: from (frame)
THEN: yen, yan
THAN: yan
THOUGH: yhow
IF: if
AGAIN: a3eyn (agayn)
SINCE: conj. syth, seith
YET: 3st
WH: -wh-
NOT: not, nowght

O Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved.
AMONG: prep. among
ASK: ax-
BE: pp. ben, be
BEFORE: adv. befor, fore, before: prep. tofor
BEYOND: be3onde
BOTH: bothe
BURN: bren-
BUT: but
CALL: clepid, clepyd
DO: inf. don; 3'sg. pres. doph; 2'sg. pret. dedyst, 3'sg. pret. dede; pp. don
DOWN: doun
ENOUGH: mow
EVIL: euel
FILL: fille
FILTH: filp
FIRE: fyre
FIRST: fierst, first

London, BL Sloane 404

SHE: sche
HER: her
IT: it
THEM: them (them)
THEIR: here
SUCH: suche
WHICH: the which
MANY: many
MAN: man
ANY: any
MUCH: moche
ARE: be
SHALL: sg. shal
SHOULD: sg. schulde
WILL: sg. wyl ((wiil))
WOULD: wolde
FROM: frome

FLESH: flesche
GIVE: imp. 3eue; pp. 3ouen, 3euen
GOOD: adj. gode
HAVE: inf. haue, 3'sg. hab, pl. hab, ban, hauz
HIGHT: hat
HILL: hill
HIM: him
HOW: how
KIND: kende
LESS: lesse, lasse
LITTLE: litel
MAY: sg. may; pl. may
NEITHER + NOR: nober
NEW: neue
NIGH: adj. neye, neygh, nere, ne3e
OLD: old

AFTER: after
THEN: then
AGAINST: ayneste
WH-: wh-
NOT: not (no3th)
O: o
WHERE: where-
MIGHT: might; cf. sight
THROUGH: thorow
WHEN: whan
PRESENT PP.: -yng
VERBAL SUBST.: -yng
3rd SING. PRESENT IND.: -yth, -eth
PRESEN'T PL.: - O
WEAK PAST PP.: -yd, - ed
STRONG PAST PP.: -en
ALL: halle
BEFORE: adv. byfore, byffore

OR: ober
OUT: owt
THE SAME: 3hike
SAY: inf. say; pp. - seyd
SELF: self
SILVER: seluer
TOGETHER: togedir, togeder
TWO: two
WEEK: wyke
WHAT: what, qwat
WHETHER: wheber
WHO: whoso, qwoso
WHOSE: whos-
WITHOUT: prep. wibowe, wiboten
-ER: -ere, -er
-LY: -ly

CALL: pp. called
DO: 3'sg. douth
DOWN: doun
EVIL: euel
FIRE: fyre
FIRST: fierste
GIVE: pp. yeuen ((yeued))
GOOD: adj. good
GROW: grow-
HAVE: sg. hath; pl. haue
HOW: how
LITTLE: litel
MIGHT: might; cf. sight
SAY: inf. say; pp. seyd
TOGETHER: togeders, togiders
WHAT: what
YOU: yow, you
YOUR: your
London, BL, Sloane 297

HER: her
IT: yt (hit, hyt)
THEY: bey
THEM: hem (them)
THEIR: here
MAN: man
ANY: any
ARE: byn, byth
IS: is
ART: art
SHALL: sg. schall
IF: yf
AGAINST: aynest

WH: wh-
A: O: o
WHERE: where
MIGHT: cf. ny3th
WHEN: whan
PRESENT PP.: -ing, -ying
3rd SING. PRESENT IND.: -yth
PRESENT PL.: -yth (0)
WEAK PAST PP.: -yd (-yth)
STRONG PAST PP.: -yth, O
BE: pp. be
BEFORE: adv. afore
BUT: but

DO: 3° sg. doth
FIRST: first
GOOD: adj. good
HAVE: inf. haue; 3° sg. hath; pl. haue
HILL: hyll-
LITTLE: lyttel
OLD: olde
THE SAME: pylke
-sch. for sl: sclepe, scleth

