Middle English names of workers in metal: Etymology and functioning as common nouns and proper names

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To cite this article: Dobrovolska, Oksana. 2021. Middle English names of workers in metal: Etymology and functioning as common nouns and proper names. *Onoma* 56, 123–148. DOI: 10.34158/ONOMA.56/2021/7

To link to this article: <https://doi.org/10.34158/ONOMA.56/2021/7>

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Article history

Received on 22 March 2021.

Final form accepted on 10 December 2021.

Published online on 13 December 2021.

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Abstract: The article is devoted to the study of etymological composition and functional differentiation of the semantic group of the names of workers in metal. The vocabulary is distributed into three parts with regards to its origin, or the origin of word-stems: native words, loan-blends, and loan-words. The vocabulary is differentiated into three groups according to the functional principle: occupational terms as common nouns and proper names with both the functions of identification (individualization) and classification (categorization); occupational terms as proper names with the only function of identification, and occupational terms as common

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nouns with the only function of classification. The prevalence of the vocabulary with the function of identification over that with the only function of classification in the ratio 9:1 proves the fact of active usage of the names of workers in metal as anthroponyms in the Middle English period.

Keywords: Common nouns, Middle English, occupational terms, proper names.

Noms anglais moyens des métallurgistes : Étymologie et fonctionnement en tant que noms communs et noms propres

Résumé : L'article est consacré à l'étude de la composition étymologique et de la différenciation fonctionnelle du groupe sémantique des noms des ouvriers du métal. Le vocabulaire est réparti en trois parties en ce qui concerne son origine ou l'origine des tiges de mots : mots natifs, mélanges de prêts et mots de prêts. Le vocabulaire est différencié en trois groupes selon le principe fonctionnel : termes professionnels comme noms communs et noms propres ayant à la fois les fonctions d'identification (individualisation) et de classification (catégorisation) ; termes professionnels comme noms propres ayant pour seule fonction d'identification, et termes professionnels comme noms communs ayant pour seule fonction de classification. La prédominance du vocabulaire à fonction d'identification par rapport à celui à seule fonction de classification dans le rapport 9 : 1 prouve l'usage très actif des noms des ouvriers du métal comme anthroponymes à l'époque du moyen anglais.

Mots-clés : Noms communs, anglais moyen, termes professionnels, noms propres.

Mittelenglische Namen von Metallarbeitern: Etymologie und Funktion als gebräuchliche Namen und Eigennamen

Zusammenfassung: Dieser Artikel widmet sich der Untersuchung der etymologischen Zusammensetzung und funktionalen Differenzierung der semantischen Gruppe der Namen von Arbeitern in Metall. Das Vokabular ist hinsichtlich seiner Herkunft oder der Herkunft von Wortstämmen in drei Teile unterteilt: einheimische Wörter, Leihmischungen und Leihwörter. Das Vokabular wird nach dem Funktionsprinzip in drei Gruppen unterteilt: Berufsbegriffe als gebräuchliche Substantive und Eigennamen mit den Funktionen Identifikation (Individualisierung) und Klassifikation (Kategorisierung); Berufsbegriffe als Eigennamen mit der einzigen Funktion der Identifizierung und Berufsbegriffe als gebräuchliche Substantive mit der einzigen Funktion der Klassifizierung. Die Verbreitung des Wortschatzes mit der Funktion der Identifikation gegenüber der mit der einzigen Funktion der Klassifizierung im Verhältnis 9:1 beweist die sehr aktive Verwendung der Namen von Metallarbeitern als Anthroponyme in der mittelenglischen Zeit.

Schlüsselbegriffe: Gebräuchliche Substantive, Mittelenglisch, Berufsbegriffe, Eigennamen.

Middle English names of workers in metal: Etymology and functioning as common nouns and proper names

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1. Introduction

The issues of language development and its causation have long been the focus of different interpretations of linguists, particularly in the scholarly works of Wilhelm von Humboldt, Jacob Grimm, Friedrich Schlegel, August Schleicher, Heymann Steinthal, Hermann Paul, Berthold Delbrück, Hermann Osthoff, Karl Brugmann, Antoine Meillet, Charles Bally, Ismail Sreznevsky, Jan Baudouin de Courtenay, Alexander Potebnya et al. Methodological bases of the diachronical studies lie in the following principles: 1) historical attitude towards the language phenomenon and treatment of language as a historic category (i.e. *the principle of historicism*); 2) consideration of language structure and its functioning as the complex system of signs (i.e. *the principle of consistency* in the study of language phenomena); 3) consideration of dialectic language evolution as indissoluble unity with the community development under the influence of internal and external factors.

In modern linguistics, it is still topical to provide a comprehensive disclosure of the issues of language evolution and language interference, in particular functional assimilation of borrowings (i.e. their acquisition of native usage and speech activity) and aspects of systematization of vocabulary in parameters of the complex dynamic adaptive system and on the basis of manifold and numerous empirical material, viewed within the long chronological period, viz. the idea of creation of large surname databases to statistical study of their changes, development, and distribution ([McClure & Hanks & Coates 2012](#); [McClure 2013, 2014](#); [Hanks & Parkin 2016](#); [Hanks & Coates & McClure 2016](#)).

Such profound studies of language evolution may be based upon the semantic group of occupational terms, especially while being viewed in different aspects of their functioning within the periods of language development (viz. [McClure 2011a, 2011b](#)). One of the leading role of medieval occupational terms as the source of family names (medieval bynames and hereditary surnames) means that Middle English occupational terms fulfilled both the functions of classification and identification, as far as they were used as appellatives and anthroponyms; as regards the meaning of these bynames,

occupational terms belong to the semantic category of social function (Reaney 1966, 1967; Brylla 2016).

Medieval occupational terms, in particular their structure and functioning, have been the focus of linguistic studies in cognitive and onomasiological aspects, as well as through the lens of their etymology and linguistic development (McClure 2010a, 2010b; Solonovich 1986; Shilova 2006; Dobrovolska 2016, 2017). Numerous linguistic papers, which contain terms of occupation and office, serve to be the lexicographic sources of English historical lexicology in general, and personal names study in particular (Ekwall 1947; Fransson 1935; Mills 1968; Otto 1938; Reaney 1966, 1967; Tengvik 1938; Thuresson 1950).

The following *general issues* are the focus of our research:

1) functional differentiation of Middle English occupational terms in accordance with two kinds of nominative function, on the basis of the idea that all the nominative units are divided into the common nouns, which fulfil the function of classification, or categorization, and the proper names, which fulfil the function of identification, or individualization (viz. the differentiation of *categorical* and *proprial meaning*) (Nyström 2016);

2) etymological distribution of Middle English occupational terms according to their origin or the origin of their word-stems;

3) semantic taxonymy of Middle English occupational terms according to their lexical meaning or the meaning of their word-stems.

The *general object* of our investigation is Middle English semantic system, in particular the lexical semantic group of occupational terms as its subsystem; the *partial object* of our investigation is the subgroup of the names of workers in metal as the subsystem of the names of artisans.

The *general aim* of our investigation is to reconstruct the development of the semantic group of Middle English occupational terms; the *partial aim* is to reconstruct the development of semantic subgroup of the Middle English names of artisans, in particular the names of workers in metal. We set forth the following *particular tasks* of the investigation described in this paper:

1) collect Middle English occupational terms on the basis of historical dictionaries;

2) distribute the occupational terms within the groups as to the kinds of nominative function they perform (either classification, or identification, or both);

3) fulfil the lexical semantic grouping of Middle English occupational terms within subgroups and sets of synonyms;

4) give the observed phenomena absolute and relative quantitative characteristics, and display the data of calculations in tables.

2. Research methods

General procedure of our research comprises the following *steps*:

1) distribution of occupational terms within the languages according to *the origin of word-stems* (native words and borrowings, which were assimilated in the English language or served the motivational bases of loan-blends);

2) distribution of occupational terms according to *the kind of nominative function*, particularly that of *classification* (as in common nouns) or *identification* (as in proper names), within the following functional groups:

Group 1 – the occupational terms as common nouns and proper names, which fulfilled the functions of classification and identification;

Group 2 – the occupational terms as proper names only, which fulfilled the only function of identification; as far as our knowledge of their existence in Middle English is only based on the anthroponymic data, we consider them to be reconstructed;

Group 3 – the occupational terms as common nouns only, which fulfilled the only function of classification;

3) grouping of occupational terms within the sets of synonyms;

4) comparative characteristics of the observed phenomena in the absolute and relative quantitative numbers, as well as representation of these data in tables.

