Middle English names of merchants: etymology and aspects of usage
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The relevance of the research is due to the need for a comprehensive study of the Middle English vocabulary, in particular of occupational names as its subsystem. The article is devoted to the general purpose of the study of the etymological composition and functional differentiation of the thematic group of Middle English names of merchants. The investigation of the functional differentiation of the Middle English occupational names is based on the principles of the communicative and historical approaches. Middle English occupational names are distributed into two classes – common nouns (in their nominating function) and proper names, especially family names (in the function of identification of the person as the component additional to the personal name in the personal nomination formulas). Within each etymological group of vocabulary we distribute the lexical material according to the functional principle and distinguish three groups of occupational names: those functioning exclusively as common nouns; those functioning exclusively as the proper names in the personal nomination formulas; those functioning as common nouns as well as the proper names. According to the functional principle of the distribution of the vocabulary and on the quantitative calculations we draw the conclusions about the degree of sustainability of the usage of borrowed occupational names: we consider English words, loan-blends as well as the assimilated borrowings that functioned as the common nouns and proper names to be the words with the established (settled) usage; we consider English words, loan-blends and the assimilated borrowings that existed only as the personal name in the nomination formula to be the words with the unsettled usage; we consider English words, loan-blends and the assimilated borrowings that existed exclusively as common nouns to be the words with the restricted usage. It was found out that functional differentiation of the vocabulary is different in English and borrowed occupational terms as well as within the lexical-thematic subgroups. Data obtained in the study under review are valuable as the constituent part of the comprehensive study of the etymology and usage of the Middle English vocabulary.

Keywords: Middle English, occupational terms, names of merchants, etymology, functional differentiation

1. Introduction

In the XI-XII centuries in England there was a rapid growth of commerce, which led to its separation from the production and during the XII-XV centuries - to the gradual formation of the class of merchants, who did not manufactured, but only exchanged the products (Lipson 1956: 266). The accelerated development of trade, crafts and cities in England was one of the consequences of the Norman Conquest. As in Celtic times, lead and tin were exported from England, but cattle and wool soon took a leading place among export items. Sheep-farming received a new impetus and English wool has won the first rank in the European market. Skilled artisans of Flanders have made it into excellent fine cloth, part of which then was imported to England. Merchants began to prosper and soon became a significant force in the state, representing the most powerful element of the elite urban population (Kertman 1968: 19-20). Large merchants of that time often financed the private craft, providing the direct
producers with the raw materials and tools (Thrupp 1948: 10-12). Thus, they gradually captured the leadership in the production and economically subjugated the producers.

At the time of the Norman invasion London and several smaller cities have already received the right of self-governing communities, the so-called municipal liberties. In the XI century in the cities there lived approximately 5% of the population of the country, in the XIII century this amount was already 15%. The urban population was cut at a time from agriculture, but the main occupation of the residents was the craft of weaving, the production of cloth, weaponry, jewellery, etc. (Kertman 1968: 20). At the end of the XII – at the beginning of the XIII centuries in the English cities there were formed the so called *gilda mercatoria*, having the trading monopoly and embracing not only merchants, but also artisans as well (Lipson 1956: 266). Gradually there developed a typical medieval town social hierarchy. The urban privileges purchased from feudal would give the merchants and the elite of artisans, organized in trade guilds, the ability to control the entire life of the city and to keep in check the urban poor – the hired workers, apprentices, under-masters and even some masters (Kertman 1968: 20). Initially, the craftsmen were engaged in the sale of their manufactured goods. But social and economic differentiations within the guilds resulted in the individual craftsmen leading position, gradually turning them into capitalist merchants, who supervised the work of other craftsmen and marketed the finished products. In the Medieval documents there were frequent cases where such tradespeople are recorded as engaged in the wholesale and overseas trade of their goods (Thrupp 1948: 5-6). At the end of the XIV century the merchant guilds strengthened their position as the guilds of tradespeople, not involving the artisans (Morton 1974: 91).

The urban growth contributed to the increased domestic trade and the development of the internal market. Artisans bought raw materials (wool) from the monasteries, secular feudal lords, the owners of freehold property; even villains could sell wool and livestock products, which later gave the opportunity to some of them to redeem at will. Many small and large trade transactions were conducted at the fairs, which have become common since the end of the XI century. The communication between different parts of the country had increased, and local dialects gradually began to converge: the English language began to take shape on the basis of the London dialect. The descendants of feudal lords who arrived together with William the Conqueror, in the interests of trade and communication with the local population had to learn to speak their language; at the same time the Anglo-Saxons took a lot of French words and expressions which gradually entered the evolving English language (Kertman 1968: 20).

Deep political reaction of the XV century hindered the development of the British economy, but was unable to stop the progress of productive forces, which had been prepared by the previous evolution of the economy and social relations. The elimination of serfdom had created favourable conditions for the development of agriculture. In the economy of the village there also occurred major shifts associated with the transference of the most important industry – the manufacture of cloth – into the rural districts. There appeared the type of employer-clothier, who exploited the masses of rural artisans. The clothiers usually bought land in the sheep areas to be closer to the sources of raw materials, married daughters of squires and became the part of the new nobility. At the same time, the rural manufacture of cloth had brought some additional income to the peasant family and expanded the ties with the outside world (Kertman 1968: 46). The growth of cloth manufacture led to the development of the elements of the territorial division of labour. In the XV century clothiers
would choose areas where there were fewer cities, and hence fewer Guild regulations (Kertman 1968: 47).

The external trade played the most important role in the business activities of British merchants of that period of time. In the XIII-XIV centuries, England had firmly occupied the leading position among other countries as an exporter of wool, and later, in the XV century, of woollen fabrics as well. Besides the large wholesale, the retail-sale was very important too.

Cloth manufacture reached excellence in England, in the XV century there was a continuously increased demand for the English cloth in the European markets and soon England occupied the first place in the export of cloth. It had led to an increase in foreign trade not only with France, Flanders, Italy, and the ports of the North and Baltic seas; English cloth would reach even remote Novgorod. The overseas trade was led by the companies of "enterprising merchants", who received a Charter from the government. The first company of this type was founded in 1406. The system of trading companies would satisfy the King, because it was easy for him to levy taxes; in addition, the companies had paid considerable sums for the Charter, i.e. for the monopoly, to the King. The large quantities of goods bought from the clothiers were sent by the "enterprising merchants" to their trading bases in Antwerp and other places where merchants would flock from other countries. The growth of trade promoted the development of the English merchant fleet and shipbuilding. In the middle of the XIV century there was published the first Navigation act – the law under which the English merchants were obliged to transport their goods only on British ships (Kertman 1968: 47).

The processes that took place in the British economy undermined the domination of the feudal nobility (both secular and spiritual); the new nobility became the leading force in the organization of production in the village, and wealthy merchant class in the cities. Wide development of the internal and external markets, the use of hired labour and the subordination of the broad strata of the artisans to the enterpriser (i.e. the occurrence of scattered manufactories) created the preconditions for the development of new capitalist relations (Kertman 1968: 47).

The significant development of the internal trade intensified contacts between the various parts of the country. When cloth manufacture began to leave the cities, this has led to the significant relocation of the population. Weavers would rush to the areas of the proliferation of the production of cloth, thus many small towns were depopulated. As a result, the dialectal differences in language began to wane, and the English national language had increasingly been forming (Kertman 1968: 48).

In the linguistic paper devoted to the study of the Middle English names of occupation in the aspect of the theory of nomination there are 176 words denoting merchants (44 of them denoting tradespeople in the most general sense and 132 words denoting the names of merchants specializing in the trade of certain goods; 13 loan-words of French origin among them) (Solonovich 1986: 144-145).

The focus of our paper lays on the lexical-thematic classification, functional differentiation, variability, chronological stratification of words belonging to the lexical-thematic group of occupational names, in particular of the names of merchants, taken from the MED and OED. We have studied 2417 Middle English occupational terms - 2013 of them are reflected in 7429 phonographic variants, used 10205 times as family names in the nominating formulas; 404 occupational terms are used only as common nouns. Middle
English names of merchants are 280 in number, which constitute 12% of the total number of occupational terms under study.

In our paper Middle English occupational names are distributed into two classes – common nouns (in their nominating function) and proper names, especially family names (in the function of identification of the person as the component additional to the personal name in the personal nomination formula). Middle English period is peculiar for its variability due to the dialectal diversities of the feudal epoch intensified by the foreign influences in the different geographical and social areas, therefore on the bases of the analysis of dictionary definitions of occupational names, both common nouns and proper names (esp. family names, or Medieval surnames) are distributed within the thematic groups and sub-groups with the representation of their lexical-semantic and phonographic variation in chronological order.

Middle English surname is a complex sociolinguistic and historical category of personal names of the period of active formation of the English system of surnames. The problem of nominative, identification and social functions of the medieval surname is very urgent in the aspect of study of Middle English vocabulary. Surnames must be regarded as the linguistic material of investigation of Middle English vocabulary.

The social category of the family names is indicated by the following salient traits: (1) they are functioning in the human society; they came into existence as the constant, hereditary names, which identify the human body and meet the requirements of the society and its members; (2) the development and functioning of the family names depends from the social, economic and cultural level of the society; family names first come into existence in the economically and culturally developed, as a rule, centralized societies; (3) in the societies with class differentiation in different social layers the family names appear very irregularly.

Family name may be treated as the historic category according to the following peculiar features: (1) all the categories of personal names are influenced by the history of nation. As the official hereditary name family name come into existence in the very definite historical period on the definite stage of its development; (2) the process of the family names formation lasted for centuries in several stages. Until the formation of family names haven’t finished in the language there co-existed the nominations of different types: the most productive in the language of that period of time, obsolete ones, those which only come into appearance, and many transitional forms; (3) family names serve as the ‘reservation for language rarities’ – they shelter the words and word-building models, which disappeared or became non-productive in the process of the historical development.

We strengthen the point of view that the social-linguistic and linguistic value of the Medieval surnames as well as three aspects of the surnames – linguistic, social and historical – made it necessary to include the Medieval surnames, especially the names of occupation and office, into the essential list of material for further linguistic investigation the Middle English vocabulary, which will obligatorily give the valuable quantitative and qualitative increase in the results of such a study.

The study of etymology of the vocabulary under investigation is based on the analysis of the word stems. Lexical borrowings are studied according to the nearest etymology, *id est* according to the language which is a source of penetration of the word into the English language. Within each etymological group of vocabulary we distribute the lexical material according to the functional principle and distinguish three groups of occupational names:

(1) those functioning as common nouns as well as the proper names;
(2) those functioning exclusively as the proper names in the personal nomination formulas;
(3) those functioning exclusively as common nouns.

