

**A Lexical and Morphological Analysis of the Vernacularization of
Medical Vocabulary in Augsburg from 1470–1500:**
The Creation and Application of the German Medical Incunabula Corpus (*GeMedIC*)

Inauguraldissertation
zur Erlangung des Doktorgrades der Philosophie
an der Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

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2024

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Datum der mündlichen Prüfung: 22. Februar 2023

For Grandma LaVonne and Grandpa Clifford, who I admire and whose love and support I will always cherish.

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Acknowledgments

I would first like to extend my deepest gratitude to my doctoral supervisors, namely Prof. Dr. Oliver Schallert for his thoughtful feedback and guidance over the course of this project and Prof. Dr. Mechthild Habermann for her invaluable expertise. Your continual mentorship means so much and I aspire to your example. I am also grateful to committee member Prof. Dr. Gaby Waxenberger for her inspiration and support over the years.

I would also like to show appreciation to the professors and doctoral candidates at the Graduate School Language and Literature Munich for the stimulating discussions, feedback, and words of encouragement. I am particularly grateful for graduate school coordinators Dr. Daniel Holl and Dr. Teresa Barberio.

Special thanks also goes to Jon Lauters for his coding expertise, Dr. Uwe Springman for his advice using the software *OCRopus*, Florian Fink for his support with *PoCoTo*, Dr. Stephan Lücke and Dr. Christian Riepl's for their technological assistance and knowledge of corpus linguistics, and Brian Lauthen for his command of Latin.

I am forever thankful for the perpetual support of my dear friends Tamara Goll, Iris Ahmad, Marlena Nowak, Alena Benson, Kathryn Tapper, and Lynda Lopez. I cannot imagine completing this research without your encouragement and friendship. I would also like to thank my family for their support, especially my grandparents Carol Craven, Clifford Tonsfeldt, and LaVonne Tonsfeldt; parents, Jolynn Oliver and Steven Tonsfeldt; my in-laws Lisa Robins and Dave Ruden; and my siblings Erik Tonsfeldt and Anna Zak for their continuous encouragement throughout my graduate studies.

Finally, I could never have completed this research without my husband Lars Robins' constant support. I thank you, Emma, and Owen for your encouragement, patience, love, and understanding during the research process with all my heart.



Emma's *Manicula* 'Little hand' (Cuba 1485: 505)

Abbreviations and linguistic conventions

“	indicates a translation (translations are my own unless otherwise noted)
1	first person
2	second person
3	third person
*	precedes a reconstructed, unattested form
{...}	indicates a morpheme
<>	indicates a grapheme
→	to
acc.	accusative
adj.	adjective
adv.	adverb
AN	adjective-noun
approx.	approximately
Arab.	Arabic
art.	article
Aus.	Austrian
avail.	available
Bav.	Bavarian
BSB	<i>Bayerische Staatsbibliothek</i> ‘Bavarian State Library’
circ.	circumfix
comp.	comparative
conc.	concordance(s)
coord.	
conj.	coordinating conjunction
CS	code-switching
Da.	Danish
dat.	dative
def.	definite
dim.	diminutive
Eng.	English
ENHG	Early New High German
fem.	feminine
Fr.	French
G.	Germanic
<i>GeMedIC</i>	<i>German Medical Incunabula Corpus</i>
g. gen.	grammatical gender

gen.	genitive
Ger.	German (used as a general term for all German languages regardless of time or dialect)
Gr.	Greek
HCS	historical code-switching
IE	Indo-European
imp.	imperative
inf.	infinitive
ISTC	<i>Incunabula Short Title Catalogue</i>
Ital.	Italian
KWIC	keyword in context
Lat.	Latin
LL	Late Latin
masc.	masculine
MHG	Middle High German
ML	Medieval Latin
mod. Ger.	Modern German
n.	noun
neut.	neuter
NHG	New High German
NN	noun-noun
nom.	nominative
NP	noun phrase
num.	numeral
NV	noun-verb
OF	Old French
OHG	Old High German
orig.	originally
Pers.	Persian
pl.	plural
PN	proper noun
POS	part of speech
pp.	past participle
pref.	prefix
Pre-OHG	Pre-Old High German
prep.	preposition
pron.	pronoun
prt.	participle

pst.	past tense
Ꞥ	Latin diacritic “rum”
Sans.	Sanskrit
sg.	singular
Span.	Spanish
suf.	suffix
UL	umlaut
v.	verb
VN	verb-noun
WG	West Germanic

Abstract

Recent developments in Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software make it possible to produce accurate, semi-automated digital transliterations of the first European prints created with Gutenberg's 15th-century movable type printing press. Prior to these developments, the digital recognition of these first prints or *incunabula* is challenging due to the difficulty in training models using inconsistent and complex typesets. This research documents the employment of this new OCR technology in the creation of a resource of 15th-century medical texts printed in Augsburg called the *German Medical Incunabula Corpus* (*GeMedIC*). The study first introduces key prior research and the socio-historical background information necessary in preparation for various linguistic studies. It then explains the process of *GeMedIC*'s digital creation and the requirements for its compilation. Thereafter, the raw text corpus is applied to multiple questions in historical linguistics. The first section of the analysis comprises a lexicological study in which a glossary of the key nouns used in *GeMedIC* is created and explored further using corpus linguistic methods. The next portion of the study focuses on the word formation processes of the key vernacular terminology in the corpus unattested prior to the Middle High German period. This section then discusses the morphological features of these unattested nominal compounds and derivations in *GeMedIC* along with their inflectional phenomena. The research concludes by exploring textual variation and multilingualism within the corpus in various sections. The first section consists of a glossary of key nouns falling into the categories of foreign words, loan words, loan translations, and loan renderings. This is followed by assorted studies measuring the amount of Latin in *GeMedIC* and then delves into the possible motivation behind in-text translations, intertextuality, and code-switching within the corpus. The closing chapter emphasizes the continued use of *GeMedIC* to not only answer scientific questions in linguistics, but also those in history and historical medicine. This research ultimately documents the creation of a specialized corpus of German medical jargon and explores its lexicon in a time in which Latin remains the *lingua franca* for the genre.

Zusammenfassung auf Deutsch/Summary in German

Diese Studie konzentriert sich auf das Lexikon und Aspekte der Entwicklung der Volkssprache in deutschen medizinischen Inkunabeln aus dem 15. Jahrhundert, die mit Gutenbergs neuer Druckmaschinentechologie mit beweglichen Lettern gedruckt sind. Obwohl Latein in dieser Zeit weiterhin die *Lingua Franca* der Wissenschaft ist, ist die zunehmende Verwendung der deutschen Volkssprache für dieses entstehende Lexikon und dessen morphologische Konstruktion von besonderem akademischem Interesse. Kapitel 1 *Introduction* ‚Einführung‘ bereitet mit der Vorstellung der Forschungsziele die Bühne für die Studie vor, darunter...

- (1) die Dokumentation der medizinischen Nomen des 15. Jahrhunderts in *GeMedIC*
- (2) die Verwendung korpuslinguistischer Methoden zur Entdeckung weiterer Krankheiten im *GeMedIC*
- (3) die Untersuchung morphologischer Innovationen und ihrer entstehenden Muster
- (4) die Beobachtung der Mehrsprachigkeit im *GeMedIC* basierend auf diversen soziolinguistischen Faktoren
- (5) die Frage nach der Notwendigkeit des Lateinischen beim Lesen der Inkunabeln
- (6) das Suchen nach Fällen von Deutsch-Latein-Codeswitching und dessen Muster-Kategorisierung.

Kapitel 2 *Prior linguistic research and methodology* (‚Vorhergehende linguistische Forschung und Methodik‘) führt in die relevante Forschung und Methoden der historischen Korpuslinguistik, Lexikologie, Morphologie sowie Textvariation und Mehrsprachigkeit ein. Daran schließt sich Kapitel 3 *Socio-historical background* (‚Soziogeschichtlicher Hintergrund‘) an, das in die Druckmaschinenproduktion in Augsburg – eine Stadt, die für den deutschen Druck berühmt ist – einführt. Anschließend beschreibt es die Medizin des 15. Jahrhunderts in Europa und endet mit Angaben zu den spezifischen Krankheiten und biografischen Angaben zu den genannten Autoren im *GeMedIC*. Die Medizin im 15. Jahrhundert baut auf den Lehren von Philosophen und Universalgelehrten der Antike auf und stützt sich stark auf Konzepte wie Hippokrates’ Erklärungen des humoralen Ungleichgewichts, Krankheiten, denen astrologische Interpretationen zugeschrieben werden, und die Werke von Galen sowie von Gelehrten aus dem islamischen Goldenen Zeitalter wie Avicenna und al-Razi. Dies ist auch eine Zeit, in der die Erfahrungen der Schwarzen Pest noch frisch in die Erinnerung

medizinischer Autoren oder der von ihnen verwendeten Ressourcen sind und sich auch in den Textinhalten widerspiegeln.

Als nächstes folgt Kapitel 4 *Corpus* („Korpus“). Die Methodik dieser Studie stammt aus dem Bereich der Korpuslinguistik, was die Erstellung eines Korpus erforderlich macht. Das in dieser Studie erstellte Korpus wird als *German Medical Incunabula Corpus (GeMedIC)*, „Deutsches Medizinisches Inkunabelnkorpus“, bezeichnet. Mit *Optical Character Recognition (OCR)* wurden Modelle für jede Schriftart in den Korpus-texten erstellt. Etliche Open-Source-Programme waren für die Digitalisierung dieser Texte notwendig gewesen, nämlich *ScanTailor* für die Vorbereitung der Texte, *OCROPUS* für die OCR-Modelle und *PoCoTo* für die Nachbearbeitung der Texte. Nach der Nachbearbeitung sind die Texte zu einem Textkorpus zusammengestellt und vom Korpusmanager *AntConc* analysiert worden. Die Texte sind alle in der zweiten Hälfte des 15. Jahrhunderts in Augsburg gedruckt worden. Sie wurden von Augsburgs bekanntesten Druckern herausgegeben, nämlich Günther Zainer, Johann Bämmler, Anton Sorg und Johann Schönsperger den Älteren. Das Korpus enthält zwölf Texte: *Kinderbüchlein* (1473), *Pestelentz frey* (1476), *Arzneibuch* (1477), *Regimen sanitatis* (1475), *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (1482), *Weintraktat* (1483), *Balsamum Mariae Magdalena*e (1490), *Practica von Paris* (1487), *Regiment der Pestilentz* (1494), *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* (1495), *Gart der Gesundheit* (1496) und *Chirurgia* (1497). Alle Texte sind Einträge in Sudhoff (1908), einer in Augsburg erschienenen Bibliographie deutscher medizinischer Inkunabeln. Keine Duplikate anderer Texte dürfen innerhalb des Korpus sein und die Inkunabeln müssen digital über die Bayerische Staatsbibliothek verfügbar sein sowohl als auch die Grenze von 70.000 Wort-Token nicht überschreiten.

Nach der Erstellung von *GeMedIC* werden dessen Inhalte auf soziolinguistische Fragen hin untersucht. Die Analyse zeigt die Anwendung des Korpus auf Studien zur Lexikologie und Morphologie sowie zur Textvariation und Mehrsprachigkeit. *GeMedIC* wird zunächst verwendet, um das volkssprachliche medizinische Lexikon innerhalb Augsburgs im 15. Jahrhundert zu veranschaulichen. Darauf geht Kapitel 5 *Lexicological study* („Lexikologische Studie“) ein. Abschnitt 5.1 *Specialized glossary of medical jargon* („Spezialisiertes Glossar der medizinischen Fachsprache“) stellt anhand von Stichwortlisten von Substantiven aus den Texten im *GeMedIC* ein Glossar zusammen.

Die Studie setzt sich dann fort, indem sie neue Genres untersucht und eine onomasiologische Kategorisierung des Glossars macht. Abschnitt 5.2 ordnet die Glossareinträge nach Themen und die Kategorien, die vorgekommen sind, sind *Astrologie; Körperteile, Flüssigkeiten und Körperfunktionen; Eigenschaften; Klassische Elemente und Qualitäten; Speisen, Getränke, Zutaten und Geschmack; Beschreibungen von Gesundheit, Krankheiten und Symptomen; Gynäkologie; Messung; Personen; Pflanzen und Öle; Heilmittel; Spiritualität; Zeiteinheiten; und Utensilien und Materialien*. Die Gliederung des Glossars nach diesen Kategorien gibt einen Überblick der behandelten Themen im *GeMedIC* und gliedert die Terminologie in Subkorpora, die in Abschnitt 5.3 nützlich sind.

Die Subkorpora werden in Abschnitt 5.3 *Concordances and collocations* („Konkordanzen und Kollokationen“) verwendet, um mehr über verschiedene mittelalterliche Leiden und Krankheiten zu erfahren. Beispielsweise werden die Schlüsselwörter in 5.3.1 *Body parts* („Körperteile“) als Suchbegriffe verwendet, um neue Komposita, die Symptome oder Krankheiten benennen, zu entdecken. In diesem Kapitel ist auch bestätigt, dass die meisten Wortbildungsprozesse zu Bildungen mit Körperteilen linksverzweigende und endozentrische Nomen-Nomen-Komposita sind. In Abschnitt 5.3.2 *Elements and qualities* („Elemente und Qualitäten“) werden die Attribute, die mit den humoralen Qualitäten *warm, kalt, nass* oder *trocken* aus dem Subkorpus in Unterabschnitt 5.2.4 *Classical elements and qualities* („Klassische Elemente und Qualitäten“) verbunden sind, weiter untersucht, um aufzuzeigen, dass es wenige Beispiele gibt, in denen Ereignisse sich mit entsprechenden Körpersäften, Elementen und Qualitäten überschneiden. In Abschnitt 5.3.3 *Illnesses and symptoms* („Krankheiten und Symptome“) werden dann Hyponymie und semantische Prosodie/Konnotation verwendet, um Namen weiterer Krankheiten und Symptome im *GeMedIC* aufzudecken.

Die Studie konzentriert sich nun auf die morphologische Zusammensetzung substantivischer lexikalischer Neubildungen innerhalb des Korpus. Kapitel 6 *Morphological features* („Morphologische Merkmale“) analysiert 68 volkssprachliche Schlüsselwortnomen innerhalb des Korpus, die vor dem Mittelhochdeutschen (ca. 1050–1350) nicht schriftlich belegt sind. Die Zusammensetzung dieser neuen Wortbildungen wird dann beginnend mit Komposita und gefolgt von Derivaten untersucht. Anschließend werden die Neubildungen erneut auf markante Flexionsphänomene hin betrachtet. Die

Studie zeigt, dass die Mehrheit der Komposita linkszweigende, bestimmte Nomen-Nomen mit zwei Stämmen sind und keine Fugenelemente enthalten. Die gebräuchlichsten semantischen Kategorien für innovative lexikalische Einheiten von den größten bis zu den kleinsten umfassen *Inhaltsstoffe*, *Körperteile*, *Heilmittel*, *Symptome*, *Körperausscheidungen*, *Krankheitsnamen* und *Personen*. Der Abschnitt über Derivata untersucht neue Affixe und den verbleibenden morphologischen Aufbau der wichtigsten volkssprachlichen Terminologie, die keine Komposita sind. Abschnitt 6.4 *Inflectional phenomena* („Flexionsphänomene“) vergleicht die substantivischen Flexionen, die in den *GeMedIC*-Schlüsselwortnomen vorhanden sind, mit den 14 verschiedenen Substantivklassen nach Ebert et al. (1993). Diese Studie bestätigt die dortigen Paradigmen.

Die Recherche wendet sich dann Kapitel 7 *Textual variation and multilingualism* („Textvariation und Mehrsprachigkeit“) zu. Zu den wichtigsten Zielen in diesem Kapitel gehören, den Grad an Mehrsprachigkeit in den Texten des *GeMedIC* zu messen sowie herauszufinden, ob mehrsprachige Textvariationen sich durch Faktoren wie Texttyp und Adressat verändern, und ob der Text eine Übersetzung darstellt. Ähnlich zu Abschnitt 5.1 erstellt Abschnitt 7.1 *Foreign words, loan words, loan translations, and loan renderings* („Fremdwörter, Lehnwörter, Lehnübersetzungen und Lehnübertragungen“) ein Glossar von Substantiven, diesmal jedoch mit den gefundenen zentralen Fremd- und Lehnwörtern im *GeMedIC*, die nicht im Althochdeutschen (ca. 750–1050) bezeugt sind. Anschließend wird untersucht, anhand von einer neuen stufenmäßigen Kategorisierung, in welcher Phase des Aufnahmeprozesses in die deutsche Sprache sich die Lehnwörter befinden. Die Studie zeigt, dass die meisten neuen Wortbildungen sich irgendwo zwischen Lehn- und Fremdwort befinden. Abschnitt 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on the amount of Latin, text type, and translation status* („Die Bestimmung von Adressaten basierend auf Texttyp und Übersetzungsstatus“) misst die Menge an lateinischem Wortgut in den Texten unter Anwendung des lateinischen Suffixes *-um*. Die Ergebnisse werden dann berechnet und nach Texttyp und Übersetzungsstatus geordnet. Obwohl diese Anordnung der Texte zu keinen überwältigenden Schlussfolgerungen führt, deuten die Ergebnisse darauf hin, dass, je mehr Latein in einem Text enthalten ist, desto mehr sich der Text eher an einen Gelehrten und nicht an einen Laien richtet.

Dies führt zu den nächsten Fragen: Wie viel Latein ist notwendig, um einen volkssprachlichen Text in *GeMedIC* zu lesen, und geben Übersetzungen im Text uns weitere Erkenntnisse darüber? Die Antworten findet man in Abschnitt 7.3 *In-text translations* („Textinterne Übersetzungen“). Dieser Teil der Analyse untersucht Übersetzungen im Text anhand von Suchbegriffen wie *heißen* oder *bedeuten*, um herauszufinden wie viel Latein erforderlich ist, um einen Text in *GeMedIC* zu verstehen. In dieser Studie verwenden die drei Texte mit dem meisten Lateinanteil, nämlich *Arzneibuch*, *Chirurgia* und *Gart der Gesundheit*, Übersetzungen im Text. Dies bedeutet, dass Latein ein Vorteil, aber keine Voraussetzung für das Lesen und Verstehen dieser volkssprachlichen Texte ist. Anschließend untersucht Abschnitt 7.4 *Foreign language and intertextuality* („Fremdsprache und Intertextualität“) die Mehrsprachigkeit im *GeMedIC* weiter, indem die Suchbegriffe *Arabisch*, *Griechisch*, *Latein* und *Deutsch* gesucht werden. Die Studie sucht dann nach Autorennamen in *GeMedIC*, um mögliche Korrelationen zwischen der Sprache, in der die Autoren Texte ursprünglich verfasst haben, und der Benennung dieser Sprachen im Korpus zu identifizieren. Es werden jedoch keine aussagekräftigen Korrelationen gefunden.

Mehrsprachigkeit wird in 7.5 *Code-switching* („Codeswitching“) beobachtet, indem untergesucht wird, wann und wo Fälle von deutsch-lateinischem Codeswitching (CS) auftreten. Muster, die diese Vorkommnisse erklären können, werden auch einbezogen. Längere Instanzen von CS werden durch lateinische Suchbegriffe identifiziert und diese CS-Instanzen werden dann nach den gleichen Kategorien wie in Pahta (2011 und 2004) organisiert: *spezialisierte/medizinische Terminologie*, *Textorganisation*, *Intertextualität*, *Zitate*, *Rezepte*, *religiöser Diskurs innerhalb medizinischen Schreibens* und eine *andere/heterogene Gruppe*. Dieser Abschnitt der Analyse spiegelt Tendenzen in der Forschung wider: Das Einfügen von Substantiven oder Nominalphrasen ist charakteristisch für intrasententielles CS und nicht übersetzte intersententielle CS-Vorkommen scheinen auf ein zweisprachiges Publikum hinzuweisen.

Schließlich stellt sich die Frage, wie *GeMedIC* als Ressource für die Linguistik und die wissenschaftliche Gemeinschaft in der Zukunft genutzt werden kann. Natürlich gibt es mehrere Bereiche der historischen Sprachwissenschaft, die von diesem Korpus profitieren könnten. Beispiele für weitere linguistische Forschungsziele könnten die

graphemischen/orthographischen Variationen je nach Dialekt des Textes sein. Es könnte eine Studie zur phonologischen Variation in der Augsburger Schriftsprache in Bezug auf den mittelhochdeutschen Diphthongwandel stattfinden. *GeMedIC* könnte bei der Beantwortung von Fragen zur medizinspezifischen Phraseologie hilfreich sein. Außerdem lässt sich das Korpus auch auf Fragen in der Syntax anwenden, z.B. auf Theorien zu syntaktischen Negationsstrukturen oder sequentiellen Strukturen der rechten Satzklammer der deutschen Medizinersprache. Abgesehen von der historischen germanistischen Linguistik könnte *GeMedIC* auch als Ressource für andere Bereiche in der interdisziplinären akademischen Gemeinschaft genutzt werden – insbesondere von denen, die Medizin, Geschichte und Medizingeschichte erforschen. Es gibt zahlreiche Möglichkeiten seiner Weiterverwendung. Diese Dissertation stellt lediglich eine Reihe von Probestudien dar, die die vielseitige Anwendung von *GeMedIC* veranschaulicht.

1 Introduction

German medical writing begins at the hands of eighth-century monks as they assign Latin texts German glosses in the Old High German period (ca. 750–1050). Although during the Middle High German era (ca. 1050–1350) select Medieval medical manuscripts are composed in German, these texts are still rare with most works composed in Latin. Like with most disciplines, Latin continues to be the scholarly lingua franca for medical texts throughout the entire Early New High German period (ca. 1350–1650). However, the narrative changes slightly in the 15th-century with the introduction of Johannes Gutenberg’s refined movable type printing press. This innovative technology facilitates the mass production texts and, although Latin remains the scholarly language of choice, increased texts are written and published in the German vernacular. The early texts printed in the latter half of the 1400s through 1500 are referred to as *incunabula*, Latin meaning ‘cradle, birthplace, or origin.’ This coinage truly characterizes this point in history as it marks the birth of an era in which knowledge can and is spread on a wider scale. This study takes the product of this new technology, namely medical incunabula printed in the vernacular in Augsburg, a town that becomes known for printing in German, and combines it with recent technological advancements in 21st-century Optical Character Recognition (OCR). Advancements in the last decade have fostered the creation of OCR typeface models for these earliest prints. These aid in expedited digitization, making working with historical digital corpora more feasible. This study first documents the digitization and compilation of select incunabula into a corpus called the *German Medical Incunabula Corpus (GeMedIC)* and then uses this corpus to study the emerging, documented German medical lexicon present in 15th-century Augsburg.

Chapter 1, *Introduction*, gives an overview of the study’s design and the research questions that guide the investigation of the contents of *GeMedIC*. Chapter 2 *Prior research* presents the theoretical and linguistic background necessary to carry out the studies in the analysis starting with topics in historical corpus linguistics followed by the subfields of lexicology, morphology, textual variation, and multilingualism. Because the nature of this research is interdisciplinary, extending beyond the field of linguistics, it is necessary to understand the place and time in which these texts are produced. Chapter 3 *Socio-historical background* provides this contextual backdrop for the analysis by giving background information on the printing press technology being brought to Augsburg,

sharing information on the lives of the city's most famous printers, exploring the most-used typefaces, and finally disseminating information on how incunabula are purchased. This section then provides a short, albeit concise history of medical canon and teachings that shape 15th-century thoughts and practices followed by a compilation of diseases and medical authors specifically referenced in *GeMedIC*. Chapter 4 conveys the requirements for including texts in the corpus followed by details on the contents and authorship of each text.

After establishing the theoretical and historical background, the study pivots toward the analyses and addresses multiple research questions. The following research questions are of central interest:

1. What terminology are employed in the 15th-century medical vernacular in Augsburg? What genres emerge when terms from this register are categorized onomasiologically, i.e., according to overarching themes such remedies, gynecology, astrology, etc.?

These questions are addressed in Chapter 5 *Lexicological study*. Section 5.1 *Specialized glossary of medical vocabulary* compiles a glossary of keyword nouns derived from the texts in *GeMedIC* using the *Bonner Frühneuhochdeutsch Referenzkorpus* as a reference corpus. Section 5.2 *Onomasiological categorization*, then organizes this terminology according to medical topic.

2. What can concordances and collocations illustrate about the vocabulary used to describe different medieval ailments and illnesses in the Late Medieval and Early New Modern Period in Augsburg? How prevalent are diagnoses and remedies used since antiquity such as concepts in humoral theory and the use of bloodletting as a cure? Can the reoccurrence of adjectives prevalent in humoral theory such as *cold*, *warm*, *dry*, and *wet* give semantic insights into other contemporary ailments appearing in collocations? Can corpus linguistic methods combined with linguistic concepts such as hyponymy and semantic prosody be used to discover ubiquitous illnesses and symptoms in *GeMedIC* but also less prevalent sicknesses?

These questions are answered in 5.3 *Concordances and collocations* using findings from 5.2 *Onomasiological categorization* as a starting point. First, in 5.3.1 *Body parts*, the body parts appearing in the onomasiological study are used as search terms to find new

compounds and collocations. These results are then used to examine word formation surrounding illness. 5.3.2 *Elements and qualities* investigates collocations associated with the humoral qualities of the adjectives *warm, cold, wet, or dry*. 5.3.3 *Illnesses and symptoms* uses hyponymy, semantic prosody, and linguistic connotation to discover further illnesses and symptoms in *GeMedIC*.

3. What lexical innovations appear in these texts and how are they morphologically structured? What patterns emerge regarding these lexical units?

This question is answered in Chapter 6 *Morphological features*. The chapter focuses specifically on vernacular, keyword nouns within the corpus that are unattested prior to Middle High German. The makeup of these new word formations is then examined starting with compounds and followed by derivations. Then the lexical innovations are examined again for prominent inflectional phenomena. Finally, all features are reviewed for patterns.

4. How multilingual are the texts in *GeMedIC*? Does multilingual variation change based on factors such as text type, addressee, and whether the text is a translation of a Latin template?

The answers to these questions are examined in Chapter 7 *Textual variation and multilingualism*. Section 7.1 *Foreign words, loan words, and loan translations* creates a glossary of the key foreign and loan words found in *GeMedIC* that are not attested in Old High German. It then examines what stage the loans are in the loan borrowing process. Section 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on text type and translation status* uses the frequency of the Lat. suffix *-um* to measure multilingualism across texts in *GeMedIC*. The calculated results are then arranged by text type and the text's translation status. This information is used to help determine the addressee of the text.

5. To what degree is understanding Latin necessary when reading a vernacular text in *GeMedIC*? Can in-text translations and collocations using language names and authors as search terms provide insights?

The answers to these research questions are also found in Chapter 6.3 *Textual variation and multilingualism*. Section 7.3 explores in-text translations to review how crucial Latin is to understanding a text in *GeMedIC* using various search terms denoting 'is called' or 'means.' Then Section 7.4 *Foreign language and intertextuality* examines

multilingualism in *GeMedIC* by searching for specific languages identified within the texts, namely Arabic, Greek, Latin, and German. The study then finds author names in the corpus and attempts to identify any correlations between the language named and the original language of composition.

6. When and where do instances of German-Latin code-switching occur in the corpus? Are there patterns explaining these occurrences?

Historical code-switching (HCS) has been receiving more attention in recent linguistic studies. Chapter 7.5 *Code-switching* first identifies longer instances of code-switching using Latin prepositions and conjunctions as search terms and then categorizes these instances based on medieval and Early Modern English medical linguistic studies by Pahta (2011 & 2004).

7. What are additional ways in which *GeMedIC* can be used as a resource for linguistics and the scientific community?

Chapter 8 *Summary, conclusion, and outlook* lists applications for which this corpus can be used in an interdisciplinary way and provides ideas for future linguistic research.

The next chapter addresses the prior linguistic research and the methodology necessary to answer the abovementioned research questions.

2 Prior linguistic research and methodological overview

Creating a digital, 15th-century German medical corpus and applying it in a historical sociolinguistic inquiry is by its very nature interdisciplinary. This chapter shows the relevant prior research from multiple fields foundational for this study. It first discusses concepts and methodology used in corpus linguistics. This is followed by introducing key historical German and English corpora and databases as well as the literature relevant for the construction of *GeMedIC*. The subsequent sections then give an overview of the central literature from the linguistic disciplines of lexicology, morphology, textual variation, and multilingualism drawn on in the analyses in Chapters 5 through 7.

2.1 Historical corpus linguistics

The core methodology used throughout the studies in lexicology, morphology, textual variation, and multilingualism is from the field of corpus linguistics. While annotated corpora can be tagged for parts of speech and other relevant metadata, such as semantic

categories, normalized layers, additional historical context, etc., due to time constraints, *GeMedIC* consists of a single-layer, diplomatic transliteration of the texts digitized by training an OCR model using the open-source software *OCRopus*. While there is a POS Tagger for Middle High German (Echelmeyer et al. 2017), when this was applied to the texts in *GeMedIC* it was only partially accurate due to the non-normalized texts. Training the tagger for the medical corpus proved too time intensive, but including POS tagging is a goal in the corpus' next iterations. For this reason, version 1 of *GeMedIC* is a raw text corpus with which only certain corpus linguistic searches can be carried out. Additionally, while modern-day language corpora often measure the statistical significance of their results, this is not possible for most historical corpora as the number of texts are generally too few. The same is true of the texts in *GeMedIC*. Therefore the data obtained in this study and in historical corpus linguistics, in general, can still be referred to as 'bad data,' coined by Labov (1972, 1994), in that they will never qualify as 'big data.' Still, the data in the field are now 'bigger' and allow for a better quantitative approach when supplemented with new qualitative methods. As a result of limited data and the lack of an annotated corpus, it is important in this study to talk of tendencies, weighing sociolinguistic factors carefully and not overstating findings. With those caveats now mentioned, the following discusses the corpus linguistic methods employed in the studies using *GeMedIC*.

The first corpus linguistic method used to acquire data in this study is the keyword analysis in Section 5.1. A keyword analysis statistically measures the use of terminology in a target corpus that is used more often than the rest of the lexicon. The analysis accomplishes this by comparing the frequency of words in the target corpus, in this case *GeMedIC*, to those in a reference corpus, in this study the *Bonner Frühneuhochdeutschkorpus*. The keywords from this analysis are sorted further into foreign words, loan words, and vernacular terminology. The vernacular terminology are analyzed further in Chapter 6 *Morphological features* and the foreign and loan words are then used as the basis for the glossary in Section 7.1 *Foreign words, loan words, loan translations, and loan renderings*.

Finding collocations, or co-occurrences of certain terminology within a given span of words, is also a corpus linguistic method employed throughout the study. For example, collocations found in conjunction with the keywords from the glossary are listed as usage

examples in those entries in Section 5.1. *Specialized glossary of medical jargon*. They also play a large role in Section 5.3 *Concordances and collocations*. For example, Section 5.3.2 examines which collocations occur most frequently with classical elements and qualities. Section 5.3.3 *Illnesses and symptoms* also uses the reoccurrence of terminology surrounding illness names along with other linguistic concepts to find names of other sicknesses within *GeMedIC*. Finally, the method is also relevant in 7.3 *In-text translations* in which Arabic, Greek, Latin, or German definitions found ± 7 away from the search term, also known as the ‘node,’ are the subject of the study.

Another corpus linguistic technique applied when creating glossary entries in Section 5.1 is searching for keywords in context (KWIC). This visualization is carried out throughout the study by using the corpus manager *AntConc* (Anthony 2018) to search for the keywords and the corresponding concordance lines (i.e., lines of text including the keyword) are then either used as contextual examples or analyzed further. This method also plays a role in Section 7.1 as KWIC findings are used to determine the word’s usage within *GeMedIC* as either a foreign word, loan word, or loan translation.

Search terms of interest can also be used on their own to explore a raw text corpus. In Section 5.3.1 *Body parts* the search terms are certain body parts from 5.2.2 and are used to elicit compound nouns with body part components and are then analyzed morphologically. General searches are also used in 7.4 *Foreign language and intertextuality* to find foreign language instances and names of authors. This way of investigating the corpus not only gives insights into the placement of content, but also facilitates quantifiable analyses. High frequencies are analyzed, for example, in Section 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on the amount of Latin, text type, and translation status* in which the amount of Latin is compared across the texts in *GeMedIC* based on the relativized frequency of the Lat. suf. and search term **um*.

Of course, most of the studies in this research use a combination of any number of the listed methods one can use with a raw corpus. This is probably best highlighted with how instances of code-switching are found in Section 7.5. In the study, Latin prepositions and one conjunction are used as search terms to find longer instances of code-switching. Then the KWIC are classified according to usage using a qualified

approach and the number of code-switching occurrences per text are then calculated and analyzed.

The abovementioned corpus linguistic methods describe the main approaches taken to investigate *GeMedIC*. However, *GeMedIC* is not the only corpus referenced in the following research. Historical German linguistics has a rich history of employing text corpora to explain language change and guide historical linguistic theory. That said, it is only recently that these texts are being digitized and compiled into layered and annotated linguistic corpora. There are a number of online corpora and other sources representing the ENHG period and those relevant to this study include the *Bonner Frühneuhochdeutschkorpus*, the *Deutsch diachron Digital Referenzkorpora zur deutschen Sprachgeschichte* (ddd), the *RIDGES Herbology Corpus*, *Digitales Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache* (DWDS), the *Incunabula Short Title Catalogue* (ISTC), the digital database of the *Bavarian State Library* (BSB), and various historical English corpora. The following describes these resources in greater detail.

The *Bonner Frühneuhochdeutschkorpus* is a balanced corpus of 40 texts stemming from 1350–1400, 1450–1500, 1550–1600, and 1650–1700; each written work is approx. 30 pages in length and much of the texts are annotated according to parts of speech including nouns, verbs, and adjectives (“BF” 1972–1985). The corpus provides the basis for the project *Flexionsmorphologie des Frühneuhochdeutschen* led by Werner Besch, Winfried Lenders, Hugo Moser, and Hugo Stopp throughout which time the corpus provides the material basis for volumes 3, 4, and 6 of the *Grammatik des Frühneuhochdeutschen* (“BF” 1972–1985). This corpus plays an important role in *GeMedIC* serving as the reference corpus for glossary creation.

The *Deutsch diachron Digital (ddd): Referenzkorpora zur deutschen Sprachgeschichte* hosts numerous reference corpora useful when studying the history of the German language including *Referenzkorpus Altdeutsch (ReA)* (Donhauser et al. 2018), *Referenzkorpus Mittelhochdeutsch (ReM)* (Klein et al. 2016), *Referenzkorpus Frühneuhochdeutsch (ReF)* (Wegera et al. 2021), *Referenzkorpus Mittelniederdeutsch/Niederrheinisch (ReN)* (ReN-Team 2021), and the work in progress *Referenzkorpus Deutsche Inschriften (ReDI)* (cf. “ddd” 2021). Important for this study are *ReA* which is used frequently throughout the corpus to reference OHG and *ReM* for MHG forms. The *ReF* would have been an excellent reference corpus for *GeMedIC* but

was unfortunately not available online in time for this project. The *ReA* is a corpus created from 2008 to 2015 in cooperation with the Goethe University Frankfurt, the University of Jena, and the Humboldt University of Berlin, the latter where the project is still being expanded upon as a project funded through the *German Research Foundation (DFG)*; the corpus has 1/2 million tokens and spans 750–1050 CE (Donhauser et al. 2018). The *ReM* is comprised of over 2 million tokens spanning the years 1050–1350 CE and is a compilation of the *Kölner Korpus hessisch-thüringischer Texte*, the *BonnerKorpus mitteldeutscher Texte* (“BF” 1972–1985), the *Bochumer Mittelhochdeutschkorpus* (BoMiKo) (itself an extension of the *Korpus der Mittelhochdeutschen Grammatik* (MiGraKo), along with other texts added specifically for *ReM* (Klein et al. 2016). Both *ReA* and *ReM* use *ANNIS* for the visualization of their queries. *ANNIS* is an open-source web browser-based program that allows for the search and visualization of multilayered linguistic corpora (cf. Krause, Thomas & Zeldes, Amir 2016).

The next corpus is the *Register in Diachronic German Science (RIDGES) Herbology Corpus*, a project undertaken by the Humboldt University of Berlin. This architecturally complex diachronic corpus is made up of 29 excerpts from 24 different German herbal texts ranging from 1478 to 1870 CE; *RIDGES* is hosted by and accessible online through the LAUDATIO-Repository archiving system (“RIDGES” 2020). For the visualization of its queries, this corpus also uses *ANNIS* (Krause, Thomas & Zeldes, Amir 2016).

The next historical German resource employed throughout this study is the *Digitales Wörterbuch der Deutschen Sprache (DWDS)*, a research project seated at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities. DWDS hosts many tools employed throughout this study with the most commonly used tools being the compilation of various dictionaries that total over 584,000 entries and collections of different text corpora, the most relevant of which for this project is *Historische Korpora* (1465–1998), which, like *GeMedIC*, includes historical linguistic evidence from the 15th century. DWDS corpora also include word statistics showing the usage frequency of a particular word over time with data taken from its corpora (“DWDS” 2022).

Another useful database is the *Incunabula Short Title Catalogue (ISTC)*, as it serves as a central location for researching all European texts printed between 1450 and 1500. There are 30,375 entries in the database and 3,316 of these entries are in German

(ISTC 2016). The ISTC is an excellent source for information on various texts within *GeMedIC*. That said, *GeMedIC* is only possible due to the Bavarian State Library's (BSB) collection and digitization of their incunabula collection. The BSB's incunabula collection constitutes the largest collection of books printed in Europe between 1450 and 1500 with a total of 9,742 entries ("BSB" 2021). The available digital scans of this collection are used in combination with OCR software to create full transliterations of the texts which are then compiled into *GeMedIC*.

Finally, *GeMedIC* is also a result of reviewing completed research and databases created for the English language from the same time period. The *Corpus of Early English Medical Writing* (CEEM), for example, is comprised of three different corpora ranging from 1375 to 1800. Research using two corpora in particular, namely the *Middle English Medical Texts* (MEMT) and the *Early Modern English Medical Texts* (EMEMT), are used as inspiration in the analysis of *GeMedIC*. The most consulted are the following articles appearing in Pahta and Taavitsainen's (2004) collaborative book *Medical and Scientific Writing in Late Medieval English*: Pahta and Taavitsainen's (2004) *Vernacularisation of scientific and medical writing in its sociohistorical context*, Taavitsainen's (2004) *Transferring classical discourse conventions into the vernacular*, Pahta's (2004) *Code-switching in medieval medical writing*, and Carroll's (2004) *Middle English recipes: Vernacularisation of a text-type* (Taavitsainen (e.d.) 2004). The next section moves away for historical corpus linguistics specifically and instead reviews the literature used for the lexicological analysis in Section 5.

2.2 Lexicology

The lexicological chapter in this study relies on multiple historical dictionaries as well as the work by Jütte (2013) *Krankheit und Gesundheit in der Frühen Neuzeit*, Riha (2014) *Mittelalterliche Heilkunde; Das Arzneibuch von Baierland (um 1300)*, and Schmid (2015) *Historische Deutsche Fachsprachen*. These resources are described in greater detail below.

The website *Wörterbuchnetz* (Kompetenzzentrum 2021) hosts multiple historical German dictionaries imperative in the creation of the nominal glossary and its application in Chapter 5. Dictionaries in this compilation that prove especially useful are Grimm's *Deutsches Wörterbuch* 'German Dictionary' ("DWB" et al. 1854–1961), used as a main reference for German during the ENHG period, along with *Frühneuhochdeutsches*

Wörterbuch ‘Early New High German Dictionary’ (“FWB” 2021). Dictionaries especially practical for highlighting lexical language change diachronically are the *Althochdeutsches Wörterbuch* ‘Old German Dictionary’ (“AWB” 1952–2015ff) and the *Mittelhochdeutsches Handwörterbuch von Matthias Lexer* ‘Middle High German Pocket Dictionary by Matthias Lexer (Lexer 1872–1878). Finally, *Mittellateinisches Wörterbuch* ‘Medieval Latin Dictionary’ (“MLW” 2021) is used periodically in the glossary and throughout the study in its entirety. Other significant dictionaries not included in *Wörterbuchnetz* albeit beneficial in the creation of the glossary and used as references throughout this study include Kluge and Seebold (2011) *Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache* ‘Etymological Dictionary of the German Language’ (Kluge and Seebold 2011), the *Online Latin Dictionary* (“OLD” 2003–2024), and Köbler’s *Althochdeutsches Wörterbuch* ‘Old High German Dictionary’ (Köbler 2014).

An additional main resource used in the Chapter 5 *Lexicological study* and throughout this dissertation is Riecke (2004) *Die Frühgeschichte der mittelalterlichen medizinischen Fachsprache im Deutschen* ‘The Early History of Medieval Medical Jargon in German.’ In Riecke’s analysis of the history of German medical language, he argues that the medical lexicon that developed in the Early Middle Ages is the oldest form of *Workspace* jargon in the vernacular. The vocabulary that developed over the centuries ensued due to a combination of an ancient oral tradition and the creativity of the interpreters translating the Latin to Old High German and Middle High German. In his diachronic study of scientific jargon, he compares OHG medical texts to a selection of Middle and Early New High German medical texts. His comparison ultimately leads to the creation of the second part of his publication, namely a dictionary of the early history of German medical jargon in the Middle Ages used to describe the body, sickness, and healing. Riecke’s work is used as a reference for the lexicon found in *GeMedIC* and Riecke’s morphological findings are also drawn on in Chapter 6 *Morphological features*.

Another key resource is Schmid (2015) *Historische Deutsche Fachsprachen* ‘Historical German Jargon’ which offers a detailed account of the language used across different specializations such as mining, cooking, and medicine, among others. In this study’s chapter on lexicology, Section 5.3.1 *Body parts* draws on Schmid’s commentary on the composition of composite nouns in the 15th-century vernacular version of the Lat. *Macer floridus*, a book on medicinal plants. Schmid notes that many of the composite

nouns used to pertain to an illness contain the name of the ailing body part. This observation is then confirmed in *GeMedIC*.

The next resource, Riha (2014) *Mittelalterliche Heilkunde. Das Arzneibuch von Baierland (um 1300)* ‘Medieval Medicine. The Pharmacopeia by Baierland (around 1300),’ is used throughout the study not only as a reference for information on the life of Ortoif von Baierland and his text *Arzneibuch*, the first incunable digitally transliterated in *GeMedIC*, but also for Riha’s depiction of medical history. Specifically, Riha’s table showing the characteristics attributed to an imbalance of humors is used as a reference point in Chapter 5.3.2 *Classical elements and qualities*.

The final main source referenced in Chapter 5 is Jütte (2013) *Krankheit und Gesundheit in der Frühen Neuzeit* ‘Illness and health in the Early New Modern Period.’ In addition to the in-depth descriptions of illnesses prevalent in the Early New Modern Period ranging from pestilence to malaria to cancer, Jütte also places the illnesses in historical context, recounts common and alternative remedies, and tackles themes such as stigma and the social ramifications of illness. Jütte (2013) is used as a reference when creating the medical glossary in Section 5.1 and the illnesses Jütte refers to in his research are used as search terms in Section 5.3.3 when exploring linguistic connotation surrounding said diseases.

2.3 Morphology

Chapter 6 *Morphological features* relies on multiple studies and references, but those consulted most frequently include Ebert et al. (1993) *Frühneuhochdeutsche Grammatik*, Fleischer and Barz (2012) *Wortbildung der deutschen Gegenwartssprache*, and Habermann (2001) *Deutsche Fachtexte der frühen Neuzeit*. Additional references already illustrated in the prior section are Kluge and Seebold (2011) *Etymologisches Wörterbuch* and Riecke (2004) *Die Frühgeschichte der mittelalterlichen medizinischen Fachsprache im Deutschen*.

Ebert et al. (1993) *Frühneuhochdeutsche Grammatik* is an ENHG grammar compiled by Robert Peter Ebert, Oskar Reichmann, Klaus-Peter Wegera, and Hans-Joachim Solms Niemeyer and covers the orthography, phonology, inflectional morphology, and syntax of ENHG from the 14th to 17th century. This resource is

especially used in Section 6.3 *Inflectional phenomena* in which 14 different noun classes listed in the resource are compared to the paradigms attested in *GeMedIC* keywords.

Fleischer and Barz (2012) *Wortbildung der deutschen Gegenwartssprache* ‘Word formation in present-day German’ is a frequent resource throughout Chapter 6, because, in addition to listing present-day word formation tendencies, the text gives an overview of the change in tendencies, words, affixes, etc. throughout the history of the German language. 6.1 *Compounds* references Fleischer and Barz’s expertise showing the frequency and characteristics of noun-noun (NN) and noun-adjective (NA) compounds in German and serves as a resource for affixation in 6.2 *Derivations*.

The final text drawn on frequently in Chapter 6 *Morphological features* is Habermann (2001) *Deutsche Fachtexte der frühen Neuzeit*. ‘German specialized texts of the early modern period.’ Habermann (2001) creates a text corpus of herbal books and pharmacopoeia. Each text in her corpus is required to either be a translation of a Latin work, be composed on a particular topic (surgery, herbal texts, etc.), or to have been published by a popular scientific author like Ryff (Habermann 2001: 89). Her corpus has a total of 60 texts stemming mainly from the 16th century and in her studies she analyzes the relationship between these texts and their Latin templates. She also addresses the use of register to convey medical concepts to a layperson, investigates the style of the texts, performs a diachronic analysis of plant names from the herbal texts, an analysis of Latin text translations, and observes text optimization in texts written in the vernacular. Habermann’s work on Latin vs. German suffixes in translation, in particular, is applied in Sections 6.2.4 *Suffixes -heit, -keit, and -igkeit* and 6.2.5 *Suffixes UL-lein, UL-len, and UL-lin*.

2.4 Textual variation and multilingualism

Important prior research for the analyses in Chapter 6.3 *Textual variation and multilingualism* include Vaňková (2014), Squires (2010), Riecke (2004), Habermann (2001), and Sudhoff (1908) among others. The contents of Riecke (2004), and Habermann (2001) are discussed in Section 2.3. Vaňková (2014) consists of a corpus of the 15th-century medical texts from the Moravian city of Olomouc, a city in what is now the eastern part of the Czech Republic, in which a dialect of ENHG is spoken. In Vaňková’s work, syntactic relationships such as macrostructures, the placement of verbs, text segmentation, causality, and Latin as an indicator of authorship and style are

investigated. Squires (2010) addresses the different text types and structures in German medical texts from the Middle Ages and notes that during this period there is a new audience, namely the layperson, and challenges prior syntax models that attribute specialized, scientific texts as having longer sentences. In *GeMedIC*, Latin is used not as an indicator of authorship, but rather as an indicator of non-lay readership in Section 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on the amount of Latin, text type, and translation status*.

Sudhoff (1908) *Deutsche medizinische Inkunabeln* ‘German medical incunabula’ serves as a starting point for the entire study in that texts in *GeMedIC* are required to be listed in this bibliography (See Section 4 *Corpus* for more information on this bibliography). The text is consulted throughout the studies for supplemental, contextual information on the texts. Sudhoff is particularly important in Section 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on the amount of Latin, text type, and translation status* because text type is assigned to each incunable based on where the title of the work is placed in Sudhoff’s table of contents.

There are multiple authors key to the analysis of Section 7.5 *Code-switching*, namely Poplack (1980) *Sometimes I’ll start a sentence in Spanish Y TERMINO EN ESPAÑOL: Toward a typology of code-switching*, Pahta (2004) *Code-switching in medieval medical writing*, Pahta (2011) *Code-switching in Early Modern English*, Schendl (2013) *Code-Switching in Late Medieval Macaronic Sermons*, and from the German side of code-switching Glaser et al. (2021) *Historisches Codeswitching mit Deutsch* ‘Historical Codeswitching with German.’

Poplack (1980) *Sometimes I’ll start a sentence in Spanish Y TERMINO EN ESPAÑOL: Toward a typology of code-switching* is introduced along with her theoretical model for syntax which discusses two main constraints that can be applied to CS, namely the free-morpheme and the equivalence constraint. As previously mentioned in Section 2.1, the compilation Taavitsainen (e.d.) (2004) *Medical and scientific writing in late medieval English* is an important work in this section for comparison. An article of particular interest is Pahta (2004) *Code-switching in medieval medical writing*. The study concentrates on code-switching between medieval English and Latin in medical texts in which Pahta finds the occurrence of switches take place especially when authors are using specialized language, in religious discourse, as a means of textual organization, and for

quotations. Then there are a few outliers in a heterogeneous group that do not fit into any distinct category. Pahta (2011) *Code-switching in Early Modern German* revisits this topic again in a different time period and finds overlapping categories of usage including specialized/medical terminology, intertextuality, and recipes. The categories from these two studies are used throughout Chapter 7.5 *Code-switching*.

Schendl does extensive research on code-switching in medieval English texts. Publications important for the research in this study include Schendl (2000) *Linguistic aspects of code-switching in medieval English texts*, Schendl (2002) *Code-Choice and Code-Switching in some Early Fifteenth-Century Letters*, Schendl & Wright (2011) *Code-switching in early English*, and Schendl (2013) *Code-Switching in Late Medieval Macaronic Sermons*. Finally, Glaser et al. (2021) *Historisches Codeswitching mit Deutsch* is a compiled work of conference proceedings at the University of Heidelberg showing a German interest in code-switching scholarship foundational for further research.

The abovementioned resources give an overview of and highlight the prior research drawn upon in this research in the fields of historical corpus linguistics, lexicology, morphology, textual variation, and multilingualism. Chapter 3 *Socio-historical background* describes text production in Augsburg during the latter half of the 15th century followed by an account of the different medicines, diseases, and cited authors of the time.

3 Socio-historical background

The introduction of the printing press changes the production and reception of books across Europe. While books printed in the incunabula era rely heavily on the manuscript tradition of the Middle Ages, their comparably quick reproduction is revolutionary. Movable type paves the way for a standardization in publishing and eases citation amongst scholars in multiple ways including generally having a set page number, increasingly using a table of contents, simplifying the duplication of visuals, and tending to include the author's name along with the title, printing location, and year, to name a few (cf. Habermann 2002: 75–81). Of interest to this study is that the printing presses begin the process of making prints more accessible to literati other than the extreme elite who could afford and commission a manuscript. That is not to say that the first incunabula

are inexpensive; however, the sheer number of copies now possible to produce leads to new variation in readership. This chapter first examines the text production in 15th-century Augsburg by introducing key players in this new business, followed by the varieties of typefaces used in incunabula, and depicts the trade networks prevalent at the time. It then gives an overview of 15th-century medicine and its dissemination including a short history of medical schools of thought and an introduction of common contemporary diseases and treatments. This is followed by illnesses present in *GeMedIC*, and background information on the cited medical Authors in *GeMedIC*.

3.1 Text production in Augsburg

The introduction of Johannes Gutenberg’s movable type printing press in the mid-15th century revolutionizes book trade and the dissemination of knowledge—a cultural phenomenon marking the beginning of the early modern period. The application of the new printing techniques quickly leads to the emergence of printing workshops publishing books, pamphlets, calendars, and more in cities throughout Europe. This section focuses on the intricacies of this new business model in Augsburg, the first city known for printing in the German vernacular. It then introduces the most prolific printers in the city during the incunabula period, explores the typesets used for these first prints, and examines the early trade networks in Augsburg or Lat. *Augusta* as shown in Figure 1 in Schedel’s famous *Nuremberg Chronicle* below.

Figure 1: Portrayal of the city of Augsburg under its Latin name “Augusta” or “August Vindelicum” as it appears in Schedel’s *Nuremberg Chronicle* in 1493 (Schedel 1493: 256–257)



3.1.1 A new business

Günther Zainer and his brother, Johann Zainer, first bring movable type to the Bavarian city of Augsburg in 1467 where they quickly establish a successful enterprise. There are multiple explanations for why Augsburg proves to be an attractive location for entrepreneurs delving into this new business. First and foremost, book printing is considered a *freie Kunst* or ‘free art form’ with no guild regulations; anyone who possesses the technical skills and adequate funding could open up a shop (Künast 1997a: 6). Second, citizenship is not a requirement (Künast 1997a: 6)—something beneficial to the non-native Zainer brothers. Additionally, Augsburg also qualifies as a European *Großstadt* ‘large city’ in the Late Middle Ages giving it many international economic connections and a local upscale bourgeoisie (Piper 1982: 1–2). These main factors contribute to Augsburg’s rise as a publishing center with a large and interested market.

Augsburg is also an ideal location for founding a printing press as it already hosts relevant complimentary industries with the existing businesses and professionals needed to support the movable type industry. One essential industry is paper production and paper mills exist in Augsburg starting already the Middle Ages (Schmidt 1997: 73). The city is also home to a vibrant manuscript tradition and therefore already hosts established artists, rubricators,¹ and woodcutters. The availability of these artisans makes Augsburg a relatively inexpensive place for the commissioning of specialized *Buchdruckerkunst* (‘typography’²) (Kapp 1886: 126). Because these craftsmen are accustomed to working in the production of manuscripts, the introduction of the movable type press requires a certain amount of restructuring and reorientation of these occupations (Bornschlegel 1997: 156). That said, not every occupation changes. Book decoration and bookbinding, for example, remain largely unaltered (McQuillen 2013: 496). Minor adaptations are required for the roles of ‘block cutters’ (*Formschneider*), ‘letter painters/illuminators’ (*Illuminatoren*), and ‘miniature portrait painters’ (*Miniaturmaler*) (Kapp 1886: 268). Augsburg presses become known in particular for numerous illustrations, the use of multiple colors,³ and musical notation (Werfel 1997: 98; Künast 1996: 13). In addition to the restructuring of existing crafts, book production also creates new professions

¹ *Rubricators* are scribes who add red ink to certain letters in manuscripts for emphasis.

² Other cities known especially for their typography are Ulm, Nuremberg, Cologne, Strasbourg, and Basel (Kapp 1886: 160 ff.).

³ Especially in Erhard Ratdolt’s prints (Werfel 1997: 98).

including printing, publishing, bookselling/distributing, and of course typeface creating and setting (Werfel 1997: 97; Kapp 1886: 265). A setter is also called a compositor defined as “a person who sets a text with movable type and determines the layout and imposition of a printed page” (Wagner 2009: 213). In the beginning, the typeface setters consider themselves a kind of elite, as their profession requires being versed in the language and therefore grammar and spelling of the print; at this time, compositors even wear a kind of head covering to symbolize their work as being accomplished with the mind (Werfel 1997: 97). Yet, as the printing industry grows, the status of the compositor falls. In fact, authors often complain, contending only students who perform poorly at university become compositors for the presses and only know just enough Latin to manage⁴ (Kapp 1886: 268).

It seems from the outset that Latin literacy is not a priority in choosing Augsburg as a city for printing. Usually university towns are chosen (cf. Janota 1997: 126; Künast 1996: 12). A university ensures the necessary pool of Latin literates who could set and edit the type for a primarily Latin-dominated business model (Künast 1997a: 8). Augsburg lacks both the educated personnel necessary for typesetting and the majority of printers themselves do not have a formal education; in fact, only a third of Augsburg’s printers attended university (Künast 1995: 49). Most printers in Augsburg come from the *Zunftbürgertum* or ‘guild class’⁵ and they have little knowledge of the Latin language (Künast 1997a: 21). The most well-educated (and productive) printers at the time are in Strasbourg⁶ and Basel (Künast 1996: 12) where they consequently publish more in Latin. An additional explanation for the lack of Latin⁷ prints in Augsburg is due to the lack of capital; often printers could not afford the unique typeset material (Künast 1996: 11) and Latin requires a multitude of abbreviations and special diacritics. The book-printing business could be lucrative with an investor.⁸ Otherwise, the printers are generally short

⁴ Someone famous for holding this view is Sebastian Brant (1458–1521); he describes type setters as “ebenso wiederlich, wie auf den Universitäten”⁴ (Kapp 1886: 268). To quote an excerpt from Brant’s *Narrenschiff* (‘Ship of Fools’) “Wenn die Studenten wider heim kumen, so kunnen sie nüt und werden buchtrucker darusz” (Kapp 1886: 269) or ‘When the students come home again, they can’t do anything and become printers.’

⁵ Aside from the printer Günther Zainer, who will be addressed shortly.

⁶ Strasbourg is the second city in Europe to have a printing press (McQuillen 2013: 506).

⁷ Along with Greek.

⁸ A big sponsor during that time is Maximilian I (Künast 1996: 11). The church funds multiple prints, but, after Abbot Melchior’s death in 1473, the funding ceases and the number of books printed in Latin also decreases (Künast 1997a: 12).

on resources⁹ (Künast 1996: 11). This lack of a university, lack of citizenry and printers versed in Latin, and a general lack of funding leads to interesting results—Augsburg becomes a center known for printing in the German vernacular. Printing in the German vernacular remains Augsburg’s niche market from the 15th to the 17th century (Künast 1997a: 21). This, in turn, leads to research and various studies on the *Augsburger Druckersprache* ‘Augsburg printing language’ (See Fujii 2007; Künast 1996; Graser 1993, et. al; Behr 2011).

3.1.2 Printers

Printers hold the overall entrepreneurial and managerial responsibilities of the business and are obligated to oversee the tools, machines, ink, paper supply, and coordinate personnel (Werfel 1997: 97). Although there are numerous 15th-century printers in Augsburg, the compilation of *GeMedIC* only includes works from the most prolific printers from the two main printing networks, namely the Günther Zainer and Bämmler/Schönsperger *der Älterer* ‘senior’ (d. Ä.) Networks (Künast 1997b: 86–94). The following gives an overview of the lives and works of Günther Zainer, Johann Bämmler, Johann Schönsperger d. Ä., and Anton Sorg. Each section begins with a small biography explaining each printer’s relationship to Augsburg followed by an overview of the printer’s typeface, style, important works, and printing languages.

3.1.2.1 Günther Zainer

Günther Zainer of Reutlingen’s success as the first printer of Augsburg can be attributed to a combination of his literary knowledge, business skills, and artisanship (Bellot 1979: 12). Zainer is a gold smith and painter who learns the art of printing in Strasbourg under Johannes Mentelin (cf. Bellot 1979: 5; Funke 1969: 86)—famous for his publication of the *Mentelin Bible*. Günther and his brother, Johann Zainer, move from Strasbourg to Augsburg in 1467 to found their own print shop. As previously mentioned, the Bavarian city is an ideal location for the Zainer brothers’ entrepreneurial ventures. Augsburg possesses monasteries that host manuscripts ready for reduplication,¹⁰ is a city perfectly situated for trade,¹¹ and maintains a large population complete with the professionals

⁹ Bankruptcy is commonplace among the first printers and they therefore desire the beneficial backing of the church or state (Wagner 2009: 12–13).

¹⁰ A widespread practice for early printers at the time was to copy and print famous works from the Middle Ages for literary circles using the new printing technology (Bellot 1979: 6).

¹¹ Broad trading networks are essential during this time as books are still a luxury item that not all could afford.

necessary for the creation and maintenance of a prosperous printing workshop. The brothers successfully employ ‘type cutters’ (*Stempelschneider*) to produce the letters and carpenters for the construction of the press (Bellot 1979: 5). The guilds make it a legal obligation for printers to employ local Augsburg ‘calligraphers’ (*Briefmaler*) and ‘block cutters’ (*Formschneider*) for the woodcuts (cf. Bornschlegel 1997: 168–169; Schmitz 2018: 353). In 1472, Johann Zainer leaves his brother and moves to Ulm to found a printing house in collaboration with Heinrich Steinhöwel—a translator and city doctor (cf. Bellot 1979: 12). This is the same year Günther Zainer first appears in Augsburg’s tax registry and gains citizenship¹² (Kapp 1886: 271). Günther first appears in record-keeping books as a *Schreiber* or ‘scribe,’ but by 1476 and 1477 appears as “*Günther der Buchdrucker*” or ‘Günther the book printer’ (Kapp 1886: 271). Thereafter the then renowned Zainer is simply referred to in the tax books as “Günther Zainer;” this, in addition to the high amount of taxes he has to pay, serve as indicators of Zainer’s prominent status in Augsburg and for the successful growth of the business (Kapp 1886: 271).

Günther Zainer is the first typographer¹³ in Augsburg (Kapp 1886: 127). In the beginning he uses a small typeface for his Latin prints, but thereafter creates a thicker, heavier font for his German texts (Bellot 1979: 5) based on Albrecht Pfister’s design.¹⁴ The style soon gains popularity among other printers in the city and by 1500 is truly particular to Augsburg (Bellot 1979: 8). Zainer continues to use this typeset over the course of his career,¹⁵ but later also prints using the Antiqua typeface of the Italians and is generally seen as the first printer in a German speaking area to do so.¹⁶ This is a font that at the time is only utilized in Venice and Rome. Following the Italians’ lead is important to Zainer in order to be to maintain a modern rather than provincial reputation (Bellot 1979: 5–6).

¹² Künast presumes Günther Zainer is welcomed into Augsburg under the wing of the church of St. Ulrich and Afra in the beginning, which makes it so that he does not have to pay taxes until 1471 (Künast 1995: 48–49).

¹³ “A person who specializes in the design, choice, and arrangement of type matter” (“typographer” 2019).

¹⁴ Albrecht Pfister, a printer from Bamberg, originally creates this typeface and also publishes a handful of works in the German vernacular between 1461 and 1464 (Bellot 1979: 8).

¹⁵ In the beginning, printers generally work with just one or very few typesets (Mazal 1984: 35). Because Günther Zainer uses the same typeset for so many prints over such a long period, I was able to digitize 49 of his works using a single OCR-model. See Chapter 4 *Corpus* and Section 9.3 *OCR and text processing tutorial* for more information on the digitization.

¹⁶ Kapp (1886) points out that this is debated, as the incunable *Etymologiarum libri XX* from 1472 has an <R> printed in an Antiqua-like font that can in all likelihood be attributed to Mentelin in Strasbourg (Kapp 1886: 126).

Many of Günther Zainer's prints uphold the tradition of rubrication. This is a practice of adding red decoration to letters lifted from the medieval manuscript tradition and continues throughout the incunabula period. Figure 2 shows an example of this rubrication.

Figure 2: An example of rubrication in Günther Zainer's *Arzneibuch* (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 29)



(Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 29)

In the early prints rubricators do this work by hand (Werfel 1997: 110), but Zainer soon replaces this practice with specialized woodcuts, something that upsets the artisans (Bellot 1979: 6). Günther Zainer is ultimately responsible for this innovative form of book illustration thriving in Augsburg (Schmitz 2018: 316). Additionally, something that he regularly has painted in texts are decorative initials.¹⁷ Günther Zainer is particularly famous for a style borrowed from the manuscript tradition called *Maiblumenstil* 'mayflower style' (Schmitz 2018: 339; Bornschlegel 1997: 170; Werfel 1997: 111) and for using initials decorated with religious scenes in his editions of *Biblia* 'bibles' (Bornschlegel 1997: 170). Both styles enjoy popularity and other printers in Augsburg copy these styles regularly. Figure 3 shows an example of a <W> in the *mayflower style* taken from Zainer's print in 1475 *Der spiegel des menschlichen lebens* and Figure 4 portrays a taken from Günther's Bible in 1477.

¹⁷ An interesting aspect about the printing of Günther Zainer's initials is that he prints them with the other text on the page simultaneously instead of at a later date (Werfel 1997: 111).

Figure 3: A <W>-initial in Zainer's mayflower style (Rodericus 1474: 89)



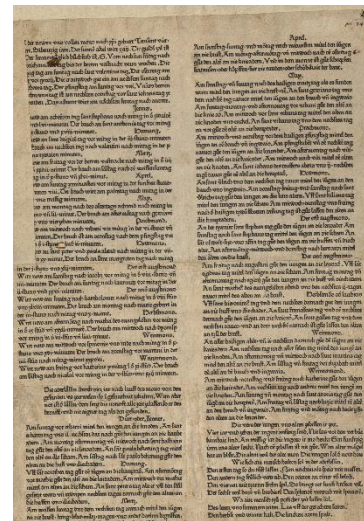
Figure 4: An example of Günther Zainer's initials in Biblia ("Biblia" ca. 1477: 7)



The development of Augsburg as a production center for book decoration and illustration truly begins with Günther Zainer (Werfel 1997: 114).

Throughout his career, Zainer's main contributions to the literary community are the transmissions of devotional, exegetic, encyclopedic, and popular literature (cf. Bellot 1979: 6). Zainer prints his first print, *Meditationes vitae domini nostri Jesu Christi*,¹⁸ in 1468 which constitutes the first text printed in Augsburg with the new movable type printing press (See Bellot 1979: 5–7; Kapp 1886: 126–127). He publishes this, along with other early prints, in Latin (Bellot 1979: 7–8). In ca. 1469 or 1470 Zainer begins to publish in the German vernacular beginning with a single-page *Almanac* (ISTC 2016). Printers in Augsburg soon become known for printing in German and Augsburg rapidly becomes the dominant market for customers ordering German prints. Although Günther Zainer is known for printing in German, he continually publishes in both German and Latin throughout his career. According to the ISTC, Günther Zainer prints a total of

Figure 5: First German print in Augsburg ("Almanach" ca. 1469–1470)



¹⁸ McQuillen points out that Hainrich Molitor, a manuscript scribe and illuminator, performs the illumination in this work and this is his first incunable (McQuillen 2013: 504).

115 incunabula; 54 are printed in German and 61 in Latin (ISTC 2016). Zainer's use of Latin texts aids in giving him a reputation as an educated printer (Bellot 1979: 12) and Zainer reaches a high point in his career after printing his two Bible editions (cf. Bellot 1979: 9; Kapp 1886: 127) in 1475 and 1477. He dies shortly thereafter in Kartause Buxheim in 1478 having printed the aforementioned roughly 100 texts. The exact numbers can be debated as some incunabula attributed to Zainer are printed *postmortem*.

3.1.2.2 Johann Bämmler

Johann Bämmler¹⁹ encompasses a true Renaissance man. Before opening up a number of printing workshops in Augsburg in 1472 (Schmitz 2018: 176; Werfel 1997: 104; cf. Kapp 1886: 128), he works not only as a scribe,²⁰ but also as a rubricator and bookbinder (Schmitz 2018: 106, 176). In addition to printing presses, Bämmler also owns his own paper mill (Schmitz 2018: 76; Schmidt 1997: 75). This is common practice for printers in 15th-century Augsburg, as buying paper from separate manufacturers proves expensive.²¹ It is unknown where Bämmler learns the art of printing, but Fujii (2007) states that he, like Günther Zainer, probably also knows and learns the craft from Johannes Mentelin (Fujii 2007: 15). This is probable as Bämmler works in Strasbourg starting in 1466 as a rubricator for multiple printers, including Mentelin (Geldner 1953: 521). He is formerly considered to be the first printer in Augsburg due to a note appearing in a Wolfenbüttel print reading "explicit Psalterium. Bamler 1466," but this account can be attributed to Bämmler's earlier days as a scribe and rubricator (Kapp 1886: 128). Bämmler officially begins printing his own works in 1472 (Geldner 1953: 521).

Bämmler, and early printing presses in general, print calendars in red and black ink, upholding the classical antiquity tradition of 'significant' or *red-letter* days appearing in red. Bämmler differs from the norm in that he employs an ample amount of red in other text types, suggesting his former work as a rubricator influences this stylistic decision. Bämmler's familiarity with book publishing gives him a great amount of experience in layout design—something he experiments with early on in his printing career. A publication of particular interest is Bämmler's *Buch der Kunst* ('Book of Art') from 1478.

¹⁹ His given last name is Kesselmann (Künast 2006: 421).

²⁰ Bämmler first appears in the Augsburg tax register in 1453 listed as a *Schreiber* 'scribe' and, starting in 1457, his name is listed without any supplemental information (Kapp 1886: 271) suggesting a successful business.

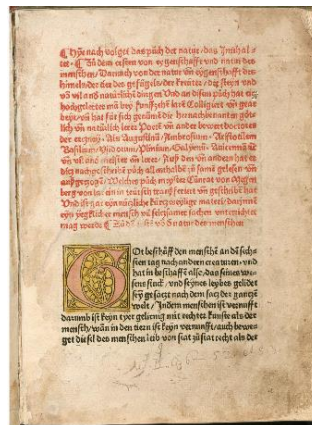
²¹ Schmitz (2018) explains that the 50–60 guilders one paid for the paper in Bartholomäus Angelicus' *Enzyklopädie* (248 folios) could be used to buy a small house (Schmitz 2018: 76), showing that it is still a select few who could afford to commission incunabula.

In this exemplar, he shows novel possibilities for integrating text and pictures (cf. Schmitz 2018: 136). Figure 6 shows an example of the integration of a woodcut picture, woodcut initial, and text. Notice that Bämmler also uses Zainer's *mayflower* style for initials in this publication.

Figure 7: Page layout in Bämmler's *Buch der Kunst* ("*Buch der Kunst*" 1478: 7)



Figure 6: An example of Bämmler's use of red in *Buch der Natur* ("*Buch der Kunst*" 1478: 11)



In contrast to Günther Zainer, the majority of Johann Bämmler's texts are printed in the German vernacular. The ISTC attributes 132 incunabula to Bämmler; 104 of these are in German with the subsequent 28 printed in Latin (ISTC 2016). Typical text types for Bämmler include devotional literature, educational literature, light fiction (Fujii 2007: 13), and legal treatises (Kapp 1886: 277). Additionally, both Johann Bämmler and Anton Sorg, a printer addressed in Section 3.1.2.3, are some of the few who print leaflets in German (Kapp 1886: 277). The combination of printing primarily in German and on a wide range of topics makes it unsurprising that Kapp (1886) claims Bämmler's greatest contribution during his career to be the "Pfleger der deutschen Sprache und Literatur" or the 'preservation of German language and literature' (Kapp 1886: 128). Bämmler prints his last incunable, an almanac, in 1494 (ISTC 2016) and spends the remainder of his career thereafter as a book binder until his death in 1503 (Geldner 1953: 521).

3.1.2.3 Anton Sorg

Records show that Anton Sorg works as a letter and a map painter from 1466 to 1476 (cf. Ott 2008: 598; Werfel 1997: 105; Kapp 1886: 272 et. al). He learns the art of printing during his time at the St. Ulrich and Afra monastery in Augsburg under the direction of

Abbot Melchior von Stainhaim (Ott 2008: 598). He founds his own press in 1475 (Ott 2008: 598) and between 1475 and 1493 is one of the most productive printers in Augsburg (cf. ISTC 2016; Kapp 1886: 128 et. al). Sorg's successful business format mirrors that of his contemporaries in Augsburg. Not only does Sorg own his own paper mill (Schmitz 2018: 76; Schmidt 1997: 75), like Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. and his former guild colleague Johann Bämmler (Mazal 1984: 166), but he also reprints numerous best-sellers such as *Buch der Natur* and *Aesop's Fables*. Reprinting is a common practice at the time. In fact, more than half of the texts printed during the Incunabula Period are reprints (Schmitz 2018: 194) and this becomes part of Sorg's legacy. Whereas Günther Zainer and Johann Bämmler are generally seen as innovators, bringing the new printing technology to Augsburg, both Anton Sorg and Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. (addressed in the next section) are seen as quick-paced entrepreneurs in the reprint business (cf. Fujii 2007: 13).

That said, Sorg is also remembered for his carefully cut letters and artistry—artisanship that may have materialized due to Sorg's former experience as a letter painter. His most impressive prints exhibiting these traits are two German Bibles from 1477 and 1480 (Kapp 1886: 129) and *Conciliumbuch geschehen zu Constanz*, a work on various coats of arms (Kapp 1886: 128). Figure 8 shows how Sorg emulates Günther Zainer's biblical scenes in initials²² (Schmitz 2018: 339) and Figure 9 shows artistic examples of *Wappen* or 'coats of arms.'

²² In fact, many of the wood block prints in Sorg's publications mirror those exactly of Günther Zainer and Johann Bämmler, showing that Sorg has access to some of the same printing plates (Ott 2008: 599).

Figure 8: Example of an initial in Sorg's Bible ("Biblia" 1480: 35)



Figure 9: Example of the artisanship in Sorg's Conciliumbuch geschehen zu Constanz ("Conciliumbuch geschehen zu Constanz" 1483: 108)



Although Sorg is well-versed in Latin and even translates his printed version of the Latin treatise *De moribus* himself (Schmitz 2018: 177), most of Sorg's texts are printed in the German vernacular. The ISTC lists a total 220 incunabula printed by Anton Sorg over the course of his career: 56 exemplars are in Latin and 164 in German (ISTC 2016). Particular vernacular works he is known for include the legend of *Griseldis* ('Griselda') and *die schöne Melusine* ('Melusine') (Kapp 1886: 277), the latter a popular *Volksbuch* 'chapbook.' *Nachfolge Christi* by Thomas von Kempen constitutes as the final book published under Sorg's name on December 9, 1493, but, because Anton Sorg dies in 1493, the publication of this final work is attributed to his stepson Johann Schobser²³ (Ott 2008: 598).

²³ Johann Schobser is listed along with Anton Sorg as publisher for a number of different prints (Ott 2008: 598).

3.1.2.4 Johann Schönsperger der Ältere

Johann Schönsperger *der Ältere* ('Senior') is an exceptionally influential printer in Augsburg from 1481 to 1525 (Kapp 1886: 129). Schönsperger is from a wealthy line of salt merchants that also trade wine and cattle in addition to owning a hotel (Künast 2007: 421). It is likely that his stepfather, Johann Bämmler, teaches Schönsperger the mechanics

Figure 10: Example of Schönsperger's wood cuts in *Gart der Gesundheit* (Cuba 1485: 164)



of the printing business (Künast 2007: 421). He cofounds a print shop in 1481 with a goldsmith named Thomas Rüger (Künast 2007: 421). Rüger is to oversee creating the typeset material but unfortunately dies the following year (Künast 2007: 421). Rüger's widow, Anna, still maintains business ties with Schönsperger until 1484 (Künast 2007: 421). Schönsperger's home is in a distinguished neighborhood in the "Katarinenengasse am Weinmarkt" and also serves as his printing workshop (Künast 2007: 421). Like other printers in Augsburg, Schönsperger owns his own paper mill (Schmitz 2018: 76; Künast 2007; Schmidt 1997: 75). Over the course of his career,

Schönsperger works very closely with Johann Bämmler and Anton Sorg, but his network also extends to other printers and book traders in Augsburg, Munich, Ulm, Strasbourg, Speyer, and Frankfurt am Main (Künast 2006: 422).

Concerning Schönsperger's style, his works are often illustrated and decorated using extravagant wood prints (Künast 2006: 421; Kapp 1886: 129). An example of such illustrations can be seen in Figure 10 in one of his multiple prints of *Gart der Gesundheit* 'Garden of health.' Schönsperger employs many book illustrators from Augsburg and the surrounding area over the course of his career (Künast 2006: 422).

The ISTC attributes 227 texts to Schönsperger²⁴ (ISTC 2016). An overwhelming 177 of these prints are in the German vernacular while the remaining 50 are in Latin

²⁴ Schönsperger d. Ä. prints well after the turn of the century. So the extent as to which these texts can be considered incunabula (i.e., texts printed before the turn of the 16th century) can be debated. It is also important to note here that his son with the same namesake, Johann (Hans) Schönsperger, is also in the printing business, making it difficult to ascertain the actual printer of some books.

(ISTC 2016). Concerning text types, most of Schönsperger d. Ä.'s German prints consist of devotional and instructional literature (Künast 2006: 421)—books intended for the general population.²⁵ Providing books for all social classes in the city (Künast 2006: 422) and quickly producing an impressive number of reprints²⁶ from the neighboring area at a lower cost becomes part of his legacy. A famous reprint Schönsperger publishes is both the Latin and German versions of Hartmann Schedel's *Weltchronik* 'World Chronicle' that is first printed in Nuremberg under Anton Koberger (Schmitz 2018: 193).

In 1508, Johann Schönsperger der Ältere makes a career advancement when becoming the secret book printer for the Holy Roman Emperor, Maximilian I, and prints official documents for him along with Maximilian's famous *Gebetbuch* or 'Prayer book' (1513) and *Theuerdank*²⁷ 'precious thanks' (1517, 1519) (Künast 2006: 421; Borschlegel 1997: 166). These works are the beginning of a completely new typeface that would characterize German prints through the 20th century, namely *Fraktur* (Künast 2006: 421–422; Borschlegel 1997: 166). After a long and successful career Schönsperger passes away in 1521 (Künast 2006: 421).

²⁵ Schönsperger d. Ä.'s competition, Erhard Ratdolt, has what can be viewed as a monopoly on all church prints in southern German and Austrian dioceses.

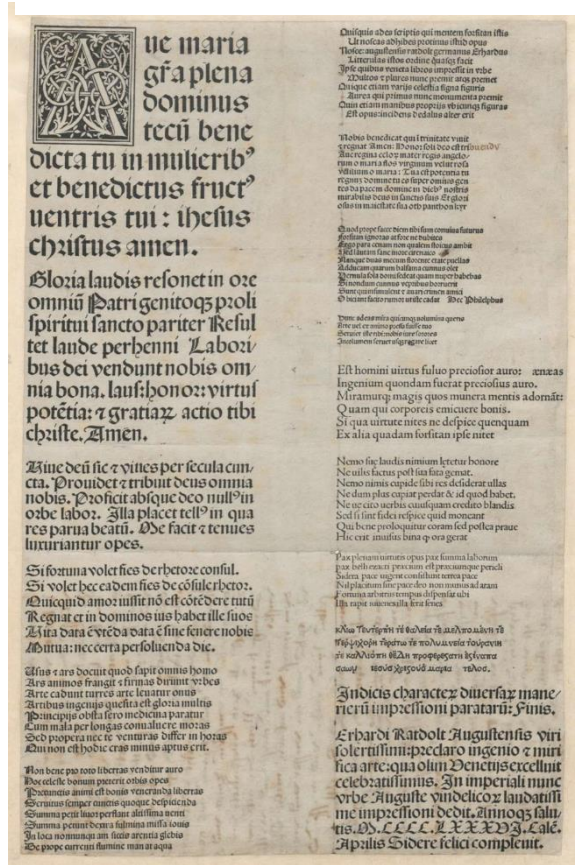
²⁶ It must be noted that this tendency generally aggravates authors and many printers' hasty reprinting efforts lead to mistakes in the texts. Schönsperger d. Ä. once prints, for example, an erroneous copy of Tucher's *Reisebericht* (GW M47728) 'Travel report,' a version which the author quickly replaces with a print he publishes instead through Konrad Zeninger in Nuremberg (Künast 2006: 421 Schmitz 2018: 22, 147).

²⁷ *Theuerdank* is a collection of Maximilian's own fictional compositions telling the tale of Sir Theuerdank (cf. Schmitz 2018: 35).

3.1.3 Typefaces

Like elsewhere, the earliest incunabula printed in Augsburg mirror the typography of the manuscript tradition²⁸ to the highest extent possible (cf. Mazal 1984: 32; Janota 1997: 125). For example, typeface creators omit the cursive-like attributes of the scripts due to the technical difficulty in producing them²⁹ (Mazal 1984: 36). The main scripts borrowed from the Late Middle Ages and used during the incunabula period encapsulate the Gothic (known as blackletter) and Renaissance fonts, namely the Textura, Rotunda, Bastarda, Gotico-Antiqua, and the Antiqua font families (cf. Mazal 1984: 36; Bornschlegel 1997: 153). Print shops employ each of these font styles in Augsburg and a well-funded printer could acquire various typesets (See the multiple typesets of Erhard Ratdolt in Figure 11). The following section describes these fonts in detail and explores the font's use in Augsburg. When possible, certain fonts below are referred to by type. These types are those listed and categorized in Konrad Haebler's *Typenepertorium* (Haebler 1905).

Figure 11: Example of multiple fonts from the Augsburg printing workshop of Erhard Ratdolt (Ratdolt 1486: 2)



²⁸ Exactly which manuscripts are used as templates is an area of research that still needs to be addressed (Schmitz 2018: 253).

²⁹ The everyday cursive used in businesses, for example, is not used in print (Bornschlegel 1997: 153).

3.1.3.1 Textura

The *Textura* or *Gothic* font has its origin in France, an area also home to the beginnings of Gothic art (Schmitz 2018: 262). The font is considered Gothic in its design, as the construction of the script represents a similar spirit to that of Gothic architecture³⁰ (Mazal 1984: 9). The *Textura* script is a representation of the early Gothic minuscule including typical features such as broken, angular stems, the use of both connecting hairline and bold vertical strokes, and rounded features within close proximity to neighboring letters (Schmitz 2018: 259; Mazal 1984: 9). It is a “type font characterized by vertical forms that are highly regular, broad, and angular, with slender connecting strokes” (Wagner 2009: 219). These connecting strokes give the impression of the text being woven together, hence the name *Textura* ‘weave’ (Schmitz 2018: 259).

The term *Textura* is already in use in the manuscript tradition as early as the 12th century (Mazal 1984: 9) and is widely dispersed throughout Europe between 1300 and 1500 (Schmitz 2018: 259). Because the *Textura* style is in the height of its development in mid-15th century manuscripts, its popularity at the printing presses starting with Johannes Gutenberg is unsurprising (cf. Bornschlegel 1997: 165; Mazal 1984: 37). The font is overall user-friendly and relatively uncomplicated for type cutters to fashion; for this reason, *Textura* has already been used to print block books at this time (Mazal 1984: 37). Printers mainly use this typeface in the 15th century when printing school textbooks, liturgical, and biblical texts (cf. Schmitz 2018: 260; Mazal 1984: 37). Although initially used as the main text of a print in its own right, it is later popular to use *Textura* to print title pages and headings (Schmitz 2018: 260–262; Mazal 1984: 43).

The *Textura* script appears in Augsburg before the Venetian Rotunda style, but is first used in Augsburg rather late compared to other printing presses in the German-speaking region³¹ (Bornschlegel 1997: 165). Günther Zainer does not use the *Textura*, but

Figure 12: Example of the *Textura* font used in Gutenberg’s Bible (“Biblia”



³⁰ For an in-depth description of the *Textura* font see Mazal (1984: 9–10, 37–38).

³¹ Johannes Gutenberg, for example, already employs *Textura* in his first prints (Bornschlegel 1997: 158).

both Anton Sorg and Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. employ the style (Bornschlegel 1997: 165).

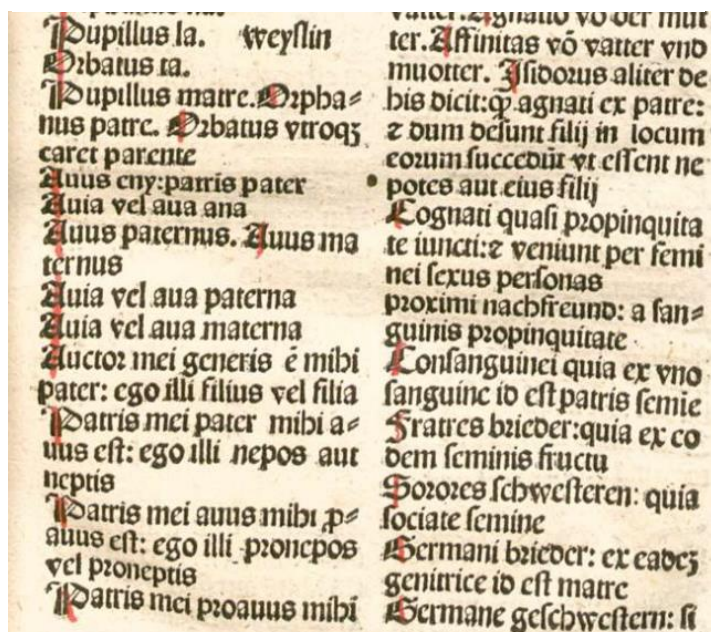
3.1.3.2 Rotunda

According to Konrad Haebler, the *Rotunda* typeface is one of the oldest font types used in Italy (Mazal 1984: 64). It is originally referred to as *littera Bononiensis* ‘letters of Bologna,’ as the style matches the legal manuscript typefaces in Bologna (Schmitz 2018: 263). It then becomes an Italian standard referred to as the *littera textualis formata* (Mazal 1984: 64). When the Rotunda style is used from the north of the Alps onward, its name changes and it is then referred to as the *litterae Venetae* ‘letters of Venice’ due to its apparent Venetian heritage (Mazal 1984: 65). The typeface becomes internationally recognized in the 1480s (Mazal 1984: 65).

Rotunda can be seen as the southern European version of the northern European Textura; it uses a combination of bold and thin stems, but, unlike the Gothic font, has the curvature of Italian architecture (Schmitz 2018: 262–263). The style also differs from Textura in that it is broader (Schmitz 2018: 262) and the roundedness gives the impression of more space between letters. Rotunda, like Textura, is also especially popular in title pages and headings (Schmitz 2018: 260–262).

Both Anton Sorg and Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. employ Rotunda in their prints. Sorg uses a rounded Rotunda style influenced by Erhard Ratdolt and Schönsperger d. Ä. has a Venetian Rotunda style in his repertoire (Bornschlegel 1997: 164) with which he mainly prints Latin texts (Mazal 1984: 122). Figure 13 highlights Sorg’s type 5 rounded Rotunda style in his

Figure 13: Anton Sorg’s Type 5 font depicting the Rotunda style in *Vocabularius rerum* (Brack 1487: 38)



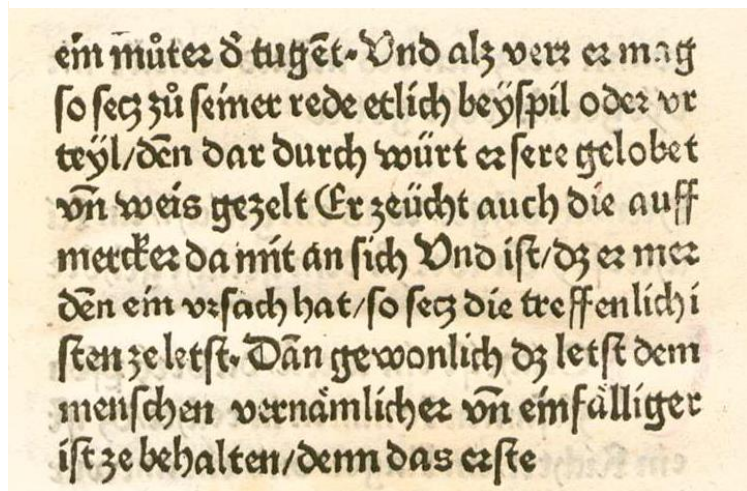
print of *Vocabularius rerum* in 1487.

3.1.3.3 Bastarda

Bastarda constitutes “a late medieval [...] type font with a strongly sloped f and long s formalized from [the] cursive gothic script” (Wagner 2009: 213). The printed font develops out of the combination of the 14th-century German *Kanzleischrift* or ‘kurrent’ and book hand (Schmitz 2018: 253; 266), and it becomes the national script used for vernacular texts in France and is known there as *lettre bâtarde* (Mazal 1984: 138). Typical characteristics for this script are thick stems in both the <f> and the long <s>, a cursive single-bowed <a> and <g> with an open as opposed to closed underside, and the occasional curvature of the overhanging ascenders on , <d>, and <l> (Mazal 1984: 138).

Johann Bämle is the first to use the Bastarda font in Augsburg in 1472 and uses a font that draws extensively from the handwritten manuscript tradition (Bornschlegel 1997: 161). Bämle Type 1³² is modeled after a local Swabian Bastarda hand (Mazal 1984: 166). The

Figure 14: Excerpt from Bämle’s Type 1b in “Von ordnung ze reden” illustrating the Bastarda typeface, a font influenced by the manuscript tradition (Anonymous ca.1472: 12)



lowercase letters are very square, something that can perhaps be attributed to the Textura style, but otherwise the cursive-like style of the Bastarda is quite recognizable; Bämle uses this style throughout his entire career (Mazal 1984: 166). Anton Sorg integrates the Bastarda style into his Type 2; this closely resembles Bämle’s Type 2 font, although Sorg adds various ligatures (Bornschlegel 1997: 162–163). Schönsperger d. Ä. also uses the Bastarda, but only later after it is no longer fashionable (cf. Mazal 1984: 167; Bornschlegel 1997: 162). A Bastarda font of particular success in Augsburg is the Schwabacher font—one of the most popular and readable Gothic fonts (Schmitz 2018:

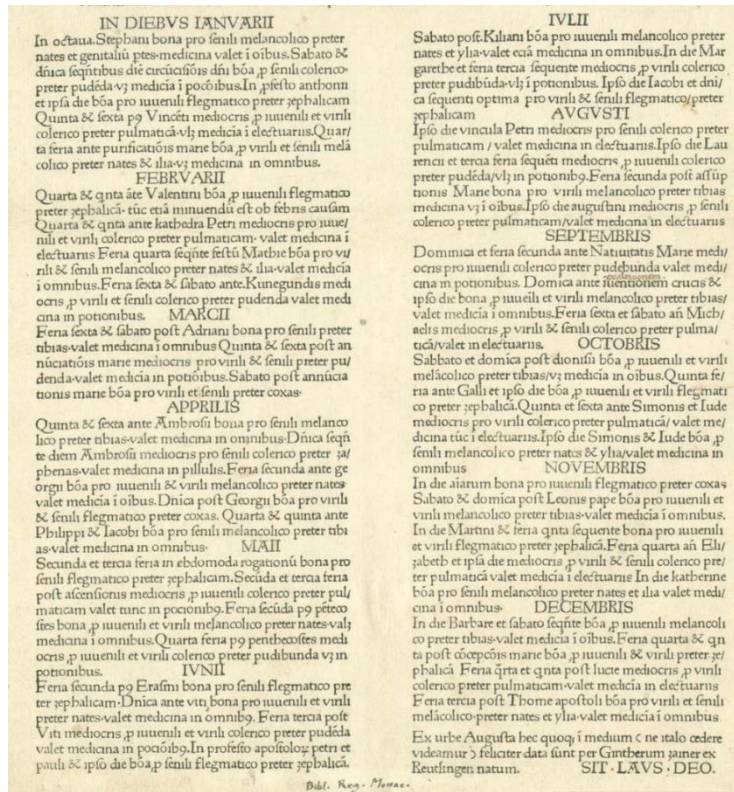
³² The types referred to here are those listed and categorized in Konrad Haebler’s *Typenepertorium* (Haebler 1905).

268; Mazal 1984: 159). Printers in Augsburg frequently use Schwabacher when printing German and an Upper Rhine type for Latin texts (Schmitz 2018: 270).

3.1.3.4 Antiqua

The Gothic typeface is to German-speaking areas as Antiqua is to Italian. Before 1480 there are only 10 Antiqua types employed in German-printing areas, but after 1490 Antiqua becomes increasingly popular (Mazal 1984: 224). Humanists develop the font using a combination of Carolingian minuscule and inscriptions (especially capital letters) from Antiquity as templates (cf. Mazal 1984: 198; Schmitz 2018: 272).

Figure 15: Antiqua font used in Günther Zainer's Almanac (Anonymous ca. 1471/72: 2)



Blocky capital letters, long descenders on a <Q>, in addition to numerous abbreviations, characterize the Antiqua font.

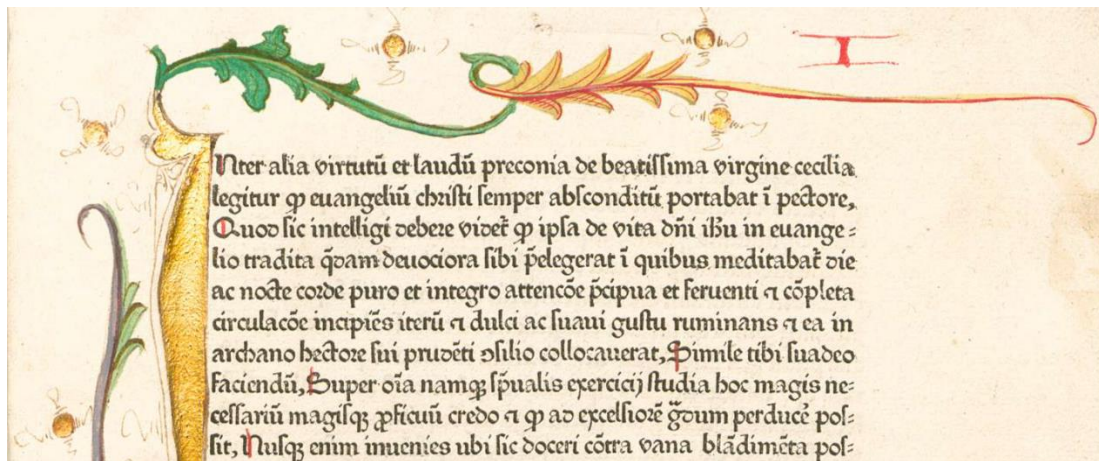
Augsburg's printing presses differ from other German-printing presses because of their proximity to Venice and other humanist centers in Italy which highly influence their printing trends (Bornschelegel 1997: 153). Printing using the Antiqua style catches on among printers quickly. Günther Zainer is the first to use an Antiqua type in Augsburg in 1471 (his Type 3) and one of the first in the German-speaking region (Bornschelegel 1997: 158). He develops two Antiqua types (Mazal 1984: 122) and uses the style for his calendars first (See Figure 15) (Schmitz 2018: 275; Mazal 1984: 226). After 1471, Günther Zainer also uses the typeface in a few book publications (Werfel 1997: 106; cf. Mazal 1984: 226).

3.1.3.5 Gotico-Antiqua

The *Gotico-Antiqua* is “a fifteenth-century gothic script or type with distinct humanistic elements” (Wagner 2009: 215). This transitory script combines aspects of both the Rotunda and Antiqua styles of the Late Middle Ages and is popular because of its readability³³ (cf. Mazal 1984: 138; Schmitz 2018: 270). The Gotico-Antiqua font differs from the Gothic font in that it connects the lines depicting characters so they are not broken and makes them smaller and less thick (Bornschelegel 1997: 154). The script is easily identified when viewing the thick ascenders of , <f>, <h>, <k>, and <l> and on account of its long <s>, open <a>, double-bowed <g>, and rounded <r>; it is additionally easily identified due to the many ligatures found on the letters , <c>, <d>, <h> and <p> combined with <e> and <o> (Schmitz 2018: 270).

The first typographic work produced with a printing press in Augsburg is printed using the Gotico-Antiqua type face on March 12, 1468—namely Günther Zainer’s *Meditationes des vita Christi* (See Figure 16) (Bornschelegel 1997: 154).

Figure 16: Günther Zainer’s first print in Augsburg “*Meditationes des vita Christi*” employing the Gotico-Antiqua font (Bonaventura 1468: 10).



At this point, Günther already has experience with every font type in Strasbourg and it is probable that he brings this first typeface set with him when he moves to Augsburg (Bornschelegel 1997: 154; Mazal 1984: 121). Starting in 1470, Günther Zainer uses another, thicker Gotico-Antiqua type that completely replaces his first (Type 1) (Bornschelegel 1997: 154). This font also has Textura and Rotunda qualities in that it uses

³³ The continuous addition of ornamentation has led to some Gothic fonts being illegible (Schmitz 2018: 270).

many abbreviations, ligatures, and connecting arcs—tendencies borrowed from the manuscript tradition (Bornschlegel 1997: 155). The Gotico-Antiqua font type enjoys popularity in Augsburg in the 15th century and various printers including Anton Sorg (Bornschlegel 1997: 157) and Günther Zainer, among others, use it.

3.1.4 Trade networks and book sales

Gutenberg's printing innovation is an unprecedented success and by the turn of the century there are 255 printing centers across Europe³⁴ (Mazal 1984: 32). The first successful printing presses of the 15th century are founded in populous trading cities including "Augsburg and Nuremberg in southern Germany, Cologne, Strassburg and Bruges in the Netherlands, Venice, Milan and Florence in northern Italy as well as Paris and Lyon in France" (Rautenberg 2000: 149–150). In addition to possessing attractive trading conditions, the presence of ecclesiastical institutions is also an influential factor in the opening of presses³⁵ (Rautenberg 2000: 150) with university markets initially playing a secondary role to the church (McQuillen 2013: 507). The ecclesiastical market is a stable one for book trade in the Middle Ages and continues to be one in the Early Modern Period (McQuillen 2013: 507). Various late medieval trading routes already link these cities which lay the foundation for the book-trading network in Early Modern Europe (Wagner 2009: 14–15). Book trade networks appear as early as 1480 and are especially seen between Augsburg, Venice, Strasbourg, and Nuremberg (Künast 1996: 12). Augsburg, along with Nuremberg, is one of the two most important printing centers in southern Germany and can attribute its success in the book-trading business to being enveloped in this European trading network (Rautenberg 2000: 155). Rautenberg (2000) gives an overview of the network as a whole:

At the end of the incunabula period the geography of the book trade can be roughly sketched as follows. The centres of the long-distance book trade within the German-speaking regions were located on the Rhine and in northern Germany; the most significant centres of printing were also situated here. The Rhine was very important for communication between the North and the South. Cologne, which possessed the right of first refusal, was the centre for trade with the Netherlands and with England. French trade travelled primarily through Strassburg and Basel; in France both Paris and Lyon were significant printing centres and international trade fair centres. The book trade with the Iberian Peninsula, which remained mainly an import market for Latin books in the incunabula period, was carried out via Lyon. Augsburg

³⁴ 62 of these are in German-speaking regions (Mazal 1984: 32).

³⁵ Rautenberger (2000) states that "[t]his close collaboration between the church and printers, which [...] was troubled by efforts at censorship particularly during the turmoil of the Reformation, was probably also promoted by the fact that a large number of incunabulum printers possessed academic degrees or were clerics themselves" (Rautenberg 2000: 151).

and Nuremberg were the most important centres for the book trade with northern and central Italy, as well as for eastern trade. The later book metropolis of Leipzig evolved at a later date as the centre for the north and northeast as a consequence of the Reformation and literary polarisation.

(Rautenberg 2000: 152–154)

Initially, traveling merchants make the books sales, but as printing presses grow in number and books become more affordable, purchasers receive barrels of unbound books shipped to them directly (Rautenberg 2000: 152–154). The larger, more successful productions generally sell through larger trade fairs and in national markets,³⁶ whereas medium and smaller-sized print shops are responsible for putting products on the regional market (Rautenberg 2000: 152). Although Augsburg is small in printing capacity when compared to other cities, their printers, calligraphers, and block cutters could be found in the large trade fairs as far as Nördlingen, Leipzig, or Frankfurt (Künast 1996: 12).

Consumers could buy books at trade fairs,³⁷ printing houses, or from booksellers directly (cf. Rautenberg 2000: 151), but who are the purchasers? In the end of the 15th century only 10% of people in the larger trading cities are literate (Künast 1995: 55). Initially, the same customers who buy manuscripts continue to buy prints and consist of members of the nobility, clergy, and patricians (Schmitz 2018: 207)—the elite that could afford these still precious items. In the beginning, the cost for approximately 250 folio pages of paper, something necessary for an average book, is equivalent to 50 or 60 florins; this amount of money could have paid for a small house in Cologne in the early 1470s (Rautenberg 2000: 151). This high cost of production also causes problems for publishers attempting to finance projects. The production for typesetting and printing would cost just as much as the paper and “[t]his sum would not have had returns from sales for at least twelve months, since the production of the extensive work would have taken up an entire calendar year” (Rautenberg 2000: 151). This leads to financiers sometimes being needed from farther away (cf. Rautenberg 2000: 151). Eventually, “Made in Augsburg” becomes a symbol for high-quality, illustrated, German prints at a lower price (Künast 1995: 56).

³⁶ Printers who print for national or sometimes international audiences tend to utilize trans-regional language.

³⁷ Trade fairs also seem to be where accounting mainly takes place. An account book of Peter Drach, for example, shows accounts at these trade fairs being “balanced at semi-annual or annual intervals” (Rautenberg 2000: 152).

The books of the incunabula period consist of either a bound collection of works³⁸ or a single text, but the single texts require their own autonomy on the market (Schmitz 2018: 173). Fundamentally, publishers need to know which books could sell.

[I]t made only sense to print a text if there was enough demand for it, or if it could be offered in better quality or at a better price than before. In a painful³⁹ learning process, printers had to find out which books were most likely to have commercial success.

(Wagner 2009: 15)

In the beginning, most texts printed in Augsburg are best-selling standard manuscripts and printers do not introduce many additional contemporary pieces (Künast 1995: 55), but when they try printing a new piece, printers generally bundle it with an old standard to test its success.⁴⁰

The economy is in a delicate situation when the Zainer brothers move to Augsburg in 1467. The Swabian region is in a depression following the Bavarian War from 1459–1463⁴¹ and this generally brings trade to a standstill (Künast 1997a: 11). In spite of this, the first years of book printing in Augsburg are fruitful which becomes apparent when examining Günther Zainer and Johann Schönsperger d. Ä.'s tax records⁴² (cf. Künast 1997a: 10). However, markets, including the book market, do worsen again toward the turn of the 16th century. Some of this is due to the overproduction of books (Rautenberg 2000: 148). However, there are also poor harvests between 1490 and 1510 and new wars to the South (the *Schwabenkrieg* in 1499, the *Bayerisch-Pfälzischer Erbfolgekrieg* from 1504 to 1505, and Maximilian I's war against Venice from 1508 to 1517) creating a general lack of consumer demand for luxury items (Künast 1997a: 14–15, 1995: 51). The driving forces behind the printing industry in Augsburg in the 1470s are the Benediktinerkloster St. Ulrich and Afra in addition to Günther Zainer (Künast 1995: 50).

³⁸ Johann Bämle especially uses this as a selling strategy in Augsburg; take for instance his 1474 collected work consisting of four prints, namely Metlinger's *Regiment der Jungen Kindern*, *Von den 7 Todsünden*, Eyb's *Ehebüchlein*, and Andreae's *Arbor consanguinitatis, deutsch* (Schmitz 2008: 172).

³⁹ Wagner refers to the process as "painful" here, because of the high cost of book production and losses that would ensue if one chose the incorrect text to publish.

⁴⁰ Künast (1995) references Anton Sorg administering a test print of *Reisebericht vom Marco Polo* 'Marco Polo's Travel Report' printed together with a popular new addition of the history of Duke Leopold in 1481 and notes how the travel report is not printed in Augsburg again thereafter (Künast 1995: 55).

⁴¹ Künast (1997) labels the war as "[d]er Reichskrieg gegen das Herzogtum Bayern" taking place from 1462–1466 (Künast 1977a: 11).

⁴² Tax records seem to be the best way to understand a printer's success. That said, most of the printers' exact finances remain unknown with accounting documentation only rarely found (Rautenberg 2000: 151).

In the beginning, there are clearly documented connections between printers and those who had trained them in Rome, Venice, and southern Germany (Rautenberg 2000: 148). These printers are linked both financially and, to an extent, in their printing style.⁴³ In Augsburg, Günther Zainer and Bämmler work closely with their mentor, Mentelin, and create an inter-printer network to aid in the distribution of their prints and to help minimize the cost of production⁴⁴ (McQuillen 2013: 506–507). That said, each printer in the early networks generally has their own individualized markets. For example, Mentelin’s market is primarily directed at churches, and he only later prints classical works directed at other audiences (McQuillen 2013: 507). Günther Zainer prints both devotional Latin texts in the beginning of his career and is known for his woodcut illustrations and for printing in the German vernacular (McQuillen 2013: 507)—Zainer knows that there is a market for German texts in the Upper Bavaria imperial cities (Künast 1995: 55) and does not want to compete with the Latin printed in Venice to the south (Künast 1995: 56). Bämmler’s niche includes prints of prominent historical works, medical texts, and legends, all almost exclusively in German.

Aside from specialized markets and connections in other cities, Augsburg’s most successful printers also create a network amongst themselves. Künast (1995) states that he is convinced that Günther Zainer trained Johann Bämmler, Anton Sorg, and perhaps Johann Schönsperger d. Ä., among others (Künast 1995: 50). As previously mentioned in 3.1.2 *Printers*, Johann Bämmler marries the widow Barbara Schönsperger and is the stepfather of Johann Schönsperger d. Älterer. Bämmler, Schönsperger d. Ä., and Sorg work closely together to acquire paper for their businesses; the families continue to marry one another, which ultimately creates the Schönsperger Network and, as Künast (1995) describes, their own cartel (Künast 1995: 50–51). Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. and later Erhard Ratdolt taking over as the driving forces behind printing in Augsburg after Abbot Melchior of St. Ulrich and Alfra and Günther Zainer’s deaths (Künast 1995: 50). Erhard Ratdolt prints 70% of all of the liturgical literature produced in Augsburg at the time (Künast 1995: 52) and prints in Latin, whereas Schönsperger d. Ä.’s market is primarily for a German-speaking audience.

⁴³ Business alliances are generally short and made between book publishers and financiers for specific projects (Rautenberg 2000: 151).

⁴⁴ McQuillen (2013) references the influence of the Mentelin-Zainer network in the Scheyern Monastery, and states that “the visual aspects of decoration and binding are critical to revealing these connections” (McQuillen 2013: 508).

There are multiple text types printed in Augsburg during the incunabula period, but the trend of what is printed changes over a brief period of time. Künast (1995) shows this difference by categorizing Augsburg’s incunabula into multiple text types and dividing them into two different time intervals, namely from 1468 to 1478 and 1479 to 1500 (Künast 1995: 51–52). Table 1 and Table 2 are translations of Künast’s tables (Künast 1995: 51–52):

Table 1: Book production in Augsburg from 1468 to 1478 portrayed in Künast 1995

Book production in Augsburg from 1468 to 1478				
		Prints	Folios	% written in German
1.	Theology	119	7,744	14.5%
2.	Vernacular literature	66	3,181	100.00%
3.	Bible and exegesis	21	2,449	86.6%
4.	Legal literature	7	960	20.1%
5.	Classics from Antiquity	7	585	–
6.	“Natural sciences” ⁴⁵	56	802	84.4%
7.	Humanism ⁴⁶	7	232	–
8.	Literature on Judaism	4	19	63.2%
	Total:	287	15,972	45.7%

(Künast 1995: 51)

Künast uses the table above to highlight that the church dominated the first decade of prints created in Augsburg and their prints account for approximately 50% of production; however, even in the beginning, German-speakers are addressees with ca. 45.7% of texts printed in the vernacular (Künast 1995: 52), a large amount unique to Augsburg.

Table 2: Book production in Augsburg from 1479 to 1500 portrayed in Künast 1995

Book production in Augsburg from 1479 to 1500				
		Prints	Folios	% written in German
1.	Vernacular literature	213	9,322	100.0%
2.	Theology	335	8,614	28.7%
3.	“Natural sciences”	218	3,993	81.7%
4.	Bible and exegesis	47	3,821	93.5%
5.	Legal literature	84	1,980	99.3%

⁴⁵ The term “natural sciences” in the 15th century can be used as an umbrella term for many different areas of study. Künast also understands natural science as practical literature including publications such as cookbooks (Künast 1995: 51).

⁴⁶ Künast includes Latin school books in this count (Künast 1995: 51).

6.	Humanism	81	977	–
7.	Classics from Antiquity	9	307	–
8.	Literature on Judaism	2	4	25.0%
	Total:	889	29,018	

(Künast 1995: 52)

Table 2 shows the dramatic change in text types printed in Augsburg, namely a rise in vernacular literature as well as natural science and less liturgical⁴⁷ texts; 3/4 of production is printed in German which is a direct result of the Schönsperger Network (Künast 1995: 52). It is the rise in natural science texts, specifically those medical in nature, that is the subject of this study. The next section contextualizes the subject of the natural sciences concentrated on, namely 15th-century medicine.

3.2 15th-century medicine

The roots of 15th-century European medical thought can be traced back to antiquity with practices relying heavily on the works of the Greek 4th-century BCE physician Hippocrates,⁴⁸ the so-called father of medicine, along with his successor and son-in-law Polybus in addition to the philosopher and polymath Aristotle. These thinkers taught the classical elements while both establishing and expanding the Theory of the Four Humors within the body. The humors consist of the fluids blood, yellow bile, black bile, and phlegm; and the theory centers around their inherent balance known as *eucrasia* (cf. Haage et al. 2007: 179). Treatments for humoral imbalance require adding or subtracting these fluids from the body using methods such as bloodletting, making changes in diet, prescribing baths, exercising, etc. In addition to this balance, Hippocrates assigns each humor a corresponding temperament. Blood is sanguine, yellow bile means choleric, black bile is melancholic, and phlegm indicates a phlegmatic or calm character. Each humor additionally corresponds to a body part and the humors' qualities are described as a combination of hot or cold and moist or dry.⁴⁹ In addition to humorism, Hippocratic medicine employs multiple techniques that are passed down into the Middle Ages, including using observation, while keeping case history and prior written medical

⁴⁷ The church funds many prints, but after Abbot Melchior's death in 1473, the funding ceases and the number of books printed in Latin also decreases (Künast 1997: 12).

⁴⁸ Prior to Hippocrates, non-magical, medical experts include work by the philosopher Pythagoras in the 6th cent. BCE, the 5th cent. BCE medical author Alcmaeon of Croton, and 5th cent. BCE philosopher Diogenes of Apollonia (cf. Haage 179–180).

⁴⁹ Empedocles (ca. 492–432) also links these qualities with the four classical elements, namely water, earth, fire, and air (ca. Eckart 2005: 11). For a more complete list of corresponding qualities, see Riha (2014: 11–14).

knowledge in mind, and administering therapy, which could include anything from dietetics and medicine to surgery (cf. Haage et al. 2007: 180).

Galen, a prolific author as well as physician and philosopher in the Roman empire of Late Antiquity in the second century CE, expands medical theories further by documenting his own observations of the body and disease. Many of his observations and hypotheses are based on the multiple dissections he performs on animals including, but not limited to, apes, pigs, and dogs (cf. Haage et al. 2007: 180). Additionally, while the Hippocratic Corpus also places emphasis on the *Sex res non naturales* ‘six non-natural things’ to aid in maintaining and regaining one’s health, it is after Galen’s work that these points become more regimented canon. The *Sex res non naturales* include the correct (1) air, (2) food and drink, adequate (3) exercise and rest, in addition to (4) sleep and wakefulness, healthy amounts of (5) secretion and excretion, as well as (6) mental affections.

With the fall of Rome and the Western Empire in 476 CE, it is the Byzantine empire in present-day Istanbul that preserves and revives Greco-Roman medical knowledge of antiquity. This period is known as the Islamic Golden Age and the new centers for study include Baghdad and Moorish Spain. Later, examples of important advancements and commentaries of prior medical study can be attributed to doctors such as the 9th and early 10th-century al-Razi and the late 10th and early 11th-century Avicenna. That said, medical knowledge is still present from the 5th to the 12th centuries in monasteries and convents, which develop into centers for healing. These monastic communities use concepts from antiquity combined with German and Celtic traditions employing medical texts such as the 8th-century *Lorscher Arzneibuch*, the OHG text *Eichenmisteltrakat*, an abundance of Hildegard von Bingen’s recipes, and various texts by Bartholomaeus Anglicus, amongst others (Haage et al. 2007: 178). While treatment during this time includes using humoral theory, illness is also attributed to latrotheology, meaning illness is the will of God (cf. Eckart 2005: 56) or as Ambrosius Jung writes in *Regiment der pestilenz* “von dem zorn gotz” ‘from the wrath of God’ (Jung 1494: 12). That stated, medical care is still taken seriously and expected. In fact, Eckart (2005) describes a blueprint for the construction of a wing for the sick in the 9th-century St. Gallen Monastery complete with an infirmary, separate kitchens and baths for those who

are ill, a garden with healing herbs, a house for doctors as well as one specifically for bloodletting (Eckart 2005: 56). Monasterial medicine becomes part of Medieval life.

From the 10th to the 12th century CE, the main medical centers return to Western Europe; these include the Greek-speaking, southern Italian city of Salerno, where Arabic texts are also translated and integrated into resources, Toledo, Italy, as well as centers in Montpellier and Paris, France (cf. Schmid 2015: 151). The Medieval period continues to use humoral theory to treat the ill along with dietetics, doctrine of signatures, in addition to finding religious and astrological explanations; particularly meaningful during this time period is the Fourth Council of the Lateran on November 11, 1215 which forbids surgery and internal medicine (cf. Eckart 2005: 62–64) to be performed by affiliates of the church.

The most noteworthy illness of the Middle Ages is the Bubonic Plague caused by the bacterium on fleas known as *Yersinia Pestis*. Ger. *die Pest* ‘pestilence’ is first thought to have originated in Asia and then traveled to Europe by means of a Sicilian port. The wave of this particular plague that is particularly lethal is also known as the Black Death which in the end kills up to 50% of Europe’s population. The infection begins with flu-like symptoms including fever and body aches followed by black buboes usually leading to death three days post infection. Other noteworthy illnesses in the Middle Ages include anthrax, bubonic plague, diphtheria, dysentery, erysipelas, flu, leprosy, mania, scabies, smallpox, sweating sickness, syphilis, trachoma, tuberculosis, and typhoid.

With the introduction of movable type printing presses in the 15th century, texts disseminate compiled medical knowledge stemming from antiquity, the Islamic Golden Ages, and the centuries thereafter. This is the first time this content becomes more available in the vernacular. The following sections shed light on which diseases are disseminated in *GeMedIC* and list the authors cited in the corpus.

3.2.1 *Diseases and illnesses in GeMedIC*

In addition to guidance on treating fevers, hemorrhages, and many other symptoms, texts in *GeMedIC* give medical advice on remedies for specific illnesses. There are multiple illnesses both prevalent in and in the centuries prior to 15th-century central Europe that one expects to find in the corpus. Some of the more prominent illnesses of the time include “leprosy, bubonic plague, smallpox tuberculosis, scabies, erysipelas, anthrax, trachoma,

sweating sickness, and dancing mania” (Britannica 2022c). While the specific names of illnesses and symptoms addressed in *GeMedIC* are listed in Table 51: *Lemmatized list of illnesses in GeMedIC* found in Chapter 5.3.3 *Illnesses and Symptoms*, the following arranges these same illnesses, albeit only those specific in nature,⁵⁰ alphabetically in English and gives a modern definition of the term. It is important to note that the modern understanding of these illnesses does not always match that of the medieval and Early New Modern Period. This is followed by a contemporary definition; when available, there is also a definition from Norri (2016) *Dictionary of Medical Vocabulary in English 1375–1550*, as it is assumed the mainly, Latin terms are used in a similar fashion, and finally there is an explanation of the illness’ use in *GeMedIC*. This combination of a modern definition followed by a contemporary explanation with additional usage cases in the corpus itself provides a backdrop for the lexical analyses in Chapter 5.

To begin, the illnesses *Amor hereos*, *arthritis*, *asthma*, and *catarrh* are all found in *GeMedIC*. *Amor hereos* or ‘love illness, lovesickness’ is a disease no longer in contemporary use and reflects a term dating at least back to Galen; *amor hereos* is an intense infatuation which leads to humoral imbalance and severe melancholy (cf. Albrecht 2006: 102). The term is used in *GeMedIC* in *Gart der Gesundheit* in the same way. The modern illness *arthritis* can be summarized as painful joint inflammation. According to the Middle English Compendium, arthritis in the 15th-century is used interchangeably to mean both arthritis and gout (“artetik” 2023). Norri refers to artetic as referring to “aching in the joints” but notes that there is a varying degree of differentiation between “*gout*, *sciatica (passio)*, and *artetica (passio)*” (Norri 2016: 70). The term Lat. *artetica* appears in *GeMedIC* in conjunction with the healing salve *Balsamum Mariae Magdalena*e (“*Balsamum Mariae Magdalena*e” 1490: 2). Contemporary *asthma* is an illness which affects the lungs by inflaming airways which leads to coughing and difficulty in breathing. The term *asthma* is comparably defined in Norri as “[l]aboured breathing with audible wheezing” (Norri 2016: 75). The corpus depicts *afma* in a similar way, alluding to the difficulty in breathing, and corpus hits are generally accompanied with remedies that instigate wheezing to clear the lungs (See Wonnecke 1496). *Catarrh* today is a head ailment that is caused by a buildup of mucus in an air passage leading to

⁵⁰ For example, a term such as *bruch des beins* ‘a broken leg’ is considered too general in nature to require information on its contemporary usage.

inflamed mucus membranes. Norri refers to *catarrh* as a “[m]orbid condition attributed to rheum seeping from the brain to lower parts” (Norri 2016: 173). Lat. *catarrus* is used with *GeMedIC* when referring to an ailment with the same cold-like symptoms such as a runny nose (cf. Cuba 1485: 173).

The next illnesses include *cholera*, *colic*, and *diabetes*. The modern sickness *cholera* is a bacterial infection in the small intestine leading to extreme diarrhea along with the loss of fluids and salts; it requires immediate treatment (CDC 2023). Norri indicates that *cholera* is used within English texts from the same period as “[c]holer or bile, one of the four humours” (Norri 2016: 200). Lat. *colera* in the corpus refers both to digestive issues and to the choleric humor of the Middle Ages. Today the term *colic* refers to the “pain produced by the contraction of the muscular walls of any hollow organ” (Britannica 2022a), but it is mainly used in *GeMedIC* when referring to the gastrointestinal colic of infants usually accompanied by extensive crying. In modern medicine there are two types of *diabetes*, namely type 1 and type 2, with the former generally onset in adolescence when no insulin can be made in the body with treatment revolving around blood sugar maintenance. Type two, usually beginning in adulthood, is characterized by the body developing insulin resistance. Of course neither of these types are listed Norris; instead, diabetes is a disease defined by the frequent need to urinate, attributed to dry kidneys (Norri 2016: 281). Lat. *dyabetica* is characterized within *GeMedIC* in the same way.

Next are the illnesses *edema*, *epilepsy*, and *gonorrhoea*. Modern *edema* is the term used to describe abundance of fluid in edematous tissue, especially in the legs and feet (“Edema” 2023). Norri also alludes to the abundance of fluid in his definition of dropsy, an alternative name for edema, but also describes the illness as “gas/air in bodily tissues” (Norri 2016: 317). Within *GeMedIC*, *edema* is referred to under a different name, specifically *wafferfucht* ‘water illness.’ The term is used to describe multiple types of swelling within *GeMedIC*, but is also periodically defined as *dropifis*, the archaic ‘dropsy,’ and is listed as a condition related to liver failure (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 102). The next illness is *dysentery* which is understood today as an intestinal inflammation and pain accompanied by bloody and mucus-like diarrhea that can lead to death by dehydration; the disease is contracted by eating or drinking substances contaminated by human feces containing the disease (cf. Britannica 2022b). In Norri,

dysenteria refers to “[s]tomach affliction involving diarrhea with mucus and blood in stools, now considered symptoms of dysentery” (Norri 2016: 324). In *GeMedIC* the term appears as *rūr*, and is sometimes defined as dysentery, while also being used as a general term for diarrhea (cf. Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 85). Modern *epilepsy* is a neurological disorder categorized by repeated seizures or loss of consciousness. Norri defines *epilence* as “Epilepsy, [a] sickness causing [the] patient to fall; attributed to humours blocking principal ventricles of brain” (Norri 2016: 360). Within *GeMedIC*, Lat. *epilentia* is translated to various versions of *fallend fucht*, literally meaning ‘falling illness,’ within the corpus and is described as a “kranckheit des hyrens” or ‘illness of the brain’ (Cuba 1485: 481). *Gonorrhoea* is understood today as a sexually transmitted disease spread through bacteria with symptoms ranging from painful urination to excess vaginal or penile discharge. The term *gomorre* is defined in Norri as a “[d]ischarge of inflammatory secretion (thought to be male or female sperm) from [the] urethra or vagina” (Norri 2016: 467). Within *GeMedIC*, Lat. *gomorea* is defined in the text as “daz ift den natur engeet on jren wille” ‘that is when nature passes without your will’ (Cuba 1485: 510), with a similar meaning.

Next are *hemorrhoids* and *ignis pofitus*. Modern *hemorrhoids* or *piles* refer to swollen veins near the anus or in the rectum that may inflame or become hyper irritated and are defined similarly in Norri (cf. “Hemorrhoids” 2023; Norri 2016: 500). Lat. *haemorrhoidae*, (appearing often in *GeMedIC* as *emorodia*) describes a similar ailment. Wonnecke defines *emorrodias* as “flüß in dem afftern” or ‘flow of [blood from] the rectum’ (Cuba 1485: 229). Within the text, the illness *ignis pofitus* literally ‘fire placed’ is known in the German vernacular as *hellifch fewer* ‘hellish fire’ and more formally as *den nagendē fiechtumb* ‘the gnawing illness’ (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 201). This appears right after introducing the ingredient *kreß* ‘cress, nasturtium’ as a treatment for ulcers. In Höfler (1899), *nagender Siechtum* is defined as a worm or something that Ger. 3. sg. v. *nagt* ‘nibbles’ (Höfler 1899: 433). Worms, in general, begin to be used in the “medieval period onward as agents of conscience, physically ‘gnawing’ at the minds, hearts, and bowels of sinners” (Skuse 2014: 644). The term *gnawing* in Norri refers to

multiple ailments including tissue corrosion, tooth decay, persistent pain (e.g., spasmodic bowel pain), and facial paralysis (Norri 2016: 465).⁵¹

The next sicknesses present in *GeMedIC* include *malaria* and *phrenesis*. The modern disease *malaria* is understood as an infection caused by parasites and spread by mosquitos. Symptoms generally include a high fever accompanied by chills. Although the term *malaria* itself does not appear in Norri or *GeMedIC*, the form present in the corpus is *tertanus* ‘tertian’ malaria which, as its name implies, refers to a fever that spikes every three days. The simple term *tertian* is defined within Norri as a “fever attributed to the humour cholera becoming putrefied”, “fever attacks [...] that recur every second day”, and a “temporal pattern varied according to [the] exact nature and location of causative humour” (Norri 2016: 1088). Wonnecke defines *tertanus* as a “fucht die dem menschen die fehen adern zûfamen zeuhet” or a ‘disease that pulls the veins together’ (Cuba 1485: 207). The archaic term *phrenesis* refers to the inflammation of the brain leading to delirium and fever; it is described in the text *Deutsche Fachliteratur der Artes in Mittelalter und Früher Neuzeit* as “das Besessensein von Wahnvorstellungen” or ‘the act of being possessed by hallucinations’ (Haage et al. 2007: 182). Norri gives two definitions of the term, namely an “[a]posteme [...] in [the] anterior brain or meninges caused by cholera or blood, responsible for the sickness phrenesis” and “[m]ental derangement” due to the same responsible for symptoms such as “violence, hyperactivity, insomnia, fever, [and] thirst” (Norri 2016: 819). The terms *frenesis* and *frenesim* within *GeMedIC* are used in a similar manner.

The next illnesses are *jaundice*, *lethargy*, and *liver disease*. The modern term *jaundice* refers to a sickness resulting in an excess of bile pigments, bilirubin, within the blood leading to the discoloration of the skin and eyes (Worth 2023). The term *jaundice* in Norri has a similar usage (cf. Norri 2016: 561). The German term for *jaundice*, namely *gelfucht*, alongside multiple variants, appears regularly throughout *GeMedIC*. Yet, the cause of jaundice is attributed to something different; “G[e]lfucht kumpt in faugenden kindē vō grober vñ dicker milch der fegāmē dar durch die weg der leber vnd der Salen verftopt werdent (Metlinger 1473: 36) or ‘jaundice comes in suckling children due to the wet nurse’s large and thick milk, through which the liver passage and chambers become

⁵¹ The closest entry to *ignis pofitus* in Norri is *ignis Persicus* with multiple meanings including various types of skin inflammation and “[a]ny pustule corrupting the member and resembling gangrene in colour” (Norri 2016: 532).

clogged.’ Modern *lethargy* is a sleeping illness characterized by “deep and lasting drowsiness from which the sufferer can be aroused only with difficulty and temporarily” (“lethargy” 2018). In Norri, *letharge* is defined as “ [i]nactivity and unresponsiveness verging on unconsciousness, lethargy [...] attributed to phlegm filling [the] brain and making it cold or to an *aposteme* [...] in [the] hind part of [the] brain” (Norri 2016: 593). The term appears as Lat. *litargia* in *GeMedIC* and, in addition to being repeatedly referred to as an illness of the brain, symptoms are described as a person who “vil schlafft vñ vergiffet vil ding” ‘sleeps a lot and forgets many things’ (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 196). There are multiple forms of modern *liver disease*, including the different forms of hepatitis and that caused by excessive alcohol or drug use (cf. “Liver Disease” 2024). The illness *liver disease* (also defined in Table 51 as *hepatopathia*) within *GeMedIC* is attributed to either too much heat or cold; when it is from the heat symptoms include a burning feeling on the right side of the body on the breast accompanied by an intense thirst (cf. Baierland ca. 1477–1478) (ca. 1477–1478: 92). Aside from the cold and heat, another instance of liver disease specifically attributes the illness to the misuse of a certain type of wine (Villa Nova and Hirnkofen 1483: 21).

Lust or *covetousness*, appearing in *GeMedIC* as *geitz*, is one of the seven deadly sins and a common medical topic in the Middle Ages. It is referred to in Baierland’s *Arzneibuch* when defining the illness *bolismus* ‘bulimia’ (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 80). The modern *bulimia* is an eating disorder characterized by spells of extreme overeating usually followed by purging (“bulimia” 2023). Norri defines *bolismus* in two manners: first, [g]reat hunger accompanied by inability to eat more than a mouthful or two” and “[i]nsatiable appetite accompanied by inability of body to profit from food [...the] patient [is] said to lose weight and suffer from loose bowels” (Norri 2016: 115). The second definition is most applicable in Baierland, in which this illness is attributed to the abundance of a cold temperature within the body (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 80).

The next sicknesses are *mania*, *meningitis*, *morphea*, and *nyctalopia*. Modern *mania* is defined as an elevated mood to an extreme degree and may specifically refer to bipolar disorder (“mania” 2023). *Mania* within the corpus refers to ‘madness’ or ‘manic depression.’ Norri defines *mania* as “[m]ental derangement characterized by excessive hilarity, violent madness, or paranoid fears [...which] had several forms depending on the causative humour [...and] some treatises [...] restrict the term to [the] raging and the

violent form” (Norri 2016: 625). In Wonnecke, *mania* is defined as “deß hirñ wüten” or ‘raged brain’ (Cuba 1485: 461). This is understood by Hippocrates to occur due to an imbalance of fluids with *mania* existing on one side of the imbalance, attributed to having excess yellow bile, and melancholy on the other with an excess of black bile (Nelson 2023). Modern *meningitis* is an illness characterized as an inflammation of the membranes and fluid surrounding the spinal cord and brain (cf. “meningitis” 2023). *Meningitis* seems to be the illness that is referred to in *GeMedIC* as *durftig* ‘thirsty.’ *Durftig* appears as an illness in children accompanied by a pale face and a hot aposteme in the lining of the meninges (Metlinger 1473: 25). *Morphea* is a skin condition characterized by painless patches of discoloration (“morphea” 2023). This is echoed in Norri with *morphea* defined as a “[s]kin sickness involving patches of darker or lighter colour [...especially...] the lighter variety is said to involve loss of body hair” (Norri 2016: 694). Baierland’s *Arzneibuch* attributes this illness to too much cold in the body. *Nyctalopia* refers to night blindness—the inability to see in dim light.

The next terms are *peripleumonia*, *pestilence*, and *pleurisy*. The term *peripleumonia* does not exist in modern medicine but is the equivalent of *pneumonia*. Modern *pneumonia* is an inflammation of the air sacs within the lungs (cf. “pneumonia” 2023). *Peripleumonia* in Norri is defined as *pneumonia* that includes a “[h]ot aposteme in [the] lungs [..which is]” said to cause cough, spitting of blood and pus, fever, [and] pain in the side” (Norri 2016: 810). Within *GeMedIC*, *periplemonia* is also used to describe a lung abscess (Cuba 1485: 187). *Pestilence* refers to a fatal epidemic in both modern terms and in Norri (cf. Norri 2016: 813). In *GeMedIC*, the epidemic *pestilentz* is specifically referring to the Bubonic Plague with the most detrimental period being the Black Death during which nearly 50% of Europe’s population perishes. The modern-day illness *pleurisy* refers to the painful inflammation of the lining of the lungs during respiratory illnesses (cf. “pleurisy” 2022). In Norri, *pleuresis* has two definitions. It can refer to the forementioned inflammation or an “abscess in the diaphragm” (Norri 2016: 853). In *GeMedIC*, *plerefis* mirrors the latter definition: “eyn geschweer vmb die bruft” ‘an abscess on the breast’ (Cuba 1485: 265).

Then there is *podagra*, *rectal tenesmus*, and *renal insufficiency*. Modern *podagra* refers to a kind of gout, meaning severe arthritis and inflammation in the joints, specific to the big toe (“podagra” 2023). The definition for *podagre* is similar in Norri defined as

“[g]out in foot” (Norri 2016: 857). Within *GeMedIC*, the ailment is similar described as “füß vnd paingicht” or ‘foot and leg gout’ (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 201). *Rectal tenesmus* is feeling the need to defecate, but having no stool left to dispose (cf. WebMD 2023). The term *tenasmon* has a similar definition in Norri (Norri 2016: 1082). Within the corpus, *tenafmon*, is also defined as “das ist stetigs geluftzehaben vñ doch nit zestül mügen geen” or ‘that is continually having the desire to defecate and not being able to do so’ (Cuba 1485: 359). Modern *renal insufficiency* is equivalent to the malfunction or poor function of the kidneys, the organs that remove waste and keep fluids within the body in balance (cf. “Renal insufficiency” 2024). Within *GeMedIC*, *lanck fucht* is named as an illness that also benefits from a certain remedy for *frauchen* ‘catarrh or a cold’ (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 171).

The final illnesses include *scabies*, *somnolence*, and *tuberculosis*. Modern *scabies* or *mange* refers to an infestation resulting from mites burrowing and laying eggs in the skin (cf. “scabies” 2022). Norri gives two definitions for *scabies*, namely “[s]kin sickness involving itching and [the] forming of pustules, ulcers and/or crusts” as well as an illness of the “eyelids involving redness, pimples, swelling, itching, burning, [and] tear-shedding” (Norri 2016: 954–955). *Rauden* are described similarly in *GeMedIC*, sometimes being attributed to melancholy (Cuba 1485: 431). Mod. Ger. *Schlafsucht* can be defined as *somnolence* or an *intense need to sleep*. While *somnolence* can simply mean drowsiness (cf. “somnolence” 2023), in *GeMedIC*, *schlafende fucht*, like the second definition, is more serious in nature. In Baierland, the illness is attributed to the “kelte vnd von feüchtikeyt vnd den alten leüten” or ‘the cold and moistness of the elderly’ (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 57). Modern *tuberculosis* or *consumption* is caused by infectious bacteria in the lungs and is characterized by an intense cough, night sweats, and a fever (cf. “Tuberculosis” 2023). The term *phthisic* in Norri is defined as a “[w]asting sickness of the lungs [...that includes] tuberculosis of [the] lungs, [a] condition accompanied by ulceration and formation of cavities” (Norri 2016: 820). In *GeMedIC* the illness appears as *ptifis* alongside Ger. *schwyndtfucht* ‘consumption’ with the same meaning (Cuba 1485: 231).

As is made apparent by the illnesses mentioned above, the main illnesses contemporary to the Medieval time period such as the bubonic plague, dysentery, leprosy, mania, scabies, smallpox, sweating sickness, syphilis, tuberculosis are also referenced in

GeMedIC. However, the scope of sickness and remedies in the corpus is not limited to these main ailments. The next section gives more background information on the authors cited in *GeMedIC*.

3.2.2 Authors cited in *GeMedIC*

The dissemination of medical knowledge explained in the previous section is reflected in the citations in *GeMedIC*. There are many mod. Ger. *Meister* ‘masters, experts’ that are referenced throughout *GeMedIC* showing its rich intertextuality. In fact, using the search term *m*ster** elicits collocations from which one can obtain a list of authors.⁵² The following section does this to obtain this list and, after author names are found, the author’s name becomes the search term to find other spelling variants. These *Meister* are then listed in alphabetical order with an overview of their contribution to medical discourse. This is followed by any available biographical information and alternate spellings of their names present within *GeMedIC*. This section serves as a reference point providing additional background information for the authors discussed in the analysis on intertextuality in Section 7.4.

The first author is *Abu Al Qasim Al Zahrawi*. Al Zahrawi is referred to as Albucafis in the corpus and the search term to elicit concordances is *albuca**. Abu Al Qasim Al Zahrawi (Albucasis) is a 10th-century Golden Age physician, pharmacist, and renowned surgeon born in Cordoba, Spain (cf. Amr and Tbakhi 2007). He is known for his authorship of *Al Tasreef Liman ‘Ajaz ‘Aan Al-Taleef* ‘The Clearance of Medical Science for Those Who Can Not Compile it;’ this 30-volume encyclopedia encompasses topics “on medicine [...], surgery, [...] midwifery, pharmacology, therapeutics, diet[e]tics, psychotherapy, weights and measures, and medical chemistry” (Amr and Tbakhi 2007). He is referred to in *GeMedIC* under the names Albucafis, Albucafi, Albucaß, and Albuca and found with the query *albuca**.

The next author is *Abu al-Walid Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Rushd* known as Averroes. Abu al-Walid Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Rushd (Averroes) lives from 1126 to 1198 CE as a polymath and author whose medical contributions include the book *Kitab al-Kulyat fi al-Tibb* ‘Generalities,’ a commentary on Avicenna’s work, and summaries of

⁵² These results are discussed further in 7.3 *In-text translations*.

Galen's works (Hillier 2021). He is referred to in *GeMedIC* as *Auerrois*, *Auerroys*, *Auerrois*, and *euerroris* found with the query *aue*s/eue*s*.

Albertus Magnus is a German philosopher, author, and scholastic scientist who lives ca. 1200–1280 (cf. Vaňková 2017: 49). He authors the books *Summa Zoologica* and *De vegetabilibus*, which are influential in the fields of practical medicine and pharmacy (cf. Vaňková 2017: 49) and his work is translated in the 14th century across Europe (Pahta and Taavitsainen 2004: 10). He writes in Latin, but applies concepts from Platearius' *Canon medicinae*, a work highly influenced by Arab authors, in his work *De vegetabilibus* (Mäkinen 2004: 151). He is cited as *Albertus* and *Albertus Magnus* in *GeMedIC* found using the query *albert**.

Ali ibn al-'Abbas al-Majusi (Haly Abbas) is known in *GeMedIC* as *Hali Abbas*, *Halli Abbas*, *Hali Abas*, or *Haly* is a 10th-century Islamic Golden Age physician. Abbas especially cites Rhases in his works, which become “the source of Latinate Galen, Tegni and Liber Pantegni” (Mäkinen 2004: 151). The query used to find citations is *hali*/halli*/haly**.

The *meyster Ambefor* is cited twice in Ortolf von Baierland's *Arzneibuch*, but information on this doctor is lacking. Instances are found querying *ambesor*.

The Greek philosopher and polymath, *Aristotle*, appearing in *GeMedIC* as *Arestotiles* and *Aristotiles*, lives from 384 to 322 BCE (cf. “Aristotle” 2021). He is known for his wide fields of study ranging from ethics and logic to zoology, botany, and psychology (cf. “Aristotle” 2021). He is credited for the question-answer format of written scholarship first employed in Aristotelian treatises (Taavitsainen 2004: 44). This “philosophical and scientific system [...becomes] the framework and vehicle for both Christian Scholasticism and medieval Islamic philosophy” (“Aristotle” 2021). Instances for *Meister Aristotle* are obtained in the study by querying *arest*/aristot**.

There is limited information on the experts *Ambefor* and *Anshelm von Genua*. “Der meyster ambefor” is mentioned twice in Ortolf von Baierland's *Arzneibuch* (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 169) and *Anshelm de yanna* appears once in *GeMedIC* in *Chirurgia*. Search terms for finding these *Meister* are *am*b*s** for *Ambefor* and *ansh** for *Anshelm*.

Apollonius of Tyana, appearing as *appolnius* in *GeMedIC*, lives from 1–97 CE as a Greek “philosopher, ascetic teacher, and wonderworker” (“Apollonius of Tyana” 2021). Concerning medical legacy, Apollonius’ work in alchemy is known throughout medieval times mainly due to Jabir ibn Hayyan who writes a summary of Apollonius’ work in his *Book of Stones* (“Apollonius of Tyana” 2021). The search term used to find instances of Apollonius in the corpus is *appol**.

Al-Razi/Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya, known as Rhases, is a Persian doctor and scholar famous for his medicinal authorship who lives from 865–925 (cf. Vaňková 2017: 49). His most famous and cited works include *Liber nonus* and *Liber Almansori* (cf. Vaňková 2017: 49). The latter is cited multiple times in *GeMedIC* under the names *Alimanfor* and *Almansfor* and the name Rhases appears in *GeMedIC* as *Rafis*, *Rafi*, *Rafis*,⁵³ and *Raß*. Rhases also expands and comments on the work of Galen (cf. Bowman 2006). Concordances finding Rhases are found using the query *rasi*/raß**.

The Franciscan scholar Bartholomaeus Anglicus,⁵⁴ also known as Bartholomew the Englishman or Berthelet, is famous for his authorship of *De proprietatibus rerum* ‘On the Properties of Things;’ he lives ca. 1203–1272 working from both Paris and Magdeburg (Duffin 2020: 95). He is referred to in *GeMedIC* as *Bartholomeus*, *Bartolomeus* or *Bartholomei*. Citations for Bartholomeus are found using the query *bartho*/bartho**.

There is regrettably little information on *Baduenses von Padua*. The expert is mentioned once in *Chirurgia* under *Baduenses*. The next Meister is *Cassius Felix*. Cassius is a 5th-century CE physician and translator from Cirta/Constantina in Numidia, Africa who is highly influenced by Greek medicine; he is best known for his Latin authorship of *De medicina* (“Cassius Felix” 2021). He is referred to in *GeMedIC* as *Caffius felix*, *Cafftus felix*, and *Caffus felix* found under the search term *felix**.

Claudius Ptolemy lives from ca. 100 to 170 CE and is a Greek-descended Egyptian astronomer, geographer, and mathematician; among his writings include *Geōgraphikē hyphēgēsis* ‘Guide to Geography,’ *Hypotheseis tōn planōmenōn* ‘Planetary Hypotheses,’

⁵³ The <f> instead of <ß> is most likely the misreading of an OCR model or a typeset error.

⁵⁴ Bartholomaeus Anglicus is an entry found qualitatively within the corpus and not as a concordance with mod. Ger. masc. n. *Meister* ‘master.’ This serves as a reminder that while queries reveal quick results, alternative strategies can supplement findings.

the famous astronomical work *Almagest* ‘the original greatest’ or what Ptolemy refers to as *Hē mathēmatikē syntaxis* ‘The Mathematical Collection,’ and more (Jones 2021). Ptolemy is known for the Ptolemaic model of the universe in which Earth is at the center. In *GeMedIC* he is referred to under the name *Ptolomeus*. Queries for finding Ptolemy in the corpus are found using *ptol**.

The next authors are *Constantinus Africanus* and *Enax*. *Constantinus Africanus* or ‘Constantine the African,’ is an 11th-century physician who dies in 1087 in Monte Cassio; he is famous for authoring *Liber graduum* and *Pantechne* (cf. Riecke 2017: 184–187). Constantine is responsible for bringing copies of Galen and Dioscorides’ works to Italy and translating them into Latin, thereby reintroducing the texts (Mäkinen 2004: 151). *Conftantinus* is the spelling used throughout *GeMedIC* found with the query *constan**. The next expert is *Enax*. According to Wonnecke, *Enax*⁵⁵ is the physician who wrote the herbal *Lapidarius* (Wonnecke 1496: 246). The search term *enar*/enax** is used to find the citation.

The next medical authority is the *Efsculapius*, the Greek God of medicine also known as *Aesculapius* in Latin. He is the son of Coronis and Apollo and a healer. Aesculapius’ staff, wound with a single snake, remains a symbol of medicine today, but is not to be confused with caduceus, the staff of the Greek God Hermes which is recently also used in medicine (cf. “Asclepius” 2023). The search term for *Efsculapius* is *escu*/aescu**. This is the only *Meister* referred to in *GeMedIC* who is mythical in nature.

The Greek *Galen*, also known as Galen of Pergamon and Claudius Galenus, lives from 129 to ca. 200–216 CE and is a prolific author contributing numerous medicinal works considered canon by both Arabic and Latin-speaking scholars (cf. Duffin 2020: 95; Vaňková 2017: 49). An especially important work of Galen’s is the second-century *De simplicibus*, a compilation of theory in Aristotle and Hippocrates’ work, the latter on which he expands; he additionally uses pieces from Dioscorides’ summaries and Plato’s philosophies, along with adding his own contributions (cf. Duffin 2020: 95; Vaňková 2017: 49; Mäkinen 2004: 149; Riecke 2004: 13). Aside from authorship, Galen is also the personal physician to emperor Marcus Aurelius among others. The corpus of his works is called the Galenic Corpus. In *GeMedIC*, Galen is referred to as *Galie*, *Galieni*,

⁵⁵ Appearing as *Enar* in the corpus.

Galienus, *Galieenus*, *Galieno*, *Galinus*, along with the abbreviated *Gal.* and *Gali.*, respectively. The search term used to find his reference within the corpus is *gali*/gal**.

The 12th-century French physician *Gilles de Corbeil*, also known as *Aegidius Corbolienis*, *Egidius*, and *Aegidius*, is cited in works throughout *GeMedIC*, but is especially prevalent in Ortolf's *Arzneibuch* in which Aegidius' didactic poem *De urinis* and book *Carmen de pulsibus* are cited (cf. Riha 2017: 81; Riha 1992: 101–111). Gilles only appears as *Egidius* within *GeMedIC* found with the query *egi**.

The next referenced experts are *Gilbertus Anglicus* and *Hans Tomanita*. *Gilbertus Anglicus*, Gilbert of England, famously translates the Latin *Compendium medicinae* 'Compendium of Medicine' to Middle English (cf. Norri 2017: 102). This work is used as a reference in *GeMedIC* in Ortolf von Baierland's *Arzneibuch*. *Gilbertus Anglicus* is referred to as *Gilbertus* in the corpus and concordances are found using his name in its entirety. There is limited information on Hans Tomanita. "[M]eyfter hans Tomanita" appears once in *Pestelentz frey* (Andree ca. 1477/1478: 2).

Hippocrates, or *Hippocrates II*, is a Greek physician of the 5th and late 4th century BCE, and who many refer to as the founder of modern medicine and medicinal canon together with Galen. Hippocrates is the founder of humorism (cf. Wiktorowicz 2017: 212). He believes people to be parts of the cosmos and these parts of the cosmos are in turn easily influenced by place, nutrition, water, wind, and weather; Hippocrates believes these influences to be the reason for certain illnesses (Riecke 2004: 13). The Hippocratic Oath stems from Hippocrates, which is famous alongside the Latin phrase commonly quoted in modern medicine, namely *Primum non nocere* 'first do no harm.' The collection of Hippocrates texts is referred to as the *Corpus Hippocraticum* or 'Hippocratic Corpus' (cf. "Hippocrates" 2023). In *GeMedIC*, he is referenced under the names *Ipocras*, *Ippocras*, *Ypocras*, *ypcras*, and *yppocras*. Concordances showing Hippocrates' name are found with the query *ypo*/yppo*/ippo*/ipo**.

The German version of the doctor *Ibn Sina*, namely Ger. *Avicenna*, appears multiple ways in *GeMedIC*, including under *Aauicenna*, *Anicenna*, *Auceēna*, *Auicēna*, *Auicena*, *Auicenna Auceēna*, *Auicena*, *Auicēna*, *Auicenna*, *Auicennna*, *Auieenna*, *Aulcēna*, *Aufcenna*, *Avicēna*, *Avicenna*, and *Auicenne*. Ibn Sina is a Persian nomadic physician and polymath whose prolific works make him a repeatedly utilized resource in

medieval medicine. Ibn Sina is born in Bukhara, present-day Uzbekistan, and lives from 980–1037; his textbook, *Canon medicinae*, is a source of medical knowledge not only for the Arabic-speaking world, but also for much of Europe through the 17th century (cf. Vaňková 2017: 49). This ‘Canon of Medicine,’ in which he expands on the Hippocrates’ four humors and temperament theory, is often referred to as his masterpiece in the medicinal field; it is translated into Latin in the 13th century and used thereafter as a European university standard (Duffin 2020: 95). Ibn Sina also develops and comments on the work of Galen (cf. Bowman 2006). The query *au*c*a/av*c*a* is used to elicit concordance lines depicting Avicenna.

Isaac Israeli ben Solomon, also known as *Isaac Judeus*, is a 9th and early 10th-century physician, philosopher, and prolific author in the Arabic world famous for his medical contributions such as *Kitab al-Hummayat* or ‘The Book on Fevers,’ *Kitab al-Baul*, a treatise on urine, among other works on dietetics (cf. Vaňková 2014: 48). He is referred to in the corpus as *Isaac*, *Ifaac*, *yfaac*, and the abbreviated *Isa*. Concordances are found with the query *isa*/ysa/ysaa**.

Isidorus of Seville is a sixth-century scholar and Archbishop of Seville, Spain known especially for *Etymologiae*, an etymological encyclopedia (Duffin 2020: 95). He is cited under the spellings *Ifidorus* and *Yfidorus* in the corpus found under the search term *isi*/ysi**.

There is limited information on the authorities *Jono* and *Maray* but “meyfter jono” is mentioned when referring to how drinking wine in moderation balances the bitterness of the mind in both *Regimen Sanitatis* and *Weintraktat* (“Regimen sanitatis”: 41, de Villa: 21) and “eyn meyfter heyflet Maray” is mentioned once in *Arzneibuch* without any additional biographical information (Baierland: 170).

The Jewish philosopher *Musa ibn Maymun*, also known as Maimonides, is a philosopher, physician, and theologian born in Córdoba, present-day Spain, in 1153 (Raddawi 2006). He is referred to in the corpus as Rabbi Moses appearing under the names *Rabi moyfes*, *rabimoyfes*, *Rabbi meyses*, *Rabineyfes*, *Ra. Moy.*, *Rabi moy.*, *Raby Moyfes*, *Raby moyfi*, and *Rabj Moyfes*. Concordances including his name are found using *rab*/ra* . as the query.

Oribasius is a Greek physician and author born in Pergamon who is famous for his large collections of medical writings including those on the works of Galen; he works as Emperor Julian and later Valens' personal physician (“Oribasius” 2021). Although he does not contribute any of his own medicinal ideas or experiences to his written work, Oribasius' collections and summaries serve as an avenue by which classical Greek reaches the Byzantine (“Oribasius” 2021). In *GeMedIC*, he is cited as *Oribasius* and found using the query *orib**.

Ortolf von Baierland is born ca. 1220 and is the author of *Arzneibuch* or ‘pharmacopoeia,’ a text unique in that it is written in the German vernacular instead of Latin (cf. Riha 2015). He is cited in the corpus as *Ortolff*, *Ortolffus*, *Ortholffus* and *Ortolffuss*, but only in the texts that he has composed, namely *Arzneibuch* and *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen halten sollen*. The query used to find instances of his name is *ort*lf**. For more on the life of Ortolf von Baierland, see Section 4.3 *Arzneibuch*.

The medical expert *Ottebanus of Papia* is only referred to once in *GeMedIC* in Brunshwig's *Cirurgia* in which he is called in an emergency and pronounces an injury fatal. More about his origin and life is unknown. His one mention is found by searching for *otte** within the corpus.

Paul of Aegena, Paulus Aegineta in Latin, lives from 625 to 690 CE. He is known for being a Greek physician and surgeon who authored *Epitomēs iatrikēs biblio hepta*, better known by its Latin title *Epitomae medicae libri septem* (“Medical Compendium in Seven Books”), containing nearly everything known about the medical arts in the West in his time” (“Paul of Aegina” 2013). His works contain summaries of canonical literature including the writings of Galen, Oribasius, Aëtius, Rhazes, and Abū al-Qāsim (“Paul of Aegina” 2013). In *GeMedIC*, he is referred to as *Paulus*, *Pauli*, and *Paulo*. The search term *paul** is used to find the spelling variants with any variants of *Sant Paul* ‘Saint Paul’ removed manually from the results.

Pedanius Dioscorides, a Pliny contemporary, is a first-century CE Greek scholar and physician known especially for herbal contributions and for his most influential medical text *De material medica* (cf. Mäkinen 2004: 149; Duffin 2020: 95). In the text, “Dioscorides writes on over 600 plants, some 35 animal-based subjects, and 90 minerals” (Mäkinen 2004: 149). As Ibn Sina's texts are translated into Latin in the 12th century,

Dioscorides' work enters the West (Mäkinen 2004: 151). Dioscorides is referred to as *Diafcorides*, *Diaforides*, *Dyafcorides*, and *Dyafcorides* in *GeMedIC*. These variants are found using the search term *dyas*|dias*|dia|dya* and by omitting the term *diasragma* manually.

The next experts are *Petrus des Argellata* and *Petrus Hispanus*. Petrus de Argellata, or Pietro d' Argellata, is a 15th-century Italian surgeon and anatomist ("Pietro d' Argellata" 2021). He is cited in the corpus under *Petrus de argelata*.⁵⁶ Petrus Hispanus, later Pope John XXI, on the other hand, is born in Portugal in ca. 1205 and dies in 1277; he is an optometrist, logician, and pope (Wollensak 2004). He studies medicine in Salerno and in Palermo where he receives the title *professor artis medicinae* (Wollensak 2004) and is referenced in the corpus as *Petrus von hyspanien*. Both experts are found searching for the term *petru**.

Matthaeus Platearius is a 13th-century physician in Salerno and author of *Circa Instans* 'The Book of Simple Medicines' (Duffin 2020: 95), a main resource in *GeMedIC's Gart der Gesundheit*. He appears as *Platearius*, *Plateario*, and *Platearij* in the corpus and is abbreviated as *Plate* and *Pla*. Instances are found by searching for *platea*/pla**.

Plato is the famous 5th-century BCE philosopher and student of Socrates from the Classical Period in Greece. He is so influential in Western thought that his doctrine becomes known as Platonism. He is known for starting the first school of advanced learning in the West, for his in-depth discourse on Socrates' teachings, and for his student Aristotle. Plato's work also highly influences Galen (cf. Riecke 2004: 13). He is cited under *Plato* in *GeMedIC*. Concordances for Plato are found by using the search term *plato**.

Pliny the Elder, also known as Gaius Plinius Secundus, is a 1st-century Roman scholar known for his comprehensive encyclopedia on natural history including many medical entries (Duffin 2020: 95). Pliny the Elder is found under *Plinius*, *Plini*, *Plinij*, and *Plimus* and is abbreviated under *Pli* in *GeMedIC*. The concordance query to find the names is *pli|plini*/plinus*.

⁵⁶ Another *Petrus* is mentioned three times in the corpus but not examined further.

Greek physician *Rufus of Ephesus* lives from ca. 80–150 CE and is especially famous for authoring works on anatomy such as *On the Names of the Parts of the Human Body* and an anatomy manual with the short title *Onomastikon*—complete with the necessary lexicon for his studies (cf. Bujalkova 2011: 89). Rufus precedes the canonical authors Galen, Oribasius, and Rhases and is often cited in their work (cf. Bujalkova 2011: 89). He appears in the corpus as *Ruffus* and *Rufus* and the search term used to find these occurrences is *ruf**.

Little is known of the 12th-century *Serapion the Younger* aside from his authorship of *Book of Simple Medicaments* (Duffin 2020: 95). *GeMedIC* refers to him as *Serapio*, *ferapio*, and with the abbreviation *Ser*. The search term used to find his name is *serap*/sera**.

Stephanus of Athens/Alexandria lives in the 6th century as an author on “philosophy, astronomy, astrology, alchemy, medicine, [and] mathematics” (Dannenfeldt 2016). He is originally from Athens but later studies in Alexandria. This author is mentioned once in *Gart der Gesundheit* as “Ein meyster genennet Stephanus” (Wonnecke 1496: 132). He is found using the concordance search term *stephanus*.

Theodorus Priscianus, a 4th-century physician and author, is a student of Vindicianus, the famous Carthaginian physician (Cilliers 2019: 141). His famous work is *Rerum Medicarum Libri Quatuor*, often attributed to Octavii Horatiani (Smith 2023). He is cited in *GeMedIC* as *theodorus priftianus*.⁵⁷ His name is found using the search *theo**.

13th-century *William of Saliceto*, also known as Guglielmo da Piacenza, is a practicing surgeon in Cremona, Milan, and Bologna, professor at the University of Bologna, and the teacher of Lanfranc of Milan (“William of Saliceto” 2010). “His *Cirurgia* is one of the first proponents of the 13th-century renewed interest in human anatomy” (“William of Saliceto” 2010). He is cited in *GeMedIC* as *Wilhelm*, *Wilhelmus*, *Wilhelmuß*, and abbreviated as *Wilhel* and these variants are found using the search term *wilhel** within the corpus.

Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh (Johannes Mesue the Elder), known as Mesue throughout Europe, is “chief physician at the ninth-century medical school in Baghdad and

⁵⁷ The name Theodoricus appears multiple times in *GeMedIC*, but due to ambiguity, only Theodorus Priscianus specifically is counted.

[...writes...] prolifically in Syriac and Arabic. Best known for his expertise in ophthalmology, gynecology, and anatomy, his [...are...] among the earliest Arabic medical texts available in Europe” (“Johannes Mesue the Elder” 2021). Citations of Mesue in the corpus include the names *Iohannes Mefue*, *Johannes Mefue*, *Iohānes mēfue*, *johānes mēfue*, and *Mefue*. These names are found using the concordance *m*se*.

The Hellenistic philosopher *Zeno of Citium* lives from 335 to 263 BCE and founds “the Stoic school of philosophy, which [influences...] the development of philosophical and ethical thought in Hellenistic and Roman times” (“Zeno of Citium” 2016). He is referred to in *GeMedIC* as *Zeno* and is queried as *zeno*.

The above medical experts, authors, and practitioners are all found in *GeMedIC* when viewing collocations for concordance lines containing the term *Meister* and then searching for subsequent spellings of the specific author. Throughout the corpus, many times the *Meister* are all addressed together collectively as *die meyster* creating phrases such as *Die meyster sprechen...* ‘The masters say...’ or *Die meyster sprechent gemainglichen das...* ‘The masters say collectively that...,’ but the abovementioned list shows which experts are highlighted in the corpus and gives a brief history of each author to contextualize analyses in Section 7.4.

3.3 Summary

This chapter provides a snapshot of the socio-historical setting for this study by introducing 15th-century text production in Augsburg followed by 15th-century European medicine, its history, and then diseases and authors specific to *GeMedIC*.