London, BL, Sloane 635

HER: her
IT: yt (byt)
THEY: bey
THEM: hem
THEIR: here
SUCH: such
MAN: man
ANY: any
MUCH: moch, mych
ARE: ben
IS: ys
SHALL: sg. schal, sschul
WILL: sg. will, wol
THOUGH: bogh
IF: yf
SINCE: adv. setthyn

WH: wh-
A: O: o
WHERE: where
MIGHT: cf. nyght, syght
THROUGH: borw
WHEN: whan
PRESENT PP.: -ng
3° SING. PRESENT IND.: -eth (cvt)
PRESENT PL.: -en, -yth, -eth
STRONG PAST PP.: 0 , -en
ABOUT: abowt
ASK: ax-
BUT: but
EVIL: yvell, yvel
FILL: fill

FIRE: feer
FIRST: first (furst)
FLESCH: fflesch
GIVE: yeve
GOOD: adj. good
HAVE: 3° sg.: hath, pl. han
HILL: hill
HOW: how
LITTLE: lytel, lytell
MAY: sg. may, pl. mow
NIGH: adj. nyghe
OTHER: woper
THE SAME: thilke, thylke
SAY: inf. saye

London, BL, Sloane 1764

HER: hire
IT: it
THEY: bey
THEM: hem
THEIR: here, hire
SUCH: suche
MAN: man
ANY: any
MUCH: moche
ARE: ben
IS: is
SHALL: sg. schall, schal
WILL: sg. wole
THEN: pan, þanne

IF: yf
AGAINST: aynen
SINCE conj. sejhe
WH: wh-
NOT: nought
A, O: o
WHERE: where
MIGHT: cf. nyght
THROUGH: borowgh
WHEN: whanne
PRESENT PP.: -ynge
VERBAL SUBST.: -ynge
3rd SING. PRESENT IND.: -eth, -eth