We used the following *methods of investigation*: *general scientific inductive-deductive method* as the main method for the reconstruction of the development of the semantic system, especially the techniques for the study of the lexicographic sources, theoretical analysis of the data obtained, the analysis of the vocabulary definitions; techniques for thematic and semantic classifications, etymological analysis, morphemic analysis, techniques for linguistic interpretation, quantitative analysis and the language attribution of its results; *linguistic comparative historical method*, especially the comparative lexicographic analysis of the data of historical dictionaries.

The following historical and etymological dictionaries are the *sources of our investigation*:

1) Simpson, John & Weiner, Edmund (eds.). 1989. *The Oxford English dictionary* (OED), 2nd ed., 20 vols. Oxford, Great Britain: Oxford University Press.

2) Lewis, Robert E. et al. (eds.). 1952–2001. *Middle English dictionary* (MED). Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press. Online edition: McSparran, Frances et al. (eds.). 2000–2018. *Middle English compendium*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Library.

3) Reaney, Percy Hide. 1966. *A dictionary of British surnames* (DBS). London, Great Britain: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

3. Results and discussion

The total number of Middle English occupational terms is 2417 (including 2015 surnames, which are represented in their 7429 spelling variants in 10204 occurrences); 9% of them (209 words) are the names of workers in metal, which constitutes 21% of the total number (1004 words) of the Middle English names of artisans (viz. Dobrovolska 2018). We distribute them as to their origin or the origin of their word-stem into three groups: 1) *native vocabulary*, 2) *loan-blends*, and 3) *lexical borrowings*.

3.1. Native vocabulary (106)

Middle English native names of workers in metal are 106 in number and constitute 51% of their total number within the thematic group of Middle English names of workers in metal, and 11% of the total number of the Middle English names of artisans. We distribute them within the following functional and semantic subgroups.

3.1.1. Middle English native occupational terms with both the functions of classification and identification (36):

1) the names of smelters and founders: *blouere*; 2) the names of blacksmiths: *brāsier*, *hamer~smith*, *rough(e~smith*, *shōer*, *smith*, *smith~wif*, *smithiere*, *whitesmith*; 3) the names of turners and polishers: *grīndere*, *shēre~grindere*, *throuer*; 4) the names of locksmiths: *lokier(e*, *lok~smith*; 5) the names of craftsmen which make household utensils: *hard-wāreman*, *potter(e*, *siver*, *tinker(e*, *tinkler*; 6) the names of craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: *nailer(e*, *nēdlere*, *spōrier*, *wīr~drawere*; 7) the names of armorers: *blād(e)~smith*, *shēld~makere*, *shēther(e*, *strenger*, *streng~makere*; 8) the names of masters of artistic casting: *bel(le-yētere*, *bel(le-māker*, *bel(le-man*; 9) the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: *gīlder*, *gōld~bēter*, *gōld~smith*, *striker*, *washer(e*. Viz. Table 1 of Appendix.

3.1.2. Middle English native occupational terms with the only function of identification (58):

1) the names of smelters and founders: **blōmere*, **blōme~smith*, **bras~yētere*, **harder(e)*, **lēd~yētere*; 2) the names of blacksmiths: **blāk~smith*, **brōun(e)stere*, **brōun~smith*, **grēne~smith*, **lēd~bētere*, **lēd~smith*, **ōr(e~smith*, **shō~smith*, **smith-man*; 3) the names of turners and polishers: **grīndestere*, **hōner*, **whetter*; 4) the names of craftsmen who make tools and craft instruments: **ax(e~smith*, **cliter~smith*, **crōmbere*, **hakker(e*, **hamer~maker*, **shēre~smith*, **shāre~makere*; 5) the names of locksmiths: **keiere*, **lokiestere*, **lok-man*, **lok~wright*; 6) the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: **canner*, **panne~bētere*,

*panne~yētere, *panner, *pot(e~makere, *pot(e-man; 7) the names of craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: *bolt~smith, *boltere, *spōre-man, *thīmeler, *wīr~smith; 8) the names of armorers: *biller(e, *blāder, *boltere, *bolt~smith, *brānd~wirche, *gavelacer, *pōunder~maker, *shēthe-man, *shitel~makere; 9) the names of masters of artistic casting: *beller; 10) the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: *filer, *file~heuer, *gīldestere, *gōlder, *gōld~finer, *gōld~wir~drauer, *gōld~hōper, *silverer, *silver~heuer. Viz. [Table 2 of Appendix](#).

3.1.3. Middle English native occupational terms with the only function of classification (12):

1) the names of smelters and founders: *yētere*; 2) the names of blacksmiths: *clōthe-mēre*, *hamer~bēter*, *hamer~smiter*; 3) the names of craftsmen who make tools and craft instruments: *harwe~maker*; 4) the names of locksmiths: *hōlere*, *keie~makere*; 5) the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: *panne~makere*; 6) the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: *gōld~smitheresse*, *silver~makere*, *silver~kepere*, *silver~smith*. Viz. [Table 3 of Appendix](#).

Functional differentiation of native occupational terms within three groups gives the following results: a) 36 (34%) words fulfilled both the functions of classification and identification as common nouns and proper names; b) 58 (55%) words fulfilled the only function of identification as proper names; c) 12 (11%) words fulfilled the only function of classification as common nouns.

3.2. Middle English loan-blends (70)

Middle English names of workers in metal, which are the loan-blends, are 70 in number and constitute 33% of the total number of the Middle English names of workers in metal, and 7% of the total number of the Middle English names of artisans. We distribute them within the following functional, etymological and semantic subgroups:

3.2.1. Middle English loan-blends with both the functions of classification and identification (19)

Viz. [Table 4 of Appendix](#).

Loan-blends with the Romance word-stems (12)

3.2.1.1. Loan-blends with the Latin word-stems (2):

1) the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: *coper-smith*;
2) the names of craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: *pinnere*.

3.2.1.2. Loan-blends with the Old French (Central French) word-stems (7):

1) the names of smelters and founders: *blauncher(e)*, *latoner(e)*; 2) the names of craftsmen who make tools and craft instruments: *card(e~maker)*; 3) the names of armorers: *bökeler~makere*, *brōche~maker*; 4) the names of craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: *brōche~maker*; 5) the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: *monei(e~māker(e))*.

3.2.1.3. Loan-blends with the Latin / Old French word-stems (double origin) (3):

1) the names of craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: *riveter*, *rivet(te~drivere)*; 2) the names of armorers: *plāt(e~makere)*.

Loan-blends with the Germanic word-stems (7)

3.2.1.4. Loan-blends with the Scandinavian word-stems (7):

1) the names of blacksmiths: *smith~man*; 2) the names of craftsmen who make tools and craft instruments: *harwere*, *plōugh~wrighte*; 3) the names of armorers: *arwe~smith*, *gōnner*, *gōnne~maker*; 4) the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: *clipper*.

3.2.2. Middle English loan-blends with the only function of identification (42)

Viz. [Table 5 of Appendix](#).

Loan-blends with the Romance word-stems (30)

3.2.2.1. Loan-blends with the Latin word-stems (5):

1) the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: **ampuller*, **coper~beter*, **copperer*, **coper-man*; 2) the names of craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: **pin~maker*.

3.2.2.2. Loan-blends with the Old French word-stems (25):

a) *loan-blends with the Central French word-stems (14)*: 1) the names of turners and polishers: **roller*; 2) the names of craftsmen who make tools and craft instruments: **balaunce~maker*; 3) the names of craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: **aglet~makere*, **barre~maker*, **buckle-smith*, **brocher*; 4) the names of locksmiths: **clok(ke~maker)*; 5) the names of armorers: **brigandine~maker*, **chāpe~maker*, **gorġerer*, **plate~smith*; 6) the names of masters of artistic casting: **chīmbe~maker*; 7) the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: **garlander*, **göld~finer* (<**finer* < *finen* [OF *affiner*]);

b) *loan-blends with the Norman word-stems (4)*: 1) the names of

craftsmen who make tools and craft instruments: **auncēl~maker*; 2) the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: **caudrōun~bōter*, **vesseler*; 3) the names of armorers: **brigander~maker*.