According to this functional principle of the distribution of the vocabulary we draw the conclusions about the sustainability of the usage of the occupational names:

(1) We consider English words, derivatives with English word-stems, loan-blends as well as the assimilated borrowings that functioned as the common nouns and proper names to be the words with the established usage.
(2) We consider English words, derivatives with English word-stems, loan-blends as well as the assimilated borrowings that existed only as the personal name in the nomination formula to be the words with the unsettled usage.
(3) We consider English words, derivatives with English word-stems, loan-blends as well as the assimilated borrowings that existed exclusively as common nouns to be the words with the restricted usage.

2. Occupational names with the settled usage

Here we present the nomination formula in the restricted form without the personal names (only surnames), aiming at the focusing our attention at the very object of the study – family names, reflecting occupational terms (the use of capital/small letters is given according to the written document of that time, when there were no strict orthographic rules). The existence of the occupational term as the common noun is proved by the lexical-semantic variant of the word, given in the dictionaries under study, with the obligatory precise dating, belonging to the Middle English period.

2.1 Occupational names with English derivational bases and derivational affixes

Barlyman 1332 (barlī~man ‘one who owes a feudal debt in barley or grows barley for the market’ 1325 MED); Berestere 1303 (bēr(e)ster ‘a bearer [orig. female bearer]; esp., one who carries goods about in order to sell them, a peddler’ 1377 MED); Chapman 1197, 1206, 1266, Chepman 1200, 1207, Chipman 1320, Chapmen 1327, Chappeman 1327, chipman 1344 (chap-man [OE cēap-man] ‘a merchant, trader, dealer; also, peddler, hawk’ 1200 MED); Clother 1286, Clothere 1344, clother 1286 (clōther ‘a maker or seller of cloth’ 1390 MED, ‘one engaged in the cloth trade: d) a seller of cloth and men’s clothes’ 1362 NED); Clatseller 1301, Clothseller 1357 (clōth~seller ‘a cloth merchant’ 1439 MED); Coc 950, 1086, Kuc 1260, Cok 1269, Coke 1279, Cook 1296, Cokes 1296, Couk 1327, Kokes 1332 (cōk [OE cōc] ‘one who prepares and sells cooked articles of food’ 1387-95 MED, 1000 NED); corneman 1414 (cōrn~man ‘a municipal officer charged with supervision of dealings in grain, or one who deals in grain’ 1376 MED); Coleman 1066, Coleman 1166, 1176, 1300 (cōl~man ‘one who makes and/or sells charcoal’ 1415 MED, ‘a charcoal-burner’ Reaney); collere 1276, colier 1313 (cōlier ‘one who makes and sells charcoal, collier’ 1375 MED); Colymakyere 1313 (cōl~maker ‘one who makes and/or sells charcoal’ 1464 MED); Cornmangere 1177, 1200, Cormmonger 1279, cornmongere 1363-4 (cōrn~mongere ‘one who deals in grain’ 1400 MED); Drouere 1287-93, 1294, Drovere 1327, 1384, Drouer 1436, drover 1463 (drover(e ‘one who drives livestock to market, a dealer in livestock’ 1393-
1380, Tapester 1379, Tapster 1380, Tapstere 1384, 1390 (tappester(e [OE tæppestre] ‘one who sells by retail or in small quantities’ 1402 NED); Tymberman 1327 (timberman ‘a man who supplies or deals in timber’ 1429 NED); Thimbermangere 1280 (timber–mongere ‘a seller of timber’ 1423 MED); Upholdester 1258-9, Upholdere 1289, 1306, Upholdere 1295, Upholder 1309-10, Upheldere 1317, Upholder 1325, uphelder 1332, Opholder 1333, upheldere 1356, Vholder 1380, Hupholder 1394, upholder 1413 (uphölder(e ‘a vendor of secondhand goods; a maker or vendor of small goods’ 1376 MED); Hopheldestere 1326, Opheldestere 1317, Upholdestere 1366, upholdestere 1411, upholder 1411, upheldster 1445, upholster 1458 (uphölder ‘a vendor of small goods’ 1425 MED); Wader 1197, Weider 1197, 1227-37, Waider 1202, Wodier 1206, Wader 1290, Weyder 1293, Wader 1296, Waddere 1322, 1338, Wodier 1206, Wodere 1275, Wadere 1275, 1280, 1303-4, Woder 1276, Wadare 1327 (wōdere ‘a purveyor of woad’ 1415 MED); Waterman 1196, 1215, 1249, 1279, 1313, 1333, 1392, 1411, 1431, Watermon 1362 (wāter-man ‘purveyor of water, member of the guild of water merchants’ 1449 MED); Vdeman, Odeman 1066, Wudemann 1066-75, Wudeman 1166, 1226, Wodeman 1213, 1294, 1296, 1301, 1377, 1392, Wāman 1269, 1296, Wodemon 1275, 1294, 1296, Woodman 1275, wodman 1438 (wōde-man ‘a purveyor of firewood’ 1430 MED); Wulchapman 1379 (wōl–chapman ‘a dealer in wool or woolen goods’ 1453 MED); Wolman 1316, 1415-16, Wollemone 1351, 1390, wolleman 1390, woleman 1424 (cp. Woolman 1674) (wōl–man ‘a dealer in wool or woolen goods’ 1450 MED, ‘a dealer in wool, a wool-merchant’ 1390 NED); Wolmonger 1250, Wollemonger 1278-9, Wollemongere 1300-1, Wimoggere 1319, Wollemonger 1340, Wolmonger 1428 (wōl–monger ‘a dealer in wool, wol merchant’ 1300 MED).

2.2 Loan-blends

2.2.1 Occupational names with Latin assimilated borrowings as the derivational bases
Caper 1200-50, 1327, Capere 1260, Capper 1265, 1314, 1356, 1359, 1381, 1457, Capyare 1275, Kapiare 1275, Cappere 1276, 1279, Capier 1285 (capper ‘a maker or seller of caps’ 1425 MED, cappe [OE cæppa & ML cappa]); Dissher 1263, 1273, Disser 1273, Dissare 1275, Dysser 1301, Disshere 1304-47, 1332, Discer 1388, disschere 1390, dyscher 1416-9 (dishere(e ‘a maker or seller of dishes’ 1304 NED, 1389 MED, dish [OE disc (< L & L discus] ‘plate, bowl, platter’ 700 NED); Keveman 1327 (kīve–man ‘a maker or seller of tubs or vats’ 1225 MED, kīve [OE cīf < L, also cp. OF cuve, cueve]); sopier 1138-60, Sopere 1195-6, 1263, Sapere 1243, 1301, Soper 1243, 1443-6, Soppere 1260, sopere 1296-7, Sopere 1315, Sapiere 1324, Sopper’ 1327, Sapiar 1327, Sapiar 1327 (sōpere ‘a maker or seller of soap’ 1200 MED, ‘one who sells soap; a soap-boiler, soap-maker’ 1225 MED; soap (sape, soppe) [OE sāpe; L sāpo] 1000 NED).

2.2.2 Occupational names with Central French assimilated borrowings as the derivational bases
aresman 1454 (arrās–man ‘one who makes or sells tapestry’ 1471 MED; arrās ‘a kind of figured tapestry [orig. made at Arras in Artois]’; cf. arraser ‘a maker of, or dealer in, tapestry’ MED); Lynnedraper 1305, lynen-draiper 1475 (līnen–drāpěr ‘one who makes or sells linen’ 1470 MED, līnen [OE linen], drāpěr [OF dro[p]ier] 1350 MED); Pavilluner 1303, Pavilloner 1305, pavilloner 1322-3, 1364, Pavilloner 1342, pavillonere 1384 (pavilōuner [from pavilōun] ‘one who makes or sells pavilions or tents’ 1437 MED; pavilōun [OF paveillon, paveillun, pavoiler, pavoiler, ...
pavillo(u)n, pavilun, Pavel(ın), pavillon, pamelion] ‘a tent, especially a large or elaborate one used for military encampments, tournaments, hunting parties, etc.; also, a large tent or booth for the display of merchandise’ 1225 MED; taloughchaundler 1307, Taloughchaundeler 1376, Taloughchaudlers 1382, talowchaundler 1420, Tawlchaundeler 1434 (talou(e)-chaundeler ‘one who makes or sells tallow candles’ 1474 MED, taloue [OE *talg(- *talg(-, MLG, MDu, older Dan & G & ML], chaundelär [OF chandelier (< L candelārium]) ‘one who makes candles or deals in materials for making candles; a chandler’ 1389 MED).

2.2.3 Occupational names with Scandinavian assimilated borrowings as the derivational bases

Bagger 1246, Baggere 1297, Bagher 1308, Baghar 1313, Badger 1324, 1346, Baghar ‘1329, Badgare 1332, Baggare 1333, Baghere 1348 (bagger, bagger ‘a retailer or hawk in grain, a badger’ 1467-8 MED, ‘one who buys corn and other commodities and carries them elsewhere to sell; an itinerant dealer who acts as a middleman between producer (farmer, fisherman, etc.) and consumer; a cadger, hawk or hukster’ 1500 NED, bagge [ON, cp. OI baggi; cp. also OF bague (from Gmc.) & AL bag(g)a.] ‘a bag or sack, traveling bag, wallet, satchel, pouch’); Hattere 1212, 1240, 1262, 1268, 1296, 1316, 1332, 1354, hattere 1225, Hettere 1280, 1296, Hatter 1281, 1465-6 (hatter(e ‘a maker or seller of hats; usually as surname’ MED, ‘a maker of or dealer in hats’ 1389 NED; hat [OE hat & ON; cp. OI höttr] ‘an outer head covering (often worn over a hood or a cap), a hat’); Isemangere 1164-5, 1165-72, 1249, iremongere 1200, Hyrmangere 1213, Ironman gere 1221, Iremongere 1247, Ismongere 1248, 1310, Yernmonger 1255, Irmongere 1255, Hyrmonger 1279, Irimmonger 1279, Iremongere 1279, 1339, zermogare 1293-4, Ironmongere 1294, Hismonger 1296, hirnmonger 1298, Irremonger 1305, Iremongere 1305, yremongere 1327, Yernmanger 1327, Ermmonger 1327, Yernmanger 1332, Isemongar 1332, Irmonger 1340, 1404-5, ismonger 1349, iremmanger 1379, iremmanger 1415, yremmanger 1432, iremmanger 1434-5, Iremonger 1442 (īren-mōngere ‘a dealer or merchant in ironware’ 1363-4 MED, ‘a dealer in ironware; a hardware merchant’ 1343 NED, ūren (is) [OE ūren & ðsern, ðsēn], mōnger(e [OE mangere] ‘a merchant, tradesman, dealer’); Ripier 1279, ripiere 1384, rypier 1438, Ripper 1430, repyer 1450, Rypier 1451 (ripiere ‘one who carrieth fish inland for sale’ 1384 MED, 1513 NED, rip(pe [ON; cp. OI hrip] ‘a basket for fish’); Selkwimman 1334, Silkwomman 1368, silkwoman 1428 (silk(e-womman ‘a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress’ 1440 MED, ‘a woman engaged in the manufacture, use or sale of silk’ 1440 NED) (silk(e [OE seoluc, seolc, sioloc; also cp. ON; cp. OI silki] ‘silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment; silk fiber or thread; silk embroidery’ MED).