PRESENT PL.: -en, -en
WEAK PAST PP.: -ed, -yd
STRONG PAST PP.: 0, -en
ALL: all
ASK: ask-
BE: pp. be
BUT: but
CALL: pp. called
DOWN: adown
EVIL: yuyll
FILL: file
FIRE: seer
FIRST: furste
GIVE: imp. yeue
**Cambridge, Trinity College, R. 14. 32**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GOOD: adj. good</th>
<th>KIND: kind</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAVE: inf. have; 3s. sg. hath, hab; pl. have</td>
<td>LITTLE: litil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HILL: hill-</td>
<td>MAY: sg. may</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOW: hough</td>
<td>NIGH: adj. ny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| SAY: inf. seye; pl. sey; pp. seyd | TOGETHER: togyder |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER: hir, hur (her)</th>
<th>GIVE: pp. yeuen, youen; impreyeue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT: it</td>
<td>GOOD: gode ((good))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY: they</td>
<td>HAVE: 3s. sg. hath</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEM: hem</td>
<td>HIM: him (hym)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEIR: here, her</td>
<td>KIND: kynde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUCH: such</td>
<td>LESS: lass</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANY: mony</td>
<td>LITTLE: lytyll</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAN: man</td>
<td>MAY sg.: maye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANY: ony</td>
<td>NEW: newe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUCH: niocch</td>
<td>NIGH: nye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARE: be, ben</td>
<td>OR: or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS: is</td>
<td>OUT: oute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHALL: sg. schall, schal. pl. schull</td>
<td>SELF: self</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILL: sg. will</td>
<td>SILVER: silver</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEN: than, then</td>
<td>TOGETHER: togeddyr, togedir, togedder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THOUGH: though</td>
<td>TWO: twoo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF: if, yf</td>
<td>UNTIL: till</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGAINST: ayen</td>
<td>WELL: adv. wele</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGAIN: agayne</td>
<td>THER: there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WH: -wh-</td>
<td>THEY: beh, beob, beeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT: not</td>
<td>HER: her (hur)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A. O: o</td>
<td>HAM: alle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THERE: there</td>
<td>AMONG: prep. among</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS: is</td>
<td>ASK: ax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHALL: sg. schal, schal. pl. schuleh, shulen</td>
<td>BE: inf., beo, ben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILL: sg. wol. wil, wolle; pl. wilbeh</td>
<td>BEFORE: adv. tofore, toforen; prep. tofore</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOULD: will</td>
<td>BEYOND: bi3onde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM: fro</td>
<td>BOTH: bolpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFTER: aftur</td>
<td>BURN: brenn-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**London, Medical Society, MS 131**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HER: her (hur)</th>
<th>THEN: penne</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IT: it-hi</td>
<td>THAN: ban</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEY: beji</td>
<td>THROUGH: bau3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEM: hem</td>
<td>IF: 3ef, 3if (if)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THEIR: her (hure)</td>
<td>AGAINST: a3en, a3eyn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUCH: suche</td>
<td>ERE: con. er</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EACH: vchon</td>
<td>SINCE: adv. sihpcej</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MANY: many, manye</td>
<td>conj. sehpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAN: mon</td>
<td>WHILE: whilis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANY: ony, any, eny</td>
<td>WH:-wh-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUCH: niyche, muche</td>
<td>NOT: nou3t, no3t</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARE: beh, beob, beeb</td>
<td>A: O: o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS: is</td>
<td>WORK: vb. worch-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHALL: sg. schal, schal. pl. schuleh, shulen</td>
<td>THERE: her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIL: sg. wol. wil, wolle; pl. wilbeh</td>
<td>WHERE: wher-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOULD: will</td>
<td>MIGHT: vb. 2 sg. my3t; cf. n: a3t, ny3t, ri3t; adj.: my3ti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FROM: fro</td>
<td>THROUGH: boro3t, bro3u</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFTER: aftur</td>
<td>WHEN: whenne, whan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRESENT PP.: -yn</th>
<th>VERBAL SUBST.: -yn</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd SING. PRESENT IND.: -eby, -eby, -eby</td>
<td>3rd SING. PRESENT IND.: -eby, -eby, -eby</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRESENT PL.: -en</td>
<td>WEAK PAST PP.: -en</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABOUT: prep. aboute</td>
<td>ABOUT: prep. aboute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ABOVE: adv. aboue</td>
<td>ABOVE: prep. aboute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL: alle</td>
<td>AMONG: prep. among</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AMONG: prep. among</td>
<td>ASK: ax</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEFORE: adv. tofore, toforen; prep. tofore</td>
<td>BE: inf., beo, ben</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEYOND: bi3onde</td>
<td>BOTH: bolpe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOTH: bolpe</td>
<td>BURN: brenn-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUT: bote</td>
<td>O Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved. IJES, vol. 5 (2), 2005, pp. 93-114</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Word</td>
<td>Pronunciation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DO</strong></td>
<td>3rd sg. pres. doib; 3rd sg. pret.: dude</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DOWN</strong></td>
<td>doun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ENOUGH</strong></td>
<td>ynow, ynou3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EVIL</strong></td>
<td>yuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FILL</strong></td>
<td>fulbe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRE</strong></td>
<td>fury</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FIRST</strong></td>
<td>furst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FLESH</strong></td>
<td>flesch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GOOD</strong></td>
<td>adj. good, goode (god)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GIVE</strong></td>
<td>imp. 3ef; pp. 3euen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HANG</strong></td>
<td>hong-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAVE</strong></td>
<td>inf. hafe; 3rd sg. haf; pl. han</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIGHT</strong></td>
<td>hatte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HER</strong></td>
<td>hur, hure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HILL</strong></td>
<td>pl. hullis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HIM</strong></td>
<td>him (hem)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOW</strong></td>
<td>hou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOLD</strong></td>
<td>kynde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LESS</strong></td>
<td>lase</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LITTLE</strong></td>
<td>lytil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEITHER</strong></td>
<td>+ nor: nowber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEVER</strong></td>
<td>never</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NEW</strong></td>
<td>newe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NIGH</strong></td>
<td>ny3 (ny3t)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OLD</strong></td>
<td>old</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OR</strong></td>
<td>ober</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OUT</strong></td>
<td>out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>THE SAME</strong></td>
<td>bilke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SAY</strong></td>
<td>sugge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SELF</strong></td>
<td>sg. silf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SILVER</strong></td>
<td>siluer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TWO</strong></td>
<td>two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WEEK</strong></td>
<td>wike</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WELL</strong></td>
<td>adv. wel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHAT</strong></td>
<td>what</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHETHER</strong></td>
<td>wheber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHO</strong></td>
<td>whom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHOSE</strong></td>
<td>whos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WITHOUT</strong></td>
<td>prep. withoute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Extension of the -en plural to nouns other than those weak in OE: honden