3.2.2.3. Loan-blends with the Latin / Old French word-stems (double origin) (7):

1) the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: **lantern(e~maker*, **pichĕr(e~makere*; 2) the names of craftsmen who make tools and craft instruments: **anker~smith*, **rāsōur(er*, **rāsōur(e~smith*; 3) the names of armorers: **plater*, **plāt(e-man*.

Loan-blends with the Germanic word-stems (12)

3.2.2.4. Loan-blends with the Scandinavian word-stems (11):

1) the names of smelters and founders: **is~blouere*, **īren~brenner*, **īren-man*, **silver~brennere*; 2) the names of blacksmiths: **īren~smith*; 3) the names of craftsmen who make tools and craft instruments: **knīf~smith*, **stiithī(e~makere*; 4) the names of craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: **brod~smith*, **gadder*; 5) the names of armorers: **arwe~makere*, **gōnne~maister*.

3.2.2.5. Loan-blends with the Low Germanic word-stems (1):

- the names of smelters and founders: **blī~gēter*.

3.2.3. Middle English loan-blends with the only function of classification (9)

Viz. [Table 6 of Appendix](#).

Loan-blends with Romance word-stems (8)

3.2.3.1. Loan-blends with the Old French (Central French) word-stems (7):

1) the names of smelters and founders: *metal~yetere*; 2) the names of blacksmiths: *brake-man*, *metal~maker*, *metal~smith*; 3) the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: *coin~clipper*, *coin~smiter*, *coin~washer*.

3.2.3.2. Loan-blends with the Latin/Old French word-stems (double origin) (1):

- the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: *scāler*.

Loan-blends with the Germanic word-stems (1)

3.2.3.3. Loan-blends with the Scandinavian word-stems:

- the names of smelters and founders: *īren~heter*.

Table 1: Origin and usage of the Middle English names of workers in metal (loan-blends)

Function/ Origin of the word-stem	Loan-blends (Hybridisms)						Total number	Ratio (%)
	Romance				Germanic			
	L	L/F	CF	N	Sc.	LG		
<i>Classification/ Identification</i>	2	3	7	—	7	—	19	27
<i>Identification</i>	5	7	14	4	11	1	42	60
<i>Classification</i>	—	1	7	—	1	—	9	13
<i>Total number</i>	50				20		70	100
<i>Ratio (%)</i>	71				29		100	

The etymological distribution of the word-stems of 70 hybrid Middle English names of workers in metal is the following: a) 50 word-stems (71%) are of Romance origin (Latin, Central French, Norman or double Latin/ Old French); b) 20 word-stems (29%) are the Germanic words (Scandinavian or Low Germanic).

The analysis of their functional differentiation gives the following results: a) 19 names of workers in metal (27%) fulfilled two kinds of the nominative function in the Middle English period, and were used as common nouns and proper names; b) 42 names of workers in metal (60%) fulfilled the only function of identification as proper names; c) 9 names of workers in metal (13%) fulfilled the only function of classification as common nouns.

3.3. Lexical borrowings (33)

Loan-words among the Middle English names of workers in metal are 33 in number, which constitutes 16% of their total number and 3% of the total number of the Middle English names of artisans. We distribute these loan-blends within the following functional, etymological and semantic groups and subgroups.

3.3.1. Borrowings with both the functions of classification and identification (9)

Viz. [Table 7 of Appendix](#).

Romance borrowings (9)

3.3.1.1. Old French borrowings (7)

a) *Central French borrowings* (5): 1) the names of blacksmiths: *fēv(e)re*, *marshal*; 2) the names of turners and polishers: *fōurbōur*; 3) the names of

craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: *lorimer*; 4) the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: *orfevre*;

b) *Norman borrowings* (2): the names of turners and polishers: *burnisher*, *cutelēr*.

3.3.1.2. Borrowings of double (Latin / French) origin (2):

1) the names of blacksmiths: *ferrōur*; 2) the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: *plumber* (*plumbiner*).

3.3.2. Borrowings with the only function of identification (5)

Romance borrowings (5) Viz. [Table 8 of Appendix](#).

3.3.2.1. Latin borrowings (1):

- the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: **arġentārie*.

3.3.2.2. Old French borrowings (4)

a) *Central French borrowings* (3): a) the names of armorers: **quisser*; 2) the names of craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: **aguler*; 3) the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: **orbatōur*;

b) *Norman borrowings* (1): the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: **caudrōner*.

3.4. Motivated borrowings

3.4.1. Borrowings with both the functions of classification and identification (12)

Romance borrowings (12)

3.4.1.1. Latin borrowings (1):

- the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: *minter*.

3.4.1.2. Old French borrowings (11):

a) *Central French borrowings* (7): 1) the names of blacksmiths: *fōrġer*; 2) the names of turners and polishers: *furbisher*; 3) the names of craftsmen who make needles, wires, studs, spurs and nails: *bokelēr*; 4) the names of armorers: *flecchēr* (*-iēr*); 5) the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: *coinōur*, *fīnōur*, *moneier*;

b) *Norman borrowings* (2): 1) the names of armorers: *armūrēr*; 2) the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: *peutrer*.

3.4.1.3. Borrowings of double (Latin / French) origin (2):

1) the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: *patener*; 2) the

names of armorers: *hauberger*. Viz. [Table 9 of Appendix](#).

3.5. Motivated borrowings with the only the function of identification (4)

There are 4 Middle English occupational terms, which can be considered as both the loan-words and the loan-blends, because they were borrowed together with their motivational bases; they fulfilled the only function of identification as proper names. We distribute them within the functional and etymological groups as follows:

Romance borrowings (4)

3.5.1. Old French (Central French) borrowings (2):

1) the names of armorers: **heaimer*; 2) the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: **lanterner*.

3.5.2. Borrowings of double (Latin / French) origin (2):

- the names of craftsmen who make household utensils: **cressetēr*, **potel(l)er*. Viz. [Table 10 of Appendix](#).

3.6. Motivated borrowings with the only function of classification (3)

There are 3 Middle English occupational terms, which are motivated borrowings with the only function of classification; they are distributed within the following functional and etymological groups:

Romance borrowings (3)

3.6.1. Latin borrowings (1):

- the names of masters of coining, forging and quarrying of silver and gold: *ġemmāri*.

3.6.2. Old French (Central French) borrowings (2):

1) the names of blacksmiths: *fōrġeress(e)*; 2) the names of armorers: *arteler*. Viz. [Table 11 of Appendix](#).

Table 2: Origin and functions of the Middle English names of workers in metal (lexical borrowings)

Function/ Origin	Loan-words				Motivated loan-words				Total number	Ratio (%)
	L	L/F	CF	N	L	L/F	CF	N		
<i>Classification/ Identification</i>	—	2	5	2	1	2	7	2	21	64
<i>Identification</i>	1	—	3	1	—	2	2	—	9	27
<i>Classification</i>	—	—	—		1	—	2	—	3	9
<i>Total number</i>	14				19				33	100
<i>Ratio (%)</i>	42				58				100	

Functional differentiation of 33 borrowed names of workers in metal gives the following results:

- a) 21 names of workers in metal (64%) fulfilled the functions of classification and identification, and were used in the Middle English period as common nouns and proper names;
- b) 9 names of workers in metal (27%) only fulfilled the function of identification as proper names;
- c) 3 names of workers in metal (9%) only fulfilled the function of classification as common nouns.

Etymological distribution of 33 borrowed Middle English names of workers in metal is the following:

- a) 14 (42%) words are the lexical borrowings of Romance origin (Latin, Central French, Norman or of double Latin/ Old French origin);
- b) 19 (58%) words are motivated loan-blends, i.e. we consider them either as lexical borrowings, or loan-blends formed on the basis of Romance vocabulary (Latin, Central French, Norman or of double Latin/ Old French origin).