2.2.4 Occupational names with Low German assimilated borrowings as the derivational bases

stokke 1222, Stocker’ 1232, Stockere 1259-60, Stoker 1287, Stocker 1301, 1332, Stokkere 1310, 1370, Stokker 1392, 1434, 1460 (stokker [from stok n.] ‘one who prepares or sells stockfish’ 1419 MED; stok n.(shortened form of stok-fish n.) ‘a fish dried in the air without salt, stockfish’ 1328 MED, stok-fish [MDu. stocvisch, stock-, MLG stokvisch] ‘a fish dried in the air without salt, a stockfish’ 1282 MED); stocfismongere 1275-6, Stockfysmongere 1293, stockfisymoggere 1305, Stokfisshmongere 1310, Stokfishmonger 1332, stokfisshmonger 1373, stokfisshemonger 1409, stokfisshmongere 1423-4, Stokkemangere 1447, Stokfysshmonger 1476 (stok-fish-mongere ‘a seller of dried fish’ 1299 MED; stok-fish [MDu. stocvisch, stock-, MLG stokvisch] ‘a fish dried in the air without salt, a stockfish’ 1282 MED).
2.3 Assimilated borrowings

2.3.1 Borrowings of Central French origin

Shaundeler 1332, Chaundler 1428, Chaundel 1468 (chaundelēr [OF chandelier (< L candelārium)] ‘one who makes candles or deals in materials for making candles; a chandelier’ 1389 MED); Feutrier 1198, Feutrer 1203, Feltrier 1225, feutrar 1258-9, Feutrer 1275, Feutreer 1297 (feutrēr, -īër [OF feu trivial] ‘a maker or seller of felt, a worker in felt’ [early quotas. may be French. All quotas. difficult to distinguish from feutrer]) 1500 MED; mercer 1168, 1238-9, 1327-8, 1363-4, 1391, 1431, 1450, 1463, 1475, Mercer 1168, 1187, 1297, 1298, 1329, merrier 1196, Merchier 1204, Mercher 1298, mersier 1311-12, Mercere 1376, merser 1463-4 (mercer [OF mercier] ‘a merchant’ 1230 MED; ‘a dealer in textiles, member of the Mercers’ Guild’ 1400 MED; ‘a seller of sundry small items’ 1475 MED; mercre (mercre, meercere, merser, marsar) [F mercier (from 13th c.)] ‘one who deals in textile fabrics, esp. a dealer in silks, velvets, and other costly materials (in full silk-mercner)’ 1223 NED).

2.3.2 Borrowings of Norman origin

Achatour 1240, Akatur 1288, Accatour 1318 (achāṭōur [AF acatour, CF achateur] ‘a buyer of provisions, esp. for the household of the king or a lord; a purveyor’ 1387-95 MED); Haperdassier 1280, haberdassher 1321, 1383, 1385, haberdasshere 1378, haberdassier 1491 (haberdasher [AF. cp. AF hapertas ‘a kind of fabric’] ‘a seller of various small articles of trade; also, a member of a company of such tradesmen’ 1311 MED, cf. haberdasher(es ware ‘caps, purses, points, beads, spurs, inkhorns, thread, stationery, etc.’ MED); Mercand 1198, Marcand 1202, Marchand 1202, 1240, Marchaunt 1219, Merchant 1219, Marchant 1220, 1332, 1247, Markant 1225, Markaunt 1255, Marschaunt 1268, Markaund 1274, 1297, Marschand 1275, Markand 1327, Marchaunt 1332 (marchaunt [OF marchéant, -ēand, markēant, mercēant & AF marchent, marchaunt] ‘a wholesale businessman; a factor, broker; a peddler, retailer; a shopkeeper’ MED; merchant (a. marchaund, marchand, merchaund, merchant; b. marchaunt(e, marchant, marchont, marchaunt, marghaunt, merchaunt, mercuaunt [OF marchand, earlier marchēant (mod. F. marchand)]) ‘one whose occupation is the purchase and sale of marketable commodities for profit’ 1290 MED; ‘a shopkeeper’ 1362 MED); Pessoner 1208, Pesoner 1252, Pessonner 1265, 1281, 1303, 1332, Pessonner 1275, pessonner 1292, 1397, Peysoner 1292, pesshoner 1310, Pesshoner 1332 (pessonner [AF pessonner; cp. CF poissonner, pessonnier] ‘a fishmonger’ 1383 MED); Skyuein 1277, Schyuein 1277, Skeyun 1301 (skeuayne, skeyn [OF skeuvin] ‘steward of a guild’ 1389 MED); skevein [AF eskevin, eskive(i)n, vars. of OF eschevin.] ‘a guild officer next in rank below an alderman, a steward’ 1389 MED; triacleur 1310, treacleur 1419 (treacleur [OF treacleur, triacleur ‘seller of remedies’ & OF traclier, AF traclier ‘salve-box’] ‘one who makes and sells remedies’ 1450 MED); teller 1193, Telier 1198, 1250, Teler 1224, 1254-5, 1281, 1296-7, 1296-7, 1297, 1311, 1332, Teller 1243, Telere 1258, Tellere 1327 (teler [OF telier, telleir, AF telier(e ‘weaver’) ‘one who makes or sells cloth’ 1400 MED); vineter 1170, Vineter 1221, vyneter 1327, vintner 1179, Vyneter 1327 (vinter, forms: a) viniter, vineter b) vintere, vyneter, vinter [AF viniter, vineter, vyn-, vinter, OF and early mod. F viniter(t)ier ‘wine-seller, from L vinum ‘wine’ ‘a vintner’ 1297 NED]; vintner, a) vyniter (1430); 2) vintner (1460) [alteration of vinter] ‘one who deals in or sells wine; a wine-merchant; an innkeeper selling wine’ 1430 MED); (vintner , forms: a) vyneter 1430 NED; 2) vintner 1460 NED [alteration of vinter [AF viniter, vineter, vyn-, vinter] ‘one who deals in or
sells wine; a wine-merchant; an innkeeper selling wine’ 1430 NED).

2.3.3 Borrowings of double (Latin and French origin)
Apothecarius, Ypotecarius 1283-5, Ipotecar 1297 (apotēcārie [ML apot(h)ēcārius; cp. also OF apotecaire, apotic-..] ‘a pharmacist or druggist who stores, compounds, and sells medicaments of all sorts’ 1387-95 MED; cp. spicer); storekeeper’ 1386 NED. Originally one who kept a store for spices, drugs and preserves, later one who prepared and sold drugs for medical purposes; pothecary (potticary) (aphetic for of apothecary, formerly in common use) 1386 NED); Broker 1260, Brokere 1296, Brocrou 1297, Brokour 1303, Broker’ 1319, brogour 1334 (brōkōur [AF brocour & broggour; cp. AL brocātor] ‘a commercial agent, factor, broker, purveyor; also, one who serves as an agent in sordid business’ 1355 MED; ‘one who buys and sells public offices’ 1386 MED); Regrater 1219, 1288, regrator 1439 (regrāter [AF regrater, regratour (vars. of OF regratōr, regratiēr) & ML regrator, -ōris] ‘a retail merchant, retailer’ 1390 MED; ‘one who buys up goods before they come to market, a monopolist’ 1400 MED); Tapicer 1275, 1282, 1306, tapicer 1305, 1361, tapcer 1428 (tapicer [OF tapicer, tapissier & ML tapicarius, tapecerius; also cp. OF (14th cent.) tapissēor,-eur] ‘a maker or seller of upholstery-cloth furnishings and tapestries; a weaver of tapestry or figured cloth’ 1387-95 MED; tapissier (tapicer) [AF tapicer = OF tapizier (13th c.), mod. F tapissier] ‘a maker or weaver of figured cloth or tapestry’ 1386 NED); Trauenterius 1148, Trenter 1221, Traventer 1306, Traunter 1332 (tranter ‘a man who does his jobs with his horse and cart; a carrier; a hawker or cadger with horse and cart; a huckster; one who buys up things to sell them elsewhere; in 14-15th c. a tapster’ NED; traventōur [AL, AF] MED; (trauetarius 1233 NED, treunter 1500 NED, tranter 1681 NED; traventōur [AL tavnētārius, tavetārius, traventor, some or all exx. In –er could also be construed as AF] ‘a peddler, seller; also, a person who rents out his cart’ 1350 MED; tranter (traventer, traunter, trawter, traunter) [tranter, traunter, trawter known from 1500, esp. syncopated from traventer, in med. (Anglo-L. traventārius, of uncertain origin. A word having various local uses: chiefly denoting a man who does jobs with his horse and cart; a carrier; a hawker or cadger with horse and cart; a huckster; also, one who buys up things to sell them elsewhere; in 14-15th c. a tapster’] trauetarius 1233 NED, traunter 1500 NED, tranter 1681 NED).

2.4 Motivated borrowings
Here we present assimilated borrowings, which may be motivated in the English language by the borrowed nouns and verbs, and therefore may be treated as borrowings and loan-blends as well.