---

Geographical & Dialectal Distribution

London, Bl. Sloane 1088

HER: hur, hure

IT: it

THEY: the

THEM: hem

SUCH: suche

EACH: -ich

MANY: mony

MAN: man, mon

ANY: eny, ony, any

MUCH: muche

ARE: bep, beo

IS: is

ART: art

SHALL: sg. schal; pl. schulle

WILL: wol, wol (wil)

FROM: fro

AFTER: aftar

THEN: penne

THAN: than

THOUGH: though

IF: 3ef, 3if

AGAINST: a3en

SINCE: adv. sippe, seipp |

WHILE: whils, whites

WH: wh-

NOT: 30th, nou3t

A. O: o

WORK: vb. worch

THERE: the

MIGHT: 2nd sg. mi3t cf. n. li3te, ny3t; adj. my3t

HILL: pl. hullis

HIM: him (hem)

HOW: hou

HOLD: kynde

LESS: lase

LITTLE: lytil

NEITHER + NOR: nowber + ne

NEVER: never

NEW: newe

NIGH: ny3 (ny3t)

OLD: old, olde

OR: ober

OUT: out

THE SAME: bilke

SAY: sugge

SELF: sg. silf

THROUGH: borou3, bur3

WHEN: whenne, when, whanne

PRESENT PP.: -ing, -inge

VERBAL SUBST.: -ing, -inge

3rd SING. PRESENT IND.: -eþ, -ip

PRESENT PL.: -ip, -ib

WEAK PAST PP.: -ed, -id, yd

STRONG PAST PP.: -en, ò

ABOUT: aboute

ABOVE: prep. afofen

ALL: al, alle

AMONG: prep. among

BE: inf. ben, beon; pp. ybeo, yben

BEYOND: bi3onde

BOTH: boðe

BURN: brenn-

BUT: bote

CALL: pp. clepid

DO: inf. to don; 3rd sg. pres. doib; pl. doib; pp. don

DOWN: doun

ENOUGH: ynow3

EVIL: yuel

FILL: fulbe

FILTH: filpe, fulpe

FIRE: fury

FIRST: frust, furst

FLESH: flesche

GIVE: imp. 3ef; pp. y3euen, 3euen

GOOD: adj. good, goode

HANG: hong-

HAVE: inf. hafe, haune; 3rd sg. pres. haf; pl. han

HIGHT: hatte

HIM: him, hym

HOLD: kynde

LESS: lase

LITTLE: lytil

MAY: sg. mowe; pl. may, mown

NEITHER + NOR: nowber + ne

NEVER: never

NEW: newe

NIGH: ny3 (ny3t)

OLD: old, olde

OR: ober

OUT: out

THE SAME: bilke

SAY: sugge; pp. said

SELF: silf

SILVER: siluer

THREE: pro

TOGETHER: togidre

TWO: two

WEEK: wike

WELL: adv. wel

WHAT: what

WHO: whom

WHOSE: whos

WITHOUT: prep. withoute

-ER: -er (ir)

-LY: -ich

-for v: lyfer, lifer, fefer, 

-lyfer, -lifer, 

-ER: -er (ir)

-LY: -iche

---

O Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved.