The Zainer brothers bring the new printing business to Augsburg ca. 1467. Augsburg is a unique choice for a printing press business as it lacks the accompanying university setting that many other printing centers possess supplying the necessary Latin proofreaders for production. It is probably for this reason, amongst others, that Augsburg becomes famous for printing in the German vernacular. Soon after the Zainer brothers’ arrival, networks of printing shops are established. The most successful printers in Augsburg include Günther Zainer, Johann Bämmler, Anton Sorg, and Johann Schönsperger der Ältere. These printers use multiple typefaces in their first prints including the thick, angular Textura or Gothic style, the bold and thin Rotunda, a late medieval Bastarda script much like a cursive Textura, the fine-lined Antiqua style, and the Gotico-Antiqua, which

combines aspects of Rotunda and the Latin Antiqua style. Books are sold along the main European trade routes of the time. In the beginning, production costs and therefore incunabula cost is high, limiting those who could purchase a text, but eventually the middle classes are also able to afford these luxury items.

15th-century European medicine has its roots in Ancient Greece based on the scholarship of Hippocrates, Aristotle, and more. The Roman Empire then carries on the medical tradition adding its own scholarship, the most prolific of which is Galen. With the fall of Rome, the Byzantine Empire becomes the main disseminator of medical knowledge during the Islamic Golden Age with key contributors such as Avicenna and al-Razi. During the Middle Ages, the accumulation of knowledge is combined with some Celtic and German authors as well, one of the most famous people being Hildegard of Bingen. During the 10th–12th centuries the medical centers are in Italy in the cities of Salerno and Toledo. Regarding contemporary illnesses, there are multiple named and treated in 15th-century incunabula, but it is especially the Black Death of the mid-14th century that killed so much of the population along with its symptoms and supposed remedies that remain ever-prevalent in the literature. That said, this section lists the wide array of additional illnesses addressed in *GeMedIC* ranging from scabies to malaria and sheds light on the authors and medical authorities referenced in the corpus, paying special attention to their canonical works and biographical information. This information is meant to be used as a reference when viewing later analyses on intertextuality.

4 Corpus

This specialized, primarily monolingual corpus comprises twelve texts printed in Augsburg between 1473 and 1497. Incunabula selection is based on specific criteria allowing for the corpus to be created and analyzed within the project's given time frame; to be included in the corpus, the texts are required to...

- a) be medical in nature (broadly speaking as defined in Seibicke 2003)⁵⁸ and be a title appearing in Sudhoff's (1908) medical bibliography *Deutsche medizinische Inkunabeln. Bibliographisch-literarische Untersuchungen* or 'German Medical Incunabula. Bibliographical, literary Studies'
- b) be an incunable, published in Augsburg between 1450 and 1500
- c) be published by one of the main printers from the two main printing networks in Augsburg, namely by Günther Zainer, Johann Bämmler, Anton Sorg, or Johann Schönsperger d. Ä.
- d) not be a duplicate of any other text within the corpus
- e) be digitally available through the Bavarian State Library (BSB)⁵⁹
- f) not exceed 70,000 tokens⁶⁰

All works found in the corpus are socially relevant to the time. This means that popular texts such as Wonnecke's *Gart der Gesundheit* are copied and sold by multiple printers. A key factor used in deciding which printed version makes it into the final corpus is by comparing the typesets and determining which set is used for the most prints. Ultimately, Günther Zainer's texts are digitized using one optical character recognition (OCR) model. Johann Bämmler's texts and Anton Sorg's texts also each use one OCR model, whereas Johann Schönsperger d. Ä.'s prints require two OCR models.

There are multiple OCR systems that could have been used to create recognition models, but the system that has proven particularly useful for recognizing Gothic and Antiqua fonts is *OCROPUS*. *OCROPUS* is open-source Linux software created by the German Research Centre for Artificial Intelligence under Thomas Breuel, a project

⁵⁸ Seibicke (2003) expresses "dass die sprachlichen Besonderheiten [von Fachsprachen] wesentlich in der intensiven tätigen (praktischen) und erkennenden (reflektierten) Bewältigung eines bestimmten Wirklichkeitsausschnittes begründet sind, den die an dieser Aufgabe Beteiligten (die Fachleute) als ihr Arbeitsfeld (Fachgebiet) begreifen" (Seibicke 2003: 2378).

⁵⁹ Using already digitized images of the texts through the BSB helps expedite the OCR model training process.

⁶⁰ Even if the OCR models recognize the text well, checking the OCR transliterations manually for errors proves time intensive due corpus size.

sponsored by Google (See Breuel 2007). The text scans first need to be pre-processed for optimal recognition, in this case meaning cropped, binarized, and deskewed. This is done using the software *ScanTailor* (See Artsimovich and Craun 2014). After the images are optimized, the *OCROPUS* software is incorporated. First, select pages are manually transcribed and then used to train an OCR model. With enough training iterations, the neural network creates a model that makes an accurate diplomatic, digital transliteration of the text. This training model can then be used on subsequent texts which use the same typeface (For more on typefaces from this period, see Haebler 1905). The texts then go through a number of phases of post-processing to edit for accuracy using the open-source software *PoCoTo* (See Vobl 2013). A tutorial documenting the entire OCR process can be found under Section 9.3 in the appendix. The models used to create this corpus all had an accuracy level of ca. 95% when tested on the ca. 10–12 pages of transliterated truth.

The abovementioned parameters and OCR process led to the first version of *GeMedIC*. The following table provides an overview of the texts included:

Table 3: GeMEDIC texts

Key #	BSB ID	Short title	Author	Typeset	Year	# of Pages	Tokens	Word types ⁶¹	
1	<u>M-357</u>	<i>Kinderbüchlein</i>	Metlinger, Bartholomäus	Günther Zainer	1473	57	13362	2971	
2	<u>A-519</u>	<i>Pestelentz frey</i>	Andree, Hans	Günther Zainer	1476	1	583	325	
3	<u>O-92</u>	<i>Arzneibuch</i>	Ortolf von Baierland	Günther Zainer	1477	221	65789	8156	
4	<u>R-30</u>	<i>Regimen sanitatis</i>	Unknown	Johann Bämmler	1475	111	25335	4592	
5	<u>M-326</u>	<i>Buechlin⁶² von dem sterbenden menschen</i>	Unknown	Anton Sorg	1482	200	26739	4996	
6	<u>W-34</u>	<i>Weintraktat</i>	Arnoldus de Villa Nova & Gottfried von Franken; translated and compiled by Wilhelm von Hirnkofen	Anton Sorg	1483	41	9835	2531	
7	<u>B-22</u>	<i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalena</i>	Unknown	Anton Sorg	1490	1	1192	466	
8	<u>P-729</u>	<i>Practica von Paris</i>	Unknown	Johann Schönsperger d. A. A	1487	24	1619	644	
9	<u>I-658</u>	<i>Regiment der pestilentz</i>	Jung, Ambrosius	Johann Schönsperger d. A. B	1494	41	10760	3137	
10	<u>O-96</u>	<i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i>	Pseudo-Ortolf von Baierland	Johann Schönsperger d. A. A	1495	24	3075	989	
11	<u>W-102</u>	<i>Gart der Gesundheit</i>	Wonnecke, Johann	Johann Schönsperger d. A. B	1496	531	160025	19145	
12	<u>B-931</u>	<i>Chirurgia</i>	Brunschwig, Hieronymus	Johann Schönsperger d. A. A	1497	257	98581	12294	
						Total	1509	416895	60246

⁶¹ The term “types” here indicates identically spelled words found after analyzing the corpus with *AntConc*. There would be less types if annotated on a lexemic level.

⁶² Appearing as *Büchlin* in the actual title.

Each text is first assigned a key number for quick identification when running corpus queries. This number is referred to throughout this study in parentheses (i.e., '(12)' refers to text 12, *Chirurgia*). The next column lists the particular text's Bavarian State Library (BSB) identification number and the author, if known. This is followed by the OCR model/typeset, the first criterium used to determine the corpus order. The texts are then ordered chronologically within the typeset. The final columns in the table list the number of pages, tokens, and word types in each incunable. *GeMedIC* consists of 416,895 tokens and 60, 246 word types—"types" here meaning identically spelled word forms identified through the corpus manager *AntConc* and not lexemic types.

In the text corpus, the incunabula are arranged in twelve folders or directories. These directories are labeled with each text's individual key number followed by an underscore and the BSB identification number.⁶³ Inside the directory each page of the text appears as an individual TXT file with the pages saved in the same order as the hard copy. These TXT files are labeled using the following format to incorporate various metadata:

Table 4: Example of the metadata listed in a corpus TXT file

key #	BSB ID	OCR page #	Actual page # in the incunable	File type
3_	O-92.	0001.	0007.	txt

Table 4 above exemplifies how the first page of text in Ortolf von Baierland's *Arzneibuch*, which does not occur until page 7 in the incunable, is labeled in the corpus (i.e., 3_0-92.001.0007.txt). To access the corpus and its metadata, see Section 9.4 *Online access to GeMedIC*.

The corpus constitutes a raw, diplomatic transliteration of the incunable pages without any form of lemmatization or POS-Tagging.⁶⁴ The limited annotation performed on the corpus are line wraps, in which words that are hyphenated and/or separated by a line of text are rejoined; in these instances, the word in its entirety is placed at the end of the first line instead of at the beginning of the second. This annotation is done to avoid inaccurate token and keyword counts. Some spaces are manually added and deleted for

⁶³ For example, the folder containing all the files for Ortolf von Baierland's *Arzneibuch*, the third incunable in the corpus, are found in the folder labeled: 3_O-92.

⁶⁴ A good place to begin when creating a POS tagger for this corpus would be taking the Middle High German tagger created by Echelmeyer et al.(2017) and training it further and specifically for *GeMedIC*. However, training a POS tagger would have significantly lengthened this research project's time frame.

the same reason. Page numbers are also omitted as they generally appear at the top or bottom of the pages far enough away from the text that including page numbers often led to OCR recognition errors.⁶⁵

Each text in *GeMedIC* has its own unique history. The following sections relay more information on the authors and compilers of the incunabula, summarize the text's contents, and list details on the specific BSB exemplar included in the corpus.

4.1 Kinderbüchlein

The author of *Kinderbüchlein* or 'Little Book on Children,' Bartholomäus Metlinger, is born in Augsburg as the son of the physician Peter Metlinger (cf. Gray 1974: 201). Following in his father's footsteps, Bartholomäus becomes a learned physician. He studies in Padua, Italy, where he is greatly influenced by his professor, Paolo Bagellardi (Keil 1997: 471), graduates from the University of Bologna in 1470 (Gray 1974: 201), and matriculates at the University of Ingolstadt, the current University of Munich, in the same year it is founded in 1472 (Gray 1974: 201). Metlinger returns to his hometown of Augsburg where he is employed until 1476 (Gray 1974: 202). He then becomes the *Stadtarzt* 'city physician' in Nördlingen only to return to Augsburg seven years later in 1483 when he is given the same title (Gray 1974: 202), likely taking over his father's position.

Metlinger publishes *Kinderbüchlein* in 1473 in what Gray (1974) describes as an "ostschwäbische[...] Mundart" or 'East Swabian dialect' (Gray 1974: 203). It is a practical piece and significant as it is one of the oldest pediatric medical texts composed in the German language (cf. Gray 1974: 201; Bellot 1979: 11; Keil 1997: 471). 15th-century medical texts are conventionally translated from Latin into German and *Kinderbüchlein* is unique in that it is translated from German into Latin (Keil 1997: 472).

The text comprises four different sections. The first section addresses how to raise a child from birth until it can talk while the second focuses on nutrition and breastfeeding. The third section concerns childhood illness. The fourth and final section focuses on child-rearing from the time children can speak until they turn seven years old. Metlinger acknowledges his use of reference works by Hippocrates, Galen, Ibn Sina, and Rhases

⁶⁵ It is planned to retroactively add page numbers to this corpus at a later point.

throughout the incunable.⁶⁶ He also borrows the “anatomische Anordnung der Krankheitsbilder dem Kinderkrankheiten-Büchlein seines Lehrers Bagellardi” or ‘anatomical order of the pictures of illnesses in his teacher Bagellardi’s *Little Book on Children’s Illnesses*’ (Keil 1997: 472).

The text used in this corpus is BSB-Ink M-357 - GW M23095 from the Bavarian State Library. The PDF file consists of 58 pages, including the BSB’s cover page indicating that the text is printed in Augsburg sometime after December 7, 1473. There is no rubrication in this print of *Kinderbüchlein* and Zainer employs what this study refers to as the *Günther Zainer A* typeset. *Kinderbüchlein* is number 35 in Sudhoff’s bibliography and is listed as *Regiment der jungen Kinder* in the *Dr. med. Bartholomäus Metlinger zu Augsburg* chapter (Sudhoff 1908: 38–39).

4.2 Pestelentz frey

Hans Andree’s (ca. 1477/1478)⁶⁷ *Vil menschen weren der pestelentz frey ...* or ‘Many people would be free of pestilence...,’ referred to in this study as *Pstelentz frey*, is a single-page, humorous poem giving advice on the best practices for avoiding the *Pest* ‘pestilence.’ These practices incorporate proper hygiene including things like washing hands, the mouth, and face with vinegar, offering prayers to God and St. Sebastian,⁶⁸ eating roasted instead of boiled meat, and bloodletting once a month, among other suggestions.⁶⁹ Although the earliest manuscript found of this poem dates to 1452, based on the content, the text must have been written between 1348 and 1400⁷⁰ (Haage 1977: 45, 1979: 392). The original is written in the Swabian-Alemannic dialect and the work quickly spreads throughout the High-German speaking area (Haage 1979: 405, 1977: 14–16).

⁶⁶ Excerpts are taken from Rhases’ *Practica Puerorum* and *Continens* as well as Ibn Sina’s *Kanon* (Keil 1997: 472). Haage et al. (2007) lists *Liber ad almansorem* by Rhases, the ninth chapter of Bagellardi’s *Libellus de aegritudinibus infantium*, Ibn Sina’s *Canon medicinae* and *Aphorisms* by Hippocrates as central with additional passages from the early medieval text *Passiones puerorum adhuc in cunabulis iacentium* (Haage et al. 2007: 237).

⁶⁷ For remarks on the unknown identity of Hans Andree, see Haage 1979 (17–22).

⁶⁸ Haage (1977) gives two main reasons for why this poem is a *Pestregimen* instead of a *Regimen sanitatis*: (1) St. Sebastian and St. Rochus, two saints often prayed to for protection against the pestilence, are both mentioned in the work. (2) “Es sind die seit dem Pestgutachten der Pariser medizinischen Fakultät von 1348 gängigen prophylaktischen Maßnahmen gegen die Bubonen- bzw. Lungenpest aufgeführt” (Haage 1977: 29).

⁶⁹ For a full list of the suggestions, see Haage (1977: 31–32).

⁷⁰ This date is based on the information drawn from the chapters on the plague in *Ordnung der Gesundheit* and *Buch von siechtagen Epidemiae für den Abt von Stams* (Haage 1977: 41–45).

Pestelentz frey rhymes indicating it is written for the people. Verse is a tool used to educate a not yet literate general public.⁷¹ *Pestelentz frey*'s didactic objective is to quickly inform the people of prophylactic measures that could be taken to prevent the contraction of pestilence—something for which there is no cure (cf. Haage 1977: 24; Sudhoff 1923: 100).⁷² Interestingly, *Pestregiment* shows through its use of multiple loanwords that 14th and 15th-century Europe had a multilingual audience. This multilingualism will be discussed in more detail in 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on the amount of Latin, text type, and translation status*.

The text used in *GeMedIC* is listed under BSB-Ink A-519 – GW M31462 and consists of four pages including the cover page. The cover page indicates that the text is printed in Augsburg circa 1476 or 1478. The second and third pages depict identical, single-page prints and the fourth page is blank. The poem appears in two columns with a woodblock print at the top of the page, pictured in Figure 17.⁷³

There is no rubrication in the print and it employs the *Günther Zainer A* typeset. *Pestelentz frey* is listed under *Pestblätter* in Sudhoff's bibliography as number 210 (Sudhoff 1908: 190).



Figure 17: Woodblock print in *Pestelentz frey* (Andree ca. 1477/1478: 2)

4.3 Arzneibuch

Ortolf von Baierland,⁷⁴ the author of *Arzneibuch* or ‘Pharmacopoeia,’ is a physician whose life spans somewhere between 1220 and 1320 (cf. Riha 2015). Ortolf likely receives his education in France considering many of the texts he references are standards in the francophone medical world⁷⁵ (Riha 2015) and ends his studies in ca. 1250 (Haage

⁷¹ Haage (1977) points to another well-known medical poem, namely the “Salernitanische[s] Lehrgedicht.[...]” (Haage 1977: 23).

⁷² “Der Grund für die Abfassung deutscher Pestregimen nach 1348 in Versen ist in dem furchtbaren Anlaß zu sehen, der schnelle und in die Breite wirkende Information der Bevölkerung über prophylaktische Maßnahmen nötig machte, denn Heilmittel gegen die schreckliche Seuche kannten die Ärzte nicht” (Haage 1977: 24).

⁷³ Not just this print, but multiple woodblock prints are used as head runners for this poem (Sudhoff 1923: 100).

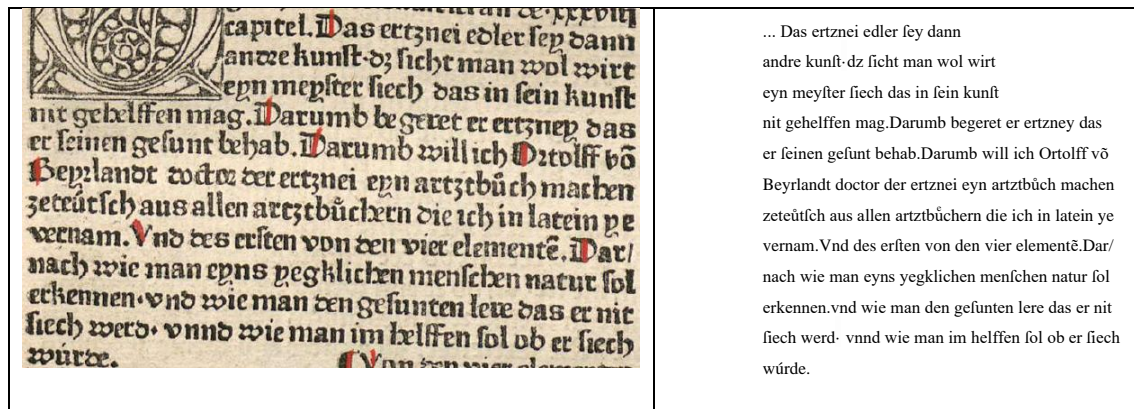
⁷⁴ For more on the identity and misidentification of Ortolf von Baierland, see Follan (1956: 169–180) and Riha (2014: 10–11).

⁷⁵ Riha (2015) lists *Compendium medicinae* written by Gilbertus Anglicus as both the earliest and most influential medical reference reflected in Baierland's own writing (Riha 2015).

et al. 2007: 202). Ortolf writes the manuscript *Arzneibuch*, what Bellot (1979) correctly describes the contents of as “notwendig[es] Wissen” or ‘necessary knowledge’ (Bellot 1979: 11), toward the end of the 13th century⁷⁶ either during or after Baierland’s time as a physician in Würzburg (Riha 2015). Haage et al. (2007) states “[e]in derart systematisch Theorie und Praxis unfassendes Lehrbuch der Medizin in der Landessprache hatte es bisher noch nicht gegeben” or ‘there had never before been such a systematic, comprehensive textbook on theory and practice’ (Haage et al. 2007: 203). The incunable in this corpus is printed ca. 200 years later by Günther Zainer between 1477 and 1478 and is the first printed edition of the manuscript (cf. Follan 1956: 39).

Arzneibuch is the only German, medieval manuscript of a pharmacopeia that makes the *Sprung* or ‘jump’ into the early modern period and is widely distributed in print (Schnell 2013: 49). The incunable is significant in that it is one of the first medieval texts (if not the first) written in the German vernacular that not only constitutes a summary of other, generally Latin, sources, but also includes original, practical guidance from Ortolf’s personal experience as a physician (cf. Riha 2015; Schmid 2015). Baierland gives his clear intention for writing the book in the preface of the text as depicted in Figure 18 below:

Figure 18: Introduction to Ortolf’s “*Arzneibuch*” (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 16)



Ortolf intends to create “eyn artztbüch [...] zeteütsch aus allen artztbüchern die ich in latein ye vernam” or create ‘a pharmacopeia in German that is compiled of all the

⁷⁶ Hägele and Thierbach (2017) state the manuscript is finished in 1280 (Hägele and Thierbach 2017: 110).

pharmacopeia that I have examined in Latin’ (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 16). However, Follan (1956) reminds us that

Ortolf is no mere compiler. The compression of many long treatises, translated from Latin into German, would still result in a volume much longer than is actually the case with Ortolf’s book; in such a comparatively short work as that by Ortolf, the results of selection are obviously embodied.

(Follan 1956: 199⁷⁷)

The text can be divided into seven sections. The first section deals primarily with the elements, humorism, temperaments, and dietetics; the second section focuses on uroscopy; the third topic addresses pulse diagnosis; the fourth comprises the various works of Hippocrates; the fifth section discusses bloodletting in detail; the sixth part focuses on the pathology of known illnesses and the seventh and final section concludes the book with multiple chapters on surgery (Riha 2014: 15, 2015). Follan (1956) lists the nine main sources Baierland uses as “Almansor, Constantinus, Hippocrates, Isaac, Aegidius Galen, Avicenna, Gilbertus, [and] Malcer” (Follan 1956: 199–200). *Arzneibuch* is received by a wide audience ranging from physicians, surgeons, and other medical professionals in addition to lay doctors, farmers, citizens, and high nobles (Keil 1989). It is the first textbook created for a non-Latinate audience (Hägele and Thierbach 2017: 110). There are over 200 manuscripts of *Arzneibuch* and eight prints (cf. Schmid 2015: 167) indicative of the incunable’s popularity.

The BSB catalogues *Arzneibuch* under BSB-Ink O-92 – GW M28460. The PDF file of the text comprises 222 pages and the cover page states that *Arzneibuch* is printed in Augsburg ca. 1477 or 1478. This text includes extensive rubrication and employs the *Günther Zainer A* typeset.⁷⁸ Sudhoff (1908) categorizes this pharmacopeia as an “ärztliches Volksbuch” or ‘medical chapbook’ and it is listed under number 23 in the *Ortolff von Bayerland* chapter (Sudhoff 1908: v & 21).

4.4 Regimen sanitatis

Regimen sanitatis constitutes a genre of texts on advice for staying healthy. The particular text referred to as *Regimen sanitatis* in *GeMedIC* is also known as *Ordnung der Gesundheit* or ‘Order of Health’ and is a Swabian text anonymously composed in 1400

⁷⁷ Riha (2014) also expresses this opinion (Riha 2014: 11, 20).

⁷⁸ Günter Zainer uses this typeset throughout his career and I succeeded in employing this OCR model on 48 of his prints.

for Earl Rudolf VI von Hohenberg (cf. Riha 1993b: 71; Haage 1977: 220).⁷⁹ Suhr (2010) defines regiment texts as those compositions that

...focus on *hygiene*, or the conservation of health, rather than on therapeutics (the treatment of illness). The distinction between the two was made very clear by writers of regiment texts, for therapeutics was firmly within the domain of learned physicians, and thus should not be available to lay people.

(Suhr 2010: 112)

Regimen sanitatis covers hygienic practices meant to prevent pestilence in addition to introducing the *Sex res non naturales* ‘The Six Things Non-natural,’ the latter assumed to be a translation of the original by Konrad von Eichstätt (cf. Haage 1977: 220–221). The text is written, like most regiments, in didactic prose (cf. Suhr 2010: 113). The first section of the text includes a preface and gives advice on caring for people at the end of their lives according to the biblical Job. It then explains how a person should care for themselves during the four seasons and twelve months of the year. This section ends by addressing the four humors that make up each person—namely black bile, yellow bile, phlegm, and blood. The second section comprises advice from *Auicenna* (‘Ibn Sina’) on healthy food, drink, sleep, and bloodletting. The third part focuses on preventing pestilence and the fourth on how to recognize a healthy person and actions that can be taken if they are sick.⁸⁰

The incunable used in this corpus is BSB-Ink R-30 – GW M37273 from the Bavarian State Library and lists the full title as *Regimen sanitatis, das ist von der Ordnung der Gesundheit*. The digitized book is 112 pages, including the BSB’s cover page showing the text is printed in Augsburg on November 13, 1475. There is no rubrication in this text and the font employs what this study refers to as the *Johann Bämmler A* typeset. Bämmler’s 1475 print is listed as number 11 in Sudhoff’s bibliography (Sudhoff 1908: 10–11).

⁷⁹ The printed medium of the 15th century makes assigning authorship even less clear than during the manuscript tradition of the Middle Ages (cf. Habermann 2001: 75–76).

⁸⁰ For a more in-depth description of the contents, see Hagenmeyer (1972: 57–58).

4.5 Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen⁸¹

Büchlin von dem sterbenden menschen ‘Little Book on Dying People’ is a translation of the Latin *Memoria improvisae mortis*. This version also includes a German version of Gerardus de Vlinderhoven’s Middle Dutch *Cordiale de quattuor novissimis* translated from a Latin template, *Sanktbernhards Lehre und Gebet um ein seliges Ende, Vierzehn Betrachtungen der Gottesliebe* and a selection from Marquardus de Lindavia’s *Eucharistietraktat*.



Figure 19: First illustration in *Buechlin des sterbenden menschen* (“Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen” 1482: 7)

The first part of the compilation, *Büchlin von dem sterbenden menschen*, can be divided into three general

sections. The first section consists of a short preface in which the structure of the text is mentioned. It then concentrates on the wisdom and the grace of God and the life one should lead in preparation for death. The subsequent section discusses the necessity of protecting life and the body. The third lists in detail how to recognize the signs of death. The following sections in the incunable are on damned souls, the happiness of eternal life, and the final section teaches how one should anticipate their final days.

The BSB lists this exemplar under BSB-Ink M-326 – GW M25596. The PDF-file is 201 pages including the BSB cover page. The incunable is printed in Augsburg around 1482 and the identity of the translator is unknown. There is no rubrication, but this edition includes decorated majuscules. *Büchlin von dem sterbenden menschen* uses the *Anton Sorg A* typeset and appears under number 241 in Sudhoff’s bibliography in the chapter *Büchlein von der Liebe Gottes* or ‘Little Book on the Love of God’ under *Versehung leibs und der selen* ‘Injury of the Body and Souls’ (Sudhoff 1908: 215).

4.6 Weintraktat

Wilhelm von Hirnkofen’s German translation and compilation *Von bereybung vnnnd brauchung der wein zu gesuntheyt der menschen* ‘On the preparation and use of wine for the health of people,’ referred to in this study as *Weintraktat*, is first printed in Esslingen in 1478 (cf. Haage et al. 2007: 150). There is limited information on Wilhelm von

⁸¹ Appearing as *Büchlin von dem sterbenden menschen* in the original title.

Hirnkofen, but his name does appear in the city of Nuremberg's records as a *Berittener in Diensten* or 'mounted in service' and Wilhelm dedicates his work to the Nuremberg city council in 1478 (Haage et al. 2007: 150).

Weintraktat compiles Wilhelm's translation of a section of Arnold of Villa Nova's *Liber de Vinis* and chapters from Gottfried von Franken's *Tractatus de vino et eius proprietate* and *Pelzbuch* (cf. Haage et al. 2007: 150). Born between approximately 1235 and 1240 in the "diocese of Valenica" (Sigerist 1943: 7), Arnold of Villa Nova becomes a famous physician in Aragon Spain. Arnold is versed in Latin, Arabic, and Hebrew and translates many medical, mathematical, astrological, and alchemical texts from Arabic into Latin (cf. Bowman 2006). "It is generally believed that he is the first person to produce pure alcohol," (Bowman 2006). We know little about Gottfried von Franken's origin and life other than, as his name suggests, he had roots somewhere in Franconia.⁸²

After a short introduction, the text is structured into seven different sections:

1. Gathering of grapes and preservation of wine.
2. Signs indicating that wine is spoiling.
3. Restoration of spoiled wine.
4. Drawing off wine from one keg into another.
5. Changing the color and taste of wine.
6. Medicinal wines.
7. Making of vinegar and preservation of beer.

(Sigerist 1943: 15)

Sigerist (1943) lists section six as the only section lifted directly from Arnold of Villa Nova and the other chapters are Gottfried von Franken's (Sigerist 1943: 15). People in medieval and early new modern times either made their own wine or bought wine in barrels that needed to be monitored (cf. Sigerist 1943: 16). The book is therefore a popular reference consulted well into the 16th century (Haage et al. 2007: 150).

The BSB catalogues *Weintraktat* under BSB-Ink W-34 – GW 2542. Including the library cover page, the PDF-file is 42 pages. The incunable is printed in Augsburg on December 11, 1483. There is no rubrication and the text uses the *Anton Sorg A* typeset.

⁸² For a detailed explanation on the reasons behind this, see Eis (1944: 19–21).

The text is listed in Sudhoff's bibliography under 142 in the *Getränke* 'drinks' category (Sudhoff 1908: 135–136).

4.7 Balsamum Mariae Magdalena⁸³

The *Balsamum Mariae Magdalena*, is a balm that is "güt für die kranckheit d' pestilencz" ("Balsamum Mariae Magdalena" 1490: 2) or 'good for the pestilence sickness,' paralysis, in general, "alle böfe giftige lufft vnd verferung" ("Balsamum Mariae Magdalena" 1490: 2) or 'all bad, poisonous air and injury,' and many other ailments. This document explains all the balm's uses in detail and explains the Latin terminology throughout. This is one reason it is assumed that this incunable is not a word-for-word translation of a Latin template, but rather an original German text.

The BSB catalogues *Balsam Mariae Magdalena*, also listed as *Die eygenschafft des edlen Balsam öles genannt Balsam marie Magdalene* or 'The Characteristics of the Precious Balm Oil Named Mary Magdalene Balm,' under BSB-Ink B-22 – GW 3213. Including the library cover page, the PDF-file is two pages. The text is a single leaflet printed in Augsburg by Anton Sorg ca. 1490 and is by an anonymous author. There is no rubrication and the text uses the *Anton Sorg A* typeset. The text is found under number 187 in Sudhoff's bibliography in the *Heiligen-Medizinisches* or 'Sainthood-Medical' chapter (Sudhoff 1908: 160).

4.8 Practica von Paris

Practica von Paris is a text on astrology and the author is unknown. The particular text used in *GeMedIC* is originally a supplement to an anthology. *Practica von Paris* can be classified as what Haage et al. (2007) refer to as *astrologische Kleinliteratur* or 'astrological small literature' (Haage et al. 2007: 288) which not only serve as calendars for when one should undergo bloodletting, but also as the horoscopes of the Middle Ages and early modern period. These texts are meant for the lay astrologist (Haage et al. 2007: 288) and give projections ranging anywhere from the best months in which to give birth to explaining unique behaviors of people based on the placement of the moon.

The text is divided into sixteen chapters. The first two chapters are on two eclipses and their effects—first a lunar and then a solar eclipse. The third chapter tracks the constellation locations in the sky on March 11 and their meanings. The fourth chapter

⁸³ *Balsam Mariae Magdalena* is listed as number 187 in Sudhoff's bibliography (Sudhoff 1908: 160).

predicts the wars that will happen during the year due to Mercury in the seventh house. The fifth chapter discusses the implementations on human behavior, or rather the lack thereof, due to Mercury's placement while the sixth addresses how the moon affects the behavior of scribes and pastors. The seventh chapter describes the illness generated by the moon while the eighth highlights reasons for further illness. The ninth chapter predicts the death of the learned and rich due to the placement of *caput draco* in Aquarius. The tenth predicts a darkness or eclipse with *cuda draconis*' placement in the Leo constellation that will increase the water of the earth and rid it of its fruit. The eleventh chapter explains that due to the location of Saturn and Venus that "die frawen vil krieg werdē habe mit ireen mannē vnd die weyber auch vnder ain anderfelber" or 'the wives will fight/war with their husbands and women with one another, as well' ("Practica von Paris" 1487: 20). Chapter twelve comprises the effects of the sixth viewing of Saturn and the thirteenth on the fourth viewing of Venus and Mars. The fourteenth chapter discusses the implications of the third viewing of Mars and how old laws would be reduced and the fifteenth the effects of Venus rising above Mercury. In the sixteenth and final chapter the author states his reasons for composing the text.

The BSB lists *Practica von Paris* under BSB-Ink P-729 – GW M35188. Including the library cover page, the PDF-file is 25 pages. This incunable is printed in Augsburg by Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. in ca. 1487. There is no rubrication, but the text does have block pictures of astrological illustrations. The text uses the *Johann Schönsperger d. A. A* typeset. *Practica von Paris* is listed in Sudhoff's bibliography as number 437 in the chapter titled *Praktiken und Prognostikationen* or 'Practices and Prognostics' (Sudhoff 1908: 267).

4.9 Regiment der pestilentz

The author of *Regiment der pestilentz*, Ambrosius Jung (1471–1549) ("Ambrosius Jung" 2020), is a physician in Augsburg. In the preface to the text, Jung credits the material of his work to the "geschrifften vnd lere der alten vñ bewärten" or 'the writings and teachings of the old and valued' (Jung 1494: 6) and writes his own *Regiment* while referencing these teachings and relying on his own personal experience.

There are three sections in the text. The first section comprises four small chapters—the first of which defines the illness known as pestilence and its effects, the next addresses how one contracts the disease, the third the effects of the stars and other

celestial influence, and finally gives advice in addition to listing preventative measures (Sudhoff 1908: 180). The second section addresses how to diagnose pestilence and explains different treatments including when and where to let blood, what to eat and drink, and how to combat a fever among other ailments (Sudhoff 1908: 181). The final section resembles a modern Q&A posing and answering common questions such as why humans are more affected by pestilence than animals, why the young are more affected than the old, why it kills quickly, etc.; there are twelve questions altogether (Sudhoff 1908: 181).

The BSB catalogues *Regiment der pestilentz* under BSB-Ink I-658. The PDF-file is 42 pages including the library cover page. The text is printed in Augsburg by Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. on November 14, 1494. There is no rubrication. The text includes one block illustration and the seal of the *Bibliotheca Regia Monacensis*. Handwritten notes are found in most margins. The text is printed using the *Johann Schönsperger d. A. B* typeset. Sudhoff lists *Regiment der pestilentz* under number 203 in his bibliography and it is found in the chapter titled *Pestschriften* or ‘Writing on Pestilence’ (Sudhoff 1908: 181–182).

4.10 Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen

Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen vor, in und nach der Geburt ‘How pregnant women should carry themselves before, during and after birth,’ also listed under *Disz biechlin sagt wie sich die schwangern frawen halten sullen vor der gepurt in der gepurt vnd nach der gepurd* ‘This Book Says How Pregnant Women Should Carry/Conduct Themselves Before the Birth, During the Birth and After Birth,’ is composed under the pseudonym of the famous Ortolf von Baierland⁸⁴ (Riha 1993b: 71–72). This text is one of the earliest books printed on maternity and obstetrics, albeit not the first text on the subject⁸⁵ (Klein 1910: 3). This incunable is significant due to being a work originally composed in the German language.

The text begins by explaining the importance of both nutrition during pregnancy and midwives. It continues by addressing the placement of the child within the womb and the advantages or disadvantages associated with a certain placement during childbirth. Pseudo-Ortolf then addresses topics such as afterbirth and the associated illnesses and

⁸⁴ For more information on what led to this assumption see Riha (1993b: 71–72) and for more on the life of the actual Ortolf von Baierland, see Section 4.3 *Arzneibuch*.

⁸⁵ Klein (1910) lists, for example, a book by Albertus Magnus *De secretis mulierum* (Klein 1910: 3).

treatments if the placenta cannot be removed. He then discusses the six-week period of time a woman finds herself in *Wochenbett* or ‘puerperium,’ the possible illnesses, and recommended dietetics (Baierland 1495).⁸⁶

The BSB catalogues the text under BSB-Ink 0-96 – GW M28468. The PDF-file is 25 pages, including the BSB cover page. The text is printed in Augsburg by Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. around 1495. There is no rubrication, but the text does include one block illustration. The text is printed using the *Johann Schönsperger d. A. A* typeset. The text appears in Sudhoff’s bibliography under number 30 in the *Doctor Ortollfs* section under *B. Büchlein, wie sich die Schwangeren, Gebärenden und Wöchnerinnen halten sollen* or ‘Little book on how the pregnant, birthing, and women in childbed should conduct/carry themselves’ (Sudhoff 1908: 27–29).

4.11 Gart der Gesundheit

Gart der Gesundheit (*Gart der Gesundheit*) or ‘Garden of Health’ is compiled and written by Johann Wonnecke (1430–1503/4), also known as Johannes von Cuba or Johann Wonnecke von Kaub and includes a preface by Bernhard von Breydenbach, the *Domherr* who commissioned the project. Johann Wonnecke is a physician for high society in Mainz in the 1460s and 70s and is a city doctor in Frankfurt from 1484 until his death (Haage et al. 2007). *Gart der Gesundheit* is a popular herbal book – second in popularity only to *Circa instans*, from which Wonnecke lifted its “Makro- und Mikrostruktur” or ‘micro and macro structure’ (Haage et al. 2007: 157). Reißer Erhard Rewich (Reeuwijk) is credited with creating roughly a quarter of the illustrations—65 altogether (Keil 1980: 1075); Peter Schöffer prints the first edition in 1485 in Mainz and Schönsperger d. Ä.⁸⁷ releases his edition only five months later and again in 1486 and 1487 (cf. Hägele and Thierbach 2017: 106; Haage et al. 2007: 157).

Gart der Gesundheit is seen in the research as part of a larger *Gart Tradition* ‘garden tradition,’ which includes, but is not limited to, Schöffer’s print prior to *Gart der Gesundheit*, namely the Latin *Herbarius Moguntinus*, and the Latin *Hortus Sanitatis* printed thereafter (Keil 1983, 1980; cf. Habermann 2001: 255). *Gart der Gesundheit* is unique in that, although the preface credits the contents to multiple Latin works, the

⁸⁶ For a more detailed summary of the contents, see Sudhoff (1908: 28–29).

⁸⁷ For more on how Schönsperger’s reprint differs from Schöffer’s original and on how Schönsperger’s mass production outpaced the competition, see Cuba (1924: 15–19).

compilation actually relies heavily on German medical texts, including *Buch der Natur* and the German *Macer* (cf. Hägele and Thierbach 2017: 106; Schmid 2015: 150).⁸⁸ *Gart der Gesundheit*'s creation brought medieval phytopharmacy into the early modern period (cf. Haage et al. 2007: 157) and is the first printed herbal book intended for a German-speaking audience.

The incunable is organized semi-alphabetically⁸⁹ into 435 chapters with 379 illustrations and covers 382 plants, 25 medicinal animals, and 28 minerals. After listing and describing all the above mentioned, there is a section on diuretics including the meanings of different colors of urine. The text's final section serves as an index.

The BSB lists the *Gart der Gesundheit* under BSB-Ink W-102 – GW M0975-8. The PDF-file is 532 pages including the library cover page. The text is printed in Augsburg by Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. on May 10, 1496. Each page is printed in two columns without rubrication. Most plants, animals, and herbs listed in the text are accompanied by a block illustration.⁹⁰ The text is printed using the *Johann Schönsperger d. A. B* typeset.⁹¹ *Gart der Gesundheit* is listed under number 75 in Sudhoff's bibliography in the chapter titled *Johann ("Wonnecke", "Dronnecke") von Kaub. "Gart der Gefuntheit"* (Sudhoff 1908: 82–83).

4.12 Chirurgia

The author of *Chirurgia*, Hieronymus Brunschwig, is a learned 15th-century surgeon and botanist who studies medicine in Bologna, Padua, and Paris and practices in Alsace, Swabia, Bavaria, Franconia, in the Rhineland, and in Strasbourg (Eis 1955). He takes part in the Burgundian wars in 1475 (Haage et al. 2007: 153) and returns to Strasbourg thereafter. Brunschwig famously composes and publishes *Das buch der Cirurgia*⁹² or 'The Book of Surgery' in 1497 using mainly Arabic sources (cf. Hirsch 1876: 453; Eis 1955: 688), but also weaves in his own experience—something that gives the text an

⁸⁸ For a discussion on the texts used as templates see Mayer (2012).

⁸⁹ Habermann (2001) explains that two competing forms of organizing information over time are thematic/conceptual or alphabetic (Habermann 2001: 25). *Gart der Gesundheit* is classified as (*halb*)*alphabetisch* 'semi-alphabetical' because it is mainly alphabetical, but also has some chapters arranged by theme.

⁹⁰ Schönsperger creates special molds for the illumination, a new technique (cf. Mayer 2012).

⁹¹ Known elsewhere as Schönsperger Type 2 (Hägele and Thierbach 2017: 106).

⁹² The incunable is listed under *Dis ist das buch der Ciurgia* in the BSB's PDF file and *Cirvrgia* on the original cover page (Wonnecke 1496: 1–2).

additional amount of credibility (cf. Habermann 2001: 441).⁹³ Within the same year, Johann Schönsperger d. A. publishes the work at his press in Augsburg again. As previously mentioned in Chapter 3.1.2 *Printers*, Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. is a printer especially known for his multitude of reprints and copyright laws preventing this are first introduced in the 16th century. *Chirurgia* is the oldest printed German textbook on surgery (Klein 1911: 3).⁹⁴

The text is aimed at other contemporary surgeons and barbers with the intention of being a manual (Sigerist 1946: 16). The text starts with a preface and is then divided into seven treatises. The first section introduces the history of surgery, the signs of death, and the difference between wounds and “blüt runfen” or ‘cuts’ (Brunschwig 1497: 9). The second section gives basic instructions for curing different wounds. The third treatise addresses how to heal more specific injuries quite literally from head to foot. The fourth section discusses what to do under various circumstances including if a person has fallen and has been penetrated by an object with pieces of this object still left in the body, what to do if these people feel weak due to these injuries, and finally what to do in cases of people

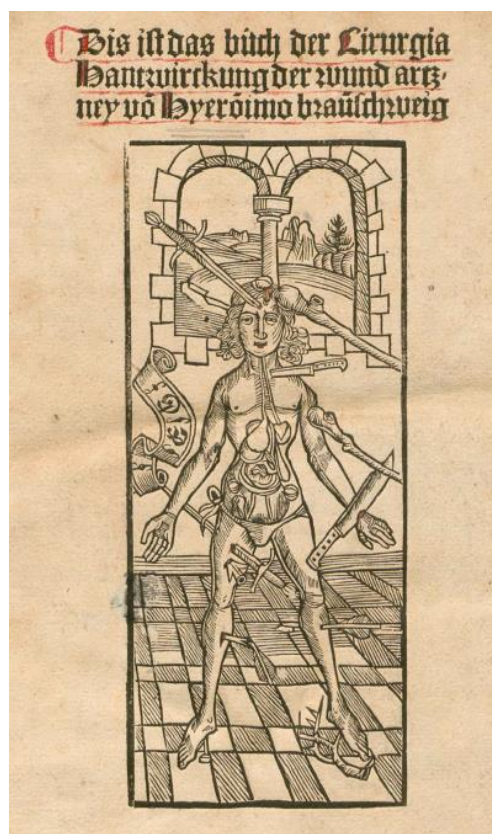


Figure 20: ‘Der Wundenmann,’ the cover print in *Chirurgia* (Brunschwig 1497: 5)

drowning or being hanged. The fifth treatise addresses broken bones and the sixth dislocation. The seventh and final section constitutes an antidotary. Although Brunschwig serves in the military and wrote much of the book baring his own experience in mind,

⁹³ Sigerist (1946) considers the work a compilation of works by various Italian and French surgeons (Sigerist 1946: 23-24). He lists the main sources as “Theodoric, Lanfranchi, Wiliam of Saliceto, Guy de Chauliac, besides Jamerius, Henry of Mondeville, Bruno of Longoburgo, [and] Roland of Parma” in which the works of “Galen [...] Paul of Aegina and the Arabs, Avicenna, Razes, Abulkasim, Mese, Hali Abbas, and others” are cited (Sigerist 1946: 24).

⁹⁴ Normally medical texts are translated from Latin into German, but the popularity of the vernacular *Gart der Gesundheit* inspired the creation of a Latin text, albeit not a translation, called *Hortus sanitatis* published six years later (cf. Habermann 2001: 104).

based on the content, it is apparent that Brunschwig is not an army surgeon, but rather a general surgeon in the city (Sigerist 1946: 15).

The BSB lists *Chirurgia* under BSB-Ink B-931 – GW 5594. The PDF-file is 257 pages including the library cover page. The text is printed in Augsburg by Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. in December 1497. The cover page is the only one with slight rubrication and there are various block illustrations used throughout the text. The text is printed using the *Johann Schönsperger d. A. A* typeset. *Chirurgia* is number 58 in Sudhoff's bibliography in the chapter titled *Die Chirurgia Brunschwigs* 'Brunschwig's surgery' (Sudhoff 1908: 58–61).

4.13 Summary

GeMedIC consists of twelve medical incunabula published by a printer from one of the two main printing networks in Augsburg between 1473 and 1497. All entries appear in Sudhoff (1908) and are digitally available through the BSB. None of texts exceed 70,000 tokens. The texts are selected for the corpus based on using the same typeset and are digitized using the open-source software *OCROPUS*. The corpus in its entirety is 1,509 pages and 416,895 tokens.

Günther Zainer prints the first three texts in *GeMedIC*, namely Metlinger's *Kinderbüchlein* (1473), Andree's *Pestelentz frey* (1476), and Ortolf von Baierland's *Arzneibuch* (1477). Johann Bämmler, also of the Zainer network, prints the next text, the anonymously composed *Regiment sanitatis* (1475). The next three incunabula are printed by Anton Sorg, a printer in the Schönsperger network, including the anonymously written *Büchlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (1482), Wilhelm von Hirnkofen's translation and compilation *Weintraktat* (1483), and the anonymously composed *Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaee* (1490). Johann Schönsperger d. Ä. prints the final five texts in the corpus, namely the anonymously written *Practica von Paris* (1487), Ambrosius Jung's *Regiment der pestilentz* (1494), Pseudo-Ortolf von Baierland's *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* (1495), Johann Wonnecke's *Gart der Gesundheit* (1496), and Brunschwig Hieronymus' *Chirurgia* (1497). This chapter gives a description of each text which includes, when possible, a biography of the author, a text summary, and details on the digital BSB copy of the incunable.

Analyses

Chapters 1—3 give an overview of the study, introduce prior research, and set the socio-historical stage for the linguistic studies. Chapter 4 *Corpus* introduces the parameters used and the digitization process in the creation of the *German Medical Incunabula Corpus (GeMedIC)*. It then provides a detailed overview of the texts included. The remaining chapters in this study apply *GeMedIC* to linguistic research questions; first, Chapter 5 *Lexicological study* examines the lexicon of *GeMedIC* and creates a 5.1 *Specialized glossary of medical jargon*. In this subchapter keyword noun lists are created using the *Bonner Frühneuhochdeutschkorpus* as a reference corpus and the top twenty lexemes from each text are then defined and contextualized. The next study, 5.2 *Onomasiological categorization*, takes these glossary entries and arranges them according to function ranging from astrological terminology to medical utensils and materials. Finally, section 5.3 *Concordances and collocations* takes select terms from the acquired onomasiological lists and utilizes these as search terms to answer linguistic questions. First morphological features of composite nouns containing the body parts in 5.2.2 *Body parts, fluids, and bodily functions* are analyzed followed by tracking multiple attributes assigned to a particular quality (e.g., warm and dry) or an element (e.g., wind or fire) in medieval medicine in 5.3.2 *Classical elements and qualities*. Then, the subchapter 5.2.6 *Illnesses and symptoms* uses hyponymy and semantic prosody to ascertain other illness names in *GeMedIC*.

The next section, Chapter 6 *Morphological features*, takes the keyword nouns from the initial list acquired in Chapter 5 and filters them into three categories, namely foreign words, loan words, and vernacular terminology. The first two categories are then set aside for a later chapter and the linguistically complex, vernacular terminology first attested in MHG or later is then the focus of this study. Section 6.1 examines vernacular *Compounds* following noun-noun and adjective-noun word formation patterns. Section 6.2 *Derivations* explores prevalent affixation and, finally, Section 6.3 *Inflectional phenomena* investigates grammatical attributes of the vernacular terminology.

The closing section of the analysis is Chapter 6.3 *Textual variation and multilingualism*. Section 7.1 *Foreign words, loan words, loan translations, and loan renderings* employs the key foreign and loan words set aside in Chapter 6 and creates a glossary of foreign words and examines how established their usage is in *GeMedIC*. The

next study is Section 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on text type and translation status* in which the amount of Latin in each text is used as an indicator for addressee. Then the need for knowing Latin is measured in 7.3 *In-text translations*. Section 7.4 *Foreign language and intertextuality* uses both language names and author names to study the role of languages referenced and intertextuality within the corpus. Finally, Section 7.5 explores instances of historical code-switching in *GeMedIC*.

Because the analysis section consists of a sequence of trial studies, each trial study with its corresponding linguistic theory, the theory and motivation behind each study is built into each individual introduction. The following chapter begins with *GeMedIC*'s lexicon.

5 Lexicological study

The medical jargon found in *GeMedIC* is at the center of the following lexicological study. The first section of the analysis, Section 5.1, focuses on lexicography and comprises a glossary of the keywords found in the corpus. These glossary entries explore keyword etymologies and lexical semantics, include collocates, show the KWIC in an example concordance, and document the text's key number along with other notable information. In the next section, Section 0, these keywords are then categorized onomasiologically thereby highlighting the genres that the corpus spans (e.g., astrology, gynecology, etc.). Finally, in Section 5.3, select lexemes from the onomasiological lists are used as search terms to create concordance lines and collocations that are then used to explore the corpus further. Subsection 5.3.1 *Body parts* studies compounds containing parts of the body in search of additional illness names. Then Subsection 5.3.2 *Elements and qualities* uses *GeMedIC* to examine the relationship between humoral qualities and other humoral characteristics based on proximity. Finally, Subsection 5.3.3 *Illnesses and symptoms* uses semantic prosody to gain insights into other jargon for ailments and symptoms throughout *GeMedIC*.

5.1 Specialized glossary of medical jargon

This section explores the 15th-century medical vernacular in Augsburg. This descriptive, historical glossary reflects this register in the form of keyword lists. These lists are created by comparing the lexicon of the corpus texts to that of the *Bonner*

*Frühneuhochdeutschkorpus*⁹⁵ (cf. “BF” 1972–1985) as a reference corpus using the following parameters in the corpus manager *AntConc* (Anthony 2018):

- Keyword Statistic: Log-Likelihood (4-term)
- Keyword Statistic Threshold: $p < 0.05$ (+ Bonferroni)
- Keyword Effect Size Measure: Dice coefficient
- Keyword Effect Size Threshold: All values
- All tokens treated as lowercase

Keyness values in the list range from between +15 and +264. After obtaining these keywords, the lists are manually filtered for nouns. Limiting the scope of the project to nouns was a decision made based on time constraints. A complete list of these nouns can be found in the appendix under 9.2 *Most frequently used nouns in GeMedIC* which will be used as the subcorpus for the studies in Chapter 6 *Morphological features* and 7 *Textual variation and multilingualism*. The noun lists for this first lexical study are reduced further to limit the scope of the glossary. Certain terms are excluded from the analysis including proper names (e.g., Gallenus), named languages (e.g., Latin), and nouns used for chapter organization (e.g., *item* ‘item,’ *blat* ‘page’). The list is further qualitatively examined for general nouns and lexemes without any particular medical significance (e.g., *Menschen* ‘people’) and these terms are omitted. Some of the proper names and their use in citations will be analyzed in 7.3 *In-text translations* and the languages will play a more vital role in 7.1

Foreign words, loan words, loan translations, and loan renderings. After lemmatizing the lists, the top 20 nouns with the highest ranked keyness rates from each text are compiled into the alphabetical glossary. When there are less than 20 key nouns, simply all nouns from the list of that text are included.

The structure for a glossary entry is as follows:

Keyword token/lemma ⁹⁶ (all variants of the keyword token/lemma)	Equivalent German, Latin, Arabic or Greek lemma ‘English translation;’ linguistic classification (e.g., loan word or word formation category); etymology; notable collocate(s) in <i>GeMedIC</i> ; one concordance in <i>GeMedIC</i> , optional extra information (e.g., interesting usage cases,
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⁹⁵ Although the *Bonner Frühneuhochdeutschkorpus* is small, containing 40 texts, and certain symbols and diacritics are normalized in the corpus, giving characters such as the long s (*ſ*) and n with a tilde (*ñ*) in *GeMedIC* more significance, the *Bonner Frühneuhochdeutschkorpus* does constitute a balanced representation of Early New High German texts. That said, in the future using the *Referenzkorpus Frühneuhochdeutsch*, a work-in-progress at this stage in this study and creating a normalized layer in *GeMedIC* would yield more optimal results.

⁹⁶ The most typical spelling in the Grimm’s dictionary is selected as the first token/lemma listed. If there is no entry in this dictionary, the most prevalent variant is chosen. The remaining variants are listed in alphabetical order.

	medical context); key number of the texts in which the lemma is found in the top 20 words.
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Table 5 lists the references consulted and the abbreviations used for each entry.

Table 5: References consulted for medical glossary entries

Abbreviation	Reference
“AW”	Schützeichel, Rudolf (1952–2015ff): <i>Althochdeutsches Wörterbuch</i> . Aufl. Berlin: De Gruyter. Available online under http://awb.saw-leipzig.de/cgi/WBNetz/wbgui_py?sigle=AWB .
“BF”	<i>Frühneuhochdeutsch-Korpus</i> . Korpora.org. Available online under http://www.korpora.org/FnhdC/ .
Norri	Norri, J. (2016): <i>Dictionary of Medical Vocabulary in English, 1375–1550</i> . Body Parts, Sicknesses, Instruments, and Medicinal Preparations: Taylor & Francis.
“D”	DUDEN. Available online under https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Woerterbuch .
“DWB”	Grimm, Jakob; Wilhelm Grimm (1854–1961): <i>Deutsches Wörterbuch</i> . 32 partial volumes. 16 volumes. Leipzig. Available online under http://woerterbuchnetz.de/cgi-bin/WBNetz/wbgui_py?sigle=DWB .
“FWB”	<i>Frühneuhochdeutsches Wörterbuch</i> . Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen. Available online under http://fwb-online.de .
“K”	Kluge, Friedrich; Seebold, Elmar (2011): <i>Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache</i> . 25, aktualisierte und erw. Aufl. Berlin: De Gruyter.
“L”	Lexer, Matthias (1872–1878): <i>Mittelhochdeutsches Handwörterbuch</i> . 3 rd ed. Leipzig: Verlag von S. Hirzel. Available online under http://woerterbuchnetz.de/cgi-bin/WBNetz/wbgui_py?sigle=Lexer .
“MEC”	McSparran, Frances et al. (2000–2018): <i>Middle English Compendium</i> . University of Michigan. Ann Arbor. Available online under https://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/middle-english-dictionary .
“NL”	Lexer, Matthias (1878): <i>Nachträge zum Mittelhochdeutsches Handwörterbuch</i> . 3 rd ed. Leipzig: Verlag von S. Hirzel. Available online under http://woerterbuchnetz.de/cgi-bin/WBNetz/wbgui_py?sigle=NLexer .
“O”	Douglas Harper (2001–2018): <i>Online Etymology Dictionary</i> . Available online under https://www.etymonline.com/ .
“OLD”	Olivetti, Enrico (2003–2024): <i>Online Latin Dictionary Olivetti</i> . Available online under https://www.online-latin-dictionary.com/ .
“R”	Riecke, Jörg (2004): <i>Die Frühgeschichte der mittelalterlichen medizinischen Fachsprache im Deutschen</i> . Bd. 2: Wörterbuch. Zugl: Universität Gießen, Habilitationsschrift, 2003. Berlin: De Gruyter.
“RA”	Donhauser, Karin; Jost Gippert; Rosemarie Lühr (2018): <i>Referenzkorpus Altdeutsch. ddd-ad (Version 1.1)</i> . Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin. Available online under http://www.deutschiachrondigital.de/ .
“RW”	Müller, Josef; Heinrich Dittmaier; Karl Meisen; Matthias Zender (1928–1971): <i>Rheinisches Wörterbuch</i> . Bonn: Fritz Klopp Verlag. Available online under http://woerterbuchnetz.de/cgi-bin/WBNetz/wbgui_py?sigle=RhWB .
“SI”	<i>Schweizerisches Idiotikon</i> (2021): Available online under https://www.idiotikon.ch/ .

The glossary utilizes the loan word terminology established by Betz (1949, 1959) and translated and extended by Duckworth (1977). Specifically, foreign words are considered terms not integrated into the German language while loan words are orthographically or grammatically incorporated. Also important here are loan translations in which the entire word is translated from the foreign language directly into German and

loan renderings in which only part of the foreign word is translated. Only entries that are morphologically complex include a linguistic classification. Collocates are determined based on the word-lemma instead of an individual word-token term⁹⁷ and appear sequentially according to their mutual information (MI) rank. All main collocates are included if there are three or less with the same frequency. If there are multiple collocates with the same MI rank or if the highest ranking collocates are too general in nature, the most notable entry or entries are chosen. The concordances are meant to show the KWIC to see its semantic application. The bold text is added for emphasis and does not appear in the original text. Words are only labeled with their parts of speech when extra clarification is needed in addition to the translation, i.e., when describing a loan word or differentiating between a plural and singular form.

Table 6 portrays the specialized glossary, i.e., the 206 nominal medical terms found in *GeMedIC* along with their definitions, collocations, and concordances.

Table 6: *GeMedIC* glossary

Keyword tokens in <i>GeMedIC</i> (sg. g. gen., pl. indicated, or PN status) ⁹⁸	Definition ⁹⁹
ader (fem.), adern	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Ader, Adern</i> ‘vein, veins;’ G. sg. * <i>ǣd(a)rō</i> meaning ‘intestine, veins, tendons’ (“K:” 16), OHG <i>ādra</i> ‘blood vessel, veins’ (R: 2), MHG <i>āder</i> ‘vein’ (“K:” 16, L); collocate in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae</i> : Ger. v. <i>salben</i> ‘rub with ointment;’ “die fōllen fīch vmb die schloff adern damit salbē. vñ alle tag ein klein tröpflein in die naßlöcher reyben” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae” 1490: 2); In <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae</i> the <i>schloff adern</i> ‘sleep veins’ should be rubbed with an ointment to relieve head cold symptoms; key #s 7, 9, 12.
aderlassen (neut. ¹⁰⁰), aderlaffē ,	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Aderlass</i> ‘bloodletting;’ conversion (v. → n.), compound noun containing Ger. fem. n. <i>Ader</i> ‘vein,’ G. sg. * <i>ǣd(a)rō</i> meaning ‘intestine, veins, tendons’ (“K:” 16), OHG <i>ādra</i> ‘blood

⁹⁷ For example, when searching for *schadē* (mod. Ger. *Schaden* ‘harm, damage’) collocates are based off the query *sch*d** to account for all forms within the text. In *Weintraktat* these forms are *schadē*, *schaden*, and *schadens*. When this all-encompassing method of querying is not possible, the search term with the form that most closely resembled the form in mod. Ger. is used to acquire collocates.

⁹⁸ The grammatical gender is only listed for the first entry. If the first entry is a plural noun, this will also be indicated. Gender is determined by examining how the term is used in the corpus and by consulting the DWB.

⁹⁹ When listing the gender of nouns in the definitions, first the corpus is consulted, followed by the DWB and Latin terminology in the OLD.

¹⁰⁰ One entry is feminine.

aderlaffens	vessel, veins' (R: 2), MHG āder 'vein' ("K:" 16, L) and Ger. <i>lassen</i> 'to let, G. *lāet-a-, OHG lāz(z)an, MHG lāzen ("K:" 560); earliest form of <i>Aderlass</i> first in MHG (D, K: 16); collocates in <i>Regiment Sanitatis: vyerunzweinczig</i> 'twenty four,' <i>Prachmonat</i> 'June;' "In dem Iunio dz ift d' Prachmonat mag ma wol zū aderlaffen /wem fein denn not ift." ("Regimen sanitatis" 1475: 17); bloodletting is still common practice in the 15th century; key # 9.
angeficht (neut.)	two forms: mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Angesicht</i> 'face, countenance,' fem. form meaning 'appearance' ("DWB") still found in mod Ger. phrase <i>in angesichts</i> 'in light of, considering' ("K:" 45); derivation from v. <i>ansehen</i> 'to look at' ("K:" 45); OS <i>angisiht</i> , MHG <i>angesiht</i> ("K:" 45); collocates in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Lat. PN <i>faturnus</i> 'Saturn,' Lat. PN <i>mars</i> 'Mars;' "Das fierzechent capitel sagt vō der drittē angeficht mars vnd des mons die beteüt das die alte gefetzt werdē geniündert" ("Practica von Paris" 1487: 21c); astrology used in medicine; key #s 5, 8.
antlücz (neut.)	Ger. neut. n. <i>Antlitz</i> 'face, countenance;' derivation of G. * <i>anda</i> (mod. G <i>ent-</i>) 'un-, prefix indicating reversion' + * <i>wleit-a-</i> (mod. G. <i>blicken</i>) 'to look;' Pre-OHG * <i>anda-wlit-ja-</i> , OHG <i>antlizzi</i> , MHG <i>antlitzze</i> ("K:" 51); collocate in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. v. <i>schauē</i> 'to watch;' "Iob spricht der mēfche wirt gotes antlücz schauē mit ganczen freüden" ("Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen" 1482: 85); key # 5.
armût (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Armut</i> 'poverty;' derivation of Ger. arm 'poor' with an unclear suffix ("K:" 61); OHG <i>armuoti</i> , MHG <i>armuot(e)</i> ("K:" 61); collocate in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>volkōmenheýt</i> 'perfection;' "daruon erschracken sy vnd volgten wider nach der lere fant johannis mit ganczer armût vnd volkōmenheýt auch gedächtnuß von der ewigen pein." ("Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen" 1482: 77); key # 5.
artzney (fem.), arzney , ercznei , erczney , ertznei , ertzney , ertzneyen	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Arznei</i> 'pharmacopaeia, medicine;' v. → n. derivation first appearing in MHG <i>arzenie</i> , <i>erzenie</i> from OHG v. <i>gi-arzātōn</i> 'to heal' or <i>arzātīe</i> 'remedy' ("K:" 63); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. adj. <i>sterck</i> 'strong,' Ger. adj. <i>edle</i> 'precious;' collocate in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> ; "Item es sol sich auch ein yegliche schwangere frau hūten vor allen den effen vnnnd erczney die frawen kranckheit pringē. als da ift peterfil wurczen. rätlich wurtz. lannger pfeffer. saffran. vnnnd cymatrinden vnd der gleichen" (Baierland 1495: 10); key #s 3, 6, 9, 10, 11.
atem (masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Atem</i> 'breath;' IE * <i>ētmó-</i> , OHM <i>ātum</i> , MHG <i>ātem</i> (K:67); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. adj. <i>wol gefchmatkē</i> 'good-tasting,' Ger. adj. <i>kurczē</i> 'short;' collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. v. <i>schreyen</i> 'to scream,' Ger. v. <i>zūziehen</i> 'to tighten,' Ger. v. <i>helfen</i> 'to help;' "Vnd wenn es sich nun recht erzaigt so sol sy der frawen helffen/vnd auch dye fraw jr felbft mit an sich zū ziehen den atem oder mit schreyen vnd deßgleichen" (Baierland 1495: 11); foul breath, shortness of breath,

	and controlling breath during labor requires medical attention); key # 10.
bad (neut.), pad, bade, pade, pades	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Bad</i> ‘bath;’ G. * <i>baþa-</i> , OHG <i>bad</i> , MHG <i>bat</i> (“K:” 82); collocate in <i>Kinderbüchlein</i> Ger. neut. n. <i>waffer</i> ‘water;’ “darnach an dē dritte tag fo mach im eyn pad do origanum vnd calamentō in balsamita gefotten fey vnd gib im tiriacam drei pfennig gewicht mit wein do pibergail in gefotten fey vñ falb in vñ die lende vnd vmb die plater mit dyalte vñ mit gamillen öl oder mit loröll.” (Baierland 1477: 98); key # 1, 4.
balfam (masc.), balfams	mod Ger. masc. n. <i>Balsam</i> ‘balm;’ loan word from Lat. neut. n. <i>balsamum</i> (through Gr. <i>bálsamon</i> from Heb. <i>bāsām</i>); OHG <i>balsamo</i> , MHG <i>balsame</i> (“K:” 86); collocates in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalena</i> : Ger. gen. neut. n. <i>oles</i> ‘oil’ and PN <i>marie Magdalene</i> ‘Mary Magdalene;’ “Item zū dē erften ift dez balfam obegenant gūt für die kranckheit d’ pestelencz” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdalena” 1490: 2); This balm is used for multiple ailments including lame limbs, headaches, colds, and against pestilence; key # 7.
band (fem., masc., neut.), bande	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Band</i> ‘tie, tape;’ G. * <i>banda-</i> , OHG <i>baht</i> , MHG <i>bant</i> (“K:” 87); collate in <i>Chirurgia</i> : Ger. adj. <i>gewüt</i> ‘wounded;’ “Vñ fo du das band ab tūft das es gewarfamlich vñ fenftlich gefchehe vñ nit frelich auff das du die ader nit wider auff zerrest.” (Brunschwig 1497: 51); key # 12.
bauch (masc.), bauche	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Bauch</i> ‘stomach;’ G. * <i>būka-</i> , OHG <i>būh</i> , MHG <i>būch</i> (“K:” 96); collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. prep. <i>oberhalb</i> ‘above,’ prep. <i>darunder</i> ‘underneath,’ and Ger. net. n. <i>leilach</i> ‘bed cloth, linen cloth;’ “Aber den groffen faiften weyber ift nūczer fy legen sich auff den bauch /vnd die knye gegen dem herczen. als die hefamme wol waißt” (Baierland 1495: 13); key #s 10, 11.
bein (fem. & neut.), beines, beins	mod Ger. neut. n. <i>Bein</i> ‘leg’ & Ger. neut. n. <i>Gebeine</i> ‘bones (collective noun);’ G. * <i>baina-</i> ‘bones,’ OHG <i>bein</i> , MHG <i>bein</i> (“K:” 105); collocates in <i>Chirurgia</i> : Ger. pl. n. <i>fchenkeln</i> ‘thighs,’ Ger. masc. n. <i>fchin</i> ‘shin’ used in the compound Ger. neut. n. <i>fchin bein</i> ‘shin bone;’ “Das.xviii.capitel des fünftē tractatz fagt do eim die bein auf den füßen zerbrochen find” (Brunschwig: 218); key # 12.
bier (neut.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Bier</i> ‘beer;’ loan word probably from OE <i>bēor</i> ; OHG <i>bior</i> , MHG <i>bier</i> (“K:” 121); collocates in <i>Weintractat</i> : Ger. v. <i>müfchē</i> ‘to mix,’ Ger. pp. <i>gegofen</i> ‘poured;’ “Darnach föllen fy vmb fant michels tag in ein reins lauter bier valz getan vnd das bier darüber gegofen werdent. So beleibt das bier lang” (Villa Nova 1483: 39); key # 6.
bletter (pl.), pletter, bleter, pleter, bleta, blettern, plettern	mod. Ger. pl. n. <i>Blätter</i> ‘leaves,’ Ger. sg. neut. n. <i>Blatt</i> , G. * <i>blada-</i> , OHG <i>blat</i> , MHG <i>blat</i> (“K:” 129); collocate in <i>Gart der Gesuntheit</i> : Ger. masc compound n. <i>pferfich baum</i> ‘peach tree;’ “Die bauñ find gefalt geleych dē pferfig baumen Von dyfem bauñ vnd bletter beschreybē vns die meyster vnd funderlichen” (Wonnecke 1497: 120); all variant orthographies starting with found in <i>Gart der Gesuntheit</i> and all with <p> from <i>Arzneibuch</i> ; key # 11.

blūmen (pl.), blūmē	mod. Ger. pl. n. <i>Blumen</i> ‘flowers,’ mod. Ger. sg. fem. n. <i>Blume</i> ‘flower’ derivation of G. * <i>bl-a-</i> ‘to bloom’ OHG sg. <i>bluoma</i> , MHG sg. <i>bluome</i> (“K:” 135); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. neut. n. <i>öll</i> ‘oil,’ Ger. masc. n. <i>balsam</i> ‘balm;’ “Vñ lölicher wein mit regen wasser getemperieret vñ funderlichē feine blūmen gekocht vñ stācz getrunckē macht es gerecht d̄ye lungē fūchtigē vñ blūtrechßnendē dz ift ein zūfamē famlūg des eiters vmb die bruft” (Villa Nova 1483: 28); Flower oils are used in remedies; key #s 3, 11.
blūt (neut.), blūten , blūtz , plūcz , plūt , plūtes , plūts , plūtt	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Blut</i> ‘blood;’ G. * <i>blōda</i> , OHG <i>bluot</i> , MHG <i>bluot</i> (“K:” 135); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. 3 sg. v. <i>adelt</i> ‘ennoble, purify,’ Ger. gen. neut. n. <i>herczē</i> ‘heart;’ “Borrago wein ift gūt für die hercz fucht für die tabung. zū d’ melancolei wid’ dē ziter des herczē er reiniget dz blūt .er ben̄ympt böß fantifei.vñ ift nūcz in aller gestalt d’ zerftörūg d’ rauden vnd auffeczigkeit” (Villa Nova 1483: 25); key # 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12.
draconis , (gen. sg. of dracō)	Lat. gen. masc. n. <i>draconis</i> , mod. German masc. n. <i>Drache</i> ‘dragon’ is a constellation of a serpent or a dragon; foreign word orig. from Gr. <i>drákon</i> ‘stinging gaze’ (“K:” 213); collocates in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Lat. nom. sg. <i>cuda</i> (variant of Lat. <i>cauda</i>) ‘tail,’ Lat. <i>caput</i> ‘head,’ Lat. nom. sg. <i>leon</i> ‘lion;’ “Aber durch den planetē dē miltern Iupiter der da wirt stann mit caput draconis in dē hauß d’ kranckait in baidē figurē so wirt d̄ye kranckait fast gemindert” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 18); use of astrology in medicine; key #s 8, 12.
ecl̄yps (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Eklipse</i> ‘eclipse’ seldomly used (instead mod. Ger. <i>Finsternis</i> ‘eclipse’); loan word from Lat. nom. sg. <i>eclipsis</i> orig. Gr. nom. sg. <i>ékleipsis</i> ‘the disappearance’ (“K:” 238); collocates in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Ger. pst. v. <i>erschinen</i> ‘appeared;’ “Item disse obgefchribē figur ift gemacht über d̄ye ecl̄yps des mons” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 11); key # 8.
erdtreich (neut.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Erdreich</i> ‘earth, soil;’ OHG <i>erdr̄ih(h)i</i> ‘earth, world, kingdom’ (“AW:” 91), MHG <i>ert-r̄iche</i> , <i>erde-r̄iche</i> , <i>erde-r̄ich</i> ‘earth, world, kingdom (on earth)’ (“L:”); collocates in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Ger. v. <i>würckē</i> ‘to work’ (referring to God’s work on earth), Ger. neut. n. <i>vngewitter</i> ‘storm, tempest;’ “wann solche verkerung ift auff dem erdtreich oder im̄ wasser oder im̄ lufft so fliehē die thier auß irer gewōlichen stat vñnd wonung fūchen ander st̄ort.” (Jung 1494: 10); key # 4.
effig (masc. ¹⁰¹), effich , eßich , eßfig	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Essig</i> ‘vinegar;’ loan word from Lat. sg. * <i>atēcum</i> (“K:” 260); OHG <i>ezzih</i> , MHG <i>ezzich</i> (“K:” 260); collocates in <i>Pestregiment</i> : Ger. neut. n. <i>tröpflin</i> ‘little drop,’ Ger. 2. imp. v. <i>wesch</i> ‘wash,’ Ger. fem. n. <i>hend</i> ‘hand;’ “Mit effig wesch hend mūd vñ angeficht/ Schlind feyn eyn wenig des v’ giß nicht” (Pestregiment 1476: 2); vinegar used as a cleaning agent; key # 2, 6, 9, 11.
eyer (pl.)	mod. Ger. pl. n. <i>Eier</i> ‘eggs,’ mod. Ger. sg. neut. n. <i>Ei</i> ‘egg;’ G. sg. n. * <i>ajjaz</i> , OHG & MHG <i>ei</i> ‘egg’ (“K:” 230); collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. pp. <i>gepachen</i> ‘baked,’ Ger.

¹⁰¹ Although *essig* ‘vinegar’ is mainly used in *GeMedIC* as a non-count noun without listing grammatical gender.

	pp. <i>gesotten</i> ‘boiled;’ “Item air in schmalcz gepachen. eingerürt.ein gefeczt oder wie man fy macht ist den frawē keins gefundt” (Baierland 1495: 18); ingredient used in recipes and remedies for health; key # 12.
feucht (fem.), feuchte , feuchte	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Feuchte</i> ‘humidity, moisture;’ OHG <i>fūhtē</i> , MHG <i>viuhte</i> (“D”); collocates in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaee</i> : Ger. adj. <i>überflüssige</i> ‘superfluous,’ Ger. adj. <i>kelte</i> ‘cold;’ “Itē es ist auch gūt für die überflüssige feuchte die vō überflüssiger kelte kōmē. vō ettwā vō überflüssigē kaltē essen vñ trinckē. die zū latein heÿßet. Appoplexia aquatica” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaee” 1490: 2); a condition of having excess of the element water; key #s 3, 7.
feüle (fem. ¹⁰²)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Fäule</i> ‘rot, decay;’ OHG <i>fulī</i> , MHG <i>viule</i> (“D”); collocate in <i>Regimet der pestilentz</i> : Ger. dat. n. <i>hertzen</i> ‘heart;’ “Die dritt meynnng ist der lerer der artzney die nach würckung vnd entpfintlicheytt des menschen leyb vrteylen vñ sprechen.das der prech nichts anderß sey.dañ ein anfellige kranckheit.von feüle defs wesserige da von erhōb sich das fieber.” (Jung 1494: 9–10); this form used as both a noun and an adj. within the corpus; key # 9.
feür (neut.), feür	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Feuer</i> ‘fire;’ WG * <i>fewur</i> , OHG <i>fiur</i> , MHG <i>viur</i> (“K:” 291); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : PN <i>hermetis</i> ‘Hermes,’ Ger. v. <i>setzen</i> ‘to set’ (part of <i>feür setzen</i> ‘set fire’); “wann fy machent den fiechtagen bald ruen. vnd durch reinigung der nierē ziehen fy auf dz gries. vñ diser wein mag mit od’ on feür gemacht werden” (Villa Nova 1483: 33); key # 5, 6.
fieber (neut.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Fieber</i> ‘fever;’ loan word from Lat. fem. n. <i>febris</i> ; OHG <i>fiobar</i> , MHG <i>fiobar</i> , <i>viobar</i> (“K:” 293); collocate in <i>Regiment der pestilentz</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>fiichtung</i> ‘sickness;’ “Der erst teyl hōlt inn die ordnung vñ hilff wider das pestilentzifch fieber ” (Jung 1494: 26); key # 9.
figurē (pl.)	mod. Ger. pl. n. <i>Figuren</i> ‘figures,’ mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Figur</i> ‘figure;’ loan word from OF fem. n. <i>figure</i> , in turn a loan word from Lat. fem. n. <i>figūra</i> ; MHG <i>figūr[e]</i> ; collocate from <i>Practica in Paris</i> : Ger. adj. <i>fiobetē</i> ‘seventh,’ in this case the ‘seventh house;’ “Hie nāch so folt ir mercken zū dez allet’ ersten zwo eclÿps dÿe da werden erfchinen in difem künfftigen jar aine d’ sunnē vnd aine des mons mit iren figurē vnnd was ir würkung ist oder wirt dz wird ich erst ob got wil auff ein ander iar lassen wissen was fy wircken oder bringen werden vñ seynd das dÿe zwo figuren dÿe hernach stand.” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 10); key # 8.
fleisch (neut.), fleysch	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Fleisch</i> ‘flesh, meat;’ WG * <i>flaiska-</i> , OHG <i>fleisc</i> , MHG <i>vleisch</i> (“K:” 301); collocates from <i>Arzneibuch</i> : Ger. <i>iungeskalb</i> ‘young calf’ (part of the compound Ger. neut. <i>iungeskalb fleysch</i> ‘young calf meat’), Ger. <i>schāffin</i> ‘lamb’ (part of the compound Ger. neut. <i>schāffin fleysch</i> ‘lamb meat’), and from <i>Chirurgia</i> ; <i>muse</i> ‘muscle’ (part of the compound Ger. neut. <i>muse fleysch</i> ‘muscle flesh’), Ger. adj. <i>heidenisch</i> ‘heathen;’ “Mumia ist heidenisch fleisch der toten gebalfamirten leichnam die in den grebern gefunden

¹⁰² The term *feüle* appears twice as neuter, but mainly as a feminine noun.

	werdent.vñ ift heiß im andern grad vnd trucken im dritten mit veftmachung” (Brunschwig 1497: 253); key #s 1, 3, 12.
fluß (masc. ¹⁰³)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Fluss</i> ‘flow’ (referring here to mod. German <i>Wochenfluss</i> ‘Lochia’); Pre-OHG * <i>fluti</i> , OHG <i>fluz</i> , MHG <i>vluz</i> (“K:” 307); collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. v. <i>schwiczzen</i> ‘to sweat,’ ‘Ger. fem. n. <i>kindtpedterin</i> (mod. Ger. <i>Wöchnerin</i>) ‘woman who has recently given birth;’ “Item die kintpedterin sol ligen in dem pedt als fy den fluß hat.auch sol das haubt vnd schulter hoch ligen/so mag die vnfauberkeyt deßterbas hin auß fließen/vnd wirt deßtbas gereyniget” (Baierland 1495: 17); key # 10.
füß (pl.)	mod. Ger. pl. n. <i>Füße</i> ‘feet, mod. Ger. sg. masc. n. <i>Fuß</i> ; G. sg. <i>fōt-(u)-</i> , OHG <i>fuoz</i> , MHG <i>vuoz</i> (“K:” 326); collocate in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. v. <i>reyben</i> ‘to rub;’ “Item keinerley fiſch ſölt jr eſſen wenig od’ vil.Item fy ſölln weder pier noch met trincken Sy ſöllent jnen.auch nicht ſtrålen laſſen.als weyt jr fein überig mügt fein die weyl vnd jr den fluß habent.vnd alle nacht ſo ſol man den kindtpedterin die füß reyben mit warmen tüchern.vnd man ſol auch die füß warm halten” (Baierland 1495: 18); key # 10.
fürficht (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Vorsicht</i> ‘attention, carefulness;’ back-formation of Ger. adj. <i>vorsichtig</i> ‘careful, cautious’ (“D”); OHG <i>foresiht</i> , MHG <i>vürsiht</i> (“D”); collocate in <i>Regiment der pestilentz</i> : Ger. masc. n. <i>ſchirm</i> ‘protection, shield;’ “Dar vmb ſo ſich mit fürficht nützlich reinigē auff diß jar.ift on zweyfyl die böſt ertzney vnd dar auff ſich recht halten jm regiment vnd fürficht .” (Jung 1494: 38); “wån dz kraut ift heÿß vnd trucken.vnd d’ gebrauch difes weins hat on zweifel nitt fein gleich zû nuczberkeit des gefichtes. des feind gezeügē glaubwirdigleüt” key # 9.
gebrauch (masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Gebrauch</i> ‘application, use;’ conversion of the v. stem of v. <i>gebrauchen</i> ‘to need’ (“DWB”); MHG <i>gebrûch</i> (“DWB”); collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> Ger. adj. <i>ſchwaiffenden</i> ‘cumbersome;’ “wån dz kraut ift heÿß vnd trucken. vnd d’ gebrauch difes weins hat on zweifel nitt fein gleich zû nuczberkeit des gefichtes.des feind gezeügē glaubwirdigleüt.” (Villa Nova 1483: 30); key # 6.
gedächtnuß (fem. ¹⁰⁴)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Gedächtnis</i> ‘memory;’ nominalization of Ger. ppt (<i>ge</i>) <i>denken</i> ‘thought’ (“K:” 338); OHG <i>githehtniſſi</i> ‘thinking about something,’ MHG <i>gedæhtniſſe</i> (“K:” 338); collocates in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>volkōmenheÿt</i> ‘perfection,’ Ger. masc. n. <i>todes</i> ‘death;’ Dañ wer zû allenftunden in feiner gedächtnuß ſolt oder möcht behalten.der wår billicher ein engel zû ſchetzen dann ein menſch (Brunschwig 1497: 22); key # 5.
gemüt (neut.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Gemüt</i> ‘disposition, mind, soul, temper;’ collective noun deriving from Ger. masc. n. <i>Mut</i> ‘force of the soul’ (older meaning) with the prefix <i>ge-</i> meaning ‘force of the soul in its entirety’ (“K:” 346); OHG <i>gimuoti</i> , MHG <i>gemüete</i> , <i>gemuote</i> (“K:” 346); collocate in <i>Regiment der Pestilentz</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>rû</i> ‘rest, quiet;’

¹⁰³ Additionally, of the 100 hits, one is feminine, and one is neuter.

¹⁰⁴ There are two incidences in which *gedächtnuß* ‘memory’ could indicate masculine or neuter.

	<p>“Die leiplich arzney würt durch das gefaft güt gemüt beweget vnd kröfftig gemacht” (Jung 1494: 14); key # 9.</p>
geplüt (neut.)	<p>mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Gebliut</i> ‘bloods;’ collective noun deriving from Ger. neut. n. <i>Blut</i> ‘blood’ with the prefix <i>ge-</i> meaning ‘blood in its entirety’ (“K:” 337); First used in the 15th century (“K:” 337); collocates in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magedalenae</i>: Ger. adj. <i>vnuerfert</i> ‘intact, unhurt,’ Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>reyniget</i> ‘clean;’ “fo wirt ein ganczer fal od’ stub vol des edlen gefchmacks.vñ vertreibt allē böfen vñ vngefundē lufft.vñ reyniget vñ behalt dz geplüt des menfchē vnuerfert das d’ vergifft lufft od’ nebel dē menfchen nit gefchadē mag.”(“Balsamum Mariae Magedalenae” 1490: 2); key # 7.</p>
gepurd (fem.), gepurt	<p>mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Geburt</i> ‘birth;’ G. *<i>ga-burdi</i>, OHG <i>giburt</i>, MHG <i>geburt</i> (“K:” 338); nominalization of Ger. v. <i>gebähren</i> ‘to birth’ (“K:” 338); collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i>: Ger. neut. n. <i>püdlein</i> ‘tent’ (referring here to the top of the uterus emerging during birth), Ger. fem. n. <i>frau</i> ‘woman;’ “wiewol fih vil kranckheit begeben nach d’ gepurdt/doch will jch eüch allein von einer kranckheit schreiben/die eüch am forgfamen ift” (Baierland: 1495: 14); key # 10.</p>
gerauch (masc.)	<p>mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Geruch</i> ‘smell;’ derivation of Ger. v. <i>riechen</i> ‘to smell’ (“K:” 351); MHG <i>geruch</i> (“K:” 351); collocates in <i>Gart der Gesundtheit</i>: Ger. adj. <i>füß</i> ‘sweet, Ger. pl. n. <i>fāmē</i> ‘seeds;’ “difes öl hat in jm gar.einen starckē gerauch darüb wirt es gemüfchet mit anderem öl fein tugen ift auflöfen vnd zü jm ziehē vnd verzeren” (Wonnecke 1496: 372); key # 11.</p>
gericht (neut.), gerichte , gerichtes	<p>mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Gericht</i> ‘court;’ adjectival derivation of <i>gerecht</i> ‘straight, right’ (“K:” 350); OHG <i>girihti</i>, MHG <i>geriht(e)</i> (“K:” 350); collocates in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i>: Ger. adj. <i>ftrenng</i> ‘strict,’ Ger. adj. <i>jügften</i> ‘youngest;’ “Vnnd bitt dich lieber here jhefu crifte das du alles dein leiden.vnd bittern tod.vnd dein goftliches verdiēnen ftelleft zwifchen dein gericht vnnd mein arme fele.wann die fencke ich in dein heyliges leiden.birg fy in dein tod.” (“Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen” 1482: 106); key # 5.</p>
gerften (pl.), gerftē	<p>mod. Ger. pl. <i>Gerste</i> ‘barley;’ etymology unknown, but most likely a non-Indogermanic loan word (“K:” 351); Pre-OHG <i>gerstō</i>, OHG <i>gersta</i>, MHG <i>gerste</i> (“K:” 351); collocate in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i>: Ger. adv. <i>fwär</i> ‘strongly;’ “Nym genewte gerften eyn pfund vnnd waffers and’ halb vierteyl leckeritzē veigen welifche weinber yegklichs eyn lot dragiftis eĩ quintē feúd es das es nit zedick werd vnd gib im des zetrinckē.” (Baierland 1495: 75); key #s 1, 3.</p>
gefchirr (neut.)	<p>mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Geschirr</i> ‘dishes, dinnerware;’ collective noun (“K:” 352); OHG <i>giskirri</i> ‘container, pot, tool,’ MHG <i>geschirre</i> (“K:” 352); collocate in <i>Weintractat</i>: Ger. adj. <i>zynnen</i> ‘tin;’ “In den fafft gethon ein wenig aleopaticū. vñ das laffen fteen an der funnen in eim zynnen gefchirr.xv.tag” (Wonnecke 1496: 216); key # 6.</p>
gefchmack (masc.),	<p>mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Geschmack</i> ‘taste;’ nominalization of Ger. v. (<i>ge</i>)<i>schmecken</i>, OHG <i>gismac</i>, <i>gismah</i>, <i>gesmacko</i>, MHG <i>gesmac(h)</i></p>

geschmacks	(“K:” 353); collocates in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalенаe</i> : Ger. 3 sg. v. <i>penetiriert</i> , Ger. pp. <i>geschaden</i> ‘harmed,’ Ger. adj. <i>edel</i> ‘precious, pure;’ collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. adj. <i>sauren</i> ‘sour;’ “Itē d’ vil zū krancken leüt gat. d’ nieß alle tag ein tropfen des felben öls fo mag jm kein geschmack schaden” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdalенаe” 1490: 2); key #s 6, 7.
geschwer (neut. & pl. form)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Geschwür</i> ‘ulcer;’ nominalization of Ger. v. <i>schwären</i> ‘something that festers’ (“K:” 354); OHG <i>giswer</i> , MHG <i>geswer</i> , ENHG <i>geschwür</i> , <i>geschwär</i> ; collocate in <i>Arzneibuch</i> : Lat. fem. n. <i>squinancia</i> ‘quinsy (throat inflammation);’ “Were es aber fach das funnft ein geschwer dartzū gefchlagen were.fo fol man ym die rippe an einer seiten auff thon.wie ich dich vor gelert hab an der felbigen feitten do das eitter ligt.” (Brunschwig 1497: 152); key # 11.
gestalt (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Gestalt</i> ‘form, figure’: derived from the prt. of Ger. <i>stellen</i> ‘to place, to put’ (“K:” 355); MHG <i>gestalt</i> ‘appearance, composition’ first in 14 th cent. (“K:” 355); collocates in <i>Kinderbüchlein</i> : Ger. pl. n. <i>fachen</i> ‘things,’ Lat. neut. n. <i>cōpositum</i> ‘compound (especially medical)’ (“FWB”); “Aber in kalten nach der cōplexion sewt man yßen dewmenten vñ wolgemüt in wasser/vnd des nimpt man ein halb achttely/vnd zertreipt dariñ iij.lot oximel simplex oder cōpositum nach gestalt der fachen/vnd geit es auch in wie obgefchriben ist /” (Metlinger 1473: 12); key # 1
gestirn (neut.), gestürn	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Gestirn</i> ‘star, heavenly body;’ OHG <i>gistirni</i> , MHG <i>gestirn(e)</i> ‘a collective group of stars’ (“K:” 355); collocates in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Ger. pl. n. <i>planeten</i> ‘planets,’ Ger. masc. n. <i>hymel</i> ‘sky;’ “Abre doch so föllen ir eüch wissen zū richten wie der hÿmel ftatt vnd sich dan gestürn erzaiget so kampt doch alle zeit derwircküg gern darnach das es sich jn etlichen weg erzaiget wan was gott der almechtig würckē wil auff diffem ertrich” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 9); key # 8.
gesuntheit (fem.), gesuntheÿt	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Gesundheit</i> ‘health;’ WG. adj. * <i>ga-sunda</i> , OHG adj. <i>gisunt(i)</i> , MHG adj. <i>gesund</i> , derivational suffix <i>-heit</i> first in MHG (“D”); collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. pl. <i>gelider</i> ‘limbs;’ “Züm fechtē wie der wein durch specerei gewircze von kreüter zū ercznei vnnd gesuntheit des leibes dienen zū bereÿt vnd gemacht werden fol” (Villanova 1483: 10); key # 4.
geÿft (masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Geist</i> ‘spirit;’ WG * <i>gaista-</i> ‘unearthly being,’ OHG <i>geist</i> , MHG <i>geist</i> (“K:” 342); collocate in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>wütung</i> ‘anger,’ Ger. fem. n. <i>vnfäubrikeit</i> ‘uncleanliness;’ “Der weiß man ist die fel vnd der geÿft die den leib zū sünden behalten hatt darumb so werdent sy beÿd mit dem recht verdamnet an dem jungften tag daruñ fo ist das schwert des felben richters czū beiden seiten spiczig.” (“Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen” 1482: 61); key #5.
glid (neut.), glider , glidern , glides , glids	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Glied</i> , <i>Glieder</i> ‘limb, limbs;’ OHG sg. <i>gilid</i> , MHG sg. <i>gelit</i> (“DWB”); collocates in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalенаe</i> : Ger. pl. n. <i>schmerczen</i> ‘pains,’ Ger. v. <i>erlamen</i> ‘to make weary;’ “die zū latein heÿßlet. Appoplexia aquatica. vñ dauō wirt d’ menſch offt

	gefchwolē an allē feinē leib vñ glidern zwifchē haut vñ fleifch” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae” 1490: 2); key #s 7, 12.
grad (masc. ¹⁰⁵), grade, grades, grads	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Grad</i> ‘degree, level;’ loan word from Lat. masc. n. <i>gradus</i> ‘level, degree’ (“K:” 369); OHG <i>grad</i> , MHG <i>grat</i> (“K:” 369); collocates in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Ger. adj. <i>ftätt</i> ‘lasting’ (“DWB”); “jn dē nüntē tag des merczen dryftund nach mittag vñnd ain vñndriffliḡ minutē fo ftatt er ī dē afcē des ī dē aufffligēdē zachē das da ift d’ drit grad dē junckfrawen nach der lere tholomei halli vñnd auch albumaffer all gūt gūt bewert maÿfter in d’ loblichē künfft afronomia” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 15); key # 8, 11.
hand (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Hand</i> ‘hand;’ G * <i>handu-</i> , OHG <i>hant</i> , MHG <i>hant</i> (“K:” 391); collocate in <i>Chirurgia</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>currieūḡ</i> ¹⁰⁶ ‘cure;’ “Item fo eim ein hand hawen oder funft ab gehawen würdent wie man den hefften foll.” (Brunschwig 1497: 142–143); key # 12.
harn (masc.), harñ, harnn, harnns, harns, harñs	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Harn</i> ‘urin;’ OHG <i>harn</i> , MHG <i>harn</i> with regional variant <i>harm</i> (“K:” 396); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. adj. <i>ḡgiff</i> ‘poisonous;’ Ger. adj. <i>verbrēnte</i> ‘burning;’ “do ift aufz tat eins keinen arczet durch dz trancke difes weins der harn entlediget wol vñnd in groſſe menig von jm gegangen vñnd der gūt herr dardurche gefund worden” (Villa Nova 1483: 34); key #s 3, 4.
haubt (neut.), haubte, haubtes, haubts, haupt, hauptes, haupt	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Haupt</i> or masc. n. <i>Kopf</i> ‘head;’ G. * <i>haubida</i> , OHG <i>houbit</i> , MHG <i>houbet</i> (“K:” 399); collocate in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae</i> : Ger. masc. n. <i>rauch</i> ‘smoke;’ collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. pl. n. <i>ſchulter</i> ‘shoulders;’ Ger. masc. n. <i>magen</i> ‘stomach;’ Ger. gen. neut. n. <i>kindes</i> ‘child;’ “wann fo das pirdlin ein weyl beleibt fo hebt es an zū faulen. vñnd den felbigen faulen dampff d’ geet auf an dz hercz haubt . leber vñnd magen” (Baierland 1495: 14); key #s 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12.
hauß (neut.), haufz	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Haus</i> ‘house (an instance of polysemy, but used in the corpus as one of the 12 astrological houses/signs);’ G. * <i>hūsa-</i> , OHG <i>hūs</i> , MHG <i>hūs</i> (“K:” 399); collocates in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Ger. adj. <i>fibetē</i> ‘seventh;’ Ger. gen. masc. n. <i>todes</i> ‘death;’ “Aber durch den planetē dē miltern Iupiter der da wirt ftann mit caput draconis in dē hauß d’ kranckait in baidē figurē fo wirt dÿe kranckait faſt gemindert” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 18); key # 8.
haut (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Haut</i> ‘skin;’ G * <i>hūdi</i> , OHG <i>hūt</i> , MHG <i>hūt</i> (“K:” 400); collocates in <i>Chirurgia</i> : Ger. v. <i>zufließen</i> ‘to accrue, to flow’ and Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>zerknyſcht</i> ‘contrite;’ “Etwañ fo wirt einer gefchlagē mit einē kolbē. d’ ſtein oder dz fellet vō einer hōhin das jm dÿz fleifch vñnder d’ haut zerbricht oder zerknyſcht vñ die haut ſich öffnet.nit allein dz fleifch ſunder auch das gebein überzwerch entzwey brichtc.od’ dē langē weg.” (Brunschwig 1497: 36); key # 12.
hefamme (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Hebamme</i> ‘midwife;’ OHG <i>hevian(n)a</i> , <i>hevanna</i> , <i>hevamma</i> , MHG <i>hebeamme</i> (<i>hef</i> from mod. Ger. <i>heben</i> ‘lift’ refers to

¹⁰⁵ Here it is assumed that the examples are masculine as in modern German, but *grad* ‘degree, level’ appears almost exclusively in the dative case making it difficult to discern between masculine and neuter.

¹⁰⁶ It is probable there is an <r> grapheme missing before the <ü> here, but *currieūḡ* is an accurate transliteration. (cf. Brunschwig 1497: 213).

	picking the child up after birth, but the etymology of <i>amme</i> is unclear) (“K:” 401); collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>waißt</i> ‘knows,’ Ger. v. <i>erheben</i> ‘to raise;’ “Es fol auch zû den zeyten die hefamme gar lindiklichen nachdauhẽ vnd den bauch oberhalb des nabels vnd auch dye hüff trucken” (Baierland 1495: 11); key # 10.
hercz (neut.), herczen	mod. Ger. fem. neut. <i>Herz</i> ‘heart;’ G. * <i>hertōn</i> , OHG <i>herza</i> , MHG <i>herz(e)</i> (“K:” 413); collocates in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. adj. <i>fröliche</i> ‘happy, joyful,’ Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>stoß</i> ‘pounds;’ “o yr herrẽ trück vnd stoß meines herczen .” (“Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen” 1482: 122–123); key # 5.
hicz (fem. ¹⁰⁷), hicze , hitz , hitze , hÿcz	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Hitze</i> ‘heat;’ G. * <i>hitjō</i> , OHG <i>hizza</i> , MHG <i>hitze</i> (“K:” 419); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. adj. <i>natiürliche</i> ‘natural,’ comp. adj. <i>milter</i> ‘milder;’ “Auerrois der meÿfter spricht das jnn gẽ kinden wein gegeben zetrinckẽ vngemischt schedlich sey wann die kind feind hiczig vō natur vnd er venderbt die natur der kind. wã der wein ift auch hiczig von natur. vnd füllt den kinden jre haupt mit böfer hicze . vnd gewinnet dauon böß vnd blöde hauptlin vñ kranck doret fÿnn vnd böß geficht” (Villa Nova 1483: 9) ; key #s 1, 4.
hirn (neut.), hirns	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Hirn</i> ‘brain;’ G. * <i>hersnja-</i> , OHG <i>hirn(i)</i> , MHG <i>hirn(e)</i> (“K:” 418); collocate in <i>Arzneibuch</i> : Ger. 3. sg. pst. <i>stürb</i> ‘died,’ collocate in <i>Gart er Gesundheit</i> : Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>sterckt</i> ‘strengthens;’ “darnach merck ob das hirn wüd sey das du icht ayrklar darein legest von feiner hertigkeit. so zuges das hirn an sich vnd stürb dãn der menfch” (Baierland 1477: 108); key # 12.
hönig (masc. ¹⁰⁸)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Honig</i> ‘honey;’ IE * <i>kānko</i> adj. ‘gold-colored,’ G. * <i>hunanga</i> , OHG <i>honag</i> , MHG <i>honec</i> , <i>honic</i> (“K:” 424); collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>füßigkeÿt</i> ‘sweetness;’ “Vñ man fol zucker vñnd hönig als sich gezimpt darein tũn vñ das ift besser weg wã dye krafft wirt durch den weg baß herauß gezogẽ” (Villa Nova 1483: 35); key # 11.
holcz (neut.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Holz</i> ‘wood;’ G. * <i>hulta</i> , OHG <i>holz</i> , MHG <i>holz</i> (“K:” 423); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. masc. n. <i>baum</i> ‘tree,’ Lat. <i>mirrus</i> ‘?, (a specific kind of tree, perhaps Myrtus?);’ “Oder zû d’ felben zeit mitten in dz vaß hencken hopffen blümen in einẽ reinen sack .odè bugẽ samen od’ fenum grecum. od’ holcz von dem baum. mirrus genant. oder aloes holcz wölches man auß difen dingen in den moft hencket fo er ieren sol fo wirdt er von aller gebrechlicheÿt verhütet.” (Villa Nova 1483: 11); key # 6.
huff (fem. ¹⁰⁹), hüfftlin (dim.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Hüfte</i> ‘hip;’ G. * <i>hupi-</i> , OHG <i>huf</i> , MHG <i>huf</i> (“K:” 429); OHG <i>-ilī(n)</i> , MHG <i>-elīn</i> (mod. Ger. <i>-lein</i>) (“K:” 570); collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. prep. <i>oberhalben</i> ‘above,’ Ger. gen. masc. n. <i>nabels</i> ‘belly button;’ other key forms in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. neut. n. <i>hüfftlin</i> ‘little hip’ (of a baby), a combination of Ger.

¹⁰⁷ Referred to once in the nominative case using the indefinite article *ein* ‘a’ which could indicate masculine or neuter.

¹⁰⁸ One instance of neuter.

¹⁰⁹ Referred to once in the nominative case using the indefinite article *ein* ‘a’ which could indicate masculine or neuter.

	fem. n. <i>hüfft</i> ‘hip’ + Ger. derivational, dim. suffix <i>-lin</i> (mod. Ger. OHG <i>-ilī(n)</i> , MHG <i>-elīn</i> , mod. Ger. <i>-lein</i> (“K:” 570); “Oder daz sich am ersten erzaigt ein hüff . oder die feyten. oder das knie/od’ kompt zwifach her/oder kompt mit einem bain geftracfktes oder zwifachtig/dye feind all sorgfam” (Baierland 1495: 11); key # 10.
jar (neut.), jares	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Jahr</i> ‘year;’ G. <i>*jāra</i> , OHG <i>jār</i> , MHG <i>jār</i> (“K:” 454); collocate in <i>Praktika von Paris</i> : Ger. adj. <i>gegēwertig</i> ‘present, current;’ “Das fibett capitel sagt von kranckait diß jares der mon bewegt vil kranckait” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 18); key # 8.
kelte (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Kälte</i> ‘cold;’ nominalization of Ger. adj. <i>kalt</i> ‘cold’ (“K:” 466); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. pl. n. <i>schmerczē</i> ‘pains,’ Ger. comp. adj. <i>übriger</i> ‘more left over’ (not a comp. formation in mod. Ger.), Ger. adj. <i>überflüßig</i> ‘unnecessary;’ “Er ift güt wid’ dýe blóung des leibs vñ auch wid’ ander vrfach d’ müter von kelte od’ übriger feüchtigkeýt dardurch die weib von kind zú empfahen gehindert werden” (Villa Nova 1483: 32); cold is one of the four classical elements according to Galen; key # 3.
kind (neut.), kinde , kindē , kinden, kinds , kint	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Kind</i> ‘child;’ Pre-OHG sg. <i>*kinþa-</i> , OHG sg. <i>kind</i> , MHG sg. <i>kint</i> ; collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. pp. <i>zúgehórt</i> ‘belongs to,’ Ger. v. <i>zetrinckē</i> ‘to drink;’ “Es ift auch nüzlich czewiffen wólchem alter er zúgehórt odé nit als kinden vnd alten leüten” (referring to whether children or the elderly should drink the wine) (Villa Nova 1483: 22); key # 1.
kindtpedterin (fem. ¹¹⁰), kintpedterin	mod. Ger. <i>Wochnerin</i> ‘woman who recently gave birth;’ MHG <i>kindbetterin</i> (“DWB”) (compound from Ger. neut. n. <i>kind</i> ‘child,’ Ger. neut. n. <i>bett</i> ‘bed,’ and derivational suffix marking female gender <i>-in</i> ; collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. v. <i>reyben</i> ‘rub,’ Ger. v. <i>ligē</i> ‘lay;’ “Item ein andere erczney. es ift güt den kindtpeterin so fy jren fluß nicht recht haben das fy trincken poley waffer oder mayoran waffer” (Baierland 1495: 19); key # 10.
kórner (pl.)	mod. Ger. pl. n. <i>Körner</i> ‘grains;’ IE <i>gr̥nó-</i> G. sg. <i>*kurna-</i> , OHG <i>korn</i> , MHG <i>korn</i> (“K:” 532); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. <i>stoffē</i> ‘to pound’ (i.e. <i>pound</i> into a powder), Ger. <i>weiczē</i> ‘wheat;’ “Wer ein wein d’ von natur weiß ift rot machē will der nem kórner od’ börlin von erblich holecz czú latein berberis genant wann fy zeitig feind vnd trückne fy wol” (Villa Nova 1483: 19); key # 1.
kranckait (fem.), kranckheit , kranckheýt	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Krankheit</i> ‘illness;’ MHG <i>krancheit</i> (“DWB”) combination of Ger. adj. <i>kranck</i> ‘sick,’ Ger. derivational suffix <i>-heit</i> (G. <i>*haidu</i> ‘manner,’ OHG <i>-heit</i> , MHG <i>-heit</i>) (“K:” 408); notable collocate in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalena</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>peftelencz</i> ‘pestilence’ (loan word from Lat. fem. n. <i>pestilentia</i>) (“K:” 695); collocate in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Ger. adj. <i>tótlischen</i> ‘deadly,’ Ger 1. sg. v. <i>māne</i> ‘urge, warn,’ notable collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. <i>fürchtē</i> ‘to fear;’ <i>kranckheýt</i> , <i>kranckait</i> , <i>kranckheit</i> ; “Itē es ift auch güt denen die schlag geschlagē hat.vnd jr sprach verlorē hand vō

¹¹⁰ Referred to once in the nominative case using the indefinite article *ein* ‘a’ which could indicate masculine or neuter and once with the masculine *den* ‘the’ in the accusative case.

	kranckheýt die man in latein nēnt paralifim” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaē” 1490: 2); key # 7, 8, 10.
krafft (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Kraft</i> ‘power, strength;’ G * <i>krafti-</i> , OHG <i>kraft</i> , MHG <i>kraft</i> (“K:” 535); collocate in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>speiße</i> ‘dish, food;’ “Er ift auch güt zū nuczberkeyt manigerley ercznei nach krafft d’ ding fo dar ein gethan werdent vñ die fach kurz ift vñ der massen.” (Villa Nova 1483: 35); key # 6.
kraut (neut.), kraute , krautes , krauts , krautz , krawt , kreúter , kreüter , kreútern , kreüttern	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Kraut</i> , pl. <i>Kräuter</i> ‘herb, herbs;’ IE * <i>g^wrua-to</i> , OHG <i>krūt</i> , MHG <i>krūt</i> (“K:” 539); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>stymm</i> ‘voice;’ Ger. pl. n. <i>specre ei</i> , probably a loan word from ML fem. n. <i>speciaria</i> Ger. fem. n. <i>specerei</i> , <i>spezerei</i> ‘spices’ (“K:” 866); “Vñ jm anfang gemeldt ift wie man den wein durche kreüter vñ gewürcz zū ercznei bereyten fol” (Villa Nova 1483: 22); key # 3, 11.
künft (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Kunst</i> ‘art’ (used as ‘scholarly discipline’ within the corpus); OHG <i>kunst</i> , MHG <i>kunst</i> (“K:” 549); collocate in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : loan word Lat. fem. n. <i>astronomia</i> ‘astronomy;’ “Zū dem secchzech den vnnd zū dē leftē fo hab ich diffe brarig aüff dē grand vñ auff das kirtzeft gemaccht dar vmb das mir in der bratig defter münder vō dē künftlofen menschen differ lobicher künft lugnī oder schmach zū gerett werd als ich gehert hab über die vergangē pratig vō oft zweyē dreyē jarē die da fil vmbtēd gefeczt habē das ich alf las beleibē dar mie befülch ich mich vnd eüch in dē gewalt vñ barmherczikeýt gottes Amen” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 21); key # 8.
leben (neut.), lebē , lebens , lebēs	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Leben</i> ‘life;’ nominalization of the Ger. v. <i>leben</i> ‘to live’ (“K:” 565); G. v. * <i>lib-ā-</i> , OHG <i>lebēn</i> , MHG <i>leben</i> ; collocate from <i>Regiment der Sanitatis</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>fünde</i> ‘sin;’ “Das leben des menschen ift allzeit kurz van d’ kintheýt in das ganz alter.” (“Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen” 1482: 23–24); key # 5.
leber (fem.), lebern	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Leber</i> ‘liver;’ G. * <i>librō</i> ‘fat’ (speculative), OHG <i>lebara</i> , <i>lebera</i> ‘liver;’ MHG <i>leber(e)</i> ‘liver’ (“AW,” “DWB,” “K:” 565); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>substācz</i> ‘substance’ (from Lat. fem. n. <i>substantia</i>), Ger. <i>milcz</i> ‘spleen;’ Ger. masc. dat. n. <i>harns</i> ‘urin;’ “Er hylffet für vergifft. fein gebrauch leüttert dz geficht dem magen vnd der leber kōmpt er zehilff” (Villa Nova 1483: 36); key # 4.
leib (masc.), leibe , leibes , leibs , leyb	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Leib</i> ‘body;’ G. * <i>leiba</i> ‘life;’ OHG <i>lib</i> , <i>lip</i> ‘life;’ MHG <i>lib</i> , <i>lip</i> ‘life’ (the meaning ‘body’ first in ENHG) (“K:” 568); collocates in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaē</i> : Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>penitriert</i> ‘penetrate;’ Ger. adj. <i>geschwolē</i> ‘swollen;’ “Oder ein tropffen alle mal in die nasen gethan.fo durch gat der selb edel geschmack alle adern vñ geplüt des menschē. vñ auch den ganzen leib . vñ löschet alle böse giftige lufft vnd verferung” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaē” 1490: 2); key # 3.

lot (neut.), lott	Ger. neut. n. <i>Lot</i> ‘unit of weight’ (“DWB”), only used in mod. Ger. idiomatically, but originally approx. 16 g of lead (“D”); MHG <i>lôt</i> (“NL”); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. masc. n. <i>maſtix</i> ‘mastic’ (Lat. fem. n. loan <i>mastiche</i> through Gr. fem. n. <i>mastikhe</i>), Ger. neut. n. <i>Zimerrind</i> ‘timber bark,’ “Man ſol nemē weiß ymber vierlot Cardomoniū. ein lot . Zimerrind ein halb lot .maſtix ein quinti. Coriand’ ij. lot Rot rofen ein halb lot ” (Villa Nova 1483: 31); unit of measurement used in recipes; key #3, 9, 12.
lufft (fem., masc.), luffts	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Luft</i> ‘air;’ G. * <i>luftu-</i> , OHG <i>luft</i> , MHG <i>luft</i> (“K:” 586); collocate in <i>Regimen sanitatis</i> Ger. dat. adj. <i>pōſem</i> ‘bad;’ “vñ reyniget vñ behalt dz geplūt des menſchē vnuerfert das d’ vergifft lufft od’ nebel dē menſchen nit gefchadē mag” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaē” 1490: 2); key #s 7, 9.
magen (masc.), magē , magens	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Magen</i> ‘stomach;’ G * <i>magōn</i> , OHG <i>mago</i> , MHG <i>mage</i> (“K:” 591); collocate in <i>Gart der Gesundheit</i> : Ger. v. <i>verzerren</i> ‘to contort, to strain;’ “Item dyſes krautes geessen das ſchadet dem magen .” (Wonnecke 1496: 409); key #s 3, 4, 11.
mars (PN)	mod. Ger. PN. <i>Mars</i> ‘Mars’ (4th planet from the sun); loan word from Lat. PN <i>Mars</i> ‘Roman God of war, 4th planet from the sun’ (“O”); collocates in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : loan word Lat. PN <i>ſaturnas</i> (corrected <i>Saturnus</i>) ‘Saturn’ (“O”), Ger. neut. n. <i>zeügnüß</i> ‘testimony, evidence;’ Das dreÿzehent capitel ſagt von d’ fierdē angeſicht venus vnd mars die beteüttet alle vnkeüſcheÿt haÿmlich vnder dē lütē” (“Practica von Paris 1487: 21–22); key # 8.
marfilia (PN)	Lat. PN. <i>Marsilia</i> ¹¹¹ ‘Marseille,’ used exclusively in Lat. neut. n. <i>oleum de Marsilia</i> ‘Marseille oil’ (see also Lat. neut. n. <i>oleum de ſpica</i>); oil named after its location in Marseille, France; collocates in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaē</i> : Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>ſalbet</i> ‘to anoint,’ Ger. adj. <i>tugent</i> ‘virtuous;’ “Itē dicz iſt die ſalb od’ baſſam öl da maria magdalena xpm mit ſalbet.vñ heißt oleū de marfilia od’ de ſpica” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaē” 1490: 2); key # 7.
maffen (pl.)	mod. Ger. pl. <i>Maße</i> ‘degrees, measure,’ first documented in MHG in the 14th. cent. as a combination of MHG <i>māze</i> and <i>mez</i> , namely <i>Maß</i> (“K:” 605); collocate in <i>Pestregiment</i> : Ger. <i>ſollicher</i> ‘such;’ “Du ſolt dich halten in ſollicher maffen /Vnd ſolt alle monat eineſt aderlaſſen” (“Pestregiment” 1476: 2); in this example, explaining measures to be taken to combat the pest; key # 2.
materi (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. <i>Materie</i> ‘material;’ loan word from Lat. fem. n. <i>materi</i> ‘material;’ collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. pl. <i>würctzen</i> ‘roots;’ “Der wein erkückt daz hercz. trücknet auß die überflüßigkeit aller böſen materi von dē blūt” (Villa Nova 1483: 29); key # 6.
mayſter (masc.), maÿſter , meiſter , meyſter	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Meister</i> ‘master (here, generally the masters or teachers of medicine)’ first evidence OHG <i>meistar</i> meaning ‘master, executive, leader’ (“K:” 613) with the earliest evidence appearing in the Tatian as <i>meistar</i> (“RA”); collocate in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Ger. adj. <i>loblichē</i> ‘laudable, commendable, praiseworthy,’ loan word Lat.

¹¹¹ Although Marseille is a proper noun, this one is kept due to not referring to the place as such, but rather to a specific kind of oil.

	fem. n. <i>astronomia</i> ‘astronomy;’ collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : PN <i>ÿppocras</i> ‘Hippocrates, PN <i>jono</i> , PN <i>Auerrois</i> , PN <i>ruffus</i> ; “Dz hat meyfter hans Tomanita gelert/Des felben kunft vil menschen hat ernert” (“Pestregiment” 1476: 2); term used to indicate experts in medicine, doctors and scholars; key # 2, 3, 6, 8, 11.
milch (fem.), milche	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Milch</i> ‘milk;’ G. * <i>meluk-</i> , OHG <i>miluh</i> , <i>milih</i> , MHG <i>mil(i)ch</i> (“K:” 622); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. adj. <i>wässerjgē</i> ‘watery,’ Ger. masc. n. <i>wernmūt</i> ‘wormwood;’ “ein gebrauch ist das er funderlich die ftügenden weibern zimt. wañ durch öffnung d’ fchwaißlöcher fubalung des blütes vnd durch erwerung meret er die milch .vnd macht gerecht die wässerjgē milch ” (Villa Nova 1483: 33); key # 1.
minutē (pl.)	mod. Ger. pl. <i>Minuten</i> ‘minutes;’ loan word from Lat. fem. n. <i>minūta</i> ‘minute’ (“K:” 625); MHG <i>minūte</i> (“L”); collocate in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Ger. pl. <i>stünd</i> ‘hours;’ “fo die fün gat in den ersten minutē des wides das wirt an dē ailftētag des merczen zwo stund nach mittag vnd dreÿflig minutē ” (“Practica von Paris 1487: 15); key # 8.
mon (masc.), mons	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Mond</i> ‘moon;’ G. * <i>mānōn</i> , OHG <i>māno</i> , MHG <i>mān(e)</i> (“K:” 632); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. 3 sg. v. <i>wachft</i> ‘grows,’ Ger. dat. adj. <i>vollem</i> ‘full;’ “Es ist zemercken. wölche wein zū vollem mon . od’ fo der mon wachft fo der wind aufter wāet da ist am herbft außgezogen werden die brechen leichtlieb darumb von gefuntheÿt wegen fol man die wein fo der wind boreas genant dz ist jm winter.vnd fo d’ mon abnympt außziehen” (Villa Nova 1483: 19); key # 8.
monat (masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Monat</i> ‘month;’ G. * <i>mānōp</i> , OHG <i>mōnd</i> , MHG <i>mānōt</i> (“K:” 631); collocate in <i>Regimen sanitatis</i> : Ger. v. <i>erfüllen</i> ‘to comply, to come up to;’ “In dem December das ist in dē andern wintermonat das d’ letft monat ist in dem jar/darinn sol mā nit czū aderlassen/wān der mensch in difem monat aller mÿnft plüts hat/mÿnder dēn in keinem monat durch das ganz iar” (“Regimen sanitatis” 1475: 22); key # 4.
moft (masc.), moftes	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Most</i> ‘must’ (fruit juice used in the fermentation of wine); loan word from Lat. adj. + neut. n. <i>mustum vīnum</i> ‘young wine’ (“K:” 636); OHG <i>most</i> , MHG <i>most</i> ; collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. adj. <i>newer</i> ‘new,’ Ger. adj. <i>halben</i> ‘half’ (“K:” 636); Man sol dz kraut in moft thūn.darauß wirt dañ augētroft wein (Villa Nova 1483: 30); key # 6.
mūt (masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Mut</i> ‘courage, boldness;’ *G <i>mōda-</i> ‘meaning, courage, wrath,’ OHG <i>muot</i> ‘soul, spirit,’ MHG <i>muot</i> (“K:” 643); collocate in <i>Arzneibuch</i> : Ger. v. <i>seüfftzen</i> ‘sighs;’ “dz kraut meret auch die vnkeúfch vñ meret d’ frawē heilikeit die m̄strua heift vñ wirfft die gepurt auß d’ mūt : ab’ stößt mā nit vñ zereibt es fo behelt es fy.” (Baierland 1477: 201); key # 2.
müter (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Mutter</i> ‘mother;’ G. * <i>mōder-</i> , OHG <i>muoter</i> , MHG <i>muoter</i> (K:643); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>stÿm</i> ‘voice,’ Ger. fem. n. <i>feüchtigkeÿt</i> ‘humidity;’ collocate in <i>Wie sich die schwangere Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. v. <i>wachfen</i> ‘to grow;’ “Er

	machet auch geschickt die müter in dē leib. vñ hillft zū der geburt” (Villa Nova 1483: 28); key # 1, 10.
nießstupp (masc. ¹¹²)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Niespulver</i> ‘sneeze powder;’ compound of Ger. v. <i>nieß(en)</i> ‘to sneeze’ and Ger. masc. n. <i>stupp</i> ‘dust;’ Ger. v. <i>nieß(en)</i> a derivation from G. v. <i>*hneus-a-</i> , OHG <i>niosan</i> , MHG <i>niesen</i> (“K:” 878); Ger. <i>stupp</i> ‘dust’ a derivation from Ger. v. <i>stieben</i> ‘fly, spray,’ OHG <i>stubbi</i> , MHG <i>gestüppe</i> (“K:” 878); collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. v. <i>rūen</i> ‘to rest,’ Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>nieſent</i> ‘sneeze;’ “ſo pind das zū dem bain das herſornen iſt/vnd das ander tail daz da jnnen laß man rūen vnd gebent jr mer nießstupp dz fy nieſent werd” (Baierland 1495: 14); key # 10.
öl (neut.), öle , öls , oleū	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Öl</i> ‘oil’ and Lat. neut. n. <i>ōlĕum</i> ‘oil;’ <i>öl</i> is a loan word from ML neut. n. <i>olium</i> (Lat. neut. n. <i>oleum</i> from Gr. neut. n. <i>élaion</i>) (“K:” 669), while Lat. neut. n. <i>oleū</i> is a foreign word; OHG <i>oli</i> , <i>ole</i> , MHG <i>öl(e)</i> , <i>ol(e)</i> , <i>ol(ei)</i> (“K:” 669); collocate in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae</i> : PN <i>maria magdalena</i> ‘Mary Magdalene,’ in <i>Chirurgia</i> Lat. fem. n. <i>roſarū</i> ‘rose’ and in <i>Gart der Gesundheit</i> Lat. <i>ſifamiū</i> likely Lat. neut. n. <i>sesamum</i> ‘oily plant native of the East’ (“OLD”); “Item hyenach volgent die eygenſchafft des edlen Ballſam öles genannt Ballſam marie Magdalene” (“Ballſam Mariae Magdalene” 1490: 2); key # 1, 7, 11, 12.
opoficzen (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Opposition</i> ‘opposition;’ 16 th cent. loan word from Lat. fem. n. <i>oppositiō</i> , a derivation from Lat. v. <i>oppōnere</i> ‘to oppose something’ (“K:” 671); collocate in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Lat. PN <i>ſaturnas</i> (corrected <i>Saturnus</i>) ‘Saturn;’ “vnd doch wirt mercūrius die mailte krafft haben vnd beteütung dar vmb das ſein zaichen in d’ opoficzen auff ſteigt” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 15); key # 8.
paraliſim , acc. sg. of paralisi (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Paralyse</i> , <i>Lähmung</i> ‘paralysis;’ loan word through Lat. fem. n. <i>paralysis</i> (from Gr. <i>parálysi</i>) (“K:” 683); MHG <i>par[a]llis</i> (“K:” 683); collocate in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae</i> : Ger. pp. <i>gerürt</i> ‘calmed;’ “es ſeÿ d’ tropff den man nennt in latein paraliſim . wañ d’ fellet ſo gat er dē mēſchē durch alle ſeine glid’ vñ werdē auch zerpleüet” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae” 1490: 2); key # 7.
pein (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Pein</i> ‘pain, anguish;’ loan word from late Lat. fem. n. <i>pēna</i> ‘infernal punishment;’ OHG <i>pīn</i> , MHG <i>pīn</i> (“K:” 691); collocate in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. dat. pl. <i>ſünderen</i> ‘sinners;’ “Der herr ſiczet zū gericht vnnd die bſcher ſeind aufgethan das die gewiße dÿe aller welt offenbar werdent in diſen bſchern ÿft geſchriben das vrteÿl des lebens vnnd des todes der ewigen faſſigkeyt vnd der ewigen pein .” (“Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen” 1482: 167); key # 5.
peſtilencz (fem.), peſtilentz	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Pestilenz</i> ‘pestilence;’ loan word from Lat. fem. n. <i>peſtilentia</i> , a derivation of Lat. fem. dat. <i>peſti</i> ‘misfortune’ (“K:” 695); MHG <i>peſtilenz</i> , <i>peſtilencie</i> (“K:” 695); collocate in <i>Regimen ſanitatis</i> Ger. neut. n. <i>ſiechtumb</i> ‘sickness’ and in <i>Gart der</i>

¹¹² In *GeMedIC* it is difficult to discern if the term is masculine or neuter, but because *stupp* is mod. Ger. masc. n. *Staub* ‘dust,’ it is assumed the word is masculine.

	<i>Gesundheit</i> Ger. <i>tyriackel</i> ¹¹³ ‘theriac, antidote, medicine’ (Greek loan word through ML <i>theriaca</i> (“D”); MHG <i>trîak, trîakel, drîakel</i> (“DWB”)); “Item zyttwan ift gût genützet für vergiffet.vnd funderlich fo die peftilēt z regniert fo fol man d’ wurtzel auffein halb quintin in dē mund halten.” (Wonnecke 1496: 472); key #s 4, 9.
pfeffer (masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Pfeffer</i> ‘pepper;’ loan word from Lat. neut. n. <i>piper</i> ‘pepper’ (“K:” 697); OHG <i>pfeffar</i> , MHG <i>pfeffer</i> (“K:” 697); collocates in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. masc. n. <i>zizer</i> ‘pea’ (“L”), from Lat. masc. n. <i>cicer</i> , Ger. fem. n. <i>wurtz</i> ‘root;’ “vnd an freytagen vnnd an tagen da man nicht flaisch an yflet ein arbais prûe oder zizer suppen abgemacht mit langem pfeffer vnd abgegilbet mit einem saffran” (Baierland 1495: 18); key # 10.
pfeil (fem., masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Pfeil</i> ‘arrow;’ loan word from Lat. neut. n. <i>pilum</i> ‘javelin with iron tip’ (“K:” 697); OHG <i>pfil</i> , MHG <i>pfil</i> (“K:” 697); collocate in <i>Chirurgia</i> : Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>durchgee</i> ‘to go through;’ “Ob aber die wund gefchehe mit dem gefchütz oder pfeil .vnd ift der pfeil auß gezogen das die wund offenbar ift. So ift aber die felbig cur” (Brunschwig 1497: 108); key # 12.
pflaster (neut.), pflasters	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Pflaster</i> ‘bandage;’ loan word from Lat. neut. n. <i>emplastrum</i> ‘wound bandage’ (“K:” 698); OHG <i>pflastar</i> ‘healing bandage,’ MHG <i>pflaster</i> (“K:” 698); collocate in <i>Gart der Gesundheit</i> : Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>benvmbt</i> ‘numbs;’ “Das kraut mit nachtschatten gefotten vnd als ein pflaster auff das miltz gelegte hilfft valt wol.vñ treibt die gefchwulft daruon.” (Wonnecke 1496: 274); key #s 11, 12.
pfund (neut.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Pfund</i> ‘pound;’ loan word from Lat. neut. n. <i>pondō</i> ‘pound;’ OHG <i>pfunt</i> , MHG <i>pfunt</i> (“K:” 701); Roman numeral <i>vij</i> ‘7,’ Ger. adv. <i>fenfftlich</i> ‘softly;’ man fol nemen faift mörtrübel dreü pfund aufzgefchelffter wolzüfamen geftoßner zimer rinden vier lot” (Villa Nova 1483: 26); key # 6.
pillelen (pl.), pullulas	mod. Ger. pl. n. <i>Pillen, Tabletten</i> ‘pills;’ <i>pillelen</i> as a loan word and <i>pullulas</i> as a foreign word; Lat. fem. n. <i>pilula</i> ‘little ball,’ late MHG <i>pillule</i> , ENHG <i>pillele</i> (“K:” 706); collocate for <i>pullulas</i> Ger. 2. sg. imp. v. <i>nyem</i> ‘take’ and for <i>pillelen</i> Ger. pp. <i>ingeschlicket</i> ‘swallowed;’ “Nyem auch all wochen pullulas vite Sübne oder neüne die zû nacht schlick.” (Andree ca. 1477/1478: 2); key # 2, 9.
planetē (pl.)	mod. Ger. pl. n. <i>Planeten</i> ‘planets;’ loan word from Lat. masc. n. <i>planētae, planētēs</i> (from Gr. <i>plānes</i> ‘vagabond’) (“K:” 709); MHG <i>plāntēn</i> ; collocates in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Ger. pl. n. <i>zajchen</i> ‘signs,’ Ger. PN <i>iupiter</i> ‘Jupiter’ (Lat. loan word PN <i>Iuppiter</i>); “Aber durch den planetē dē miltern Iupiter der da wirt ftann mit caput draconis in dē hauß d’ kranckait in baidē figurē fo wirt dÿe kranckait faft gemindert.” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 18); key # 8.
platern (pl.)	mod. Ger. pl. n. <i>Blattern</i> ‘pocks, blisters;’ WG * <i>blædrōn</i> , OHG <i>blāt(a)ra</i> , MHG <i>blātere</i> (“K:” 129); collocate in <i>Kinderbüchlein</i> : Ger. <i>durfchlechten</i> ‘pocks;’ “Der wilde lauch der macht gern

¹¹³ No gender can be assigned based on the corpus. Mod. Ger. *Theriak* ‘antidote, remedy’ is masculine.

	gefchwere vnd platern an dē leib wo man den hinlegt.” (Wonnecke 1496: 343); key # 1.
pruft (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Brust</i> ‘breast;’ G * <i>brusti-</i> , OHG <i>brust</i> , MHG <i>brust</i> (“K:” 156); collocate in <i>Regimen sanitatis</i> Ger. neut. n. <i>fyechtñ</i> ‘sickness;’ “*Wer plüt ſpeit von groffer feüchtunge vmb die pruft .der nütz pillilen gemacht. vō ſumach.vñ gumi arabico vnd rofenwaffer.vñ nütz der ein quintin” (Wonnecke 1496: 433); key # 4.
puls (masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Puls</i> ‘pulse;’ 14 th cent. loan word from Lat. <i>pulsus</i> ‘push, beat, stomp,’ a nominalization of Lat. v. <i>pellere</i> ‘to push, to beat, to stomp’ (“K:” 731); MHG <i>puls</i> (“K:” 731); collocates in <i>Regimen sanitatis</i> : Ger. pl. n. <i>vingeren</i> ‘fingers,’ Ger. adj. <i>lanckſame</i> ‘slow,’ Ger. adj. <i>kranck</i> ‘sick;’ “Die mann habent gröſſer puls dann die frawen/vñ dje jungen gröſſer dann die allten.” (“Regimen sanitatis” 1475: 104); key # 4.
puluer (neut.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Pulver</i> ‘powder;’ loan word from ML v. <i>pulvere</i> to Lat. <i>pulvis</i> ‘dust, powder’ (“K:” 731); OHG <i>pulver</i> , MHG <i>pulver</i> (“K:” 731); collocate in <i>Arzneibuch</i> : Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>ſtrewet</i> ‘to scatter, to sprinkle;’ “Vnd fo du yn wilt byn den zū dem andern male fo erneüwe den meißel mit friffchem roöl vnd mit dem vorgeannt puluer .aber auff die naſen leg das vorgeannt puluer von dem Dragantum mit eierweiß gemülcht.vnd bynd allweg die naſen ye über drey tag oder am vierten.” (Brunschwig 1497: 199); key # 12.
pürdlin (neut.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Nachgeburt</i> ‘afterbirth,’ ENHG neut. n. <i>Gebürtlein</i> ‘afterbirth’ (“DWB”); combination of Ger. fem. n. <i>pürd</i> ‘birth’ and Ger. derivational suffix <i>-lin</i> ‘little;’ Ger. fem. n. <i>pürd</i> ‘birth’ a variant of mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Geburt</i> from G. * <i>ga-burdi-</i> , OHG <i>giburt</i> , MHG <i>geburt</i> (“K:” 338); OHG <i>-ilī(n)</i> , MHG <i>-elīn</i> (mod. Ger. diminutive <i>-lein</i>) (“K:” 570); collocate in <i>Wie ſich die ſchwangeren Frauen halten ſollen</i> : Ger. pst. v. <i>zerprüch</i> ‘broke;’ “vnd darüb fol die hefäme fere eylen damit das dz pürdlin von d’ frawē kūm” (Baierland 1495: 14); key # 10.
quinty (neut.), quity	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Quintil</i> ‘quintile;’ Ger. <i>quintin</i> (loan word from ML masc. n. <i>quintinus</i>) ‘a measurement equal to a fourth of a <i>lot</i> ’ (mistake of what constituted a fourth vs. fifth) (“DWB”); MHG <i>quintin</i> (“DWB”); (Mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Lot</i> ‘unit of weight’); collocate in <i>Kinderbüchlein</i> ; Ger. masc. n. <i>fauum</i> ‘edge;’ “So nī weiß magöl faum dragagāt eins yeden ein quinty /Cucumer fauum zwey quinty ./ vnd mit veyel ſirup als vil vnd not iſt/mache man ein latwerge/vnnd dem kinde gebe mans offt ein” (Metlinger 1472: 34); key # 1.
rechnung (fem.), rechnüg	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Rechnung</i> ‘calculation;’ derivation of verb Ger. <i>rechnen</i> ‘to calculate), (dating back to WG * <i>rek-nō-</i> (“K:” 751); OHG <i>rechanunga</i> , MHG <i>rechenunge</i> (“DWB”); collocate in <i>Buechlin von dem ſterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. adj. <i>ſechßerlay</i> ‘six different;’ “vor hÿmel vnd vor erden müſſen wir rechnüg geben alles vnſers lebens.vnnd du lacheſt als ob er ſprüch.wie ſtaſt du ſo wir ſcharpf rechnung geben müſſen an dem jungſten gericht.” (“Buechlin von dem ſterbenden menschen” 1482: 34); key # 5.

rofen (pl.)	mod. Ger. pl. n. <i>Rosen</i> ‘roses;’ loan word from Lat. fem. n. <i>rosa</i> through Gr. <i>rōson</i> (regional dialect) (“K: 772”); OHG <i>rōsa</i> , MHG <i>rōse</i> (“K:” 772); Ger. pl. n. <i>blūmen</i> ‘flowers;’ appears twice in the compound Ger. <i>rofen wasser</i> ‘rose water;’ “Man sol nemen ochfenzungē wurzen die von dem innern mārck gereiniger feind. d’ hūlfen od’ belg vō fenet rot rofen . borrago blūmen. ochfenzungē blūmē yedes einpfund vñ dz alles durch einand’ schütē in ein sack vñ den sack in ein vaß tūn” (Villa Nova 1483: 24–25); key # 1.
fack (masc.), facklin (dim.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Sack</i> ‘sack, bag’ and mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Säckchen</i> ‘little sack, little bag;’ loan word from MLat. masc. n. <i>saccus</i> (from Gr. <i>sákkos</i> from Assyrian <i>šakku</i> ‘sack, penitent edge;’ OHG <i>-ilī(n)</i> , MHG <i>-elīn</i> (mod. Ger. diminutive <i>-lein</i>) (“K:” 570); collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. adv. <i>stācz</i> ‘constantly;’ “Die zeichen d’ wunden od’ ftich das fy hinein gond das erkennt man so die prob tieffhmein gat . vñ wen das zirbus . das ist der fack oder güdel oder die derm . od’ and’ ding heraus gat (Brunschwig 1497: 158); key # 6.
facrament (neut.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Sakrament</i> ‘sacrament;’ loan word from Lat. neut. n. <i>sacrāmentum</i> ‘annointing, sanctification’ (“K:” 782); MHG <i>sagkermente</i> (“K:” 782); collocate in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>wirdigkejt</i> ‘dignity, worth;’ “So solt du das gefchoß mit nichten auß ziehen das er nit defter ee sterb biß du jn bewareft mitt dem heyligen facrament als hernach gefchriben stat.” (Brunschwig 1497: 56); key # 5.
fāgam (fem.), fāgammen , fegam , fegammē , fegammen	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Sāugamme</i> (seldomly used) or Ger. fem. n. <i>Amme</i> ‘wet nurse;’ composite noun of the stem of Ger. inf. <i>saugen</i> ‘to suck’ + Ger. <i>amme</i> ‘nurse;’ DWDS earliest use listed in 1585 (Roth 1585: 49), more on the etymology of the composite noun unknown; <i>fāg/feg</i> a derivation of Ger. v. <i>saugen</i> ‘to suck,’ G <i>*sūg-a-</i> , OHG <i>sūgan</i> , MHG <i>sūgen</i> (“K:” 789) and Ger. fem. n. <i>Amme</i> , OHG <i>amma</i> , MHG <i>amme</i> (“K:” 39); collocate in <i>Kinderbüchlein</i> : Ger. adv. <i>förglich</i> ‘carefully;’ “Die fegammen follend funft kein kranckheit an innen haben ewann dem kind würt fy auch mit geteilet” (Metlinger 1473: 11); key # 1.
faffran (masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Safran</i> ‘crocus sativus;’ loan word from OF <i>safran</i> (from Span. <i>azafrán</i> , originally from Arab. <i>za farān</i> ‘crocus’) (“K:” 781); MHG <i>saf[f]rān</i> (“K:” 781); collocate in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. neut. n. <i>quintlin</i> (loan word from ML masc. n. <i>quintinus</i>) ‘a quarter of a lot’ (Ger. neut. n. <i>lot</i> ‘unit of weight’) (“DWB”); “Item es sol sich auch ein yegliche fchwangere frau hūten vor allen den effen vnnd ertzney die frauen kranckheit pringē. als da ist peterfil wurzen. rätlich wurtz. lannger pfeffer. faffran . vnnd cymatrinden vnd der gleichen” (Baierland 1495: 10); key # 10.
fafft (masc.), faffte , fafftes , fafftz	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Saft</i> ‘juice;’ WG <i>*sapi-</i> , OHG <i>sa(p)f</i> , MHG <i>saft</i> (“K:” 781); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>fūßmachūg</i> ‘the act of making sweet’ (no longer in use in mod. Ger.) (“DWB”), Ger. fem. n. <i>küttin</i> part of the compound <i>küttin safft</i> ‘quince juice;’ collocate in <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i> : Ger. pl.

	n. <i>rauten</i> ‘lozenges;’ “wañ auch feñ geleüterter fafft getrunckē wirt fo reiniget er dz blūt vñ es bedarf keiner füßmachüg wañ fein fafft ift füß” (Villa Nova 1483: 25); key #s 10, 11.
fal	Lat. n. <i>sal</i> ‘salt;’ loan word; collocates in <i>Gart der Gesundheit</i> Lat. adj. <i>nigrū</i> ‘black;’ Lat. neut. n. <i>commune</i> ‘common;’ and Lat. adj. <i>ammoniaca</i> ‘Salammoniac (a kind of salt mineral);’ “Vñ darumb liß in difem bûch das.ccclxxx.capitel do vindext du von dem fal armoniaco.vñ alle tugent die das fellbig capitel lernet die hat fal gemma auch” (Wonnecke 1496: 434); key # 7.
falb (fem., masc.), falbe , falbē , falben	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Salbe</i> , pl. <i>Salben</i> ‘ointment, ointments;’ WG <i>salbō</i> , OHG <i>salba</i> , MHG <i>salbe</i> (“K:” 783); collocate in <i>Chirurgia</i> : Lat. fem. n. <i>vngeniū dyalthea</i> (through Greek) ‘a marshmallow ointment used for coughs’ (“National Museum” 2021); “•Ein falb die fleisch macht wachsen in wunden den leüten die do iung find” (Brunschwig 1497: 242); key #s 1, 7, 10.
fame (masc.), famē , famen , famens	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Samen</i> , pl. <i>Samen</i> ‘seed, seeds;’ derivation from Ger. v. <i>säen</i> ‘to sow’ OHG sg. <i>samo</i> ‘seed;’ MHG <i>sām(e)</i> (“K:” 785); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. pl. <i>rautē</i> ‘lozenge’ (commonly used in medication for a sore throat), Ger. pl. <i>neffeln</i> ‘nettles;’ “•Item ob ein wein wår als kaßwasser vnd mā jm gern ein wein farb mach wolt. fol man nemē hōnig famen wol in einer pfannē gerōft.vñ ein halb pfund pfirlich kōrner.vñ die zū puluer stoffen” (Villa Nova 1483: 17); key # 11.
fatturnus , faturmus (PN)	mod. Ger. PN <i>Saturn</i> ‘Saturn;’ loan word Lat. PN <i>faturmus</i> ‘Saturn;’ collocate in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Ger. neut. n. <i>zeügnüß</i> ‘testimony, evidence;’ “Das fibett capitel sagt von kranckait diß jares der mon bewegt vil kranckait. Dē menschen befunderlichen dýe beillen vñd auch dýe frerer wan dar zū gebē im zeügnüß mars vñd faturmus in der opoficzen mit den er hat dýe fierdē aspeckt vnd dar zū hillft auch das fecht angeficht dýe er hatt mit faturmus in dem eingang d’ funnē” (“Practica von Paris” 1487: 18); key # 9.
fchad (masc.), fchadē , fchaden	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Schaden</i> ‘harm, damage;’ G. * <i>skapōn</i> , OHG <i>scado</i> , MHG <i>schade</i> (“K:” 792); collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>trunckenheýt</i> ‘drunkenness;’ “Er ift auch gesund zū zeiten für die pestilencz vnd verwandlung d’ steet vñ heimfuchung der kranckē wañ er laßt nit fchadē bringen den vergifften lufft” (Villa Nova 1483: 35); key # 4.
fchlaff (masc.), fchlauff	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Schlaf</i> ‘sleep;’ IG * <i>slāb-</i> , OHG <i>slāf</i> , MHG <i>slāf</i> (“K:” 807); collocate in <i>Kinderbüchlein</i> : Ger. adj. <i>úbrigs</i> ‘left over;’ “Wōlicher in dem fchlaff redet der leg difes kraut vnderfein haubt es benymbt daz reden vñ alle böße treüme vñd fantafey die sich erheben in dem fchlaff ” (Wonnecke: 374); key #s 7, 9.
fchmercz (masc.), fchmerczē , fchmerczen , fchmertz , fchmertzē ,	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Schmerz</i> , pl. <i>Schmerzen</i> ‘pain, pains;’ derivation from WG * <i>smert-a-</i> (from v. <i>schmerzen</i>); OHG sg. <i>smerza</i> , MHG <i>smerze</i> (“K:” 815); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>fücht</i> ‘to be ill;’ Ger. masc. n. <i>fchlaff</i> ‘sleep;’ Ger. gen. masc. n. <i>zanfleisches</i> ‘gums;’ “er ift güt wid’ diē kürczung des atems. vñ gebrechen des herczēs vnd wid’ all fchmerczē der glid’ des magē kelte vñ die

fchmertzen, fchmerzen	überflüssig feüchtigkejt die durche manigerleÿ regierung des leibes verlaſſen iſt verzerende” (Villa Nova 1483: 32); keys # 5, 12.
fele (fem.), felen	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Seele</i> , pl. <i>Seelen</i> ‘soul, souls;’ G. * <i>saiwalō</i> , OHG <i>sē(u)la</i> , MHG <i>sēle</i> (“K:” 838); collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. pp <i>geoffenbart</i> ‘was revealed;’ “Er krefftiget auch die glider. vnd fein gũtheÿt wirt nit allein in dē leibe fund’ auch in d’ fele geoffenbart. wañ er macht die fele frōlich vnd vergeſſen der traurigkeit. vnnnd macht die fele zũ subtilen vnd ſcharpfen dingen czũ erfaren ſterckent” (Villa Nova 1483: 9); key # 5.
fiech (masc.)	nom. form no longer used in mod. Ger., instead mod. Ger. masc. or fem. n. <i>Kranke</i> ‘a sick person,’ but mod. Ger. adj. <i>siech</i> ‘sick’ occasionally still in use; derivation of Ger. adj. <i>siech</i> ; OHG <i>sioh</i> , MHG <i>siech</i> (“DWB”); collocate in <i>Chirurgia</i> Ger. fem. n. <i>ſerkeyt</i> ‘magnitude;’ “Du ſolt auch mercken die aller beſten ertznei zũ dem fiechtumb vñ die oft verſücht iſt douon der fiech allerschieſt wirt gefund” (Baierland 1477: 123); key # 4.
fiechtumb (fem., masc. ¹¹⁴), fiechtũb , fÿechtum	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Siechtum</i> ‘lingering illness, infirmity;’ derivation conſiſting of Ger. adj. <i>siech</i> + OHG and MHG ſuffix <i>-tuom</i> , once a ſeparate word meaning ‘ſet’ or ‘condition,’ but used here for nominalization; OHG <i>siohtuom</i> , MHG <i>siechtuom</i> (“D”); collocate in <i>Arzneibuch</i> Ger. fem. n. <i>huſt</i> ‘cough;’ “Es ſpricht der meÿſter Auicenna das trunckenheÿt gar ein böſ ding iſt ſÿ zerfũrt die complexion vnd kränckt dē menſchen allen fein leib vnd bringt groſſen fiechtumb als das podegram arteticam vñ dz zittern mit den henden. vñ bringtt auch den gāhen tod vnd lecht die natürliche hitz an dem leib vnd macht den menſchen glatzet vnd alt” (Baierland 1477: 135); key # 3.
ſirup (masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Sirup</i> ‘syrup;’ loan word from ML masc. n. <i>ſirropus</i> , <i>ſirupus</i> ‘thick healing drink’ from Arab. ſarāb, (“K:” 851) (“K:” 851); MHG <i>ſirup(e)</i> , <i>ſyrup(e)</i> , <i>ſyrop(e)</i> (“K:” 851); collocate in <i>Kinderbüchlein</i> Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>müſcht</i> ‘mix;’ “So den gelaffen iſt vnd das blũt verſtellt vnd gereſoluiert vnd aufgetriben it ſo werd ym gegeben ſirup vilarũ Dyadragantum frigidum.” (Brunſchwig 1497: 180); key # 1.
ſorg (fem. ¹¹⁵)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Sorge</i> ‘trouble, worry;’ G. * <i>ſurgō</i> , OHG <i>ſorga</i> , MHG <i>ſorge</i> (“K:” 859); collocate in <i>Regiment peſtilentz</i> Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>ſorcht</i> ‘to worry;’ “Auch mag man in on ſorg ein zepffly auß der appoteck einſtoffen.” (Metlinger 1473: 39); key # 9.
ſpica (fem.)	Lat. fem. n. <i>ſpica</i> ‘ſpike, head of other plants’ (“OLD”) in <i>oleum de ſpica</i> ‘lavender ſpike oil’ (DMV); Lat. loan word; collocates in <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaë</i> : Pl. <i>marſilia</i> ‘Marseille;’ “Item hÿenach volgent die eÿgenſchafft des edlen Balfam öles genant Balfam marie Magdalene anderſt Oleum de ſpica od’ oleũ de marſilia” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaë” 1490: 2); key # 7.

¹¹⁴ DWB liſts this as neuter, but this is not apparent in the corpus. Some dative inſtances are ambiguous and could be either neuter or masculine.

¹¹⁵ One masculine occurrence.

ftüll , (pl.) ftül	mod. Ger. pl. <i>Stühle</i> ‘feces;’ G. * <i>stōla-</i> , OHG <i>stool</i> , MHG <i>stool</i> (“K:” 894); collocate in <i>Regiment der pestilentz</i> Ger. neut. n. <i>zāpflein</i> ‘suppository;’ “•Zū dem erften so die zeyt nun schier ist dz ein fraw geperen sol/fo sol sy gedencken das fye find mit jren ftülen fey/wann herttung der ftüll groß vngemach pringt zū difen czeyten.vnd ob man die nitt natürlich hat/fo sol man sy machen mit zāpflein oder mit gepraten öpfeln mit zucker frū geessen/vnd darauff getruncken einen trunck weins oder mit öpfel safft der auß füßen öpfeln getruckt sey.” (Baierland 1495: 8); key #s 4, 10.
fucht (fem.), fuchten , füchten , fuchtt	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Krankheit</i> ‘illness’ (mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Sucht</i> ‘addiction’ underwent a narrowing); derived from Ger. adj. <i>siech</i> ‘sick’ (“K:” 897); OHG <i>suht</i> , MHG <i>suht</i> (“K:” 897); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>complexion</i> , a term no longer used in mod. Ger.; in the 14th-century Lat. fem. n. <i>complexio</i> referred to all the elements in a person being in balance, (the mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Komplexion</i> ‘complexion’ is borrowed later and is a term used solely in anthropology) (“K:” 519), Ger. pl. <i>geimendē</i> ‘communities’ (“DWB”); “Er bringt schlaff. die geschwulst schmerzzen vñ füchten der glider heylet er. in den halß gegoffen vnd dariñ georgelt hilfft wider die geschwulst d’ zungen. er hilfft zū vil andern füchten ” (Villa Nova: 36); key #s 3, 4, 6.
funnē (fem.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Sonne</i> ‘sun;’ G * <i>sunnōn</i> , OHG <i>sunna</i> , MHG <i>sunne</i> (“K:” 858); collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : loan word through Lat. the Gr. PN <i>hermetis</i> ‘Hermes, Mercury;’ “Dauon kömpt dz die fun hermetis dz feür die funnē .vnd etliches einē verwefer d’ hicz genant vnd ir ein teyl in etlichen jren büchern d’ heimlicheit gesprochen habent.dz so der funnē hicz in den glider des erdtreich es in hundert jare wirck dz sei müglich durch dz feür in eim tag geschehen mügē” (Villa Nova 1483: 24); key # 8.
fünd (fem.), fünde , fündē , fünden	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Sünde</i> ‘sin;’ OHG <i>sunta</i> , MHG <i>sünde</i> (“K:” 899); collocate in <i>Regiment der pestilentz</i> : Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>strafft</i> ‘punish;’ “•Viri sanguinum et dolosi 7c Das ist gesprochen/ die menschen des plüts das ist der fünden vnd der boß heyt pringen ir tåg nicht czū halbem ennd/vnd das ist dýe vrfach das vil menschen jung sterben” (“Regimen sanitatis” 1475: 10); key # 5.
teyl (masc., neut.), teyl , teyls	mod. Ger. masc. & neut. n. <i>Teil</i> ‘part, piece;’ G * <i>daili-</i> , OHG <i>teil</i> , MHG <i>teil</i> (“K:” 911); collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. v. <i>teilen</i> ‘to divide;’ “Vnd etlich ärcht vermeinēt dz d’ sechft teyl föl wasser fein” (Villa Nova 1483: 37); key # 6, 9.
thiriaca , ¹¹⁶ triax (masc.)	mod Ger. masc. n. <i>Theriak</i> ‘theriac, antidote, medicine,’ old medicament for people and animals from a complicated recipe that is mainly used as an electuary (“SI” 2021), the term underwent a widening by the ENHG period meaning a generic term for a remedy (Jütte 2013: 111); Greek loan word through ML fem. n. <i>theriaca</i> (“D”); MHG <i>trîak</i> , <i>trîakel</i> , <i>drîakel</i> (“DWB”); collocates in <i>Pestregiment</i> : Lat. fem. abl. n. <i>ārbis</i> ‘herb,’ Ger. pl. n. <i>forgen</i> ‘worries,’ “Vñ wañ du pullulas haft genommen/ So foltu nicht zū

¹¹⁶ No gender assigned within the corpus.

	thiriaca kommen/ Sunder diß meyd biz an den and' n tag" (Andree 1477/1478: 2); theriac is an opioid used against poisonous animal bites (Greek <i>therion</i> literally means 'wild animal') ("D"); key #s 2, 9.
tod (masc.), todes, tods	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Tod</i> 'death;' G. * <i>daupu-</i> , OHG <i>tōd</i> , MHG <i>tōt</i> ("K:" 919); collocate in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. fem. n. <i>vnficherlicheit</i> 'uncertainty;' "das bedeütet den tod als Paulus spricht darüb die brechüg des hirnschedels fo d' mon vol ift.ift zeförchten" (Brunschwig 1497: 95); key # 5.
tranck (masc., neut.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Trank</i> 'drink;' derivation from Ger. v. <i>trinken</i> 'to drink' ("K:" 925); WG * <i>drank-i-</i> , OHG <i>tranc</i> , MHG <i>tranc</i> ("K:" 925); collocate in <i>Arzneibuch</i> : Ger. pl. n. <i>wundfalben</i> 'wound salve;' "Darnach mach eyne mayfel in die wunden vnnd heyl fy mit dem tranck als eyn andere wunden" (Baierland 1477: 114); key # 4.
tropfen (masc.), tropffen, tropflin	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Tropfen</i> , pl. <i>Tropfen</i> 'drop, drops;' derivation from Ger. v. <i>triefen</i> 'ooze' ("K:" 932); G. sg. * <i>drupōn</i> , OHG sg. <i>tropf(o)</i> , MHG sg. <i>trop(fe)</i> ("K:" 932); collocate in <i>Arzneibuch</i> Ger. <i>übeln</i> 'bad' and in <i>Buechlin dem sterbenden menschen</i> Ger. adj. <i>plütigē</i> 'bloody;' "Wer das faußen in dē oren het der distilliere ein tropffen der zwen balsams darjnn es vergeet dauon." (Wonnecke 1496: 117); key #s 7, 9.
tũch (neut.), tũcher, tũchlin (dim.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Tuch</i> 'cloth;' OHG <i>tuoh</i> , MHG <i>tuoch</i> (unclear etymology) ("K:" 934); Ger. pl. <i>wunden</i> 'wounds,' pp <i>verbunden</i> 'attached;' "Mā foll in auß dem vaß in einen grossen kübel odè ander gefchirr tũn. do der bechschmack dauon außriecken müg.vnd darnach genug von reÿnem Eppichkraut darein tũn doch das der Eppich mit einē reinen leinin tũch " (Villa Nova 1483: 17); key # 3, 6, 12.
vaß (neut.), vaßz	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Fass</i> 'barrel, keg;' G * <i>fata-</i> 'barrel, drum, container,' OHG <i>faz</i> , MHG <i>vaz</i> ("K:" 279); collocate in <i>Weintraktat</i> Ger. masc. n. <i>spundt</i> 'tap;' "oder mā foll nemen āfchen vō aichen rinden wol gefüblet ein kopf vol vnd in das vaß tũn wie vor gefagt ift" (Villa Nova 1483: 15); key # 6.
veind (masc. ¹¹⁷), veinden	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Feind</i> 'enemy;' G * <i>fijānd-</i> , OHG <i>fiant</i> , MHG <i>vīant</i> ("K:" 285); collocates in <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i> : Ger. v. <i>schuldigen</i> 'to give fault to' and Ger. adj. <i>widerstat</i> 'the same;' "daz geschicht czũ hand nach dem aussprechen des vrteils fo feind die veind bereÿt die sunder mit in zeziehen in dz ewig feür vnd ÿamer" ("Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen" 1482: 56); key # 5.
venus (PN)	mod. Ger. PN <i>Venus</i> 'Venus;' loan word from Lat. PN <i>Venus</i> , the second planet from the sun named after the Roman goddess; collocate in <i>Practica von Paris</i> : Lat. PN <i>mercūrids</i> 'Mercury' and Ger. neut. n. <i>hauf</i> 'house (astrological);' "Das ailfft angeficht fagt vō der fierte an geficht saturnus vnd venus wie das dÿe beteütt das die frawen vil krieg wer dē haben mit ireen mannē vnd die weyber au/ch vnderain anderfelber" ("Practica von Paris" 1487: 20); key # 8.

¹¹⁷It is unclear in the corpus as the same noun form could be used to indicate plural if it is actually a plural form or the feminine form in *GeMedIC*, as well.

viſch (masc.)	mod. Ger. masc. n. <i>Fisch</i> ‘fish;’ G * <i>fiska-</i> , OHG <i>fisc</i> , MHG <i>viſch</i> (“K:” 297); collocate in <i>Kinderbüchlein</i> : Ger. adj. <i>arge</i> ‘bad;’ “Auch allerley viſch machē arge milch/doch viſch on ſchiepen vnnd veift viſch feind ſchedlicher dañ die mit ſchieppen vnd heizt gefotten mit ob geſchribem fenfftem gewurczt eingemachet kreps ſummers zeiten machend güt milch” (Metlinger 1473: 15–16); key #1.
vrfach (fem.), vrfachen	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Ursache</i> ‘cause, reason;’ first in ENHG as a combination of the derivational prefix <i>Ur-</i> Ger. fem. n. <i>Sache</i> ‘legal dispute’ (“K:” 945); collocate in <i>Kinderbüchlein</i> Ger. pl. <i>plüte</i> ‘blood’ and in <i>Chirurgia</i> Ger. v. <i>erſchreckē</i> ‘to be shocked or scared;’ “Er iſt güt wid’ d̄ye blōung des leibs vñ auch wid’ ander vrfach d’ müter von kelte od’ übriger feüchtigkeýt dardurch die weib von kind zū empfahen gehindert werden” (Villa Nova 1483: 32); key #s 1, 9.
vrteyl (fem., neut.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Urteil</i> ‘judgment, verdict;’ derivation from v. <i>erteilen</i> ‘to grant’ (“K:” 945); OHG <i>urteil</i> , MHG <i>urteil(e)</i> (“K:” 945); “O wee laider die vrteyl d’ götlichē gerechtigkeit.hat mir den weg des heyles beſchloſſen vnd verſagt vñ alles trauren iſt dohin.” (“Büchlein von dem ſterbenden menschen” 1482: 141); key #5.
wee (neut.)	mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Weh</i> ‘pain, misery’ (also used as an adverb); OHG <i>wē</i> , MHG <i>wē</i> ; collocates in <i>Kinderbüchlein</i> : Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>ſchwery</i> ¹¹⁸ ‘makes difficult’ and Ger. gen. masc. n. <i>ſchlaffs</i> ; “Platearius d’ ſam von rofen gepuluert vnd dye zeen damit geribē vñ dz zanfleiſch benymbt das wee darauß” (Wonnecke 1496: 378); key #s 3, 5, 7.
wein (masc.), weī , weīs , weine , weines , weins , weyn	mod Ger. masc. n. <i>Wein</i> ‘wine;’ G. * <i>wīna</i> (“K:” 979) with first OHG textual evidence <i>úuin</i> in the Tatian in the early 8th cent. (“RA”); collocates in <i>Pestregiment</i> : Lat. fem. abl. n. <i>ārbis</i> ‘herb;’ Ger. adj. <i>ſtarken</i> ‘strong;’ collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. masc. n. <i>venckel</i> ‘fennel;’ Ger. neut. n. <i>heyl</i> ‘well-being;’ Ger. adj. <i>geſunt</i> ‘healthy;’ “Du ſolt miſchen den ſtarcken weyn / Das ſechßt teyl ſol all zeit waffer feyn” (Andree 1476: 2): wine is generally used as a mixing agent for remedies; key # 2, 4, 6.
wund (fem.), wūd , wūden , wundē , wunden , wunt	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Wunde</i> ‘wound;’ unclear origin (“K:” 996) G adj. * <i>wunda-</i> ‘wounded;’ OHG <i>wunta</i> ‘wound, MHG <i>wunde</i> (996); collocate in <i>Chirurgia</i> : Ger. pl. n. <i>ſpondillen</i> ‘vertebrae’ (loan word Greek fem. n. <i>spondyliki</i> ‘spinal column’) “Das wirt dich leren wiſſen vnd vnderriichten was einē yedē wund artzet in ſyitten vnd weſen not iſt.warnung prenoſticiatio erkennung des krancken.vnd der wunden ” (Brunſchwig 1497: 16); key # 12.
wurtz (fem.), wurtzel (dim.), wurtzeln (dim.), wurzel (dim.)	mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Wurzel</i> ‘root’ and <i>Kraut</i> ‘herb’ (“K:” 997); dim. derivational suffix <i>-el</i> , G * <i>-ila</i> (“K:” 239), added to primary word <i>wurtz/wurz</i> ; G. <i>wurti-</i> , OHG <i>wurz</i> , MHG <i>wurz(e)</i> (“K:” 997); collocates in <i>Weintraktat</i> : Ger. neut. n. <i>prachkraut</i> (mod Ger. <i>Rübenkraut</i>) (“RW”) ‘silver beat;’ Lat. masc. n. <i>elleborus</i> ‘Hellebore;’ Ger. masc. n. <i>alāt</i> ‘Elecampane;’ “Sein wurcz ſol fauber geweinigt. vñ ſo lang in wein gebaiſt werdē. biß daz d’ wein den geſchmack vñ krafft d’ wurcz empfach” (Villa Nova 1483: 25); key #11.