4. Conclusions and perspectives

On the basis of personal names, we have obtained the data concerning etymological foundations, functioning and the first attestation of the Middle English vocabulary, as well as the spheres of influence of foreign languages, precise time of lexical borrowing and formation of hybridisms.

Table 3: The origin and functions of the Middle English names of workers in metal

Function/ Origin	English	Loan- blends	Loan- words	Motivated loan-words	Total number	Ratio (%)
<i>Classification/ Identification</i>	36	19	9	12	76	36
<i>Identification</i>	58	42	5	4	109	52
<i>Classification</i>	12	9	—	3	24	12
<i>Total number</i>	106	70	14	19	209	100
<i>Ratio (%)</i>	51	33	7	9	100	

Functional differentiation of Middle English names of workers in metal is the following:

- 1) 76 (36%) words fulfilled the functions of classification and identification, and were used as common nouns and proper names;
- 2) 109 (52%) words only fulfilled the function of identification as proper names;
- 3) 24 (12%) words only fulfilled the function of classification as common nouns.

Etymological distribution of 209 Middle English names of workers in metal is the following: 1) 106 (51%) words are of native origin; 2) 70 (33%) words are loan-blends; 3) 33 (16%) words are loan-words.

These calculations led us to the following conclusions:

- 1) semantic group of the names of workers in metal was very numerous in the Middle English period – 209 words, constituting one of the predominant parts of the names of artisans –21% and 9% of the total number of occupational terms;
- 2) the ratio of native words and the borrowings among the names of workers in metal (i.e. loan-blends and lexical borrowings added) is 1:1;
- 3) the predominance of Romance vocabulary over the Germanic one among the word-stems of loan-blends is in ratio 5:2;
- 4) the origin of lexical borrowings is exclusively Romance;
- 5) the predominance of occupational terms with the function of identification over those with the function of classification is in ratio 9:1, proving the fact of extreme popularity of the names of workers in metal in the Middle English period.

Prospective studies of the evolution of Middle English semantic system, especially the issues of assimilation of lexical borrowings, and synonymy of native words and borrowings in the sets of synonyms, can be based on the results of our investigation.

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Appendix

Table 1: Middle English native occupational terms as common nouns and personal names

Common noun	Personal name
<i>bel(le~yētere</i> ‘a bell founder’ 1434 MED	<i>Belyotar</i> 1247
<i>bel(le~māker</i> ‘a bell founder, maker of bells’ 1400 MED	<i>Belmaker</i> 1368
<i>bel(le~man</i> ‘a bell-founder’ 1451 MED	<i>Belman</i> 1300
<i>blād(e)~smith</i> ‘a blade maker’ 1408 MED	<i>Bladsmith</i> 1357
<i>blouere</i> ‘a bellows blower (in a foundry)’ 1351 MED	<i>Blowerre</i> 1199
<i>brāsier</i> ‘a worker in copper, bronze, or brass’ 1400 MED	<i>Brasier</i> 1307
<i>gīlder</i> ‘a goldsmith, a gilder’ 1327 MED	<i>Gelder</i> 1281
<i>gōld~bēter</i> ‘a goldsmith; esp., a maker of gold leaf’ 1450 MED	<i>Goldbeter</i> 1252
<i>gōld~smith</i> ‘one who works in gold, goldsmith; also, one who works in silver or other precious metals’ 1200 MED	<i>Goldsmyth</i> 1220
<i>grīndere</i> ‘one who sharpens tools, blades, shears, etc.’ 1463 MED	<i>Grindere</i> 1230
<i>hamer~smith</i> ‘a blacksmith’ 1425 MED	<i>Hamersmyth</i> 1294
<i>hard~wāreman</i> ‘a dealer in hardware’ 1449 MED	<i>hardewareman</i> 1419
<i>lokier(e</i> ‘one who makes or mends locks and keys, a locksmith’ 1450 MED	<i>Lokier</i> 1221
<i>lok~smith</i> ‘an artificer whose occupation is to make or mend locks’ 1226 OED , 1440 MED	<i>locksmith</i> 1226
<i>nailer(e</i> ‘one who makes nails; a nail-maker’ 1440 OED , MED	<i>Nailere</i> 1231
<i>nēdlere</i> ‘needle-maker’ 1362 OED , 1390 MED	<i>Nedler</i> 1221
<i>potter(e</i> ‘a maker of metal pots, vessels, or other objects of metal’ 1440 MED , ‘a maker of metal pots or vessels’ 1440 OED	<i>potter</i> 1172
<i>rough(e~smith</i> ‘?a smith who makes rough metalware’ 1403–4 MED	<i>Rowsmyth</i> 1408
<i>shēld~makere</i> ‘one who makes shields’ 1475 MED	<i>Seldmakere</i> 1285
<i>shēre~grindere</i> 1423 MED	<i>cheregrinder</i> 1347
<i>shēther(e</i> ‘one who makes sheaths for swords, knives, etc.’ 1396 MED , 1379 OED	<i>Shethere</i> 1277
<i>shōer</i> ‘one who shoes horses, a blacksmith’ 1475 MED	<i>Schouger</i> 1309
<i>siver</i> ‘one who makes sieves’ 1440 MED	<i>Sevare</i> 1243
<i>smith</i> ‘a blacksmith, an ironworker; a farrier; also, a worker in various metals’ 950 OED , MED	<i>Smið</i> 975, <i>Smith</i> 1100
<i>smith~wif</i> ‘?a female blacksmith’ 1425 MED	<i>Smytheswyf</i> 1299
<i>smithiere</i> ‘an ironworker, a smith’ 1430 OED , 1435 MED	<i>Smythiere</i> 1379
<i>spōrier</i> ‘a maker of spurs’ 1389 MED	<i>Sporier</i> 1281
<i>strenger</i> ‘one who makes strings for bows’ 1420 OED , 1474 MED	<i>Stringere</i> 1194
<i>streng~makere</i> ‘one who makes bowstrings’ 1416 MED	<i>Strengmakere</i> 1338
<i>striker</i> ‘one who coins (money)’ 1449 OED	<i>Strykere</i> 1291
<i>throuer</i> ‘one who crafts objects with a lathe, a turner’ 1483 MED	<i>Thrower</i> 1282
<i>tinker(e</i> ‘a craftsman (usually itinerant) who mends pots, kettles, and other metal household utensils’ 1265 OED , 1378 MED	<i>Tynekere</i> 1265
<i>tinkler</i> ‘a tinker, a worker in metal; in Scotland, north of England, and Ireland, usually a gipsy, or other itinerant mender of pots, pans, and metal-work’ 1175 OED , 1437 MED	<i>Tinkelere</i> 1268
<i>whitesmith</i> ‘a worker in ‘white iron’, a tinsmith; one who polishes or finishes metal goods, as distinguished from one	<i>Wytesmith</i> 1260

who forges them; also, more widely, a worker in metals' 1302 OED; in surnames – MED wīr~drawere 'a maker of wire' 1467 MED wascher(e 'one who treats or washes coins with a corrosive solution to remove some of the precious metal' 1450 MED	Wyrdraere 1264 Wassere 1293
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Table 2: Middle English native occupational terms as personal names only