2.4.1 Central French motivated borrowings
Burreler 1252, Burler 1256, bureler 1305, 1310, burler 1322, 1337, 1371, Burlere 1369 (bureler ‘a maker or seller of burl; one who dresses cloth by removing burles, i.e. knots and flaws’ 1475 MED, ‘one who dresses cloth by removing knots and extraneous particles’ 1483 NED, burel n. [OF burel] ‘a kind of coarse wolen cloth; also, a piece or a garment of burel’ 1267-8 MED, burle [OF bourle ‘tuft of wool’, OD burl] ‘a knot or flaw (in cloth)’ 1440 MED,’a small knot or lump in wool or cloth’ 1440 NED, burl v. ‘to dress (cloth), esp. by removing knots and lumps; to dress cloth as fuller do’ 1483 NED); Flecher 1203, 1207, flecher 1222, flechier 1227, Fleccher 1251, Flecchiere 1362 (flecchër, -iër, -ōur [OF flecher, -ier] ‘a maker or seller of arrows’ 1330 MED); fletcher [OF flecher, flechier ‘arrow-maker’, 55
f. fléche ‘arrow’] ‘one who makes or deals in arrows, occasionally, one who makes bows and arrows’ 1400 NED; ‘an archer, a Bowman’ 1529 NED/

2.4.2 Norman motivated borrowings

Cusser 1294, Kesser’ 1299, cossur 1300, cosour 1393, Coser 1422 (cóssér, căssér [AF; cp. OF coçon] ‘a dealer; esp., a horse-dealer’ 1483 MED; cosser ‘a dealer; a broker; a ‘horse-corser’’ 14.. NED, coss v. ‘to barter, exchange’ 1470 NED); Draper 1148, 1223, 1259, 1296, 1467, Drapier 1148, 1181-2, Drapour 1314, Drapur’ 1327, draper 1148, draper 1407, 1437-8, drapour 1437-8 (drāpēr [OF drap(i)er] ‘one who weaves and/or sells cloth; clothier’ 1350-51 MED; draper [a. AF draper = F. drapier (13th c.), from drap ‘cloth’] ‘origin., one who made (woollen) cloth. Subsequently, a dealer in cloth, and now by extension, in other articles of textile manufacture: often qualified as woollen, linen draper’ 1362 NED; draper (drapere, -ure, -ar) [AF draper = F. drapier (13th c. in the Hatz.-Darm.), from drap ‘cloth’] ‘origin., one who made (woollen) cloth; subsequently, a dealer in cloth, and now by extension, in other articles of textile manufacture: often qualified as woollen, linen draper’ 1362 NED); Fruter 1203, 1237, Fryer 1296, frutour 1402, fruter 1353 (fruitēr, -our [AF; CF fruitier] ‘a fruit seller, a dealer in fruit’ 1465 MED); furrere 1296 (furrrēr(e) [AF; np. MnE furrier] ‘one who makes or sells furs or furred garments, a furrier’ 1475 MED); mustarder 1200, 1296-7, Mustarder 1253, 1272, 1276, 1301-2, 1311, 1327, 1341, 1391, 1392, Mostardere 1327 (mustarder [OF mostardiere] ‘a maker or seller of mustard’ 1399 MED; ‘a dealer in mustard’ Reaney; mustarder [AF mustarder (common in 14th c.) = F moutardier: see mustard + -er] ‘a maker of or a dealer in mustard’ 1805, 1866 NED; cf. comb.: mustard-breaker 1410 NED, -maker 1483 NED); mustard [OF moutarde, mostarde] 1289 NED).

2.4.3 Motivated borrowings of double origin (Latin and French)

Candeler 1274, Chandelier 1285 (candelēr [OF chandelier (from L candelārium) ‘a maker or seller of candles’ 1400 MED, ‘one whose trade it is to make or sell candles’ 1389 NED; ‘in extended sense: a retail dealer in provisions, groceries, etc.: often somewhat contemptuous’ 1583 NED, ‘one who makes candles or deals in materials for making candles; a chandler’ 1425 MED); Espicier 1184, Spicer 1195, 1201, 1350-51, Specier 1200, Speciar 1207, Especier 1214, Specer 1261, spicer 1300, 1311, Spysser 1306, Spiser 1311-12, Spisour 1332, Spiser 1366, Spicer 1392-3, Spycer 1428 (spīcer [from OF especier, espici(i)er, espissier, AF especier, spicer; cp. ML speciarius, AL espasarius, spicerius] ‘a dealer in spices, an apothecary’ 1398 MED; spicer (spiser, spysser; spycier, spycer) [OF espicer (mod. F épiciere), from espice sb.] ‘a dealer in spices; an apothecary or druggist’ 1297 NED); Grocere 1255, Grocer 1350, grocer 1423-4, Groser 1437-8, grossor 1458 (grōcer [AF grosser; cp. CF grossēor, grossour] ‘a wholesale dealer in merchandise, such as wine, spices, Pharmaceutical items, foods, etc.; ?also, a retailer’ 1363 MED; grocer [OF grossier – ML grossārius, from grossus] ‘one who buys and sells in the gross, i.e. in large quantities, a wholesale dealer or merchant’ 1321 NED; ‘a trader who deals in spices, dried fruits, sugar, and, in general, all articles of domestic consumption except those that are considered the distinctive wares of some other class of tradesmen’ 1465 NED); Peiure 1198, Paiuer 1219, Peyforer1293, peverer 1294, 1389, Peyfrer 1301, Peyfore 1324, Peuereur (Reaney), Peuier (Reaney) (peverēr [AF; cp. CF pevrier & ML peverarīus] ‘a seller of pepper’ MED; pepperer ‘a dealer in pepper and spices; a grocer’ 1180 NED; pepper [OE pipor –L. piper gave Pr. pebre, OF. and AF. peivre, F. poivre] NED); plumarius 1176, Plumer 1185, (plumaror 1230), Plumer 1246, Plomer
1280, plumer 1282 (John de Cestrehunte, fethermongere 1280 LLB A, is called plumer in 1281 ib) Reaney; plümer [from plüim(e) ‘a dealer in plumes or feathers’ MED; plümk(e) [OF plume & L plümä] ‘a feather; decorative plume’ MED; plumer [ME, prob. AF, corresp. to an AF or OF * plumier, L. plümarius, f. plümä PLUME] ‘a dealer in plumes or feathers’ 1282 NED; plume (plôme) [OF plume: – L plümä] ‘a feather’ 1399 NED); Stacier 1293-4, stacioner 1311, Stacionere 1327, stationer 1337, Stacyneres 1382, Stacioner 1432-3, 1466-7, Stacyoner 1483, Stacyner 1488-9 (stääciæner(e [from stääcioun n. or OF estaciöon, staciöon and ML stätiänärius] ‘a bookdealer, esp. one licensed by a university; an appraiser of books and other valuables’ 1393-4 MED; ‘also, a publisher, promulgator’ 1450 MED); Tapiter 1274, tapetter 1366-7, tapeter 1379, tapeter 1393, tapyter 1440 (tapëter(e [ML tapëtärius, tapitarius] ‘one who makes or sells tapestry hangings, carpets, and coverlets; also, a member of the tapestry-makers’ guild’ 1450 MED, tapëte [OF tapit (var. of tapiz) & L tapëtum, ML tapitum; nœ. OE teppled, -et, a tæçox MDu. tapete, tapeet & tapijit ‘a piece of decorative fabric bearing a painted, embroidered, or woven pattern or figures and used variously as a carpet, coverlet, bed or wall hanging, or the like, a tapestry’ 1380 MED, ‘a hanging screen of tapestry, an arras’ 1425 MED); veteler 1380, vytëler 1390, viteller 1443, vitaller 1450 (vitailler [OF vitailler, vitallier, AF Vitailler, vitailleur, vitel(l)er]; also cp. ME vitailen v. & AL vitällärius, vitellärius, vitulärius) ‘a seller of food or food and drink; a trader in foodstuffs; one who supplies or tries to supply an armed force or expedition with food and drink or other necessary provisions; one who outfits a naval vessel with supplies of food and drink or other provisions’ 1384 MED); Wafer 1212, 1255, 1301, Waferer 1227, Wafror 1250, Waffror 1255, Wafrour 1316, Waffror 1336, Waferer 1340, Wafenour 1426 (wäferer [AF waferer, wa(f)rer, OFN wauf(f)rer; also cp. AL wafrarius, wafararius, waferarius & ME wäfer ‘a maker or purveyor of wafers; also, a household official responsible for the making or obtaining of wafers’ 1390 MED).

2.4.4 Scandinavian motivated borrowings
Scynnere 1255, Sckinir 1257, Skynnere 1263, Skenner 1264, Skinnere 1269, Scinner 1279, Skiner 1285, Schinnere 1296, Schinner 1305, Skynnersone 1332, Skynnmar 1332, skinner 1351-2, Skynere 1382, Schynnere 1406, Skynyr 1429 (skinnere [from skin n.; cp. OI skinnari, OSwed. Skinnare, & MLG schänner (var.of schinder)] ‘one who prepares or sells animal skins, a furrier, skinner’ 1325 MED, skin n. [ON (cp. OI skin) & OE scinn (from ON)] the prepared skin of an animal, leather; also, a piece of leather; also, a garment made of leather’ 1200 MED; skinner (scynnere(e, schynnere, skynn(e, skynar, skynner, skinner) [f. skin sb. or v. + -er]. cf. ON skinnari, MSw. skinnare, Norw. skinnar] ‘one whose work or business is concerned with the preparation of skins for commercial purposes’ 1398 NED; ‘one who removes the skin; a flayer’ 1699 NED; skin, sb. [ON skinn] 1200 NED).

3. Occupational names with the unsettled usage

In this part of the paper we present the nominating formula (in the restricted variant – without personal names) with the family names, denoting occupation. The given terms of occupation were not used as common nouns, their meaning is only reconstructed by the lexicographers on the basis of their usage as the family names, they are given in the dictionaries in the form of phonographic invariants.