¹¹⁸It is probable that this is a typeset error, and the word should read *ſchwert*.

The above glossary represents a collection of the keywords in *GeMedIC* created with *AntConc* when comparing the corpus' contents to those of the *Bonner Frühneuhochdeutshkorporus*. Each entry consists of a modern definition, the term's linguistic classification, etymology, collocates, one concordance line showing the term's use in context, and the key number of the text in which the lemma occurs. The next section categorizes the terms in in the glossary in an onomasiological fashion to explore the scope of the corpus.

5.2 Onomasiological categorization

Like the glossary in Riecke (2004) *Die Frühgeschichte der mittelalterlichen medizinischen Fachsprache im Deutschen*, in this section the keyword lexicon is arranged in an onomasiological order, i.e., according to topic to document which genres emerge from within the corpus. The categories found appear in alphabetical order and include the topics astrology; body parts, fluids and bodily functions; characteristics; classical elements and temperaments; descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms; food, drink, ingredients, and taste; gynecology; measurement; people; plants and oils; remedies; spirituality; units of time; and utensils and materials. The words in the glossary appear in each table under the heading *token(s)*. Glossary tokens that overlap and could have been placed in multiple categories are placed under the heading that represented their meaning used most often in *GeMedIC*. For more information on the keyword translation, mod. Ger. form of the token, etymology, collocates, and collocations, see the glossary entry in Section 5.1. In all the following tables the tokens and key numbers of the texts in which the terms appear are listed in the left-hand column and the translation of the first token in the right-hand column.

5.2.1 Astrology

Medieval medicine, as in antiquity, draws on astrological signs to gain insights into a person's individual health. Table 7 comprises a list of all key terminology on astrology.

Table 7: Keywords in "Astrology"

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>angeficht</i> ; 5, 8	'appearance, face, countenance'
2. <i>antlüz</i> ; 5	'face, countenance'
3. <i>draconis</i> ; 8, 12	'dragon'

4. <i>eclÿps</i> ; 8	‘eclipse’
5. <i>erdtreich</i> ; 9	‘earth’
6. <i>figurē</i> ; 8	‘figures’
7. <i>gestirn, gestürn</i> ; 8	‘star, heavenly body’
8. <i>hauß, haußz</i> ; 8	‘house (astrological house/sign)’
9. <i>mars</i> ; 8	‘Mars’
10. <i>mon, mons</i> ; 8	‘moon’
11. <i>opoficzen</i> ; 8	‘opposition’
12. <i>planetē</i> ; 8	‘planets’
13. <i>fatturnus, saturnus</i> ; 8	‘Saturn’
14. <i>funnē</i> ; 8	‘suns’
15. <i>venus</i> ; 8	‘Venus’

The majority of tokens in the astrology category above stem from *Practica von Paris* (8). This is not surprising, as the text is a calendar intended for the lay astrologist (See Chapter 5.8 *Practica von Paris* for more information). The only terms from other texts are Ger. *antlÿcz* ‘face, countenance’ in *Kinderbüchlein* (1), Lat. *draconis* ‘dragon’ in both *Practica von Paris* (8) and *Chirurgia* (11), and Ger. *erdtreich* ‘earth’ from *Regiment der pestilentz* (9). About 7% of the keywords in *GeMedIC* are astrological in nature. The next category is made up of parts of the body, fluids, and bodily functions.

5.2.2 Body parts, fluids, and bodily functions

Table 8 comprises a list of all key terminology describing body parts, fluids, and bodily functions.

Table 8: Keywords in “Body parts, fluids, and bodily functions”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>ader, adern</i> ; 7, 12	‘vein’
2. <i>atem</i> ; 10	‘breath’
3. <i>bauch, bauche</i> ; 10, 11	‘stomach’
4. <i>bein, beines, beins</i> ; 12	‘leg’
5. <i>blüt, blüten, blütz, plücz, plüt, plütes, plüts, plütt</i> ; 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12.	‘blood’
6. <i>füß</i> ; 10	‘feet’
7. <i>gedächtnuß</i> ; 5	‘memory’
8. <i>geplüt</i> ; 7	‘bloods’
9. <i>gerauch</i> ; 11	‘smell’
10. <i>glid, glider, glidern, glides, glids</i> ; 7, 12	‘limb’

11. <i>hand</i> ; 12	‘hand’
12. <i>harn, harñ, harnn, harnns, harns, harñs</i> ; 3, 4	‘urin’
13. <i>haubt, haubte, haubtes, haubts, haupt, hauptes, haupt</i> ; 1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12	‘head’
14. <i>haut</i> ; 12	‘skin’
15. <i>hercz, herczen</i> ; 5	‘heart’
16. <i>hirn, hirns</i> ; 12	‘brain’
17. <i>hüff, hüfflin</i> ; 10	‘hip’
18. <i>leber, lebern</i> ; 4	‘liver’
19. <i>leib, leibe, leibes, leibs, leyb</i> ; 3	‘body’
20. <i>magen, magē, magens</i> ; 3, 4, 11	‘stomach’
21. <i>pruft</i> ; 4	‘breast’
22. <i>puls</i> ; 4	‘pulse’
23. <i>pürdlin</i> ; 10	‘afterbirth’
24. <i>schlaff, schlauff</i> ; 7, 9	‘sleep’
25. <i>füll, stül</i> ; 4, 10	‘feces’

Chirurgia (12), a text that specializes in surgery and due to the nature of the discipline includes many body parts, has the most texts in Table 8. This is closely followed by *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* (10) and *Regiment sanitatis* (4). The only texts without any keywords in this category are *Pestelentz frey* (2) and *Practica von Paris* (8). Approximately 12% of the keywords in *GeMedIC* concern the body.

5.2.3 Characteristics

Table 9 lists all key terminology falling under the category of characteristics.

Table 9: Keywords in “Characteristics”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>krafft</i> ; 11	‘power, strength’
2. <i>fürficht</i> ; 9	‘attention, carefulness’
3. <i>gebrauch</i> ; 6	‘application, use’
4. <i>mût</i> ; 2	‘courage, boldness’

The category *Characteristics* serves as an overarching category for attributes that may be needed to overcome an ailment, but do not have any medical meaning when standing alone. Only four terms appear in the keyword list and stem from *Pestelentz frey* (2), *Weintraktat* (6), *Regiment der Pestilentz* (9) and *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Words in this category make up nearly 2% of the keywords in *GeMedIC*’s glossary.

5.2.4 Classical elements and qualities

Table 10 shows the key terminology representing classical elements and qualities.

Table 10: Keywords in “Classical elements and qualities”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>feür, fewür</i> ; 5, 6	‘fire’
2. <i>feúcht, feúchte, feüchte</i> ; 3, 7	‘humidity, moisture’
3. <i>lufft, luffts</i> ; 7, 9	‘air’

Although the classical elements and qualities play a significant role in 15th-century medicine and in this corpus, few terms materialized in the keyword list. The most appeared in *Balsamum Mariae Magdalena*e (7), and the rest in *Arzneibuch* (3), *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5), *Weintraktat* (6), and *Regiment der pestilentz* (9). The keywords in Table 10 make up approximately 1.5% of the keywords in the *GeMedIC* glossary from Section 5.1.

5.2.5 Food, drink, ingredients, and taste

Keywords in the food, drink, ingredients, and taste category are found in Table 11 below.

Table 11: Keywords in “Food, drink, ingredients, and taste”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>bier</i> ; 6	‘beer’
2. <i>effig, effich, eßich, eßfig</i> ; 2, 6, 9, 11	‘vinegar’
3. <i>eyer</i> ; 12	‘eggs’
4. <i>fleisch, fleyfch</i> ; 1, 3, 12	‘flesh, meat’
5. <i>geschmack, geschmacks</i> ; 6, 7	‘taste’
6. <i>hönig</i> ; 11	‘honey’
7. <i>milch, milche</i> ; 1	‘milk’
8. <i>most, mostes</i> ; 6	‘must’ (fruit juice used in the fermentation of wine)
9. <i>pfeffer</i> ; 10	‘pepper’
10. <i>safft, saffte, safftes, safftz</i> ; 10, 11	‘juice’
11. <i>sal</i> ; 7	‘salt’
12. <i>tranck</i> ; 4	‘drink’
13. <i>viſch</i> ; 1	‘fish’

14. <i>wein, weĩ, weĩs, weine, weines, weins, weyn</i> ; 2, 4, 6	‘wine’
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A variety of texts within the corpus have keywords relating to food, drink, ingredients, and taste. The text with the most tokens found in Table 11 is *Weintraktat* (6)—unsurprising given the main topic of the text is how to make wine and its application in multiple remedies (See Chapter 5.6 *Weintraktat*). The only texts without any keywords in this category are *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5) and *Practica von Paris* (8). Nearly 7% of the keywords in the nominal *GeMedIC* glossary pertain to food and drink.

5.2.6 Descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms

Table 12 shows the key terminology relating to descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms from the glossary.

Table 12: Keywords in “Descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>feũle</i> ; 9	‘rot, decay’
2. <i>feiber</i> ; 9	‘fever’
3. <i>gesuntheit</i> ; 4	‘health’
4. <i>gestalt</i> ; 1	‘form, figure’
5. <i>hicz, hicze, hitz, hitze, hycz</i> ; 1, 4	‘heat’
6. <i>kelte</i> ; 3	‘cold’
7. <i>kranckait, kranckheit, kranckheit</i> ; 7, 8, 10	‘illness’
8. <i>kũft</i> ; 8	‘art, discipline’
9. <i>leben, lebẽ, lebens, lebẽs</i> ; 5	‘life’
10. <i>paralifim</i> ; 7	‘paralysis’
11. <i>pein</i> ; 5	‘pain, anguish’
12. <i>pestilencz, pestilentz</i> ; 4, 9	‘pestilence’
13. <i>platern</i> ; 1	‘pocks, blisters’
14. <i>schad, schadẽ, schaden</i> ; 4	‘harm, damage’
15. <i>schmercz, schmerczẽ, schmerczen, schmerz, schmerzẽ, schmerzen, schmerzen</i> ; 5, 12	‘pain’
16. <i>fiechtumb, fiechtũb, fjechtum</i> ; 3	‘lingering illness, infirmity’
17. <i>sorg</i> ; 9	‘trouble, worry’
18. <i>fucht, fuchten, fũchten, fuchtt</i> ; 3, 4, 6	‘illness’ (mod. Ger. <i>Sucht</i> ‘addiction)
19. <i>tod, todes, tods</i> ; 5	‘death’
20. <i>vrfach, vrfachen</i> ; 1, 9	‘cause, reason’

21. <i>wee</i> ; 3, 5, 7	‘pain, misery’
22. <i>wund, wūd, wūden, wundē, wunden, wunt</i> ; 12	‘wound’

Most of the terminology found in descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms stem from *Regiment der pestilentz* (9). This seems natural due to the text concentrating on one illness in particular, namely pestilence (See Chapter 5.9 *Regiment der pestilentz* for more information). Texts with four or five terms in this category include *Kinderbüchlein* (1), *Arzneibuch* (3), *Regimen sanitatis* (4), and *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5). Texts that do not have any keywords in this category are *Pestelentz frey* (2), *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* (10), and *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Approximately 10.7% of the keywords in the *GeMedIC* glossary are descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms.

5.2.7 Gynecology

Table 13 comprises a list of key terminology on gynecology from the glossary.

Table 13: Keywords in “Gynecology”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>fluß</i> ; 10	‘flow, period’
2. <i>gepurd, gepurt</i> ; 10	‘birth’

The two keywords on gynecology stem unsurprisingly from *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* (10), a text focusing only on the process of childbirth. Just under 1% of the keywords in the glossary in Section 5.1 are gynecological in nature.

5.2.8 Measurement

Table 14 depicts the glossary in *GeMedIC*’s keywords in the category of measurement.

Table 14: Keywords in “Measurement”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>grad, grade, grades, grads</i> ; 8, 11	‘level, degree’
2. <i>lot, lott</i> ; 3, 9, 12	‘unit of weight’
3. <i>pfund</i> ; 6	‘pound’
4. <i>quinty, quĩty</i> ; 1	‘quintile’
5. <i>rechnung, rechnũg</i> ; 5	‘calculation’
6. <i>t eyl, teyl, teyls</i> ; 6, 9	‘part, piece’
7. <i>tropfen, tropffen, tröpf̃lin</i> ; 7, 9	‘drop’

Keywords related to measurement are dispersed throughout the corpus. The most are found in *Regiment der pestilentz* (9). Texts that do not have any keywords in this category are *Pestelentz frey* (2), *Regimen sanitatis* (4), and *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* (10). Approximately 3% of the keywords in *GeMedIC* are on measurement.

5.2.9 People

Table 15 comprises a list of all key terminology on people.

Table 15: Keywords in “People”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>hefamme</i> ; 10	‘midwife’
2. <i>kind, kinde, kindē, kinden, kinds, kint</i> ; 1	‘child’
3. <i>kindtpedterin, kintpedterin</i> ; 10	‘woman who recently gave birth’
4. <i>mayfter, mayfter, meifter, meyfter</i> ; 2, 3, 6, 8, 11	‘master’
5. <i>mûter</i> ; 1, 10	‘mother’
6. <i>fâgam, fâgammen, fegam, fegammē, fegammen</i> ; 1	‘wet nurse’
7. <i>fiech</i> ; 3	‘a sick person’
8. <i>veind, veinden</i> ; 8	‘enemy’

It is important here to note that general nouns such as mod. Ger. masc. n. *Mann* ‘man’ and mod. Ger. masc. n. *Mensch* ‘person’ are omitted from this study and therefore could not be considered keywords. The people in this category that are left are more specific in nature. The most people in this list come from *Kinderbüchlein* (1) and *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* (10). *Kinderbüchlein* includes vocabulary such as Ger. neut. n. *kind* ‘child,’ Ger. fem. n. *mûter* ‘mother,’ and Ger. fem. n. *fâgam* ‘wet nurse,’ all undoubtedly key people in a pediatric medical text (See Chapter 5.1 *Kinderbüchlein* for more information). The same is true for *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* with keywords such as Ger. fem. n. *hefamme* ‘midwife,’ Ger. fem. n. *kindtpedterin* ‘woman who recently gave birth,’ and Ger. fem. n. *mûter* ‘mother’ —all key terminology for a text on the process of childbirth (See Chapter 5.10 *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* for more information). The term Ger. masc. n. *mayfter* ‘master’ is key in five different texts, showing that medical information is being cited in these sources (For more on citation, see 7.3 *In-text translations*). Texts that do not include any people in their key terminology are *Regimen sanitatis* (4), *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5), *Balsamum Mariae Magdaelnae* (7), *Regiment der pestilentz* (9), and *Chirurgia* (12). Nearly 4% of the keywords in the *GeMedIC* glossary are people and professions.

5.2.10 Plants and oils

Table 16 shows the key terminology within the glossary on plants and oils.

Table 16: Keywords in “Plants and oils”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>balfam, balfams</i> ; 7	‘balm’
2. <i>bleter, pletter, bleter, pleter, bleta, blettern, plettern</i> ; 11	‘leaves’
3. <i>blūmen, blūmē</i> ; 3, 11	‘flowers’
4. <i>gerſten, gerſtē</i> ; 1, 3	‘barley’
5. <i>holcz</i> ; 6	‘wood’
6. <i>kōrner</i> ; 1	‘grains’
7. <i>kraut, kraute, krautes, krauts, krautz, krawt, kreüter, kreüter, kreütern, kreüttern</i> ; 3, 11	‘herb, herbs’
8. <i>marſilia</i> ; 7	‘Marseille,’ used exclusively in Lat. <i>oleum de Marsilia</i> ‘Marseille oil’
9. <i>ól, óle, óls, oleū</i> ; 1, 7, 11, 12	‘oil’
10. <i>rofen</i> ; 1	‘roses’
11. <i>ſaffran</i> ; 10	‘crocus sativus’
12. <i>ſame, ſamē, ſamen, ſamens</i> ; 11	‘seed’
13. <i>ſpica (oleum de spica)</i> ; 7	‘spike, (lavender spike oil)’
14. <i>wurtz, wurzel, wurtzeln, wurzel</i> ; 11	‘root’

A little over half of the texts have keywords relating to plants and oils. The text with the most tokens found in Table 16 is *Gart der Gesundheit* (11) in which the entire topic of the text is on plants and their uses (See Chapter 5.11 *Gart der Gesundheit* for more information). *Kinderbüchlein* (1) and *Balsamum Mariae Magdalenae* (7) have the second most keywords in this category. The five texts without any keywords listed are *Pestelenz frey* (2), *Regimen sanitatis* (4), *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5) and *Practica von Paris* (8) and *Regiment der pestilentz* (9). Nearly 7% of the keywords in the *GeMedIC* glossary are part of the category plants and oils.

5.2.11 Remedies

Table 17 comprises a list of all key terminology within the corpus glossary on remedies.

Table 17: Keywords in “Remedies”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>aderlassen, aderlassē, aderlassens</i> ; 9	‘bloodletting’
2. <i>artzney, arzney, ercznei, erczney, ertznei, ertzney, ertzneyen</i> ; 3, 6, 9, 10, 11	‘pharmacopoeia, medicine’
3. <i>bad, pad, bade, pade, pades</i> ; 1, 4	‘bath’
4. <i>nießstupp</i> ; 10	‘sneezing powder’
5. <i>pillelen, pullulas</i> ; 2, 9	‘pills’
6. <i>puluer</i> ; 12	‘powder’
7. <i>salb, falbe, salbē, falben</i> ; 1, 7, 10	‘salve’
8. <i>firup</i> ; 1	‘syrup, thick healing drink’
9. <i>thiriaca, triax</i> ; 2, 9	‘theriac, antidote, medicine’

Regiment der pestilentz (9) has the most keywords in the remedies category with four terms appearing in Table 17. The keywords are otherwise distributed across texts. The only two texts that do not have any keywords in this category are *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5) and *Practica von Paris* (8). This is unsurprising, as *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* concentrates on the soul and how to comfort someone who is dying (See Chapter 5.5 *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* for more information) and *Practica von Paris* is more astrological in nature, writing more about horoscopes than remedies (See Chapter 5.8 *Practica von Paris* for more information). Roughly 4% of the keywords in *GeMedIC* are remedies.

5.2.12 Spirituality

Table 18 lists the keywords in the *GeMedIC* glossary’s spirituality category.

Table 18: Keywords in “Spirituality”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>armüt</i> ; 5	‘poverty’
2. <i>gemüt</i> ; 9	‘soul, temper, disposition’
3. <i>gericht, gerichte, gerichtes</i> ; 5	‘court’
4. <i>gejft</i> ; 5	‘spirit’
5. <i>sacrament</i> ; 5	‘sacrament’

6. <i>fēle, felen</i> ; 5	‘soul’
7. <i>fünd, fünde, fündē, fünden</i> ; 5	‘sin’
8. <i>vrteyl</i> ; 5	‘judgment, verdict’

Keywords related to spirituality are almost solely found in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5). Because *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* is religious in nature, writing mainly of one’s soul, this result is anticipated. The only other term, Ger. neut. n. *gemüt* ‘soul, temper, disposition,’ is found in *Regiment der pestilentz* (9). Just under 4% of the keywords in *GeMedIC* are on spirituality.

5.2.13 Units of time

Table 19 comprises a list of all key terminology in the glossary on units of time.

Table 19: Keywords in “Units of time”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
1. <i>jar, jares</i> ; 8	‘year’
2. <i>minutē</i> ; 8	‘minutes’
3. <i>monat</i> ; 4	‘month’

Units of time are found in *Practica von Paris* (8), which is expected due to the text being a calendar, and the keyword Ger. masc. n. *monat* ‘month’ is from *Regimen sanitatis* (4). Nearly 1.5% of the keywords from the glossary are units of time.

5.2.14 Utensils and materials

Table 20 lists key terminology belonging to the category utensils and materials.

Table 20: Keywords in “Utensils and materials”

Token(s); key #(s)	Translation of first token
4. <i>band, bande</i> ; 12	‘tie, tape’
5. <i>geschirr</i> ; 6	‘dishes, dinnerware’
6. <i>materi</i> ; 6	‘material’
7. <i>pfeil</i> ; 12	‘arrow’
8. <i>pflaster, pflasters</i> ; 11, 12	‘bandage’
9. <i>sack, fäcklin</i> ; 6	‘sack, bag’
10. <i>tuch, tücher, tüchlin</i> ; 3, 6, 12	‘cloth’
11. <i>vafz, vafz</i> ; 6	‘barrel, keg’

Most keywords related to utensils and materials are found in *Weintraktat* (6) and *Chirurgia* (12), the former a text that uses tools to make wine and the latter on healing wounds with surgical tools. Aside from those two texts, the term Ger. neut. n. *tuch* ‘cloth’

is found in *Arzneibuch* and Ger. neut. n. *pflaster* ‘bandage’ in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Roughly 5% of the keywords in the *GeMedIC* glossary represent utensils or materials.

5.2.15 Summary

In this section the keywords found in *GeMedIC*, namely the first 20 key nouns of each text,¹¹⁹ are arranged onomasiologically into the following 14 topics: astrology; body parts, fluids and bodily functions; characteristics; classical elements and temperaments; descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms; food, drink, ingredients, and taste; gynecology; measurement; people; plants and oils; remedies; spirituality; units of time; and utensils and materials. The topics with the most words are those categorized under 5.2.2 *Body parts, fluids, and bodily functions*, making up roughly 12% and 5.2.6 *Descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms*, comprising 10.7% of the keywords in the glossary. Most high numbers of keywords in a certain category are easily explained. For example, it is clear why *Gart der Gesundheit*, a text on herbology, has the most terminology in the category 5.2.10 *Plants and oils* and why gynecological terminology is limited to ‘*Wie sich die schwangeren halten sollen*,’ a text focused on childbirth and child rearing. Arranging the glossary according to topic in the above section not only gives an overview of the topics covered in *GeMedIC*, but also separates the terminology into subcorpora, preparing select categories for an analysis in the following Section (5.3).

5.3 Concordances and collocations

Creating the onomasiological categories of the keyword glossary in 5.2 allows for an overview of the content in *GeMedIC*. This section gives examples of how to explore the lexicon of the corpus further by taking terminology from select categories in the previous section, using these as search terms, and employing corpus linguistic methods to draw inferences based on concordances and collocations. As an initial example, the first subsection analyzes the morphological features of composite nouns containing the body parts appearing in 5.2.2 *Body parts, fluids, and bodily functions*. The second subsection, 5.3.2, focuses on the multiple attributes assigned to a particular humoral quality (e.g., *warm* and *dry*) or an element (e.g., *wind* or *fire*) in medieval medicine. The study then uses *GeMedIC* to test whether these traditional topics co-occur with the classical elements and qualities found in the glossary. Finally, the third subsection, 5.3.3, utilizes the key

¹¹⁹ For more on the calculations for keyness, see Section 5.1 *Specialized glossary of medical jargon*.

linguistic concepts hyponymy and semantic prosody and applies them when creating a more exhaustive list of illnesses and symptoms in *GeMedIC*. The sicknesses listed in 5.2.6 serve as search terms and the findings are then compared with a more comprehensive list of symptoms and illnesses covered in Jütte's (2013) research on the Early Modern Period.

5.3.1 *Body parts*

Schmid (2015) notes in his analysis of a 15th-century vernacular version of the Lat. *Macer floridus*, a book on medicinal plants, that the medical jargon in the text mainly consists of composite nouns and he takes special note of composites used as names of illnesses or symptoms. Schmid finds examples of composites such as “*blâsensiuche* ‘Krankheit der Blase’ [or ‘bladder illness’], *bûchkurren* ‘Blähungen’ [or ‘flatulence’], *lebersiech* und *lebersühtec* ‘leberkrank’ [or ‘liverish’]” (Schmid 2015: 149). Evident in the examples, many of these compounds contain the name of the body part that is ailing. Riecke notes that this is also true in OHG compounds (Riecke 2004: 419). An additional OHG strategy used in building new compounds is describing the symptoms combined with *-suht/-sioh* ‘illness’ such as *wazzarsioh* ‘edema, dropsy,’ literally ‘water illness,’ and *gelosuht* ‘jaundice,’ literally ‘yellow illness;’ Riecke finds that when any specific term is connected with general denotation meaning ‘illness’ such as “suht” or “suhtīg,” it can be assumed the term is completely established in the language (Riecke 2004: 418–419). Another word formation strategy is ending the compound in the cause of the illness, e.g., *wurm* ‘worm’ (Riecke 2004: 419). Riecke finds that illnesses that do not name a body part or describe the illness are few (Riecke 2004: 419). He also finds that suffixation by far seems to be the preferred method for creating illness terms and allows for a kind of specificity equal to the Latin medical terminology of the Early Middle Ages (Riecke 2004: 419–420). Exploring the corpus for compounds using body part names as search terms, describing the found terminology's morphological composition, and taking special note of vocabulary either naming illnesses or describing symptoms to compare them to prior studies is the focus of this subsection.

This study first takes the compound types¹²⁰ for all keyword body parts listed in 5.2.2 *Body parts, fluids, and bodily functions* and then uses these as search terms. The query **body part** is used in *AntConc* for each search (e.g., “*ader*”). The asterisks indicate wild cards, allowing for any number of characters to appear before or after the

¹²⁰ All spellings and declensions of a specific lemma are listed.

body part. This ensures that the query finds terms containing the names of body parts regardless of their location within a compound. Table 21 lists the body part *keyword lemma* with variants showing allomorphic differences in case, number, and orthography listed under *other types* in parentheses. The table then shows a *translation of the keyword lemma* and displays the compound or derivation that is found with the search term along with its types. Sometimes the plural form is listed as the lemma as it is the only version of the term present in the keyword list.

Table 21: Body part compound types in GeMedIC

Keyword body part lemma (other types)	Translation of keyword lemma	Compound and/or derivation types (and variants) in GeMedIC ¹²¹
Ger. fem. n. <i>ader</i> (<i>adern</i>)	‘vein’	<i>aderecht, aderlassen (aderlassē, aderlassens, aderlafen aderlessen, aderlāffin), bantadern, geader, giefader, haubtader (haubtadern), halßader, herczader (erczadern), pulfader (pulfadern), fenadern (fennadern),¹²² zeader lassen (zeaderlassen)</i>
Ger. masc. n. <i>bauch</i> (<i>bauche</i>)	‘stomach’	<i>bauchfluß, bauchstechen, bauchwe (bauchwee), bauchweetagen</i>
Ger. neut. n. <i>bein</i> (<i>beines, beins</i>)	‘bone, leg’	<i>achfelbein, beinlein (beinlen, beinlin), beinbruch (beinbrüch, beinbrüchen, beinprüch, beinprüchen), beinbrüchigen, beinschrötig, beinschrötige (beinschrotigen), gebein (gebeins, gebeines, gebeine) hüfftbein, ruckbein (rugkbein), schinbein (schynbein, schinbeinen, schinbeinnē), schulterbein (schulterbeins)</i>
Ger. fem. n. <i>pruft</i>	‘breast’	<i>armbrust, prufttücher</i>
Ger. pl. n. <i>füß</i>	‘feet’	<i>füßlīg, vierfüßiger</i>
Ger. neut. ¹²³ & pl. n. <i>gedächtnuß</i>	‘memory’	–
Ger. neut. n. <i>glid</i> (<i>glider, glidern, glides, glids</i>)	‘limb’	<i>glidwaffer</i>
Ger. fem. n. <i>hand</i> ¹²⁴	‘hand’	<i>allerhandtucht, kleyn handig (schapffs handigs), handuol (handtuol, handtnol)</i>

¹²¹ For translations, see the tables below.

¹²² This term also appears in GeMedIC as *femiadern*.

¹²³ A neuter gender is assumed to match modern German. The nominative example in the corpus could be either masculine or neuter.

¹²⁴ Here multiple composites were omitted that were too general in nature and that lacked medical context. Examples include *handwercker* ‘tradesperson,’ *zûhande* ‘at hand,’ etc.

Ger. neut. n. <i>haubt</i> (<i>haubte, haubtes, haubts, haupt, hauptes, haupts</i>)	‘head’	<i>haubtader</i> (<i>haubtad, ’ haubtadern</i>), <i>haubtfchwindel, hauptfluß</i> (<i>haubtfluß, haubtflüß</i>), <i>haubtlein, haubtgeschwer, haubtwe</i> (<i>haubtwee, haubtwee</i>)
Ger. fem. n. <i>haut</i>	‘skin’	<i>hautmachen, hautwund, poxhaut, schlangenhaut</i>
Ger. neut. n. <i>hercz</i>	‘heart’	<i>herczsichtigē</i> (<i>herczfüchtigē</i>), <i>herczsucht, herczader</i>
Ger. neut. n. <i>hirn</i> (<i>hirns</i>)	‘brain’	<i>hirnchal</i> (<i>hirnschalen, hirnschalē</i>), <i>hirnschedels hirnfel, hafenhirn, hõnerhirn, Menschenhirn, gehirne, hirntõbig</i>
Ger. fem. n. <i>hüff</i>	‘hip’	<i>hüfflin, hüffpein</i>
Ger. fem. n. <i>leber, lebern</i>	‘liver’	<i>leberfucht, leberfüchtig, leberfüchtigen, Leberkraut, heyffelebern</i>
Ger. masc. n. <i>leib</i> (<i>leibe, leibes, leibs, leyb</i>)	‘body’	<i>leiblichen, leyblich</i>
Ger. masc. n. <i>magen</i> (<i>magē, magens</i>)	‘stomach’	<i>Magenmund</i>

The following tables examine the word-formation processes of the derivations and compounds listed in Table 21 above and the subsequent paragraphs describe these processes in greater detail. The tables are first divided into the word-formation processes derivation, compounding, and complex forms. Thereafter, derivation is divided into different forms of affixation, namely prefixes and suffixes. Under compounding, the part of speech of the element in the first position is located in the left-hand column of the table with the part of speech of the second indicated in the row above the terms. Complex forms make up the final category in the tables and are considered words that are a combination of compounding and affixation or are part of an additional word formation process such as a conversion. Aspects from inflectional morphology may be mentioned but are not the focus of the analyses.

Table 22 shows the word-formation processes in *GeMedIC* when searching for Ger. fem. n. *ader* (*adern*) ‘vein.’

Table 22: Ger. fem. n. *ader* ‘vein’

Ger. fem. n. <i>ader</i> (<i>adern</i>) ‘vein’				
Word-formation process				
Derivation	Affixation	Prefixes	Ger. pl. n. <i>geader</i> ‘veins, venation’	
		Suffixes	Ger. adj. <i>aderecht</i> ‘veined’	
		adj.	n.	v.
Compounding	adj.	–	–	–
	n.		Ger. pl. n. <i>bantadern</i> ‘ligaments,’ Ger. fem. n. <i>halßader</i> ‘carotid artery,’ Ger. fem. n. <i>haubtader</i> (<i>haubtadern</i>) ‘cephalic vein/s’ (“DWB”), Ger. fem. n. <i>herczader</i> (<i>erczadern</i>) ‘pulmonary artery/arteries,’ Ger. fem. n. <i>pulfader</i> (<i>pulfadern</i>) ‘artery/arteries,’ Ger. pl. n. <i>fenadern</i> (<i>fennadern</i>) ¹²⁵ ‘veins in the brain’	–
	v.	–	Ger. fem. n. <i>giefader</i> ‘carotid artery’	–
Complex forms	Ger. neut. n. <i>aderlassen</i> (<i>aderlassē, aderlassens, aderlafen, aderleffen, aderlāffin</i>) ‘bloodletting,’ Ger. v. <i>zeaderlassen</i> (<i>zeader lassen</i>) ‘to let blood’			

The search term Ger. fem. n. *ader* ‘vein’ elicits three derivations and eight compound types. Derivations include a combination the collective prefix *ge-* and head *ader* creating *geader* meaning ‘veins’ collectively or ‘a whole system of veins.’ The second derivation consists of the head *ader* and the adj. suffix *-echt*, the mod. Ger. *-ig* in *aderig* ‘veined.’

The most common compounds are left-branching, endocentric, noun-noun constructions consisting of two free morphemes. In the compounds in Table 22 the term Ger. fem. n. *ader* ‘vein’ is the head in the second position and the determiner appears in the first position specifying the location or kind of vein. For example, the *bant* in Ger. pl. n. *bantadern* ‘ligaments’ literally means ‘band,’ describing the connective tissue. The terms *halß* ‘neck,’ *haubt* ‘head,’ and *hercz* (*ercz*) ‘heart’ directly indicate the location of the veins in the body generating the determinative terms *halßader* ‘carotid artery,’ *haubtader* ‘cephalic vein,’ and *herczader* ‘pulmonary artery,’ whereas *pulf* ‘pulse’ and *fen* ‘nerves/cord’ indicate location indirectly. For example, *pulfadern* ‘arteries’ are in fact veins used for checking a pulse and the veins leading into the brain follow the nerves in the spinal cord making *fenadern*, literally translated ‘nerve/cord veins,’ a fitting description. The endocentric and only verb-noun construct, *giefader*, is also similar in this way as *gief* constitutes the stem of Ger. v. *gießen* ‘to pour’ which could allude to a

¹²⁵ Appears in the corpus as *femiadern*.

metaphor: the carotid artery of the neck hosts the main arteries that carry or ‘pour’ the blood to the brain.

The final category is complex form. The determinative *aderlassen* ‘bloodletting,’ a compound consisting of Ger. fem. n. *ader* ‘vein’ in the first position and the head Ger. n. *lassen* ‘letting’ in the second which is a conversion of Ger. v. *lassen* ‘to let.’ It is in the complex form section because of the conversion. The final complex form is the derivational compound is Ger. v. *zeaderlassen* ‘to let blood,’ a verb consisting of a combination of the Ger. prep. *ze* ‘to’ (mod. Ger. *zu*) and *aderlassen* ‘to let blood’ that in turn can be separated into the n. *ader* ‘vein’ and the v. *lassen* ‘to let,’ the word formation process of which is explained above. The search term *ader* ‘vein’ did not elicit any names of illnesses or symptoms.

The next table explores the derivatives and compounds containing Ger. masc. n. *bauch* ‘stomach.’

Table 23: Ger. masc. n. *bauch* ‘stomach’

Ger. masc. n. <i>bauch</i> (<i>bauche</i>) ‘stomach’				
Word-formation process				
Compounding		adj.	n.	v.
	n.	–	Ger. masc. n. <i>bauchfluß</i> ‘diarrhea,’ Ger. neut. n. <i>bauchwe</i> (<i>bauchwee</i>) ‘stomachache’	–
Complex form	Ger. neut. n. <i>bauchstechen</i> ‘stomach pain,’ Ger. pl. n. <i>bauchwee</i> <i>tagen</i> ‘days with a stomachache’			

The first compounds are Ger. masc. n. *bauchfluß* ‘diarrhea’ and Ger. neut. n. *bauchwe* (*bauchwee*) ‘stomachache’ are endocentric compounds composed of nouns with Ger. masc. n. *bauch* ‘stomach’ serving as the determiner in the first position and the heads Ger. masc. *fluß* ‘flow’ and Ger. masc. noun *we* ‘pain’ in the second. The first complex word-formation process is the endocentric complex form Ger. neut. n. *bauchstechen*. The first component is Ger. masc. n. *bauch* ‘stomach’ which serves as a determiner for the head, namely the nominal conversion of Ger. v. *stechen* ‘to sting, to jab.’ Although the second complex form is also an NN compound, it has three components. The term is Ger. pl. n. *bauchwee* *tagen* ‘days with a stomachache’ and consists of the determiner Ger. neut. n. *bauchwee* ‘stomachache’ and Ger. pl. *tagen* ‘days.’ The term *bauchwee*, in turn, is comprised of Ger. masc. n. *bauch* ‘stomach,’ Ger. neut. n. *wee* ‘pain.’ All terms found by

using the search term *bauch* elicit word formations indicating an illness or describing symptoms. All four-word formations constitute the name of an illness or symptom, namely Ger. masc. n. *bauchfluß* ‘diarrhea,’ Ger. neut. n. *bauchstechen* ‘stomach pain,’ Ger. neut. n. *bauchwe* ‘stomachache,’ and Ger. pl. n. *bauchweetagen* ‘days with a stomachache.’

The next table explores word formations containing Ger. masc. n. *bein* ‘bone, leg.’

Table 24: Ger. neut. n. *bein* ‘bone’

Ger. neut. n. <i>bein</i> (<i>beines, beins</i>) ‘bone’ ¹²⁶				
Word-formation process				
Derivation	Affixation	Prefixes	Ger. neut. n. <i>gebein</i> (<i>gebeins, gebeines, gebeine</i> ¹²⁷) ‘bones (collective noun)’	
		Suffixes	Ger. neut. ¹²⁸ n. & pl. <i>beinlein</i> (<i>beinlen, beinlin</i>) ‘little bone, lice’	
Compounding				
Compounding	n.	adj.	n.	v.
			Ger. neut. n. <i>achselbein</i> ‘shoulder bone,’ Ger. masc. n. <i>beinbruch</i> ‘fracture’ (<i>beinbrüch, beinbrüchen, beinprüch, beinprüchen</i>), Ger. neut. n. <i>hüftbein</i> ‘hipbone,’ Ger. neut. n. <i>schinbein</i> ‘shinbone’ (<i>schynbein, schinbeinen, schinbeinnē</i>), Ger. neut. n. <i>schulterbein</i> (<i>schulterbeins</i>), Ger. neut. n. <i>ruckbein</i> (<i>rugkbein</i>) ‘backbone’	
Complex forms	Ger. pl. n. <i>beinbrüchigen</i> ‘people with broken bones,’ Ger. adj. <i>beinschrötig, (beinschrötige, beinschrotigen)</i> ‘comminuted, fractured’			

There are two derivations that include Ger. masc. n. *bein* ‘bone’ in *GeMedIC*. The first is Ger. neut. n. *gebein* with a collective *ge-* prefix meaning ‘bones’ and in the second example *bein* appears with a diminutive suffix *-lein* with two different meanings present in the corpus, namely ‘little bone’ and ‘lice’ (“DWB”).

The compounds are all endocentric and follow a free-morpheme, noun-noun pattern: Ger. neut. n. *achselbein* ‘shoulder bone’ with the determiner Ger. fem. n. *achsel*

¹²⁶ This is an outdated form that was common in Bavaria, Austria, and Switzerland (“bein” 2022).

¹²⁷ This is not a circumflex, as the *-e* ending is a declension in the dative case.

¹²⁸ Although not evident by data in the corpus, it is assumed that the gender here is neuter to match the suffix *-lein*.

‘place where the upper arm and shoulder meet;’ Ger. masc.¹²⁹ n. *beinbruch* ‘fracture’ with Ger. masc. n. *bruch* ‘break’ acting as the head; *hüfftbein* ‘hipbone’ with Ger. fem. n. *hüfft* ‘hip’ as a determiner; *schinbein* ‘shinbone’ with Ger. fem. n. *schin* ‘tibia’ (“DWB”) acting as a determiner; and finally *schulterbein* ‘shoulder bone’ with Ger. fem. n. *schulter* ‘humerus’ (“DWB”) playing the role of determiner. The final term is *ruckbein* ‘backbone’ which is a noun-noun compound consisting of an endocentric Ger. masc. n. *rück* ‘back’ (cf. “DWB”) as the determiner and Ger. neut. n. *bein* ‘bone’ as the head.

The complex forms include Ger. pl. n. *beinbrüchigen* ‘people with broken bones/legs’ consists of Ger. adj. *beingbrüchig*, in turn either consisting of Ger. masc. n. *beinbruch* and adjectival suffix *-UL-ig* or Ger. masc. n. *bein* ‘bone, leg’ and Ger. adj. *brüchig* ‘fracturable.’ With the second option, the Ger. adj. *brüchig*, in turn, is a combination of Ger. masc. n. *bruch* ‘break’ and the Ger. sg. adj. suffix *-UL-ig* and the inflectional adj. suffix *-en*. The *-en* suffix can also be separated into the nominal *-e* suffix, a conversion making the adjective a noun, and the *-n* ending indicating the dative plural. The final complex forms include Ger. adj. *beinschrötig* ‘comminuted’ which is a compound consisting of Ger. neut. n. *bein* ‘bone’ and Ger. fem. n. *schrötig* ‘junky,’ itself composed of Ger. fem. n. *schrot* ‘junk’ and the Ger. adj. suffix preceded by umlauts *-UL-ig*. This could alternatively be interpreted as the combination of Germ. masc. *beinschrot* ‘an injury extending to the bone’ (cf. “FWB”).

The next table shows the word-formation processes in *GeMedIC* containing Ger. fem. n. *pruft* ‘breast.’

Table 25: Ger. fem. n. *bruft* ‘breast’

Ger. fem. n. <i>bruft</i> (<i>pruft</i>) ‘breast’				
Word-formation process				
		adj.	n.	v.
Compounding	n.		Ger. fem. n. <i>armbruft</i> ‘crossbow’ (“DWB”), referring to a crossbow wound in the text (Brunschwieg 1497: 197), <i>pruftücher</i> ‘pectoral fascia’ (“DWB”)	

Table 25 shows two free-morpheme, noun-noun compounds. The first, Ger. fem. n. *armbruft* ‘crossbow,’ has Ger. masc. n. *arm* ‘arm’ as the first element and Ger. fem. n.

¹²⁹ It is not apparent in the corpus if *bruch* is masculine or neuter, but it is masculine in mod. German.

pruft ‘breast’ as the second. This is a rarely used construction meaning ‘crossbow;’ its definition cannot be drawn from the two components from which it is comprised making the term an exocentric compound. The second word is *prufttücher* ‘pectoral fascia’ (“DWB”) in which Ger. fem. n. *pruft* ‘breast’ is the determiner and first element while Ger. pl. n. *tücher* ‘cloths’ makes up the second. Ger. pl. n. *tücher*, in turn, is composed of Ger. neut. n. *tuch* ‘cloth’ and the plural marker *-UL-er*. Neither term is an illness nor a symptom.

The next table explores word formations containing Ger. pl. n. *füß* ‘feet.’

Table 26: Ger. pl. n. *füß* ‘feet’

Ger. pl. n. <i>füß</i> ‘feet’			
Word-formation process			
Derivation	Affixation	Suffixes	Ger. masc. n. <i>füßlīg</i> ‘lice, little worms’ ¹³⁰
Complex form	Ger. adj. <i>vierfüßiger</i> ‘four-footed’		

The first word-formation process takes Ger. pl. n. *füß* ‘feet’ and the nominal, diminutive suffix *-līg* to create the exocentric Ger. masc. n. *füßlīg* ‘lice, little worms.’ The Ger. adj. *vier* ‘four’ and the Ger. adj. *füßig* ‘footed,’ in turn comprised of Ger. pl. n. *füß* ‘feet’ and the Ger. adj. suffix *-ig*, and the Ger. nominal suffix *-er* make up the complex form Ger. adj. *vierfüßiger* ‘four-footed.’ Neither term including *füß* ‘feet’ constitutes an illness nor a symptom.

The next table shows the word formation containing Ger. neut. n. *glid* ‘limb.’

Table 27: Ger. neut. n. *glid* (*glider, glidern, glides, glids*) ‘limb’

Ger. neut. n. <i>glid</i> (<i>glider, glidern, glides, glids</i>) ‘limb’				
Word-formation process				
		adj.	n.	v.
Compounding	n.	–	Ger. neut. n. <i>glidwaffer</i> ‘synovial/joint fluid’	–

¹³⁰ This is the definition from the text (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 208). The DWB offers other more established translations, namely a ‘child born with their feet first,’ ‘a washcloth used to wash feet,’ etc., but context points to the meaning ‘lice.’

The noun-noun, endocentric compound above consists of the determiner Ger. neut. n. *glid* ‘limb’ in the first position followed by Ger. neut. n. *waffer* ‘water’ creating Ger. neut. n. *glidwaffer* ‘synovial/joint fluid.’ This is neither a symptom nor an illness.

The next table shows word formations including Ger. fem. n. *hand* ‘hand.’

Table 28: Ger. fem. n. *hand* ‘hand’

Ger. fem. n. <i>hand</i> ‘hand’				
Word-formation process				
Derivation	Affixation	Suffixes	<i>(kleyn) handig/ (fchafpffs) handigs</i> ‘handy, nimble’	
Compounding		adj.	n.	v.
	n.	<i>handuol</i> <i>(handtuol/handtnol)</i>	‘handful’ –	–

Results that include Ger. fem. n. *hand* ‘hand’ are the compounds *handig* ‘handy, nimble’ with the derivational adj. suffix *-ig* and the noun-adjective compound *handuol* ‘handful’ used as a unit of measurement; *hand* appears as the head in both terms. Neither term represents an illness nor a symptom.

The next table shows the word-formation processes of corpus entries containing the search term Ger. neut. n. *haubt* ‘head.’

Table 29: Ger. neut. n. *haubt* ‘head’

Ger. neut. n. <i>haubt</i> (<i>haubte, haubtes, haubts, haupt, hauptes, haupts</i>) ‘head’				
Word-formation process				
Derivation	Affixation	Suffixes	Ger. neut. n. <i>haubtlein</i> ‘little head’	
Compounding		adj.	n.	v.
	n.	–	Ger. fem. n. <i>haubtader</i> ‘cephalic vein’ <i>(haubtad’, haubtadern)</i> , Ger. pl. n. <i>haubtgeschwer</i> ‘headaches,’ Ger. masc. n. <i>haubtschwindel</i> ‘vertigo,’ Ger. neut n. <i>haubtwee</i> ‘headache’ (<i>haubtwee,</i> <i>haubtwe</i>), Ger. masc. n. <i>hauptfluß</i> ‘rheuma’ (<i>haubtfluß, haubtflüß</i>)	–

Only one entry falls under derivation, namely Ger. neut. n. *haubtlein* ‘little head’ with Ger. neut. n. *haubt* ‘head’ as the root followed by the dim. suffix *-lein*. All compounds are endocentric, noun-noun constructions. Ger. fem. n. *haubt/haupt* ‘head’ comprises the first part of each compound and acts as the determiner. The second components make up

the heads of the words and include Ger. fem. n. *ader* ‘vein’ in Ger. fem. n. *haubtader* ‘cephalic vein;’ Ger. pl. n. *geschwer* ‘aches’ in Ger. pl. n. *haubtgeschwer* ‘headaches;’ Ger. masc. n. *schwindel* ‘dizziness’ in Ger. masc. n. *haubtschwindel* ‘vertigo;’ Ger. neut. n. *wee* (*we*) ‘ache’ in Ger. neut. n. *haubtwee* ‘headache;’ and Ger. masc. n. *fluß* ‘flow’ in Ger. masc. n. *hauptfluß* ‘rheuma.’ Four of the six word formations are illnesses or symptoms, including Ger. pl. n. *haubtgeschwer* ‘headaches,’ Ger. masc. n. *haubtschwindel* ‘vertigo,’ Ger. neut. n. *haubtwee* ‘headache,’ and Ger. masc. n. *hauptfluß* ‘rheuma.’

Table 30 depicts the word-formation processes containing the term Ger. fem. n. *haut* ‘skin.’

Table 30: Ger. fem. n. *haut* ‘skin’

Ger. fem. n. <i>haut</i> ‘skin’			
Word-formation process			
		adj.	n.
Compounding	n.	–	Ger. fem. n. <i>poxhaut</i> ‘rash, pimples,’ Ger. fem. n. <i>schlangenhaut</i> ‘snakeskin,’ Ger. fem. n. <i>hautwund</i> ‘skin wound’
			Ger. v. <i>hautmachen</i> ‘to create skin, to heal skin’

All word-formation processes are endocentric compounds. Three are noun-noun compounds; two have Ger. fem. n. *haut* ‘skin’ as the second component, namely Ger. fem. n. *poxhaut* ‘rash, pimples’ with Ger. pl. n. *pox* ‘pocks’ as the second and then Ger. fem. n. *schlangenhaut* ‘snakeskin’ with the first component Ger. pl. n. *schlangen* ‘snakes.’ The final noun-noun compound is Ger. fem. n. *hautwund* ‘skin wound’ with Ger. fem. n. *haut* ‘skin’ as the determiner and first component and Ger. fem. n. *wund* ‘wound’ as the second. The verb-noun compound is Ger. v. *hautmachen* ‘to create skin’ and is a combination of Ger. fem. n. *haut* ‘skin’ as the first element and the second Ger. v. *machen* ‘to create.’ Three of the four terms represent illnesses or symptoms, namely Ger. fem. n. *poxhaut* ‘rash, pimples,’ Ger. fem. n. *schlangenhaut* ‘snakeskin,’ and Ger. fem. n. *hautwund* ‘skin wound.’ Here **haut** appears as both the first and second element in the illnesses.

The next table shows the word-formation processes of terms containing the term Ger. neut. n. *hercz* ‘heart.’

Table 31: Ger. neut. n. *hercz* ‘heart’

Ger. neut. n. <i>hercz</i> ‘heart’				
Word-formation process				
		adj.	n.	v.
Compounding	n.	–	Ger. fem. n. <i>herczader</i> ‘pulmonary artery,’ Ger. fem. n. <i>herczfucht</i> ‘heart illness’	–
Complex form	Ger. pl. n. <i>herczfichtigē</i> ¹³¹ (<i>herczfüchtigē</i>) ‘those with a sick heart’			

There are three words with medical reference containing Ger. neut. n. *hercz* ‘heart’ in *GeMedIC*. There are two endocentric compounds in the corpus, namely Ger. fem. n. *herczader* ‘pulmonary artery’ and Ger. fem. n. *herczfucht* ‘heart illness.’ Ger. neut. n. *hercz* ‘heart’ make up the first component and determiner in each example and the second components are Ger. fem. n. *ader* ‘vein’ in Ger. fem. n. *herczader* ‘pulmonary artery’ and Ger. fem. n. *fucht* ‘illness’ in Ger. fem. n. *herczfucht* ‘heart illness’ and act as the heads of the words. There is one endocentric complex form, namely Ger. pl. n. *herczfüchtigē* ‘those with a sick heart,’ containing the Ger. neut. n. *hercz* ‘heart’ as the first component and determiner Ger. adj. *füchtig* ‘sick’ as the second, which in turn is comprised of Ger. fem. n. *fucht* ‘illness’ acting as the head. This is followed by the Ger. adj. suffix *-ig* and the final component *-ē*—grammatically a dat. pl. adj. ending that serves as a conversion example as the term is used as a noun. Two of the three terms listed in the table refer to illnesses, namely Ger. fem. n. *herczfucht* ‘heart illness’ and the closely related Ger. pl. n. *herczfichtigē* ‘those with a sick heart.’ Both have *hercz* as the first component of the compound.

The next table shows the word-formation patterns present in Ger. neut. n. *hirn* ‘brain.’

¹³¹ Ger. pl. n. *herczfichtigē* ‘those with a sick heart’ spelled with an <i> instead of a <ü> instead of an <i> may indicate an East Swabian *Entrundung* ‘derounding’ or dialectal difference. The orthographic form *herczfüchtig* is referenced repeatedly in Wörterbuchnetz references.

Table 32: Ger. neut. n. *hirn* (*hirns*) ‘brain’

Ger. neut. n. <i>hirn</i> (<i>hirns</i>) ‘brain’				
Word-formation process				
Derivation	Affixation	Prefixes	Ger. neut. n. <i>gehirne</i> ‘brain’	
Compounding	n.	adj.	n.	v.
		–	neut. n. <i>hasenhirn</i> ‘rabbit brain,’ Ger. fem. n. <i>hirnschal</i> ‘brain pan’ (<i>hirnschalen</i> , <i>hirnschalē</i>), Ger. masc. gen. n. <i>hirnschedels</i> ‘of the cranium,’ Ger. neut. n. <i>hirnfe</i> ‘meninges,’ Ger. Ger. neut. n. <i>honerhirn</i> ‘chicken brain,’ Ger. neut. n. <i>Menschenhirn</i> ‘human brain’	–
Complex form	Ger. adj. <i>hirntöbig</i> ‘sick in the head, crazy, dumb’			

The term under derivation includes a combination the collective prefix *ge-*, *hirn*, the head of the word, and a dative declensional suffix *-e* making *gehirne* ‘brain.’ The compounds are endocentric. The terms have Ger. neut. n. *hirn* ‘brain’ as the secondary component and acting as the head, namely Ger. neut. n. *hasenhirn* ‘rabbit brain’ with the first element being Ger. masc. *hase* ‘rabbit’ followed by the paradigmatic *Fugenelement -n-*, a remnant of a genitive inflectional ending. In the next compound Ger. neut. n. *hirn* ‘brain’ is the determiner with Ger. fem. n. *schal* ‘crust, shell’ acting as the head to create Ger. fem. n. *hirnschal* ‘brain pan.’ Ger. neut. n. *hirn* ‘brain’ is also the determiner for both Ger. masc. gen. n. *hirnschedels* ‘of the cranium’ with *schedel* ‘skull’ acting as the head followed by the gen. suffix *-s* and Ger. neut. n. *hirnfe* ‘meninges’ with Ger. neut. n. *fe* ‘skin, fur’ acting as the head. The next compounds have Ger. neut. n. *hirn* ‘brain’ as the head and include Ger. neut. n. *honerhirn* ‘chicken brain’ with the first element being Ger. pl. gen. n. *honer* ‘of the chickens—the genitive also playing the role here as a paradigmatic *Fugenelement* ‘linking morph.’ The final compound, Ger. neut. n. *Menschenhirn* ‘human brain,’ also has Ger. neut. n. *hirn* ‘brain’ as the head along with the first element being Ger. pl. gen. n. *Menschen* ‘of the humans.’ The complex form is the endocentric Ger. adj. *hirntöbig* ‘sick in the head, crazy, dumb’ and consists of Ger. neut. n. *hirn* ‘brain’ and Ger. adj. *töbig* ‘stupid’ which in turn can be divided into the Ger. adj. *tob* ‘dumb’ and the adj. suffix *-Ulig*. This is the only term describing a symptom with *hirn* acting as the determiner in the first position.

Table 33 shows the word-formation processes of terms in *GeMedIC* containing Ger. fem. n. *Hüff* ‘hip.’

Table 33: Ger. fem. n. *Hüff* ‘hip’

Ger. fem. n. <i> Hüff</i> ‘hip’				
Word-formation process				
Derivation	Affixation	Suffixes	Ger. pl. n. <i> Hüfflin</i> ‘little hips’	
Compounding		adj.	n.	v.
	n.	–	Ger. neut. n. <i> Hüftpein</i> ‘hip bone’	–

There are two words in *GeMedIC* containing Ger. fem. n. *Hüff* ‘hip.’ The first is Ger. pl. n. *Hüfflin* ‘little hips’ with the derivational diminutive suffix *-lin*. The second is a noun-noun compound, namely Ger. neut. n. *Hüftpein* ‘hip bone’ comprised of the free morphemes Ger. fem. n. *Hüft* ‘hip’ acting as the determiner in the first position and Ger. neut. n. *pein* ‘bone’ the head. Neither of the terms are a symptom nor an illness.

Table 34 depicts the word-formation processes of terms that contain Ger. fem. n. *leber* ‘liver.’

Table 34: Ger. fem. n. *leber* (*lebern*) ‘liver’

Ger. fem. n. <i> leber</i> (<i> lebern</i>) ‘liver’				
Word-formation process				
Compounding		adj.	n.	v.
	adj.	–	Ger. pl. n. <i> heysfelebern</i> ‘hot livers’	–
	n.	–	Ger. fem. n. <i> leberfucht</i> ‘hepatitis,’ Ger. fem. n. <i> Leberkraut</i> ‘name for multiple herbs that are good for the liver’ (“DWB”)	–
Complex form	Ger. adj. <i> leberfüchtig</i> ‘sick in the liver,’ Ger. pl. n. <i> leberfüchtigen</i> ‘those sick in the liver/sick with hepatitis’			

The compounds are endocentric and consist of the adjective-noun compound Ger. pl. n. *heysfelebern* ‘hot livers’ with Ger. adj. *heysfe* ‘hot’ with the inflectional affix *-e* and Ger. pl. n. *lebern* ‘livers.’ The final two are noun-noun compounds with Ger. fem. n. *leber* ‘liver’ acting as the first component and determiner in each word; Ger. fem. n. *leberfucht* ‘hepatitis’ has Ger. fem. n. *fucht* ‘illness’ as the second component and head of the word while Ger. neut. n. *Leberkraut* ‘name for multiple herbs that are good for the liver’

(“DWB”) has Ger. neut. n. *kraut* ‘herb’ in that position. Complex forms containing Ger. fem. n. *leber* ‘liver’ are all endocentric and include Ger. adj. *leberfüchtig* ‘sick in the liver’ with Ger. fem. n. *leber* ‘liver’ making up the first component and Ger. adj. *füchtig* ‘sick’ the second. Ger. adj. *füchtig* ‘sick,’ in turn, is comprised of Ger. fem. n. *sucht* ‘sick’ and the Ger. adj. suffix *-UL-ig*. Ger. pl. n. *leberfüchtigen* ‘those sick in the liver/sick with hepatitis’ has the same structure with an adj. suffix *-en* used for the dative plural, but is used here as a noun, thereby signifying a conversion. *Leberkraut* is the only term in this set that does not represent a symptom or an illness. The search term **leber** is found both as both the first and second element.

The next table shows the word-formation processes for terms including Ger. neut. n. *leib* ‘body’ that are medical in nature and refer to the human body.

Table 35: Ger. masc. n. *leib* ‘body’

Ger. masc. n. <i>leib</i> (<i>leibe, leibes, leibs, leyb</i>) ‘body’			
Word-formation process			
Derivation	Affixation	Suffixes	Ger. adj. <i>leyblich</i> ‘alive’
Complex form	Ger. pl. n. <i>leiblichen</i> ‘those who are alive’		

Table 35 shows the derivative Ger. adj. *leyblich* ‘alive’ composed of the free morpheme Ger. neut. n. *leib* ‘body’ with the adj. suffix *-lich*. Ger. pl. n. *leiblichen* ‘those who are alive’ has the same structure with an adj. suffix *-en* used to mark the dative plural, but is used here as a noun, thereby going through a conversion process and considered a complex form. Neither term constitutes a symptom nor an illness.

The final table shows a word-formation process for the term that includes Ger. masc. n. *magen* ‘stomach.’

Table 36: Ger. masc. n. *magen* (*magē, magens*) ‘stomach’

Ger. masc. n. <i>magen</i> (<i>magē, magens</i>) ‘stomach’				
Word-formation process				
		adj.	n.	v.
Compounding	n.	–	Ger. masc. n. <i>magenmund</i> ‘orifice of the stomach’	–

Only one word in *GeMedIC* contains the word Ger. masc. n. *magen* ‘stomach,’ namely the noun-noun compound Ger. masc. n. *magenmund* ‘orifice of the stomach.’ Ger. masc. n. *magen* ‘stomach’ is the head of the word while Ger. masc. n. *mund* ‘mouth’ is the determiner, describing the location in the stomach further and is not a symptom nor an illness. This is an endocentric compound.

The above-listed tables show nominal compounds containing the body parts listed in Section 5.2.2. Of the select 62 words containing body parts, 21 describe a symptom or name an illness (nearly 34%) and Table 37 shows this at a glance:

Table 37: Word formation types that represent an illness or describe symptoms

Keyword tokens that represent a body part (type variants)	Translation	Total word formation types	Word formation types that are an illness or describe symptoms
Ger. fem. n. <i>ader</i> (<i>adern</i>)	‘vein’	11	0
Ger. masc. n. <i>bauch</i> (<i>bauche</i>)	‘stomach’	4	4
Ger. neut. n. <i>bein</i> (<i>beines, beins</i>)	‘bone, leg’	10	3
Ger. fem. n. <i>pruft</i>	‘breast’	2	0
Ger. pl. n. <i>fuß</i>	‘feet’	2	0
Ger. neut. ¹³² & pl. n. <i>gedächtnuß</i>	‘memory’	0	0
Ger. neut. n. <i>glid</i> (<i>glider, glidern, glides, glids</i>)	‘limb’	1	0
Ger. fem. n. <i>hand</i> ¹³³	‘hand’	3	0
Ger. neut. n. <i>haubt</i> (<i>haubte, haubtes, haubts, haupt, hauptes, haupts</i>)	‘head’	6	4
Ger. fem. n. <i>Haut</i>	‘skin’	4	3
Ger. neut. n. <i>hercz</i>	‘heart’	3	2
Ger. neut. n. <i>hirn</i> (<i>hirns</i>)	‘brain’	8	1
Ger. fem. n. <i>hüff</i>	‘hip’	2	0
Ger. fem. n. <i>lebern</i> (<i>lebern</i>)	‘liver’	5	4
Ger. masc. n. <i>leib</i> (<i>leibe, leibes, leibs, leyb</i>)	‘body’	2	0
Ger. masc. n. <i>magen</i> (<i>magē, magens</i>)	‘stomach’	1	0

¹³² A neuter gender is assumed to match modern German. The nominative example in the corpus could be either masculine or neuter.

¹³³ Here multiple composites were omitted that were too general in nature and were not topics in medical jargon. Examples include *handwercker* ‘tradesperson,’ *zûhande* ‘at hand,’ etc.

The table above shows that seven of the sixteen keyword body parts in *GeMedIC* are used in word formations that describe symptoms or represent illnesses, namely Ger. masc. n. *bauch* ‘stomach,’ Ger. neut. n. *bein* ‘bone, leg,’ Ger. neut. n. *haubt* ‘head,’ Ger. fem. n. *haut* ‘skin,’ Ger. neut. n. *hercz* ‘heart,’ Ger. neut. n. *hirn* ‘brain,’ and Ger. fem. n. *leber*, *lebern* ‘liver.’

In summary, searching for the compounding and derivational word formations that include the body parts listed in 5.2.2 elicits 64 complex terms with 21 of these naming symptoms or illnesses. These 21 illnesses are only created using seven of the 16 keywords. Although this study includes multiple derivations and complex word formations, most processes including body parts are left-branching, endocentric, noun-noun compounds—a typical German word formation process.

5.3.2 *Elements and qualities*

GeMedIC has three keyword lemmas in the category *Classical elements and qualities* from Subsection 5.2.4 namely Ger. fem. n. *feür* ‘fire,’ Ger. fem. n. *feúcht* ‘humidity, moisture,’ and Ger. fem. & masc. *lufft* ‘air.’ This chapter begins with these three lemmas, uses them as search terms to create subcorpora of the seven words before and after each search term, and then compares the lexicon of these subcorpora with the table in Riha (2014: 12) in which she shows corresponding topics in humorism:¹³⁴

¹³⁴ Riha (1993) also addresses this subject (Riha 1993a: 35–36).

Table 38: Characteristics attributed to an imbalance of humors

<i>Primärqualitäten</i> 'primary qualities'	<i>warm + feucht</i> 'warm + humid'	<i>warm + trocken</i> 'warm + dry'	<i>kalt + feucht</i> 'cold + humid'	<i>kalt + trocken</i> 'cold + dry'
<i>Elemente</i> 'elements'	<i>Luft</i> 'air'	<i>Feuer</i> 'fire'	<i>Wasser</i> 'water'	<i>Erde</i> 'earth'
<i>Körpersäfte</i> 'humors'	<i>Blut</i> 'blood'	<i>Gelbe Galle</i> 'yellow bile'	<i>Schleim</i> 'mucus'	<i>Schwarze Galle</i> 'black bile'
<i>Temperamente</i> 'temperaments'	<i>Sanguiniker</i> 'sanguine type'	<i>Choleriker</i> 'choleric type'	<i>Phlegmatiker</i> 'phlegmatic type'	<i>Melancholiker</i> 'melancholic type'
<i>Farben</i> 'colors'	<i>rot</i> 'red'	<i>Gelb</i> 'yellow'	<i>weiß</i> 'white'	<i>schwarz</i> 'black'
<i>Geschmack</i> 'taste'	<i>süß</i> 'sweet'	<i>bitter</i> 'bitter'	<i>salzig</i> 'salty'	<i>sauer</i> 'sour'
<i>Tageszeit</i> 'time of day'	<i>Morgen</i> 'morning'	<i>Mittag</i> 'midday'	<i>Nacht</i> 'night'	<i>Abend</i> 'evening'
<i>Jahreszeit</i> 'season'	<i>Frühling</i> 'spring'	<i>Sommer</i> 'summer'	<i>Winter</i> 'winter'	<i>Herbst</i> 'fall'
<i>Geschlecht</i> 'gender'	-	<i>Mann</i> 'man'	<i>Frau</i> 'woman'	-
<i>Lebensalter</i> 'age'	<i>Jugend</i> 'youth'	<i>Erwachsenenalter</i> (<i>des Mannes</i>) 'male adulthood'	<i>Kindesalter</i> 'child'	<i>Greisenalter</i> 'elderly'
<i>Organe, Gewebe</i> 'organs, tissue'	<i>Herz, Leber, Muskeln</i> 'heart, liver, muscles'	<i>Gallenblase</i> 'gall bladder'	<i>Gehirn, Magen/Darm, Nieren/Blase, Fett</i> 'brain, stomach/intestine, kidneys, bladder, fat'	<i>Milz, Knochen, Sehnen</i> 'spleen, bones, tissue'

(Riha 2014: 12)

Riha's table combines Empedocles' four elements with corresponding characteristics from the humorism taught by Hippocrates (4th cent. BCE) and Galen (2nd cent. CE), among other scholars. These elements, humors, and characteristics are categorized according to their corresponding qualities, namely *warm + feucht* 'warm + moist,' *warm + trocken* 'warm + dry,' *kalt + feucht* 'cold + humid,' and *kalt + trocken* 'cold + dry.' For example, the column and quality *warm + feucht* 'warm + moist' corresponds to the element *Luft* 'air,' the bodily fluid *Blut* 'blood,' the temperament *Sanguiniker* 'sanguine type,' the color *rot* 'red,' the taste *süß* 'sweet,' *Morgen* 'morning' as the time of day, *Frühling* 'spring' as the time of year, the age of *Jugend* 'youth,' and the organs *Herz* 'heart,' *Leber* 'liver,' and *Muskeln* 'muscles.' This table serves as a reference for collocations in the subcorpora.

Table 39 below shows how often the words listed in Table 38 appear as collocations in a span of seven words before and seven words after Ger. fem. n. *feür* 'fire' in *GeMedIC*. The subcorpus is the result of searching for all word types for 'fire,' namely

by using the query *feür|feüer|feiüer|feüer|feüer|feüer|feüer|fewer|fewer|fewer|fewer* and saving the ± 7 collocations in one txt file. In the following tables, the search term first appears as it does in Riha (2014: 12) followed by an English translation and then the search query. Frequencies occur to the right of the search term.

Table 39: Frequencies of humors, elements, and humoristic characteristics surrounding the search term Ger. neut n. *feür* ‘fire’

Frequencies of humors, elements, and humoristic characteristics for Ger. <i>feür</i> ‘fire’								
<i>Primärqualitäten</i> ‘primary qualities’	<i>warm</i> ‘warm’ + <i>feucht</i> ‘moist,’ w*rm* + manual	0	<i>warm</i> ‘warm’ + <i>trocken</i> ‘dry,’ w*rm* + manual	0	<i>kalt</i> ‘cold’ + <i>feucht</i> ‘moist,’ k*lt* + manual	0	<i>kalt</i> ‘cold’ + <i>trocken</i> ‘dry,’ k*lt*+ manual	0
<i>Elemente</i> ‘elements’	<i>Luft</i> ‘air,’ l*ft*	8	<i>Feuer</i> ‘fire’ ¹³⁵	12 3	<i>Wasser</i> ‘water,’ w*s*r*	11	<i>Erde</i> ‘earth,’ er* ¹³⁶	4
<i>Körpersäfte</i> ‘humors’	<i>Blut</i> ‘blood,’ plüt	2	<i>Gelbe Galle</i> ‘yellow bile,’ gal*	0	<i>Schleim</i> ‘mucus,’ schl*m	0	<i>Schwarze Galle</i> ‘black bile,’ gal*	
<i>Temperamente</i> ‘temperaments’	<i>Sanguiniker</i> ‘sanguine type,’ san*	0	<i>Choleriker</i> ‘choleric type,’ c*	0	<i>Phlegmatiker</i> ‘phlegmatic type,’ fl*	0	<i>Melancholiker</i> ‘melancholic type,’ mel*	0
<i>Farben</i> ‘colors’	<i>rot</i> ‘red,’ rot*	1	<i>gelb</i> ‘yellow,’ *lb*	0	<i>weiß</i> ‘white,’ we*	0	<i>schwarz</i> ‘black,’ schw*r*	1
<i>Geschmack</i> ‘taste’	<i>süß</i> ‘sweet,’ s*	0	<i>bitter</i> ‘bitter,’ bit*	0	<i>Salzig</i> ‘salty,’ sal*	0	<i>sauer</i> ‘sour,’ sau*	0
<i>Tageszeit</i> ‘time of day’	<i>Morgen</i> ‘morning,’ mo*	0	<i>Mittag</i> ‘midday,’ *ag*	0	<i>Nacht</i> ‘night,’ na*	0	<i>Abend</i> ‘evening,’ ab*	0
<i>Jahreszeit</i> ‘season’	<i>Frühling</i> ‘spring,’ fr*	0	<i>Sommer</i> ‘summer,’ s*m*	1	<i>Winter</i> ‘winter,’ w*n*	0	<i>Herbst</i> ‘fall,’ h*r*s*	0
<i>Geschlecht</i> ‘gender’			<i>Mann</i> ‘man,’ m*n* m*nl*	0	<i>Frau</i> ‘woman,’ fr* we*l*	0		
<i>Lebensalter</i> ‘age’	<i>Jugend</i> ‘youth,’ j*g*	1 13	<i>Erwachsenalter</i> (des Mannes) ‘adult-age (of a man),’ erw*	0	<i>Kindesalter</i> ‘children’s age,’ k*nd*	0	<i>Greisena lter</i> ‘old age,’ *alt*	0

¹³⁵ The search term used is the query *feür|feüer|feiüer|feüer|feüer|feüer|feüer|fewer|fewer|fewer|fewer*.

¹³⁶ Here Ger. neut. n. *erdreich* ‘earth’ is also counted.

¹³⁷ Ger. masc. n. *jung* ‘boy.’

Organe, Gewebe 'organs, tissues'	Herz 'heart,' her*	0	Gallenblase 'gallbladder,' *las*	0	Gehirn 'brain,' g*h* hir*	0	Milz 'spleen' m*l*	0
	Leber 'liver,' l*b*	2		Magen/Darm 'stomach/colo n,' mag*/dar*	1/0	Knochen 'bones,' kn* b*n*	0	
	Muskeln 'muscles,' m*s*	0		Nieren/Blase 'kidneys/bladd er,' n*r*/bl* pl*	0/0	Sehnen 'tendons,' s*n*	0	
				fett 'fat,' f*t*	0		0	

The table shows that the search term Ger. *feuer* 'fire' appears 123 times within *GeMedIC* and appears most often in collocations with the other natural elements, namely *Luft* 'air' with eight occurrences, *Wasser* 'water' with eleven and *Erde* 'earth' with four. The next most frequent occurrences are with the humor/bodily fluid *Blut* 'blood' and the organ *Leber* 'liver' with two occurrences. However, neither of those categories are part of fire's *warm + trocken* 'warm + dry' category, but rather *warm + feucht* 'warm + moist.' Other occurrences include one for *schwarz* 'black' under the 'cold + dry' category, one for *rot* 'red' under 'warm + moist,' one for *Sommer* 'summer' under 'warm + dry,' matching fire, one for *Jugend* 'youth' under 'warm + moist,' and one for *Magen* 'stomach' under 'cold + moist.'

The next table shows how often the words in the table in Riha (2014) appear as collocations seven words before and seven words after Ger. fem. n. *feucht* 'humidity, moisture.' The subcorpus consists of the concordance lines found for all types of 'humidity, moisture' using the query *fe*cht**. There are 822 occurrences for the query all together.

Table 40: Frequencies of words surrounding the search term Ger. fem. n. *feucht* ‘humidity, moisture’

Frequencies of words for Ger. <i>feucht</i> ‘humidity, moisture’								
<i>Primärqualitäten</i> ‘primary qualities’	<i>warm</i> ‘warm’ + <i>feucht</i> ‘moist,’ *warm* *wer m*	40	<i>warm</i> ‘warm’ + <i>trocken</i> ‘dry,’ truck* trück*	6	<i>kalt</i> ‘cold’ + <i>feucht</i> ‘moist,’ k*lt*	157	<i>kalt</i> ‘cold’ + <i>trocken</i> ‘dry,’ k*lt*	21
<i>Elemente</i> ‘elements’	<i>Luft</i> ‘air,’ l*ft*	16	<i>Feuer</i> ‘fire’ 138	3	<i>Wasser</i> ‘water,’ w*s*r*	0	<i>Erde</i> ‘earth,’ erd* ert* 139	14
<i>Körpersäfte</i> ‘humors’	<i>Blut</i> ‘blood,’ plüt	25	<i>Gelbe Galle</i> ‘yellow bile,’ gal*	1 140	<i>Schleim</i> ‘mucus,’ schl*m	0	<i>Schwarze Galle</i> ‘black bile,’ gal*	0
<i>Temperamente</i> ‘temperaments’	<i>Sanguiniker</i> ‘sanguine,’ san*	0	<i>Choleriker</i> ‘choleric,’ c*	6	<i>Phlegmatiker</i> ‘phlegmatic,’ fleg*	18	<i>Melancholiker</i> ‘melancho ly,’ mela*	11
<i>Farben</i> ‘colors’	<i>rot</i> ‘red,’ rot*	9	<i>gelb</i> ‘yellow,’ gelb*	1	<i>weiß</i> ‘white,’ weiß*	16	<i>schwarz</i> ‘black,’ schwar*	10
<i>Geschmack</i> ‘taste’	<i>süß</i> ‘sweet,’ s*ß*	4	<i>bitter</i> ‘bitter,’ bit*	1	<i>Salzig</i> ‘salty,’ sal*	2	<i>sauer</i> ‘sour,’ sau*	1
<i>Tageszeit</i> ‘time of day’	<i>Morgen</i> ‘morning,’ mo*	1	<i>Mittag</i> ‘midday,’ *tag*	1	<i>Nacht</i> ‘night,’ nach*	1	<i>Abend</i> ‘evening,’ abe*	1
<i>Jahreszeit</i> ‘time of year’	<i>Frühling</i> ‘spring,’ fr*	0	<i>Sommer</i> ‘summer,’ s*m*	1	<i>Winter</i> ‘winter,’ w*n*	4	<i>Herbst</i> ‘fall,’ h*r*s*	0
<i>Geschlecht</i> ‘gender’			<i>Mann</i> ‘man,’ m*n m*n *141	1	<i>Frau</i> ‘woman,’ fr* we* *	24		
<i>Lebensalter</i> ‘age’	<i>Jugend</i> ‘youth,’ j*g*	1 142	<i>Erwachsenalter</i> <i>er</i> (<i>des</i> <i>Mannes</i>) ‘adult-age (of a man),’ erw*	0	<i>Kindesalter</i> ‘children’s age,’ k*nd*	11	<i>Greisenalter</i> <i>er</i> ‘old age,’ alt* *	4 143
<i>Organe</i> ‘organs,’ <i>Gewebe</i> ‘tissues’	<i>Herz</i> ‘heart,’ her*	5	<i>Gallenblase</i> ‘gallbladder,’ gal*	1	<i>Gehirn</i> ‘brain,’ g*h* hir*144	11	<i>Milz</i> ‘spleen,’ m* *	0

¹³⁸ The search term for the query is feür|feüer|feüer|feüer|feüer|feüer|feüer|fewer|fewer|fewer|fewer.

¹³⁹ Here Ger. neut. n. *erdreich* ‘earth’ also counts.

¹⁴⁰ *Gelb* is not mentioned, but *gallen* ‘bile’ is listed in association with cholera.

¹⁴¹ When searching for Ger. m. n. *Mann* ‘man,’ the search term m*n* does not yield any results.

¹⁴² All three hits are Ger. adj. *jung* ‘young.’

¹⁴³ Yields Ger. *alten lewten* ‘old people.’

¹⁴⁴ The most common form for Mod. Ger. neut. n. *Gehirn* ‘brain’ in the corpus is *hirn*.

	<i>Leber</i> ‘liver,’ l*b*r*	9			<i>Magen/Darm</i> ‘stomach/colo n,’ magen magē magene/darm *	29/ 0	<i>Knochen</i> ‘bones,’ kn* b*n*	3 145
	<i>Muskeln</i> ‘muscles,’ m*s*	0			<i>Nieren/Blase</i> ‘kidneys/blad der,’ n*r*/bl*s* pl *s*	0/2	<i>Sehnen</i> ‘tendons,’ s*n*	3 146
					<i>fett</i> ‘fat,’ f*t*	0		

While there are some collocations found under the *warm + trocken* ‘warm + dry’ and *kalt + trocken* ‘cold + dry’ categories, most of the collocations are found under the two *feucht* ‘moist’ categories. The table shows that the term Ger. fem. n. *feucht* ‘humidity, moisture’ elicits more *warm + feucht* ‘warm + moist’ than *kalt + feucht* ‘cold + moist’ collocations, namely 40 for warm and 157 for cold. The highest three occurrences under ‘cold + moist’ are *Frau* ‘woman’ with 24, *Phlegmatiker* ‘phlegmatic’ with 18, and *weiß* ‘white’ with 16. The highest three occurrences under ‘warm + moist’ are *Magen* ‘stomach’ with 29, *Blut* ‘blood’ with 25, and *Luft* ‘air’ with 16.

The table below shows how often the words in the table in Riha (2014) appear as collocations seven words before and seven words after Ger. fem. & masc. *luft* ‘air.’ The query used to create the subcorpus is *l*ft* with 180 occurrences.

Table 41: Frequencies of words surrounding the search term Ger. fem. & masc. *luft* ‘air’

Frequencies of words for Ger. fem. & masc. <i>luft</i> ‘air’								
<i>Primärqualitäten</i> ‘primary qualities’	<i>warm</i> ‘warm’ + <i>feucht</i> ‘moist,’ w*r*m* + manual	4	<i>warm</i> ‘warm’ + <i>trocken</i> ‘dry,’ w*r*m* + manual	0	<i>kalt</i> ‘cold’ + <i>feucht</i> ‘moist,’ k*lt* + manual	3	<i>kalt</i> ‘cold’ + <i>trocken</i> ‘dry,’ k*lt* + manual	1
<i>Elemente</i> ‘elements’	<i>Luft</i> ‘air,’ l*ft	1 8 0	<i>Feuer</i> ‘fire’ ¹⁴⁷	7	<i>Wasser</i> ‘water,’ w*s*r*	1 8	<i>Erde</i> ‘earth,’ erd* ert*	1 2
<i>Körpersäfte</i> ‘humors’	<i>Blut</i> ‘blood,’ bl* pl*	5	<i>Gelbe Galle</i> ‘yellow bile,’ gal*	0	<i>Schleim</i> ‘mucus,’ schl*m	0	<i>Schwarze Galle</i> ‘black bile,’ gal*	0

¹⁴⁵ Ger. *Knochen* ‘bones’ is not present, just Ger. masc. n. *bein* ‘bone’ and only in *Cirurgia*.

¹⁴⁶ Forms are *sejn* and *seyen*.

¹⁴⁷ The search term used was the query *feür|feüer|feüer|feüer|feüer|feüer|fewer|fewer|fewr*.

<i>Temperamente</i> 'temperaments'	<i>Sanguiniker</i> 'sanguine,' san*	0	<i>Choleriker</i> 'choleric,' c*	1	<i>Phlegmatiker</i> 'phlegmatic,' fl*	0	<i>Melancholiker</i> 'melancholy , ' mel*	0
<i>Farben</i> 'colors'	<i>rot</i> 'red,' rot*	0	<i>gelb</i> 'yellow,' *lb*	0	<i>weiß</i> 'white,' we*	2	<i>schwarz</i> 'black,' schw*r*	0
<i>Geschmack</i> 'taste'	<i>süß</i> 'sweet,' s*	0	<i>bitter</i> 'bitter,' bit*	0	<i>Salzig</i> 'salty,' sal*	0	<i>sauer</i> 'sour,' sau*	1
<i>Tageszeit</i> 'time of day'	<i>Morgen</i> 'morning,' mo*	2	<i>Mittag</i> 'midday,' *tag*	0	<i>Nacht</i> 'night,' na*	2	<i>Abend</i> 'evening,' ab*	0
<i>Jahreszeit</i> 'time of year'	<i>Frühling</i> 'spring,' fr*	0	<i>Sommer</i> 'summer,' s*m*	1	<i>Winter</i> 'winter,' w*n*	0	<i>Herbst</i> 'fall,' h*r*s*	2
<i>Geschlecht</i> 'gender'			<i>Mann</i> 'man,' m*n* m*nl*	0	<i>Frau</i> 'woman,' fr* we* l*	0		
<i>Lebensalter</i> 'age'	<i>Jugend</i> 'youth,' j*g*	0	<i>Erwachsenalter</i> (<i>des Mannes</i>) 'adult-age (of a man),' erw*	0	<i>Kindesalter</i> 'children's age,' k*nd*	2	<i>Greisenalter</i> 'old age,' *alt*	0
<i>Organe</i> 'organs,' <i>Gewebe</i> 'tissues'	<i>Herz</i> 'heart,' her*	2	<i>Gallenblase</i> 'gallbladder,' *las*	0	<i>Gehirn</i> 'brain,' g*h* hir*	2 ¹⁴⁸	<i>Milz</i> 'spleen,' m*l*	0
	<i>Leber</i> 'liver,' l*b*	0			<i>Magen/Darm</i> 'stomach/colo n,' mag*/dar*	4 / 1	<i>Knochen</i> 'bones,' kn* b*n*	
	<i>Muskeln</i> 'muscles,' m*s*	0			<i>Nieren/Blase</i> 'kidneys/blad der,' n*r*/bl* pl*	0 / 0	<i>Sehnen</i> 'tendons,' s*n*	1
					<i>fett</i> 'fat,' f*t*	0		

Like in the table for Ger. *feier* 'fire,' the most co-occurrences within the subcorpus for Ger. *luft* 'air' are found under the *Elements* category—180 for *Luft* 'air,' 18 for *Wasser* 'water,' twelve for *Erde* 'earth' and seven for *Feuer* 'fire.' Otherwise, the occurrences are dispersed across categories.

In this subchapter the three keyword tokens/lemmas in 5.2.4 *Classical elements and qualities* are used as search terms within *GeMedIC* to create subcorpora of the seven words appearing before and after the search term. The terminology in the subcorpora is then compared to the terminology used in the table in Riha (2014), in which the humors

¹⁴⁸ These are only results for *hirn* and not *gehirn*.

and elements are all categorized according to quality, namely ‘warm + moist,’ ‘warm + dry,’ ‘cold + moist,’ and ‘cold + dry’ (Riha 2014: 12). The terms from this table are then searched for within the subcorpus to uncover any contextual or topical overlap under these categories. When searching in the subcorpus for the term Ger. fem. n. *feüer* ‘fire’ within *GeMedIC*, collocations show no overarching tendencies for having co-occurring words listed under the category ‘warm + dry.’ The term for fire does, however, occur frequently alongside other elements within the corpus, namely, mod. Ger. *Luft* ‘air,’ mod. Ger. *Wasser* ‘water,’ and mod. Ger. *Erde* ‘earth.’ The same is true in the subcorpus with the element mod. Ger. *Luft* ‘air’ as the search term. When searching in the subcorpus created for Ger. *feüchte* ‘humidity, moisture,’ most of the co-occurrences coincide with the ‘warm + moist’ and ‘cold + moist’ categories, as expected. The results may be part of a larger theme in which elements occur with one another more often as their teachings all originate from Empedocles. This theory would need to be further tested.

5.3.3 *Illnesses and symptoms*

The purpose of this subsection is to take the keywords from the onomasiological category 5.2.6 *Descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms* meaning “illness” and use corpus linguistic methods to create a more comprehensive list of sicknesses discussed in *GeMedIC*. These findings will then be compared with the Early Modern Period illnesses listed in Jütte (2013), research in which Jütte paints a picture of society, society’s views toward illness, and gives an overview of the main illnesses afflicting those in the Early Modern Period. Creating a more comprehensive list of illnesses is accomplished by exploring the semantic fields of concordance lines using key concepts from hyponymy and semantic prosody, also known as linguistic connotation, extracting the terminology from the concordance lines, and comparing these with historical illnesses listed in Jütte (2013) *Krankheit und Gesundheit in der Frühen Neuzeit* ‘Illness and health in the Early New Modern Period.’

Hyponymy shows a semantic, inclusive relationship between the superordinate and the hyponym in which the hyponym is more specific (cf. Cruse 2017: 242). There are three synonyms for ‘illness’ listed in 5.2.6 that will serve as superordinates in the study, namely *krankheit*, *fiechtumb*, and *fucht*. These superordinates serve as the search terms for exploring the corpus further; their concordance lines are examined for hyponyms, in this case specific illnesses, appearing to the right of the node. Only illnesses appearing to

the right of the node are included in the analysis based on time constraints and on the assumption that most hyponyms would be found using the following pattern:

an illness named/called _____

superordinate **hyponym**

A term's *semantic prosody* or *connotation* involves determining whether a search term elicits a negative or positive association (cf. McEnery and Hardie 2012: 250).¹⁴⁹ The second part of the analysis takes the same superordinates or hypernyms and assumes they have negative semantic prosody and tests this assumption. This testing is something Louw (1993) argues can only be discovered through the use of concordances as this is normally an unconscious phenomenon (Louw 1993: 159). Because *GeMedIC* is a small, historical corpus, finding any of what Sinclair (1996) refers to as extended units of meaning based on high frequency collocations is unattainable, but initially using a corpus-based approach to digitally find possible instances is in fact helpful. Thereafter one can examine the concordance lines manually and explore these further using qualitative methods. This methodology is referred to in McEnery and Hardie (2012) as ...

collocation-via-concordance. With this technique, it is the linguist's intuitive scanning of the concordance lines that yields up notable examples and patterns, not an algorithm or recoverable procedure. The computer's role ends with supplying the analyst with a set of (probably sorted) concordance lines. The linguist examines each line individually, identifying by eye the items and patterns which recur in proximity to the node word and reporting those that they find of note, possibly with manually compiled frequency counts but without statistical significance testing.

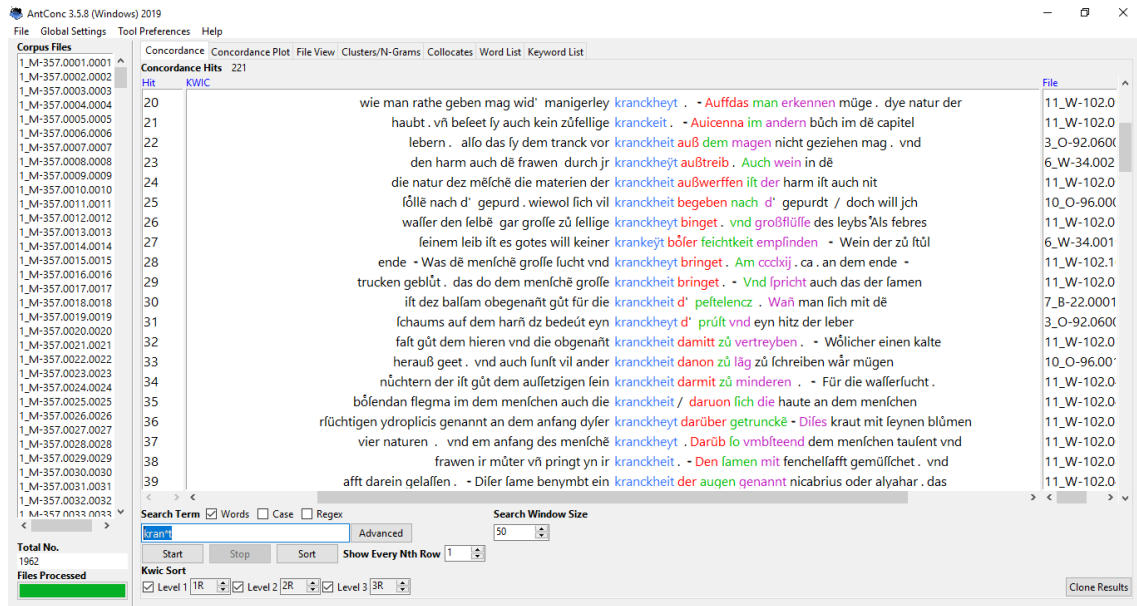
(McEnery and Hardie 2012: 126)

Assuming the connotations of words in the proximity of the search terms Ger. fem. n. *kranckait*, Ger. neut. n. *fiechtumb*, and Ger. fem. n. *fucht* 'illness' will be negative, the frequent and/or interesting collocates surrounding the node should be able to be used to find other illnesses and ailments listed within the corpus described in a similarly negative way.

The following image shows that there are 221 concordance lines for *kran*t*—the search term that yields the most spellings for mod. Ger. *Krankheit* 'illness.'

¹⁴⁹ The presence of either negative or positive connotations differs *semantic prosody* from *semantic association* and as Sinclair (1996: 34) states, "prosody is 'on the pragmatic side of the semantics/pragmatics continuum'" (McEnery and Hardie 2012: 137).

Image 1: Concordance window in AntConc searching for the node *kran*^t*



(Anthony 2018)

After examining collocations appearing to the right of the node, a list of illness names, the hyponyms of Ger. *Krankheit* ‘illness,’ can be compiled. The following table shows these results briefly and includes a definition of the hyponyms discovered, their location in proximity with the node (i.e., search term), and the key number of the text in which the specific illnesses occur:

Table 42: Illness collocations to the right of the node *kran*^t*

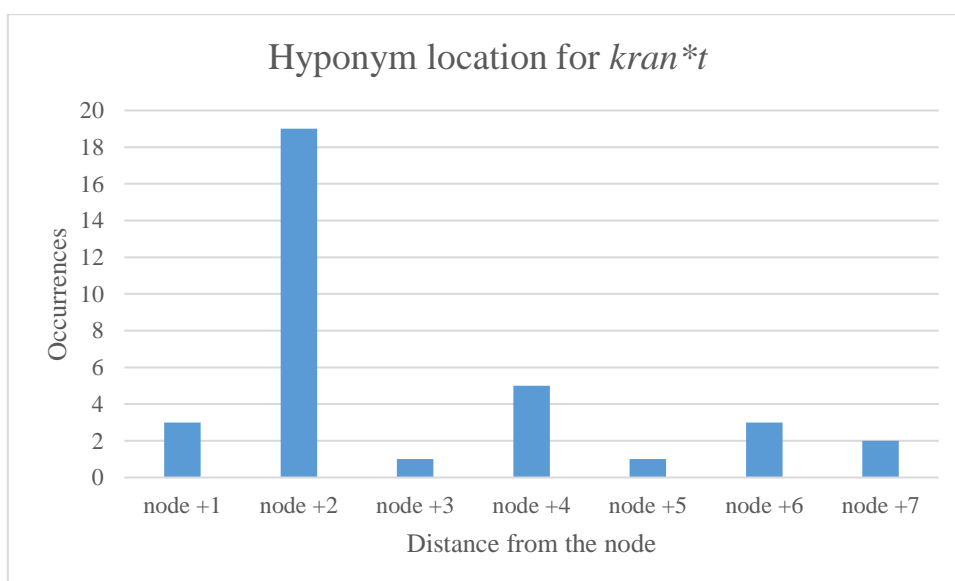
<i>Illness/Hyponym</i> ‘Definition’ (Location)	Key #	<i>Illness/Hyponym</i> ‘Definition’ (Location)	Key #
1. <i>amor hereos</i> ‘love illness, lovesickness’ (node +4)	11	17. <i>menstruü</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +2)	11
2. <i>appoplexia</i> ‘apoplexy, hemorrhage’ (node +1)	11	18. <i>menstruü</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +2)	11
3. <i>alyahar</i> ‘eye illness’ (node +6)	11	19. <i>menstruum</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +2)	11
4. <i>colica</i> ‘colic’ (node +4)	11	20. <i>menstruum</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +2)	11
5. <i>colica paffio</i> ‘colic’ (node +3, +4)	11	21. <i>menstruum</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +2)	11
6. <i>durftig</i> ‘meningitis’ (node +2)	1	22. <i>nicabrius</i> ‘eye illness’ (node +4)	11
7. <i>dyabetica</i> ‘diabetes’ (node +2)	11	23. <i>paralifim</i> ‘paralysis’ (node +6)	7
8. <i>dyabetica</i> ‘diabetes’ (node +2)	11	24. <i>peftelencz</i> ‘pestilence’ (node +2)	7
9. <i>epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +1)	11	25. <i>plerefis</i> ‘pleurisy’ (node +2)	11
10. <i>epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +1)	11	26. <i>polippus</i> ‘polyps’ (node +2)	11
11. <i>epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +7)	11	27. <i>schlag</i> ‘apoplexy, hemorrhage’ (node +5)	11
12. <i>gomorea</i> ‘gonorrhoea’ ‘‘discharge of inflammatory secretion from urethra or vagina’ ‘‘ (Norri 2016: 798) (node +2)	11	28. <i>tenafmon</i> ¹⁵⁰ ‘illness characterized by feeling one needs to defecate, but cannot, rectal tenesmus’ (node +2)	11

¹⁵⁰ This appears as *tenafinon* in the corpus – a mistake corrected here but not in the corpus.

13. <i>gomorrea</i> “discharge of inflammatory secretion from urethra or vagina” (Norri 2016: 798) (node +2)	11	29. <i>tenafmon</i> ‘illness characterized by feeling one needs to defecate, but cannot, rectal tenesmus’ (node +2)	11
14. <i>incubus</i> ‘nightmare’ (node +2)	11	30. <i>thenafmon</i> ‘illness characterized by feeling one needs to defecate, but cannot, rectal tenesmus’ (node +2)	11
15. <i>mania</i> ‘madness’ (node +2)	11	31. <i>tobent fucht</i> ‘madness’ (node +6, +7)	11
16. <i>mania</i> ‘madness’ (node +2)	11	32. <i>wafferfucht</i> ‘dropsy, edema’ (node +6)	11
17. <i>melancoley</i> ‘melancholia’ (node +4)	11		

The result is a list of 32 hyponyms spanning a wide range of specific¹⁵¹ illnesses from diabetes to mania. What is first apparent when looking at this table is that the majority of illnesses stem from *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), unsurprising as it is the longest text and a large compilation of remedies for illnesses. There are two hyponyms from *Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaee* (7) (*paralifim* ‘paralysis’ and *plerefis* ‘pleurisy’), and one from *Kinderbüchlein* (1) (*durstig* ‘meningitis’). Table 42 shows how often the hyponym for Ger. fem. n. *Krankheit* ‘illness’ occurs within a certain proximity from the node:

Table 43: Hyponym location surrounding the node *kran*t*



In the table, it is apparent that most of the hyponyms occur in the node +2 position and confirms that many illnesses are named using the above-listed format (*an illness named/called* _____) using, for example, terms such as Ger. 3. sg. *genannt/genennet/genennt* ‘called’ as in the following example:

¹⁵¹ Many illnesses are paraphrased in the concordances such as *kranckheyt der lungen* ‘illness of the lungs.’ These are excluded from the analysis to limit the study’s scope.

«Von der krankheit **genent** durstig. (Metlinger 1473: 24)

(«On the illness **called** meningitis.)

The next queries examine potential negative semantic prosody surrounding the search term Ger. fem n. *Krankheit* ‘illness.’ Five relevant collocations¹⁵² appearing to the left of the node *kran*t* are chosen for this search to limit the scope. The selected collocates include Ger. v. 3. sg. *behüt* ‘protect’ (node -4 & -3), Ger. adj. *dick* ‘thick’ (node -2), Ger. n. fem. (Gr. loan through Lat.) *melancoley* ‘melancholia,’ Ger. adj. *pleyfar* ‘lead color’ (node -2), and Ger. adj. *tólichen* ‘deadly’ (node -1). These collocations and all relevant declensions and forms are then used to find additional specific illnesses within a span of ± 7 from the node. The results are listed in a word list in Table 44:

Table 44: Collocations for mod. Ger. fem. n. *Krankheit* ‘illness’

Node; search term; Query	Notable collocate; Search term; Concordance hits	Specific illnesses and ailments within a span of ± 7 ¹⁵³ ‘definition’ (location) (text)
Ger. <i>Krankheit</i> ‘illness’; <i>kran*t</i>	Ger. v. 3. sg. <i>behüt</i> ‘protect’ (node -4 & -3); <i>behüt* behüt*</i> ; 49	<i>bruch des beins</i> ‘broken leg’ (node -3, -2, -1) (12) <i>epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +5) (11) <i>melancoley</i> ‘melancholia’ (node -2) (11) <i>paralifis</i> ‘paralysis’ (node +6) (11) <i>pestilentz</i> ‘pestilence’ (node -5) (11) <i>ritten</i> ‘illness with a fever’ (node +5) (11)
	Ger. adj. <i>dick</i> ‘thick’ (node -2); <i>dick*</i> ; 298	<i>beülē</i> ‘boils’ (node +5) (11) <i>onmācht</i> ‘fainting’ (node -7) (11) <i>periplemonia</i> ‘peripleumonia’ (node -3) (11) (“O”) <i>ptifis</i> ‘tuberculosis, consumption’ (node +2) (11) <i>schwindfuchte</i> ‘tuberculosis, consumption’ (node +6) (11) <i>vieber</i> ‘fever’ (node +3) (11) <i>wāfferfucht</i> & <i>wāffer fucht</i> ‘dropsy, edema’ (node +3)/(node +4 +3) (11)
	Ger. n. fem. (Gr. loan through Lat.) <i>melancoley</i> ‘melancholia’ (node -2); <i>melanc*</i> , 88	<i>colerā</i> ‘cholera’ (node -2) (11) <i>colerifchen</i> ‘choleric’ (node +1) (6) <i>colerā nigrā</i> ‘black bile’ (node +5 & +4) (11) <i>febres quottidianas</i> ‘daily fever’ (node +3 & +4) (11) <i>haubfchwindel</i> ‘dizziness’ (node -3) (11), <i>rauden</i> ‘mange, scabies’ (node -5) (11)

¹⁵² Relevance is in part determined by frequency. Collocations are only analyzed if the search yields less than 300 hits. For example, collocations such as Ger. *groß* ‘big, large,’ Ger. *wid* ‘against’ and Ger. adj. & adv. *vil* ‘much, many’ are omitted for being too general in nature, yielding too many results. Also, Ger. masc. n. *tod* ‘death’ and Ger. fem. n. *geburt* ‘birth’ are not considered illnesses within the analysis.

¹⁵³ The same resources used to determine etymologies in 5.1 *Specialized glossary of medical jargon* are consulted here and the same resource abbreviations are used to cite sources (See Table 5). For more information on the origin and grammatical gender of the entries, see Table 6 *GeMedIC glossary*.

	Ger. adj. <i>pleyfar</i> ¹⁵⁴ ‘lead color’ (node -1); ple*ar ble*ar; 23	<i>pleurifis</i> ‘pleurisy’ (node -5) (11) <i>wasserfucht</i> ‘dropsy, edema’ (node +4) (3)
	Ger. adj. <i>tötlichen</i> ‘deadly;’ tö*tlich* tö*tlich* to*tlich*; 120	<i>blasen</i> ‘blister’ (2x) (node -5) (11) <i>feuchtigkeit/feuchtigkey/feuchtihkey</i> ‘dampness, moisture’ (node +1) (11) <i>feuchtüg</i> ‘moistening’ (node +1) (11) <i>fieber/vieber</i> (node -3)/(node +2) (9)/(11) <i>frenefis</i> ‘inflammation of the brain’ (node -3) (11) <i>geschossen</i> ‘shot’ (node -6) (3) <i>krampff</i> (2x) ‘cramp’ (node +1) (3) & <i>kräpff</i> (node -7) (3) <i>lemüg</i> ‘paralysis’ (node +3) (12) <i>menstruum</i> ‘menstruation’ (node -6) (11) <i>pestilentz</i> ‘pestilence’ (2x) (node +3)/(node +7) (11)/(9) <i>ptifis/PTifis</i> ‘tuberculosis, consumption’ (node -3)/(node+4) (11)/(3) <i>schwintfucht</i> ‘tuberculosis, consumption’ (node +3), (3) <i>fünd, fünden/fündē</i> (3x) ‘sins’ (node +1) (5) <i>wasserfucht</i> ‘dropsy, edema’ (node -6) (3) <i>vieber</i> ‘fever’ (node -7) (11) <i>vieber quartanā</i> ‘daily fever’ (node -5, -4) (11)

Ger. v. 3. sg. *behüt* ‘protect’ yields multiple illnesses and specific symptoms from which one should protect themselves. All illnesses stem from *Gart der Gesundheit* (11) aside from Ger. masc. n. *bruch des beins* ‘broken leg’ which is found in *Cirurgia* (12). Ger. adj. *dick* ‘thick’ did not yield many illnesses, but instead tends to be used as a measurement (e.g., two fingers thick), a description of an ailment or symptom, or an alternative spelling for mod. Ger. *dich* ‘you.’ Ger. n. fem. *melancoley* mainly yields illnesses related to cholera, but also fever, dizziness, and scabies. Ger. adj. *pleyfar* ‘lead color’ only elicits two results, namely Lat. n. *pleurifis* ‘pleurisy’ and Ger. fem. n. *wasserfucht* ‘dropsy, edema.’ Noteworthy here is, although Ger. masc. n. *tod* ‘death’ is omitted from the search, it often coincides as a collocate. The search term Ger. adj. *tötlichen* ‘deadly’ yields a variety of illnesses and, unlike in the other examples thus far, the illnesses span a variety of texts. *Gart der Gesundheit* (11) is still the main text, but there are also examples from *Arzneibuch* (3), *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5), *Regiment der pestilentz* (9), and *Cirurgia* (12).

The next hypernym is Ger. neut. n. *fiechtumb* ‘lingering illness, infirmity.’ To account for multiple spellings, the search term used in *AntConc* is *fī*htum*|fiechtüb* and

¹⁵⁴ Here the long <f> is an OCR error. It should be <ff>.

there are 131 concordance lines. Illnesses appearing to the right of the node are listed in the following table in alphabetical order:

Table 45: Illness collocations to the right of the node *fī*htum** | *fiechtüb*

<i>Illness/hyponym</i> ‘definition’ (location)	Key #	<i>Illness/hyponym</i> ‘definition’ (location)	Key #
1. <i>apoplexia</i> ‘apoplexy, hemorrhage’ (node +4)	3	16. <i>melancolica</i> ‘melancholia’ (node +2)	3
2. <i>Artetica</i> ‘arthritis’ (“MEC”) (node +2)	4	17. <i>morphea</i> ‘morphea’ (node +2)	3
3. <i>Artetica</i> ‘arthritis’ (“MEC”) (node +4)	4	18. <i>rūr</i> ‘dysentery’ (node +3)	3
4. <i>afma</i> ‘asthma’ (node +2)	3	19. <i>paraliß</i> ‘paralysis’ (node +1)	4
5. <i>Colica passio</i> ‘colic’ (node +1, +2)	4	20. <i>pestilencz</i> ‘pestilence’ (node +3)	4
6. <i>emorodia</i> ‘hemorrhoids’ (node +3)	3	21. <i>pestilencz</i> ‘pestilence’ (node +4)	4
7. <i>Epidimia</i> ‘epidemic’ (node +1)	4	22. <i>podegrā</i> ‘podagra, gout’ (node +7)	4
8. <i>epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +3)	3	23. <i>podegram arteticam</i> ‘arthritic podagra’ (node +3, +4)	3
9. <i>epulētici</i> ¹⁵⁵ ‘epilepsy’ (node +3)	3	24. <i>rewdem</i> ‘mange, scabies’ (node +5)	3
10. <i>ethica</i> ‘wasting fever of long duration’ ((Norri 2016: 798) (node +1)	3	25. <i>schwindel</i> ‘dizziness’ (node +5)	3
11. <i>frenesim</i> ‘phrenesis, inflammation of the brain’ (node +7)	4	26. <i>trunckenheyt</i> ‘drunkenness, intoxication’ (node +3)	3
12. <i>geitz</i> (node +3) ‘lust, covetousness’ (“Adelung”)	3	27. <i>vallend fiechtumb</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +2, +3)	3
13. <i>ignis pofitus</i> ¹⁵⁶ ‘hellish fire’ (O 1447: 201) (node +4, +5)	3	28. <i>vergeffenheyt</i> ¹⁵⁷ ‘forgottenness, oblivion’ (node +2)	3
14. <i>iliaca passio</i> “obstruction in the intestines” ((Norri 2016: 798) (node +5, +6) (paralysis)	3	29. <i>vnfynnikeyt</i> ‘insanity’ (node +3)	3
15. <i>leberfucht</i> ‘hepatopathia’ (node +3)	3	30. <i>zittern</i> ‘trembles’ (node +7)	3
16. <i>litargia</i> ‘lethargy’ (node +5)	3		

Whereas the search term Ger. fem. n. *Krankheit* ‘illness’ mainly yields words from the text *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), it is notable that for Ger. neut. n. *fiechtumb* ‘lingering illness, infirmity’ the majority of the hyponyms are found in *Arzneibuch* (3) and *Regimen sanitatis* (4), probably showing the author’s preference in terminology. The search elicits

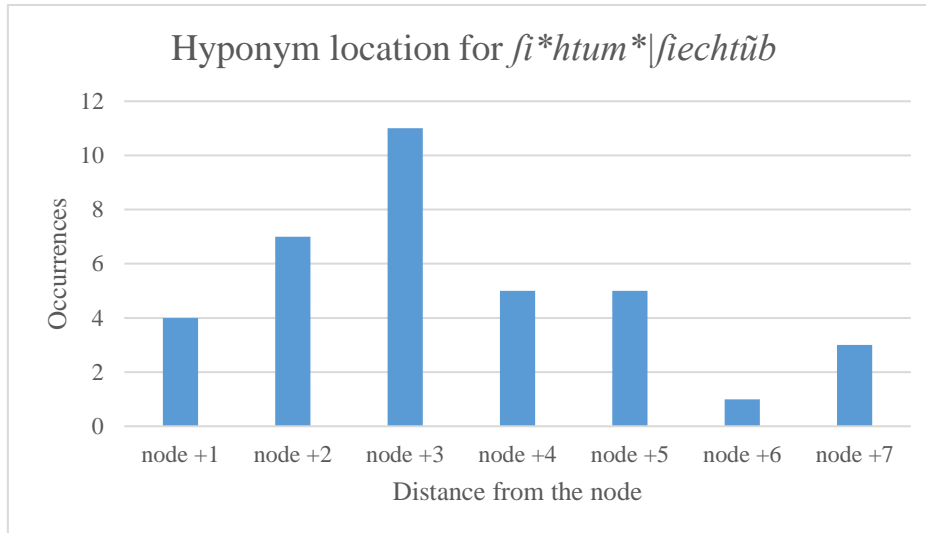
¹⁵⁵ Found in *GeMedIC* under *epulētici*.

¹⁵⁶ Appearing as *pofitus* within the corpus.

¹⁵⁷ Appearing as *vergeffenheyt* within the corpus.

30 hyponyms spanning a wide range of illnesses. The following table shows the location of the hyponyms when compared to the node *fî*htum*|fiechtûb*:

Table 46: Hyponym location surrounding the node *fî*htum*|fiechtûb*



Here the distance the hyponym appears from the node varies more than in the first example. Still, node +2 and node +3 have the most occurrences. The reason for this becomes apparent when looking at the concordance lines. Often when the hyponym is located under node +2 it follows the pattern: *illness that _____ is called*, creating a subordinate clause, as in the following examples:

1. *fiechtumb der asma heyft*
(illness that asthma is called)
node +1 +2 +3
2. *fiechtûb der melancolica heift*
(illness that melancholia is called)
node +1 +2 +3

When the hyponym is located under node +3 the sentences follow a similar format, only they are part of a regular clause constructions with the pattern *illness which is called* such as in the following examples:

3. *fiechtumb der heyft emorodia*
(illness which is called hemorrhoids)
node +1 +2 +3

4. *fiectumb der heyßt vnfynnikeyt*

(illness which is called insanity)

node +1 +2 +3

The subsequent queries look at possible negative semantic prosody surrounding the search term Ger. neut. n. *Siechtum* ‘illness, lingering illness.’ A selection of five relevant collocates for these queries include Ger. def. art. *dz* and 3. sg. v. *bedeút* ‘that means’ (node -4, -3), Ger. v. *fürchten* ‘to fear’ (node -5), Ger. 3. sg. v. *hilfft* ‘helps’ (node -6), Ger. adj., 3. sg. v., & 2. imp. *nütz* ‘use, useful,’ and Ger. adj. *vallenden* (3x), *vallend* ‘falling’ (node -1). Each of these collocates occur to the left of the node. Table 47 shows which specific illnesses are referenced when performing concordance searches using the relevant collocates as nodes.

Table 47: Collocations for mod. Ger. fem. n. *Siechtumb* ‘illness’

Node; Search term; Query	Notable collocate; Search term; Concordance hits	Specific illnesses and ailments within a span of $\pm 7^{158}$ ‘definition’ (location) (text)
Ger. masc. n. <i>fiectumb</i> ‘lingering illness, infirmity;’ <i>fi*htum*/fiectüb</i>	Ger. def. art. <i>dz</i> 3. sg. v. <i>bedeút</i> ‘that means’ (node -4, -3); <i>dz bede*t das bede*t</i> ; 118	<i>geelfucht/gelfucht</i> ‘jaundice’ (node +2) (4)/(3) <i>Colica</i> (2x) ‘colic, pain and nausea in the abdomen’ (node +5) (3)/ (node +4) (4), <i>vallenden fiectumb</i> (2x) ‘epilepsy (literally ‘falling illness’)’ (node +2, +3) (3) <i>wafferfucht</i> (2x) ‘dropsy, edema’ (node -1)/(node +2) (3)
	Ger. v. <i>fürchten</i> ‘to fear’ (node -5); <i>f*rchte*</i> ; 31	<i>melancolicus</i> ‘melancholia’ (node -3) (4)
	Ger. 3. sg. v. <i>hilfft</i> ‘helps’ (node -6); <i>hilf*t</i> ; 248	<i>därmegefücht</i> ‘colic’ (“DWB”) (node +4) (11) <i>geelfucht</i> ‘jaundice’ (node -2) (11) <i>jrer zeyt</i> ‘her time (period)’ (node -3, -2) (11) <i>fallendefucht/vallenden fucht</i> ‘epilepsy (literally ‘falling illness’)’ (node +3)/(node +4, +5) (11) <i>koczung</i> ‘nausea’ (node +5) (6) <i>rot colera</i> ‘red cholera’ (node -5, -6) (3) <i>menstruū</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +6) (11) <i>schlafend fucht</i> ‘somnolence, unusual need to sleep (literally ‘sleeping sickness’)’ (node +3, +4) (3) <i>squinantia</i> ‘quinsy’ (node -4) (11) <i>vnwillung</i> ‘nausea’ (node +3) (6) <i>zerknüfchung</i> ‘bruise’ (node -3) (11)
	Ger. adj., 3. sg. v., & 2. imp. <i>nütz</i> ‘use, useful;’ <i>nu*z nü*z nú*z</i> ; 195	<i>colera</i> ‘cholera’ (node +6) (4) <i>Colericis/Colerici</i> ‘cholera’ (node +7) (11)/(node +7) (4) <i>febres</i> ‘fever’ (node -3) (11) <i>geelfüchtigē</i> ‘those with jaundice’ (2x) (node -4) (node +2) (11) <i>irer zeit</i> ‘her time (‘period’)’ (node -5, -4) (11) <i>Melancolias/melancolicis</i> ‘melancholia’ (node +4) (6)

		<i>menſtruū</i> ‘menstruation’ (node -1) (11) <i>peſtilencz</i> ‘pestilence’ (node -4) (4) <i>ſchwyndel</i> ‘dizziness’ (node -2) (11) <i>ſtranguirioſis</i> ‘strangury/frequent, painful urination’ (node +1) (11)
Ger. adj. <i>vallenden</i> (3x), <i>vallend</i> ‘falling’ (node -1); ¹⁵⁹ <i>vallend*</i> ; 29		<i>apoplexia</i> ‘apoplexy, hemorrhage’ (node +4) (3) <i>epilencia</i> (3x)/ <i>Epylenticis/epilenticis/epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +3, +3, +5) (3)/(node +5) (11)/(node -6) (11)/(node +3) (3) <i>melancoley</i> ‘melancholia’ (node -3) (11) <i>paralis</i> ‘paralysis’ (node -5) <i>ſchlafende fucht</i> ‘somnia, unusual need to sleep (literally ‘sleeping sickness’)’ (node -7, -6) (3) <i>ſchwindel</i> ‘dizziness’ (3x) (node -6, -5, -4) (3) <i>geſicht</i> ‘paralysis’ (“DWB”) (node -4) (11) <i>vieber</i> ‘fever’ (node +7) (11)

The Ger. def. art. *dz* and 3. sg. v. *bedeút* ‘that means’ yields multiple collocations spanning a variety of illnesses. All the illnesses found are in *Arzneibuch* (3) and *Regimen sanitatis* (4) perhaps lending itself again to the author’s style/word choice. The results for mod. Ger. v. *fürchten* ‘to fear’ (node -5) are surprising as the query only yields one collocation, namely Lat. n. *melancolicus* ‘melancholia.’ In the concordance list the mod. Ger. v. *fürchten* ‘to fear’ is more often used in combination with paraphrasing symptoms such as in the following example describing warning signs for urin:

5. *Verkert ſich aber der zÿrckel in ein rote lÿechte ſchwárcz/fo iſt ſein aber czú fürchten/Wirt aber der zÿrckel grûn als ein graſe/fo iſt ſein zú be ſorgen das der menſch von den fÿnnen kóme* (“Regimen sanitatis” 1475: 101)

(If the circle changes in a red light to black/this is

to fear/Should however the circle be green as grass/then it is to be believed that the person will regain consciousness)

Although the search term Ger. 3. sg. v. *hilfft* ‘helps’ aids in finding multiple collocations with illnesses throughout the corpus, it also has the same tendency as *fürchten* marked by substantial paraphrasing making it difficult to differentiate between the paraphrasing and a more specific symptom. For example, phrases such as Ger. fem. n. *ſucht des bauches* ‘illness of the stomach’ are not considered specific enough to be a collocate. Ger. adj., 3. sg. v., & 2. imp. *nútz* is similar yielding only two types, namely cholera and fever.

¹⁵⁹ The collocation *vallend ſiechtumb* ‘epilepsy’ is omitted here because the aim is to find other new illnesses and this illness already appears in the glossary.

The final hypernym is Ger. fem. n. *fucht* ‘illness’ and serves as the search term as it is without any wild cards. There are 242 concordances. Illnesses appearing to the right of the node are listed in the following table:

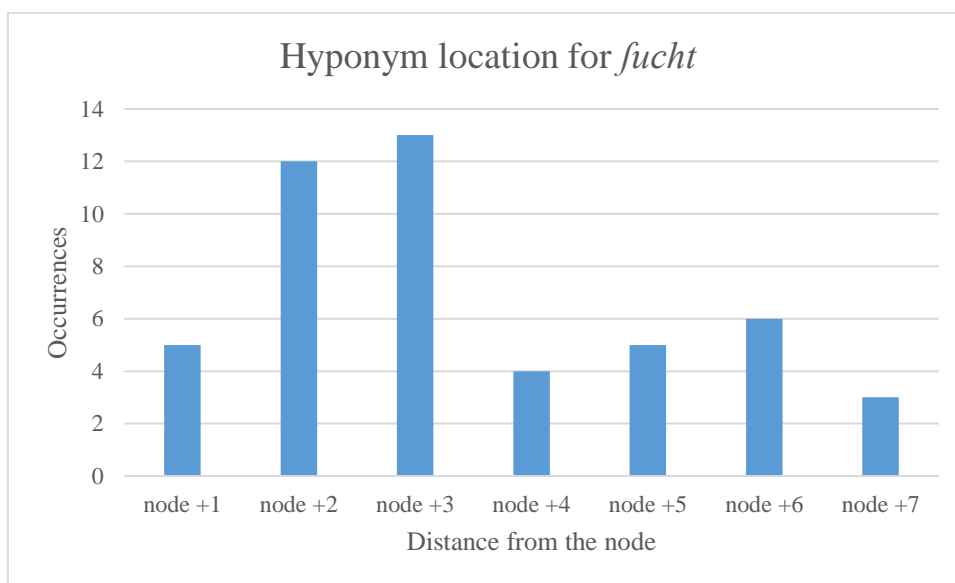
Table 48: Illness collocations for the term Ger. fem. n. *fucht* to the right of the node

<i>Illness/hyponym</i> ‘definition’ (location)	Key #	<i>Illness/hyponym</i> ‘Definition’ (location)	Key #
1. <i>apoplexia</i> ‘apoplexy, hemorrhage’ (node +2)	11	22. <i>menstruū</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +2)	11
2. <i>appoplexia</i> ‘apoplexy, hemorrhage’ (node +7)	11	23. <i>menstruū</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +5)	11
3. <i>Colica</i> ‘colic’ (node +2)	4	24. <i>menstruum</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +1)	11
4. <i>Colica</i> ‘colic’ (node +3)	3	25. <i>menstruum</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +2)	11
5. <i>därm gegichte</i> ‘Ileus, gastrointestinal atony’ (node +2, +3)	11	26. <i>menstruum</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +4)	11
6. <i>eff imera</i> ‘ephemeral, lasting only one day’ (node +5, +6)	3	27. <i>mēstruū</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +1)	11
7. <i>epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +1)	11	28. <i>mēstruū</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +6)	11
8. <i>epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +2)	11	29. <i>morpheā</i> ‘morphaea’ (node +3)	11
9. <i>epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +2)	11	30. <i>PAffio matricis</i> ‘illness of the womb’ (node +3, +4)	3
10. <i>epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +2)	11	31. <i>pestilentz</i> ‘pestilence’ (node +2)	11
11. <i>epilentia</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +3)	11	32. <i>podogra</i> ‘gout’ (<i>fucht der füß</i>) (node +3)	11
12. <i>epilentiam</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node +2)	11	33. <i>podogrā</i> ‘gout’ (node +6)	11
13. <i>fantafey</i> ‘fantasy’ (node +2)	11	34. <i>ritten</i> ‘illness with a fever’ (node +3)	3
14. <i>frenēfis</i> ¹⁶⁰ ‘inflammation of the brain’ (node +5)	11	35. <i>ritten</i> ‘illness with a fever’ (node +3)	3
15. <i>feber</i> ‘fever’ (node +2)	3	36. <i>ritten</i> ‘illness with a fever’ (node +3)	3
16. <i>gegicht</i> ‘paralysis’ (node +3)	11	37. <i>schlafend fucht</i> ‘somnolence, unusual need to sleep (literally ‘sleeping sickness’)’ (node +4, +5)	3
17. <i>gegicht</i> ‘paralysis’ (node +3)	11	38. <i>tertān</i> ‘tertian malaria’ (node +1)	11
18. <i>lanck fucht</i> ‘renal insufficiency’ (node +4, +5)	3	39. <i>Tertanus</i> ‘tertian malaria’ (node +3)	11
19. <i>mania</i> ‘mania’ (node +1)	11	40. <i>vergeffenheit</i> ‘forgottenness, oblivion’ (node +6)	6
20. <i>melan colei</i> ‘melancholia’ (node +6, +7)	6	41. <i>vieber quartana</i> ‘daily fever’ (node +6, +7)	11
21. <i>menstruū</i> ‘menstruation’ (node +2)	11	42. <i>wafferfucht</i> ‘dropsy, edema’ (node +4)	11

¹⁶⁰ Appearing in the corpus as *fenefis*.

The search yields 41 hyponyms spanning a wide range of illnesses. Most collocates are from the three texts that have been the most productive in producing illness names, namely *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), *Regimen sanitatis* (4), and *Arzneibuch* (3). However, in this query two illnesses are also found in *Weintraktat* (6), namely Ger. fem. n. (Gr. loan through Lat.) *melan colei* ‘melancholia’ and Ger. fem. n. *vergeffenheit* ‘forgottenness, oblivion.’ Table 49 below shows the location of the hyponyms for *fucht* in relation to the node.

Table 49: Hyponym location surrounding the node. *fucht*



As in the prior tables in this chapter, node +2 and +3 show the most hyponyms and follow similar syntactic patterns as illustrated in Table 49. Many examples found in the node +3 position are part of relative clauses indicated by clause-final verb placement. An example with the node in the +3 positions is in example 7:

6. *fucht der fuß podogra genannt.* (Wonnecke 1496: 402)

(illness of the foot gout named)

node +1 +2 +3 +4

Other illnesses are close to being evenly dispersed across the node +7 span, ranging from three to six illnesses.

The subsequent queries look at possible negative semantic prosody surrounding the search term Ger. fem. n. *fucht* ‘illness.’ The five selected collocates to the left of the node *fucht* chosen for their possible negative connotation include Ger. adj. *kranck* ‘sick’ (node -6), Ger. 3. sg. *stirbt* ‘dies’ (node -4), Ger. masc. n. *fyropel* ‘syrup’ (node -2), Ger.

adv. *dañ* ‘then’, Ger. 3. sg. *kümet* ‘comes’ (node -6, -5), and Ger. masc. n. *fiehtag* ‘sick day’ (node -7). Table 51 shows which specific illnesses and ailments are in proximity to these collocates when they are used as search terms and the collocates’ location from the search term.

Table 50: Collocations for mod. Ger. fem. n. *Sucht* ‘illness’

Node; search term; Query	Notable collocate; Search term; Concordance hits	Specific illnesses and ailments within a Span of ± 7 ¹⁶¹ (location) (text key #)
Ger. fem. n. <i>fucht</i> ‘illness;’ <i>fucht</i>	Ger. adj. <i>kranck</i> ‘sick’ (node -6); <i>kran*k</i> ; 97	<i>roten colera</i> ‘red cholera’ (node +4, +5) (4) <i>onmächtig/onmechtig</i> ‘fainted’ (node +7) (3) / (node -4) (4)
	Ger. 3. sg. <i>fürbt</i> ‘dies’ (node -4); <i>ft*rb*</i> ; 209	<i>Colica</i> ‘colic, pain and nausea in the abdomen’ (node +7) (3) <i>febres</i> ‘fever’ (node +7) (12) <i>fieber</i> ‘fever’ (node -5) (10) <i>lemüg</i> ‘paralysis’ (node +6) (12) <i>melencolicis</i> ‘melancholia’ (node +5) (11) <i>onmacht</i> ‘fainting’ (node -1) (11)) <i>pestilentz</i> ‘pestilence’ (node +5) (11) <i>pestilencz/pestilentz</i> ‘pestilence’ (node +3) (4) <i>schwüdenden fucht</i> ‘tuberculosis, consumption’ (node -3, -2) (3)
	Ger. masc. n. <i>fyropel</i> ‘syrup’ (node -2); <i>f*ro*pel</i> ; 63	<i>afmamaticis</i> ‘acute severe asthma’ (node +6) (11) <i>febres</i> ‘fever’ (node +7) (11) <i>fieber</i> ‘fever’ (node +7) (11) <i>geelfucht</i> ‘jaundice’ (node +3) (11) <i>fquinantiā</i> ‘quinsy’ (node +6) (11) <i>tercianam</i> ‘form of malaria’ (node +3) (11)
	Ger. adv. <i>dañ</i> ‘then’ Ger. 3. sg. <i>kümet</i> ‘comes’ (node -6, -5); <i>dañ</i> <i>k*m*t do</i> <i>k*m*t dann</i> <i>k*m*t</i> (these included results not only for Ger. coord. conj. <i>dann</i> ‘then,’ but also Ger. pron. <i>do</i> and <i>da</i> ‘there;’ 60	<i>catarrus</i> ‘catarrh, headache’ (-3) (11) <i>geelfucht</i> ‘jaundice’ (2x) (node -2) (11) <i>hauptfluß</i> ‘headache (the Ger. <i>fluß</i> ‘flow’ referring here to the balance of fluids in humorism ¹⁶²) (node -4) (11) <i>melancole/melancoley</i> (2x) ‘melancholia’ (node +3) (node +5, +7) (11) <i>onmäch</i> ‘fainting’ (node -2) (11) <i>schnopffen</i> ‘head cold’ (node -6) (11) <i>schwindtfuchte/schwyndtfucht</i> ‘tuberculosis, consumption’ (node -5) (11)/(node +5) (11) <i>vieber</i> ‘fever’ (node +3) (11) <i>ptifis/ptyfis</i> ‘tuberculosis, consumption’ (node +1) (11) <i>wasser fucht</i> ‘dropsy, edema’ (node -3, -2) (11)
	Ger. masc. n. <i>fiehtag</i> ‘sick day’ (node -7); <i>fiehtag*</i> ; 52	<i>Apoplexiam</i> ‘apoplexy, hemorrhage’ (node -6) (11) <i>in cobus</i> ‘nightmare’ (node +2, +3) (11) <i>Colica passio</i> ‘colic, pain and nausea in the abdomen’ (node -7, -6) (7) <i>epelepticis/dEpilenticis</i> ‘epilepsy’ (node -5)/(node -7) (11) <i>pestilentz fieber</i> ‘pestilence fever’ (2x) (node +3, +4 & node -5, -4) (9) <i>reuma</i> ‘runny nose, mucus’ ¹⁶³ (node -4) (7) <i>vergeffenheit</i> ‘forgottenness, oblivion’ (node +2) (7)

¹⁶² See Weimann (1953) for more on the use of humors (1953: 72).

¹⁶³ Defined in *GeMedIC* as “die kalten haubtflüß” (“Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaee” 1490: 1).

Ger. adj. *kranck* ‘sick’ elicits only 2 responses, namely Ger. adj. *roten* and Ger. fem n. (through Lat) *colera* ‘red cholera’ (node +4, +5) as well as Ger. adj. *onmächtig/onmechtig* ‘fainted.’ Most collocates for Ger. adj. *kranck* ‘sick’ describe the illness instead of naming it. Ger. 3. sg. *stirbt* ‘dies’ produces a wide range of collocates from multiple texts, whereas Ger. masc. n. *fyropel* ‘syrup’ brings forth a wide range of illnesses, but all occurrences stem from *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). This is unsurprising in a text full of remedies that the term *syrup* is found multiple times in the text. Collocates of Ger. adv. *dañ* and Ger. 3. sg. *kümet* ‘then comes’ also stem from *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), probably marking stylistic word choice unique to the text. Ger. masc. n. *fiehtag* ‘sick day’ elicits a range of collocations from *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), *Regiment der pestilentz* (9), and *Balsamum Mariae Magdalena*e (7).

The following table is a lemmatized compilation of the illnesses and symptoms found in *GeMedIC* using the above methodology, namely corpus linguistic searches informed by the linguistic concepts hyponymy and semantic prosody. This more exhaustive list includes the etymology of the illness, the illness tokens, an English definition, the text in which the token is found, and the context in which the search term can also be found in Jütte 2013 *Krankheit und Gesundheit in der Frühen Neuzeit* ‘Illness and Health in the Early Modern Period.’ The main illnesses Jütte (2013) lists in his research have their own dedicated subchapters in his research, namely *Pest* ‘pestilence,’ *Lepra* ‘leprosy,’ *Syphilis* ‘syphilis,’ *Pocken* ‘pocks, blisters,’ *Fleckfieber* ‘typhus fever,’ *Malaria* ‘malaria,’ *Gicht* ‘gout,’ *Skrofeln* ‘scrofula,’ *Epilepsie* ‘epilepsy,’ and *Krebs* ‘cancer’ (Jütte 2013 23–103), but other illnesses are found throughout the reference, as well. When searching for the illnesses in Jütte 2013, search terms consist of the illness tokens and the modern German equivalents. Table 51 shows the results:

Table 51: Lemmatized list of illnesses in *GeMedIC*

Etymology	Illness tokens	Definition	Text	Context/usage in Jütte 2013
1. Lat. n., Lat. n.	<i>amor hereos</i>	‘love illness, lovesickness’	11	–
2. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>apoplexia, appoplexia, apoplexiam</i>	‘apoplexy, hemorrhage’	3, 11	–
3. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>Artetica</i>	‘arthritis’ (MED)	4	–
4. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>afma</i>	‘asthma’	3	–

5. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>afmamicis</i>	‘acute severe asthma’	11	–
6. Arab. ¹⁶⁴ n.	<i>alyahar</i>	‘eye illness’	11	–
7. Ger. pl. n. ¹⁶⁵	<i>beülē</i>	‘boils’	11	Found under <i>Pestilence</i> as general symptom (<i>Pestbeulen</i>) (151 ff.)
8. Ger. fem. n.	<i>blafen</i>	‘bladder, blister’	11	Pocks (51 ff.) & bladder stones (213)
9. Ger. masc. n., Ger. poss. art., Ger. masc. n.	<i>bruch des beins</i>	‘broken leg’	12	<i>Bruchoperation</i> when talking about surgery (129) and <i>beinbruch</i> under <i>Therapy</i> (212–214)
10. Lat. n.	<i>catarrus</i>	‘catarrh’ or “head ailment...due to rheum seeping from the brain” (Norri 2016: 173)	11	–
11. Lat. ¹⁶⁶ (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>colera, colerā, colerici, colericis</i>	‘cholera’	4, 11	<i>Cholera</i> mentioned under <i>Miasma</i> in <i>Pestilence</i> section (27) and under <i>Stigmatization</i> (159)
12. Lat. n. (orig. Gr.) Lat. adj.	<i>colerā nigrā</i>	‘black bile’	11	<i>Cholera</i> mentioned under <i>Miasma</i> in <i>Pestilence</i> section (27) and under <i>Stigmatization</i> (159)
13. Ger. adj. (orig. Lat.)	<i>colerifchen</i>	‘choleric’	6	<i>Cholera</i> mentioned under <i>Miasma</i> in <i>Pestilence</i> section (27) and under <i>Stigmatization</i> (159)
14. Lat. n., Lat. n.	<i>colica, colica passio</i>	‘colic, pain and nausea in the abdomen’	3, 4, 11	Under <i>Gout</i> section in long illnesses for which rain worms are used as a cure (77)
15. Ger. fem. n.	<i>därmegefücht</i>	‘colic’ (“DWB”)	11	Under <i>Gout</i> section in long illnesses for which rain worms are used as a cure (77), but not listed as <i>Darmegesucht</i>
16. Ger. adj. ¹⁶⁷	<i>durftig</i>	‘meningitis’	1	–
17. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>dyabetica</i>	‘diabetes’	11	–
18. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>effimera</i>	‘ephemeral, lasting only one day’	3	–

¹⁶⁴ Thought to be Arabic based on its form. The definition ‘eye illness’ is from the text itself: “benymbt ein kranckheit der augen genannt nicabrius oder alyahar” (Wonnecke 1496: 489). See the entry *nicabrius* for further information.

¹⁶⁵ This is used in the corpus primarily in plural, but in the two instances where it is singular Ger. n. *beül* ‘boil,’ it appears in the nominative and could be either masculine or neuter.

¹⁶⁶ This is used as both a foreign word without grammatical gender and an integrated fem. loan word within the corpus.

¹⁶⁷ The term *durftig* is also used as a noun naming an illness, but no gender is indicated.

19. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>emorodia</i>	‘hemorrhoids’	3	–
20. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>epelenticis, epilencia, epilentia, epilenticis, epilentiam, epulētici, epylenticis</i>	‘epilepsy’	3, 11	<i>Epilepsie</i> under <i>Epilepsy</i> section (85 ff.)
21. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>epidimia</i>	‘epidemic’	4	Under the topic epidemic change (21 ff.)
22. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>ethica</i>	‘wasting fever of long duration (Norri 2016: 798), hectic fever’	3	<i>Fieber</i> found throughout (6 ff.), but not <i>ethica</i> or <i>hektisch</i>
23. Ger. adj. Ger. masc. n.	<i>fallendefucht, vallenden fucht</i>	‘epilepsy (literally ‘falling illness’)’	11	<i>Epilepsie</i> under <i>Epilepsy</i> section (85 ff.)
24. Ger. (through Lat., orig. Gr.) fem. n.	<i>fantafey</i>	‘fantasy’	11	<i>Fantasei</i> found under <i>Societal reactions to illness</i> (174)
25. Lat. n.	<i>febres</i>	‘fever’	11	<i>Fieber</i> found throughout (6 ff.).
26. Lat. n. Lat. adj.	<i>febres quottidianas</i>	‘daily fever’	11	<i>Fieber</i> found throughout (6 ff.).
27. Ger. fem. n.	<i>feüchtigkeyt, feüchtihkeyt</i>	‘moisture, humidity’	11	<i>Feucht</i> found in <i>Malaria</i> , <i>Epilepsy</i> , and <i>Help when Falling Ill</i> (64 ff.)
28. Ger. fem. n.	<i>feüchtüg</i>	‘moistening’	11	<i>Feucht</i> found in <i>Malaria</i> , <i>Epilepsy</i> , and <i>Help when falling ill</i> (64 ff.)
29. Ger. neut. n.	<i>fieber, vieber</i>	‘fever’	3, 9, 10, 11	<i>Fieber</i> mentioned found throughout (6 ff.)
30. Ger. neut. n., Lat. adj.	<i>vieber quartana, vieber Lat. adj. auartanā</i>	‘daily fever’	11	<i>Fieber</i> mentioned found throughout (6 ff.), <i>febris quartana</i> (64)
31. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>freneřim, freneřis</i>	‘phrenesis, inflammation of the brain’	4, 11	–
32. Ger. fem. n.	<i>geelfucht, gelfucht</i>	‘jaundice’	3, 4, 11	<i>Gelbsucht</i> under <i>Gout and Societal reactions to illness</i> (77, 177)
33. Ger. pl. n.	<i>geelfüchtigē</i>	‘those with jaundice’	11	<i>Gelbsucht</i> under <i>Gout and Societal reactions to illness</i> (77, 177)
34. Ger. neut. n.	<i>gegicht</i>	‘paralysis’ (“DWB”)	11	<i>Lähmung</i> found throughout Jütte 2013 (90 ff.)
35. Ger. masc. n.	<i>geitz</i>	‘lust, covetousness’	3	–

36. Ger. pst. prt.	<i>geschossen</i>	‘shot’	3	–
37. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>gomorea</i>	‘gonorrhea’ “‘discharge of inflammatory secretion from urethra or vagina’ “ (Norri 2016: 798)	11	<i>Gonorrhö</i> found throughout Jütte 2013 (27 ff.)
38. Ger. masc. n.	<i>haubtschwindel</i>	‘dizziness’ (node –3)	11	–
39. Ger. masc. n.	<i>Hauptfluß</i>	‘headache (the Ger. fluß ‘flow’ referring here to the balance of fluids in humorism)	11	<i>Kopfschmerzen</i> found throughout (107 ff.)
40. Lat. n., Lat. adj.	<i>ignis pofitus</i>	Referred to in the text as a haunting illness known in layman’s terms as <i>hellisch fewer</i> ‘hellish fire’ (O 1447: 201)	3	–
41. Lat. n., Lat. adj.	<i>iliaca passio</i>	“‘obstruction in the intestines’ “ (Norri 2016: 798)	3	–
42. Lat. n.	<i>in cobus, incubus</i>	‘nightmare’	11	–
43. Ger. poss. pron. Ger. fem. n.	<i>irer Ger. fem. n. zeit, jrer Ger. fem. n. zeyt</i>	‘her time (‘period’)’	11	–
44. Ger. fem. n.	<i>koczung</i>	‘nausea’	6	<i>Übelkeit</i> under <i>Help</i> when falling ill (116)
45. Ger. masc. n.	<i>krampff, kräpff</i>	‘cramp’	3, 4	Throughout Jütte (2013: 86 ff.)
46. Ger. adj., Ger. fem. n.	<i>lanck fucht</i>	‘renal insufficiency’	3	–
47. Ger. fem. n.	<i>leberfucht</i>	‘hepatopathia, liver disease’	3	–
48. Ger. fem. n.	<i>lemüg</i>	‘paralysis’	12	<i>Lähmung</i> found throughout Jütte 2013 (90 ff.)
49. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>litargia</i>	‘lethargy’	3	–
50. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>mania</i>	‘madness’	11	<i>Wahnsinn</i> found under <i>Stigmatization</i> and <i>Isolation</i> (160, 171)
51. Ger. fem. n. (Gr. loan through Lat.)	<i>melancole, melancoley,</i>	‘melancholia’	11	<i>Melancholie</i> found in <i>Societal reactions to illness</i> (178)
52. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>melan colei, melancolias, melancolica, melancolicis, melancolicus</i>	‘melancholia’	3, 4, 6, 11	<i>Melancholie</i> found in <i>Societal reactions to illness</i> (178)
53. Lat. n.	<i>menstruū, menstruum, mēstruū</i>	‘menstruation’	11	–

54. Lat. n.	<i>morphea, morpheã</i>	‘morphea’	3	–
55. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n. ¹⁶⁸	<i>nicabrius</i>	‘night blindness, eye illness’ (Ernsting 1741: 224)	11	–
56. Ger. fem. ¹⁶⁹ n.	<i>onmacht, onmãcht</i>	‘fainting’	11	<i>Ohnmãchtig</i> under <i>Help when falling ill</i> (110)
57. Ger. adj.	<i>onmãchtig, onmechtig</i>	‘fainted’	3, 4	<i>Ohnmãchtig</i> under <i>Help when falling ill</i> (110)
58. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>paralis, paraliß, paralifim, paralifis</i>	‘paralysis’	3, 4, 7, 11	<i>Lãhmung</i> found throughout <i>Jütte</i> 2013 (90 ff.)
59. Lat. n., Lat. n.	<i>passio matricis</i>	‘illness of the womb’	3	–
60. Lat. n. (orig. Gr.) (“O”)	<i>periplemonia</i>	‘peripleumonia’	11	–
61. Ger. fem. n. (orig. Lat.)	<i>pestelencz, pestilencz, pestilentz</i>	‘pestilence’	4, 7, 9, 11	In <i>Pest</i> section and found throughout (23 cf.)
62. Ger. fem. n. (orig. Lat.)	<i>pestilentz</i>	‘pestilence fever’	9	In <i>Pest</i> section and found throughout (23 cf.)
63. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>plerefis, pleurifis</i>	‘pleurisy’	11	<i>Rippenfellentzündung</i> under the sub chapter <i>Handling disease</i> (192)
64. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>podegrã, podogra, podogrã</i>	‘podagra, gout’	4, 11	Under the section <i>Gout</i> and throughout <i>Jütte</i> 2013 (74 ff.).
65. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n., Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>podegram arteticam</i>	‘arthritic podagra’	3	Under the section <i>Gout</i> and throughout <i>Jütte</i> 2013 (74 ff.).
66. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>polippus</i>	‘polyps’ (node +2)	11	<i>Polyp</i> under section on <i>Stigmatization</i> (155)
67. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>ptifis, ptifis, ptyfis</i>	‘tuberculosis’	3, 11	<i>Schwindsucht</i> under <i>Forms of sadness and sympathy</i> (185), <i>Tuberkulose</i> found throughout (10 ff.)
68. Ger. fem. n.	<i>rauden</i>	‘mange, scabies’	11	<i>Krãtze</i> under <i>Miasma</i> section (27)
69. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>reuma</i>	‘runny nose, mucus’	7	<i>Rheuma</i> under <i>Gout</i> section (77)
70. Ger. pl. n. ¹⁷⁰	<i>rewdem</i>	‘mange, scabies’	3	<i>Krãtze</i> under <i>Miasma</i> section (27)

¹⁶⁸ This is based on its form, assumedly a Latin variant of a Greek word with the root *nύχτα*. [nýchta] ‘night.’ The definition ‘eye illness’ is from the text itself: “benymbt ein kranckheit der augen genannt nicabrius oder alyahar” (Wonnecke 1496: 489), but another definition from states “Nicabri heift ein Fehler der Augen, da einer bey Nacht beßer als am Tage fiehet, auch Nictilopa genannt.” (Ernsting 1741: 55); however, Nyctalopia or ‘night blindness’ refers to the exact opposite.

¹⁶⁹ The grammatical gender cannot be determined in the corpus. It is listed as feminine in “DW.”

¹⁷⁰ Only used in *GeMedIC* in the plural form. The mod. Ger. form *Rãude* is feminine.

71. Ger. masc. n.	<i>ritten</i>	‘illness with a fever’	3, 11	<i>Fieber</i> mentioned found throughout (6 ff.).
72. Ger. adj. Ger. fem. n. (orig. Lat.)	<i>rot Ger. fem. n. (orig. Lat.) colera, roten Ger. fem. n. (orig. Lat.) colera</i>	‘red cholera’	3, 4	<i>Cholera</i> mentioned under <i>Miasma</i> in <i>Pestilence</i> section (27) and under <i>Stigmatization</i> (159)
73. Ger. fem. n.	<i>rür</i>	‘dysentery’	3	<i>Ruhr</i> under <i>Pestilence</i> (33) and <i>Stigmatization</i> section (159)
74. Ger. adj. Ger. fem. n.	<i>schlafend Ger. fem. n. fucht, Ger. adj. schlafende Ger. fem. n. fucht</i>	‘somnolence, unusual need to sleep, (literally ‘sleeping sickness’)’	3	–
75. Ger. masc. n.	<i>schlag</i>	‘apoplexy, hemorrhage’	11	<i>Blutungen</i> throughout <i>Jütte</i> 2013 (52 ff.)
76. Ger. neut. n.	<i>schnopffen</i>	‘head cold’	11	<i>Erkältung</i> throughout <i>Jütte</i> 2013 (108 ff.)
77. Ger. fem. n.	<i>schwüidenden fuch, schwindtfuchte, schwindtfuchte, schwyndtfucht, schwintfucht</i>	‘tuberculosis, consumption’	3, 11	<i>Schwindsucht</i> under <i>Forms of sadness and sympathy</i> (185), <i>Tuberkulose</i> found throughout (10 ff.)
78. Ger. masc. n.	<i>schwindel, schwyndel</i>	‘dizziness’	3, 11	–
79. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>squinantiā, squinantia</i>	‘quinsy’	11	–
80. Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>stranguiriofis</i>	‘strangury/frequent, painful urination’	11	–
81. Ger. pl. fem. n.	<i>fünd, fündē, fünden</i>	‘sins’	5	<i>Sünden</i> under <i>Syphilis</i> (42) and <i>Pocks</i> (52)
82. Gr.	<i>tenafmon, thenafmon</i>	‘illness characterized by feeling one needs to defecate, but cannot, rectal tenesmus’	11	–
83. Lat. n.	<i>tercianam tertañ, tertanus</i>	‘form of malaria’	11	<i>Tertianfieber</i> found under <i>Malaria</i> (67)
84. Ger. adj., Ger. fem. n.	<i>tobent fucht</i>	‘madness’	11	<i>Wahnsinn</i> found under <i>Stigmatization</i> and <i>Isolation</i> (160, 171)
85. Ger. fem. n.	<i>trunckenhey</i>	‘drunkenness, intoxication’	3	–
86. Ger. adj. vallenden Ger. masc. fiechtumb,	<i>vallend fiechtumb, vallenden Ger. masc. fiechtumb,</i>	‘epilepsy’	3	<i>Epilepsie</i> under <i>Epilepsy</i> section (85 ff.)

87. Ger. fem. n.	<i>vergeffenheit, vergeffenheÿt, vergeffenheyt</i>	‘forgottenness, oblivion’	3, 6, 7	<i>Vergessenheit</i> under <i>Introduction</i> and <i>Malaria</i> sections (8, 64)
88. Ger. fem. n.	<i>vnſynnikeyt</i>	‘insanity’	3	<i>Wahnsinn</i> found under <i>Stigmatization</i> and <i>Isolation</i> (160, 171)
89. Ger. fem. n.	<i>Vnwillung</i>	‘nausea’	6	<i>Übel</i> found throughout (63 ff.)
90. Ger. fem. n.	<i>waffer fucht, wafferfucht</i>	‘dropsy, edema’	3, 11	<i>Wassersucht</i> in <i>Introduction</i> (11)
91. Ger. fem. n.	<i>zerknüſchung</i>	‘bruise’	11	<i>Fleck</i> throughout (45 ff.), <i>Prellungen</i> under <i>Cancer</i> (97)
92. Ger. neut. n.	<i>zittern</i>	‘trembles’	3	<i>Zittern</i> under <i>Malaria</i> section (69)

There are a total of 92 symptoms and illnesses listed in the comprehensive table above. When comparing these symptoms and illnesses with those in the Early Modern Period highlighted in Jütte (2013), there are many similarities. In fact, just over 63% (58/92) of the illnesses in *GeMedIC* are also referenced. The remaining 37% that do not appear in Jütte’s research are listed again here:

Table 52: List of illnesses and symptoms in *GeMedIC* not found in Jütte (2013)

Etymology	Illness tokens	Definition	Text
Lat. n., Lat. n.	<i>amor hereos</i>	‘love illness, lovesickness’	11
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>apoplexia, appoplexia, apoplexiam</i>	‘apoplexy, hemorrhage’	3, 11
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>Artetica</i>	‘arthritis’ (MED)	4
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>afma</i>	‘asthma’	3
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>afmamicis</i>	‘acute severe asthma’	11
Arab. n.	<i>Alyahar</i>	‘eye illness’	11
Lat. n.	<i>Catarrus</i>	‘catarrh’ “head ailment...due to rheum seeping from the brain” (Norri 2016: 173)	11
Ger. adj.	<i>durftig</i>	‘thirsty’	1
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>Dyabetica</i>	‘diabetes’	11
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>effimera</i>	‘ephemeral, lasting only one day’	3
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>Emorodia</i>	‘hemorrhoids’	3
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>Ethica</i>	‘wasting fever of long duration (Norri 2016: 798), hectic fever’	3
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>freneſim, freneſis</i>	‘phrenesis, inflammation of the brain’	4, 11
Ger. pst. prt.	<i>geſchoffen</i>	‘shot’	3
Ger. masc. n.	<i>Geitz</i>	‘lust, covetousness’	3

Ger. masc. n.	<i>haubtſchwindel</i>	‘dizziness’ (node -3)	11
Lat. n., Lat. adj.	<i>ignis poſitus</i>	Referred to in the text as a haunting illness known in layman’s terms as <i>hellifch fewer</i> ‘hellish fire’ (O 1447: 201)	3
Lat. n., Lat. adj.	<i>iliaca paſſio</i>	“‘obstruction in the intesines’ “ (Norri 2016: 798)	3
Lat. n.	<i>in cobus, incubus</i>	‘nightmare’	11
Ger. poss. pron. Ger. fem. n.	<i>irer Ger. fem. n. zeit, jrer Ger. fem. n. zeyt</i>	‘her time (‘period’)’	11
Ger. adj., Ger. fem. n.	<i>lanck fucht</i>	‘renal insufficiency’	3
Ger. fem. n.	<i>leberfucht</i>	‘hepatopathia, liver disease’	3
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>Litargia</i>	‘lethargy’	3
Lat. n.	<i>menſtruū, menſtrum, mēſtruū</i>	‘menstruation’	11
Lat. n.	<i>morphea, morpheā</i>	‘morphea’	3
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>Nicabrius</i>	‘night blindness, eye illness’	11
Lat. n., Lat. n.	<i>paſſio matricis</i>	‘illness of the womb’	3
Lat. n. (orig. Gr.) (“O”)	<i>periplemonia</i>	‘peripleumonia ’	11
Ger. masc. n.	<i>ſchwindel, ſchwyndel</i>	‘dizziness’	3, 11
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>ſquinantiā, ſquinantia</i>	‘quinsy’	11
Lat. (orig. Gr.) n.	<i>ſtranguirioſis</i>	‘strangury/frequent, painful urination’	11
Gr.	<i>tenaſmon, thenaſmon</i>	‘illness characterized by feeling one needs to defecate, but cannot, rectal tenesmus’	11
Ger. fem. n.	<i>trunckenheytt</i>	‘drunkenness, intoxication’	3
Ger. adj. Ger. fem. n.	<i>ſchlafend Ger. fem. n. fucht, Ger. adj. ſchlafende Ger. fem. n. fucht</i>	‘somnolence, unusual need to sleep, (literally ‘sleeping sickness’)’	3

Most of words that are not included in Jütte 2013 stem from either Wonnecke’s *Gart der Gesundheit* (11) and Ortolf von Baierland’s *Arzneibuch* (3). This is unsurprising as both texts elaborate on remedies for multiple illnesses. The only words stemming from other texts aside from those two are *durftig* ‘meningitis’ from Metlinger’s *Kinderbüchlein* as well as *artetica* ‘arthritis’ and *freneſim* ‘phrenesis, inflammation of the brain’ from *Regimen sanitatis* (4). Another observation is that most of the terminology that appears in Table 52 are loan words. 15 of the 33 stem from Greek, eight from Latin, and one from Arabic with merely ten German terms.

Section 5.3.3 *Illnesses and symptoms* employs the linguistic concepts hyponymy and semantic prosody and combines them with corpus linguistic queries to compile a more exhaustive list of illnesses found in *GeMedIC*. In this first section,

superordinates/hypernyms for illness that prove to be keywords in the corpus (Ger. *krankheit*, *fiechtum*, *fucht*; see. Chapter 8.2.6 *Descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms*) are used as a starting point to elicit hyponyms, in this case more specific illnesses, from concordance lines. This results in finding 104 hyponym tokens to the right of the search node. Most of the occurrences prove to be in either the node +2 or node +3 position. Then this study assumes that the terms for illness, an inherently negative concept, are linked to other collocates surrounding them that have negative semantic prosody. The search terms Ger. *krankheit*, *fiechtum*, *fucht* are used again, but this time select 5 collocates to the left of the search node are chosen for further inquiry. These 5 collocates then serve as the search terms and all illnesses emerging in each search term's concordance lines within a ± 7 span are collected. This section ends with a lemmatized compilation of all illnesses found within *GeMedIC* using the abovementioned method. This is in no way a comprehensive list but serves instead as an example for how one could methodically extract this kind of data from an unannotated corpus. Finally, the collected illnesses are compared with the illnesses appearing in the Early Modern period listed in Jütte (2013) for reference. 63% of the illnesses and symptoms in *GeMedIC* found in this study coincide with the illnesses and symptoms listed. The remaining illnesses show similar tendencies, namely being very specific terms from medical texts that list a great number of remedies, and the majority of the illnesses or symptoms are loan words.

5.3.4 Summary

This section of the analysis explores the medical lexicon extracted in Subsection 5.1 *Specialized glossary of medical jargon* using the terms found under certain categories in Section 5.2 *Onomasiological categorization* as search terms in three small trial studies. The first study takes place in Section 5.3.1 *Body parts*. In this study the body parts found in the glossary are used as search terms to elicit compounding and derivational word formations. 64 complex terms are found with 21 of these words naming symptoms or illnesses. The study confirms that most word formation processes including body parts are left-branching, endocentric, noun-noun compounds. The Subsection 5.3.2 *Classical elements and qualities* tests to see if the elements and qualities present under the onomasiological categorization coincide with any other important humoral terminology typically associated with being 'warm + moist,' 'warm + dry,' 'cold + moist,' or 'cold + dry.' The study found no overarching tendencies except for that the elements mod. Ger. *Luft* 'air,' mod. Ger. *Wasser* 'water,' and mod. Ger. *Erde* 'earth' occurred frequently next

to one another. The final trial study in Subsection 5.3.3 *Illnesses and symptoms* successfully employs corpus linguistic methods combined with the linguistic concept hyponymy and semantic prosody to elicit a more comprehensive list of illnesses found in *GeMedIC*. The next chapter concentrates on the morphological construction of all key vernacular nouns in the corpus.

6 Morphological features

This section focuses on the lexical innovations formed in the Late Medieval and Early Modern period and these innovations' morphological construction. As in Chapter 5, *Lexicological study*, the morphological study is also limited to nouns due to time constraints. The chapter first takes the nominal 2,299 keyword tokens found in *GeMedIC* and divides them into three categories, namely foreign words, loan words, and vernacular terminology. These tokens are then categorized further into word types. The 177 foreign and loan word types are addressed in Chapter 6.3 *Textual Variation and Multilingualism*.¹⁷¹ The remaining words in the vernacular serve as the data for the morphological analyses in Sections 6.1 and 6.2. The term *vernacular* is understood here as words with components inherently German or loan words already well-established in the OHG period or earlier. After compiling the vernacular list of keyword types from the initial tokens, the types are filtered to obtain more morphological complexity by omitting simplexes, conversions, abbreviations, and proper nouns.¹⁷² Additionally, any word types already present in OHG that are not a part of new word formations are omitted from the list as the study is looking for innovations. An example of this would be Ger. *wasserfucht* 'dropsy, edema' already documented as *wazarsuht* in OHG (cf. "wassersucht" DWB). The resources referenced to check for attestation within OHG include the *Referenzkorpus Altdeutsch*, Kluge and Seebold (2011), Köbler (2014), Schützeichel (1952–2015ff), *Deutsches Wörterbuch* ("DWB" et al. 1854–1961), and *Frühneuhochdeutsches Wörterbuch* ("FWB" 2021). The DWB is also used throughout this chapter to ascertain the grammatical gender of morphological components when the corpus text is ambiguous. While not all compounds are written together, that is without spaces between the components, in this study the lack of spaces is a prerequisite. The result is a sample of

¹⁷¹ For more information on how words are determined as foreign or loan words, see 7.1 *Foreign words, loan words, loan translations, and loan renderings*.