Reconstructed common noun	Personal name
*ax(e~smith 'a maker or repairer of axes' MED *beller '?a maker or ringer of bells' MED, 'a bell-founder' DBS *biller(e 'a maker of halberds, etc.' MED *blāder 'a blade maker' MED, 'a maker of blades; a blade-smith' 1598 OED *blāk~smith 'a smith who works in iron' MED *blōme~smith 'an iron-smelter' MED *blōmere 'a maker of iron blooms, an ironsmelter' MED, 'maker of blooms, iron-worker' DBS *boltere 'one who makes bolts, arrowsmith' MED, 'a maker of bolts' DBS *bolt~smith 'a maker of bolts' MED, DBS *brānd~wirche 'swordmaker' MED *bras~yētere 'brass-founder' DBS *brōun(e)stere 'a maker or seller of copperware or brassware' MED *brōun~smith 'a worker in copper, bronze, or brass' MED *canner 'a maker or seller of jars, etc.' MED, 'a maker or seller of cans' DBS *cliter~smith 'some part of a plow' MED, cliter~smith 'one who makes such parts' MED *crōmbere ('a maker of hooks or crooks' DBS *file~heuer 'a file-cutter' MED *fīler 'a file cutter' MED, 'one who files or works with a file; spec. one who files down gold and silver coin' 1598 OED *gavelacer '?a maker of javelins or crowbars' MED *gīldestere 'a woman who works in gold' MED *gōlder 'one who gilds' MED *gōld~finer 'a refiner of gold' MED *gōld~wir~drauer 'one who makes gold thread' MED, (gōld~wīr MED, wīr~drawere 'a maker of wire' 1368 MED) *gōld~hōper 'a maker of gold hoops or rings' – only as surname MED (hōper [?*hōpere] 'a barrel-maker, cooper' 1425 MED) *grēne~smith 'coppersmith' DBS *grīndestere '?one who sharpens tools' MED *hakker(e 'a hacker, chopper, cutter; ?also, one who makes the tool called a hak', as surname – MED; 'one who hacks; one who hoes with a hack' 1620 OED, 'a maker of hacks' DBS *hamer~maker 'one who makes hammers' MED *harder(e) 'a hardener of metals or a baker' DBS *hōner 'a sharpener of tools, a grinder or honer' DBS, 1826 OED *keiere 'a maker of keys' DBS	Exsmyth 1299 Beller 1281 Billere 1275 Blader 1305 Blakesmys 1248 blomsmyth 1408 Blomere 1202 Boltere 1180 Boltsmith 1346 brandwichte 1103 Brasgetere 1333 Brounestere 1282 Brounesmyth 1296 Kannere 1305 Clitersmyth 1309 Crombere 1327 Filehewer 1410 Filur 1275 Gavelacer 1327 Gildestere 1303 Golder 1290 goldfynner 1437 Goldewirdrawer 1463 Goldehoper 1327 Grenesmyth 1523 Grindestere 1272 Hacker 1224 Hambermakyer 1357 Harder 1220 honer 1230 Cheigher 1178

* <i>lēd~bētere</i> ‘a worker in lead, plumber’ MED	<i>Ledbater</i> 1221
* <i>lēd~yētere</i> ‘a founder of lead’ MED	<i>Ledyetere</i> 1280
* <i>lēd~smith</i> ‘a worker in lead, plumber’ MED	<i>Ledsmyth</i> 1329
* <i>lok~man</i> (in surnames – MED)	<i>Loceman</i> 1279
* <i>lok~wright</i> ‘locksmith’ DBS	<i>Locwright</i> 1300
* <i>lokiestere</i> ‘?a woman locksmith’ MED	<i>Lokyestre</i> 1288
* <i>ōr(e~smith</i> (in surname – MED)	<i>Orsmyth</i> 1292
* <i>panne~bētere</i> (in surnames – MED)	<i>panne betere</i> 1210
* <i>panne~yētere</i> (in surnames – MED), ‘one who casts pans’ DBS	<i>Pannegetter</i> 1250
* <i>panner</i> ‘one who casts pans’ DBS	<i>Paner</i> 1095
* <i>pot(e~makere</i> ‘one who makes vessels of various kinds’ MED, ‘one who makes pots or pottery; a potter’ 1535 OED	<i>Potmaker</i> 1297
* <i>pot(e~man</i> (in surnames – MED), ‘a maker of earthenware vessels or of metal pots’ DBS	<i>Poteman</i> 1185
* <i>pōunder~maker</i> (in surnames – MED)	<i>Pundermaker</i> 1286
* <i>shāre~makere</i> MED	<i>Sharemakere</i> 1343
* <i>shēre~smith</i> MED, 1623 OED	<i>Schersmyth</i> 1264
* <i>shēthe~man</i> (in surnames – MED)	<i>Shatheman</i> 1307
* <i>shitel~makere</i> MED	<i>Schetilmaker</i> 1361
* <i>shō~smith</i> (in surnames – MED), ‘shoeing-smith, a smith who shoes horses’ 1625 OED	<i>Shosmith</i> 1288
* <i>silverer</i> ‘one who silvers, esp. one who practices silvering or silver-plating as a trade’ 1598 OED	<i>Sylvereour</i> 1417
* <i>silver~heure</i> (in surnames – MED), ‘silver-smith’ DBS	<i>Silverhewer</i> 1212
* <i>smith~man</i> ‘an ironworker’ MED, ‘an iron-smelter’ 1408 OED	<i>Smythman</i> 1379
* <i>spōre~man</i> ‘spurrier’ DBS	<i>Spureman</i> 1222
* <i>thūmeler</i> ‘a thimble-maker’ MED	<i>Thumeler</i> 1332
* <i>whetter</i> (as surname – MED), ‘a sharpener of an instrument’ 1556 OED	<i>Wetthere</i> 1332
* <i>wīr~smith</i> ‘a maker of wire’ MED	<i>wiresmyth</i> 1438

Table 3: Middle English native occupational terms as common nouns only

Common noun	Meaning & the first attestation
<i>clōthe~mēre</i>	‘one who clothes mares, a blacksmith’ 1450 MED
<i>gōld~smitheresse</i>	‘a female worker in gold’ 1450 MED
<i>hamer~bēter</i>	‘a blacksmith’ 1382 MED
<i>hamer~smīter</i>	‘a blacksmith’ 1382 MED
<i>harwe~maker</i>	‘a maker of harrows’ 1483 MED
<i>hōlere</i>	‘one who bores holes’ 1425 MED
<i>keie~makere</i>	‘a keysmith’ 14 MED
<i>panne~makere</i>	‘a maker of pans’ 1475 MED
<i>silver~kepere</i>	‘a silversmith’ 1483 MED
<i>silver~makere</i>	‘a silversmith’ 1425 MED
<i>silver~smith</i>	‘a silversmith’ [OE <i>seolfor-smīþ</i>] 1382 MED
<i>yētere</i>	‘a smelter or founder of metal; also, one who casts metals’ 1300 MED