3.1 Occupational names with English derivational bases and derivational affixes
Bermer 1269 (bermer ‘?one who sells yeast’ MED); Blacchere 1305, Blachcher 1305 (blacker ‘?a maker or seller of ink’ MED); Blachchester 1305, Blachester 1443 (blachestere ‘?a maker or seller of ink’ MED); Bredleder 1327 (brêd-leder ‘one who carts bread for sale’ MED); Bredmongestere 1310-11 (brêd-mongestere ‘bred seller’ MED); Bredseller 1385 (brêd-seller MED); Bredsellestre 1280 (brêd-sellestere ‘breed seller’ MED); Bromere 1285, 1327, Bromer 1466 (brômer ‘?a maker or seller of brooms’ MED); Bucmanger 1221, Bucmonger 1275, Bukemonger 1314, Bugmongger 1332, Bukmonger 1346 (bukke-monger ‘venison dealer’ MED); Boter 1280, Buterar 1327, Buterar 1332 (buter ‘a maker or seller of butter’ MED, ‘a maker or seller of butter’ MED); Butercharl 1192 (OE ceorl ‘a freeman of the lowest rank’, ME ‘a tenant in pure villeinage, serf, bondman’, ‘countryman, peasant’); Buttermonger 1296-7, Butterman 1301, 1302, 1327, Botreman 1327 (buter(e-man ‘a maker or seller of butter’ MED); Buttermonggere 1306, Buttermangger 1329 (buter(e-monger ‘a seller of butter’ MED); cf. William Dixon...*Buttermonger 1720 Lond. Gaz. No5879/4 NED); Kallere 1242, 1352, Callere 1281, Kellere 1285, Kellere 1290, Keller 1315, 1327, Caller 1327, 1337 (caller(e ‘a maker or seller of headresses’ MED); chapwoman 1419, 1425 (chapwoman ‘a female trader or peddler’ MED); Chaper 1200, Chappere 1327 (‘barterer, trader’ Reaney); Clothman 1416 (clôth–man ‘a maker or seller of cloth’ MED, ‘a maker or seller of woolen cloth; a clothier’ NED); Clothmongere 1272-3, Clotmonger 1277-8, Clothmongere 1296, Clodmongere 1311, Clothmangere 1327 (clôth-mogier ‘a cloth merchant’ MED, ‘a maker or seller of cloth’ Reaney, clôth [OE clâb] MED); Coleman 1066, 1166, 1176, 1300 (col-man: as surnames – MED, ‘a maker or seller of charcoal’ Reaney); Cornebeyer 1461 (côrn-beier ‘a garain merchant’ MED); conechapman 1474 (côrn–chapman ‘grain merchant’ MED); Cornseller 1433 (côrn–seller MED); Fêferbycger 1304 (fether–bigger ‘a dealer in feathers or down’ MED); fetherman 1275, Fetherman 1305 (fether–man ‘a dealer in feathers or down’ MED; 1621 NED); fethermongere 1280, Fethermongere 1282 (fether–monger ‘a dealer in feathers or down’ MED); Fisshwyf 1381, Fysshewyfe 1413 (fish–wife ‘a woman who sells fish’ MED); fysshmongere 1307, 1313, Fisshemongere 1382 (fish–monger ‘fish seller’ MED); Flexere 1316, 1317, 1326, Flaxer 1329 (flexer ‘one who dresses or sells flax’ MED; ‘dresser or seller of flax’ Reaney); flexmongere 1294, Flaxmongere 1297, Flaxmonger 1305, Flexmangere 1307 (flex–monger ‘a seller of flax’ MED); Flexman 1266, 1294, Flexman 1279, 1381, flexman 1311 (flex–man ‘a dresser or seller of flax’ MED); Flexweuman 1324 (flex–womman ‘a woman who dresses or sells flax’ MED); Flexwyf 1378 (flex–wif ‘a woman who dresses or sells flax’ MED); Flosmonger 1314 (flos–mogier ‘a seller of down’ MED); Fresshﬁshmongere 1349 (in surname – MED, cf. fish–monger ‘fish seller’ MED); Garleker 1387-8, Garlyker 1400 (garleker ‘a dealer in garlic’ MED, ‘used of a seller of garlick’ Reaney); garlicman 1355, Garlekmongere 1411 (gârl–man ‘one who raises or sells garlic’ MED); Garlemongere 1275-6, Garlekmongere 1280, Garlecmongger 1292, Garlikmonger 1319, Garlekmongere 1347, garlek-mongere 1387 (gârl–mongere ‘a seller of garlic’ MED); Glasmon 1319, 1327, Glasemon 1332, 1342, Glasman 1419 (glas–man ‘a dealer in glassware’ MED, 1597-8 NED); Gozer 1327, Gosiar 1327, Gosere 1333 (gôser ‘a dealer in geese’ MED); Gosmanger 1344 (gôs–monger ‘a dealer in geese’ MED); Gruttere 1362 (gruttere ‘?a maker or seller of bran’ MED); Hertemonger 1281 (hê(r–mogier ‘a seller of haircloth’ MED); Hardwarewoman 1468 (hard–wâr–womman MED); Hatermongere 1250-1, Hattermonger 1280 (hatere–monger ‘a seller of clothing’, in surnames – MED; ‘a dealer in clothing’ Reaney); Haterchurl 1249 (in surnames – MED, chêrl [OE ceorl] ‘a man, fellow, chap’ 1325
Haringer 1229-31, herenger 1296-7, Harenger 1412, Herynger 1438-9 (hēringer ‘one who catches or sells herring’ MED); Heringman 1327 (in surnames – MED); Heringmongere 1212, Haringmo[en]ger 1279, Haringmongere 1294, Heryngmongere 1316 (hēring-mongere ‘a seller of herring’ (in surnames) MED; Hidebeyr 1325 (hide-biere ‘a dealer in hides’ MED; Huniman 1199, 1235, Honiman 1279, Honyman 1296 (in surnames – MED, honeyman ‘a man who sells honey or has charge of bees’ 1552 NED; Honymanger 1382 (‘seller of honey’ Reaney); Uckermon 1323 (in surnames – MED); Jager 1379, Jagher 1379, Jeggar 1480 (jagger ‘a pedlar, a hawk’ 1514 NED; Kiver 1224, Keure 1292, 1296, Keuer 1324 (kīver ‘a maker or seller of tubs or vats’ MED); Lekman 1292, 1319, 1390, lecman 1311, Lecman 1355 (lēk–man ‘a dealer in potheburs’ MED, ‘a seller of leeks’ Reaney); lekere 1279, Leker 1293 (‘a seller of leeks’ Reaney); Letherman 1338 (lether–man ‘lether-kervere (one who cuts, carves or shapes leather) or lether-sellere (a dealer in leather)’ MED); Lynman 1296 (līn–man ‘a man who dresses or sells flax’ MED; Maltmongere 1199, maltmongere 1408 (malt-mongere ‘a buyer or seller of malt’ MED); Melemongere 1296, Melmanger 1428 (in surnames – MED); Melkberere 1285 (in surnames – MED); melkmakiere 1285 (‘a seller of milk’ Reaney, comb.: milk-making 1656 Glossogr. ‘Lactificial, milk-breeding, milk-making, milk-yeelding’ NED); Milkster 1246 (‘a seller of milk’ Reaney); Mangester 1284, Mongastre 1332 (mōngestere ‘a seller, dealer [prob. orig.: female dealer’, only in surnames – MED; Noteman 1275, Nuteman 1275 (‘dealer in nuts’ Reaney, nop. comb.: nut–seller 1648 NED); Ottemongere 1300, Otemangere 1327, Otemonger 1356 (ōte–mongere ‘a dealer in oats’ MED); Piryman 1296, Pyrman 1296, Perman 1376 (in surnames – MED; ‘a grower or seller of pears’ Reaney); Pulchare 1214, Pilchere 1271, 1275, 1301, 1317, Pilker 1279, Pylechere 1296, Pilker 1303, Pilker 1305, Pulchere 1310, Pilicher 1327, Pulcher 1332, Pulchere 1392 (pilcher(e ‘a maker or seller of pitches; only in surnames’ MED); Rusmangor 1210 (‘a seller of rushes’ Reaney); sadeler man 1464 (sādelē(r–man MED); Saltman 1306; Saltman 1311, 1327, 1329 (in surnames – MED, ‘maker or seller of salt’ Reaney); Sideman 974, 1334, Sydeman 931, Sedeman 1219, 1248, 1301, Sedemon 1260, Sedman 1332 (seedman ‘a dealer in seed’ 1652 NED); selestere 1430 (sellestere ‘a female seller or vendor’ MED); Scepgrm 1327, Schipgrom 1341 (in surnames – MED, ‘a shepherd or a dealer in sheep’ Reaney); Shepmongere 1227 (‘a dealer in sheep’ Reaney, shepmongers 1560 NED); Shoebeggere 1279, Shoebiggere 1333 (in surnames – MED); Slopere 1279, 1286 (slop ‘an outer garment, as a loose jacket, tunic, cassock, mantle, gown, or smock-frock’ 1386 NED; ‘some kind of foot-wear’ 1480 NED, slop(pe ‘a kind of shoe’ MED, ‘a maker or seller of these’ Reaney); Slompengere 1317 (in surname – MED; Smeremongere 1286 (in surnames – MED); Smerneman 1255 (in surnames – MED); Smernemongere 1280, Strumongere 1285, strumongere 1294, Straumonger 1346-7 (in surnames – MED, ‘dealer in straw’ Reaney); Talgramongere 1294, Talmonghere 1329 (in surnames – MED, talou ‘rendered animal fat, suet, tallow, tallow used in waterproofing, soapmaking, etc., or sold as a commodity’ MED; nop. talou(e–chaundeler ‘one who makes or sells tallow candles’ 1474 MED); thred womman 1349-50 (thrēd(e–womman ‘a dealer in thread or yarn’ MED); Waremanni 1208, Wareman 1214, 1263, Warman 1338 (‘a chapman’ Reaney); Welmgonger 1332 (in surnames – MED); Wêman 1066, Odeman 1066, Wudemann 1066, 1075, Wudeman 1166, Wodeman 1213, 1296, 1294, Wademan 1296, Wadmon 1327, waddeman 1375, Wadman 1417, wadam 1424-5 (wōde–man ‘a purveyor of woad; ?a dye’ MED, ‘a dyer with woad’ Reaney); Wadesman 1209 (in surname – MED; cf. wōde–man [OE wudu–mann] ‘one who provides or purveys wood’ 1426 NED); wodemogger 1305, Wodemongere 1372, woodmonger 1425-6 (wōde–mongere ‘sellere ‘a purveyor of firewood’ MED); wodseller 1340-41 (wōde–sellere
3.2 Loan-blends