¹⁷² Astrological proper nouns are kept due to their semantic value, i.e., medical context, in the study.

complex compounds and other derivations for which there is no mention in the above-listed resources before Middle High German. This creates a snapshot of medical jargon established in written form during and leading up to the Early New High German period.

Table 53 shows the final list of the remaining German vernacular terminology word types and their corresponding text number(s) in *GeMedIC* after being filtered in the ways noted above.

Table 53: Morphologically complex vernacular keyword types in *GeMedIC* not present in OHG sources

Vernacular type	Text	Vernacular type	Text	Vernacular type	Text	Vernacular type	Text
<i>aderlaſſē, aderlaſſen, aderlaſſens</i>	4, 3	<i>geplūt</i>	7	<i>maſzgang</i>	1	<i>verferung</i>	12
<i>auffetzigkeit, auffetzigkeyt</i>	3, 11	<i>Gerechtigkeýt</i>	5	<i>nießſtupp</i>	10	<i>verſtopffung</i>	12
<i>Barmherzigkeýt</i>	5	<i>geſchicklicheit</i>	1	<i>Pibergeyl</i>	3	<i>verwundung</i>	12
<i>baumōl, baumōl, baumōle</i>	11, 12	<i>gefuntheit, gefuntheyt, gefuntheýt</i>	1, 4, 6, 3, 9,	<i>Pürdlin</i>	10	<i>veyelōl, veyol</i>	1
<i>Begirlicheýt</i>	5	<i>Getranck</i>	3, 4	<i>rōrlen, rōrlin</i>	12	<i>Vnwillung</i>	6
<i>beſtopffung</i>	11	<i>gewircz, gewürcz</i>	6	<i>rofenwaffer, rofenwaffers</i>	3, 11	<i>vrfach, vrfachen</i>	1, 6, 11, 12
<i>Bewegnuß</i>	12	<i>harnſteyn</i>	3	<i>rojhonig</i>	12	<i>widerbringung</i>	12
<i>Bindung</i>	12	<i>harnwaffer</i>	3	<i>fauerampffer</i>	11	<i>wiltwachs</i>	12
<i>Bonenmel</i>	12	<i>Haubtader</i>	3	<i>ſpūlwūrm</i>	3	<i>wirckūg, wirkung, würrkung</i>	9, 12
<i>būchlin</i>	5, 10	<i>Haubtwee</i>	11	<i>ſtraffung</i>	12	<i>Wundarzt</i>	12
<i>Byngelkraut</i>	11	<i>Hendlin</i>	9, 10	<i>ſtūlgang, ſtūlgeng</i>	12	<i>wuntpflaſter</i>	12
<i>dāwung, dewung</i>	3, 4	<i>hirnſchedels</i>	12	<i>ſüßholtz</i>	11	<i>zeitigkeit</i>	6
<i>Darmgicht</i>	3	<i>honigwaffer</i>	11	<i>überflüſſigkeyt</i>	3		
<i>Eirklar</i>	12	<i>kindpedterin, kintpedterin</i>	10	<i>Verderbnuß</i>	5		
<i>Eirweiß</i>	12	<i>kräckheit, kranckait, kranckheit, kranckheit, kranckheiten, kranckheyt, kranckheýt</i>	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11	<i>Vergicht</i>	1		
<i>Endrung</i>	9	<i>Lemüg</i>	12	<i>verlierüg, verlierung</i>	12		
<i>fenchelfamen</i>	11	<i>luſtigkeýt, luſtlicheýt¹⁷³</i>	5	<i>Verrenckung</i>	12		

¹⁷³ These terms are used partially interchangeably. For more information on the two terms' semantic differences, see 6.2.4 Suffixes *-heit*, *-keit*, and *-igkeit*.

<i>feuchtigkeit, feüchtigkeit, feuchtikeit, feüchtikeit, feüchtikeyt, feüchtikeyt veichtigkeit, veichtigkeiten</i>	1, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12	<i>mäglin</i>	1	<i>verruckung</i>	12
<i>frörer</i>	4	<i>Mandelmilch</i>	3	<i>verfchneidung</i>	12

After introducing relative theory for the following sections on German compounds, derivations, and inflectional phenomena, each keyword type present in Table 53 will be analyzed further. Compounds that include derivations are analyzed in 6.2 *Derivations*.

6.1 Compounds

There are multiple semantic categories for compounds, that is words with more than one semantic head, but the main semantic classification in *GeMedIC* for nouns is the determinative compound. Determinative compounds, also known as endocentric compounds, consist of two components with the first component describing the second head (also known as base or primary) word closer. This kind of compound is the most common and productive word formation process in modern NHG and this is no different in ENHG. There are four types of compounds present in the complex vernacular keyword lists in *GeMedIC*, namely noun-noun (NN), noun-verb (NV), adjective-noun (AN), and verb-noun (VN) constructions. NN compounds are by far the most prevalent. NV constructions are not as common, but when they occur are often the product of syntagma. Verbal syntagma differ from complex verbs in that they are not formally marked by inflection (Stepanowa and Fleischer 1985: 130). AN compounds are generally endocentric in nature, consisting of an adjective describing the noun further, and are also a comparatively rare word formation phenomenon; when these word formations do occur, they usually combine a monosyllabic simplex followed by noun, although other adjectival forms in compounds do exist (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 151–156). VN compounds occur either with or without a linking morph and the most prevalent type of construction is an infinitive verb stem combined with the nominal element (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 159).

The aforementioned *Fugenelemente* ‘linking morphs’ are interesting in this study because of their absence rather than their presence in the keywords. *Fugenelemente* connect two words together to create a compound; methods to link words together include the use of inflectional endings, the so-called paradigmatic linking morphs, and non-

paradigmatic linking morphs which are used without adhering to any grammatical necessity (for the diachrony of linking morphs see Kopf 2018); the term *Nullfuge* means no connector whatsoever (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 185) and its formation paradigm employed in *GeMedIC*. This omission of a *Fugenelement* is what Grimm (1878) describes as an actual compound (Grimm 1878: 386). In OHG, the first component of NN compounds generally consists of the lexical root and its stem vowel serving as a *Fugenelement*; in this case it would be called a *Fugenvokal* or ‘connecting vowel;’ in MHG these inflectional vowels are omitted with very few surviving into NHG (cf. Nübling et al. 2010: 84). Most compound nouns in mod. Ger. do not have a *Fugenelement* ‘linking morph’ (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 185) and this is also true in *GeMedIC*. The following analysis introduces the vernacular keywords and their variants within the corpus, analyzes the terminology’s morphological make up as well as word formation processes, discusses in which texts and how the medical jargon is used.

6.1.1 Noun-noun compounds

NN compounds are productive in ENHG and make up the majority of keyword compounds found in *GeMedIC*. Table 54 shows these 22 keywords at a glance:

Table 54: Key NN compound types in *GeMedIC* without OHG attestations and variants

Key NN compound types in <i>GeMedIC</i> without OHG attestations (and variants)	
<i>baumöl</i> (<i>baumōl</i> , <i>baumōle</i>), <i>bonenmel</i> , <i>darmgicht</i> , <i>eirklar</i> , <i>eirweiß</i> , <i>fenchelfamen</i> , <i>harnsteyn</i> , <i>harnwaffer</i> , <i>haubtader</i> , <i>haubtwee</i> , <i>hirnschedels</i> , <i>honigwaffer</i> , <i>mandelmilch</i> , <i>maßgang</i> , <i>pibergeyl</i> , <i>rosenwaffer</i> (<i>rosenwassers</i>), <i>roshonig</i> , <i>spülwürm</i> , <i>stülgang</i> (<i>stülgeng</i>), <i>veyelöl</i> , <i>wundarzt</i> , and <i>wuntpflaster</i>	

The next table visualizes the compounds again, arranging them by most frequent to least frequent semantic category:

Table 55: Vernacular keyword compounds arranged by semantic category

Semantic category	Vernacular keyword compound
Ingredients and remedies	<i>baumöl</i> (<i>baumōl</i> , <i>baumōle</i>) ‘olive oil,’ <i>bonenmel</i> ‘bean flour,’ <i>eirklar</i> ‘egg white,’ <i>eirweiß</i> ‘egg white,’ <i>fenchelfamen</i> ‘fennel seeds,’ <i>honigwaffer</i> ‘a mixture of honey and water,’ <i>mandelmilch</i> ‘almond milk,’ <i>pibergeyl</i> ‘castoreum,’ <i>rosenwaffer</i> (<i>rosenwassers</i>) ‘rose water,’ <i>roshonig</i> ‘rose honey,’ <i>fauerampffer</i> ‘sorrel, sour dock,’ <i>füßholtz</i> ‘licorice, <i>Glycyrrhiza glabra</i> ,’ <i>veyelöl</i> ‘viola oil’
Body parts	<i>haubtader</i> ‘cephalic vein,’ <i>hirnschedels</i> ‘cranium,’ <i>maßgang</i> ‘rectum’
Materials	<i>wuntpflaster</i> ‘wound bandage’
Symptoms	<i>harnsteyn</i> ‘urinary stone,’ <i>haubtwee</i> ‘headache,’ <i>spülwürm</i> ‘round worm’
Body secretions	<i>harnwaffer</i> ‘urin,’ <i>stülgang</i> (<i>stülgeng</i>) ‘defecation, bowel movement’
Illness names	<i>darmgicht</i> ‘ileus, intestinal illness’

People	wundarzt ‘surgeon’
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The most common semantic category for new terminology is ingredients and remedies which includes *baumöl* (*baumñól*, *baumñóle*), *bonenmel*, *eirklar*, *eirweiß*, *fenchelfamen*, *honigwasser*, *mandelmilch*, *pibergeyl*, *rosenwasser* (*rosenwassers*), *rosenhonig*, *sauerampffer*, *füßholtz*, and *veyelól*. The next categories of keyword compounds are body parts with *haubtader*, *hirnschedels*, and *maßgang*; materials with *wuntpflaster*; as well as symptoms with *harnsteyn*, *haubtwee*, and *spülwürm*. The category body secretions includes *harnsteyn*, *harnwasser*, and *stülfgang* (*stülgeng*). The final two semantic categories are illness names with *darmgicht* and professions with *wundarzt*.

The first NN compound is Ger. neut. n. *baumöl* (also appearing as *baumñól* and *baumñóle* within the keyword list) meaning ‘olive oil’ (cf. DWB). In this determinative (i.e., endocentric) compound the first component, Ger. masc. n. *baum* ‘tree,’ is describing the second component and head, Ger. neut. n. *ól* ‘oil,’ more closely. Ger. neut. n. *ól* ‘oil’ is a loan word through Lat. *oleum* from Gr. *élaion* which is already present in OHG appearing as *oli* & *ole* (cf. “Öl” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 669). There is orthographical variation within *GeMedIC* when searching for *baumöl*; occasionally the compound is written together as one word whereas other times the two components are separated with a space. The Ger. neut. n. *ól* ‘oil’ is treated as a mass noun within the corpus with very few examples indicating the neuter grammatical gender of the word. Ger. neut. n. *baumöl* is a keyword in both *Gart der Gesundheit* and *Chirurgia* but is found throughout the corpus as an ingredient in various remedies.

Ger. neut.¹⁷⁴ n. *bonenmel* ‘chickpea or bean flour’ or as paraphrased in FWB *Mehl aus Bohnen* ‘flour made of beans’ (cf. “bohnenmel” DWB & “bonenmel” FWB) is also an endocentric NN compound. It is comprised of the determiner Ger. fem. pl. n. *bonen* ‘beans,’ itself consisting of Ger. fem. n. *bone* ‘bean’ and the paradigmatic linking morph *-n-*,¹⁷⁵ and the head or base word Ger. neut. n. *mel* ‘meal/flour.’ In *GeMedIC* there are instances of *bonenmel* being written both combined and separately as *bonen mel*. Ger.

¹⁷⁴ Because *bonenmel* is used within the corpus as a non-count noun, it is difficult to determine the gender from the corpus alone, but this entry assumes the ENHG neut. form found in DWB and its neuter mod. Ger. equivalent *Mehl* ‘flour.’

¹⁷⁵ For more on the inflectional morphology of *bonenmel* see Section 9.

neut. n. *bonenmel* is only found in *Chirurgia* in which it is repeatedly applied when dressing wounds.

The Ger. fem. & masc. n. *darmgicht* ‘ileus, intestinal illness’ (cf. “darmgicht” DWB) is an endocentric combination of the determiner Ger. masc. n. *darm* ‘intestine’ and head Ger. fem. & masc. n. *gicht* ‘illness’ (cf. DWB) (mod. Ger. meaning ‘gout’). There is no evidence in the corpus of the variant *darmgegicht* as indicated in other dictionaries. Instead, the term only appears as a compound written together and is solely found in *Arzneibuch*. The keyword *darmgicht* is found in context with food products one should avoid when experiencing intestinal illness such as milk, fish, and rice.

The NN compound Ger. neut. n. *eirklar* ‘egg white’ is comprised of the first component and determiner Ger. pl. *eir* ‘eggs,’ a combination of Ger. neut. n. *ei* and the pl. marker *-r*, along with the second component and head Ger. neut. n. *klar* ‘clearness.’ Within *GeMedIC*, *eirklar* and its variants *eierklar* and *eyerklar* are only found in *Chirurgia* as an ingredient used for bandaging.

The NN compound Ger. neut. n. *eirweiß* ‘egg white’ is comprised of the first component and determiner Ger. pl. *eir* ‘eggs,’ a combination of Ger. neut. n. *ei* and the pl. marker *-r*, along with the second component and head Ger. neut. n. *weiß* ‘white.’ The compound *eirweiß* and its variant *eierweiß* only appear in *Chirurgia* and, just as with the term *eierklar*, are used as an ingredient when creating bandages.

The NN compound Ger. pl. *fenchelfamen* ‘fennel seeds’ consists of the determiner Ger. masc. n. *fenchel* ‘fennel’ and the head Ger. pl. n. *famen* ‘seeds,’ a combination of either Ger. masc. *famen* ‘seed’ or Ger. masc. *fame* ‘seed’ (cf. “same” DWB) and the plural ending *-n*. Although both *fame* and *famen* are used to indicate the singular in *GeMedIC*, it is clear through context that the plural form is meant when referring to *fenchelfamen*. In modern German, the singular form and plural is also *Samen*. This compound appears orthographically both together and separately within the corpus. The compound only appears as a keyword in *Gart der Gesundheit* but is found in multiple texts within the corpus including *Arzneibuch* and *Weintraktat*. Concerning usage, Ger. masc. pl. n. *fenchelfamen* is used as an ingredient in multiple pain-relieving remedies.

The NN compound Ger. masc. n. *harnfteyn* ‘urinary stone’ is an endocentric combination of the determiner Ger. masc. n. *harn* and the head Ger. masc. n. *fteyn* ‘stone.’

Ger. masc. n. *harnfteyn* is only a keyword in *Arzneibuch* but is also found in *Kinderbüchlein* with the variant *harnstein*. It is categorized as a symptom.

Ger. neut. n. *harnwaffer* ‘urin’ (cf. “harnwasser” FWB) is a NN compound consisting of the determiner Ger. masc. n. *harn* and the head Ger. neut. n. *waffer* ‘water.’ The term *harnwaffer* also appears as the variant *harn waffer* within the corpus and is a bodily secretion found solely in *Arzneibuch*.

The NN compound Ger. fem. n. *hauptader* ‘cephalic vein’ is a combination of Ger. neut. n. *haupt* ‘head’ serving as the determiner followed by the second component and primary word Ger. fem. n. *ader* ‘vein.’ Noteworthy here is that Ger. neut. n. *haupt* is not a prefix meaning ‘main’ in this instance, something that does develop as early as MHG (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 257). Ger. fem. n. *hauptader* is a keyword in *Arzneibuch*, but it and the variants *haupt ad’* and *hauptadern* are also found in *Regimen sanitatis* and *Regiment der pestilentz*. The term is mainly used in connection with bloodletting, and it is classified under body part.

Ger. neut. n. *hauptwee* ‘headache’ is a compound comprised of Ger. neut. n. *haupt* ‘head’ serving as the determiner followed by the second component Ger. neut. n. *wee* ‘ache.’ Here, too, Ger. neut. n. *haupt* is not a prefix meaning ‘main,’ a lexical change that does develop as early as MHG (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 257). Ger. neut. n. *hauptwee* ‘headache’ and the variant *hauptwe* are mainly found in *Gart der Gesundheit* in which the symptom is a keyword. There is only one example of it being used in another text, namely *Arzneibuch*.

The NN compound Ger. gen. masc. n. *hirnschedels* ‘of the cranium’ consists of the first component and determiner Ger. neut. n. *hirn* and the second component and head Ger. masc. *schedel* ‘skull’ with an inflectional -s suffix indicating the genitive case. The only keyword of Ger. masc. n. *hirnschedel* in *GeMedIC* appears in the genitive, but the variants *hirn schedel* and *hirn schedels*, written as separate words, are also present in *Chirurgia*—the only text that specifically names the body part *hirnschedel*.

The NN compound Ger. neut. n. *honigwaffer* ‘a mixture of honey and water’ is endocentric and comprised of the first component Ger. masc. & neut. n. *honig* and the head Ger. neut. n. *waffer*. Tokens of the same type within *GeMedIC* include *hunig waffers*, *hönigwaffer*, *honig waffer*, and *hönig waffer*, but these tokens do not occur as keywords.

All occurrences are found in *Gart der Gesundheit* in which *honigwaffer* is used as an ingredient for various remedies.

Ger. fem. n. *mandelmilch* ‘almond milk’ is a compound created with the first component and determiner Ger. masc. & fem. *mandel* ‘almond’ followed by the head Ger. fem. n. *milch* ‘milk.’ Ger. fem. n. *mandelmilch* is a keyword in *Arzneibuch*, but also found in the texts *Kinderbüchlien*, *Regiment sanitatis*, *Gart der Gesundheit*, and *Chirurgia* in which the variant *mandel milch* occurs alongside *mandelmüllch*. Ger. fem. n. *mandelmilch* is used as an ingredient in multiple healing recipes within the corpus.

The determinative compound Ger. masc. n. *mafzgang* ‘rectum’ is comprised of Ger. fem. n. *mafz* a loan word from Lat. *māssa* ‘dough, clump’ already present in OHG *massa* (cf. “Masse” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 605) and Ger. masc. n. *gang*, a verbal abstraction of the G. strong v. **gang-a-* ‘to go’ (cf. “Gang” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 331). The compound is categorized as a body part and is only found in *Kinderbüchlein* when giving advice on aiding a child having trouble defecating. There is only one spelling variant within the corpus.

The term Ger. neut.¹⁷⁶ n. *pibergeyl* ‘castoreum’ is a NN compound consisting of the determiner Ger. masc. n. *piber* ‘beaver’ and the MHG neut. n. *geil(e)* ‘testis’ (the scent gland is originally, incorrectly interpreted as being located in this part of the beaver, cf. “bibergeil” & “Geile” DWDS). Although *pibergeyl* is the only keyword variant listed and found in *Arzneibuch*, the term is found in the same book spelled the following additional ways: *piber gail*, *pibergail*, and *piebergayl*. Other variants in other texts in *GeMedIC* include *bibergeyl* in *Gart der Gesundheit* as well as *bibergeil* in *Kinderbüchlein* and *Chirurgia*. Ger. neut. n. *pibergeyl* is used in oil form as an ingredient in multiple remedies within *GeMedIC*.

The determinative compound Ger. neut. n. *rosenwaffer* (with the variant *rosenwaffers*) appears as a keyword in *Arzneibuch* and *Gart der Gesundheit* but is dispersed widely throughout the corpus. The determinative, first component is Ger. pl. n. *rosen* ‘roses’ and the second component and head is Ger. neut. n. *waffer* ‘water.’ The compound noun also appears as two separate words in the corpus such as in the following examples: “So nim rofen waffer bonplie waffer / vñ betonic waffer” (Metlinger 1473: 31)

¹⁷⁶ Although, this term is used as a non-count noun within the corpus.

and “das in dē ander in teil von d’ arczeney gefchriben ſteet zū trincken geben in eynem rofen waffer” (“Regimen sanitatis” 1475: 79). Ger. neut. n. *rofenwaffer* appears as an ingredient in various remedies within the corpus.

The NN compound Ger. masc. n. *rofhonig* ‘rose honey’ is comprised of the determinative Ger. fem. n. *rof* and the head Ger. masc. & neut. n. *honig*. The term only appears as *rosenhonig* within DWB using the pl. *rofen* instead of sg. form (“rosenhonig” DWB). The compound is written both together and as separate words within the corpus. Variants include *rofen honig*, *rofen hōnig*, *rofen hunig*, *roß hūnig*, *roß hūnnig*, *rofenhōnig*, *rofenhonig*, and *roßhūnig*. Although Ger. masc. n. *rofhonig* is only a keyword in *Arzneibuch* and *Gart der Gesundheit*, the compound is also found *Kinderbüchlein* and *Chirurgia* used as an ingredient in medicinal recipes.

The NN compound Ger. masc. n. *ſpūlwūrm* ‘round worm’ consists of the determinative Ger. fem. n. *ſpūl* ‘spool,’ due to the worm’s backend resembling a spool, and the head Ger. masc. n. *wūrm* (cf. “Spulwurm” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 873). Ger. masc. n. *ſpūlwūrm* only appears as a keyword in *Arzneibuch*, but it and its variants are also found in *Balsamum Mariae Magdalenae* and *Gart der Gesundheit*. Variants within *GeMedIC* include *ſpilwürm* and *ſpūlwurm* along with the plural forms *ſpilwürme*, *ſpūlwürme*, and *ſpuūlwürmen*. The term is used to describe the symptom of having worms in the body.

The NN compound *ſtūlgang* (and the variant *ſtūlgeng*) ‘defecation, bowel movement’ is a keyword in *Chirurgia* comprised of the first component Ger. masc. n. *ſtūl* ‘feces’ and head Ger. masc. n. *gang*, a verbal abstraction of G. strong v. **gang-a-* ‘to go’ (cf. “Gang” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 331) first attested in the 15th century (cf. “stuhlgang” DWB). The compound is exocentric in nature, as it is ambiguous which component could serve as the semantic head. Although not a keyword in these texts, the compound is also found in *Kinderbüchlein*, *Regimen sanitatis*, *Weintractat*, and *Gart der Gesundheit* and is categorized as a bodily secretion.

Ger. neut.¹⁷⁷ n. *veyelöl* ‘viola oil’ is a keyword in *Gart der Gesundheit*. The first component in the NN compound is the determiner Ger. fem. n. *veyel*, itself a loan word stemming from Lat. *viola*, a loan already present in OHG *fiol* (“fiol” Köbler 2014), and

¹⁷⁷ As listed in DWB, as this term is used as a non-count noun within *GeMedIC*.

Ger. neut. n. *öl* ‘oil,’ also a loan word stemming from Lat. *oleum* in turn borrowed from Gr. *élaion* already present in OHG as *oli & ole* (cf. “Öl” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 669). This is a keyword in *Kinderbüchlein* but is additionally found in *Arzneibuch* and *Gart der Gesundheit*. In addition to in the compound, the term is also printed as separate words *veyel* and *öl* in *Kinderbüchlein*. Ger. neut. n. *veyelöl* is an ingredient used in electuaries and medicinal recipes in *GeMedIC*.

The NN compound Ger. masc. n. *wundarzt* ‘surgeon, person dealing with wounds on the outside of the body’ (cf. “wundarzt” DWB) is endocentric and includes the first component Ger. fem. n. *wund* ‘wound’ and Ger. masc. n. *arzt* ‘doctor.’ Ger. masc. n. *wundarzt* is a keyword in *Chirurgia* found alongside the variant *wundartzet* and is only found once in one other text in the corpus, namely *Gart der Gesundheit*. The incunable *Chirurgia* instructs on how to be a “güten wundartzt” ‘good surgeon’ and uses the term throughout the text in this context.

The final NN compound is Ger. masc. n. *wuntpflaster* ‘wound bandage’ comprised of the determiner Ger. fem. n. *wunt* ‘wound’ and Ger. masc. n. *pflaster*, itself a loan word from Lat. neut. n. *emplastrum* appearing as *pflastar* in OHG (cf. “Pflaster” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 698). The term only appears in *Chirurgia*. The compound has its components printed together and separately throughout the text and the <t> in *wunt* is sometimes spelled with a <d> or <dt>. The term is used in conjunction with making bandages for those injured with wounds both on the outside of or penetrating the body. Ger. masc. n. *wuntpflaster* is categorized under material.

6.1.2 Noun-verb compounds

Lexical syntagma are sets of words that appear together regularly which follow the rules of syntax. Within the nominal keyword list in *GeMedIC*, there is one compound that could be classified as either a syntactic conversion (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 90) of a syntagma or a ‘univerbation’ (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 141), what Lehmann defines as a “syntagmatic condensation of a sequence of words recurrent in discourse into one word” (Lehmann 2020: 205). This word is Ger. neut. n. *aderlassen* (with the variants *aderlaffē*, *aderlaffens*) ‘bloodletting’ and consists of Ger. fem. n. *ader* ‘vein’ and the head Ger. n. *lassen*, a v. → n. conversion from Ger. v. *lassen* ‘to let.’¹⁷⁸ A suitable semantic

¹⁷⁸ The morphological structure of *aderlassen* is also in Section 5.1 *Specialized glossary of medical jargon*.

category for this word formation is a remedy, as bloodletting is used to treat many ailments. The compound is a keyword in both *Arzneibuch* and *Regiment sanitatis*, although instances are additionally found in *Pestelenz frey* and *Chirurgia*. Orthographical variants within the corpus include *aderleffen*, *aderlâffîn*, *aderlafen*, *ader laffe*, *ader lassen*, *ader lassē*, and *aderlassfe*. Bloodletting is a common remedy in Medieval medicine that helps to keep the humors in balance and Ger. neut. n. *aderlassen* is used within this context in *GeMedIC*. It is likely that the term is used prior to MHG, but the references listed did not include any entries.

6.1.3 Adjective-noun compounds

This section analyzes the AN compounds within *GeMedIC*. Concerning morphological structure, the adjective in an AN compound is generally attributive to the noun (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 325), further contributing to the creation of determinative compounds as the examples in this section will also show. The AN compounds are *fauerampffer* and *füßholtz*.

Ger. masc. n. *fauerampffer* ‘sorrel, sour dock’ is an AN compound consisting of two-syllable, Ger. adj. *fauer* ‘sour,’ without an adjectival declension, and Ger. masc. n. *ampffer* ‘dock, sorrel.’ This compound is both a keyword and only used in a *Gart der Gesundheit* entry explaining the plant’s medicinal value against disease and illness such as pestilence, dysentery, and hemorrhoids. Its semantic category therefore comprises an ingredient. The AN compound Ger. masc. n. *füßholtz* ‘licorice, Glycyrrhiza glabra’ is a combination of the simplex, Ger. adj. *füß* ‘sweet,’ and Ger. neut. n. *holtz* ‘wood.’ The term *füßholtz* is the only variant within *GeMedIC* and is used solely in *Gart der Gesundheit*. Licorice is used in different remedies and especially for illnesses affecting the lungs.

6.1.4 Verb-noun compounds

The compound Ger. neut. n. *byngelkraut* ‘Mercurii herba, Mercury herb’ (cf. “bingelkraut” DWB) is a combination of the determiner and infinitive stem of the v. *bingeln* ‘to urinate,’ and the head Ger. neut. n. *kraut* ‘herb.’ The plant’s medicinal application is to make one feel the need to urinate or defecate and for this reason is also referred to as *scheiszmelde* or ‘crap bush’ (cf. “bingeln” DWB). It appears in the corpus both as a compound and as orthographically separate words. The compound is found solely in *Gart der Gesundheit* and is used as an ingredient in multiple recipes.

The VN compound and remedy Ger. masc. n. *nießstupp* ‘sneeze powder’ is a combination of the determiner and infinitive stem of Ger. v. *niesen* ‘to sneeze’ with the second component and head Ger. masc. n. *stupp* ‘dust.’ The compound is determinative in nature and only found in *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen halten sollen* in which the powder is used to help the mother sneeze aiding in making the baby drop in preparation for giving birth.

The next section will examine word formation through affixation instead of compounding.

6.2 Derivations

Section 6.1 analyzes the structure of keyword, morphologically complex, vernacular compounds in *GeMedIC*. This section analyzes the structure of the vernacular, keyword derivations, meaning word formations created through the affixation of bound morphemes on innovations with one stem. The following table lists these 40 derivations:

Table 56: Keyword derivation types in *GeMedIC*

Keyword derivation types in <i>GeMedIC</i> without OHG attestations (and variants)
<i>auffetzigkeit</i> (<i>auffetzigkeyt</i>), <i>barmherzigkeýt</i> , <i>begirlicheýt</i> , <i>bewegnuß</i> , <i>bindung</i> , <i>büchlin</i> , <i>dáwung</i> (<i>dewung</i>), <i>endrung</i> , <i>feuchtigkeit</i> (<i>feüchtigkeýt</i> , <i>feuchtikeit</i> , <i>feüchtikeit</i> , <i>feúchtikeyt</i> , <i>feüchtikeyt</i> , <i>veichtigkeýt</i>), <i>frórer</i> , <i>geplút</i> , <i>gerechtigkeýt</i> , <i>geschicklichkeit</i> , <i>gesuntheit</i> (<i>gesuntheýt</i> , <i>gesuntheýt</i>), <i>getranck</i> , <i>gewircz</i> (<i>gewürcz</i>), <i>hendlin</i> , <i>kranckheit</i> (<i>kräckheit</i> , <i>kranckait</i> , <i>kranckheit</i> , <i>kranckheiten</i> , <i>kranckheýt</i> , <i>kranckheýt</i>), <i>lemüg</i> , <i>lustigkeýt</i> (<i>lustlichkeýt</i>), <i>máglin</i> , <i>pürdlin</i> , <i>rórlen</i> (<i>rórlein</i>), <i>siraffung</i> , <i>überflüßigkeýt</i> , <i>verderbnuß</i> , <i>verrenckung</i> , <i>verruckung</i> , <i>verfchneidung</i> , <i>verferung</i> , <i>verstopffung</i> , <i>verwundung</i> , <i>vnwillung</i> , <i>vrfach</i> , <i>wirckung</i> , <i>zeitigkeit</i> , <i>zúsatz</i>

The following analyzes each derivation in Table 56 beginning with prefixes followed by circumfixes and suffixes. The analysis of this vernacular terminology is arranged based on the newest affixation creating the nominalizations.

6.2.1 Prefix *vr-*

The Ger. pref. *ur-*, orthographically *vr-* in *GeMedIC*, is a free preposition in OHG meaning ‘from, out.’ This developed into the prefix first used to incorporate the meaning ‘originally’ or ‘initially’ (cf. “ur-” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 944). Ger. pref. *ur-* precedes nominal word formations and is stressed, whereas the unstressed version of the prefix placed in front of a verb turns to *er-* (e.g., *erlauben* ‘to allow’) (cf. “ur-” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 945). There is only one keyword derivation in *GeMedIC* that begins with the prefix *vr-* and is discussed below.

The Ger. fem. n. *vrfach* ‘cause, reason’ and the pl. variant *vrfachen* is a keyword in four different texts in *GeMedIC*, namely *Kinderbüchlein*, *Weintractat*, *Gart der Gesundheit*, and *Chirurgia*. Ger. fem. n. *vrfach* is first documented in ENHG during the 15th century; it is a combination of the derivational Ger. pref. *vr-* and Ger. fem. n. *Sache* ‘legal dispute;’ the term is first used to mean the beginning of a legal dispute and later goes through a period of generalization or broadening (cf. “Ursache” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 945). In the corpus, Ger. fem. n. *vrfach* is used in the same manner as in mod Ger. to mean ‘cause, reason’ apparent in the following example: “das ift dÿe vrfach das vil menſchen jung ſterben” ‘this the reason that many people die young’ (“Regimen sanitatis” 1475: 10).

6.2.2 The circumfix *ge-...(-e)/ge-UL...(-e)*

The circumfix *ge-...(-e)/ge-UL...(-e)* create so-called *Kollektiva* in German or ‘collective nouns’ in English. These nouns are used not only to indicate the plural, but also a kind collective nature of the plural form meaning something along the lines of ‘in its entirety.’ The nouns are constructed with a verbal base and generally have a neuter gender (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 266). The *-e* ending is sometimes dropped (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 266; Kluge and Seebold 2011: 336). This is unsurprising as apocope and syncope are a common linguistic occurrences beginning in the late MHG period (cf. Nübling et al. 2010: 30–31). Although this /e/-apocope generally does not occur after voiced obstruents (cf. Olsen 1991: 349). The *ge-...(-e)/ge-UL...(-e)* circumfix is no longer a productive word formation process in modern German and the words using the affixation are now lexicalized words within the language. There are four types of word formations in *GeMedIC* that indicate the collective using this circumfix that are not attested in OHG. The term *geſchicklicheit* is addressed in 6.2.4 *Suffixes -heit, -keit, and -igkeit*. The morphological makeup of the remaining three are discussed below.

Ger. neut. n. *geplūt* ‘the collective blood in one’s body’ consists of the Ger. circumfix. *ge-UL...(-e)* and Ger. neut. n. *plut* ‘blood’ with /e/-apocope. Ger. neut. n. *geplūt* is a keyword in *Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaë* but is found in many texts throughout the corpus alongside the variants *geblūt*, *geplūte*, and *geblūte*. Texts that do not show evidence of /e/-apocope include *Gart der Gesundheit* with *geplūte* and *Chirurgia* and *Gart der Gesundheit* for *geblūte*. The term is mainly used in the corpus to

indicate a balance in the humors referring to the amount and type of blood within a person's body.

Ger. masc. & neut. n. *getranck* 'drink' is comprised of the Ger. circ. *ge*-...(-*e*) and Ger. masc. & neut. n. *tranck* 'drink (cf. "trank" DWB), a verbal nominalization from the Ger. v. *trinken* using the past tense stem. Ger. masc. & neut. n. *getranck* is a keyword in *Arzneibuch* and *Regiment sanitatis*, but it, and its variants with inflectional endings namely *getrancke* and *getrancks*, are found in multiple texts throughout the corpus. Occasionally *getrancke* without /*e*-apocope is used for the nominative singular, as well. The drinks in *GeMedIC* are generally the product of the remedies created.

Ger. neut. n. *gewircz* (alongside the variant token *gewürcz*) is a collective noun modifying the Ger. v. stem *wircz* (mod. Germ *würzen* 'to flavor').¹⁷⁹ The Ger. circ. *ge*-...(-*e*) introduced to MHG in the 13th century (cf. "Gewürz" Kluge and Seebold 2011: 358). It is a keyword only found in *Weintraktat* normally referencing the spices added to wines.

6.2.3 Suffix -(UL)-*er*(*in*)

Ger. suf. *-er*/(*UL*)-*er*, along with the allomorphs *-ler* and *-ner*, creates masculine nouns and is a productive suffix both in ENHG and today; its origin can be traced back to the OHG suffix *-āri*, a form most likely resulting from the Lat. loan suffix *-ārius* (cf. Wilmanns 1899: 263 and Fleischer and Barz 2012: 201–202). The suf. *-er* is added to the infinitive verbal stems to create professions (e.g., *Lehrer* 'teacher'), habits (e.g., *Raucher* 'smoker'), and to name those in certain occasions (e.g., *Gewinner* 'winner') (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 201). An umlaut is generally added to the vowel preceding the suffix if the vowel can be umlauted, but this rule is not consistent and relies heavily on regional dialect (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 201). Until the ENHG period the suffix *-er* is mainly used to indicate a person, whereas in NHG it could also be used to indicate an object or an occurrence; since OHG, throughout MHG, and in ENHG *-er* is mainly used in combination with verb stems with nominal combinations used more sparingly (Nübling et al. 2010: 83). Starting in OHG *-er* suffixes are mainly attached to simple, monosyllabic verb stems whereas the tendency in ENHG is for an *-er* to be added to more morphologically complex and multisyllabic words (Nübling et al. 2010: 83–84). An (*UL*)-

¹⁷⁹ The term *Gewurz* is listed as a collective noun in Fleischer and Barz (2012: 266) but is defined in Kluge and Seebold as a collective to "Wurz" meaning 'herb'—not the expected verbal base.

in suffix can be added to indicate the biologically feminine gender. This section analyzes the occurrences of Ger. masc. n. *frôrer* ‘a cold fever’ and Ger. fem. n. *kindtpedterin* ‘woman who recently gave birth.’

The first *-(UL)-er* derivate within the keyword list in *GeMedIC* includes an umlaut and is the now obsolete term Ger. masc. n. *frôrer* ‘a cold fever’ (cf. Höfler 1899: 169). In this case, Ger. masc. n. *frôrer* appears to be comprised of the past tense stem for MHG *vrieren* ‘to freeze,’ namely *vrôr* (cf. the forms under “frieren” DWB) combined with the suf. *-UL-er*. The keyword is only found in *Regiment der pestilentz*, but there is one other variant in the corpus, namely *frerer* found in *Practica von Paris*. Within *Regiment der pestilentz*, Ger. masc. n. *frôrer* is generally named as a symptom and often alongside Ger. masc. n. *fiieber* ‘fever.’ This term is no longer used in mod. German.

The next word formation is Ger. fem. n. *kindtpedterin* or alternatively *kintpedterin* ‘woman who recently gave birth.’ The term is complex, using both compounding and derivation in its creation. Ger. fem. n. *kindtpedterin* is comprised of Ger. *kindtpedter* ‘person in childbirth’ and the derivational Ger. suf. *-in* marking the female gender. Ger. masc. n. *kindtpedter* is a combination of Ger. neut. n. *kindtpedt* ‘childbirth (archaically child bed)’ and the derivational Ger. suf. *-er* indicating a person.¹⁸⁰ Ger. neut. n. *kindtpedt* ‘childbirth, child bed’ is a compound comprised of Ger. neut. n. *kind* ‘child’ and Ger. neut. n. *pedt* ‘bed.’ The terms *kindtpedterin* and *kintpedterin* are keywords in *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen*; another variant used within the same text is *kindtpeterin*. Although not keywords in the texts, the variant *kintpetterin* is found in *Kinderbüchlein* and *kintpeterin* in *Gart der Gesundheit*. This term is no longer used in modern German. The mod. Ger. equivalent is fem. n. *Wöchnerin* ‘woman in childbed.’

6.2.4 Suffixes *-heit*, *-keit*, and *-igkeit*

The Ger. suf. *-heit* is used in the creation of feminine nominalizations of adjectives and more seldomly nouns; this suffix is originally a free morpheme meaning ‘person, religious rank, or gender’ in OHG and ‘being, nature, rank, or dignity’ in MHG (cf. “-heit” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 408). The suf. *-heit*, *-keit*, and *-igkeit* are allomorphs. The *-ig-* in *-igkeit* occurs due to many adjectives ending in <ig> and the variant suf. *-keit* originates due to the deletion of the *h* when combining *-heit* with the adjectival ending with *-ig* (cf.

¹⁸⁰ For more on the suffix *-er* see 6.2.3 Suffix “-er”.

Fleischer and Barz 2012: 209 and “-heit” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 408). As a consequence of this history, *-keit* lends itself to combining with bisyllabic adjectives and *-heit* with monosyllabic adjectives; however, *-heit* does combine with nouns and participles without the monosyllabic rule; the suffix *-igkeit* also frequently combines itself well following the suffixes *-haft* and *-los* (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 210). Almost all nominal word formations that use a noun as a head/primary word end in *-heit* as opposed to the other allomorphs (Fleischer and Barz 2012: 213).

Also important for the analyses is to distinguish when the base word of the word formation ends with *-ig* and when *-ig* is part of the suffix *-igkeit*. For example, the base word in *Einheit* ‘unity’ is “ein” and the base word in *Einigkeit* ‘consensus’ is “einig” and not *-igkeit* (Fleischer and Barz 2012: 211). The Ger. suf. *-ig*, OHG *-ag*, *-ig*, *-īg*, and MHG *-ec*, *-ic* is versatile and connects with nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs as head words (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 357). This differentiation is noted when investigating derivations in this section.

An additional suffix useful for the analyses is the adjectival Ger. suf. *-lich* which has a long history including the form *-lich* in MHG and *-līh* in OHG (cf. “-lich” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 575). This adjectival suffix is generally used with nouns, but can also be combined with verbs and adjectives as base words (cf. Kluge and Seebold 2011: 342).

Finally, concerning the usage of suffixes *-heit*, *-keit*, and *-igkeit* in medical context, it is useful to look at prior literature. In Riecke’s studies on OHG medical terminology, he finds that, just as with Latin, the medical descriptive language in the vernacular has a tendency to be created through abstraction by taking the *Zustand* ‘condition or state’ and adding suffixes such as *-heit* or *-unga* (Riecke 2004: 421). The analyses below show the same tendencies.¹⁸¹ The following section investigates key vernacular word formations in *GeMedIC* utilizing the suffixes *-heit*, *-keit*, and *-igkeit*.

The first word formation is Ger. fem. n. *auffetzigkeit* ‘leprosy’ and the variant *auffetzigkeyt*. These terms are keywords in *Arzneibuch* and *Gart der Gesundheit*. Ger. fem. n. *auffetzigkeit* is a combination of Ger. adj. *auffetzig* ‘leprous’ and the nominalizing

¹⁸¹ Although translation is not the focus of this particular study, it is noteworthy that in translation studies of religious works in the Late Middle Ages, Ruh (1956) found an increase in borrowed abstractions finding correlations between Lat. *-tas* and Ger. *-heit* as well as Lat. *-(at)io* and Ger. *-ung* in word formations (cf. Ruh 1956: 85, Habermann 2001: 29). The continual compilation of digital historical corpora could aid in finding these correlations in future research.

Ger. suf. *-keit*. Ger. adj. *auffetzig* is composed of the Ger. masc. n. *aussatz* ‘leper,’ a backformation of the MHG *ūsetze* ‘one who sits away’ (cf. “Aussatz” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 76) and the adjectival Ger. suf. *-UL-ig*. Although a keyword in both *Arzneibuch* and *Gart der Gesundheit*, keywords Ger. fem. n. *auffetzigkeit* and *auffetzigkeyt*, along with the variants *auffeczigkeit*, *auffetzzigkeyt*, and pl. *auffetzigkeyte*, are also present in *Kinderbüchlein*, *Regimen sanitatis*, and *Weintractat*. It is used within the corpus to refer to getting the illness itself and different ointments one can make to aid those suffering with leprosy.

The Ger. fem. n. *barmherzigkejt* ‘mercy, compassion’ is a combination of Ger. adj. *barmherzig* ‘merciful’ and the nominalizing Ger. suf. *-kejt*. Ger. adj. *barmherzig* is a loan translation of Lat. *misericors* ‘merciful, compassionate’ already present in OHG *armherzi* (cf. “barmherzig” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 92), *paramherzi*, and *barmherzi* (cf. “barmherzig” DWB). Ger. fem. n. *barmherzigkejt* is a keyword in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* in which leading a good life includes having mercy and compassion.

The Ger. pref. *be-* is the product of OHG prep. *bī* meaning ‘round, around;’ the prefix modifies verbs both semantically (acting as an intensifier, giving agency, adding ornateness, among other meanings) and syntactically with one of the main functions being to change an intransitive to a transitive verb (Fleischer and Barz 2012: 384–385). The one complex, vernacular keyword in *GeMedIC* with a *be-* prefix is *begirlichejt*. Ger. fem. n. *begirlichejt* ‘yearning, covetousness’ is a keyword in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* and is comprised of the Ger. adj. *begirlich* and the nominalizing Ger. suf. *-hejt*. The Ger. adj. *begirlich* is also a MHG construction consisting of the stem of MHG v. *begirn* ‘to covet’ and the Ger. adj. suf. *-lich* (cf. “begehren” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 102). MHG v. *begirn* can be separated into the Ger. pref. *be-* and OHG *gerēn* ‘to covet,’ a construction also first found in MHG (cf. “begehren” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 102). Ger. fem. n. *begirlichejt* is a keyword only found in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*. The term is mainly used within the text to attempt to sway the reader from coveting life.

Ger. fem. n. *feuchtigkeit* ‘dampness, humidity, moisture’ and the variants *feüchtigkeit*, *feuchtikeit*, *feüchtikeit*, *feüchtikeyt*, *feüchtikeyt*, *veichtigkeit*, and *veichtigkeiten*, appear as keywords in *Kinderbüchlein*, *Arzneibuch*, *Regimen sanitatis*,

Weintraktat, and *Gart der Gesundheit*. The word formation is comprised of the Ger. adj. *feucht* ‘moist’ and the nominal Ger. suf. *-igkeit*.¹⁸² In *GeMedIC*, the term is one mainly rooted in humorism explaining how to proceed if a person’s body has excessive moisture.

The word formation Ger. fem. n. *gerechtigkeÿt* ‘justice, equity’ is a combination of the Ger. adj. *gerecht* ‘just’ and the nominal Ger. suf. *-igkeit*.¹⁸³ There is only one type within the corpus and all the instances are found in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* in which they refer mainly to God’s justice.

The next word formation is Ger. fem. n. *geschicklicheit* ‘ability, skill,’ found as a keyword in *Kinderbüchlein* with a couple attestations also in *Chirurgia* including the variant *geschicklichkeit*. Ger. fem. n. *geschicklicheit* is a combination of Ger. adj. *geschicklich* ‘becoming, respectable’ (cf. “geschicklich” DWB) and the nominal Ger. suf. *-heit*. Ger. adj. *geschicklich* is a combination of Ger. neut. n. *geschick* ‘occurrence, event’ and the adjectival Ger. suf. *-lich*. Ger. neut. n. *geschick*, in turn, is a collective construction using Ger. circ. *ge-...(-e)* and the verbal stem of Ger. v. *schicken* ‘to send.’ Ger. fem. n. *geschicklicheit* is a word first attested in the 13th cent. (cf. “Geschick” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 352 and “geschick” DWB).

Ger. fem. n. *gesuntheit* ‘health’ along with the variants *gesuntheyt* and *gesuntheÿt* are keywords found throughout the corpus in *Kinderbüchlein*, *Arzneibuch*, *Regiment sanitatis*, *Weintraktat*, and *Regiment der pestilenz*. The word formation consists of Ger. adj. *gesund* ‘healthy’ with the addition of the nominal Ger. suf. *-heit*. Other variants in the corpus include *gesuntheit*, *gesundtheyt*, *gesundtheÿt*, and *gesuntheydt*. The term is used within *GeMedIC* to discuss staying in good health, mainly appearing in opposition alongside Ger. fem. n. *krankheit* ‘illness,’ and in conjunction with human well-being.

The next word formation is Ger. fem. n. *kranckheit* ‘illness’ and its variants *kräckheit*, *kranckait*, *kranckheit*, *kranckheiten*, *kranckheyt*, and *kranckheÿt*. Ger. fem. n. *kranckheit* is a keyword in seven out of the twelve texts in *GeMedIC*, namely *Kinderbüchlein*, *Arzneibuch*, *Regiment sanitatis*, *Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaë*, *Practica von Paris*, *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen*, and *Gart der*

¹⁸² Although, another interpretation of *feuchtigkeit* would be the combination Ger. adj. *feuchtig* ‘moist’ and the nominal Ger. suf. *-keit*. The term *feuchtig* is also attested in MHG (cf. “feicht” and “feuchtig” DWB).

¹⁸³ Here, too, the competing forms are *gerecht* and *gerechtig* (cf. “gerechtig” and “gerecht” DWB), making it that the combination could be the Ger. adj. *gerechtig* + Ger. suf. *-keit*.

Gesundheit. Ger. fem. n. *kranckheit* is a combination of Ger. adj. *kranck* and the nominal Ger. suf. *-heit*. The term is used to name various illnesses throughout the corpus.

Ger. fem. n. *lustigkeÿt* ‘merriness, grace’ (cf. “Lustigkeit” DWB) is a keyword in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*. Ger. fem. n. *lustigkeÿt* is comprised of the Ger. adj. *lustig* ‘covetous,’ already present in OHG¹⁸⁴ along with the nominal form *lustigunga* (cf. “lustîg” Schützeichel 1952–2015ff), and the nominal Ger. suf. *-keit*. The term is used within the corpus to express life’s joys. The variant Ger. fem. n. *lustlichkeÿt* ‘desire, merriness’ is also a keyword in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*. Ger. fem. n. *lustlichkeÿt* is comprised of the Ger. adj. *lustlich* ‘covetous’ (cf. “lustlich” DWB) also already present in OHG (cf. “lustlîh” Schützeichel 1952–2015ff) and the nominal Ger. suf. *-keit*. This keyword is used within the corpus to express life’s desires. There is a definite semantic overlap with the terms Ger. fem. *lustigkeÿt* and Ger. fem. *lustlichkeÿt* within the corpus. They are both used to mean ‘merry’ whereas *lustlichkeÿt* also denotes ‘covetousness, lustfulness.’

The Ger. fem. n. *überflüßigkeÿt* means ‘an abundance in fluid or moisture.’ In mod. Ger. this term means ‘expendability,’ a more metaphoric meaning than the Medieval, literal meaning consisting of Ger. adj. *überflüßig* ‘overflowing’ and the nominalizing Ger. suf. *-keÿt*. The Ger. adj. *überflüßig* is a combination of Ger. masc. n. *überflüß* ‘abundance’ (cf. “überflusz” DWB) and the adjectival Ger. suf. *-ig*. Ger. masc. n. *überflüß*, first used in the 11th century (cf. “überflusz” (“DWB”) as a loan translation of ML *superfluitas* (cf. “Überfluss” D) consisting of the Ger. prep. *über-* ‘over’ and the Ger. masc. n. *flüß* ‘flow.’ The Ger. fem. n. *überflüßigkeÿt* is a keyword in *Arzneibuch*, but it, and the variants *überflüßigkeit*, *überflüßigkeÿt*, *überflüßigkeit* along with the plural forms *überflüßigkeÿten* and *überflüßigkeÿtten* can be found throughout the corpus. Its usage mainly refers to the abundance of fluid in the context of humoral theory.

The final word formation in this section is the Ger. fem. n. *zeitigkeit* ‘maturity, ripeness,’ a keyword in *Weintraktat*. The term is comprised of Ger. adj. *zeitig*¹⁸⁵ ‘having to do with time,’ itself a combination of Ger. fem. n. *zeit* ‘time’ and the adjectival suf. *-ig*,

¹⁸⁴ It is because of the Ger. suf. *-ig* already present in OHG that I believe the suffix to be *-keit* alone and not *-igkeit* and the same with *lustlich* in *lustlichkeÿt*.

¹⁸⁵ It is presumed here that because *zeitig* is already attested in OHG (cf. “zeitig” DWB), itself a combination of Ger. fem. n. *zeit* ‘time’ and the adjectival Ger. suf. *-ig*, that it is not a combination of Ger. fem. n. *zeit* and the Ger. suf. *-igkeit*.

along with the nominal Ger. suf. *-keit*. Ger. fem. n. *zeitigkeit* is only used in *Weintraktat* to express the importance of picking wine grapes at the correct time.

6.2.5 Suffixes *-UL-lein*, *-UL-len*, *-UL-lin*, and *-UL-elin*

The Ger. diminutive suf. *-UL-lein*, a combination of the additive suffix *-lein* and the modulative umlaut preceding it stems from MHG *-elīn* and OHG *-ilī(n)*, originally a combination of two prior separate diminutive suffixes, namely *-il-* and *-ī(n)* (cf. “-lein” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 570). In glosses, the diminutive suffix *-līn* is used instead of Latin equivalents; an example would be Lat. *cocodrillus* and Ger. *lintwürmelīn* ‘crocodile’ (Habermann et al. 2002: 30; Habermann 2001: 30).¹⁸⁶ The Ger. dim. suf. *-UL-lein* and variants *-UL-len* and *-UL-lin* are found in the *GeMedIC* keyword list and are analyzed below.

The Ger. neut. n. *büchlin* ‘little book’ is a keyword in both *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*, the term already present in its title although the book is not ‘little’ at all with 200 pages, and *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen halten sollen*, an actual ‘little book’ in comparison consisting of 24 pages. Ger. neut. n. *büchlin* consists of the Ger. masc. n. *buch* and the Ger. dim. suf. *-UL-lin*. The keyword is used within both texts to reference the book itself. Other texts in *GeMedIC* that use the term, although not as a keyword, are *Kinderbüchlein*, *Arzneibuch*, *Regimen sanitatis*, *Regiment der pestilentz*, and *Chirurgia*. Other variants include *beuchlin*, *beüchlin*, *biechlin*, and *buchlein*.

The next word formation is Ger. neut. n. *hendlin* ‘little hand’ —a keyword in both *Regiment der pestilentz* and *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen halten sollen*. It is a combination of Ger. fem. n. *hand* and the Ger. dim. suf. *-UL-lin*. In *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen halten sollen* the term is used to describe the little hand of a baby while in *Regiment der Pestilentz* the term is used as a measurement for how much of an ingredient to add to a remedy.

Ger. neut. n. *māglin* ‘little stomach’ is a vernacular keyword in *Kinderbüchlein* and consists of Ger. masc. n. *mag* ‘stomach’ (cf. “mag” DWB and “mag” Schützeichel 1952–2015ff) and the Ger. dim. suf. *-UL-lin*. The word only occurs in *Kinderbüchlein* and is used in reference to the ‘little stomach’ of a baby.

¹⁸⁶ Habermann discusses the use of a German *-l-* suffix used for translations of Latin suffixes that also had an *-l-* in them based purely on phonological similarity leading to the *Entleerung* ‘depletion’ of the diminutive meaning (Habermann 2001: 30–31).

Ger. neut. n. *pürdlin* ‘afterbirth’ is a keyword in *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen halten sollen* and consists of a truncation of Ger. fem. n. *gepurd* ‘birth,’ also a term present in *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen halten sollen*, and the Ger. dim. suf. *-UL-lin*. Ger. neut. n. *pürdlin* is generally used when referencing the afterbirth’s location during childbirth. Other variants include *pirdlin* and *pürdlein* within the same text.

The final word formation in this category is Ger. neut. n. *rör̄len* ‘little reed, little tube’ and the variant *rör̄lein*. The term consists of Ger. neut. *ror* ‘reed’ and the Ger. dim. suf. *-UL-lin*. Ger. neut. n. *rör̄len* is only a keyword in *Chirurgia* and is used in the text when creating the bandages for different bone breaks and wounds. The term is also found once in *Regiment sanitatis*.

6.2.6 Suffix *-nuß*

The Ger. suf. *-nuß* present in *GeMedIC* is the High German equivalent of the mod. Ger. suf. *-nis* which is originally the Middle German¹⁸⁷ equivalent and creates either a feminine or neuter noun (Fleischer and Barz 2012: 218). Regarding word formation, normally this suffix is combined with the stem of a verb whereas adjectival and nominal base words are rare (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 218). There are two instances of the Ger. suf. *-nuß* present in the vernacular keyword list in *GeMedIC* and are analyzed below.

The first keyword is Ger. fem. n. *verderbnuß* ‘vitiating, spoiled.’ The nominalizing Ger. suf. *-nuß* is added to the stem of the Ger. v. *verderben* ‘to ruin;’ the prefix *ver-*¹⁸⁸ is originally added to the rarely used MHG *derben* ‘to spoil’ (cf. “verderben” DWDS: 2022). The prefix *ver-* is generally used to modify verbs (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 389). There are multiple meanings behind the prefix *ver-* including ‘to go beyond something’ as in the term mod. Ger. v. *verschlafen* ‘to sleep in’ and ‘the opposite of as in the example mod. Ger. v. *verlernen* ‘to unlearn, forget’ (vg. “ver-” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 949–950). However, one of the main functions of the prefix is to create a transitive verb (e.g., *jmdm. folgen* ‘to follow someone requiring the dat. case’ vs. *jmdn. verfolgen* ‘to follow someone requiring the acc. case’) and to accentuate a noun’s role within the sentences (e.g., *etw. wohin schmieren* ‘to smear something somewhere’ vs. *etw. mit etw. verschmieren* ‘to smear something with something’) (Fleischer and Barz 2012: 389). The

¹⁸⁷ Although *-nus* is also orthographically realized in Middle German in the 15th century (cf. Fleischer & Barz 2012: 218).

term is a keyword in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* but is used more in the sense of meaning ‘death’ than just being spoiled or decayed. The term is used one other time in *GeMedIC in Arzneibuch* and means ‘decay’ in this instance: “...eyn verderbnuß des leibs ‘a decay of the body’ (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 127). Additional variants within the corpus include *verderbnuß* and *verderpnūs*—the former also found in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* and the latter from *Regiment sanitatis*.

The second and final keyword with the *-nuß* suffix is Ger. fem. n. *bewegnuß* ‘movement.’ This is a combination of the stem of the Ger. v. *bewegen* ‘to move,’ already attested in OHG *biwegan* (cf. “bewegen” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 118), and the nominalizing Ger. suf. *-nuß*. It is a keyword in *Chirurgia* and is generally used to describe movement of the limbs when a person begins to regain feeling.

6.2.7 Suffix *-ung* and *-ũg*

The suffix *-ung* is already a productive nominalizing word formation process in OHG used for creating an abstraction meaning the ‘act of something’ and since MHG it combines itself most regularly with verb stems with a few exceptions (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 225). In ENHG the suffix is most often combined with *nomina actionis* and semantic change leads the meaning of *-ung* to reflect ‘the result or product of something’ (cf. Nübling et al. 2010: 81). In ENHG *-ung* can be used to indicate *nomina actionis*, *acti*, *agentis*, *instrumenti* and *loci* (Munske 2002; Müller 1993). The Ger. suf. *-ung*, MHG *-unge*, and OHG *-unga* create feminine nouns and the word formations using the suffix *-ung* in *GeMedIC* are analyzed below.

The Ger. fem. n. *bindung* ‘bond, bandage’ is a keyword in *Chirurgia* composed of the stem of the Ger. v. *binden* ‘to bind’ and the nominal Ger. suf. *-ung*. The term is used in the text in reference to bandaging wounds and has no variants within the corpus aside from the plural form *bindunge*.

The next word formation is Ger. fem. n. *dāwung* ‘digestion’ alongside the orthographical variant *dewung*. The Ger. suf. *-ung* is first attested in MHG (cf. “dauung” DWB) and added to the stem of Ger. v. *dauen* ‘to digest’ (cf. “dauen” DWB). Although a keyword in both *Arzneibuch* and *Regiment sanitatis*, Ger. fem. n. *dāwung* and *dewung* along with the additional spelling variants *deiung*, *deiung*, *dōung*, and pl. forms *dawunge* and *dāwunge* are found throughout the corpus.

The Ger. fem. n. *endrung* ‘change,’ mod. Ger. *Änderung*, is a word formation consisting of the stem of Ger. v. *ändern* and the nominal Ger. suf. *-ung*. The term includes an elision of the second <e> grapheme most likely indicating the deletion of /ə/. This is, however, expected as syncope is commonplace in the southern¹⁸⁹ German-speaking region at the time. The term *endrung* is a keyword in *Regiment der pestilentz* but is also found once in *Kinderbüchlein*. The term is used to address bodily changes.

The next word formation is Ger. fem. n. *lemũg* ‘paralysis’ consisting of the stem of the Ger. v. *lähmen* ‘to paralyze’ and the nominal Ger. suf. *-ung*. Ger. fem. n. *lemũg* is only a keyword in the text on surgery, namely *Chirurgia*, and often appears within the text when referencing the Ger. neut. n. *glid* ‘limb.’

Ger. fem. n. *straffung* ‘tension’ is a combination of the stem of Ger. v. *straffen* ‘to become tense’ (cf. “straffen” DWB) and the nominal Ger. suf. *-ung*. The term is a keyword in *Chirurgia* and used to describe tension in limbs and muscles. Ger. fem. n. *straffung* also appears in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* but in this case means ‘punishment’ — mod. Ger. *Bestrafung*.

The word formation Ger. fem. n. *verruckung* ‘displacement’ is a nominalization created by combining the stem of Ger. v. *verrückken/verrucken* (cf. “verrücken” DWB) ‘to relocate’ with the Ger. suf. *-ung*. This verb, in turn, consists of the Ger. pref. *ver-*¹⁹⁰ and Ger. v. *rücken* ‘to move,’ a verb already attested in OHG, namely *farrukjan* (cf. “verrücken” DWB). Ger. fem. n. *verruckung* is only found in *Chirurgia* in *GeMedIC* alongside its plural form *verruckung* and is used to discuss the displacement of bones in the body.

Ger. fem. n. *verschneidung* ‘surgery, amputation’ (cf. “verschneidung” DWB) is a keyword in *Chirurgia* comprised of Ger. v. *verschneiden* ‘to cut/shorten,’ itself consisting of Ger. pref. *ver-* and Ger. v. *schneiden* ‘to cut,’ a verb already present in OHG *farsnīdan*, and the Ger. suffix *-ung*. Ger. fem. n. *verschneidung* is found solely in *Chirurgia*—appropriate, as surgery can only be carried out through a *verschneidung*.

¹⁸⁹ Also, *Schemakonstanz* or *Morphemkonstanz*, meaning the root of a word is spelled uniformly across multiple derivations, is a modern phenomenon and this kind of consistency is not expected in 15th-century texts.

The next word formation is Ger. fem. n. *verstopffung* ‘clog,’ a nominalization of the stem of Ger. v. *verstopfen* ‘to plug, stuff’ and the Ger. suffix *-ung*. The Ger. v. *verstopfen*, in turn, is comprised of the Ger. pref. *ver-* followed by the Ger. v. *stopfen* ‘to plug, stuff,’ a verb already present in OHG **furistopfōn* (Köbler 2014: cf. and “verstopfen” DWDS). Ger. fem. n. *verstopffung* is a keyword in *Chirurgia*, but the term is also found in *Regimen sanitatis* and in *Gart der Gesundheit* alongside the plural form *verstopffunge*. Within *GeMedIC*, the term Ger. fem. n. *verstopffung* is used to describe when any number of organs and areas of the body are clogged including body parts such as the liver, chest, and nose.

The Ger. fem. n. *vnwillung* ‘nausea’ is a combination of the verbal stem of Ger. v. *vnwillen* ‘to throw up’ with the Ger. suf. *-ung*. The Ger. pref. *un-*, orthographically <vn> in *GeMedIC*, shows negation and mainly precedes nouns, adjectives, and some adverbs (Fleischer and Barz 2012: 259. The pref. *vn-* in this term is already present in OHG *unwillōn* (cf. “unwillen” DWB) and is used to negate *willen* ‘to want, wish for.’ The nominal OHG **unwillo* also means ‘nausea’ (cf. “unwillo” Köbler 2014). The Ger. fem. n. *vnwillung* is a keyword in *Weintraktat* used in recipes intended to relieve nausea.

Ger. fem. n. *verrenckung* ‘dislocation’ is a combination of the Ger. pref. *ver-* and Ger. v. *renken* ‘to move circularly here and there’ (cf. “renken” DWB & “verrenken” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 955). The Ger. v. *verrenken* is first documented in the 13th century (cf. “verrenken” Kluge and Seebold 2011: 955). The nominalizing Ger. suf. *-ung* is added to the stem of the Ger. v. *verrenken* to create the nominalized *verrenckung*. The term is a keyword in *Chirurgia* mainly referring to, among other more specific dislocations, the “verrenckung aller glider” or the ‘dislocation of all limbs (Brunschwig 1497: 13).

The word formation Ger. fem. n. *verferung* ‘wound’ is an example of a nominalization of the Ger. v. *versehren* ‘to cause pain’ created by adding the Ger. suf. *-ung* to the stem. Ger. v. *versehren*, in turn, is first attested in MHG constructed by combining Ger. pref. *ver-* and Ger. v. *sehren* ‘to wound’ (cf. “sehren” DWB). Ger. fem. n. *verferung* is a keyword in *Chirurgia* and is only attested at one other location in the corpus, namely once in *Balsamum Mariae Magdalенаe*.

The word formation Ger. fem. n. *verwundung* ‘injury’ is attested since the 15th century as a nominalization of the Ger. v. *verwunden* ‘to injure’ (cf. “verwundung” DWB). The nominalization is created by taking the stem of the verb and adding the Ger. suf. *-ung*. Ger. v. *verwunden* is first attested in the 12th century (cf. “verwunden” DWB) as a combination of Ger. pref. *ver-* and Ger. v. *wunden* ‘to injure.’ Ger. fem. n. *verwundung* is a keyword in *Chirurgia* but is also found in *Arzneibuch*. The term is often used in the title of an entry, e.g., “Uon der verwundung des geeders” ‘On the injury of veins.’ (Brunschwig 1497: 47).

Ger. fem. n. *widerbringung* ‘act of being brought back, restoration, repair’ (cf. “wi(e)derbringung” DWB) is the combination of the stem of the Ger. v. *widerbringen* with the Ger. nominalizing suf. *-ung*.¹⁹¹ Ger. v. *widerbringen* is a combination of Ger. verb particle *wider-* ‘back’ (cf. Fleischer and Barz 2012: 416) and Ger. v. *bringen* ‘to bring’ and there is no written evidence for this term before MHG. The term is only a keyword in *Chirurgia* in which it is used in conjunction with restoring a wound or a limb back to good health.

Finally, Ger. fem. n. *wirckung* ‘effect’ along with the variants *wirckūg* and *würckung* are keywords in *Regiment der pestilentz* and *Chirurgia* but are also found in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*, *Weintraktat*, and *Gart der Gesundheit*. Ger. fem. n. *wirckung* is a combination of the stem of Ger. v. *wirken* ‘to operate, function’ and the nominalizing Ger. suf. *-ung*. The term is used throughout *GeMedIC* in multiple contexts including to indicate the effect of medicine and the impact of natural elements.

The next section analyzes the inflectional phenomena found in the vernacular keyword list.

6.3 Inflectional phenomena

Unlike lexical word formation affixes, inflectional morphemes are limited to indicating attributes such as grammatical case and number. Morphological inflection has a rich history in German on its journey as an IE language mainly due to a phenomenon known as morphological leveling. This phenomenon is rooted in the change of word stress; in IE this stress is free, but then changes as early as the Germanic period to word initial leading to unstressed secondary syllables (Ebert et al. 1993: 164). This phenomenon is in a

¹⁹¹ For more on the suffix *-ung* see 6.2.7 *Suffix -ung* and *ūg*.

transitional phase in OHG which still includes multiple vowel endings on nouns that indicate case such as OHG nom. masc. n. *taga* ‘day’ ending in the vowel <a> and OHG gen. masc. n. *tago* ‘of the day’ ending in <o>; however, these endings are gradually reduced to a schwa, /ə/, as exemplified in MHG nom. masc. n. *tage* ‘day;’ sometimes in ENHG the schwa is eliminated altogether through apocope, e.g., ENHG nom. masc. n. *tag* ‘day’ (Kürschner 2008 and Nübling et al. 2017: 64), mirroring the mod. Ger. form. Although this morphological leveling of case has its beginnings in and prior to OHG, most of the leveling transpires in the ENHG period (cf. Sonderegger 1979: 304–319, Hartweg and Wegera 2005, et al.). It is during this time period that inflection on nouns moves more toward indicating number than case and, instead of representing case using nominal inflection, it is expressed increasingly through analytic and syntactic methods (cf. Ebert et al. 1993: 164–165). That said, in modern German, some nouns marked for case remain. For example, masculine and neuter nouns indicate the genitive case with the suffix *-(e)s* and the dative plural with the suffix *-n* making article changes not the sole case indicator.

Ebert et al. (1993) lists 14 inflectional classes or paradigms showing case and plural marking in ENHG (1993: 166–167). This number is higher than the number of classes in both MHG and modern German highlighting that the ENHG period is indeed a period of inflectional fluctuation and restructuring. The following tables show these inflectional paradigms from Ebert’s (1993) Early New High German grammar for masculine, feminine, and neuter nouns. The tables include a combination of additive suffixes and modulative changes such as the addition of an umlaut.

Table 57 shows nominal inflections in the masculine classes:

Table 57: ENHG masculine noun inflection according to Ebert et al. (1993)

Masculine nouns			
Class	1 <i>-(e)s/-e</i> <i>tag</i> ‘day’	2 <i>-(e)s/-e^{UL}</i> <i>gast</i> ‘guest’	4 <i>-(e)s/-ø^{UL}</i> <i>apfel</i> ‘apple’
sg. nom.	<i>tag-ø</i>	<i>gast-ø</i>	<i>apfel-ø</i>
acc.	<i>tag-ø</i>	<i>gast-ø</i>	<i>apfel-ø</i>
dat.	<i>tag-(e)</i>	<i>gast-(e)</i>	<i>apfel-(e)</i>
gen.	<i>tag-(e)s</i>	<i>gast-(e)s</i>	<i>apfel-(e)s</i>

pl. nom.	<i>tag-e-∅</i>	<i>gäst-e-∅</i>	<i>äpfel-∅-∅</i>
acc.	<i>tag-e-∅</i>	<i>gäst-e-∅</i>	<i>äpfel-∅-∅</i>
dat.	<i>tag-e-n</i>	<i>gäst-e-n</i>	<i>äpfel-∅-en</i>
gen.	<i>tag-e</i>	<i>gäst-e-∅</i>	<i>äpfel-∅-∅</i>
Class	5 <i>-(e)s/-er^{UL}</i> <i>wald</i> ‘forest’	6 <i>-(e)s/-(e)n</i> <i>stral</i> ‘pipe, javelin’	7 <i>-(e)n/-(e)n</i> <i>bote</i> ‘message’
sg. nom.	<i>wald-∅</i>	<i>stral-∅</i>	<i>bote-∅</i>
acc.	<i>wald-∅</i>	<i>stral-∅</i>	<i>bote-n</i>
dat.	<i>wald-(e)</i>	<i>stral-(e)</i>	<i>bote-n</i>
gen.	<i>wald-(e)s</i>	<i>stral-(e)s</i>	<i>bote-n</i>
pl. nom.	<i>wäld-er-∅</i>	<i>stral-en-∅</i>	<i>bote-n-∅</i>
acc.	<i>wäld-er-∅</i>	<i>stral-en-∅</i>	<i>bote-n-∅</i>
dat.	<i>wäld-er-(e)n</i>	<i>stral-en-∅</i>	<i>bote-n-∅</i>
gen.	<i>wäld-er-∅</i>	<i>stral-en-∅</i>	<i>bote-n-∅</i>
Class	8 <i>-(e)ns/-(e)n</i> <i>funke</i> ‘spark’		
sg. nom.	<i>funke-∅</i>		
acc.	<i>funke-n</i>		
dat.	<i>funke-n</i>		
gen.	<i>funke-ns</i>		
pl. nom.	<i>funke-n-∅</i>		
acc.	<i>funke-n-∅</i>		
dat.	<i>funke-n-∅</i>		
gen.	<i>funke-n-∅</i>		

(Ebert et al. 1993: 168)

As apparent in the above paradigms, masculine noun classes 1, 2, 4, and 6 do not vary in their singular inflection with the \emptyset (null) ending in the nominative and accusative cases, an optional *-(e)* suffix in the dative, and an *-(e)s* suffix in the genitive singular. The classes are distinguished from one another by their plural forms. The dative plural is indicated with the suffix *-n* in all four classes, but the preceding suffix changes, namely *-e* for class 1, *-e^{UL}* for class 2, *-∅^{UL}* for class 3, and *-er^{UL}* for class 6. The only difference between classes 7 and 8 is the *-ns* suffix in the genitive singular form in class 8 versus the *-n* suffix in class 7, otherwise the nominative form ends in \emptyset with both the accusative and dative forms ending in *-n*. The plural is indicated with the suffix *-n* in all cases of both class 7 and 8 masculine nouns.

Table 58 shows nominal inflections in the ENHG feminine classes:

Table 58: ENHG feminine noun inflection according to Ebert et al. (1993)

Feminine nouns			
Class	9 <i>-∅/-(e)n</i> <i>sache</i> ‘thing’	13 <i>-∅/-∅</i> <i>sache</i> ‘thing’	12 <i>-∅/-∅^{UL}</i> <i>tochter</i> ‘daughter’
sg. nom.	<i>sache-∅</i>	<i>sache-∅</i>	<i>tochter-∅</i>
acc.	<i>sache-∅</i>	<i>sache-∅</i>	<i>tochter-∅</i>

dat.	<i>sache-∅</i>	<i>sache-∅</i>	<i>tochter-∅</i>
gen.	<i>sache-∅</i>	<i>sache-∅</i>	<i>tochter-∅</i>
pl. nom.	<i>sache-n-∅</i>	<i>sache-∅-∅</i>	<i>töchter-∅-∅</i>
acc.	<i>sache-n-∅</i>	<i>sache-∅-∅</i>	<i>töchter-∅-∅</i>
dat.	<i>sache-n-∅</i>	<i>sache-∅-n</i>	<i>töchter-∅-n</i>
gen.	<i>sache-n-∅</i>	<i>sache-∅-n</i>	<i>töchter-∅-∅</i>
Class	11 -∅/-e <i>finsternis</i> ‘darkness, eclipse’	14 -e ^{UL} /-e ^{UL} <i>stat</i> ‘horse herd’	10 -∅/-e ^{UL} <i>stadt</i> ‘city’
sg. nom.	<i>finsternis-∅</i>	<i>stat-∅</i>	<i>stadt-∅</i>
acc.	<i>finsternis-∅</i>	<i>stat-∅</i>	<i>stadt-∅</i>
dat.	<i>finsternis-∅</i>	<i>sted-e</i>	<i>stadt-∅</i>
gen.	<i>finsternis-∅</i>	<i>sted-e</i>	<i>stadt-∅</i>
pl. nom.	<i>finsternis-e-∅</i>	<i>sted-e-∅</i>	<i>städt-e-∅</i>
acc.	<i>finsternis-e-∅</i>	<i>sted-e-∅</i>	<i>städt-e-∅</i>
dat.	<i>finsternis-e-n</i>	<i>sted-e-n</i>	<i>städt-e-n</i>
gen.	<i>finsternis-e-∅</i>	<i>sted-e-∅</i>	<i>städt-e-∅</i>

(Ebert et al. 1993: 176)

As the table above shows, aside from an *-e* suffix marking both the dative and genitive cases of class 14, ENHG feminine nouns do not mark for case in the singular. Again, it is the plural forms that differentiate the classes from each other. While all feminine noun classes use an *-n* suffix in the dative plural, the differences include class 9 using the suffix *-(e)n* for plural forms regardless of the case. Class 13 has a \emptyset ending for all plurals while class 12 indicates all plural forms with the suffix \emptyset^{UL} . Class 11 uses the suffix *-e* to indicate plurality while both classes 14 and 10 use *-e^{UL}*.

Table 59 shows nominal inflections in the ENHG neuter classes:

Table 59: ENHG neuter noun inflection according to Ebert et al. (1993)

Neuter nouns		
Class	1 -(e)s/-e <i>wort</i> ‘word’	3 -(e)s/-∅ <i>wort</i> ‘word’
sg. nom.	<i>wort-∅</i>	<i>wort-∅</i>
acc.	<i>wort-∅</i>	<i>wort-∅</i>
dat.	<i>wort-(e)</i>	<i>wort-(e)</i>
gen.	<i>wort-(e)s</i>	<i>wort-(e)s</i>
pl. nom.	<i>wort-e-∅</i>	<i>wort-∅-∅</i>
acc.	<i>wort-e-∅</i>	<i>wort-∅-∅</i>
dat.	<i>wort-e-n</i>	<i>wort-∅-(e)n</i>
gen.	<i>wort-e-∅</i>	<i>wort-∅-(e)</i>
Class	5 -(e)s/-er ^{UL} <i>lam</i> ‘lamb’	6 -(e)s/-(e)n <i>bet</i> ‘bed’
sg. nom.	<i>lam-∅</i>	<i>bet-∅</i>
acc.	<i>lam-∅</i>	<i>bet-∅</i>
dat.	<i>lamm-(e)</i>	<i>bett-(e)</i>
gen.	<i>lamm-(e)s</i>	<i>bett-(e)s</i>

pl. nom.	<i>lämm-er-∅</i>	<i>bett-en-∅</i>
acc.	<i>lämm-er-∅</i>	<i>bett-en-∅</i>
dat.	<i>lämm-er-(e)n</i>	<i>bett-en-∅</i>
gen.	<i>lämm-er-(e)</i>	<i>bett-en-∅</i>
Class	2 -(e)s/-e ^{UL} <i>flos</i> ‘float’	8 -(e)ns/-(e)n <i>herz</i> ‘heart’
sg. nom.	<i>flos-∅</i>	<i>herz-∅</i>
acc.	<i>flos-∅</i>	<i>herz-∅</i>
dat.	<i>floss-(e)</i>	<i>herz-(e)n</i>
gen.	<i>floss-(e)s</i>	<i>herz-(e)ns</i>
pl. nom.	<i>flöss-e-∅</i>	<i>herz-en-∅</i>
acc.	<i>flöss-e-∅</i>	<i>herz-en-∅</i>
dat.	<i>flöss-e-n</i>	<i>herz-en-∅</i>
gen.	<i>flöss-e-∅</i>	<i>herz-en-∅</i>
Class	4 -(e)s/-∅ ^{UL} <i>kloster</i> ‘monastery’	
sg. nom.	<i>kloster-∅</i>	
acc.	<i>kloster-∅</i>	
dat.	<i>kloster-∅</i>	
gen.	<i>kloster-(e)s</i>	
pl. nom.	<i>klöster-∅</i>	
acc.	<i>klöster-∅</i>	
dat.	<i>klöster-(e)n</i>	
gen.	<i>klöster-∅</i>	

(Ebert et al. 1993: 181–182)

The neuter noun inflections reflect, for the most part, the same endings as masculine nouns. However, neuter nouns have an additional class 3 and do not have class 7. Neuter classes 1, 3, 5, 6, and 2 do not vary in their singular inflection with the $-\emptyset$ ending in the nominative and accusative cases, the optional $-(e)$ suffix in the dative, and the $-(e)s$ suffix in the genitive singular. Class 8 singular nouns end with $-\emptyset$ in both the nominative and accusative cases and end with the suffix $-(e)n$ in the dative and genitive cases; additionally, all pl. cases end in $-(e)n$. Class 4 singular nouns have the $-\emptyset$ ending in the nominative, accusative, and dative and an $-(e)s$ suffix indicating the genitive case. The plural forms are null except for the dative plural suffix $-\emptyset^{\text{UL}}$.

When observing all the singular and plural forms of the masculine, feminine, and neuter paradigms above, it becomes apparent that the singular forms remain largely the same in each class. Noun class is therefore largely based on the differentiation or allomorphy of the plural forms.¹⁹² There are three additive types of inflectional phenomena in Table 53: *Morphologically complex vernacular keyword types in GeMedIC*

¹⁹² For more an overview on plural allomorphy, see Kürschner 2008 *Deklinationenklassen-Wandel*.

not present in *OHG sources*—namely an indication of the genitive case, the dative case, and the marking of plural forms both present in the first component of a compound noun and of entire words. These forms are discussed below.

The first phenomenon is an indication of the genitive case. In ENHG the genitive singular form for masculine nouns ends in *-(e)s* in all paradigms except for class 7 and 8 and all neuter noun classes also use the gen. sg. *-(e)s* suffix except for class 8 which has an *-(e)ns* suffix; the feminine classes only mark the genitive case in class 14 with an *-e* suffix (cf. Ebert et al. 1993: 168–182). The key vernacular words in *GeMedIC* that mark the genitive singular stem from the masculine and neuter classes and have the suf. *-s*. The examples include Ger. gen. masc. n. *hirnschedels* ‘of the cranium,’ Ger. gen. neut. n. *aderlaffens* ‘of the act of letting blood,’ and Ger. gen. neut. n. *rosenwassers* ‘of the rose water.’

Ger. gen. masc. n. *hirnschedels* ‘of the cranium’ is only found in *Chirurgia* in three different descriptions, namely the ‘health of the cranium,’ ‘breaking of the cranium,’ and ‘cutting of the cranium’ as pictured below:

Figure 21: Concordance lines for the search term “hirnschedels” in *GeMedIC* using *AntConc*

Roge . spricht . darüb in d' heilüg des hirnschedels die aufftũung d' bynden erlchemüg des roten
 gelchicht in wunden . Ichlegen vñ brechen des hirnschedels die durch gond . etliche ift allfo klein
 den wundē des haubts nit brechüg des hirnschedels die nit durch gond die wund ift
 die befundern find wunden mit verchneidung des hirnschedels durch gondē . etlich on verliering d' fubfantz
 erfte vō allen zeichen d' brüch des hirnschedels vñ verchneydung d' vel vnd des hirns .
 als Paulus spricht darüb die brechüg des hirnschedels fo d' mon vol ift . ift ze

(Anthony 2018 displaying *GeMedIC*)

There are no plural forms for Ger. gen. masc. n. *hirnschedels* ‘of the cranium’ in *GeMedIC*.

Ger. gen. neut. n. *aderlaffens* ‘of the act of letting blood’ is only found in *Regiment sanitatis* and is solely used when the time or hour of letting blood is of importance as depicted in the following concordances:

Figure 22: Concordance lines for the search term “aderlassens” in *GeMedIC* using *AntConc*

werdē dauō gekrenckt . Von dē ftundē des aderlaffens - Auicema spricht . das das aderlaffē hab zwü
 fol man aderlaffen . - Von der zeýt des aderlaffens - Es ift auch zũ wiffen das dz
 der erften ftund - Die außer welt zeýt des aderlaffens ift an einē klaren liechten tag zũ
 andern ftund des laffens . - Die anderftund des aderlaffens ift bezwungen od' groffe notturfft . das ift

(Anthony 2018 displaying *GeMedIC*)

There are no plural forms in *GeMedIC* for Ger. gen. neut. *aderlassens* ‘of the act of letting blood.’ Ger. neut. n. *aderlassens* only appears in the singular acting more as a collective or mass noun.

Ger. gen. neut. n. *rofenwaffers* ‘of the rose water’ is used within the corpus as an ingredient in recipes. This form appears once in *Gart der Gesundheit*, the first concordance in the table below, and is otherwise solely found in *Arzneibuch*:

Figure 23: Concordance lines for the search term “rosenwassers” in *GeMedIC* using *AntConc*

gepuluert vñ pley weiß vñ ein wenig rofenwaffers | vñ walfch das antlütz darmit es
der weetag kompt . du nym eyn pfund rofenwaffers vnd ein halb pfund hõnigs vñ yn
haußwurtz eyn hand vol vnd eyn wienig rofenwaffers vnd frawẽ milch vnd beftreich im dz
douon eyn kleynes puluer vnd geuß darzû rofenwaffers vnd gûts effichs yegklichs drei lot . darnach
vier lot reynes hõnigs vnd eyn lot rofenwaffers vnnd eyn lot atramentu klein geftoffen vnd
es klein vnd thû darzû vier pfund rofenwaffers vñ bind das puluer in eyn tûchlein

(Anthony 2018 displaying *GeMedIC*)

Ger. neut. n. *rofenwaffer* ‘rose water’ is also used as a mass noun within the corpus either used with a neut. article or no article at all.

The next key vernacular term has a dative inflection, namely Ger. neut. dat. n. *baumõle* ‘olive oil’ — an inflection no longer present in mod. German. Made visible in the concordances found in *Gart der Gesundheit* below, the dative inflectional suffix *-e* is added to *baumõl* nine times when following the Ger. dat. prep. *mit* ‘with’ and once following the *Wechselpräposition* ‘preposition that can be used in various cases depending on usage’ *in* ‘in’ —in this instance also in the dative case.

Figure 24: Concordance lines for the search term “baumõle” in *GeMedIC* using *AntConc*

zweyen fol dife wurzel gemücht werdẽ mit baumõle . aber zû dem ertẽ ift des nit
für gefchwulft - Der fame mit wein od' baumõle getemperieret . vertreybt aller handt flecken vnd
r . - Gamandria geftoffen vnnd getemperiert mit baumõle vnd den leyb damitt gefalbet . vertreybet den
gefchweren in den dârmẽ . die genützt mit baumõle | vnd hõnig waffer . - Dyfes kraut ift war
fchweyffe daz kraut in einer pfannen mit baumõle . vnd lege es alfo warm über die
yegklichs ein quintin . vnd liede das mit baumõle . vnd fchmierbe damit den rugk meyller von
fen borenblûmen gemüchet mit bleyweiß . vnd auch baumõle vnnd darauß gemachet ein pflafter . kûlet vnnd
kraut gefotten mit wein vñ darunder gemüchet baumõle . vnnd dyfes gelegt auffden bauch zwÿfchen den
genaît gefotten ley vñ menge dyfes mitt baumõle . vnnd geuß das vnden in den leybe
õpffelvon dẽ alraun . vnd lege die in baumõle vñ laß fy beyffen drey od' vier

(Anthony 2018 displaying *GeMedIC*)

Here, the term Ger. neut. dat. n. *baum̃ole* ‘olive oil’ is also used as a mass noun in the corpus and therefore does not appear in a plural form. However, what is noteworthy to observe is that the dative suffix *-e* is not used consistently throughout the corpus and not even within the same text as illustrated here when searching for the search term “mit* bau*l”:

Figure 25: Concordance lines for the terms “mit* bau*l” in *GeMedIC* using *AntConc*

frawen feüchtigkeyt genennet menftruum . - Item mit baumm̃ol ballam eingetrucken . vnd ein peffarium gemacht
den die flüffige orn haben darein gelaffen mit baum̃ol - Auch ift dißwaffer güt den glepbergen
faul fleifch aus den wunden . - Salz genützt mit baum̃ol benymbt das iucken d' haut . deß
chtlanickelfafft vñfynawafftvñ zů lamen gefotten mit baum̃ol . dar aus gemacht ein falben die
den mit honig gemüfcht vñ genützt . - Nefel mit baum̃ol gefoten vñ die haute darmit befrichen
wer nit fchwitzen kündet . der fied eitterneffel mit baum̃ol vnd beftreich fich darmit . er wirt
peterfilien vñ von lacucken . prunnkreß vñ poris mit baum̃ol vnd efig vermengert .
darauff . vñ falbt fy jnnen vnd auffen mit baum̃ol / vnd reibt fy an baiden feyten /
het dem mag man difen falß müfchen mit baum̃ol vñ den vnden ein gelaffen mit
ñ auch aus allen glidern . - Euforbium gemüfcht mit baum̃ol . vñ die wafferfüchtigen gelider darmit gefchmirt
yn nit gefchaden . - Diß krautz wurzel gefoten mit baum̃ol vñ die gichtigen gelider darmit gefchmirte
vñ darnach difen durchgeftrichen bereyen müfchen mit baum̃ol vñ wachßvñ dauauß mach eifalben
von vnd werm es in einem pfendlin mit baum̃ol ein wenig oder zů laffen fchmer .
des faffet eingenommen auf ein halb lot mit baum̃ol - Item in einem criftiere mage man
rides . der fafft von fauerampffer getēperie# rer mit baum̃ol . vnd an dz haubt geftrichē das
. d' fiede man holwurtz mitt wein . vnd mit baum̃ol . vnd beftreich fy auff dē bauch
eftrichen . machet fy klar . - Wōrmüt gefoten mit baum̃ol . vnd damitt dē bauch befricht das
bleter gefotē mit baum̃ol lind güt zů aller hand hytz

(Anthony 2018 displaying *GeMedIC*)

This shows that a more qualitative study of the inflectional paradigm for Ger. neut. n. *baum̃ol* ‘olive oil,’ including examining the apocope present in the dialects in which texts are written, would be necessary to draw any conclusions.

The plural is indicated in the vernacular keyword list in *GeMedIC* with the Ger. suf. *-en* in Ger. fem. pl. n. *kranckheiten* ‘illnesses,’ matching the plural formation in class 9, namely *-ø/-(e)n*. This plural form for illness is found throughout the corpus in *Kinderbüchlein*, *Regiment der Pestilentz*, *Gart der Gesundheit*, and *Chirurgia*. The following figure shows the concordance lines for *kranckheiten*:

Figure 26: Concordance lines for the search term “kranckheiten” in *GeMedIC* with *AntConc*

auch das kint gefchickt zů lang anhangenden kranckheiten als da ift raud auffeczigkeit vnd des
 irt gemachet wirt bezeychnet wider die obgenanten kranckheiten als ftopffung der ftůlgeng vnd auflůfung miltz
 feind gefchicklichkeiten zů fiebern vnd an der kranckheiten anfang / albo herwiderumb gefchweiff des kinds
 zů der fchilhenden feiten / wa aber ander kranckheiten d' augen kindē zů ftond / fo ift
 . vnd des gleichen ift in vil ander kranckheiten . Dar vmb fo gib den trůger kein
 oft für geworffen werdent von den zůualienden kranckheiten der wunden in den gaichen . fprechende . das
 endet . - Das drit capitel lagt von den kranckheiten die kiden zů merem teil zů ftond .
 irēfleich ein latweg die dient zů vil kranckheiten die von hitz kumen . - Die armen machent
 mer dañ in gebůrt / ift anfang manigerley kranckheiten / die fich in dē fchlaff funft verczartēt
 auch gůt allen menfchen . genůtzt in allerley kranckheiten . - Galienus im . . vj . bůch fimplicium farma
 wie die kind in gefuntheit vnd in kranckheiten gehalten werden follē vnd doch durch folliche
 . Aber welicher in ym hitz het vnd kranckheiten ten die von hitz kumen weren den
 půchler vnd den hals / růrē auch ander kranckheiten . vnd fo die půchler an vahend ze
 genůtzt mit einē hōnerprülein diener wol allen kranckheiten . vñ funderlich almaticis . das find
 orifmis Doch folliche ordnung im befchreiben die kranckheiten / wůrd ich nit halten / funder die gewonlich
 am hōrbft machen vns ficher vor fchwären kranckheiten . Zů dem anderen endert fich der lufft
 fol man fy begieffen / wañ was inwendiger kranckheiten feind die werdent bewegt / was aber auß

(Anthony 2018 displaying *GeMedIC*)

Another vernacular, keyword term marking the plural with the class 9 *-(e)n* suffix is Ger. fem. pl. n. *veichtigkeiten* ‘humidities, moistures.’ All the occurrences with this spelling in *GeMedIC* are from *Kinderbüchlein* in which it is described as a humoral symptom which should be remedied. The concordances appear in Figure 27 below:

Figure 27: Concordance lines for the search term “veichtigkeiten” in *GeMedIC* using *AntConc*

vnd villeicht bedarff fy feubrung vō hizigen veichtigkeiten / dem kind fol mā ze trincken geben
 auff bōmend . vnd vnderfcheid fo es von veichtigkeiten ift oder von plāften / erkent man albo /
 ze mercken / nach dem vnd fich die veichtigkeiten mindrent im zů nemen des alters / vnnd

(Anthony 2018 displaying *GeMedIC*)

The *-en* ending in *veichtigkeiten* is the means by which the plural is indicated for this word within the corpus.

The only other plural within the vernacular keyword terminology is Ger. masc. pl. n. *fenchelfamen* ‘fennel seeds’ with an *-(e)n* pl.—a common plural marker prevalent in masculine classes 6, 7, and 8 in ENHG. The term is used within the corpus as an ingredient as the following concordance lines show:

Figure 28: Concordance lines for the search term “fenchelfamen” in GeMedIC using AntConc

deüwen deß gleichen tût das puluer von fenchelfamen . - Den lafftvon fenchelfamen geton in zinens g
 dz mā Afam fetidam bereiten foll mitte fenchelfamen eppich
 feügen wann d' meret yn die milich - Fenchelfamen geeffen machet wol harmen vñ rainiget die
 em berczen . - Venckel wein - Wein der von fenchelfamen gemacht wirt . ift gûtr für die tunckel
 út das puluer von fenchelfamen . - Den lafftvon fenchelfamen geton in zinens gefchirr vñ das darinnen
 oder fchame waruon das were der fied fenchelfamen in weine vnd pee lich dan darmit
 handuol . vnnd müfche auch dar under äniße fenchelfamen . Ilop . alantwurtze . yegliches zwey lotte vm
 würckung . - Dife wurtz in wein gefoten mit fenchelfamen ift gût aufzû treiben d' frawen feiüchtigkeit
 ' mach veigbonen zû meel vñ müflch darund' fenchelfamen oder em wenig lüb ftückel lafft vnd
 harmē . Item nyñ dyfes famens des geleychen fenchelfamen peterfilien famen eppichfamen yegkliches geleych
 waffer do femth inn gefoten ift oder fenchelfamen . purgiret fenftigklich . vñ benymbt alfo genüt
 plümen vnd kúbeben ingwer vnd citwer cardamomum fenchelfamen vnd anes maticum Ipica nardi ditz nim
 mit rockenmeel tötet die meüß . - Baldrian mit fenchelfamen vnd eppenfamen in wein gefoten ift feer
 fchet die von grund . - Zeitlofen gepuluert mit fenchelfamen vnd wildem laffran famen in wein gefoten
 geelfucht . - Itē camedreos gefotē in wein mit fenchelfamen vnd fenithe ift gût genützet wider befopffunge
 - Maftix gefotten in waffer vñ darunder gemüfcht fenchelfamen vñ das getrunckē macht wol deüen . - Wer
 s . vertreit vnd heilet . fy . - Itē welicher fenchelfamen fetigklichen yfte der iunger .

(Anthony 2018 displaying GeMedIC)

The concordance list shows that *fenchelfamen* is used as both a plural and singular form in multiple cases. In modern German the form masc. n. *Samen* ‘seed’ represents both the singular and the plural form. The texts in *GeMedIC* show that *fame* and *famen* are both still competing forms for the singular as an excerpt of the concordance search “same|samen” shows:

Figure 29: Competing forms “fame” and “famen” ‘seed’

wechft in dýfer zeýt . Rautten vnd fenchel famen
 den getruncken . machet faft wol härmen . - Der famen
 befchreibt vns vnnd fpricht auch das dyfer fame
 von alexandria fo mainet man den famen . Aber die wurtzel nennet man an ir
 en der gleichet fenugreco . das ift fibengetzeit famen . alleine das der an dem wilden klee
 on fchaden . - Auch fpricht er das difer famen aller beft fey zû fifteln vñ zû
 der würdig meyfter Serapio . das auch der fame alfo grûn geftoffen . vnd den lafft darauff
 ca . birfen an dem . ccix . ca . bilfen famen an dē . ccxvij . ca . brennwurtz an dē .
 kraut hatt alle obd' gechribne krafft die famen an jm hat . - Der meyfter Serapio fpricht .
 . cccxxiiij . Poma ôpfel ca . cccxxv . Uon den famen . Anifi änis famen ca . xv . Aneti dyll
 nit an dem kraut noch an dem famen - Auicenna fpricht . das hafelwurtz beneme all
 n vñ mit fenchelfafft darein gelaffen . - Difer fame benymbt ein kranckheit der augen genannt nicabriu

(Anthony 2018 displaying GeMedIC)

Creating a plural using the -ø ending is prevalent in masculine classes 12 and 13.

There are three compounds within the vernacular, keyword list in *GeMedIC* that have a plural, determinative component, namely Ger. neut. n. *bonenmel* ‘chickpea or bean flour,’ Ger. neut. n. *eirklar* ‘egg white,’ and Ger. neut. n. *eirweiß* ‘egg white.’ Ger. fem. pl. n. *bonen* ‘beans’ appears to have a feminine class 9 -(e)n suffix indicating the plural,

but the genitive case cannot be ruled out (cf. Kopf 2018: 55). The *-n-* here is a paradigmatic linking morph. The composite noun Ger. neut. n. *bonenmel* survives into mod. Ger. *Bohnenmehl* with the first component along with the linking morph intact. The terms *eirklar* and *eierweiß* both have the first component Ger. neut. n. *ei* ‘egg’ in the plural form. This plural is created by adding an *-er* ending just as in class 5 *-er^{UL}*— only no preceding vowel sounds can be umlauted. The singular first component form prevails for both *eirklar* and *eierweiß*, namely mod. Ger. neut. n. *Eiklar* and mod. Ger. neut. n. *Eiweiß*, but neither of these forms are present in *GeMedIC*.

The *GeMedIC* vernacular keyword list has multiple nouns reflecting inflectional phenomena. These phenomena are explored above and include marking the genitive case, the dative case, and plural forms present of entire words and the first component of a compound noun. The genitive singular is marked with the expected *-(e)s* suffix for both masculine and neuter terms, namely Ger. gen. masc. n. *hirnschedels* ‘of the cranium,’ Ger. gen. neut. n. *aderlaffens* ‘of the act of letting blood,’ and Ger. gen. neut. n. *rosenwassers* ‘of the rose water.’ The dative case is marked with a *-e* suffix in the term Ger. gen. neut. n. *baumölle* ‘olive oil.’ This inflection is not used consistently in *GeMedIC* as some instances of the word final schwa are omitted altogether. Apocope is commonplace during this time and a more in-depth study would have to be done on the dialect of the text to know if this omission is to be expected. The inflectional forms that indicate the plural all end with the suffix *-(e)n*. There are two feminine nouns, namely Ger. fem. pl. *kranckheiten* ‘illnesses’ and Ger. fem. pl. *veichtigkeiten* ‘humidities, moistures’ whose inflections mirror plural creation in class 9. The final plural example, Ger. masc. pl. n. *fenchelfamen* ‘fennel seeds,’ marks the plural in the same manner as masculine classes 6, 7, and 8. Finally, there are three key vernacular word compounds that appear to have their first component in the plural form. The first is Ger. neut. n. *bonenmel* ‘chickpea or bean flour’ with Ger. fem. pl. *bonen* ‘beans’ created with a paradigmatic linking morph *-n* that appears to be the class 9 *-(e)n* plural suffix, although the genitive cannot be ruled out. Regardless, the *-n* ending acts as a paradigmatic linking morph. This compound survives into mod. German *Bohnenmehl*. The final two compounds are Ger. neut. n. *eirklar* ‘egg white’ and Ger. neut. n. *eierweiß* ‘egg white’ that both form the plural of Ger. neut. n. *ei* ‘egg’ with an *-er* suffix present in class 5 *-er^{UL}*. Neither of these terms survive into mod. German. Instead, the singular form of mod. Ger. neut. n. *Ei* ‘egg’ is used.

6.4 Summary

This morphological analysis concentrates on the vernacular, keyword nouns within *GeMedIC* that are not accounted for in OHG. The first section focuses on compounds, the second on derivations, and the final section on inflectional phenomena.

Concerning the compounds, the majority of key word formations not attested in OHG are NN compounds with only one NV combination, two terms forming AN combinations, and two VN constructions. Of the 27 keyword constructions, 25 are endocentric. One NN compound, namely Ger. masc. n. *stûl* ‘feces,’ is endocentric and there is one lexical syntagma, namely Ger. neut. n. *aderlaffen* (with the variants *aderlaffē*, *aderlaffens*) ‘bloodletting.’ All constructions consist of no more than two stems. This limited level of complexity in the results is to be expected of this period as more polymorphemic constructions start to increase in the 16th century. The only linking morph in the compounds is paradigmatic indicating the plural form. Most new compounds fall into the semantic category of ingredients or remedies, but other categories also include body parts, remedies, symptoms, body secretions, illness names, and professions.

This section on derivations examines nominal affixation and the remaining morphological makeup of the key vernacular terminology that are not compounds. The only word formation process that implements a prefix is Ger. fem. n. *vrfach* ‘cause, reason.’ The circumfix *ge-UL...(-e)*, indicating the collective, is found three times in the keyword list. The Ger. suf. *-er/-(-UL)-er* is used twice and interestingly highlights one now obsolete term using this process, namely Ger. masc. n. *frôrer* ‘a cold fever.’ The nominalizing suf. *-heit* is used in the creation of 11 terms. This section also highlights the existence of competing forms with some semantic differences, specifically Ger. fem. n. *lustigkeÿt* ‘merriness, grace’ and Ger. fem. n. *lustlichkeÿt* ‘desire, merriness.’ Five words are created using the Ger. diminutive suf. *-UL-lein*, along with its variants. The term Ger. neut. n. *pürdlin* ‘afterbirth,’ employing this word formation process, is also obsolete. Two words use the nominalizing Ger. suf. *-nuß* in their formation and the most prolific word formation suffix is *-ung* with 14 creations.

The section on inflectional phenomena highlights how ENHG is a transitional period in the history of the German language. This study shows part of this transition by analyzing nominal inflections present in *GeMedIC*’s vernacular, keyword list. This chapter introduces the 14 different noun classes according to Ebert et al. (1993) and

compares these paradigms to the keywords. Aside from attestations of the nominative singular, the phenomena found within the keyword list include marking for the genitive case, the dative case, and plural forms present in both the first component of a compound noun and of entire words. The study shows the genitive singular marked with an *-(e)s* suffix for both masculine and neuter terms. The dative case is marked with a *-e* suffix for a neuter noun, but this phenomenon proves to be inconsistent when looking at endings throughout *GeMedIC*, meaning more insights on variation due to dialect and apocope would be necessary. Regarding plurality, the keyword list shows two class 9 feminine nouns and one masculine class noun mirroring the declension paradigms of class 6, 7, or 8. Finally, the study lists the three vernacular word compounds that have their first component in the plural form. One uses the class 9 *-(e)n* suffix and survives into mod. German, namely mod. Ger. *Bohnenmehl* ‘bean flour,’ although it must be mentioned that this plural ending could also be remnant of the genitive case. The final two compounds both form the first component plural form with an *-er* suffix present in class 5 *-er^{UL}*. Both terms, *eierklar* and *eierweiß*, mean ‘egg white,’ but neither survive into mod. German. Instead, the singular forms *Eiklar* and *Eiweiß* are used. The next section moves away from vernacular morphological innovation and focuses on the multilingualism and textual variation within *GeMedIC*.

7 Textual variation and multilingualism

Multilingualism in texts in the 15th-century German-speaking area predominantly denotes the production of both Latin and German in one publication. German-Latin language contact leading up to this time is a product of different institutions including the church, schools, and universities; the few literati of this era generally acquire their literacy through Latin schooling (Henkel 2004: 3172). Although, this is a transitional period in which instruction begins to take place in German, at least for certain practical skills, it is not until the Reformation of the 16th century that teaching in the vernacular becomes popular (Henkel 2004: 3172). This highlights the uniqueness of the 15th-century vernacular texts in this study.

The trial studies in this section are rooted in variational and historical sociolinguistics and investigate textual variation through the presence and absence of multilingualism in *GeMedIC*. Found multilingualism is analyzed further by arranging

texts based on multiple factors such as text type and translation and insights are then drawn accordingly. As previously stated, multilingualism in vernacular written texts in the German-speaking world at this time mainly depicts variation between German and Latin; however, there are also some instances of Arabic and Greek within the corpus. Even though German medical writing in the Early Modern Period draws heavily from sources originally composed in Latin, Arabic, and Greek and the Arabic and Greek literature employed are most likely Latin translations containing Latinized loan words,¹⁹³ these terminologies survive.

This section will test for multilingualism in the texts in various ways. The first section, 7.1 *Foreign words, loan words, loan translations, and loan renderings*, examines the multilingual keywords in the corpus to identify which texts utilize these keywords the most and whether these occurrences constitute foreign words, loan words, loan translations, or loan renderings. These words are compiled into a glossary and key findings are then analyzed in further subsections. In the first subsection, it is useful to understand loanword categorization; foreign words are labeled and understood as categorized by Betz (1949, 1959) with additions and English translations by Duckworth (1977). *Foreign words* are considered terms not integrated into the German language while *loan words* are orthographically or grammatically integrated. The term *loan translation* indicates the entire word is translated from the foreign language directly into German and *loan rendering* is the term for when only part of the foreign word is translated. The second subsection, 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on text type and translation status*, measures the frequency of the Lat. suffix *-um* across the texts in *GeMedIC* and uses this as a gauge for the use of Latin within the incunabula. The results are then categorized according to text type and translation to determine if this categorization is useful in assigning text addressee. The third subsection, 8.3 *In-text translations*, measures the degree to which Latin knowledge is needed for the reader to understand the content of *GeMedIC* by examining in-text translations. These translations are found in the corpus by searching for collocations for terminology such as mod. Ger. adj. *genannt* ‘named, referred to as’ and mod. Ger. 3. sg. v. *heißt* ‘called.’ The fourth Section, 7.4 *Foreign language and intertextuality*, explores the in-text translation in the corpus further by using the language names *Arabic*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *German* as search

¹⁹³ For more on the interdependency of vernacular medical texts on Latin templates, see Habermann (2011: 614).

terms. Then author names are searched for to determine if there is a link between languages referenced and intertextuality in *GeMedIC*. Chapter 7.5 *Code-switching* searches for and studies longer instances of code-switching throughout the corpus using Latin conjunctions and one Latin preposition to locate the occurrences. These instances are then categorized and compared to the findings in other studies on historical code-switching.

7.1 Foreign words, loan words, loan translations, and loan renderings

Polenz claims that 80% of borrowed words appearing in ENHG in 1480 are due to Latin influence (Polenz 1991: 220–221). The following analysis explores this Latin influence further using historical German medical texts. While analyses in Chapter 6 *Morphological features* rely on a subcorpus of keywords that are inherently German in origin created from the 2,299 nominal keyword tokens in *GeMedIC*, this section of the analysis addresses the remaining key foreign and loan words. The list for this study omits place names, names of books or chapters in books, and abbreviations. This leaves a subcorpus of 178 foreign and loan word types that this section compiles into a glossary. Table 60 shows the dictionaries that serve as references. The references are listed along with their abbreviation used in the foreign and loan word glossary and any additional sources utilize normal citation.

Table 60: References consulted in the creation of a foreign and loan word glossary

Abbreviation	Reference
“ALG”	<i>Arabic and Latin Glossary</i> , Ed. Dag Nikolaus Hasse et al. Available online under https://algloss.de.dariah.eu/ . (“ALG” and Dag Nikolaus Hasse et. al. 2021)
“AWB”	<i>Althochdeutsches Wörterbuch</i> . Auf Grund der von Elias v. Steinmeyer hinterlassenen Sammlungen im Auftrag der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Leipzig. Bearbeitet und herausgegeben von Elisabeth Karg-Gasterstädt und Theodor Frings. Leipzig. 1952–2015ff. Available online under http://awb.saw-leipzig.de/cgi/WBNetz/wbgui_py?sigle=AWB&mode=Gliederung&hitlist=&patternlist=&lemid=AA00001 . (“AWB” 1952–2015ff)
“BL”	<i>Grammatical Dictionary of Botanical Latin</i> (2010–2021): P. masc. Eckel. Missouri Botanical Garden. Available online under http://www.mobot.org/mobot/LatinDict/search.aspx . (“BL” 2010–2021)
“D”	DUDEN. Available online at https://www.duden.de/rechtschreibung/Woerterbuch . (“D” 2021)
“DWB”	Grimm, Jakob; Grimm, Wilhelm (1854–1961): <i>Deutsches Wörterbuch</i> . 32 partial volumes. 16 volumes. Leipzig. Available online under http://woerterbuchnetz.de/cgi-bin/WBNetz/wbgui_py?sigle=DWB . (“DWB” et al. 1854–1961)
“FWB”	<i>Frühneuhochdeutsches Wörterbuch</i> . Niedersächsische Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Göttingen. Available online under http://fwb-online.de . (“FWB” 2021)

“K”	Kluge, Friedrich; Seebold, Elmar (2011): <i>Etymologisches Wörterbuch der deutschen Sprache</i> . 25, aktualisierte und erw. Aufl. Berlin: De Gruyter. (“K” et al. 2011)
“LD”	<i>Latdict</i> . Latin Dictionary & Grammar Resources. Available online under https://latin-dictionary.net/ . (“LD” 2021)
“MEC”	McSparran, Frances et al. (2000–2018): <i>Middle English Compendium</i> . Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Library. Available online under http://quod.lib.umich.edu/m/middle-english-dictionary/ . (“MEC” 2000–2018)
“MLW”	<i>Mittellateinisches Wörterbuch</i> . Digitalisierte Fassung im Wörterbuchnetz des Trier Center for Digital Humanities, Version 01/21. Available online under https://www.woerterbuchnetz.de/MLW . (“MLW” 2021)
“MWD”	<i>Merriam-Webster Dictionary</i> (2021): Merriam-Webster Inc. Available online under https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/ . (“MWD” 2021)
“O”	Harper, Douglas (2001–2018): <i>Online Etymology Dictionary</i> . Available online under https://www.etymonline.com/ . (Harper 2001–2018)
“OLD”	Olivetti, Enrico (2003–2024): <i>Online Latin Dictionary</i> . Available online under https://www.online-latin-dictionary.com/ . (“OLD” 2003–2024)Oli
“PDL”	Crane, Gregory R. <i>Perseus Digital Library</i> . Tufts University. Available online under http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/resolveform?redirect=true&lang=Latin (“PDL” 2021)
“WSD”	<i>WordSense Dictionary</i> (2021): Available online under https://www.wordsense.eu . (“WSD” 2021)

The glossary below first lists the foreign or loan word lemma in the left-most column. The lemma for foreign words in the glossary is the Latin or Medieval Latin equivalent and the lemma for loan words is the mod. German equivalent unless a modern equivalent no longer exists. In these cases, the entry is listed as it is most often found in *GeMedIC* labeled *Ger.* inferring ‘German with no reference to a time period.’ The lemma is followed by the variants found within the corpus in parentheses. If a term’s gender is ambiguous in *GeMedIC*, the possible grammatical genders are given and separated with a slash (e.g., masc./neut.). The next column shows the language from which the loan is borrowed along with its etymology. This is followed by a column that lists the key number of the texts in which the variants are found followed by the borrowed word’s category—namely a foreign word, loan word, loan translation, or loan rendering. These categories are assigned after qualitatively examining concordances. As previously mentioned, loan words are understood as defined in Betz (1949, 1959) and as translated and extended by Duckworth (1979) with words assimilated into the language (cf. Betz 1959: 128, Duckworth 1979: 40). In this study that constitutes any etymologically foreign word that is either embedded into German grammar with the use of an article, a declension, or is in some other way orthographically changed to assimilate to the ML (matrix language)—in this case German. Foreign words are considered terms that have not changed or

assimilated from the language from which they are borrowed (cf. Betz 1959: 128, Duckworth 1979: 40), meaning they do not receive a German article or use a German spelling. These occurrences either take place fully immersed in the foreign language or are used in isolation surrounded by German. A loan translation, as its name implies, constitutes a translation of the loan word into the German language (cf. Betz 1959: 128, Duckworth 1979: 40). The final column in the glossary below uses these definitions and categorizes a terms' usage within the corpus more specifically, either marking words for being A) used in isolation with a German declension or article, B) used in isolation without a German article, C) found in Latin compounds/next to one other Latin word or D) found in longer Latin phrases. Categorizing in this way is helpful in determining the lexical borrowing stage or in identifying if the terms are potential nonce borrowings. Mahootian (2006) describes these stages:

Before a word or phrase becomes a fully legitimate borrowing and becomes fully integrated into the host language, it goes through a few stages. Usually, the target word is introduced into the language through bilinguals. At this stage the word is not phonologically or morphologically integrated into the host language and its usage is more or less limited to bilinguals. Once a foreign word becomes part of the monolingual speech of a host language, most researchers agree that it has become part of the host language and hence a borrowing. At this stage, the borrowed word will also show signs of adaptation to the morphology and phonology of the host language.

(Mahootian 2006: 513)

Bearing Mahootian's description in mind, foreign words can be seen as the first stage in borrowing without any integration. These words are written orthographically in the same form as their source language and may represent nonce borrowings or code-switching (for more on code-switching, see Chapter 8.5). On the other hand, words that are more integrated into the language show assimilated inflectional endings, assigned grammatical gender, etc. and represent borrowings.

The following table shows the nominal key foreign and loan word glossary described above.

Table 61. Key foreign and loan word glossary

Foreign or loan word lemma (variants in <i>GeMedIC</i>) and etymology	Key # of text	Borrowed word category based on usage in <i>GeMedIC</i>	A. Used in isolation with a German declension or article B. Used in isolation without a German article C. Found in Latin compounds/next to one other Latin word D. Found in longer Latin phrases
mod. Ger. masc. & neut. Abszess (neut. <i>apostē, apostem</i>) 'apostem' from Late Lat. neut. n. <i>apostema</i> from Gr. <i>apóstima</i> ("DWB")	12	foreign word and loan word	A, B
Lat. adj. acetosus (<i>acetofi</i>) 'acidic, sour' ("OLD," "WSD")	9	foreign word	D
Lat. neut. n. agaricon ¹⁹⁴ (<i>agarico</i>) 'agaric, corky tree fungus species' ("OLD") from Gr. <i>agarikon</i> ("O")	9	foreign word	B, D
'Lat. fem. n. aloe hepatica (<i>aleopaticū</i>) 'aloe hepatica' from Gr. <i>aloe</i> 'aloe' & <i>hepatica</i> 'liverwort' ("O")	12	foreign word	B, C
mod. Ger. fem. n. Aloe (fem. & masc. <i>aloe, aloes</i>) from Lat. fem. n. <i>aloe</i> ("OLD") from Gr. <i>aloe</i> 'aloe' ("O")	3, 9, 11	foreign word & loan word	A, B, C
mod. Ger. masc. Amber (neut. <i>ambra</i>) from ML fem. n. <i>ambra</i> 'amber' from Arab. <i>anbar/ambra</i> ("MLW")	11	foreign word & loan word	A, B, C
mod. Ger. neut. n. Antidot (neut. <i>anthidotario,</i> <i>antidotario</i>) from Lat. neut. n. <i>anitodotum</i> from Gr. <i>antidoton</i> ("O")	3, 11	foreign word ¹⁹⁵ & loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Apoplexie (<i>apoplexia</i>) 'apoplexy' from Lat. fem. n. <i>apoplexia</i> from Gr. <i>apoplexia</i> through ("O")	4	foreign word	B
Lat. fem. n. aqua (<i>aqua</i>) 'water' ("O")	9	foreign word	B, C, D
Lat. adj. Arabicus (<i>arabice,</i> <i>arabici, arabicū, arabicum</i>) 'Arabian' ("OLD")	11, 12	foreign word	B, C, D

¹⁹⁴ Habermann (1996) mentions the term Lat. neut. n. *agaricus* is often used for *Schwämme* 'fungus' (Habermann 1996: 24).

¹⁹⁵ Only one of the 25 hits is used without an article.

Lat. fem. n. arbor (<i>arbor</i>) ‘tree’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word	C, D
mod. Ger. neut. n. Arsenik ‘arenic’ (masc. <i>arsenicum</i> , <i>arsenicũ</i>) from Lat. neut. n. <i>arsenicum</i> from Gr. <i>arsenikon</i> (“O”)	11	loan word	A, B, D
mod. Ger. fem. n. Arterie (fem. <i>arteri</i>) ‘artery’ from Lat. fem. n. <i>arteria</i> from Gr. <i>arteria</i> through (“O”)	12	foreign word & loan word	A, B, C
ML neut. n. balaustia (<i>balaustie</i>) ‘blossom of the pomegranate’ (“MEC”)	3	foreign word	D
ML neut. n. balneum Mariae (<i>balio marie</i>) ‘cooking utensil with heated water in which food in smaller pots is cooked, Mary’s bath’ (“MWD”)	12	foreign word	C ¹⁹⁶
Lat. neut. n. bdellium (<i>bdelliũ</i>) ‘bdellium, kind of resin from trees’ from Gr. <i>bedállion</i> (“PDL”), perhaps from Hebrew <i>bdólakh</i> (“WSD”)	11	foreign word	B, C, D
ML masc. n. bellericus (<i>belliricus</i> , pl. <i>bellirici</i>) ‘bastard myrobalan’ from Arab. <i>balīlag</i> (“MLW”)	11	foreign word	A, B, C, D
mod. Ger. masc. n. Bison (masc. <i>byfum</i>) ‘bison’ from Lat. masc. n. <i>bison</i> , borrowing from Proto-Germanic <i>*wisand-</i> ‘aurochs’ (“O”)	11	loan word	A, B
Lat. masc. n. bolus armenicus (<i>boli armeni</i>) ‘Armenian bole, earth containing iron oxide’ (“ALG”)	12	foreign word	B
ML fem. n. borago (<i>borago</i> , <i>berago</i>) ‘borage’ (“WSD”)	6, 9	foreign word	B, D
Lat. adj. calculosis (<i>calculofis</i> , <i>calculofum</i>) ‘kidney and bladder suffering from stones’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word	B
Lat. neut. n. capitulum (<i>capitulo</i>) ‘chapter’ (“O,” “OLD”)	11	foreign word	B, C, D
Lat. fem. n. cassia (<i>caffia</i>) ‘aromatic shrub’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word	B, C
Lat. fem. n. cauda (<i>cauda</i>) ‘tail’	11	foreign word	C, D
Lat. adj. celticus (<i>celtica</i>) ‘African species of lotus’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word	B, C
mod. Ger. masc. n. Chirurg (masc. <i>chirurgicus</i>) ‘surgeon’ Lat. masc. n. <i>chirurgus</i> from Gr. <i>cheirourgós</i> (“K:” 172)	12	loan word	A, B

¹⁹⁶ This is, by its very nature, a two-word compound.

mod. Ger. fem. n. Chirurgie (fem. <i>Cirurgia</i>) ‘surgery,’ from Late Lat. fem. n. <i>chirurgia</i> from Gr. <i>kheirourgia</i> (“O,” “OLD”)	12	loan word	A, B
Lat. masc. n. cholericus (masc. <i>colericus</i>) ‘person suffering from European cholera’ (“LD”) from Gr. <i>kholerikos</i> (“O”)	4	loan word	A, B
Lat. adj. citer (<i>citri</i>) ‘small, little’ (“OLD”)	9	foreign word	B, C, D
Lat. fem. n. colera ‘cholera’ (fem. <i>colera, coleram</i>) (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>kholera</i> (“O”)	3, 4, 6, 11	loan word	A, B, C
Late Lat. masc. n. colicus (<i>colica</i>) ‘colic’ from Gr. <i>kolikos</i> (“O”)	11	foreign word	B, C
Lat. fem. n. complexio (fem. & masc. <i>complex, cōplex, cōplexion</i>) ‘composition of the elements within a person (“K:” 519, “OLD”)	4, 6, 12	loan word	A, B
Lat. fem. n. consolida (<i>consolida</i>) ‘comfrey’ from (“OLD”)	12	foreign word	C, D
Lat. masc. n. caryophyllus (<i>garioffilatū, gariofilata</i>) ‘carnation’ from Lat. neut. n. <i>caryon</i> ‘nut,’ from Ancient Gr. <i>cárnon</i> + <i>phyllus</i> ‘leaf’ (“WSD”)	11	foreign word	B, D
Lat. fem. n. daucus (<i>daucus</i>) ‘name of various plants’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word	B, C
ML neut. n. devensivum (fem. & neut. <i>defensiuũ, defensiuum</i>) ‘medicine preventing sickness’ (Norri 2016: 276)	12	foreign word & loan word	A, B
ML neut. n. diagridion (<i>diagridion</i>) ‘[p]urgative gum-resin extracted from roots of scammony’ (Norri 2016: 288) from Gr. <i>diagrydion</i> (“PDL”)	11	foreign word	A, B
ML fem. n. dialtea (<i>dyaltea</i>) ‘ointment containing marsh mallow’ (Norri 2016: 219)	3	foreign word	B
ML neut. diamargariton (<i>diamargariton</i>) ‘electuary containing pulverized and non-pulverized pearls’ (Norri 2016: 290)	3	foreign word	B, D
Ger. neut. n. Diaphragma (neut. <i>dyaphragma</i>) ‘diaphragm’ from Late Lat. neut. n. <i>diaphragma</i> from Gr. <i>diaphragma</i> (“O”)	12	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. masc. n. Diptam (<i>dypten</i>) ‘dittany, a plant’ Lat.	9	loan word	B

fem. n. <i>dictamnus</i> (DWB & OLD)			
Lat. masc. n. draconem (<i>draconis</i>) (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>drakon</i> (“O”)	8, 12	foreign word	C, D
Lat. fem. n. edera (<i>edera</i>) ‘ivy’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word	B, C, D
mod. Ger. masc. n. Einfluss (masc. <i>einfluss</i> , <i>einfluß</i> ¹⁹⁷) ‘influence,’ Lat. masc. n. <i>influxus</i> (“K:” 235, “OLD”)	8	loan translation	A, B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Eklipse (fem. <i>eclips</i>) ‘eclipse’ but seldomly used (instead mod. Ger. <i>Finsternis</i> ‘eclipse’) from Lat. fem. n. <i>eclipsis</i> orig. Gr. <i>ékleipsis</i> (“K:” 238)	8	loan word	A, B
Lat. masc. n. emblicus (<i>emblici</i>) ‘emblic, Emblica officinalis, Indian gooseberry’ originally from Sanskrit <i>āmalaka</i> (“WS”)	11	foreign word	B, C, D
Late Lat. fem. n. epilepsia (<i>epilentia</i> , <i>epilenticis</i>) ‘epilepsy’ from Gr. <i>epilepsis</i> (“O,” “OLD”)	11	foreign word	B, C
ML fem. n. esula (<i>efula</i> , <i>efule</i>) ‘spurge’ (“MEC”)	3, 11	foreign word	B, C, D
Lat. neut. n. euphorbium (<i>euforbium</i>) ‘African plant’ (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>eúphorbion</i> (“WS”)	11	foreign word	B
Lat. fem. n. farina (<i>farina</i> , <i>farine</i>) ‘farina, flour or meal for dough or pastry’ (“OLD”)	12	foreign word	C, D
mod. Ger. fem. n. Feige (pl. <i>feygen</i> , <i>feygē</i> , <i>veigen</i>) from Lat. masc. & fem. n. <i>ficus</i> (“O,” “OLD”) from a substrate language (“K:” 284)	3, 9, 11	loan word	A, B
Lat. adj. fetida (<i>fetida</i>) ‘stinking, foul-smelling in the compounds Lat. fem. n. <i>asafoetida</i> (<i>afa fetide</i>) ‘asafetida’ and Lat. fem. n. <i>spatula foetida</i> (<i>spatula fetida</i>) ‘stinking iris’	11	foreign word	C
mod. Ger. neut. n. Fieber (fem. & masc. <i>febres</i>) from Lat. fem. n. <i>febris</i> (“O,” “OLD”)	11	foreign word & loan word	A, B, C, D
mod. Ger. fem. n. Figur (fem. <i>figur</i>) from OF fem. n. <i>figure</i> from Lat. fem. n. <i>figūra</i> (“K:” 294, “OLD”)	8	loan word	A, B
Lat. fem. n. fistula (<i>fistula</i>) ‘pipe, tube’ (“OLD”) used in the	11	foreign word	C, D

¹⁹⁷ The long <f> in these words is an OCR error and should instead be read as <ff>.

compounds <i>caffia fistula</i> ‘purging cassia’ and <i>fistula pastoris</i> ‘shepherd’s pipe’			
Lat. neut. n. foenum-graecum (<i>fenum grecum</i> , <i>fenū grecū</i> , <i>fenū grecum</i> , <i>Fenū greccū</i> , <i>fenū grecū</i>) ‘fenugreek, Greek hay’ (“O,” “OLD”)	12	foreign word	C, D ¹⁹⁸
mod. Ger. fem. n. Frucht (fem. & masc./neut. <i>frucht</i> , <i>frücht</i> , <i>frücht</i>) ‘fruit’ from Lat. masc. n. <i>fructus</i> (“D”)	3, 4, 5, 11	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. masc. n. Gallapfel (pl. [<i>g</i>]alöpfel, galöpfel) ‘oak apple’ is a combination of the determiner MHG <i>galla</i> ‘swelling,’ a loan word from Lat. (cf. “gallapfel” & “Galle ² ” “K:” 329) and the head Ger. pl. <i>öpfel</i> ‘apples,’ alternatively <i>eichapfel</i> ‘oak gall/apple’ (cf. “gallapfel” DWB). The first use of the component <i>gal</i> in the 15 th century (cf. “gallapfel” DWB).	11, 12	loan rendering	A, B
mod. Ger. neut. n. Galbanum (masc. <i>galbanū</i>) ‘galbanum’ from Lat. neut. n. <i>galbanum</i> from Gr. <i>chalbánē</i> from a Northwest Semitic source (“D,” “MWD”)	11, 12	foreign word & loan word	A, B, C, D
Lat. fem. n. gentiana (<i>genciana</i>) ‘gentian herb’ (“MWD,” “OLD”)	11	foreign word	B, D
mod. Ger. fem. n. Glorie (fem. <i>glori</i>) ‘glory’ Lat. fem. n. <i>gloria</i> (“D,” “OLD”)	5	loan word	A, B
Lat. adv. Graecē (<i>grece</i>) ‘in Greek’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word	C, ¹⁹⁹ D
Lat. neut. n. Graecum (<i>grecū</i> , <i>grecum</i>) ‘greek, greek language’ (“OLD”)	12	foreign word	C
Lat. fem. n. herba (<i>herba</i>) ‘herb, grass’ (“O,” “OLD”)	11	foreign word	C, D
mod. Ger. masc. n. Ingwer (masc. [<i>i</i>]ngwer, yngwer, ymber, yngber) ‘ginger’ from OF masc. n. <i>gingibre</i> from Lat. neut. n. <i>zingiber/gingiber</i> , from Gr. masc. & fem. <i>ziggiberis</i> (“K:” 444)	4, 6, 11	loan word	A, B
Latin masc. n. intubus (<i>endiue</i>) ‘endive or chicory’ (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>entýbion</i> from Egyptian <i>tōbi</i> ‘January’ as	9	foreign word	D

¹⁹⁸ Although there is only one instance with Lat. fem. n. *farina* ‘farina, flour’ preceding the compound.

¹⁹⁹ Instead of Latin, this term appears next to Greek equivalents due to its semantic nature.

a plant growing in January (“D”)			
mod. Ger. masc. n. Kantharide (masc./neut, pl. <i>cantarides</i>) ‘type of beetle,’ Lat. fem. <i>cantharis</i> from Gr. <i>kantharis</i> (“MEC,” “OLD”)	11	foreign word & loan word	A, B, D
mod. Ger. neut. n. Kapitel (neut. <i>capitel, capitulo, capi</i>) ‘chapter’ from Lat. neut. n. <i>capitulum</i> (“O,” “OLD”)	8, 11, 12	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. masc. n. Kessel (masc. <i>keffel</i>) ‘cauldron, kettle’ from Lat. <i>catillus</i> , the diminutive form from <i>catinus</i> ‘key’ (“K:” 488)	6, 12	loan word	A
mod. Ger. fem. n. Kicher (fem. & masc. <i>kicher, kichern</i>) ‘chickpea’ from Lat. <i>cicer</i> (“K:” 489)	3	loan word	A, B
Ger. fem. n. Konglutination (masc./neut, fem. <i>conglutinatiuū</i>) ‘conglutination’ from Lat. fem. n. <i>conglutinatio</i> ‘joint, joining by cohesion’ (“OLD”)	12	foreign word & loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Kur (fem., masc./neut. <i>cur</i>) ‘cure’ from Lat. fem. n. <i>cura</i> (“K:” 550)	12	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Kurierung (fem. <i>curirung</i>) ‘cure’ derivation of Lat. fem. n. <i>cura</i> (“K:” 550)	12	loan word	A, B
Lat. fem. n. hiera (<i>yera</i>) ‘sort of antidote against poison’ (“OLD”) from Ancient Gr. <i>ierá</i> (“WSD”)	9	foreign word	B, D
Lat. adv. item (<i>item, itē</i>) ‘likewise, besides, also’ (“O,” “OLD”) ²⁰⁰	4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12	foreign word	B, C, D
Lat. neut. n. ladanum (<i>laudanum, laudanū</i>) ‘resinous juice’ (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>ladanon</i> (“O”)	11	foreign word	B
Lat. masc. n. lapis (<i>lapis</i>) ‘stone, milestone’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word	C, D
mod. Ger. fem. n. Latwerge (fem. & masc./neut. <i>latwery</i>) ‘electuary’ Lat. neut. <i>electarium</i> (“WSD”) from Gr. <i>ēlekt(u)ārium</i> (“K:” 561)	9	loan word	A, B
Lat. masc. n. lepus (<i>leporis</i>) ‘hare’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word	C, D

²⁰⁰ Czajkowski (2021) refers to Lat. *item* as the “Einleitende Partikel Item” stating it is employed as intentional code-switching used formulaically in governmental language and can be seen as a Latin abbreviation (Czajkowski 2021: 125–132). For more on code-switching, see 7.5 *Code-switching*.

Lat. neut. n. lignum (<i>ligni</i>) 'wood, stave, stump' ("OLD")	9	foreign word	D
mod. Ger. masc. n. Mai (masc./neut. <i>majen</i>) 'May,' Lat. masc. PN <i>Maius</i> (the god) ("K:" 594)	4	loan word	A
Lat. comp. adj. maior (<i>maioris</i>) 'better,' comparative of Lat. adj. <i>magnus</i> ("OLD")	12	foreign word	C
Lat. fem. maiorana (<i>maiorana</i>) 'origanum maiorana' ("Origanum majorana" 2021) or 'oregano'	11	foreign word	B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Mandel (fem., masc., & masc./neut. <i>mandel</i>) 'almond' from Lat. fem. n. <i>manus</i> 'hand' meaning 'a handful (of almonds)' ("D," "OLD")	11	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. masc. PN Mars (<i>mars</i>) Lat. masc. PN <i>Mars</i> 'Roman God of war, 4th planet from the sun' ("O")	8	loan word	B
Lat. fem. n. mastiche (<i>mastice</i> , <i>masticis</i> , <i>mastick</i> , <i>mastix</i>) 'mastic, gum or resin of Pistacia lentiscus' ("OLD") from Gr. <i>mastikhe</i> ("O")	3, 11, 12	foreign word	A, B, C, D
mod. Ger. fem. n. Mater (fem. n. <i>mater</i>) 'matrix' ("OLD") from Lat. fem. n. <i>mater</i> 'mother, source' the only combination that has an article is mod. Ger. fem. n. <i>Dura Mater</i> 'dura mater,' originally a loan translation of Arab. <i>umm al-</i> <i>dimagh</i> ("O")	12	foreign word & loan word	A, ²⁰¹ B, C, D
mod. Ger. fem. n. Materie (fem. <i>materi</i>) 'matter,' from Lat. fem. n. <i>materia</i> , derived from Lat. fem. n. <i>mater</i> meaning 'source' ("K:" 607)	4, 6, 12	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Matrix (fem. <i>matrix</i>) from Lat. fem. n. <i>matrix</i> 'womb' ("K:" 607)	11	foreign word & loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Melancholie (fem. <i>melancolei</i> , <i>melancoley</i>) 'melancholy' from Lat. fem. n. <i>melancholia</i> (borrowed in the 14th cent.) from Gr. <i>melancholiā</i> literally meaning 'excess of black bile' ("K:" 613–614)	6, 11	foreign word & loan word	A, B

²⁰¹ Lat. fem. n. *mater* 'mother' only appears with an article (fem.) when part of the compound *dura mater*.

mod. Ger. masc. Melancholiker (masc. <i>melancolicus</i>) ‘melancholiac,’ Lat. fem. n. <i>melancholicus</i> from Gr. <i>melagcholikós</i> (D, OLD)	4	foreign word ²⁰² & loan word	A, B
Lat. neut. n. menstruum (neut. <i>menstruū</i> , <i>menstruum</i> ,) ‘menstrual discharge’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word & loan word	A, B
Lat. fem. n. menta (<i>menta</i>) ‘mint’ from Gr. <i>minthe</i> (“O”)	11	foreign word	B, C
Lat. comp. adj. minor (<i>minor</i>) ‘minor, less, smaller’ (“O,” “OLD”)	11	foreign word	B, C
mod. Ger. masc. n. Modus (masc. <i>modus</i>) ‘mode’ (“OLD”) Lat. masc. n. <i>modus</i> ‘measure, quantity’ (“K:” 629, O)	12	loan word	A, B
Lat. fem. n. mulsa (<i>mulfa</i>) ‘hydromel, mead, an ancient alcoholic beverage made from honey and water through the fermentation with yeast’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word & loan word	A, B
ML fem. n. mumia (masc. <i>mumia</i>) ‘medicinal substance prepared from mummy tissue’ from Arab. <i>mumiyah</i> ‘embalmed body’ (“O”)	11	foreign word & loan word	A, B
ML mundificatio (masc./neut. <i>mundificatiuū</i>) ‘mundification, process of cleansing a wound or sore’ (“MEC”)	12	foreign word & loan word	A, B
Lat. neut. n. myrabolanum (<i>mirabolani</i>) ‘myrabolan’ from Gr. (“MEC”) <i>myrobalanos</i> (“MWD”)	11	foreign word	B, C
Lat. fem. n. myrrha (<i>mirra</i> , <i>mirre</i>) ‘tree source of myrrh’ (“OLD”) from Arab. <i>murr</i> ‘myrrh’ (“O”)	11, 12	foreign word	B, C, D
Lat. nardum (<i>nardi</i>) ‘nard botany’ (“OLD”) used in the compound <i>spice/spica nardi</i> ‘spikenard’ from Gr. <i>nardos</i> from a word borrowed from a Semitic language, originally Sanskrit <i>narada</i> , <i>nalada</i> (“O”)	3	foreign word	B, C, D
mod. Ger. fem. n. Natur (fem. <i>nataur</i> , <i>natur</i>) ‘Nature’ from Lat. fem. n. <i>natura</i> (“K:” 650)	3, 4, 6, 11	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. masc. n. Nerv (fem., masc./neut., pl. <i>nerui</i>) ‘nerve’ from Lat. masc. n. <i>nervus</i> (“O,” “OLD”)	12	loan word	A, B

²⁰² Here it is listed as a foreign word because of the lack of articles in some entries and due to the added definition of *melancolicus*.

ML fem. n. nucha (fem. <i>nucha</i>) 'nape of the neck' from Arab. ("MEC") <i>nukā</i> (Hyrtl 1879)	12	loan word	A, B
Lat. masc. n. numerus (<i>numero</i>) 'number' ("O," "OLD")	9	foreign word	D
mod. Ger. neut. n. Öl (neut. <i>öl</i> , <i>öle</i>) 'oil' from ML neut. n. <i>olium</i> from Lat. neut. n. <i>oleum</i> from Gr. neut. n. <i>élaion</i> ("K:" 669)	7, 10, 11, 12	loan word	A, B
Lat. neut. n. <i>oleum</i> (<i>oleü</i> , <i>oleum</i>) 'oil' from Gr. <i>élaion</i> ("K:" 669)	7, 11, 12	foreign word	B, C, D
ML neut. n. olibanum (neut. <i>olibanum</i> , <i>olibanū</i>) 'olibanum, frankincense' from Lat. masc. n. <i>libanus</i> 'incense' ("OLD") from Gr. <i>libanos</i> (Lex)	12	foreign word & loan word ²⁰³	A, B, C, D
Lat. neut. n. ordeum (<i>ordei</i>) 'barley' ("OLD")	12	foreign word	B, C, D
Lat. neut. n. ossis de corde cervi (<i>offis de corde cerui</i>) 'deer heart bones' (Lauthen 2021)	11	foreign word	B, C, D
Lat. neut. n. oxymeli (<i>oximel</i>) 'oxymel, honey and vinegar mixture' from Gr. <i>oxymeli</i> (Lex)	3	foreign word	B, C
mod. Ger. masc. n. Papst (masc. <i>bapft</i>) 'pope' from Late Lat. masc. n. <i>papes</i> ("K:" 682)	5	loan word	A
mod. Ger. masc. n. Paragraph (<i>paragrapho</i> , <i>pa.</i> , <i>para.</i> , <i>paragra.</i>) 'paragraph' from Lat. masc. n. <i>paragraphus</i> from Gr. <i>parágraphos</i> ("WS")	11	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Paralyse (<i>paralifim</i>) 'paralysis' from Lat. fem. n. <i>paralysis</i> from Gr. <i>parálysi</i> ("K:" 683)	7	foreign word	B
Lat. fem. n. parietaria (<i>paritaria</i>) 'small genus of widely distributed stingless herbs' ("MWD") also used in <i>GeMedIC</i> to mean 'day and night'	11	foreign word	B, D
Lat. masc. n. pastor (<i>pastoris</i>) 'pastor' used in multiple combinations for kinds of plants, e.g., <i>fistula pastoris</i> 'shepherd's pipe,' <i>virga pastoris</i> 'wild teasel,' and <i>bursa pastoris</i> 'shepherd's purse'	11	foreign word	C, D

²⁰³ Of the 41 hits, it was only used once as a loan word in the dat. construction "von dē Olibanū" (Brunschwig 1497: 176).

mod. Ger. fem. n. Pein (fem. <i>pain</i>) from Late Lat. fem. n. <i>pena</i> from Gr. <i>poinē</i> (“K:” 691)	4	loan word	A, B
Lat. masc. n. pes (<i>pes</i>) ‘foot’ (“OLD”) used in multiple compounds for plant names	11	foreign word	C
mod. Ger. masc. n. Pfeffer (masc. <i>pfeffer</i>) ‘pepper’ from Lat. neut. n. <i>piper</i> (“K:” 697)	3, 4, 10, 11	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. masc. n. Pfund (<i>pfund</i>) ‘pound’ from Lat. <i>pondo</i> (“K:” 701)	3, 6, 11, 12	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Phantasie (fem. <i>fantafey</i>) ‘delirium’ (“D”) from Lat. fem. n. <i>phantasia</i> (“K:” 285)	11	foreign word	A, B
mod. Ger. das Phlegma (fem. <i>flegma</i>), Late Lat. <i>phlegma</i> from Gr. <i>phlegma</i> (“O”)	3, 11	foreign word & loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. masc. n. Phlegmatiker (masc./neut. <i>flegmaticus</i>) ‘apathetic person’ derivation of adj. <i>phlegmatisch</i> ‘phlegmatic’ from Late Lat. <i>phlegmaticus</i> from Gr. <i>phlegmatikós</i> (“D”)	4	foreign word & loan word	A, B
Lat. fem. n. phthisis (<i>ptifis</i>) ‘tuberculosis, consumption’ (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>phthisis</i> (“O”)	11	foreign word	B
mod. Ger. masc. n. Physikus (masc. <i>phificus</i>) ‘physician,’ Lat. masc. n. <i>physicus</i> ‘physicist, natural scientist’ (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>physikós</i> (“K:” 703)	12	loan word	A
mod. Ger. fem. n. Pille (fem. <i>pillule</i>) ‘pill’ Lat. fem. n. <i>pilula</i> ‘little ball’ (“K:” 706)	3	foreign world & loan word	A, B, C
Lat. neut. n. piper (<i>piper</i>) ‘pepper’ (OLD, K: 697))	11	foreign word	B, C, D
Lat. neut. n. pomum (<i>poma</i>) ‘fruit, apple, fruit tree’ (“OLD”)	11	foreign word	B, C, D
ML neut. n. populeon (<i>populion</i>) ‘ointment in which poplar leaves are main ingredient’ (“MEC”)	3	foreign word	B
Lat. fem. n. portulaca (<i>portulaca</i>) ‘purslane plant’ (“OLD”) from Lat. fem. n. <i>porcilaca</i> (“O”)	11	foreign word	B
mod. Ger. neut. n. Pulver (neut. <i>puluer</i> , <i>puluers</i>) ‘powder’ from ML v. <i>pulvere</i> to Lat. <i>pulvis</i> ‘dust, powder’ (“K:” 731)	3, 11, 12	loan word	A, B, C

mod. Ger. neut. n. Quecksilber (<i>queckfilber</i>) ‘quick silver, mercury’ loan translation from Lat. neut. n. <i>argentum vivum</i> (“K:” 738)	11	loan translation	B, C ²⁰⁴
mod. Ger. masc. n. Rettich (masc. <i>rättich</i> , <i>rettich</i>) ‘radish’ from Latin fem. n. <i>radix</i> (“K:” 763)	3, 11	loan word	A, B
ML neut. n. reubarbarum (fem./masc/neut. ²⁰⁵ <i>reubarbara</i>) ‘rhubarb’ from Gr. <i>rha barbaron</i> ‘foreign rhubarb’ (“K:” 765, “O”)	11	foreign word	A, B
mod. Ger. neut. n. Rezept (masc./neut. <i>recept</i>) ‘recipe, formula, prescription’ nominalization of Lat. v. <i>recipere</i> (<i>receptum</i>) (“K:” 765) 2. imp. <i>recipe</i> ‘take!’ (“O”)	12	loan word	A, B, C
Lat. fem. n. rosa (<i>rofarū</i> , <i>rofarum</i>) ‘rose’ (“OLD”)	9, 12	foreign word	B, C, D
Lat. adj. rosaceus (<i>rofaceum</i>) ‘rose, made from roses’ (“OLD”) found solely in the compound <i>zuckarum rofaceum</i> ‘juice of roses’	3	foreign word	C
mod. Ger. fem. n. Rose (fem. <i>roß</i>) Lat. fem. n. <i>rosa</i> through Gr. <i>rōson</i> (regional dialect) (“K:” 772) used mainly as first component in compounds	12	loan word	A, B ²⁰⁶
mod. Ger. fem. n. Rosine (<i>rofin</i>) OF <i>raisin</i> , first present in the 13 th century, originally from Lat. masc. n. <i>racemus</i> ‘grape stems, wine berries’ (“K:” 773)	11	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. masc. n. Roßmarin (<i>roßmarin</i> , <i>rofenmarin</i>) Lat. masc. n. <i>rosmarinus</i> (“O”)	11	loan word	B
mod. Ger. pl. n. Rüben (pl. <i>rûben</i>) ‘beet, turnip’ related to Lat. fem. n. <i>rapa</i> ‘turnip’ and Gr. <i>rháp(h)ys</i> ‘turnip,’ but origin unclear (“D,” “K:” 775)	3	foreign word	A, B, C ²⁰⁷
mod. Ger. masc. n. Safran (masc. <i>saffran</i>) ‘saffron, crocus’ from OF masc. n. <i>safran</i> , from Span. <i>azafrán</i> , from Arab. <i>za’farān</i> (“K:” 781)	3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12	foreign word & loan word	A, B, C

²⁰⁴ The only time this is used next to Latin words is when it is being translated.

²⁰⁵ The ambiguous article <d> is only used in one of the thirteen hits.

²⁰⁶ When used alone it is often part of a composite such as *roß ôle* ‘rose oil’ or *roß hûnig* ‘rose honey.’

²⁰⁷ Of the 14 hits, the only instance of *rûben* next to a Latin word is when it is translated as *rapa*.

mod. Ger. masc. Salbei (<i>falucy</i> , <i>faluey</i>) ‘sage’ from Lat. fem. n. <i>salvia</i> (“K:” 783, OLD)	3	loan word	A, B, C ²⁰⁸
Lat. masc. adj. sanctus (<i>sanctus</i> , <i>fanctus</i>) ‘holy’ (“K:” 786, OLD)	5	foreign word	C ²⁰⁹
mod. Ger. adj. Sankt (<i>fant</i>) ‘saint’ from Lat. masc. adj. <i>sanctus</i> ‘holy’ (“K:” 786, OLD)	4, 5, 11	loan word	B, C ²¹⁰
Lat. masc. n. sanguis (<i>sanguis</i> , <i>fanguis</i>) ‘blood, family’ (“OLD”) almost solely used within the corpus in the compound Lat. <i>sanguis draconis</i> ‘the red juice or resin of the dragon tree’ (“MEC”)	12	foreign word	C, D
Lat. fem. n. sarcocolla (<i>sarcocolla</i> , <i>sarcocolle</i>) ‘Persian gum’ (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>sarkokolla</i> (“MWD”)	11, 12	foreign word	B, C, D
mod. Ger. masc. PN Saturn (<i>faternus</i> , <i>faternus</i>) ‘Saturn,’ Lat. masc. PN <i>saturnas reubarbarum</i> (“O”)	8	loan word	B
Lat. fem. n. scamonea/scammonia and Lat. neut. n. scammonium (fem., masc., and masc./neut. <i>scamonea</i> , <i>scamonea</i>) ‘scammony, a plant’ (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>skammōnia</i> (“MWD”)	11	foreign word & loan word	ABCD
Lat. neut. n. semen (<i>feminis</i>) ‘seed’ (“O,” “OLD”)	3	foreign word	C, D
mod. Ger. masc. n. Senf (<i>fenff</i>) ‘mustard’ from Lat. <i>sinapi</i> from Gr. <i>sinapi</i> from an unknown source (“K:” 843)	3	loan word	A, B
Lat. adj. sigillatus (<i>figillata</i>) ‘adorned with small figures’ used solely in the compound Lat. <i>terra sigillata</i> ‘medicinal earth, earth from Lemnos used for ailments’ (“MEC”)	11, 12	foreign word	C, D ²¹¹
mod. Ger. masc. n. Sirup (masc. <i>firopel</i> , <i>fyropel</i>) from ML masc. n. <i>sirropus</i> , <i>siruppus</i> ‘thick healing drink’ from Arab. <i>šarāb</i> , (“K:” 851)	3, 11	loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. masc. n. Spasmus (masc. <i>spasmus</i>) ‘spasm’ from Lat. masc. n. <i>spasmus</i> from Gr. <i>spasmos</i> (“O,” “OLD”)	12	foreign word & loan word	B, C, D

²⁰⁸ Of the 15 concordances for these terms, the term *faluey* appears once next to its Latin translation.

²⁰⁹ The term *sanctus* is used in *GeMEDIC* solely when referring to a saint using their Latin name, e.g., *fanctus Augustinus*.

²¹⁰ *fant* and *sant* only occur before saint names, but names vary between their Latin and German versions.

²¹¹ When part of a longer Latin phrase, it appears in a list of ingredients.

mod. Ger. neut. n. Sperma (<i>sperma</i>) ‘sperm’ from Lat. neut. n. <i>sperma</i> from Gr. <i>spérma</i> ‘seed, semen’ (Kluge: 865)	3, 11	foreign word & loan word	A, B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Spezerie (<i>specerei</i>) ‘spice’ from ML fem. n. <i>speciaria</i> ‘spice, aromatic plant’ (“DWB”)	6	loan word	A, B
Lat. fem. n. spica (<i>pica</i>) ‘spike, head of other plants’ (“O,” “OLD”)	7, 11	foreign word	B, C
mod. Ger. masc. Styrax (masc. <i>storax</i>) ‘medicinal styrax or storax, a fragrant gum and tree’ from Lat. masc. n. <i>styrax</i> (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>stýrax</i> (“DWB”)	11	foreign word & loan word	A, B, C, D
Lat. masc. n. sucus (<i>fuco</i>) ‘juice, sap, medicinal liquor’ (“OLD”) used solely in <i>fuco rofarum</i> ‘rose sugar’	3	foreign word	C, D
Lat. fem. n. syncopa (<i>incopis</i>) ‘fainting fit, contraction, syncope’ (“OLD”) from Gr. <i>synkope</i> (“MWD,” “O”)	12	foreign word	B, C
mod. Ger. fem. n. Tamariske (masc. <i>tamariscus</i>) ‘tamarisk, salt cedar, a plant whose bark has many medicinal properties’ (“OLD”) Lat. fem. n. <i>tamariscus</i> (“OLD”), unknown origin, maybe Semitic and related to Hebrew <i>tamar</i> ‘palm tree, date palm’ (“O”)	11	foreign word & loan word	A, B, C, D
mod. Ger. masc. & neut. Terpentin (masc. & neut. <i>terpentin</i> , <i>terbentin</i>) ‘turpentine, turpentine tree, liquid resin of turpentine tree’ from Lat. fem. n. <i>terebinthia resina</i> from Gr. <i>rhetine terebinthe</i> (“O,” “OLD”) that has Armenian origins (Kluge: 9: 14)	11, 12	loan word	A, B, C
ML fem. n. theriaca (<i>thiriaca</i>) ‘theriac, antidote, medicine’ from Gr. <i>thēriakḗ</i> (“D”)	2	foreign word	B
mod. Ger. masc. n. Theriak (masc. <i>driackel</i>) ‘theriac, antidote, medicine’ (“SI”) from ML fem. n. <i>theriaca</i> from Gr. <i>thēriakḗ</i> (“D”)	3	loan word	A
Lat. neut. n. thus, tus (<i>thuris</i>) ‘frankincense, incense’ from Gr. <i>thyos</i> (“BL”)	12	foreign word	B, C, D
mod. Ger. masc. n. Tisch (masc. <i>tifch</i>), Lat. masc. n.	4, 12	loan word	A, B

<i>discus</i> , Gr. masc. n. <i>dískos</i> (K:918)			
Ger. masc. n. Tragant (masc./neut. <i>draganti</i> , <i>dragantum</i> , <i>dragantū</i>) ‘tragacanth’ from Lat. neut. n. tragacanthum (MEC, PDL) from Gr. <i>tragakantha</i> (“BL”)	12	foreign word ²¹² & loan word	A, B, C, D
Ger. masc. turbit (fem./pl. <i>turbit</i>) (“DWB”) ‘the plant ipomaea turpethum’ ML fem. n. <i>turbet(hum)</i> , <i>turpet(hum)</i> from Persian-arab. <i>turbid</i> , <i>turbed</i> from Old Indic <i>trivṛt</i> ‘folded in three’ (“DWB”)	11	loan word	B, D
mod. Ger. neut. n. Unguentum (masc./neut. <i>vngentum</i> , <i>vngentū</i>) ‘unguent, salve’ from Lat. neut. n. <i>ungentum</i> ‘oil’ (“O,” “OLD”)	12	foreign word	A, B, C, D
mod. Ger. fem. PN Venus (<i>venus</i>) ‘Venus, second planet from the sun’ from Lat. fem. PN <i>Venus</i> (“O,” “OLD”)	8	loan word	B
mod. Ger. fem. n. Wicke (pl. <i>wicken</i>) ‘vetch’ from Lat. fem. <i>vicia</i> (DWB, K: 985, OLD)	11	loan word	A, B
Ger. masc. n. Ysop (masc./neut. <i>yfop</i>) ‘hyssop’ from Lat. neut. n. <i>hysopum</i> (“MEC”) from Gr. <i>hyssopos</i> (“O”)	11	loan word	A, B, C ²¹³
mod. Ger. masc. Zitwer (masc. <i>zytwan</i> , <i>zitwar</i>) ‘zedoary’ from ML neut. n. <i>zedoarium</i> from Arab. <i>zadwār</i> from Persian <i>zādwār</i> (“K:” 1014)	3	loan word	A, B, C
ML neut. n. succarum (neut./masc. <i>zuckarum</i>) from Arab. sukkar , from Persian <i>shakar</i> from Sanskrit <i>shakara</i> (“O”)	3	foreign word	B, C
mod. Ger. masc. n. Zucker (masc. <i>zucker</i> , <i>zuckers</i>) Ital. masc. n. <i>zucchero</i> from Arab. <i>sukkar</i> from Old Indic <i>sárkarā</i> (D, K:1016)	3, 6, 11	loan word	A, B, C ²¹⁴
mod. Ger. masc. Zufall (masc. <i>zufal</i>) ‘accident, chance’ loan translation from 15th century Lat. <i>ac-cidēns</i> (“K:” 1016)	12	loan translation	A, B

²¹² This entry is used almost exclusively as a foreign word, but of the 55 hits it is only used once as a dat. neut. noun.

²¹³ A Latin term is only used next to *yfop* to define it.

²¹⁴ A Latin term is only used next to *zucker(s)* to define it.

Altogether, the 178 key borrowed word types in *GeMedIC* stem from 11 texts. The only text without any key terms is Metlinger’s *Kinderbüchlein* (1). This is unsurprising as this is a text originally composed in the German language aimed more toward the layperson than doctors (See Section 7.2 for more insights on addressee). The key foreign and loan word tokens in the glossary appear as key occurrences in the corpus 261 times. The following table shows the distribution of this raw number of key foreign and loan words across texts in *GeMedIC*:

Table 62: Raw number of key foreign and loan words in *GeMedIC*

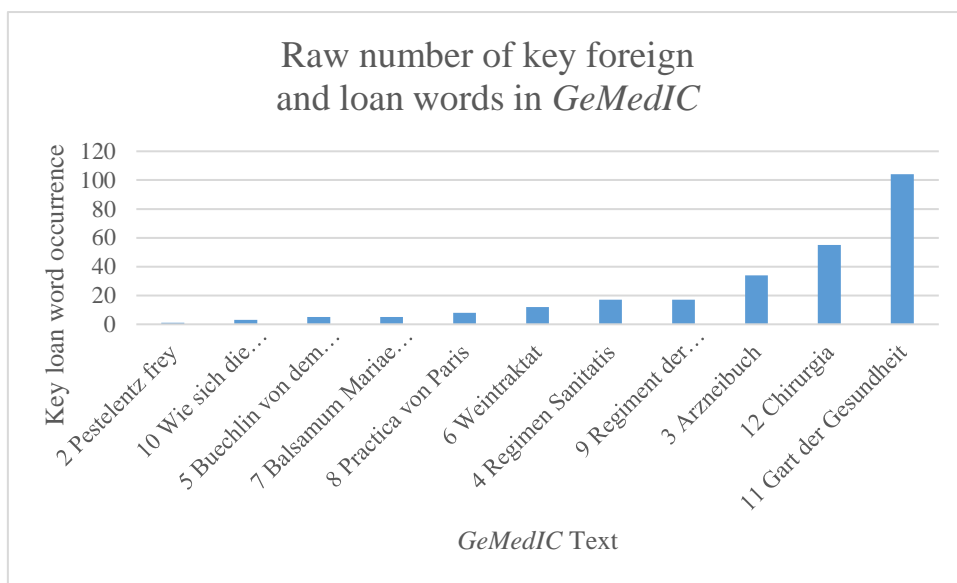
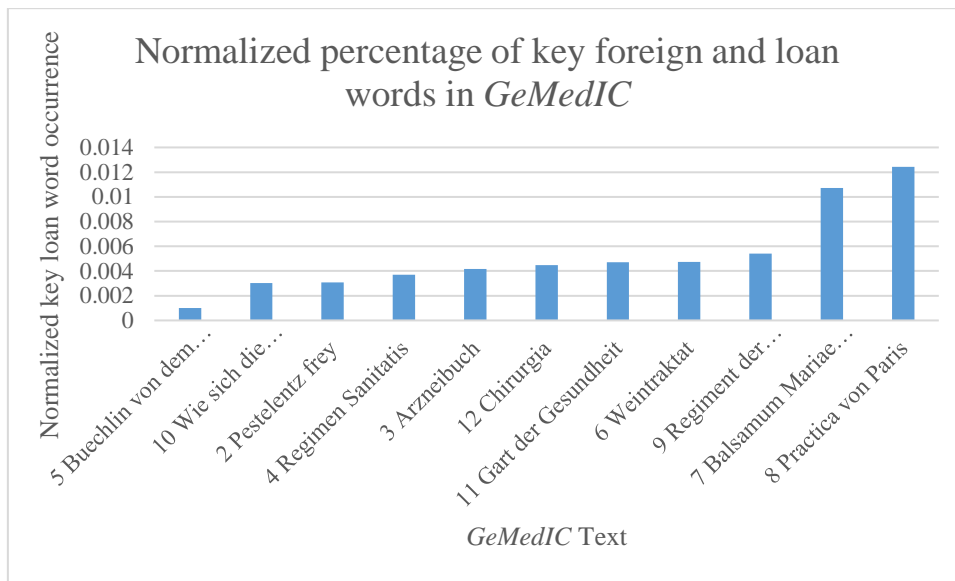


Table 62 arranges the texts with the least amount of key foreign and loan word occurrences to the greatest and begins with *Pestelentz frey* with one key term in the list, followed by *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen halten* with four, *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* with five, *Balsamum Mariae Magdalena*e with five, *Practica von Paris* with eight, *Weintraktat* with 12, *Regimen sanitatis* with 17, *Regiment der pestilentz* with 17, *Arzneibuch* with 34, *Chirurgia* with 55, and *Gart der Gesundheit* with 104. This table shows that *Arzneibuch*, *Chirurgia*, and especially *Gart der Gesundheit* have the most key foreign and loan words. That said, these texts cannot be compared to one another without being normalized. Therefore, the next table shows the raw numbers from Table 62 normalized by dividing the key foreign and loan word tokens by the texts’ total tokens.