Table 4: Middle English loan-blends as common nouns and personal names

Origin	Common noun	Personal name
Latin	<i>cōper~smith</i> ‘one who makes copper utensils’ 1327 MED (<i>cōper</i> [OE <i>coper</i> , <i>copor</i> < L <i>cuprum</i>] MED) <i>pinnere</i> ‘a maker of various kinds of metal pins and nail’ 1377 MED , 1440 OED (<i>pin</i> [OE <i>pin</i> < L])	<i>Copersmid</i> 1212 <i>Pinare</i> 1244
Central French	<i>blauncher(e)</i> ‘one who whitens metal’ 1400 MED (<i>blaunchen</i> [OF <i>blancher</i>]) MED <i>bökeler~makere</i> ‘one who makes bucklers’ 1400 MED (<i>bokeler</i> , <i>bökeler</i> [OF <i>bocler</i> , <i>bucler</i>]) MED <i>bröche~maker</i> 1450 MED , 1450 OED (<i>bröche</i> [OF]) <i>card(e~maker)</i> ‘a maker of wool cards’ 1399 MED , 1401 OED (<i>card</i> [F <i>carde</i>]) MED <i>latoner(e)</i> ‘one who manufactures or works in latten’ 1392 MED , OED (<i>latōun</i> [OF <i>laiton</i> , <i>laton</i>]) MED <i>monei(e~mäker(e)</i> ‘a minter, moneyer’ 1450 MED (<i>monei(e)</i> [OF <i>moneie</i> , <i>monoie</i> , <i>monee</i>]) MED	<i>Blauncher</i> 1273 <i>Buklermaker</i> 1368 <i>Bruche-maker</i> 1381 <i>Cardemakere</i> 1346 <i>Latoner</i> 1306 <i>Monye maker</i> 1297
Latin/ Old French	<i>rivet(te~drivere)</i> ‘a riveter’ 1474 MED (<i>rivet(te n.</i> [OF <i>rivet</i> ; cp. AL <i>rivet(t)us</i>]) MED <i>riveter</i> ‘a riveter; a maker of rivets’ 1419 MED , ‘one who rivets’ 1800 OED (<i>riveten v.</i> [from <i>rivet(te n.)</i>] MED) <i>plāt(e~makere)</i> ‘a maker of plate armor’ 1297 OED (<i>plāt(e)</i> [OF <i>plate</i> & ML <i>plata</i>]) MED	<i>revtdryver</i> 1474 <i>Revettour</i> 1307 <i>Platemaker</i> 1297
Scandinavian	<i>arwe~smith</i> MED , ‘a maker of iron arrow-heads’ 1400 OED (<i>arwe</i> [OE <i>ar(e)wan</i> ; cp. OI <i>ör</i> , <i>örvar</i>]) MED <i>clipper</i> ‘one who clips coins’ 1338 MED (<i>clippen</i> [ON; cp. OI <i>klippa</i>]) MED <i>gönne~maker</i> ‘one who makes cannon or small firearms, a gunsmith’ 1156 MED (<i>gönne</i> [prob. ON; cp. OI <i>gunnr</i>]) MED <i>gönner</i> ‘maker of cannon or of small firearms, a gunsmith’ 1437 MED <i>harwere</i> ‘a maker of harrows’ 1475 MED , 1483 OED (<i>harwe</i> [OE * <i>hearwa</i> < OE <i>hyrwan</i> ‘to abuse, ill-treat, etc.’; prob. OI <i>herfi</i> ‘harrow’ & <i>harfr</i> , Dan. Swed. <i>harv</i> , Norw. dial. <i>horv</i>]) MED <i>plōugh~wrighte</i> ‘a maker of plows, plowwright’ 1440 MED (<i>plōugh</i> [LOE <i>plōg</i> , <i>plōh</i> (from ON) & ON; cp. OI <i>plōgr</i> , Swed. <i>plog</i> , Dan. <i>plov</i> . As an element in names, <i>plough</i> is most freq. in area of the Danelaw] MED	<i>Aruesmyth</i> 1278 <i>Cliper</i> 1300 <i>Gunmaker</i> 1371 <i>Gonner</i> 1345 <i>Haruer</i> 1255 <i>Plochowrychte</i> 1269

	<i>smith̃-man</i> ‘a worker in a smithy’ 1350 MED , ‘an iron-smith’ 1400 OED (<i>smith̃</i> [ON: cp. OI <i>smiðja</i>]) MED	<i>Smythyman</i> 1308
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Table 5: Middle English loan-blends as personal names only

Origin	Reconstructed common nouns	Personal name
<i>Latin</i>	<p>*<i>ampuller</i> ‘a maker of ampulles’ MED (<i>ampulle</i> [OE <i>ampulla</i>; L <i>ampulla</i>; OF <i>ampo(le)</i>, <i>amp(o)ule</i>])</p> <p>*<i>coper~beter</i> (in surnames) MED</p> <p>*<i>copperer</i> ‘one who coppers, or works in copper’ 1827 OED (<i>cōper</i> [OE <i>coper</i>, <i>copor</i> < L <i>cuprum</i>] MED)</p> <p>*<i>coper-man</i> (in surnames) MED, ‘maker of copper utensils’ DBS</p> <p>*<i>pin~maker</i> ‘a metal worker engaged in making various sorts of nails and pins’ MED (<i>pin</i> [OE <i>pin</i> < L])</p>	<p><i>Ampuller</i> 1309</p> <p><i>Coperbeter</i> 1286</p> <p><i>Copperer</i> 1327</p> <p><i>Coperman</i> 1202</p> <p><i>Pinmaker</i> 1350</p>
<i>Central French</i>	<p>*<i>aglet~makere</i> MED (<i>aglet</i> [OF <i>aguillete</i>])</p> <p>*<i>balaunce~maker</i> MED (<i>balaunce</i> [OF <i>bala(u)nce</i>])</p> <p>*<i>barre~maker</i> (<i>barre</i> [OF])</p> <p>*<i>brocher</i> ‘a maker of broaches (lances, spears, etc.) or of broaches’ DBS [ME <i>broche</i>, F <i>broche</i>]</p> <p>*<i>brigandine~maker</i> MED (<i>brigandine(s)</i> [from OF])</p> <p>*<i>buckle~smith bokel~smith</i> MED, buckle-smith 1500 OED (<i>bokel</i>, <i>bökel</i> [OF <i>bocle</i>, <i>bucle</i>, <i>boucle</i>, <i>bogle</i>])</p> <p>*<i>chāpe~maker</i> (<i>chāpe</i> [OF])</p> <p>*<i>chīmbe~maker</i> MED (<i>chīmbe</i> [OF <i>chimbe</i>])</p> <p>*<i>clock(ke~maker</i> ‘one who makes and repairs clocks, a clock maker’ MED (<i>clock(ke</i> [OF <i>cloke</i>, <i>cloque</i>])</p> <p>*<i>garlander</i> ‘a maker of garlands’, metal chaplets or circlets for the head adorned with gold or silver’ DBS (<i>garland</i> [OF <i>garlande</i>, <i>gerlande</i>, <i>gallande</i>])</p> <p>*<i>gorgerer</i> ‘an armorer who makes or sells gorgets’ MED (<i>gorğēr</i> [OF <i>gorgiere</i>])</p> <p>*<i>plate~smith</i> ‘a maker of plate-armour or of plates for armour’ DBS (<i>plate</i> [ME <i>plate</i>, OF <i>plate</i>])</p> <p>*<i>roller</i> (<i>roll</i> v. [OF <i>roller</i>, <i>roler</i>, etc., from <i>roil</i>, <i>rouil</i> ‘rust’] ‘to polish, burnish’ 1275 OED</p>	<p><i>ageletmakere</i> 1365</p> <p><i>Balaunsmaker</i> 1420</p> <p><i>Barremakere</i> 1347</p> <p><i>Brocher</i> 1222</p> <p><i>Brygantyne maker</i> 1463</p> <p><i>Bokelsmyth</i> 1357</p> <p><i>chapemaker</i> 1352</p> <p><i>chyme maker</i> 1473</p> <p><i>Clokkemakyer</i> 1374</p> <p><i>Garlander</i> 1319</p> <p><i>Goriurer</i> 1219</p> <p><i>Platesmyth</i> 1379</p> <p><i>Rollere</i> 1274</p>
<i>Norman</i>	* <i>auncēl~maker</i> (<i>auncēl</i> [AF <i>auncelle</i>] ‘a kind of balance or scale (prob. a steelyard) used for weighing [banned by law as lending itself	<i>ancermaker</i> 1298