3.2.1 Occupational names with Latin assimilated borrowings as the derivational bases

Candelman 1263, 1332, Candleman 1268 (candel-man ‘a maker of candles, a chandler’ MED); chesemangere 1186, schesemongere 1288, chesmonger 1319, chesmonger 1437 (chĕse-monger(e ‘one who makes and/or sells cheese’ MED, chĕse [A cĕse, WS cĕse, cĕse (ult. L câseus)]) 1000 NED, 1131 MED); Cuperes 1311, Cuperes 1327 (cŏuperesse ‘a woman engaged in the occupation of a cooper’ MED; n̄op. cŏuper(e [ML cŭpārius] ‘one engaged in the trade of barreling wine; a wine-cooper’ 1419 MED, ‘one engaged in the trade of sampling, bottling, or retailing wine; a wine-cooper’ 1465 MED, cupper [OE cuppe & OF cope, L. cuppa] ‘a cup-maker’ 1450 MED, cf. cuppe-maker ‘a cup-maker’ 1475 MED); Mulemangere 1305 (in surnames – MED, mûle-mongere ‘one who trades in mules’ MED, mule [OE mûl (from L), OF mûl(e, ML mouls)]; muskylman 1459 (muscle–man ‘one who gathers or sells mussels’ MED, muscle[OE muscle, muscelle (from L); also cp. L musculus & OF mosle] ‘an edible bivalve mollusc, mussel’ 1298-9 MED); Pethermon 1317 (in surnames – MED, pedder(e [ML pedāriusc ‘one who goes on foot’ & pedāre ‘to walk’) ‘a peddler’ 1200 MED); pesemongere 1198 (pĕse [OE L] ‘the edible seed of the pea plant’ 1150 MED); Pyman 1301, 1524 (pī(e–man ‘a baker or seller of pies’ MED, pī(e [ML pica, pia] ‘a baked dish of pastry filled with meat, spices, etc’ 1303 MED; ‘maker or seller of pies’ Reaney; pie-man ‘a man who makes pies for sale; a vendor of pies’ 1820 NED; cf. pie-woman ‘a woman who sells pies’ 1817 NED); Shopper 1353 (‘shopkeeper’ Reaney, shop(pe [OE scoppa, sceoppa; cp. OF escope, essope, choppe, AF shope & ML shopa, sopā, scupa, choppa] MED, cf. shopkeeper ‘one who carries on business in a shop’ 1530 NED; shopholder 14.. NED); Shopman 1434, 1456 (in surnames – MED).

3.2.2 Occupational names with Central French assimilated borrowings as the derivational bases

araser 1414 (arraser ‘a maker of, or dealer in, tapestry’ MED, arrās ‘a kind of figured tapestry [orig. made at Arras in Artois]’, n̄op. arrās~ man ‘one who makes or sells tapestry’ 1471 MED); Burelman 1311, Burrelman 1318 (burel–man ‘a maker or seller of burel’ MED, burel [OF burel] ‘a kind of coarse wolen cloth; also, a piece or a garment of burel’ 1267-8; n̄op. burreler [OF bureler; cp. ME burel ‘cloth’ & burle ‘tuft’) ‘a maker or seller of burel’; ‘one who dresses cloth by removing burles, i.e. knots and flaws’ 1475 MED); Cheverelmongere 1310 (cheverel(le–monger ‘a kidskin dealer’ MED, cheverel(le [OF chèvrele ‘a kid’] ‘kid leather; made of kid leather’ 1388 MED; cf. Chevereller 1291-2); Flourman 1308, Flourman 1338, 1376 (flour–man ‘miller or flour merchant’ MED); Flurmongester 1281 (flour-mongester ‘a woman who sells flowers MED, flôur [OF flour, flor, flur] ‘the blossom of a plant, flower; also, a flowering plant’ 1200 MED; flour (floure) 1250 NED); Furmonger 1490 (1508) (fur, v. [OF forrer] ‘to line; trim, or cover (a garment)
with fur’ 13.. NED; ‘to clothe or adorn (a person) with fur’ 1370 NED; ‘to coat or cover with fur or morbid matter’ 1593 NED; fur, sb. [from v.] ‘a trimming or lining for a garment, made of the dressed coat of certain animals’ 1366 NED; ‘the short, fine, soft hair of certain animals. Formerly also, the wool of sheep’ 1430 NED; ‘skins of animals with the fur on them’ 1555 NED; comb.: fur trade 1837 NED), -trader 1848 NED); Goriurer 1219, Gorgerer [vr. Gorgurer] 1219, 1220, Gorgeur 1221, Goriurer 1230, gorgerer [from gorger] ‘an armorer who makes or sells gorgets’ MED, gorger [OF gorgere] ‘(a) piece of armor covering the front of the neck, a gorget’ 1312 MED); Gravayler 1393 (graveler [from gravel] ‘a dealer in gravel or sand, a workman who spreads gravel’ MED, gravel [OF gravel(e) ‘sand’ 1225 MED); Graysman 1297, Gresman 1319 (‘a seller of grease’ Reaney; grease (gres, greis, greys) [OF graisse, greisse, gresse; greis; gresse mod.F. graisse] ‘the fat part of the body of an animal; also, corpulence, fatness’ 1290 NED; ‘2. the melted or rendered fat of animals, esp. when it is a soft state’ 1290 NED); gresmangor 1379; Gresman 1301 (in surnames – MED; grain n. [OF grain, grein] ‘a crop of cereal plants’ 1390 MED; ‘a species of cereal plant or crop; also, peas’ 1399 MED; ‘seed of plants or flowers’ 1325 MED; ‘the fruit of a non-cereal plant; a berry, legume, nut, date, etc.;’ 1395 MED; ‘spice’ 1313 MED); Hurrer 1267, 1278, 1332, Hurrer 1281, 1289, hurer 1375, 1411, 1421, 1430, 1447, 1484 (húrer [from húre n.] ‘one who makes or sells caps’ MED, húre [OF] ‘a covering for the head, a cap’ 1300 MED); lingedraper 1460 (linge-draper ‘a maker or seller of linen [only as surname]’ MED, linge [OF] ‘linen’ MED); Lusmanger 1293 (lúce–morgere ‘seller of pike’ MED, lúce [OF lace, lus] ‘the pike (Esox lucius)’ 1323 MED); Mironer 1218-22, Mironer 1275, mironuer 1309, Mirorer 1320, Mironuer 1337, Mirorer 1354 (miróuerer [from miróur n.] ‘one who makes or sells mirrors’ MED, miróur [OF miróer, miróeur, miror, meror] ‘a mirror made of metal, glass, etc.’ 1250 MED); Mustardman 1275, 1327, 1329 (in surnames – MED, ‘a dealer in mustard’ Reaney, mustard [OF mostarde, mustarde] ‘mustard seed; also, prepared mustard, the finely ground seed of the mustard plant mixed with vinegar, water, or honey to form a paste’ 1289 MED); Oylere 1248, 1286, 1332 oylere 1278, Oyller 1281, Oyllere 1281 (oilere [from oil(e) n.] ‘a maker or seller of oil’ MED, oiler [from oil, sb. or v. + -er; cf. F huilier ‘oil-manufacturer, oil-merchant’] ‘a manufacturer of, or dealer in, oil; an oil-man’ 1552 MED; ‘one who oils or lubricates with oil’ 1846 MED; oil, sb. [ME oli, olie, oyle, oile] a. ONF olie, OF 12th c. oile, oille, 13th c. oele, uille, 15th c. oyle, huille, 16th c. huile] 1175 NED; oil v. ‘to apply oil to; to anoist’ 1440 NED; nop. oil(e-man ‘one who makes or sells oil’ 1440 MED).

3.2.3 Occupational names with Norman assimilated borrowings as the derivational bases
Wastelmonger 1317 (wastel [AF wastel, var. of OF gastel] ‘a variety of white wheaten bread or cake of superior quality, generally considered second only to simenel in fineness’ 1283 MED; ‘an individual loaf or cake of this variety’ 1300 MED; ‘a ceremonial loaf or cake offered as a sacrifice’ 1425 MED; ‘maker or seller of wastels’ Reaney; wastel [OF wastel, north-eastern var. of guastel, gastel (mod. F gâteau)] ‘bread made of the finest flour; a cake or loaf of this bread’ 1194 NED).

3.2.4 Occupational names with the borrowings of double (Latin and French origin) as the derivational bases
Lardeman 1316, Lardman 1346 (lard– man ‘a purveyor of salt pork, bacon, etc.’ MED, lârd [OF lârd & L lâridum, lârdum] ‘fat pork cured in brine or by smoking; salt pork, bacon’ 1399 MED; ‘the rendered fat of swine, lard’ 1475 MED); Maulmanger 1205
(mal(le~mongere ‘a seller of hammers or mauls’ MED, mal(le [OF mail, mal. Also cp. L malleus] (a) A hammer; usually, a heavy iron hammer used for driving posts, breaking rocks, etc.; a sledge hammer, a maul’ 1200 MED; Oystermonger 1305, Oystreman 1309 (in surnames – MED, npt. oistre~ mongere, oistre~sellere ‘a seller of oysters’ 1425 MED; oistre [OF uistre, oistre & L ostrea] ‘an oyster (Ostrea edulis); also, the so-called pearl oyster (Meleagrina margaritifera); also, a similar kind of shellfish, a mussel’ 1290 MED); Oystermonger 1321 (oistre~mongere ‘a seller of oysters’ MED, cf. oistre~sellere ‘a seller of oysters’ 1425 MED, oistre [OF uistre, oistre & L ostrea] ‘an oyster (Ostrea edulis); also, the so-called pearl oyster (Meleagrina margaritifera); also, a similar kind of shellfish, a mussel’ 1290 MED); Paynerman 1301, Panyer 1419; Panyerman 1469, Panyarman 1473 (paniĕr(e-man ‘a basket-carrier’ MED, pannierman ‘a man in charge of a pannier or panniers; esp. a hawk of fish, etc., who conveys his goods to market in panniers’ 1583 MED; paniĕr(e [OF panier, paniri, panniere] ‘a basket, usually large; a hamper’ 1290 MED; pannier [ME panier, a. F. paniĕr (in 15th c. rarely pannier): – L. pānāri-um ‘bread-basket’ ‘a basket; esp. one of considerable size for carrying provisions, fish, or other commodities; in later use mostly restricted to those carried by a beast of burden (usually in pairs, one on each side, slung across the back), or on the shoulders of a man or woman’ 1300 MED); Pastyman 1290-1 (pāste–man ‘one who makes or sells pastry’ MED, pāste [OF paste & L pasta] ‘dough for the making of bread or pastry; also, dough for making horse feed’ 1381 MED); Rollole 1274, Roulour 1296, Rollor 1297, Rollere 1309, Roulour 1327, Rouller 1337 (rolle[е ‘from rolle n.] ‘a maker or seller of parchment rolls’ MED; rolle n. [OF rolle, role, roule; also cp. ML rollus, rolla, AL roella, ruella; some forms perh. influenced by ME rōuel n.] ‘a scroll; a scroll with its contained text; a roll of prayers [quot.: 1454]) 1325 MED; ‘a maker or seller of rolls of parchment’ Reaney; roll, sb (rolle, rol, rowle, rolle, roule (roull), roul, role, roole (roale), row, roll) [OF roole, roulle, rolle, role] ‘a piece of parchment, paper, or the like, which is written upon or intended to contain writing, etc., and is rolled up for convenience of handling or carrying; a scroll’ 1225 MED; ‘probably a maker or seller of rolls of parchment’ Reaney; roll sb. (rolle, rol, rowle, rolle, roule (roull), roul, role, roole (roale), row, roll) [OF roole, roulle, rolle, role] ‘a piece of parchment, paper, etc., inscribed with some formal or official record; a document or instrument in this form’ 1377 MED; ‘a register, list, or catalogue (of names, deeds, etc.)’ 1386 MED; roll, v. (rolle) [f. roll sb.] ‘to enrol; to write (a name, etc.) upon a roll, list, or register; to record (a statement or fact)’ 1377 MED); Skletemanger 1332 (in surnames – MED; sclāte n. [from OF escalate ‘a wand, chip of wood’; cp. AL sclata, sklata] ‘a slate for roofing; roofing slate or tile in bulk; the stone, slate; incense containing ground slate as an ingredient; a writing slate’ 1340 MED).