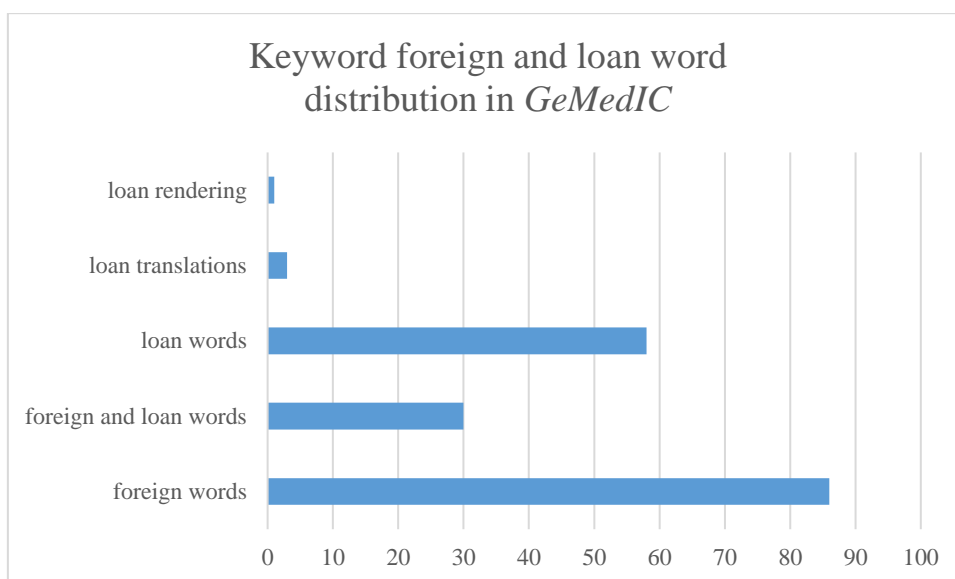
Figure 30: Normalized percentage of key loan words in GeMedIC



The normalized figures show that *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* has the least key foreign and loan words. This is followed by eight texts in the middle, namely *Wie sich die schwanger frauen halten*, *Pstelentz frey*, *Regimen sanitatis*, *Arzneibuch*, *Chirurgia*, *Gart der Gesundheit*, *Weintraktat*, and *Regiment der pestilentz*. These texts in the middle show only a slight variation in their numbers. The final two columns, the incunabula *Balsamum Mariae Magdalenae* and *Practica von Paris*, have the highest ratio of keywords compared to the rest of the texts. Whether this higher ratio can be attributed to certain sociolinguistic factors or simply due to text length will be further addressed in Section 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on the amount of Latin, text type, and translation status*.

Of the 178 key foreign and loan words in *GeMedIC*, 86 are used as foreign words, 30 as both foreign and loan words, 59 constitute grammatically assimilated loan words and 3 are loan translation—all as defined by Betz (1949, 1959). The following chart visualizes these distributions:

Figure 31: Key foreign and loan word distribution in *GeMedIC*



The chart shows that nearly half of the key foreign and loan words in *GeMedIC* are used as foreign words, approximately 17% as foreign and loan words, 33% as assimilated loan words seemingly established in the German lexicon, 2% as loan translations, and only one loan rendering. Especially noteworthy for this study are the 17% used as both foreign and loan words. Table 63 shows the words appearing as both foreign and loan words in *GeMedIC*:

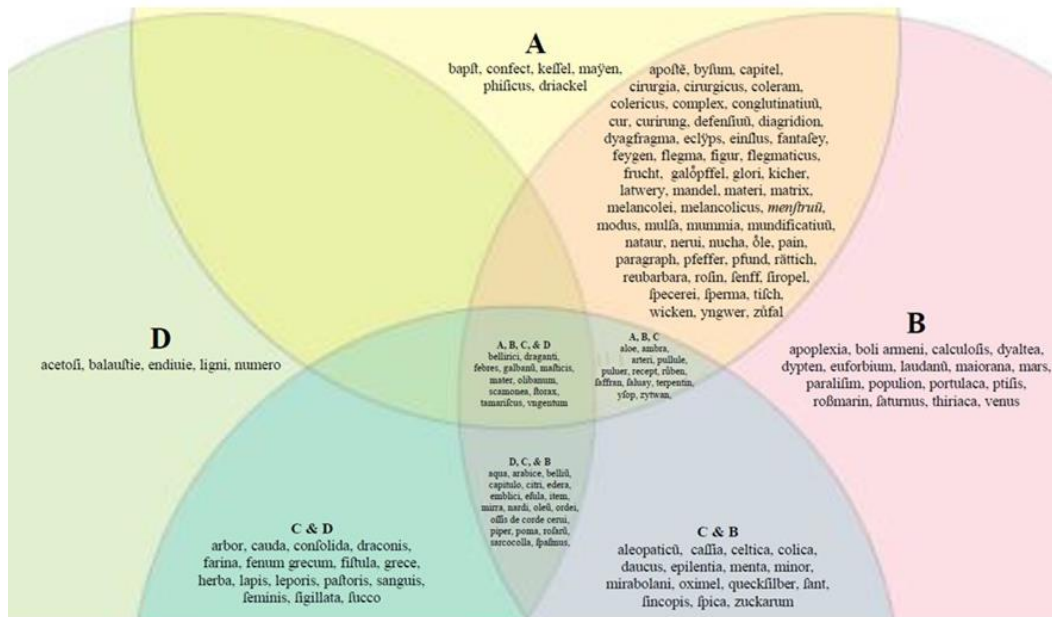
Table 63: Terms used as both foreign and loan words in *GeMedIC*

Terms used as both foreign and loan words in <i>GeMedIC</i>
<i>aloe /aloes, ambra, apostē / apstem, arteri, cantarides, conglutinatiuū, defensiuū / defensiuum / defensiuū, febres, flegma, flegmaticus, galbanū, mater, matrix, melancolei / melancoley, menstruum / menstruū, mulfa, mummia, mundificatiuū, olibanum / olibanū, scamonea / scamonea, saffran, spasmus, sperma, storax, tamariscus, turbit</i>

It appears that the foreign and loan words in Table 53 are in a transitional stage of the diachronic loan borrowing process. The various stages of this foreign word ↔ borrowed word assimilation continuum can be explored further.

The following Venn diagram arranges the borrowed words from least grammatically marked to most to highlight potential assimilation processes. It shows the breakdown of the 178 foreign and loan words which are A) used in isolation with a German article or declension, B) used in isolation without an article, C) found in Latin compounds/next to one other Latin word in a concordance or D) found in longer Latin phrases.

Figure 32: Foreign and loan word usage within GeMedIC



As Figure 32 shows, six words fall into the A category and are completely integrated into German grammar using an article or declension. These terms are Ger. *bapft* ‘pope,’ *confect* ‘confection,’ *keffel* ‘kettle,’ *majen* ‘May,’ *phificus* ‘physician,’ and *driackel* ‘theriac.’ Based on when these words are borrowed into the German language, it is understandable that the results show them as already established parts of the German lexicon by the 15th century. For example, Ger. *bapft* ‘pope’ is used as a loan word as early as the 11th century and its form is well-established by the 13th century (“K” 2011: 682). Ger. *confect* ‘confection’ is already well-documented in the 14th century (“K” 2011: 521). Similarly, Ger. *keffel* ‘kettle’ is already in use in Germanic, constituting an early Lat. loan word (“K” 2011: 488). Ger. *majen* ‘May’ is already borrowed during OHG times ca. 12th century (“K” 2011: 594) and although Ger. *phificus* ‘physician’ is documented in the Early Modern Period (“FWB”), authors are familiar with the masculinity of the Lat. *-us*

suffix. Finally, Ger. *driackel* ‘theriac’ is also borrowed from ML (“D”) and is already established in the German lexicon by the MHG period (“LEX”).

The words in the B category, meaning terms used in isolation without a German article, include *apoplexia* ‘apoplexy,’ *boli armeni* ‘Armenian bole,’ *calculofis* ‘kidney and bladder suffering from stones,’ *dyaltea* ‘ointment containing marshmallow,’ *dypten* ‘dittany,’ *euforbium* ‘African plant,’ *laudanũ* ‘resinous juice,’ *maiorana* ‘oregano,’ *mars* ‘Mars,’ *paralifim* ‘paralysis,’ *populion* ‘ointment in which poplar leaves are a main ingredient,’ *portulaca* ‘purslane plant,’ *ptifis* ‘tuberculosis,’ *roßmarin* ‘rosemary,’ *faturnus* ‘Saturn,’ *thiriaca* ‘theriac,’ and *venus* ‘Venus.’ Based on their isolation and lack of phonological assimilation, it is assumed that the words in this category are mainly non-assimilated foreign words and some loan words.

Words in the C category, meaning found in Latin compounds/next to one other Latin word include *balio marie* ‘Mary’s bath, cooking pot,’ *fetida* ‘stinking,’ *grecũ* ‘Greek,’ *maioris* ‘better,’ *pes* ‘foot,’ *rofaceum* ‘rose, made from roses,’ and *sanctus* ‘saint.’ Words in the D category, meaning found in longer Latin phrases, include *acetofi* ‘acidic,’ *balauftie* ‘pomegranate blossom,’ *endiue* ‘endive,’ *ligni* ‘wood, stave,’ and *numero* ‘number.’ Based on their usage, it is assumed that the unassimilated words in the C and D categories could be categorized as foreign words

Most words in the diagram fall into the category that is a combination of A and B, meaning the words appear both with and without German articles throughout *GeMedIC*. Words in the A&B category include *anthidotario* ‘antidote,’ *apostẽ* ‘apostem,’ *byfum* ‘bison,’ *capitel* ‘chapter,’ *Cirurgia* ‘surgery,’ *cirurgicus* ‘surgeon,’ *coleram* ‘cholera,’ *colericus* ‘person suffering from European cholera,’ *complex* ‘composition of the elements within a person,’ *conglutinatiũ* ‘conglutination,’ *cur* ‘cure,’ *curirung* ‘cure,’ *defenſiuũ* ‘medicine preventing sickness,’ *diagridion* ‘scammony gum resin,’ *dyagfragma* ‘diaphragm,’ *eclýps* ‘eclipse,’ *einflus* ‘influence,’ *fantafey* ‘phantasy,’ *feygen* ‘figs,’ figure ‘figure,’ *flegma* ‘phlegm,’ *flegmaticus* ‘apathetic person,’ *frucht* ‘fruit,’ *galöpffel* ‘oak apple,’ *glory* ‘glory,’ *kicher* ‘chickpea,’ *latwery* ‘electuary,’ *mandel* ‘almond,’ *materi* ‘matter,’ *matrix* ‘womb,’ *melancolei* ‘melancholy,’ *melancolicus* ‘melancholiac,’ *menſtruũ* ‘menstruation,’ *modus* ‘measure,’ *mulſa* ‘mead,’ *mummiã* ‘medicinal substance prepared from mummy tissue,’ *mundificatiũ* ‘mundification,’

nataur ‘nature,’ *nerui* ‘nerve,’ *nucha* ‘nape of the neck,’ *öle* ‘oil,’ *pain* ‘pain,’ *paragraph* ‘paragraph,’ *pfeffer* ‘pepper,’ *pfund* ‘pound,’ *rättich* ‘radish,’ *reubarbara* ‘rhubarb,’ *roß* ‘rose,’ *rofin* ‘raisin,’ *senff* ‘mustard,’ *siropel* ‘syrup,’ *specerei* ‘spice,’ *sperma* ‘sperm,’ *tifch* ‘table,’ *wicken* ‘vetch,’ *yingwer* ‘ginger,’ and *zufal* ‘coincidence.’ It is assumed based on their article usage that these words are closer to being established in the German lexicon.²¹⁵

The category B&C, meaning terms used both in isolation without any German declensions or articles and next to another Latin word, include the words *aleopaticū* ‘aloe hepaticum,’ *caffia* ‘aromatic shrub,’ *celtica* ‘African species of lotus,’ *colica* ‘colic,’ *daucus* ‘name of various plants,’ *epilentia* ‘epilepsy,’ *menta* ‘mint,’ *minor* ‘minor, less, smaller,’ *mirabolani* ‘myrabolani,’ *oximel* ‘oxymel,’ *queckfilber* ‘quick silver, mercury,’ *fant* ‘saint,’ *fincopis* ‘fainting fit, syncope,’ *fpica* ‘spike,’ and *zuckarum* ‘sugar.’ Based on their usage, the words in this category are assumed to be closer on the continuum to being used as foreign words.

Words making up category B&D, meaning those appearing in isolation and in longer Latin phrases, include *agarico* ‘agaric,’ *borago* ‘borage,’ *dyamargariton* ‘specific electuary,’ *gariofilata* ‘carnation,’ *genciana* ‘gentian herb,’ *paritaria* ‘specific herb,’ *turbit* ‘ipomaea turpethum,’ and *yera* ‘specific antidote.’ The words in the C&D category, namely those found in Latin compounds/next to one other Latin word or are found in longer Latin phrase, include *arbor* ‘tree,’ *cauda* ‘tail,’ *consolida* ‘comfrey,’ *draconis* ‘dragon,’ *farina* ‘farina,’ *fenum grecum* ‘fenugreek,’ *fistula* ‘pipe,’ *grece* ‘in Greek,’ *herba* ‘herb,’ *lapis* ‘milestone,’ *leporis* ‘hare,’ *pastoris* ‘pastor,’ *sanguis* ‘blood,’ *feminis* ‘seed,’ *figillata* ‘adorned with small figures,’ and *fucco* ‘juice.’ The usage of these words points to them being used more as foreign instead of assimilated loan words.

Words in the category A, B & C, meaning words that either have a German declension or article, stand alone in isolation, or appear next to another Latin word include *aloe* ‘aloe,’ *ambra* ‘amber,’ *arteri* ‘artery,’ *pullule* ‘pill,’ *puluer* ‘powder,’ *recept* ‘recipe,’ *rüben* ‘beet,’ *saffran* ‘saffron,’ *saluay* ‘sage,’ *terpentin* ‘turpentine,’ *yfop* ‘hyssop,’ *zucker* ‘sugar,’ and *zytwan* ‘zedoary.’ The entries that make up the A, B & D category, meaning

²¹⁵ There are of course other hints that support this, such as the High German Consonant Shift in Ger. *pfeffer*, the addition of an umlaut in *öle*, etc.

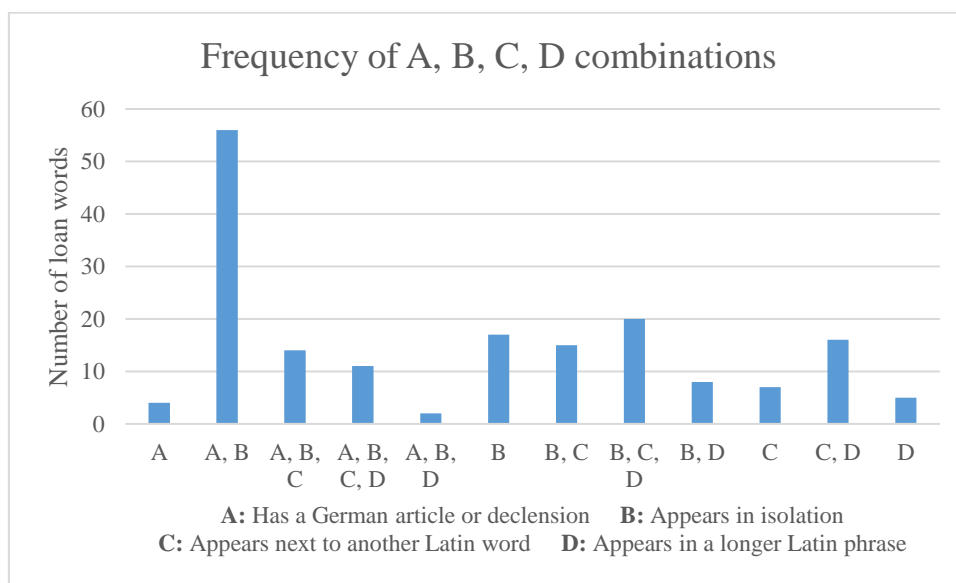
words that either have a German declension or article, stand alone in isolation, or appear in a longer Latin phrase, are *arsenicum* ‘arsenic,’ and *cantarides* ‘type of beetle.’ These words appear to be in a period of transition, being used both as foreign and assimilated loan words.

Category B, C, & D, meaning words that stand alone in isolation, appear next to another single Latin word, and appear in a longer Latin phrase includes *aqua* ‘water,’ *arabice* ‘Arabian,’ *bdelliũ* ‘bdellium,’ *capitulo* ‘chapter,’ *citri* ‘small,’ *edera* ‘ivy,’ *emblici* ‘Indian gooseberry,’ *efula* ‘spurge,’ *item* ‘besodes,’ *mirra* ‘tree source of myrrh,’ *nardi* ‘nard botany,’ *oleũ* ‘oil,’ *ordei* ‘barley,’ *offis de corde cerui* ‘deer heart bones,’ *piper* ‘pepper,’ *poma* ‘fruit, apple,’ *rosarũ* ‘rose,’ *sarcocolla* ‘Persian gum,’ and *spasmus* ‘spasm.’ These words also appear to be in a period of transition, but trend toward being used mainly as foreign words.

Finally, the words that make up the category A, B, C, & D, all categories combined, are *bellirici* ‘bastard myrobalan,’ *draganti* ‘tragacantha,’ *febres* ‘fever,’ *galbanũ* ‘galbanum,’ *masticis* ‘mastic,’ *mater* ‘source,’ *olibanum* ‘frankincense,’ *scamonea* ‘scammony,’ *storax* ‘medicinal styrax,’ *tamariscus* ‘salt cedar,’ and *vngentum* ‘oil, salve.’ Based on their usage, these words appear to be completely in flux ranging between being used as assimilated loan words and foreign words.

Table 64 shows the frequencies of all the above-listed A, B, C, D combinations.

Table 64: Frequency of A, B, C, D combinations



The table shows, as previously indicated, that the highest frequency of loan words constitutes the A, B category, words used both in isolation and with a German article or declension. Few words are on the far left and far right of the chart, the loan categories of A and D, respectively, but a steady representation can be found between categories A and D, aside from the combination A, B, D,²¹⁶ showing great variation in the use of these foreign and assimilated loan words.

While words marked in an A or A,B category generally include loan words with a longer history of being established in the German language such as Ger. *Papst* ‘pope’ and loans labeled as C or D are clearly used as foreign words such as *pes* ‘foot,’ it is interesting to examine the loans that span all four categories, namely *bellirici*, *draganti*, *febres*, *galbanũ*, *masticis*, *mater*, *olibanum*, *scamonea*, *storax*, *tamariscus*, and *vngentum*. Their sporadic usage seems to indicate the words are in state of instability, perhaps transitioning from being used as a foreign to an established loan word. The next section first includes a table showing these words’ concordances in *GeMedIC*. This is followed by highlighting individual usage cases for categories A, B, C, and D. Then the word’s etymology is explored more closely followed by any other noteworthy information. The following table shows the concordances in *GeMedIC* for *bellirici*:

Table 65: Concordances for *bellirici* (search: *bellirici*)

Concordances for <i>bellirici</i>			Text
1	capitel ambleg belliget idē mirabolani emblici et	bellirici bſchreibt vnßvñ ſpricht das die ſind kalt	11
2	ni citrini.die andern kebuli die driten	bellirici .die vierten einblici.die fünfften indj. ¶	11
3	irer krafft.x.iar.Deß gleichen kebuli	bellirici emblici vñ indj mag man auch lange	11
4	von der zweier tugent als emblici vñ	bellirici in dē.xxxix.capitel das ſich anhebt	11
5	ſtatt nemē bellirici.vñ herwiderüb für die	bellirici mag man nemen emblici. ¶Item emblici puluer	11
6	als kebulj purgiren flegmã vnd darnach coleram.	Bellirici vñ emblici purgiren gleich mit einander coleram	11
7	.ſo mag man an jre ſtatt nemē	bellirici .vñ herwiderüb für die bellirici mag man	11
8	beſchreibt vnß vñ ſpricht das emblici vñ	bellirici ſind vō den ertzneien die do ſtercken	11

Table 65 shows 8 concordance lines for the plant *bellirici* ‘bastard myrobalan.’ An example in which *bellirici* is used in category A, well-embedded in German grammar, is

²¹⁶ The loan words in A, B, D are few because it would be rare to have a word found in both categories A and B in addition to in a longer Latin phrase, category D, and not find the word next to a single Latin word, category C. However, in this particular case, the corpus did not show any C instances.

example 5 in which the term is given the definite plural marker *die*. Example 8 highlights category B in which *bellirici* stands alone with German on both sides. Example 6 shows category C with the entry *coleram* ‘cholera’ appearing as the Latin word directly before *bellirici* in the previous sentence. Example 1 shows *bellirici* as the last word in a longer Latin phrase, category D, citing a Latin resource. The above concordances suggest 15th-century *bellirici* is going through a period of transition, not distinctly being used as a purely foreign or a loan word. When studying the word’s etymology to determine exactly when *bellirici* started to be used in the German language, the results are unclear. The term *bellirici* does not have an entry in Duden (“D”) and is also not found in Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary (“LEX”) nor in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary (“DWB”). However, *belliricus* is an entry in the Medieval Latin Dictionary (“MWB”). Additionally, the DWDS corpus from the period of 1600 through 1999 shows *bellirici* as an entry from 1670 to 1760 and then there are no other occurrences in the corpus (“DWDS”) implying its usage diminished. Concordance lines in *GeMedIC* for *bellirici* only stem from text 11, the plant-rich *Gart der Gesundheit*, making it so one cannot draw any conclusions on the usage of this technical term outside of this text.

The following table shows the concordances in *GeMedIC* for *draganti/dragantum*:

Table 66: Concordances for *draganti/dragantum* (search: draganti|dragantum|dragantū)

Concordances for <i>draganti</i>			
1	hitz. fo gib im zuckarum rofaceum od’	dragantum. < «Das xxj . >	3
2	ca. Dyagridiō eī faff alfo genāt.cxlx.	Dragantum an dem cl.ca Datteln an dem.	11
3	ein faffte alfogenant an dem xlix capitel.	Dragantum an dem cl capitel. j Dactilus datteln	11
4	tag diß puluer gemachte von Sanguis draconis.	Dragantū. Boli armeni. yedes ein halb lot.vñ	12
5	vñ ift nutzlichē zū nützen dañ rohefcāmonea.	Dragantum d. Ca. Dragantū fiue planta gūmy draganti	11
6	die do eltet.vñ funderlich zū dem	dragantū. Das ander ift rötlet vñ auch kalt.	11
7	difem felblin.das do gemacht ift aus	Dragantum. Drachenblüt. Olibanū.Mafticis.Sarocolle	12
8	Bdellium ein gummy alfo genennet capilxxvij..	Dragantum ein gummy. alfo genannt capi.cl. Euforbium	11
9	Farine volatiliX yedes ein vj.lot.Maftix.	Draganti. Eumi arabici yedes zwey lot.Mumie.Boli armen	12
10	fern mel.oder Mulftaubmel.xij.lot. Maftix	Draganti. Gumi arabici.añ.ij.lot.Mumie. Boli.	12

11	cis calamite. Mafticis.Olibanum.Colofonia.	Dragantí. Gumi arabici.Bedelli.Gumi elempi yedes.	12
12	gemacht ein puluer vō Maftix.Olibanuj.	Dragantum. Gumi arabici. Fenum grecum gleich vil.vnd	12
13	puluer das Wilhelmus fetzt vō Sanguis drac.	Dragantū. Gumi arabici gleich vil. wann es die	12
14	leg diß puluer. Nym fanguis draconis.Maftix.	Dragantí. Gumi arabici.Mumie yedes.j.lot Das	12
15	Nym Boli armeni.ij.lot.Mumie Mafticis.	Dragantí. Gumi arabici.yedes.j.lot. vndereinander	12
16	Nym Boli armeni.ij.lot.Mumia.Maftix.	Dragantí. Gumi arabici. yedes.ij.lot.vnd nym	12
17	rockenmel.xij.lot .Sanguis draco.Maftix.	Dragantí. Gumi arabici yedes.ij.lot. Boli armeni	12
18	fy.darauff leg diß puluer.Nym Maftix.	Dragantū. Gumi arabicū. Sang.dra.yedes ij.lot.	12
19	von ftundan diß puluer gemacht von.Maftix.	Dragantū. Gumi arabicū.yedes ein lot.Sanguis draconi	12
20	bonenmel od' mülfraub mel.xij.lot.Maftix.	Dragantū. Gumi arabicū.yedes.ij.lot. Mumi.Bol	12
21	Bonenmel.od' Habermel.xij.lot.Maftix.	Dragantí. Gumi arabicū.yedes.j.lot. Mach hie	12
22	mir vaft wol gefellte.Nym Sanguis draconis.	Dragantū. Gumi arabicū.yedes.j.lot. vñ mach	12
23	engt diß puluer gemacht von.Olibanū. Maftix.	Dragantū. Gumiarabicū.yedes ein quintlen.Sanguis drac	12
24	fy herauß vñ thūdarzū puluer von amidi.	Dragantí. Gummi arabici. Sanguis draconis Confolida mai	12
25	auß ein puluer. Nymm maftix. Wüoch.Mirre.	Dragantum. Gummi arabici. yedes ein halb lot. Farina	12
26	den zettel alltag diß puluer.Nym Maftix	Dragantum. Gummi arabici « yedes.ij.lot.Sanguis dra	12
27	eyer dotter vermifcht mit dyfem puluer.Nyñ	dragantum. Gummi arabicum. Boli armeni yedes ein quint	12
28	darein das terbentin vnd die gummi als	dragantum gummi arabicum galbarnum armoniacū löllent über	12
29	die not mach alfo. Nyñ fanguis draconis.	Dragantum. Gummi arabicum gleich vil.alle vnder ein	12
30	lar. Nymm farinam ordeij.vj.lot. Mumie.	Dragantum Gummi arabicum.yedes ein lot.Vnd lege	12
31	Maftix.iiij.lot. Olibanum.iiij.lot.	Dragantum. Gummi arabicum yedes zwey lot.Galbanum.Am	12
32	armeni.ij. lot. Thutia Sanguis draconis.	Dragantí. Gummi arabicū.yedes ein lot. Alle gepuluert	12
33	ftaub mel.xij.lot Maftix.ij.lot.	Dragantū. ij.lot.Gummi arabici.ij.lot.Boliarmen	12
34	wund diß pflafter «Nyñ maftix.ij.lot.	Dragantū ij.lot.Gummi arabici.ij.lot Mumie.	12
35	zifer mel oder bonen mel.xij.lot.	Dragantí. ij.lot.Maftix.ij.lot.Gummi arabiciij	12
36	rofaceum oder zuckarum vio laceum oder dya	dragantum. Ist es aber von úbrigē effen vnd	3
37	grad mit verpiunft vnd machen plafen. D «	Dragantí ift kalt mit truckenheit vñ zehigkeit E «	12
38	Dragantum d. Ca. Dragantū siue planta gūmy	dragantí latine.grece acantos.vel be de rota	11
39	ein pflaster darüber von Bonenmel. xij.lot.	Dragantí. Mafticis.Gumi arabici.yetlichs.ij.lot .	12
40	langē rol bindē.Nyñ bomōly.xxiiij.lot	Dragantū. Maftix.Gummi arabicum.yedes ij.lot.Bol	12
41	lot.Succi folatri.iiij.lot.Boli armeni.	Dragantí. Mirre.Gūmi arabici. yedes .ij.lot.Mac	12

42	ij.lot. Mumie.Boli armeni.Mafticis.	Draganti. Mirtillorum.Gumi arabici yedes.ij.lot.d	12
43	nafen leg das vorgeannt puluer von dem	Dragantum mit eierweiß gemüfcht. vnd bynd allweg die	12
44	diß puluer das alfo gemacht wirt. «Nyñ	dragantum Sanguinis draconis. Gummi arabicum. Ift di	12
45	die fo werd das puluer glegt.Nym	Dragantū Sanguis draconis.Gumi arabici gleich vil.Vñ	12
46	das puluer diß pflaster.Nym Maftix.	Draganti. Sanguis draconis.Gumi atrabici. yedes.j	12
47	vnd legt jm au diß puluer. Nyñ	dragantum. Sanguis Draconis. Gummi arabici gleich vil.	12
48	nyñ den fafft lüßholtz.vnnd vermene darein	dragantū. vnd laß daz fteen ein nacht.darnach	11
49	durch ein tûch.vnnd nymme daß puluer	draganti. vnd mache pillelen. Dyfer pillelen nyñ vnder	11
50	daran wüchße geleich den wärtzen. der neme.	Dragantum vnd refoiuere den in rofenwaffer .vnnd müfch	11
51	weiß hüßch angeficht . So nyñ	dragantum vnd rofenwaffer vñ müfche die zûfamen vnnd	11
52	der nem gerfē waffer vnd thû darein	dragantū vnnd gūmy arabicum yegkliches geleich vil vñ	11
53	mel rofarum.xxiiij.lot. Wirauch.Maftix.	Dragantum. yedes zwey lot. Diß werd klein gepuluert	12

Table 66 shows 53 concordance lines for the term Ger. n. *draganti/drangantum* ‘tragancantha.’ An example in which *dragantum* is used in category A is example 43 in which the term is given the definite dative marker *dem*. Example 48 shows category B in which *dragantū* appears in isolation. Example 36 shows category C with the collocation *dya dragantum* ‘by day tragancantha.’ Example 5 is one of many examples for *dragantum* appearing in a longer Latin phrase. The above concordances suggest 15th-century *draganti/drangantum* is going through a period of transition being used both as a foreign and loan word. When exploring the term’s etymology, it is apparent that *draganti/drangantum* does not have an entry in Duden, but the mod. Ger. masc. *Tragant* (“D”) is listed. The term *draganti/drangantum* is also not found in Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary (“LEX”) nor in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary; there, too, the only entry is *dragant* (“DWB”). This latter term is also the established term in the DWDS corpus as there are no hits for *draganti/drangantum*; the usage of *dragant* begins to become more popular in 1620 and rises in popularity through 1680. Then usage dwindles through 1760; in 1810 there is slightly more usage and then *Tragant* resumes to not being in use after 1950 (“DWDS” 2021a). Concordance lines in

GeMedIC for *dragantum* appear in multiple texts, namely 1; *Kinderbüchlein*, text 11; *Gart der Gesundheit*, and text 12; *Chirurgia*. The term *dragant* is already being used as an established loan word during this time period could be an argument for *draganti/dragantum* also being used as such. Being used in Lat. phrases or as a foreign word could be attributed to the Lat. endings; perhaps the text the author retrieved the information from is originally in Latin.

The following table shows the concordances in *GeMedIC* for *febres*:

Table 67: Concordances for *febres* (search: febres)

Concordances for <i>febres</i>			Text
1	fterbens. wañ es kument böß zùuelle.als	febres acute.tremores.fpalmus.fyncopis. abfcifio	12
2	geschwulft die sich erhebt vō den heiffen	febres «Alfo genützetbenymbt das auch den durft.	11
3	waffer noch wein nützen wañ das	febres dardurch gelengert wirdt. «Auicenna in dēfel	11
4	geblüt in den adern vñ kommen geren	febres daruone wer fy yffet.vnd darumb find	11
5	rd dz geftrafft durch fein widerwertikeyt.kōmet	febres darzū fo frag ein gelertē doctor wañ	12
6	den pauch.vñ fey vaft gūt dem	febres das sich aignet in dem fumer vnd	11
7	dern	febres der des morgens genützet warm. Vnd dyfer	11
8	leyden magft benymbt dēfchleyme vnnd die böfen	febres. «Der felb getranck vertreybet auch die melen	11
9	tung dauon getruncken. Auch benemen dife blūmen	febres die sich erhebend von böfer feüchtung.«Ite	11
10	vordern.allein das dißnit dienet für die	febres. Difes ift warm vñ trucken am endedeß	11
11	do dienen zū den groffen vñ fcharpffen	febres do ift fal gemma better dann fal	11
12	vnnatürliche hitz het im magen vnd böfe	febres dē find fy gūt «Etlich meyster nemment	11
13	ccccxix ca.an dem vij pa. Fur	febres genant. quottidianas. am xlj ca. an dem	11
14	am cccxcix ca.an dem ende. « Für	febres genant tercianas. am clxvij ca.an dem	11
15	d daz ift fchmertzē gefchwulft wider wertikeyt.	febres. grind.krampff.paralifisr.vñ macht.vñ ve	12
16	ift vaft gūt den die do hitzige	febres haben. wañ fy benymbt die hitz von	11
17	ft gūt den erlamten glidern. « Plinius. Wer	febres het der nütz dife wurtz mit rofenöl	11
18	tigen gelidern die darmit gefchmirt. «Welicher	febres het wie die weren der trincke Caftorium	11
19	das ift die do not netzen. «Wer	febres het wie die weren.derneme difes fafftz	11
20	firopel ift auch gūt gebraucht der das	febres hett wöllicher hande es wär « Item wöllicher	11
21	deiwenden magen. vnd behñtet den menfchē vor	febres. «Item kalmuß gepuluert mit wülfaffe vermeng	11
22	od' nützen die do beladen find mit	febres. «Item wölcher einen böfen magen hätt vñ	11
23	dz ift die blüt fpeyē. « Für alle	febres. Nyñ ein halb lott centaurea gepuluert vnd	11
24	ccccxij ca.an dem vj pa. « Für	febres quartanas. am vij pa. ca.Dia.am	11

25	ein haut der adern geleych. •Für die	febres quartane genennet folt du trinckē ballam vier	11
26	ſpricht das Pfeffer mit wein getruncken benymbt	febres quartaus • Pfeffer körner =	11
27	vnd darnach colerā vnd melancoliam. •Für die	febres quottidianas nütze dyſe fruchte mit ander kreütte	11
28	die lang zeyt darjnn gelegen iſt. •Für	febres quottidianus Nyñdyſer frucht ein güt teill vnd	11
29	vnd ander zūfel nie als do iſt	Febres Spafinus Paralifiſ Sincopis vñ alle nationes. D	12
30	rechter zeyt.als dañiſt weñ in die	febres verlaſſen alſo dz er weder kelte noch	11
31	iſt güt genützt den die do haben	febres vnd ein hitzige lebern habent Diſſen ſiropel	11
32	widerpracht. ſo wirt das hert vñ pringt	febres vnd ſchmerzen.vñ ein coleriſchen fluß. vnd	12
33	iſt faſt güt wider die hytze des	febres. vnnd iſt auch güt wider das freyſchumb	11
34	ranckheyt binget. vnd großflüſſe des leybs•Als	febres vñ anderer kranckheyten vil die ſich ziehē	11
35	gehör.vnd benymbt auch die böſen altē	febres. •wein dar inn gefotten iſt fenet mit	11
36	gefotten mit zucker vermenget.dyſe benemen die	febres zūhandt.Wölicher ſich brechē will oben auß	11
37	• laſſen iſt ob ein aoftē diſe craſia	febres ſpafinus parliſ ſincopis ſo du diſer ſach	12
38	als do ſind apoſtemē geſchwulſt ſchmertz diſcrſia	febres ſpafinus paralifiſ vñ ſincopis Aber diez zūfel	12
39	laſſen.abzūſtellen die geſchwulſte.apoſtem.	febres ſyncopis ſpafinus.in welcher geſtalt ein yede	12
40	vnnd truckner naturiſt dem bringet er gern	febres • Auch ſprechē die meiſter das die ſelbē	11
41	•Hafelwurtz genützt. nympt hyn die alten	febres • öle gemacht von hafelwurtze.vñ den rypp	11

Table 67 shows 41 concordance lines for the term *febres* ‘fever.’ An example in which *febres* is used in category A is example 35 in which the term is given the definite feminine marker *die* along with two declined adjectives *böſen altē* ‘bad old.’ The gender here matches mod. Ger. fem. n. *Febris* ‘fever’ and not Ger. neut. n. *Fieber* ‘fever.’ Example 19 depicts category B in which *febres* appears in isolation. Example 28 shows category C with the collocation *febres quottidianus* ‘daily fever.’ Example 1 is one of the multiple examples of category D with *febres* appearing in a longer Latin phrase. The evidence suggests 15th-century *febres* is in a state of flux on the borrowing continuum being used both as a foreign and loan word. When examining the etymology, the term *febres* appears as *Febris* ‘fever’ in Duden (“D”). The term is not found in Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary (“LEX”) nor in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary (“DWB”). These dictionaries only list the competing Ger. *fieber* (cf. “DWB”). The OHG term *fiebar* is a loan word from Lat. *febris* ‘fire, fever’ (“K” 2011: 293). Because the term

is already borrowed well before ENHG, it is possible that any use of the *febres* thereafter is motivated by translation or other sociolinguistic factors. The DWDS shows the usage of *febres* rising in the early 1600s and then dropping gradually until 1770 when the term became a rare but stable occurrence (“DWDS” 2021b). Concordance lines in *GeMedIC* for *febres* appear in text 11; *Gart der Gesundheit* and text 12; *Cirurgia*.

The following table shows the concordances in *GeMedIC* for *galbanū*:

Table 68: Concordances for *galbanū* (search: galbanū)

Concordances for <i>galbanū</i>			
1	das zergangen ist fo tū darein den	galbanū armonia cū appelonatū bedelliū vnd farcocoll über	12
2	vnd ōl vnderinander. vnd tū darein den	Galbanū armoniacñ zelassen in dem effig vnd gefigen.	12
3	bech.Neū wachs yedes.viij.lot.Terbeatn.	Galbanū. Armoniacū.Mirr.Maftix.Olibanū yeds.ij	12
4	das zergangen ist fo wirt darein geton	galbanū armoniacū übernacht im effig gebesset vnd geften	12
5	anū darauffdie zeitigē zehant. ♣Platearius .	Galbanū auffkolen geleet	11
6	ix.Weiffen weirach yedes ij.lot.Terbentn.	Galbanū. Bedelliū.Mirre.Geprant kupfer.Sarcocoll	12
7	dem büch circa infans in dem capitel	galbanū beschreiben vnß die meyster vñ sprechen das	11
8	böfēgefchwer hette an feinē leib der leg	galbanū darauffdie zeitigē zehant. ♣Platearius .Gal	11
9	in d’ pruft So nim dragagant / vnd	galbanū eins yeden xv. gerften kōrner schwer / vñ	1
10	das zergangen ist fo tū dartzū Terpentn.	Galbanū. Gumi edere yedes.iiij.lot. vñ am	12
11	ein gumi alfof genant Das .ccii..Capitel	Galbanū latine.Grece maratetus Arabice hene albege vel	11
12	z.iiij.lot. Maftix.ij.lol.Armomiacū.	Galbanū. Olibanū yedes anderhalb lot.Bibergeil öl.	12
13	.♣ Welcher ein hertes miltz het der nem	galbanū vnd leg den in effig.iiij.tag	11
14	zan feinen schmerzen. ♣Es ist zemercken das	galbanū vor hyn gerainiget foll werden ee man	11
15	od’ ir für den leib ge dienem	galbanū vñ armonicū yetlichs gleich vil. vñ werffdißauf	11
16	ein gefchwer in dem haubt der nem	galbanū vñ leg den auff glüent kolen vnd	11
17	fraw ir zeit nit hette die nem	galbanū vñ maftix vñ laß die zergeen in	11
18	achtagt damitt gefchmiert. ♣Nyñ armoniacū vñ	galbanū yegkliches geleych vil. vñ lege die in	11

Table 68 shows 18 concordance lines for the term *galbanū* ‘galbanum.’ An instance in which *Galbanū* is used in category A is example 2 in which the term is given the definite accusative masculine marker *den*. Example 13 is a category B occurrence in which *galbanū* appears in isolation. Example 2 shows category C with the collocation *Galbanū armoniacñ* ‘ammoniac galbanum.’ Example 1 is one of the multiple examples for *galbanū* appearing in a longer Latin phrase, although it is just one noun phrase separated by a

German conjunction and then additional Latin. The data in *GeMedIC* suggest 15th-century *galbanum* is going through a period of transition, being used as both a foreign and loan word. This seems to be confirmed when looking at the etymology. The term *galbanum* is found under *galban* in Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary (“LEX”) and in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary (“DWB”) but is listed as *galban(um)* in the Early New High German Dictionary (“FWB”), suggesting the word could have been borrowed again. The DWDS shows *galbanum* rising to its peak usage in the early 1700s and then dropping drastically by 1770; the term does not appear at all after 1940 (“DWDS” 2021c). Concordance lines in *GeMedIC* for *galbanum* appear in *Kinderbüchlein* (1), *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and *Cirurgia* (12).

The following table shows the concordances in *GeMedIC* for *mafticis/maftick/maftix*:

Table 69: Concordances for *mafticis* (search: mafticis|maftick|maftix)

Concordances for <i>mafticis</i>			
1	deumenten rofen zitwer negelon / zimmetrör /	maftix / baldrianwurcz / meu / ameos / grafay	1
2	fimpliciū farmaciārū in dem capitel	maftix behreibt vnß vñ ſprichtē .das der fey	11
3	Sumach.Balauftie.Granorum mirtillorū.	Mafticis .Citrinorum vnd des geleichē.vnd etlich ander	12
4	halben vierdung aloe. vnd von einem quintein	mafticis . darnach mache im ein ſchwayßbad mit toftē	3
5	iiij. lot vnd machs wie vor. •Oleum	mafticis das ift vaft noturfft dem wundarzt.Nym	12
6	on einander verſchwenden .Vñ darumb dient difer	maftix dem magen. der lebern. vñ dem bauch	11
7	darund’ vermüſche. Vñ difes ift der beft	maftix der do clar vnd weiß iftvñ der	11
8	der do clar vnd weiß iftvñ der	maftix der do mit er den vermüſchet ift	11
9	dz darauf das pflaſter vō bonē mel	maftix dragan. als ich vor gefagt hab darauff	12
10	mel. Farine volatiliſ yedes ein vj.lot.	Maftix .Draganti.Eumi arabici yedes zwey.lot.Mumie .	12
11	gemacht.Nym Boli armeni.ij.lot.Mumie	Mafticis .Draganti.Gumi arabici.yedes.j.lot.	12
12	efftung leg diß puluer. Nym ſanguis draconis.	Maftix .Draganti.Gumi arabici.Mumie yedes.j.lot	12
13	püluer.Nym Boli armeni.ij.lot.Mumia.	Maftix .Draganti.Gumi arabici. yedes.ij.lot.v	12
14	der Ziffern mel.oder Mulftaubmel.xij.lot.	Maftix Draganti.Gumi arabici.añ.ij.lot.Mumie.	12
15	mel od’ rockenmel.xij.lot .Sanguis draco.	Maftix .Draganti. Gumi arabici yedes.ij.lot. Bo	12
16	fter.Nym Bonenmel.od’ Habermel.xij.lot.	Maftix .Draganti. Gumi arabicū.yedes.j.lot. M	12
17	Nym Roßl.ij.lot. Mumie.Boli armeni.	Mafticis .Draganti.Mirtillorum.Gumi arabici yedes.i	12
18	Vñ über das puluer diß pflaſter.Nym	Maftix .Draganti. Sanguis draconis.Gumi arabici.	12
19	cireri el fabe vel volatiliſ.xij.lot.	Maftix . Dragantis. Gummi ara.yedes.ij.lot.Mu	12

20	wunden den zettel alltag diß puluer.Nym	Maftix Dragantum.Gummi arabici « yedes.ij.lot.S	12
21	«Nyñ mel rofarum.xxiiij.lot. Wirauch.	Maftix .Dragantum.yedes zwey lot. Diß werd klein	12
22	gelegt von ftundan diß puluer gemacht von.	Maftix .Dragantü.Gumi arabicū.yedes ein lot.Sang	12
23	od' bonenmel od' mülfraub mel.xij.lot.	Maftix .Dragantü. Gumi arabicū.yedes.ij.lot.	12
24	hefft fy.darauff leg diß puluer.Nym	Maftix .Dragantü.Gumi arabicū. Sang.dra.yedes i	12
25	vnd gefprengt diß puluer gemacht von.Olibanū.	Maftix .Dragantü.Gumiarabicū.yedes ein quintlen.S	12
26	darauff man dañ fee das puluer Nim	maftix drew quintyt / virmieß ein quinty / vermutch vn	1
27	Aloes yedes. ein vncz / faffran ein quintin	Maftix drew quintin / füß holcz ein vncz / zuckers	4
28	kraut.kalt mit widerfchlahung vñ ftopffung «	Maftix ein gumi.heiß vñ truckē im.ij.	12
29	cclxvj.capitel. Manna hyñeltawecclxvij.ca	maftix ein gummy alfo genannt an dem cclxvij.	11
30	ifir der. lot vñ müfch dar under	maftix ein lot.oleü rofarum ein halbs lot.	11
31	ofenbleter.Camillen blümen yedes.iiij.lot.	Maftix ein lot. Weirach ein halb lot. Merren	12
32	ardomoniū. ein lot .Zimerrind ein halb lot .	maftix ein quinti.Coriand' ij.lot Rot rofen	6
33	Nym holcz von aloes	maftix eins yeden ein halb quity / eichöpfffel x.	1
34	Mufcatē gefoten mit wein vnd darunder gemüfchte	maftix enyßvñ kümel vñ den getruncken deß morgens	11
35	fyropel mit warmem waffer darinn gefoten fey	maftick eppichwurtz vnd mater vnnd der felben wurtz	3
36		maftix eyn gumi allfo genannt. Das.cclxviii Capitel	11
37	alle alte fuchten des haubts. Nym aloe	mafticis eyn halb lot kebe kubebē eyn quintein	3
38	ia.Pirnaualis. Sera vini yedes.iiij.lot.	Maftix .Galbanum.Terbentin.Mirre yedes.ij.lot .	12
39	nfleifch weetû.es hilfft vñ heilt zehand. «	Maftix gekeüwt macht weiß zeen.vñ rainiget das	11
40	d' pillule die von ðl vñ vō	maftick gemachet find allweg des morgens vñ des	3
41	ftenkörner fchwer.Wegrich waffer.vnd wein in	Maftix gefoten. yedes.xij. lot.Honig. vj.lot	12
42	pillilen vñ heiffent pillule de maftice. «	Maftix gefotten in waffer vñ darunder gemüfcht fenchelfa	11
43	gelegte geleich einē pflafter. «Das ðl von	maftix gleichet dē gumi an feinerkrafft «Maftix ift	11
44	er darüber von Bonenmel. xij.lot.Draganti.	Mafticis .Gumi arabici.yetlichs.ij.lot.Boli.arm	12
45	bindē.Nyñ bomöly.xxiiij.lot Dragantü.	Maftix .Gummi arabicum.yedes ij.lot.Boli armeni	12
46	dem.cclv.ca. Maulberen añ.cclix.ca.	maftix gummy alfo genennet an dem.cclvij.ca.	11
47	legma übertzogē ift. «Serapio fpricht. das	maftix güt fey den herten gefchwern dar auff	11
48	Sarcocolle grob vnd klein yedes dreü lot.	Maftix .iiij.lot. Olibanum.iiij.lot. Dragantu	12
49	gilgenbleter.j.lb.Rofen ein halb lb.	Mafticis .iiij.lot.Saffran.ij.lot. er maftix	12

50	Nym achs.vj.lot Hartz.ij.lot.	Maftix .ij.lot.Armomiacū. Galbanū.Olibanū yedes	12
51	mel od' mül ftaub mel.xij.lot	Maftix .ij.lot.Dragantū.ij.lot.Gummi arabici	12
52	leg auf die wund diß pflaster «Nym̃	maftix .ij.lot.Dragantū ij.lot.Gummi arabici.	12
53	bonen mel.xij.lot. Draganti.ij.lot.	Maftix .ij.lot.Gummi arabiciij.lot.Bolus armeni	12
54	vor gefchribē stet vñ mit wermût. vñ	maftix in eßlig vñ wasser gefoten vñ mit	11
55	wasser da gummi arabicum / oder ein wenig	maftix in gefotten fey / vñ gÿb jm zuckerroßot /	4
56	geben gefotē wasser do gummi arabicum od'	maftick inn gefotē fey vnnd gib im zuckarum	3
57	von maftix gleichet dē gumi an feinerkrafft «	Maftix ift gût dē magen.vnd zeücht vil	11
58	fpricht. das der. Dyll famen vermengt mitt	maftix . ift gût für daschlicken dz do / kumbt	11
59	iiij.lot.Roßöl.j.lot.Olibanū .lot.	Maftix .j.lot. «Ein falb do eim ein	12
60	befreichen. Nym pleiweis acht lot weirauch vnd	mafticis littargiri yegkliches zwey lot vnd mach douon	3
61	fücht ift. nim gallas pfidie balaufdie rofarū	mafticis mente panis affati stoß es miteynander vnd	3
62	hol wurtz anderhalb lot. Olibanū anderhalblot.	Maftix .Mirre. Galbani yedes ein lot.Bedelli.Lita	12
63	wuntpflaster.oder mit dē iudenpflaster.Nym	Maftix .Mirre.Weirach. Sarcocolle.Sanguis draconi	12
64	ein quintin aloe vnd ein halb quintin	maftix mit wörmût faßte vermengtet. in der wochē	11
65	alle gūmi die do warent cōglutinatiū als	maftix Oblibanū Sanguis draconis Sarcocollē vñ ander nie	12
66	gib im zucker rofaceū mit ein wenig	maftick oder dyaticonitō ob es vō hitz fey.	3
67	zwey lot. Oleum rofarum ein lot.Oleum	mafticis . Oleum camamille yedes ein halb lot.Weiß	12
68	Calofania.vj.lot.Boli armeni.ij.lot.	Mafticis .Olibani.Sanguis draconis ' yedes ein lot.	12
69	thūm dem ertzney. gemacht ein puluer vō	Maftix .Olibanuj.Dragantum.Gumi arabici. Fenum gr	12
70	Nym Olibanū. Arnoniaci.Storacis calamite.	Mafticis .Olibanum.Colofonia.Draganti. Gumi Arabic	12
71	lot.Terbentin vier lot.Sarcocollē zwey lot.	Maftix Olibanum yedes ein lot. Mirre.Aloe succotrim	12
72	Sanguis draconis.Mumie.yedes. j.lot.	Maftix .Olibanū.yedes ein halb lot.daraus mach	12
73	lot.Terbeatın.Galbanū. Armoniacū.Mirr.	Maftix .Olibanū yeds.ij.lot vnd.ijj.quintlin	12
74	lot. Cōfolida maioris. Lapidis ematicis.	Mafticis .Olibau	12
75	einē teil camillen òl vnd halb teil	maftix òl darauff man daß fee das puluer	1
76	er darein geworffe von Rottem Mirre.Olibanum.	Mafticis . Sanguis draconis Colofomia.Boli armeni glei	12
77	enanten pflasters.iiij.lot Weißen weirach.	Mafticis . Sanguis draconis.Sarcocollē.yeclichs ei	12
78	dartzū Terbentin ein halben verdung.Weirach.	Maftix .Sarco colle.yedes.ijj.quintlin.Salfr	12

79	Refindepin.Bedellt.Galbani.Armoniaci.	Mafticis. Sarcocolle. Gumi elempi.Olibani.Mirre.	12
80	aubmel.vj.teyl.Sanguis draconis.Weirach.	Maftix. Sarcocolle.yedes ein teile.alle gepuluert v	12
81	ift aus Dragantum.Drachenblüt. Olibanū.	Mafticis. Sarocolle.Colofonie.yedes. ein quintlin	12
82	daneij zinziberis spice nardi abfinthij thuris	mafticis. Stoß es wol vnd fewd es mit	3
83	ci. Farine feminis lini.yedes.iiij. lot.	Mafticis. Thuris.yedes.ij. lot. Axugine procin	12
84	hübfcher rugendt von aloe.¶Item Aloe mit	maftix vermēget in hyrßzung waffer ift auf thūn	11
85	das ift vaft noturfft dem wundarzt.Nym	Maftix .vj.lot.Oleum fifamini.xvijj.lot vñ	12
86	Odermach es alfo.Nym Roßöl.xxiiij.lot.	Mafticis. vj.lot.Wolfchmeckenden wein ein halb lb.	12
87	vnd waffer dar jnn ochet fey. Thuris.	Maftix. Vnd daz lobet auch vaft wilhelmus vñ	12
88	von kelte.der neme dyfes puluers vnd	maftix vnd fenchelfamē yegkliches geleych vil vnnnd trinc	11
89	gestoffen vermēget mit bocks blüt oder mit	maftix vnd getruncken mit wein.wenn fy machen	11
90	im eī alt hūn mit eī wienig	maftick vnd gib im des faft zetrinckē vnd	3
91	wein der weiß fey vnd darzū mülchen	maftix vnd olibanum yegklichs ein quintin vnd darmit	11
92	angefichtes.ob fy nit grob ift.Nym	Maftix vnd Trachen blüt gepuluert.vermifcht mit dem	12
93	zerlaß es wider vnnnd thū darein den	maftix vnd weirauch vnd mirren gepuluert vndlaß ein	12
94	¶ols darnach thū darzū das litargirū darnach	maftix vnd weirauch vnd rier es ftetz mit	12
95	faft vier lot species gemme eyn lot	mafticis vnd weißes weirauchs eyn lot baumöls eyn	3
96	die bruftmit	maftix vnd füß holtz fafft vermēget daruon genützt .	11
97	dem bad falb man fein mäglin / mit	maftix vnd füß mandel öl. Auch ift zewiffen /	1
98	gefalb / et mit oleū mirtin vnd oleū	mafticis vñ auff die falbung getzetelt coralli rubei	12
99	nem fechß lot grex bech.zwey lot.	maftix. vñ ein wenig armoniacū vñ mülch die	11
100	hūn darzū eyn halb quintei cynamomi vnd	mafticis vñ gib im dz faft zetrincken vñ	3
101	zeit nit hette die nem galbanū vñ	maftix vñ laß die zergeen in öl vñ	11
102	deñen.¶Wer böß zanfleifch het.der nem	maftix vñ puluerfir den vnd mülch darund' weiffen	11
103	geprenmt fey. einwenig des puluers von dem	maftix vñ tracken blüt.das subtil fey.vñ	12
104	mirren vñ aloe vñ dracken plüt vñ	mafticis vñ stoß das alles kleyn vñ fee	3
105	man aloe nit brauchēfol on vermēgung des	maftix wañ maftixift jmesem vntugendt abnemen.¶Der	11
106	lot.Cipreffen nuß ein halb lot.Mumie.	Maftix. Weirach mit der rinden.yedes iij.quintlen .	12
107	< Das.iiii.Capitel des dritten Tractats. >	Mafticis. Weirach.vñ rein gepuluert kleyn.das alles	12
108	yedes.ij.lot.Bedelliū.Op# ponarū.	Maftix. Weirach yeds.j.lot.die gumi foltu	12
109	lot.Lidelli. Apoponati.yedes.j.lot.	Maftix. Weirauch.yedes ij.lot.Sanguis draconis .	12
110	rbentin yedes zwey pfundt. Rofolen ein pfund.	Maftix Weiß weirauch. Mirren yedes zwey lot. Frifch	12

111	acū. MagnetenMagnetenfein yedes anderhalb lot.	Maftix. Weiffen weirach yedes ij.lot.Terbentin.Ga	12
112	fterck die ftat mit difer falben. «Nym̃	maftix. Werauch.yedes.j.lot.Mumie.Bolos arme	12
113	lot. Vnd mache darauß ein puluer. Nymm	maftix. Wüoch.Mirre. Dragantum. Gummi arabici .	12
114	Farine orobi yedes ein lot. Sanguis draconis.	Mafticis. yedes ein halb lote.Vnnd mach darauf	12
115	yñ litargirum. Thutia yedes ein lot.Thuris.	Mafticis. yedes ein halb lot.Mumie. Mirtillorū Galle	12
116	erbentin. Wachs. Refin yedes lot. Thuris.	Mafticis. yedes ein quintlin. Mirre. Sarcocolle Mumie	12
117	des.j.lot.Laudam.viiiij.lot. Olibani.	Mafticis. yedes.j.lot.Caftoriū.Spice nardi.Lig	12
118	hartz.Colofonia yedes fünf lot. Olibanum.	Maftix. yedes zwey lot.Saffran ein quintlin. Machs	12
119	draconis vnd boli armeniacy vnd ematicis vnd	mafticis yegklichs eyn halb quinteī floß es vnd	3
120	gepuluert vnd darunder gemüfcht lignum aloes vñ	maftix yegklichs gleich vil vnd das getruncken mit	11
121	draconis.Boly armeni. Thuris. Aleopaticiu,	Mafticis. yegklichs gleich vil. vnd von difen ftucken	12
122	geren mager were d' nem weinftein vnd	maftix yetlichs gleich vil vnd nütz das mit	11
123	itargirum zwey lot.Olibanum.iiij.quint. «	Maftix zwey an quintlin.Puluer yedes ftuck für	12
124	verfert.Züm vij.von merckung dintten vñ	maftix falbüg gefalbet in d' wunden auff den	12
125	mach man im ein follichs pflafter Nim	maftix fehlehen gefafft eich öpffel weiffen weyrach vñ	1
126	für felbs funder alle zeyt mittzûfatzenannt	maftix fo bringt erauch defter mynder dem leyb	11
127	über ein halb quinti vñ müfch darunder	maftix fo pringet es nit fchaden. «Auch mag	11
128	fticis.iiij.lot.Saffran.ij.lot. er	maftix foll gepuluert fein.vnd tû das zûfamen	12
129	puluer vō geprantē hirßhorn vnd weirauch vnd	maftick. ftreich es darnach auf do der darin	3

Table 69 shows 129 concordance lines for the term *mafticis/maftick/maftix* ‘mastic.’ An example in which *Maftix* is used in category A, is example 110 in which the indefinite article *ein* is used before the term. Example 66 is category B in which *maftick* appears in isolation. Example 119 shows category C with the collocation *ematicis mafticis* ‘mastic blood.’ Many of the examples of category C can be attributed to creating compounds explaining the variety or type of mastic. 82 is an examples of category D with *mafticis* appearing in a longer Latin phrase. The concordances in *GeMedIC* make it appear that 15th-century *mafticis* is unstable in its use either as a foreign or a loan word. Duden shows the frequency of mod. Ger. fem. n. *Masticis* as low, but it is still used in medical contexts

(“D”). The term *mafticis* is not listed in Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary (“LEX”) nor in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary (“DWB”). The DWDS shows the frequency of *Masticis* already at its highest in the 17th century and then dropping drastically into obsolescence by 1720 (“DWDS” 2021d). Concordance lines in *GeMedIC* for *mafticis* include *Kinderbüchlein* (1), *Arzneibuch* (3), *Regimen sanitatis* (4), *Weintractat* (6), *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and *Cirurgia* (12).

The concordances in *GeMedIC* for *mater* ‘matrix, mother, matter, source’ are in the following table:

Table 70: Concordances for *mater* (search: mater)

Concordances for <i>mater</i>			Text
1	oder end des verführers das es dura	mater befehirm.die mit irē bewegen die vel	12
2	neündē tag. «Item aber verwunt die dura	mater daz ift die hert mûter.vñ ift	12
3	< « Das XXiiij.> Es ſpricht	Mater der beft meyster artzt das pyoniē übergüt	3
4	‘ hirnſchalen vñ daran gefieget ift.Aber pia	mater dz ift die haut die dē hirn	12
5	andere zeichē difen geleich. «Wirt aber pia	mater gewunt. das ift die fanft mûter die	12
6	genañt pia mater. Wañ aber die dura	mater gewunt od’ verfert wirt die da genañt	12
7	magē.wañ das hirn od’ die dürn	mater gefchlagen oder gewunt wirt durch der ferhey	12
8	Beyfuß erft Capi. Arthemifia	mater herbarum ariuofo.ampolata Pritonica Campanar	11
9	ijj. ftund. Ein gewiß zeichchen wañ pia	mater ift gewunt.das ift das d’ menſch	12
10	hirnſchal.vñ etwen die dura od’ pia	mater verwüt ift.Die wundung d’ hirnſchal ift	12
11	ſpritzen.das es nit falle auff dura	mater vnd diß ift fein form. Oder alfo	12
12	waffer darinn gefoten fey maftick eppichwurtz vnd	mater vnnd der felben wurtz ſamen fol man	3
13	d’ phificus abgtziech vñ kôr die vergifften	mater vñ der widerftande den leib zübehüten vñ	12
14	hirn.die in latein würt genañt pia	mater. Wañ aber die dura mater gewunt od’	12
15	Geyßblat cxxxix Ca.Caprifolium fiue	mater filiarū latine.arabice gimach.grece vero peri	11
16	hat fy beinlen do mügen ſtechen dura	mater. fo werdē fy gleich vñ ſchlecht gemacht.	12
17	gebein das hirn truckt.vnd die dura	mater ftich.etwen kumbt garbald apoſtemata geſchwulf	12

Table 70 shows 17 concordance lines for the mod. Ger. fem. n. *Mater* ‘matrix’ and Lat. *mater* ‘source, mother.’ An example in which *mater* is used in category A, is example 2 in which the definite feminine article *die* is used before the compound *dura mater* ‘dura mater.’ Example 3 is an example of category B in which *Mater* appears in isolation. Example 4 shows category C with the collocation *pia mater* ‘pia mater.’ 8 is an example

of category D in which *mater* appears in a longer Latin phrase. According to Duden, the frequency of mod. Ger. fem. n. *Mater* is low but still used (“D”). Additionally, the medical terms mod. Ger. fem. n. *Dura Mater* and mod. Ger. fem. n. *Pia Mater* appear in Duden with low frequencies (“D”). Although the term *mater* appears to be going through a period of transition in *GeMedIC*, its usage seems to be a contemporary development. The term is not listed in Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary (“LEX”) nor in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary (“DWB”). However, the DWDS shows *mater* in use in the 17th century with 10 hits in the corpus ca. 1600. Usage then wanes, but does not disappear entirely and frequencies slightly trend upward in the beginning of the 20th century (“DWDS” 2021e). Concordance lines in *GeMedIC* with *mater* include *Arzneibuch*(3), *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and *Chirurgia* (12).

The following table shows the concordances in *GeMedIC* for *olibanum* ‘frankincense:’

Table 71: Concordances for *olibanum* (search: *olibanum|olibanū*)

Concordances for <i>olibanum</i>			Text
1	blüt.vnd ift rot.Nym Sanguis draconis.	Olibanū. Aleopaticū.Sarcocollee.yedes.j.lot.	12
2	eyß.vermifcht mit ein wenig fanguis draconis	olibanum. An ftat des gemeinen faltz als yetz	12
3	darinn vermifft feyen wenig fanguis draconis.	Olibanū an ftat des gemeinē faltz. als yetz	12
4	ein lot. Lang hol wurtz anderhalb lot.	Olibanū anderhalblot.Maftix.Mirre. Galbani yedes ei	12
5	gefotten ballfam.zū den frifchen wunden.Nym	Olibanū. Arnoniaci.Storacis calamite. Mafticis.Ol	12
6	vnd benymbt auch das faul fleifch daraus ◀	Olibanum benymbt die traurigkeit vñ meret die vernunft ◀	11
7	nū. Arnoniaci.Storacis calamite. Mafticis.	Olibanum. Colofonia.Draganti. Gumi arabici.Bedelli	12
8	von dem eyer kalck.fanguis draconis.vñ	olibanum darauff geworffen vnnd ein wenig des felbigen	12
9	vermifft. mit ein wenig fanguis draconis vñ	olibanū das daz pflēsterlin nit rure in daz	12
10	hirfchē marckt.ij.lot.Roöl.j.lot.	Olibanū ein halb lot. ◀Einfalb zū frifchen wunden.	12
11	nat leg das puluer. vō Sanguis draconis.	Olibanū. Eirfchalenkalck. Oder das puluer das Wilhelm	12
12	rainiget die haut vnd machet fy glatt ◀	Olibanū gemüfchet mit füeffem wein vñ den in	11
13	heilet ◀	Olibanū gemüfcht mit effig vñ mit öl vnd	11
14	deß geplütēs der mann vnd der frawen ◀	Olibanū gemüfcht mit mlich vnd diß gelegt auff	11
15	.vñleift kein faul fleifch wachßen darinn. ◀	Olibanū getrunckē mit weine ift güt den die	11
16	en. ◀Serapio vnd Dyaforides ſprechent. das	olibanum güt fey genützt den wunden. wann es	11
17	klein yedes dreü lot. Maftix.iiij.lot.	Olibanum. iiij.lot. Dragantum.Gummi arabicum yede	12

18	bley weiß vier lot. Litargirum zwey lot.	Olibanum .iij.quint. ◀Maftix zwey an quintlin.Pul	12
19	weiß der and' noch weißer d' heißt	olibanū .ift heiß im andern truckē in ersten.	12
20	weißler weyrach. Das .ccxci. Capitel.	Olibanū latine et grece. Arabice ronder. ◀Hie iltze	11
21	erbentin yedes.iiij.lot.Roföl.j.lot.	Olibanū .lot.Maftix.j.lot. ◀Ein falb do	12
22	do voller gefchwer finde darein gelaffen. ◀	Olibanum macht das fleisch wachsen in den wunden.	11
23	machtet wachsen in den frifchen wunden.Nym	Olibanū .Maftix.Aleopaticū.Cofonia.Geprannt halwur	12
24	das puluer darein geworffe von Rottem Mirre.	Olibanum .Mafticis. Sanguis draconis Colofomia.Boli	12
25	do gemacht ift aus Dragantum.Drachenblüt.	Olibanū .Mafticis.Sarocolle.Colofonie.yedes. ei	12
26	gelegt vnd gefprengt diß puluer gemacht von.	Olibanū . Maftix.Dragantū.Gumiarabicū.yedes ein qu	12
27	eücht dennen hartz.Colofonia yedes fünff lot.	Olibanum .Maftix.yedes zwey lot.Saffran ein quintlin	12
28	hab. Nymm aloepaticū Sanguis Draconis.Mirre.	Olibanum .Rott corallen gleich vn das fein genüg	12
29	wund werd gelegt das puluer von dē	Olibanū .Sanguis draconis.Eirfchalen kalck. Vnd vmb	12
30	tein puluern vñ darvnder mifchen fanguis draconis	olibanum vnd aloepaticum gleich vil vñ mifchen mit	12
31	das puluer von eyer kalck.fanguis draconis.	olibanum .Vnd darüber einwerck genetzt im eyer klar	12
32	das puluer gelegt von dem Sanguis draconis.	Olibanum vñ eirfchalenkalck. vnd werd die euffer vñ	12
33	Opopanax eninfaftalfo genannt ca.ccxj.	Olibanū weiß er weyrach ca- ccxck- Serapinū ei	11
34	lot. Maftix.ij.lot.Armomiacū. Galbanū.	Olibanū yedes anderhalb lot.Bibergeil öl. ◀Camillen	12
35	is draconis.Mumie.yedes. j.lot.Maftix.	Olibanū .yedes ein halb lot.daraus mach ein	12
36	erbentin vier lot.Sarcocolle zwey lot. Maftix	Olibanum yedes ein lot. Mirre.Aloe succotrimi yedes	12
37	erbeatn.Galbanū. Armoniacū.Mirr.Maftix.	Olibanū yeds.ij.lot vnd.iiij.quintlin Das	12
38	weiß fey vnd darzū mifchen maftix vnd	olibanum yegklichs ein quintin vnd darmit die kinder	11
39	ñtrucken amerften. ◀Dyaforides fpricht.das	olibanum fey ein gumi von eim baum in	11
40	daran difer gumi wechft ◀Galienus fpricht das	olibanū fey heyß im.ij.grade. vñtrucken amerften.	11
41	◀Aucennna de viribus cordis fpricht. das	olibanum fterck das hertz vñ mach gütz frölichs	11

Table 71 shows 41 concordance lines for the term *olibanum* ‘frankincense.’ An example in which *Olibanū* is used in category A is example 29 in which the definite dative article *dē* is used before the term. Example 40 is an example of category B in which *olibanū* appears in isolation. Example 31 shows category C with the collocation *fanguis draconis*. *olibanum* ‘dragon tree resin oil.’ Example 1 *Olibanū* is in a longer Latin phrase—a list of ingredients. This evidence suggests that *olibanum* is going through a period of transition

in *GeMedIC*. Little on *olibanum* can be found in the selected resources. *Olibanum* is not listed in Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary (“LEX”) nor in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary (“DWB”). The DWDS shows *olibanum* already in use in the 17th century, peaking around 1730, and phases out by around 1820 (“DWDS” 2021f). Concordance lines with *olibanum* appear in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11) and *Chirurgia* (12).

The following table shows the concordances in *GeMedIC* for the plant *scamonea*:

Table 72: Concordances for *scamonea* (search: scamonea)

Concordances for <i>scamonea</i>			Text
1	von Arabien alfo genaht am cclxvj. ca..	Scamonea an dem cclxx.ca.Serapinum ein gummy	11
2	büch aggregatoris in dē capitel	Scamonea befchreybet vns vnd spricht das dyfes fy	11
3	man scamonea. Vnnd dyfes ist der beßt	Scamonea d’ lautter vnd lnde ist. vnd vnd	11
4	vnd mache darem ein grübe vnd thû .	scamonea darein vnd lege den abgefchnyten deckel widerumb	11
5	die einen gūten gerauch. hab.Vnnd der	scamonea der dife eygenschaffte an im nit hat	11
6	pandecta in dem capitel dz sich anhebt	scamonea do findest du die tugendt vnnd auch	11
7	gerften meel vn̄ machen das geleych dem	scamonea . Dyfer alfo gemachet ist mitt gūt vn̄	11
8	ligen einen halben tag.fo bereydet sich	scamonea in den kütten. vnd jm wirt fein	11
9	tugendt vnnd auch die vntugendt von der	scamonea . •Item Scamonea vermendet mit eßfig vnd mit	11
10	würckung ist starck vnd auch garfcharpffe •Item	scamonea ist dem hertze. wider vnnd benymmet jme	11
11	colocintida vermendet al.fo genant cclxx.Ca	Scamonea latine. grece Diagridium .arabice scamonea.	11
12	feyner tugendt •Der meyfter Paulus spricht dz	scamonea treyb auß colera vnd zeiget die an	11
13	auch die vntugendt von der scamonea. •Item	Scamonea vermendet mit eßfig vnd mit rofenöle.vnnd	11
14	feuchtung trucken werden vnnd dyfes heyß man	scamonea . Vnnd dyfes ist der beßt Scamonea d’	11
15	• Item hie ist zū wißfen in das	scamonea vorhyn bereydet soll werden ee daß man	11
16	in dē wechßt auch gar vil. •Item	Scamonea wirt gar dyck gefelchert mitt	11
17	•Item die meyfter sprechē auch das dē	Scamonea fein bößheyt bleybt dreyßig oder viertzig jare.	11
18	Galienus spricht.vnd des geleychen Paulus. das	Scamonea fey heyß vnd auch trucken an dē	11
19	Itē die meyfter sprechen das vor zeiten	scamonea fey figilliert worden in den läden daher	11
20	et auch damit die böfen feuchtigkeyt. •Item	scamonea soll nymmer genützet werden für felbs funder	11

Table 72 shows 41 concordance lines for the term *scamonea* ‘scammony.’ An example in which *scamonea* is used in category A, is example 17 in which the definite dative article *dē* is used before the term. Example 18 is an example of category B in which *scamonea* appears in isolation. Example 20 shows category C with the collocation *Item scamonea* ‘also/likewise scammony.’ Example 11 *Scamonea* is in a longer Latin phrase, however this one and only example lists translations of the word in Latin, Greek, and Arabic—perhaps not the best indicator for being used in longer instances of Latin. Ger. fem., masc., and masc./neut. *scamonea* ‘scammony’ did not make it into modern German use and is only found in one text—namely *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Additionally, *scamonea* is not listed in Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary (“LEX”) nor in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary (“DWB”). The DWDS shows *scamonea* being used sparingly from 1630 to 1720 and at no other point on the timeline (“DWDS” 2021g). The term is used within the corpus both as a feminine and neuter noun. This grammatical gender discrepancy in the corpus could be linked to the original text and whether the loan stemmed from Lat. neut. n. *scammonium* or Lat. fem. n. *scamonea* or the author/translator’s knowledge of one or the other.

The following table shows the concordances in *GeMedIC* for *storax*:

Table 73: Concordances for *storax* (search: storax)

Concordances for <i>storax</i>			Text
1	darmit gefchmirt benimt den böfen grint ◀Item	storax calamita mit laudan vnd mit ftorace liquida	11
2	gumi das vō difem baum fleüftift genannt	storax calamita ◀Storax liquida das ift die fettung	11
3	colliget in dem capitel ftorax ſpricht das	storax calamita fey heife im andern grad vnd	11
4	trucken im andern.vertreibt vnd vertzert. ◀	Storax calamite.ein gumi über meer.heiß im	12
5	Aloes oder Ambram / oder weirach / byſem /	storax / coſtum / negelein / maſtrix / laudanum / tereb	4
6		Storax. Das cclxxviii Capitel Storax latine.Grecefug	11
7	römiſch köle an dē. cclxxxvij.capitel.	Storax gummy alfo genannt an dem cclxxvij.capi.	11
8	Storax. Das cclxxviii Capitel	Storax latine.Grecefugia. Arabice melachac. ◀Ser	11
9	ō difem baum fleüftift genannt ftorax calamita ◀	Storax liquida das ift die fettung die do	11
10	alfo lang am letzten thū darein den	storax liquida vnnd calanita wilt du das es	12
11	mirra .Auch fo ſprechen etlich meyster das	storax liquida fey die heffen ftoracis ficce. ◀Galien	11
12	die drit calamita.Vñ ſpricht mer das	storax fey ein groffer ban me der hat	11
13	vij. büch ſimpliciū farmaciārū in dem capitel	storax ſpricht.das difer aller tugent fey hitzē	11
14	im. v. büch colliget in dem capitel	storax ſpricht das ftorax calamita fey heife im	11
15	fucht ift geheiffen	storax ftica.vñ vñ das gumi das vō	11

The table lists 15 concordances containing *storax* ‘medicinal styrax,’ mod. Ger. ‘Styrax, Storax,’ and an example of a category A entry is 10 in which the definite accusative article *den* is used before the term. Example 3 shows category B in which *storax* appears in isolation. Example 11 depicts category C with the collocation *storax liquida* ‘liquid styrax.’ Example 8 has *Storax* in a longer Latin phrase, however this one and only example lists translations of the word in Latin, Greek, and Arabic. This makes it so the even though the evidence in *GeMedIC* suggests that 15th-century Ger. masc. n. *storax* is going through a period of transition between being used as a foreign and loan word, it may be more of a loan than foreign word on the continuum. Duden lists the etymology of Ger. *storax* as from Late Lat. *storax* from G. *stýrax* (“D”). The mod. Ger. masc. n. *Styrax*, *Storax* is listed under *strax* in Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary (“LEX”) and as *storax* and *stirax* in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary (“DWB”). The DWDS shows the usage of *styrax* at its highest in the mid-17th century and then a sharp drop in usage in the mid-18th century (“DWDS” 2021h). Concordance lines with *storax* are in *Regimen sanitatis* (4), *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and *Chirurgia* (12).

The following table shows the concordances in *GeMedIC* for *tamarifcus*:

Table 74: Concordances for *tamarifcus* (search: tamariscus)

Concordances for <i>tamarifcus</i>			Text
1	aggregatoris in dē capitel cafa id eft	tamarifcus agrestis spricht das der fey zweierhande .einer	11
2	in feinē andert büch. in dem capitel	tamarifcus .beschreibet vnß vnd spricht das tamarfcus vō	11
3	•Wein darinn gefoten ist hirfchtzung vnd	tamarifcus daruon getruncken benymbt den weetagen deßmiltz .	11
4		Tamarifcus . Das. ccccvii. Capitel- Tamarifcus latine .	11
5	ander zem d’ wild heiftcafa.der zem	tamarifcus domestica .Grece nadabar.Arabice a thel.Von	11
6	entin ccccv.ca. Tartarus weinstein cccvj.ca	Tamarifcus ein baum also genennet an dem ccccvij.	11
7	ccciiij. ca. Terpentin an dem ccccv. ca.	Tamarifcus ein bauñ also genē Tran dem. ccccvij.	11
8	feiner natur. •Item wein dar inn gefotenift	tamarifcus ist güt wider bestopffung der lebern vnd	11
9	Tamarifcus. Das .cccvii. Capitel-	Tamarifcus latine. Grece mirica. vel bruca.Arabice cafa	11
10	das.cxx.capitel cafa genannte . •Der wild	tamarifcus wechft in den wallern vafthoch.	11
11	vnd der lebern. •Plinius in dem capitel	tamarifcus spricht.das d’ fey heißvñ trucken an	11
12	büch genannt simpliciu farmaciaram in dē capitel	tamarifcus spricht.das diferinden gefotten in wein vnd	11

The table lists the 12 concordances for *tamariscus* ‘salt cedar’ and example 10 is an example of a category A in which the definite nominative article *der* is used before the term. Concordance 3 serves as an example of category B in which *tamariscus* appears in isolation. Example 5 shows category C with the collocation *tamariscus domestica* ‘domestic salt cedar.’ Example 1 has *tamariscus* in a longer Latin phrase citing a source. Even though the initial evidence in *GeMedIC* suggests that 15th-century Ger. masc. n. *tamariscus* is in a period of transition between being used as a foreign and loan word, that category D only appears in a citation makes mod. Ger. *Tamariske* more of a loan than foreign word. Duden lists the etymology of *Tamariske* as from Vulgar Lat. *tamarax* (“D”). The mod. Ger. fem. n. *Tamariske* ‘tamarisk’ is shown to be embedded in the German language. It is listed under *tamarisc* in Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary (“LEX”) and *Tamariske* in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary (“DWB”). The DWDS shows the usage of *Tamariske* as starting to trend upward in the beginning of 17th century, peaking toward the end of the century, and then dropping in usage after the turn of the 18th century (“DWDS” 2021i). However, concordance lines for *tamariscus* only stem from one text, *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), making it hard to draw conclusions with certainty.

The following table shows the concordances in *GeMedIC* for *vngentum*:

Table 75: Concordances for *vngentum* (search: vngentum|vngentū)

Concordances for <i>vngentum</i>			Text
1	weder zū dick noch zū dün ift.	Vngentum album conferata nach rafis das ift rafis	12
2	entum papuleon fecundū nicholaum.iiij. lot.	Vngentum album cum camphore fcd’ m rafis zwey	12
3	vud terbentin vnd die andern stuck gepuluert.	Vngentum album das ift ein weiße falb nach	12
4	frifch fey fo prauch ein falb genannt	vngentū albū die heilt darnach gar pald den	11
5	auf gegoffen vō der hōhe od’ mit	vngentū albū vnd papuleō gefalbt wie vor fo	12
6	kelten vñ derrent meßigklich als rofen wegerich	vngentū albū fecundū Rafis mit Ganfler vñ ander	12
7	die wund gereyniget mit vngentum fuftum oder	vngentum apoftolicum vnd vngentum fuftum gleich vil oder	12
8	vnd reinige ym auch die wunden mit	vngentum apoftolicum. Wan dife falb reiniget all wunden	12
9	fleifch wūchß.fo reinige es auß mit	vngentum apoftolicum fcd’ m Auicennam. vnd fo fy	12
10	dartzū fchlahen fo werd fy gereiniget mit	vngentū apoftolicū.fcd’ m Auicenna.vnd darnach fo	12

11	der wunden wuchs so reinige fy mit	vngentum apofolium fed' m Auicennā als ich im	12
12	vnnd rier es biß es kalt wirt. «	Vngentum apofolorū nach dem vnd es Auicenna letzet	12
13	zū begerüg d' wachfunge. als do ift	vngentū apofolorū fed' m Auicennā. In dē vier	12
14	do müdficiret vñ fleifch macht wachfen. od'	vngentū aureum fed' m anthidotariū me od' das	12
15	ein falb darauß gemacht darnach gefleifchet mitt	vngentum aureum fed' m mefue. Vnd die falben	12
16	< Das ander capitel des fybenden tractats > «	Vngentum aurum nach dem antidotario mefue das do	12
17	werd fy gefleifchet mit vngentū fuftū oder	vngentū aurū. nach dē Antidotario Mefue. als ich	12
18	buck. gamillen blümē fein cle od' mit	vngentū bafilich od' fuftū. Ift aber die entrichtüg	12
19	letzten thū den canffer darzū ein gepuluert.	Vngentum bafilicon magnum nach dem anthidotario mefue ift	12
20	difes magft du nemmen eyn falben genannt	vngentū citrinū. Difes vngent geftrichen wo die haut	11
21	genützet foll werdē zū den falben genēnet	vngentū damit man heylet gewere vñ wunē. Itē	11
22	wirt gefezt von Rogerio. vñ das ift	vngentum de vernbus. Ein falb gemacht von den	12
23	iii. Capitel des vierden tractatz > «Nymm	vngentum dialthea vier lot. Papuleon dreü lot. Entten	12
24	vñ trucken wirt fo falb yn mit	vngentum dyalthea gar wol. vñ reib yms auch	12
25	ē. iij. lot. GEbranntten weine. iij. lot.	Vngentū dyalthea. ij. lot. vndereinand' zerlaßen vnw	12
26	bruftmitt buttern oder mit einer falben genaht	vngentū dylathe. Darnach fol man nützen pillen von	11
27	macht wachfen. Im fünfftē folst du haben	vngentū egipciacū damit zū corrodieren vñ refoluierē dz	12
28	vñ behalte fy gleich einer weiffen falben. «	Vngentū egrvpciacū. das do ift gefzt von Galieno.	12
29	mit vngentum fuftum oder vngentum apofolicum vnd	vngentum fuftum gleich vil oder mit mel rofarum	12
30	tractatz. darnach werd die wund gereyniget mit	vngentum fuftum oder vngentum apofolicum vnd vngentum	12
31	Auicennā. In dē vier dē foltdu habē	vngentū fuftū. daz do müdficiret vñ fleifch macht	12
32	reiniget. vñ darnach werd fy gefleifchet mit	vngentū fuftū oder vngentū aurū. nach dē Antidotario	12
33	am leib fo nütz diß yetz genannt	vngentū ix. tag nach einand' fy vergend vñ	11
34	wundē vor hitzen vnd zūfellen mit difem	vngentum . «Nym nacht fchatten fafft od' hauß wurtz.	12
35	< Das. ii Capitel des fibenden Tractats > «	Vngentū papuleon nach dem Anthidotario vnd Nicolao. Wie	12
36	mirtilber vñ yede falb mach alfo. «Nymm	vngentum papuleon fecundū nicholaum. iij. lot. Vngen	12
37	vnder einander bey den feüre. Dißift dann	vngentū populeonis.	11

38	dienet zū vil fachen .vñ wirt geheiffen	vngentū populeonis .vñ wirt gemachte von den augen	11
39	werd alfo gemachte in der apotecken. Recipe	vngentum populeum.z.ß.Olei mandragora.z.j.	12
40	kraut wirt genützet zū ettlichen falben genennet	vngentum .vnd funderlichen in das vngent marciaciō von	11
41	wär tödtlich. Vnd darüb wiß das diß	vngentū von roß öl vñ roß hünig gemacht	12
42	einem mörfel stein.nach der form eines	vngentum . Vñ nent dife artzney krafft von got	12

Table 75 shows 44 concordances for *vngentum* ‘oil, salve’ and an example of a category A entry is 34 in which the definite, dative article *diesem* ‘this’ is used before the term. Example 18 is an example of category B in which *vngentū* appears in isolation. Example 24 shows category C with the collocation *vngentum dyalthea* ‘marshmallow ointment.’ Example 43 shows *vngentum* in a longer Latin phrase. The mod. Ger. neut. n. *Unguentum* ‘unguent’ is listed under *ungént* in both Lexer’s Middle High German Dictionary and in Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm’s New High German Dictionary as stemming from Lat. *ungentum* ‘oil, salve’ (cf. “DWB” & “LEX”). Ger. neut. n. *vngent* is also a prevalent form in *GeMedIC* and must have been a competing term alongside *vngentum* of which the latter prevailed. The DWDS shows the usage of Ger. *Unguentum* as starting to trend upward in the beginning of 17th century, peaking toward the end of the century, and then dropping in usage after the turn of the 18th century (“DWDS” 2021j). Today it is used in specific pharmaceutical contexts. Concordance lines for *vngentum* appear in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11) and *Chirurgia* (12). Because of its multiple uses as both a foreign and loan word in multiple texts, it is possible to say Ger. neut. n. *vngent* is going through a period of transition in the 15th century.

After a more in depth etymological and usage analysis of the 11 words that make up the category A, B, C, & D, namely *bellirici* ‘bastard myrobalan,’ *draganti* ‘tragacantha,’ *febres* ‘fever,’ *galbanū* ‘galbanum,’ *masticis* ‘mastic,’ *mater* ‘source,’ *olibanum* ‘frankincense,’ *scamonea* ‘scammony,’ *storax* ‘medicinal styrax,’ *tamariscus* ‘salt cedar,’ and *vngentum* ‘oil, salve’ listed in detail above yield the following results:

Table 76: Terms in Category A, B, C, & D on the foreign word <--> loan word continuum

Terms in Category A, B, C, & D on the foreign word ↔ loan word continuum		
closer to a foreign word	possibly in flux	closer to a loan word
–	<i>draganti</i> ‘tragacantha’ <i>febres</i> ‘fever’ <i>galbanū</i> ‘galbanum’ <i>mafticis/maftick/maftix</i> ‘mastic’ <i>mater</i> ‘source’ <i>olibanum</i> ‘frankincense’ <i>vngentum</i> ‘oil, salve’	<i>storax</i> ‘medicinal styrax’ <i>tamarifcus</i> ‘salt cedar’

Table 76 shows the borrowed words in *GeMedIC* that each appear with a German article or declension, stand alone without any article, coincide with another Latin word, and appear in longer instances of Latin with three words or more and where they appear on the foreign word ↔ loan word continuum. Because of the fluid nature of how these words are used in the corpus, it is assumed that they are in the process of becoming part of the German lexicon and would appear in the middle of the continuum. After a qualitative analysis of the concordances and looking up the terms in etymological resources, the majority of the presumptions are confirmed. Aside from *storax* ‘medicinal styrax’ and *tamarifcus* ‘salt cedar’ having a usage closer to those of loan words, the majority of the words acted as predicted. The borrowed words *draganti* ‘tragacantha,’ *galbanū* ‘galbanum,’ *mafticis/maftick/maftix* ‘mastic,’ *mater* ‘source,’ *olibanum* ‘frankincense,’ and *vngentum* ‘oil, salve’ all appear to be in a state of transition during this time period.²¹⁷ That said, no conclusions can be drawn for *bellirici* ‘bastard myrobalan’ and *scamonea* ‘scammony’ as the examples only stem from one text and there is no evidence for the word in the resources used aside from once in the MWB for *bellirici* and in the DWDS for *scamonea*. Of course, there are many other words from the foreign and loan word list outside of those listed above that show language in transition, but this trial study shows a quantitative followed by a qualitative review of how to extract this kind of data from a raw text corpus.

²¹⁷ Another point of interest here is that of the eleven loan words in the ABCD category above, four are found in collocations using the term *gumi/gummi*, a term used to mean Ger. neut. n. *Harz* ‘resin’ (Habermann 1996: 24), namely *draganti* ‘tragacantha,’ *mafticis* ‘mastic,’ *olibanum* ‘frankincense,’ and *storax* ‘medicinal styrax.’

7.2 Uncovering addressee based on the amount of Latin, text type, and translation status

Determining addressee for vernacular texts printed in a time when only a small portion of the elite is literate may seem straight forward, but the lines in the research are blurred. In the Middle Ages, manuscripts have a definite recipient and are highly individualized in their creation, but with the implementation of the printing press technology comes less regionalization and an increase in readership anonymity (cf. Honemann 1999: 543 and Habermann 2001: 75–76). There is also a shift in literacy rates. Buringh and Van Zanten suspect an increase in literacy in the German speaking area²¹⁸ based on factors such as book consumption and the cost of living, among other factors, to estimate a change from a 9% literacy rate from 1451–1500 to 16% from 1501–1600 (Buringh et al. 2009: 421). For these reasons, instead of preemptively designating addressee categories to each text, this study will instead use corpus linguistic methods to aid in determining addressee. What is known about the use of Latin in the 15th century is that it is the prestige language of the scholarly written word throughout Europe. If we assume quantitatively, for example, that the texts in *GeMedIC* with the most Latin are aimed at doctors, scholars, and clergy whereas those with limited Latin are intended for the lay or tradesperson, either the lay reader or meant to be read aloud, this textual variation can be used as a productive starting point in ascertaining addressee before further qualitative analysis. This section first measures the Latin incorporated into these mainly vernacular texts, relativizes these measurements, and then arranges the texts from those with the least to those with the greatest amount of Latin. These findings are then employed to make hypotheses on the text's addressee while simultaneously exploring these hypotheses with further qualitative inquiries. Finally, the texts are rearranged according to text type and translation status to determine if either of these factors play a role in the amount of Latin within the text.

To achieve an overview of the degree to which Latin is present in these vernacular texts, the frequency of the Latin suffix *-um* is measured in each text. Robins (2017) also uses Ger. suf. *-um* as a reference point for comparison, because the...

...suffix represents the genitive plural in most declensions and can additionally depict the accusative as well as the occasional nominative or vocative singular. This particular nominal suffix was not only useful because of its prevalence in texts, but also because it generated the least German hits.

(Robins 2017: 183)

²¹⁸ Referred to in their study as “Germany.”

The frequency results appear in Table 77 below:

Table 77: Relativized instances of Latin *-um* in the corpus

Key #	Short title	Tokens	Latin <i>-um</i> tokens	Relative frequency ²¹⁹
1	<i>Kinderbüchlein</i>	13362	12	0.9
2	<i>Pestelentz frey</i>	583	0	0
3	<i>Arzneibuch</i>	65789	185	2.8
4	<i>Regimen sanitates</i>	25335	19	0.7
5	<i>Buechlin²²⁰ von dem sterbenden menschen</i>	26739	3	0.1
6	<i>Weintraktat</i>	9835	5	0.5
7	<i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalенаe</i>	1192	3	2.5
8	<i>Practica von Paris</i>	1619	0	0
9	<i>Regiment der pestilentz</i>	10760	59	5.5
10	<i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i>	3075	1	0.3
11	<i>Gart der Gesundheit</i>	160025	1253	7.8
12	<i>Chirurgia</i>	98581	679	6.9

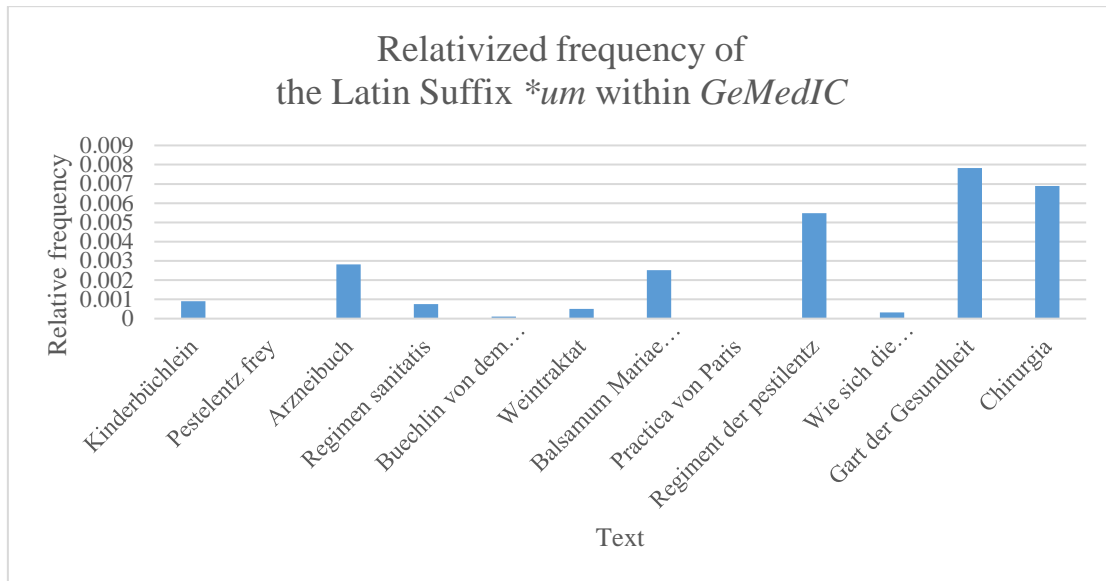
The data in the table above are obtained by querying **um*, **vm*, **ũ* and **ṽ*.²²¹ The first column shows the text's key number and the following lists the short title. The third column shows the number of tokens in the text. The 4th column lists the number of Latin *-um* tokens generated by making the query. The German hits are deleted from the list of occurrences manually (e.g., Ger. adv. *kaum* 'hardly'). The final column in Table 77 shows the relative frequency of the Latin *-um* hits across all texts in *GeMedIC* (i.e., Latin *-um* Tokens/Tokens). Figure 33 below visualizes these results:

²¹⁹ Frequencies here are scaled to occurrences per 1000 tokens.

²²⁰ Appearing as *Büchlin* in the actual title.

²²¹ The most frequent hits are **um* and **ũ*.

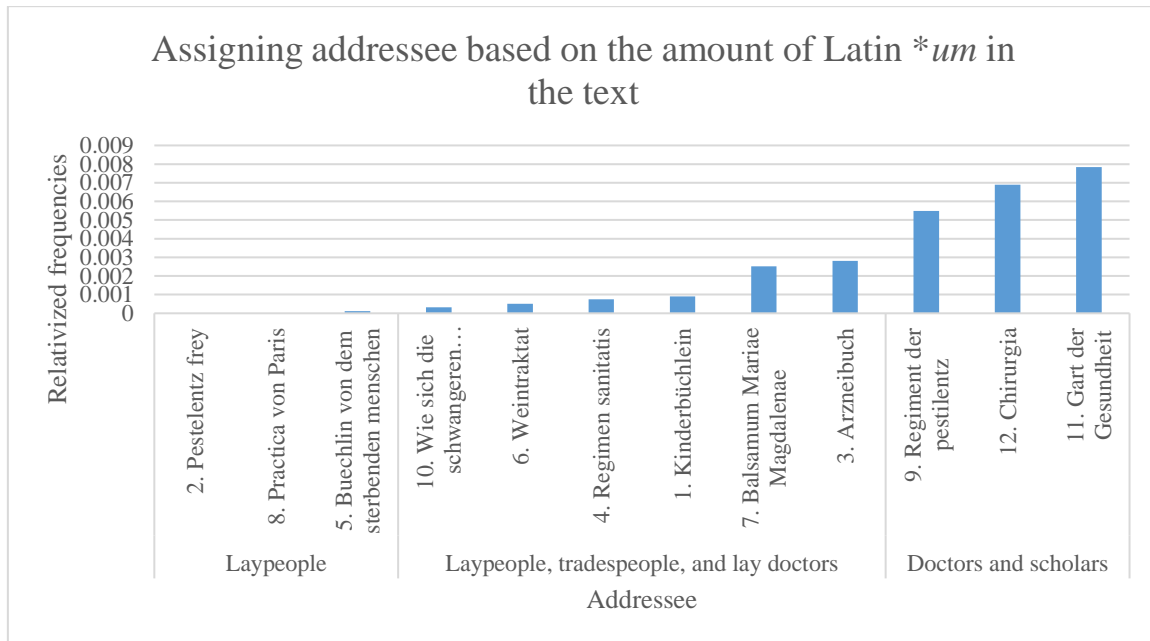
Figure 33: Relative frequency of the Latin suffix *-um* within *GeMedIC*



Based on the relative frequencies, we can assume that the most Latin can be found in *Gart der Gesundheit* followed by *Chirurgia* and *Regiment der pestilentz*. *Arzneibuch* and *Balsamum Maria Magdalenae* use Latin a little less, and the least Latin is found in *Kinderbüchlein*, *Weintraktat*, and *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen*. No Latin *-um* suffixes are found in *Pestelentz frey*, *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* or *Practica von Paris*.

Figure 34 takes the data from the previous chart and arranges the texts in *GeMedIC* from those with the least amount of Latin *-um* hits to the greatest and uses the data to make addressee predictions. Laypeople make up one addressee group; laypeople, tradespeople, and lay doctors the next; and finally doctors and scholars.

Figure 34: Assigning addressee based on the amount of Latin *um in the text



If we assume that the chart shows a continuum with a low amount of Latin meaning the addressee is a layperson and a high amount a doctor or scholar, we can make some hypotheses. For example, *Pestelentz frey*, *Practica von Paris*, and *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* have no or next to no instances of the Latin suf. *-um* and could be categorized as for laypeople. *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen benehmen sollen*, *Weintraktat*, *Regimen sanitatis*, *Kinderbüchlein*, *Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae*, and *Arzneibuch* have a little Latin, making it probable their intended audience is laypeople, tradespeople, or a lay doctor. *Regiment der pestelentz*, *Chirurgia*, and *Gart der Gesundheit* include the most Latin and are probably intended for a doctor or scholar.

It is now time to analyze these hypotheses by examining the texts more closely. *Pestelentz frey*, *Practica von Paris*, and *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* fall under the laypeople category. Andree's *Vil menschen weren der pestelentz frey* on the plague is dated to 1476 and written in verse. It is a short work consisting of just two columns originally composed in ENHG and, due to its rhyming nature, can easily be categorized as intended for laypeople. This assumption is validated by prevailing assumptions such as the following by Taavitsainen (e.d.) (2004):

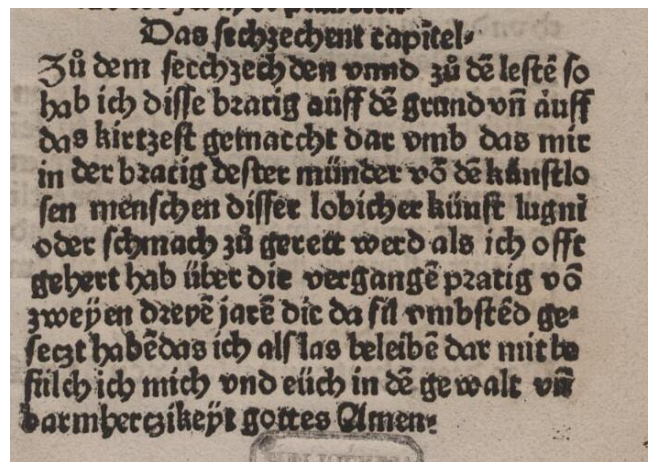
In the Middle Ages, verse provided a more elementary mode of expression than prose, which is more sophisticated and associated with philosophy and higher learning. Rhymes were easy to memorise and had links with oral culture. Earlier studies on the transmission of *The Form of the Living* in verse and prose established different audiences for the two modes; prose is for the learned (Blake 1974).

(Taavitsainen 2004: 38–39)

Although there are not any Lat. *-um* concordance hits in *Pestelentz frey*, there is some multilingualism. This includes the terms *pullulas vite* (Lat. ‘life pills’), *thiriaca* (Gr. *theriaka* ‘antidote’), *Bolfuarmenus* (Lat. *bolus armenicus* ‘Armenian bole’), and Lat. *terra sigillata* ‘medicinal earth, earth from Lemnos used for ailments’ (“MEC”). If this text is intended for laypeople, the question here is how prevalent the above terminology is in the everyday, lay lexicon or if it is used as a stylistic choice in the poem.

The lay addressee assignment also seems correctly placed for *Practica von Paris*, as the text constitutes *Gebrauchsliteratur* ‘consumer literature’ concentrating mainly on horoscope and not on remedies and diagnoses. The author also states in the final paragraph the reason why he wrote such a short text is “vmb das mir in der bratig dester münder vō dē künstlofen menschen differ lobicher künst lugnī oder schmach zū gerett werd” (pictured in Figure 35) or ‘in order to save the mouths of the unscientific people from lies or opprobrium about this praiseworthy science.’ This shows the author’s intended audience is, in fact, the layperson. The quote is pictured in Figure 35 below:

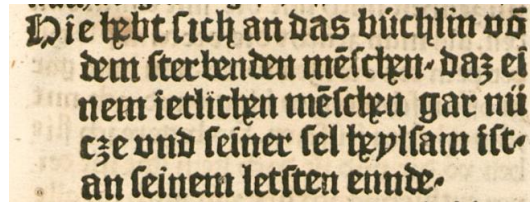
Figure 35: Final paragraph in *Practica von Paris*



(“Practica von Paris” 1487: 21)

The final text in the layperson category, *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*, is religious in nature giving insights into thoughts before death and instructions on comforting someone with prayer—advice meant for everyone. This usefulness for everyone is also indicated in the text as the title is introduced, confirming its intention for the layperson:

Figure 36: Introductory text in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*

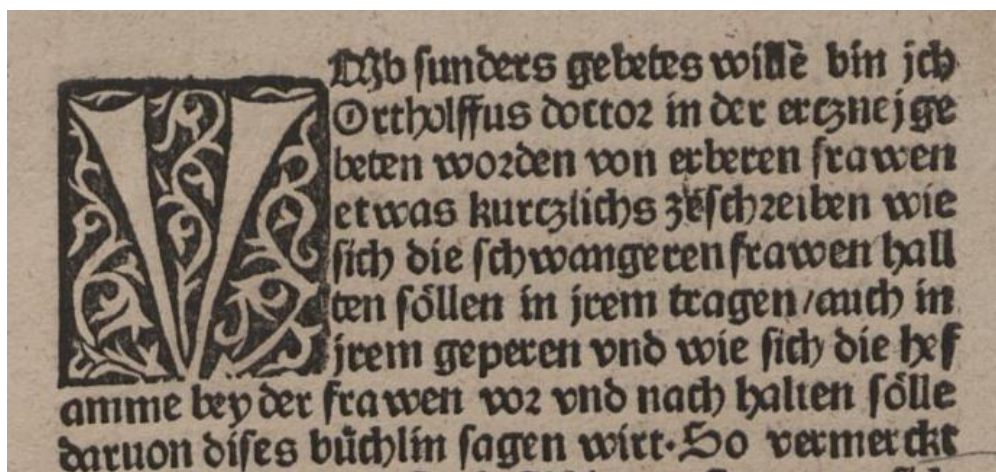


<p>Hie hebt sich an das büchlin vō dem sterbenden mēschen . daz einem ietlichen mēschen gar nütze vnd seiner sel heylsam ist . an seinem letzten ennde .</p>	<p>Here begins the little book on the death of people . which is for every person of use and healing for his soul . at his last end .</p>
---	--

(“Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen” 1482: 10)

Texts falling under the next, transitional category as being intended for laypeople, tradespeople, or lay doctors include *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen*, *Weintraktat*, *Regimen sanitatis*, *Kinderbüchlein*, *Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaee*, and *Arzneibuch*. *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* ‘How pregnant women should carry themselves before, during and after birth,’ also listed under *Disz biechlin sagt wie sich die schwangern frawen halten sullen vor der gepurt in der gepurt vnd nach der gepurd* ‘This book says how pregnant women should carry/conduct themselves before the birth, during the birth and after birth,’ like its name implies, is directed at pregnant women. Baierland (ca. 1477–1478) also addresses his addressees outright in the incunable’s first page of text:

Figure 37: First page of text in Baierland’s *Wie sich die schwangern frawen halten sollen*



(Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 8)

Table 78: Translation of the first page of text in *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen halten sollen*

<p>VMb funders gebetes willē bin jch Ortholfus doctor in der ercznej gebeten worden von erberen frauen etwas kurezlichs zefchreiben wie sich die schwangeren frauen hallten fōllen in jrem tragen / auch in jrem geperen vnd wie sich die hef amme bey der frauen vor vnd nach halten fōlle daruon difes bŭchlin fagen wirt .</p>	<p>Per request I Ortolfus doctor in medicine asked by women in labor to write something short on what pregnant women should do when carrying a child / and also in birth and what midwives should do for the women before and after that is what this little book will say</p>
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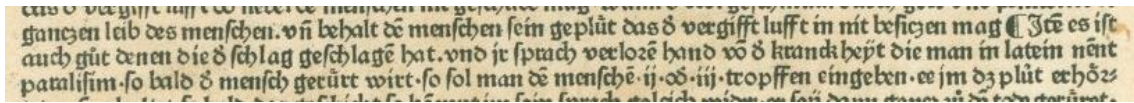
The table above shows Baierland stating specifically that he is writing the text for pregnant women and for midwives making the categorization of this text accurate.

The categorization of *Weintraktat* appears appropriate, as well, as its contents are not only useful for the tradespeople interested in the preservation of beer and wine, but also for the lay doctor as the text includes information on medicinal wines. The contents of *Regimen sanitatis* concentrate more on the preservation of health rather than on remedies which also makes the case that the text is aimed more toward the lay reader. However, because of its didactic tone and citation of multiple experts such as Avicenna, it is also probable that the text is an educational book for lay doctors.

Assigning *Kinderbüchlein* to the center category for laypeople, tradespeople, and lay doctors in Figure 34 is also reasonable upon further examination of the text. Because Metlinger’s work concentrates on the practical aspects of child-rearing one can assume that this incunable is for the layperson ready to apply the knowledge to their everyday lives. That said, because he also references multiple experts in the field such as Hippocrates, Rhases, and more, one can assume that the intended audience should have some basic medical knowledge such as lay doctors.

There are only three tokens for the Lat. suf. *-um* in *Balsamum Mariae Magdalенаe* and they are all the same type, namely Lat. *oleum* ‘oil,’ and name a specific kind of oil. This means using this suffix as a gauge for the Latin in this particular text is not as revealing, so one needs to take a closer look at the contents. Upon doing so, it becomes apparent that the Latin occurring in the text is also defined as in the following example on paralysis:

Figure 38: Excerpt from *Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae* showing in-text translation:



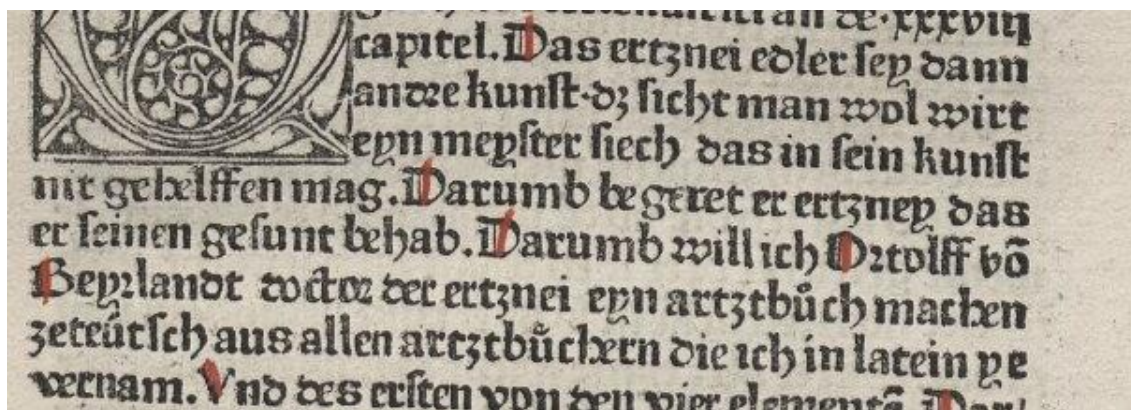
[...]
[...]¶Itē es ist auch güt denen die schlag geschlagē hat . vñd jr sprach verlorē hand vō krankheyt die man in latein nēnt paralifim. [...]
[...]
[...]¶Likewise it is also good for those who have a stroke . and lost their speech from an illness that is called paralysis in Latin [...]

(“Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae” 1490: 2)

In the case above, the symptoms are described, and the reader is told this ‘paralysis’ is called *paralifim* in Latin. This kind of in-text translation makes a good case for this document being intended for the layperson and occurs throughout the text.²²² However, the content is so specific, it could be intended for the lay doctor, as well. This makes *Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae*’s central placement in Figure 34 a suitable fit.

The kind of in-text definition or translation that *Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae* employs is also prevalent in *Arzneibuch* and is addressed in both 7.3 *In-text translation* and 7.5 *Code-switching*. In-text translation makes the layperson a probable candidate as the addressee for *Arzneibuch* and, as Figure 39 shows, is in fact Ortolff’s intended audience:

Figure 39: First page of Ortolff’s *Arzneibuch*



²²² More on in-text translation can be found in Section 7.3.

[...] Das ertzney edler fey dann
 andre kunft . dz ficht man wol wirt
 eyn meyster fiech das in fein kunft
 nit gehelffen mag . Darumb begeret er ertzney das
 er feinen gefunt behab . Darumb will ich Ortolff vō
 Beyrlandt doctor der ertzney eyn artztbüch machen
 Zeteútfch aus allen artztbüchern die ich in latein ye
 vernam . [...]

[...] Because medicine is more precious
 than other sciences/arts . the impact of a
 doctor getting sick and that no one in his area of study
 can help . That is why he desires medicine that
 lets him keep his health . That's why I, Ortolff vō
 Beyrlandt doctor of medicine am compiling a pharmacopeia
 in German comprised of all the pharmacopeia that I have examined in Latin

(Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 16)

In addition to the aforementioned layperson, because the information in *Arzneibuch* is on specific medical topics and cites multiple medical scholars, the addressee could also be the lay doctor. That said, after researching the history of this text, it becomes apparent that this incunable is an extremely popular remedy-book and is actually quite popular as a manuscript before this particular copy is printed in 1477. It could not only be found in doctor's libraries, but also was in the monasteries and on the bookshelves of the wealthy layperson (Taavitsainen (e.d.) 2004: 38; Baierland and Koenig 2020: 103). This may highlight the difference between actual audience and intended audience or perhaps *Arzneibuch* constitutes a text truly meant for all: the laypeople, lay scholars, and doctors. Seen in this way, *Arzneibuch's* placement in Figure 34, between the category for *Laypeople, tradespeople, and lay doctors* and the category *Doctors and scholars* may be fitting.

Three texts in the final category list *Doctors and scholars* as addressees. These texts include *Regiment der pestilentz*, *Chirurgia*, and *Gart der Gesundheit*. It is understandable that *Regiment der pestilentz* is in this category because in addition to the Latin sources Ambrosius Jung credits, the text gives specific details useful to doctors on symptoms for pestilence, its contraction, and preventative measures. If referencing medical authority serves as an indicator of a scholarly addressee, one need only to examine the title page of the incunable in Figure 40 in which Ambrosius' high status as a doctor is referenced twice; there he also cites his sources for the text as “außgezogen auß den bewärttn vñ weyliften alten gſchriſſten der artzney” or ‘pulled from the esteemed and wise older scripts of medicine’ (Jung 1494: 5):

Figure 40: Title page in Amborius Jung's *Regiment der Pestilenz*



(Jung 1494: 5)

The incunable *Chirurgia* gives insight on medical procedures specific to surgeons—the doctors this text addresses and therefore appears to be assigned to the correct category. *Gart der Gesundheit* generally lists the names of its entries in Arabic, German, Greek, and Latin, translations making it so that even the layperson could understand.²²³ That said, because of the book's specified herbal knowledge, it is reasonable to assume that scholars and doctors are the addressees. Also, the sheer length of *Gart der Gesundheit* would make it nearly impossible for a common person to afford and in all likelihood would have been on the shelf of a monastery or a very wealthy patrician. If *Gart der Gesundheit* is not intended for doctors and scholars, it would be for a wealthy and not a common layperson.

The results above show that the initial sequence and labeling of addressee in Figure 34 as a good starting point. Figure 41 below keeps the same sequence but adjusts the labels to match the results of the qualitative analysis.

²²³ *Gart der Gesundheit* could be copying the style of Odo Magdunensis' late 11th-century *Macer floridus* which also "included many Latin terms for plant names, but in most cases, the vernacular equivalents were also named" (Schmid 2015: 149).

Figure 41: Addressee in GeMedIC based on the amount of Latin *um in the text

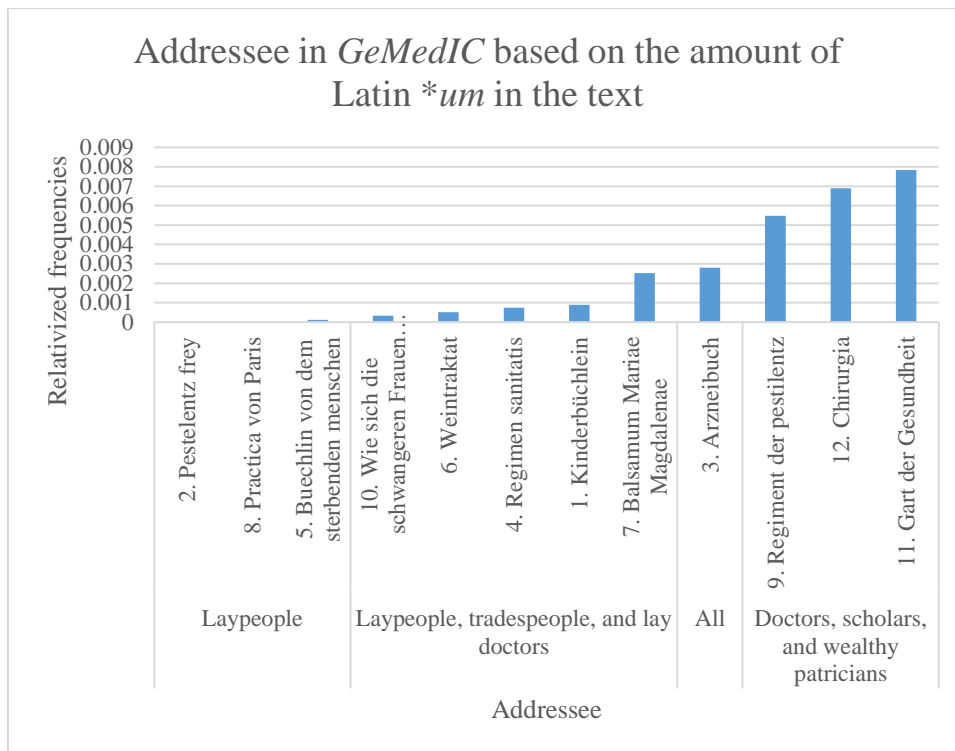


Figure 41 shows the texts *Pestelentz frey*, *Practica von Paris*, and *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* as addressed toward laypeople. *Wie sich die schwangeren frauen benehmen sollen*, *Weintraktat*, *Regimen sanitatis*, *Kinderbüchlein*, and *Balsamum Mariae Magdalena* make up a transitional category addressed either to laypeople, tradespeople, and lay doctors. *Arzneibuch* is no longer part of this category and is instead listed as being written for everyone. *Regiment der pestelentz*, *Chirurgia*, and *Gart der Gesundheit* do in fact seem to be aimed at doctors or scholars, but after a qualitative analysis it also seems warranted to add wealthy patricians to the category.

It is now evident that measuring the amount of Latin within a text in *GeMedIC* can help to determine the addressee. The next part of the analysis takes the same Latin frequency numbers to test if arranging the texts according to medical text type or translation status leads to any other insights on addressee.

Not only determining addressee, but also assigning text types to ENHG texts is a complex topic with many factors that need to be considered. For example, in Reichmann and Wegera's (1988) *Frühneuhochdeutsches Lesebuch* 'Early New High German Reader' they list their text type classification system as taking the following into account:

1. the physical concept of time (when the book is written)
2. the socio-historical concept of time (regardless of the time it is published)
3. the physical concept of space (going hand-in-hand with time)
4. the socio-historical concept of space (going hand-in-hand with time)
5. the role social class plays in texts
6. various, often unique, or accidental, circumstances that occur during the production of texts
7. the different groups the texts belong to
8. all possible aspects of the form of the texts (whether they be lexical, grammatical, stylistic, genre-specific, contextual, etc.)
9. the length of the text
10. content-related aspects
11. text reception

(cf. Reichmann and Wegera 1988 and Reichmann 1966: 122–123)

As the list above shows, there are multiple components to take into account when assigning incunabula a text type;²²⁴ however, as a starting point, this study assigns text type based on criterium 10 alone, namely content-related aspects, and uses the chapter structure of Sudhoff 1908 to assign the incunabula an overarching text type. Table 79 gives an overview of this basic categorization:

Table 79: Text types in GeMedIC arranged according to Sudhoff's categorization

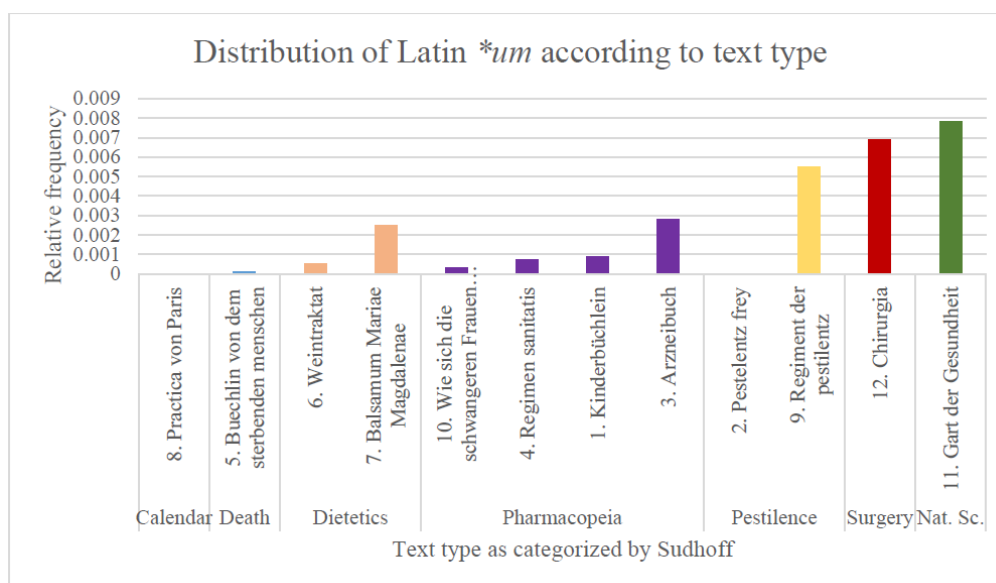
Text # in GeMedIC	Text	Sudhoff's categorization / Text type based on content
1	<i>Kinderbüchlein</i>	Ärztliches Volksbuch 'Pharmacopeia'
3	<i>Arzneibuch</i>	
4	<i>Regimen sanitates</i>	
10	<i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen vor, in und nach der Geburt</i>	
2	<i>Pestregiment</i>	Pestschriften 'Plague writing'
9	<i>Regiment der pestilentz</i>	
5	<i>Büchlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i>	Sterben, Tod, "Versehen;" Totentänze 'Passing away, death, "accidents;" dances of death'
6	<i>Weintraktat</i>	Zur Diätetik und Körperpflege 'Dietetics and personal hygiene'
7	<i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalенаe</i>	

²²⁴ Hartweg and Wegera (2005) list the different ENHG text types as authoritative, amusing, campaigning, documenting, didactic, educational, informative, instructive, or socially binding (Hartweg 2005: 105–107). Robins uses this same categorization (Robins 2017: 182).

8	<i>Practica von Paris</i>	<i>Kalender. Aderlaßkalender und Verwandtes: Kalender</i> ‘Calendars. Blood-letting calendars and related: calendars’
11	<i>Gart der Gesundheit</i>	<i>Naturwissenschaftliche Volksbücher, zur Heilkunde in näherer Beziehung: Lebens-, Welt- und Weisheits-Spiegel; Problemata</i> ‘Natural science chapbooks, related to medicine: Mirrors of life, the world, and wisdom; problems’
12	<i>Chirurgia</i>	<i>Hieronymus Brunschwigs Schriften für Wundärzte</i> ‘Hieronymus Brunschwig’s texts for surgeons’

The texts stem from seven different categories, namely *Ärztliches Volksbuch* ‘Pharmacopeia,’ *Pestschriften* ‘Plague writing,’ *Sterben, Tod, “Versehen;” Totentänze* ‘Passing away, death, “accidents;” dances of death,’ *Zur Diätetik und Körperpflege* ‘Dietetics and personal hygiene,’ *Kalender. Aderlaßkalender und Verwandtes: Kalender* ‘Calendars. Blood-letting calendars and related: calendars,’ *Naturwissenschaftliche Volksbücher, zur Heilkunde in näherer Beziehung: Lebens-, Welt- und Weisheits-Spiegel; Problemata* ‘Natural science chapbooks, related to medicine: Mirrors of life, the world, and wisdom; problems,’ and *Hieronymus Brunschwigs Schriften für Wundärzte* ‘Hieronymus Brunschwig’s texts for surgeons.’ The following table arranges the incunabula according to text type (i.e., the chapter organization in Sudhoff 1908) and shows the same relative frequencies of Lat. suf. *-um* concordances used earlier in the study.

Figure 42: Distribution of Latin **um* in GeMedIC according to text type



The topic *Calendar* does not include any Latin *-um* occurrences. Calendars at the time are much like modern-day horoscopes and considered *Gebrauchsliteratur* ‘consumer literature’ meant for laypeople and this addressee fits well with the lack of Latin in *Practica von Paris*. The text type *Death* only has a few Latin *-um* instances. As previously stated, *Buechlin von dem sterbenden Menschen* is more religious in nature and discusses prayer and thoughts before death, something also meant for common use, making the low amount of Latin expected. The text types *Dietetics* and *Pharmacopeia* have more Latin than the first two categories, but never exceed a relative frequency of 0.003. As previously shown in Figure 41, all the texts of this text type except *Arzneibuch* fall under the *Layperson, Tradesperson, or Lay Doctor* category. *Arzneibuch* is directed at all categories. It is also anticipated that all these categories have at least some Latin and *Arzneibuch* has the most. Excluding the text *Pestelentz frey*, the topics *Pestilence, Surgery, and Natural Science* have the highest relative frequencies with *Regiment der pestilentz* at just above 0.005, *Surgery (Chirurgia)* at just under 0.007, and *Natural Sciences (Gart der Gesundheit)* at just under 0.008; considering the specialized content and larger use of Latin without any translation, it is established in the previous study that these texts are probably aimed at doctors and scholars. That these texts are highly specialized bodes well assuming these addressees. *Pestelentz frey* is the outlier. It is a humorous poem that discusses measures to combat pestilence. This poem is meant to be read aloud. The question is whether the amount of Latin used in the text is common knowledge at the time or whether its application is a stylistic choice.

Due to sample size, no overarching tendencies in this study can stand alone as generalizations about the text types, but the results do suggest that the more specialized medical text types requiring academic jargon, such as those on pestilence, surgery, and natural science, contain more Latin and therefore are aimed at doctors and scholars, whereas topics meant for common consumers, such as calendars and death, contain less.

Finally, the same Lat. suf. *-um* frequencies will be used when arranging the texts according to being (A) an original German composition or (B) a translation of a Latin template to see if translation status plays a role on the amount of Latin within the texts. To do this, more information on the texts’ authors is needed. However, in addition to the complexity of assigning a 15th-century text an addressee and a text type, it can also be difficult to pinpoint the author. Along with some anonymous compositions, authors from

this period tend to borrow extensively and summarize works of others without citation. Take, for example, what Sudhoff (1908) states in his writing on *Regimen sanitatis*:

Was läßt sich denn nun über den Verfasser dieses Buches „von der ordnung der gesuntheit“ sagen, soweit man im ausgehenden Mittelalter überhaupt von „Verfasser“ sprechen kann, zu einer Zeit als der Begriff des geistigen Eigentums fast völlig vergessen gewesen zu sein scheint.

‘What does this tell us about the author of the book “The Order of Health,” insofar as someone can talk about “Authors” at all in the end of the Middle Ages, a time in which the concept of intellectual property seems almost entirely forgotten.’

(Sudhoff 1908: 14)

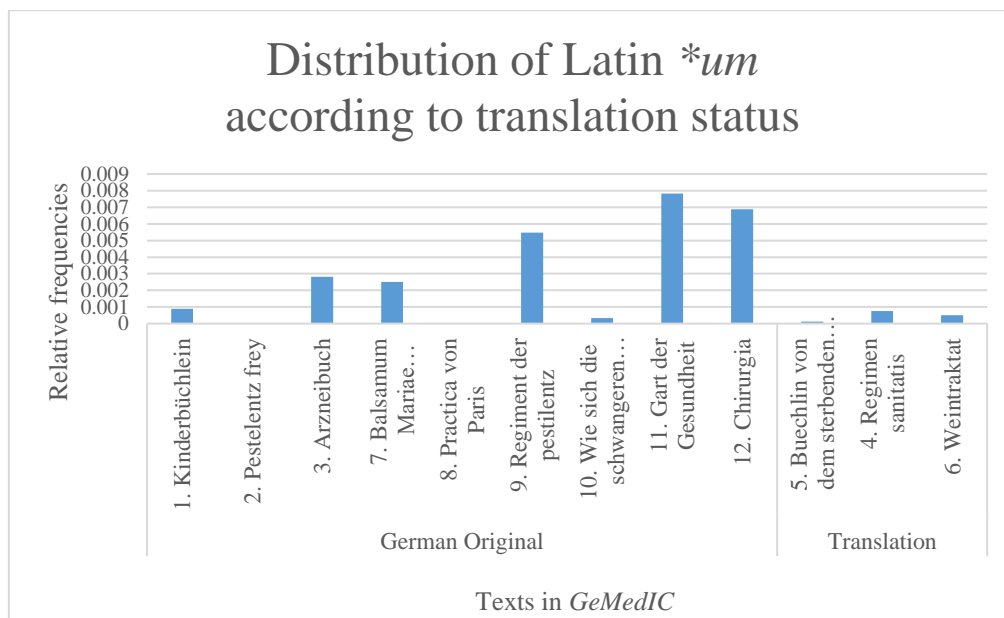
Adding to the complexity, the history of certain texts can be unclear making it difficult to know if they represent vernacular texts or translations. Latin works tend to be paraphrased, that is roughly translated, for the common man (cf. Habermann 2011: 613–614). For these reasons, multiple steps are made to categorize the texts as either a translation or non-translation in *GeMedIC*. First, literature specific to the history of each text is consulted (See Chapter 3.2 *Corpus* for more detailed information on the individual texts). During this step it then becomes apparent that there are limitations on literature for certain texts (e.g., *Practica von Paris*) making more action necessary. The next step is inspecting the corpus for wording that gives insights into authorship. This is accomplished by searching for Ger. 1 pron. *ich* ‘I’ which is found in all *GeMedIC* texts aside from text 6 (*Weintraktat*) and 7 (*Balsamum Mariae Magdaleneae*). It is only after examining the concordances more closely for text 5 (*Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*) that it becomes apparent that *ich* is not identifying the author specifically. Finally, the introduction and conclusion of each text are consulted to see if the author is referenced or if these excerpts state outright that the text is a translation. This triangulation of steps results in Table 80 which takes the information obtained and divides the texts in *GeMedIC* into translations and German compositions.

Table 80: Translations and German compositions in GeMedIC

Translations	German compositions
4 <i>Regiment sanitatis</i>	1 <i>Kinderbüchlein</i>
5 <i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i>	2 <i>Pestelentz frey</i>
6 <i>Weintraktat</i>	3 <i>Arzneibuch</i>
	7 <i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalenae</i>
	8 <i>Practica von Paris</i> ²²⁵
	9 <i>Regiment der pestilentz</i>
	10 <i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen</i>
	11 <i>Gart der Gesundheit</i>
	12 <i>Chirurgia</i>

The table above shows that translations include text 4 (*Regiment sanitatis*), text 5 (*Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*), and text 6 (*Weintraktat*). The remaining 9 texts are authored in German, albeit with many relying heavily on Latin sources. Figure 43 shows the same relativized numbers of the Lat. suf. *-um* in each text from the prior two studies in this section and then arranges texts according to being either German original compositions or translations of a Latin template to gain more insights into addressee.

Figure 43: Distribution of Latin **um* in GeMedIC according to translation status



²²⁵ Although the format of a *Kalender* stems from the Lat. *calendarium* and shows “treatises on Aristotelian cosmology, the twelve signs of the zodiac, and the seven planets” (Brévert 1988: 312), after a qualitative analysis of the text and because other German calendars are printed and in circulation at and before this time such as a *Teutsch Kalender* in 1481 (See Brévert 1988: 314) and *Practica von Paris* does not employ any Latin ending in *-um*, it is considered a German composition.

The information in the table above does not show overwhelming correlation between the number of Latin **um* hits and texts being translations or German originals. The category *Translation* does have less Latin than some of the German original texts; so, one could hypothesize, for example, that translations use less Latin because authors are actively trying to translate and in doing so avoid Latin. One could also say that there is a greater number of Latin loans in the German originals because these texts use Latin sources.²²⁶ In any case, these are suppositions and there is not enough information to draw any solid conclusions.

In sum, although there are some insights on addressee based on text type and translation status in *GeMedIC*, assigning addressee seems to be most easily achieved by grouping texts with a similar amount of Latin together. Upon further qualitative analysis, it is found that the readership of the texts in *GeMedIC* exists on a continuum starting with layperson; then layperson, tradespeople, and lay doctor; followed by everyone; and finally, doctors, scholars, and wealthy patricians. There are some additional insights gained by arranging the results according to text type. These results do suggest that more Latin is generally used in text types requiring more specific medical terminology, namely the texts aimed at doctors and scholars which in this study includes texts on surgery, treatment for pestilence, and natural sciences. The least amount of Latin is found in text types meant for the general public, namely in a calendar and in a text on death. There are no overtly apparent trends when comparing texts across translation status, but texts that are translations do not show a high amount of Latin.

7.3 In-text translations

Sections 7.1 *Foreign words, loan words, loan translations, and loan renderings* and Section 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on the amount of Latin, text type, and translation status* explore the variety of loans in the corpus and sociolinguistic factors leading to their use. This section discusses the degree to which Latin is necessary to read a 15th-century vernacular text in *GeMedIC* by investigating examples of in-text translation found in pairs throughout the corpus. This study will use the collocations containing multiple words and phrases used to define, namely the various forms of *heißen* ‘to be called,’ *bedeuten* ‘to mean,’ and the phrase *das ist* ‘that is.’ The term Ger. *genannt* ‘called’ will be omitted

²²⁶ Chapter 7.3 shows that the Latin in these texts does not necessarily impede readership as there is a greater tendency toward the use of in-text translation in these texts.

from the study based on time restriction as the search elicited excessive concordance lines.²²⁷ The collocations will create a list of medical jargon defined directly in the texts and therefore unnecessary to know before reading the incunable. In this section the word pairs, i.e., German translations of a foreign word within in the text, that coincide with these concordance lines are highlighted. Foreign words appear in **bold lavender** and the translation in **bold black** print. These in-text translations are only counted as word pairs if the Latin, Greek, Arabic, or German equivalents are found ± 7 from the node. For instance, even though the following example clearly indicates translation and there may be a German equivalent earlier on in the text, it is removed from the analysis:

- (1) Einer heynmifch der ander **wild** . den **wilden** heiffen die meyster **petrofiliū macedonicum** . vel finonū (Wonnecke 1496: 345)

Example 1 explains that one species (of what specifically is unknown) is domestic and the other wild and names the wild version *petrofiliū macedonicum* ‘Macedonian parsley,’ but because ‘parsley’ does not appear in German ± 7 from the node, the example is omitted.

In some cases, a word in the ± 7 position from the node is clearly part of a compound that represents an in-text translation and is kept. An example is the following:

- (2) vnd hat pletter fam ein kraut dz heyffet zelatein **alexandria** . vñ heyßt es ettlich **wolffs krawt** (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 191)

In Example 2 above *krawt* ‘herb’ is actually +8 from the node, a position otherwise omitted.

Finally, some search terms elicit paraphrased translations that start in the ± 7 position but then exceed the parameters. This is marked in the concordances with square brackets <[...]> as in the following example:

- (3) wunderber wein nütz vnd güt den **melancolicis** das ift den menfchē **von kalter vnd truckner** [...] (Villa Nova and Hirnkofen 1483: 24)

In Example 3, Lat. *melancholis* ‘melancholy’ is paraphrased as a person *von kalter vnd truckner [...]* ‘of cold and dry [...]’ and omits what comes next but it is most likely part of the definition. In this case, the text that is missing is “natur vnd cōplexion feind”

²²⁷ Namely 1,660 before manually deleting any unwanted hits.

(Wonnecke 1496: 24) making the complete phrase translated as ‘wonderful wine useful and good for melancholy, that is people of a cold and dry nature and complexion.’

The first search is for the 3rd person singular and plural of mod. Ger. *heißen* ‘to be called.’ The search term `heift|heifet|heyft|heyfet|heÿft|heÿfet|he*ß*t|he*ßen` originally creates 485 concordances. After filtering for unintended hits such as Ger. adj. *heißen* ‘hot,’ it leaves 427 concordances, but more manual filtrations are still necessary. The final step is omitting medical jargon defined with other medical jargon and unspecific paraphrased translations of Latin counterparts as the following examples show:

- (4) er ift geheyfften **zegnigrum** . vnd die alchamiften heiffen die **marcka fyta** Die ander darnach ift (Wonnecke 1496: 463)
- (5) **faffran** vñ **aloe** vñ **bolo armenio** / vñ heiffen gemeinglich **pillule pestilenciales** / Als dÿe ap (“Regimen sanitatis” 1475: 74)

Example 4 lists the specialist terminology for the mineral marcasite, namely *zegnigrum* and what the alchemists call *marck fyta*—both terms not intended for a layperson. Example 5 highlights different loan words, namely *saffran*, *aloe*, and the *Armenian bole* and groups them together under the category Lat. *pillule pestilenciales* ‘pills for the pest.’ This is not a specific translation and not considered a word pair.

Another example of the German term lacking explicitness, i.e., not representing the prototype of the Latin term, is the following:

- (6) fafft oder mit der **falben** die **populion** heift . die ftertzel nyeffent die wurtz vnd legend (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 212)

In Example 6, *populion* is listed as a certain kind of Ger. *falben* ‘unguent.’ This lacks specificity. In some cases, a German medical term is followed by a paraphrased definition also in German. These instances are also omitted from the analysis. An example is the following:

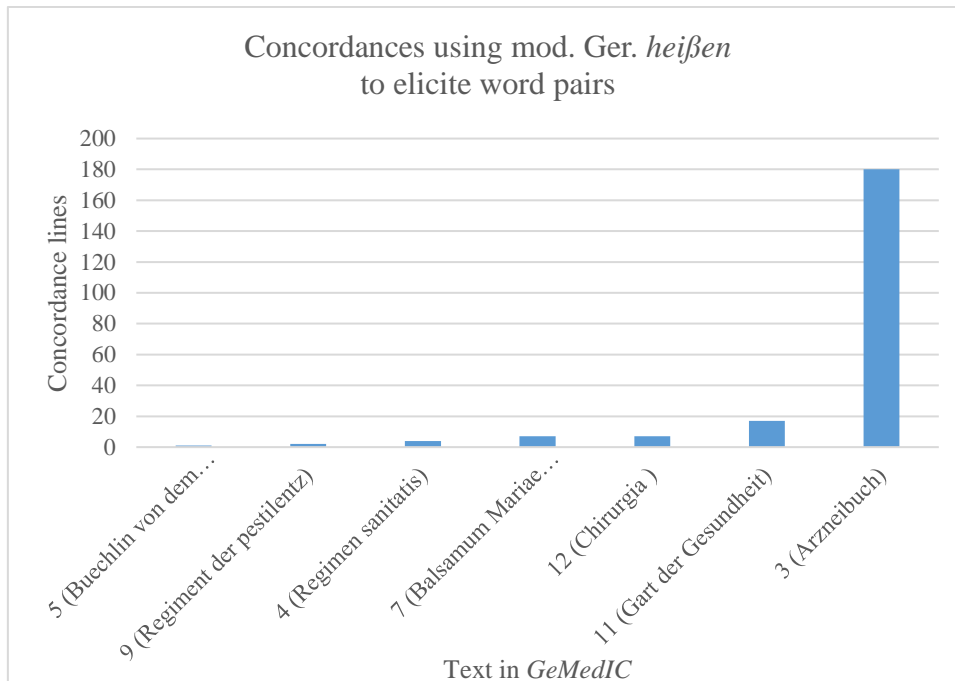
- (7) nyñ dañ das **eyferin instrument** . das do heiffet ein **ftorcken fchnabel** . oder aber ein laucher (Brunschwig 1497: 62)

Example 7 states to take an ‘iron instrument’ *eyferin instrument* and defines it as a *ftorcken fchnabel* ‘stork beak.’

Table 85 in the Appendix arranges the remaining 218 concordance lines alphabetically. In the results, Latin and German appear both before and after the node

Ger. *heißen* ‘to be called.’ Not every text in *GeMedIC* uses mod. Ger. *heißen* to indicate pair forms. Figure 44 shows the distribution of usage across texts:

Figure 44: Concordances using mod. Ger. *heißen* to elicit word pairs



As the frequencies in Figure 44 show, *heißen* indicates pair forms in seven out of the twelve texts in *GeMedIC* and overwhelmingly so in text 3, Ortolf von Baierland’s *Arzneibuch* with 180 of the total concordance lines. 17 lines are from *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), seven from *Chirurgia* (12), seven from *Balsamum Mariae Magdalenaee* (7), four from *Regimen sanitatis* (4), two from *Regiment der pestilentz* (9), and there is one example in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*. The high number of concordances for Ger. *heißen* ‘to be called’ in Ortolf von Baierland’s *Arzneibuch* is unsurprising when qualitatively examining the text’s organization. The text is organized into headings using the German medical term or remedy which is then directly followed by the Latin equivalent (cf. Riha 2014: 41, Riha 1993b: 16–18). The Latin equivalent is then defined again in German as in the following example:²²⁸

- (8) ▪ Von der **erdgallen** **CEntaurea** heyßt **erdgalle** . vñ ettlich heyffent das krawt **fieberkraut** (3: 188)

In Example 8 above, the entry is listed under Ger. *erdgalle*, followed by the Lat. *Centaurea*, defined again as Ger. *erdgalle* along with the alternative Ger. *fieberkraut*.

²²⁸ This organizational method is also discussed in 7.5 *Code-switching*

The remaining texts use *heißen* similarly, with Latin and German appearing equally before or after the node. The noticeable difference in usage is mainly in graphemics. The author's orthographical preference is highlighted in the following ways: text 4 and 7 generally spell mod. Ger. 3. sg. *heißt* with the <y> *heÿffet*, text 5 with a <y> *heÿft*, text 12 with an <i> *heiffet*, and text 9 and 11 with the second vowel alternating between both an <i> and <y>. There is significant variation across texts for the 3. sg. taking an *-et* or *-t* conjugational ending.

What Figure 44 highlights is that Latin would be useful to know when reading these texts, but not always a necessity. This is especially true for *Arzneibuch* as it shows a great number of in-text translations for its Latin counterparts. This information fits well with the conclusion in Section 7.2 stating that *Arzneibuch's* intended audience includes laypeople. Texts 5, 9, 4, and 7 show very little in-text translation instances using German *heißen*, but, when looking back to Figure 41: *Addressee in GeMedIC based on the amount of Latin *um in the text* it becomes apparent that there is little Latin in the texts to begin with and from this one search we have further evidence that understanding Latin is not necessary when reading these texts. *Chirurgia* and *Gart der Gesundheit*, on the other hand, use Latin frequently in the texts, but according to the table, do not include many in-text translations using *heißen*. However, more in-text translation is not necessarily expected if the texts' addressees include scholars, doctors, and wealthy patricians according to the results in Section 7.2. All addressees are expected to be well-versed in Latin.

The following table shows the instances in the corpus for mod. Ger. v. *bedeuten* 'to mean.' The search term *bede*t** originally yields 253 concordance hits. These concordances are then filtered for unintended hits such as *bedeckent* 'covering.' All found forms are in the 3rd person singular. The remaining six concordance lines are in the following table:

Table 81: Relative frequency of Latin -um within GeMedIC

Orig. conc. #	Concordances for mod. Ger. <i>bedeuten</i> ‘to mean’		Text #
19	nne fauff dem grunde lyget schwarzzer fandt	bedeüt beftopffung der frawen fluß genañt menftruum .	11
39	vnnd fich an das harme glas hencket	bedeütet das gegicht im den füffen genant . bodagra ◀	11
77	das vmb den zürckel el körner hangen	bedeütet die lügenfucht genāt peripleumonia vñ ein apoftem	11
229	epilentia ◀ Itē der zürckel fubtil vnd grüne	bedeütet vnfinnigkeyt frenefis genant als Auicenna fpricht	11
126	ein grütige blafen Aber mit dem fieber	bedeüteüet es das abnemen ptifis genant . ◀ So in	11
93	bückelin an dem zürckel fich zūfamē henckend	bedeüt ein apoftem vmb die bruft genennet peripleumonia	11

Table 81 above shows that all mod. Ger. 3 sg. *bedeutet* ‘means’ concordance lines stem from text 11, *Gart der Gesundheit*, and each time use a similar pattern. First, symptoms are described to the left of the node, followed by the node mod. Ger. 3 sg. *bedeutet* ‘means,’ and then to the right of the node its German name and foreign language equivalent. In each concordance, the foreign name appears after mod. Ger. *genannt* ‘referred to as.’ The originally Greek term *peripleumonia* ‘peripleumony’ is defined twice in the collocations. Although mod. Ger. 3 sg. *bedeutet* ‘means’ does not elicit many translation pairs, it follows a distinct usage pattern in *Gart der Gesundheit*. When observing the concordance lines for Ger. 3 sg. *bedeutet* ‘means’ that did not make it into the final list, they overwhelmingly show that *bedeutet* is generally used within the corpus to name the illness or ailment once or describes the causes or outcomes of an illness instead of listing multilingual pairs. The following are some examples:

(10) die augē vor fchlaf kaum aufgetüt . das bedeüt **den vallenden fiechtumb** zükünfftig
(Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 19)

(11) vil fands an dem bodē lügt / das bedeüt **den ftein** . Ift er aber allfo gefalt / (“Regimen sanitatis”
1475: 99)

(12) fo eyn menfch fwitzt nach dem fchlaf bedeüt das **der menfch zevil ißt oder trincket**
(Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 46)

(13) vnd wie nig in eyner wafferfucht das bedeüt **den tod** (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 38)

Example 10 is the name of an illness, namely “den vallenden fiechtumb” or ‘epilepsy’ while Example 11 refers to the ailment “den ftein” ‘the (kidney) stone.’ Example 12 attributes the cause of someone sweating after sleep to whether “der menfch zevil ißt oder

trincket” or ‘the person eats or drinks too much.’ Example 13 refers to an outcome of *wafferfucht* or ‘dropsy, edema’ as being *den tod* or ‘death.’

The results here show that *bedeutet* is not used very often for in-text translation in *GeMedIC*. In fact, the concordances where it does create word pairs generally involve the term Ger. *genannt* ‘named, called’ which would need more investigation. Ger. *genannt* seems to be used extensively in *Gart der Gesundheit*. If there is more in-text translation in *Gart der Gesundheit*, Latin may not be as necessary for reading the text.

The search term Ger. phrase *das ist* ‘that is’ yields 685 hits and, after filtering to include only German-Latin/foreign word pairs, there are 315 concordance lines all together. In most concordances, the foreign word appears to the left of the node *das ist*, most often in the -1 position. The German equivalents show variation and range from one-word translations to specific paraphrasing as in the examples below:

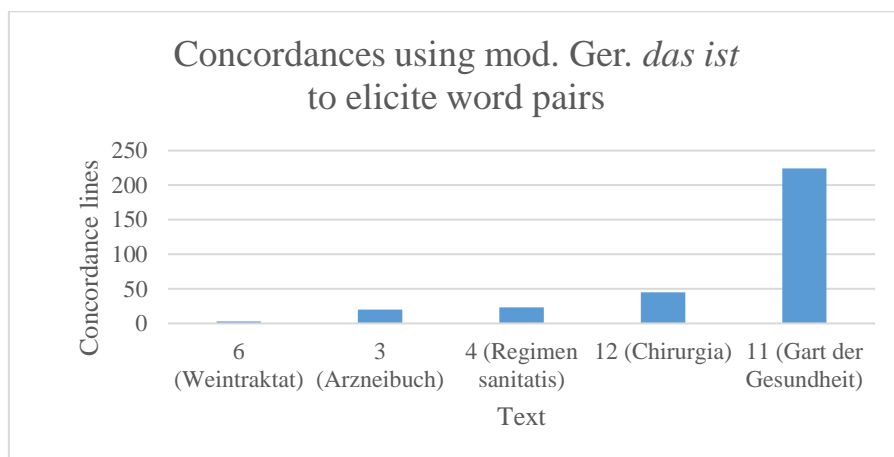
(13) vnd alle die fteet zwifchen den **fpondil** . das ift der **rugkgrad** . Die gret find die (Brunschwig 1497: 221)

(14) ¶ Dyfes alfo genützetift auch gütt **tenafmoni** . das ift der do **gelufte hat zũ dem** [...] (Wonnecke 1496: 229)

Example 13 defines *fpondil* as Ger. ‘rugkgrad’ (‘backbone’) and Example 14 defines *tenafmoni* as one who “gelufte hat zũ dem ftũlgang . vnd doch nichtz gefchaffen mage” or ‘desires to defecate but cannot’ (Wonnecke 1496: 229).

The search term *das ist* is used in the following texts as a way of marking word pair translations:

Figure 45: Concordances using mod. Ger. *das ist* to elicit word pairs



The highest frequencies of the search term *das ist* eliciting a word pair come from *Gart der Gesundheit* (11) with 224 concordances followed by *Chirurgia* (12) with 45, *Regimen sanitatis* (4) with 23, *Arzneibuch* (3) with 20, and *Weintraktat* (6) with 3. A complete list of the concordances can be found under Table 86 in the Appendix. When looking at the table, it is noteworthy that most foreign/Latin terminology takes place directly to the left of the node and the German equivalent to the right as shown in the following example:

(15) magen vñ die leber . vnd benemen **vomitū** . das ift das **prechen** . (Wonnecke 1496: 241)

Example 15 translates the Lat. *vomitum* ‘vomits’ as Ger. *prechen*.

Gart der Gesundheit is by far the longest text and that it elicits the most concordance lines is unsurprising. This paired with *Gart der Gesundheit* translating entry titles into three different languages and translating many word pairs with *genannt* ‘named, called’ makes it so that little Latin is needed to understand the text.

This study highlights the frequency of word pairs showing in-text translation found by querying forms of Ger. v. *heißen* ‘to be called,’ Ger. v. *bedeuten* ‘to mean,’ and the Ger. phrase *das ist* ‘that is.’ In-text translations are found in 8 out of the 12 texts in *GeMedIC* and what is especially noteworthy here is that the three texts with the most Latin, *Arzneibuch*, *Chirurgia*, and *Gart der Gesundheit*, all used this kind of translation frequently. The main takeaway from this study is that although it would be helpful to know Latin when reading the medical texts in *GeMedIC*, it is not an absolute necessity.

7.4 Foreign language and intertextuality

In-text translation and evidence for the multilingual nature of the texts in *GeMedIC* is also found when searching for concordances including language names. This section searches for the German and Latin equivalents for *Arabic*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *German* within the corpus. The concordance lines for each language are then analyzed for linguistic patterns paying special attention to the texts in which the concordances appear. After the concordances for each language are analyzed, this section shows the correlations between which Ger. *meister* ‘experts’ are being cited and the language in which they published their work. The Ger. *meister* ‘experts’ in this section are taken from the list of authors listed in 3.2.2 *Authors cited in GeMedIC*. Please see this section for a brief overview of each author’s lives and works.

Arabic

Table 80 in the Appendix shows the concordance lines for arab*c* eliciting the mod. Ger. n. *Arabisch* ‘Arabic’, mod. Ger. adj. *arabisch* ‘Arabic,’ and Lat. *arabice* ‘in Arabic’ (Lat. *arabicus* ‘Arabic’ is not found within the corpus). The list is filtered for hits such as the natural gum *Gummi arabicum* ‘gum Arabic,’ and any other terms not referring to the Arabic language. When first viewing the 216 filtered concordances for **arab*c***, it is apparent that the terminology stems solely from text 11, namely *Gart der Gesundheit*. Most concordances reflect the Latin term *Arabice* ‘in Arabic’ with 258 occurrences. The other instances only appear once in the concordance list and include the Ger. forms *arabischen*, *in [...] arabischer sprach*, and *Arabyfchen*. The instances in *Gart der Gesundheit* generally follow a distinct pattern, naming the Latin, Arabic, and Greek equivalent of a word as in the following example:

- (1) Liliūm latine . **Arabice** anfea vel alftoscã . grece Licina vel kyrion (Wonnecke 1496: 270)

Example 1 shows the different translations for ‘lily,’ namely Lat. *lilium*, Arab. *anfea* or *alftoscã*, and the Greek *licina* or *kyrion* (Wonnecke 1496: 270). These multilingual occurrences generally take place at the beginning of an herbal entry.

Although the *Arabic* language is only found in *Gart der Gesundheit*, famous authors writing in Arabic are referenced throughout the corpus. When searching for mod. Ger. *Meister* ‘experts’ in *GeMedIC*, nine of the sources in the concordance lines are authors with works in Arabic, namely Abu Al Qasim Al Zahrawi (Albucasis), Abu al-Walid Muhammad ibn Ahmad ibn Rushd (Averroes), Ali ibn al-'Abbas al-Majusi (Haly Abbas), Ar-Razi/Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Zakariya (Rhases), Ibn Sina (Avicenna), Isaac Israeli ben Solomon (Isaac Judeus), Musa ibn Maymun (Maimonides), Serapion the Younger,²²⁹ and Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh²³⁰ (Johannes Mesue the Elder).

The following tables show the dispersion of citations of these authors throughout the corpus (See 3.2.2 *Authors cited in GeMedIC* for more information on how this list and other lists of authors are created using *GeMedIC*). The first visualization, Figure 46, shows this dispersion at a glance whereas the second,

²²⁹ It is highly likely that Serapion originally writes in Arabic although only translations of the work remain.

²³⁰ Yuhanna Ibn Masawayh writes in Arabic and in Syriac.

Table 82, depicts the exact number of citations.

Figure 46: Arabic-writing authors cited in *GeMedIC*

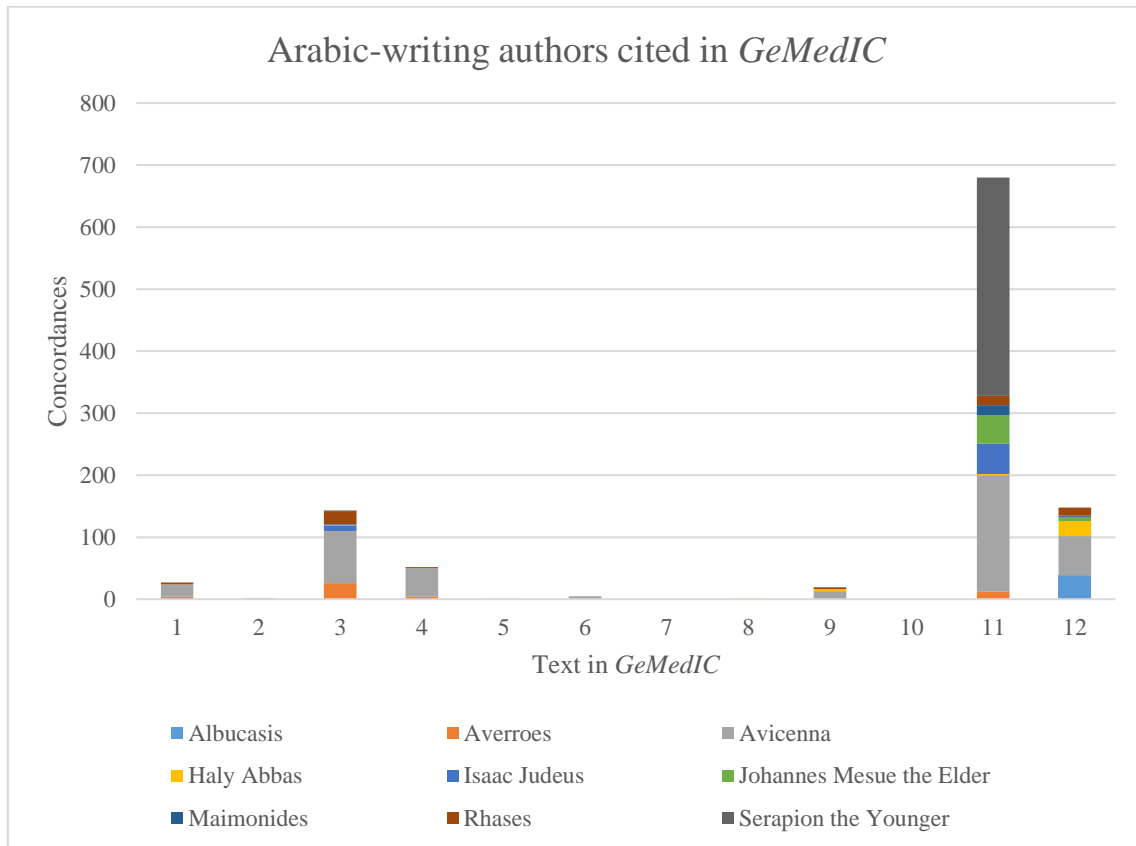


Table 82: Arabic-writing authors cited in *GeMedIC*

Author	Albucasis	Averroes	Avicenna	Haly Abbas	Isaac Judeus	Johannes Mesue the Elder	Maimonides	Rhases	Serapion the Younger
Text									
1	0	4	20	0	0	0	0	3	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	26	84	0	9	1	1	21	1
4	0	4	46	0	0	0	0	2	0
5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	13	3	0	0	0	3	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	12	188	2	49	46	16	15	352
12	38	0	64	24	0	7	2	13	0

Figure 46 shows that Arabic-writing authors are cited in seven of the twelve texts in *GeMedIC*, namely *Kinderbüchlein* (1), *Arzneibuch* (3), *Regimen sanitatis* (4),

Weintraktat (6), *Regiment der pestilentz* (9), *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), *Chirurgia* (12). *Gart der Gesundheit* shows the most citations, which is not surprising due to its length. When examining the concordances more closely, it is noteworthy to mention this larger number is also due to authors also being listed in the beginning in the book's table of contents.