	<p>easily to deception' 1303 MED, <i>auncēl~maker</i> 'one who makes scales of this type' MED)</p> <p>*<i>brigander~maker</i> <i>briganders~maker</i> MED (<i>briganders</i> is formed on <i>brigaund</i> in ME or AF)</p> <p>*<i>caudróun~bōter</i> (<i>caudróun</i> [AF <i>caud(e)roun</i> & CF <i>chaud(e)ron</i>; cp. ML <i>caldarium</i>], <i>bōter</i> 'one who mends or makes kettles') MED</p> <p>*<i>vesseler</i> 'a maker or seller of household vessels' DBS (<i>vessel</i> [AF, OF <i>vessel</i>: – L <i>vascellum</i>; or AF and OF <i>vessele</i>, <i>veselle</i>, OF <i>vasselle</i>, <i>wasselle</i>, <i>vaisselle</i>, etc.: – L pl. <i>vascella</i> and used in a collective sense] OED</p>	<p><i>Bregander maker</i> 1468</p> <p><i>Cauldrunboter</i> 1329</p> <p><i>Wesseler</i> 1249</p>
Latin/ Old French	<p>*<i>anker~smith</i> 'anchor maker' MED (<i>anker</i> [OE <i>ancor</i>, OF <i>ancre</i> & L <i>anc(h)ora</i> (ult. Gr.)] MED</p> <p>*<i>lantern(e~maker</i> in surnames – MED (<i>lantern(e</i> [OF <i>lantern</i> & L <i>lantern</i>, <i>lāterna</i>])</p> <p>*<i>pichē(e~makere</i> 'a maker of pitchers' MED (<i>pichē(e</i> [OF <i>pichier</i>, <i>pechier</i> & ML <i>picārius</i>, <i>picherius</i>]) MED</p> <p>*<i>plāt(e~man</i> 'a maker of, or dealer in, plate armor' MED, <i>plate-man</i> = plate-maker 1435 OED (<i>plāt(e</i> [OF <i>plate</i> & ML <i>plata</i>]) MED</p> <p>*<i>plater</i> 'one who coats or plates articles with a film of metal, usually of silver or gold 1777 OED, 'a man engaged in the manufacture or application of metal plates, esp. in iron shipbuilding' 1864 OED</p> <p>*<i>rāsōur(e~smith</i> 'maker of razors' MED (<i>rāsōur(e</i> [OF <i>rasëoir</i>, <i>rasor</i>, <i>raseur</i>, <i>rosöer</i> & ML <i>rāsōrium</i>]) MED</p> <p>*<i>rāsōur(er</i> 'a maker of razors' DBS</p>	<p><i>Ankersmit</i> 1300</p> <p><i>Lanternemaker</i> 1374</p> <p><i>Pichermakere</i> 1336</p> <p><i>Playteman</i> 1435</p> <p><i>Plaitere</i> 1279</p> <p><i>rasursmyth</i> 1459</p> <p><i>Rasorer</i> 1285</p>
Scandinavian	<p>*<i>arwe~makere</i> MED 'a maker of iron arrow-heads' 1400 OED (<i>arwe</i> [OE <i>ar(e)wan</i>; cp. OI <i>ör</i>, <i>örvar</i>]) MED</p> <p>*<i>brod~smith</i> 'a maker of goads, ?a maker of nails' MED (<i>brod</i> [ON; cp. OI <i>broddr</i>]) MED</p> <p>*<i>gadder</i> '?a maker of goads, ?one who casts metal bars' MED (<i>gad(de</i> [ON; cp. OI <i>gaddr</i>]) MED</p> <p>*<i>gōnne~maister</i> '?a master gusmith' MED (<i>gōnne</i> [prob. ON; cp. OI <i>gunnr</i> 'battle'], <i>maister</i> [OF <i>maistre</i>, <i>mestre</i>, <i>mastre</i> & OE <i>magister</i>, <i>mægester</i>, from L]) MED</p> <p>*<i>is~blouere</i> (in surnames – MED, <i>īren (is) īren</i> [OE <i>īren</i> & <i>īsern</i>, <i>īsen</i> & ON; cp. OI <i>jārn</i>, ONorw. <i>-jærn</i>, OSwed. <i>iærn</i>, Dan. <i>jern</i>], <i>blouere</i> [OE <i>blāwere</i>]) MED</p> <p>*<i>īren~brenner</i> '?one who works at smelting iron' MED (<i>brennere</i> 'one who makes bricks, etc. by using fire' < <i>brennen</i> [ON, cp. OI <i>brenna</i>]) MED</p> <p>*<i>īren-man</i> (in surnames – MED)</p>	<p><i>Aruwemakiere</i> 1305</p> <p><i>bradsmyth</i> 1455</p> <p><i>Gadder</i> 1285</p> <p><i>Gunnemeyster</i> 1423</p> <p><i>Isblowere</i> 1303</p> <p><i>Iryn Brenner</i> 1430</p> <p><i>yreneman</i> 1327</p>

	<p><i>*īren~smith</i> ‘a blacksmith, an iron-worker’ MED</p> <p><i>*knīf~smith</i> ‘a cutler’, only as surname – MED (<i>knīf</i> [LOE (< ON) <i>cnīf</i> & ON; cp. OI <i>knīfr</i>]) MED</p> <p><i>*silver~brennere</i> (in surnames – MED) (<i>silver</i> [OE <i>seolfor</i>, <i>seolfer</i>, <i>siolofr</i>, <i>sylfor</i>], <i>brennere</i> ‘one who makes bricks, etc. by using fire’ < <i>brennen</i> [ON, cp. OI <i>brenna</i>]) MED</p> <p><i>*stithī(e~makere</i> MED (<i>stithī(e</i> [ON: cp. OI <i>steði</i>, (gen. & in cpds.) <i>steðja</i>]) MED</p>	<p><i>irensmyth</i> 1327</p> <p><i>Knifsmith</i> 1246</p> <p><i>Silverberner</i> 1279</p> <p><i>stethymaker</i> 1413</p>
Low Germanic	<p><i>*blī~gēter</i> [MLG; cp. ON <i>blī</i>, MDu. <i>blī</i> & ME <i>yētere</i>] ‘a lead founder’ MED (<i>yētere</i> [from <i>yēten</i> v., OE <i>gēotan</i>] ‘a smelter or founder of metal; also, one who casts metals’ 1300 MED)</p>	<p><i>Bligeter</i> 1332</p>

Table 6: Middle English loan-blends as common nouns only

Origin	Common noun
Central French	<p><i>brāke-man</i> ‘a worker in metal; ?one who beats iron into bars’ 1435 MED (<i>brāke</i> [?cp OF <i>bracon</i>]) MED</p> <p><i>coin-clipper</i> ‘one who clips or shaves precious metal from coins’ 1422 MED (<i>coin</i> [OF <i>coing</i>, <i>coin</i>, <i>cuign</i>, <i>quin(g)</i>]) MED</p> <p><i>coin-smiter</i> ‘minter’ 1440 MED</p> <p><i>coin-washer</i> ‘one who ‘sweats’ metal from coins’ 1475 MED</p> <p><i>metal-maker</i> ‘a metalworker’ 1382 MED (<i>metal</i> [OF <i>metal</i>, <i>metail</i>]) MED</p> <p><i>metal-smith</i> ‘a metalworker’ 1382 MED</p> <p><i>metal-yetere</i> ‘a caster of metal, founder’ 1300 MED</p>
Latin/Old French	<p><i>scāler</i> ‘?a maker of weighing scales’ 1450 MED (<i>scāle</i> [ML <i>scāla</i>; also cp.OF <i>escale</i> (var. of <i>eschale</i>) & ML <i>scalia</i>, <i>scallia</i>]) MED</p>
Scandinavian	<p><i>īren~heter</i> ‘one who works the bellows or tends the furnace for smelting iron’ 1425 MED (<i>īren (is)</i> [OE <i>īren</i> & <i>īsern</i>, <i>īsen</i> & ON; cp. OI <i>jār̄n</i>, ONorw. <i>-jær̄n</i>, OSwed. <i>iær̄n</i>, Dan. <i>jern</i>]) MED</p>

Table 7: Borrowings as Middle English common nouns and personal names

Origin	Common noun	Personal name
Central French	<p><i>ferrōur (-ur)</i> [OF <i>ferreor</i>] ‘an ironworker, a blacksmith; esp., a shoer of horses’ 1423 MED, <i>ferrer</i> [OF <i>ferreor</i>, <i>ferour</i> (F <i>ferreur</i>), ML <i>ferratōr-em</i>] ‘farrier’ 1426 OED</p> <p><i>fēv(e)re</i> [OF] ‘smith’ 1450 MED</p> <p><i>fōurbōur</i> [OF <i>fourbeour</i>, <i>forb-</i>] ‘a smith who polishes metal, a furbisher’ 1449 MED, <i>furber</i> [OF <i>forbere</i>, <i>forbeor</i>, agent-n. from <i>forbir</i> ‘to furbion’] = <i>furbisher</i> 1415 OED</p> <p><i>lorimer</i> [OF <i>lormier</i>, <i>lorimier</i>, <i>lorennier</i>] ‘a worker in small ironware; such as, bits, harness, spurs, window bars, etc.’ 1200 MED, 1225 OED</p>	<p><i>Ferrur</i> 1196</p> <p><i>Fevre</i> 1233</p> <p><i>Furbor</i> 1180</p> <p><i>Lorimar</i> 1125</p>