IES, vol. 5 (2), 2005, pp. 93-114
HER: her
IT: it
THEM: them
SUCH: suche
WHICH: wheche
MAN: man
ANY: any, eny
MUCH: muche
ARE: are
IS: is
WILL: will, wolle
AFTER: after
THEN: than
THAN: than
THOUGH: though
IF: if
AGAINST: prep. a3ayn
ERE: conj. er
WH: where
NOT: not, no3t
A. O: o

HER: her
IT: it
THEY: theye, they
THEIR: her, hir
SUCH: suche
WHICH: wheche
MAN: man
ANY: ony, eny
MUCH: muche
ARE: are
IS: is
SHALL: sg. schall; pl. schalle
BE: pp. ben
BURN: brenn-
BUT: but
DO: imp. do; 3 sg. dop; pp. done
ENOUGH: yno3
EVIL: euyl
FIRE: fir, fyr
FLRST: first
FLESH: flesche, flessche
GIVE: imp. 3if, 3eue

GOOD: adj. gode
HAVE: inf. han; 3 sg. hath,
hath; 2 sg. hast; pl. han, haue
HILL: hill-
HIM: hym
HOW: how
KIND: kynde
LITTLE: litil, litle
MAY: 2 sg. mai, maist
MIGHT: vb. 2 sg. mayht; cf. n.
MYghtne, myghtny; adv. myghtelyche
MAY: may
NIGHT: adj. ne3ce
OLD: olde
SAY: pl. saib, sayn; pp. -saib
SELF: self
SILVER: siluer
TOGETHER: togedir
TWO: two
WHETHER: wheber
WHO: whoso
WHOSE: whose
-WER: -ir
-LY: -li

Oxford, Bodleian Library, Ashmole 1477

HER: here
IT: it
THEY: theye, they
THEIR: her, hir
SUCH: suche
WHICH: wheche
MAN: man
ANY: any
MUCH: muche
ARE: are
IS: is
WILL: will, wolle
AFTER: after
THEN: than, pan
THAN: than
THOUGH: though
IF: if
AGAINST: prep. a3ayn
ERE: conj. er
WH: where
NOT: not, no3t
A. O: o

PRESENT PP.: -yn,-en
WEAK PAST PP.: -ed,-e,
STRENGTH PAST PP.: -yn,-en
ASK: ask-
BE: pp. ben
BURN: brenn-
BUT: but
DO: imp. do; 3 sg. dop; pp. done
ENOUGH: yno3
EVIL: euyl
FIRE: fir, fyr
FLRST: first
FLESH: flesche, flessche
GIVE: imp. 3if, 3eue

GOOD: adj. gode
HAVE: inf. han; 3 sg. hath,
hath; 2 sg. hast; pl. han, haue
HILL: hill-
HIM: hym
HOW: how
KIND: kynde
LITTLE: litil, litle
MAY: 2 sg. mai, maist
NIGHT: adj. ne3ce
OLD: olde
SAY: pl. saib, sayn; pp. -saib
SELF: self
SILVER: siluer
TOGETHER: togedir
TWO: two
WHETHER: wheber
WHO: whoso
WHOSE: whose
-WER: -ir
-LY: -li

O Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved.

IES, vol. 5 (2), 2005, pp. 93-114
O Servicio de Publicaciones. Universidad de Murcia. All rights reserved.
HIGH: hi3e
HIGHT: hat
HILL: hillis
HIM: him ((hym, hem))
HOW: how
KIND: kynd ((kynd, kynd))
LESS: lasse
LITTLE: litul ((lil, lytul, lyti))
MAY: sg. may ((mow)); pl. mowy
NEITHER + NOR: neyber
NEVER: neuer (nuer)
NEW: new

TWO: two
UNTIL: ti
WEEK: sg. woke (weke)
WELL: adv. wel (well)
WHAT: -what
WHETHER: wether
WHO: whoso ((whose))
WHOSE: whos
WITHOUT: pr. wythout ((wythowt, wythotyn)); adv. wythout, wythowt
-E: or ((or, -ere))

London. BL Egerton 2433. ff. 49r-54y