3.2.5 Occupational names with Scandinavian assimilated borrowings as the derivational bases

Bothman 1279, Bothman 1287, Botheman 1403 (bōth~man ‘keeper of a stall, shopkeeper’ MED, bōth [ON; cp. ODan. bōth (Dan. bod) & OI būō] ‘a stall at a market or fair, a merchant’s shop’); Hayman 1312, Heyman 1332 (*hayman ‘a man who sells hay, a hay-salesman’ MED, heı [OE; & cp. OE heı] ‘grass cut or mowed and cured (usually as feed for livestock), hay; also, growing grass; a crop or cutting of hay; a tithe of hay); Heimongere 1230, heymongere 1295, heyman 1475 (*heı-monger ‘seller of hay’ MED; ‘seller of hay’ Reaney); madermanger 1230 (in surnames – MED, mader(e [OE mād(e)re, & ON (cp. OE māðra)] ‘the dye-stuff made from the roots of the plant Rubia tinctorum; a name given to
dyes or dyestuffs other than Rubia tinctorum’); Ketmongere 1275 (ket-mongere ‘a seller of meat’ MED, cf. Chetmangeregate 1175 MED, Ketmangeregate 1194 MED, ket [ON; cp. OI kjökt, from *kétwa] ‘flesh’, mönger(e [OE mangere] ‘a merchant, tradesman, dealer’); Silkman 1371, 1374-5, 1397 (*silk(e−man ‘one who works with silk’ MED, silk(e [OE seoluc, seolc, sioloc; also cp. ON; cp. OE siilki] ‘silken cloth, silk; silken clothing; also, a silken garment; silk fiber or thread; silk embroidery’); Selkwyf 1348 (*silk(e−wif ‘a woman who spins or sews silk, a seamstress’ MED, wif [OE] ‘a human biological female, a woman’, < copesman) [orig. copesman, f. cope sb. + man (in possess. cope’s), cf. craftsman, tradesman, etc. The later copeman may have been influenced by Du. koopman in same sense] ‘a chapman, merchant, dealer’ 1566 NED; cope, sb. [from cope v.] ‘a bargain’ 1562 NED; cope, v. ‘to buy’ 1430 NED; ‘to exchange, barter’ 1570 NED; ‘to make an exchange, make a bargain’ 1575 NED).

3.3 Assimilated borrowings

3.3.1 Central French borrowings
Aguiller 1296, 1301, Agoyler 1258, Agullier 1287-8 (aguler (agullier, aguiller, agoyler) [OF aguiller] ‘one who makes or sells needles; - only in names MED); Chapeler 1214, 1230, 1249, 1303, capellier 1216-20, 1291, 1311, Chapeller 1290 (chapeler [OF] ‘a maker or seller of hats’; OF chapelier ‘maker or seller of hats’ (1601 NED). The name is also found in the AFr form capelier); Fener 1271, 1282, 1327, Feyner 1299, 1303, Fenyr 1325 (feiner [OF fenier] ‘a seller of hay’ MED); Keu 1208, 1270, Kou 1275, Ceu 1285, Ku 1303, Prioureskeu 1320, Co 1327, Keue 1327, Koo 1332, keu 1340, cue 1335-6 (keu [OF queu, keu, cu, cou] ‘a cook; one who prepares and sells cooked food’ MED); Leyner 1275, 1292, Layner 1279, 1285, leyner 1292, lainer 1305, Laner 1312 (lainer [OF lanier] ‘a wool worker, wool merchant’ MED; OFr lainier, lanier ‘woolmonger’ Reaney).

3.3.2 Norman borrowings
Curlevache 1224, Curlevave 1224, curlevage 1299-1300, curlevacher 1312-13, curlevache 1346 (curlevachër [AF cur-leavage, -levache & -levacher; ?cp. OF levage ‘droit de sortie perçu sur les marchandises’ (Godefroy) & cur- as in cour-lieu ‘messenger’] ‘a licensed trader who is not a citizen or a member of a merchant guild’ MED) ға корчмарів: Treur 1255, Trehur 1259, Traeur 1263, Treere 1281, Treyur 1283, Tregexe 1298-9, Tregyhere 1300, Traiere 1303, Toreur 1327, Treyr 1415, trayer 1473, Tregy 1485, Traayour 1485 (traier [OF traieur, traiteur, traier, traileur, AF treur] ‘one who performs the duties of a tapster’ MED).

3.3.3 Scandinavian borrowings
Copeman 1256, Copman 1205, Coupman 1230 (ON kaupmaðr ‘chapman, merchant’ Reaney; (copesman) [orig. copesman, f. cope sb. + man (in possess. cope’s), cf. craftsman, tradesman, etc. The later copeman may have been influenced by Du. koopman in same sense] ‘a chapman, merchant, dealer’ 1566 NED; cope, sb. [from cope v.] ‘a bargain’ 1562 NED; cope, v. ‘to buy’ 1430 NED; ‘to exchange, barter’ 1570 NED; ‘to make an exchange, make a bargain’ 1575 NED).

3.4 Motivated borrowings
3.4.1 Central French motivated borrowings

*fusettiennier* 1200 (fusettiennier [OF] ‘maker or seller of fustian’ MED, fustian n. [OF fusta(g)ine] ‘a kind of cloth [apparently made from cotton, flax, or wool; not necessarily coarse or of poor quality]; (b) a piece of fustian to be spread over a bed or mattress; a coverlet of fustian’ 1200 MED); *Galocher* 1306 (galocher [OF] ‘a maker or seller of galoches’ MED, galoche [OF] ‘a kind of footwear, consisting of a wooden sole fastened onto the foot with leather thongs’ 1363-4 MED); *Hanaper* 1279, 1332, *Haneper* 1319, *Hanyper* 1327, *Henepere* 1327, *Henyper* 1327, *Hamper* 1348-9 (hanaper [OF] hanapier & hanap, henap) ‘a maker or seller of hanaps or goblets’ MED); *Lacir* 1278, *Lacer* 1298, *lacer* 1311, *Lasur* 1327, *Lasser* 1346 (läser [OF lacer]) ‘a maker or seller of strings or laces’ MED; lãs [OF laz, las, lace, lais] ‘cord made of braided or interwoven strands of silk, threads of gold, etc.; a cord used to suspend a hanging object; a cord upon which beads are strung; a fishline; a cord or band bound around something; a headband or fillet; a cord used as a bond or fetter; a buckle, clasp, or brooch; a girdle, a belt; a crossbeam in a ceiling used to tie rafters together or to provide ornamental paneling; a net, noose, or snare’ 1230 MED); *Oyler* 1248, 1286, 1332 *oyler* 1278, *Oyller* 1281, *Oyellere* 1281 (oilere [from oil(e n.) ‘a maker or seller of oil’ MED, oiler [from oil, sb. or v. + -er; cf. F. huilier ‘oil-manufacturer, oil-merchant’] ‘a manufacturer of, or dealer in, oil; an oil-man’ 1552 NED; ‘2. one who oils or lubricates with oil’ 1846 NED; oil, sb. [ME oli, oile, oyle, oile] a. ONF oli, OF oil(e + -er) ‘a maker or seller of strings or laces’ MED; lãs [OF laz, las, lace, lais] ‘cord made of braided or interwoven strands of silk, threads of gold, etc.; a cord used to suspend a hanging object; a cord upon which beads are strung; a fishline; a cord or band bound around something; a headband or fillet; a cord used as a bond or fetter; a buckle, clasp, or brooch; a girdle, a belt; a crossbeam in a ceiling used to tie rafters together or to provide ornamental paneling; a net, noose, or snare’ 1230 MED); *Oyllere* 1248, 1306, 1378, 1394, 1396, 1409, 1431, 1432, 1441, 1472 (oilere) ‘a maker or seller of oil’ MED, oiler [from oil, sb. or v. + -er; cf. F. huilier ‘oil-manufacturer, oil-merchant’] ‘a manufacturer of, or dealer in, oil; an oil-man’ 1552 NED; ‘2. one who oils or lubricates with oil’ 1846 NED; oil, sb. [ME oli, oile, oyle, oile] a. ONF oli, OF 12th c. oile, oille, 13th c. oiele, uille, 15th c. oyle, huille, 16th c. huile] 1175 NED; oil v. ‘to apply oil to; to anoint’ 1440 NED).