	<i>marshal (marescal)</i> [OF <i>mareschal</i> , <i>marescal</i>] ‘a shoeing smith’ 1130 OED <i>orfevre</i> [OF] ‘a goldsmith’ 1450 MED ; <i>orfever</i> [F <i>orfèvre</i> : – pop. L <i>aurifabr-um</i> ‘workman in gold, goldsmith’] ‘a goldsmith’ 1415 OED	<i>Marescal</i> 1084 <i>Orfevre</i> 1242
<i>Norman</i>	<i>cutelēr</i> [AF <i>cuteler</i> , CF <i>couteil</i>] ‘a craftsman who makes cutting instruments, such as knives, daggers, etc.; a cutler’ 1396 MED , <i>cutler</i> [F <i>couteil</i> : – L type <i>cultellārius</i> , from <i>cultellus</i> , OF <i>coutel</i>] ‘one who makes, deals in, or repairs knives and similar cutting utensils’ 1400 OED	<i>Cuteler</i> 1207
<i>Latin/ French</i>	<i>plumber</i> [L <i>plumbārius</i> & OF <i>plomier</i>] ‘a worker in lead, plumber; an installer or repairer of lead roofs, gutters, pipes, etc’ 1408-9 MED , [OF <i>plummier</i> : – L <i>plumbarius</i>] ‘originally applied to a man who dealt and worked in lead’ 1385-6 OED	<i>Plumberre</i> 1102-7

Table 8: Borrowings as Middle English personal names only

Origin	Reconstructed common noun	Personal name
<i>Latin</i>	* <i>arġentārie</i> [L] ‘a silversmith’ MED	<i>argentarie</i> 1384
<i>Central French</i>	* <i>aguler</i> [OF <i>aguillier</i>] ‘one who makes or sells needles; – only in names MED ; cf. <i>aquiler</i> [OF <i>aguille</i> ‘needle’] ‘a needle-case’ 1400 OED) * <i>orbatōur</i> (<i>ore-</i> [OF <i>orbatēor</i>] ‘goldsmith’ MED) * <i>quisser</i> [OF <i>cuissiere</i> , <i>cuissir</i>] ‘a maker of thigh armor’ MED	<i>Laguillier</i> 1188 <i>Orbatur</i> 1230 <i>Kyssere</i> 1279
<i>Norman</i>	* <i>burnisher</i> [AF <i>bornissour</i> , CF <i>brunissēor</i>] ‘one who polishes armor’ MED * <i>caudrōner</i> (<i>cauldron</i> , <i>caldron</i> [ME <i>caud(e)ron</i> , <i>-oun</i> , AF and ONF <i>caud(e)ron</i> , <i>-oun</i> : – L <i>caldārium</i>])	<i>Bornissour</i> 1309 <i>Calaroner</i> 1299

Table 9: Motivated borrowings as Middle English common nouns and personal names

Origin	Common noun	Personal name
<i>Latin</i>	<i>minter</i> [OE <i>mynetere</i> < L] ‘one who stamps or coins money, a moneyer’ 950 OED , 1126 MED (<i>mint(e)</i> [OE <i>mynet</i> < L] MED)	<i>Myntere</i> 1221
<i>Central French</i>	<i>bokelēř</i> [OF <i>bo(u)clier</i>] ‘a maker of buckles’ 1435 MED (<i>bokel</i> , <i>bōkel</i> n. [OF <i>bocle</i> , <i>bucle</i> , <i>boucle</i> , <i>bogle</i>] MED) <i>coinōur</i> ‘one who makes coins, minter’ 1440	<i>buclar</i> 1148 <i>Coner</i> 1202

	<p>MED, OED (<i>coin</i> v. [OF <i>coignier, cunigner</i>], <i>cunye</i> n. [15th c. Sc. <i>cunze</i>, repr. OF <i>cuigne</i>, var. of <i>coin</i>] ‘coin, money’ 1375 OED, <i>coin</i> n. [F <i>coin</i>] ‘a die, stamp, piece of money’ 1362 OED)</p> <p><i>finōur</i> [CF <i>fineur</i>] ‘a refiner of metal’ 1400 MED (<i>finen</i> v. [OF <i>affiner</i>] MED)</p> <p><i>flecchēr</i> (-iēr) (-ōur) [OF <i>flecher, -ier</i>] ‘a maker or seller of arrows’ 1330 MED</p> <p><i>fōrġer</i> (-ēr, -eōur) [OF <i>forgiere, -eur</i>] ‘one who works at a forge, a smith’ 1382 MED</p> <p><i>furbisher</i> (-ōur) [OF <i>fourbisseur</i>] ‘one who polishes, a furbisher’ 1400 MED, OED (<i>furbishen</i> [from OF stem <i>fo(u)rbiss-</i> of <i>fo(u)ubir</i>] MED)</p> <p><i>moneier</i> ‘a minter’ [OF <i>monoiier, monneiere, monnier</i>] 1425 MED (<i>monei(e)</i> [OF <i>moneie, monoie, monee</i>] MED)</p>	<p><i>Finor</i> 1189</p> <p><i>Flecher</i> 1203</p> <p><i>Forgeore</i> 1315</p> <p><i>Furbisur</i> 1260</p> <p><i>Moneer</i> 1207</p>
Norman	<p><i>armūrēř</i> [AF <i>armurer, OF armurier, -eurier</i>] ‘one who makes or repairs armor or weapons, an armorer’ 1385 MED, 1400 OED</p> <p><i>peutrer</i> [AF; cp. CF <i>peautrier</i>] ‘one who manufactures or works in pewter’ 1348 MED</p>	<p><i>Armurer</i> 1268</p> <p><i>Peauterer</i> 1311</p>
Latin/ French	<p><i>hauberġer</i> [OF <i>haubergier</i> & ML <i>haubergerius</i>] ‘a maker of coats of mail; only as surname’ MED, 1481 OED (<i>hauberk</i> [OF, ML] MED)</p> <p><i>patener</i> [L <i>patenārius</i>] ‘a patten-maker’ 1466-7 OED (<i>paten</i> (<i>patyn</i>) [OF <i>patène</i> from L <i>patena, patina</i>] OED, <i>patēn(e)</i> [OF <i>patene</i> & ML <i>patena</i>] MED)</p>	<p><i>Haubergier</i> 1201</p> <p><i>Patener</i> 1290</p>

Table 10: Motivated borrowings as Middle English personal names

Origin	Reconstructed common noun	Personal name
Central French	<p>*<i>heaumer</i> [OF <i>heaumier</i>] ‘a helmet maker’ MED (<i>heaume</i> [F <i>heaume</i> – OF. <i>helme</i>] ‘a massive helmet, reaching down to the shoulders, worn in the 12th and 13th centuries, s/t over a smaller close-fitting one’ 1572 OED; OFr <i>heaumier, heumier</i> ‘maker of helmets’ DBS; cf. <i>helm</i> [OE <i>helm</i>, OF <i>helme</i> (mod. F. <i>heaume</i>)] 725 OED)</p> <p>*<i>lanterner</i> (as surname only – MED) [from <i>lantern(e)</i> & OF <i>lanternier</i>] ‘lanter-maker, a supplier of lanterns’ MED (<i>lantern(e)</i> [OF <i>lanterne</i> & L <i>lanterna, lāterna</i>] MED)</p>	<p><i>Heaumer</i> 1220</p> <p><i>Launterner</i> 1298</p>
Latin/ French	<p>*<i>cressetēr</i> [from <i>cresset</i>; cp. ML <i>cressetarius</i>] ‘a maker or seller of cressets’ MED (<i>cresset</i> [OF <i>craisset, crasset</i>] MED)</p>	<p><i>Cressetter</i> 1316</p>

	<i>*potel(l)er</i> [from <i>potel(le)</i> ; also cp. ML <i>potellāre</i>] ‘a maker or seller of pottles’ MED (<i>potel(le)</i> [OF <i>potel</i> & ML <i>potellus</i>] MED)	<i>Poteler</i> 1265
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Table 11: Motivated borrowings as Middle English common nouns

Origin	Common noun
<i>Latin</i>	<i>ġemmārie</i> [L] ‘a jeweler’ 1382 MED
<i>Central French</i>	<i>arteler</i> [OF <i>artiller</i>] ‘a maker of arms’ 1437 MED <i>fōrġeress(e)</i> [OF] ‘a female worker in metal (used <i>fig.</i>), creator’ 1430 MED