Table 82 shows the exact number of times each author is cited in a text. Albucasis is only cited in a single text, *Chirurgia* (12), but 38 times. Averroes is cited four times in *Kinderbüchlein* (1), 26 times in *Arzneibuch* (3), four times in *Regimen sanitatis* (4), and 12 times *Gart der Gesundheit* (12). Avicenna is cited in the most texts, namely eight out of *GeMedIC*'s 12 texts. He is cited 20 times in *Kinderbüchlein* (1), 84 times in *Arzneibuch* (3), 46 times in *Regimen sanitatis* (4), once in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5), four times in *Weintraktat* (6), 13 times *Regiment der pestilentz* (9), 188 times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and 64 times in *Chirurgia* (12). Haly Abbas is referenced once in *Practica von Paris* (8), three times in *Regiment der pestilentz* (9), twice in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and 24 times in *Chirurgia* (12). Isaac Judeus is cited nine times in *Arzneibuch* (3) and 49 times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Johannes Mesue is cited once in *Arzneibuch* (3), has 46 citations in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and seven in *Chirurgia* (12). Maimonides is referenced once in *Arzneibuch* (3), 16 times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and twice in *Chirurgia* (12). Rhases is cited 3 times in *Kinderbüchlein* (1), once in *Pestelentz frey* (2), 21 times in *Arzneibuch* (3), twice in *Regimen sanitatis* (4), three times in *Regiment der pestilentz* (9), 15 times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and 13 times in *Chirurgia* (12). Serapion the Younger is only referenced in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), but is cited 352 times—the highest number of any author in one incunable. The table shows Avicenna as having the second highest number of citations and this is also in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). This is to be expected, due to the second book of Avicenna's *Canon of Medicine* being used as a main reference in the work. Avicenna is also cited across the most texts in *GeMedIC*.

Examining the corpus for concordances shows that although Arabic words generally only appear in *Gart der Gesundheit*, many Arabic-writing authors are referenced throughout the corpus. However, *Gart der Gesundheit* cites the most authors writing in Arabic, so the results are as expected.

Greek

Table 88 in the Appendix shows the concordance lines for gre*c*|gret*|krie*ch* eliciting the mod. Ger. n. *Griechisch* ‘Greek (the language)’ and mod. Ger. adj. *griechisch* ‘Greek.’ After filtering the results for terms meaning Greece or anything other than the Greek language such as *kriechent neffel* ‘Greek nettle,’ *kriechifschbech* ‘Greek resin,’ and *fenum grecum* ‘fenugreek’ there are 328 concordances. Again, most of the concordances containing Greek are found in *Gart der Gesundheit* with 320 hits and follow the same pattern of listing the headings of the herbal entries in Latin, Arabic, and Greek. However, unlike with the term *Arabic*, *Greek* is also found five times in *Chirurgia* and three times in *Arzneibuch*. Examples from the latter two texts are here:

- (2) perforata das spricht löcherini vnnnd heyßt in **kriechifsch** yperiton . Das kraut hat die kraft von (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 186)
- (3) yedes . iiii . lot . vñ am letften Pix **grece** . Hartz yedes . j . lb Vnd wenn es (Brunschwig 1497: 241)

Example 2 shows an in-text translation using the search term Ger. neut. n. *kriechifsch* ‘Greek’ which is the only type found in *Arzneibuch*. It makes sense that the German and not the Latin word for Greek is used as Section 7.2 determines the addressee as being for all, making the German term more accessible to readers. The Latin types *grece* and *grecum* are the only types used in *Gart der Gesundheit*. Four out of the five hits for Greek in *Chirurgia* are *grece* or *greci* with only one German hit shown in Example 3. There are not enough hits to discern any pattern in their usage.

The Greek-writing authors referenced within *GeMedIC* include Aristotle, Apollonius of Tyana, Claudius Ptolemy, Galen of Pergamon, Hippocrates, Orbasius, Paulus Aegineta, Pedanius Dioscorides, Plato, Rufus of Ephesus, Stephanus of Athens/Alexandria, and Zeno of Citium.

The following tables show the dispersion of citations of these authors throughout the corpus (See Section 3.2.2 *Authors Cited in GeMedIC* for more information on how this list and other lists of authors are created using *GeMedIC*). Figure 47 shows an overview of how often citations appear and in which texts whereas Table 83 depicts the exact number of citations.

Figure 47: Greek-writing Authors Cited in *GeMedIC*

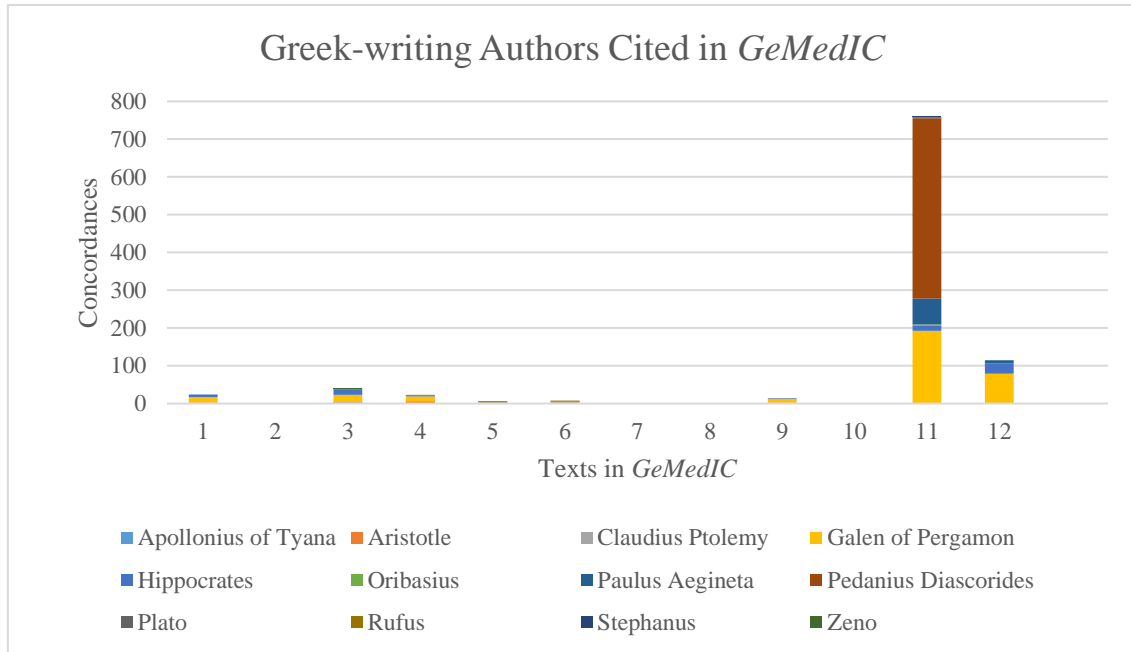


Table 83: Greek-Writing Authors Cited in GeMedIC

Author	Apoll.	Aristotle	Ptolemy	Galen	Hippoc.	Orib.	Paul.	Dias.	Plato	Rufus	Steph.	Zeno
Text												
1	0	3	0	14	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	1	3	19	13	1	0	2	0	0	0	1
4	0	6	0	13	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
5	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	3	0	10	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	1	0	0	192	14	3	68	477	1	3	1	0
12	0	0	0	79	27	0	9	0	0	0	0	0

Figure 47 above shows Greek-writing authors cited across 8 of the 12 texts in *GeMedIC*, namely text 1 (*Kinderbüchlein*), text 3 (*Arzneibuch*), text 4 (*Regimen sanitatis*), text 5 (*Buechlin von dem sterben menschen*), text 6 (*Weintraktat*), text 9 (*Regiment der pestilentz*), text 11 (*Gart der Gesundheit*), and text 12 (*Chirurgia*). These results mirror the results for Arabic except for the addition of text 5, *Buechlin von dem sterbenden Menschen*, in which Aristotle, Galen, and Plato are cited. Text 11, *Gart der Gesundheit*, shows the highest number of Greek-writing authors cited and shows that the three main Greek sources in *GeMedIC* are Dioscorides, followed by Galen, and Paulus Aegineta.

Table 83 shows the exact number of times each author is referenced in each text. Apollonius of Tyana is only referenced in text 11 (*Gart der Gesundheit*). Aristotle is referenced three times in text 1 (*Kinderbüchlein*), once in text 3 (*Arzneibuch*), six times in text 4 (*Regimen sanitatis*), once in text 5 (*Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*), and three times in text 9 (*Regiment der pestilentz*). Claudius Ptolemy is only cited in text 3 (*Arzneibuch*) and appears three times. Galen of Pergamon is cited across the most texts and all eight of the texts that cite Greek-writing authors. He is cited 14 times in text 1 (*Kinderbüchlein*), 19 in text 3 (*Arzneibuch*), 13 in text 4 (*Regimen sanitatis*), twice in text 5 (*Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen*), three times in text 6 (*Weintraktat*), ten in text 9 (*Regiment der pestilentz*), 192 in text 11 (*Gart der Gesundheit*), and 79 times in text 12 (*Chirurgia*).

Just as with Arabic, examining the corpus for concordances for *Greek* and Greek-writing authors shows that although references to the Greek language mainly occur in *Gart der Gesundheit*, many Greek authors are referenced throughout the corpus highlighting how often these works are used in both Medieval and Early New Modern medical canon.

Latin

Table 90 in the Appendix shows the concordance lines for late*n* eliciting the mod. Ger. n. *Latein* ‘Latin’ and mod. Ger. adj. *lateinisch* ‘Latin.’ There are 493 concordances in *GeMedIC* and Figure 48 below shows their distribution.

Figure 47: Latin-writing authors cited in *GeMedIC*

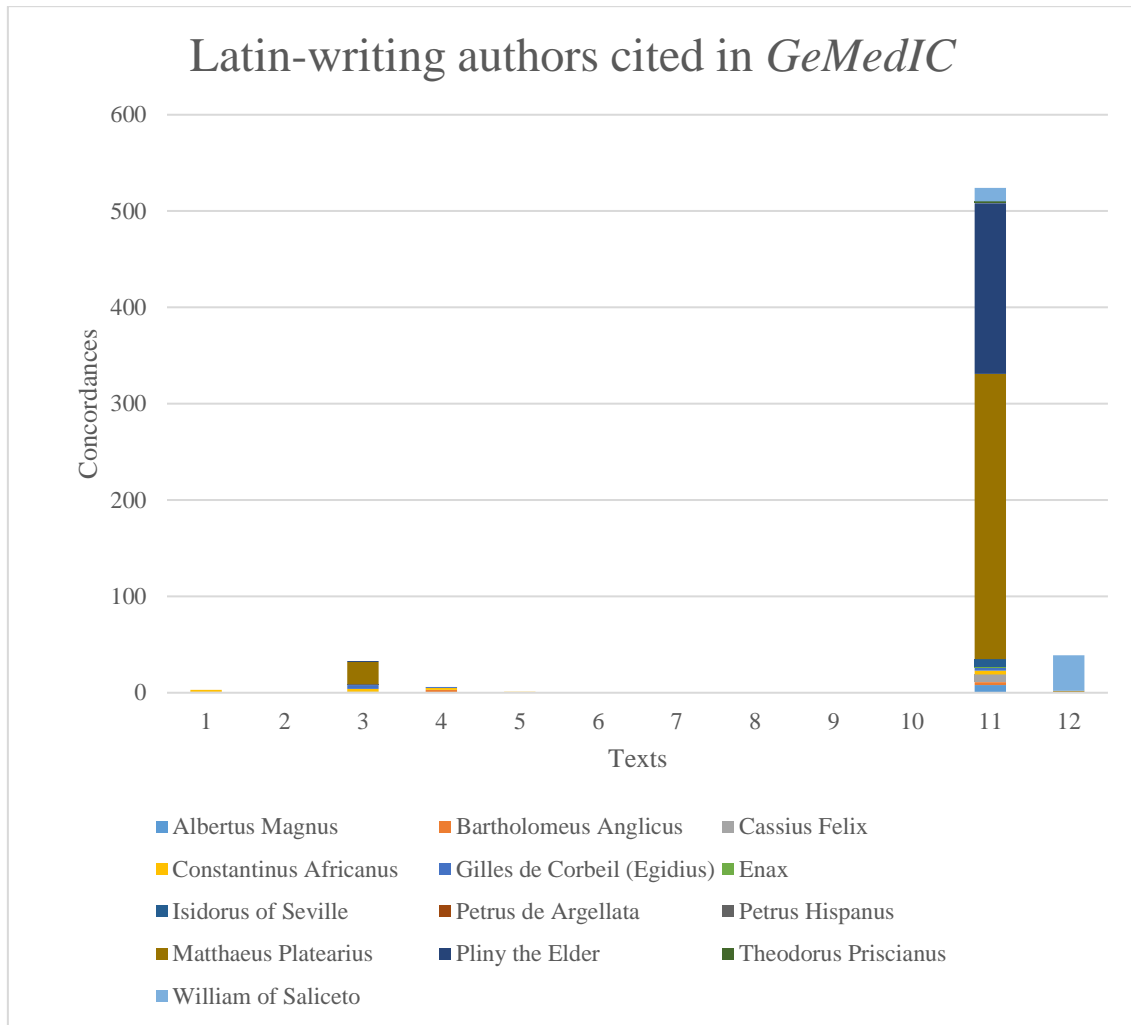


Table 83: Latin-writing authors cited in *GeMedIC*

Author	Alb.	Bart.	Cass. F.	Const.	Egid.	Enax	Isi.	Petrus de A.	Petrus H.	Plat.	Pliny	Theo. P.	Will.
Text													
1	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	1	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	1	23	1	0	0
4	0	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	8	3	8	4	3	1	8	0	0	296	177	2	14
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	37

Figure 47 shows that Latin authors are referenced in five different texts in *GeMedIC*, namely the text *Kinderbüchlein* (1), *Arzneibuch* (3), *Regimen sanitatis* (4), *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and *Chirurgia* (12). Notable here is that each of these texts also references Greek and Arabic-writing authors. Additionally, as with the other languages, the three texts with the most Latin-writing references are *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), followed by *Chirurgia* (12), and *Arzneibuch* (3). *Gart der Gesundheit* relies heavily on Platearius and Pliny the Elder, whereas *Chirurgia* cites William of Saliceto, and *Arzneibuch* references Matthaëus Platearius.

Table 83 shows the exact number of author citations in each text. Albertus Magnus is cited once in *Arzneibuch* (3) and eight times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Bartholomeus Anglicus is cited once in *Kinderbüchlein* (1), three times in *Regimen sanitatis* (4), and three times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Cassius Felix is referenced eight times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Constantinus Africanus is cited twice in *Kinderbüchlein* (1), three times in *Arzneibuch* (3), twice in *Regimen sanitatis* (4), once in *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5), and four times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Gilles de Corbeil (Egidius) is referenced four times in *Arzneibuch* (3), once in *Regimen sanitatis* (4), and three times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Enax is only cited in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11) and there only once. Isidorus of Seville is also only referenced in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), but more often with eight citations. There are numerous references to a *Petrus* in *GeMedIC*, sometimes referring to the saint and sometimes to others with the same name. Because of this ambiguity, the examples of *Petrus* are only counted here if the origin is referenced. Petrus de Argellata is cited only once and this is in *Chirurgia* (12). Petrus Hispanus is also only cited once and this is in *Arzneibuch* (3). Matthaëus Platearius is cited in three different texts; 23 times in *Arzneibuch* (3), extensively with 296 references in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and once in *Chirurgia* (12). Pliny the Elder is cited once in *Arzneibuch* (3) and 177 times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). Theodorus Priscianus is cited twice in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11) and William of Saliceto is cited 14 times in *Gart der Gesundheit* (11) and then 37 times in *Chirurgia* (12).

Although a considerable amount of Latin is found in the corpus, citations do not stem explicitly from sources originally composed in Latin. This study shows that Latin-

writing author citations only exist in five texts within the corpus whereas Greek-writing authors are cited in eight and Arabic-writing authors in ten texts.

German

The following table shows the concordance lines for t*tsch eliciting the mod. Ger. neut. n. *Deutsch* ‘German’ and mod. Ger. adj. *deutsch* ‘German.’ No concordances are omitted.

Table 84: Concordances for mod. Ger. neut. n. *Deutsch* ‘German’ and mod. Ger. adj. *deutsch* ‘German’

Orig. conc. #	Concordances for mod. Ger. neut. n. <i>Deutsch</i> ‘German’ and mod. Ger. adj. <i>deutsch</i> ‘German’	Text #	
1	fpricht . pestilētz ist als vil gesprochen in	teütfch . als beraubūg d’ für od’ fpeyß . dañ	9
2	dife lere in latei die ich in	teütfch an difem büch außleg . Er fpricht ds	3
3	cameactus daz ist ebulus vñ heiffet zū	teütfch attich « Attich ist ein kraut vñ ist	11
4	baumen gar feer . « Die nußheift man in	teütfch baumnußoder welifch nuß . darumb das man ir	11
5	ze latein mer ops vnd heyßt ze	teütfch bawmheckel . vnd nifet in den holen bawmen .	3
6	in latein heiffet Colica pallio . vñ in	teütfch d’ müter fiehtag od’ die vngenañt . « Itē	7
7	heiffen mag vnd nēnen Regimen fanitatis / zū	teütfch Das büchlin vō der ordnung der gefuntheit /	4
8	in latein heiffet aren a od’ in	teütfch das grie . ß « Item ein menfch d’	7
9	Epidimia oder pestilencz . das ist gefprochē zū	teütfch der gemein sterben fo dye menfchen gemeynklich	4
10	nd « Von der wafferrucht . Dropifis heiffet ze	teütfch die wafferrucht . vñnd kompt etwen von kranckhey	3
11	dyses büch zū latein . Ortus fanitatis . auff	teütfch . Ein gartē der gefundtheyt . In wōlichē garte	11
12	fucht der ermüter PAlfio matricis heiffet ze	teütfch eyn fuchte der permüter vnd kompt den	3
13	weiß man . vnd bedeütet als vyl zū	teütfch Gedēcke deiner letflē czeit fo fünde ftuewigklic	5
14	heift pfarr od’ lauch ab dz erft	teütfch ist nach d’ latein genomē : d’ pfarr	3
15	der loblichē ftat Nürenberg von latein zū	teütfch traufferiert vnd beschriben hat also anfahent Den	6
16	. vnd heyßt ze latein panitum vnd ze	teütfch venich vnd hat eyn aber das ist	3
17	Herbarius zu	teütfch vñnd von allerhandt kreüterer .	11
18	des hyme lifchen vatters dz büch in	teütfch zungē machen vñ bringen durch meiner fel	3
19	das latein es ist nit möglich in	teütfch zū machen fo han ich dich des	9
20	leibe . die in latein heiffen vmblici . in	teütfch fpilwürm . « Itē es ist auch güt für	7

Table 84 shows far fewer results for *German* when compared to searches for *Arabic*, *Greek*, and *Latin* with 20 concordances. There are two types for Ger. neut. n. *Deutsch* ‘German’ and mod. Ger. adj. *deutsch* ‘German,’ namely *teütfch* and *teütfch*. Graphemically, both begin with a <t> rather than the modern <d> and the diphthong /eu/ is marked either with an umlaut (<ü>) or with an accent (<ú>). Most results have the preposition mod. Ger. *zu* ‘to’ (also appearing in the corpus as *ze* and *zū*) preceding the search term like in the following example:

- (1) 16 . vnd heyßt ze latein panitum vnd **ze teütfch** venich vnd hat eyn aber das ist (Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 195)

Mod. Ger. prep. *in* ‘in’ is the next most common word located at -1 to the node and there is one mod. Ger. prep. *auf* ‘in’ (appearing as *auff*).

Figure 48 takes the data from Table 84 above and highlights the dispersion of concordances for mod. Ger. n. *Deutsch* ‘German’ and mod Ger. adj. *Deutsch* ‘German’ across texts in *GeMedIC*.

Figure 48: Dispersion of mod. Ger. neut. n. *Deutsch* ‘German’ and mod. Ger. adj. *deutsch* ‘German’ in *GeMedIC*

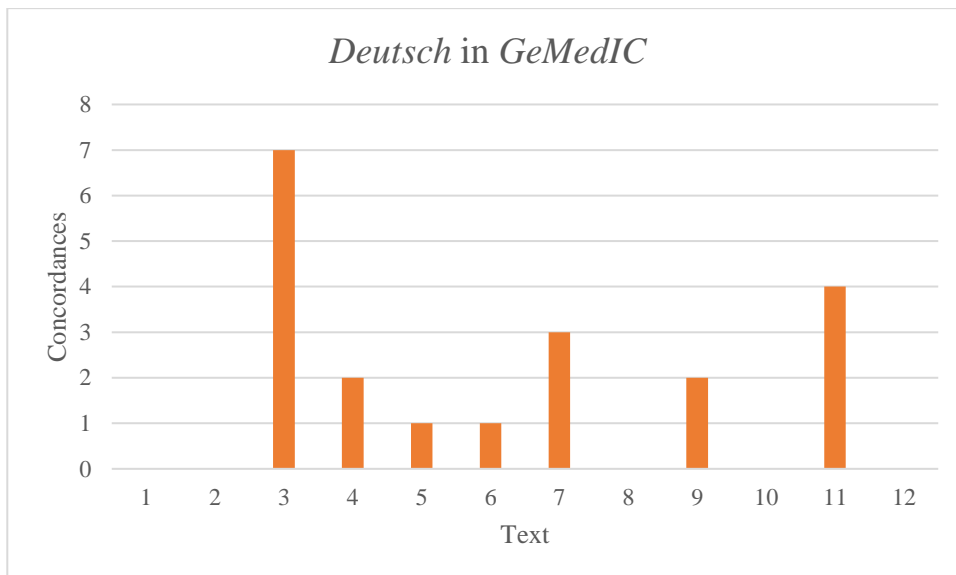
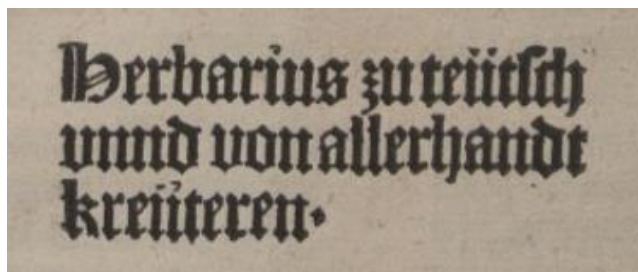


Figure 48 shows that the mod. Ger. neut. n. *Deutsch* ‘German’ and mod. Ger. adj. *deutsch* ‘German’ appear in seven out of the twelve texts in *GeMedIC*, namely *Arzneibuch* (3), *Regimen sanitatis* (4), *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (5), *Weintraktat* (6), *Balsamum Mariae Magdalенаe* (7), *Regiment der pestilentz* (9), and *Gart der Gesundheit* (11). One concordance in *Gart der Gesundheit* appears directly on the first page: “Herbarius zu teütsch vnnd von allerhandt kreüteren (Wonnecke 1496: 7)” or ‘Herbarius²³¹ in German and about a variety of herbs’ (See Figure 49).

Figure 49: *Herbarius zu teütsch*



(Wonnecke 1496: 7)

²³¹ Lat. *herbarius* means ‘the knowledge of botany,’ but this reference in particular probably refers to the book *Herbarius moguntinus*.

However, unlike with the previous language concordance lines, *Gart der Gesundheit* does not have the most instances. Instead, *Arzneibuch* has the most concordance lines mentioning the German language specifically, namely seven concordances.

This section studies in-text translation and evidence for the multilingual nature of the texts in *GeMedIC*. It uses language names as search terms, namely the German and Latin equivalents for *Arabic*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *German*. After analyzing the concordance lines for linguistic patterns paying special attention to the texts in which the concordances appear, it becomes apparent that citing an expert who originally writes in Greek, Latin, or Arabic is not an overwhelming indicator for how many loan words there would be in the text in that language. In fact, the term Arabic only appears in *Gart der Gesundheit*, but Arabic-writing authors are cited throughout *GeMedIC*. The search term Greek has similar results, only although Greek is mainly found in *Gart der Gesundheit*, it is additionally found in two other texts in *GeMedIC*. Greek-writing authors, on the other hand, are referenced in eight of the twelve texts in *GeMedIC*. The search term Latin is found in seven texts in the corpus, but Latin-writing authors are only cited in five. Finally, texts that do not include any of the search terms are *Kinderbüchlein* (1), *Pestelentz frey* (2), *Practica von Paris* (8), and *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* (10), which coincides with Figure 33 in Section 7.2 showing that these texts have the lowest amount of Latin.

7.5 Code-switching

This section answers the question of when and where instances of German-Latin code-switching (CS) occur in *GeMedIC* and then further analyzes these occurrences for patterns. Throughout the study, the CS examples appear in **bold**. First there is an overview of relevant code-switching theory that will be applied in the analysis. Then corpus linguistic methods are used to find CS in the corpus and these instances are compared to the historical code-switching (HCS) studies of Pahta (2011 and 2004); in Pahta's research on code-switching in Medieval and Early Modern English medical texts, switches generally coincide with the necessity of specialized medical terminology, textual organization, and citation. Finally, the section ends with gained insights into the HCS and lexical borrowing continuum.

Linguistic scholarship on language contact has strived to create a framework for comparing the switch from one (primarily-spoken) language into another—a phenomenon coined as *code-switching* (CS).²³² This phenomenon is formerly thought to occur due to a sort of language deficiency of the speakers but is now established as a natural occurrence among multilinguals that follows distinct norms (cf. Mahootian 2006: 512; Matras 2009: 74; Czajkowski 2021: 120). In CS theory, lexical borrowings and CS exist on a continuum with CS on one side, being less integrated into the matrix language (ML), and borrowings on the other, which are more phonologically and morphologically integrated into the ML (see Romaine 1995; Myers-Scotton 1992; Halmari 1997; Gardner-Chloros 2009; Matras 2009; Schendl and Wright 2011; Auer 1999, et al.). CS occurrences can occur in units as small as a morph and no lengthier than what Auer (2010) refers to as the “interactional episode” (Auer 2010: 460). CS differs from lexical borrowing in that borrowing encompasses embedded loans and “switching involves the use of two languages in one utterance” (Pahta 2004: 79). Additionally, loan words are generally used by monolingual speakers of a language, are more common than CS occurrences (Mahootian 2006: 513), and are generally less spontaneous (Matras 2009: 106). While this CS-lexical borrowing continuum exists, it is useful to remember it does not exist in a vacuum. Matras 2009 refers to this continuum as dynamic as opposed to linear; he explains that the CS–borrowing continuum has multiple dimensions which occur simultaneously and lists these as bilinguality (bilingual speaker ↔ monolingual speaker), composition (elaborate utterance/phrase ↔ single lexical item), functionality (special conversational effect), stylistic choice ↔ default expression, unique referent/specificity (lexical ↔ para-lexical), operationality (core vocabulary ↔ grammatical operations), regularity (single occurrence ↔ regular occurrence), and finally structural integration (not integrated ↔ integrated) (Matras 2009: 111–113). Stepping back and looking at CS as a combination of these multiple factors taking place simultaneously can create a helpful metric for a sociolinguistic analysis.

There are essentially two kinds of CS, namely intersentential and intrasentential; intersentential CS occurs between sentence or clausal boundaries whereas intrasentential

²³² A note on terminology—this is not to be confused with the term language-mixing in which the languages are generally grammatically similar making it difficult to tell which language is the matrix language (cf. Czajkowski 2021: 129, Auer 1999:315). That said, Muysken (2000) uses language-mixing as the overlying term to describe any kind of intersentential bilingualism. The term code-mixing is often used interchangeably with code-switching (cf. Mahootian 2006) and the term also appears both hyphenated as well as unhyphenated in the literature.

switches occur within a clause (cf. Mahootian 2006: 512). Occurrences are generally labeled as either alternational or insertional CS (cf. Auer 1999: 313–314); the former implies that there is alternating between languages whereas the latter is an instance of CS from one language being inserted into the other more dominantly-used language (Muysken 2000). Early scholarship mainly revolves around the “social determinants” (Sankoff and Poplack 1981: 3) of this multilingual feature with later studies concentrating more on grammatical frameworks. There are multiple grammatical frameworks for comparison. A prominent theoretical model for syntax appears in Poplack (1980) in which Poplack discusses two main constraints that can be applied to CS: the free-morpheme and the equivalence constraint (Poplack 1980: 613). The first constraint states that “[c]odes may be switched after any constituent in discourse provided that constituent is not a bound morpheme” (Poplack 1980: 585–586). In sum, bound morphemes, by their grammatical nature, lead to the creation of loan words instead of CS instances. The latter constraint “tends to occur at points in discourse where juxtaposition of L₁ and L₂ elements does not violate a surface syntactic rule of either language” (Poplack 1980: 581) and thus is grammatically accurate in both languages.

Myers-Scotton (1993) introduces another influential model, namely the *Matrix Language Framework* (MLF). In this model utterances are hierarchically analyzed using the sentence as a base and sentence constituents are labeled as being either a part of the *matrix language* ‘ML’ or the *embedded language* ‘EL’; the main hypothesis, known as the *ML Hypothesis*, for this model poses the EL is limited to supplying content morphs while the ML provides the systemic grammar (Myers-Scotton 1993: 75–162). There are three additional hypotheses in Meyers-Scotton’s work. First, according to *The Blocking Hypothesis*, the ML does not allow any content morphemes from the EL that do not meet criteria with specific ML counterparts (Meyers-Scotton 1993: 230) such as thematic role (Meyers-Scotton 1993: 121). The second hypothesis is *The EL Island Trigger Hypothesis*. In this hypothesis, Myers-Scotton refers to the CS occurrences as ML or EL ‘islands’ (cf. Myers-Scotton 1993: 120). In this hypothesis an EL island is necessary when “an EL morpheme appears which is not permitted under either the ML Hypothesis or the Blocking Hypothesis” (Meyers-Scotton 1993: 7). The final hypothesis is *The EL Implicational Hierarchy Hypothesis* and explains optional EL island occurrences. Here Myers-Scotton lists certain formulaic expressions in an EL island hierarchy starting with

idioms at the top followed by other time and manner expressions, quantifier expressions, non-quantifier and non-time noun phrases as verb phrase complements, agent noun phrases, and finally thematic role- and case-assigners (Myers-Scotton 1993: 144). There has been some criticism of Myers-Scotton's theory's application in historical studies. In historical code-switching (HCS) cases, Auer and Muhamedova (2005) point out that the occurrence of Latin EL case markers strays from MLF predictions. However, Keiler (2021) cites this as happening seldomly and instead finds this a distinct feature of HCS (Keller 2021: 460).

Until the 21st century, CS scholarship is primarily limited to studies on verbal utterances and there is a lack of HCS studies using written works (see Rothwell 2000, Schendl 2000, Schendl 2002, Pahta 2004, Pahta and Taavitsainen 2004, et al.). This trend changes with research taking place on historical English (see Schendl and Wright 2011, Schendl 2013, Wright 2013, et al.) and the field is now quite established. Pahta (2011) emphasizes that it is not only spoken, but also written language that has CS instances and that these are motivated by multiple "micro- and macro-social factors" including areas such as context, register, genre, the author's educational background, and audience making "the essential question [...] 'who speaks [or writes] what language to whom and when'" (Pahta 2011: 119). One particular trait of HCS in historical English medical texts is that they "share a common feature: a vernacular noun or a noun group [...] which] appears in a language differing from that used for the matrix sentences of the text" (Ingham 2013: 116). This feature is also found in a corpus linguistic analysis of *MEMT* (*Middle English Medical Texts*) data, in which nouns and noun phrases are the most commonly switched segments (Pahta 2011: 120). Schendl (2013) also finds that code-switching using noun phrases is common in both medieval and modern texts, whereas verb phrases and prepositional phrases materialized more often in medieval texts (Schendl 2013: 166).

This study draws mainly from Myers-Scotton (1993) using the MLF as a descriptive means to depict the code-switching found in *GeMedIC*. Then the motivation or pragmatics that trigger²³³ a switch are interpreted. For this interpretation, the study employs categories proposed by Pahta (2011 and 2004) for comparison, in which

²³³ For more on CS triggers, see Clyne (1967, 1987).

switches generally coincide with the necessity of specialized medical language and quotation. The categories Pahta lists as category in her research include *Medical terminology* (Pahta 2004: 81, 2011: 123), *Textual organization* (Pahta 2004: 90, 2011: 129) (more prevalent in medieval than Early Modern English), *Intertextuality* (Pahta 2011: 125) and *quotations* (Pahta 2004: 98), *Recipes* (Pahta 2011: 128), *Religious discourse within medical writing* (Pahta 2004: 87), and an *Other/heterogeneous group* (Pahta 2004: 94).

Throughout the entirety of this study, it is important to remember that CS can be seen as a form of stylistic variation, because authors of 15th-century medical texts are aware of a key sociolinguistic factor when composing their texts, namely audience. Therefore, when authors do employ Latin it is noteworthy, because the texts should be German vernacular compositions. This leads to the questions this study asks, namely when is CS used, for what purpose, and can these CS occurrences be categorized. The following section finds CS occurrences in *GeMedIC* and assigns the instances to one of Pahta's categories.

This study concentrates on longer instances of CS within *GeMedIC* since finding units as small as on the morpheme-level proves difficult in an unannotated corpus. The Latin language possesses multiple conjunctions and prepositions that could serve as prime candidates for identifying HCS in *GeMedIC*. The syntactic nature of these words makes them naturally coincide with lengthier instances of CS as opposed to single foreign or loan words. However, this study limits its scope to the two conjunctions generating the most CS hits, namely the coordinating conjunctions Lat. *et* 'and,' *vel* 'or,' and one preposition namely Lat. *cum*²³⁴ 'with, containing.' Using these search terms yields both intersentential and intrasentential code-switching occurrences within *GeMedIC*. In all instances the ML is German and Latin is the EL and none of the occurrences are structurally integrated, rather their unique grammars are separate. The following section explains the process for finding these CS occurrences and then examines them further.

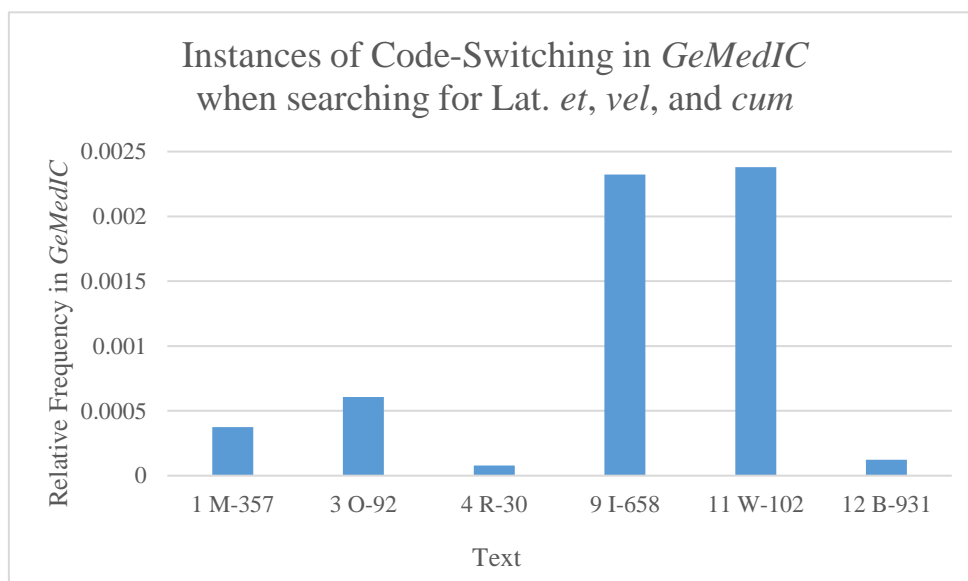
After omitting concordances of *et*, *vel*, and *cum* that result in German words (i.e., German *et was* 'something' mistaken for Lat. *et* or for Mod. G. *Fell* 'fur, skin, coat'²³⁵

²³⁴ Lat. *cum* is also a conjunction but is not used as such in the results in this study.

²³⁵ This concordance is found often in text 12, *Chirurgia*.

for Lat. *vel*), there are 131 CS occurrences including Lat. *et*, 10 with Lat. *cum*, and 288 with Lat. *vel*. A list showing all concordances can be found in Table 90, Table 91, and Table 92 in the appendix. The results show that CS instances for *et*, *vel*, and *cum* are found in six of the twelve texts in *GeMedIC*. The following diagram shows the relativized distribution of the occurrences:

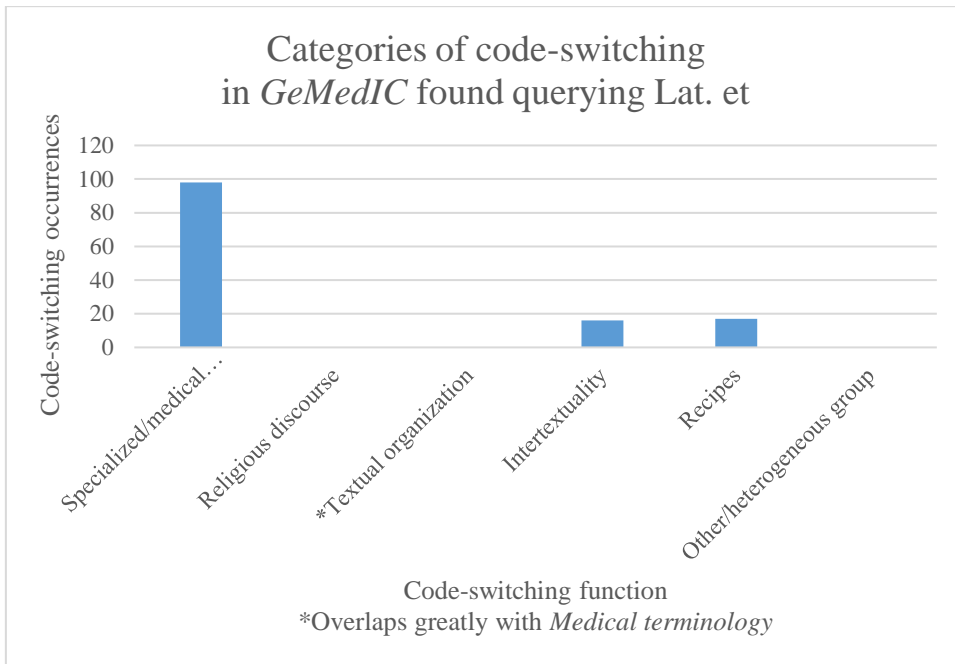
Figure 50: Instances of Code-Switching in *GeMedIC* when searching for Lat. *et*, *vel*, and *cum*



As the table above shows, CS occurrences are found in *Kinderbüchlein* (1), *Arzneibuch* (3), *Regimen Sanitatis* (4), *Regiment der pestilentz* (9), *Gart der Gesundheit* (11), and *Chirurgia* (12). The data in this figure greatly coincide with the amount of the Lat. suf. *-um* found in Figure 33: *Relative frequency of the Latin suffix -um within GeMedIC* aside from showing no CS occurrences in *Balsamum Mariae Magdalena* (7).

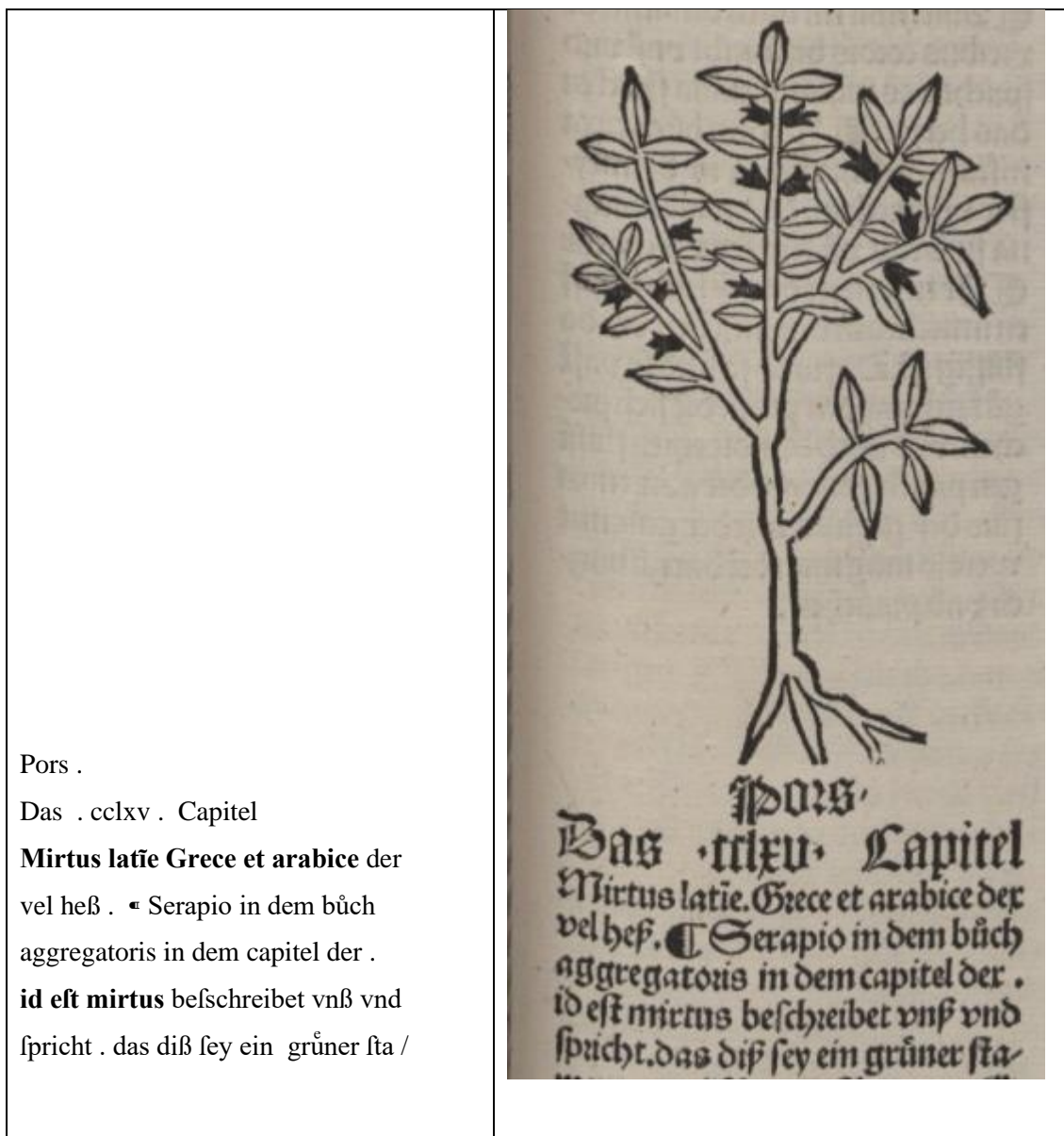
The next graph lists the topics that Pahta (2011 and 2004) finds in her research on historical medical texts and assigns each CS query with Lat. *et* ‘and’ in *GeMedIC* one of these categories.

Figure 51: Categories of code-switching in GeMedIC



The table above shows the greatest number, 98 CS instances, makes up *Specialized/medical terminology*. Then there are 16 CS examples of *Intertextuality* and 17 instances in *Recipes*. None of the CS occurrences appear in *Religious discourse* or fall into an *Other/heterogeneous group* category. Notable in the results is the asterisk next to the category *Textual organization* indicating that there is great overlap with this discourse category and *Specialized/medical terminology*. This overlap is due to the structure of text 11, *Gart der Gesundheit*. This textual structure is shown in the following example with the CS indicated in **bold**:

Figure 52: Code-switching indicating “Specialized/medical terminology” and “Textual organization” in *Gart der Gesundheit*



(Wonnecke 1496: 303)

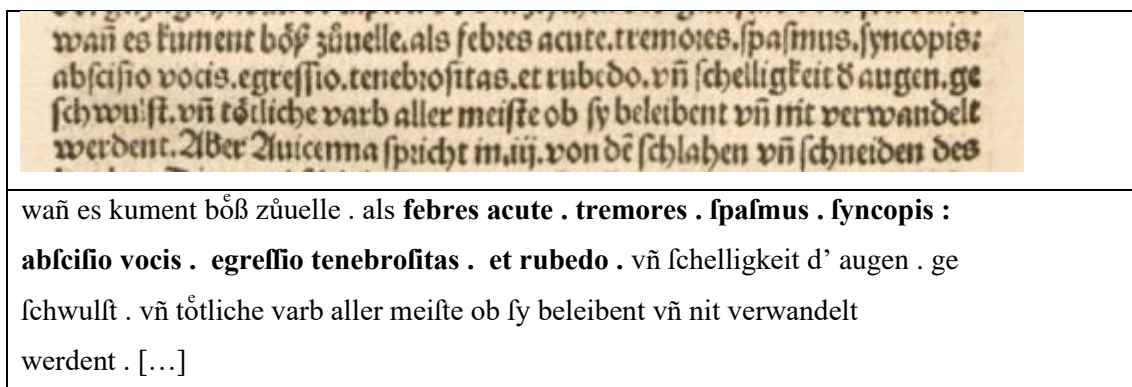
As pictured above, a common theme in *Gart der Gesundheit* is to begin each chapter with the Latin, Greek, Arabic, and German equivalent of the topic/herb which makes the herbal entry headings function as a type of glossary. After listing the name of the plant *Pors*, the text introduces the Latin, Greek, and Arabic term for myrtle:

- (1) Mirtus latie Grece et arabice
 Myrtle in Latin Greek and Arabic

It is the very act of defining *Mirtus* in the text that leads to such CS instances being categorized under *Specialized terminology/medical terminology*. That said these instances could additionally be assigned to *Textual organization* as defining the subject matter in this way happens repeatedly to mark the beginning of an entry. The above example is typical of the CS queries with Lat. *et*. In fact, 91 of the 98 examples with *et* mirror the example above and stem from *Gart der Gesundheit*. In this particular example, the insertional CS found in Figure 52 does not violate the grammar of either language and occurs intrasententially.

The following serves as an example of one of the remaining, less-common CS occurrences categorized under *Specialized/medical terminology* which is found when querying Lat. *et*:

Figure 53: Code-switching indicating “Medical terminology” in *Dis ist das Buch der Cirurgia, Hantwirckung der Wund Artzney* with Lat. *et*

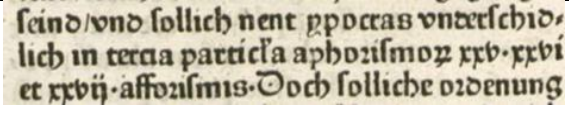


(Brunschwig 1497: 94)

In the above instance of CS, the intrasentential switch occurs when the author is listing particular *Specialized/medical terminology*, which in this case includes symptoms such as Lat. *febres acute* ‘acute fever’ or *tremoris* ‘tremors’—a list of nouns. One could speculate why the author does not write in or translate these Latin terms into German. Perhaps the author assumes his audience has the educational background necessary to understand the terminology or perhaps the decision not to translate has to do with fear of losing specificity.

The following example shows an example of one of the 16 CS occurrences showing *Intertextuality* queried using Lat. *et*:

Figure 54: Code-switching example indicating “Intertextuality” with Lat. et

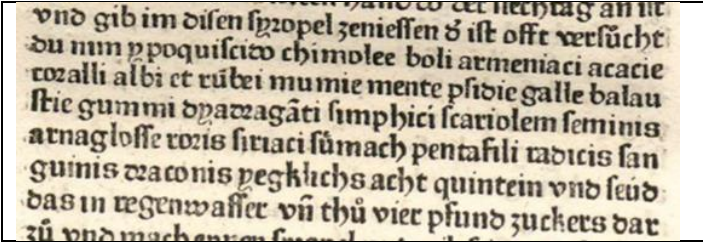
<p>feind/vnd follich nent ypocras vnderfchid = lich in tercia partiel’ a aphorismoꝝ xxv· xxvi et xxvij· afforifmis · Doch folliche ordenung</p>	
---	--

(Metlinger 1473: 21)

The above example is an insertional, intrasentential switch and references books by Hippocrates— namely the NPs *tercia partiel’ a aphorismoꝝ* and *afforifmis* along with their page numbers. These citations can be seen as unique referents calling for specificity.

The following CS example is one of 17 queried using Lat. *et* that fall under the *Recipes* category:

Figure 55: Code-switching example indicating a recipe with Lat. et

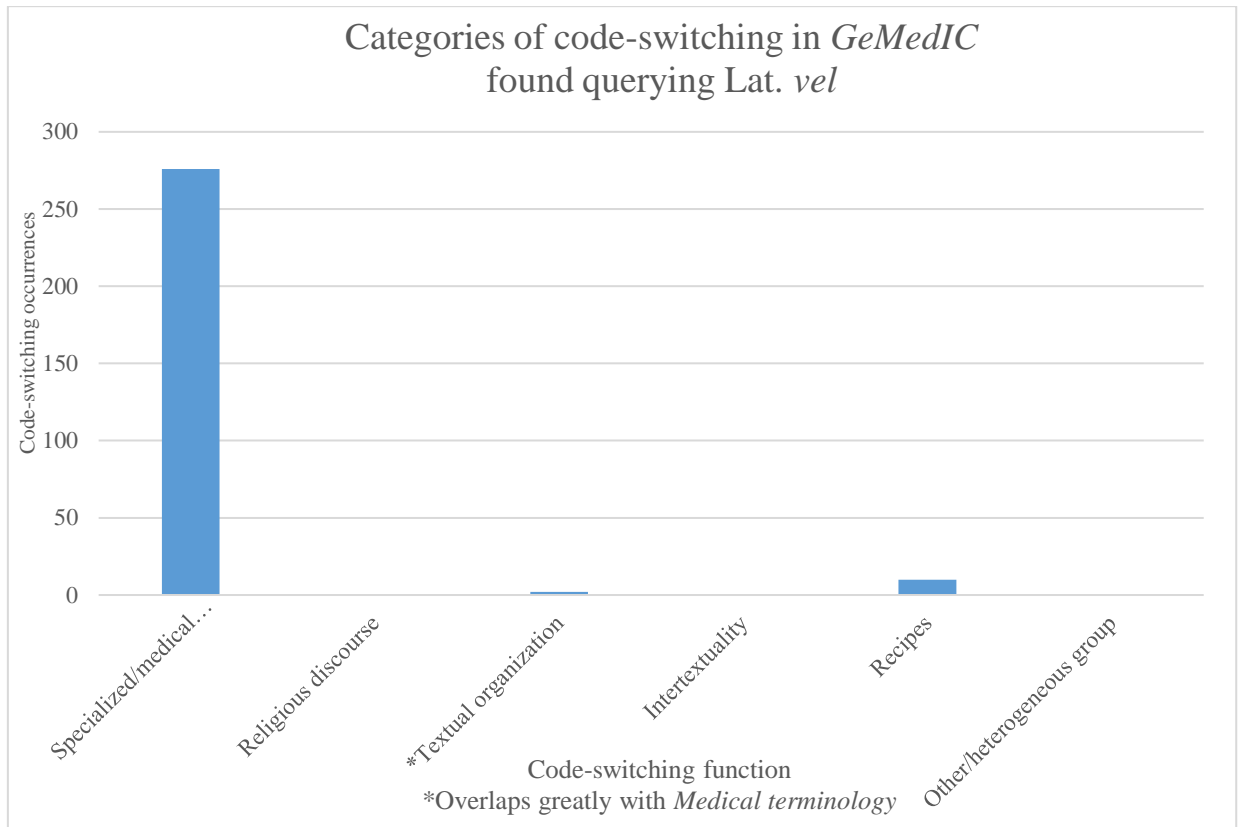

<p>vnd gib im disen syropel zenieffen d’ ist oft verlücht du nim y poquiscido chimolee boli armeniaci acacie coralli albi et rūbei mumie mente pfdie galle balau stie gummi dyadragāti simphici scariolem seminis arnaglossie roris siriaci sūmach pentafili radicis san guinis draconis yegklichs acht quintein vnd seúð das in regenwasser vñ thū vier pfund zuckers dar</p>

(Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 77)

In the above example the CS is an insertion and happens intrasententially as the ingredients necessary for the recipe are listed. The author must assume the audience understands this terminology and directly after listing these nouns in Latin changes back to German giving the reader further instruction on measurements and other ingredients.


The next bar graph pictures the distribution of CS occurrences when querying Lat. *vel* ‘or.’

Figure 56: Categories of code-switching in GeMedIC found querying Lat. vel 'or'



The table above shows 276 CS instances used to convey *Specialized/medical terminology*, two examples of *Textual organization*, and ten in the *Recipes* category. There are no examples of CS in *Religious discourse* or any *Other/heterogeneous* category.

Like the *Specialized/medical terminology* found using Lat. *et* to query CS concordances, most of the terminology in these queries overlaps with the *Textual organization* category due to the multilingual way *Gart der Gesundheit* organizes the titles of its herbal entries. The following is an example of *Specialized/medical terminology* found querying Lat. *vel* that is not used in this way:

<p>Vn spricht auch das do sey zweier ley petrosilien . Einer heymisch der ander wild . den wilden heiffen die meyster petrosiliū macedonicum . vel finonū . « Cassiuffelix vñ Pli/</p>	
---	--

(Wonnecke 1496: 355)

The example above explains that there are two different kinds of parsley, namely one that is *heimisch* ‘domesticated’ and one that is *wild* ‘wild.’ The CS occurs intrasententially when the two kinds of wild parsley are specifically listed, namely:

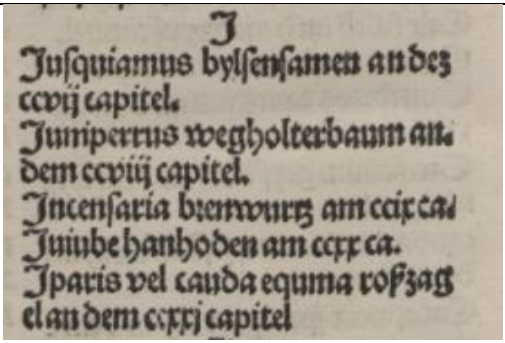
(2) petrofiliū macedonicum . vel finonū (Wonnecke 1496: 355)

Parsley of Macedonia or sinews

This example is also an NP and shows the names of the plants as unique referents.

The following is one of the two CS examples of *Textual organization* that includes Lat. *vel*:

Figure 57: Code-switching example of *Textual organization* using Lat. *vel*.

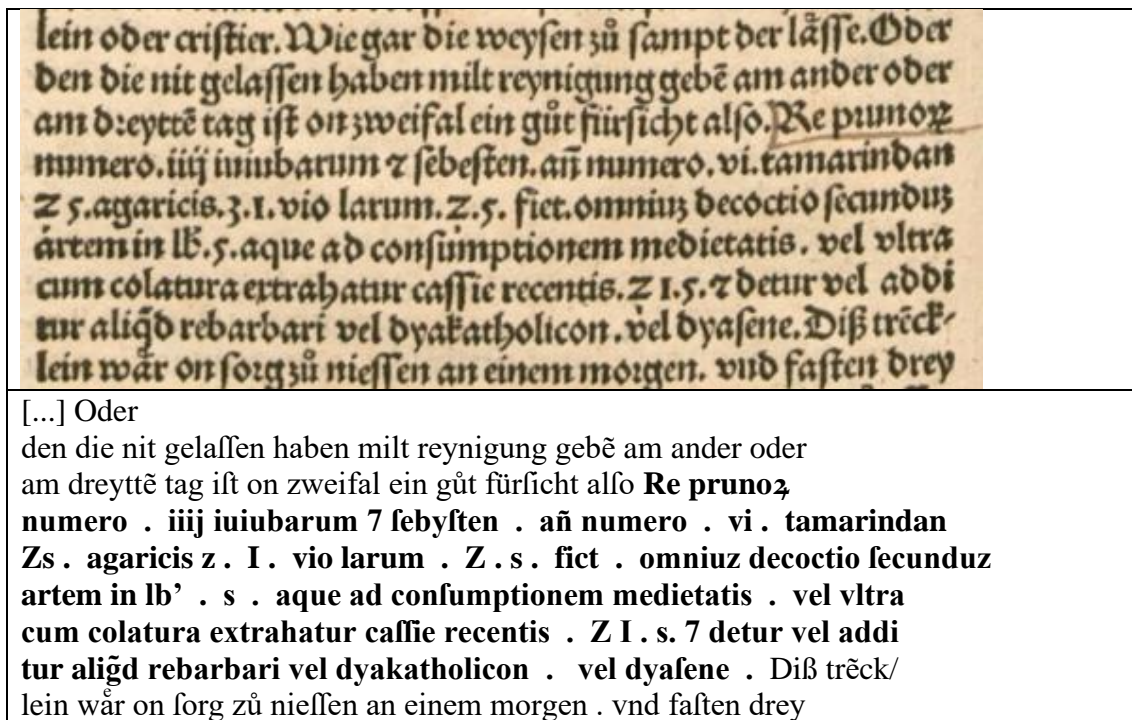
<p style="text-align: center;">I</p> <p>Iusquiamus bylsenfamen an dez ccvij capitel. Juniperrus wegholterbaum an. dem ccviij capitel. Incensaria brenwurtz am ccix ca. Iuiube hanhoden am ccxx ca . Iparis vel cauda equina roßzag el an dem ccxxj capitel</p>	
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(Wonnecke 1496: 524)

The example above shows a CS example in the table of contents in *Gart der Gesundheit*. In this case, the title of the entry is an NP and is not only an example of *Textual organization* but also overlaps with the *Specialized/medical terminology* category as it lists the specified terminology for a plant known as mare’s tail, namely Greek *iparis* (*hippuris*), Lat. *cauda equina*, and Ger. *roßzagel*.

The next example shows one of the ten CS occurrences including Lat. *vel* from the *Recipes* category:

Figure 58: Code-switching example of the Recipes category using Lat. *vel*.

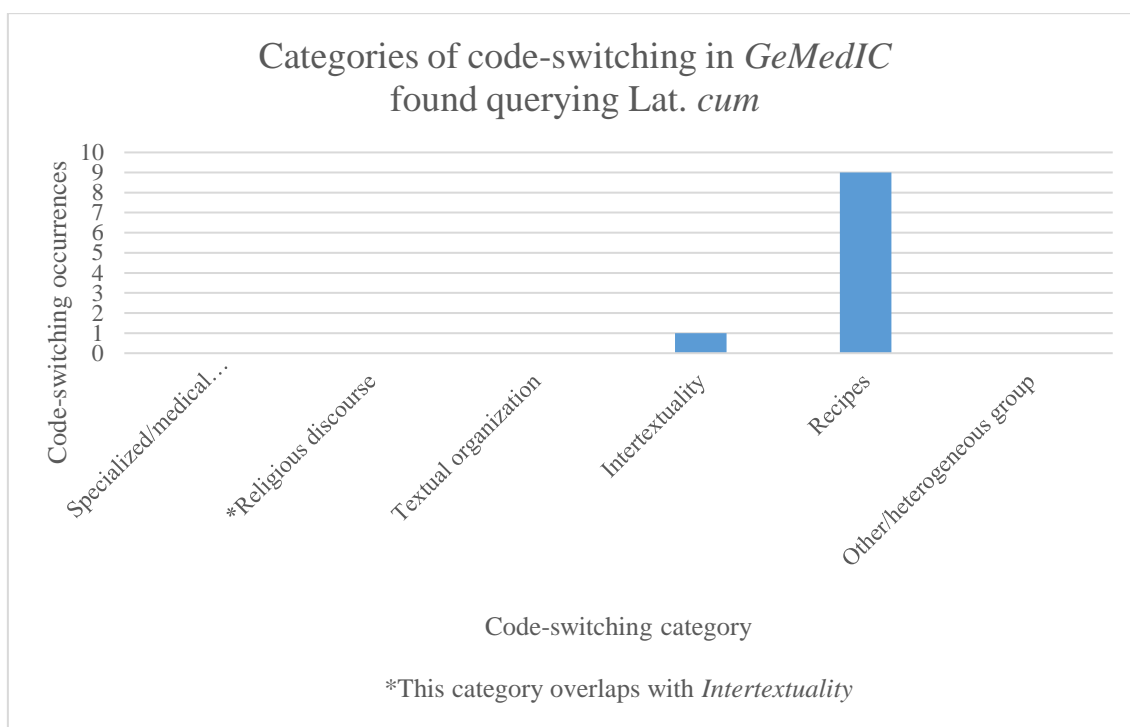


(Jung 1494: 32)

The insertional CS example above begins intrasententially and continues intersententially. In this example not only the ingredients but also the instructions for mixing them together are completely in Latin instead of a simple NP insertion. The author assumes the audience has the adequate Latin literacy necessary to understand the instructions.

The graph below shows the categories of HCS in *GeMedIC* with examples queried using Lat. *cum*.

Figure 59: Categories of code-switching in GeMedIC found querying Lat. *cum* ‘with’



The graph above shows one CS example of *Intertextuality* that overlaps with *Religious discourse*, as we will see below, and nine occurrences in the *Recipes* category. The latter is to be expected as the semantic nature of Lat. prep. *cum* ‘with’ lends itself to listing ingredients and instructing what to mix ‘with’ what. There are no examples of CS conveying *Specialized/medical terminology* or any *Other/heterogeneous group*. The one *Intertextuality/Religious discourse* occurrence is in the figure below:

Figure 60: Code-switching example of *Intertextuality* using Lat. *cum*.

<p>[...] Als der weiß Salomon spricht . « Cīs sapīa domīo d’ o estet cum illo . Das ist gesprochen Alle weißheit ist vō got dem herren /vñ ist ewiklichen key im gewesen/mit</p>	
--	--

(“Regiment sanitatis” 1475: 12)

The above example is listed under *Intertextuality* as it is playing the role of citation and *Religious discourse* due to the speaker referring to God. King Solomon is quoted as saying *Cīs sapīa domīo d’ o estet cum illo* which is directly translated thereafter as meaning *Alle weißheit ist vō got dem herren* or ‘All wisdom is from God the Lord.’ The switch is an intersentential insertion, but, unlike in previous CS examples, here the author does not assume that the audience understands the Latin. Instead, the language is used as a stylistic choice and translated immediately within the text.

The following example shows one of the nine CS instances in the *Recipes* category using the Lat. prep. *cum*:

Figure 61: Code-switching example in the *Recipes* category using Lat. *cum*

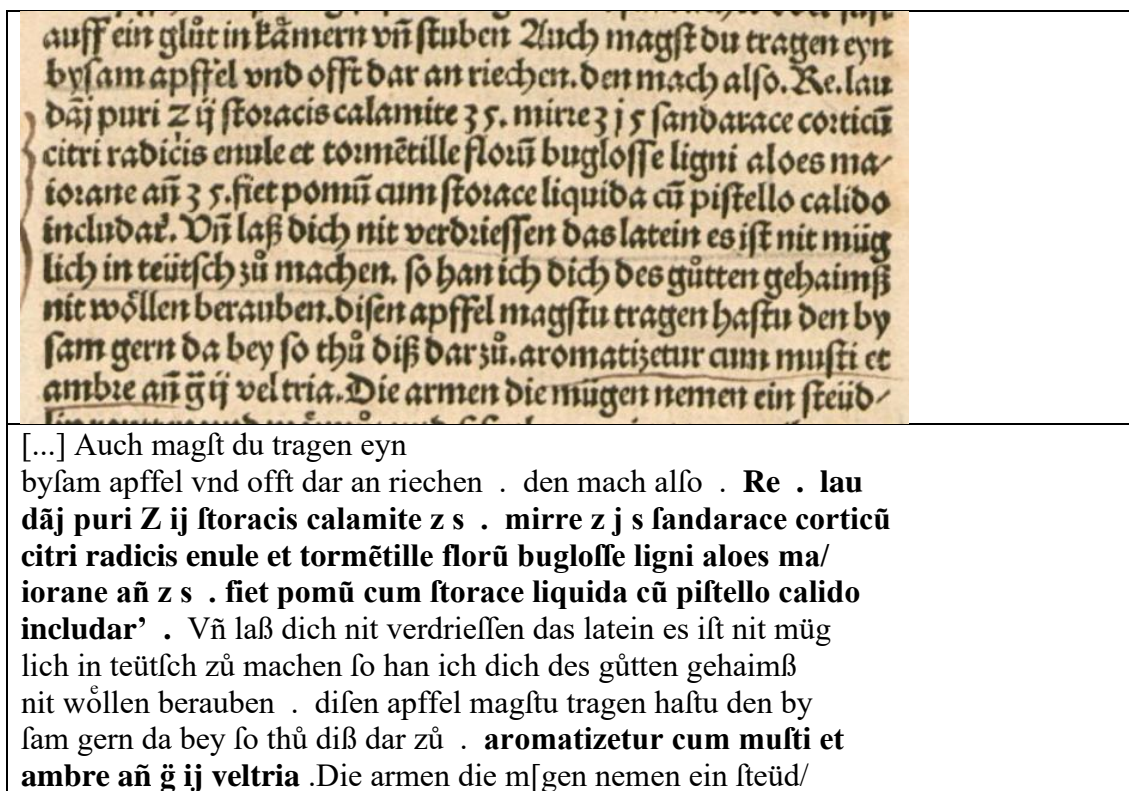
<p>[...] Diß trēck/ lein wār on sorg zū niessen an einem morgen . vnd fasten drey stund darauff mag es sein der krafft halb . oder gib jm zū essen wañ du wöllest . Aliqui fortes accipiunt pill' as agginas vel de yera cum agarico Sollich eylen mit den mainung muß mā</p>	

(Jung 1494: 32)

The insertional CS example above is intersentential in nature. The text starts by instructing how and when to take the remedy in German to the Latin sentence explaining two alternative ways to administer the medicine as a pill. Here the author does not believe it is necessary to translate this section for the audience. This is the second example of this stemming from Jung's *Chirurgia*. This version of untranslated CS is to be expected if we assume Jung's addressees are literate in Latin (See Section 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on amount of Latin text type, and translation status* for more information on probable addressee).

In the next table there are two more examples of CS occurrences falling into the recipe category found by querying Lat. *cum*. The CS instances are in bold, but they are not the focus of this example. What is unique about this example is how the German text appearing between the two CS instances gives metalinguistic insight into the author's motivation for using Latin:

Figure 62: Jung's code-switching motivation



(Jung 1494: 16)

Jung writes “Vñ laß dich nit verdriessen das latein es ist nit möglich in teütisch zū machen so han ich dich des güttē gehaimß nit wöllē berauben” which can be translated as ‘And don’t feel distressed that this Latin is not possible to translate to German, but I did not want to rob you of this good secret.’ Jung assumes that his audience will be able to grapple with the Latin although it may be a struggle. Both CS examples are insertional. The first CS example is intersentential and the second intrasentential, both listing ingredients for a remedy that will get rid of the *boß dampff* ‘bad/wicked dampness’ (Jung 1494: 16).

After finding CS by querying Lat. prep. *cum* ‘with’ and the Lat. conj. *et* ‘and,’ and *vel* ‘or’ within *GeMedIC*, we find that, just as in Pahta (2011), CS mainly occurs in the semi-overlapping categories “specialized medical terminology, in overt manifestations of intertextuality and in embedded recipes” (Pahta 2011: 131) and additionally in textual organization. Specifically, the results show that *Specialized/medical terminology* (overlapping with the category *Textual organization*) CS queries found using Lat. *et* have by far the most occurrences with 98 followed by 17 occurrences for *Recipes* and 16 for *Intertextuality*. *Specialized/medical terminology* also has the most CS occurrences found that include Lat. *vel* with 276 instances. *Recipes* has ten instances and *Textual*

organization two. *Recipes* have the most CS instances found querying Lat. *cum* with nine occurrences and then only one example of *Intertextuality* and *Religious discourse*. The results do not yield any CS results that need to be categorized under an *Other/heterogeneous group* as results did in Pahta (2004: 87, 94).

The main motivation for the CS in the results is the need for specificity made by either highlighting unique referents or giving directions. The only example that strays from this is the *Intertextuality* and *Religious discourse* instance in which CS is used as a sort of stylistic choice. That said, as shown by the multiple CS categories, these occurrences all reflect stylistic variation. In sum, this study confirms the presence of categories found by Pahta (2004, 2011). As with Pahta, the CS categories are in fact overlapping (Pahta 2011: 131) but can be seen as a useful first step in identifying plausible discourse functions of CS across the vernacularization of European languages in text types from the same time period. Reflecting the same tendencies as in the literature, the results in this subchapter also display the noun or noun phrase insertion characteristics of CS in intrasentential switching. Intersentential CS that is not translated seems to indicate an intended bilingual audience.

This HCS study of German readily applies scholarship from CS theory formerly reserved for oral phenomena. It then gives insights into socio-historical information such as interpreting addressee depending on the author's assumption of the reader's competency in Latin. The next step in further studies would be to map out the more specific discourse functions CS plays in each of the instances found in this section, all the while keeping text type in mind and remembering that interpreting author intent, especially in historical texts, is complex and multifaceted. With the continual digitization of German vernacular incunabula medical texts, scholars will be able to further test these overarching tendencies found in Pahta (2011 and 2004), thereby zoning in on the continuum between code-switching and loan word as well as the linguistic processes, sociolinguistic factors, and stylistic variation present in the development of an emerging German medical register.

7.6 Summary

Chapter 7 explores textual variation and multilingualism in *GeMedIC* from multiple angles in trial studies using raw corpus data. First, 7.1 *Foreign words, loan words, and loan translations* creates a glossary of the key foreign and loan words found in *GeMedIC*

and then examines the concordances more closely to observe in which stage of the diachronic loan borrowing process the foreign and loan words find themselves. This section illustrates evidence for a foreign \leftrightarrow loan word continuum in *GeMedIC*. The study ends by showing how key foreign and loan words are used differently within the corpus. Some keywords appear in longer Latin phrases, some in shorter Latin compounds, others in isolation, and some with German articles. This gives us insights into where key foreign and loan words appear to be on the foreign \leftrightarrow loan word continuum (i.e., the point between being an assimilated, grammaticalized loan and a foreign word) during the late 15th century. The results show that the majority of these keywords are, in fact, in flux.

Next, 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on text type and translation status* uses the frequency of the Lat. suffix *-um* as a unit of measurement across texts to calculate and compare the amount of Latin within the corpus. After the Lat. suffix *-um* concordances are counted for each text, the incunabula are categorized according to text type and translation status. Insights from this information are then compiled to determine text addressee. The study ultimately finds that assuming the more Latin found within the texts as meaning the intended audience is a doctor, scholar, or clergy person and those texts with less Latin are meant for the layperson is a satisfactory starting point for determining addressee. While in this study translation status does not yield any additional information on probable addressee, text type does. Text types intended for a lay audience such as calendars and texts on death have less Latin whereas text types requiring specialized language such as surgical texts and pharmacopeia include more Latin and are intended for doctors and scholars.

Section 7.3 examines *In-text translations* to review how much Latin is necessary to understand a text in *GeMedIC*. The search terms mod. Ger. *heißen* ‘is called,’ 3. sg. *bedeutet* ‘means,’ and the phrase *das ist* ‘that is’ are used to elicit the concordance lines. In this way, in-text translations are found in two thirds of the texts in the corpus including the texts with the most Latin usage, namely *Arzneibuch*, *Chirurgia*, and *Gart der Gesundheit*. The study shows Latin as useful, but not an absolute necessity when reading the vernacular medical texts in *GeMedIC*.

Section 7.4 *Foreign language and intertextuality* studies evidence for the multilingual nature of the texts in *GeMedIC* and attempts to link this with the original

language of authorship. It first does this by using the German and Latin equivalents for *Arabic*, *Greek*, *Latin*, and *German* as search terms. The term *Arabic* is only found in one text, *Gart der Gesundheit*. The term *Greek* is found in three texts, namely *Arzneibuch*, *Gart der Gesundheit*, and *Chirurgia*. The search term *Latin* is found distributed throughout the entire corpus. There are surprisingly few hits in *GeMedIC* for the search term *German*. Then the study searches for author names in the corpus to identify if there is any correlation between the language the authors wrote their texts in originally and the mentioning of those languages in the corpus. The results show that *Arabic* only appears in one text, but Arabic-writing authors are cited throughout *GeMedIC* with similar results for *Greek*. The search term *Latin*, on the other hand, is found in seven texts, but Latin-writing authors are only cited in five *GeMedIC* texts. The study ultimately finds no strong correlation between the language authors originally wrote in and the language being mentioned in the text. This is presumably because most of the works referenced in the texts constitute Latin translations. The final takeaway from this trial study is texts that do not include any of the foreign language nor author search terms are expected not to have these concordances as they also had the lowest amount of Latin.

7.5 *Code-switching* examines longer instances of CS in *GeMedIC* using Latin conjunctions and a preposition as search terms. The study finds the same functional CS categories in Pahta, namely *Medical terminology*, *Textual organization*, *Intertextuality and quotations*, *Recipes*, *Religious discourse within medical writing*, and an *Other/heterogeneous group* (Pahta 2011, 2004). It additionally shows nouns and noun phrases as being typical of intrasentential CS whereas intersentential CS that is not translated seems to indicate an intended bilingual audience.

8 Summary, conclusion, and outlook for further research

This study focuses on the lexicon and vernacularization of 15th-century German medical incunabula printed using Gutenberg's movable type printing press technology. Although Latin continues to be the lingua franca for scholarship throughout this time period, the use of the German vernacular increases making this emerging lexicon and its morphological construction of academic interest. Chapter 1 *Introduction* sets the stage for the study by presenting the research goals including...

- (1) documenting the 15th-century medical terminology in Augsburg
- (2) using corpus linguistic methods to discover more illnesses in *GeMedIC*
- (3) examining morphological innovations and their emerging patterns
- (4) observing the multilingualism in *GeMedIC* based on multiple sociolinguistic factors
- (5) measuring the necessity of Latin when reading the incunabula
- (6) searching for instances of code-switching and documenting their patterns
- (7) addressing other linguistic and non-linguistic applications for *GeMedIC*

Chapter 2 *Prior linguistic research and methodology* introduces relative research and methods in historical corpus linguistics, lexicology, morphology, as well as in textual variation and multilingualism. This is followed by Chapter 3 *Socio-historical background* which introduces printing press production in Augsburg and then describes 15th-century medicine in Europe. Medicine during this period builds on the foundation set by philosophers and polymaths from antiquity relying heavily on concepts such as Hippocrates' explanations of humoral imbalance, illness attributed to astrological interpretations, and the works of Galen. Medical knowledge is additionally influenced by scholars from the Islamic Golden Age such as Avicenna and al-Razi. The 15th century is also a time in which the realities of the Black Plague are still fresh in medical authors' memories or resources they use and is reflected in the incunabula contents. The chapter concludes with details on the diseases and biographical information on the authors specifically referenced in *GeMedIC*.

Chapter 4 comprises the *Corpus*. The methodology used throughout this study stems from the field of corpus linguistics making the creation of a corpus necessary. The corpus created in this study is called the *German Medical Incunabula Corpus (GeMedIC)* and is generated by creating Optical Character Recognition (OCR) models for each typeface in the corpus and digitizing the texts. All texts are entries in Sudhoff (1908), a bibliography of German, medical incunabula. The texts are all printed in the latter half of the 1400s in Augsburg, a city that becomes known for printing in German, and are published by Augsburg's most renowned printers, specifically Günther Zainer, Johann Bämmler, Anton Sorg, or Johann Schönsperger der Älterer. Texts are not allowed to be a duplicate of any other text within the corpus, are digitally available through the Bavarian State Library, and do not exceed 70,000 tokens. Texts are digitized using the open-source software *ScanTailor* for preprocessing, *OCROPUS* for OCR model training and text recognition, and *PoCoTo* for post-correction. Due to time constraints, texts in *GeMedIC*

are only edited once, meaning there are most likely minor transliteration errors. After digitization, the texts are then compiled into a raw text corpus and analyzed using the corpus manager *AntConc* to visualize the results. This corpus contains 12 texts, namely *Kinderbüchlein* (1473), *Pestelentz frey* (1476), *Arzneibuch* (1477), *Regimen sanitatis* (1475), *Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen* (1482), *Weintraktat* (1483), *Balsamum Mariae Magdalенаe* (1490), *Practica von Paris* (1487), *Regiment der pestilentz* (1494), *Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen* (1495), *Gart der Gesundheit* (1496), and *Chirurgia* (1497).

After *GeMedIC* is created, its contents are applied to socio-historical linguistic questions. The analysis section shows the corpus' application with studies in lexicology, morphology, as well as textual variation and multilingualism. *GeMedIC* is first used to aid in determining which vernacular medical terminology are found in Augsburg's 15th century medical lexicon. This is explored in Chapter 5 *Lexicological study* in which Section 5.1 *Specialized glossary of medical vocabulary* compiles a medical glossary using keyword lists of nouns from the texts in *GeMedIC*. The study continues in Section 5.2 by examining the corpus' emerging genres and assigning the following onomasiological categories to the glossary: *Astrology*; *Body parts, fluids and bodily functions*; *Characteristics*; *Classical elements and qualities*; *Food, drink, ingredients, and taste*; *Descriptions of health, illnesses, and symptoms*; *Gynecology*; *Measurement*; *People*; *Plants and oils*; *Remedies*; *Spirituality*; *Units of time*; and *Utensils and materials*. Arranging the glossary into these categories not only gives an overview of the topics covered in *GeMedIC*, but also separates the terminology into subcorpora useful in Section 5.3.

The subcorpora are used in Section 5.3 *Concordances and collocations* as an avenue to discover additional information on medieval and early new modern ailments and illnesses of the time. For example, the keywords in 5.3.1 *Body parts* are employed as search terms which aid in locating new compounds naming symptoms or illnesses. This chapter also confirms that most word formation processes including body parts are left-branching, endocentric, noun-noun compounds. In Section 5.3.2 *Classical elements and qualities* the attributes associated with the humoral qualities of the adjectives warm, cold, wet, and dry from the subcorpus in Subsection 5.2.4 *Classical elements and qualities* are investigated further to discover that there are few times when occurrences overlap with

corresponding humors, elements, and qualities. It is then in Section 5.3.3 *Illnesses and symptoms* that the linguistic concepts hyponymy and semantic prosody/connotation are successfully used to uncover names of further illnesses and symptoms in *GeMedIC*.

The study advances to concentrating on the morphological makeup of nominal, lexical innovations within the corpus. Chapter 6 *Morphological features* focuses on the 68 vernacular, keyword nouns within the corpus unattested before Middle High German. The makeup of these new word formations is then examined starting with compounds, followed by derivations, and complex forms. Then the innovations are examined again for prominent inflectional phenomena. The study shows the majority of key compounds are noun-noun, are generally determinative in nature with two stems, and rarely employ linking morphs. The most common semantic categories for innovative lexical units from greatest to least include ingredients, body parts, remedies, symptoms, body secretions, illness names, and professions. The section on derivations examines new affixation and the remaining morphological makeup of the key vernacular terminology that are not compounds. This is followed by analyzing complex innovations consisting of both compounds and derivational affixes. Section 9 *Inflectional phenomena* compares the nominal inflections present in *GeMedIC*'s vernacular keyword list to the 14 different noun class paradigms according to Ebert et al. (1993). This study confirms the paradigms.

The research then turns to Chapter 6.3 *Textual variation and multilingualism*. Key inquiries in this chapter include determining the amount of multilingualism in *GeMedIC* and investigating whether multilingual textual variation changes based on factors such as text type, addressee, and whether the text constitutes a translation. Similar to Section 5.1, Section 7.1 *Foreign words, loan words, loan translations, and loan renderings* creates a glossary but this time of the key foreign and loan words found in *GeMedIC* that are not attested in Old High German. It then examines the loan borrowing process and finds most of the lexical innovations' use in flux—alternating between being used as a loan and foreign word. Section 7.2 *Uncovering addressee based on text type and translation status* measures the amount of Latin within texts by using the Lat. suffix *-um* as a unit of measurement. The results are then calculated and compared across texts' text type and translation status. While arranging the texts according to text type and translation status does not lead to any overwhelming conclusions, the results do imply that more Latin within a text is indicative of a scholarly instead of lay audience.

This leads to inquiring how much Latin is necessary to read a vernacular text in *GeMedIC* and if in-text translations provide any insights. The answers are in Section 7.3 *In-text translations*. This part of the analysis examines in-text translations reviewing the amount of Latin required to understand a text in *GeMedIC* using search terms such as ‘to be called’ or ‘to mean.’ In this study, the three texts with the most Latin, *Arzneibuch*, *Chirurgia*, and *Gart der Gesundheit*, all use in-text translation making Latin beneficial, but not a prerequisite when reading these vernacular texts. Thereafter, Section 7.4 *Foreign language and intertextuality* examines multilingualism in *GeMedIC* by looking for the terms Arabic, Greek, Latin, and German specifically mentioned in the texts. The study then searches for author names in *GeMedIC* aiming to identify any correlations between the language the authors composed texts in originally and naming those languages in the corpus. No overwhelming correlations are found.

Multilingualism is then observed in the form of 7.5 *Code-switching* by studying when and where instances of German-Latin CS occur and exploring patterns explaining these occurrences. Longer instances of CS are identified in this section using Latin search terms and the occurrences are then organized according to the same, partially overlapping categories found in Pahta (2011 and 2004), namely *Specialized/medical terminology*, *Textual organization*, *Intertextuality*, *Quotations*, *Recipes*, and *Religious discourse within medical writing*. This section of the analysis mirrors tendencies in the literature with the noun or noun phrase insertion characteristics of CS in intrasentential switching. Finally, intersentential CS that is not translated appears to indicate an intended bilingual audience.

Finally, it is noteworthy to indicate how *GeMedIC* can be used as a resource for the linguistic and the scientific community moving forward. Of course, there are multiple subfields of linguistic study that could benefit from this corpus. Examples of further linguistic research objectives could include graphemic/orthographical variation based on the dialect of the text. A study could take place on the phonological variation in the *Augsburger Schriftsprache* in regard to MHG *Diphthongwandel* ‘diphthong change.’ *GeMedIC* could aid in answering questions on medical-specific phraseology. Of course, the corpus could also be applied to syntax and be used to test theories on topics such as syntactical negation structures or the sequential structures of the right *Satzklammer* ‘sentence bracket.’ The texts in the corpus could also be added to another corpus

documenting the German medical vernacular. Linguistics aside, *GeMedIC* could also be used as a resource for others in the academic community—especially those studying medicine, history, and medical history. There are numerous possibilities and the linguistic research in this dissertation simply presents an array of trial studies exemplifying *GeMedIC*'s application.

As a final overview, in response to the research questions, this study...

1. creates a glossary of the key, medical vernacular in *GeMedIC* and organizes the terms onomasiologically. This lexical snapshot of 15th-century medical terminology in Augsburg is unique, as Latin remains the language of scholarly choice well into the 19th century.
2. confirms that most word formation processes including body parts are left-branching, endocentric, noun-noun compounds. 21 of the 62 compounds found refer to illnesses. The study also successfully employs corpus linguistic methods combined with the linguistic concept hyponymy and semantic prosody to elicit a more comprehensive list of illnesses found in *GeMedIC*.
3. confirms prior morphological research on Medieval and Early New High German compounds, derivations, and inflectional phenomena. Noteworthy finds include examples of various present-day obsolete terms as well as contemporary competing word forms.
4. shows the amount of Latin used in *GeMedIC* texts changes depending on text type and addressee.
5. shows that Latin is an asset when reading the texts in *GeMedIC*, but not an absolute necessity – especially due to in-text translation. Language names do not give insights into multilingualism aside from glossing vernacular terminology. Author names as search terms do not provide insights into multilingualism found within the corpus but do give insights into 15th-century intertextuality.
6. confirms noun or noun phrase insertion as characteristics of intrasentential code-switching (CS). Intersentential CS that is not translated seems to indicate an intended bilingual audience. The main motivation behind CS results in

GeMedIC is the need for specificity made by either highlighting unique referents or giving instructions. The only example that strays from this is the *Intertextuality* and *Religious discourse* instance in which CS is used as a sort of stylistic choice.

7. begins to show the breadth of *GeMedIC* and how it can be used as a resource not only for linguists, but also for the scientific community—especially useful for historians and medical historians.

9 Appendix

Section 9.1 of the appendix visualizes the tables referred to throughout the research that are not included within the text. Section 9.2 lists the keyword nouns in *GeMedIC*. These terminologies are first arranged by term type and then according to the text in which the term appears. Next Section 9.3 constitutes an Optical Character Recognition (OCR) and text processing tutorial. Finally, Section 9.4 explains how to access the digitized texts in *GeMedIC* online and Section 9.5 comprises the page numbers for all the tables and figures used throughout the study.

9.1 Extra tables

Table 85: Word pairs for mod. Ger. heißen 'to be called' concordances

Orig. conc. #	Word pairs for mod. Ger. heißen 'to be called' concordances	Text #	
347	füß geprechen das ze latein daz podogram	heißt . Sein sam ift güt für dz vallend	3
45	deinen kinden vñ ehalten . Itez ein kraut	heißt cardus benedictus gefegneter ditzel . ift gar g	9
262	lieffent « Von des künigs kron . CO rona regis	heißt künigs kron . Das ift ein krawt . vnd	3
468	ein gang « Von dem Singünen SEmper viua	heißt fingerün dz kraut hat pletter . sam d'	3
398	das gerften waffer daz ze latein zifania	heißt wann es feucht die dürrn gelider vñ	3
411	pleen an den afftern adern die emoriodes	heiffen weiß man es nach ertzney lere berayttet «	3
81	heiffent die wurtz radicē die wir raphanū	heiffen . Democritus spricht . wer fein hende reyß mit	3
242	der ze latein ignis pofitus heift . vnd	heiffen in etlich leyen das hellfich fower . vnd	3
244	ein andere gestalt der nellēn vñ die	heiffen in greckifch archangelica das ift eiterneffel die	110
129	zwē namē sam vor gefprochē ift vñ	heiffent dē rettich radiē vnd den kren raphanū	3
118	ettich Raphanus heift rettich . aber die krieche	heiffent die wurtz radicē die wir raphanū heiffen .	3
361	den hinuallendē fiechtüb haben die epulē# tici	heiffent . vnd des krautz frucht getrunckē vñ genommen	3
92	ein pramper ftaudē die ze latei vepres	heiffent : des krautes plüm ift an der krafft mit	3
160	das tormentill hat . vij . pletter . darumb fo	heiffent es etlich meyster ep tafelun qualī septēfolia . Di	11
245	die fließling die ze latein liquo res	heiffent in krefften : also dz fy nicht prechēt	3
308	ding oder geeder . die im dem latein	heiffent nerui . wund werden vnnd groß gefchwollen find	12
330	diß gumi zū den pestilentz pillilen vñ	heiffent pillule de maftice . « Maftix gefotten in waffe	11
90	fallende fucht habe / die in latein Epulentia	heiffet / der nieß des obgenannten öls . es ift	7
109	paralis vnd wider dz vallent layt epilencia	heiffet . Die krotten effen geren faluey . aber man	3
395	für der füß vnd paingicht dz podagram	heiffet . vñ für der hende gicht dz Cirogra	3
412	pruft vnd des hertzen krankheit die cordiata	heiffet . weñ man es feudet in wasser vñ	3
387	auch für des haubts flüße der reuma	heiffet / vñ für des magen keldē . vnd für	3
68	wirt ein beyn oder ein chartilago . das	heiffet das dein beyn kruftel von der nafenn	12
188	tz hat genoffen . « Von dem fenichel FEniculum	heiffet fenichelkraut . Vnd ift an d' krafft heyß	3
256	darein gethan wegrich fafft oder crafula das	heiffet knaben kraute . wär aber darzū der wicken	12
454	vō den gleichet dem cipreß . vñ dife	heiffet lauina . « Galienus . Sefelbaum ift güt genützet	11
480	ift die wund der haur bechlossen . fn	heiffet fy dann excecata punctura od' vulnus das	12
363	die affter adern die ze latein emoroides	heiffet vnd erwecket die vnkeufche . Sein wasser ift	3
409	ift güt für die amacht die fincopis	heiffet Weñ eins vn reden wirt . vnd ift	3
445	deS . oder cameactus daz ift ebulus vñ	heiffet zū teütlch attich « Attich ift ein kraut	11
380	des epfeichs das czū latein api um	heift . « Von mahen kraut PApauer heift mahen kraut	3
386	güt für d' adern vergicht dz arthetica	heift . vñ für der füß vnd paingicht dz	3
360	die zwey vallendē lait . der eins apoplexia	heift . vnd das ander epilēcia / vnd ift güt	3
366	nagendē fiechtumb der ze latein ignis pofitus	heift . vnd heiffen in etlich leyen das hellfich	3

369	feuchte auß dem hirn zeucht die flegma	heißt . vnd von den zenden Wer den samen	3
287	dz vallédit laidt dz ze latein apoplexia	heißt . Man setz auch dē frawen ettwas vntter	3
286	dz vallend laid : daz ze latein epilencia	heißt : man hat dz gefehen wēn man dz	3
399	güt für daz vallend laid daz epilencia	heißt : wañ man der peon puluer darczū thūt .	3
6	der eupatoriū	heißt alpkrout . vñ lilifagus heißt wildefelb . warumb	11
16	filuestre das ist wilder kreß . ein anders	heißt aqaticū vnd heisse prunckreß . von dem wir	11
23	. « Von dem aynes ANifium heißt aynes . vñ	heißt auch römischer venichel . Wañ das kraut hat	3
28	veltplūmen OCulus porci heißt ei veltplūm . vñ	heißt auch ze latein flos campi vnd heißent	3
29	heißt perckkicher : vñ leußkraut mit vlaub . vnd	heißt auch ze latein vns passa mantana . das	3
33	kein ander güttes . « Von dem aynes ANifium	heißt aynes . vñ heißt auch römischer venichel . W	3
71	erdent fy clar . fein electuarien daz dyacineiber	heißt das kreftiget zū den vorgeantten dingen mer	3
117	güt für das vallend laid daz epilencia	heißt Die weiß nyeßwurtz ist gefalt an den	3
186	weiß raynig « Von der veltplūmen OCulus porci	heißt ei veltplūm . vñ heißt auch ze latein	3
136	dz essen hinab « Von der Rüben RAPA	heißt ein rüb vnd auch ir kraut ist	3
138	not das fleisch machen zewachsen . wañ das	heißt ein wund cōposita od' vlcus . die bedarff	12
184	macht in vertig « Vö dē eyfenkraut UERbena	heißt eyfenkraut : dz kraut hat kleie plerter vñ	3
190	die feuchtheit darinn in dē mēfchen die	heißt flegma / In d' zeit find heißē ding	4
203	vnd trucken ebenmēßig « Von der gerften ORdeum	heißt gerften : das gerften korn gibt nicht fo	3
234	< « Das Lxxxxj . > « Von dem hopffen GV%mulus	heißt hopff das ist gar eyn langes kraut	3
447	böfen feucht in dē leib die Colera	heißt i der veltpfarr ist hitziger wañ d'	3
239	schlafft vñ vergiffet vil ding . Der siechtumb	heißt in der latein litargia . Man schreibet von	3
259	darczū zimlich wirt « Von dem peonkraut PEonia	heißt kraut das geleicht an dē pletern etzwē	3
263	in irē büchern « Vö d' lactukē LActuca	heißt lactukē daz ist dz aller eben mēßigst	3
274	vor der vergiffet « Von der liligen Llium	heißt lilig das kraut ist gar wol erkant	3
275	der vnkeußche « Von der linfar SEMen lini	heißt linflat . der same ist der art dz	3
284	apī um heißt . « Von mahen kraut PApauer	heißt mahen kraut dz ist kalt vñ trucken	3
290	auß dem leib « Von der figmyntz . MARubiū	heißt marobel oder figmytzn vnd auch ze latein	3
299	um ze latein . « Von dem meußzwiuel . Squilla	heißt meußzwiuel : darumb das das kraut die meuß	3
303	gepurt zehant auß « Von der müntzen . MEnta	heißt myntzen dz kraut hat einen rotē stengel	3
306	lere berayttet « Von dem Narden kraut NArdu	heißt nardē kraut daz ist voller dom vñ	3
309	an die strße « Von der nessell . VRtica	heißt nessell : dz kraut ist dreyerley . daz ein	3
315	oder an andere schlahende ding . aber das	heißt offen fio . das ist geschlagen fo der	12
317	« Vö lifamo macht man öl das	heißt oleū lifamiū . das dient zū vil fachen	11
320	die müter fluß « Von den pappeln MALua	heißt pappel das kraut ist gar gemein vñ	3
324	úsch . « Von dem perckkicher . STaphifagria	heißt perckkicher : vñ leußkraut mit vlaub . vnd	3
326	überflüßigkeyt auß im « Von dem pfarren PORū	heißt pfarr od' lauch ab dz erft teutfch	3
331	die plūm « Von dem pillen kraut LVfquiamus	heißt pillenkraut daz ist gar ein kaltes kraut	3
334	krautz isset man vil ze paris . POlegium	heißt poley « Von dem poley kraut daz ist	3
337	nd der plattern « Von dem portelkraut POrtulata	heißt portelkraut daz kraut spant feinē stengel auff	3
340	dz entschleußt « Vö W pillē kraut Silliū	heißt pillen kraut vnd heißt fein sam pillē	3
341	trinck das « Von dem Raten kraut . Zlzauia	heißt ratenkraut vñ heißt ze latein lolium vnd	3
342	kalten wasser . « Von dem rauten kraut RVta	heißt rautenkraut dz kraut ist heiß vnd truckē	3
343	luft der vnkeußch . « Von dem rettich RAphanus	heißt rettich . aber die kriechē heißent die wurtz	3
344	machen in geng . « Von dem Reyß RIfum	heißt reyß . das ist ein korn des halmehes .	3
451	da für güt « Von dem Saluey SALuia	heißt saluey : das kraut ist heiß vñ trucken	3
457	nux kuñ von dē wort noceo . das	heißt schaden . wann der baum vñ feiner pleter	11
466	kalt vnd trucken « Von dem feniff SINapis	heißt feniff : dz kraut ist heiß vñ trucken	3
473	sterben da bey Von dē fteinpreche SAXifraga	heißt steinprech . das ist eyn kleines kreute . vnd	3
474	magen schade « Von dem stertzelkraut . TAmplia	heißt stertzelkraut dz har die art . wer es	3
353	. dē haubt wee « Von dem verbkraut ALterana	heißt verbkraut darumb das es dē menschen leib	3
355	vñ fein vnlauberkeit « Vö dē vevol . UIola	heißt vevol des krautz pletter . plūmen vnd fein	3
391	für die gelfucht die ze latein ictericia	heißt vñ öffent d' lebern verfchoppen daz opitulacio	3
392	die zehe feucht die ze latein flegma	heißt vñ von feinē rauch fliehent die vergiffigē	3
394	vñ meret d' frawē heilikeit die m̄ftrua	heißt vñ wirfft die gepurt auß d' mūt' :	3
359	für das schwindeln das ze latein lintopis	heißt vnd bringet luft zeellen . « Von dem zucker	3
367	vnd verzert die wasserigen feuchtē die flegma	heißt vnd reinigt das hirn . wein gefotten mit	3
375	machtent für dē feuchtē siechtüb d' morphea	heißt vnd für die geschwär . Sy bringt schlaff	3
370	von eins bechs zehar d' güme arabieū	heißt vnd von dragagant vnd von den wir	3

401	d vnd treybt außböfen luft . « Item juniperus	heißt weghollern baum vñ ist ein kriechlich wort	11
410	. vñ für der hende gicht dz Cirogra	heißt wēn man die gelider damit falbet . « Von	3
422	von heiffer fach komen « Von yfopp ISfopus	heißt yfpēn das kraut ist heiß vnd truckē	3
423	dem Raten kraut . ZIzauia heißt ratenkraut vñ	heißt ze latein lolium vnd heißent es etlich	3
437	felber « Von der zitwar ZEduarium oder zetuaria	heißt zitwer : daz ist ein kraut das wechft	3
439	ringet luft zeessen . « Von dem zucker ZVckara	heißt zucker der ist an krafft warin vñ	3
379	kraut vñ eifenkraut dz ze latein verbena	heißt « Von dem wermüt . ABfintheum heißt	3
93	fent d' lebern verfchoppen daz opitulacio epatis	heißt . des krauts wurtz gelotten vnd getruncken mit	3
164	ze auß treiben die feucht dy melancolia	heißt . Es hat auch die kraft wēn man	3
388	den leib vō d' feucht die flegma	heißt . vñ hat auch die kraft ze reinigē	3
8	der malten . ATriplex heißt eyn malt . vnd	heißt anderftwo molt . vñ heißt crifolothomia . Dz	3
27	vñ etlich heiffent das krawt feieberkraut . vnd	heißt auch ze latein felterre das spricht erdgalle .	3
26	chwein krawt CVckamen heißt schwein krawt . vñnd	heißt auch ze latein panis porcinus das spricht	3
30	ettwa funnen wúrbel vnd ettwo ringel . vnd	heißt auch zū latein follequium oder fponfa folis	3
32	hlatten kraut GLadiolus heißt schlattenkraut vñnd	heißt aygenklich nach der latein schwertling oder schwertenkraut	3
34	m . für das nim eyn kraut das	heißt azarū das ist hafelwurtz des krauts soltu	3
40	hinfallenden güt . « Von der atenigen BEtonica	heißt betōnig Dz kraut ist heiß vñ trucken	3
52	eyn malt . vnd heißt anderftwo molt . vñ	heißt crifolothomia . Dz kraut hat brayte pletter . m	3
72	< « Das XL . > Splen	heißt das miltz vñ ligt an der linckē	3
86	dem geitz Bolifmus ist ein siechtüb der	heißt der geitz die leút die den siechtumb [...]	3
88	htern geeffen . « Von dem hefche SIngultus das	heißt der hefche vnd kompt etwenn von úbriger	3
102	< « Das XL . > ICtericia	heißt die gelfucht vñ komt etwēn von hitz	3
105	kel mit dyaltea . « Von der húften Vffis	heißt die húften zeteútfch vnd komt vō manigerley	3
115	die on plüt geend ist verloren . Diarria	heißt die rúr do nit plúts bei ist	3
131	fo machet fy fucht vnd feiber das	heißt eff imera . das komt von freúid oder	3
143	ken . « Von der zitterung des hertzen COrdiaca	heißt eī krankheyt vñ eī zitterüg des hertzen	3
132	kömen emoroide das sind fickblateren Emorrofagia	heißt ein blüt fluß . Wölicher faffblütet außder na	11
133	lāmen hat geczogen « Von dem kúrbis CVcurbita	heißt ein kúrbis . Dz kraut ist heys vnd	3
134	bobeys dz darauß ist gemacht . aber limbafum	heißt ein leines bombeys . wēn man fāffran in	3
149	< « Das Lxxxj . > « Von dem epff APium	heißt epff das krawt ist heys vnd trucken	3
153	rgiftigen tier piß « Von der erdgallen CEntaurea	heißt erdgalle . vñ etlich heiffent das krawt feieberkraut	3
162	ein kraut dz heiffet zelatein alexandria . vñ	heißt es etlich wolffs krawt oder hunds krawt .	3
175	wert geleicht « Von dem erdappfel . CItrullus	heißt eyn apffel vnd ist nahent gefalt sam	3
176	« Von dem Bafilicon als mal foll Bafilicon	heißt eyn bafilig . das ist ein kraut das	3
177	denn bezawbert . « Von der malten . ATriplex	heißt eyn malt . vnd heißt anderftwo molt . vñ	3
181	. « Das ist von dem vnderften darm COLica	heißt eyn fucht des vnderften darms do die	3
182	eniessen . « Der nit luft hat zeessen EAftidium	heißt eyn fucht dz den menschen nit lúft...	3
183	vnd von eyertottern . « Von dem maßdarm EXitus	heißt eyn fucht dz der maßdarm den leúten	3
227	andern dingen . « Von der haußwurtz BARbaiouis	heißt haußwurtz . das krawt ist kalt vnd ist	3
229	fo fert der zwickel herdan . dz krawt	heißt herba meropis dz spricht bawm heckel krawt	3
232	vñlauberkeyt faft ab . « Von dem hirß FEgeres	heißt hirß vnd ist zwayerley . das eyn ist	3
235	iffen mayll « Von des hundes zungent CInoglossa	heißt hundes zunge . Das krawt ist güt für	3
448	úfchen statt « Von der hobwurtz . ARiftologia	heißt ī ettlicher weiß hob wurtz vñ ist	3
238	für dē lenden siechtum der ze latein	heißt iliaca passio Für die wúrm in dē	3
240	meropis dz spricht bawm heckel krawt . Vnd	heißt in der zauber bücher Thora . vnd wār	3
257	< « Das Lxxxvij . > CAulis	heißt kolkrawt das hat einen rotten stengell vñnd	3
258	nn andere koren . « Von dem korn . FRumentum	heißt koren vnd ist mangerley eyns heißt rogen	3
261	stein heißt iachant « Von rem kúmel CIminum	heißt kúmel das ist eynes krauts sam vnd	3
298	als ich beforg ist ein ander latwery	heißt metrid at . gleichet im waft magft du	9
321	< « Das Lxxxij > « Von dem peypos ARthimafia	heißt peipos . Das kraut ist heiß vnd trucken .	3
327	spricht . « Von dem pfefferkraut . Diptamus	heißt pfeffer kraut sam ein vil zügel spricht .	3
328	often . « Von den pieffen . BLeta oder blitus	heißt pieffen kraut od' mangolt . Vñ ist zwayerley	3
332	als ein feüer baum wañ in grexū	heißt pir feüer als dann spricht der meyster	11
336	tunckeln augen clare . « Von der pon FAbē	heißt ponen die lassent sich nicht schier kochen	3

338	ift . Auch ift eyn ander fieber das . FRumentum heyßt koren vnd ift mangerley	heyßt putrida das sprichet das faul fieber das	3
345	eyns	heyßt roggen koren . das ander weyczen korn das	3
450	lant Iohannes krawt . « Von dem faffran CRocus	heyßt faffran . das ift gar eyn wolfcheckents krawt	3
458	r es weiß . « Von dem schelkraut . CElidonia	heyßt schelkraut Das ift heyß vnd trucken sam	3
459	schmertz . « Von dem schlatten kraut GLadiolus	heyßt schlattenkraut vnnnd heyßt aygenklich nach der lat	3
460	hundes pisse . Von dem schwein krawt CVckamen	heyßt schwein krawt . vnnnd heyßt auch ze latein	3
350	für die enge der pruft . Nymeyns das	heyßt terra figillata . vn eins das heyßt lutum	3
378	der vnfyne SAnia ift eyn fiechtumb der	heyßt vnfynekeyt vnd wirt etwenn von bösem effen	3
419	des haubts fiechtumb güt d' zelatein appoplexia	heyßt wēn man fürcht das der kōmen wolle .	3
407	den vallenden fiechtumb . das zelatein epilentia	heyßt Wer auch des kraiwts wurzel an den	3
408	in verbenā heyßt « Von dem wermüt . ABfintheum	heyßt wermüt . das ift gar eyn bitter kraut	3
425	. das eyn ift hie gemayner hirß vñ	heyßt ze latein milium . des her hat zefroblate	3
426	ander ift nicht fo gemayner hirß . vnd	heyßt ze latein panitum vnd ze teütsch venich	3
427	der heyßt ze latein mer ops vnd	heyßt ze teütsch bawmheckel . vnd niftet in den	3
431	fy gefünd . « Von dem gāhen tod ADoplexia	heyßt zeteutlich der gāch tod od' d' fchlag .	3
432	. « Von dem fluß des haubts OM tarrus	heyßt zeteütsch der fluß von dem haubt vnd	3
433	d ift tötlich . « Von der schwintfucht PTifis	heyßt zeteütsch die schwintfucht vnd komt von eynē	3
434	es ift verücht . « Von dem plat VVula	heyßt zeteütsch dz plat dz wirt etwēn zelang	3
444	müntz die hat lang spytzige bletter vnd	heyßt zū latein menta romana . es ift auch	11
438	wirt dafelbeft wol gefotten Auch iftzucker das	heyßt zucker alufar . vnnnd das ift tawe . vnnnd	11
440	r lenden fiechtumb . « Von dem zuiual . CEpe	heyßt zuiual der hat die art das er	3
292	' überflüßigē feüchtē des leibs . d̄ye ī latein	heÿßen mel ancolica . « Itē es ift güt dē	7
467	ift die wild rautenn . ettlich meifter die	heÿßen fey auch armilan . Die tugent der wildenn	11
356	würm in dē leibe . die in latein	heÿßen vmblici . in teütsch fpilwürm . « Itē es ift	7
374	offen vnreynen gefchwer . die czū lateyn annares	heÿßen . vnd feücht die vergifft das krawt heyßt	3
406	den afftern adern die ze lateyn emoroydes	heÿßen . wenn fy zerpleet feynd . vnd doch nit	3
70	erdgallen CEntaurea heyßt erdgalle . vñ ettlich	heÿßen das krawt fieberkraut . vnd heyßt auch ze	3
74	rch gelöchert haben . die ze latein gurgiliones	heÿßen das feind famen würm . Wenn man die	3
113	< « Das XLj . > REnes	heÿßen die nieren vnnnd werdent etwen fiech von	3
123	< « Das XXvij . > STrofule	heÿßen drüfe vñ wachfent etwēn an dem hals	3
150	auch güt den hinuallenden die ze latein	heÿßen epilentici vnd raynigt die beuft . Welche frau	3
310	jm die schweÿßlöcher die porj czū latein	heÿßen nicht verstopft werdent / als vor gefchriben vñ	4
322	gestalt sam die pfeben die ze lateyn	heÿßen pepones . aber der erdapffel ift grūn vnd	3
472	ze starck fein . « Für die fpülwürm LVmbrier	heÿßen fpülwürm die wachfent in dem leib das	3
352	< « Dax XXXvij . > EMorroides	heÿßen veigplatern vnd wachfent innen an dē leib .	3
384	üffelhaftigē leüten güt die ze latein demoniaci	heÿßen vñ den die den hinuallendē fiechtüb haben	3
405	plettern . « Von der weiffen pappeln . ALtea	heÿßen weiffe pappeln . Das krawt ift in eyner	3
441	leg die über die augen die baumwol	heÿßen zū latein bombex . daruon kompt bombafum das	3
251	' leber ge preftē . die in latein Epitulatio	heÿßen . « Itē es ift auch güt d leütē	7
377	des menfchen onmacht die zū lateyn fincopis	heÿßen . vnnnd wider die augen rōte die von	3
15	überflüßigē kaltē effen vñ trinckē . die zū latein in dem andern « Von dem anetkrawt . ANetum	heÿßen . Appoplexia aquatica . vñ dauō wirt d' menfch	7
9	güt für die kräckneit die in latein	heÿßen anetkraut dz ift heyß vñ trucken sam	3
17	bey dem fevr . « Von der Camillen . CAmomilla	heÿßen aren a od' in teütsch das grie . ß	7
44	wirt er gefünd « Von dem harnfteyn . CALculus	heÿßen camill . Vnd das kraut ift dreierley . das	3
87	er gefündt . « Von der auffetzigkeyt . LEpra	heÿßen der harnfteyn vnd wechset ettweñ in den	3
98	on der irrigkeyt der müter . SVffocatio matrixis	heÿßen die auffetzigkeyt vnnnd die ko# met von	3
106	die weinreben . « Von d' funne wirbel Cloria	heÿßen die irrigkeyt der permüter . vnd ftoffet die	3
173	« Das Lxxxv . > « Von den pimffen . Clrpus	heÿßen etwa funnen wübel vnd ettwo ringel . vnd	3
178	da wee feye . « Von der rewdigkeyt SCabies	heÿßen eyn pymffen . oder in andern teütsche eyn	3
179	der wegung der müter PRecipitatio matrixis . das	heÿßen eyn rewdigkeyte vnnnd eyn auffpreftung des leibes .	3
180	der wegung der müter PRecipitatio matrixis . das	heÿßen eyn feuch das die müter von einer	3
199	fcheußt für die kelen der gargarifiere . dz	heÿßen gegorglet mit eßlig . er genyßt dauon . « Item	11
247	. « Von dem pleiuar harnn Ein harnn der	heÿßen in latein liuidia der ift als plei	3

254	wirdt im bas . ◀ Von den kichern . Citer	heylflet kicher kraut vnnd hat kleynere pletter wān	3
272	fein zū d' malczigkeit . das in latein	heylflet lepra . d' fol es alle tag nieffēn /	7
300	xxxij . > ◀ Von dem mewßorel AVricula muris	heylflet meußorell darumb dz das krawt pletter hat	3
311	des krawts fam . ◀ Von dem nyeßwurtz HLeborus	heylflet nießwurtz . Vnd ift zwayerley . das eyn krawte	3
325	elten wegen ◀ Von dem peterfill . PEtrofilinum	heylflet peterfill . das kraut ift an der krafft	3
465	l hirßwurtz . ◀ Von dem weiffen fenff . DRuca	heylflet fenff . Das ift ein kraut das hat	3
469	krumpffen in ettlichen gelidern . wañ föliche lemuug	heylflet fpafinus . Wer auch gewunt wirt vñ gefchwillet	12
381	wafferfucht . ◀ Von dem gelben harnn Eln harnn	heylflet vrina citrina d' ift gefalt als eyn	3
428	s weib gefund ◀ Von der wafferfucht . Dropifis	heylflet ze teütfch die wafferfucht . vnnd kompt etwen	3
429	. ◀ Von der fucht der remüter Paffio matricis	heylflet ze teütfch eyn fuchte der permüter vnd	3
430	. vnd hat pletter fam ein kraut dz	heylflet zelatein alexandria . vñ heylt es ettlich	3
436	harn czū latein genant Zitrina ◀ Ein harn	heylflet Zitrina / vñ ficht als ein margranapfel fchellff	4
7	der müter ī Von dē alrawn MAndragora	heylt alrawn das kraut ift heiß vñ trucken	3
130	do wonet er in einer gegent die	heylt edom das als vil bedeüet als luftlicheyt	5
249	iechtüb groß krafft . ◀ Von der ingwer Zineiber	heylt ingwer das kraut wechft in dem land	3
260	der damit falbet . ◀ Von dem kreß NArfturciuim	heylt kreß das ift eyn gemeins kraut vnd	3
294	trucken / Da wechft inn ein feuchteit dje	heylt melancolia Die ift auch kalt vñ trucken	4
346	magen gemacht ◀ Von der roten plūmen Nigellae	heylt rote plūm das ift ein erkants kraut	3
413	der eupatoriū heift alpkraut . vñ lilifagus	heylt wildefelb . warumb aber die ertz nennen den	11

Table 86: Concordance lines for mod. Ger. das ist 'that is'

Orig. Conc. #	Concordance lines for mod. Ger. das ist 'that is'	Text #	
199	igen flüß . ◀ Diß kraut ift güt difintericis .	das ift . die den plütgang haben . der pleter	11
210	nderlich für den geyprefen franguiria genant .	das ift . die do tröpfing harmen . ◀ Von difem	11
152	◀ Auch find die funderlichē güt vertigmofis .	das ift . den leichtiglich fchwindelt . darüber getrunc	11
196	auch das hirn . vnd find güt ptificis	das ift . die das abnemen habent . vñ den	11
198	emacht pillen die find vaft güt fincopantibus	das ift . die den fchwyndel haben in dē	11
296	in fenfftalß . die drit ift genante defenfiuū .	das ift . ein befchirmfalß . Vñ mit difen hat	11
664	. daz der famen von melde bringet vomitū .	das ift . fich oben auß brechen . Vnd fagt	11
678	. vñ fo der menfch laxus ift gewefen	das ift . fo er vil ftül hat gehabt	4
12	darumb heift fy Dyafcorides in greckifch dypfeus	das ift als vil gefprochen zū teütfche als dorften	11
14	oder entfpringt A ciros q' / elt manus .	das ift alfo vil als hand . vñ gius	12
27	getruncken mit wein dienet faft wol bodagricis	das ift auch ein fucht der füffe . ◀ Item	11
29	der lectuariē die do heißt electuarium ducis .	das ift auch eyn edel puluer für den harnfteyn [...]	3
42	kitargirum das ift filber fchaume vnd cerufa .	das ift bleyweyß yegklichs zweyquintin vnd darzū nymm	11
54	hat pletter geleich dē kraut portulata genant .	das ift bürtzel kraut . vñ hat bey den	11
51	leter in eßfig . vnd mülche darunder eaforium	das ift byber geyle . vnnd nütze das des	11
52	n . ◀ Bitumen judiacum gemüfchet mit caftorio	das ift bybergeyl . vnnd da nit vnden auff	11
53	darund' fo mülch üluer von dē faffttafifagrie	das ift byßmántze . des geleychen von dem kraut	11
55	amomum wann fein gerauch ift gleich einamomo .	das ift canel . difes wechft vil in firia	11
56	funtheýt ett wen einer Euacuacio vnd reynigung /	das ift cristiern / Vñ von dem fpricht Auicenna	4
58	der böfen lebern vnd benymnet difen teriam	das ift d' auß gang mit blüt vñ	11
61	blafen dauon zū zeyten daz podogrā entfteet	das ift d' füß weetagen . ◀ Das puluer von	11
62	er . feichtikeýt oder fyechtums Als apoplexia /	das ift d' gech tode / vñ hýrn dōbige /	4

63	vñ morgens . diß ift vaft güt diffuriis	das ift d' kalt feich . « Die wurtzel gefoten	11
66	das ift die fallend fucht od' apoplexia	das ift d' fchlag . der neme afam fetidam	11
69	leyb vnd kommet auch funderlich dauon ptifis	das ift das abnemen . Zü dyfen kranckheytē allen	11
70	ein fyechtumb / heyßt ethiea zü latein / vnd	das ift das adnemen . . « Wēn man nach dem	4
71	des gleichen das puluere . heylet vuulam	das ift das alt in der kelen . . « dyptamum	11
76	in der kelen . « Den die vuula hynderet	das ift das blat das für dye kelen	11
77	n rohe . « Item kütten genützet benemē vomtiū .	das ift das brechen oben auß . oder des	11
87	runcken . benymbt auch colicam paffion ein .	das ift das därm gefüchte vnnd damit alle	11
80	darnach in dem oleum auff balium marie .	das ift das das glas oder die pfanne	12
83	nützet für den gebreften genannt colica paffio .	das ift das dermgfücht . « Polipodium getruncken mit h	11
84	geben wol gebundē fev mit dē paro	das ift das ding das dz geben verwechfet	12
96	frawen menftruu ü vñ trebet auß fecundinam	das ift das feel darinnen das kynd gelegen	11
97	. « Difer firopel benymbt auch tercianam .	das ift das feiber deßdritten tages . « Itē den	11
98	n difem kraut getruncken benimbt das pododgra .	das ift das gegicht in den füeffen . « Welicher	11
100	öle vnd des genützet benymbt colicam paffionem .	das ift das grym en od' darm gefücht «	11
101	in dem leybe vnd benymmet colicam paffionē .	das ift das grymmen in dem gedärme .	11
103	. aber doch fo läfchen fy colegram rubeam .	das ift das hytzig trucken geblüt . das do	11
104	Dyfes gepuluert vñ dar auß gemachet ftennutatoria	das ift das in die nafen gelaffen vnd	11
106	önigwaffler . vnd das getruncken benymmt afma .	das ift das keychē . vnd raumer die bruftē «	11
107	fchweren den zanfleych . « Aloe benymmet afma	das ift das keychē . vnd raumet	11
109	durch das geben alfo das die nucha .	das ift das marck in dein ruck grat	12
110	vñ reiniget die . Vñift funderlich güt vuule .	das ift das plat das für die kelen	11
111	die prüftvñ benemen vuulā	das ift das plat in d' kelen vñ	11
112	faffte in den halß gelaffen . benymbt vuulā	das ift das plate das für die kelen	11
113	magen vñ die leber . vnd benemen vomitū .	das ift das prechen .	11
114	feüchter natur . « Dife frucht benemen vomtū .	das ift das prechen oben vnd vnden aus . «	11
116	e gefchwere oder gepreften herifipula genannte .	das ift das rot lauffen . vnd zeühet groffe	11
117	dem famen getruncken iftalt güt dißintericis .	das ift das rott fließen vnnd stopffet das	11
123	zü der felbigen zeýt wechßt dye colera /	das ift das fchwarz plüt / vnd geleichet fich	4
125	n . « Hopffen genüzet treibet aus melancoley .	das ift das fchwer geplüt von dem menfchen . «	11
124	wurtz treibt aus melancolei durch den ftülgange .	das ift das fchwer irrdifch geblüte in dem	11
130	geheilet mag werden fo gewinnen fy empetici .	das ift das fy eitter fpuhent . Dar nach	12
118	n aus würgen « Difer fafftiß güt franguriosis .	das ift das tröpfing harmen . den getruncken vnd	11
119	das gemecht vnd den nabel benymbt franguiriam	das ift das tröpfing harmen . « Meifter Iohannes Mefue	11
120	geet . Deß gleichen benymbt er franguiriam .	das ift das tröpfing harmen alfo auff gelegt	11
290	nacht . vnd den getruncken ift güt emoptoicis	das ift dē die do blüt fpeyen . « Item	11
291	fenffiget den hüften . benymt katarrum	das ift dē fchnepffen « Itē Cinamomum ift vaft	11
134	nabel . benymmet die kranckheyt genennt dyabetica	das ift dem der harm entgeet on feinen willen	11
146	benymbt das wee . Vñift funder güt litargicis	das ift den . die ein gefchwer haben hinden	11
141	ern getruncken mitt wein . ift gütt dyabeticis .	das ift den . den der harme entgeet über	11
140	aßer darinne mirra gefoten fey vnd coloquintidam	das ift den clumpen darinen laffen fieden ein [...]	11
142	wein vñ den getruckē benymbt pallionem diabeticam	das ift den der harm bringet on feinen [...]	11
143	in den ertzneyē die do dienendt erifipolis	das ift den die das rot lauffen haben	11

145	das haubt darmit gefalbet ift güt freneticis .	das ift den die die tobendenfucht habe Auch	11
144	. vnnnd das auch getrunckē ift güt Afmaticis .	das ift den die do keychen . Vnnnd benym	11
147	in die koßte ift faft güt fincaipizantibus .	das ift den do gefchwyndet « Item jngwer ein	11
149	auch alfo getruncken . fo benymt er diffuriam	das ift den kaltē fiechtagen . « Item die nuß	11
150	er in ym hate benymbt auch Spafnum	das ift den krampff . « Item Calforiū genützt mit	11
153	wunderber wein nütz vnd güt den melancolicis	das ift den menfchē von kalter vnd truckner [...]	6
154	deß morgentz er benymbt flux um diffintericum .	das ift den plüt flußvnd auch all flüß	11
158	rauche in die naßen gelaffen . benymmet Cataurū	das ift den fchnoppen . « Wem die zene wet	11
155	« Swartze niefwurtz benymbt auch febres quartanas	das ift den vierteglichen ritten . der do lange	11
156	fe an vngebawten fteten . « Wer quartaná het .	das ift den vierteglichen ritten . der trinck deß	11
157	in den füßen vñ auch funderlichen ydropicis .	das ift den wafferfüchtigen .	11
161	« Dyfes alfo genützetift auch güt tenafmoni .	das ift der do gelufte hat zū dem [...]	11
164	en gebreften genaht zū latein dyabetica paffio .	das ift der faft härmet wider feinen willen .	11
165	ttrende gelider gewint vñ kümpt dauon Apoplexia /	das ift der gäch tode / vñ verlaß die	4
167	eliben . « Von dem Hewmonat . . IN dem Iulio	das ift der heümonat dz d' augftmonat ift /	4
169	pa . « Für ein krankheyt incubus genaht naht	das ift der in dem schlaff getrucket wirdt	11
171	fincopis . das ift onmacht . oder d' fpafmus	das ift der krampft . das ift böß . als	12
173	bitter mandel ift gütt luffocacio nimatricis .	das ift der moder die auff ftoffet . vnd	11
174	nit mer blutet « Item der ander fyn	das ift der modus vnd das regiment wie	12
175	« Dyfes kraute dienet faft wol diffintericis .	das ift der rott blütgang . « Dyfes krautfaftvermenge	11
176	. vnd alle die steet zwifchen den spondil .	das ift der ruggrad . Die gret find die	12
179	prob tieffhmein gat . vñ wen das zirbus .	das ift der fack oder güdel oder die [...]	12
180	n fuderheyt . Das erft ift geheylfen opobalfamū	das ift der faftte von dē balfam Das	11
181	elben tag ficher vor der krankheit appoplexia .	das ift der schlag . « Plinius . Der fam gefoten	11
183	gefehē sich milternd od' fo d' crifis	das ift der ftreyt der natur mit d'	12
184	emüfchet mit nachtschatenfaft . vnd das podogra	das ift der füß weetagen da mit gefchmirt	11
185	legt . Befunder fy müffen haben ein regiment .	Das ift der fyn da mit abgettellet vnd	12
187	der colera « Der gerauch bewegt auch catarrū	das ift der fchnopffen den die colerici haben hytz «	11
189	vnd vnheyllich . Wañ die fiech tagen nuche	das ift des ruck gratz marck die find	12
190	vellt gern in ein krankheit mania genannt .	das ift deß hirnß wüten . vnd darumb föllen alle	11
191	das getruncken mit gutem wein benimbt ponnitum	das ift deß magens aufftollen vñ das prechen oben	11
192	zū löfen faundinam	das ift die an der geburt . « Item bryonia	11
193	werden durch die ammen . allfo das fyfecundinā .	das ift die ander geburt zūlang bey yn	11
194	r bruft haben . Des geleychen Peripleumoniaci .	das ift die auch gefchweer haben an der	11
197	en hüften . Vñ dienet funderlich wol ptificis .	das ift die das abnemen haben . Vñ terpentin	11
195	keren . vñ auch die do torturi werden .	das ift die das maul fchlems machen . als	11
200	keüfcheit . « Nelffamen ift güt calculofis .	das ift die den stein haben . vñ funderlich	11
202	von dē kraut getruncken . fey gütt emoptoicis .	das ift die do blüt fpyen « Alfo genützet	11
208	en nabel gebunden Des geleychen . diffintericis	das ift die do das . kalt haben alfo	11
209	. Auch funderlichē dient difes waffer calculofis	das ift die do dē stein habē in	11
204	. Vñ find auch alfo genützet güt epilenticis .	das ift die do den fallenden fiechtagen haben .	11
201	feyfaft güt franguriofis .	das ift die do drüplingen härmē . « Itē dyll	11
203	geleychen fo ift er wein gütt frangwiriofis .	das ift die do mit nöthen tröpfflingen härmē «	11
206	tten vnd den getruncken ift güt franguiriofis .	das ift die do mit not netzen . « Auch	11

205	Auch also genützetiftaft güt franguiriofis .	das ist die do mit not netzend . oderf	11
212	famen . Vñift auch funderlich güt franguiriofis	das ist die do not netzen . « Wer febres	11
211	uch . « Auch findfy güt geessen franguiriofis	das ist die do tröpflingen härnē . Vnd warzū	11
207	. Vñ funderlich fo ift es güt afinaticis .	das ist die do vafftkeichen . « Welicher nit gedeüwen	11
217	gebē wär mitt der kranckheyt epilentia genannt	das ist die fallend fucht od' apoplexia das	11
218	der benymbt do die fucht genannt epilentiam .	das ist die fallenden fucht « Der rauch vndē	11
219	r ein getruncken mit effig . benymbt epilenciā .	das ist die fallent fucht . « Welicher eines elephante	11
220	eüftift genannt storax calamita « Storax liquida	das ist die fettung die do kumbt von	11
223	ander hat blümen die haben hymmelfarben . vnnd	das ist die frawe . vnd wachßen auch beyde	11
224	mitt wein vñ den getruncken beynmmet yctericiā	das ist die geelfucht . « Itē camedreos gefotē in	11
225	leyb im eimem bad nymner hyn yeteritiam	das ist die geelfucht . « Dyfe wurzel gemüfchet mit	11
226	in waffer vnnd das getruncken benymbt yctericiam	das ist die geelfucht . Dißift eī güt badkraut	11
228	b difer wurzel getruncken nymt hin yctericiā .	das ist die geelfucht . vñ deß gleichen die	11
229	tigkeit vnd wider die miffarb yctericia genannt .	das ist die geelfucht . Vñift auch machen feer	11
227	wie wund fy find « Welcher ictericiam het .	das ist die geelfucht d' mach küchlein aus	11
230	menget . der felbig faffe verzeret yctericiam .	das ist die geschwult vnd benymbt auch dem	11
235	Etlich meyster heiffen das kraut bardana maior .	das ist die größer huflatich . « difes krautz fafft	11
232	tel genēnet Lappadacium rotundū vel bardana maior	das ist die groß huflatrich . Vnnd die figur	11
236	die da begerent zū lerē in cirurgia	das ist die hantwirckung in d' wunde artzney	12
237	Wegrichafft getruncken . vertreibet fecundinā .	das ist die haut do das kind inn [...]]	11
239	lauendel waffer benymmet maniam	das ist die hym wütigkeit . « Item kein mensch	11
240	« Der roßen getranck bekuñt faft wol Colericis	das ist die hytzig vñ trucken find . von	11
243	üchter einen gütten trunck . benymmet yliacam .	das ist die lenden fucht oder darm gegichte . «	11
245	flegmā . Mirabolaniindj purgient colerā nigrā .	das ist die melancoley . « Itē difes find die	11
247	für den ftein Des geleichē frang uiriofis .	das ist die mit not netzen vñ die	11
248	ch . « Süffe mädel meret materia spermatia .	das ist die nature des mānes vnd der [...]]	11
250	ſpricht . Derſafft von lauch ift güt getrunckē emoptocis	das ist die plüt ſpeien . « Dyſcorides . Lauch roch	11
251	eineift wild die ander zem . Die zeme	das ist die reb von dem wein vñ [...]]	11
263	difen geleich . « Wirt aber pia mater gewunt .	das ist die ſanfft müter die ſolt du	12
264	auff der lungen dauon daß kömet ptifis	das ist die ſchwintfuchte oder das abnemen . « Rauttē	11
265	wee iftin den dermen od' puficus werer .	das ist die ſchwintfucht . d' mach veigbonen zū	11
266	auff der lungen dauō dann kömet ptifis .	das ist die ſchwintfucht genañt das abnemē « Feygē	11
252	ehafftet waren nit der kranckheit genennt mania .	das ist die tobent fucht die machet er	11
253	handelt vnd bringt maniam	das ist die tobfucht . « Platearius Nyñ nußleuffen ſaf	11
254	ſamē getrunckē mit wein ift gütt frāguiriofis	das ist die tröpflin gen harmen in des	11
255	Auch machet es wol härmen . « Item franguriosis	das ist die tröpflingen härmē ift difes kraut	11
256	tzel zū derbenymbt naſen eingelaſſen epilenciā .	das ist die vallen den fucht . « Auicēna . Beonia	11
257	den ſchlag . vnd auch funderlich ad epilentia .	das ist die vallentfucht . « Dife zwobel in wein	11
258	el vō yloſ gemacht . deß gleichen afmamicis .	das ist die vaff keichent . « Lacta thūtauff alleverſto	11
261	meiſter ſprechen das moli fey ruta filuyſtris .	das ist die wild rauttenn . ettlich meiſter die	11
270	« Wölcher hettepilentiam .	das ist die fallend fucht oder das gegicht in	11
271	rfft find eim yeden wundartzt . > « Olū aneti .	das ist dillen öl . das foll ein yed'	12

272	baumöl . vnd dienetze mit dē fafft fanguinaria	das ist diftel kraute fafft . vnd darunder müfch	11
273	bedarffe fich nicht beforgen vor dem hodagrā	das ist do ein fucht in den füffen . «	11
279	getrunckē mit waffer treibet auß fecundin ā .	das ist dye ander geburt « Vnd bringet auch	11
278	waffēr vñ das getrunckē treibet auß fecundinā .	das ist dye ander geburt « Difēs alfo genützet	11
277	« Dyfēr rauch löfēt vnd reyniget fecundinam .	das ist dye ander geburt . « Galienus in dē	11
276	das getruncken . ift gütte wider ftangwiream .	das ist dye den kalten fiechtagen haben	11
280	nannt periplemonia dauon gar dickent fteet ptifis	das ist dye fchwindtfuchte oder das abnemen das	11
281	den alfo getruncken das benymbt Ab mam	das ist dz blüt fpeyen . « Item die nußvon	11
283	die nas plütet SAnquis a naribus fluit .	das ist dz die nas plütet . das komt	3
284	durch die noden . vnd das die nücha	das ist dz durch gand marck den rucken	12
293	fy fich hat gekört in ein vlcus .	das ist ein alt fchad od' gefchwer . fo	12
295	' fchadē die yetz fülfet od' citert . apertura	das ist ein auff thünüg eins fchadē Püctura	12
297	vñ funderlihē eyner blatern geheißē carbunculus	das ist ein blater die ift fchwartzte	11
302	vñ gepuluert . vñ damit gefchmieret . Morfeam .	das ist ein böfer aude d' auß feßigkeyte	11
303	vnd trucken im dritten mit veftmachung . Opium	das ist ein dicker fafft der gederret wirt	12
305	trincke das ein mitt einen lott jerlodium .	das ist ein electuariū das do reyniget die	11
306	für die dürre d' prüft mache dyapapaueron	das ist ein elertuarien gemacht auß mahen famē	3
307	. müdficatiū . cōfolitatiū . Vō der difcrafa	das ist ein entrichtung der wundē . ift fy	12
385	elten . Sunderlich do mag wol werden feperatio .	das ist ein öffnüg oder entfecheidung . die nit	12
308	der roten plümen Nigellae heyft rote plüm	das ist ein erkants kraut vnd wechft in	3
309	verprenn . auff das das do ein eftra .	das ist ein eufen oder zürumpffung der adern	12
310	. « Welcher den gepreften het genannt bolipus .	das ist ein fleifch vñ wechft in d'	11
311	die gefteckt in die naßē benymbt polipū .	das ist ein fleyß das wöchft in der	11
312	teyge benymmet den wolff . vnd auch polypum .	das ist ein fleyfche das wechft an der	11
315	an den afftern vertreibt emorroidas vñ fciffuras	das ist ein fluß deßvnderften darmes in dem [...]	11
314	güt den yhenen die do habent emorroydas .	das ist ein fluß in dē afftern daruon	11
313	eyfter fprechen wöfllicher do hett emorroidas .	das ist ein fluß in dem afftern dauon	11
316	yhen . « Item wöfllicher do hettmorroidas .	das ist ein fluße des afftern d' freyche	11
317	fcabiofa geftoffen dienen faft wol emorroydibus .	das ist ein flußin dē afftern von überflüßigem [...]	11
318	auff gelegt . « Auch ift es güt emorroydibus .	das ist ein fluße dein afftern . vñ auch	11
321	ken . leüttert . heilt vñ reyniget . « Macafita	das ist ein gefchlecht des wimat . ift heiß	12
325	. « Wider daz gefchweer litargia genannt . vnd	das ist ein gefchweer an dē hind' n [...]	11
323	tzen der lenden . vñ benymmet peripleumoniam .	das ist ein gefchweer an der lungen . daruon	11
327	« Vñ funderlich fo benemē feygen peripleumoniā	das ist ein gefchweer auff der lungen dauō	11
328	vmb die bruft . vñ des geleychen peripleumonia	das ist ein gefchweer der lungē . difēs machet	11
324	afa fetida gemengt mit eßßig . benymmet polipū	das ist ein gefchweer der naßen . « Wer viñ	11
326	auch güt dē der do hatt fquinantiā	das ist ein gefchweer in der kelen . « Den	11
322	Alfo genützetift es ift faft güt pleureticis	das ist ein gefchweer vmb die bruft . « Item	11
333	ften vnd heylet das gefchwer genant peripleumonia	das ist ein gefchwer auff der lungen dauon	11
331	difēr wem alfo genützet ift güt litargicis .	das ist ein gefchwer hinden in dem hiren . «	11
330	gemacht gleich einem pflafter heylet paniriciū .	das ist ein gefchwer in d' wurtzel deß [...]	11
329	nymbt auch allfo geftrichen an den halß fquinanciā	das ist ein gefchwer in dem halße « Auch	11
335	em von dē blümen getruncken benymbt fquinātiām	das ist ein gefchwer in der kelen « Item	11
334	gefallen « Auch ift diß puluer güte fquinantie .	das ist ein gefchwer in der kelen « Platearius	11
332	cenna fpricht . Lactaift faft nütz pleureticis .	das ist ein gefchwer vmb die pruft . deß	11
336	efchwer an dem leyb . vñ funderlich pannariciū .	das ist ein gefchwere an den negeln der	11

337	vnd geleg auff das haubt benymbt frenesim	das ist ein gefchwere oben aus dem hirn . «	11
343	my fey manigerley Einesift geneit bdelliū judiacū	das ist ein gūmy eines baumes d' ist [...]	11
347	vnd gemüfcht mit eflig gūt find erifipilofis .	das ist ein hiziger geprechen an dem leybe .	11
348	leybe vaft wol von der böfen flegma .	das ist ein kalte feuchtigkeit . « Iohannes Mefue . Co	11
349	« Die blūmen find auch gūt genützet Thenafinam	das ist ein kanckheyt das einer groß gelüfte [...]	11
354	geng . « Von dem Reyß Rifum heift reyß .	das ist ein korn des halmeher . vñ die	3
355	als mal foll Bafilicon heißt eyn bafilig .	das ist ein kraut das hat gar eyn [...]	3
356	Von dem weißen fenff . DRuca heiffet fenff .	Das ist ein kraut das hat pletter nahen [...]	3
357	kūnigs kron . COrona regis heißt kūnigs kron .	Das ist ein krawt . vnd hat vil pletter [...]	3
360	vnd heilt alle wunden . Ein pflaster dractiū	das ist ein mundificatiū von dē teürfchē ein [...]	12
361	uū darnach icarna iuū . darnach confolitatiū .	das ist ein reinigung fleisch zūgebenen . vñ darnach 	12
377	β . « Item antimonium gemüfcht mitt Apoftolicum	das ist ein falbe . vndannt gemacht kleine klötzelein .	11
378	heißt auch ze latein vns paffa mantana .	das ist ein schwartz korn fam der schwartz [...]	3
379	iner kranckheytgenützet genennet amor hereos .	das ist ein forghelige begierde des mannes zū [...]	11
380	dienet wol zū dem gepreften amorphereos genannt .	das ist ein forgheltigkeit zū den frawen . « Platearius	11
381	maiffen für das paralis	das ist ein fucht der glider . « Ein wein	6
382	benymmet es den fiechtagen genannt in cobus .	das ist ein fucht oder fantafey die den [...]	11
384	bedeut ein fucht heiffet Colica zū lateyn	Das ist ein fuchtjm vndren darm . vñ ist	4
362	damit gefchmieret in der funnen heylet morfeam	das ist ein vnreynigkeyt der haut eines aufftezigē	11
363	vnd die andern ftuck gepuluert . Vngentum album	das ist ein weiße falb nach dem antidotario [...]	12
365	eiter mit einer fprützen . vñ ein lanament .	das ist ein wefchüg darein gefprützt . damit die [...]	12
364	. dyfes waffer ist geleych dem vngento albo	das ist ein weyffefalbe in der apotecken daz [...]	11
371	mitrofenwaffer vnd daraus gemacht ein peffariū .	das ist ein zapffen geleg in der frawen [...]	11
372	das öl vñ mach daraus ein peffarium .	das ist ein zapffen in d' frawen fchame «	11
374	an ynen haben ein ftiptica der adern .	das ist ein zeigerm od' zütziehende krafft d' [...]	12
376	von den würmen gewinnt es ein conglutinatum .	das ist ein zūfamen leimung . Auch das du	12
386	wegrichläfft vñ mach mitbaum öl ein peffariū	das ist einen zapffen . vñ nem das in	11
388	neffeln vñ die heiffen in greckifch archangelica	das ist eiterneffel die ist mer heiffen natur . «	11
389	. grad vñ trucken im erften . Vnd fpodiū	das ist elephanten payn geprennt . Plutftain . Das . c	11
390	etter die breytten fich außvnd geleychet pobpodio	das ist engels füßkraute . Die wurtzel ist schwartz	11
391	nd find inwendig beflecket gleich als polipodiū .	das ist engelfeeß . Diß kraut hat kein ftengel .	11
393	. « Difer fafft gemüfcht mit dēfaft fumiterre	das ist erdrauch . damit gefchmir die fleck die	11
394	vnd all zeit firopel von fumo terre	das ist erdrauch . vñ in dem wintter firopel	11
395	« Rautten gefotten nit dē waffer fumus terre	das ist erdrauch . vnd das getruncken die die	11
402	yffet zū latein bombex . daruon kompt bombafum	das ist eyn bobeys dz darauß ist gemacht .	3
406	albet . « Von dem kreß NARsturcium heift kreß	das ist eyn gemeins kraut vnd ist an [...]	3
407	fer gegorgelt in der kelen benymmet fquinantiam .	das ist eyn gefchweer in der kelen . « Diffes	11
410	creatur das beft ist oder mit marceaton	das ist eyn güte falb czū dem gicht .	3
411	ol das es eyn wenig waych werde . «	Das ist eyn güte falb genant apoftolorum .	3
412	das bedeut eyn fucht die heyßet Colica	das ist eyn fucht in dem vndern darm	3
414	ob eyn apoften	das ist eyn trüfe oder platern wirdet an	4
413	iachant « Von rem kūmel Ciminum heißt kūmel	das ist eynes krauts fam vnd ist heyß [...]	3

422	garitaria . das ift tag vnd nacht . pentafilon	das ift fünffblatt gamillen ye lenger ye lieber .	11
421	gail vnd faluay innen ge# fotten ley .	das ift für alle vergift güt . W irt	3
423	mertz n d' derm . « Dißift auch güt diffurris .	das ift für den kalten faich . « Sauina gestoffen	11
424	gen . « Squillaift güt genützt ad appoplexiā .	das ift für den schlag . vnd auch funderlich	11
431	« Von dem wermüt . ABfintheum heyßt wermüt	das ift gar eyn bitter kraut vñ ift [...]	3
434	. > « Von dem hopffen GV%mulus heift hopff	das ift gar eyn langes kraut vnd praittet [...]	3
432	awt . « Von dem faffran CRocus heyßt faffran .	das ift gar eyn wolchmeckents krawt . vnd heyßt [...]	3
447	gleichen thût auch Rogerius dartzû Millefoliū .	das ift garbenn . Aber doch fo gebeüt Langkfrancus	12
455	feücht vñ dickmachen . Darumb ift es congeliren	das ift gerinnen oder gefrieren . « Acetū eflig . ift	12
465	fagt von dem fiechtum Epidimia oder peftilencz .	das ift gefprochē zû teütſch der gemein fterben	4
462	vnd ſpricht . « Viri languinum et dolofi 7ē	Das ift gefprochen / die menſchen des plüts das [...]	4
463	Salomō ſpncht « Timor domini eft fons 7ē /	Das ift gefprochen / Gottes forchtt ift eyn lebendiger	4
461	er weiß Salomon ſpricht « Raptus eft juftus .	Das ift gefprochen / Der gerecht wirt gezuckt auß [...]	4
467	aber auff die wunden werd gelegte terbentin .	das ift gloriet . das do wol weiß vnd	12
470	. Serapini . Gumi ficuum . Oppoponati . Benfium	das ift gumi cedri . Vifci querci das gumi	12
501	das nim eyn kraut das heyßt azarū	das ift hafelwurtz des krauts foltu nemen vnd	3
500	der adern verloren vñ werent mer cicatrifiren .	das ift haut machen . dann conglutiniren das doch	12
506	ift gefund den die von natur colerici	das ift heyffer vñ truckner cōplexion feind wañ	6
507	ftat / da das hÿren fein emitoria hat	das ift hinder den oren oder an dein [...]	4
508	vnd platter / v vñ das fieber . Frenefis .	das ift hirntōbig / vñ ett wen der gäch	4
509	bußt ein gemeffend groffe wein od' mellicratū	das ift honig vnd wein . vnd den leib	12
524	glas . vnd feüd es in balio marie .	das ift in einem heiffen waffer auff ein [...]	12
525	n kalte natur vnd vond' . cōplexion Flegmaticus	das ift in jm fundiget vil wäfferiges ge	11
527	im . ij . grad mit widerſchlahung « Spodiū was	das ift ift zweyfl . aber dafür wirt geprauchet	12
530	gefoten in wein vnd getruncken benymbt diffuriā	das ift kalt faich Oder alfo warm auffden	11
532	den in rofenwaffer . vnnnd müſch daunder amidum .	das ift kraffe meel . vnd lege das darauff	11
534	ift ſchwebel den man nennt fulphur viuum .	das ift lebendiger ſchwebel kumbt aus d' erden	11
537	hertzē zyttern . vnd meren materiā ſpermaticam	das ift mannes ſamen ſpricht Serapio . « Diſe wurtzel	11
538	ſen zû puluer . darunder gemüſcht Auricula muris	das ift maußore . vnnnd origanum	11
540	peftilencz an hebt / czû ſtund mit laxatifen /	das ift mit auß treybender arczeneÿ / fülle purgÿeren	4
541	vñ euacue# ren lölle / Als mit laxatius /	das ift mit außtreibend' arczneÿ mit baden mit [...]	4
543	den etlich würckent . etlich mit dē cauteriū .	das ift mit dē prennen des eyfens . oder	12
542	dē erften tag ſich mit dē fomitum	das ift mit dem prechen nit gereinigt das	4
548	mag man nemē an jrer ſtat Solatrum	das ift nachtfchatten . .	11
569	ſchatz deß lebens vnd zû fellt ſincopis .	das ift onmacht . oder d' ſpafmus das ift	12
571	ift zeltercken die bruft . oder aber dyacodion .	das ift papauer . oder dyafimphicū . Vnd die aufwendig	12
572	darein papelen feylein kraut tag vnd nachte	das ift paritaria genañt wurtzel	11
575	. ſo haft du ein vngent genannt fuftū	das ift praune falb . das behalt mit fleiß .	12

576	dün ift . Vngentum album conferata nach rafis	das ift rafis weiß falb . « Nymm baum'ol	12
577	ift gar nahe geleich dē kraut tanaceto .	das ift reinfan . Vndift warm vñ feüchter natur . «	11
656	er mit gekembter wolle genetzt in muftilaginibus	das ift schleyem von ybifch wurtzeln . linfat vnd	12
657	vngemach « Der famē von dyll heylet morrodias	das ift schloß in dem afftern dauō entftend	11
659	od' mit hōnig « Coriander ift gür vertigmofis	das ift schwindlūg des haubts die do kümet	11
662	nach geftoffen vñ den gemüßchet mit fenugrecū .	das ift fiben getzeit famen vnd dar aus	11
663	. vñ hat einen famen der gleichet fenugreco .	das ift fibengetzeit famen . alleine das der an	11
665	halten fülle « So d' menfch wil fomiern	das ift fich prechē will als vorgefchriben ift .	4
666	mach das heyß . vnd müfche darunder kitargirum	das ift filber fchaume vnd cerufa . das ift	11
667	emecht benymt ein krankheit genant dyabetica .	das ift fo d' harm wider deß menfchen	11
671	bel vñ das gemächt . benymt diabenticā paffionē	das ift fo der harn geet über des [...]	11
670	ckheit der augen genant nicabrius oder alyahar .	das ift fo der menfch deß tages mit [...]	11
672	diffuriā daz ift den kaltē feich auch franguiriā	das ift fo der mēfch tröpflingen harmet vnd	11
676	. Das drit teil faget von der peftilencz .	Das ift fo dye mentfchen an den trüfen [...]	4
685	alfo das es die krankheit werd tenafmon .	das ift ftetigs geluftzhaben vñ doch nit zeltül	11
579	bade fürhyn mitt dyfen kreüttern als garitaria .	das ift tag vnd nacht . pentafilon das ift	11
581	Auch iftzucker das heyßt zucker alufar . vnnd	das ift tawe . vnnd felt von dem hymmel	11
594	r . Calmeiflugk . Silberglit . Sanguis draconis .	das ift tracken blüt . Bolus armeni . Terra figillata .	12
598	ulcotat . die drittift geheylfen Zeg viride . vnd	das ift victriolum . oder calcantū « Der meyster Paulus	11
600	treÿbt fy zū dein emunctorien des herczen .	das ift vnder die üchflē . vñ fo mā	4
605	en vnfer frauen tagen Affumptionis vñ natiuitatis	das ift vnfer frauen wurtzwey vnd jr geburt	11
618	chriben büchhins / genant Regimen fanitatis .	Das ift vō der ordnung der gefuntheÿt « Zū	4
613	lafurftain . oder pillule de fumo terre . vñ	das ift von erdrauch . « In dem büch genant	11
614	nannte Simplicium farmaciarium in dem capitel linū	das ift von leinfamen befchreibet	11
621	tlich meifter memen dyfes letftkraut piper aque .	das ift waffer pfeffer vñ hitziget die haute	11
622	daz dyfes kraut heyße centummer uia aquatica .	das ift waffer wegrich . « Dyfes kraut hat Galienus	11
623	tem Coloquintida ift güt Podagricis vñ Ciaticis .	das ift weetagen in dem arpayn vnd in [...]	11
626	derm in dem leib . vñ benymt tenafnonē .	das ift wer mit not züftül geet . vnd	11
627	. « Wer den geprefen het tenafmon genante .	das ift wer mit not züftül gienge . vnd	11
628	oder mit ym felber . « Wer diffintericus wer .	das ift wer valtzeitül gienge alfo das das	11
629	oder reyniget als do thūt elleborus albus	das ift weyße nyßwurtz nit alfo ftercklich « Der	11
630	ff gelegt . « Dyfes ift auch gütt Herifpile .	das ift wider das rot lauffen . « Dyfes kraut	11
631	. vñ in dem wintter firopel von cupatorio	das ift wilde felbe . vnd man foll ym	11
632	rley nafurciū fy . eins heyft naturcium filueftre	das ift wilder kreß . ein andens heift aqaticū	11
633	Einerift genant Cartamus oder Crocus ortenfis .	das ift wilderfaffran der auffdem velde oder in	11
634	dartzū gemüfchet puluer von d' wurtzel efula .	das ift wolffs wurtz . difefuppoſitoria würckent gar val	11
644	do es an ift zū der Median .	Das ift zū der hercz ader / So aber	4
641	halb der ſcham vnd vmb den periconion	das ift zwischen dem maß darm vnd der [...]	12

Table 87: Concordance lines for Arabic in GeMedIC

Orig. Conc. #	Concordance lines for Arabic in GeMedIC		Text #
1	um latine . Scordon vel ffordeon grece . Thaum	arabice .	11
2	nennen die greci alleum ideft feordeon die . der zem tamarificus domestica . Grece nadabar .	arabifchen . Alleum ideftthaum . Aber doch befchreyben fy die	11
3	. cclxxi . Capitel . Spodiū latine et grece .	Arabice a thel . Von difen beyden vndeft du	11
4	ccliii . Capitel Sauina latine . Grece bracoda .	Arabice abhel . « Die meyfterfprechen gemeinglich	11
5	nt Das lvii Capitel . Blacte bizantia Grece .	Arabice . achafar . Latine vngula aromati « Serapio in	11
6	Capitel Epythimum latine . Grece epythimon . .	Arabice achemon . « Die wirdigen meyfter befchreiben vn	11
7	x Capitel Squinantum latine . grece fquinnuna .	arabice adcher . « In dem buäch pandectarum in dem	11
8	. Capitel Euforbium latine . Grece euforinion .	Arabice afarbion . « Die wirdigen meyfter fprechen als	11
9	. Blyweifz cxxxii Ca . Cerufa grece et latine	arabice affid hegi . vel alon firegalirozam . « Die me	11
10	Piritrum latine . grece Dencanus .	Arabice ahicaraha fue acharchara . « mierapio in dez	11
11	Schlehenfaft xxvi . Ca Accacia grece et latine xl Ca . Argentū viuū latine . grece ydragicus .	arabice al tarti . « In dem buäch genaît circa arabice albacheft . « Der meyfter Platearius in feynem	11
12	ba latine . Grece gerebotanum vel periferion .	Arabice Alhea . « Dyafcorides in dem capitel gerobotanum	11
13	lix . Capitel Mellorū latine vel corona regia .	Arabice ali elmelkike mvei vel al amet vel	11
14	Byngelkraut cclx . ca Mercurialis latie .	arabice alibleb grece Linoftofis vel linozotis . vel pari	11
15	Arbor abrahe latine grece Alios . vel ygos .	Arabice Amarickeft . « Serapio in dem buäch aggregatori	11
16	. Bergeris latie . grece abach . vel Oxicancū .	arabice Amyberderis . « In dem buäch circa infans befch	11
17	aftorium latine . Grece caftor vel anſim .	Arabice anchayam vel an gwibelduftor « Der meyfter Sera	11
18	. Capi . « Centaurea latine grece Anuticē .	Arabice anturion . « Der würdig meyfter . Serapio in	11
19	as . cclxxxii . Capitel « Sarcocolla grece .	Arabice anzaros Latine anzaruta . « Serapio in dem buäch	11
20	weifz lilien cxxix . Ca . Lilium latine .	Arabice anfea vel alftocā . grece Licina vel kyrion .	11
21	lde xvii Ca . Atriplex latine . Andrafafis grece	arabice Araff . « Die meyfter fprechen dz melde fey	11
22	ubium fue Praffium latine . grece philoflores .	arabice arafiō . vel Marinaco . « In dē buäch genāt	11
23	viii . Capitel . . Lepus latine . Grece leges .	Arabice araben . « Allmanfor derſpricht das vnder allen	11
24	arborū latine . Grece brion vel brū vellicena .	Arabice aunech vel alufne . « Meyfter	11
25	Leberkraut clvi Ca . Epatica latine	arabice azemal fakar fue azealfakar . « Der meyfter S	11
26	ant cclxvi . Ca Sticados latine . grece fahadis	Arabice Afcukodos « Serapio in dem buäch aggregatoris in	11
27	tel . Sambucus vel cameactus latine Sere fell .	Arabice afol vel alfo vel bulipenſimū . « In dē	11
28	Yringus vel centum capita latine . grece byomā .	arabice aftarucion vel fecacul- « Diaforides in dē capit	11
29	e . grece cucurbita genella velcoloquintida .	arabice bara vel hara . « Diaforides in dem capitel	11
30	Das . cclxxxiii . Capitel Nur mufcata latine .	Arabice iezeu baue . « Die meyfterfprechen das diß fey ein	11
31	hel . Das . clxxv . Capitel Femiculus latine .	Arabice bazienis vel haienegi vel hakafmech « Der würdig	11
32	wibeln ciii Capi . Cepe lateine . greceBullus .	arabice Bafal « Der meyfter Diaforides in dē capitel	11

35	len cxxx Ca . Corallus latine . grece lithödendö	arabice bassat . « Der meyster Auicenna in feynē andern	11
36	i . Capitel . Sumach latine . Grece rīfītīn .	Arabice bdrfo . « Die meyster sprochen das diß fey	11
37	dem . vel camelon vel melantemō vel crīfacomon .	arabice bebonig . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris i	11
38	latine . Grece mellifophilus vel mellifophilum .	Arabice bedarunge vel citrunge mill vel marolmabo . « I	11
39	xvii . ca Iulquiamus latīe . grece fymphoniaca .	arabice benge vel elffoziū . « Der meyster Serapio in	11
40	afilien vel Garioffilatū latine . grece Ozymū .	arabice Berengemifch . « Der meyster Serapio in dem bü	11
41	Capitel . Bethonica latine . rece Vectonicon .	arabice . bestarem . vel Caftaron . « In dem büch ci	11
42	ccli . Capitel Menta latine . grece diofinoi .	arabice bice Nachama vel Dichanacha « In dē büch	11
43	z xliii Ca . Antimoniū latine grece antimonas .	arabice bitruad . « Der meyster Serapio in dem büche	11
44	cccvii . Capitel Polipodiū latine Grece dypteris	Arabice bifpeyg . « Serapio im büch aggregatoris im dem	11
45	l Filago latine . vel Cartifilago vel Bappicus .	arabice Boechedi vel Borchti . « Der meyster galienus i	11
46	ubeben . Das . cxvii . Capitel Cubebe latine .	Arabice borongi . « Der meyster Serapio in dem büch	11
47	ani viridis latine . Grece tebintū vel albotin .	Arabice botin . « Die meyster	11
48	fine stellaria latine . grece Afterion vel After	Arabice bubonum . « Plinius in dem capitel afteriō idef	11
49	erre latine . Grece lentopodion vel ciclaminus .	Arabice buthormarien vel alcharincha vel artamta . « Pli	11
50	grece .	Arabice buseke . Latine biftorta vel confolida rubea .	11
51	- Tamarifcus latine . Grece mirica . vel bruca .	Arabice cafa . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris in	11
52	lxi-i . Capitel Ebulus latine . grece Meation .	arabice canteacts vel jacta . « Der meyster plinius in	11
53	. vel capillus porcius latine . grece adiaton .	arabice capillus agel vel capillus ageil vel berftegaften	11
54	latine . Grece melanchion . vel gitmelanchium .	Arabice caruon vel ftanix . « MeyfterPaulus beschreibet	11
55	lolla maior . vel Almea latine grece Damafimon .	arabice Carzūbrum . « Diafcorides in dem capitel almea	11
56	s . cxx . Capitel Cerafus fīue cerafum latine .	Arabice cerafie . Grece cerafa . « Serapio in dem büch	11
57	lenon vel aplmū vel fplemon vel fcolopēdriū .	Arabice ceterach . « Dyafcorides in dem capitel aplemon	11
58	. ccelii . Capitel . Synapsis grece et latine .	Arabice chardel « Aucienna spricht . das difer famen fey	11
59	atine grece orchis vel afrodisia ve priapefinum .	Arabice chafialkel . « Platearius beschreybt vns vñ fpr	11
60	clxv . Capitel Elleborus vel poli ziro grece .	arabice cherbachē . latine velatrū « Der meyster Serapio	11
61	cxxv . Capitel Caffia fistula latine et grece .	Arabice Chiarzamber Der meyster Serapio in dē büch	11
62	ccclxxix . Capitel . Sulphur latine et grece .	Arabice chybur vel albufac . « Die meyster sprochen das	11
63	. cxviii . Capitel Cardamomū latine et grece .	Arabice Cocolla vel heyl vel hybat . « In dem	11
64	. grece Cardamion	arabice Colodes . « Der meyster platearius in feynem h	11
65	greftis malua . vyfcus ybifcus . euifcus latine	Arabice Criftotos . Shobozeticum Rofofamē . Grece molo	11
66	ygen cxci . Capi . Eicus latine . grece Syca .	Arabice Cui . « Der meyster Serapio in dem büche	11
67	auch . Das . ccciii . Capitel . Porrū latīe .	Arabice curat . « Auicenna in feynē andern büch in	11
68	. Kütten baum Das c Ccapitel Citonia latine .	Arabice cufa . « Der hoch gelert würdig meyster Auicenn	11
69	iiii . Capitel . Pira latine . Grece cūmetriān .	Arabice cūmetere . « Serapio im capitel cūmechere id ef	11
70	oriandrum latine . grece Corion vel coriamuz .	arabice daiboravel cumbera . « In dē büch circa intans	11