3.4.2 Norman motivated borrowings

*Kanevaz* 1275, *Canauazer* 1325, *Caneuazer* 1333, *Caneuazer* 1340 (canevazer [AF; cp. CF canevazier] ‘a maker or seller of canvas’ MED; canevâs [AF canevaz, cp. CF canevaz] & ML canvaśium, canebácium) ‘a fabric made from flax or hemp, canvas’ 1362 MED; ‘a piece of canvas; a canvas covering, a strainer of canvas’ 1310 MED; ‘a bed covering’ 1354 MED; ‘some kind of garment’ 1438 MED); *Herber* 1227, *Harbur* 1313, *herbare* 1475 (hēber [OF hēber ‘an herbalist. Early quots. may be AF] ‘a collector and/or seller of herbs, an herbalist’ MED); *Vendier* 1206, *Vendur* (vendor [a. late AF vendor, earlier vendour (F. vendur), agent-noun form vendre. Cf. vender] ‘one who disposes of a thing by sale; a seller’ 1594 NED; vender [f. vend v. + -er] cf. VENDOR ‘one who sells; a seller; s/t in restricted sense, a street-seller’ 1596 NED; vend, v. [ad. F. vendre (=It. vendere, Sp. and Pg. vender) or L. vendère ‘to sell’] ‘to be disposed of by sale; to find a market or purchaser’ 1622 NED; ‘to sell; to dispose of by sale; to trade in as a seller’ 1651 NED); *Wader* 1197, *Weider* 1227-37, *wayder* 1276, *weyder* 1276, 1293, *Waider* 1202, *Wayder* 1230, 1250, 1273, 1297, 1327, *Weyder* 1250 (waider (weider) [ONF waideur, waider, wedderes, vars. of OF guaidēor & guaidier; many quots. prob. AF] ‘a dyer with or purveyor of woad’ MED; waid(e [AF weide, voide, AF/ONF waide (vars. of OF guaide) & AL waida, weida; most quots. prob. AF or AL.] ‘the dyestuff made from the plant Isatis tinctoria, woad; also in designations for woad of specific geographical origin’ 1359 MED); *Waisdier* 1185, *Wesdier*, *Waisder*, *Weisdier*, *Waisdier* 1191-8 (OF wesdier, quesdier, waisdier ‘dyer or seller of woad’ Reaney; ‘a derivative of OE wād ‘woad’, ‘woad-merchant’ (1415 NED). This English form is more common today, but rarer in ME than the French Waider – Reaney; woader (wider): a) a dyer with woad; 2) a cultivator of woad (1415); woad [OE wād = Ofris. wēd < AF. waisde, OF. quesde, F. guède] ‘1.a blue dye-stuff prepared from the leaves of Isatis tinctoria’ 1000 NED; ‘2.
the plant Isatis tinctoria’ 1000 NED; cf. woader (woder) [woad v. or sb1] ‘a dyer with woad; b) a cultivator of woad’ 1415 NED).

3.4.3 Motivated borrowings of double (Latin and French) origin
Cressetter 1316, Cresseter 1341 (cressetēr [from cresset; cp. ML cressetarius.] ‘a maker or seller of cressets’ MED, cresset [OF craisset, crasset] ‘a metal vessel containing oil or fat used as a lamp or torch’ 1370 MED); Poteler 1265 (potel(l)er (potill)er, potler, potteler) [from potel(le; also cp. ML potellāre] ‘a maker or seller of pottles’ MED, potel(le (pottel) [OF potel &ML potellus] ‘a vessel; vessel of half the capacity of the associated gallon measure; a pottle; also, a vessel for dry measure observing similar proportions’ MED.

4. Occupational names with the restricted usage

Here we present the occupational terms that existed exclusively as common nouns, which is proved by the precise meaning, etymology and Medieval dating in the dictionaries under study.

4.1 Occupational names with English derivational bases and derivational affixes

biere [From bīen, biġgen [OE bycgan] ‘buy; redeem’ ] ‘a buyer or purchaser’ (1200 MED); ‘a purchasing agent (as of the King, a guild)’ (1422 MED); birlester [?cp. birlen [OE byrlian] ‘peddler, hawker (of fish)’ (1361 MED); bōk-sellere ‘book seller’ [OE bōc] (1475 MED); clōth-bier ‘an officer of a guild in charge of buying cloth’ [OE clāp] (1450 MED); fish-sellere (fish [OE fisc]) (1440 MED); fōr(e-staller,-ar,-ōur [from fōr(e-stallen v.] ‘one who intercepts provisions on their way to market and buys them in order to re-sell at a higher price; also, one who buys in a public market before the legal hour of opening’ (1267 MED); drover-fōr(e-staller ‘a cattle buyer who goes out on the highway to buy up animals coming to market’ (1439 MED); gār-lēk-sellere ‘a seller of garlic’ [WS gār-lēc, A gār-lēc.] (1483 MED); hāndler [≤ hōndlen [OE handlian] ‘a handler’ (1398 MED); milk-wif ‘a female milk vendor; moneter’ (1444 MED); sellestere [from sellen v.] ‘a female seller or vendor’ (1430 MED) ((OE sellan)]; wōde-biere ‘a dealer in firewood’ ((OE wudu, widu]) (1473 MED); wōl-gaderere ‘one who collects wool from the keepers of sheep; wolle-webster’ (wōl [OE wul(l, wulle & wyll]) (1482 MED); wōl-marchaunt ‘a dealer in wool or woolen goods’ wōl [OE wul(l, wulle & wyll] (1500 MED); yarn-chopper ‘a retailer of thread or yarn’ (yarn [OE gearn, -gern)] (1325 MED).

4.2 Loan-blends

4.2.1 Occupational names with Old French assimilated borrowings as the derivational bases
bargainer [from bargainen v.] ‘a vender, an unscrupulous bargainer’ 1460 MED, bargainen [OF bargain(g)ner] ‘to engage in a business transaction; discuss or arrange the terms of such a transaction, make a deal; buy or sell on terms agreed upon’, ‘to vend or sell’); fruitéstere [cp. fruit-ēre.] ‘a female fruit vender, a fruit girl’ 1390 MED, cp. fruītur, -ōur [AF; CF fruitier] ‘a fruit seller, a dealer in fruit’; ‘a household official in charge of fruit’); woman-chaundelēr (chaundelēr [OF chandelier (from L candelārium)]) ‘one who makes candles or deals in materials for making candles; a chandler’ 1425 MED); wax-chaunder ‘one who makes wax
candles, a wax chandler; also, a member of the guild of candle makers’ (wax [OE weax, wæx, wex; cp.OI vax.] 1363 MED, chaundelēr [OF chandelier (from L candelārium)] ‘one who makes candles or deals in materials for making candles; a chandler’ 1425 MED).

4.2.2 Occupational names with the borrowings of double (Latin and French origin) as the derivational bases

cōl-seller ‘greengrocer’ (cōl OE cāl (beside cāwel, from L caulis); also, any cultivated leafy vegetable, garden greens, pot-herbs’ 1475 MED; oinyon-sellere ‘one who sells onions.oistre-seller’ 1475 MED, [OF oignon, oingnon, oignon, oignon & L ūnio]; oistre-sellere ‘a seller of oysters’ 1425 MED, oistre [OF uistre, oistre L ūnio] ‘an oyster’ 1290 MED; sōpe-seller 1475 MED, shop(е~holdere ‘one who manages a shop’ 1449 MED, shop(е [OE scoppa, sceoppa; cp. OF escope, essope, choppe, AF shope & ML shopa, sopa, scupa, choppa] ‘a room or building used as a place of business by a victualer, craftsman, etc.;’ sōpe-seller 1475 MED, nopp. sōpere ‘a maker or seller of soap’ 1200 MED, ‘one who sells soap; a soap-boiler, soap-maker’ 1225 NED; soap (sape, soppe) [OE sāpe; L sāpo] 1000 NED; spīcer-wif ‘a female apothecary’ (spīcer ‘a dealer in spices, an apothecary’ [from OF especier, espic(i)er, espisser, AF especer, spicer; cp. ML speciarius, AL spesarius, spicerius] 1500 MED; tapistere [from tapicer with substitution of –estre suf., or perh. with influence from tapestrī(e n.] ‘a maker or seller of tapestries, tapestry weaver’ 1440 MED.

4.2.3 Occupational names with Scandinavian assimilated borrowings as the derivational bases

snarler [?from snarlen v.] ‘a hawker of goods, esp. of stolen goods’ 1398 MED (snāre n [OE snēaru & ON; cp.OI snara.] ‘a snare for catching birds; also, a trap for other animals’; snarl(e n. [?from snāre n. & -el suf.(1); also cp. snarlen v.] ‘a snare or trap’; snarlen v. [from snarl(e n. or snāren v. & -el- suf.] ‘to trap (sb. or sth.), entangle’).

4.3 Motivated borrowings

4.3.1 Latin motivated borrowings

purpuresse 1384 [< L. purpurāria] (purpuresse ‘a woman who deals in purple cloth’ 1425 MED.

4.3.2 Old French motivated borrowings

chafferer ‘a trader, merchant’ 1382 MED.

4.3.3 Low German motivated borrowings

hauker [MDu hac & hoeker, MLG hake & hoker ‘retail dealer, huckster, etc.’] ‘a peddler, huckster’ (1409 MED).

5. Conclusion and perspectives
The study of the Middle English names of farmers in the etymological and functional aspects revealed the following quantitative data - 280 names of merchants, which constitute 12% of the total number of Middle English occupational terms. The ratio of English names of merchants as to the loan-words is 5:1. The ratio of the words of English origin as to the loan-blends is 10:3. The loan-words of French origin constitute 13% of the total number of Middle English occupational terms.

The quantitative characteristics of the functional distribution and etymological composition of the Middle English occupational names are given in the following Table 1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usage/ Etymology</th>
<th>E</th>
<th>Loan-blends</th>
<th>Loan-words</th>
<th>Motivated loan-words</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unsettled</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restricted</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>153</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


In our paper it was found out that the functional differentiation of the vocabulary is different in the English and borrowed occupational terms. The prevailing majority are the words with the unsettled usage -56%, they are registered in the Middle English period only as family names, only having the identifying function as the proper names. Then come the words with the settled usage – 33%, they are registered in the Middle English period as common nouns and personal names (family names), having both nominating and identifying functions. Words with the restricted usage constitute 11% of the vocabulary under study, and are registered in the Middle English period only as common nouns, having the nominating function.

Data obtained in this paper, aiming at the reconstruction of the Middle English occupational terms etymology and functional variability, are valuable as the constituent part of the comprehensive study of the etymology and usage of the Middle English vocabulary.

The data obtained serve as a confirmation of the scarcity of lexical borrowings, especially in the lexical-thematic group of Middle English occupational terms.

We studied the common nouns and personal names, especially Middle English family names, within one of their historical layers, which gives us the possibility to disclose lingual means and ways of identification of people, interrelation of funds of proper names of neighboring territories in the process of formation of national language. The linguistic analysis of common and proper nouns is still an inexhaustible source of the study of historical and cultural heritage of people, its social and political structure, especially its production, everyday life, religion, customs, traditions and so on. It helps in its turn to trace the salient
traits of individuality of the peoples against the background of its neighbors in space and
time.

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Abbreviations

AF – Anglo-French, AL – Anglo-Latin, AN – Anglo-Norman, CF – Central French, E –English, F –
French, L – Latin, LG – Low German, MDu – Middle Dutch, ME – Middle English, MED - Middle
English Compendium., MLG – Middle Low German, NED – Oxford English Dictionary, NF – North
French, OE – Old English, OF – Old French, OI – Old Icelandic, ON - Old Norse, ONF – Old North
French, Sc – Scandinavian

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