71	grece egelida vel ben gilida vel noyda	arabice delion . « Serapio in dem capitel Delion idelt	11
72	Cicuta laine . grece conifa veltenela vel comō .	Arabice fuccaram . « Der meyster Paulus in leyenen herbario in	11
73	xv Capitel Anifum grece et latine Aneifum	arabice . « Der meyster Serapio in dem bûche aggregator	11
74	. Das . cclxv . Capitel Mirtus latie Grece et	arabice der vel heß . « Serapio in dem bûch	11
75	Das cxxvii Capitel Cantarides latine et grece .	arabice derarie vel trane . « Die meyster beschreibē vn	11
76	zagal cxxxi Ca . Iparis vel equifecō grece	arabice dheneb hachil vel dhenebhach ali . latine cauda	11
77	Gold xxxviii Capi / Aurum latine et grece .	arabice Doab . « In dem bûch genaît de natura	11
78	. ccix . Capitel Gegueris grece . Latine miliū	Arabice dochen . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris in	11
79	xxxvii capitel Sifamus latine . Grece fifaminū .	Arabice femiffen . « Dyaforides in dē capitel fifaminū spricht d	11
80	Augstein cxxxi Ca . Rarabe latine grece .	Arabice electrum . « Die meyster sprechē das dyles sey	11
81	Geel keyel cv Ca . Cheyri	arabice et grece . « Der meyster Serapio in dem	11
82	Blutivrtz Das cix Capitel Crispula	arabice et Grece . latine . Herba cancri . « Die meylt	11
83	amarindi . Das . cccci . Capitel . Tamarindi	arabice et latine . Grece oxcifeniela . « Serapio in de	11
84	Aloe xxxvi Capitel . Aloe grece et latine .	arabice . fabet vel cantarcanar . « In dē bûch genaîtPa	11
85	. Pfeffer cccxxix Capi Piper grece et latine .	Arabice fafell « Serapio in dez bûch aggregatoris in	11
86	Capitel Eiler latine grece Dyopiftri . vel pteris	Arabice faraex . « Der meyster Serapio in dem bûch	11
87	oris latine . Grece eritrodanū vel entradoron .	Arabice faue vel eyra . « Serapio im dem bûch	11
88	vi Ca . Sebestē latine . grece mahaloma giata .	arabice faulis febesten . « Der Ifaac spricht . das dyl	11
89	ummi xliiii Ca . Armonicum latine . grece Afios	arabice fafaac . « Der meyster Serapio sprichet im dem	11
90	cclxx . Ca Scamonea latine . grece Diagridium .	arabice fcamonea . « Der meyster Scrapio in dem	11
91	ber xl . Capitel . Argentū latine grece . fide .	Arabice feleh vnd fedhe . « Der meyster Serapio in	11
92	iii . Capitel . Viola latine . Grece leucis .	Arabice feneflig vel fenefig . « Item in dē bûch	11
93	cella vel vitiss alba latine . grece ampfeleos .	arabice fefera . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris in	11
94	vel germanū latine grece tifa vel fytus .	arabice filigehi . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris i	11
95	Capi Raffanus vel fcādir grece . latine . radix	arabice finel vel fugel vel ha fagel . « In	11
96	latine . Grece galifer vel talifar vel machil .	arabice fift ofe vel bilbefe vel heftobelle . « Serapio	11
97	. Das . ccccxv . Capitel . Valeriana latine .	Arabice fu . Grece ichynniss . « Serapio in dē bûch	11
98	grece Bengē . vel ze gea vel ellica .	Arabice Futa . vel fult . vel hals vel halea . «	11
99	el lentigo latine . Grece labar vel fratrotis .	Arabice gahaleg . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregato	11
100	Galgan excviii . Ca . Galauga latine .	Arabice galangen . « Ettlich meyster sprechen . das d	11
101	rberbaum Das ccxxviii . Capitel Lauraus latine .	Arabice Gara . grece dafne . « Serapio in dem bûch	11
102	Das li Capitel . Agaricus grece et latine .	Arabice Garicus « In dem bûche Circa infans in	11
103	n latine . grece cupatorion vel volucrum maius .	Arabice gafit . « Der würdig meyster Auicenna in feinem	11
104	vor difem . Vnd dißit darüb von den	Arabyfchen geheiffen me lampolyon . wann es was ein	11
105	nguis draconis latine . Grece findeychitegilos .	Arabice gemalachoem . « Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris	11
106	itel . Oppopanacū latine . Grece panax eraclia .	Arabice genfis vel henfix . « Die meyster sprechen das	11
107	Gallitricū fiue centrū galli latine . Grece et	arabice gerebotanū . « Plinius beschreibet vnß vn sprich	11
108	s . ccxi Capitel . Gallus fiue gallina latine .	Arabice gigege . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris in	11

109	xxix Ca . Caprifolium fiue mater filiarū latine .	arabice gimach . grece vero peridem on vel liceos .	11
110	ca . Bambax vel Cotum latine . grece coron .	Arabice goron . « Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris in	11
111	Hagendorē lxxiiii Ca . Bedugar vel bemedato	arabice grece acantiflouce latine Spina alba . « Serapi	11
112	urtz alfo genant lxxi Capitel . Behem vellienten	arabice grece et latine behem . « Serapio in dē	11
113	Cyprefz Das cxi Ccapitel Cypreflus	arabice grece . et latine . « Der würdig meifter Serapi	11
114	Das . ccciiii . Capitel Turbit	arabice . Grece et latine caricomion . « Serapio in dē	11
115	geftrichen . wilderfaffran cxxxii c t « artamus	arabice grece gineus vel cincu . latine vero Crocus	11
116	Saurampffer xiii Ca Acetofalatie . Huma	arabice greet oxiolapacium . « Der meifter Paulus fpri	11
117	Das . cccxx . Capitel Pruma grece et latine .	Arabice gu as . « Iohannes Mefue in dem capitel	11
118	xxix Ca . Auena latine . Egilops grece egilopa	arabice gufir vel claufir . vel dolara « Der meifter	11
119	umperus vel granū Iuniperi latine grece arcetides	Arabice ha bihaloch . « Der meifter Diaforides fpriht	11
120	monachi fiue caparus latine . grece kynolbaton	arabice ha par . « In dem bûch genaht circa	11
121	ften . Das . cclxxxix . Capitel Prdeum latine .	Arabice habaet fiue habaer . Grece trachea . « Galienus	11
122	cula vel rofa regis latine . grece pediculida .	arabice haberas vel num bafas . « Serapio in dem	11
123	latine . Grece cicidos vel lapfa vel lapfana .	Arabice haffs . « Serapio im dem bûch aggregatoris in	11
124	. Das . ccxlii Capitel . Lapis magnes latine .	Arabice hager abnantes . « Serapio in dē bûch aggregato	11
125	s . ccxliii . Capitel Lapis margarite latine .	Arabice hager allubo vel halao . « Serapio in dem	11
126	in . Das . ccxl . Capitel Lapis lafulilatine .	Arabice hageralzenard . « Iohannes Mefue . in dem capi	11
127	acantos . vel be de rota vel melamphilos	Arabice hahe . vol chachita . vel aftudet . « Die wûrdi	11
128	attich cxxiii Capi Lactura latine . grece tragma	arabice hakaß . « Der meifter galienus in feinē achtend	11
129	afandali . Kychern xciiii Ca . Citrullus latine	Arabice hake vel rahera . « Serapio in dem bûch	11
130	. clxxx . Capitel Faba latine . Grecethyamus .	Arabice hakille . « Der meifter yfaac in dem bûch	11
131	walrore xlvi Capi . Ambra grece et latine .	Arabice vero Hambar . « Der meifter Serapio in dem bûche	11
132	lpis . Grece ftrigenū vel cuculus vel morela .	Arabice hameb vel hupue vel phatahalep . « Auicennafpri	11
133	Camederen cxxviii . c Camedreos vel Cameb grece	arabice hamedreos latine quetula minor . « Plinius im f	11
134	i Capitel « Camepytheos . vel camepitis grece .	arabice Hametheos . latie quer cula minor . « Der meift	11
135	rifoliū latine Grece lotos vel zhrat vel lotus .	Arabice handachua vel cua vel cuff . Serapio in	11
136	. Kaperu cxxv Ca . Capparid vel capparidus latie	arabice hapar . grece vero bynolbatō « Serapio in dem	11
137	Rofen cxxxvii Capi Rofa latie . grece radon	arabice hard . « In den bûchcirca in ftans befchreiben	11
138	xvi . Capitel . Vitis latine . Grece ampleus .	Arabice harim vel harm . « Hie itzewiffen das in	11
139	. cc . Capitel . Cariofilus grece et latine .	Arabice harmufil . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris i	11
140	perment xlviij Ca . Arfenicum grece et latine .	Arabice Harnech . « Der meifter Serapio in dem bûche	11
141	txv . Capitel . Cami latine . Grece ftaruncari	Arabice harnucie . « Der meifter Galienus in dem achten	11
142	ece vel poligonia vel poremacla vel moltigonia .	Arabice harfyarbay vel perfoydam . Latine centumnodia ve	11
143	alfo genant . Das cxvi . Capitel Citrū latine	arabice hatros vel tur gi . fiue obtrogi . grece	11
144	fehe Das . cxxiii . Capite Coloquintida grece .	Arabice hau dep fiue haudel . Latine cucurbita . alexan	11
145	tel Squilla vel cepe muris . latie Grece falba .	Arabice haurifel vel haulachach . « Die meifter fprech	11

146	lxxxv Ca Celidonia latine . grece cihlidorn on	Arabice hauroch . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris in	11
147	. Capitel . Pfilliû latine . Grece piperifum .	Arabice hazarachona vel bestarcathan . « Serapio in de	11
148	latine . vel camia perfidis . grece Calamus .	arabice Hafap . « In den bûche Circa infans in	11
149	Capitel . Portulaca latine . Grece andragne .	Arabice hafdvne . « Galienus in dem . vij . bûch genan	11
150	Mirra latine . Grece fmirma velachantus .	Arabice hec . « Die meyster sprechen das mirra fey	11
151	Ca Bleta vel Beta latine . grece fellon	arabice heck mel Selet . « Der meyster galienus in	11
152	Honig . Das . cclxxiii . Capitel Mel latine .	Arabice hel . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris in	11
153	cii . . Capitel Galbanû latine . Grece maratetus	Arabice hene albege vel afar . « Die meyster sprechen	11
154	arzû gût Augenroftclx . Ca . Sufragia latine .	Arabice herba adhill . « Der meyster paulus beschrebt v	11
155	Capitel . Pucedanum grece Latine cauda porcina .	Arabice herbaturum vel herbaturis . « Serapio in dē capi	11
156	latine grece kamlela vel foniciû vel hyrigutis .	arabice herochalchay ideft fen cion beschreybt vns vnnd	11
157	cvi Capi . fta . Cofus grece et latine	Arabice ho « Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris in	11
158	vel xilaloos latine . Aloa vel Agalaym grece .	arabice Hoad . « In dē bûch genaît Pandecta im	11
159	beer cclix . Ca . Moracelfi latine grece morach	arabice hoc . « Der meyster Serapio in dem bûche	11
160	Cicorealaine vel fpôfa fôlis vel foliffie quia .	Arabice honde . grece Seris vel Intuba vel gegucifi .	11
161	latine vel poma granata . Grece malum punicû .	Arabice hornam . « Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris in	11
162	Vrtica latine . Grece ygnidialis vel acelifex .	Arabice huiure vel varikftatum vel sprich « Auicenna in	11
163	fzlenff clv Capi . Gruca latine . grece euzonium	arabice lergit . « Der meyster paulus beschreybet betvn	11
164	fer . cxix . Ca . Camphore grece et latine .	Arabice Camphor . « In dem bûch Circa infans in dem	11
165	. Capitel . Saluia latine . Grece eliffa gus,	Arabice geliffagos . « In dē bûch circa infans beschreibent vnß	11
166	ne . grece ypericum . vel Byumi vel attricum .	arabice infaricon . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris	11
167	ciix Capi . Emblici grece et latine . Amleg	arabice . « Iohannes mefue capitulo de mirobolonis fpr	11
168	i . Capitel Nafturcium latine . Grece cardamus .	Arabice iorfalbachmafe vel madieta . « Die meyster befch	11
169	wurmkraut cclxv . C Seinen lumbricorum latine .	Arabice kanbel . grece alban . « Serapio in dem bûch	11
170	cclvii Ca Salix velfalamentum latine grece ytee .	arabice kuleff . « Der meyster Serapio in dem bûche	11
171	. Ackelyclxi Capi . Egilop vel elopa grece	arabice kufir vel klufir vel dolara . « Diaforides fpr	11
172	hafelwurtz xix Ca . Azarû grece aema	arabice . latine Backara . vel Nardus agreftis . « Der	11
173	. vel Alleptofilon . vel lingua bouis latie .	arabice Le denalchaur « Der meyster Serapio in dem	11
174	Mandragora latine . Grece anthimon vel triccon .	arabice leborat . « Die meyster sprechen gemeinckliche	11
175	/ Das . cclxxxi . Capitel Nuxvfualis latine .	Arabice lenz alexandrie . Grece tareabafilica vel karia .	11
176	. Das . cclxxx . Capitel Nux auelana latine .	Arabice leuzagileux . « Dyafcorides fpricht das hafelnu	11
177	etiã aruo gloffa latine . Grece aruo gloffus .	Arabice lifen alhamel . « Die meyster beschreiben vnß g	11
178	Das . cclxliiii . Capitel . Lingua anis latine .	Arabice lifenhafafir . Grece lienualafirla . « Serapi	11
179	vel collum draconis . latine grece dragmentû .	arabice luffvel draguntea . vel bleda vel faridaicon vel	11
180	Capitel . Balauftica latine grece balauftion .	arabice Lulitiar . « Die meyster sprechē das balauftia	11
181	xxviii . Capitel Fraxinus latine . Grece dytan .	Arabice lufach . « Der meyster Serapio in dem bûch aggre	11

182	Das . cccxcii . Capitel . Sal cōmune latine .	Arabice malt « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris in	11
183	. ccxli . Capitel . Litargirū latine et grece .	Arabice marachet . « Serapio beschreibet vnßvnd spricht d	11
184	acea vel herba clanelata latine grece torqueta .	arabice marefolō . « Die meysterfprechē . das dyles kr	11
185	. Das . clxvi . Capitel Eleborus niger grece .	Arabice me lampolion . « Die meyster beschreibent vnß v	11
186	s cccclxviii Capitel Storax latine . Grecefugia .	Arabice melachac . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris	11
187	Callia liguea cxxvi . L Callia Ligneā . grece .	arabice melochaa . vel melochia . « Serapio in dem bû	11
188	Bedellium latine . grece bedellas vel bydelium .	arabice Melyalyend . « Die meyster sprechen das diß	11
189	Itaw / Das . cclxvii . Capitel Manna latine .	Arabice men vel mafachamaga . « Auicenna beschreibet vnß	11
190	aieron cclv Capi . Maiorana vel Sanfuccus latine	arabice Mercenius . grece eßbrü . « Der hochgelert mey	11
191	. Meysterwurtz xxv . Capitel . Aftrens grece .	arabice . Meu . latine Anctum agrefte . « Plinius in	11
192	Das . cccci . Capitel . Tapfia grece et latine	Arabice mezaharan . « Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris	11
193	ix . Ca . . Cocomidion latine . grece Camela .	arabice mezereon . « Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris in	11
194	ftixlatine . Grece ftinus vel gigas vel achyas .	Arabice meftehe . Die meyster sprechen . das difes fey	11
195	tel Mulcus latine . Grece abonafa fiue aboanifa .	Arabice mifch . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris in	11
196	ccclxxxix . capitel Sparagus latine et grece .	Arabice nalion vel halion . « Serapio im dein bûch	11
197	. Dtas . cclxxxiii . Capitel Nux indica latine .	Arabice ne geril « Die meyster sprechen gemeinglich das	11
198	ccx . Capitel Gramen latine . Grece agroftis . «	Arabice negen vel thel . « Serapio . im bûch agregatori	11
199	Capitel Sal armoniacū latine . Grece vol fodar .	Arabice nufadar . « Serapio spricht das fal armoniacū w	11
200	pillule fer helffēt die do heylent pillule	arabice ob man ī neüne oder libene gibt	11
201	ccxlvi . Capitel Lacta latine . Grece anchufa .	Arabice . « Pandecta in dē andern capitel fteet gefchr	11
202	aftoris vel cardo füllonū latine . Grece dipfeus	Arabice perfende vel dipfacos vel harfiarbat « Aucenna i	11
203	. Capitel . Vugula caballina latine . Grece et	arabice phatanū . « Die meyster sprechen . das diß hab	11
204	vel pentaboran . vel perina . vel glikifide .	Arabice pinafer « In dem bûch genannt circa infans	11
205	r . Das . ccxcviii . Capitel . Pyonia latine .	Arabice pinulew « iemeyfterfprechen gemang tichrdas der	11
206	lida latine . grece fimplitum tum vel anagalcium	arabice piterion . « Diafcorides in dem Capitel . «	11
207	Das . cccxxiii . Capitel . Pifcacea grece .	Arabice piftoch fiue fuftech . Latinefiftica . « Serapi	11
208	hübfch . Bateln di . Capi . Dactilus latine .	Arabice pothab « Der meyster Auerrois in feinē fünfften	11
209	Ca . Enula campona latine . grece ellemum .	arabice ra fyn vel ylfaran . « Serapio in dem	11
210	Rautten cccxxxvi Ca . Ruta latine et grece	Arabice rad eb vel afeleb . « In den bûch	11
211	grece latine pix greca vel refina fufa .	Arabice ratiemgi . « Der meyster plimus in dem capitel	11
212	as . cccxlii . Capitel . Reubarbarum latine .	Arabice raedvel raud . « Iohannes Mefue beschreibet v	11
213	Eppich vi Capitel . Apium latine grece Seluium	Arabice Rafpar et karfi « Der meyster Platearius spricht	11
214	xvi . Capitel . Melon latine . Grecefichimis .	Arabice rehera « Galienus in dem viij . bûch fimpliciū	11
215	. ccccx . Capitel . Thucia latine et grece .	Arabice rncia . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris in	11
216	. ccxci . Capitel . Olibanū latine et grece .	Arabice ronder . « Hie iftzemercken das hoc colibanūhei	11
217	ii Capitel / Abfinthiū latine grece Abfithion .	arabice Saricon . « Die meyster in der ertzney sprechen	11

218	a . Diptamū latine . grece batin vel diptamon .	Arabice . Saudenige « Der meyster Galieenus in dē bûch	11
219	xlv Capitel / Alumen latine . grece fūpterea .	Arabice Sedel vel Alffar . « In dem bûch genaît	11
220	chbaum . xxxiii . Ca Arbor glādis latē . hullis	arabice . « Serapio in dem bûche aggregatoris im dem	11
221	xcii Ca . « Caufatat lataine . grece haborafā	arabice Eafuch . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris in dem	11
222	pitel . Soldanella latine . Grece azar .	Arabice chachille . « Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris in dem	11
223	lv . Capitel . Liciū latine . Grece liceos .	Arabice hadadh . « Serapio fpricht das difer fāfft kumme von	11
224	ßzungē vermenget Aron xvi Capitel . Aron grece .	arabice Siri cantica latine . Barba aaron vel Iarus	11
225	tz ccxxiii Ca Liquirica latine . grece glicoriza	Arabice Sliß . « Der meyster Serapio in dem bûche	11
226	waffer I Capitel . Aqua latine grece ydros .	Arabice Squingihil . « Der meyster ypocras in feinē bû	11
227	nen . Das . ccxxxiii . Capitel Lupnius latine .	Arabice tarmus . vel tarmo . « Serapio im bûch aggrega	11
228	Terrafigillata latine Grece lempina fragidus .	Arabice teumarē vel humatū vel terimatin . « Serapio fp	11
229	Capitel . Acetum latine grece Oxi . vel Oros .	Arabice Thall vel Hallcall . « Der meyster Galieenus in	11
230	vii Capitel . « Scordeon . fiue Scordum grece	arabice thaum . « Diaforides fpricht das zweyerley kno	11
231	yngwer cccxxxiii Ca Zinziber grece et latine .	Arabice theugibel . « Die meyster beſchreybē vns dz er	11
232	aftri agreſte aut libaciā aut polio milon .	Arabice tugegraria « In dem bûch circa iftans beſchreibe	11
233	Bylfe xiiii Capitel . Anetum latine	arabice Vebeth « Der meyster Serapio in dem bûche	11
234	Feldkumel ccclxviii c . Sileos	arabice vel afcegelios grece fifeli . latine filch montan	11
235	Holwurtz x Capi . Ariftologia latine Accaung	arabice vel carabuth Ariftō grece vel fetalogos Apiftō	11
236	dreck xli . Ca . Afa fetida latine anuiden .	Arabice vel heltiffgrece Lafar vel feluuium vel filuafi	11
237	cxii Capitel Cyperus latine . grece Eriſceptrō .	arabice apurius vel fahade . « Der meyster diaforides in dem	11
238	alfambaum lxxv . L Balfamus latine et grece . /	Arabice vero Ieleſſem vel Ieſſe . « In den bûch	11
239	I affodrifia . vel venecia vel piperapiū grece .	Arabice Verolaeg . ve lholhegi . vel Naeg . vel bog	11
240	. Ca . Amidum vel annlū latine Apoyois grece .	Arabice vilte . « Der meyster Caſſus felix genannt fpr	11
241	cccxcv . Capitel . Titimallus latine et grece .	Arabice xencua . « Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris in	11
242	Erigion fine erigiron . vel fedum . vel fenicio	arabice xhofeam vel anchancidam . « Der meyster Galien	11
243	ccctxxiii . Ca Volubilis latine . grece Cuffus	Arabice yeblech . « Meyſter Iohannes meſue in dem capit	11
244	tīe Anagallus grece-veō myofchais . vel xantalia	arabice yppia . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris	11
245	Das . cxxi . Capitel Crocus latine et grece .	Arabice yā phoram . « Der meyster Serapio in dem	11
246	Capitel Lens latine vel miccula . Grece faki .	Arabice zadeus . « Der meyster ferapio beſchreibt vnß vn	11
247	um . Das . cclxxu . Capitel Neſpilus latine .	Arabice zator . Grece trionū vel gonū . « Serapio in	11
248	. grece Calcitis vel Culcotar . vel Calcadis .	Arabice zeg vel cacchita . « Serapio in dem bûch	11
249	xxxiii Capitel Satureya lutine . Grece tymbra .	arabice fahanc . « Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris in	11
250	s . ccclxxiii . Capitel Sandal grece et latine .	Arabice ſandal « Difēs ift ein holtz allfo genannt	11
251	. Das . cci . Capitel . Gumi arabicū latine .	Arabice fanigli arabili . « In dem bûch circa inſtans	11
252	. Ca Efula latine . grece Pinas . velpeplus .	Arabice fcebran . « Der meyster paulus in feinem bûch	11
253	Fumus terre latine . Grece capnos	Arabice ſceng vel ſterig « In dem bûch circa	11
254	tel Ematices lapis latine, Grece litos ematitos .	Arabice fedeneg . « Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris in	11

255	xvii . Ca Sticados citrinum latine et grece .	Arabice fecha . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
256	. Das . cclxxix . Capitel . Nenufar latine .	Arabice filofar . Grece Nymphoa . « In dē büch circa	11
257	Das cclxxvii Capitel . Spica celtica latine .	Arabice fimbel romana . Grece celtica . « Plinius in dē	11
258	cclxxvi . Capitel Spicanardi grece et Latine .	Arabice fimbel vel fobol . « Serapio in dem büch	11
259	cix . Capitel Genciana latine . Grece narcaum .	Arabice fontziona . « Der meyfter Dyafcorides in dē cap	11
260	heiftarmomū zū latein . vnd in grechifcher vnd	arabifcher sprach heift dißhamenie . Ein anders das hat	11
261	actilus latine . Grece achimeron vel colinticon .	Arabice fturagen vel furumen . « Serapio in dem büch	11

Table 88: Concordances in GeMedIC for mod. Ger. adj. griechisch and mod. Ger. masc n. Griechisch 'Greek'

Orig. Conc. #	Concordances in GeMedIC for mod. Ger. adj. griechisch and masc. Griechisch 'Greek'		Text #
1	Erbfih lv . Capitel . Bergeris late .	grece abach . vel Oxicanū . arabice Amyberderis . «	11
2	yfum . Das . cclxxii . Capitel Mufcus latine .	Grece abonafa fiue aboanifa . Arabice mifch . « Serap	11
3	wörmut iii Capitel / Abfinthiū latine	grece Abfithion . arabice Saricon . « Die meyfter in	11
4	endorē lxxiii Ca . Bedugar vel bemedato arabice	grece acantifleuce latine Spina alba . « Serapio in d	11
5	Ca . Dragamtū fiue planta gūmy draganti latine .	grece acantos . vel be de rota vel melamphilos	11
6	. Das . ccxii . Capitel Hermodactilus latine .	Grece achimeron vel colinticon . Arabice fturagen vel f	11
7	Coriandrūputei . vel capillus porcius latine .	grece adiaton . arabice capillus agel vel capillus agei	11
8	hafelwurtz xix Ca . Azarū	grece aema arabice . latine Backara . vel Nardus agreft	11
9	e augen . Gummi xliiii Ca . Armoniacum latine .	grece Afios arabice fafaac . « Der meifter Serapio fp	11
10	Das . cccxiii . Capitel Populus arbor latine .	Grece agiros . « Die meyfter fprechen . das difer ba	11
11	gt Graß . Das . ccx . Capitel Gramen latine .	Grece agrostis . « Arabice negen vel thel . « Serapio	11
12	. C Seinen lumbricorum latine . Arabice kanbel .	grece alban . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
13	Salix mari na . vel Arbor abrahe latine	grece Alios . vel ygos . Arabice Amarickeft . « Ser	11
14	faget vns dyles capitel Auch nennen die	grece alleum ideft feordeon die arabifchen	11
15	ccv . Capitel . Paritaria vel vitriola latine .	Grece / alfmen aut portemon aut perdi ciō aut	11
16	fchwartz od' rot . Die wild heift in	greckifch am pleues . die hat einlangen ftamen d'	11
17	cclxxv Capi . Viticella vel vitiss alba latine .	grece ampeleos . arabice fefera . « Serapio in dem	11
18	en . Das . cccxvi . Capitel . Vitis latine .	Grece ampleus . Arabice harim vel harm . « Hie iftzeu	11
20	. lxxxiiij . ca . Gelb feyeln an dem . cv	grexbeck an dē . cxxxiiij . ca . geyßblat an dem .	11
21	enānt . Das . ccxlvii . Capitel Lacta latine .	Grece anchufa . Arabice . « Pandecta in dē andern ca	11
22	l . Das . cccci . Capitel . Portulaca latine .	Grece andragne . Arabice hafdvne . « Galienus in dem	11
23	n . Das . cxcix . Capitel . Papauer latine .	Grece animone vel miconiū Arabice caxchar chachilli vel	11
24	Alraun man Das cclvii Capitel Mandragora latine .	Grece anthimon vel triccon . arabice leborat . « Die	11
25	ruft . Spiefz glafz xliiii Ca . Antimoniū latine	grece antimonas . arabice bitruad . « Der meifter Se	11
26	Iden das lxxxiii . Capi . « Centaurea latine	grece Anuticē . Arabice anturion . « Der würdig meyl	11
27	as . cccli . Capitel / Scolopen dria latine .	Grece applenon vel aplmū vel splemon vel fcolopēdriū .	11
28	. Das . ccclxxi . Capitel . Spodiū latine et	grece . Arabice ab ayfir . « Die meyfterfprechen ge	11
29	lfo genannt Das lvii Capitel . Blacte bizantia	Grece . Arabice . achafar . Latine vngula aromati «	11
30	olla . Das . cclxxxii . Capitel « Sarcocolla	grece . Arabice anzaros Latine anzaruta . « Serapio	11
31	hyfzmelde xvii Ca . Atriplex latine . Andrafafis	grece arabice Araff . « Die meyfter fprechen dz melde	11
32	zwibeln ciii Capi . Cepe lateine .	grece Bullus . arabice Baſal « Der meyfter Diaforides in dē	11
33	Das . cccxci . Capitel . Sumach latine .	Grece rifitin . Arabice bdrfo . « Die meyfter fprechen das di	11
34		grece . Arabice buſeke . Latine biforta vel confolida	11
35	Das clxv . Capitel Elleborus vel poli ziro	grece . arabice cherbachē . latine velatrū « Der meyl	11
36	Das . cxxv . Capitel Caffia fiſtula latine et	grece . Arabice Chiarzamber Der meyfter Serapio in dē	11
37	el Das . cclxxxix . Capitel . Sulphur latine et	grece . Arabice chybur vel albufac . « Die meifter fp	11

38	m . Das . cxviii . Capitel Cardamomū latine et	grece . Arabice Cocolla vel heyl vel hybat . « In	11
39	grant Das cxvii Capitel Cantarides latine et	grece . arabice derarie vel trane . « Die meyster be	11
40	Rofz zagel ccxxi Ca . Iparis vel equifecō	grece arabice dheneb hachil vel dhenebach ali . latin	11
41	Gold xxxviii Capi / Aurum latine et	grece . arabice Doab . « In dem büch genaht de	11
42	Augftein ccxxii Ca . Rarabe latine	grece . Arabice electrum . « Die meyster fprechē das	11
43	Bonen . Das . clxxx . Capitel Faba latine .	Grece thyamus . Arabice hakille . « Der meyster	11
44	Camederen cxxxviii . c Camedreos vel Cameb	grece arabice hamedreos latine quetula minor . « Plin	11
45	= Das cii Capitel « Camepytheos . vel camepitis	grece . arabice Hametheos . latie quer cula minor .	11
46	bis oder fehe Das . cxxiii . Capite Coloquintida	grece . Arabice hau dep fiue haudel . Latine cucurbit	11
47	lignū vel xilooloes latine . Aloa vel Agalaym	grece . arabice Hoad . « In dē büch genaht Pandecta	11
48	latearius . Ackelyclxii Capi . Egilop vel elopa	grece . arabice kufir vel klufir vel dolara . « Diaf	11
49	. Das . ccxli . Capitel . Litargirū latine et	grece . Arabice marachet . « Serapio beschreibet	11
50	efwurtz . Das . clxvi . Capitel Eleborus niger	grece . Arabice me lampolion . « Die meyster	11
51	Storax . Das cclxviii Capitel Storax latine .	Grece fugia . Arabice melachac . « Serapio in dem	11
52	Callia liguea cxxvi . L Callia Lignea .	grece . arabice melochaa . vel melochia . « Serapio	11
53	igklich . Meyfterwurtz xxv . Capitel . Aftrens	grece . arabice . Meu . latine Anctum agrefte . « P	11
54	Das . cclxxxix . capitel Sparagus latine et	grece . Arabice nalion vel halion . « Serapio im dein	11
55	ifcacea . Das . cccxxiii . Capitel . Pifcacea	grece . Arabice piftoch fiue fuftech . Latine fiftica	11
56	Rautten cccxxvi Ca . Ruta latine et	grece Arabice rad eb vel afeleb . « In den	11
57	en . Das . cclxxvi . Capitel . Melon latine .	Grece fichimis . Arabice rehera « Galienus in dem viij	11
58	a . Das . cccix . Capitel . Thucia latine et	grece . Arabice rncia . « Serapio in dem büch aggre	11
59	h . Das . ccxci . Capitel . Olibanū latine et	grece . Arabice ronder . « Hie ift zemercken das hoc	11
60	mit hyrßzungē vermendet Aron xvi Capitel . Aron	grece . arabice Siri cantica latine . Barba aaron vel	11
61	s teclvii Capitel . « Scordeon . fiue Scordum	grece arabice thaum . « Diafcorides fpricht das	11
62	Balfambaum lxxv . L Balfamus latine et	grece . / Arabice vero Ieleflem vel Ieffe . « In d	11
63	ella vel affodrifia . vel venecia vel piperapiū	grece . Arabice Verolaeg . ve Iholhegi . vel Naeg	11
64	xlii . Ca . Amidum vel annlū latine Apoyoy	grece . Arabice vifte . « Der meyster Callus felix ge	11
65	Das . cccxcv . Capitel . Titimallus latine et	grece . Arabice xencua . « Serapio in dē büch	11
66	affran . Das . cxxi . Capitel Crocus latine et	grece . Arabice yā phoram . « Der meyster Serapio in	11
67	cccl xvii . Ca Sticados citrinum latine et	grece . Arabice feeha . « Serapio in dem büch	11
68	kūmei cxiiii Capi . Ciminum latine et	grece . Arabice camin . « In dē büche genant	11
69	cxviii Ca . Iumperus vel granū Iuniperi latine	grece arcetides Arabice ha bihaloch . « Der meyster	11
70	geftalt der neffelē vñ die heiffen in	grece archangelica das ift eiterneffel die ift mer	11
71	blumen Das lxxxiiii . Capi . Camomilla latie .	grece Arhenis vetantimus vel laucantimos vel gamilla	11
72	. cccxc . Capitel . Soldanella latine .	grece azar . Arabice chachille . « Serapio in dē büc	11
73	rn . Judenleyn lxxx Ca . Bitumē judiacum latine	grece Alfaltum . « Die meyster fprechen daz difes	11
74	ccxxxi Ca . Ynguirialis fine ftellaria latine .	grece Alterion vel After Arabice bubonum . « Plinius	11
75	ufzlauch xviii ca . Alleluia vel panis cuculi .	grece Bachael . Pandecta . Capitulo lxxvj . « Befchre	11
76	aum . Das . cxxii . Capitel Caftaneus latine .	grece balanos . « Die meyster fprechen das dife	11
77	nats blum Das lxxiii Capitel . Balauftica latine	grece balaufion . arabice Lulitiar . « Die meyster	11
78	Diptan cxlvi Ca . Diptamū latine .	grece batin vel diptamon . Arabice . Saudenige « Der	11
84	cube . Ein gūmy lxxvii Ca . Bedellium latine .	grece bedellas vel bydelium . arabice Melyalyend .	11
85	Spelt cclxiii Capi . Spelta latine	grece Benge . vel ze gea vel ellica . Arabice	11
86	vñ darund' gemüfcht fiben gezeyte geneht fenem	grece benympt den fchmerzen der därm vnd	11
87	baum . Das . cccliii . Capitel Sauina latine .	grece bracoda . Arabice abhel . « Galienus in dem .	11
88	ii . Capitel . Vinea vel mulcus arborū latine .	grece brion vel brū vellicena . Arabice aunech vel	11
89	. Das . clssvii . Capitel Fenugrecum latine .	grece butzerō aut burhum vel thylis . Alrabie bala	11
90	ix . Capi . Yringus vel centum capita latine .	grece byomā . arabice aftarucion vel fecacul- « Diafor	11
91	alamus aromaticus latine . vel camia perfidis .	grece Calamus . arabice Halap . « In den büche	11
92	. Uictril cccxxiii Capi msn Victriolum latine .	Circa	11
93	te . Das . clxxi . Capitel . Es vftū latine .	grece Calcitis vel Culcotar . vel Calcadis . Arabice z	11
94	Gundelrebe clxiiii Ca Edera terreftis latine .	grece calcus vel ca cuceamenā vel culcofaumenam .	11
		grece cameciffos . . « Diafcorides in dem capitel c	11

95	Kelerfzhalfz xxix . Ca . . Cocomidion latine .	grece Camela . arabice mezereon . « Serapio in dē bū	11
96	Hauff xc . Capitel . Canapus latine .	grece canapsarabice vero fechedenchi . « Serapio in	11
97	Fumus terre latine .	grece capnos Arabice sceng vel fterig . « In dem	11
98	.	grece Cardamion arabice Colodes . « Der meyster plate	11
99	. Das . cclxxviii . Capitel Nafurcium latine .	Grece cardamus . Arabice iorfabachmafe vel madieta .	11
100	l . Das . cxiiii . Capitel Caftorium latine .	Grece caftor vel anfm . Arabice anchayam vel an	11
101	. Spica celtica latine . Arabice fimbel romana .	Grece celtica . « Plinius in dē capitel spica celtica	11
102	l Cerafus fiue cerafum latine . Arabice cerafie .	Grece cerafa . « Serapio in dem büch Circainftans in	11
103	Sprinckwurtz cxl L . Catapita latine .	grece cici ciceivel aranice herma vel cathua . « Ser	11
104	pfifel . Das . ccii . Capitel . Galla latine .	Grece cicidos vel lapfa vel lapfana . Arabice haffs .	11
105	Schelwurtz lxxxv Ca Celidonia latine .	grece cihlidom on Arabice hauroch . « Serapio in dem	11
106	arabice hatros vel tur gi . fiue obtrogi .	grece citrū . « Serapio in den büch aggregatoris in	11
107	Das . cccxi . Capitel . Pes coruinus latine .	Grece clinopodiū . « Dyaforides in dē capitel clinop	11
108	wuntzerling lxxxvii c . Cicutaine .	grece conifa veltenela vel comō . Arabicefuccaram .	11
109	Coriander ciiii Ca . Coriandrum latine .	grece Corion vel coriamuz . arabice daiboravel cumbe	11
110	voll lxxviii ca . Bambax vel Cotum latine .	grece coron . Arabice goron . « Serapio in dē büch	11
111	Kürbifz xi . Capitel / Cucurbita latine .	grece cucurbita genella velcoloquintida . arabice bar	11
112	wilde felbe clvii Ca . Eupatorium latine .	grece cupatorion vel volucrum maius . Arabice gafit .	11
113	alde . wynde cccxxiiii . Ca Volubilis latine .	grece Cuffus Arabice yeblech . « Meyfter Iohannes mef	11
114	aumme also genant lxxvii . Ca . Alcamia latine .	grece Cyprus . aarbice Henne . « Der meyster Galienu	11
115	ren . Das . cccxxiiii . Capitel . Pira latine .	Grece cümetrian . Arabice cümetere . « Serapio im cap	11
116	xviii . Capitel Lauraus latine . Arabice Gara .	grece dafne . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
117	floris . fiue arnoglöffa maior . vel Almea latine	grece Damafimon . arabice Carzübrum . « Diaforides	11
118	Pitrum latine .	grece Dencanus . Arabice ahicaraha fiue acharchara .	11
120	nützet . Hyrfzwurtz xxii Ca . Ambrofiatlatine et	grece . « Der meyster Diaforides fpricht das do fey	11
121	auden . Das ccxiii Capitel . Morabice latine et	grece . « Der meyster platearius befchreybt vns vnnd	11
122	Geel keyel cv Ca . Cheyri arabice et	grece . « Der meyster Serapio in dem büch aggregatori	11
123	eln . Das cxv . Capitel . Gladiolus latine .	grece dexteris . « Die meyster fprechē . das dyfes kra	11
124	get . Also genant cclxx . Ca Scamonea latine .	grece Diagridium . arabice scamonea . « Der meyster	11
125	Merdifteln xxxi Ca . Cretanus latine chritimon	grece « Diaforides in dē capitel chritimō fpricht . d	11
127	wurtz . Das . ccxxviii Capitel Laurea latine et	grece . « Die meifter fprechen das difewurtz fey kalte	11
128	cclxxv . Capitel Macedonia vel fynonū latine et	grece . « Die meifter fprechen das difes heißpeterfili	11
129	rmēgt . Rettich tccxxxix Capi Raffanns latine et	grece . « Die meifter fprehē gemeynigruhen das dyfe	11
130	hanten auß xxxiii Capitel . Anacardus latine et	grece . « Die meyster fprechen . daz Auacardi find	11
131	Syngrün lxxix Ca . Berwnica latine et	grece . « Die meyster fprechen das difes kraut fey	11
132	Lappaciū rotundū fiue bardana maior latine et	grece . « Die meyster fprechen das diß fey ein kraut .	11
133	Heyde cclxiii . Capi . Mirica latine et	grece . « Die meyster fprechen daz difes fey ein	11
134	rannt . Das . ccxcu . Capitel Orant latine et	grece . « Die meyster fprechen . das diß fey ein	11
135	Das . ccxliii . Capitel . Reuponticū latie et	grece . « Die meyster fprechen das dife wurtzel gelei	11
136	as . cccxliiii . Capitel . Rapiftrum latine et	grece . « Die meyster fprechen . das difes fey ein	11
137	Das . cccxcix . Capitel . Vua verfa latine et	grece . « Die meyster fprechen das diß fey ein	11
138	. Das . cccxciii . Capitel . Sapo latine et	grece . « Die meyster fprechent . das feiffen gar züvi	11
139	Braunelleu lxxii Ca . Brunella latine et	grece . « Die meyster fprechē . das dyfes kraut fey	11
140	Baucia latine et	grece . « Die meysterfprechen das morren find heyß a	11
141	gen . ylof ccccxvii . Capi . Ifopus latine et	grece . « Die meysterfprechen daz difes kraut daz fey	11
142	fiue Piper montanū . vel piperafrum latine et	grece . « Die meysterfprechen daz difes fey ein kraut	11
143	Haußwurtz lviii Ca . Barba jouis latine et	grece . « Die meysterfprechē gemeynig klichē . dyfes	11
144	mmia . Das . cclxix . Capitel Mummia latine et	grece . « Die wirdigen meyster fprechen das difes fun	11
145	müntzt ccli . Capitel Menta latine .	grece diofinoi . arabice bice Nachama vel Dichanacha	11
146	apitel Virga pastoris vel cardo füllonū latine .	Grece dipfeus Arabice perfende vel dipfacos vel harfiar	11
148	ntaria vel viperina vel collum draconis . latine	grece dragmentū . arabice luffvel draguntea . vel ble	11
149	nnt Das . cciiii . Capitel . Gagates latine et	grece . « Dyaforides fpricht das diß fey ein edler	11
150	Frankraut Das clxxxiii . Capitel Eiler latine	grece Dyopiftri . vel pteris Arabice faraex . « Der m	11

151	uefs . Das . cccvii . Capitel Polipodiū latine	Grece dypteris Arabice bifpeyg . ◀ Serapio im bûch ag	11
152	taw . Vñ darumb heift fy Dyacorides in	greekifch dypfeus das ift als vil gefprochen zû	11
153	h . Das . clxxviii . Capitel Fraxinus latine .	Grece dytan . Arabice lufach . ◀ Der meysterSerapio i	11
155	Ruben cccxl Capitel Rapa latine	grece egelida vel ben gilida vel noyda arabice	11
156	habern xxix Ca . Auena latine . Egilops	grece egilopa arabice gufir vel claufir . vel dolara	11
157	e . Das . cccxlvi . Capitel . Saluia latine .	Grece eliffa gus, Arabicegeliffagos . ◀ In dē bûch	11
158	Alantwurtz cliiii Ca . Enula campona latine .	grece ellemum . . arabice ra fyn vel yllaran . ◀ Se	11
159	u decu Das . clxix . Capitel Epythimum latine .	Grece epythimon . . Arabice achemon . ◀ Die wirdig	11
160	Bornwurtz xcvi Ca Cardo benedictus .	grece Erigion fine erigiron . vel fedum . vel fenicio	11
161	. cccxlv . Capitel . Rubea tinctoris latine .	Grece eritrodanū vel entradoron . Arabice faue vel eyr	11
162	Ulider galgen Das cxii Capitel Cyperus latine .	grece Erisceptrō . arabicesapurios vel fahade . ◀ De	11
163	e . Pors . Das . cclxv . Capitel Mirtus latie	Grece et arabice der vel heß . ◀ Serapio in	11
164	. Capitel Gallitricū fue centrū galli latine .	Grece et arabice gerebotanū . ◀ Plinius befchreibt vn	11
165	. ccccxx . Capitel . Vugula caballina latine .	Grece et arabice phatanū . ◀ Die meyster fprechen . d	11
166	ekwurtz oder rafelwurtz lxviii Capitel . Brionia	grece et latine .	11
167	frucht der mira bolonen ciix Capi . Emblici	grece et latine . Amleg arabice . ◀ Iohannes mefue c	11
168	weetagen der müter . Enifz xv Capitel Anifum	grece et latine Aneifum arabice . ◀ Der meyster Serap	11
169	Schlehenfaft xxvi . Ca Accacia	grece et latine arabice al tarti . ◀ In dem	11
170	Aloe xxxvi Capitel . Aloe	grece et latine . arabice . fabet vel cantarcantar . ◀	11
171	uluer mit ôle . Operment xlviij Ca . Arfenicum	grece et latine . Arabice Harnsch . ◀ Der meyster S	11
172	yen . Tannen fehwanne Das li Capitel . Agaricus	grece et latine . Arabice Garicus . ◀ In dem bûche	11
173	Coften cvii Capi . fta . Coftus	grece et latine Arabice ho ◀ Serapio in dē	11
174	t fafft vermendet . Blyweiß cxxxii Ca . Cerufa	grece et latine arabice affid hegi . vel alon	11
175	Negelein . Das . cc . Capitel . Cariofilus	grece et latine . Arabice harmufil . ◀ Serapio in dem	11
176	Brumen . Das . cccxx . Capitel Pruma	grece et latine . Arabice gu as . ◀ Iohannes Mefue	11
177	n menfchen Pandecta . Pfeffer cccxxix Capi Piper	grece et latine . Arabice fafell ◀ Serapio in dez	11
178	flamen . Das . . ccclii . Capitel . Synapsis	grece et latine . Arabice chardel ◀ Aucienna fpricht .	11
179	Sandelholtz . Das . cccclxxiii . Capitel Sandal	grece et latine . Arabice fandal ◀ Difes ift ein	11
180	anardum . Das . cccclxxvi . Capitel Spicanardi	grece et Latine . Arabice fimbel vel fobol . ◀ Serapi	11
181	Tapfia . Das . cccci . Capitel . Tapfia	grece et latine Arabice mezaharan . ◀ Serapio in dē	11
182	yingwer cccclxxxiii Ca Zinziber	grece et latine . Arabice Camphor . ◀ In dem bûch Ci	11
183	Campffer . cxix . Ca . Camphore		11
184	walrore xlvi Capi . Ambra	grece et latine . Arabicevero Hambar . ◀ Der meyste	11
185	o genant lxxi Capitel . Behem vellienten arabice	grece et latine behem . ◀ Serapio in dē bûch	11
186	Das . ccccliii . Capitel Turbit arabice .	Grece et latine caricomion . ◀ Serapio in dē bûch	11
187	Boberellen xxiii Ca . Alkekengi	grece et latine ◀ Der meifter . Serapio fpricht daz	11
188	Cyprefz Das cxi Capitel Cypreffus arabice	grece . et latine . ◀ Der würdig meifter Serapio in	11
189	Hanbotten ccxx Ca . Iuiube	grece et latine . ◀ Der meyster Auicenna in feynem	11
190	wol deüwen . zucker cccxxxv . Capi . Zutarum .	grece et latine . ◀ Der würdig meyster Galienus in .	11
191	Bylfaugen lxx Ca . Barotus	grece et latine . ◀ Die meyster fprechen daz dyfes	11
192	Benedictenwurtz . Das . clxxx . Capitel Filla	grece et latine . ◀ Die würdigen meifterfprechen das	11
193	also genant Das clxxxix . Capitel . Föpra.pr	grece et latine . ◀ Die meyster fprechen . das dyfes	11
194	Bybennell . Das . cccxv . Capitel Pybinella	grece et latine . ◀ Die meyster fprechen das dißkraut	11
195	winttergrün . Das . cccxvi . Capitel Pirola	grece et latine . ◀ Die meifter fprechen das dißkraut	11
196	Das . cccxxi . Capitel Paffule fue vue paffule	grece et latine . ◀ Die meyster fprechen das dife	11
197	Johanns treiblein . Ribes	grece et latine . ◀ Die meyster fprechen . das diß	11
198	Reinfar . Das . cccxcix . Capitel . Tanacetū	grece et latine . ◀ Die würdigen hochglerten meyster	11
199	teinprech . Das . cccliii . Capitel . Saxifraga	grece et latine . ◀ Ifidorus fpricht . das dißkraut v	11
200	weinftein . Das . cccvvi . Capitel . Tartarus	grece et latine . ◀ Platearius in dem bûch circa	11
201	niqtaw . Das . ccccliii . Capitel . Tereniabin	grece et latine . ◀ Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris	11
202	erapinum . Das . cccclxxii . Capitel . ◀ Serapmū	grece et latinerArabi / refachabfgi ◀ Serapio in dem	11
203	Petroleum	grece et latine ◀ Der meifter Callius felix in	11
204	genkraut . Das . cccclxiii . Capitel Pulmonaria	grece et latie . ◀ Die fter fprechē das dißkraut	11
205	enet . Das . cccclxxv . capitel . Sene arabice	grece et ◀ latie . In dem bûch genant circa	11
206	genannt Das . clxx . Capitel Euforbium latine .	Grece euforinion . Arabice afarion . ◀ Die würdigen	11
207	weißfenff clv Capi . Gruca latine .	grece euzonium arabice Iergit . ◀ Der meyster paulus	11
208	Maiorana vel Sanfuccus latine arabice Mercenius .	grece eßbrü . ◀ Der hochgelert meyster Auicēna in fe	11
209	as . cccxxxvii . Capitel Lens latine vel miccula .	Grece faki . Arabice zadeus . ◀ Der meifter ferapio	11
210	Turis . Sarcocolle . yedes . j . lot Farine feni	grece . Farine orde . gleich vil . das fein gnüge	12
211	Oleum camomille . anderhalb pfundt . Farine fine	grece . Farine feminis lini . yedes . iiij . lot . Ma	12
212	. ij . lot ◀ Oleum cōmune . viij . Farine feni	grece . Farine feminis lini . yedes . ij . lot . Bel	12
213	Silber xl . Capitel . Argentū latine	grece . fide . Arabice feleh vnd fedhe . ◀ Der meyst	11
214	ccclxxx . capitel . Sanguis draconis latine .	Grece findeychitegilos . Arabice gemalachoem . ◀ Sera	11

215	ech Das clxxxii . Capitel Eilipendula latine .	grece Fifalidos . patriciria . vel viftago . « Die	11
216	mkraut . Das cccclxxxvii capitel Sifamus latine .	Grece filaminū . Arabicefemiffen . « Dyaforides in d	11
217	umel cccclxviii c . Sileos arabice vel afcegelios	grece fifeli . latine filch montanu . « Serapio in de	11
218	. Das . cc . xxi . . Capitel Macis latine .	Grece galifer vel talifar vel machil . arabice fift	11
219	. Verbena vel berbena vel facra herba latine .	Grece gerebotanum vel perifterion . Arabice Alhea .	11
220	capitel comom ideft cicuta fecundū tranflationen	greceamfteet gefchriben das Cicuta fey faftfeer keltē	11
221	hen . wildercaffran cxxxii c t « artamus arabice	grece gineus vel cincu . latine vero Crocus ortulanus	11
224	Suefz holtz cccxliiii Ca Liquirica latine .	grece glicoriza Arabice Sliß . « Der meyster Serapio	11
226	Fyltzkraut xcii Ca . « Caulfatat lataine .	grece haborafa arabiceEafuch . « Serapio in dem	11
227	yedes . iiij . lot . vñ am letften Pix	grece . Hartz yedes . j . lb Vnd wenn es	12
228	dem rettich RAPHanus heift rettich . aber die	kriechē heiffent die wurtz radicē die wir raphanū	3
229	. ij . grad . vñ . macht haut « Fenū grecū	kriechfich heiffamen . heiß vñ trucken im erften grad .	12
231	xv . Capitel . Valeriana latine . Arabice fu .	Grece ichynnīs . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris in	11
234	Porrich lvi Capi / Borago latine et	grece . « In dem büch genaht Circa inflans . fteet	11
235	Das . cccliiii . Capitel « Petrofiliū latie et	grece . « In dem büch circa inflans genannt . befchre	11
236	nnt . Simplicium farmacarum fecundum tranflationē	greceam in dem capitel morare ideft moracellī fpricht .	11
238	wilde moren cxviii . ca . Daucus latine lefar	grece . « In dē büch genät circa inflās befchreibē	11
239	Capitel Vernicularis vel herba craffula latineet	grece . « In dē büch Pandecta in dē capitel	11
240	berg Caffin genaht vnd pracht es von	kriechficher in lateinifch zungē . Nun will ich	3
244	von den alfo geheyllen . wañ dyana in	greceum ift als vil gefprochē als arthemīs « Platearius	11
247	1 Nalturciū aquaticū vel cardamus agreftis latine	grece kamelela vel fonicū vel hyrigutis . arabice hero	11
249	ngel blumen Caput monachi fiue caparus latine .	grece kynolbaton arabice ha par . « In dem büch	11
250	Capitel . Lenticula aque vel lentigo latine .	Grece labar vel fratiotis . Arabice gahaleg . « Sera	11
251	. Das . ccu . Capitel . Gariofilata latine .	Grece lapagū « Die meifter fprechen . das difes fey	11
252	frang . Das . cccxviii . Capitel . Pucedanum	grece Latine cauda porcina . Arabice herbaturum vel	11
253	Sanitkel cxlviii Ca Diapenfia	grece latine Feraria maior fiue confolida minorfiue fan	11
254	Fagafmon	grece . latine Gladiolus fegetalis . « Die meysterfp	11
255	Blutivrtz Das cix Capitel Crifpula arabice et	Grece . latine . Herba cancri . « Die meyster fprech	11
256	Hirfs . Das . ccix . Capitel Gegueris	grece . Latine miliū . Arabice dochen . « Serapio in	11
257	u xxxoo Capi . Alchmilla artincilla Lencopedion	grece . latine . pes leonis fiue plā ta leonis . «	11
258	üchtigen . Grexbech xxxliiii Ca Colofoniapixereia	grece latine pix greca vel refina fufa . Arabice	11
259	ettich . Das tcxxxviii Capi Raffanus vel fcādir	grece . latine . radix arabice finel vel fugel vel	11
260	Das . cccxlvi . Capitel Serpillū vel herpillū	grece . Latine ferapullūArabiee nunir vel meftratr ve	11
261	mädelbaum xxxv Ca . Amigdala latine aracice et	grece Lauet . « Der meifter ferapio in dem büche	11
262	. Das . ccxiviii . Capitel . . Lepus latine .	Grece leges . Arabice amaben . « Allmanfor	11
265	Das . cccc . Capitel . Terrafigillata latine	Grece lempina fragidus . Arabice teumarē vel	11
266	vel panis porcinus vel malū terre latine .	Grece lentopodion vel ciclaminus . Arabice	11
267	yel Das . cccxliii . Capitel . Viola latine .	Grece leucis . Arabice feneflig vel fenefig . « Item	11
268	nnt . Das . ccxlv . Capitel . Licū latine .	Grece liceos . Arabicehadadh . « Serapio fpricht da	11
269	a . Lilium latine . Arabice anfea vel alftofcā .	grece Licina vel kyrion . « Der meyster Serapio in	11
270	l . Lingua anis latine . Arabice lifenahafir .	Grece lienulalafirla . « Serapio in dem büch aggregat	11
271	Huntz zungen Das cxix Capitel Cinogloffia	grece . lingua canis latine « Die mayfter fprechē das	11
272	ut cclx . ca Mercurialis latie . arabice alibleb	grece Linoftofis vel linozotis . vel parihamon . « De	11
273	Corallen cxxx Ca . Corallus latine .	grece lithōdendō arabice ballat . « Der meyster Auice	11
274	Das . clxxiii . Capitel Ematices lapis latine.	Grece litos ematitos . Arabice fedeneg . « Serapio in	11
276	Ein frucht cclvi Ca . Sebefte latine .	grece mahaloma giata . arabice faulis febeften . « De	11
277	vi . Capitel Granatū latine vel poma granata .	Grece malum punicū . Arabice hornam . « Serapio	11
278	genannt Das . ccii . . Capitel Galbanū latine .	in d	11
279	yrckwurtz Das clxxxvii . Capitel Ferula latine .	Grece maratetus Arabice hene albege vel afar . « Die	11
280	chōn . Actich clxi=i . Capitel Ebulus latine .	grece Marchiti . vel Enterion . « Die würdigen meyft	11
288	n . Das . cclxxvii . Capitel . Nigella latine .	grece Meation . arabice canteacts vel jacta . « Der	11
289	. ccl . Capitel . Meliffa vel citraria latine .	Grece melanchion . vel gitmelanchium . Arabice	11
290	Garbe cclliiii . Capi . Millefolium latine .	Grece caruon	11
291	. Das . ccccvii . Capitel- Tamarifcus latine .	Grece mellifophilus vel mellifophilum . Arabice	11
293	ine Arabice Criftotos . Shobozeticum Rofofamē .	grece Meuofilos . « Der meyster dialforides in dē cap	11
294	maulbeer cclix . Ca . Moracelli latine	Grece mirica . vel bruca . Arabice cafa . « Serapio i	11
295	wild heiftcafa . der zem tamarifcus domeftica .	Grece molochia agria . « Der meyster . Dialcorides	11
296	zian . Das . cxcix . Capitel Genciana latine .	grece morach arabice hoc . « Der meyster Serapio in	11
		Grece nadabar . Arabice a thel . Von difen beyden	11
		Grece narcaum . Arabice fontziona . « Der meyster	11
		Dy	11

298	Oleander vel landrū Arabice latine . adelpha .	Grece nereon vel neredendron . ◀ Dyafcorides ſpricht	11
301	Capitel . Nenufar latine . Arabice filofar .	Grece Nymphaea . ◀ In dē bŭch circa inflans beſchreibe	11
303	Satirō vel teſticulus vulpis, vel leporira latine	grece orchis vel afrodiſia ve priapeſinum . Arabice cha	11
304	ccci . Capitel . Tamarindi arabice et latine .	Grece oxycifeniola . ◀ Serapio in dem bŭch aggregatori	11
305	rab kōmet . Efzig xlix Capitel . Acetum latine	grece Oxi . vel Oros . Arabice Thall vel Hallcall .	11
306	xv Capitel . Baſilien vel Garioffilatū latine .	grece Ozymū . arabice Berengemiſch . ◀ Der meyſter	11
307	Das . ccxciii . Capitel . Oppopanacū latine .	Grece panax eraclia . Arabice genſis vel henſix . ◀ D	11
308	in den rolen xxvii Capi . Anteralatine et	grece - ◀ Paulus . Diferlamēift gūt genützt dē geend	11
309	alfo genant lix Capitel . Brufcus latine et	grece ◀ Paulus in feinē Herbario . in dem capitel	11
310	. vel paſſula muncula vel roſa regis latine .	grece pediculida . arabice haberas vel num baſas .	11
311	wurtz . Das . ccxcv . Capitel Peonia latine .	Grece penterebon . vel pentaboran . vel perina . vel g	11
312	cclvi Capitel . Marubium ſiue Praffium latine .	grece philoflores . arabice araſiō . vel Marinaco .	11
313	wolff milch clviii . Ca Efula latine .	grece Pinas . velpeplus . Arabice ſcebran . ◀ Der m	11
314	. Das . cccxxvi . Capitel . Pfilliū latine .	Grece piperifium . Arabice hazarachona vel beſtarcatha	11
315	. Das . ccxciii . Capitel Os mundi latine .	grece pirgitiſ . pepium vel epio . ◀ Die meyſter ſpr	11
316	ürck . Das . cccxxi . Capitel Viber latine et	grece . ◀ Platearius beſchreibet vnß . das die bürcke	11
317	entum nodia . ſiue lingua paſſerina latine	Grece poligonia . ◀ Der meyſter galienus in dem	11
318	kraut . Das . cccvi . Capitel . ◀ Pentafilon	grece . quinqz foliū latine . ◀ Dyafcorides in dē cap	11
319	Rofen ccxxxvii Capi Rofa latie .	grece radon arabice hard . ◀ In den bŭchcirca in	11
320	itel . Agrimonia ferraria minor latine Argemonig	grece Scelen arabi ◀ Der meyſter platearius vnnd	11
321	Eppich vi Capitel . Apium latine	grece Seluium Arabice Raſpar et karfi ◀ Der meyſter	11
322	. Keel . Das cclxxxviii Capitel Olus latine .	Grece ſchiliemenie . ◀ Serapio in dem bŭch	11
323	ſpōſa ſolis vel foliſſe quia . Arabice honde .	grece Seris vel Intuba vel geguciſi . ◀ Galienus in	11
324	Feygen cxc . Capi . Eicus latine .	grece Syca . Arabice Cui . ◀ Der meyſter Serapio in	11
325	tel Nuxvualis latine . Arabice lenz alexandrie .	Grece tareabaſilica vel karia . ◀ Dyafcorides ſpricht	11
326	el . Turbentina vel arbor grani viridis latine .	Grece tebtintū vel albotin . Arabice botin . ◀ Die mey	11
327	iiii Capi Allium latine . Scordon vel ſtordeon	grece . Thaum arabice .	11
328	Rockenkorn cclxii . C Siligo vel germanū latine	grece tifa vel ſytus . arabice filigehi . ◀ Serapio i	11
329	xxii . Capi . Iacea vel herba clanellata latine	grece torqueta . arabice marefolō . ◀ Die meyſterſpre	11
330	itel Prdeum latine . Arabice habaet ſiue habaer .	Grece trachea . ◀ Galienus in dē . vij . bŭch genant	11
331	Lattich cxxiii Capi Lactura latine .	grece tragma arabice hakaß . ◀ Der meyſter galienus	11
332	xxu . Capitel Nepilus latine . Arabice zator .	Grece trionū vel gonū . ◀ Serapio in dem bŭch	11
333	ledeney Das cclxxxiii Capitel Satureya lutine .	Grece tymbra . arabice ſahanc . ◀ Serapio in dē bŭch	11
334	Ochſenzungē liiii Ca Bugloſſa	grece . vel Alleptofilon . vel lingua bouis laſie .	11
335	logia latine Accaung arabice vel carabuth Ariſtō	grece vel fetalogos Apiſtō vel paoudricia . ◀ Die me	11
336	egdret . Das . cccii . Capitel . Proſerpinata	grece vel poligonia vel poremacla vel moltigonia .	11
337	ech xxxiii Ca Colofoniapixereia grece latine pix	greca vel refina fuſa . Arabice ratiemgi . ◀ Der meyf	11
338	Ca . Capparis vel capparus latie arabice hapar .	grece vero bynolbatō ◀ Serapio in dem bŭch	11
339	lium ſiue mater filiarū latine . arabice gimach .	grece vero peridem on vel liceos . ◀ Diaſcorides im	11
341	fzore xxviii Ca . Auricula muris latie Anagallus	grece -veō myofchais . vel xantalia arabice yppia . ◀	11
344	dreierley . eins heiltarmomū zū latein . vnd in	grechifcher vnd arabifcher ſprach heiſt dißhamenie .	11
348	ii Capi . Abrotanū . das wort iſt in	greco vnd latino alfo genennet . Heſum iſt es	11
355	Das . cclxxx . Capitel Sal armoniacū latine .	Grece vol fodar . Arabice nuſadar . ◀ Serapio ſpricht	11
356	payn . daruñ werde fy geheiffen trigonū in	gretifch . ◀ Von difer frucht liß pandecta de z	11
364	Queckſilber xl Ca . Argentū viuū latine .	grece ydragicus . arabice albacheſt . ◀ Der meiſter	11
365	waffer I Capitel . Aqua latine	grece ydros . Arabice Squingihil . ◀ Der meyſter ypo	11
370	eln . Das . ccccx . Capitel . Vrtica latine .	Grece ygnidaliſ vel aceliſex . Arabice huiere vel vari	11
371	xxx . Capitel Ypericon vel ſcoba regia latine .	grece ypericum . vel Byumi vel attricum . arabice inf	11
372	perforata das ſpricht löcherini vnnd heyßt in	kriechifch yperiton . Das kraut hat die kraft von	3
373	. Ein weyde cclvii Ca Salix velfalamentum latine	grece ytee . arabice kuleff . ◀ Der meyſter Serapio i	11
374	zyttrvan cccxxxiii . Ca Zeduaría latine .	grece Zerumbet . ◀ Der meyſter paulus in dem	11
378	abien alfo genant cclxvi . Ca Sticados latine .	grece ſahadis Arabice Afcukodos ◀ Serapio in dem	11
379	wachße in der jnfeln die do heyßt in	greckeß ſahadis dyſea geleycht ſatureye . ◀	11
380	Reynifchel xiii Ca Bleta vel Beta latine .	grece fellon arabice heck mel Selet . ◀ Der meyſter	11
381	capitel fumus terre erdrauch clxxvj cap fenum	grecom ſiben gezeya an dez clxxvj capitel . ſtaximus	11
382	walwurtz xcv Ca . Confolida latine .	grece ſimplimum tum vel anagalcium arabice piterion .	11

386	Mirra latine .	Grece fmima velachantus . Arabice hec . « Die meyft	11
387	Benetz cclxiii . Capi Spinachia . latine .	grece fperache « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
389	heüwe . Das cclcxix Capitel Squinantum latine .	grece squinnuna . arabice adcher, « In dem buüch pand	11
390	en kümmel . Das txv . Capitel . Carni latine .	Grece ftaruncari Arabice harnucie . « Der meyster Gal	11
391	t . Das . ccel . Capitel . Scabiofa latine .	Grece ftibes vel ftibeos . « Paulus fpricht das fcabio	11
392	nannt . Das . cclxviii Capitel . Mafixlatine .	Grece finus vel gigas vel achyas . Arabice meftehe .	11
393	Alauu xlv Capitel / Alumen latine .	grece ftipterea . Arabice Sedel vel Alffar . « In d	11
394	i . Capitel . Solatrum latine vel vua vulpis .	Grece ftrigenü vel cuculus vel morela . Arabice hameb	11
395	Bilfenfamen ccxvii . ca Iufquiamus latie .	grece fymphoniaca . arabice benge vel elffoziü . « D	11
396	ebich Das clxiii Capitel . Edera arborea latie	grece Ciffos « Die meifter fprechē daz Edera darumb	11

Table 89: Concordances of mod. Ger. n. Latein 'Latin' and mod. Ger. adj. lateinisch 'Latin'

Orig. Conc. #	Concordances of mod. Ger. n. Latein 'Latin' and mod. Ger. adj. lateinisch 'Latin'		Text #
1	gelegt . ift güt wider das fieber . wörmut iii Capitel / Abfinthiü	latine grece Abfithion . arabice Saricon . « Die meyster in der ertzney	11
2	hetten alle zeit güt gefunde augen . Gummi xliiii Ca . Armoniacum	latine . grece Afios arabice fafaac . « Der meifter Serapio fpricht im	11
3	in d' bruft faugende . Tausfent gulden das lxxxiii . Capi . « Centaurea	latine grece Anuticē . Arabice anturion . « Der würdig meyster . Serapio in	11
4	geweyhet wir mit andern kreütern . Judenleyn lxxx Ca . Bitumē judiacum	latine grece Aspaltum . « Die meyster fprechen daz difes darumb heyß	11
5	den fhmertzen . Sternkraut oder krotenkraut ccccxiii Ca . Ynguirialis fine ftellaria	latine . grece Afterion vel After Arabice bubonum . « Plinius in dem	11
6	tranche ma nmgan menfchēdaouentffeer oB ü Spelt cclxiii Capi . Spelta	latine grece Benge . vel ze gea vel ellica . Arabice Futa .	11
7	güt zü ftercken dao gegicht . Uictril cccxiii Capi msn Vicriolum	latine . grece Calcitis vel Culcotar . vel Calcadis . Arabice zeg vel	11
8	geleget verzeret fyvnd machet fy auffbrechen . Kelerfzhalz xxix . Ca . . Cocomidion	latine . grece Camela . arabice mezereon . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris	11
9	verzeren in jn die überflüßigen feüchtung / Coriander ciiii Ca . Coriandrum	latine . grece Corion vel coriamuz . arabice daiboravel cumbera . « In dē	11
10	fpecke- fterben die tatzen gar balde . wynde cccxxiii . Ca Volubilis	latine . grece Cuffus Arabice yeblech . « Meyfter Iohannes mefue in dem	11
11	die melancoley . Alcamia ein baumme alfo genant lxxvii . Ca . Alcamia	latine . grece Cyprus . aarvice Henne . « Der meyster Galienus in dem	11
12	Das cxciii Capitel . Fifula pafforis . fiue arnogloffā maior . vel Almea	latine grece Damafimon . arabice Carzübrum . « Diafcorides in dem capitel almea	11
13	des menfchen . V / z / gf / sv Bertram cccxxx Cap Piritrum	latine . grece Dencanus . Arabice ahicaraha fiue acharchara . « mierapio in dez	11
14	genannt . vnd mit coloquintida vermenget . Alfo genant cclxx . Ca Scamonea	latine . grece Diagridium . arabice fcamonea . « Der meyster Scrapio in dem	11
15	kofte es hilfft on zweyfel . Frankraut Das clxxxiii . Capitel Eiler	latine grece Dyopiftri . vel pteris Arabice faraax . « Der meyster Serapio	11
16	auch auß der blafen . Ulider galgen Das cxii Capitel Cyperus	latine . grece Erifceptrō . arabicefcapurios vel fahade . « Der meyster diafcorides in	11
17	manigen gottes Ion verdient . Rot feimbrech Das clxxxii . Capitel Eilipendula	latine . grece Fifalidos . patrifciria . vel viftago . « Die würdigen meyster fprechen	11
18	fluß genennet menftuam do genützet . Byrckwurtz Das clxxxvii . Capitel Ferula	latine . grece Marchiti . vel Enterion . « Die würdigen meysterfprechē das dyfe	11
19	fy klar vnd fhön . Actich clxi=i . Capitel Ebulus	latine . grece Meation . arabice canteacts vel jacta . « Der meyster plinius	11
20	aller handt flecken vnder den augen . Garbe ccliiii . Capi . Millefolium	latine . grece Meuofilos . « Der meyster diafcorides in dē capitel menofilos	11
21	laugē fo der nagel herab kömet . Elzlig xlix Capitel . Acetum	latine grece Oxi . vel Oros . Arabice Thall vel Hallcall . « Der	11
22	gefunden vnd krancken . Bafilien Das lxxv Capitel . Bafilien vel Garioffilatü	latine . grece Ozymü . arabice Berengemifch . « Der meyster Serapio in dem	11

23	die würm in dē bauch . wolff milch clviii . Ca Efula	latine . grece Pinas . velpeplus . Arabice fcebran . « Der meyster paulus in	11
24	die augen gefundt machen . vnd erklären . Eppich vi Capitel . Apium	latine grece Seluium Arabice Rafpar et karfi « Der meyster Platearius	11
25	güt wider des menfchen feer fchwytzen . Feygen cxci . Capi . Eicus	latine . grece Syca . Arabice Cui . « Der meyster Serapio in dem	11
26	waffers getrunckē das dauon difillieret wirt . zytrvan ccccxliiii . Ca Zeduaria	latine . grece Zerumbet . « Der meyster paulus in dem capitel zeduaria	11
27	dañ rohefcāmonea . Dragantum d . Ca . Dragantū fiue planta gūmy draganti	latine . grece acantos . vel be de rota vel melamphilos Arabice	11
28	Das lxxxviii Ca . Capillus veneris vel Coriandrūputei . vel capillus porcius	latine . grece adiaton . arabice capillus agel vel capillus ageil vel	11
29	zū den apoftemen der bruft . Spießz glafz xliiii Ca . Antimonü	latine grece antimonas . arabice bitruad . « Der meyster Serapio in dem	11
30	gefotten ift Platearius . wegholler cxviii Ca . Iumperus vel granū Iuniperi	latine grece arceides Arabice ha bihaloch . « Der meyster Diaforides fpricht	11
31	mund damitt gewäfchen . Ein granats blum Das lxxiii Capitel . Balauftica	latine grece balaufcion . arabice Lulitiar . « Die meyster fprechē das balaufcia	11
32	nitt böfers her nach korñ Diptan cxlvi Ca . Diptamū	latine . grece batin vel diptamon . Arabice . Saudenige « Der meyster Galicenus	11
33	mit meyster Iohan . vou cube . Ein gūmy lxxvii Ca . Bedellium	latine . grece bedellas vel bydelium . arabice Melyalyend . « Die meyster fprechen	11
34	zweyfel . krauflz dyftel Das ccctxxix . Capi . Yringus vel centum capita	latine . grece byomā . arabice aftarucion vel fecacul- « Diaforides in dē	11
35	den menfchen vnderfteet zū entzünden . Gundelrebe clxiii Ca Edera terrefris	latine . grece cameciflos . . « Diaforides in dem capitel cameciflos dz fpricht .	11
36	nach einem bade . er genyßt zūhandt . Schelwurtz lxxxv Ca Celidonia	latine . grece cihlidorn on Arabice hauroch . « Serapio in dem büch	11
37	jr natürlich famen werdrucket genennt fperma . Kürbifz xi . Capitel / Cucurbita	latine . grece cucurbita genella velcoloquintida . arabice bara vel hara . « Diaforides	11
38	darüber getruncken . benymbt die geelfucht . wilde felbe clvii Ca . Eupatorium	latine . grece cupatorion vel volucrum maius . Arabice gafit . « Der würdig	11
39	Galienus . Schuttenkraute oder geelb Schwerteln . Das cxcv . Capitel . Gladiolus	latine . grece dexteris . « Die meyster fprechē . das dyfes kraut keinen	11
40	bruft . « Mütterkraut macht detiwē grobe koft müntz ccli . Capitel Menta	latine . grece diofinoi . arabice bice Nachama vel Dichanacha « In dē	11
41	Naterwurtz lxxxixt . Colubrina vel ferpentaria vel viperina vel collum draconis .	latine grece dragmentū . arabice luffvel draguntea . vel bleda vel faridaicon	11
42	quartan vñ wyder beftopfung des miltz . Ruben cccxl Capitel Rapa	latine grece egelida vel ben gilida vel noyda arabice delion . «	11
43	tag der bruch heylet onzweyfel . Alantwurtz cliiii Ca . Enula campona	latine . grece ellemum . . arabice ra fyn vel ylfaran . « Serapio in	11
44	gütt wider den kalten feych . Platearius . weifzfenff clv Capi . Gruca	latine . grece euzonium arabice Iergit . « Der meyster paulus befchreybet betvns	11
45	gefchmieret machet gar wol fchlaffen . Suez holtz ccxxiiii Ca Liquirica	latine . grece glicoriza Arabice Sliß . « Der meyster Serapio in dem	11
46	weych machen zū ftülgenen fpricht Serapio . Fyltzkraut xcii Ca . « Caulfatat	latine . grece haborafa arabiceEafuch . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
47	das heylet dyfes geleych . Ringel blumen Caput monachi fiue caparus	latine . grece kynolbaton arabice ha par . « In dem büch genañt	11
48	dyfes reym get flegma vnd melancoley . Corallen cxxx Ca . Corallus	latine . grece lithödendō arabice baffat . « Der meyster Auicenna in feynē	11
49	er ein tochter . B i Ein frucht ccclvi Ca . Sebestē	latine . grece mahaloma giata . arabice faulis febesten . « Der Ifaac fpricht .	11
50	haft in dem capitel vor dyfem . maulbeer cclix . Ca . Moracelfi	latine grece morach arabice hoc . « Der meyster Serapio in dem	11
51	kranckheyte . Knabeñkraut ccclv t . « Satirō vel testiculus vulpis . vel leporira	latine grece orchis vel afrodisia ve priapefinum . Arabice chafialkel . « Platearius	11
52	pedicularia vel granū capitis . vel pallula muncula vel rofa regis	latine . grece pediculcida . arabice haberas vel num basas . « Serapio in	11
53	müter . Vnd alle ob / Andron ccclvi Capitel . Marubium fiue Praffium	latine . grece philoflores . arabice arafio . vel Marinaco . « In dē büch	11
54	zucker . er genift . Sanctifofels kraut . Das . ccxciiii . Capitel Os mundi	latine . grece pigritis . pepium vel epio . « Die meyster fprechen das	11
55	willen . Freyfehem kraut Das ccctxxxii . Capi . Iacea vel herba clanellata	latine grece torqueta . arabice marefolō . « Die meysterfprechē . das dyfes kraut	11
56	geben einer frauen machet fy harmen . Lattich cxxiii Capi Lactura	latine . grece tragma arabice hakaß . « Der meyster galienus in feinē	11

57	hefften darff . « Iē der wirdig Queckfilber xl Ca . Argentū viuū	latine . grece ydragicus . arabice albacheft . « Der meyster Platearius in feynem	11
58	deñ das als oben gefchriben fleet . waffer I Capitel . Aqua	latine grece ydros . Arabice Squingihil . « Der meyster yprocas in feinē	11
59	Sant Iohanns kraut Das ccccxxx . Capitel Ypericon vel Icoba regia	latine . grece ypericum . vel Byumi vel attricum . arabice infaricon . « Serapio	11
60	bey denkramern . Blumen von arabien alfo genant cclcxvi . Ca Sticados	latine . grece fahadis Arabice Afcukodos « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris	11
61	gütt fpeylē zū verdeüwen . Reynifchkel xiii Ca Bleta vel Beta	latine . grece fellon arabice heck mel Selet . « Der meyster galienus	11
62	mag man wol nützen on fchaden walwurtz xcv Ca . Confolida	latine . grece fimplitum tum vel anagalcium arabice piterion . « Diafcorides in	11
63	nyeren vnnd die blafen des menfchen . Benetz tcclxiii . Capi Spinachia .	latine . grece fperache « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dē	11
64	wider dē kalten feych . Kameln heüwe . Das cclcxix Capitel Squinantum	latine . grece squinnuna . arabice adcher, « In dem büch pandectarum in	11
65	damitt . er fellet auß on fchaden . Alauu xlv Capitel / Alumen	latine . grece ftipterea . Arabice Sedel vel Alffar . « In dem büch	11
66	nach einē peffilentz trancke . Byfaugen lxix Ca . Barotus grece et	latine . « Die meyster fprechen daz dyfes kraut fey heylfēr natur .	11
67	die hytze darauß . vnd heylet von ftundan Buchfzbaum Ca . Burus	latine . « Die meyster fprechen gemeynklich . das difes fey heyl an	11
68	an dē vierden . Ein ochfz oder ryndeDas lxxxi Capitel . Bos	latine . « Die meyster fprechen daz difes thier fey faft vngeftū	11
69	ift güt wider das gegicht . Ein geylz cxlii Cs . Capra	latine . « Die meyster fprechen gemeinklich lich das dyfes thier fey	11
70	vnd heylet es on zweyfel . Elephantanz . Das . clxxii . Capitel Ebur	latine . « Die meyster fprechen das ebur heyl eins elephanten zan .	11
71	wirt ir boßheit gemindert . Gewandbonen . Das . clxxxi . Capitel Faba muerfa	latine « Die meyster fprechen das difes fey ein kraut vnd	11
72	den leybe . Johannes blumen . Das cxciij Capitel . Flores fancti Iohannis	latine . « Die meyster fprechen das dyfe blümen find von natur	11
73	find verfetzet von vngefchicht . Klein klet ccxxvii . Ca Lappa minor	latine . « Die meyster fprechen daz difes kline bletter hab gar	11
74	obgenañten büchs capitel fefera genant . Einfuchfz Das cccxxvi Capitel Vulpis	latine . « Die meyster fprechen daz dyfes gar eī betrügklichs	11
75	ift das grymmen in dem gedärme . Bernklaw lx . Ca . Braucavrfina	latine . « Die meyster fprechē das dyfes kraute hab bletter geleych	11
76	porcina fiue grana folis fine miliū fols vel faxiafraga alba	latine . « Die meyster fprechē das dyfes fey ein kraut vñ	11
77	man auffhawen oder brennen müßt . meter clxxxvi Capi . Febrifuga	latine . « Die meyster fprechē gemeynigklichen . das dyfes kraut fey heylfēr	11
78	wider den kalten jeych vndlenden weetagenr Brennwurtz ccxix Ca Incenlaria	latine . « Die meyster fprechē das dyfes fey ein kraute vnd	11
79	ifden weetagen ftyllen . Alraun fraw Das cclviii Capitel . Mandragora mulier	latine . « Die meyster fprechē gemeynig klichen . das dyfe alraun habe	11
80	find lenger güt zū halten . Felryfz clii Capitel Dens leonis	latine . « Die meyster fprechen . daz difes fey ein kraut vnd	11
81	kraut alfo genant Das clxxxix . Capitel . Föpra,pr grece et	latine . « Die meyster fprechen . das dyfes fey ein kraut . vnnd	11
82	find fchedlich zenüzen allen menfchena . wicken . Das . cclxxxvi Capitel Orobus	latine . « Die meyster fprechen das diß fey ein frucht auff	11
83	leibs den fafft darüber geftrichen . Erbis . Das . cccxix . Capitel . Pifa	latine . « Die meyster fprechen . das erbeyß find kalt vñ feücht .	11
84	den obgenañten krankheyten . waffer wegrich Das xix Capitel . Barfa filuana	latine . « Die meyster fprechen . daz difes fey ein kraut . vnd	11
85	rofin . Das . cccxxi . Capitel Paffule fiue vue paffule grece et	latine . « Die meyster fprechen das dife find heyl vnd feücht	11
86	die hitz der lebern Elbaum / Das . ccxc . Capitel . Olinarū arbor	latine . « Die meyster fprechen das diß vñ fey ein baum	11
87	die böfen materj . Taubenfus . Das . ccxii . Capitel . Pes colūbinus	latine . « Die meyster fprechen das dißkraut fey dreierley . eins heiftarmomū	11
88	genützt wider den kalten faich . Grennfling . Das . cccxviii . Capitel Portentilla	latine . « Die meyster fprechen das diß fey ein kraut vnd	11
89	treibt hin die drüß . Plutkraut . Das cclxxxvii Capitel Sanguinaria	latine . « Die meyster fprechen das dißkraut fey gar von groffen	11
90	vñ trucken an feiner natur . Das . cccxciii . Capitel . « Sal gemma	latine . « Die meyster fprechen . das darū heiß fal gemma wañ	11

91	feinden vñ vor fantaſey . Totneffel, Das . ccccxī . Capitel . Vrtica mortua	latine . « Die meyster ſprechen . das dißneffel ein andere natur habent	11
92	zeen vñ deß zanfleich . meerdiftel . Das . ccccviii . Capitel . Tribuli marini	latine . « Die meyster ſprechen das diße diſteln werden genützt in	11
93	als auffdas podogram . iſt dartzū . . Johans treublein . Ribes grece et	latine . « Die meyster ſprechen . das diß ſey ein baum dreier	11
94	vngelundes in dē leibſt . meyenplummen . Das . cccxxx . Capitel Liliū conualiū	latine . « Die meyster ſprechen das diſes kraut hab vaſt wolriechent	11
95	wurtzel geketiwet . benympt den durft . Ritterſporn xcvi Ca . Conſolido reguis	latine . « Die meysterſprechen das dyße blūmen ſind heyßvñnd auch getrucken	11
96	fallenden ſiechtagen haben . Koren blumen Das cxcii . Capitel . Flores frumeniorum	latine . « Die meysterſprechen das dyße blūmen wachßen in dē koren	11
97	yliaica vnd colica . HecPlatearius . Schlüſſelplumen . Das . ccxiii . Capitel Herba paralīſis	latine . « Die meysterſprechen das diſes kraut ſey heylßer vnd truckner	11
98	deß miltz pald hinnehmen . Harn kraut ccxvi . ca . Herba vrnali	latine . « Die meysterſprechen das diſes kraut ſey heyß vnd truckē	11
99	des miltzes . vnd der lebern . Bauern eppich viii Capitel . Apiumruſticum	latine . « Die meysterſprechen daz dyſes kraut heyß vnd trucken ſey	11
100	bauch . vnd wider den ſtein . Teufels ayß cclxiCa Morfus dyaboli	latine . « Die meysterſprechen daz diſes ſey ein kraut vñ hatt	11
101	har auffallen genañt alopecia wilden eppih vii . Ca . Alum ſilueſter	latine . « Die meyster ſprechen daz diſes ſey ein kraut heyß	11
102	den ſtain . Scharlach der wilde . Das . ccviii . Capitel . Gaöötrocī, agreſte	latine . « Die meyster ſprechen gemeinglich . das dißkraut hab alle eigenſchafft	11
103	zweyfel . Hafentrauch oder hafenn hauß Das ttxxxiii Capit Palacium leporis	latine . « Die meyster ſprechen das diſes kraut ſey nahen als	11
104	feuchtung ſonütz auch diſes ſtopffbehendiglich . Edus . . Das . clxxiii . Capitel Edus	latine . « Die meyster ſprechen . gemeinglich das diß thyer claim vnd	11
105	wulft des bauchs behendiglich Feuchblatern eppich ix Capitel . Apium emorrodiauin	latine . « Die meyster ſprechē gemeyniglich das diß ſey heyßvnd trucken	11
106	vñ der lebern . winntergrün . Das . cccxvi . Capitel Pirola grece et	latine . « Die meyster ſprechen das dißkrautſey gar güt aufwendig deßleibs .	11
107	ſind das heißt polenta . Ein gumi . Das . cccxxix . Capitel . Laudanum	latine . « Die meyster ſprechen das laudanū ſey trucken vñ feucht	11
108	gefoten . es hilfft . Scharpffer klee . Das . cccxviii . Capitel Triuoliū acutū	latine . « Die meyster ſprechē das diſer klee ſey an den	11
109	mageniſt faß güt Platearius . maßlieben Das tccxxiii Capit . Premula veris	latine . « Die meysterſprechen das diſes ſey ein kraut dz hat	11
110	benympt jñ die forcht Hafenuß . Das tccxxv Capit . Pes leporis	latine . « Die meysterſprechen das diſes ſey ein kraut vnd hat	11
111	dē mānen vnd auch den frauen . Batmüntz cclii Ca . Mentaltrum	latine . « Die meysterſprechē das dyſes ſey ein kraut vñnd wechßt	11
112	zū vol ſchreyben . Huenerderm oder myer cclxii Capitel . Morfus galline	latine . « Die meysterſprechē das dyſes kraut ſey keltē . vñ wechßt	11
113	für die hytz darauff gefrichen . Erdbeeren Das cxc . Capitel . Frage	latine . « Die würdigen meyster ſprechen das erdbeeren ſind kalt vñnd	11
114	auch alfo genützet die matrix . Gamandre Das Cxcvi Capitel . Camandrum	latine . « Die würdigen meyster ſprechē das dyſes kraut ſey heyßvnd	11
115	gelydern . Huntz zungen Das xcix Capitel Cinogloſſia grece . lingua canis	latine . « Die meyster ſprechē das dyſes ſey ein kraut . vñ	11
116	gelaſſen werden Ein kraut alfo genänt Das . cccxxv . Capitel Linaria	latine . « Die meysterſprechen das diß ſey ein kraut . vñ iſt	11
117	dē bauchweetagen . genent Colica . weyß kel lxxiii Ca . Bleta alba	latine . « Die meysterſprechē . dz weyßer kölefeucht ſeyvñ wächßt von dem	11
118	ſein mag an dem leibe . Flachs / Das . cccxxvi . Capitel Linū	latine . « Die meysterſprechen gemeinglich das der ſam geprauchet werd in	11
119	deß rmmens willen deß bauchs . Apffel . Das . cccxxv . Capitel . Pomum	latine . « Die würdigen meyster ſprechen gemeinglichen . das mengerley öpffel	11
120	auffden bauch gelegt . Benedicentwurtz . Das . clxxix . Capitel Filla grece et	latine . « Die würdigen meysterſprechen das diße wurtzel ſey heißvñ trucken	11
121	jung bucken fleylch leychtlich zū verdeüwen . Krebsz xlili . Capi Cancer	latine . « Die würdigen meyster ſprechen dz die bachkrebßfaß nütz ſind	11
122	als ein pflaſter . vñ lege Byſum . Das . cclxxii . Capitel Muſcus	latine . Grece abonafa ſiue aboanifa . Arabice miſch . « Serapio in dem	11
123	ym ſen natur zū gefuntheit . Czeitlofen . Das . ccxii . Capitel Hermodactilus	latine . Grece achimeron vel colinticon . Arabice ſturagen vel ſurumen . « Serapio	11

124	Dyaforides vñ « Serapio re Popelbaum . Das . cccxiii . Capitel Populus arbor	latine . Grece agiros . « Die meyster ſprechen . das difer baum fey	11
125	pfling harmmen alfo auff geleg Graß . Das . ccx . Capitel Gramen	latine . Grece agroftis . « Arabice negen vel thel . « Serapio . im büch	11
126	frawen ir feüchtigkei menſtrum genannt . weinreben . Das . ccccvi . Capitel . Vitis	latine . Grece ampleus . Arabice harim vel harm . « Hie iftzeiffen das	11
127	difem fafft . Ein gumi alfo genant . Das . ccxlvii . Capitel Lacta	latine . Grece anchufa . Arabice . « Pandecta in dē andern capitel fteet	11
128	frawen dickmal genützet machtfy fruchtber . Burgel . Das . cccci . Capitel . Portulaca	latine . Grece andragne . Arabice hafdvne . « Galienus in dem . vij . büch	11
129	wider das gegicht genannt paralifis= magfamen . Das . cxcix . Capitel . Papauer	latine . Grece animone vel miconiü Arabice caxchar chachilli vel caſchaly . « In	11
130	genät ſträguria . furia . diffuria . Alraun man Das cclvii Capitel Mandragora	latine . Grece anthimon vel triccon . arabice leborat . « Die meifter ſprechen	11
131	Plantago vel quinqz neruia . vel arietis . vel etiä aruo gloffa	latine . Grece aruo gloffus . Arabice lifen alhamel . « Die meyster beſchreiben	11
132	vñ macht auch feer harnen . Sodanella . Das . cccxc . Capitel . Soldanella	latine . Grece azar . Arabicechachille . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris in	11
133	ſtat do das podogramiftes hilfft Keftenbaum . Das . cxxii . Capitel Caſtaneus	latine . Grece balanos . « Die meyster ſprechen das difer baum fey	11
134	d' gurgel caſusvuule et ſquinantia . Sefelbaum . Das . cccliij . Capitel Sauina	latine . Grece bracoda . Arabice abhel . « Galienus in dem . . vj . büch	11
135	bößlufftz . mayfs . Das . ccccxxii . Capitel . Vinea vel mulcus arborü	latine . Grece brion vel brü vellicena . Arabice aunech vel alufne . «	11
136	von einer kalten materi Platearius . Sibengezeit . Das . clssvii . Capitel Fenugrecum	latine . Grece butzerö aut burhum vel thylis . Alrabie bala vel	11
137	fleüfet . als oben fteet . Geprenntertzte . Das . clxxi . Capitel . Es vftü	latine . Grece calcus vel ca cuceaumenä vel culcofaumenam . « Die meifter	11
138	augen . Erdrauch oder katzen kerblen . Das . clxxvi . Capitel Fumus terre	latine . Grece capnos Arabice ſceng vel ſterig « In dem büch	11
139	mēſchen die den ſtain haben . Krefß . Das . cclxxviii . Capitel Naſturcium	latine . Grece cardamus . Arabice iorſalbachmafe vel madieta . « Die meyster beſchreyben	11
140	tet fey . vnd genift daruon . Galöppfel . Das . ccii . Capitel . Galla	latine . Grece cicidos vel lapſa vel lapſana . Arabice haffs . « Serapio	11
141	heilt die gar behend . Rabenus . Das . cccxi . Capitel . Pes coruinus	latine . Grece clinopodiü . « Dyaforides in dē capitel clinopodiü beſchreibt vnßvnd	11
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143	wullentuchen . Das . cccxxiii Capitel Virga paſtoris vel cardo füllonü	latine . Grece dipſeus Arabice perfende vel diplacos vel harfiarbat « Aucenna	11
144	waffer darinnen roſenhonig vermengt iſt . Engelluefs . Das . cccvii . Capitel Polipodiü	latine Grece dypteris Arabice biſpeyg . « Serapio im büch aggregatoris im	11
145	auch diſteuck die obenberürt find Afch . Das . clxxviii . Capitel Fraxinus	latine . Grece dytan . Arabice luſach . « Der meysterSerapio in dem büch	11
146	gerochen macht die naſen plüten . Selbe . Das . cccxlviij . Capitel . Saluia	latine . Grece eliffa gus . Arabicegeliffagos . « In dē büch circa inſans	11
147	darauff geſtrichen Die faſenauf deu decu Das . clxix . Capitel Epythimum	latine . Grece epythimon . . Arabice achemon . « Die wirdigen meifter beſchreiben vns .	11
148	güten driackers mit eßig . Klebkraut . Das . cccxlv . Capitel . Rubea tinctoris	latine . Grece eritrodanü vel entradoron . Arabice faue vel eyra . « Serapio	11
149	meret vnd nit minderet . Branutlattich . Das . ccccxx . Capitel . Vugula caballina	latine . Grece et arabice phatanü . « Die meyster ſprechen . das diß	11
150	geferde iſt . Scharlach . Das . ccvii . Capitel Gallitricü ſiue centrü galli	latine . Grece et arabice gerebotanü . « Plinius beſchreibt vnß vñ ſpricht .	11
151	Hec Platearius . Ein gumi alfo genannt Das . clxx . Capitel Euforbium	latine . Grece euforinion . Arabice afarbion . « Die wirdigen meyster ſprechen als	11
152	vnderſcheyd merck bey den figuren . Seefamkraut . Das cclxxxvii capitel Sifamus	latine . Grece ſifaminü . Arabicefemiſſen . « Dyaforides in dē capitel ſifaminü ſpricht	11
153	mit keßprü . er geniltzühant . mulcatenplumen . Das . cc . xxi . . Capitel Macis	latine . Grece galifer vel talifar vel machil . arabice fiſt ofe	11
154	Eifenkraut . Das . ccccxi . Capitel . Verbena vel berbena vel ſacra herba	latine Grece gerebotanum vel periferion . Arabice Alhea . « Dyaforides in dem	11

155	weiß inwendig . meerlinfen . Das . ccxxxii . Capitel . Lenticula aque vel lentigo	latine . Grece labar vel fratrotis . Arabice gahaleg . « Serapio in dem	11
156	du die warheit . Negeleinkraut / oder Benedicta . Das . ccu . Capitel . Gariofilata	latine . Grece lapagū « Die meyster sprechen . das difes fey eom	11
157	benymt es die wasserfucht . Ein Has . Das . ccxiviii . Capitel . Lepus	latine . Grece leges . Arabice arnaben . « Allmanfor derpricht das vnder allen	11
158	teglich vñ vierteglich vieber . Teera figillata . Das . cccc . Capitel . Terrafigillata	latine Grece lempina fragidus . Arabice teumarē vel humatū vel terimatin . «	11
159	do fameln sich vil tauben . Ueyel Das . ccxiii . Capitel . Viola	latine . Grece leucis . Arabice feneflig vel fenefig . « Item in dē	11
160	von vngefichichte . Ein fafft alfo genannt . Das . ccxlv . Capitel . Liciū	latine . Grece liceos . Arabicehadadh . « Serapio spricht das difer fafft kumme	11
161	ift elephanten payn geprennt . Plutftain . Das . clxxiii . Capitel Ematices lapis	latine, Grece litos ematitos . Arabice fedeneg . « Serapio in dem bûch	11
162	vñ mann . ein gumi alfof genannt Das . ccii . Capitel Galbanū	latine . Grece maratetus Arabice hene albege vel afar . « Die meyster	11
163	böß fleck der haut Ratten . Das . cclxxvii . Capitel . Nigella	latine . Grece melanchion . vel gitmelanchium . Arabice caruon vel ftanix . « MeyfterPaulus	11
164	Dißnützent diefarraceni fürdie fettunge defleibs . Tamarifcus . Das . ccccvii . Capitel- Tamarifcus	latine . Grece mirica . vel bruca . Arabice cafa . « Serapio in dē	11
165	benymt vil onmächtigkeyt des hertzen . Entzian . Das . cxcix . Capitel Genciana	latine . Grece narcaum . Arabice fontziona . « Der meyster Dyafcorides in dē	11
166	puluers darein geftreüt das hilfset wol . Das . ccxciii . Capitel . Oppopanacū	latine . Grece panax eraclia . Arabice genfis vel henfix . « Die meyster	11
167	haut wirt schön my mvenwurtz . Das . ccxcv . Capitel Peonia	latine . Grece penterebon . vel pentaboran . vel perina . vel glikifide . Arabice	11
168	vnd benymt auch deßmagens aufftloffen . Pfilienkraut . Das . cccxxvi . Capitel . Pfilliū	latine . Grece piperifum . Arabice hazarachona vel bestarcathan . « Serapio in dem	11
169	wunden . Terpentin . Das . ccccv . Capitel . Turbentina vel arbor grani viridis	latine . Grece tebintū vel albotin . Arabice botin . « Die meyster sprechen	11
170	gelider . darmit gefchmirt . Sal armoniacum . Das . cccclxxx . Capitel Sal armoniacū	latine . Grece vol fodar . Arabice nufadar . « Serapio spricht das fal	11
171	oder von wann es herkumbt . Nelfeln . Das . cccc . Capitel . Vrtica	latine . Grece ygnidalis vel acelifex . Arabice huiure vel varikftatum vel	11
172	vnd benimmet die onmechtigkeyt daruon . mirra . Das . cclxx . Capitel . Mirra	latine . Grece fmirna velachantus . Arabice hec . « Die meyster sprechen das	11
173	den zerfch wollē bauch . weißen kümmel . Das txv . Capitel . Carni	latine . Grece ftaruncari Arabice hamucie . « Der meyster Galienus in dem	11
174	oder röteln genant variole Apoftemenkraut . Das . cccl . Capitel . Scabiofa	latine . Grece ftibes vel ftibeos . « Paulus spricht das scabiofa heiß	11
175	der do grüne ift . Elephanten aufz xxxiii Capitel . Anacardus	latine et grece . « Die meyster sprechen . daz Auacardi find heyß	11
176	feüchtigkeyt des miltzes . Serapio Pandecta . Hautzwurtz lviii Ca . Barba jouis	latine et grece . « Die meysterfprechē gemeynig klichē . dyles kraut vns	11
177	man die warhey dyfes krautes . Moren Das lxii Capitel . Baucia	latine et grece . « Die meysterfprechen das morren find heyß an	11
178	miltz dauð getruncken ftätigs . « Ben ift Braunelleu lxxii Ca . Brunella	latine et grece . « Die meyster fprechē . das dyles kraut fey	11
179	vnd reine tüchlein darauß fpynnen . Syngrün lxxix Ca . Berwnica	latine et grece . « Die meyster fprechen das difes kraut fey	11
180	haut wirdt glat vnnd schöne . Heyde cclxiii . Capi . Mirica	latine et grece . « Die meyster fprechen daz difes fey ein	11
181	gefchwollē miltz mit eī wenigellig vermēgt . Rettich tccxxxix Capi Raffanns	latine et grece . « Die meyster fprechē gemeynigruhen das dyfer rätich	11
182	oder ift nit leyden augen weetagen . ylof cccxxvii . Capi . Ifopus	latine et grece . « Die meysterfprechen daz difes kraut daz fey	11
183	pfeffer Das tccxxviii Capi . Ydropiper fue Piper montanū . vel piperaltrum	latine et grece . « Die meysterfprechen daz difes fey ein kraute	11
184	die den menfchē zū nützen . Brauberftauden . Das ccxiii Capitel . Morabice	latine et grece . « Der meyster platearius befchreybt vns vnnd spricht	11
185	genütztift güt wider dz haubtwoe Platearius . Porrich lvi Capi / Borago	latine et grece . « In dem bûch genañt Circa infans . fteet	11

186	gût widerfânt Valentins fucht . Platearius . Cardamomum . Das . cxviii . Capitel Cardamomū	latine et grece . Arabice Cocolla vel heyl vel hybat . ◀ In	11
187	den iftförgklich Bybergeilzūnützen Callia kiftula . Das . cxxv . Capitel Callia fiftula	latine et grece . Arabice Chiarzamber Der meyster Serapio in dē	11
188	vindeft du fein tugent . weiffer weirach . Das . ccxcī . Capitel . Olibanū	latine et grece . Arabice ronder . ◀ Hie iftzemercken das hoc colibanūheift	11
189	mit rofenöle . vnnd Geprennt helffenpain . Das . cccclxxi . Capitel . Spodiū	latine et grece . Arabice ab ayfir . ◀ Die meysterfprechent gemaingklich . das	11
190	hitz von der funnen kumende . Spargen . Das . cccclxxxix . capitel Sparagus	latine et grece . Arabice nalion vel halion . ◀ Serapio im dein	11
191	mag man die wol nützen . Thuria . Das . ccccix . Capitel . Thucia	latine et grece . Arabice mcia . ◀ Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris	11
192	hertz vnd macht ein gût geblût . kümeī cxiiii Capi . Ciminum	latine et grece . Arabice camin . ◀ In dē bûche genant pandecta	11
193	des afftern Platearius . wirm alfo grant Das cxxvii Capitel Cantarides	latine et grece . arabice derarie vel trane . ◀ Die meyster befchreibē	11
194	benymbt alfo genützt febrem quartanam . Silbergliet . Das . ccxli . Capitel . Litargirū	latine et grece . Arabice marachet . ◀ Serapio befchreibt vnßvnd fpricht das	11
195	gegurgelt . ift gût für den Schwebel Das . cccclxxxix . Capitel . Sulphur	latine et grece . Arabice chybur vel albufac . ◀ Die meifter fprechen	11
196	auffdie hertten gefchwer darauff gelegt . Springwurtz . Das . ccxcv . Capitel . Titimallus	latine et grece . Arabice xencua . ◀ Serapio in dē bûch aggregatoris	11
197	zütifch pringen nach deinē wolgefallen . Saffran . Das . cxxi . Capitel Crocus	latine et grece . Arabice yā phoram . ◀ Der meyster Serapio in	11
198	vndift auch gût wider verwundt gedärmzt . Gold xxxviii Capi / Aurum	latine et grece . arabice Doab . ◀ In dem bûch genaht de	11
199	fteer Huflattich . Das . ccxlv . Capitel Lappaciū rotundū fiue bardana maior	latine et grece . ◀ Die meyster fprechen das dißfey ein kraut .	11
200	benymbt alfo genüzet dem plütgang . Orannt . Das . ccxcu . Capitel Orant	latine et grece . ◀ Die meyster fprechen . das diß fey ein	11
201	böfer feuchtung alfo genüzet . mummia . Das . cclxix . Capitel Mummia	latine et grece . ◀ Die wirdigen meyster fprechen das difes fundē	11
202	wunden rainigen . Ein fein alfo genant Das . cciiii . Capitel . Gagates	latine et grece . ◀ Dyafcorides fpricht das diß fey ein edler	11
203	genütztift gût wider die wümb . Hederich . Das . cccxliiii . Capitel . Rapiftrum	latine et grece . ◀ Die meyster fprechen . das difes fey ein	11
204	kranckheit ift genant polippus . Bollwurtz . Das . ccccix . Capitel . Vua verla	latine et grece . ◀ Die meyster fprechen das diß fey ein	11
205	vñ dick in den adem . Drußwurtz . Das . cccxxviii Capitel Laurea	latine et grece . ◀ Die meifter fprechen das difewurtz fey kalter	11
206	gemma beffer dann fal armoniaca . Saiffen . Das . cccxciiii . Capitel . Sapo	latine et grece . ◀ Die meyster fprechent . das feiffen gar zūvil	11
207	vnnd miltzes . Reyblutenoder moten kraut ccl xvii . Ca Sticados citrinum	latine et grece . Arabice feeha . ◀ Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris	11
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209	die fich erheben in dem schlaff . Rautten cccxxxvi Ca . Ruta	latine et grece Arabice rad eb vel afeleb . ◀ In den	11
210	du vil hübfcher vnnd bewärter tugendt . Balfambaum lxxv . L Balfamus	latine et grece . / Arabice vero Ieleffem vel Ielle . ◀ In den	11
211	Altea malua hyſpanica malua . a greftis malua . vyfcus ybifcus . euifcus	latine Arabice Criftotos . Shobozeticum Rofofamē . Grece molochia agria . ◀ Der meyster .	11
212	gemüfcht eubarbara benymbt all vngefundtheyt Lorberbaum Das cccxxviii . Capitel Lauraus	latine . Arabice Gara . grece dafne . ◀ Serapio in dem bûch aggregatoris	11
213	geplût dem menſchen . Ein frucht . Das . cclxxiu . Capitel Mirabolam	latine . Arabice amleg belliget . ◀ Die meysterfpreche gemaingklich das diß find	11
214	der gelder dye von keltekömen . weiß lilien cxxix . Ca . Lilium	latine . Arabice anfea vel allfofcā . grece Licina vel kyrion . ◀ Der	11
215	alen menſchen wintter vñ fummer / Fenchel . Das . clxxv . Capitel Femiculus	latine . Arabice bazienis vel haienegi vel hakafmech ◀ Der würdig hoch	11
216	dem angeficht benymbt die auffletzigkeit . Cubeben . Das . cxvii . Capitel Cubebe	latine . Arabice borongi . ◀ Der meyster Serapio in dem bûch Aggregatoris	11
217	Albertus de virtutibus herbarum . Kütten baum Das c Ccapitel Citonia	latine . Arabice cufa . ◀ Der hoch gelert würdig meyster Auicenna in	11

218	mag den menschen Pandecta . Pfeffer ccccxix Capi Piper grece et	latine . Arabice fafell « Serapio in dez büch aggregatoris in dem	11
219	bauch gelegte . bestopfft denfluß derfülgenge . Baldrian . Das . ccccxv . Capitel . Valeriana	latine . Arabice fu . Grece ichynnis . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris	11
220	jm tregt den haßfen die leüt . Galgan cxcviii . Ca . Galauga	latine . Arabice galangen . « Ettlich meyster sprechen . das dyles fey ein	11
221	von stund an . Brumen . Das . cccxx . Capitel Pruma grece et	latine . Arabice gu as . « Iohannes Mefue in dem capitel pruma	11
222	wein vertreibt den vergiftigen biß . Gerften . Das . cclxxxix . Capitel Prdeum	latine . Arabice habaet füue habaer . Grece trachea . « Galienus in dē .	11
223	geburt eines Kindes . Ein magnet . Das . ccxlii Capitel . Lapis magnes	latine . Arabice hager abnantes . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris in	11
224	damach ein sterckung genützt genennet triafandali . Kychern xciiii Ca . Citrullus	latine Arabice hake vel rahera . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris	11
225	freud vñ gütes geplüt . Honig . Das . cclxxiii . Capitel Mel	latine . Arabice hel . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dem	11
226	auff die fickblatern geleet ist darzü güt Augenroftelx . Ca . Sufragia	latine . Arabice herba adhill . « Der meyster paulus beschrebt vns in	11
227	das ist nachtschatten . . Coften cvii Capi . fta . Coftus grece et	latine Arabice ho « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris in dē	11
228	warzü fy ein naigung habent . Welschuufs / Das . cclxxxi . Capitel Nuxvualis	latine . Arabice lenz alexandrie . Grece tareabafilica vel karia . « Dyafcorides spricht .	11
229	perlein stercken das hertz . Uogelfzung Das . ccxliiii . Capitel . Lingua anis	latine . Arabice lifenhafafir . Grece lienulafirla . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris	11
230	einē crifftier . es hilfset . Saltz . Das . cccxcii . Capitel . Sal cōmune	latine . Arabice malt « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dē	11
231	die dartzü nützen vnd prauchen . Hymeltaw / Das . cclxvii . Capitel Manna	latine . Arabice men vel mafachamaga . « Auicenna beschreibt vñß spricht das	11
232	wol harmen . Nufs in india . Dtas . cclxxiii . Capitel Nux indica	latine . Arabice ne geril « Die meyster sprechen gemeinglich das diß	11
233	fy ein natur . Beonie körner . Das . ccxcviii . Capitel . Pyonia	latine . Arabice pinufew « iemeysterspiechen gemang tichrdas der ftanñ darauffidifer famen	11
234	angefichtes wirt garfchön vnd hübfch . Bateln di . Capi . Dactilus	latine . Arabice pothab « Der meyster Auerrois in feinē fünfften büch	11
235	gefchwulst die mit dēfafft bestrichē Ueigbonen . Das . ccxxxiii . Capitel Lupnius	latine . Arabice tarmus . vel tarmo . « Serapio im büch aggregatoris in	11
236	vnderfcheid wiß für anderley nuß Nefelbaum . Das . cclxxx . Capitel Nefpilus	latine . Arabice zator . Grece trionū vel gonū . « Serapio in dem	11
237	ist das prechen . Gumi arabicum . Das . cci . Capitel . Gumi arabicū	latine . Arabice fanigli arabili . « In dem büch circa infans in	11
238	wider das hautwee genannt litargia . Seeplumen . Das . cclxxix . Capitel . Nenufar	latine . Arabice filofar . Grece Nymphoa . « In dē büch circa infans	11
239	in andern gelidern . Renifch spick . Das ccclxxvii Capitel . Spica celtica	latine . Arabice fimbel romana . Grece celtica . « Plinius in dē capitel	11
240	wurtzel die aller beste . Hanbotten ccxx Ca . Iuiube grece et	latine . « Der meyster Auicenna in feynem andern büch in dem	11
241	güt wider dz fieber genēnet quartana . Goldwurtz xx Ca . Affodillus	latine « Der meyster auicēnalpricht . dz goldwurtze hab blettere bey nahe	11
242	ein halb trinck glaßvol milch warm . Liebstückel ccxv . Ca Leuifticum	latine . « Der meyster dialcorides beschreybt vns vñ spricht . daz liebstückel	11
243	dem falat genützt . wandtlaufz kraut Das ccclxi Capitel . Spatula fetida	latine . « Der meyster paulus in dem capitel spatula fetida spricht .	11
244	als Platearius spricht . Pfremen oder gynft Das cxcui Capitel . Genefta	latine . « Der meyster Iohannes mefue spricht . das pfremen wachßen in	11
245	in dē man stülgenge begeren ist Biftel ci Capitel Cardio	latine . « Der meyster Plinius in feinem büch in dē capitel	11
246	flußderfeuchst blatern . Cyprefz Das cxi Ccapitel Cypreffus arabice grece . et	latine . « Der würdig meyster Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris spricht	11
247	auch gar wol deüwen . zucker cccxxv . Capi . Zutarum . grece et	latine . « Der würdig meyster Galienus in . dem büch genaht de	11
248	fein haut damit man manigerley machet . Butter lxxxi Capi . Butirum	latine . « Der hochgelert meyster Auicēna in feinem andern büch in	11
249	fy leychtlich fruchtbar spricht Serapio . Boberellen xxiiii Ca . Alkekengi grece et	latine « Der meyster . Serapio spricht daz difes krautes tugent fey	11
250	ein sterckung genaht dilacta . Roßmarin xxiii Ca . Anthos grece . et	latine . . « Der myster johānes mefue spricht daz roßmarin fey heyß	11

251	feücht feyen . Tannen fchwamme Das li Capitel . Agaricus grece et	latine . Arabice Garicus « In dem büche Circa infans in dem	11
252	vnd hilfft wol . Kirffenbaum . Das . cxx . Capitel Cerafus fiue cerafum	latine . Arabice cerafie . Grece cerafa . « Serapio in dem büch Circainfans	11
253	zü der geberung . Sennflamen . Das . . ccclii . Capitel . Synopsis grece et	latine . Arabice chardel « Aucienna fpricht . das difer famen fey heiß	11
254	Ein han oder henn . Das . ccxi Capitel . Gallus fiue gallina	latine . Arabice gigege . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dem	11
255	ich hie vnder wegen laßPerlein . Das . ccxliii . Capitel Lapis margarite	latine . Arabice hager allubo vel halao . « Serapio in dem büch	11
256	das darein gelaffen . Negelein . Das . cc . Capitel . Cariofilus grece et	latine . Arabice harmufil . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dem	11
257	dauon es hilffetauch on zweyfel . wurmkraut cclxv . C Seinen lumbricorum	latine . Arabice kanbel . grece albañ . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris	11
258	bringet luften zü effen . yngwer ccccxxiiii Ca Zinziber grece et	latine . Arabice theugibel . « Die meyster befchreybē vns dz er fey	11
259	kind genant aborum . Sandelholtz . Das . ccclxxiiii . Capitel Sandal grece et	latine . Arabice fandal « Difes ift ein holtz allfo genant vn̄	11
260	die obgefchrienen kranckheit Spicanardum . Das . ccclxxvi . Capitel Spicanardi grece et	Latine . Arabice fimbel vel fobol . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris	11
261	hat mit dyfer falben . maioron cclv Capi . Maiorana vel Sanfuccus	latine arabice Mercenius . grece eßbrü . « Der hochgelert meyster Auicēna in	11
262	knoden vnnd beülen an dem halb . Byllē xiiii Capitel . Anetum	latine arabice Vebeth « Der meyster Serapio in dem büche aggregatoris	11
263	mitt bingelkraut fafft vermendet . Blyweiß cxxxii Ca . Cerufa grece et	latine arabice affid hegi . vel alon firegalirozam . « Die meyster fprechen	11
264	es jm leychtmütig . Schlehenfaft xxvi . Ca Accacia grece et	latine arabice al tarti . « In dem büch genañt circa infans .	11
265	genützet ift güt für alle vergiffthigbyß . Leberkraut clvi Ca . Epatica	latine arabice azemal fakar fiue azezalfakar . « Der meyster Serapio in	11
266	ift darzü güt . Geyfzblat cxxxix Ca . Caprifolium fiue mater filiarū	latine . arabice gimach . grece vero peridem on vel liceos . « Dialcorides	11
267	handt . Citrum ein baum alfo genant . Das cxvi . Capitel Citrū	latine arabice hatros vel tur gi . fiue obtrogi . grece citrū «	11
268	do von hytzift kommen . Citrinepfel Das ccccxxvii Capitel Poma citrina	latine . « Dye meifter fprechen dz dyfes . fündöpfel vnd	11
269	in dē füßen haben darauff geleet geleimem pflafter Perficaria	latine . « Dye meifterfprechen gemeinlichen das difes fy ein kraut vnd	11
270	rmet dye felben gelydere feftiglichen . Hyrfzchwammen Das cviii Capitel Cernibolitus	latine . « Dye meyster fprechend dz hyrb fchwamme fey kalter naturen .	11
271	der lungen . vnd ift lang weren . Taub cxliiii Capi . Columba	latine . « Dye meysterfprechen das dye taubē alle zeyt geren bey	11
272	böfen gelüft . Heymifch morchenn . Das cccviii Capitel Pafinaca domeftica	latine . « Dye mefter fprechē in dez büch pandecta in dem	11
273	felben auff gefchnyten vn̄ dar ein gelaffen . Kefecxlv Capitel Cafeus	latine . « Dye wyerdigen meyster fprechen das käfe vnuerdeulich fey dem	11
274	vorderften capitel Elleborus albus genennt . Gennflzuugen . Das . clxvii . Capitel Endiuia	latine . « In dem büch Circa infans in dem capitel Endinia .	11
275	bauch lange zeyt gewelen find . Bernkraut Das clxxxiiii Capitel Flammula	latine . « In dem büch genañt circa infans in dē capitel	11
276	leybes vnd nit in den leyb . Bappel ccliii . Ca . Malua	latine . « In dem büch genañt circa infans ftans befchreyben vns	11
277	vn̄ benimbt den alten hüften . Doften . Das . cclxxv . Capitel Origanū	latine . « In dem büch Circa infans befchreiben vn̄ die meyster	11
278	fchpain die die goltfchmid branchent . Das . ccvi . Capitel Os fepie	latine . « In dem büch genant circa infans in dem capitel	11
279	feür gelegt ift es vertreiben . Boley . Das . ccc . Capitel . Polegiū	latine . « In dē büchcirca infans befchreiben vn̄ die meifter vn̄	11
280	lii Ca . Agnuscaftus . vel Salix mari na . vel Arbor abrahe	latine grece Alios . vel ygos . Arabice Amarickeft . « Serapio in dem	11
281	nützen . wilder zytruan Das ccclxxv Capi . Viticella vel vitiss alba	latine . grece ampfeleos . arabice fefera . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris	11
282	geleet als eyn Baum voll lxxviii ca . Bambax vel Cotum	latine . grece coron . Arabice goron . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris	11
283	fencion vel apium aque vel Nafurciū aquaticū vel cardamus agreftis	latine grece kamlela vel foniciū vel hyrigutis . arabice herochalchay ideft	11

284	die bette laden gelegt . Rockenkorn ccclxii . C Siligo vel germanū	latine grece tifa vel fytus . arabice filigehi . « Serapio in dem	11
285	menfchen bekommenlich zū nützen . Ein weyde cclvii Ca Salix velfalamentum	latine grece ytee . arabice kuleff . « Der meyster Serapio in dem	11
286	vñ hilfft ein ganzes jar . wundkraut Das clxxxviii Capitel Filago	latine . vel Cartifilago vel Bappicus . arabice Boechedi vel Borchti . « Der	11
287	vindest du fein tugent wilder dee . Das . ccclix . Capitel Mellorū	latine vel corona regia . Arabice ali elmelkike mvei vel al	11
288	es zeüchte yn aus fenfftigklich . Linnfen . Das . cccxxvii . Capitel Lens	latine vel miccula . Grece faki . Arabice zadeus . « Der meyster Serapio	11
289	haubtz wie der gefein mag . Granatöpffel . Das . ccvi . Capitel Granatū	latine vel poma granata . Grece malum punicū . Arabice hornam . « Serapio	11
290	wid' den kaltenfaich genaht franguiria . Nachtfchatten . Das . cccxli . Capitel . Solatrum	latine vel vua vulpis . Grece strigenū vel cuculus vel morela .	11
291	als die aufletzigen beflecktfind Trackenplut . Das . ccclxxx . capitel . Sanguis draconis	latine . Grece findeychitegilos . Arabice gemalachoem . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris	11
292	Capitel Vulgago vel vulfago vel panis porcinus vel malū terre	latine . Grece lentopodium vel ciclaminius . Arabice buthormarien vel alcharincha vel	11
293	der plafen . muterkraut . Das . ccl . Capitel . Meliffa vel citraria	latine . Grece mellifophilus vel mellifophilum . Arabice bedarunge vel citrunge mill	11
294	wider har wachffen . Tamarindi . Das . cccii . Capitel . Tamarindi arabice et	latine . Grece oxycifenicla . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris indē capitel	11
295	vñ nit das kraut . Hafelnuß . Das . cclxxx . Capitel Nux auelana	latine . Arabice leuzagileux . « Dyafcorides fpricht das hafelnuß genützt in der	11
296	wid' den flußderftülgeng . Tapfia . Das . cccii . Capitel . Tapfia grece et	latine Arabice mezaharan . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris in dē	11
297	güldein adem genannt fluxus emorroydarū . Reubarbarum . Das . cccxlii . Capitel . Reubarbarum	latine . Arabice ravedvel raud . « Iohannes Mesue befchreibt vnß vnd fpricht .	11
298	gerften meel . « Paulus Bybennell . Das . cccxv . Capitel Pybinella grece et	latine . « Die meyster fprechen das dißkraut geleich d' feinprech faxifraga	11
299	hertzen des hirffen . Das . ccxcii . Capitel . Os de corde cerui	latine . « Die meyster fprechen gemeinglichen das dife payn funden werden	11
300	zünemen deß mons . Reinfar . Das . cccxcix . Capitel . Tanacetū grece et	latine . « Die wirdigen hochglerten meyster die fprechen . das difes ley	11
301	leütē die dz grÿmen in dē leib habē . die in	latein heÿfflet Colica paffio . vñ in teütſch d' müter	7
302	Itē es ift auc güt für die kräckneit die in	latein heÿfflet aren a od' in teütſch das grie . B «	7
303	allen denen die geneÿgt fein zū d' malczigkeit . das in	latein heÿfflet lepra . d' fol es alle tag niellen / d'	7
304	wann dauon gewinnet ein menſch ein fyechtumb / heyßt ethiea zū	latein / vnd das ift das adnemen . . « Wēn man nach dem	4
306	Die meyster fprechen das dißkraut fey dreierley . eins heiftarmomū zū	latein . vnd in grechifcher vnd arabifcher ſprach heift dißhamenie . Ein	11
307	vñ benymbte d' plafen vngemach . Holtzöpffel . Das . cclxvi . Capitel . Malamaciana	latine . « Ifidorus befchreibt vnßvñ fpricht . das malamaciana allfo geheilfen find	11
308	diefelb wunden zehelen . Steinprech . Das . cccliii . Capitel . Saxifraga grece et	latine . « Ifidorus fpricht . das dißkraut vmb deß willen heÿft faxifraga .	11
309	Pifcacea . Das . cccxxiii . Capitel . Pifcacea grece . Arabice piſtoch fiue fuſtech .	Latineſiftica . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dem capitel piſtoch	11
310	zetrincken . es / hilfft . Honigtaw . Das . ccciii . Capitel . Tereniabin grece et	latine . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris in dē capitel tereniabin	11
311	die alfo das hertz vñ das jngewerd teylet dyafragma in	latein genaht Vnd das ſchmer das auß dē bauch kompt	12
312	fettung vnnd fein marcke ift faſt güt fürden krampffpalmus zū	latein genaht die gelyder damit befrichē . « Das blüt vō dem	11
313	darjnn wāren die fliehē behendigklichen darauß . Hauff xc . Capitel . Canapus	latine . grece canapsarabice vero fechedenchi . « Serapio in den büch aggregatoris	11
314	vnuerferet an feiner natur vñ krafft . Sprinckwurtz cxl L . Catapita	latine . grece cici ciceivel aranice herma vel cathua . « Serapio in	11
315	Serapio Plinius . Diafcorides Galienus Paulus Auicenna . Augfein cccxii Ca . Rarabe	latine grece . Arabice electrum . « Die meyster fprechē das dyfes fey	11
316	die fallendfuchte auch in wein genützet . Silber xl . Capitel . Argentū	latine grece . fide . Arabice feleh vnd fedhe . « Der meyster Serapio	11
317	darinnen werde . Es ift auch güt den hinuallenden die ze	latein heÿffent epilenticū vnd raynigt die beuff . Welche frauw es	3

318	apffel vnd ift nahent gefalt fam die pfeben die ze	lateyn heylfent pepones . aber der erdapffel ift grün vnd	3
319	burger meyster . vñ rat der loblichē stat Nürenberg von	latein zū teütſch traufferiert vnd beſchriben hat alfo anfehant DEn	6
320	von dem ſterbenden menſchen empfangē vnd genōmen hat vñ vō	latin zū teütſcher zūgē nach laut nachuolgender gefchrifft verwädelt ift .	5
321	Pandecta ſpricht . Ballam kraut Das lexvi Capitel . Ballamica fine Zifimbrium	latine . grece Cardamion arabice Colodes . ◀ Der meyster platearius in	11
322	fenynigen gethiertz . Stickwurtz oder rafelwurtz lxviii Capitel . Brionia grece et	latine . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen daz difes kraut fey von	11
323	allen zweyfel die vō grund außverzeren . Holwurtz x Capi . Ariftologia	latine Accaung arabice vel carabuth Ariftō grece vel fetalogos Apifō	11
324	die wūrm . Ein hotz xxxvii . Ca . Aloes lignū vel xilooles	latine . Aloa vel Agalaym grece . arabice Hoad . ◀ In dē būch	11
325	Ein frucht der mira bolonen ciix Capi . Emblici grece et	latine . Amleg arabice . ◀ Iohannes mefue capitulo de mirobolonis ſpricht . das	11
326	büchern manigfaltiglich . Meyſterwurtz xxv . Capitel . Aftrens grece . arabice . Meu .	latine Anctum agreſte . ◀ Plinius in dem capitel Meu . ſpricht . Dz	11
327	ift darzū gūt als Diaforides ſpricht . Schylzmelde xvii Ca . Atriplex	latine . Andrafafis grece arabice Araff . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen dz melde	11
328	den weetagen der mūter . Enifz xv Capitel Anifum grece et	latine Aneifum arabice . ◀ Der meyster Serapio in dem būche aggregatoris	11
329	als platerius ſpricht . Kraft mele xlii . Ca . Amidum vel annlū	latine Apoyoyis grece . Arabice vilſe . ◀ Der meyster Caffus felix genannt	11
330	buluer mit öle . Operment xlviij Ca . Arfenicum grece et	latine . Arabice Harnech . ◀ Der meyster Serapio in dem būche aggregatoris	11
331	in allen innerlichen kranck Campffer . cxix . Ca . Camphore grece et	latine . ArabiceCamphor . ◀ In dem būch Circa inftans in dem capitel	11
332	ſind fy vaft gūt . muſcaten . Das . cclxxxiii . Capitel Nur muſcata	latine . Arabiceiezeu baue . ◀ Die meysterſprechen das diß fey ein frucht	11
333	vnd wider den gryndt . walrore xlvi Capi . Ambra grece et	latine . Arabicevero Hambar . ◀ Der meyster Serapio in dem būche aggregatoris	11
334	von den bauren . Odermynge Das fünfft Capitel . Agrimonia ferraria minor	latine Argemonig grece Scelen arabi ◀ Der meyster platearius vnnd ander	11
335	weetagen deßarßdarms genannt tenafmon . waffer edechs . Das . cclxxxiii . Capitel Stincus	latine . ◀ Auicenna in feinem an deren būch in dem capitel	11
336	et nit nütze . haſelwurtz xix Ca . Azarū grece aema arabice .	latine Backara . vel Nardus agreſtis . ◀ Der meifter Galienus vnd an	11
337	hyrßzungē vermengēt Aron xvi Capitel . Aron grece . arabice Siri cantica	latine . Barba aaron vel Iarus vel Serpentaria minor vel Luff	11
338	Man ſol nemē wurcze vñ bleter vō funnē wirbel in	latein . Cicorea genant . Roßzungē die hat bleter drei ſpann lang	6
339	ſand am boden / das bedēit ein fucht heiffet Colica zū	lateyn Das ift ein fuchtjm vndren darm . vñ ift etwen	4
340	gūt für dieyetzgenannt krahckheyt . Grofzkleu ccxxvi Ca . Lappaciumſiue lappa maior	latine . ◀ Diafondes in dē capitel lappaclū beſchreybt vns vnd ſpricht	11
341	es hilffton zweifel . Sandiftel . Das . clxviii . Capitel Endiuia fi' ueltris	latine . ◀ Diemeyſter ſprechent . das diſe diſtel ſind kalt vnd feucht	11
342	bald füllen . Fünffingerkraut . Das . ccxvi . Capitel . ◀ Pentafilon grece . quinqz foliū	latine . ◀ Dyaſcorides in dē capitel pentafilon beſchreibt vnß vnd ſpricht .	11
343	genütz . ift gūt wider das därmgegicht . habern xxix Ca . Auena	latine . Egilops grece egilopa arabice gufir vel claur . vel dolara ◀	11
344	wein wirt alfo gemacht . man ſol nemē alāt wurczen in	latein Enula campana genant dÿe wol gewäſchē vnd getrücknet	6
345	ift auch gūt für d' leber ge preſtē . die in	latein Eputulatio heÿſet . ◀ Itē es ift auch gūt d leütē	7
346	Item ein menſch d' die fallende fucht habe / die in	latein Epulentia heiffet / der nieß des obgenannten öls . es	7
347	gūt wider das därm gegichte . Sanitkel cxlviii Ca Diapenfia grece	latine Feraria maior ſiue conſolida minorſiue fanicula . ◀ Die würdigen meyster	11
348	d' zeen weetagen . Hec Serapio . Sprebern . Das . ccclxxxv . Capitel Sorbes	latine . ◀ Galienus in dē andern būch genannt de alimētis ſpricht .	11
349	Klein ſchwerteln oder wilde ſchwerteln . Das clxxxv . Capitel . Fagafmon grece .	latine Gladiolus ſegetalis . ◀ Die meysterſprechen . daz difes fey ein kraut	11
350	gülden adern . genamit emorroydarum . Hirffzungen . Das . cccli . Capitel / Scolopen dria	latine . Grece applenon vel aplmū vel ſplemon vel ſcolopēdriū . . Arabice	11

351	paftoris . fue perapaftoris fue fanguinaria centum nodia . fue lingua pafferina	latine Grece poligonia . « Der meylter galienus in dem achtendē büch	11
352	geweffchen . benimbt fy on zweifel . Bybergeil . Das . cxxiiii . Capitel Caftorium	latine . Grece caftor vel anfm . Arabice anchayam vel an gwibeldufor «	11
353	vermenget . Tag vnd nacht . Dass . cccv . Capitel . Paritaria vel vitriola	latnie . Grece / alfinen aut portemon aut perdi ciō aut fidericis	11
354	werden . wann es macht plütspeien . Sumach . Das . cccxci . Capitel . Sumach	latine . Grecefitin . Arabice bdrfo . « Die meylter fprechen das diß fey	11
355	gebe nedeietfür all ander wurzel . Bonen . Das . clxxx . Capitel Faba	latine . Grece thyamus . Arabice hakille . « Der meylter yfaac in dem büch	11
356	den flocken deß antlüt . Oppopanacum . Keel . Das cclxxxviii Capitel Olus	latine . Grecefachiliemenie . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dem capitel	11
357	meylter Dyafcorides vnd Plinij mainung . melonen . Das . cclxxvi . Capitel . Melon	latine . Grecefichirmis . Arabice rehera « Galienus in dem viij . büch fimpliciū	11
358	wermüt vn̄ das alfo genützet Storax . Das cclxxviii Capitel Storax	latine . Greceflugia . Arabice melachac . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris	11
359	großer fchade . Blutivrtz Das cix Capitel Cripula arabice et Grece .	latine . Herba cancri . « Die meylter fprechen das difes kraut fey	11
360	mit dem kraut . eshilfft . . Creutzbaum . Das . cccx . Capitel . Palma criſti	latine . « Item ein meylter Oribafius genannt in feinem büch in	11
361	auch dürr warm die hyn fiehen . kerbeln lxxxvi Ca . Cerifolium	latine . « Ifaac den büch genaît de dietis particularibus in dem	11
362	ham der czū latein hÿfflet Liuida in harn heÿßt zū	latein Liuida / vn̄ ift pleÿfar vn̄ oben fchwarz . Das kommet	4
363	frawen . Samwurtz . Das . cclxxxvi . Capitel « Scrofularia fue caſtrangula fue frangularia	latine . « Meylter Paulus in dem capitel ſcrofularia ſpricht das diß	11
364	frölich . Hopffen . Das . ccxv . Capitel Humulus fue olubilis magna	latine . « Meylter Iohannes Meſue d' ſpricht daas hopffen fey heißer	11
365	mit gotes hilff volbracht ift . Vn̄ nenē dyles büch zū	latein . Ortus fanitatis . auff teütſch . Ein gartē der gefundtheyt . In	11
366	Die anderuffocatio matricis . weinfain . Das . cccvi . Capitel . Tartarus grece et an die ſtirm . weißē diſtel . Das . ccxxxi . Capitel Labrū ventris	latine . « Platearius in dem büch circa inſtans . im dem capitel	11
367	güt wider die haraußfallung . genennt alopicia . knoblach iiii Capi Allium	latine . « Plimus ſpricht . das weiß diſtel haben pletter die ſind	11
368	in laug vn̄ Holler . Das . cccxvi . Capitel . Sambucus vel cameactus	latine Sere fell . Arabice afol vel alfo vel bulipenfimū . « In	11
370	Platearius . Hagendorē lxxiiii Ca . Bedugar vel bemedato arabice grece acantilleuce	latine Spina alba . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dem	11
371	fy fein nicht das kraut heißt auch Ambroſia deorum ze	latein . « Von dem meüßzwiuel . Squilla heißt meüßzwiuel : darumb das	3
372	ift an dē nächſtē tag nach Iokis ante portā	latinā / Zū d' leber ift alle zeit güt laſſē für	4
373	halbîn acht tagen die damit gefchmieret . Kalch cxxvi Capi Calix	latine . abice horach . « Der meylter Serapio in dem büch ag	11
374	vn̄ mit trincken . Oldeander . Das . cclxxxvi . Capitel Oleander vel landrūArabice	latine . adelpha . Grece neron vel neredendron . « Dyafcorides ſpricht das diß	11
375	Iuden töcklin wein . « Wein von iuden töcklin in	latein allekengi genant dz ift vō toten äpfelin vn̄	6
376	dem grunde lyget haft du hie vor gehört « Materien	latein als kleyen oder als ſchuppen gefalt vnnd alfo	11
377	Stabwurtz ii Capi . Abrotanū . das wort ift in greco vnd	latino alfo genennet . Hefum ift es genaît in arabico . « Der	11
378	gefchwer . vnd aller meÿt die groffen vnreynen gefchwer . die czū	lateyn annares heÿffent . vnd feucht die vergiffet das krawt heÿßt	3
379	re es vnder einander . Teüfels dreck xli . Ca . Afa fetida	latine anuiden . Arabice vel heltiffgrece Laſar vel ſeluumium vel filuafilium . «	11
380	einē zapffen . Sarcocolla . Das . cclxxxii . Capitel « Sarcocolla grece . Arabice anzaros	Latine anzaruta . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dē capitel	11
381	vnd fein pletter kleiner ſind wann des epfeichs das czū	latein api um heißt . « Von mahen kraut PApauer heißt mahen	3
382	darzū ſchmeckt das bringt im dz vallēdt laidt dz ze	latein apoplexia heißt . Man ſetzt auch dē frawen etwas vnnter	3

383	gelegetift faft darzû gütt . Aloe xxxvi Capitel . Aloe grece et	latine . arabice . fabet vel cantarcantar . « In dē büch genahtPandecta in	11
384	allein foll man fy nit nützen . mädelbaum xxxv Ca . Amigdala	latine aralice et grece Lauet . « Der meifter ferapio in dem	11
385	wurtz alfo genant lxxi Capitel . Behem vellienten arabice grece et	latine behem . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris in dē capitel	11
386	nem körner od' börlin von erblich holcz czû	latein berberis genant wann fy zeitig feind vnd trückne fy	6
387	ift in eyner näffligkeyt heyß . vnd heyßt auch ze	latein bis malua vñ hat pletter fam die papeln . Ift	3
388	Das . cccxcvi . Capitel . Tormentilla vel porentillavel cataphilon grece . Arabice bufeke .	Latine biforta vel confolida rubea . « In büch Pandecta in dem .	11
389	vñ leg die über die augen die baumwol heyffet zû	latein bombex . daruon kompt bombafum das ift eyn bobeyds dz	3
390	felben art die des krauts marck oder keren . dz ze	latein carectum heyßt vñ wechßt auch wäfferigen ftoffen vnnd	3
391	endiuenwaffer genützt . Turbit . Das . cccciiii . Capitel Turbit arabice . Grece et	latine caricomion . « Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris in dē capitel	11
392	mengen alten fchaden geheilet . Harfrang . Das . cccxviii . Capitel . Pucedanum grece	Latine cauda porcina . Arabice herbaturum vel herbaturis . « Serapio in dē	11
393	Iparis vel equifecō grece arabice dheneb hachil vel dhenephach ali .	latine cauda equina . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatdris in dem	11
394	wext krum die ander flecht Die erften nennt Pytagoras zû	latein centrum galli vñ dife wechßt krum . die anderen nennt	11
395	vel poligonia vel poremacla vel moltigonia . Arabice harfyarbay vel perfoydam .	Latine centumnodia vel corigiolaminor . vel lingua pallerina vel genicolata . « Serapio	11
396	Serapio der fpricht . das virga pactoris die freulich heiffle zû	latein centū nodia od' cauda vulpis . die hat einen keinen	11
397	ballät . « Itez Auicenna in feinem büch Merdifteln xxxi Ca . Cretanus	latine chritimon grece « Dialcorides in dē capitel chritimō fpricht . das	11
398	lewten nicht geben die heyß vnnd trucken feind . vnd die	lateynifch colerici heyffent . wann die machet er vnluftig vnnd bringet	3
399	Das . cxxiii . Capite Coloquintida grece . Arabice hau dep fiue haudel .	Latine cucurbita . alexandrin a vel cucurbita deferti . « Serapio in dē	11
400	lefer diß büchlinß mangel herteft magft du flichen in dem	lateinifchen . d' gleichen buchlin findeft du mer vnd grüntlicher Auch	9
401	für dē peinfiechtüb oder für der fuß geprechen das ze	latein daz podogram heißt . Sein fam ift güt für dz	3
402	feucht vnd kalt . « Galienus in dem erften büch genaht zû	latein de eduleis . in dem capitel zegea id eitfpelta befchreybt	11
404	krautz famē dz fey den teuffelhafftigē leuten güt die ze	latein demoniaci heyffent vñ den die den hinuallendē fiechtüb haben	3
405	darumb hat er es geleychet einem leowen zane genennet zû	latein dens leonis . Durchwachs cliii Ca « Dyfes kraut nemē ettlich	11
406	Auch wein in dē der alant enula campana genant in	latein drei tag gefanden ift der leütet das geficht wunderlichen «	6
407	mitt wein ift fast güt für den gebreften genaht zû	latein dyabetica pallio . das ift der faft härmert wider feinen	11
408	geluft zeellen er öffent die affter adern die ze	latein emoroides heiffet vnd erwecket die vnkeufche . Sein waffer ift	3
409	zeucht . vñ ift gütt czû den afftern adern die ze	lateyn emoroydes heyffent . wenn fy zerpleet feynd . vnd doch nit	3
410	Sein fam ift güt für dz vallend laid : daz ze	latein epilencia heift : man hat dz gefehen wēn man dz	3
411	cū piftello calido includar' . Vñ laß dich nit verdrieffen das	latein es ift nit müglich in teütich zû machen fo	9
412	aus dē lande macedonien . Das . cclxxv . Capitel Macedonia vel fynonū	latine et grece . « Die meifter fprechen das difes heißpeterfilien aus	11
413	haut lauter vnd fchön . Bürck . Das . cccxxi . Capitel Viber	latine et grece . « Platearius befchreibet vnß . das die bürcke fey	11
414	böfen feichtigkeit . « Augentroft wein « Wein von augentroft czû	latein eufrasia genandt . wirt alfo bereyt . Man fol dz kraut	6
415	vñ ettlich heyffent das krawt fieberkraut . vnd heyßt auch ze	latein felterre das fpricht erdgalle . wann es ift gar bitter .	3
416	Afeulodos . Feldkumel cclxviii c . Sileos arabice vel afcegelios grece fifeli .	latine filch montanu . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dem	11
417	vñ truken vñ durch fchneit die zehe feucht die ze	latein flegma heift vñ von feine rauch fliehent die vergifftigē	3

418	warmen magen der erkalt ist vō dem schleyen genaht zū	latein flema . « Stabwurtz feübert den frawē jrfuchte genaht menftruum . mit	11
419	veltplūmen OCulus porci heift eī velplūm . vñ heift auch ze	latein flos campi vnd heiffent fy die gewlewt etfwo himel	3
420	ist auchbillichen das do werd ein gefchwult . Die in dem	latein geheiffen ist . pleurefis . Schlecht eraber zū der lungen . fo	12
421	genant . Vō genfz distel dz jft ein kraut Endiuia zū	latejn geheiffen wann man es abpricht fo geut milch daraus	6
422	Itē es ist auch gūt für die kalten haubtflūß . in	latein genandt reuma . « Itē wer den fiechtgē d' vergeffenheyt het	7
423	ist wyld . vnnd wechbt in den wälden . vnd die iftzū	latein genandt menftruū von der wir her nach in funderheyt	11
424	auch ein ander menta die hatt einen gerauch . vnnd iftzū	latein genandt calamentū , « Der meyster Serapio in dem bñch aggregatoris	11
425	Vnd etwen bedeüt es die wasserfucht « Von dem harn czū	latein genant Zitrina « Ein harn heiffet Zitrina / vñ ficht als	4
426	llet die tür an den kelern gegen miternacht . Septembrio zū	latein genaht fteen wann dñe felbigen wind feind frifcher vnd	6
427	pfarr od' lauch ab dz erft teutfch ist nach d'	latein genomē : d' pfarr ist heiß vñ truckē vnd erweckt	3
428	zweyer handt . Eine heymifche die ander wyld . Die wildift zū	latein genät rapel la die hat vil zinckē od' ð	11
430	vñ wechbt auch wäflerigen fletten vnnd heybt auch ze	latein gladiolus darumb das es eynem fchwert geleichet « Von dem	3
431	gewachffen fey . maurpfeffer . Das . ccccxvii . Capitel Vernicularis vel herba crassula	latineet grece . « In dē bñch Pandecta in dē capitel crassula	11
432	nieren vñ d' blafen spricht Platearius . zwibeln ciii Capi . Cepe	lateine . greceBullus . arabice Bafal « Der meyster Diaforides in dē capitel	11
433	die dy wūrm nit durch gelöchert haben . die ze	latein gurgiliones heiffent das feind famen wūrm . Wenn man die	3
434	mal . das die leimē ding oder geeder . die im dem	latein heiffent nerui . wund werden vnnd groß gefchwollen find fo	12
435	leonis . Durchwachs cliii Ca « Dyles kraut nemē ettlich meyster zū	latein herba perfoliata . vñ hat in jm vil hübfcher tugent	11
436	man nennt wilde faffran wurtzel oder zeitlofen wurtzel genant in	latein hermodactili . vnd beftreich das darmit zwey oder dreūmal . Oder	12
437	von dē paralis oder für dē lenden fiechtum der ze	latein heybt iliaca pallio Für die wūrm in dē leib	3
438	reuma . « Itē wer den fiechtgē d' vergeffenheyt het die in	latein heyf fet litargus . d' fol offt des felben ballfams	7
439	ist gūt für die wūrm in dē leibe . die in	latein heiffen vmblici . in teutfch fpilwürm . « Itē es ist auch	7
440	für die kräckheyt d' überflüßigē feüchtē des leibs . dñe ī	latein heiffen mel ancolica . « Itē es ist gūt dē frawē	7
441	aber fürfehen / das jm die fchweyßlöcher die porj czū	latein heiffent nicht verstopft werdent / als vor gefchriben vñ vnderfcheidenlich	4
442	fo mā fy laßt das macht gūt gedechtnuß das zū	latejn heiffen Memoria . vnd reynigen das antlucz ob es malig	4
443	vō ettwā vō überflüßigē kaltē effen vñ trinckē . die zū	latein heiffet . Appoplexia aquatica . vñ dauō wirt d' menfch offt	7
444	keltyn / vñ ist zū beforgen « Von pleyfarem harn der czū	latein hiffet Liuida in harn heybt zū latein Liuida / vñ	4
445	vnd fein wurtz ist gūt für die gefucht die ze	latein ictericia heift vñ offent d' lebern verfchoppen daz opitulacio	3
446	fo ist es gūt für den nagendē fiechtumb der ze	latein ignis positus heift . vnd heiffen in etlich leyen das	3
447	die bey den frawē fchlaffent in mañs weiß die ze	latein incubi heiffent des krautz fame fterckt auch den magen	3
448	ist auch ein ander kraut plantago genant die heift zū	latein lanciolata . wañ fy weret auff mit fpitzigen plettem als	11
450	mer vnd grüntlicher Auch örtlich ding vnd recept zū	latein laß dich nit inen dañ vil ding ist nit	9
451	stercket die vnd machet fygerade . wilde moren cxviii . ca . Daucus	latine lefar grece . « In dē bñch genät circa infās befehreibē	11
452	vnd fy durch fchneydt vñ behelt die fließling die ze	latein liquo res heiffent in krefften : alfo dz fy nicht	3
453	schlafft vñ vergiffet vil ding . Der fiechtumb heift in der	latein litargia . Man fchreibet von einē biſchoff der hette aufffedermaffen	3
454	zefürchten . « Von dem pleiuar harn EIn harn der heyffet in	latein liuidia der ift als plei gear vnd ist nicht	3

455	Von dem Raten kraut . Zlzauia heift ratenkraut vñ heift ze	latein lolium vnd heiffent es etlich vnrrar : dz kraut wechlt	3
456	ift güt für die pestilentz . Klee . Das . cccxcvii . Capitel . Trifoliū	latineGrece lotos vel zhrat vel lotus . Arabice handachua vel cua	11
457	ift feüchter subtilicher Aber die wyldie die mā nennet zū	latein malua viscus . dyfe pappelen find lenger vnd haben lengere	11
458	vns vnd sprichet dz rosenfind der ertzney dye mānēnet zū	latein medicine benedictē in dē ir tugent ift fastfarck machen	11
459	andere münzt die hat lang spytzige bletter vnd heyßt zū	latein menta romana . es ift auch ei ander menta . die	11
460	gütte Sag mir wz eyn vogel fünde der heyßt ze	latein mer ops vnd heyßt ze teütfch bawmheckel . vnd nifet	3
461	zwayerley . das eyn ift hie gemayner hirß vñ heyßt ze	latein milium . des her hat zefroblate pletter . das ander ift	3
462	dem kraut verbena genant Hirß . Das . ccix . Capitel Gegueris grece .	Latine miliū . Arabice dochen . ◀ Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
465	benügt . Du magst fragen eynes des das püch ze	latein nicht fraget . Ob die krewtter ir krafft alle habent	3
466	für den viertäglichen ritten vnd faget das büch ze	latein nicht mere dauon . fo vind ich auch in andern	3
467	vnd jr sprach verlörē hand vō kranckheyt die man in	latein nēnt paralifim . fo bald d' menfch gerürt wirt .	7
468	von zeit wurcz elleborus niger genant od' prachkraut efula in	latein . od' etlich and' sterck treybende ertzney da re- in	6
469	vnd ift genant dyafragma . < Das ii Capitel > in dem	latein oder die leber od' der bauch oder dienieren od'	12
470	fchwein krawt CVckamen heyßt fchwein krawt . vñnd heyßt auch ze	latein panis porcinus das spricht fchwein brot . Das krawt ift	3
471	das ander ift nicht fo gemayner hirß . vnd heyßt ze	latein panitum vnd ze teütfch venich vnd hat eyn aber	3
472	ettlich meyster . es fey d' tropff den man nennt in	latein paralifim . wañ d' fellet fo gat er dē mēfchē	7
473	überlich auff geet . ◀ Diß krautift gleich den wilden moren zū	latein pastenaca agrestis genant . Nur allen das die pletter cleiner	11
474	der figmyntz . MARubiū heift marobel oder figmyntz vnd auch ze	latein palliū : dz kraut hat rauhe pletter geruntzelt nahen fam	3
475	kraut hat breyte Sinaru xxxoo Capi . Alchmilla artincilla Lencopedion grece .	latine . pes leonis fiue plā ta leonis . ◀ Der meyster Platearius	11
476	flegma . Vñnd reyniget dye wasserfüchtigen . Grexbeck xxxiiii Ca Colofoniapixereia grece	latine pix greca vel refina fufa . Arabice ratiemgi . ◀ Der meyster	11
477	vnd ift ein kleyn handig auff d' zungen dz ze	latein ponticum heyßt vnd hat die kraft dz fy zefamen	3
478	mag Camederen cxxxviii . c Camedreos vel Cameb grece arabice hamedreos	latine quetula minor . ◀ Plinius im feinem herbario im dem capitel	11
479	dafelben vergadern merrettich . Das tcxxxviii Capi Raffanus vel fcaadir grece .	latine . radix arabice finel vel fugel vel ha fagel . ◀ In	11
480	vil tugent von dysem baume . Bethonien Das liii Capitel . Bethonica	latine . rece Vectonicon . arabice . bestaremr . vel Castaron . ◀ In dem büch	11
481	naflöcher geton . Serapinum . Das . cccclxxii . Capitel . ◀ Serapmū grece et	latinerArabi / refachabfgi ◀ Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dem capitel	11
482	hert apofeme es etzt ein loch darem . wachzcccxxxvii Ca . Cera	latine varnaach , ◀ Der meyster Serapio befhreybet vns auch vō dem	11
483	wasser Es hllffet on zweyfel . Kalmufz cxvii La . Calamus aromaticus	latine . vel camia perfidis . grece Calamus . arabice Hafap . ◀ In den	11
484	Das clxv . Capitel Elleborus vel poli ziro grece . arabice cherbachē .	latine velatrū ◀ Der meyster Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
485	gar wüderliche werck fam patonigen kraut vñ eifenkraut dz ze	latein verbena heyßt ◀ Von dem wermüt . ABfintheum heyßt wermüt . das	3
486	wilderfaffran cxxxii c t ◀ artamus arabice grece gineus vel cinu .	latine vero Crocus ortulanus . ◀ Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
487	alfo genant Das lvii Capitel . Blactte bizantia Grece . Arabice . achafar .	Latine vngula aromati ◀ Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in dem	11
488	heift perckkicher : vñ leußkraut mit vlaub . vnd heift auch ze	latein vns passā mantana . das ift ein fchwartz korn fam	3
490	dz ift die nechft haut an dē hirn . die in	latein würt genañt pia mater . Wañ aber die dura mater	12
491	artzbüch machen zeteütfch aus allen artzbüchern die ich in	latein ye vernam . Vnd des erften von den vier elementē .	3
492	fiechen leütten peffer fey wañ das gerften wasser daz ze	latein zifania heißt wann es feucht die dürrē gelider vñ	3

493	auflebung des gebeins nach riefcher zung doch fo hat die	lateinifch zung vnderfcheid in auflebung des gebeins wañ alles das	12
494	zungen bruch genant werden . doch fo volg ich nach der	lateinifchē zungen . So das gebein on verwundüg deß fleifch gebrochen	12
495	dē berg Caffin genañt vnd pracht es von kriechfcher in	lateinifch zungē . Nun will ich meyster Ortloff in dē namē	3
497	fchlatten kraut GLadiolus heyßt fchlattenkraut vnnd heyßt aygenklich nach der	latein fchwertling oder fchwertenkraut . darumb das es an feiner ge#	3
498	wol rainigen Sivendel . Das . cccxlviii . Capitel Serpillū vel herpillū grece .	Latine ferapullūAbrabiee nunir vel meftratr vel mifete . « Platearius . befchreibt vnßvñ	11
499	des magen krankheyt vnnd wider des menfchen onmacht die zū	lateyn fincopis heyffet . vnnd wider die augen rōte die	3
500	Das C . > die ammacht vnd für das fchwindeln das ze	latein fintopis heift vnd bringet luft zeeffen . « Von dem zucker	3
501	ettwa funnen wübel vnd ettwo ringel . vnd heyßt auch zū	latein follequium oder fponfa folis das fpricht der funnen braut .	3

Table 90: Code-switching occurrences for Lat. et

Conc. *	Concordance line		Text #
2	fleifch « Item ein güt vngent ad applexian	et ad impete ginē fueferpiginē . Nym effig ein	11
3	conglutinatium zūfamen leimen . mundificatium	et adtractum reynigend vnd an flich ziehen in	12
4	hartz vñ wenig wachs ift genant mundificatiū	et adtractiū . vñ das pflafter mit vil wachs	12
5	. gefchicht ein verrenckung . vt dicit Auicenna	et Albucafis . aus feiner natürlichen ftat . in der	12
6	thū diß dar zū . matizetur cum multū	et ambre añ ġ ij veltria . Die armen	9
7	ypocras in feinē büch genant de aere	et aqua . fpricht . das ein menfch foll auffmerckun	11
8	ors . Das . cclxv . Capitel Mirtus latie Grece	et arabice der vel heß . « Serapio in dem	11
9	itel Gallitricū fue centrū galli latine . Grece	et arabice gerebotanū . « Plinius befchreibt vnß v	11
10	xx . Capitel . Vugula caballina latine . Grece	et arabice phatanū . « Die meyster fprechen . das	11
12	em capitel ambleg belliget idē mirabolani emblici	et bellirici bñchreibt vnßvñ fpricht das die find	11
13	/ wañ Galienus fpricht in libro de euchia	et cachochimia das böfe ordenüg in der iugend	1
14	alfein . vnd Confolidamaiorū . vnd Farma orde	et cetera . Damach eierweiß . binden fchinen . nade	12
15	müter oder das fieber quottidian oder quartan	et cetera . « Der bleych dünn vnd klar harme	11
16	tearius Dia . Diaforides Pli plinius pau paulus	et cetera . vñ alle mal die zal da	11
17	firiaci radice floris cameleonte pō tali radice	et cordicis gladioli yegklichs drew lot . fcharpffe	3
19	n dem pfalter vnd fpricht . « Viri languinum	et dolofī 7c Das ift gefprochen / die menfchen	4
24	acori añ . z j . ra - dicis tormentille	et enule capane añ . z j thut epethimi .	9
25	der lebern vñ miltzes genañt opilatio fplenis	et epatis . « Item hafelwurtz vñ hyrßzungen vnd f	11
26	in dē capitel millia id eft pomaria	et eft arbor pomorū befchreibt vnß vnd fpricht .	11
27	galle corticis for di mefpidi eytoni maligranoeti	et floris eris vnnd das alles fampft folt	3
28	/ als zoar fpricht In fine fue practice /	et galienus in libro de fpermate . vnd nit	1
29	aufgezogen werden vt dicit Auicenna . lprocas .	et Galienus in . vj . Amphorifmorū . Weliche von de	12
30	dē andern büch in dem capitel gallina	et gallus fpricht das die güt feien hin	11
32	ain . Das . cccxxi . Capitel . Spodiū latine	et grece . Arabice ab ayfir . « Die meysterfprech	11
33	a . Das . cxxv . Capitel Caffia fistula latine	et grece . Arabice Chiarzamber Der meyster Serapio	11
34	webel Das . cccxxix . Capitel . Sulphur latine	et grece . Arabice chybur vel albufac . « Die meif	11
35	omum . Das . cxviii . Capitel Cardamomū latine	et grece . Arabice Cocolla vel heyl vel hybat . «	11
36	alfo grant Das cxxvii Capitel Cantarides latine	et grece . arabice derarie vel tranē . « Die meyl	11
37	Gold xxxviii Capi / Aurum latine	et grece . arabice Doab . « In dem büch genañt	11
38	et . Das . ccxli . Capitel . Litagirū latine	et grece . Arabice marachet . « Serapio befchreibt	11
39	Das . cccxxxix . capitel Sparagus latine	et grece . Arabice nalion vel halion . « Serapio i	11
40	Rautten cccxxvi Ca . Ruta latine	et grece Arabice rad eb vel afeleb . « In	11
41	uria . Das . cccix . Capitel . Thucia latine	et grece . Arabice rncia . « Serapio in dem büch	11
42	rach . Das . ccxc . Capitel . Olibanū latine	et grece . Arabice ronder . « Hie iftzemercken da	11
43	Balfambaum lxxv . L Balfamus latine	et grece . / Arabice vero Ieleffem vel Ieffe .	11
44	. Das . cccxcv . Capitel . Titimallus latine	et grece . Arabice xencua . « Serapio in dē büch	11
45	Saffran . Das . cxxi . Capitel Crocus latine	et grece . Arabice yā phoram . « Der meyster Serapi	11
46	kraut ccti xvii . Ca Sticados citrinum latine	et grece . Arabice feeha . « Serapio in dem büch	11
47	kūmei cxiii Capi . Ciminum latine	et grece . Arabice camin . « In dē büche genant	11
48	Geel keyel cv Ca . Cheyri arabice	et grece . « Der meyster Serapio in dem büch	11
49	rftauden . Das ccxiii Capitel . Morabice latine	et grece . « Der meyster platearius befchreybt vns	11
50	rufwurtz . Das . cccxxviii Capitel Laurea latine	et grece . « Die meifter fprechen das difewurtz fey	11
51	. cclxxv . Capitel Macedonia vel fynonū latine	et grece . « Die meifter fprechen das difes heißbet	11
52	vermēgt . Rettich tccxxxix Capi Raffanns latine	et grece . « Die meifter fprechē gemeyngruchen da	11
53	lephanten aufz xxxiii Capitel . Anacardus latine	et grece . « Die meyster fprechen . daz Auacardi	11
54	Braunelle lxxii Ca . Brunella latine	et grece . « Die meyster fprechē . das dyfes kraut	11

55	Syngrün lxxix Ca . Berwnica latine	et grece . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen das difes kraut	11
56	apitel Lappaciū rotundū ſiue bardana maior latine	et grece . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen das dißſey ein	11
57	Heyde cclxliii . Capi . Mirica latine	et grece . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen daz difes fey	11
58	Orannt . Das . ccxcu . Capitel ◀Orant latine	et grece . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen . das diß fey	11
59	. Das . ccxliii . Capitel . Reuponticū laffe	et grece . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen das dife wurtzel	11
60	Das . ccclxliii . Capitel . Rapiftrum latine	et grece . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen . das difes fey	11
61	fen . Das . cccxciiii . Capitel . Sapo latine	et grece . ◀ Die meyster ſprechent . das feiffen ga	11
62	. Das . cccxcix . Capitel . Vua verfa latine	et grece . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen das diß fey	11
63	Baucia latine	et grece . ◀ Die meysterſprechen das morren find	11
64	etagen . ylop ccccxvii . Capi . Ifopus latine	et grece . ◀ Die meysterſprechen daz difes kraut d	11
65	iper ſiue Piper montanū . vel piperaftrum latine	et grece . ◀ Die meysterſprechen daz difes fey ein	11
66	Haußwurtz lviii Ca . Barba jouis latine	et grece . ◀ Die meysterſprechē gemeynig klichē .	11
67	mumma . Das . cclxix . Capitel Mumma latine	et grece . ◀ Die wirdigen meyster ſprechen das dif	11
68	enannt Das . cciiii . Capitel . Gagates latine	et grece . ◀ Dyafcorides ſpricht das diß fey ein	11
69	Porrich lvi Capi / Borago latine	et grece . ◀ In dem büch genañt Circa inftans .	11
70	. Das . ccciiii . Capitel ◀ Petrofiliū laffe	et grece . ◀ In dem büch circa inftans genannt .	11
71	Blutivrtz Das cix Capitel Crifpula arabice	et Grece . latine . Herba cancri . ◀ Die meyster	11
72	mädelbaum xxxv Ca . Amigdala latine aralice	et grece Lauet . ◀ Der meifter ſerapio in dem	11
73	feinleiu in den rolen xxvii Capi . Anteralatine	et grece . ◀ Paulus . Diferfamēiß güt genützt dē	11
74	baum allō genant lix Capitel . Brufcus latine	et grece ◀ Paulus in feinē Herbario . in dem	11
75	. Bürck . Das . cccxxi . Capitel Viber latine	et grece . ◀ Platearius beſchreibet vnß . das die	11
76	genützet . Hyrfzwurtz xxii Ca . Ambroſialatine	et greci . ◀ Der meyster Diaſcorides ſpricht das d	11
78	bugloß violarū rofarū et nennforis . ad placitū	et incorporetur cum ſy rupo acetofitatis citri . D	9
79	den hynderften tag . Vñ nach den legiften	et iudices biß an den . xl . wañ das	12
80	tel . Apium latine grece Seluium Arabice Raſpar	et karfi ◀ Der meyster Platearius ſpricht . das ep	11
82	z oder rafelwurtz lxxiii Capitel . Brionia grece	et latine .	11
83	der mira bolonen ciix Capi . Emblici grece	et latine . Amleg arabice . ◀ Iohannes meſue capi	11
84	der müter . Eniſz xv Capitel Anifum grece	et latine Aneifum arabice . ◀ Der meyster Serapio	11
85	t vermengt . Blyweiß cxxxii Ca . Cerufa grece	et latine arabice affid hegi . vel alon firegaliroz	11
86	Schlehenlaſt xxvi . Ca Accacia grece	et latine arabice al tarti . ◀ In dem büch	11
87	. Das . . ccllii . Capitel . Synapsis grece	et latine . Arabice chardel ◀ Auciena ſpricht . da	11
88	Aloe xxxvi Capitel . Aloe grece	et latine . arabice . fabet vel cantarcana . ◀ In	11
89	chen Pandecta . Pfeffer cccxxix Capi Piper grece	et latine . Arabice fafell ◀ Serapio in dez büch	11
90	Tannen ſchwamme Das li Capitel . Agaricus grece	et latine . Arabice Garicus ◀ In dem büche Circa	11
91	Brumen . Das . cccxx . Capitel Pruma grece	et latine . Arabice gu as . ◀ Iohannes Meſue in	11
92	elein . Das . cc . Capitel . Cariofilus grece	et latine . Arabice harmuſil . ◀ Serapio in dem bü	11
93	mit öle . Operment lxxviii Ca . Arfenicum grece	et latine . Arabice Harnech . ◀ Der meyster Sera	11
94	Coften cvii Capi . Ita . Coftus grece	et latine Arabice ho ◀ Serapio in dē büch	11
95	Tapfia . Das . cccci . Capitel . Tapfia grece	et latine Arabice mezaharan . ◀ Serapio in dē büc	11
96	yngwer cccxxxiiii Ca Zinziber grece	et latine . Arabice theugibel . ◀ Die meyster bef	11
97	lholtz . Das . cclxxiiii . Capitel Sandal grece	et latine . Arabice ſandal ◀ Difis iſt ein holtz	11
98	m . Das . cclxxvi . Capitel Spicanardi grece	et Latine . Arabice ſimbel vel fobol . ◀ Serapio i	11
99	Campffer . cxix . Ca . Camphore grece	et latine . ArabiceCamphor . ◀ In dem büch Circa	11
100	walrore xlvi Capi . Ambra grece	et latine . Arabicevero Hambar . ◀ Der meyster S	11
101	nt lxxi Capitel . Behem vellienten arabice grece	et latine behem . ◀ Serapio in dē büch aggregatori	11
102	Das . ccciiii . Capitel Turbit arabice . Grece	et latine caricomion . ◀ Serapio in dē büch aggreg	11
103	Boberellen xxiiii Ca . Alkekengi grece	et latine ◀ Der meifter . Serapio ſpricht daz dife	11
104	Hanbotten ccxx Ca . Iuiube grece	et latine . ◀ Der meyster Auicenna in feynem ander	11
105	Roßmarin xxiii Ca . Anthos grece .	et latine . . ◀ Der myfter johānes meſue ſpricht	11
106	yprefz Das cxi Capitel Cyprellus arabice grece .	et latine . ◀ Der würdig meifter Serapio in dem	11
107	eüwen . zucker cccxxxv . Capi . Zutarum . grece	et latine . ◀ Der würdig meyster Galienus in . de	11
108	ttergrün . Das . cccxvi . Capitel Pirola grece	et latine . ◀ Die meifter ſprechen das dißkrautfey	11
109	Byßaugen lxx Ca . Barotus grece	et latine . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen daz dyſes kraut	11
110	genant Das clxxxix . Capitel . Föpra,pr grece	et latine . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen . das dyſes lle	11
111	ennell . Das . cccxv . Capitel Pybinella grece	et latine . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen das dißkraut ge	11
112	cccxxi . Capitel Paſſule ſiue vue paſſule grece	et latine . ◀ Die meyster ſprechent das dife find	11
113	Johanns treüblein . Ribes grece	et latine . ◀ Die meyster ſprechen . das diß fey	11
114	ctenwurtz . Das . clxxix . Capitel Filla grece	et latine . ◀ Die wirdigen meifterſprechen das dif	11
115	ar . Das . cccxcix . Capitel . Tanacetū grece	et latine . ◀ Die wirdigen hochglerten meyster die	11
116	. Das . cccci . Capitel . Tamarindi arabice	et latine . Grece oxifenicla . ◀ Serapio in dem b	11
117	ech . Das . cclliii . Capitel . Saxifraga grece	et latine . ◀ Ifidorus ſpricht . das dißkraut vmb	11
118	ain . Das . cccv . Capitel . Tartarus grece	et latine . ◀ Platearius in dem büch circa inſtan	11
119	. Das . ccciiii . Capitel . Tereniabin grece	et latine . ◀ Serapio in dē büch aggregatoris in	11
120	um . Das . cclxxii . Capitel . ◀ Serapmū grece	et latinerArabi / relachabfgi ◀ Serapio in dem büc	11
121	Petroleum grece	et latine ◀ Der meifter Callius felix in dē	11
122	ut . Das . cccxiiii . Capitel Pulmonaria grece	et latie . ◀ Die ſter ſprechē das dißkraut hab	11
123	Das . cclxxv . capitel . Senearabice grece	et ◀ laffe . In dem büch genannt circa inftans .	11
125	hen . ij . Regū . Item in ewangelio Iohānis	et Luce . es werden kumen hunger krieg vnd	9
127	t . Sumach . Citrinorū Sarborum Confolida maioris	et medie . yedes ein hand vol vn̄ feüd	12

128	cornu querci rofas plantaginis cōfolide maioris	et minoris pfidie balauftie mirtilli forb iatacis y	3
130	ariū . adde conſue boragis bugloſſ violarū rolarū	et nennforis . ad placitū et incorporetur cum ſy	9
131	r auffetzigkeit allfo . Nym tapfie elleborū album	et nigrū . fenflamen . ratten vñ bertram . yegklich	11
133	endiuiē cicoree ſtabioſe añ M . j . ficuū	et prunoruz an numero . . iiii paſſularū liquiric	9
134	pis . abſcifo vocis . egreſſio tenebroſitas .	et rubedo . vñ ſchelligkeit d' augen . gefchwulft .	12
135	fcido chimolee boli armeniāci acacie coralli albi	et rūbei mumie mente pfidie galle balauftie gummi	3
136	j s landarace corticū citri radicis enule	et tormētille florū bugloſſe ligni aloes maiorane a	9
138	ypocras . xlv . afformifimo fcd' e pticl' e	et viij . afforifimo enēte pticl' e . allo gefchicht	1
139	doctrina ij . ca . viij . de regimie aque	et vini / der wein iſt kinden nit ze	1
140	vnd weetagē des mannes dinger genennt teſticulus	et vrga « Paulus ein meifter ſpricht in dem	11
157	in tercia particl' a aphorifmorum xxv . xxvi	et xxvij . afforifimis Doch follliche ordenung im bef	1
158	als geſprochē iſt in . iij . de complexionibus	et ſimplicibus formacorū . wie wol die genannten veſ	12
159	ſufficiat fiet cōfectio cuz aqua rofa - rum	Et ſiplacet fiet electuariū . adde conſue boragis bu	9
161	deß zapfens vñ apoſtem d' gurgel caſusvuule	et ſquinantia .	11
162	. z . iij . Salis triti . y . ij . Miſce	et ſtat diſtere « Zū dem dritten ſolt du	12

Table 91: Code-switching occurrences for Lat. vel

Conc. *	Concordance line		Text #
2	ccx . Capitel . Vrtica latine . Grece ygnidalis	vel acelifex . Arabice huiure vel varikſtatum vel ſp	11
3	. Arabice ali elmekike mvei vel al amet	vel achilimelich . « In dē büch circa inſtans beſ	11
4	Capitel . Maſtixlatine . Grece ſtinus vel gigas	vel achyas . Arabice meſtehe . Die meyſter ſprechen	11
5	tura extrahatur caſſie recentis . Z I . 7 detur	vel additur aliqd rebarbari vel dyakatholicon . v	9
6	Ca . Aconis vel ſpatella latie . glaß patella	vel affodrifia . vel venecia vel piperapiū grece . A	11
7	ſticulus vulpis . vel leporira latine grece orchis	vel afrodiſia ve priapefinum . Arabice chaſialkel .	11
8	guirialis ſine ſtellaria latine . grece Afterion	vel After Arabice bubonum . « Plinius in dem capite	11
9	. Ca . Aloes lignū vel xiloaloes latine . Aloa	vel Agalaym grece . arabice Hoad . « In dē büch	11
10	vel corona regia . Arabice ali elmekike mvei	vel al amet vel achilimelich . « In dē büch	11
11	vel arbor grani viridis latine . Grece tebintū	vel albotin . Arabice botin . « Die meyſter	11
12	pitel . Sulphur latine et grece . Arabice chybur	vel albufac . « Die meifter ſprechen das ſulſur hei	11
13	entopodion vel ciclaminus . Arabice buthormarien	vel alcharincha vel artamta . « Plinius in dē capite	11
14	butzerō aut burhum vel thylis . Alrabie bala	vel alcula . « Der wirdig meyſterAucenna in ſeinem	11
15	Alumen latine . grece ſlijpterea . Arabice Sedel	vel Alſſar . « In dem büch genañt circa inſtans	11
16	Ochfzenzungē liiii Ca Bugloſſa grece .	vel Alleptofilon . vel lingua bouis latie . arabice	11
17	Fiftula paſtoris . ſiue amogloſſa maior .	vel Almea latine grece Damafimon . arabice	11
18	. Ceruſa grece et latine arabice affid hegi .	vel alon firegalirozam . « Die meyſter ſprechen das	11
20	. Grece brion vel brū vellicena . Arabice aunech	vel alufne . « Meifter	11
21	vel cameactus latine Sere fell . Arabice aſol	vel alfo vel bulipenſimū . « In dē büch circa	11
22	lien ccxix . Ca . Lilium latine . Arabice anſea	vel altoſcā . grece Licina vel kyrion . « Der meyf	11
23	Grece caſtor vel anſim . Arabice anchayam	vel an gwibelduſtor « Der meyſter Serapio in dem	11
24	xcv Ca . Conſolida latine . grece ſimplitum tum	vel anagalcium arabice piterion . « Diaſcorides in	11
25	igiron . vel ſedum . vel ſenicio arabice xhoſeam	vel anchancidam . « Der meyſter Galienus in dem ſe	11
26	erius ſpricht . Kraft mele xlii . Ca . Amidum	vel annlū latine Apoyoyos grece . Arabice viſte . «	11
27	. Capitel Caſtorum latine . Grece caſtor	vel anſim . Arabice anchayam vel an gwibelduſtor «	11
28	. Prunn krelz cccxl Ca . Senacionum vel ſencion	vel apium aque vel Naſturciū aquaticū vel cardamus	11
29	apitel / Scolopen dria latine . Grece applenon	vel aplmū vel ſplemon vel ſcolopēdriū . Arabice c	11
30	s . cōficiantur cum vino aromatico in hyeme	vel aqua ſtabioſe vel roſarū in eſtate . diſer	9
31	lii Ca . Agnuſcaſtus . vel Salix mari na .	vel Arbor abrahe latine grece Alios . vel ygos .	11
32	erpentin . Das . ccccv . Capitel . Turbentina	vel arbor grani viridis latine . Grece tebintū vel	11
33	cviii . Capitel . Plantago vel quinqz neruia .	vel arietis . vel etiā aruo gloſſa latine . Grece	11
34	iclaminus . Arabice buthormarien vel alcharincha	vel artamta . « Plinius in dē capitel ciclamen id	11
35	ſcoba regia latine . grece ypericum . vel Byumi	vel attricum . arabice infaricon . « Serapio in de	11
36	banū latine . Grece maratetus Arabice hene albege	vel aſar . « Die meyſter ſprechen das diſes ſey	11
37	Feldkumel cccxviii c . Sileos arabice	vel aſcegelios grece fifeli . latine filch montanu .	11
38	. Ruta latine et grece Arabice rad eb	vel afeleb . « In den büch circa inſtans in	11
39	ota vel melamphilos Arabice hahe . vol chachita .	vel aſtudet . « Die würdigen meyſter ſprechen das d	11
40	lxxxviii Capitel Filago latine . vel Cartifilago	vel Bappicus . arabice Boechedi vel Borchti . « Der	11
41	e jgur dyles capitel genēnet Lappadacium rotundū	vel bardana maior das iſt die groß huflatrach .	11
42	iue planta gūmy draganti latine . grece acantos .	vel be de rota vel melamphilos Arabice hahe .	11
43	Hagendorē lxxiii Ca . Bedugar	vel bemedato arabice grece acantilleuce latine Spina	11
44	Ruben cccxl Capitel Rapa latine grece egelida	vel ben gilida vel noyda arabice delion . « Serapio	11
45	Das . ccccxii . Capitel . Verbena	vel berbena vel ſacra herba latine . Grece gerebotan	11
46	diaton . arabice capillus agel vel capillus ageil	vel berſtegaſten . « Den meyſter Serapio in dem bū	11
47	latine . Grece piperifium . Arabice hazarachona	vel beſtarcathan . « Serapio in dem büch aggregato	11
48	vel talifar vel machil . arabice fiſt ofē	vel biſbeſe vel heftobelle . « Serapio in dem büch	11
49	e grece dragmentū . arabice luſſivel draguntea .	vel bleda vel faridaicon velaſcepias . « Serapio in	11

50	Arabice Verolaeg . ve lholhegi . vel Naeg .	vel bogog . vel zweg . « Der meyster galienus in	11
51	vel Cartifilago vel Bappicus . arabice Boechedi	vel Borchti . « Der meyster galienus in dem achtend	11
52	i . Capitel- Tamarifcus latine . Grece mirica .	vel bruca . Arabice cafa . « Serapio in dē büch	11
53	. Vfnea vel mulcus arborū latine . Grece brion	vel brū vellicena . Arabice aunech vel alufne . « Me	11
54	latine Sere fell . Arabice afol vel alfo	vel bulipenfimū . « In dē büch circa infans in	11
55	my lxxvii Ca . Bedellium latine . grece bedellas	vel bydelium . arabice Melyalyend . « Die meyster	11
56	ricon vel fcoaba regia latine . grece ypericum .	vel Byumi vel attricum . arabice infaricon . « Ser	11
57	clxxi . Capitel . Es vftū latine . Grece calcus	vel ca cuceaumenā vel culcofaumenam . « Die meifter	11
58	lcitis vel Culcotar . vel Calcadis . Arabice zeg	vel cacchita . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris i	11
59	ictriolum latine . grece Calcitis vel Culcotar .	vel Calcadis . Arabice zeg vel cacchita . « Serapi	11
60	Holler . Das . cccxvi . Capitel . Sambucus	vel cameactus latine Sere fell . Arabice afol vel	11
61	Camederen cxxxviii . c Camedreos	vel Cameb grece arabice hamedreos latine quetula mino	11
62	us vel laucantimos vel gamilla vel herantenidem .	vel camelon vel melantemō vel crifacomon . arabice b	11
63	enger yr liber= Das cii Capitel « Camepytheos .	vel camepitis grece . arabice Hametheos . latie que	11
64	Kalmufz cxvii La . Calamus aromaticus latine .	vel camia perfidis . grece Calamus . arabice Hafap	11
65	Capitel . Aloe grece et latine . arabice . fabet	vel cantarcanar . « In dē büch genañtPandecta in de	11
66	s latine . grece adiaton . arabice capillus agel	vel capillus ageil vel berftegaften . « Den meyste	11
67	iii Ca . Capillus veneris vel Coriandrūputei .	vel capillus porcius latine . grece adiaton . arabic	11
68	fein ftatt geen . Kaperu cxxv Ca . Capparis	vel capparus latie arabice hapar . grece vero bynolba	11
69	rtz x Capi . Aristologia latine Accaung arabice	vel carubath Ariftō grece vel fetalogos Apiftō vel	11
70	fencion vel apium aque vel Nafturciū aquaticū	vel cardamus agreftis latine grece kamlela vel fonici	11
71	tuchen . Das . cccciii Capitel Virga pistoris	vel cardo füllonū latine . Grece dipfeus Arabice per	11
72	wundkraut Das clxxxviii Capitel Filago latine .	vel Cartifilago vel Bappicus . arabice Boechedi vel B	11
73	pita latine . grece cici ciceivel aranice herma	vel cathua . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
74	ca . Iuiube hanhoden am cccx ca . Iparis	vel cauda equina roßzagal an dem cccxj capitel	11
75	rece animone vel miconiūArabice caxchar chachilli	vel cafhafy . « In dē büch genant circa infans .	11
76	tine . rece Vectonicon . arabice . beftaremr .	vel Caftaron . « In dem büch circa infans in	11
77	kraufz dyftel Das ccctxxix . Capi . Yringus	vel centum capita latine . grece byomā . arabice aft	11
78	Ertzwobel . Das . cclxxiii . Capitel Squilla	vel cepe muris . latieGrece falba . Arabice haurife	11
79	orcinus vel malū terre latine . Grece lentopodion	vel ciclaminus . Arabice buthormarien vel alcharinch	11
80	cxxxii c t « artamus arabice grece gineus	vel cincū . latine vero Crocus ortulanus . « Serap	11
81	muterkraut . Das . ccl . Capitel . Meliffa	vel citraria latine . Grece mellifophilus vel mellifo	11
82	lifophilus vel mellifophilum . Arabice bedarunge	vel citrunge mill vel marolmabo . « In dem büch	11
83	ena latine . Egilops grece egilopa arabice gufir	vel claufir . vel dolara « Der meifter Plinius in	11
84	. Capitel Hermodactilus latine . Grece achimeron	vel colinticon . Arabice fturagen vel fturumen . « S	11
85	lxxxix . Colubrina vel ferpentaria vel viperina	vel collum draconis . latine grece dragmentū . arab	11
86	xxvii c . Cicuta laine . grece conifa veltenela	vel comō . Arabicefuccaram . « Der meyster Paulus i	11
87	grece . Arabice bufeke . Latine biforta	vel confolida rubea . « In büch Pandecta in dem .	11
88	der ciiii Ca . Coriandrum latine . grece Corion	vel coriamuz . arabice daiboravel cumbera . « In	11
89	Maurrauten Das lxxxviii Ca . Capillus veneris	vel Coriandrūputei . vel capillus porcius latine .	11
90	ce harfyarbay vel perfyodam . Latine centummodia	vel coriolum minor . vel lingua palferina vel genico	11
91	er dee . Das . ccclix . Capitel Mellorū latine	vel corona regia . Arabice ali elmelkike mvei vel	11
92	Baum voll lxxviii ca . Bambax	vel Cotum latine . grece coron . Arabice goron . «	11
93	illa vel herantenidem . vel camelon vel melantemō	vel crifacomon . arabice bebonig . « Serapio in de	11
94	lotos vel zhrat vel lotus . Arabice handachua	vel cua vel cuff . Serapio in dē capitel	11
95	Solatrum latine vel vua vulpis . Grece ftrogenū	vel cuculus vel morela . Arabice hameb vel hupue	11
96	p fue haudel . Latine cucurbita . alexandrin a	vel cucurbita deferti . « Serapio in dē capitel hau	11
97	zhrat vel lotus . Arabice handachua vel cua	vel cuff . Serapio in dē capitel handachuca befchreib	11
98	xiii Capi msn Victriolum latine . grece Calcitis	vel Culcotar . vel Calcadis . Arabice zeg vel cacchi	11
99	vftū latine . Grece calcus vel ca cuceaumenā	vel culcofaumenam . « Die meifter fprechen das diß	11
102	eßt . Aliqui fortes accipiunt pill' as agginas	vel de yera cum agarico Sollich eylen mit	9
103	Iparis vel equifecō grece arabice dheneb hachil	vel dheneb hach ali . latine cauda equina . « Serap	11
104	a latine . grece diofinoi . arabice bice Nachama	vel Dichanacha « In dē büch genañt Pandecta in	11
107	Diptan cxlvi Ca . Diptamū latine . grece batin	vel diptamon . Arabice . Saudenige « Der meyster Ga	11
108	füllonū latine . Grece dipfeus Arabice perfende	vel dipfacos vel harfiarbat « Aucenna in feinē bücha	11
109	gilops grece egilopa arabice gufir vel claufir .	vel dolara « Der meifter Plinius in dē capitel	11
110	vel elopa grece . arabice kufir vel klufir	vel dolara . « Diaforides fpricht daz ackeley fey e	11
111	. Z I . 7 detur vel additur aliğd rebarbari	vel dyakatholicon . vel dyafene . Diß trëcklein	9
112	l additur aliğd rebarbari vel dyakatholicon .	vel dyafene . Diß trëcklein wår on forg zū	9
113	uiamus latie . grece fymphoniaca . arabice benge	vel elffoziū . « Der meyster Serapio in dem büche	11
114	. Spelta latine grece Benge . vel ze gea	vel ellica . Arabice Futa . vel fult . vel hals	11
115	a genañt Platearius . Ackelyclxii Capi . Egilop	vel elopa grece . arabice kufir vel klufir vel	11
116	xvii . Capitel Ferula latine . grece Marchiti .	vel Enterion . « Die würdigen meystersprechē	11
117	tel . Rubea tinctoris latine . Grece eritrodanū	vel entradoron . Arabice faue vel eyra . « Serapio	11
118	pitel Os mundi latine . grece pigritis . pepium	vel epio . « Die meyster fprechen das dißkraut gele	11
119	Rofz zagal cxxi Ca . Iparis	vel equifecō grece arabice dheneb hachil vel dhenepha	11
121	el . Plantago vel quinqz neruia . vel arietis .	vel etiā aruo gloffa latine . Grece aruo gloffus .	11
123	Grece eritrodanū vel entradoron . Arabice faue	vel eyra . « Serapio im dem büch aggregatoris in	11
124	porcina fue grana folis fine miliū fols	vel faxiafraga alba latine . « Die meyster fprechē	11

125	. Viola latine . Grece leucis . Arabice feneflig	vel feneflig . « Item in dē büch circa infans	11
126	latine Accaung arabice vel carabuth Ariflō grece	vel fetalogos Apiflō vel pauodricia . « Die meifte	11
127	. Arabice vel heltiffgrece Lafar vel feluuium	vel filuafilium . « In dem büch genennt circa in	11
128	vel fcädir grece . latine . radix arabice finel	vel fugel vel ha fagel . « In dem büch	11
129	. vel ze gea vel ellica . Arabice Futa .	vel fult . vel hals vel halea, « Serapio in	11
130	latie . grece Arhenis vetantimus vel laucantimos	vel gamilla vel herantenidem . vel camelon vel melant	11
132	Bafilien Das lxxv Capitel . Bafilien	vel Gariofflatū latine . grece Ozymū . arabice Ber	11
133	quia . Arabice honde . grece Seris vel Intuba	vel gegucif . « Galienus in dem achtendē büch gene	11
134	mnodia vel coriogiolaminor . vel lingua pafferina	vel genicolata . « Serapio in dem capitel harfyarba	11
135	Rockenkorn cccxii . C Siligo	vel germanū latine grece tifa vel fytus . arabice	11
136	. cclxviii Capitel . Maftixlatine . Grece ftinus	vel gigas vel achyas . Arabice meftehe . Die meyste	11
137	. Capitel . Nigella latine . Grece melanchion .	vel gitmelanchium . Arabice caruon vel ftanix . «	11
138	Grece penterebon . vel pentaboran . vel perina .	vel glikihide . Arabice pinafer « In dem büch genan	11
139	l Nefpilus latine . Arabice zator . Grece trionū	vel gonū . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
140	ccclix Capitel . « Stafiflagria vel pedicularia	vel granū capitis . vel pallula muncula vel rofa	11
141	wegholler cxviii Ca . Iumperus	vel granū Iuniperi latine grece arcetides Arabice ha	11
142	grece . latine . radix arabice finel vel fugel	vel ha fagel . « In dem büch circa infans	11
143	xv . Capitel Femiculus latine . Arabice bazienis	vel haienegi vel hakafmech « Der wirdig hoch gelert	11
144	Femiculus latine . Arabice bazienis vel haienegi	vel hakafmech « Der wirdig hoch gelert meifter Auice	11
145	el Lapis margarite latine . Arabice hager allubo	vel halao . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris in	11
146	ellica . Arabice Futa . vel fult . vel hals	vel halea, « Serapio in den büch aggregatoris in	11
147	apitel Sparagus latine et grece . Arabice nalion	vel halion . « Serapio im dein büch aggregatoris in	11
148	latine grece Oxi . vel Oros . Arabice Thall	vel Hallcall . « Der meyster Galienus in dem achten	11
149	gea vel ellica . Arabice Futa . vel fult .	vel hals vel halea, « Serapio in den büch	11
150	ucurbita genella velcoloquintida . arabice bara	vel hara . « Diaforides in dem capitel coloquintid	11
151	. Vitis latine . Grece ampleus . Arabice harim	vel harm . « Hie itzewillen das in difem capitel	11
152	ine . Grece dipfeus Arabice perfende vel diplacos	vel harfiarbat « Aucenna in feinē büchandern in dē	11
153	epe muris . latieGrece falba . Arabice haurifel	vel haulachach . « Die meifter fprechent . das di	11
154	xli . Ca . Afa fetida latine anuiden . Arabice	vel heltiffgrece Lafar vel feluuium vel filuafilium	11
155	acū latine . Grece panax eraclia . Arabice genfis	vel henfix . « Die meifter fprechen das diß fey	11
156	ce Arhenis vetantimus vel laucantimos vel gamilla	vel herantenidem . vel camelon vel melantemō vel crif	11
157	Freyfchem kraut Das cccctxxxii . Capi . Iacea	vel herba clanelata latine grece torqueta . arabice	11
158	feffer . Das . ccccxvii . Capitel Vernicularis	vel herba crallula latineet grece . « In dē büch	11
159	m grece Latine cauda porcina . Arabice herbaturum	vel herbaturis . « Serapio in dē capitel herbaturis	11
160	Sivindel . Das . cccclviii . Capitel Serpillū	vel herpillū grece . Latine ferapullūArabice nunir v	11
161	itel Cardamomū latine et grece . Arabice Cocolla	vel heyl vel hybat . « In dem büch Circainftans	11
163	vel machil . arabice fift ofe vel bilbefe	vel heftobelle . « Serapio in dem büch aggregatoris	11
164	latine Grece lempina fragidus . Arabice teumarē	vel humatū vel terimatin . « Serapio fpricht . das	11
165	frigenū vel cuculus vel morela . Arabice hameb	vel hupue vel phatahalep . « Auicenna fpricht / das	11
166	latine et grece . Arabice Cocolla vel heyl	vel hybat . « In dem büch Circainftans befchreiben	11
167	ardamus agreftis latine grece kamlela vel foniciū	vel hyrigutis . arabice herochalchay idest fen cion	11
168	rece . arabice Siri cantica latine . Barba aaron	vel Iarus vel Serpentaria minor vel Luff minor . «	11
169	amus latine et grece . / Arabice vero Ieleffem	vel Ieffe . « In den büch Pandecta in dē	11
170	vel foliffē quia . Arabice honde . grece Seris	vel Intuba vel gegucif . « Galienus in dem achtend	11
171	bulus latine . grece Meation . arabice canteacts	vel jacta . « Der meyster plinius in dem capitel	11
172	e . Arabice lenz alexandrie . Grece tareabafilica	vel karia . « Dyafcorides fpricht . das dife muß ge	11
173	Capi . Egilop vel elopa grece . arabice kufir	vel klufir vel dolara . « Diaforides fpricht daz ac	11
174	atine . Arabice anfea vel alftofcā . grece Licina	vel kyrion . « Der meyster Serapio in dem büche	11
175	Oleander	vel landrūArabice latine . adelpha . Grece nereon ve	11
176	. ccii . Capitel . Galla latine . Grece cicidos	vel lapfa vel lapfana . Arabice haffs . « Serapio i	11
177	Capitel . Galla latine . Grece cicidos vel lapfa	vel lapfana . Arabice haffs . « Serapio im dem büch	11
178	pi . Camomilla latie . grece Arhenis vetantimus	vel laucantimos vel gamilla vel herantenidem . vel ca	11
179	fen . Das . cccxxii . Capitel . Lenticula aque	vel lentigo latine . Grece labar vel fratitot . Ar	11
180	kraut cccclv t . « Satirō vel tefticulus vulpis,	vel leporira latine grece orchis vel afrodisia ve	11
181	latine . arabice gimach . grece vero peridem on	vel liceos . « Diaforides im dem capitel lice os	11
182	ē liiii Ca Bugloffā grece . vel Alleptofilon .	vel lingua bouis latie . arabice Le denalchaur « De	11
183	oydam . Latine centummodia vel coriogiolaminor .	vel lingua pafferina vel genicolata . « Serapio in	11
184	curialis latie . arabice alibleb grece Linoftofis	vel linozotis . vel parihamon . « Der meyster Auerr	11
185	Capitel . Trifoliū latineGrece lotos vel zhrat	vel lotus . Arabice handachua vel cua vel cuff .	11
186	. Barba aaron vel Iarus vel Serpentaria minor	vel Luff minor . « Pandectain dē capitel Aaron fpri	11
187	Rödelstein lxxvi Ca . Bolus armenus	vel lutum armenum . « In dem büch circa infans	11
188	Capitel Macis latine . Grece galifer vel talifar	vel machil . arabice fift ofe vel bilbefe vel	11
189	latine . Grece cardamus . Arabice ionfalbachmafe	vel madieta . « Die meyster befchreyben vnßvnd fprec	11
190	. Capitel Vulgago vel vulfago vel panis porcinus	vel malū terre latine . Grece lentopodion vel ciclami	11
191	m latine . grece philoflores . arabice arafid .	vel Marinaco . « In dē büch genāt circa infās .	11
192	lifophilum . Arabice bedarunge vel citrunge mill	vel marolmabo . « In dem büch circainftans befchreib	11
193	. cclxvii . Capitel Manna latine . Arabice men	vel mafachamaga . « Auicenna befchreibt vnß fpricht	11
194	latine . grece acantos . vel be de rota	vel melamphilos Arabice hahe . vol chachita . vel aft	11
195	ntimos vel gamilla vel herantenidem . vel camelon	vel melantemō vel crifacomon . arabice bebonig . «	11

196	Meliffa vel citraria latine . Grece mellifophilus	vel mellifophilum . Arabice bedarunge vel citrunge m	11
197	L Caffia Ligneá . grece . arabice melochaa .	vel melochia . « Serapio in dem búch aggregatori in	11

Table 92: Code-switching occurrences for Lat. cum

Conc. *	Concordance line		Text #
1	accipiunt pill' as agginas vel de yera	cum agarico Sollich eylen mit den mainung müß	9
2	. Æ s dyagredi ã ij fiend xj	cum aqua fumiterre . Die magft du nemen nach	9
3	fecundū nicholaum . iiii . lot . Vngentum album	cum camphore fcd' m rafis zwey lot . Oleum	12
4	. aque ad confumptionem medietatis . vel vltra	cum colatura extrahatur callie recentis . Z I . 7 d	9
5	fpricht . « Cīs fapīa domīo d' o eftet	cum illo . Das ift gefprochē Alle weißheit ift	4
6	bey fo thū diß dar zū . matizetur	cum multi et ambre añ ã ij veltria .	9
7	electe z j . croci . z s . cōficiantur	cum vino aromatico in hyeme vel aqua ftabiofe	9
8	corticum citrum añ Æ . I incorporentur trofici	cum flora- ce liquida . der ftücklin eins leg	9
9	aloes maiorane añ z s . fiet pomū	cum florace liquida cū piftello calido includar' .	9
10	rofarū et nennforis . ad placitū et incorporetur	cum fy rupo acetofitatis citri . Diß confects magft	9

9.2 Most frequently used nouns in GeMedIC

Table 93 lists the short titles of the key numbers for reference.

Table 93: Key numbers of GeMedIC texts

Key #	Short title
1	<i>Kinderbüchlein</i>
2	<i>Pestelentz frey</i>
3	<i>Arzneibuch</i>
4	<i>Regimen sanitates</i>
5	<i>Buechlin von dem sterbenden menschen</i>
6	<i>Weintraktat</i>
7	<i>Balsamum Mariae Magdalene</i>
8	<i>Practica von Paris</i>
9	<i>Regiment der pestilentz</i>
10	<i>Wie sich die schwangeren Frauen halten sollen</i>
11	<i>Gart der Gesundheit</i>
12	<i>Chirurgia</i>

The following table is a complete, lemmatized list of the most frequently used nouns in GeMedIC before being filtered for proper nouns and language. The table also shows the key number of the text in which terms appear. The terms are alphabetized with abbreviations listed last; however, should one of the tokens match the modern German form, it is listed first.

Lemma	key #		
Aaron	11	aderlassen, aderlassē,	
Abbas	12	aderlassens	3, 4
abents	3	āfchen	6
acetofi	9	afforifmo	1
achfel, achfeln	12	Agarico	9
ader, adern	3, 4, 7, 12	Aggregatoris	11
		agrest	1

Alant	6	erczney, erczneyÿ,	
Alaun	11, 12	ertznei, ertzney,	
Albertus	11	ertzneyen	
albucafis	12	afa	11
aleopaticũ	12	atem, attem	3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12
almanfor	3, 4, 6	Attich	11
aloe, aloes	3, 9, 11	Auerrois	1, 3
alraun, alrawn	3, 11	aug, augen, augẽ	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12
Altuatter	5	augfpurg	9
Ambra	11	auguftin, auguftinus	5
Andron	11	auicenna, auicenne,	
Anes	3	auicẽ, auicẽna, aui	1, 3, 4, 9, 11, 12
angeficht	1, 5, 8, 12	aufgang	12
angft	5	auffetzigkeit	3, 11
Äniß	11	Autems	1
anthidotario,		bad, bade	1, 3, 4
antidotario	12	balauftie	3
antlitz, antlicz,		Balio	12
antlucz, antlucz,		balfam, balfams	7, 11, 12
antlütz, antlütz	3, 4, 5, 11	band, bande	12
Antwort	9	bapft	5
Apffel	11	Barmherzigkeÿt	5
Apoplexia	4	bafilien	11
apoftem, apofte,		bauch, bouche,	
apoften, apoftemen,		bauchs	3, 10, 11, 12
apoftemẽ	3, 11, 12	baum, paum, baume,	
Apotecken	11	baumes, baumbs,	
Aqua	9	baumen, bauñ	9, 11
Arabia	11	baumöl, bauñöl,	
arabice, arabicum,		baumöle	11, 12
arabicũ, arabici	11, 12	Bdelliũ	11
Arbais	10	Bech	3
arbeyt, arbeÿt	3, 4, 5	Begirlicheÿt	5
Arbor	11	bein, bain, beyn,	
ariftotiles	1, 4	pein, beines, beins	5, 10, 12
arm, arms	9, 12	Bellirici	11
armeni	12	Berago	9
armoniacum,		Bereÿtung	6
armoniacũ	11	Bernhart	5
Armût	5	befchirmung	12
arfenicum	11	beftopffung	11
Art	3, 9	Bewegnuß	12
Arteri	12	bier, pier	3, 6
arweÿt	4	bilfen	11
arzney, arczeneÿ,		Binding	12
arczney, arczney,	1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 11,	blafen, plafen	4, 11, 12
artzney, ercznei,	12		

blat, bleta, bleter, pleter, bletter, pletter, blatern, blattern, bletern, pletern, plettern	3, 6, 11, 12	Citri	9
Blech	6	colera, coleram	3, 4, 6, 11
Bley	11	Colericus	4
Bleych	11	Colica	11
blūmen, plūm, blūmē, plūmen, plūmē	1, 3, 6, 11, 12	Colliget	11
blūt, plūt, plūt, plūtt, blūtz, plūcz, plūtes, plūts, blūten	1,3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12	Complex	4, 12
blūtrunß, blūtrunfen	12	Confect	9
Boberellen	11	Conglutinatiuū	12
boden, podē	3, 4	confolida	11, 12
bōfes	11	Cōplex	12
Bonnenmel	12	Cōplexion	1, 6
Bonplie	1	Corallen	11
Borrago	6	Cordis	11
Boßheýt	5	crifostimus	5
brechē, prechen	4, 9, 11	criftus, criftum, crifte, crifti	5
Brechung	12	Cur	12
Brotz	12	Curirung	12
brūch, brūchen	12	Czeit	5
bruft, pruft, prúft	1, 3, 4, 11, 12	Czwahen	3
būch, būchs, būche, būchlin	3, 4, 5, 9, 10 11, 12	dāwung	4
būchfen	12	Dampff	9
butter, puter, putern, puttern	3, 11	Darm	3, 4, 11
Byber	11	Darmgicht	3
bynden	12	Daucus	11
byngelkraut	11	Dauid	5
byfum	11	defenfium, defenfiuū	12
Ca	11	Derm	12
calculofis	11	Dewung	3
canonis	1	Dia	11
cantarides	11	Diagridion	11
capi, capitel, capitulo	8, 11, 12	diascorides, diaforides, dyaforides, dyaforides	11
callia	11	dienft	5
calliafißtula	11	ding, dingē	3, 4, 5
Cauda	11	doften	11
celtica	11	Dotter	12
Cerui	11	Draconis	8, 12
<i>Cirurgia</i>	12	dragantum, dragantū, draganti	12
cirurgicus	12	dünft	4
		Durchgang	9
		durft	3, 4, 11

Dyafragma	12	eys, eyfen	1, 3, 11, 12
Dyaltea	3	fantafey	11
Dyamargariton	3	farb, farbe	6, 11
Dyll	11	farina, farine	12
Dypten	9	farmaciarum, farmaciarũ	11
Eclýps	8	Febres	11
Edera	11	fenchel, fenichel	3, 11
Eingang	8	fenchelfamen	11
einflus, einfluß	8	fenum, fenũ	12
Eirklar	12	Fetida	11
eirfchalen	12	feúcht, feúcht, feúchte, feúchte	3, 7, 9
Eirweiß	12	feuchtigkeit, feüchtigkeit, feuchtikeit, feüchtikeit, feüchtikeyt, feüchtikeyt	3, 4, 6, 11, 12
Eitelkeyt	5	feüchtung, feüchtüg, feüchtunge	11
eiter, eitter, eyter, eitters	12	feüer, feúr, feür, fewür, fewür	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12
Electuarien	3	Feüle	9
element, elementen, elemēten	3, 4	Feygen	9, 11
elenbogen, elenbogē	12	Ficus	11
Emblici	11	Fieber	4, 9, 11
Enckel	3	figur, figurē	8
end, ennd, ende, ennde enden, endē	4, 5, 6, 11, 12	finger, vinger, vingern	3, 12
Endiuie	9	fifteln	11
Endrung	9	fiftula	11
Englen	5	Fleck	11
Epilentia	11	Flegma	3, 11
Epilenticis	11	Flegmaticus	4
Eppich	11	fleiß, fleifz, fleyß	1, 5, 9, 12
erbärmde	5	fleifch, fleyfch, fleyfch, fleifch	1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 11, 12
erbfen	9	Flúch	2
erde, erdē	4, 5	flus, fluß	3, 10
erdrauch	11	Form	12
erdtreich, erdrich, ertrich	8, 9, 11	frawe, frawē	1, 3
Ere	5	freüd, frewd, freüde, freüden	5
essen, effen, effē, effens	1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 11, 12	Freünd	5
efel	5	frórer	4
effich, eßich, effig, eßfig,	2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12	frucht, frúcht, frücht	1, 3, 4, 5, 11
efula, efula	3, 11	Füder	6
euforbium	11		
ewigkeyt	5		
eybiſch	11		
eyer, ayer, aýr	3, 4, 12		
eýgēſchafft	6		

fûß, fûß, fûßen	3, 4, 10, 11, 12	gefchmack, fchmack	3, 4, 6, 7
fürficht	9	gefchriff	5, 9
fürften	5	gefchwer, gefchwere,	
gächling	9	gefchweren,	
Galbanū	11, 12	gefchwerē	3, 4, 11
Galgan	11	gefchwulft	4, 11
Galie	11	geficht	3, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12
galienus, galieno	1, 3, 4, 9, 11, 12	gefalt	3, 4, 6, 11, 12
galöpffel	11	geftirn, geftürn	8
Gamillen	3, 11, 12	gefunden	11
Gand	12	gefundheit,	
gang, gangē	12	gefundheit,	
Gariofilata	11	gefundheit	1, 3, 4, 6, 9
Gauffer	9	Getranck	3, 4
gebein, gebeyn,		Gewand	7
gebeins	12	Gewonhey	3, 9, 12
geblüt, geblüt,		Gewunt	12
geblüt, geblüte	11, 12	gewürzcz, gewircz	6
Gebrauch	6	geÿft	5
Gebürt	12	Gicht	3
gedächtnuß	5	giff, giffen	9
gedärm	3	Glas	3
Geeders	12	Glencz	1
geelfucht	11	glid, glides, glids,	
geleychen, geleichē	11, 12	glider, glider	1, 6, 7, 12
gelid, gelider,		Glori	5
gelidern	3, 4, 9, 11, 12	Glut	9
gelfucht	3	Gotes	5
gelfucht	6	grad, grat, grades,	
geluft	3, 11	grads, grade	8, 11, 12
gelyd, gelyde,		Granat	11, 12
gelyder, gelyder,		graufen	9
gelydern	4, 11	grecum, grecū, grece	11, 12
gemüt, gemût	1, 6, 9	Gregorius	5
Genad	5	Grinde	11
genciana	11	Guido	12
geplüt	7, 11, 12	gumi, gummi,	
gepurd, gepurt	10	gummy, gūmy	11, 12
gerauch	11	Habern	11
gerechtigkeÿt	5	Hafen	6
gericht, gerichtes,		Hali	12
gerichte	5	Halß	11
gerften, gerftē	1, 3, 9, 10, 11, 12	hand, handt	3, 11, 12
gerftenmel	12	Hantwirckung	12
gefchicklicheit	1	Har	11
gefchirr	6	harm, harmes, harms,	
		harme,	11

harn, harñ, harnn,		Hopffen	6
harnns, harns, harñs	1, 3, 4, 6, 9	hũner, hũnlins	3, 4, 10
harnfteyn	3	hũff, hũfftlin	10
harnwaffer	3	hũlsen	6
Hartz	12	Hũn	3
hafelwurtz	11	Hundes	3
hafen	3, 12	Hunger	9
haubtader	3	hũft, hũften	1, 3, 6, 11, 12
haubtwee	11	Hỹmel	5
haupt, haubt, haubtes,		India	11
haubts, hauptes,		Ingwer	3
haupts, haubte	1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 11, 12	inftans, inftãs	11
hauß, haußz	8	inftrument, inftrumēt,	
haußwurtz	3	inftrumenten,	
haut, hawt, haute	3, 4, 11, 12	inftrumentē	12
hefamme	10	Iob	5
Heffen	6	ippocras, ypocras	1, 3, 12
heidelber	1	ifa	11
heilung	12	ifaac, yfaac	11
heimifch	3	item, itē	4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12
heinricus	12	Lucken	1
hencken, henckē	6	iunge, iunges, iungen	3, 9
hend, hendlin	9, 10, 12	jar, iar, jares, jare	1, 8, 11
hennen	9	jherufalem	5
Herba	11	jhefu, jhefus	5
herbft, hörbft	3, 4, 6, 9	johannes, iohannes,	
Herr	5	iohãnes	5, 11
hertz, hercz, herczen	4, 5, 9, 11	Jugent	5
hefchen	3	kalch, kalck	11, 12
heýligē	5	Kelen	3, 4, 11
Heýls	5	Kelte	3, 6
heylung, heylũg	12	Keltin	4
heymifch	3	Kes	3
hirn, hỹrn, hirns,		keffel	6, 12
hiren, hyren, hỹren	3, 4, 11, 12	Keychen	11
hirnschal, hirnschalen	12	kicher, kichern	3
hirnschedels	12	kin, kyn	1, 12
hirß, hyrß	1, 3, 11	Kinbacken	12
hitz, hicz, hỹcz, hytz,		kind, kint, kinds,	
hitze, hicze, hytze	1, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12	kinde, kinden, kindē,	
hoffart	5	kindlin	1, 3, 6, 10
holcz, holtz	1, 6, 12	kindtpedterin,	
holwurtz	11	kintpedterin	10
honig, hõnig, hunig,		Klee	11
hũnig, hõnigs	11, 12	klotz, klõtzt	12
honigwaffer	1, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12	Kluppen	6

knie, knū	12	leiden, leidē	5
knoblauch, knoblach	3, 11	leinen, leinin, leynen,	
knoden	12	leinis	6, 12
kochung	12	Lemūg	12
köll, kōle	3, 11	Lenden	11
Kopf	6	Leporis	11
korn, kōrner, kōrnlin	1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12	Lere	4, 12
kost, koste, koften	1, 3, 4, 7, 11	Lerer	5, 9
krafft, kraft, kraffte,		leút, leüt, leúten,	
krefft	3, 6, 9, 11	leuté	3, 9
krampff	3, 11, 12	Libro	1
kranckheit, kranckait,		liebftüchel	11
kranckheit, kräckheit,		Ligni	9
kranckheyt,		Lilien	11
kranckheiten	1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 10, 11	Lind	9
kraut, krawt, kraute,		linfen	11
krautes, krauts,		loch, löcher	4, 12
krautz, kreüter,		löffel, leffel	3
kreüter, kreütern,		lot, lott	1, 3, 6, 9, 11, 12
kreüttern	3, 6, 11, 12	luft, lufft, lufts, luffts	3, 4, 7, 9
kúmel, kümmel,		lungen, lungē	3, 4, 6, 11, 12
kümel	3, 11	luft	3, 4, 5, 11
künig	5	luftigkeýt,	
kunft, künft	1, 3, 5, 8, 12	luftlichkeýt	5
Kur	12	Machung	12
kúrbis	3	máglin	1
kütten	11	magen, magē,	
lāmlin	5	magens	3, 4, 6, 11, 12
lanckfrancus,		magfamen	11
langkfrancus	12	Maiorana	11
Lapis	11	Maioris	12
lafter	12	Mal	12
lattich, lattuch,		Malten	3
lattuchen	1, 11	Mandel	1, 11
latwerg, latwerge,		Mandelmilch	3
latwery	1, 9	Margarand	1
Lauch	11	Margram	9
laudanū	11	Mars	8
Lauff	8	marfilia	7
leben, lebē, lebens,		maß, mafz, massen	1, 2, 3, 4, 12
lebēs	5	mafticis	3, 12
leber, leberen, lebern	3, 4, 6, 11	maftick, maftix	1, 3, 11, 12
lebſen	3	mafzgang	1
Leder	12	Mater	12
leib, leyb, leýb, leibe,		materi, materien	4, 6, 11, 12
leybe, leibes, leibs,		Matrix	11
leybes	3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 11		
leichnam, leýchnam,			
leýchnā	4		

maÿen	4	mûter, mutter	1, 3, 6, 10, 11, 12
Mayß	11	myñ, myñe	3
median	4	navel, nabels	1, 10, 11
meel, mel, mele	11, 12	Nadel	12
meinüg	12	nâgelin, negelein	3, 6, 11
meiffel, meyffel, meyffelen	12	Nardi	3
meifter, mayfter, mayfter, meyfter, meyfter, meyftern	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12	Narung	3
melancolicus, melancolei, melancoley	4, 6, 11	nas, naß, nafen, naßen	3, 4, 10, 11, 12
melde, milt, miltern	4, 8, 11	naßlöcher, naßlöcher	1, 3, 11
menfch, mēfch, menfchen, mēfchen	3, 12	Nat	12
menftrum, menftruū	11	Naterwurtz	11
menta	11	natur, nataur	3, 4, 6, 9, 11
merczen	4, 8	Nebel	4
meffer	12	Necz	1
mefue	11, 12	neriß, neryß	1
milch, milich, milche	1, 3, 4, 6, 11	Nerui	12
milcz, miltz, miltze, miltzes	3, 6, 11	neffel, neffeln	3, 11
minor	11	nieren, nierē, nyeren	3, 6, 11
mintzen	3	nießftupp	10
minutē	8	niefwurtz	11
mirabolani	11	Not	4
mirach	12	Notturfft	1, 12
mirra, mirre	1, 11, 12	Nucha	12
mißfetat	5	Numero	9
mittag	8	Nuß	3, 9, 11
modus	12	nütz, nucz, nütz, nütze, nütze	3, 4, 5, 6, 11, 12
mon, mons	6, 8	Ochßen	11
monat, monatt, monet, monaten	3, 4	ochfenzungē	6
morgen, morgē, morgens, morgēs	1, 3, 9	öl, öll, öle, öls, öl, ol	1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12
moft, moftes	4, 6	öpffel	1, 3, 11
moyfes	11	oleum, oleū	7, 12
müßlin	10	olibanum, olibanū	12
mulfa	11	opoficzen	8
mumma, mumie	11, 12	Ordei	12
mund, müd, munde	3, 4, 11, 12	Ordnüg	12
mundificatiuū	12	oren, orē	1, 3, 11, 12
mufcaten	11	Oximel	3
Mût	2, 3	Pa	11
		pad, pades	3, 4
		pain, payn	4, 11
		papelen, papuleon	1, 12
		paragrapho, para, paragra	11
		paralifim	7

paritaria	11	pticl	1
pastoris	11	ptifis	11
Pau	11	Puls	3, 4
pauch	3, 11	pülsterlin	12
paulus	11	puluer, puluers	1, 3, 11, 12
Pes	11	Pürdlin	10
pestilencz, pestilentz	4, 9, 11	queckfilber	11
peterfilien	11	quintein, quinteĩ,	
pfeffer	3, 4, 10, 11	quintin, quintlen,	
Pfeil	3, 12	quintlin, quinty, quĩty	1, 3, 4, 9 11, 12
pflaster, pflasters	1, 3, 9, 11, 12	Rafis	12
pfund, pfunden	3, 6, 11, 12	Raß	9
phificus	12	rafis	1, 3, 11, 12
pibergeyl	3	Rat	1
pieffen	3	Ratten	11
pillule, pillulen,		rauch, rauche	3, 11
pillelen, pilleñ,		raud, rauden, rauten,	
pillilen	3, 9, 11	rautten	1, 3, 9 11
Piper	11	Recept	12
Piren	3	rechnung, rechnũg	5
Pla	11	regẽ	8
plång	6	regel, reglen	12
planetẽ	8	regenwaffer	3
Plate	11	Regierer	8
platearius	3, 11	Regiment	9, 12
plater, platter,		register	11
platern, plattern	1, 3, 4, 11	Reichtumb	5
Pleen	3	reinigung, reynigung	9, 12
plinius	11	rettich, rãttich	3, 11
plũtgang	11	Reubarbara	11
poley, poley, boley,		Reyß	3
boli	3, 4, 9, 11, 12	richter, richters	5
polipodiũ	11	Rinden	3, 6, 11
Poma	11	ripp, ripen	12
pon, ponen	3, 11	Riß	12
populion	3	rõr, ror, røren, rõrlen,	
portulaca	11	rõrlin	12
pradem	3	Rogerus	12
prelaten	5	roß, roßen	12
priester	5	rofaceum	3
prophet	5	rofarum, rofarũ	9, 12
pruch	12	rofen	1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12
prũder	5	rofenõl	3, 11
prũ	11	rofenwaffer,	
prumen	11	rofenwassers	3, 11
pflaster	12	rofhonig	12

rofin	11	fchal, fchalen	12
rosmarin, roßmarin	6, 11	fchame	11
roföf	12	fchand	5, 12
rû, rûe	3, 12	fchat, fchatt	5
rûben	3, 11	fchaum	4
ruck, rucken	1, 12	fcheid	12
ruffus	6	fchein	5
runß, runfen	12	fcherer	12
Rûr	1, 3, 4, 6	fchinnë	12
sanctus, fanctus	5	fchlaf, fchlaff,	
sanguis, fanguis	12	fchlauff, fchlauff	1, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11
sarcocolla, sarcocolle	11, 12	fchlahen	12
scamonea, fcamonea	11	fchlangen	3, 11
Sera	11	fchleym	11
serapio	11	fchmaltz, fchmalcz	3, 9, 10, 11, 12
simplicium,		fchmercz, fchmertz,	
fimplicium, fimpliciũ	11	fchmerczen,	
	1, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11,	fchmertzen,	
stund, ftund, stunde	12	fchmerzen,	
fach, fachen	3, 4, 5, 6, 19, 11, 12	fchmerczë, fchmertzë	1, 3, 5, 6, 11, 12
fack, fäcklin, feckly	1, 6	fchnit	12
facrament	5	fchnopffen	11
fäligkeýt	5	fchöpfper	5
faffran	1, 3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12	fchrepff, fchrepffen	12
fafft, faft, faffte,		fchuld	5
fafftes, fafftz, fafts	3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12	fchultern	12
fal	7, 11	fchwebel	11
falb, falbe, falben,		fchweines	3
falbë	1, 3, 7, 10, 11, 12	fchweiß, fchweys,	
falfen	3	fchweyß	1, 3, 4
faltz, falcz, faltzes	1, 3, 11, 12	fchweren	11
faluay, faluey	3	fchwert	12
fame, famen, famë,		fegam, fãgam,	
famens	3, 4, 6, 11, 12	fegammen, fegammë,	
fand, fandt	3, 4, 11	fãgammen	1
fanickel	11	feich, faich	3, 11
fant	4, 5, 11	feiten, feitten, feyten,	
fatturnus, faturnus	8	feýtten, feyten	3, 4, 9, 10, 12
fauerampffer	11	fel, fele, felen	5, 6, 9
faugen	1	felcz	1
faum	1	feminis	3
fcd' m	12	fenff	3
fchad, fchaden,	3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11,	ficht	3, 6
fchadë	12	fiech, fÿech, fiechen,	
fchâcz	5	fÿechen, fiechë	3, 4, 11, 12
fchafft	6	fiechtag, fiechtagen,	
fchaim	6	fiechtagë	3, 6, 9, 11

fiechthum,		fucht, fuchtt, fuchten,	
fiechthumb, fiechtüb,		füchten, füchten	3, 4, 6, 11
fiechtum, fiechtumb,		fűßholtz	11
fyechtum	3, 4	fumer, summer,	
figillata	11, 12	sűmer	3, 4, 9, 11
filber	5	fun, fűn, funn, funnen,	1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11,
simplex	1	funnű, fűnnű	12
fin, fyn, fynn, fűnn	3, 6, 12	fűnd, fűnde, fűndű,	
fincopis	12	fűnden	4, 5
firup, firopel, fyropel	1, 3, 11	fűppen	10
fluß	12	tag, tąg, tagű	5, 12
forg	9	tamarifcus	11
fpalmus	12	Tampff	11
fpecerei	6	Taw	11
fpeck	3	Tegen	12
fpeichel, fpeychel	1, 3	Teil	1, 12
fpeis, fpeiß, fpeifz,		Tempff	1
fpeys, fpeyß, fpeyfe,		Terapentis	12
fpeife, fpeifen	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 12	terbentin, terpentin	12
fperma	3, 11	teűtfchen	11
fpica	7, 11	teyl, teyl, teyls	3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12
fpitz	12	their, thyer	11
fpűlwűrm	3	Theodoricus	12
fpunt	6	thiriaca, driackel,	
ftabwurtz	11	triackers, triax	1, 2, 3, 6, 9
ftamm, ftamű	11	Thuris	12
ftain, ftain, fteyn	3, 4, 5, 11, 12	tifch	3, 4, 12
ftainbrech	11	tod, todes, tods	5
ftengel	1, 3, 11	Tormentil	9
ftetten	3	Track	9
ftirn	3	tractat, tractats,	
ftorax	11	tractatz	9, 12
ft raff	1	trűher	5
ft raffung	12	Tranck	1, 3, 4
ft rauchen	3	Trauben	6
ftuben	9	Traurikeyt	10
ftuck, ftucken,		Treűblein	11
ftűcklen	9, 10, 11, 12	Trien	4
ftűll, ftűl	3, 4, 9, 10	tropfen, tropffen,	
ftűlgang	11, 12	trűpflin, trűpflingen	7, 9, 11
ftűlgeng	11, 12	troft	5
ftymű	5	trűbe	3
ftubftantz	12	trűß	4
ftubtil	6	Trunck	1, 3
ftucco	3	Trunckenheytt	3
		tűch, tűcher, tűchern,	
		tűchlin, tűchlin	1, 3, 4, 6, 10, 11, 12

turbit	11	Wal	1
überflüßigkeit	3	Warhejt	5
übung	1, 5, 9	wasser, wafr, waffer,	1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10,
underfcheid,		waffers, waffern	11, 12
vnderfcheid,		wafferfucht	3, 4, 11
vnderfcheyd	3, 12	weetag, weetagen,	
vaden	12	weetagē	3, 4, 11
Varb	3, 11	Weg	12
vaß, vafz	3, 6	Wegrich	12
veichtigkeit,		wegrichafft	11
veichtigkeiten	1	wegung, wegüg,	
veighbonen	11	wegunge	3
veigen	3	Wegwart	1
veind, veinden	5	wein, weĩ, weyn,	
venchel	1, 3	weine, weines, weins,	
venus	8	weĩs	1, 3, 4, 6, 9, 11, 12
verderbnuß	5	Weinber	3
vergicht	1	Weinreben	11
vergift	3	weirach, weirauch	3, 12
verlierung, verlierüg	12	Weißhejt	5
verrenckung	12	weifen, weyfen	5, 9
verruckung	12	welt, welte	5
verfchneidung	12	werck, wercken,	
verfen	12	werckē	5, 12
verferung	12	wermût, wõrmût	3, 6, 11
verftentnuß	5	wefen	1, 12
verftopffung	12	Wicken	11
verwundung	12	Widerbringung	12
verwunten, verwuntē	12	widerftand	9
veyel	1, 11	Wiechen	12
veyelöl, veyol	1, 3	Wilhelmus	11, 12
Vich	9	willē	5
vieber	11	Wiltwachs	12
vierteyl	3	Wind	3, 6
Vihes	3	winter, winter	3, 4, 12
vinfter	10	wirckung, wircküg,	
viribus	11	würckung	9, 12
vifch	1, 3	Wirme	4
vngentum, vngentü	12	wiffen	5
vnkeüfcheit	11	wolgefchmack	6
vnluft	3	wolluft	5
vnwillung	6	wund, wüd, wüden,	
vorcht	1, 5	wundē, wunden	3, 11, 12
vrfach, vrfachen	1, 6, 9, 11, 12	Wundarzt	12
waiczen	6	Wunt	12
wainen	5	wuntpflafter	12
		wurcz, wurczen	1, 5, 6

wúrm, wyrme,		Zeitigkeit	6
wýrme	1, 3, 4, 5, 11, 12	zeitlofen	11
wurtz, wurtzen	3, 9, 11, 12	zeme, zemen	11
wurtzel, wurzel,		zeychen, zaychen,	
wurtzeln	3, 11, 12	zeÿchen	3, 4, 9, 12
Year	9	zeyt, zeÿt, zeytē,	
ÿmber	6	zeÿten, zeytten	3, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12
ÿngber	4	Ziehung	12
yngwer	11	zirckel, zürckel,	
yfaias, ÿfaias	5	zÿrckel	3, 4, 11
yfop	11	Zitwar	3
zân, zânen, zeen	3, 11	Zuckarum	3
zaichē	6	zucker, zuckers	1, 3, 6, 11
Zâm	11	Zûfal	12
zanfleyſch	3	zung, zungen, zungē	1, 3
zangē	12	Zweyfel	9, 11
zapffen	11	Zweyfel	11
zeichen, zeichē	12	zwibeln, zwybeln	11
zeit, zeitē	1, 5	Zytwan	11

The following is a complete list of the most frequent nouns in *GeMedIC*, 2299 tokens, arranged by the text's key number and then alphabetically.

Table 94: Complete keyword list arranged by text number

Word token	Key #				
afforifmo	1	effen	1	haupt	1
agrefſt	1	eys	1	hauptes	1
angeficht	1	fleiſch	1	haupts	1
ariftotiles	1	fleiſz	1	heidelber	1
auerrois	1	frawē	1	Hicz	1
augē	1	frucht	1	hicze	1
auicēna	1	galienus	1	Hirß	1
auicenna	1	gemût	1	holcz	1
autems	1	gerftē	1	hunig	1
Bad	1	gerften	1	hûft	1
bonplie	1	gefchicklichei		hûften	1
canonis	1	t	1	Iar	1
cōplexion	1	gefuntheit	1	iucken	1
erczney	1	glencz	1	Kin	1
essen	1	glider	1	Kind	1
		harn	1		

kinde	1	Platern	1	fun	1
kindē	1	plūt	1	fund	1
kinden	1	plūmen	1	teil	1
kinds	1	plūt	1	tempff	1
kint	1	pruft	1	tranck	1
kōrner	1	prúft	1	triackers	1
kost	1	pticl	1	trunck	1
koft	1	puluer	1	tūch	1
kosten	1	quinty	1	tūchlin	1
kräckheit	1	quīty	1	übung	1
kranckheit	1	rafis	1	veicht	1
kranckheiten	1	rat	1	veichtigkeit	1
kunft	1	rat	1	veichtigkeiten	1
lattuch	1	raud	1	venchel	1
lattuchen	1	rauden	1	vergicht	1
latweg	1	rofen	1	veyel	1
latwerge	1	rucken	1	veyelöl	1
Libro	1	rūr	1	vifch	1
Lot	1	stunde	1	vorcht	1
māglin	1	fāgam	1	vrfach	1
Mandel	1	fāgammen	1	vrfachen	1
margarand	1	faffran	1	wal	1
maftix	1	falb	1	wasser	1
mafz	1	falben	1	waffer	1
mafzgang	1	falcz	1	waffers	1
meifter	1	faugen	1	wee	1
Milch	1	faum	1	wegwart	1
Milche	1	fchlaff	1	wein	1
Mirra	1	fchmerczen	1	wefen	1
morgē	1	fchweiß	1	wurcz	1
morgen	1	feckly	1	wúrm	1
Müter	1	fee	1	wyrme	1
Nabel	1	fegam	1	ypocras	1
naßlöcher	1	fegammē	1	zeitē	1
Necz	1	fegammen	1	zucker	1
Neriß	1	felcz	1	zuckers	1
Neryß	1	fimplex	1	zungē	1
niechter	1	firup	1	ellig	2
notturfft	1	fpeichel	1	flúch	2
öl	1	fpeiß	1	massen	2
öpfel	1	fpeifen	1	mayfter	2
Oren	1	fpeifz	1	meyfter	2
papelen	1	ftengel	1	mūt	2
pflafter	1	ft raff	1	thiriaca	2
pflafters	1	ftund	1	weyn	2

abents	3	effig	3	haubtader	3
ader	3	efule	3	haubtes	3
aderlassen	3	Eys	3	haubts	3
Adern	3	fenichel	3	haußwurtz	3
almanfor	3	feúcht	3	haut	3
Aloe	3	feúchte	3	heimifch	3
Alrawn	3	feúctikeyt	3	herbft	3
Anes	3	feúr	3	hefchen	3
Antlitz	3	flegma	3	heymifch	3
Antlútz	3	fleifch	3	hiren	3
apofthen	3	fleyfch	3	hirn	3
Arbeyt	3	flus	3	hirß	3
Art	3	frawe	3	hitz	3
Atem	3	frawë	3	hitze	3
auerrois	3	frúcht	3	hõnig	3
augẽ	3	fúß	3	hõnigs	3
Augen	3	fúßen	3	hũner	3
auicẽna	3	galienus	3	hũn	3
auicenna	3	gamillen	3	hundes	3
auffetzigkeyt	3	gedãrm	3	hũften	3
Ayer	3	gelid	3	ingwer	3
Bad	3	gelider	3	ippocras	3
balauftie	3	gelfucht	3	iunge	3
Bauch	3	geluft	3	iungen	3
Bech	3	gerften	3	iunges	3
Bũch	3	gefchmack	3	kelen	3
Colera	3	gefchwer	3	kelte	3
Coleram	3	gefchwere	3	kes	3
czwahren	3	geficht	3	kicher	3
Darm	3	gestalt	3	kichern	3
darmgicht	3	gefunttheyt	3	kind	3
Dewung	3	getranck	3	knoblauch	3
dingẽ	3	gewonheytt	3	kõll	3
driackel	3	gicht	3	korn	3
durft	3	glas	3	koft	3
dúrft	3	hand	3	krafft	3
Dyaltea	3	harn	3	kraft	3
dyamargariton	3	harñ	3	kramppf	3
electuarien	3	harnn	3	kranckheytt	3
elementen	3	harnns	3	kraut	3
Enckel	3	harñs	3	krautes	3
Ertzney	3	harnfteyn	3	krauts	3
Ertzney	3	harnwaffer	3	krautz	3
effens	3	hafen	3	krawt	3
effich	3	haubt	3	krefftt	3

kreúter	3	Múter	3	plettern	3
kreútern	3	Myñ	3	plúm	3
kúmel	3	Myñe	3	plúmẽ	3
kunſt	3	nāgelin	3	plúmen	3
Kúrbis	3	nardi	3	plút	3
Latein	3	narung	3	plúts	3
Leber	3	nas	3	podẽ	3
Lebern	3	nafen	3	poley	3
leben	3	naflócher	3	pon	3
Leffel	3	natur	3	ponen	3
Leib	3	neffel	3	populion	3
Leibe	3	neffeln	3	pradem	3
Leibes	3	nieren	3	pruft	3
Leibs	3	núchter	3	prúft	3
Leút	3	núchtern	3	puls	3
leútẽ	3	nuß	3	puluer	3
Leúten	3	nútz	3	puluers	3
löffel	3	nútze	3	puter	3
Lot	3	ól	3	putern	3
Lufft	3	óll	3	puttern	3
Lungen	3	öpffel	3	quinteĩ	3
luft	3	orẽ	3	quintein	3
magẽ	3	oren	3	rafis	3
Magen	3	oximel	3	rauch	3
Mager	3	pad	3	rauten	3
Magern	3	pauch	3	regenwaffer	3
Malten	3	pfeffer	3	rettich	3
mandelmilch	3	pfeil	3	reyß	3
manigerley	3	pflaſter	3	rinden	3
maffen	3	pfund	3	rofaceum	3
mafticis	3	pfunden	3	rofen	3
maftick	3	pibergeyl	3	rofenól	3
mayfter	3	pier	3	rofenwaffer	3
mẽfch	3	pieffen	3	rofenwaffers	3
mẽfchen	3	pillule	3	rúben	3
meyfter	3	pillulen	3	rúe	3
Milch	3	piren	3	rúr	3
Miltz	3	platearius	3	fach	3
Mintzen	3	plater	3	fachen	3
Monet	3	platern	3	faffran	3
morgens	3	platter	3	fafft	3
morgẽs	3	plattern	3	fafftes	3
Múd	3	pleen	3	faft	3
Mund	3	pleter	3	fafts	3
Mút	3	pletter	3	falb	3

falbe	3	ftirn	3	wegunge	3
falben	3	ftrauchē	3	weĩ	3
fallen	3	ftůl	3	wein	3
faltz	3	ftund	3	weinber	3
faltzes	3	fucco	3	weins	3
faluy	3	fucht	3	weirach	3
faluey	3	fuchten	3	weirauch	3
fame	3	fůchten	3	wermt	3
famē	3	fummer	3	wind	3
famen	3	funnen	3	winter	3
land	3	fyn	3	wirfer	3
fchaden	3	fynn	3	wolckenuar	3
fchier	3	fyropel	3	wůden	3
fchlaf	3	teůtsch	3	wundē	3
fchlaff	3	teyl	3	wunden	3
fchlangen	3	tifch	3	wůrm	3
fchmack	3	tranck	3	wurtz	3
fchmaltz	3	trůbe	3	wurtzel	3
fchmertzen	3	trunck	3	wurtzen	3
fchweines	3	trunckenheyd	3	zăn	3
fchweys	3	tůch	3	zănēn	3
fleich	3	ůberflůffigkey		zanfleyfch	3
fseiten	3	t	3	zeychen	3
fseitten	3	varb	3	zeyt	3
feminis	3	vaß	3	zirckel	3
fenff	3	veigen	3	zitwar	3
ficht	3	venchel	3	zuckarum	3
fiech	3	vergift	3	zucker	3
fiechē	3	veyelůl	3	zuckers	3
fiechen	3	veyol	3	zung	3
fiechtag	3	vierteyl	3	zungē	3
fiechtagen	3	vihes	3	zungen	3
fiechtůb	3	vinger	3	ader	4
fiechtůb	3	vingern	3	aderlaffē	4
fiechtumb	3	viſch	3	aderlaffen	4
fiedē	3	vnderſcheyd	3	aderlaffens	4
fpeck	3	vnderftunden	3	adern	4
fpeiß	3	vnluft	3	arczney	4
fperma	3	waffern	3	almanfor	4
fpeychel	3	wafferrucht	3	anfich	4
fputwůrm	3	wafferruar	3	antlicz	4
ſtein	3	wee	3	antlucz	4
ſtengel	3	weetag	3	apoplexia	4
ſtetten	3	wegůg	3	arbeýt	4
ſteyn	3	wegung	3	arczeneý	4

arczneÿ	4	gefchwer	4	materi	4
ariftotiles	4	gefchwere	4	maÿen	4
arweÿt	4	gefchwulft	4	median	4
atem	4	gestalt	4	meifter	4
augẽ	4	gefundheit	4	melancolicus	4
auicẽna	4	gefundheitÿt	4	merczen	4
aÿr	4	getranck	4	meÿfter	4
bad	4	harn	4	milch	4
bade	4	harns	4	milt	4
boden	4	haubt	4	monat	4
bũch	4	haubtes	4	monaten	4
colera	4	hawt	4	monatt	4
colericus	4	herbft	4	moft	4
complex	4	hercz	4	mund	4
dãwung	4	herczen	4	nafen	4
darm	4	hicz	4	nataur	4
dingẽ	4	hiren	4	natur	4
dũnft	4	hõnig	4	natur	4
durft	4	hũner	4	nebel	4
ee	4	hÿcz	4	niechter	4
element	4	hÿren	4	not	4
elemẽten	4	hÿrn	4	nücz	4
ennd	4	item	4	pad	4
erczneÿ	4	kelen	4	pades	4
erdẽ	4	keltin	4	pain	4
effẽ	4	kõrnlin	4	peftilencz	4
effen	4	koft	4	pfeffer	4
effich	4	kranckheÿt	4	plafen	4
feuchtigkeit	4	leber	4	plater	4
feuchtikeit	4	lebern	4	platern	4
fewer	4	leibe	4	plũcz	4
fewr	4	leichnam	4	plũt	4
fieber	4	lere	4	plũtes	4
flegmaticus	4	leÿb	4	plũts	4
fleifch	4	leÿchnã	4	plũtt	4
fleÿfch	4	leÿchnam	4	poley	4
frõrer	4	lõcher	4	prechen	4
frũcht	4	lufft	4	pruft	4
fũß	4	luft	4	puls	4
fũffen	4	lufts	4	quintin	4
gãch	4	lungen	4	rofen	4
galienus	4	luft	4	rũr	4
gelider	4	magen	4	stund	4
gelÿder	4	magens	4	sũmer	4
gefchmack	4	massen	4	fach	4

faffran	4	Wein	4	ere	5
famen	4	weins	4	efel	5
fand	4	winter	4	effen	5
fant	4	wintter	4	ewigkeýt	5
fchad	4	wirme	4	feür	5
fchaden	4	wýrme	4	fewür	5
fchaum	4	ýngber	4	fleiß	5
fchier	4	zeychen	4	fleyfch	5
fchlaff	4	Zeyt	4	freüd	5
fchlauff	4	zeyten	4	freüde	5
fchweýß	4	zeyten	4	freüden	5
feýten	4	zyrckel	4	freünd	5
fiech	4	altuatter	5	frewd	5
fiechthum	4	angeficht	5	frücht	5
fiechthumb	4	angft	5	fürften	5
fiechtum	4	antlucz	5	gedächtnuß	5
fiechtumb	4	arbeýt	5	genad	5
fpeis	4	armút	5	gerechtigkeýt	5
fpeiß	4	augẽ	5	gericht	5
fpeiß	4	auguftin	5	gerichte	5
fpeife	4	auguftinus	5	gerichtes	5
fpeýs	4	bapft	5	gefchriff	5
fpeýß	4	Barmherczigk		geficht	5
fpeýfe	4	eýt	5	geýft	5
ftein	4	begirlicheýt	5	glori	5
ftúl	4	bernhart	5	gotes	5
fucht	4	boßheýt	5	gregorius	5
fuchtt	4	bûch	5	hercz	5
fummer	4	bûchlin	5	herczen	5
fünd	4	crifoftimus	5	herr	5
fýech	4	crifte	5	heýligẽ	5
fýechen	4	crifti	5	heýls	5
fýechtum	4	criftum	5	hoffart	5
Teýl	4	criftus	5	hýmel	5
tifch	4	czeit	5	iob	5
tranck	4	dauid	5	jherufalem	5
Trien	4	dienft	5	jhefu	5
trûß	4	ding	5	jhefus	5
Tûch	4	dingẽ	5	johannes	5
waffer	4	eitelkeýt	5	jugent	5
waffers	4	end	5	künig	5
wafferfucht	4	englen	5	kunft	5
Wee	4	ennde	5	lãmlin	5
weetagẽ	4	erbãrmde	5	lebẽ	5
weetagen	4	erde	5	leben	5

lebens	5	filber	5	âfchen	6
lebēs	5	fpeiβ	5	alant	6
leib	5	ftein	5	almanfor	6
leidē	5	fsterbenden	5	atem	6
leiden	5	ftund	5	augē	6
lerer	5	ftÿm̃	5	bereÿtung	6
luft	5	fun	5	bier	6
luftigkeÿt	5	fund	5	blech	6
luftlichkeÿt	5	fünd	5	bleter	6
marter	5	fünde	5	blûmen	6
meÿfter	5	fündē	5	blût	6
miffetat	5	fünden	5	borrago	6
nücz	5	tåg	5	colera	6
pein	5	Tod	5	cōplexion	6
plût	5	todes	5	endē	6
prelaten	5	Tods	5	ercznei	6
priefter	5	träher	5	eßich	6
prophet	5	troft	5	ellich	6
prûder	5	übung	5	eÿgēfchafft	6
rechnûg	5	veind	5	faift	6
rechnung	5	veinden	5	farb	6
reichtumb	5	verderbnuß	5	feüchtigkeÿt	6
richter	5	verftentnuß	5	feür	6
richters	5	volpracht	5	fûder	6
sanctus	5	vorcht	5	gebrauch	6
fach	5	wainen	5	gelfucht	6
facrament	5	warheÿt	5	gemût	6
fâligkeÿt	5	wafir	5	gerecht	6
fancus	5	waffer	5	gefchirr	6
fant	5	wee	5	gefchmack	6
fchad	5	weißheÿt	5	gefchmacks	6
fchaden	5	weifen	5	geficht	6
fchâcz	5	welt	5	gefalt	6
fchand	5	welte	5	gefüntheit	6
fchat	5	werck	5	gefüntheÿt	6
fchatt	5	werckē	5	gewircz	6
fchein	5	wercken	5	gewürcz	6
fcheÿden	5	willē	5	glid	6
fchmercz	5	wiffen	5	hafen	6
fchmerczē	5	wolluft	5	harn	6
fchmerczen	5	wurczen	5	heffen	6
fchöpffer	5	würm	5	henckē	6
fchuld	5	yfaias	5	hencken	6
fefe	5	ÿfaias	5	herbft	6
felen	5	Zeit	5	hicz	6

hönig	6	fach	6	zaichē	6
holcz	6	fachen	6	zeitigkeit	6
hopffen	6	fack	6	zucker	6
hülſen	6	fäcklin	6	adern	7
hũſten	6	fafft	6	ballam	7
itē	6	famē	6	balfams	7
item	6	famen	6	feuchte	7
kelte	6	fchadē	6	geplūt	7
kessel	6	fchafft	6	gefchmack	7
kinden	6	fchaim	6	gewand	7
kluppen	6	fchmerczen	6	glidern	7
körner	6	ſele	6	haubt	7
kopf	6	ſicht	6	itē	7
krafft	6	ſiechtagē	6	item	7
kraut	6	ſiedē	6	koft	7
kreüter	6	ſpecerei	6	kranckheýt	7
latein	6	ſpeiß	6	latein	7
leber	6	ſpeifen	6	leib	7
leinin	6	ſpunt	6	lufft	7
leinis	6	ſubtil	6	mager	7
lot	6	ſucht	6	marſilia	7
lungē	6	ſüchten	6	öl	7
magē	6	ſunnē	6	öle	7
materi	6	ſynn	6	öls	7
melancolei	6	Teyl	6	oleū	7
meýfter	6	trauben	6	paraliſim	7
milch	6	triackers	6	plūt	7
milcz	6	tũch	6	ſal	7
Mon	6	vaß	6	ſalb	7
moft	6	vafz	6	ſalbe	7
moftes	6	vnwillung	6	ſalbē	7
müter	6	vrfach	6	ſalben	7
nāgelin	6	waiczen	6	fchaden	7
natur	6	waffer	6	fchlaff	7
nierē	6	weī	6	ſpica	7
nieren	6	wein	6	teütſch	7
Nücz	6	weines	6	tropfen	7
ochſenzungē	6	weins	6	tropffen	7
pfund	6	weīs	6	wee	7
plāung	6	wermt	6	angeſicht	8
rinden	6	wind	6	capitel	8
rofen	6	wolgefchmack	6	draconis	8
roſmarin	6	wurcz	6	eclýps	8
ruffus	6	wurzen	6	eingang	8
Rür	6	ýmber	6	einfluß	8

einfluß	8	auicēna	9	item	9
ertrich	8	auicenna	9	iungen	9
figur	8	berago	9	krafft	9
figurē	8	Boli	9	laft	9
gelicht	8	Bûch	9	latwery	9
gestirn	8	Citri	9	lerer	9
geltürn	8	confect	9	leüt	9
grad	8	dampff	9	leyb	9
hauß	8	durchgang	9	ligni	9
haufz	8	dypten	9	lind	9
jar	8	endiue	9	lott	9
jares	8	endrung	9	lufft	9
kranckait	8	erbfen	9	luffts	9
künft	8	erdtreich	9	margram	9
lauff	8	effen	9	meyfter	9
mars	8	ellig	9	morgen	9
maÿfter	8	feücht	9	mynften	9
merczen	8	Feüle	9	natur	9
miltern	8	feygen	9	numero	9
minutē	8	fieber	9	nuß	9
mittag	8	fleyß	9	paum	9
mon	8	fleyfch	9	peftilentz	9
mons	8	fürficht	9	pflafter	9
opoficzen	8	fürficht	9	pillelen	9
planetē	8	gächling	9	pilleñ	9
regē	8	galienus	9	plût	9
regierer	8	gauffer	9	plûts	9
fatturnus	8	gelid	9	prechen	9
faternus	8	gemüt	9	preft	9
ftund	8	gerften	9	preften	9
fün	8	gefchrifft	9	quintlin	9
funnē	8	gefuntheyt	9	raß	9
fünñē	8	gewonheytt	9	rautten	9
venus	8	giff	9	regiment	9
acetofí	9	giffen	9	reynigung	9
agarico	9	glût	9	rofarü	9
aloes	9	graufen	9	rofen	9
antwort	9	harn	9	faffran	9
Aqua	9	hendlin	9	fafft	9
Arm	9	hennen	9	fchad	9
Art	9	herbft	9	fchaden	9
artzney	9	hertz	9	fchlauff	9
arzney	9	hörbft	9	fchmaltz	9
augfpurg	9	hunger	9	fel	9
auicē	9	itē	9	feytten	9

fiechtagen	9	hefamme	10	alraun	11
forg	9	hendlin	10	ambra	11
fpeiß	9	hūnlins	10	andron	11
fpeyß	9	Hüff	10	äniß	11
ftuben	9	hüfftlin	10	antlütz	11
ftuck	9	Item	10	apffel	11
ftül	9	kindlin	10	apoftemen	11
ftund	9	kindtpedterin	10	apotecken	11
fumer	9	kintpedterin	10	arabia	11
funn	9	körner	10	arabice	11
t Eyl	9	kranckheit	10	arabicū	11
teyls	9	lainen	10	arabicum	11
tormentill	9	müßlin	10	arbor	11
träck	9	müter	10	armoniacū	11
tractat	9	nabels	10	armoniacum	11
triax	9	nafen	10	arfenicum	11
tröpflin	9	nießstupp	10	afa	11
übung	9	öle	10	attem	11
vel	9	pfeffer	10	attich	11
vich	9	pürdlin	10	augē	11
vrfach	9	fach	10	augen	11
waffer	9	faffran	10	auī	11
weyfen	9	fafft	10	auicēna	11
widerftand	9	falben	10	auicenna	11
wircküg	9	fchad	10	auffetzigkeit	11
wurtz	9	fchier	10	auffetzigkeyt	11
Year	9	fchmalcz	10	ballam	11
zaychen	9	feyten	10	bañlien	11
zeychen	9	ftuck	10	bauch	11
zeytten	9	ftüll	10	bauche	11
zweyfel	9	fuppen	10	baum	11
anfich	10	traurikeyt	10	baumñ	11
arbais	10	tüch	10	baumbs	11
Atem	10	tüchern	10	baume	11
Bain	10	tüchlin	10	baumen	11
bauch	10	vinfter	10	baumes	11
büchlin	10	waffer	10	baumöl	11
erczney	10	zeyt	10	baumñöl	11
effen	10	zeyten	10	baumñöle	11
Fluß	10	aaron	11	bdelliū	11
fuß	10	aggregatoris	11	bellirici	11
gepurd	10	alaun	11	beltopffung	11
gepurt	10	albertus	11	bilfen	11
gerften	10	aloe	11	blafen	11
haubt	10	aloes	11	blatern	11

blattern	11	doften	11	fleck	11
bleta	11	durft	11	flegma	11
bleter	11	dyascorides	11	fleifch	11
bletter	11	dyasforides	11	fleyfch	11
blettern	11	Dyll	11	frucht	11
bley	11	edera	11	frücht	11
bleych	11	emblici	11	füß	11
blûmẽ	11	End	11	galbanũ	11
blûmen	11	Ende	11	galgan	11
blût	11	enden	11	galie	11
boberellen	11	epilentia	11	galienus	11
bõfes	11	epilenticis	11	galõppfel	11
boley	11	eppich	11	gamillen	11
brechẽ	11	erdrauch	11	gariofilata	11
bruft	11	erdtrich	11	geblût	11
bûch	11	ertzney	11	geblûte	11
bûche	11	ertzneyen	11	geelfucht	11
butter	11	eßfig	11	geleychen	11
byber	11	effen	11	gelider	11
byngelkraut	11	effig	11	gelidern	11
byfum	11	efula	11	geluft	11
ca	11	euforbium	11	gelyd	11
calculofis	11	eybifch	11	gelyde	11
cantarides	11	eyfen	11	gelyder	11
capi	11	fantafey	11	gelydern	11
capitel	11	Farb	11	genciana	11
capitulo	11	farbe	11	geplût	11
callia	11	farmaciarũ	11	gerauch	11
calliafiftula	11	farmaciarum	11	gerftẽ	11
cauda	11	febres	11	gerften	11
celtica	11	fenchel	11	gefchicht	11
cerui	11	fenchelfamen	11	gefchwer	11
coleram	11	fetida	11	gefchwere	11
colica	11	feüchtigkeit	11	gefchwerẽ	11
colliget	11	feüchtigkeyt	11	gefchweren	11
consolida	11	feüchtüg	11	gefchwulft	11
corallen	11	feüchtung	11	geficht	11
cordis	11	feüchtunge	11	gefalt	11
Därm	11	feüer	11	gefunden	11
daucus	11	feür	11	grad	11
Dia	11	feygen	11	grade	11
diagridion	11	ficus	11	grades	11
diascorides	11	fieber	11	grads	11
diaforides	11	fifteln	11	granat	11
dorren	11	fiftula	11	grece	11

grinde	11	Klee	11	magē	11
gumi	11	knoblach	11	magen	11
gummy	11	kōle	11	magens	11
gūmy	11	kōrner	11	magfamen	11
habern	11	koft	11	maiorana	11
halb	11	koftē	11	mandel	11
handt	11	krafft	11	maftix	11
har	11	krafftē	11	materien	11
harm	11	krampff	11	matrix	11
harme	11	kranckeit	11	mayß	11
harmes	11	kranckheit	11	meel	11
harms	11	kranckheyt	11	meifter	11
hafelwurtz	11	kraut	11	melancoley	11
haubt	11	kraute	11	melde	11
haubte	11	krautes	11	mele	11
haubtes	11	krautz	11	menftruū	11
haubtwee	11	kreüter	11	menftruum	11
haut	11	kreüttern	11	menta	11
haute	11	kümel	11	mefue	11
herba	11	kümmel	11	meyfter	11
hertz	11	kütten	11	milch	11
hitz	11	Lapis	11	milich	11
hōnig	11	Lafie	11	miltz	11
holtz	11	latine	11	miltze	11
holwurtz	11	lattich	11	miltzes	11
honig	11	lauch	11	minor	11
honigwaffer	11	laudanū	11	mirabolani	11
hūften	11	leber	11	mirra	11
hyren	11	leberen	11	moyfes	11
Hyrß	11	lebern	11	mulfa	11
Hytz	11	leibe	11	mummia	11
hytze	11	lenden	11	mund	11
India	11	leporis	11	munde	11
inftans	11	leyb	11	muſcaten	11
inftäs	11	leybe	11	müter	11
iohānes	11	leybes	11	mütter	11
iohannes	11	liebftüchel	11	navel	11
ifa	11	lilien	11	naßen	11
ifaac	11	linfen	11	naßlöcher	11
itē	11	liß	11	naſen	11
Item	11	lot	11	naterwurtz	11
Jare	11	lott	11	natur	11
kalch	11	lungē	11	negelein	11
kelen	11	lungen	11	neßeln	11
keychen	11	luft	11	nieren	11

niefwurtz	11	portulaca	11	faltz	11
nuß	11	prechen	11	fame	11
nütz	11	prü	11	famē	11
nütze	11	prumen	11	famen	11
nyeren	11	pruft	11	famens	11
ochßen	11	ptifis	11	fandt	11
öl	11	puluer	11	fanickel	11
öle	11	puluers	11	fant	11
öpffel	11	queckfilber	11	fauerampffer	11
oren	11	quintin	11	fcamonea	11
pa	11	rafis	11	fchadē	11
para	11	ratten	11	fchaden	11
paragra	11	rättich	11	fchame	11
paragrapho	11	rauch	11	fchlaff	11
paritaria	11	rauche	11	fchlangen	11
paftoris	11	rauten	11	fchleym	11
pau	11	rautten	11	fchmaltz	11
pauch	11	regifter	11	fchmertzē	11
paulus	11	reubarbara	11	fchmertzen	11
payn	11	rinden	11	fchnopffen	11
pes	11	roßen	11	fchwebel	11
peftilentz	11	roßmarin	11	fchweren	11
peterfilien	11	rofen	11	fiech	11
pfeffer	11	rofenöl	11	fiechen	11
pflafter	11	rofenwaffer	11	fiechtagen	11
pfund	11	rofin	11	figillata	11
pillelen	11	rüben	11	fimpliciū	11
pillilen	11	sarcocolla	11	fimplicium	11
piper	11	scamonea	11	fropel	11
Pla	11	sera	11	fperma	11
plafen	11	serapio	11	fpeyen	11
Plate	11	simplicium	11	fptica	11
platearius	11	fach	11	ftabwurtz	11
platern	11	fachen	11	ftain	11
pleter	11	faffran	11	ftañ	11
pletern	11	fafft	11	ftamm	11
pletter	11	faffte	11	ftein	11
plettern	11	fafftes	11	fteinbrech	11
plinius	11	fafftz	11	ftengel	11
plūmen	11	faich	11	ftorax	11
Plūt	11	fal	11	ftuck	11
plūtgang	11	falb	11	ftucken	11
polipodiū	11	falbe	11	ftūlgang	11
poma	11	falbē	11	ftūlgeng	11
ponen	11	falben	11	ftund	11

fucht	11	Würm	11	atem	12
füßholtz	11	Würme	11	aug	12
summer	11	Wurtz	11	auicēna	12
funnē	11	wurtzel	11	auicenna	12
funnen	11	wurtzeln	11	auicenne	12
fyropel	11	wurzel	11	aufgang	12
tamarifcus	11	yngwer	11	balio	12
tampff	11	yfaac	11	balfam	12
taw	11	ylop	11	ballams	12
terpentin	11	Zäm	11	band	12
teütſchen	11	zapffen	11	bande	12
teyl	11	Zeen	11	bauch	12
thier	11	zeitlofen	11	bauchs	12
thyer	11	zeme	11	baumöl	12
Treüblein	11	zemen	11	bein	12
tröpflingen	11	Zeyt	11	beines	12
Tropffen	11	zeyten	11	beins	12
Tüch	11	zucker	11	befchirmung	12
Turbit	11	zürckel	11	bewegnuß	12
Varb	11	zûſatz	11	beyn	12
veigbonen	11	zweyfel	11	bindung	12
Vel	11	zwibeln	11	blaſen	12
Veyel	11	zwybeln	11	blat	12
Vieber	11	zytwan	11	blümen	12
Viribus	11	abbas	12	blüt	12
vnkeüſcheit	11	achfel	12	blüten	12
vrfach	11	achfeln	12	blütrunß	12
vrfachen	11	adern	12	blütrunfen	12
waffer	11	alaun	12	blütz	12
waffern	11	albucaſis	12	boli	12
waffers	11	aleopaticü	12	bonenmel	12
wafferfucht	11	angeficht	12	brechung	12
Wee	11	anthidotario	12	brotz	12
weetagē	11	antidotario	12	brüch	12
Weetagen	11	apoftē	12	brüchen	12
wegrichſafft	11	apoftem	12	bruft	12
Wein	11	apoftemē	12	büch	12
Weine	11	apoftemen	12	büchs	12
weinreben	11	arabici	12	büchfen	12
Wicken	11	arabicü	12	bülfterlen	12
wilhelmus	11	arabicum	12	bynden	12
wiffen	11	armeni	12	capi	12
wörmüt	11	arms	12	capitel	12
wundē	11	arteri	12	<i>Cirurgia</i>	12
Wunden	11	artzney	12	cirurgicus	12

complex	12	Form	12	hand	12
conglutinatiuũ	12	fűß	12	hantwirckung	12
confolida	12	Fűß	12	hartz	12
Cõplex	12	galbanũ	12	hafen	12
Cur	12	galieno	12	haubt	12
Curirung	12	galienus	12	haubtes	12
defenfiuũ	12	gamillen	12	haubts	12
defenfiuum	12	Gand	12	haut	12
Derm	12	Gang	12	heilung	12
Dotter	12	gangẽ	12	heinricus	12
Draconis	12	Gat	12	hend	12
Draganti	12	gebein	12	heylũg	12
Dragantũ	12	gebeins	12	heylung	12
dragantum	12	gebeyn	12	hirn	12
dyafragma	12	geblůt	12	hirns	12
Eirklar	12	geblůt	12	hirnschal	12
eirfchalen	12	geblůtz	12	hirnschalen	12
Eirweiß	12	gebürt	12	hirnschedels	12
Eiter	12	geeders	12	hitz	12
Eitter	12	geleichẽ	12	holtz	12
Eitters	12	Gelid	12	honig	12
elenbogẽ	12	gelider	12	hũnig	12
elenbogen	12	gelidern	12	hũften	12
End	12	geplůt	12	instrument	12
õl	12	gerften	12	instrumentẽ	12
õl	12	gerftenmel	12	instrumenten	12
Ertzney	12	geschichte	12	instrumẽt	12
effen	12	geficht	12	itẽ	12
effig	12	gestalt	12	item	12
Eyer	12	gewonheytt	12	kalck	12
Eym	12	gewunt	12	keffel	12
eyfen	12	glid	12	kinbacken	12
Eyter	12	glider	12	klůtz	12
Farina	12	glidern	12	klotz	12
Farine	12	glides	12	knie	12
Fenũ	12	glids	12	knoden	12
Fenum	12	grad	12	knũ	12
feũchtigkeit	12	granat	12	kochung	12
feũchtikeit	12	grat	12	kõrner	12
feũchtikeytt	12	grecũ	12	krampff	12
Feũer	12	grecum	12	kraut	12
Feũr	12	guido	12	kunfft	12
Finger	12	gumi	12	kur	12
Fleiß	12	gummi	12	kyn	12
fleifch	12	hali	12	lanckfrancus	12

langkfrancus	12	Nerui	12	rofhonig	12
lafter	12	Notturfft	12	roföl	12
leder	12	Nucha	12	Rû	12
Leinen	12	Nütz	12	ruck	12
Lemüg	12	öl	12	rucken	12
Lere	12	öle	12	runß	12
Leynen	12	Oleü	12	runfen	12
Loch	12	oleum	12	sanguis	12
löcher	12	olibanü	12	sarcocolle	12
Lot	12	olibanum	12	fach	12
Lungen	12	ordei	12	fachen	12
Machung	12	ordnüg	12	faffran	12
magē	12	Oren	12	fafft	12
Magens	12	papuleon	12	falb	12
Maioris	12	Pfeil	12	falben	12
Mal	12	pflaster	12	faltz	12
Maß	12	pflasters	12	famē	12
maffen	12	pfund	12	famen	12
mafticis	12	phificus	12	fanguis	12
maftix	12	pruch	12	fcd' m	12
Mater	12	pflaster	12	fchad	12
Materi	12	pülfterlin	12	fchadē	12
Meinüg	12	puluer	12	fchaden	12
meiffel	12	quintlen	12	fchal	12
meifter	12	quintlin	12	fchalen	12
Mel	12	Rafis	12	fchand	12
menfch	12	rafis	12	fcheid	12
menfchen	12	recept	12	fcherer	12
mefler	12	regel	12	fchiennē	12
mefue	12	regiment	12	fchinnē	12
meyffel	12	reglen	12	fchlahaen	12
meyffelen	12	reinigung	12	fchmaltz	12
meyfter	12	ripp	12	fchmertz	12
meyftern	12	rippen	12	fchmertzē	12
Mirach	12	riß	12	fchmertzen	12
Mirre	12	rör	12	fchmerzen	12
Modus	12	rören	12	fchnit	12
Mumie	12	rörlen	12	fchrepff	12
Mund	12	rörlin	12	fchrepffen	12
mundificatiuü	12	rogerius	12	fchultern	12
Müter	12	ror	12	fchwert	12
Nadel	12	roß	12	feiten	12
Naß	12	rofarü	12	feitten	12
nafen	12	rofarum	12	feyten	12
Nat	12	rofen	12	fiech	12

fiechē	12	Tractat	12	weirach	12
fiechen	12	Tractats	12	werck	12
figillata	12	Tractatz	12	wefen	12
fin	12	Tûch	12	Widerbringun	
fincopis	12	Tûcher	12	g	12
fleifch	12	Tûchlin	12	wiechen	12
fluß	12	underfcheid	12	wilhelmus	12
fpalmus	12	Vaden	12	wiltwachs	12
speiß	12	Verlierüg	12	wintter	12
spitz	12	verlierung	12	wirckung	12
stein	12	verrenckung	12	wüd	12
straffung	12	verruckung	12	wüden	12
stuck	12	verfchneidung	12	wund	12
stucken	12	verfen	12	wundarzt	12
stücklen	12	verferten	12	wundē	12
stûlgang	12	verferung	12	wunden	12
stûlgeng	12	verftopffung	12	Wunt	12
stund	12	verwundung	12	wuntpflaster	12
subftantz	12	verwuntē	12	würckung	12
funnen	12	verwunten	12	würft	12
fyn	12	vinger	12	Wurtz	12
fynn	12	vnderfcheid	12	Wurtzel	12
Tag	12	vnderfcheyd	12	Ypocras	12
tagē	12	vngentü	12	zangē	12
Tegen	12	vngentum	12	zeichē	12
Teil	12	vrfach	12	Zeichen	12
terapentis	12	waffer	12	Zeychen	12
Terbentin	12	waffers	12	Zeyt	12
Teyl	12	Wee	12	zeytē	12
theodoricus	12	Weg	12	Zeyten	12
Thuris	12	wegrich	12	Ziehung	12
tifch	12	Wein	12	Zûfal	12

9.3 OCR and text processing tutorial

The following tutorial is intended for an enthusiastic linguist with lay Linux and computer programming skills. Please consult the respective software GitHub and download pages for more in-depth information on how to implement the full functions of *XnConvert* (“XnConvert” 2013–2022), *Scan Tailor* (Artsimovich and Craun 2014), *OCROPUS* (Breuel 2007), *PoCoTo* (Vobl 2013) and *Bulk Rename* (TGRMN Software 2022). The following sections comprise a tutorial using the preprocessing, processing, and post-processing steps used when creating *GeMedIC*.

First, certain software is needed to convert images of text to the correct format, preprocess images for OCR, train and run the OCR models on images, and apply post recognition corrections. Download the following software using a Linux OS:²³⁶

XnConvert: <https://www.xnview.com/en/xnconvert/> (avail. for MacOS, Unix/Linux, & Windows)

Scan Tailor: <http://scantailor.org/downloads/> (avail. for GNU/Linux & Windows)

OCROPUS: <https://github.com/ocropus/ocropy> (avail. for Linux)

PoCoTo: <https://github.com/cisocrgroup/PoCoTo> (avail. for MacOS, Unix/Linux, & Windows)

Bulk Rename: <https://www.bulkrenameutility.co.uk/> (avail. for Windows)

9.3.1 Preprocessing

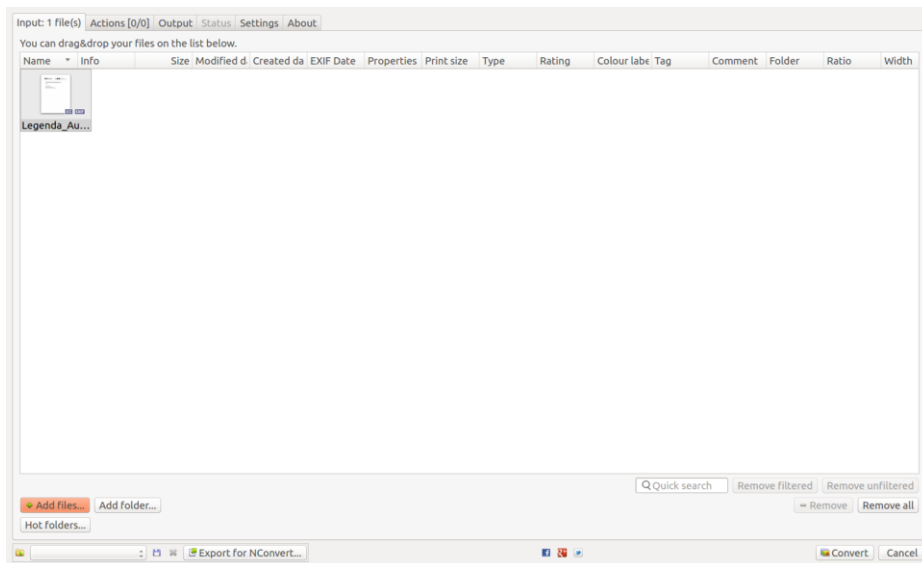
The following section explains how to preprocess the files before OCR model training using the open-source software *XnConvert* and *ScanTailor*.

XnConvert

After finding or creating images for which you would like to make an OCR model, you will need to begin preprocessing the files. Depending on the format of the images, you may need to convert files for them to be able to be read and edited in *Scan Tailor* (*ScanTailor* only supports TIF, TIFF, PNG, JPEG and JPG files). For *GeMedIC*, it was necessary to convert PDF to TIF files. There are multiple avenues one could take to accomplish this. As a novice Linux-user, it was important to me to have an interface on which to work and to limit my use of the command line. It was also important that the software could work in bulk, processing multiple files at once, and had the capacity to handle large files. Finally, as a graduate student on a budget, I appreciated a freeware option. *XnConvert* ticks all those boxes. The following is the process for converting PDF files into the TIF format using *XnConvert*.

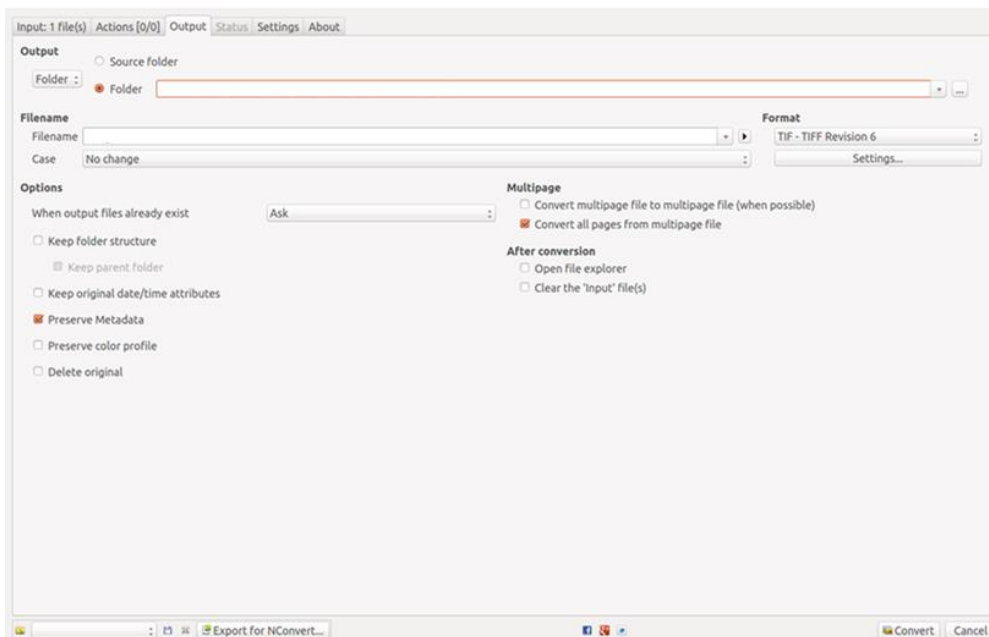
²³⁶ Because the OCR software *OCROPUS* can only be run on a Linux OS, it is helpful to use Linux for an entire project.

1. Drag the file(s) that you wish to convert into the space listed under the **Input** tab. Select the file(s).



(“XnConvert” 2013–2022)

2. Click on the **Output** tab at the top of the page. Select the preferred directory for the converted files, the desired format (in my case TIF-TIFF Revision 6), how the file is to be named under **Filename**, and then press **Convert**. (Tip: For the files to be ordered correctly in *OCROPUS* after administrating an OCR model, label your files starting with 0001. as the **Filename**. It is also helpful to name the output directory the same name as the text.)



(“XnConvert” 2013–2022)

Files are then converted into TIF-format and will appear in the output directory you designated. The next section explains the further preprocessing using *ScanTailor*.

B. *ScanTailor*

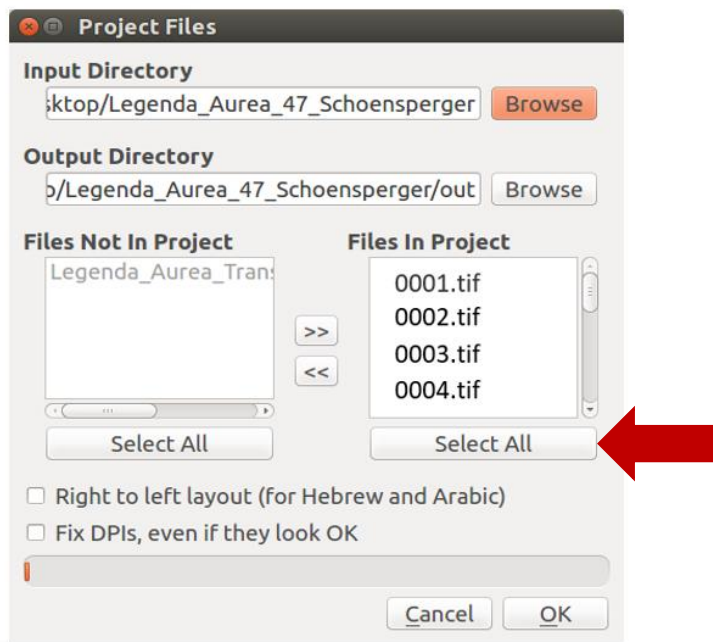
The converted files are now ready to edit and clean. Realigning skewed pages, removing pictures and initials, and binarizing the files are important preprocessing steps to take before training an OCR model. The open-source software *ScanTailor* has these capabilities and additionally has the function of applying changes to the image files in bulk—a useful, time-saving feature when working with lengthy texts. In the following I explain the basic functions of the software.

To begin, you need to create a new *ScanTailor* project. Open the software and click on **New Project** as shown below.



(Artsimovich and Craun 2014)

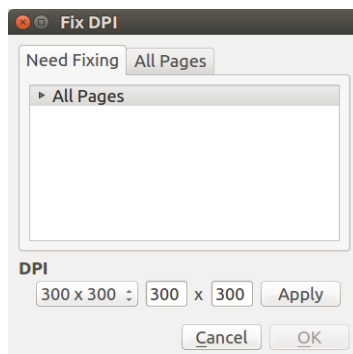
Then click **Browse** and enter the directory with the TIF-images just saved. Then click **Select All** (or select desired files individually) under **Files in Project** to edit all the *ScanTailor* readable files within the directory:



(Artsimovich and Craun 2014)

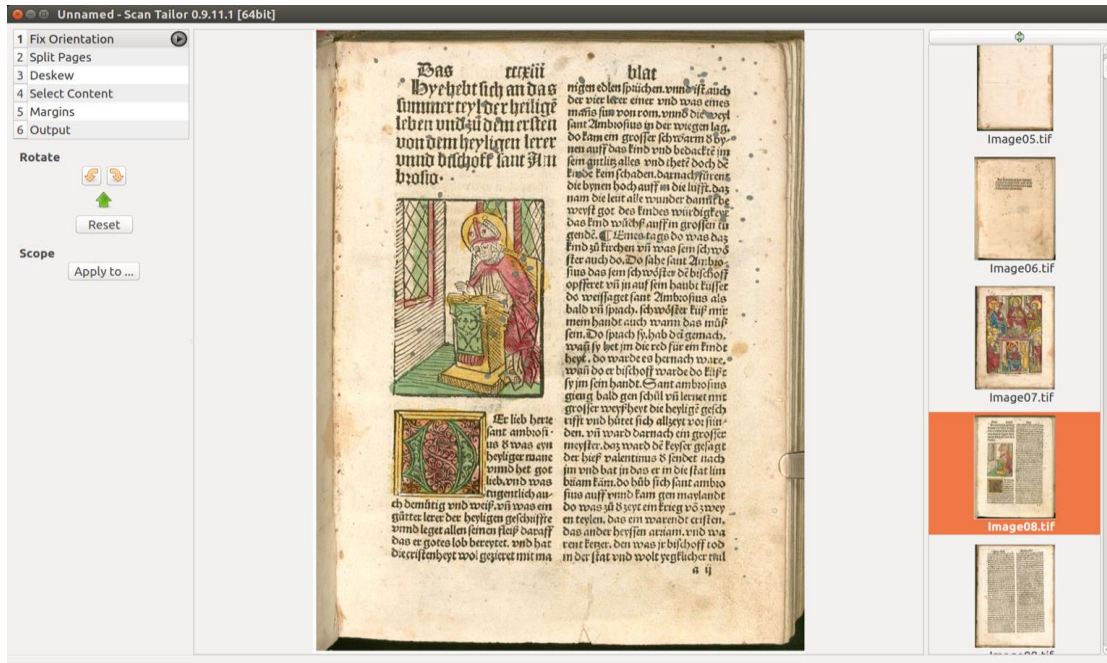
Then click **OK**.

A new box will appear. Under the **Need Fixing** tab click on **All Pages** and change the DPI to 300 x 300. Then click **Apply** and then **OK**.



(Artsimovich and Craun 2014)

The project will load. Files will appear in order in a scrollable section on the right-hand side of your screen. The workspace in the center of the screen is an enlarged image of whichever image you click on in the scroll bar.



(“Der Heiligen Leben” 1494: 6–10; Artsimovich and Craun 2014)

You are now ready to edit your images. On the left-hand side of the screen there are six options for editing the images:

1. Fix Orientation
2. Split Pages
3. Deskew
4. Select Content
5. Margins
6. Output

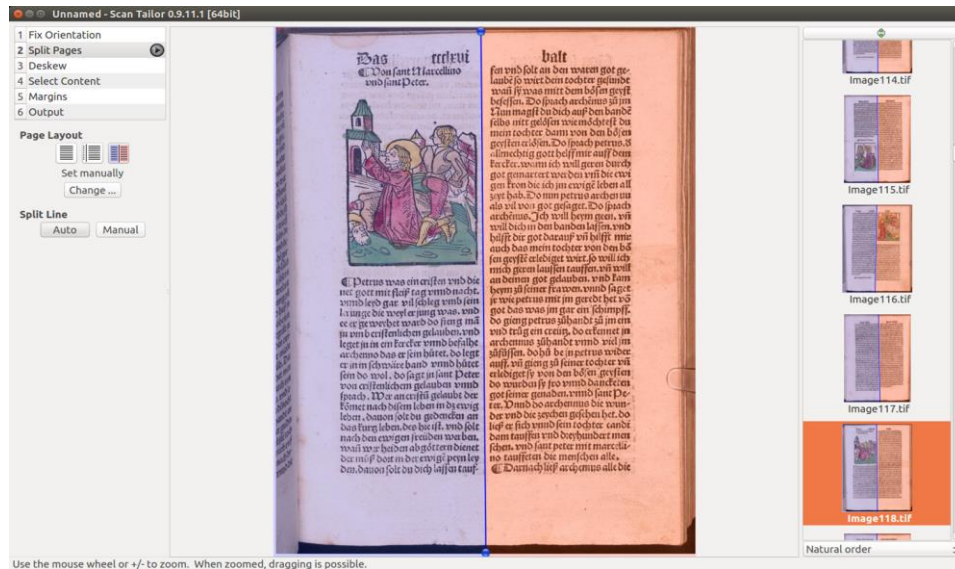
The following gives an overview of their functions:

1. Fix Orientation

Should images have an incorrect orientation, it can be corrected here. Click on the arrows under **Rotate** to adjust the image by 90 degrees. If you want to apply this same change to multiple pages within the document, these options are listed in the box marked **Scope** once you click on **Apply to ...** *Note: click the triangular play button next to the right of each option to carry out a change on multiple files*

2. Split Pages

The **Split Pages** feature was especially useful in the creation of *GeMedIC* since many incunabula had two columns of text on a page. Because *OCRopus* segments lines of text from one side of the page to the other indiscriminately, these pages need to be split before being segmented and *ScanTailor's* bulk batching feature expedites this necessary step.



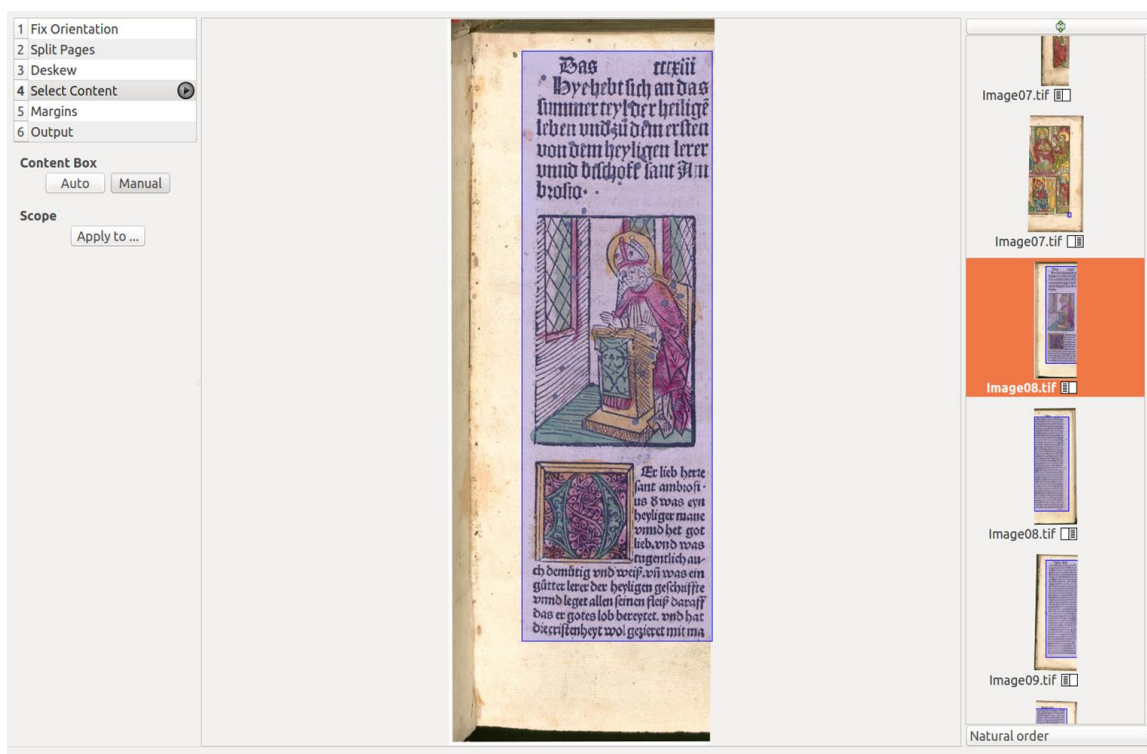
(Artsimovich and Craun 2014; “Der Heiligen Leben” 1494: 111–115)

3. Deskew

OCRopus has its own deskewing procedure before segmentation, but correcting obviously crooked images prior can preemptively reduce errors. To deskew the images, you must rotate the image. *ScanTailor* gives you the option to have the software adjust the image for you automatically (**Auto**) or manually (**Manual**) on the left-hand side of the screen. To apply the changes to multiple or all pages, click on **Apply To ...** and then the play button next to **Deskew**.

4. Select Content:

This Select Content function is useful when not all of the image on the page needs to be run through OCR. When prepping the files for *OCROPUS* it may be advantageous, for example, to omit images without text, headings, page numbers, or pictures that could lead to segmentation errors. Adjust the blue square to fit over the section you want to save. *ScanTailor* gives you the option having the software select the image for you automatically (**Auto**) or manually (**Manual**) on the left-hand side of the screen. To apply the changes to multiple or all pages, click on **Apply To ...** and then the play button next to **Select Content**.

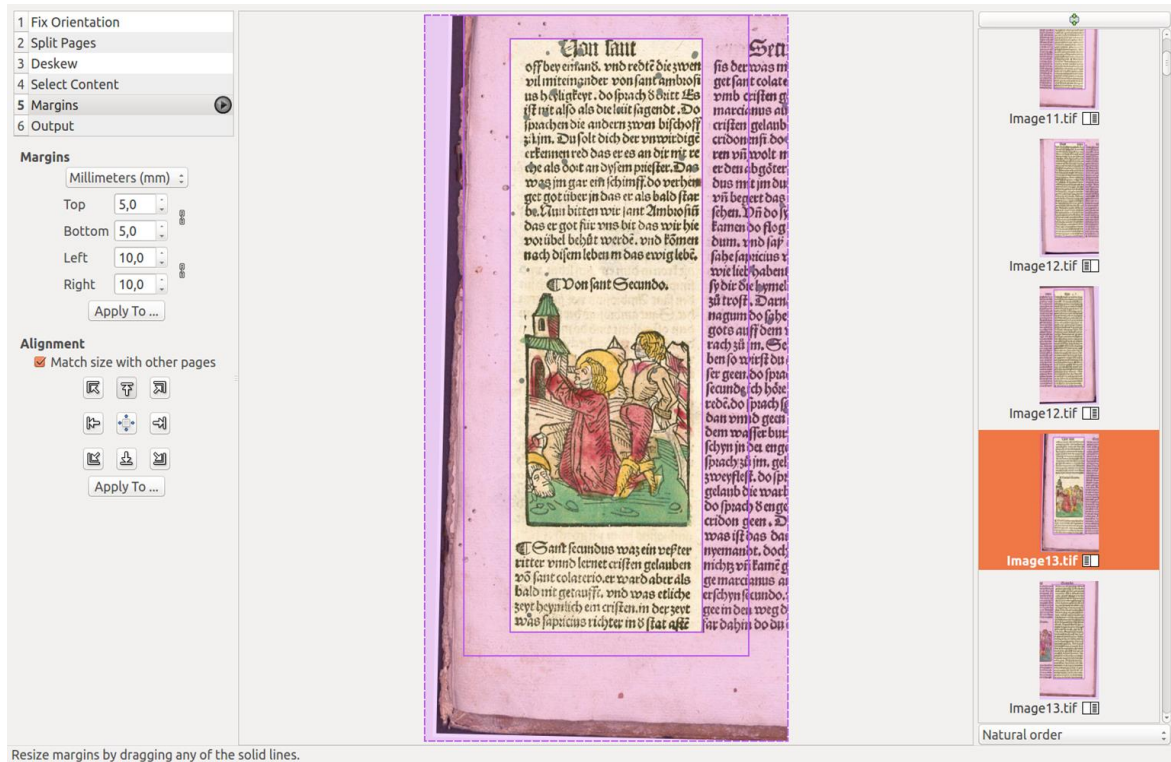


(“Der Heiligen Leben” 1494: 8–10; Artsimovich and Craun 2014)

5. Set Margins

Having text too close to the edges of the image file may also lead to segmentation errors, so setting the margins to around the image is best practice. I used the default margins for all *GeMedIC* images and scrolled through the images on the right to verify that all margins were set correctly and adjusted individual pages accordingly. To apply the changes to multiple or all pages, click on **Apply To ...** button under **Margins**. This section also lets you match the size of the image with other pages and adjust the image alignment. I did not use the latter function when editing, but the arrows found under Alignment will move

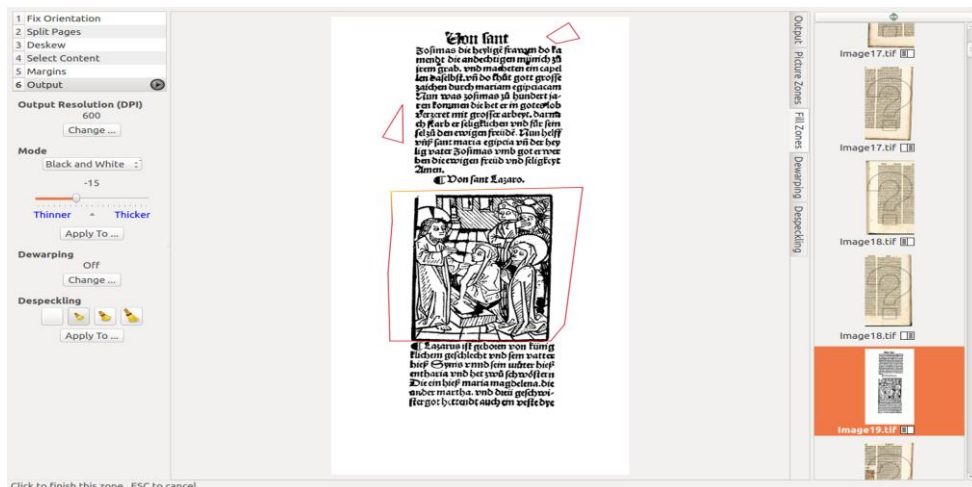
the picture to the desired section. To apply the changes to multiple or all pages, click on the **Apply To ...** button under **Alignment**. When you have finished editing, click on the play button next to **Margins**.



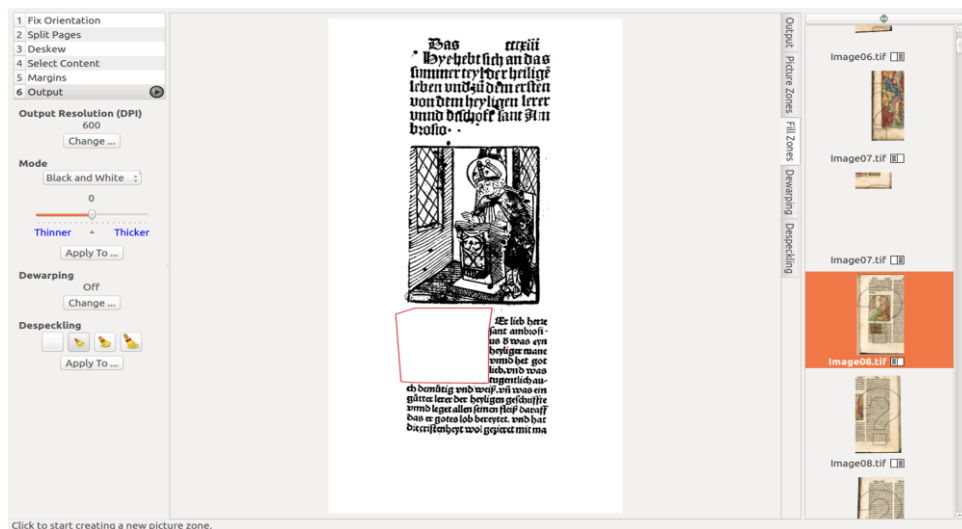
(Artsimovich and Craun 2014; “Der Heiligen Leben” 1494: 14)

6. Output:

The Output step has the most options. Here you can change the resolution, change the coloring, as well as dewarp, and despeckle the images. To the right of the main image there are additional tabs, namely Picture Zones, Fill Zones, Dewarping, and Despeckling. In the creation of *GeMedIC*, I changed all pictures to black and white. I occasionally used the Dewarping function on pages that had been creased and Despeckling on pages with ink blotches and splatters. However, the most useful function by far was the Fill Zones tab. With this tab, you can use the red circles to cut around and delete parts of your image. This function helped in deleting large initials and pictures that would have later hindered segmentation. In this section, click on **Change ...** or the **Apply To ...** button under each function to apply the changes to multiple pages. When you have finished editing, click on the play button next to **Output**.



(Artsimovich and Craun 2014; “Der Heiligen Leben” 1494: 18–20)



(Artsimovich and Craun 2014; “Der Heiligen Leben” 1494: 8–10)

The directory you designated to be the output directory for your images will be continually updated when you click on the triangular play button next to any of the six functions. Once you have finished editing, save a copy of these images in a directory labeled “tif” within a directory labeled “book” in the location you plan on saving all your OCR files in preparation for training an OCR model with *OCROPUS*.

9.3.2 Training an OCR model with OCRopus

IMPORTANT: If you did not already, rename all the prefixes of the TIF files to an incremental, four-digit, numerical number starting with “0001.”²³⁷ *OCRopus* will otherwise reorder the files and label what it deems to be the first data set as 0001. (Tip: As stated above, save the page numbers from the original file in the name. This will help to reference which page you are viewing later, e.g., name the file “0001.0006.tif” in which “0001.” stands for the first page of text and “0006.” stands for page six in the original file). If you have not already done so, copy the TIF files edited with *ScanTailor* from the “out” directory in the *ScanTailor* project and paste them into a directory named “tif” within a directory named “book.” For example:

```
Project_Directory
>book
>tif
```

Assuming you have downloaded the *OCRopus* software, you should now open the command line. Within the “Project_Directory” run this command:

```
ocropus-nlbin -n -Q4 book/*.tif -o book
```

This will normalize, binarize, and adjust the pictures’ angles in preparation for segmentation.

```
jenny@jenny-LIFEBOOK-E736:~/Desktop/Legenda_47_OCR$ ocropus-nlbin -n -Q4 book/*.tif -o book
INFO: # book/Image01_1L.tif
INFO: # book/Image154_1L.tif
INFO: # book/Image185_2R.tif
INFO: # book/Image12_2R.tif
```

Then go into the directory “book” by typing:

```
cd book
```

```
jenny@jenny-LIFEBOOK-E736:~/Desktop/Legenda_47_OCR$ cd book
jenny@jenny-LIFEBOOK-E736:~/Desktop/Legenda_47_OCR/book$
```

Then begin page segmentation by entering the following command:

```
ocropus-gpageseg -n -Q4 *.tif
```

```
jenny@jenny-LIFEBOOK-E736:~/Desktop/Legenda_47_OCR/book$ ocropus-gpageseg -n -Q4 *.tif
```

²³⁷ A useful tool that can batch rename files is *Bulk Rename*.

(At this point, if you have already trained a model and wish to use it on a text and then prepare the files for post correction with *PoCoTo*, skip to the section *Reading Texts with an Existing Model*.)

Return to the project directory by typing:

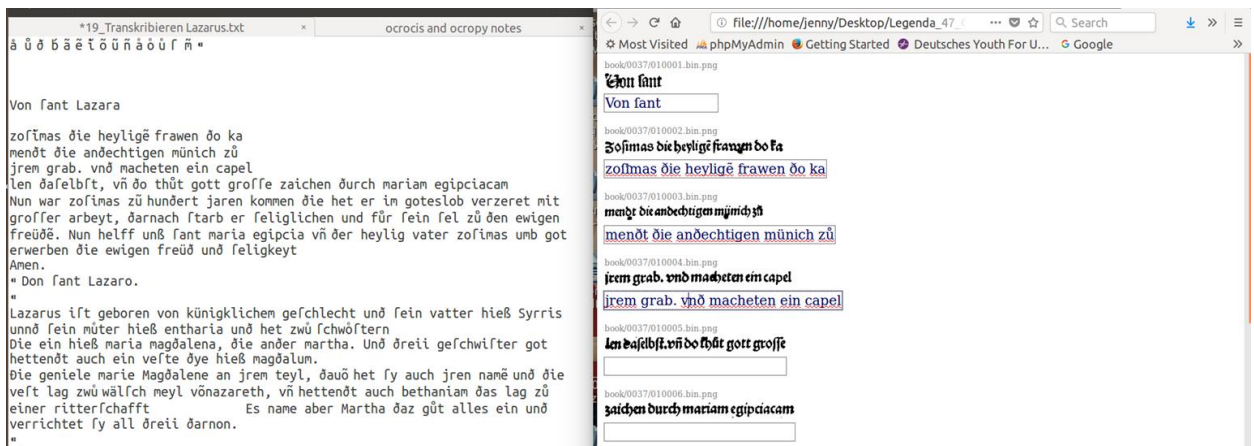
```
cd..
```

Select representative pages (around 10–15) for training and extract an interactive HTML file by entering:

```
ocropus-gtedit html book/<file_name>/*.bin.png
```

An interactive HTML file will have been created in the project folder labeled “correction.html.” Open it in a Firefox web browser.

Copy and paste the transliterated text for the pages you chose into the interactive HTML file, paying special attention to spacing. (Alternatively, you can transliterate simultaneously, but this is not recommended as is easy to accidentally close the browser and lose your work.)



After finishing the transliteration, right click on the HTML page and save it as “corrections.html” in the same project location. You will be asked if you should overwrite the existing file. Click yes. Then extract the text to the *OCROPUS* project “book” directory by giving the following command:

ocropus-gtedit extract correction.html

```
jenny@jenny-LTFFB00K-E736:~/Desktop/Legenda_47_OCR$ ocropus-gtedit extract correction.html
book/0037/010001.bin.png      Von fant
# book/0037/010001.bin.png exists, not writing
book/0037/010002.bin.png      Zofinas die heyligē frauen do ka
# book/0037/010002.bin.png exists, not writing
book/0037/010003.bin.png      mendt die andechtigen münich zū
# book/0037/010003.bin.png exists, not writing
book/0037/010004.bin.png      jrem grab. vnd macheten ein capel
# book/0037/010004.bin.png exists, not writing
book/0037/010005.bin.png      len dafelbft, vn̄ do thūt gott groffe
# book/0037/010005.bin.png exists, not writing
book/0037/010006.bin.png      zaichen durch marian egipciacan
# book/0037/010006.bin.png exists, not writing
book/0037/010007.bin.png      Nun war zofinas zū hundert ja /
```

Then enter the “book” directory and copy the directories²³⁸ you just used to create your HTML correction file and paste these into a new directory within the main project directory labeled “training.” In order to test how accurate your OCR model is later, you will need to follow the same process for a handful of pages (10–15) and put these in a directory within the main project directory labeled “test.” Your main project directory should now look like this:

```
Project_Directory
```

```
>book
```

```
>tif
```

```
>training
```

```
>test
```

To begin training an OCR model based on the carefully selected pages you decided to train the model on (ideally, with all characters and symbols needed present in those pages), return to the main project directory and give the following command:

```
ocropus-rtrain -c training/*/*.gt.txt test/*/*.gt.txt -o model training/*/*.bin.png
```

OCROpus will then begin the training process. The iterations should appear like below:

```
97 18.07 (371, 48) training/0229/010015.bin.png
TRU: u' \u017fun v\xf1 der heylig gey\u017ft Amen.'
ALN: u' eeggy-t'
OUT:
98 24.97 (520, 48) training/0220/01000e.bin.png
TRU: u' prie\u017fter v\xf1 bin geboren von anthl /'
ALN: u' ee \xfiin eeeeeenn nnn'
OUT:
99 23.50 (521, 48) training/0048/010007.bin.png
TRU: u' umb. vnnd zungen die heyden drey'
ALN: u' dnn d eedd'
OUT:
100 24.00 (508, 48) training/0104/010014.bin.png
TRU: u' richter \u017fant vitalis gar feind . dar /'
ALN: u' atits arin
OUT:
```

The number on the left is the training iteration. *TRU* stands for ‘ground truth’ and is the text you transliterated. *ALN* stands for ‘alignment’ and is what the program learned from

²³⁸ If you only used certain lines from a directory and not the whole text from that page, copy the directory name and that one line instead of copying multiple blank files within the directory.

the iteration. *OUT* stands for ‘output’ and reflects what the model would predict the images would read as given what the system has learned at that point.

These iterations require an adequate amount of disc space. I recommend not letting the training run for more than 60,000 iterations, but if you are low on disc space, you will probably have a decent model by 40,000 iterations. You can stop the training either by exiting the training window or by exiting out of the command line. Thereafter, you will want to check for the most accurate model. To check for the best model out of all the models created, you will need to compare how the models would read the images in the “test” directory with the ground truth you transliterated earlier. In order to do this, enter the following into the command line:

```
for i in *.pyrnn.gz; do echo "$i" >> modeltest; ocropus-rpred -m "$i"
test/*/* .bin.png; ocropus-errs test/*/* .gt.txt 2>>modeltest; done
```

After comparing accuracy levels, extract the files from the best model, i.e., the model with the highest accuracy percentage, by right-clicking on the .gz-file and clicking “extract here.”

Rename the model to something that you will remember. Then, place the model pyrnn (not pyrnn.gz) file into /usr/local/share/ocropus/ using the following command:

```
sudo cp file name /usr/local/share/ocropus/
```

(For example: sudo cp OVB_15-00043000.pyrnn /usr/local/share/ocropus/)²³⁹

Then extract the text from the entire document using the following command from the main OCR project directory:

```
ocropus-rpred -m “desired model name” book/*/* .bin.png
```

(For example: ocropus-rpred -m OVB_15-00043000.pyrnn book/*/* .bin.png)

²³⁹ The “cp” stands for copy and the format is: cp sourcefile destinationfile.

The text will start to be digitally transliterated as shown below:²⁴⁰

```
jenny@jenny-LIFEBOOK-E736:~/Desktop/OVB_TEST_15$ ocropus-rpred -m OVB_15-00043000.pyrnn book/*/*.bin.png
INFO:
INFO: ##### /usr/local/bin/ocropus-rpred -m OVB_15-00043000.pyrnn book/0
INFO:
INFO: #inputs: 7194
# loading object ./OVB_15-00043000.pyrnn
INFO: book/0001/010001.bin.png:Wie hebt ~ich an das Regi-ter des
INFO: book/0001/010002.bin.png:nachuoigenden artneibüchs.
INFO: book/0001/010003.bin.png:Die vorrede diß büchs an dem er-ten blat
INFO: book/0001/010004.bin.png:Von den vier elementen an dem er-ten blat
INFO: book/0001/010005.bin.png:Wie man erkēnen ~ol wouon der men-ch ~iech ~ey.j.
INFO: book/0001/010006.bin.png:Wie man des men-chen natur erkēnen ~ol an andn
INFO: book/0001/010007.bin.png:Wie man eynē ge-unden men-chen erkenen ~ol.i.
INFO: book/0001/010008.bin.png:Von den vier ober-tē gelidern des mien-chen am andn
INFO: book/0001/010009.bin.png:Von dem hiren vnnd gebeyn am dem dritten blat
INFO: book/0001/01000a.bin.png:Von zweyen löchern in dem mund an dē dritten blat
INFO: book/0001/01000b.bin.png:Von dem magen an dem dritten b lat
INFO: book/0001/01000c.bin.png:Von den gelidern an dem drii ten blat
INFO: book/0001/01000d.bin.png:Wie ~ich der men-ch halten ~ol an dem dritten blat
```

To instead extract the entire text as one file, use the following command:

```
for i in book/*/*.txt; do cat "$i" ; echo ""; done > gt.txt
```

For *GeMedIC*, I chose to extract the individual pages after using *PoCoTo*. For my purposes, having one file per page was optimal for citation purposes.

9.3.3 Reading texts with an existing model

This section gives instructions for reading texts with an existing model that have already been preprocessed and segmented as explained in the 9.3.1 *Preprocessing* section.

Read the text using the following command from within the “book” directory:

```
ocropus-rpred -n -Q4 --llocs -m <modelname> */*.bin.png
```

(Example: `ocropus-rpred -n -Q4 --llocs -m OVB_15-00043000.pyrnn */*.bin.png`)

```
jenny@jenny-LIFEBOOK-E736:~/Desktop/Plenarium_Bd_2/book$ ocropus-rpred -n -Q4 --llocs -m OVB_15-00043000.pyrnn */*.bin.png
INFO:
INFO: ##### /usr/local/bin/ocropus-rpred -n -Q4 --llocs -m OVB_15-000430
INFO:
INFO: #inputs: 12033
# loading object /usr/local/share/ocropus/./OVB_15-00043000.pyrnn
INFO: 0001/010004.bin.png:das ir ~eyend eyn neuwe ~prengung
INFO: 0001/010003.bin.png:RRüd Raynigent auß die altē ~ewre
INFO: 0001/010002.bin.png:fratres.erpurgate fets fermentü.j.ad Chorints.v.
INFO: 0001/010001.bin.png:An den O-tertag die Epi-tel zü den Cdorinthen
INFO: 0001/010005.bin.png:als ir ~eyend vngehüelet od vnge
INFO: 0001/010006.bin.png:~ewret.wann vn~er O~terlamñ i~t ge=
INFO: 0001/010007.bin.png:opfert worden xpus. vnd al~o ~üllen
INFO: 0001/010008.bin.png:wir e~en.nit in der ~ewre d erb~ünde
INFO: 0001/010009.bin.png:Noch auch in der ~ewre der boßbeyt.
INFO: 0001/01000b.bin.png:digkeyt vnd der warheit ~~c.
INFO: 0001/01000d.bin.png:~n illo temye.
INFO: 0001/01000e.bin.png:~n illo temye.
INFO: 0001/01000a.bin.png:~n illo temye.
INFO: 0001/01000f.bin.png:~n illo temye.
INFO: 0001/01000c.bin.png:~n illo temye.
INFO: 0001/010011.bin.png:~n illo temye.
INFO: 0001/010012.bin.png:~n illo temye.
INFO: 0001/010010.bin.png:~n illo temye.
INFO: 0001/010013.bin.png:~n illo temye.
```

²⁴⁰ Notice that all instances of long s (<ſ>) are transliterated as <->. This was a Unicode issue and I resolved it in the postprocessing phase by finding and replacing all tildes with <ſ>.

Follow the instructions at the end of *Training an OCR model with OCRopus* if you wish to extract the text at that point. Otherwise, continue to the next section for post-processing information with *PoCoTo*.

9.3.4 Post-processing with *PoCoTo*

To begin post-processing with *PoCoTo*, you will first need to create the necessary hOCR files. To do this, create a directory named “ocropus-hocr” on the same level as the “book” directory in the *OCRopus* project. Your files in your main project directory should now look like this:

```
Project_Directory
>book
>tif
>training
>test
>ocropus-hocr
```

Run the following command from within the main project directory:

```
for i in *.tif; do \
    echo $i
    j="{i/.tif}"
    ocropus-hocr $i -o ../ocropus-hocr/$j.hocr
done
```

Rename the “book” directory to ocropus-book.

Open the *PoCoTo* directory labeled “ocrcorrection”²⁴¹ from the command line in a new window as follows:

```
cd ocrcorrection
```

²⁴¹ If you downloaded *PoCoTo* to the default location, this folder is located just above the Desktop folder.

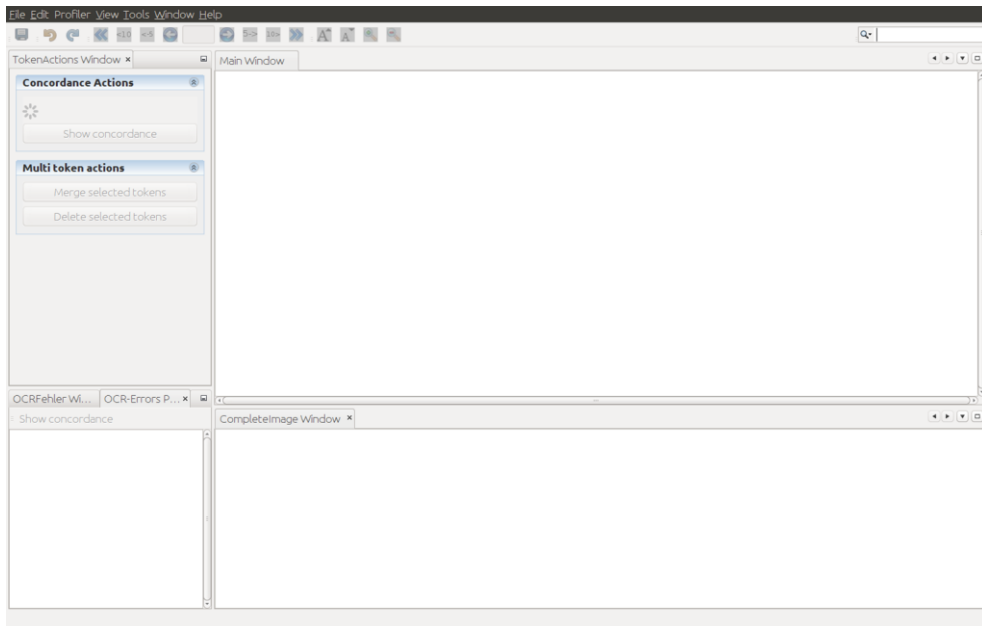
Open the “bin” directory”:

```
cd bin
```

Run the executable file labeled “ocrcorrection”:

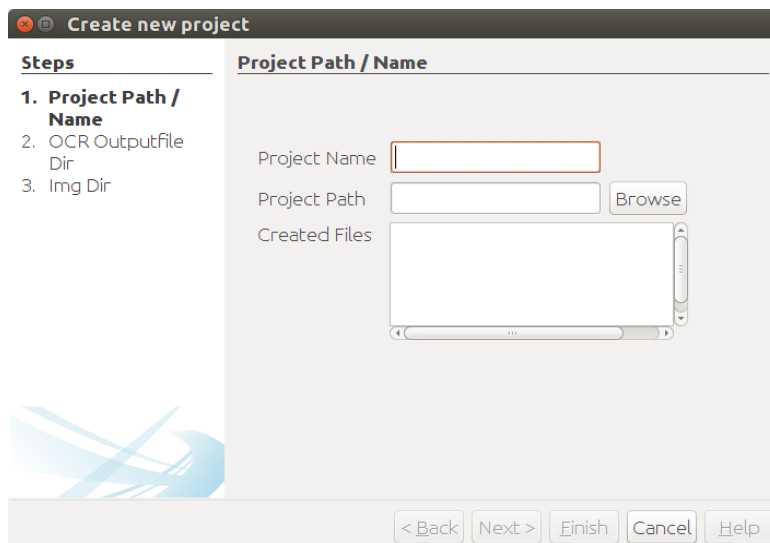
```
./ocrcorrection
```

The following screen should appear:



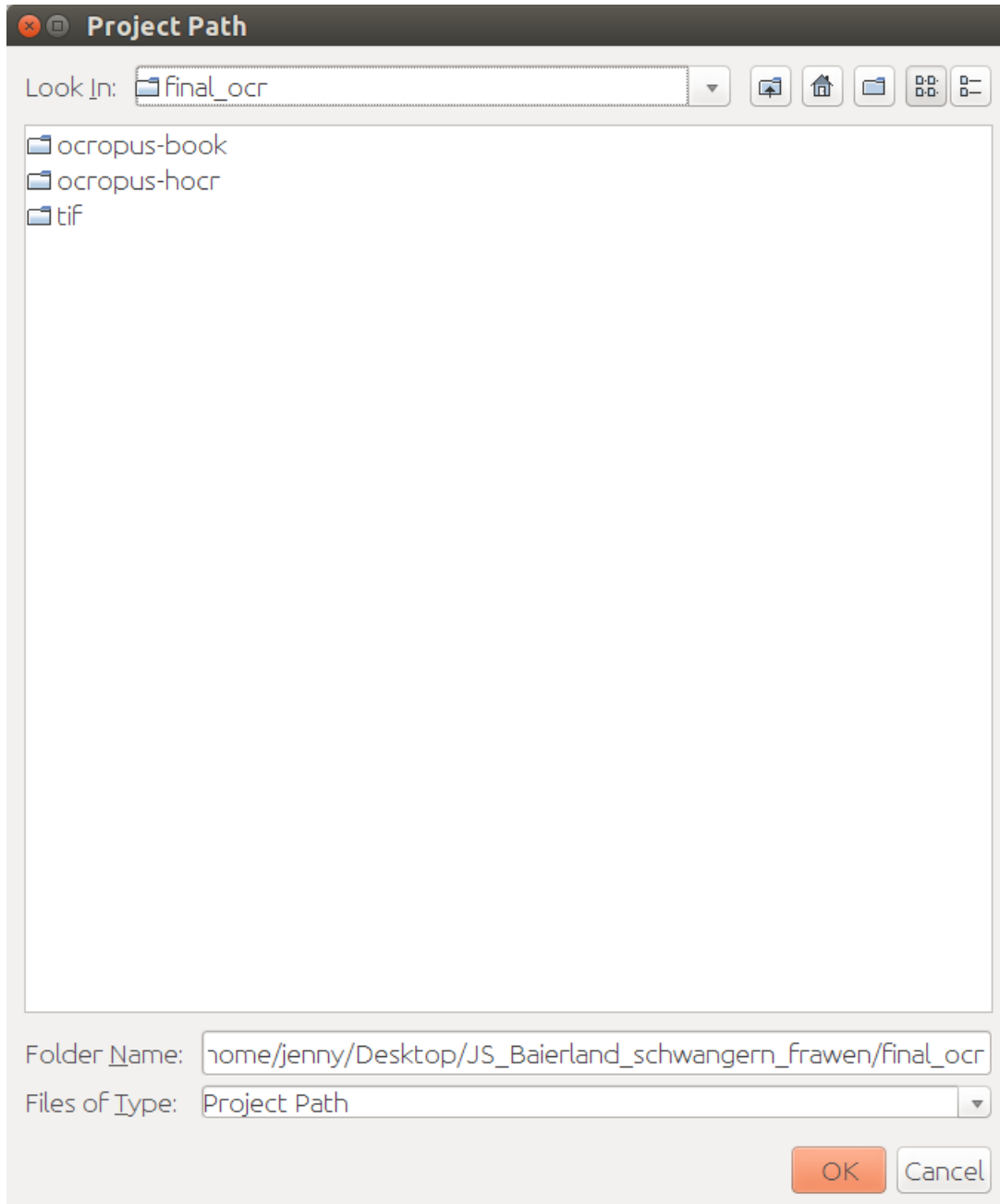
(Vobl 2013)

Click on **File** in the upper left-hand corner and then choose **New Project** from the drop-down menu. The following prompt should open:



(Vobl 2013)

Create a project name and then browse for the project path. If you labeled the files as mentioned above, your directory should look like this including the directory names *ocropus-book*, *ocropus-hocr* and *tif*²⁴²:



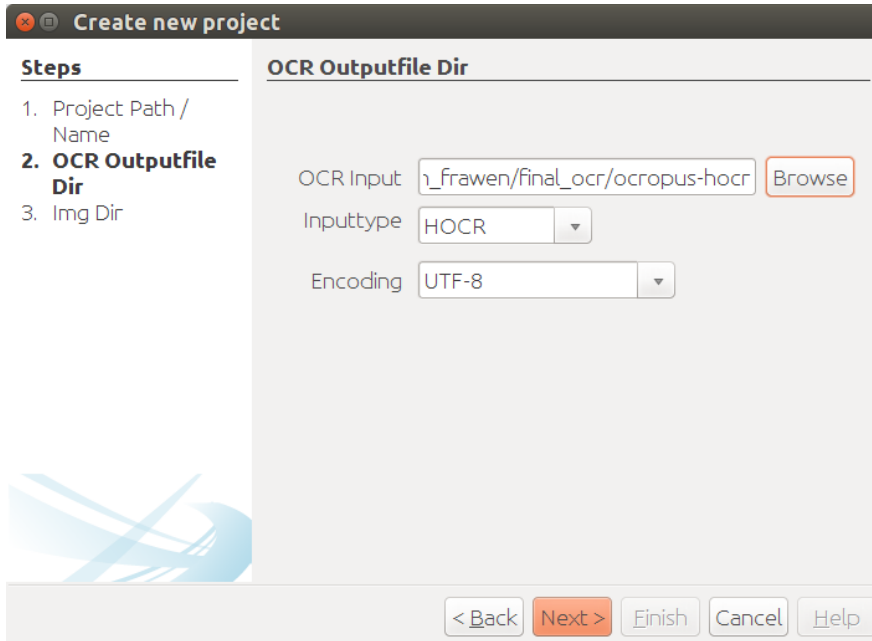
(Vobl 2013)

²⁴² The *training* and *test* directories may be there, as well.

Click **OK**.

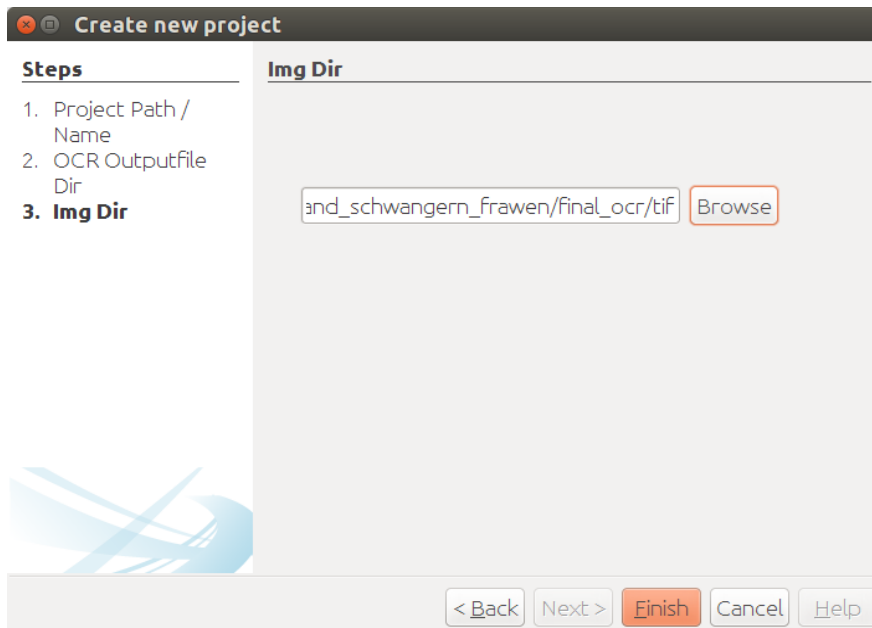
Then choose the OCR Input directory. This should be the directory you labeled *ocropus-hocr*. The Input type will automatically be changed to HOCR with the Encoding as UTF-

8. Change if necessary.



(Vobl 2013)

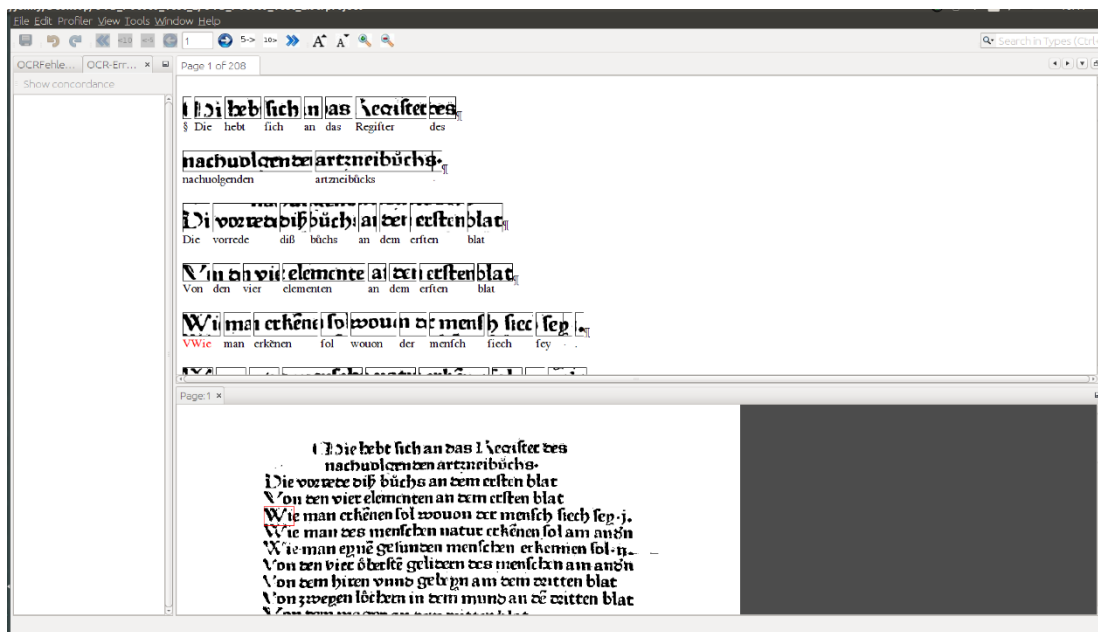
Then, click **Next**.



(Vobl 2013)

Choose your Image Directory. This should be what you labeled *tif*. Click “Finish”

The text should be displayed along with the *OCROPUS* generated transliterations as in the following picture:



(Vobl 2013; Baierland ca. 1477–1478: 8)

Edit the text as needed. As you click on the words that need to be edited, *PoCoTo* will tell you how many times this particular word occurs in the text. If the word is transliterated incorrectly, click on **Show concordances** on the left-hand side of the screen. Then click on **Change candidate** at the top of the window. Then either click **Select all** or select individual words that should be replaced with the correct transliteration. Then click **Correct**. Being able to batch edit mistakes in this way saves post-processing time.

Once the text is edited, click **File** and then **Export**. For *GeMedIC*, I exported the texts as **plain text, one file per page**. Then choose or create which folder you would like the text files to be saved to and click **OK**.

9.4 Online access to *GeMedIC*

To access the raw text corpus *GeMedIC* that is used throughout this study, please visit the following link:

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1r8BOFGET-xgUx38CpmaVeuVCOvGscRtA?usp=sharing>

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